GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL REPORT

ON THE

HJV 11, 12, 13 & 14 CLAIMS

BEAR PROPERTY

Skeena Mining Division, British Columbia
NTS 104A/4W & 104B/1E
Latitude 56°12'N
Longitude 129°59'W

on behalf of

CANADIAN CARIBOO RESOURCES LTD.
Vancouver, B.C.

by

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INTRODUCTION

Canadian Cariboo Resources Ltd. commissioned Keewatin Engineering Inc. to conduct a preliminary evaluation of the HJV 11 to HJV 14 claims on the Bear property. The evaluation consisted of geological mapping conducted concurrently with a geochemical rock, soil, and stream sediment survey. A total of fifty-five rock samples, seventy-eight soil samples, and fifty-six silt stream sediment samples were analyzed for gold, silver, copper lead, zinc, arsenic, antimony, molybdenum and mercury. The exploration program was conducted between August 19, 1990 and September 24, 1990 by A.J. Boronowski, D. O'Brien, E.G. Olfert, and T. Sandberg.

Location and Access

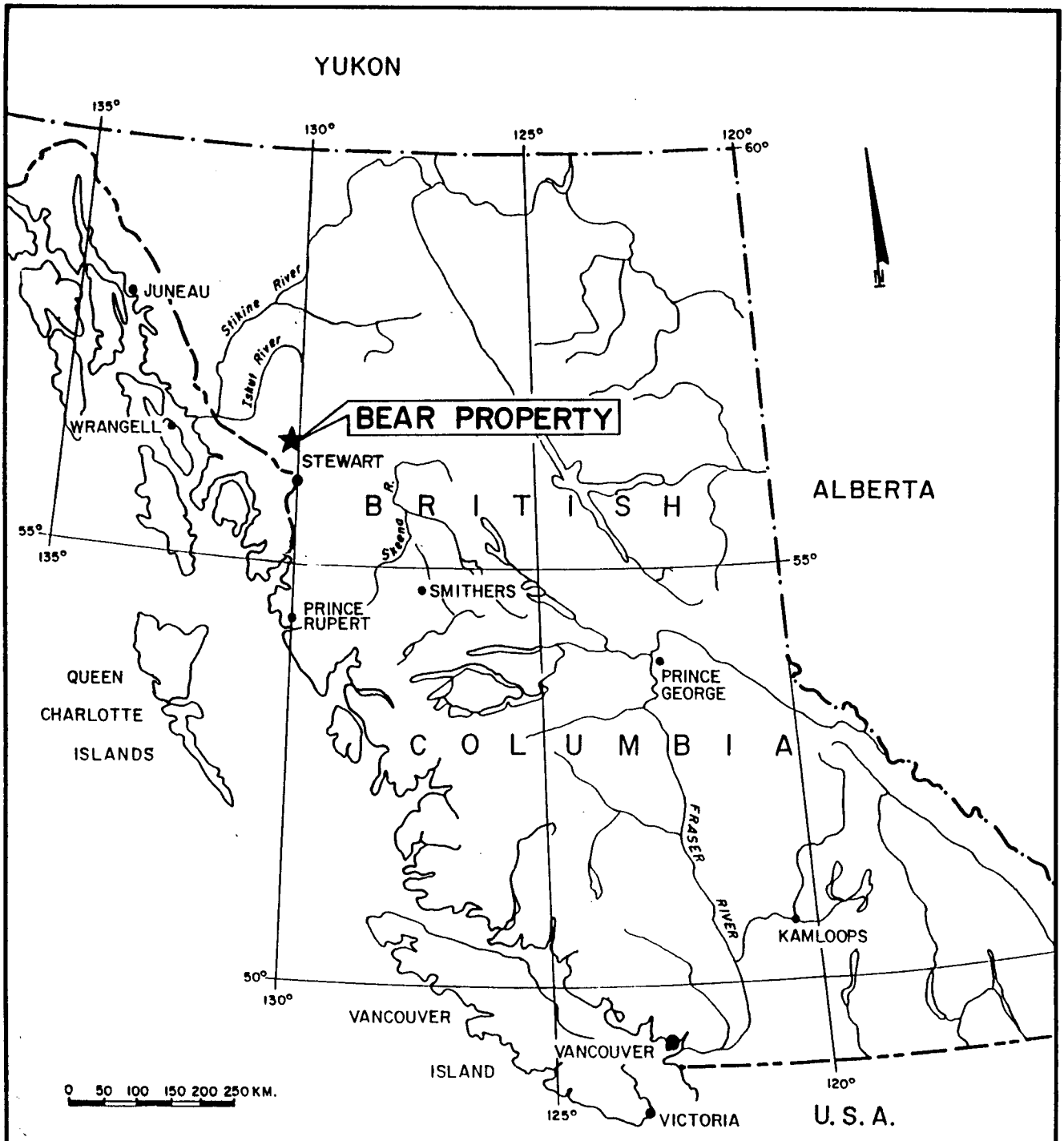
The Bear property is located in northwestern British Columbia, approximately 35 kilometres north of Stewart, B.C. (Figure 1) and is centred approximately 6 kilometres east of Summit Lake. The claims are situated within NTS Map Sheet 104B/1E and 104A/4W and are centred at about 56°12' North Latitude and 129°59' West Longitude.

The town of Stewart is serviced by the all-weather Cassiar-Stewart Highway and by scheduled aircraft via Terrace-Smithers. A 50 km all-weather road connects Stewart and Summit Lake, and services the Premier, Scottie, and Granduc Mines areas. Minor branch roads have been constructed up Silver Creek on the south flank of Mt. Dilworth and reach as far as Long Lake (4 kilometres from the south property boundary). Road access could be constructed to the property from Long Lake.

At present, access to the property is by helicopter from Stewart.

Property Status and Ownership

The property comprises four mineral claims (80 units) located within the Skeena Mining Division. The claims are located on Figure 2. The claims are more fully described below:

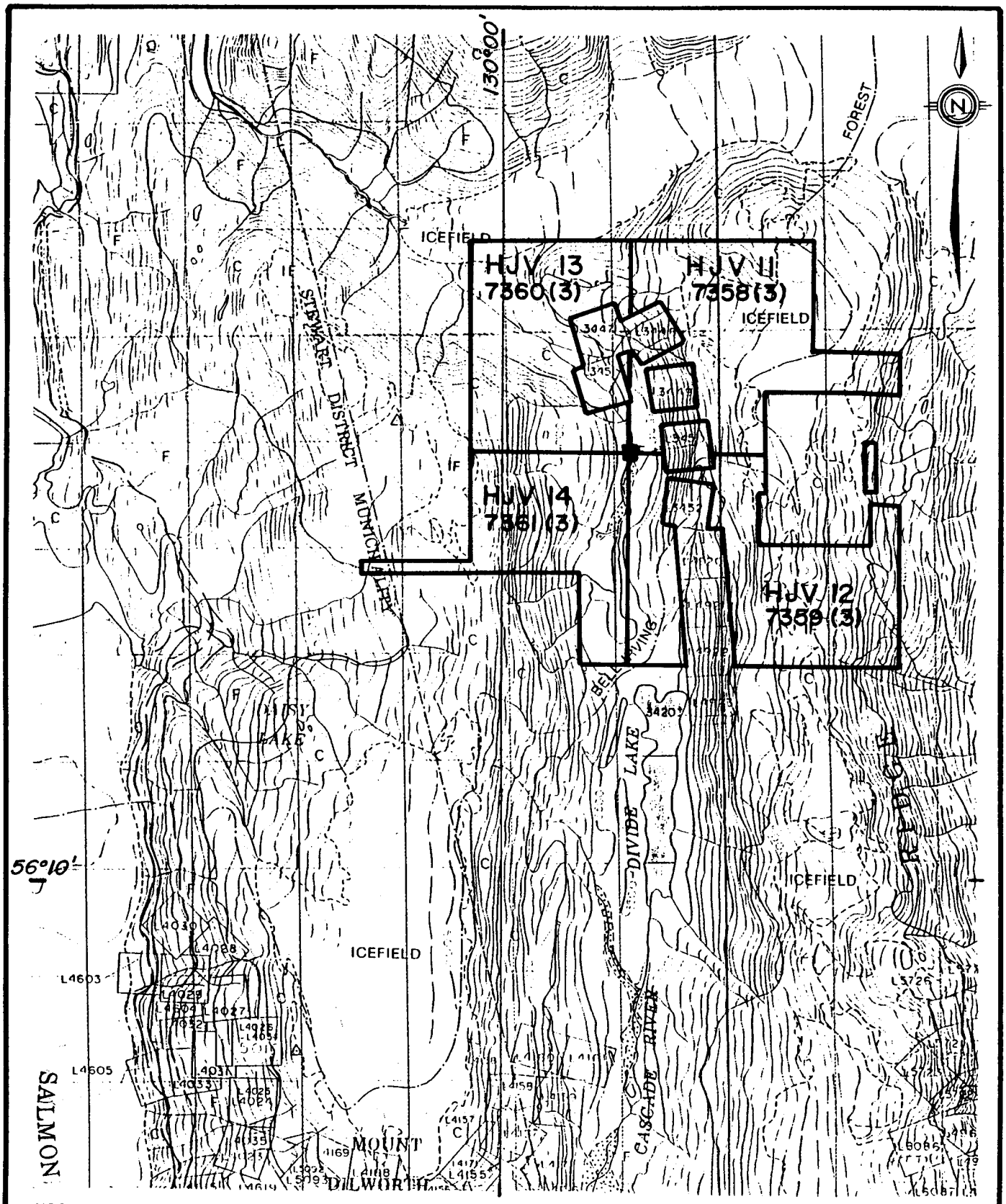


PROPERTY LOCATION MAP

BEAR PROPERTY

Figure 1

KEEWATIN ENGINEERING INC.



NTS 104A/4W, 104B/1E

BEAR PROPERTY
CLAIM MAP

Figure 2

0 1 km

1:50,000

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Claim Name	Record No.	No. of Units	Date of Record	Expiry Year	Owner
HJV 11	7358	20	March 18, 1989	1991	M. Mason
HJV 12	7359	20	March 18, 1989	1991	M. Mason
HJV 13	7360	20	March 18, 1989	1991	M. Mason
HJV 14	7361	20	March 18, 1989	1991	M. Mason

Due to precipitous terrain and icefields, no posts were placed. Both claims were staked by placing a witness post for the legal corner post. The Legal Corner Post (LCP) was not found in the field. Possibly the LCP was swept away by Betty Creek during the spring breakup.

The above claims are apparently the subject of an agreement between the claim holder and Canadian Cariboo Resources Ltd.

Physiography and Climate

The Bear property is in a mountainous region, heavily dissected by stream erosion and modified by glaciation. The area is in the Boundary Ranges of the Coast Range Physiographic Division.

Precipitation is heavy, exceeding 200 cm. per annum, with mild short summers and very wet spring and fall periods. Thick accumulations of snow are common during winter. Surface geological work is seldom possible before July and difficult to continue past September.

A deeply incised valley runs north-south through the centre of the claims from Divide Lake off the south claim boundary, to the toe of the Betty Glacier in the north. Elevations in the valley bottom range from 3,000 feet in the northwest corner of the HJV 13 claim to approximately 3,450 feet at the divide just north of Divide Lake. To the west of the main valley, the claims cover moderately steep east facing mountain slopes and extend to small icefields on the north ridge of Mount Dilworth at approximately 5,500 feet elevation. To the east of the valley, the claims cover steep west and south facing slopes and extend to the ridge separating American Creek and Divide Lake. Peak elevations here are approximately 5,300 feet. Icefields are developed along the ridge. Sparse coniferous vegetation is developed below approximately 4,500 feet.

Previous Exploration

Prospectors began to explore the Stewart area in 1898 during the Klondike gold rush. No significant placer deposits were found, but mineralized float led to the discovery of gold in quartz veins. In 1902, mineralization was discovered at American Creek with reported assays of up to 600 oz/ton silver plus gold and copper. Continued prospecting led to the discovery of the Premier gossan in 1910. High-grade ore was located at Premier in 1918, and this led to the development of one of the richest deposits in Canada. The Silbak-Premier Mine is ranked second in silver production in British Columbia after the Sullivan Mine, and third in gold after the Bralorne and Rossland Camps (Grove, 1986). The massive sulphide deposits at Granduc Mine were located in the early 1950's, and production commenced in 1970. Total mine production at Granduc was 14,537,611 tonnes of 0.13 gm/t gold, 8.1 gm/ton silver and 1.31% copper. The mine is now closed but contains 12 million tons of reserves grading 1.79% copper (Western Miner, May 1980).

Intense exploration activity resumed in the Stewart area in the early 1980's, and was focused on a broad area to the north of Stewart including the Iskut River, Unuk River, and Sulphurets District. In 1980 the Sulphurets Property was optioned by Esso Minerals Canada, and the Johnny Mountain deposit in the Iskut area was acquired by Skyline Explorations Ltd. The Johnny Mountain gold-silver-copper deposit commenced production in 1988 and the adjacent Snip gold deposit is expected to begin production in 1991. Since 1980, over 100 new prospects have been found in the Iskut-Unuk-Sulphurets-Stewart areas, establishing the entire region as a major gold camp.

The recent Eskay Creek discovery of Stikine Resources Ltd. and Calpine Resources Inc. is now recognized as one of the major deposits within the area, although its full extent has yet to be defined. Gold was discovered at Eskay Creek in 1932 and exploration has continued sporadically since then. Two adits were established and small amounts of extremely high-grade gold ore were shipped prior to 1972. In 1988 Calpine discovered significant high-grade gold, silver and base metal mineralization in the #21 Zone. Mineralized drill intercepts up to 660 feet thick have been reported. In drill hole 109, a 200 feet section averaged 2.9 oz/ton gold, 0.85 oz/ton silver, 1.9% lead and 3.4% zinc. By January 1990, 204 holes totalling 151,000 feet had been completed. The #21 Zone has been extended to 4,600 feet in strike, and is open on strike and down dip. Preliminary reserves of 1,693,000 tons at 1.35 oz/ton gold and 36.7 oz/ton silver have been calculated in the probable and possible categories in two separate zones using a 0.25 oz. gold cut-off and a 2.76 specific gravity. Indicated potential is believed to be in the 6 million oz (gold) range(McCartney,1990).

Recent exploration has also been extremely active in the Silbak Premier mine area, and on the nearby Big Missouri and Silver Butte properties. Silbak-Premier is presently owned by a Westmin-Pioneer-Canacord Joint Venture and has current reserves in the drill indicated and inferred categories of 6,100,000 tons grading 0.064 oz/ton gold, 2.39 oz/ton silver. The same group controls the Big Missouri Deposit which has current drill indicated and inferred reserves of 1,860,000 tons at 0.091 oz/ton gold and 0.67 oz/ton silver. Tenajon's Silver Butte deposit has current drill indicated reserves of 152,000 tone at 0.335 oz/ton gold, 0.79 oz/ton silver, plus 1.42% combined lead-zinc.

The Stewart and Salmon River areas have been covered by regional geological mapping programs by the B.C. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources (Grove 1986, 1971 and Alldrick, 1987). These studies also examined the mineral deposits of the area. The area is currently being mapped by R.G. Anderson of the Geological Survey of Canada (Anderson, 1989), under the Canada/British Columbia Mineral Development Agreement (1985-1990).

A government regional stream sediment sampling program has been completed covering all of the NTS 104B area. The adjacent 104A area which covers most of the Bear property was not sampled. No samples were taken in any streams draining the property. No stream sediment surveys are documented in the available Assessment Reports for the Bear property area.

Previous exploration on the Bear property was localized on the group of 10 Crown Granted mineral claims that are excluded from the present property. The northern six claims (Lot Nos. 3447-3452) are the Betty 1 to 6 claims which were Crown Granted in 1927. High-grade silver showings were discovered on this ground. American Mining Smelting Co. Ltd. developed an open cut with several pits along strike, a short tunnel below it, and a short inclined shaft in the early 1920's. The Betty group was re-examined in 1980, when a prospecting, sampling, and mineralogical study was done (McEachern et al., 1980) Additional sampling was done in 1986 (Cox, 1986). In the assessment report describing the 1986 work it is noted that "previous geophysical surveys did not indicate any continuity to the mineralization". No source reference is given for the geophysical surveys, and they are apparently not in the public domain. The Betty Group will be described in more detail in the property geology section. To the south of the Betty Group are the other four Crown Grants (Lots 4920-23) which are known as the Silver Cliff Group (Alldrick, 1987).

In 1988, Western Geophysical flew an airborne magnetic and VLF survey on the former Kelly Girl claims, located immediately east of the present Bear property. This survey overlaps the east edge

of the Bear property. No airborne geophysical anomalies were detected in the vicinity of the Bear claims (Woods et al., 1988), but the flight lines were flown parallel to the geological strike.

Summary of Work Completed in 1990

Geological mapping at a scale of 1:10,000 was conducted concurrently with a geochemical rock, soil and stream sediment survey. A total of fifty-five rock samples, seventy-eight soil samples, and fifty-six silt stream sediment samples were collected from the property.

The rock samples consist of grab and rock chip samples. The soil samples were collected along the contour of the break-in-slope of the steep west facing slope. Samples were collected primarily from the B horizon. The silt samples were collected from active and dry creek beds draining the property. The soil and silt samples were placed in gusseted, kraft soil sample bags and sent to Bondar-Clegg for analysis.

Bondar-Clegg dried and sieved the silt and soil samples to a minus 80 fraction size. The rock samples were crushed and pulverized to a minus 150 fraction. The prepared samples were analyzed for gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, arsenic, antimony, molybdenum, and mercury utilizing the following procedures.

Gold:

Fire-Assay extraction of a 30 gram sample followed by a Fire Assay AA analysis yielded a lower detection limit of 5 ppb. Samples with values greater than 500 ppb. gold are Fire Assayed.

Silver, Copper, Lead, Zinc, Arsenic, Antimony, Molybdenum:

Hot HNO3-HCl extraction followed by an Induction Coupled Plasm analysis yielding the following lower detection limits: silver 0.2 ppm, copper 1 ppm, lead 2 ppm, zinc 1 ppm, arsenic 5 ppm, antimony 5ppm, molybdenum 1 ppm.

Samples with values >50 ppm. silver were analyzed by Fire Assay or by Atomic Absorption following a HCl-HNO3-HF extraction. A lower detection limit of 0.02 ounces per ton (opt.) was attained.

Samples with values >10,000 ppm. lead, or >20,000 ppm. zinc were analyzed by Atomic Absorption following a HCl-HNO3-HF extraction. Lower detection limits of 0.02 opt. were attained for lead and zinc.

Mercury:

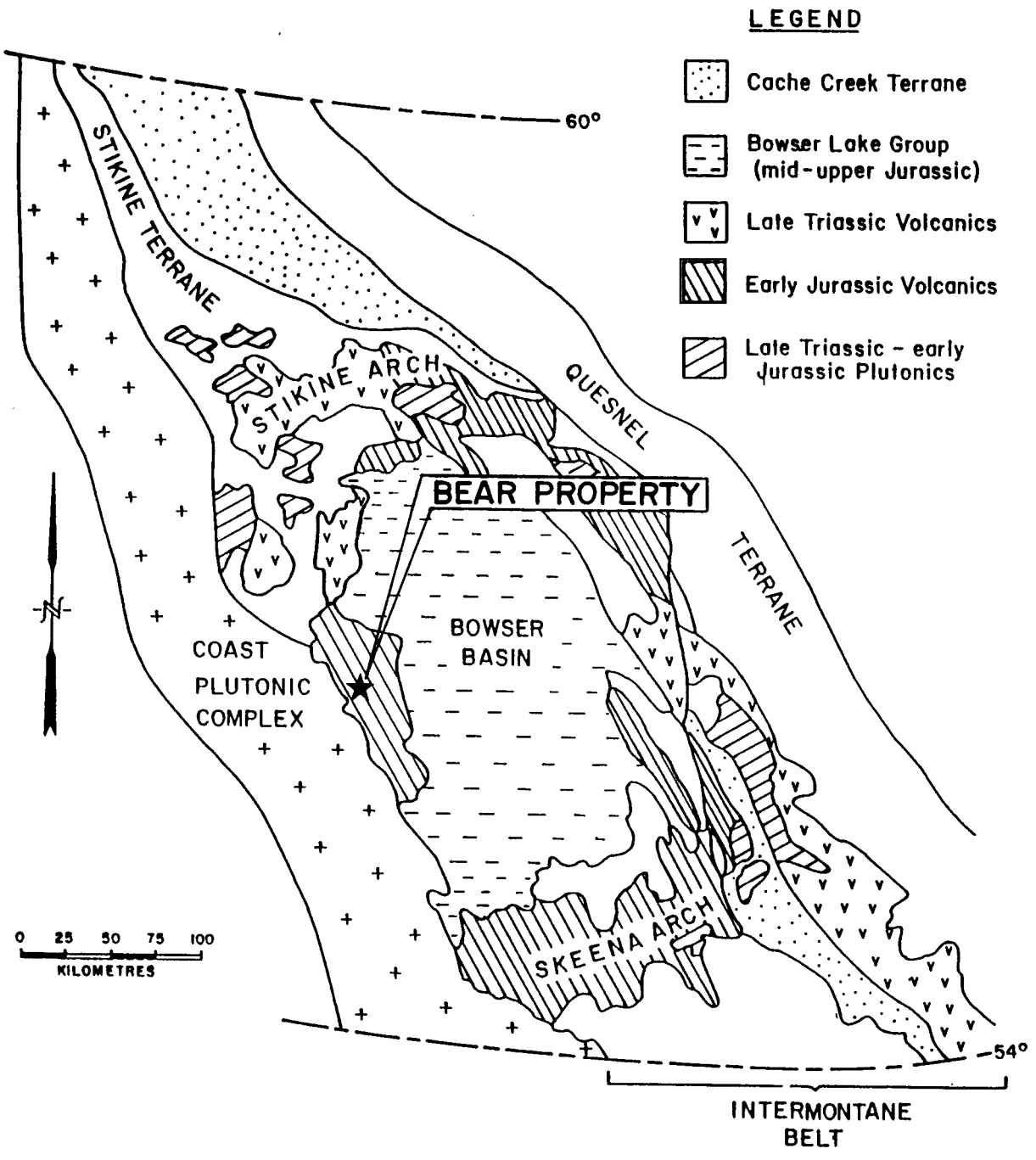
A HNO3-HCl-SnSO4 extraction followed by a cold vapour AA analysis yielded a 0.010 ppm lower detection limit.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Bear property falls within the transition between rocks of the Stewart Complex (Grove, 1988) and the overlying Bowser Basin. The Stewart Complex consists of Upper Triassic to Jurassic volcanosedimentary strata bounded on the west by the Coast Plutonic complex and on the east by the Bowser Basin. The Stewart Complex, in the area of the Bear property, consists of the following strata (from oldest to youngest): Unuk River Formation, Betty Creek Formation, and Mount Dilworth Formation (Alldrick, 1987). The Stewart Complex hosts the Iskut-Unuk-Sulphurets, Stewart, and Kitsault (Alice Arm) gold-silver mining camps. Rocks of the Stewart Complex and the Salmon River Formation are collectively referred to as the Hazelton Group (Britton, 1988). However, some confusion and conflict exists in stratigraphic nomenclature and other formational subdivisions within the Hazelton Group which have been proposed by Alldrick and Anderson (Alldrick, 1989 and Anderson, 1989).

The Stewart complex and the Bowser Basin lie within the Intermontane Belt, one of five parallel northwest-southeast trending belts which comprise the Canadian Cordillera (Figure 3). The Bear property occurs along the contact of the Stikine Terrane, which makes up most of the western part of the Intermontane Belt, and the unmetamorphosed sediments of the Bowser Basin.

The stratigraphic sequence in the Stewart-Salmon River area has been folded, faulted and weakly metamorphosed. At least four episodes of intrusive activity are recorded in the area spanning late Triassic to Tertiary time. These include synvolcanic plugs, small stocks, dyke swarms, isolated dykes and sills as well as batholiths belonging to the Coast Plutonic Complex.



REGIONAL GEOLOGY
BOWSER BASIN
NW BRITISH COLUMBIA

(Outline of terrane boundaries and major rock groups of the Jurassic and Triassic – modified from Thomson, 1985).

Figure 3

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DETAILED TECHNICAL DATA AND INTERPRETATION

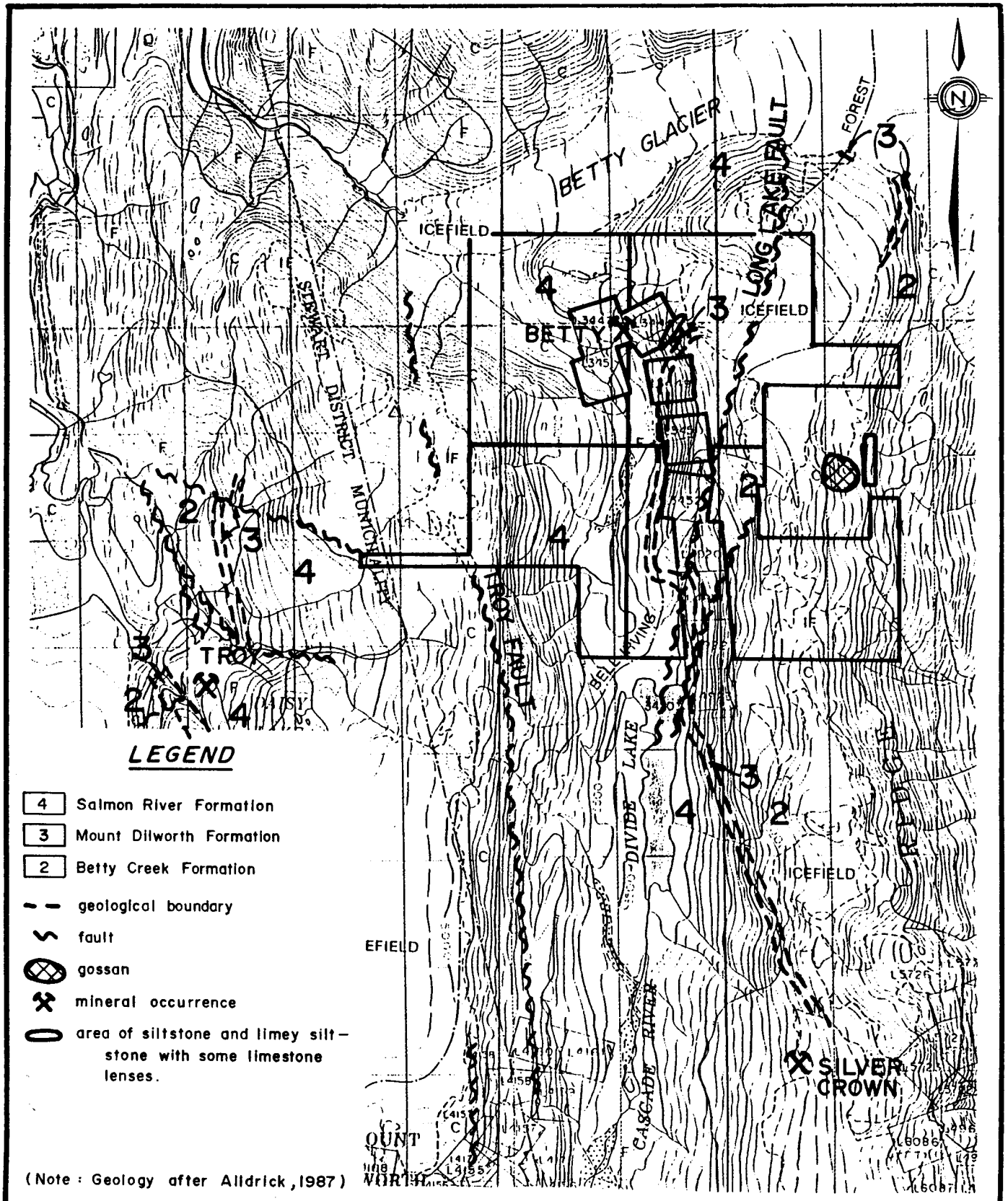
Property Geology

According to Alldrick (1987) the Bear property covers a portion of the east limb of a major synclinorium, which consists of the Mitre syncline and associated folds. The prospective Mt. Dilworth Formation strikes north-south through the central part of the property and is underlain to the east by the Betty Creek Formation and overlain to the west by the Salmon Fiver Formation (Figure 4). Stratigraphic top is to the west. The Lower Jurassic age Mt. Dilworth Formation is an easily recognized mineralized felsic volcanic sequence, and is utilized as an important regional marker. This felsic volcanic sequence represents a transition from the underlying Betty Creek Formation comprised of epiclastic rocks deposited in a subaerial environment to the Salmon River Formation comprised of epiclastic rocks deposited in a subaqueous environment. The contact between the Mt. Dilworth Formation (transition zone) and the underlying Betty Creek Formation is normally marked by a change from maroon weathering, hematitic epiclastic rocks to the felsic pyroclastic sequence. The contact between the transition zone and the overlying Salmon River Formation is normally marked by a change from the felsic pyroclastic sequence to an alternating light and dark (rhythmically layered) interbedded siltstone. These rhythmically interbedded siltstones are referred to as the pyjama beds. The entire sedimentary package has been folded about major north-south axes and minor east-west axes and then intruded by plutonic suites of probable Eocene age. The structurally controlled, vuggy, white quartz and quartz-carbonate veins containing blebs of sulphide mineralization are believed to be related to one of these Eocene age hydrothermal events. These mineralized veins occur within the Mt. Dilworth Formation and the overlying Salmon River Formation. The prospective Mt. Dilworth Formation underlying the Bear property is normally thin (<9 metres) or completely eroded.

The property geology is presented on Figure 4 and a brief description of lithologies follows:

Lower Jurassic

Unit 1 - Betty Creek Formation: This formation underlies the eastern part of the property and is the stratigraphic footwall of the Mt. Dilworth Formation. The most common rock-type is a green to maroon weathering, grit to conglomerate composed of angular to subrounded volcanic and chert fragments. The clast supporting matrix contains up to 5% disseminated pyrite, variable amounts of hematite and minute feldspar laths. The brilliant maroon weathering rocks containing abundant



BEAR PROPERTY
COMPILATION MAP

0 1 2 km
1:50,000

Figure 4

Keewatin Engineering Inc.

hematite were deposited in a subaerial environment. Locally, thin beds of andesite tuff or flows are interbedded with grits and siltstones. These epidote altered tuffs or flows contain fine grained, subhedral crystals of feldspar and biotite (pyroxene?). Within forty metres of the Mt. Dilworth Formation, the volcaniclastic content within the Betty Creek Formation generally increases and often the clasts are stretched and give the appearance of being bomb-like. As well, the occasional limestone clast occurs within the Betty Creek Formation close to the Mt. Dilworth Formation contact.

Unit 2 - Mount Dilworth Formation: This thin felsic volcanic sequence trends north-south and underlies the central part of the Bear property. The sequence is normally thin or absent, but attains forty metres thickness on Lot 3449 in the vicinity of the Betty showings. The sequence is composed of grayish-brown weathering, fine to medium grained, grayish-black dacite lapilli tuff. In places the volcanic fragments and chert clasts are rimmed by silica. The siliceous matrix contains minute subhedral feldspar laths and disseminated pyrite and rounded pyrite knots. Pyrite content ranges from 5% to 15%; no precious or base metal geochemical values were obtained. In the southern part of the property the sequence contains a thin grit bed with carbonate pods and chert clasts. Several belemnite fossils have been found within this bed.

Middle Jurassic

Unit 3 - Salmon River Formation: This formation underlies the western part of the property and is the stratigraphic hangingwall of the Mt. Dilworth Formation. The formation comprises carbonaceous and calcareous, thin to thick bedded, siltstones, argillites, grits, sandstones, and conglomerate. The beds are generally more strongly cleaved at the higher elevations and in particular in the northern part of the property where the axis of the synclinorium appears to swing east-west. The immediate hangingwall of the Mt. Dilworth Formation consist of thinly bedded, alternating light and dark beds of argillite and mudstone. These beds are known as the pyjama beds. The pyjama beds often contain disseminated pyrite and knots of pyrite believed to be derived from the underlying Mt. Dilworth Formation. Conglomerates and grits which range in thickness from a few centimetres to several metres, are sorted and unsorted, and often contain rip-up clasts, ripple marks and scour channels within interbeds of siltstone. These units which represent turbidity sequences are more abundant in the western part of the property and may represent tectonic adjustments after the Mt. Dilworth volcanic event.

Eocene

Unit 4:

4a, Microdiorite dykes and stocks occur on the west side of the property; west of Little John Lake.

4b, Andesite dykes occur throughout the property. Magnetic susceptibility is variable. Normally, they are narrow and discontinuous. An exception is a 700 metre long dyke east of Little John Lake, that may have been drag folded by northerly trending faults. The andesite dykes may be related to the microdiorite intrusive event. This relationship is best seen south of the Betty showings on Lot 3450 where dark green, epidote altered, moderately to strongly magnetic, fine to medium grained (gabbroic intrusive?) andesite rocks and microdiorite are spatially associated.

4c, White quartz veins are generally vuggy and may contain carbonate and minor (<5%) fine grained pyrite and small blebs (<10mm²) of precious and base metals. The veins may be related to the biotite, quartz, feldspar porphyry intrusive event.

4d, Biotite, quartz, feldspar porphyry dykes and stocks occur to the west of the Bear property adjacent to a large (700 m. by 300 m.) oval shaped gossan. The greyish-green weathering, fine to medium grained porphyry contains 3 mm. long euhedral to subhedral feldspar crystals (<25%) and fine grained disseminated pyrite (<30%) within a siliceous matrix.

Structure

According to Alldrick (1987) the Bear property covers a portion of the east limb of a major synclinorium, which consists of the Mitre syncline and associated folds. In the southern two-thirds of the Bear property the Betty Creek, Mt. Dilworth, and Salmon River Formations dip moderately to steeply west and face to the west. In the northern one-third of the property the formations swing east-west beneath the Betty Creek Glacier. A narrow sequence of Mt. Dilworth Formation located in the northwestern corner of the Bear property strikes east-west and dips southward. Therefore, the east-west fold zone appears to represent a local flexure of the Mitre Syncline. This east-west structural trend may have a regional extent; trending westward along Betty Creek and beneath the Berendon Glacier. As well, this east-west structure may be contemporaneous and controlling

subordinate structures such as the minor east-west faults which off-set the Mt. Dilworth Formation south of the Betty showings and a 150° trending shear situated 1,900 metres east of the Betty showings which controlled the emplacement of a biotite, quartz, feldspar porphyry. The structurally controlled quartz and quartz-carbonate veins containing the high-grade silver and zinc mineralization may be related to this east-west trending tectonic event and an accompanying Eocene age intrusive event such as the biotite, quartz, feldspar porphyry. More regional mapping and age dating of the intrusives may clarify these structural and plutonic relationships.

The east-west and north-south trending faults have sinistral (left-handed) sense of motion. The long andesite dyke located east of Little John Lake has the appearance of being drag folded by two north-south trending faults. Once again, suggesting that these faults are probably late events of Eocene age.

Quartz veining and dykes are normally semi-concordant with bedding. An exception is the mineralized quartz veins in the Lower Betty adit, which are semi-concordant with the strike of the bedding but dip eastward instead of the normal westward dip. Those veins and dykes not parallel to bedding are located along shears, joints, and closely spaced fractures.

Alteration

Silicification and saussuritization (epidote, magnetite, calcite, chlorite) occurs within and adjacent to the biotite, quartz, feldspar porphyry located east of the property and the andesite (gabbro?) to microdiorite intrusions located on Lot 3450 to the south of the Betty showings. The intensity of the alteration within and surrounding these rock-types varies. As well, the alteration can be patchy. Generally, silicification is intense adjacent to quartz veins and along the hangingwall and footwall contacts of the Mt. Dilworth Formation. Within the Mt. Dilworth Formation, the intensity varies and is generally spatially related to structures such as faults, shears, joints and fractures.

Economic Geology

Three types of targets were defined and evaluated on the Bear property and immediate area.

1. The vuggy, white quartz and quartz-carbonate veins within the Mt. Dilworth Formation and overlying Salmon River Formation contain between 2% and 4% sulphides. Sulphides comprise disseminated pyrite and blebs (<10 mm^2) of pyrite,

sphalerite, galena, and minor tetrahedrite. The veins range in thickness between 10 cm and 15 cm and silicification of the hangingwall ranges up to 1.0 metre. The veins often contain angular fragments of the wallrocks. The veins are predominantly semi-concordant to bedding or parallel to shears, faults, and fractures. Significant mineralization was encountered on Lot 3450 and 400 metres northward along the Mt. Dilworth - Salmon River Formations contact. Figure 5 & 6, and the accompanying inserts of a plan and cross section of the Betty adit and showings present the spatial relationship of the mineralized veins. The two narrow, quartz-carbonate veins encountered in the Betty adit are hosted within pyjama bed siltstones of the Salmon River Formation. The best assay obtained was from a 10 cm wide quartz vein located at the portal. This vein assayed 51 ppb gold, 35.7 ppm silver (1.07 opt Ag), 1.85% lead, and 7.22% zinc. The adit was stopped approximately 25 metres short of reaching the Salmon River - Mt. Dilworth Formation contact. Approximately 40 metres (132 feet) vertically above the adit and within the Mt. Dilworth Formation occur several narrow, mineralized quartz veins. A total of four exploration trenches and pits tested the poddy mineralization within theses narrow, discontinuous quartz veins. The Betty trench contains a 10 cm wide quartz vein and a 1.0 metre silicified zone within the hangingwall of the vein. The small blebs of pyrite, sphalerite, and galena (<4% sulphides) were contained within the 10 cm quartz vein. The best grab assay obtained from this trench is 0.042 opt gold, 56.96 opt silver, 0.25% copper, 1.77% lead, 3.83% zinc. Fifty metres northward along the Mt. Dilworth and Salmon River Formations contact occurs another vuggy quartz vein with approximately 2% total sulphide content. This vein assayed 444 ppb gold, 31.26 opt silver, 0.24% copper, 2.42% lead, 18.33% zinc. Another 15 cm wide quartz vein is located approximately 400 metres northward along the contact on the Bear property. At this location the bedding changes strike to east-west (Figure 5 & 6). A grab sample of this quartz vein assayed 19 ppb gold, 1.26 opt silver, 0.45% zinc.

All of the economic mineralized quartz veins are spatially related to the zone where the bedding is folded from a north-south trend to an east-west trend. All of the veins contain similar style and grades of mineralization. Also the veins are geochemically anomalous in molybdenum and mercury. The samples from the biotite, quartz, feldspar porphyry intrusion (Target 3) and adjacent area contain similar geochemically anomalous values for molybdenum and mercury. The apparent structural control of the quartz veins and the intrusion, and the similar geochemical signature of the quartz

veins and the intrusion suggests that the two may be related to a late event of probable Eocene age.

2. The Mt. Dilworth Formation underlying the Bear property and immediate area contains up to 30% pyrite. The felsic volcanic sequence is thickest (40 metres) on Lot 3450 in the vicinity of the Betty showings. Because of the Mt. Dilworth Formation's association with economic mineralization on the property and elsewhere within the region; the formation was considered prospective for base and precious metal volcanogenic exhalative-type mineralization. No exceptional base or precious metal values were obtained from the rock, soil, and silt sampling program. However, a few above background values were obtained from grab samples collected immediately downslope from the Betty showings, the Mt. Dilworth Formation east of Little John Lake and the Mt. Dilworth Formation on Lot 4922. The Mt. Dilworth Formation on Lot 4922 contains limestone pods and belemnite fossils and may host the Silver Cliff showing documented in the literature (MINFILE). The presence of limestone and belemnite fossils combined with an anomalous soil sample (16 ppb Au, 11.1 ppm Ag) suggests that the environment of deposition was extremely favourable for exhalative-type mineralization. Unfortunately, the Mt. Dilworth Formation in this area is thin or non-existent ranging in thickness up to 5.0 metres. Therefore, the prospective horizon in this area has not had a prolonged period of deposition that is usually associated with exhalative-type deposit. For similar reasons, the prospective horizon underlying the remainder of the Bear property does not appear to have the potential of hosting an economic deposit.

3. A biotite, quartz, feldspar porphyry intrusion is centred approximately 1,900 metres east of the Betty showings. The feldspar porphyry and adjacent Betty Creek Formation are underlain by a 700 m by 300 m oval shaped gossan. The emplacement of the intrusion and subordinate dykes is controlled by a major shear trending 150° and minor east-west structures. The intrusion lies to the east of the shear and hematitic conglomerates lie to the west. The greatest concentration of pyrite (up to 30%) occurs adjacent to the 150° trending shear within sulphide pods and white quartz veins. The highest rock geochemical value obtained from a pyritiferous porphyry assayed 20 ppb gold and 1.6 ppm silver. The silt samples draining this area contain anomalous geochemical values for gold (up to 83 ppb) and mercury (0.315 ppm, 0.279 ppm). The rock samples contain definitely anomalous values for mercury

and slightly anomalous values for molybdenum and gold. The anomalous values are comparable to those values obtained from the Betty showings. However, none of the values were elevated sufficiently to warrant a follow-up examination.

Geochemistry

The analytical results for the rock, soil, and stream sediment survey and an accompanying statistical analysis are contained in Appendix 1. The sample locations are presented in Figure 6 and the results for gold and silver are presented in Figure 7. Soil and silt samples containing elements that are definitely anomalous (>95 percentile) are presented in Figure 8 as enlarged symbols. A statistical analysis of the rock sampling results is meaningless because of the selective nature of the sampling.

A total of fifty-five rock samples were collected. The following table lists the estimated categories for definitely and slightly anomalous values. Rock samples containing elements that meet this categorization are presented on Figure 8 as enlarged symbols.

Element	Definitely Anomalous	No. of Rocks	Slightly Anomalous	No. of Rocks
Gold	>228 ppb	3	>18 ppb	7
Silver	>35.7 ppm	10	>2.3 ppm	14
Copper	>744 ppm	3	>107 ppm	6
Lead	>6456 ppm	5	>58 ppm	13
Zinc	>1013 ppm	7	>102 ppm	22
Arsenic	>226 ppm	1	>52 ppm	6
Antimony	>21 ppm	7	>17 ppm	8
Molybdenum	>32 ppm	4	>11 ppm	14
Mercury	>0.317 ppm	11	>0.213	18

Definitely anomalous values for Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn, As, Sb, Mo, and Hg were obtained from the Betty showings within the Mt. Dilworth Formation and the overlying Salmon River Formation. One sample of quartz veining 400 metres north of the Betty showings and along the Mt. Dilworth - Salmon River contact is definitely geochemically anomalous for Ag (1.26 opt.), Zn (4,504 ppm), Sb

(32 ppm), and Hg (0.467 ppm). One sample from the narrow Mt. Dilworth Formation in the northwestern corner of the property is definitely anomalous for As and slightly anomalous for Ag, Pb, and zinc. A sample from the Salmon River Formation in the northern part of the property contains a definitely anomalous Mo value and slightly anomalous values for Au, Pb, Zn, Sb, and mercury. Definitely anomalous Hg and Mo values were obtained from the oval gossan showing situated to the east of the Betty showings.

A similar source may exist for the economic mineralization of the Bear property and the mineralization associated with the porphyry intrusion (oval gossan). Both have similar geochemical signatures for mercury and molybdenum. Mercury is often associated with hydrothermal solutions which have migrated along major tectonic structures and molybdenum is often associated with felsic intrusions. The Bear property mineralization and the emplacement of the intrusions are both believed to be structurally controlled and therefore may have similar origins (refer to the Economic Geology and Structural Geology sections for more detail).

Several smaller symbols with their accompanying slightly anomalous elements are presented on Figure 8. Generally, these are spatially related to nearby structures or the Mt. Dilworth Formation. An exception is the slightly anomalous zinc values obtained from samples of the Salmon River Formation. These values are not believed to be unusually high for deep basinal deposited siltstones, which are normally more anomalous in zinc than other rocks.

In summary, the rock sampling program has demonstrated that the potential of the property for hosting economic mineralization is best in the Mt. Dilworth Formation, the vuggy white quartz and quartz-carbonate veins, and the biotite, quartz, feldspar porphyry intrusion and adjacent area.

A total of seventy-eight soil samples were collected. Definitely anomalous values exceeding the 95 percentile (Mean + 2 Std.) are presented on Figure 8 as enlarged symbols.

Element	Mean + 2 Std.	No. of Soils	Mean + 1 Std.	No. of Soils
Gold	>16 ppb	3	>10 ppb	13
Silver	>4.7 ppm	3	>3.0 ppm	6
Copper	>100 ppm	2	>69 ppm	6
Lead	>113 ppm	5	>75 ppm	5

Element	Mean + 2 Std.	No. of Soils	Mean + 1 Std.	No. of Soils
Zinc	>464 ppm	3	>308 ppm	5
Arsenic	>138 ppm	6	>110 ppm	6
Antimony	>8 ppm	5	>6 ppm	12
Molybdenum	>11 ppm	4	>8 ppm	7
Mercury	>0.215 ppm	2	>0.159	9

A string of four geochemically anomalous samples were collected in the southern part of the property, downslope from the Mt. Dilworth Formation contact. The four samples assayed 18 and 21 ppb gold and 178 and 191 ppm arsenic. The samples indicate slightly elevated precious metal values within the felsic volcanic Mt. Dilworth Formation. Northward along strike occurs an anomalous sample collected downslope of the Mt. Dilworth Formation, which assayed Au (16 ppb), Ag (11.1 ppm), Pb (173 ppm) and Sb (10 ppm). The volcanic sequence in this area contains limestone pods, mudstone, and belemnite fossils deposited in an exhalative environment. Such an environment is considered favourable for the deposition of base and precious metals. Unfortunately, the Mt. Dilworth Formation is less than 5 metres thick suggesting that the exhalative environment was too short lived to form an economic deposit. Further northward, along strike, and downslope of the Mt. Dilworth Formation are more anomalous soil sample sites that can be related directly to the Mt. Dilworth Formation and quartz veins along the contact with the Salmon River Formation. The greatest concentration of anomalous soils were collected downslope from the Betty showings. Refer to Economic Geology Section for more detail.

A total of fifty-six silt samples were collected. Definitely anomalous values exceeding the 95 percentile (Mean + 2 Std.) are presented on Figure 8 as enlarged symbols.

Element	Mean + 2 Std.	No. of Silts	Mean + 1 Std.	No. of Silts
Gold	>43 ppb	4	>26 ppb	4
Silver	>4.0 ppm	1	>2.6 ppm	4
Copper	>128 ppm	4	>98 ppm	8

Element	Mean + 2 Std.	No. of Silts	Mean + 1 Std.	No. of Silts
Lead	>57 ppm	3	>40 ppm	8
Zinc	>479 ppm	2	>335 ppm	5
Arsenic	>113 ppm	4	>76 ppm	5
Antimony	>6 ppm	7	>5 ppm	11
Molybdenum	>9 ppm	2	>6 ppm	6
Mercury	>0.202 ppm	2	>0.165	5

The silt sampling program outlined the following four anomalous areas:

1. The biotite, quartz, feldspar porphyry intrusion and associated oval gossan which contains anomalous rock values for gold, molybdenum, and mercury indicates a drainage that is anomalous for gold and mercury. The metals are believed to be derived from the intrusion and hydrothermal fluids that migrated along the major structural trends that controlled the emplacement of the intrusion.

2. The north-northeast trending Long Lake fault exhibits a drainage anomalous for antimony and arsenic. Antimony is often anomalous along major structures. The arsenic value suggests that an intrusive body may occur at depth along the fault.

3. The copper anomalies (128, 131, and 140 ppm.) obtained from the silts draining the Salmon River Formation on the western part of the property are derived from the siltstones. These values do not warrant a follow-up examination.

4. A cluster of multi-element anomalies were obtained from silts collected downstream from the drainage of the Betty showings. The number and intensity of the anomalies suggests that this area has the best potential of hosting an economic deposit on the Bear property and immediate area.

CONCLUSIONS

The property evaluation indicated that narrow, discontinuous quartz veins containing pods of moderate to high-grade silver and zinc assays and minor amounts of copper and lead are hosted within the favourable Mt. Dilworth Formation and the stratigraphically overlying Salmon River Formation. The mineralization may represent sulphides derived from the Mt. Dilworth Formation. However, it is more likely that the structurally controlled mineralization is derived from an Eocene age intrusion such as the stock which occurs on the eastern slope of Bear Ridge. The mineralized Mt. Dilworth Formation underlying the Bear property is normally thin or absent and does not contain significant values of precious or base metals. Based upon the narrow, discontinuous style of the quartz veins, the bleb and pod-like nature of the mineralization, and apparent lack of gold values; the evaluation concluded that the property has limited potential for hosting an economic deposit.

RECOMMENDATIONS

A reconnaissance sampling and mapping program is recommended to test the extensions of the prospective Mt. Dilworth Formation to the north and south of the Bear property. No further work is recommended on the Bear property.

Respectfully submitted,

KEEWATIN ENGINEERING INC.

Alex Boronowski, B.Sc., FGAC

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, ALEXANDER J. BORONOWSKI, of NORTH VANCOUVER, in the Province of British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

1) I am a graduate of the Faculty of Science, University of British Columbia 1970, with a B.Sc. degree in Geology.

2) I have been a practising geologist in North America, Mexico, and Europe since 1970.

3) I am a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada and a member of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.

4) I am presently under contract to Keewatin Engineering Inc. of #800 - 900 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, British Columbia.

5) I do not own or expect to receive any interest (direct, indirect or contingent) in the property described herein nor in the securities of Canadian Cariboo Resources Ltd., in respect of services rendered in the preparation of this report or work completed on the property.

6) I consent to and authorize the use of the attached report and my name in the Company's Statement of Material Facts or other public document.

Dated at Vancouver, B.C. this 11th day of November, 1990.

Respectfully submitted,

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

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APPENDIX I

Statement of Expenditures

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

Personnel			
A. Boronowski, Project Geologist	13.0 days @ $400/day	$5,200.00	
D. O'Brien, Senior Prospector	12.5 days @ $250/day	3,125.00	
E. Olfert, Project Geologist	2.0 days @ $400/day	800.00	
T. Sandberg, Senior Geologist	2.0 days @ $325/day	650.00	
B. Hoffman, Geologist	1.5 days @ $310/day	465.00	
Soil Samplers (2)	2.0 days @ $220/day	440.00	
A. Freeze	1.1 days @ $425/day	432.50	
D. DuPre	1.0 days @ $425/day	425.00	
			$ 11,537.50
Field Equipment - rental	33.0 man days @ $ 15/day		495.00
Room and Board	33.0 man days @ $ 60/day		1,980.00
Helicopter	13.6 hours @ $721.77/day		9,816.10
Analytical Cost			
Rocks	55 samples @ $12.50 each	$ 687.50	
Soil	78 samples @ $10.50 each	819.00	
Silts	56 samples @ $10.50/sample	588.00	
			2,094.50
Travel Expenses			
Mobilization Costs		$ 685.37	
Demobilization costs		300.00	
			985.37
Truck Rental			
September (split costs)			455.00
Miscellaneous			
Expense Accounts		$ 300.00	
Pre-field preparation of maps and logistics		559.82	
			859.82
Post-Field			
Map drafting		$1,400.00	
Report writing & map preparations (5 days)		2,000.00	
Secretarial & copying		1,376.71	
			4,776.71
TOTAL EXPENDITURES:			**$33,000.00**

APPENDIX II

Summary of Personnel

SUMMARY OF PERSONNEL

Alex Boronowski	-	Project Geologist	September 3 (½ day), 4, 5-14, 15 (½ day), 16 (½ day), 18 (½ day), 24 (½ day), 1990.
Dave O'Brien	-	Senior Prospector	September 4 (½ day), 5-14, 15 (½ day), 16 (½ day), 18 (½ day), 24 (½ day), 1990.
Ernie Olfert	-	Project Geologist	August 19 (½ day), 24 (½ day), 25 (½ day), 26 (½ day), 1990.
Tim Sandberg	-	Senior Geologist	August 24 (½ day), 24 (½ day), 25 (½ day), 26, 1990.
Bob Hoffman	-	Geologist	August 25 (½ day), September 8, 1990.
		Soil Samplers	September 16, 1990.
Art Freeze	-	Supervisor	
Dave DuPre	-	Supervisor	

APPENDIX III

Bear Property - Analytical Results

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

* ALL VALUES LESS THAN THE DETECTION LIMIT WERE GIVEN ZERO VALUE
* A 2000 PPM ARSENIC VALUE WAS REMOVED FROM THE DATA IN ORDER TO CALCULATE A MEANINGFUL STATISTICAL ANALYSIS
* NO STATISTICAL ANALYSIS WAS CONDUCTED ON THE ROCKS, OWING TO THE SELECTIVE NATURE OF THE SAMPLING WHICH WOULD YIELD MEANINGLESS STATISTICS

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SOILS

ELEMENT	STANDARD DEVIATION	MEAN	2STD+MEAN
GOLD	5.404246	5	16
SILVER	1.562429	1.538235	4.7
COPPER	31.12941	37.75	100
LEAD	38.77048	35.76470	113
ZINC	156.3723	152	464
ARSENIC	57.28705	53.04411	138
ANTIMONY	3.183101	2.014705	8
MOLYBDENUM	3.125960	4.588235	11
MERCURY	0.053428	0.109382	0.215

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SILTS

ELEMENT	STANDARD DEVIATION	MEAN	2STD+MEAN
GOLD	16.83750	9.4	43
SILVER	1.418287	1.227692	4
COPPER	35.01449	57.78461	128
LEAD	17.26345	22.93846	57
ZINC	143.7358	191.5076	479
ARSENIC	37.12745	39.16923	113
ANTIMONY	2.436118	1.138461	6
MOLYBDENUM	2.809283	2.984615	9
MERCURY	0.056977	0.088261	0.202

Sample ID	Ag OPT.	Ag OPT.	Zn PCT.	Pb PCT.
BEAR ROCK ASSAYS				
90 AB 284G-R1519	18.8		3.36	
90 AB 284G-R1522		1.26		
90 AB 284G-R1529			7.22	1.85

Sample ID	Au 30g	Ag PPM	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	As PPM	Sb PPM	Mo PPM	Hg PPM
BEAR ROCKS									
90 ST BEAR R996	-5	0.5	9	17	68	28	-5	5	0.316
90 ST BEAR R997	-5	0.5	7	22	37	58	-5	8	0.249
90 ST BEAR R998	-5	0.6	4	12	63	62	-5	8	0.206
90 OO BEAR R1043	-5	0.3	-1	-2	25	7	-5	-1	-0.01
90 OO BEAR R1044	-5	0.2	-1	-2	90	-5	-5	-1	-0.01
90 OO BEAR R1045	18	-0.2	68	61	136	-5	17	32	0.252
90 OO BEAR R1046	-5	1.1	36	15	46	24	14	2	0.117
90 OO BEAR R1047	-5	1	38	13	50	18	7	1	0.081
90 OO BEAR R1048	-5	0.5	66	11	59	7	6	1	0.029
90 OO BEAR R1049	-5	1.2	74	24	66	59	12	18	0.073
90 OO BEAR R1050	-5	0.8	38	13	76	12	-5	2	0.101
90-ST-BEAR-R999	7	1.4	45	12	77	-5	11	4	0.165
90-ST-BEAR-R1000	444	50	2384	10000	20000	54	87	46	50
90-TS-BEAR-R1201	34	7.8	229	5980	15294	16	75	15	0.631
90-TS-BEAR-R1202	-5	2.7	31	98	134	19	21	1	0.056
90-TS-BEAR-R1203	8	1.2	35	33	73	29	9	9	0.057
90-OO-BEAR-R1225	-5	2.4	27	17	89	43	10	13	0.088
90-OO-BEAR-R1226	1333	50	2459	10000	20000	52	272	73	3.73
90-OO-BEAR-R1227	-5	6	14	58	123	-5	-5	3	0.023
90AB2846R-1501	9	1.2	45	23	30	12	-5	2	0.526
90AB2846R-1502	20	1.6	65	35	37	20	-5	2	0.231
90AB2846R-1503	6	1.6	50	32	40	11	7	16	0.182
90AB2846R-1504	9	0.5	34	41	39	28	-5	11	0.173
90AB2846R-R1508	7	0.4	21	34	91	9	-5	-1	0.031
90AB2846R-1513	7	1.6	29	26	88	73	6	19	0.047
90AB2846R-1514	11	1.3	18	28	27	46	6	13	0.118
90AB2846R-1515	-5	0.6	20	17	60	7	-5	1	-0.01
90AB2846R-1516	-5	0.8	15	21	75	17	-5	2	-0.01
90AB2846R-1517	-5	0.8	17	34	40	17	6	2	-0.01
90 DO 2846-R1144	-5	1	66	21	75	23	8	3	0.134
90 DO 2846-R1167	-5	0.7	11	8	54	6	5	2	-0.01
90 AB 2846-R1518	-5	2.3	17	262	248	21	6	6	0.06
90 AB 2846-R1519	228	50	744	6456	20000	28	144	22	3.388
90 AB 2846-R1521	-5	2.8	32	28	150	28	11	4	0.135
90 AB 2846-R1522	19	50	64	198	4504	23	32	12	0.467
90 AB 2846-R1525	-5	2.4	27	24	208	29	6	1	0.038
90 AB 2846-R1526	-5	1.8	17	22	113	26	-5	4	-0.01
90 AB 2846-R1527	-5	2	54	23	157	17	6	2	0.141
90 AB 2846-R1528	-5	1.8	12	22	102	32	-5	3	0.043
90 AB 2846-R1529	51	35.7	107	10000	20000	28	41	34	3.394
90 AB 2846-R1531	-5	2.7	35	72	264	226	10	4	0.054
90 AB 2846-R1532	-5	2.3	213	75	376	41	-5	2	-0.01
90 AB 2846-R1533	-5	1.7	39	41	239	23	11	7	0.023
90 AB 2846-R1534	9	1.2	66	37	187	27	-5	6	0.203
90 AB 2846-R1535	-5	1.3	57	20	162	12	10	3	0.033
90 AB 2846-R1536	6	1.5	62	30	215	40	11	6	0.132
90 AB 2846-R1540	-5	0.5	37	25	91	27	10	5	0.03
90 DO 2846 R-1174	-5	1.1	42	15	35	30	7	3	1.829
90 AB 2846 R-1543	-5	0.9	7	648	1013	9	5	11	0.587
90 AB 2846 R-1544	-5	0.3	47	11	77	32	-5	3	0.26
90 AB 2846 R-1545	-5	0.3	57	15	32	23	-5	2	0.317
90 AB 2846 R-1546	-5	0.4	46	19	22	35	-5	3	0.253

Sample ID	Au 30g	Ag PPM	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	As PPM	Sb PPM	Mo PPM	Hg PPM
90 AB 2846 R-1547	-5	-0.2	35	10	49	23	-5	6	0.618
BEAR SOILS									
0+00S	-5	6.1	37	127	181	105	9	8	0.107
2+00S	-5	1.1	14	14	58	28	6	4	0.09
4+00S	-5	0.8	12	7	39	13	-5	2	0.076
6+00S	-5	2.7	19	47	117	80	5	6	0.147
8+00S	-5	2.3	12	47	34	26	-5	5	0.138
10+00S	-5	1.6	22	42	82	42	-5	5	0.123
12+00S	6	1.7	50	26	112	71	9	4	0.208
14+00S	-5	1.9	25	119	88	76	8	12	0.12
16+00S	-5	2.5	24	56	80	59	6	4	0.212
18+00S	-5	4.2	39	115	94	88	-5	7	0.271
20+00S	-5	1.1	22	40	66	47	-5	5	0.072
90 AB 2846 S-1	18	0.7	40	26	150	28	-5	2	0.096
90 AB 2846 S-2	10	0.6	40	19	110	23	6	2	0.074
90 AB 2846 S-3	14	0.8	43	15	122	22	-5	2	0.043
90 AB 2846 S-4	21	0.9	37	33	125	53	-5	5	0.109
90 AB 2846 S-5	10	0.8	51	22	176	191	-5	4	0.037
90 AB 2846 S-6	-5	0.6	40	19	102	13	7	2	0.021
90 AB 2846 S-7	-5	0.5	42	20	93	14	6	1	0.02
90 AB 2846 S-8	14	2.2	44	67	200	178	7	5	0.068
90 AB 2846 S-9	6	0.4	35	15	82	19	8	1	0.044
90 AB 2846 S-10	10	0.7	34	12	79	18	-5	1	-0.01
90 AB 2846 S-11	8	1.6	36	34	139	69	7	8	0.039
90 AB 2846 S-12	-5	1.8	37	30	140	61	6	4	0.068
90 AB 2846 S-13	-5	1.6	23	23	86	49	6	6	0.09
90 AB 2846 S-14	-5	1.2	87	24	206	56	7	3	0.119
90 AB 2846 S-15	16	11.1	65	173	278	74	10	8	0.075
90 AB 2846 S-16	6	2.5	62	66	220	79	7	4	0.055
90 AB 2846 S-17	14	1.3	37	24	100	75	6	5	0.045
90 AB 2846 S-18	11	0.9	8	14	54	20	-5	4	0.095
90 AB 2846 S-19	8	0.8	32	17	244	2000	7	7	0.123
90 AB 2846 S-20	-5	1	11	14	61	85	-5	4	0.1
90 AB 2846 S-21	-5	0.6	21	25	104	26	-5	2	0.061
90 AB 2846 S-22	-5	1.1	29	28	140	51	-5	3	0.076
90 AB 2846 S-23	-5	1.6	28	59	98	37	-5	5	0.144
90 AB 2846 S-24	-5	0.8	20	20	68	29	-5	4	0.126
90 DO 2846 S-001	6	1	48	27	229	138	-5	2	0.086
90 DO 2846 S-002	8	3.1	36	48	131	61	-5	5	0.176
90 DO 2846 S-003	6	1	32	25	91	46	-5	6	0.099
90 DO 2846 S-004	6	0.3	7	20	39	-5	-5	2	0.077
90 DO 2846 S-005	12	0.8	88	29	336	44	-5	7	0.121
90 DO 2846 S-006	6	1	50	31	301	39	-5	3	0.094
90 DO 2846 S-007	-5	1.9	212	25	1089	43	-5	6	0.17
90 DO 2846 S-008	14	1.6	141	41	244	68	-5	5	0.139
90 DO 2846 S-009	-5	1.6	58	23	608	31	-5	3	0.209
90 DO 2846 S-010	6	1.4	79	46	195	75	-5	5	0.142
90 DO 2846 S-011	6	0.3	19	13	160	27	-5	2	0.06
90 DO 2846 S-012	6	0.6	20	24	63	6	-5	3	0.119
90 DO 2846 S-013	-5	0.5	13	17	78	21	-5	2	0.051
90 DO 2846 S-014	-5	0.8	8	9	71	-5	-5	1	0.1
90 DO 2846 S-015	-5	0.7	53	17	323	16	-5	3	0.193
90 DO 2846 S-016	6	1.1	24	21	72	18	-5	6	0.133

Sample ID	Au 30g	Ag PPM	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	As PPM	Sb PPM	Mo PPM	Hg PPM
90 DO 2846 S-017	6	0.7	32	18	171	14	-5	4	0.118
90 DO 2846 S-018	-5	2	44	22	77	37	-5	4	0.229
90 DO 2846 S-019	-5	3.5	20	35	170	22	-5	4	0.178
90 DO 2846 S-020	9	1.4	8	5	59	-5	-5	1	0.127
90 DO 2846 S-021	8	1.2	45	27	604	32	-5	3	0.132
90 DO 2846 S-022	6	1	10	16	134	23	-5	3	0.143
90 DO 2846 S-023	-5	0.8	30	14	59	25	-5	5	0.148
90 DO 2846 S-024	8	0.6	8	35	52	17	-5	9	0.111
90 DS 2846 S-001	-5	0.4	13	18	44	23	-5	4	0.107
90 DS 2846 S-002	7	0.8	25	34	93	46	-5	6	0.088
90 DS 2846 S-003	-5	0.7	15	23	52	20	-5	4	0.087
90 DS 2846 S-004	14	1.4	28	41	102	273	7	20	0.144
90 DS 2846 S-005	9	6.3	24	36	124	342	6	16	0.213
90 DS 2846 S-006	-5	0.5	65	15	81	92	-5	7	0.117
90 DS 2846 S-007	-5	1.7	39	25	131	59	-5	5	0.079
90 DS 2846 S-008	6	0.9	32	19	95	46	-5	4	0.087
90 DS 2846 S-009	6	3	30	54	131	54	-5	3	0.128
90 DS 2846 S-010	7	4	70	267	180	54	-5	3	0.048
BEAR SILTS									
90 BH 2846 1257	11	1	91	23	208	42	-5	4	0.146
90 BH 2846 1258	7	0.9	58	16	285	28	-5	2	0.103
90 BH 2846 1259	10	0.9	86	19	240	33	-5	4	0.114
90 BH 2846 1260	12	0.8	85	16	266	53	-5	5	0.111
90 BH 2846 1261	9	1	97	17	318	32	-5	4	0.13
90 BH 2846 1262	8	0.9	81	17	269	41	-5	5	0.114
90 BH 2846 1263	10	1.1	128	14	397	48	-5	5	0.107
90 BH 2846 1264	-5	1.1	91	15	350	48	-5	5	0.085
90 BH 2846 1265	12	0.9	125	16	255	45	-5	5	0.119
90 DO 2846 L-1141	-5	0.4	25	11	126	7	-5	2	0.045
90 DO 2846 L-1142	-5	0.5	31	17	177	10	-5	1	0.068
90 DO 2846 L-1143	-5	0.5	49	17	206	14	-5	3	0.082
90 DO 2846 L-1145	-5	0.6	29	12	103	17	-5	2	0.033
90 DO 2846 L-1146	-5	0.3	22	9	79	13	-5	-1	0.033
90 DO 2846 L-1147	-5	1	85	26	269	58	-5	7	0.082
90 DO 2846 L-1148	-5	1.1	131	16	288	48	-5	4	0.115
90 DO 2846 L-1149	-5	1.1	114	16	251	43	-5	4	0.104
90 DO 2846 L-1150	6	0.9	111	13	268	29	-5	3	0.081
90 DO 2846 L-1151	-5	1.3	115	23	303	63	-5	5	0.111
90 DO 2846 L-1152	-5	1.1	89	20	293	32	-5	3	0.143
90 DO 2846 L-1153	6	1.6	140	26	303	49	-5	4	0.133
90 DO 2846 L-1154	-5	2.2	194	40	1032	70	-5	7	0.167
90 DO 2846 L-1155	6	0.9	32	25	229	41	-5	3	0.053
90 DO 2846 L-1156	-5	1.3	38	35	266	104	-5	4	0.071
90 DO 2846 L-1157	-5	2.1	37	24	105	47	-5	3	0.064
90 DO 2846 L-1158	-5	0.6	38	17	285	47	-5	2	0.038
90 DO 2846 L-1159	9	0.5	36	13	92	29	-5	2	0.026
90 DO 2846 L-1160	-5	1.1	33	39	274	148	-5	5	0.061
90 DO 2846 L-1161	-5	0.7	40	17	130	50	-5	3	0.048
90 DO 2846 L-1162	9	1.6	42	73	246	73	-5	16	0.156
90 DO 2846 L-1163	18	11.4	70	114	514	113	6	14	0.127
90 DO 2846 L-1164	48	1	44	42	172	47	-5	3	0.07
90 DO 2846 L-1165	-5	1.4	62	15	92	17	-5	1	0.058
90 DO 2846 L-1166	-5	0.5	30	12	82	10	-5	1	0.031

Sample ID	Au 30g	Ag PPM	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	As PPM	Sb PPM	Mo PPM	Hg PPM
90 DO 2846 L-1171	20	0.7	40	11	89	16	-5	1	0.058
90 DO 2846 L-1172	6	2.6	86	46	171	28	-5	3	0.166
90 DO 2846 L-1173	12	3.8	63	26	119	22	-5	2	0.102
90 DO 2846 L-1181	6	0.9	42	17	125	16	-5	1	0.351
90 DO 2846 L-1182	83	0.9	57	34	160	23	-5	2	0.06
90 AB 2846 L-1520	51	3.3	73	68	234	165	7	8	0.093
90 AB 2846 L-1523	-5	1	49	11	108	56	-5	2	0.183
90 AB 2846 L-1524	-5	0.6	35	15	102	37	-5	2	0.039
90 AB 2846 L-1530	-5	0.6	39	11	117	37	-5	2	0.087
90 AB 2846 L-1538	-5	0.8	44	14	78	12	-5	2	0.09
90 AB 2846 L-1539	-5	1.3	38	15	86	8	-5	2	0.061
90 AB 2846 L-1541	-5	2.4	44	16	88	10	-5	1	0.103
90 AB 2846 L-1542	18	1.1	95	41	357	36	-5	4	0.279
L-1	90	0.9	36	12	150	33	7	-1	0.057
L-2	22	1	38	12	133	28	-5	1	0.079
L-3	11	1.5	40	32	155	38	-5	2	0.071
L-4	12	1.1	39	12	141	27	5	1	0.152
L-5	10	0.9	40	34	145	31	-5	1	0.067
90-TS-BEAR L1204	-5	0.9	30	10	98	18	-5	1	0.012
90 DO 2846 1135	12	1	24	49	218	211	7	6	0.039
90 DO 2856 1136	7	0.8	37	13	68	11	7	2	0.077
90 DO 2856 1137	-5	1.3	36	13	65	17	5	1	0.11
90 DO 2856 1138	9	0.7	39	31	103	7	7	1	0.097
90 DO 2856 1139	-5	0.8	33	15	77	5	8	1	-0.01
90 DO 2856 1140	12	1.2	40	14	77	15	5	1	0.066
90 AB 2846 1505	9	0.5	36	28	111	17	-5	2	0.071
90 AB 2846 1506	8	0.5	29	20	81	19	5	2	0.067
90 AB 2846 1507	12	0.6	31	13	91	14	-5	-1	0.084
90 AB 2846 1509	12	0.7	40	15	83	8	-5	1	0.066
90 AB 2846 1510	-5	0.7	25	12	67	46	-5	-1	0.016
90 AB 2846 1511	-5	0.7	28	11	71	13	-5	-1	0.024
90 AB 2846 1512	19	0.7	42	18	115	15	5	2	0.027

APPENDIX IV

Bear Property - Sample Descriptions

KEEWATIN ENGINEERING INC.

STREAM SEDIMENTS

Project: Bear 284 G — Results Plotted By: _____

Area (Grid): _____ — Map: _____ N.T.S.: _____

Collectors: Alex Boronowski — Date: Sept 1990

Sample Number	NOTES	SEDIMENT DATA					STREAM DATA					SPRING	DRY GULLY				
		Gravel	Sand	Silt	Clay	Organic	Bank	Active	Width	Depth	Velocity						
1505	Poorly developed silt; creek apron			✓				✓	<2'	<1"	M						
1506	Vegetature;			✓				✓	<2'	<1"	M						
1507	Poorly developed silt; located on apron of ck			50	50			✓	<2'	<2'	M						
1509	Poorly developed silt; located on apron of ck			50	50			✓	<2'	<2"	M						
1510	" " " " " "			✓				✓	<2'	<2"	M						
1511	" " " " " " "		50	50				✓	"	"	M						
1512	" " " " " " "		50	50				✓	"	"	M						
1520	No d/s; Seepage from pit;			50		50		No	<2'	<1'	No						
1523	Out flow from glacier			✓				✓	+60	6"	F						
1524	" " " "			✓				✓	+60	6"	F						
1538	Drainage from large gossan on east side of prop		50	50				✓	2-8	6"	F						
1539	" " northern contact of large gossan		75	50				✓	<2	3	F						
1541	" " " " " "		50	50				✓	<2	6	F						
1542	" " " " " "		10	90				✓	<2	1	F						

KEEWATIN ENGINEERING INC.

ROCK SAMPLES

Project: Bear 284 G
Area (Grid):
Collectors: Alex Baranowski

Results Plotted By:
Map: NTS:
Date: Sept 1990 Surface ✓ Underground

SAMPLE NUMBER	LOCATION NOTES	REP. SAMPLE NUMBER	SAMPLE TYPE (LENGTH) GRAB	CHIP	CHANNEL	CORE	FLOAT	ROCK TYPE	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	MAP SHEET
1501	Bear		✓					siltstone	v. f. gr. py up to 30% adjacent to shear	
1502	"		✓					silic tuff?	pods & stks. of barren white qtz	
1503	"		✓					qtz vein	white qtz veins adjacent to feldspar phor. phyry	
1504	"		✓					bomblitic congl.	5% diss. py within maroon congl.	
1508	"		✓					mudstone	pyritic mudstone — Dilworth (Silver Cliff)	
1513	"		✓					py. lapilli tuff	Dilworth — pyritic lapilli tuff	
1514	"		✓					congl.	Betty Ck — py knots & stks in epicl. congl	
1515	"		✓					dacite tuff	Contact of Dilworth - Salmon; diss py & qtz	
1516	"		✓					qtz veins	Betty - host rock & pyritic	
1517	"		✓					qtz veins	vuggy white qtz veins along Salmon-Betty	
1518	"		✓					qtz veins	py; " " " " along Dilworth-Salmon	
1519	"		✓					qtz veins	Galena, sphalerite, tetrahedrite in qtz veins	
1521	"		✓					Siltstones	Salmon siltstones & py knots up to 5% py	
1522	"		✓					qtz veins	vuggy white qtz with < 2% py.	
1525	"		✓					qtz vein	vuggy white qtz vein & siltstone with 2% py	
1526	"		✓					qtz vein	white massive qtz vein < 1% py	
1527	"		✓					qtz vein	white qtz vein & siltstone & diss py	
1528			✓					qtz stockwork	white vuggy qtz veinus & siltst & py	
1540	"		✓					qtz vein	" " " " " " "	
1529	Betty adit		✓					qtz vein	Galena blebs in white qtz veining	
1532	"		✓					qtz veins	Betty white qtz vein & min ED cong 2% py	
1533	"		✓					py lapilli tuff	Dilworth - pyritic lapilli tuff	
1534	" 5625 ft		✓					py siltstone	pyritic siltstone; 2% py; cobbles of siltst.	
1535	5320 ft		✓					f. gr. siltstone	1-2% disseminated py in silicified siltstone	
1536	3920 ft		✓					f. gr. siltstone	f. gr. diss py 1% in a siltstone	
1537	4300 ft		✓					white qtz vein	< 0.1% diss py in white vuggy qtz veins	
1543	Betty adit 13m from portal			✓				" " "	across 10 cm.	
1544	large gossan east side of prop		✓					intrus?	f gr. diss py up to 30%; massive sulph. volc?	
1545	" " " " " "		✓					feldspar intrus	mass. f. gr. diss py up to 30%	
1546	" " " " " "		✓					feldspar intrusive?	or Betty Ck, up to 40% py.; volc.?	

KEEWATIN ENGINEERING INC.

ROCK SAMPLES

Project: Bear.

Area (Grid):

Collectors: E. Oglust

Results Plotted By:

Map: NTS:

Date: Surface Underground

SAMPLE NUMBER	LOCATION NOTES	REP. SAMPLE NUMBER	SAMPLE TYPE (LENGTH) GRAB	CHIP	CHANNEL	CORE	FLOAT	ROCK TYPE	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	MAP SHEET
1043	ELV 4300' trib Betty Lk.		✓					Qtz/IRON.	Sheer zone – NO sulphides 25' x 2" zone.	
1044	ELV 4150		✓					"	Drusy Qtz – open space Sheer, Stockwork Veining NO sulphides	
1045	ELV 4050		✓					gossan.	1" py band Carbonaceous Siltstone Lst. Bald unit. (gossan)	
1046	ELV 3930		✓					"	py. Arg. + strata Sheer py. ½"	
1047	ELV 3720 (SALMON R. Fm)		✓					"	1" py bands. 10'-15' wide zone	
1048	ELV 3590		✓					"	thin lam py in black Carbon. Arg	
1049	ELV 3510		✓					"	1" py band Carbon. Arg	
050	ELV 3270		✓					"	Small nodules, streaks of py. (Black Arg)	

KEEWATIN ENGINEERING INC.

STREAM SEDIMENTS

Project: 144 — Results Plotted By: DoB

Area (Grid): Bayview / Bear — Map: _____ N.T.S.: _____

Collectors: Bob Hoffman / DoB — Date: _____

Sample Number	NOTES	SEDIMENT DATA					STREAM DATA					SPRING	DRY GULLY				
		Gravel	Sand	Silt	Clay	Organic	Bank	Active	Width	Depth	Velocity						
1102	Bayview, EL: 1150m ≈ 1000' NW of camp			X				X	2'	6"	slow						
1103	Bayview, EL: 1150m ≈ 900' NW of camp			X				X	2'	2"	slow						
1105	Bayview, EL: 930m ≈ 300' N of old camp site			X				X	2'	3"	slow						
1094	[illegible] small [illegible]	50	30	20				✓	2-8	6"	fast						
10[illegible]	[illegible]	20	40	40				✓	[illegible]	[illegible]	fast						
1097	3200' Main Creek	boulders-gravel						✓	2-12'	2'							
1098	EM #4 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			✓		2-8"	2-10"	slow	✓	[illegible]	[illegible]			
1099	[illegible]																
1127	[illegible]	20	40	[illegible]				✓	2-4	[illegible]	fast						
1135	[illegible]	20	[illegible]	[illegible]				✓	[illegible]	26"	slow						
[illegible]	[illegible] 3800' elev. [illegible]	[illegible]	40	60				✓	2-8	[illegible]	[illegible]						
1131	" 3800'			✓				✓	[illegible]	6"	fast						
1132	" 4000' 2km west	100% Mat					✓		[illegible]	<3"	fast						
1133	" Main creek 4300' elev.	20	40	40				✓	2-8	4-10"	mod						
1130	[illegible]	20	50	30				✓	2-8	6"	fast						
1257	Bear: EL, 3500'; SW corner of Little John Lake		5	95				✓	2'	3"	fast						
1258	" "; West side of Little John Lake		15	85				✓	2'	3"	fast						
1259	"		20	80				✓	2'	6"	fast						
1260	" "		20	80				✓	2-8'	6"	fast						
1261	" "		20	80				✓	2-8'	6"	fast						
1262	Bear: EL, 3500'; Northend of Little John Lake		60	40				✓	2-8'	3"	fast						
1263	" "		"	"				"	"	"	"						
1264	" "		"	"				"	2'	2"	"						
1265	" "		"	"				"	"	"	"						

KEEWATIN ENGINEERING INC.

ROCK SAMPLES

Project: Bear

Area (Grid):

Collectors:

Results Plotted By:

Map: _____ NTS: _____

Date: _____ Surface ___ Underground ___

SAMPLE NUMBER	LOCATION NOTES	REP. SAMPLE NUMBER	SAMPLE TYPE (LENGTH)					ROCK TYPE	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	MAP SHEET
			GRAB	CHIP	CHANNEL	CORE	FLOAT			
1201	Betty Adit - L3449		x						pod of quartz at portal sparse gal/sph/py	
1202	100 m S. of Betty adit		Y						clay cover alt. Betty Cr? maybe Dillworth trace dis py	
1203	Long Lake Fault / Dillworth intersection - on the Kink E of Little John Lake		r						Dillworth lapilli tuff w/ 7-8% dis py	
1204	N end of Divide Lake								Silt sample from area of Zinc moss anomaly.	
1531	South of toe of Betty Glacier		✓					dacitic lapil. tuff	very pyritic. Dillworth?	

Project: [illegible] MIN HILL EAST / TITAN / Terminus - / GOAT / BEAR — ROCK SAMPLES

Area (Grid): _____

Collectors: [illegible]

Results Plotted By: DOB

Map: _____ NTS: _____

Date: _____ Surface ___ Underground ___

SAMPLE NUMBER	LOCATION NOTES	REP. SAMPLE NUMBER	SAMPLE TYPE (LENGTH) GRAB	CHIP	CHANNEL	CORE	FLOAT	ROCK TYPE	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	MAP SHEET
1081	[illegible] chip - Bayview			✓				[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]				✓				"		
[illegible]				✓				"		
[illegible]	East [illegible] chip			✓					[illegible]	
1085	[illegible]			✓					[illegible]	
DEL	[illegible] 1033 [illegible]		✓					?	[illegible]	
1087	MHE in fault cut - North		✓					sil. volc.	very sil, goss. pyr+sphal in fract + strng.	
1088	" " South		✓					sil volc/TC	high pyr, mass in lenses, min sphal.	
1089	"		✓					"/breccia	silc volc, pyr filled breccia? ~~Acid Hyd.~~	
1090	"		✓					vein swarm	mass pyr brecciated sil. volc.	
1091	North [illegible] zone MH		✓					[illegible] intrus.	dis. pyr, pp, coarse fract, high grade [illegible]	
[illegible]			✓					[illegible] Hyd.	coarse pyr, heavy [illegible]	
1093										
1096	Titan 32 [illegible]		✓						stretch breccia [illegible]	
1100	Fish Creek [illegible]		✓					[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]					[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]						[illegible]	
1129	Terminus - Vancouver Adit			✓				pp.	contact with mass pyr: 115/80N	
1130	"			✓					30% pyr chloritic matrix.	
1131	"			✓					60% " "	
1132	"			✓					Mass - semi mass "	
1133	"			✓					15-20% pyr (string) sil. and.	
1134	"			✓					white dyke, spotty pyr.	
[illegible]	Bear		✓				✓	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	Bear		✓					Volc	[illegible] highly alt. by pervasive qtz vein [illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]					[illegible]	[illegible] by intrusive [illegible]	
[illegible]	Goat 1020'		High [illegible]			O/C		Sol Rib	½" poly pyr [illegible] pyr on surface.	

KEEWATIN ENGINEERING INC.

STREAM SEDIMENTS

Project: BEAR/Goat

Area (Grid):

Collectors: DOL.

Results Plotted By:

Map: N.T.S.:

Date:

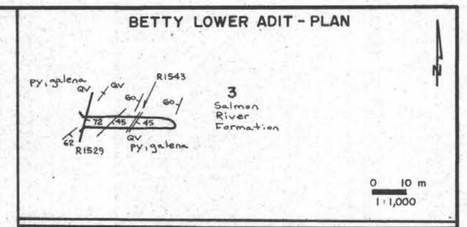
Sample Number	NOTES	SEDIMENT DATA					STREAM DATA					SPRING	DRY GULLY				
		Gravel	Sand	Silt	Clay	Organic	Bank	Active	Width	Depth	Velocity						
1172	Bear, North of Goss.	20	50	30				✓	2-8	6"	mod						
1173	Bear, East flowing into L1172	50	30	20				✓	2-8	4"	steep						
1175	Goat Sta 5022	50	30	20				✓	2-8	4"	steep						
1176	Goat Sta 5024	60	20	20				✓	2-8	10"	mod						
1177	" Sta 5028	60	30	10				✓	-2	2"	steep						
1178	" Sta 5033+240'	40	40	20				✓	2-8	12"	fast						
1179	" Sta 5033	60	20	20				✓	-2	4"	mod						
1181	Bear South of East Goose (Swirdy Sample)	20	60	20				✓	2-8	6"	mod						
1182	" " "	60	30	10				✓	2-8	6"	mod						
183	Goat 1440' from confluence	70	20	10				✓	2-8	2"	str.						
184	" 2734 "	20	40	40				✓	-2	2"	mod						
185	"	40	40	20				✓	2-8	4"	mod						
186	" 3300' from South to Goat	50	30	20				✓	2-8	3"	mod						
187	" 3800' "	40	40	20				✓	2-8	2"	"						
188	" 4030' " " major Cr.	10	40	50				✓	2-8	12"	fast						
	" 4330 Goat Cr	30	40	30				✓	2-8	12"	mod						
	" 4330 "	30	60	20				✓	8-20	2ft	"						
191	" 4680 North Goat fork	30	40	30				✓	2-8	4"	"						
1192	" 4700 East " "	60	20	20				✓	2-8	3"	"						
1193	" 4260 btwn Goat + AB L1558	40	30	30				✓	2-8	4"	"						
194	" on map	30	40	30				✓	2-8	8"	mod						
1195	" 4200'elev 2120m from Northend Long Lake.	50	30	20				✓	2-8	6"	mod						
1196	" 722' N) of L1195	30	40	30				✓	2-8	6"	fast						
197	" 840' "	40	40	20				✓	2-8	4"	fast						
198	" 1300' "	60	30	10				✓	2-8	3"	fast						
199	" 2050' "	60	20	20				✓	2-8	3"	fast						
200	" 2435' "	30	40	30				✓	2-8	12"	fast						
401	" 3365' "	40	30	30				✓	2-8	8"	fast						
402	" 4300' "	70	20	10				✓	2-8	6"	fast						

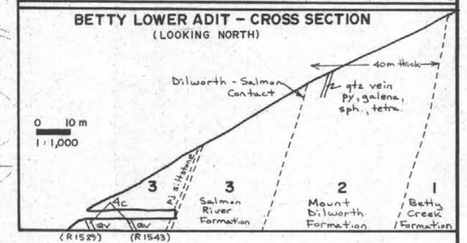
KEEWATIN ENGINEERING INC.
ROCK SAMPLES

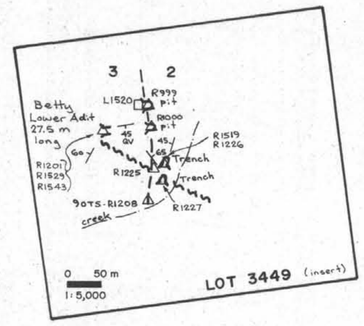
ject: Bear / TERMINUS
a (Grid):
lectors: E. Ogilvie

Results Plotted By:
Map: NTS:
Date: Surface Underground

SAMPLE NUMBER	LOCATION NOTES	REP. SAMPLE NUMBER	SAMPLE TYPE (LENGTH) GRAB	CHIP	CHANNEL	CORE	FLOAT	ROCK TYPE	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	MAP SHEET
1225	Showing #15 Aldrich Map 10' W. of 1226		✓	✓				cherty Arg.	faulted contact Schist R C ? Dilworth, Bettyat Shear 10' west of an attempted Adit 25% py.	104 A/4
1226	#15 Aldrich Map		✓	✓					Bx Qtz Carbonate healed shear contact 2½' zone. blebs + bis galena, tr. Cu stain, some gy non-metal mineral ? mn.	104 A/4
1227	" 100' S. of 1226		✓	✓					2nd attempted Adit Same Rx (Bx healed) as 1226 but no sulphides	104 A/4
	TERMINUS									
1228	Termina Adit Dump		✓					pyritic Arg.	15-20% dis py.	
1229	"		✓					Qtz carb Vein	Baritic, 10% Galena + Sphal. stockwork, Shear Veining	
1230	Termina Adit Winze Dump		✓					"	02 above 25% sulphides	
1231	py. shaft new Termina tunnel		✓					Mass. pyrite	75% med- coarse grained.	
1232	N.E of VAN. Adit		✓					Breccia	good hydrothermal / Epithermal dark silica matrix, 2-3" frags	
1233	Face of VAN Adit		✓					White-sil. Rx	Sil - Fractures trending 240-270 py Fr. filling veins 2-3" (30% py)	
1234	VAN - Adit Dump		✓					Mass Sulphide	75% PO/py with minor Gy dark sil matrix	







LEGEND

EOCENE

4 — 4a Microdiorite
4b Andesite
4c Quartz and quartz-carbonate veins
4d Biotite, quartz, feldspar porphyry

MIDDLE JURASSIC

3 — SALMON RIVER FORMATION
Carbonaceous and calcareous, thin to thick bedded, siltstones, argillites, grits, sandstones and conglomerate.

LOWER JURASSIC

2 — MOUNT DILWORTH FORMATION
Dacite lapilli to agglomerate tuff with up to 15% disseminated pyrite and pyrite knots.

1 — BETTY CREEK FORMATION
Maroon weathering, hematitic conglomerate

- Outcrop
- Geological boundary
- Bedding
- Foliation
- Cleavage
- Joint
- qv — Quartz vein
- Dyke
- Minor folds with plunge direction
- Fault
- Rock sample
- Soil sample
- Silt sample
- L1512 — Sample number
- AB17 — Geological station number

GEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF CANADA
A. J. BORONOWSKI
FELLOW

0 100 200 300 400 500 m

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT

21,132

CANADIAN CARIBOO RESOURCES LTD.

BEAR PROPERTY

GEOLOGY AND SAMPLE LOCATIONS

DATE: DEC 1990	NTS: 104A/4W, 104B/1E
PROJECT:	BY: A. Boronowski
SCALE: 1 : 10,000	
Keewatin Engineering Inc.	FIG. No. 5

for details refer to L3449 insert

LOT 3449 (insert)

0 50 m
1:5,000

LEGEND

△ Rock sample

○ Soil sample

□ Sample number

90AB-R1547 Sample number

GEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF CANADA
A. J. BORONOWSKI
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0 100 200 300 400 500 m

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

21,132

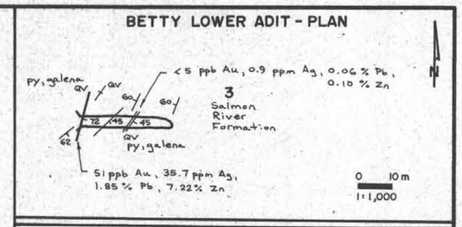
CANADIAN CARIBOO RESOURCES LTD.

BEAR PROPERTY

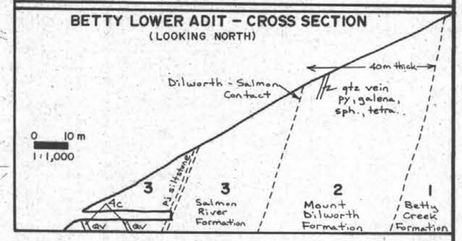
SAMPLE LOCATIONS

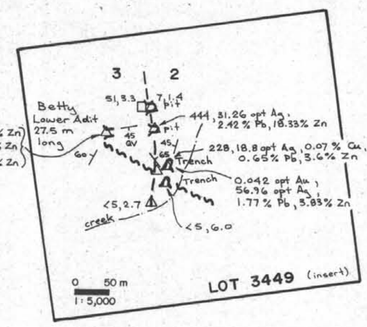
DATE: Dec. 1990	NTS: 104A/4W , 104B/1E
PROJECT:	BY: A. Boronowski
SCALE: 1 : 10,000	
Keewatin Engineering Inc.	FIG. No. 6

BETTY LOWER ADIT - PLAN



BETTY LOWER ADIT - CROSS SECTION
(LOOKING NORTH)





34, 7.8, 0.06% Pb, 1.53% Zn)
<5, 0.9, 0.06% Pb, 0.1% Zn)
51, 35.7, 1.85% Pb, 7.22% Zn)

LEGEND

EOCENE

4 — 4a Microdiorite
4b Andesite
4c Quartz and quartz-carbonate veins
4d Biotite, quartz, feldspar porphyry

MIDDLE JURASSIC

3 — SALMON RIVER FORMATION
Carbonaceous and calcareous, thin to thick bedded, siltstones, argillites, grits, sandstones and conglomerate.

LOWER JURASSIC

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Dacite lapilli to agglomerate tuff with up to 15% disseminated pyrite and pyrite knots.

1 — BETTY CREEK FORMATION
Maroon weathering, hematitic conglomerate

- Outcrop
- Geological boundary
- Bedding
- Foliation
- Cleavage
- Joint
- qv — Quartz vein
- Dyke
- Minor folds with plunge direction
- Fault

- △ Rock sample
- ○ Soil sample
- □ Silt sample

20, 0.7 — Au (ppb), Ag (ppm)

GEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF CANADA
A. J. BORONOWSKI
FELLOW

0 100 200 300 400 500 m

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT

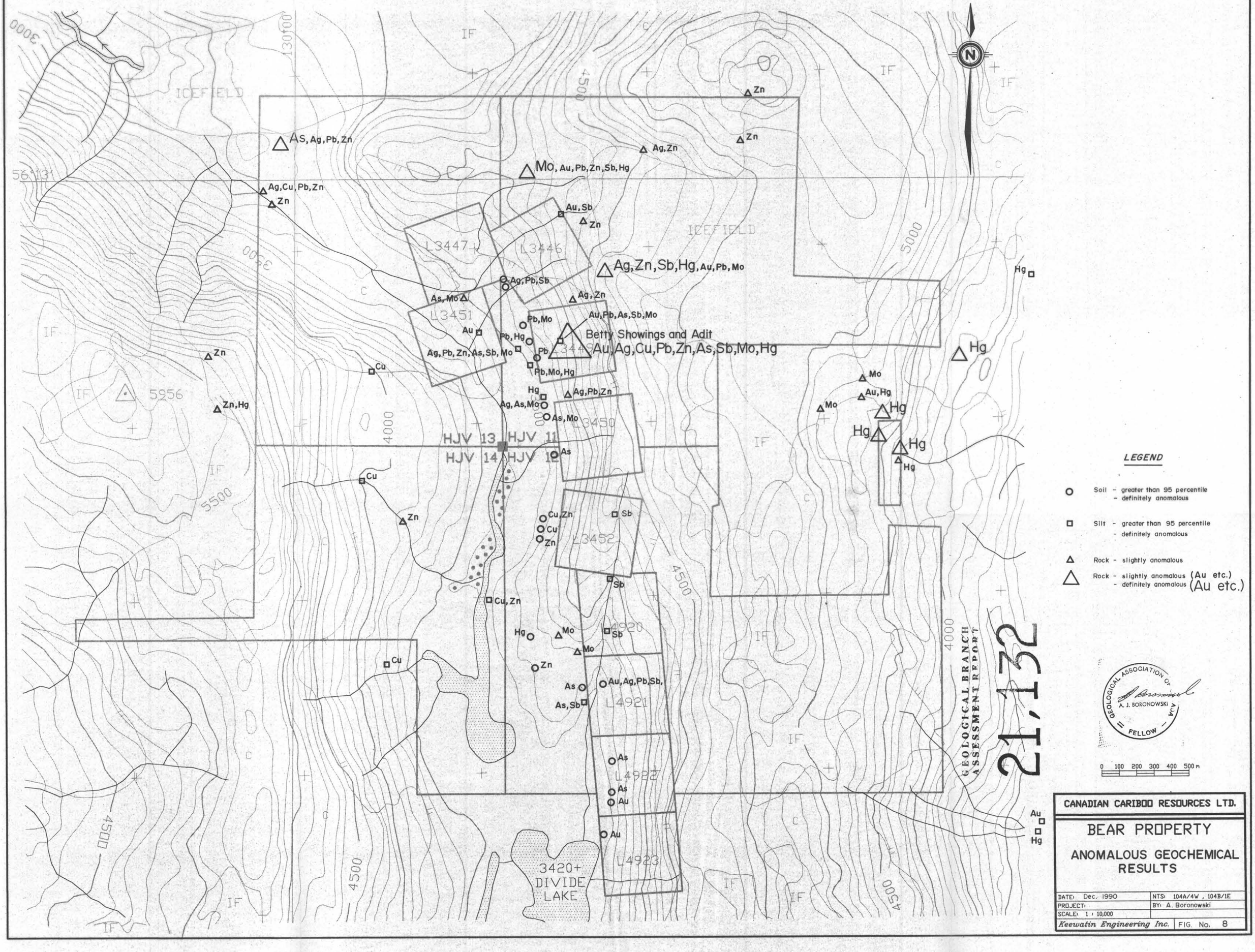
21,412

CANADIAN CARIBOO RESOURCES LTD.

BEAR PROPERTY

GEOLOGY AND ANALYTICAL RESULTS

DATE: DEC 1990	NTS: 104A/4W, 104B/1E
PROJECT:	BY: A. Boronowski
SCALE: 1 : 10,000	
Keewatin Engineering Inc.	FIG. No. 7


As, Ag, Pb, Zn
Mo, Au, Pb, Zn, Sb, Hg
Ag, Zn
Zn
Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn
Au, Sb
Ag, Zn, Sb, Hg, Au, Pb, Mo
Ag, Pb, Sb
As, Mo
Ag, Zn
Au, Pb, As, Sb, Mo
Pb, Mo
Au
Pb, Hg
Betty Showings and Adit
Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn, As, Sb, Mo, Hg
Ag, Pb, Zn, As, Sb, Mo
Pb
Pb, Mo, Hg
Hg
Ag, Pb, Zn
Ag, As, Mo
As, Mo
Cu
Zn, Hg
Zn
Hg
Mo
Au, Hg
Mo
Hg
Hg
Hg
Hg
HJV 13
HJV 11
HJV 14
HJV 12
As
Cu
Zn
Cu, Zn
Cu
Zn
Sb
Sb
Cu, Zn
Hg
Mo
Sb
Mo
Zn
Cu
As
Au, Ag, Pb, Sb,
As, Sb
As
As
Au
Au
Au
Hg
L3447
L3446
L3451
L3449
L3450
L3452
L4920
L4921
L4922
L4923
ICEFIELD
ICEFIELD
IF
5956
3420+
DIVIDE
LAKE
3000
3500
4000
4500
5000
5500
56°13'
130°00'
N
LEGEND
Soil - greater than 95 percentile - definitely anomalous
Silt - greater than 95 percentile - definitely anomalous
Rock - slightly anomalous
Rock - slightly anomalous (Au etc.) - definitely anomalous (Au etc.)
GEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF CANADA
A. J. BORONOWSKI
FELLOW
0 100 200 300 400 500 m
GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT
21,132
CANADIAN CARIBOO RESOURCES LTD.
BEAR PROPERTY
ANOMALOUS GEOCHEMICAL RESULTS
DATE: Dec. 1990
NTS: 104A/4W, 104B/1E
PROJECT:
BY: A. Boronowski
SCALE: 1 : 10,000
Keewatin Engineering Inc.
FIG. No. 8