ARIS SUMMARY SHEET

District Geologist, Smithers Off Confidential: 92.03.18

ASSESSMENT REPORT 21133 MINING DIVISION: Skeena

PROPERTY: Goat
LOCATION: LAT 56 10 00 LONG 130 00 00
UTM 09 6224865 437899
NTS 104B01E 104A04W

CAMP: 050 Stewart Camp

CLAIM(S): HJV 5-6
OPERATOR(S): Can. Cariboo Res.
AUTHOR(S): Boronowski, A.
REPORT YEAR: 1990, 31 Pages
COMMODITIES
SEARCHED FOR: Silver,Gold
KEYWORDS: Jurassic,Salmon River Formation,Argillites,Siltstones,Andesites
Microdiorites
WORK
DONE: Geological,Geochemical
GEOL 1000.0 ha
Map(s) - 1; Scale(s) - 1:10 000
ROCK 14 sample(s) ;ME
SILT 39 sample(s) ;ME
SOIL 33 sample(s) ;ME
Map(s) - 1; Scale(s) - 1:10 000

GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL REPORT

ON THE

HJV 5 & 6 CLAIMS

GOAT PROPERTY

Skeena Mining Division, British Columbia
NTS 104B/1E & 104A/4W
Latitude 56°10'N
Longitude 130°00'W

on behalf of

CANADIAN CARIBOO RESOURCES LTD.
Vancouver, B.C.

by

Alex Boronowski, B.Sc., FGAC
KEEWATIN ENGINEERING INC.
#800 - 900 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, B.C.
V6C 1E5

December 5, 1990

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INTRODUCTION

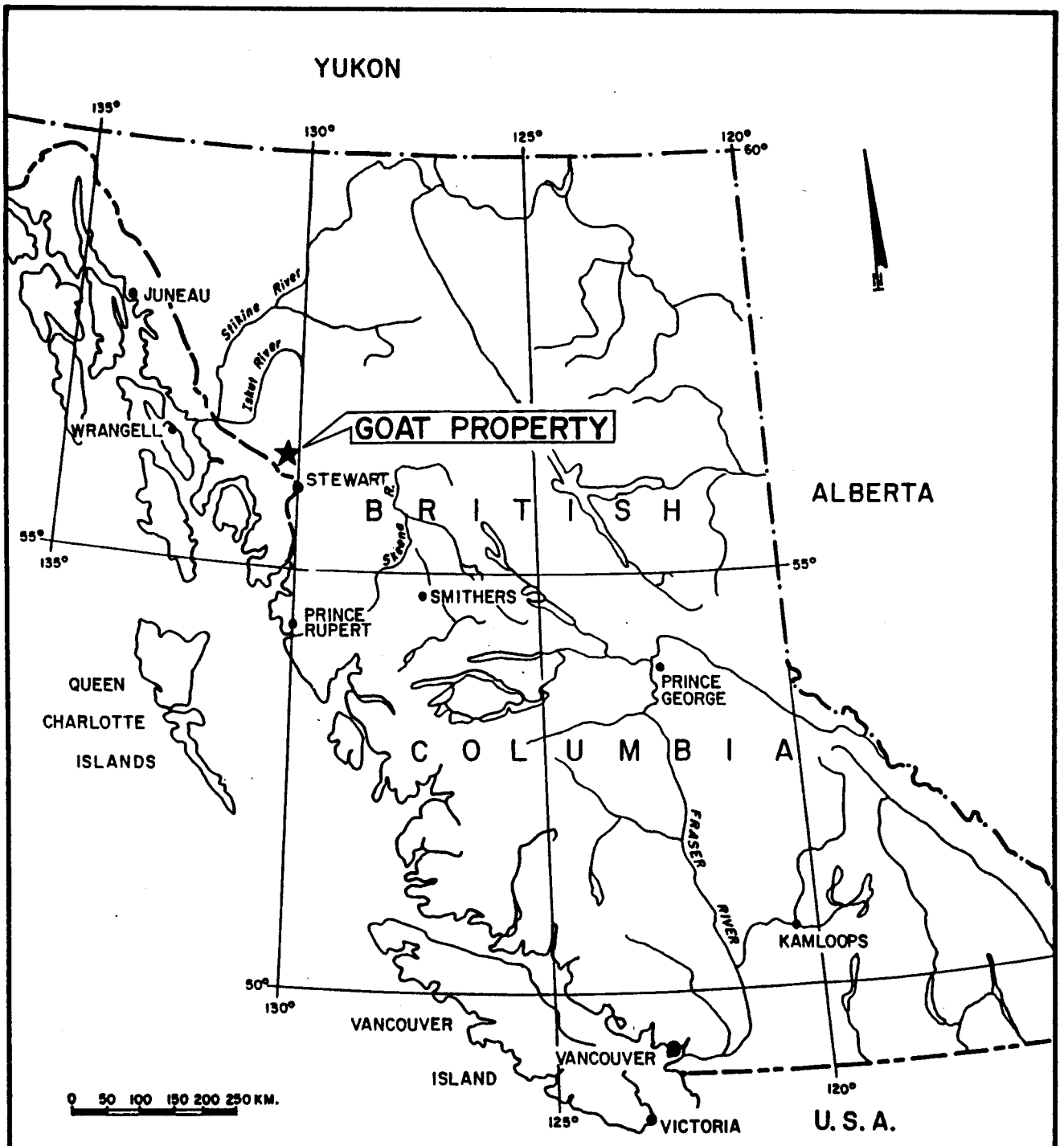
Canadian Cariboo Resources Ltd. commissioned Keewatin Engineering Inc. to conduct a preliminary evaluation of the HJV 5 & 6 claims on the Goat property. The evaluation consisted of geological mapping conducted concurrently with a geochemical rock, soil, and stream sediment survey. A total of fourteen rock samples, thirty-three soil samples, and thirty-nine 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.

The evaluation indicated that the property has poor potential for hosting economic precious metal and/or polymetallic deposits. However, the southern portion of the property is almost entirely covered by an icefield and therefore a direct evaluation of this area is impossible. A narrow band of east dipping Mt. Dilworth Formation located to the west of the property is extrapolated to occur approximately 220 metres below the icefield at the southwestern corner of the Goat property. The Mt. Dilworth Formation does not constitute a viable exploration target owing to its excessive depth from surface and the apparent low-grade mineralization contained within the exposed Mt. Dilworth located to the west of the Goat property. Presently, no further work is recommended on the Goat property.

Location and Access

The Goat property is located in northwestern British Columbia, approximately 35 kilometres north of Stewart, B.C. (Figure 1) and is centred appproximately 4 kilometres southeast of Summit Lake. The claims are situated within NTS Map Sheet 104B/1E and 104A/4W and are centred at about 56°10' North Latitude and 130°00' West Longitude. Mount Dilworth is located in the south central part of the property.

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. The west property boundary is approximately 1 kilometre east of and 1,000 feet in elevation above this road. 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.



PROPERTY LOCATION MAP

GOAT PROPERTY

Figure 1

KEEWATIN ENGINEERING INC.

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

Property Status and Ownership

The Goat property comprises two mineral claims (40 units) located within the Skeena Mining Division (Figure 2).

Claim Name	Record No.	No. of Units	Date of Record	Expiry Year	Owner
HJV 5	7352	20	March 18, 1989	1991	M. Mason
HJV 6	7353	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.

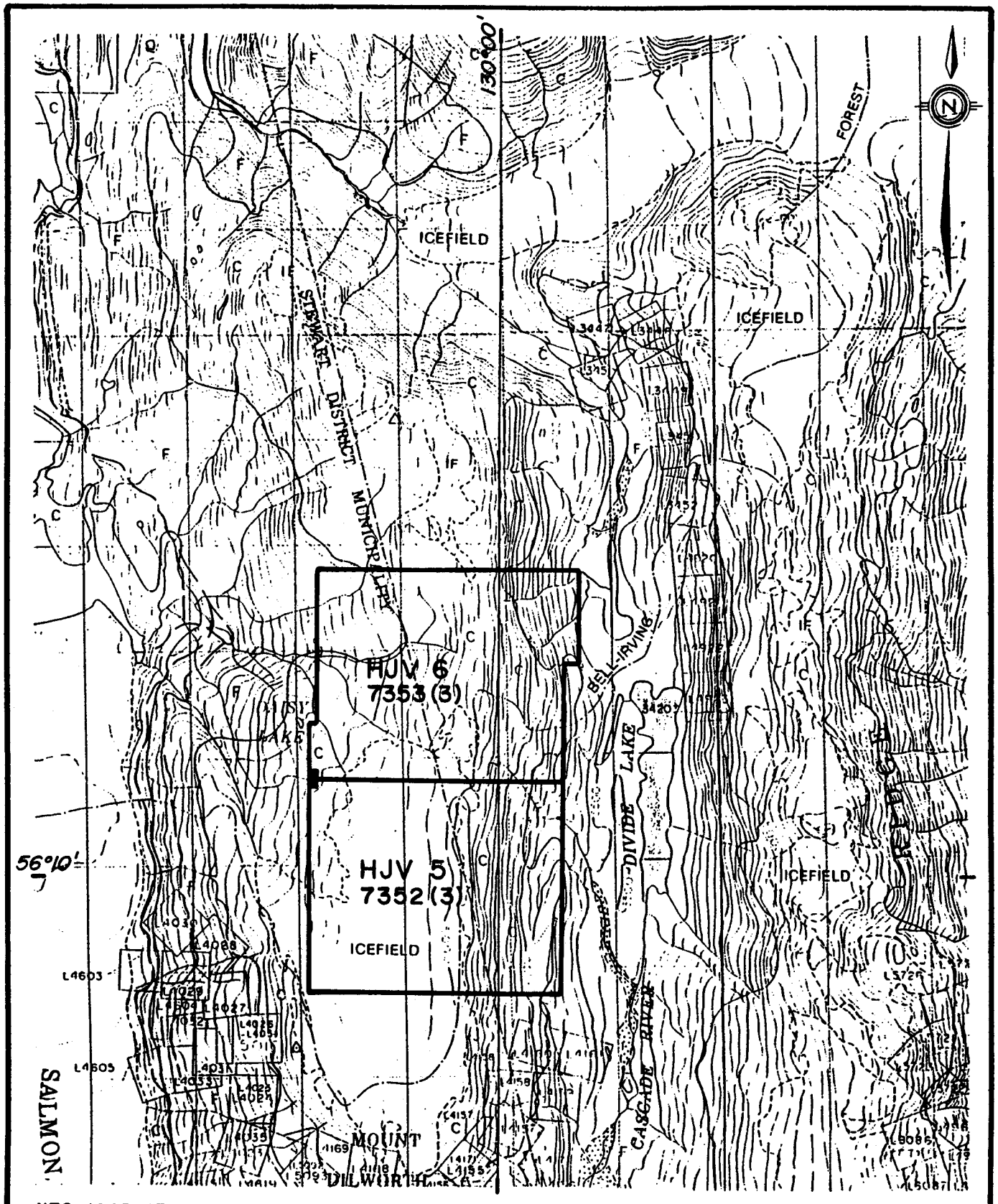
The above claims are apparently the subject of an agreement between the claim holder and Canadian Cariboo Resources Ltd.

Physiography and Climate

The Goat 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.

The central and south central parts of the claims are covered by the Mt. Dilworth Icefield. Elevations on the property range from 3,500 feet in the northeastern corner to 5,000 feet on Mt. Dilworth in the south central part of the property. Most of the property is above tree line. The eastern part of the property covers a steep east facing mountainside between Mt. Dilworth and Divide Lake. Some sparse coniferous forest is present on the lower elevations in this area.



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

GOAT PROPERTY
CLAIM MAP

Figure 2

0 1 km

1:50,000

Keewatin Engineering Inc.

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 contain 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 1990. 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 recoginized 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 inferrred 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).

The eastern part of the Salmon River-Stewart Map Area (Open File Map 1987-22), was covered by a government regional stream sediment sampling program which covered all of the NTS 104B area. The adjacent 104A area which includes the eastern part of the Goat property was covered. Results of this survey were released in July 1988 (National Geochemical Reconnaissance, 1988). Britten et al. (1989) report that almost every known precious metal prospect in Unuk River area displays high stream sediment gold values. Known gold occureences are also associated with high but variable values for pathfinder elements such as silver, arsenic, antimony and barium. Three stream silt samples were taken in streams draining the Goat property and immediate area. These are all located on west flowing streams, from 600 to 1,000 metres west of the property boundary. Sample 871-287 suggests anomalies in copper (194 ppm), mercury (110 ppm), and weakly anomalous zinc (180 ppm), silver (0.5 ppm) and possibly nickel (McCartney, 1990). Sample 871-286 suggest weakly anomalous mercury (60 ppm) and possibly nickel (McCartney, 1990). The sample location sites for samples 286 and 287 are underlain by the favourable Dilworth stratigraphy situated to the west of the Goat property. Sample 871-285 indicates weakly anomalous nickel (McCartney, 1990). Sample 285 was collected from a creek west of the Goat property situated along the eastern contact of the Dilworth Formation. The location of these samples are shown on Figure 4.

No records of previous exploration activity are available for the Goat property, although several mineral prospects immediately south of and east of the property have received some attention in the past.

Summary of Work Completed in 1990

Geological mapping at a scale of 1:5,000 was conducted concurrently with the geochemical rock, soil, and stream sediment survey. A total of fourteen rock samples, thirty-three soil samples, and thirty-nine silt stream sediment samples were collected from the property. The sample locations are shown on Figure 5 and results are plotted on Figure 6.

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 east facing slope. These A,B, and C horizon samples represent scree from the inaccessible eastern portion of the property. 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.

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.

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

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Goat property is underlain by rocks of the Salmon River Formation. This Formation is classified as the basal unit of the Bowser Basin, which represents a period of renewed marine

sedimentation following subsidence of a Lower Jurassic volcanic arc complex (Britton, 1988). The Lower Jurassic volcanics are referred to as the Stewart Complex (Grove, 1988; Alldrick, 1989) and are located between the Bowser Basin to the east and the Coast Plutonic Complex to the west. The Stewart Complex in the area of the Goat property consists of the following stratigraphy (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 deposits. Rocks of the Stewart Complex and the Salmon River Formtion are collectively referred to as the Hazelton Group (Britton, 1988). However, some confusion and conflict exists in the stratigraphic nomenclature and other formational subdivisions within the Hazelton Group which have been proposed (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 Goat 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.

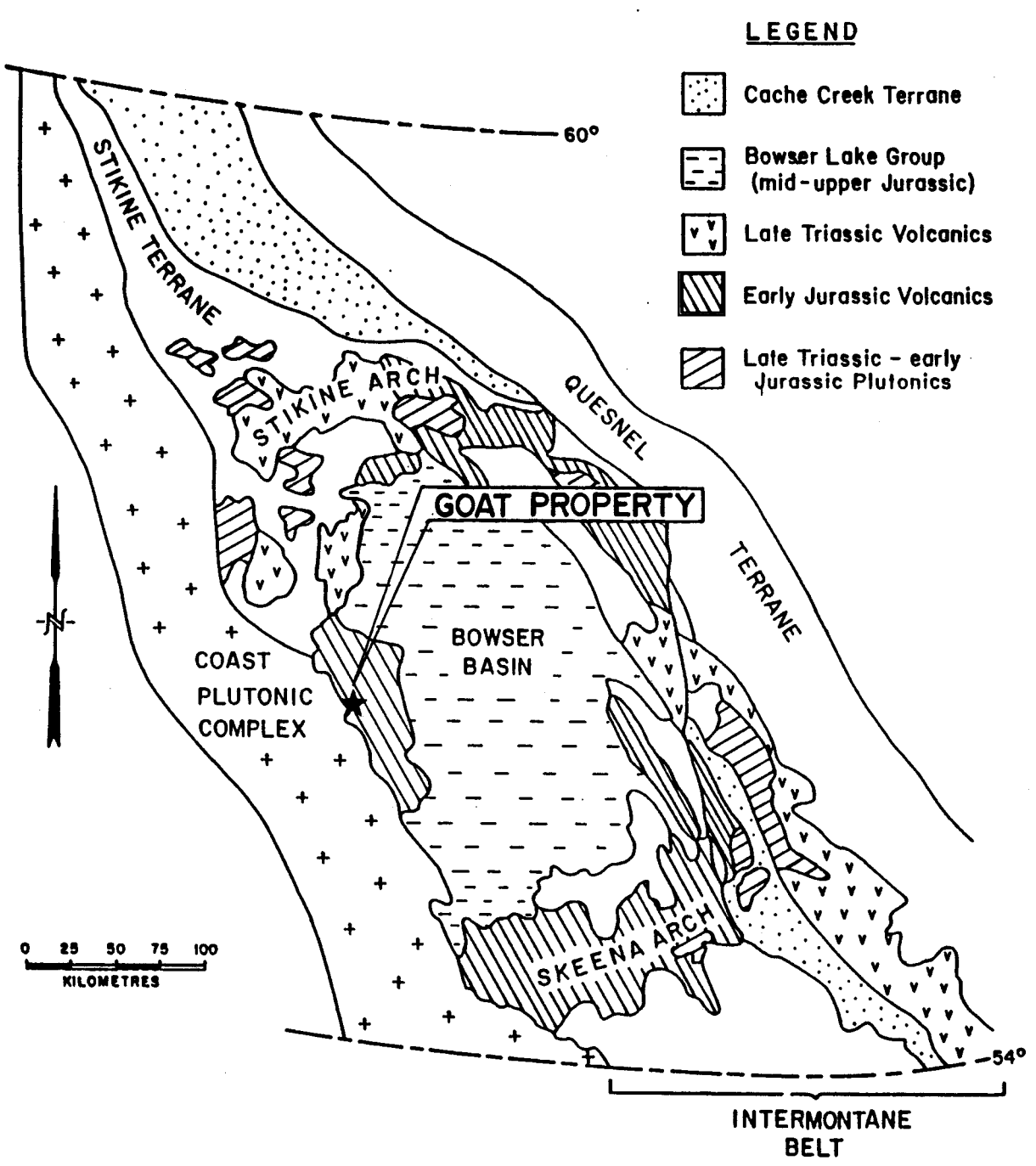
The stratigraphic sequence in the Stewart-Salmon River area has been folded, faulted and weakly metamophosed. At least four episodes of intrusive activity are recorded in the area spanning late Triassic to Tertiary time. These include synvolcanic plugs, small stocks, dyke swarms, isolated dykes and sills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

DETAILED TECHNICAL DATA AND INTERPRETATION

Property Geology

The Goat property is underlain predominantly by Middle Jurassic sedimentary rocks of the Salmon River Formation (Figure 4). This folded and faulted sequence of clastic sedimentary rocks has been intruded by Eocene age microdiorite dykes and stocks, andesite dykes, and white vuggy quartz and quartz-carbonate veins.

Geological mapping suggest that the Mt. Dilworth Formation occurs beneath the Mt. Dilworth Icefield approximately 220 metres below the southwestern Legal Corner Post. The extrapolation of structural data suggests that this is the closest the Mt. Dilworth Formation occurs to surface on the Goat Property (Insert, Cross Section A-A', Figure 5).

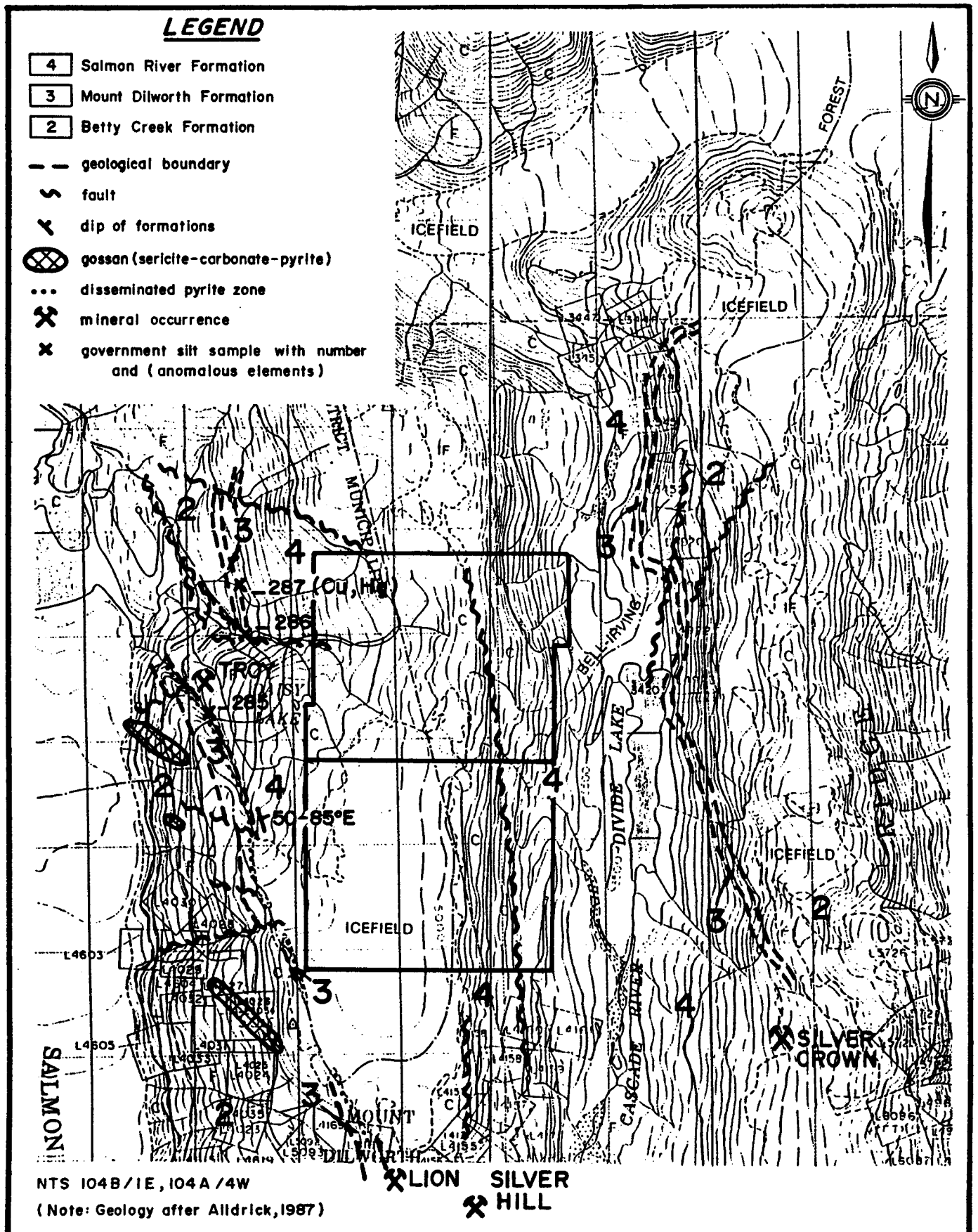


REGIONAL GEOLOGY
BOWSER BASIN
NW BRITISH COLUMBIA

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

Figure 3

KEEWATIN ENGINEERING INC.



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

(Note: Geology after Alldrick, 1987)

GOAT PROPERTY COMPILATION MAP

0 1 2 km

1:50,000

Figure 4

Keewatin Engineering Inc.

The property geology is presented on Figure 5 and a brief description of lithologies follows:

Lower Jurassic

Unit 1 - Betty Creek Formation: This formation was mapped west of the Goat property and occurs as the stratigraphic footwall of the Mt. Dilworth Formation on either side of an east-west fault. This fault, known as the Dumas Creek Fault, has a sinistral sense of motion. The outcrop on the northern side of this fault consists of a maroon weathering, conglomerate composed of angular to subrounded volcanic and chert fragments within a hematitic matrix. The outcrop on the south side of the fault consists of resistant weathering, dacite lapilli to agglomerate tuff. The tuff contains dark green elongated fragments up to 20 cm. long. This tuff lacks sulphides and, therefore, was not considered to be part of the overlying Mt. Dilworth Formation.

Unit 2 - Mount Dilworth Formation: This felsic volcanic sequence was mapped to the west of the Goat property. The formation occupies the footwall of major faults striking 340° and dipping 70° eastward. The outcrops consist of a fine grained, siliceous dacite lapilli to agglomerate tuff containing up to 15% pyrite as disseminations and knots within the matrix. A few of the agglomerate size fragments exhibited a swirled texture. No significant base or precious metal values were obtained from these outcrops.

Middle Jurassic

Unit 3 - Salmon River Formation: This Formation underlies most of the Goat property and comprises carbonaceous and calcareous, thin to thick bedded siltstones, argillites, grits, sandstones, and conglomerate. The beds are strongly cleaved. The basal portion of this sequence, which outcrops in the western part of the Goat property, 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. The highest assay value obtained from the Goat property was a select grab sample from a pyritiferous pyjama bed. This sample assayed 206 ppb gold and 5.5 ppm silver. Nearby, conglomerate and grit units range in thickness from a few centimetres to several metres, are sorted and unsorted, and often contain rip-up clasts 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. The Salmon River Formation underlying the eastern portion of the property consists of thick bedded siltstones and grits.

Eocene

Unit 4:

4a, Microdiorite dykes and stocks occur predominantly on the eastern side of the property.

4b, Andesite dykes are narrow, discontinuous and occur throughout the property. They may be related to the microdiorite intrusive event.

4c, White quartz veins are generally vuggy and may contain carbonate and minor (<5%) fine grained pyrite.

Structure

The Goat property is underlain by strongly cleaved sediments of the Salmon River Formation. Geological mapping on the claims and immediate area suggests that the property is underlain by a west verging, broad isoclinal synform (Figure 5). This interpretation is based upon stratigraphic top being westward on the east side of the Goat property and adjacent Bear Property and stratigraphic top being eastward to the west of the Goat Property. However, the interpretation is complicated by northwest striking, east dipping faults (340°/70°E) showing a dextral sense of motion and numerous small disharmonic folds within the core of the synform (Insert, Cross Section B-B', Figure 5). One of these major northwest trending faults is located to the west of the Goat property and lies along Mineral Creek Gulch. This fault brings the favourable Mt. Dilworth Formation in contact with the Salmon River Formation. The Salmon River Formation to the east of the Mineral Creek Gulch Fault consists of thinly laminated, alternating dark and light cherty argillite and mudstone beds. These beds are locally known as the pyjama beds. These pyjama beds occur stratigraphically above the Mt. Dilworth Formation on the adjacent Bear Property and in other locations. Therefore, the pyjama beds occuring on the western part of the Goat property are believed to be close to the contact with the Mt. Dilworth Formation. Further support of this theory is provided by the presence of disseminated pyrite and knots of pyrite within the pyjama beds which are believed to have been derived from the underlying Mt. Dilworth Formation. Therefore, the Mt. Dilworth Formation may underly the Mt. Dilworth Icefield which covers most of the southern half of the Goat property. However, the available geological information suggests that the closest point to surface beneath the Goat property that the Mt. Dilworth Formation would occur is 220 metres. This location would be in the footwall of the east dipping Mineral Creek Gulch Fault at a depth of 220 metres below the southwest Legal Corner Post (Insert, Cross Section A-A', Figure 5). Also, the Mineral Creek Gulch Fault has cut off an east-west fault lying along Dumas Creek. The Dumas Creek Fault has a sinistral sense of motion. On the north side of the Dumas Creek Fault is a narrow 50 metre wide band of Mt. Dilworth

Formation. A fault similar to the Mineral Gulch Fault (340°/70°) lies along the contact between the Mt. Dilworth Formation and a 150 metre wide fault bound sequence of Salmon River Formation. This 150 metre wide sequence of Salmon River Formation, which is bounded on the east by the Mineral Gulch Fault, does not exhibit of the pyjama bed units that normally occur immediately above the Mt. Dilworth Formation. In summary, the faulting has complicated an interpretation of the geology beneath the Mt. Dilworth Icefield; however the conclusion that the Mt. Dilworth Formation does not occur closer than 220 metres to surface on the Goat property appears to be valid until more geological data proves differently.

Alteration

The Salmon River Formation, which underlies the Goat Property, does not appear to be altered. Very narrow alteration envelopes occur adjacent to Eocene age intrusions.

Economic Geology

No showings are indicated on the Minfile maps for the Goat property, and no mineral showings were found during the exploration program. The geochemical rock, soil, and stream sediment results suggest that no major showings are present on the property. The highest assay was obtained from a pyritiferous pyjama bed believed to be in close proximity to the Mt. Dilworth Formation - Salmon River Formation contact. This select pyritiferous grab sample assayed 206 ppb gold and 5.5 ppm silver.

A structural interpretation of the geology suggests that the Mt. Dilworth Formation may occur along the footwall of the Mineral Creek Fault approximately 220 metres below the southwestern corner of the Goat Property. This appears to be the closest that the Mt. Dilworth Formation is to surface on the Goat property.

Select grab samples collected from the Mt. Dilworth Formation located to the west of the Goat property contain slightly elevated geochemical values.

Geochemistry

The analytical results for the rock, soil, and stream sediment survey are contained in Appendix 1. The sample locations are presented on Figure 5 and the results for Gold and Silver are shown on Figure 6. The majority of the samples yielded low geochemical values.

A total of thirty-nine silt stream sediment samples were analyzed. The highest gold and silver values were obtained from samples testing the drainage on the northeastern and eastern side of the property. The two highest values are 34 ppb gold, 5.5 ppm silver and 30 ppb gold, 1.0 ppm silver. The source of these values are believed to be the microdiorite dykes and stock which are within the drainage basin. A quartz vein adjacent to a microdiorite dyke assayed <5 ppb gold and 0.3 ppm silver. The microdiorite intrusions or contact aureole do not appear to have the potential of hosting an economic deposit. Geochemical values from samples draining the Mt. Dilworth Formation on the eastern side of the property were consistently low.

A total of 33 soil samples were collected at the break-of-slope contour (3900 feet) along the eastern boundary of the property. These samples were collected to test the inaccessible steep eastern slope of the property. Once again, slightly elevated gold and silver values were obtained from samples located below the microdiorite intrusions. The two highest values are 26 ppb gold, 2.7 ppm silver and 13 ppb gold and 1.9 ppm silver.

A total of 14 rock sample were collected. The highest assay was obtained from a pyritiferous pyjama bed located in the eastern part of the property. The sample is believed to be in close proximity to the Mt. Dilworth Formation - Salmon River Formation contact. This select grab sample assayed 206 ppb gold and 5.5 ppm silver. Three samples of mineralized Mt. Dilworth Formation were assayed and the highest values obtained are 14 ppb gold and 6 ppb gold. Therefore, the potential for an economic deposit at depth on the Goat property within the Mt. Dilworth Formation does not appear to be good.

CONCLUSIONS

The economic evaluation indicated that the property has poor potential for hosting economic precious metal and/or polymetallic deposits. However, the southern portion of the property is almost entirely covered by an icefield and, therefore, a direct evaluation of this area is impossible. A narrow band of east dipping Mt. Dilworth Formation located to the west of the property is extrapolated to

occur approximately 220 metres below the icefield at the southwestern corner of the Goat property. The Mt. Dilworth Formation does not constitute a viable exploration target owing to its excessive depth from surface and the apparent low-grade mineralization contained within the exposed Mt. Dilworth Formation located to the west of the Goat property.

RECOMMENDATIONS

No further work is recommended on the Goat property at this time.

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 5th day of December, 1990.

GEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF CANADA
A. J. BORONOWSKI
FELLOW

Respectfully submitted,

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

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APPENDIX I

Statement of Expenditures

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

Personnel			
D. DuPre, Supervisor	1.0 days @ $425/day	$ 425.00	
A. Freeze, Supervisor	1.25 days @ $425/day	481.25	
A. Boronowski, Project Geologist	8.0 days @ $400/day	3,200.00	
D. O'Brien, Senior Prospector	8.5 days @ $250/day	2,125.00	
E. Olfert, Project Geologist	1.5 days @ $400/day	600.00	
T. Sandberg, Senior Geologist	0.5 days @ $325/day	162.50	
B. Hoffman, Geologist	0.5 days @ $310/day	155.00	
Soil Samplers (2)	2.0 days @ $220/day	440.00	
			$ 8,070.00
Field Equipment - rental	21.0 man days @ $15/man day		315.00
Room and Board	21.0 man days @ $60/man day		1,260.00
Helicopter	4.9 hours @ $725.80/hour		3,556.43
Analytical Cost			
Rocks	14 samples @ $12.50/sample	$ 175.00	
Soils	33 samples @ $10.50/sample	346.50	
Silts	39 samples @ $10.50/sample	409.50	
			931.00
Travel Expenses			
Mobilization Costs		$ 585.38	
Demobilization costs		500.00	
			1,085.38
Truck Rental			
September (split costs)			315.00
Miscellaneous			
Expense Accounts		$ 500.00	
Pre-field preparation of maps and logistics		1,448.44	
			1,948.44
Post-Field			
Map drafting		$1,400.00	
Report writing & map preparations (5 days)		2,000.00	
Secretarial & copying		1,600.00	
			5,000.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES:			**$22,000.00**

APPENDIX II

Summary of Personnel

SUMMARY OF PERSONEL

Dave DuPre, Supervisor	
Art Freeze, Supervisor	
Alex Boronowski, Project Geologist	September 3 (½ day), 4 (½ day), 15 (½ day), 16 (½ day), 17, 18 (½ day), 19-21, 23, 24 (½ day), 1990.
Dave O'Brien, Senior Prospector	September 4 (½ day), 15 (½ day), 16 (½ day), 17, 18 (½ day), 19-23, 24 (½ day), 1990.
Ernie Olfert, Project Geologist	Augustg 19 (½ day), 24 (½ day), 25 (½ day), 1990.
Tim Sandberg, Senior Geologist	August 25 (½ day), 1990.
Bob Hoffman, Geologist	August 25 (½ day), 1990.
Soil Samplers (2)	September 17, 1990.

APPENDIX III

Goat Property - Analytical Results

Sample ID	Au 30g	Ag PPM	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	As PPM	Sb PPM	Mo PPM	Hg PPM
GOAT ROCKS									
90 AB 284H-R1537	-5	0.3	14	16	58	11	-5	6	-0.01
90 DO 284H R-1180	206	5.5	77	364	87	1022	40	20	2.296
90 AB 284H R-1548	-5	-0.2	13	8	38	12	-5	1	0.037
90 AB 284H R-1549	-5	-0.2	12	9	26	7	-5	-1	0.024
90 AB 284H R-1550	-5	0.3	16	20	29	-5	-5	-1	0.034
90 AB 284H R-1551	6	0.4	49	20	114	32	-5	2	0.088
90 AB 284H R-1554	-5	0.3	15	9	120	14	-5	2	0.095
90 AB 284H R-1555	-5	-0.2	11	17	16	-5	-5	1	-0.01
90 AB 284H R-1557	-5	-0.2	11	2	10	-5	-5	-1	0.026
90 AB 284H R-1560	-5	-0.2	18	6	34	-5	-5	-1	0.033
90 AB 284H R-1564	6	0.4	46	19	82	28	-5	3	0.252
90 AB 284H R-1565	-5	-0.2	19	5	38	23	-5	2	-0.01
90 AB 284H R-1568	14	-0.2	17	12	71	11	-5	2	0.41
90 AB 284H R-1569	6	0.4	21	16	82	15	-5	3	0.353
90 AB 284H R-1571	-5	-0.2	7	5	18	-5	-5	-1	-0.01
90 AB 284H R-1566	-5	0.6	65	18	129	21	-5	2	0.095
GOAT SOILS									
90 DS 284H S-001	7	1.6	97	22	101	53	-5	4	0.173
90 DS 284H S-002	10	1.7	125	28	247	64	-5	4	0.217
90 DS 284H S-003	12	1.5	126	28	225	61	-5	4	0.213
90 DS 284H S-004	-5	-0.2	58	40	146	-5	14	3	0.136
90 DS 284H S-005	7	1	66	24	155	41	-5	3	0.096
90 DS 284H S-006	14	1.7	117	30	234	53	-5	4	0.214
90 DS 284H S-007	-5	0.6	36	11	102	10	-5	-1	0.076
90 DS 284H S-008	10	1	58	30	135	40	-5	3	0.067
90 DS 284H S-010	6	1.3	41	22	97	27	-5	4	0.11
90 DS 284H S-011	-5	1.1	34	18	55	30	-5	3	0.12
90 DS 284H S-012	7	1.3	51	20	104	28	-5	3	0.153
90 DS 284H S-013	9	1.7	68	27	121	39	-5	4	0.157
90 DS 284H S-014	9	2	112	24	243	50	-5	4	0.22
90 DS 284H S-015	13	1.9	110	56	215	49	-5	4	0.207
90 DS 284H S-016	26	2.7	82	77	147	64	-5	5	0.465
90 DS 284H S-017	-5	1	27	15	116	14	-5	2	0.092
90 DS 284H S-018	-5	0.6	29	12	131	53	-5	11	0.097
90 DS 284H S-019	-5	1	56	17	264	63	-5	10	0.13
90 DS 284H S-020	8	1.5	135	25	269	44	-5	4	0.189
90 DS 284H S-021	8	1.7	80	41	138	67	-5	6	0.17
90 DS 284H S-022	30	5.5	170	34	108	76	-5	6	0.457
90 DS 284H S-023	6	0.7	40	24	76	41	-5	6	0.108
90 DS 284H S-024	-5	0.8	57	20	145	31	-5	3	0.134
90 DS 284H S-025	-5	0.8	73	25	154	31	-5	3	0.078
90 DS 284H S-026	-5	0.7	42	16	110	25	-5	1	0.078
90 DS 284H S-027	-5	0.9	23	22	77	24	-5	4	0.083
90 DS 284H S-028	-5	0.8	53	24	122	27	-5	3	0.089
90 DS 284H S-029	-5	0.5	32	15	101	17	-5	2	0.074
90 DS 284H S-030	7	0.9	93	27	172	39	-5	3	0.158
90 DS 284H S-031	8	2	61	26	137	40	-5	3	0.144
90 DS 284H S-032	7	0.7	74	22	142	26	-5	2	0.129
90 DS 284H S-033	-5	0.8	45	22	119	22	-5	3	0.096
GOAT SILTS									
90 DO 284H L-1168	7	1	84	22	192	41	-5	4	0.13
90 DO 284H L-1169	8	1.4	75	24	183	38	-5	4	0.163

Sample ID	Au 30g	Ag PPM	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	As PPM	Sb PPM	Mo PPM	Hg PPM
90 DO 284H L-1170	34	1	59	20	205	30	-5	3	0.083
90 DO 284H L-1175	-5	0.8	73	21	179	34	-5	3	0.062
90 DO 284H L-1176	6	0.8	82	20	173	30	-5	3	0.107
90 DO 284H L-1177	7	0.8	70	15	152	31	-5	2	0.047
90 DO 284H L-1178	-5	0.8	83	22	171	30	-5	2	0.082
90 DO 284H L-1179	-5	0.7	49	18	142	22	-5	3	0.094
90 DO 284H L-1183	7	0.6	59	14	134	18	-5	2	0.048
90 DO 284H L-1184	6	0.7	60	15	132	20	-5	2	0.073
90 DO 284H L-1185	6	0.9	74	23	156	26	-5	3	0.119
90 DO 284H L-1186	-5	0.5	47	17	141	18	-5	2	0.06
90 DO 284H L-1187	-5	0.5	42	13	131	15	-5	1	0.086
90 DO 284H L-1188	-5	0.4	41	11	103	17	-5	2	0.052
90 DO 284H L-1189	-5	0.5	43	11	104	21	-5	1	0.061
90 DO 284H L-1190	-5	0.6	43	14	108	13	-5	1	0.06
90 DO 284H L-1191	-5	0.6	55	13	128	17	-5	2	0.112
90 DO 284H L-1192	-5	0.6	51	12	125	18	-5	2	0.132
90 DO 284H L-1193	-5	0.6	44	11	109	16	-5	3	0.067
90 AB 284H L-1552	-5	0.4	37	12	100	14	-5	1	0.042
90 AB 284H L-1553	-5	0.4	27	12	93	14	-5	-1	0.033
90 AB 284H L-1556	-5	0.5	51	14	133	17	-5	2	0.099
90 AB 284H L-1558	-5	0.5	44	12	109	20	-5	2	0.049
90 AB 284H L-1559	-5	0.6	48	13	113	13	-5	1	0.073
90 AB 284H L-1561	-5	0.4	45	13	106	21	-5	2	0.057
90 AB 284H L-1562	-5	0.5	48	14	104	15	-5	1	0.076
90 AB 284H L-1563	-5	0.5	51	14	119	9	-5	1	0.058
90 AB 284H L-1567	-5	0.5	56	16	124	26	-5	2	0.084
90 AB 284H L-1570	-5	1.3	48	19	175	40	6	4	0.159
90 DO 284H L-1194	-5	0.7	53	26	141	23	-5	2	0.072
90 DO 284H L-1195	-5	0.6	53	18	115	30	-5	1	0.046
90 DO 284H L-1196	-5	0.8	69	22	138	38	-5	2	0.104
90 DO 284H L-1197	-5	0.7	56	16	118	21	-5	2	0.098
90 DO 284H L-1198	-5	0.8	83	21	153	23	-5	2	0.127
90 DO 284H L-1199	-5	0.9	80	20	151	28	-5	2	0.092
90 DO 284H L-1200	-5	0.5	48	13	112	19	-5	1	0.074
90 DO 284H L-1401	-5	0.8	70	17	139	28	-5	2	0.12
90 DO 284H L-1402	-5	0.7	55	14	120	24	-5	2	0.087

APPENDIX IV

Goat Property - Sample Descriptions

KEEWATIN ENGINEERING INC.

STREAM SEDIMENTS

Project: BEAR / GOAT.

Area (Grid):

Collectors: DOB

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						
	West																
L 1141	East side of Little John Lake. North →		70	30				✓	~2	<6'	Mod			Moss Mat			good
L 1142	"		50	50		✓		✓	~2	<3'	"			"			excell.
L 1143	"		50	50		✓		✓	~2	<3'	Fast			"			"
L 1145	"	90	8	2				✓	~2	<3"	Mod						
L 1146	"	10	40	50				✓	~2	<2"	slow						
L 1147	"	80	15	5				✓	~2	<6"	Fast						
L 1148	"	70	20	10		✓		✓	2-8	6"	slow						
1149	"	60	30	10				✓	2-8	6"	slow						
1150	"	50	30	20				✓	~2	<6'	Fast			~~Moss Mat~~			
1151	"	90	8	2		✓		✓	2-8	<6"	fast			Moss Mat			
1152	"	85	10	5				✓	2-8	<6"	fast						
1153	"	85	10	5				✓	2-8	<6"	fast						
1154	~~Bet~~ East side LJL.	90	10			✓	✓		<2	<3"	fast			Moss Mat - shitty			
1155	"	80	15	5		✓			~2	<6"	Mod			Moss Mat			
1156	"	40	40	20				✓	2-8	6"	slow						
1157	"	40	40	20				✓	2-8	6"	fast						
1158	"	90	5	5				✓	2-8	3"	mod						
1159	"	10	50	40				✓	2-8	<3"	fast						
1160	"	50	30	20				✓	2-8	3"	fast			Moss Mat			
1161	"	50	30	20				✓	2-8	6"	fast						
1162	"	60	30	10				✓	2-8	6"	mod						
1163	"	40	40	20				✓	2-8	6"	mod						
1164	"	50	30	20				✓	2-8	6"	mod						
A1530	"	20	60	20				✓	8-20	2ft	mod.						
1165	Bear, toe of Betty Glacier	10	60	30				✓	~2	2ft	slow						
1165	" , 4400' down to Divide	20	50	30				✓	2-8	3"	slow						
1168	Goat, 1725' from start soil line.	80	10	10				✓	~2	2"	fast			moss mat.			
1169	" , 2600' " 3680' elev.	50	30	20				✓	2-8	6"	mod.						
1170	" , 3400" " , 3740 "	70	20	10				✓	~2	4"	mod						
1171	Bear, creek south of gossan.	20	50	30				✓	2-8	6"	mod						

KEEWATIN ENGINEERING INC.

STREAM SEDIMENTS

Project: CFFR East

Area (Grid):

Collectors: T.L.

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	Rear North of Grass.	30	50	30				✓	2-8	6"	rapid						
1173	Rear, East [illegible] into 1172	50	30	20				✓	2-8	4"	steep						
1175	Grass Sta 5022	50	30	20				✓	2-8	4"	steep						
1176	Grass Sta 5024	50	20	30				✓	2-8	3"	rapid						
1177	" Sta 5028	60	30	10				✓	-2	2"	steep						
1178	" Sta 5033 + 240'	40	40	20				✓	2-8	12"	fast						
1179	" Sta 5033	50	20	20				✓	-2	4"	rapid						
1181	Bear South of East Grass (Sparsely Sampled)	20	60	20				✓	2-8	6"	rapid						
1182	"	60	30	10				✓	2-8	4"	rapid						
1183	[illegible]	[illegible]						[illegible]									
[illegible]	" 2731	[illegible]						✓	[illegible]								
[illegible]	"	[illegible]						✓	[illegible]								
1185	[illegible]	[illegible]						[illegible]	2-8	3"	rapid						
1187	" [illegible]	[illegible]						✓	[illegible]								
	" [illegible]	[illegible]						[illegible]	[illegible]	12"							
	[illegible] East Cr	[illegible]						✓	[illegible]	12"	rapid						
	[illegible] "	[illegible]						✓	2-20	2ft	"						
1191	" 4650 [illegible]	[illegible]						✓	[illegible]	[illegible]	"						
1192	" 4700 East "	[illegible]						✓	[illegible]	[illegible]	"						
1193	" 4250 [illegible] East + FE 1558	40	30	[illegible]				✓	[illegible]	4"	"						
[illegible]	" on [illegible]	30	40	30				✓	2-5	8"	rapid						
1195	" 4200' SW 3120' + [illegible] [illegible] Lake	50	30	20				✓	2-8	6"	rapid						
1196	" 722' N of 1195	30	40	30				✓	2-8	6"	fast						
1197	" 240' "	40	40	20				✓	2-8	4"	rapid						
1198	" 1300' "	60	30	10				✓	2-8	3"	fast						
1199	" 2050' "	60	20	20				✓	2-8	3"	fast						
1200	" 2435' "	30	40	30				✓	2-8	12"	fast						
1201	" 3365' "	40	30	30				✓	2-8	3"	rapid						
1202	" 4300' "	70	20	10				✓	2-8	6"	fast						

KEEWATIN ENGINEERING INC.

STREAM SEDIMENTS

Project: GOAT 284 H

Area (Grid):

Collectors: Alex Boronowski

Results Plotted By:

Map: N.T.S.:

Date: Sept 1990

Sample Number	NOTES	SEDIMENT DATA					STREAM DATA					SPRING	DRY GULLY				
		Gravel	Sand	Silt	Clay	Organic	Bank	Active	Width	Depth	Velocity						
1552	Glacial outwash ; o/c of wacke		40	60				✓	8'	4"	F						
1553	@ 4430 glacial outwash : o/c siltstone		30	70				✓	8	6"	F						
1556	@ 4850 (fault) creek with siltstone & arkose o/c	30	40	30				✓	2'	3"	M						
1558	@ 4500 black & rusty weathering; glacial outwash		30	50				✓	2'	6"	M						
1559	@ 4380 " " " "	10	40	50				✓	2'	1"	M						
1561	@ 4400 siltstone & siltstone with arkose collds	10	50	40				✓	8'	3"	F						
1562	@ 4400 siltstone & qtz veining	10	50	40				✓	20'	6"	F						
1563	@ 4440 thick bedded wacke - siltstone interbdd	30	40	30				✓	6	1'	F						
1566	@ 4630 wacke - conglomerate & siltstone	60	20	20				✓	4'	1"	F						
1567	@ 4630 " " "	60	20	20				✓	4'	1"	F						
1570	@ 4550 siltstone & alluvium		50	50				✓	8	6'	F						

KEEWATIN ENGINEERING INC.

ROCK SAMPLES

Project: Goat 284H
Area (Grid):
Collectors: Alex Baronowski

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
1548	West Slope of Goat 5050ft		✓					siltstone	qtz vein with minor py	
1549	West " " " 5050 ft		✓					siltstone	white qtz vein & chlorite bands & patches, Fe stain	
1550	" " " " 4920'		✓					siltstone	white vuggy qtz-carb veinlets, Fe staining	
1551	" " " " 4950'		✓					siltstone	Fe stained pyrite siltstone; qtz-carb veins	
1554	" " " " Dilworth 4580		✓					Dilworth	pyritic dacite lapilli tuff	
1555	" " " " qtz vein 5400'			✓				siltstone	white qtz vein with Fe stain	
1557	" " " " qtz vein 4850		✓					siltstone	white qtz vein with chlorite bands	
1560	West Slope; 4380 ft		✓					siltstone	white qtz veins with minor qtz stain & chlorite	
1564	West Slope; 4600		✓					siltstone	rusty weathering fg. siltstone & disp py & py bands	
1565	West Slope 4600		✓					siltstone	" " siltstone & white vuggy qtz-carb.	
1568	" " 4775		✓					Dilworth	pyritic lapilli tuff - pyrite frags & disp py 5%	
1569	" " 5090		✓					"	" " " " " " "	
1571	East " 4640		✓					siltstone	5cm wide rusty white vuggy qtz vein	

LEGEND

EOCENE

- 4 — 4a Microdiorite; 4b Andesite dyke; 4c Quartz veins

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 (inclined, vertical)
- Foliation (inclined, vertical)
- Cleavage (inclined, vertical)
- Joint (inclined, vertical)
- Quartz vein (QV) or Quartz-carbonate vein (Qtz-carb) (inclined, vertical)
- Dyke (inclined, vertical)
- Minor folds with plunge direction
- Fault

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

7,0.8 Au (ppb), Ag (ppm)

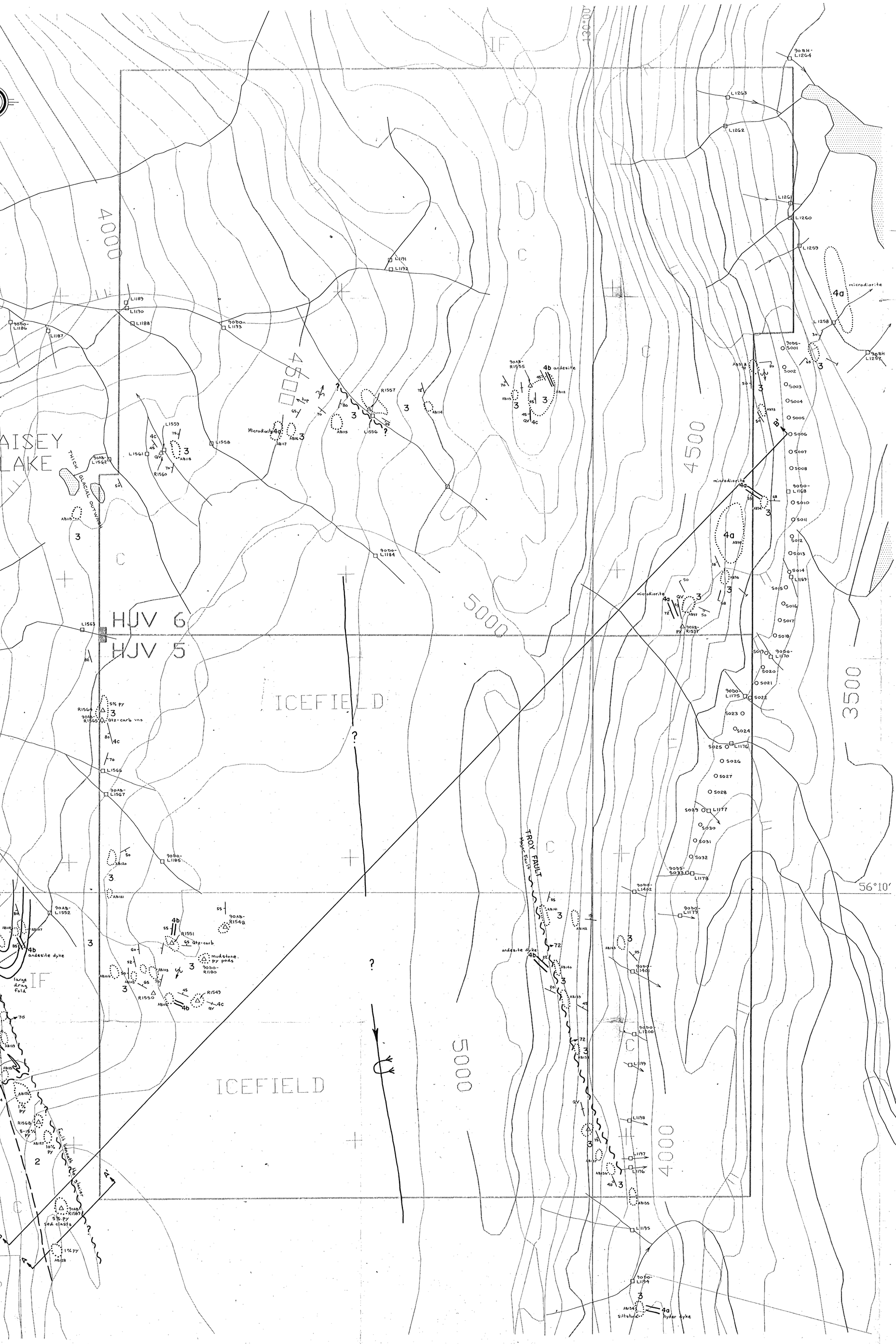
GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

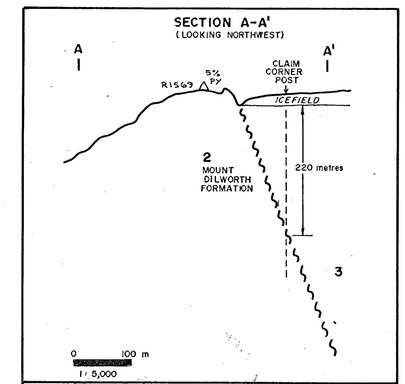
21,153

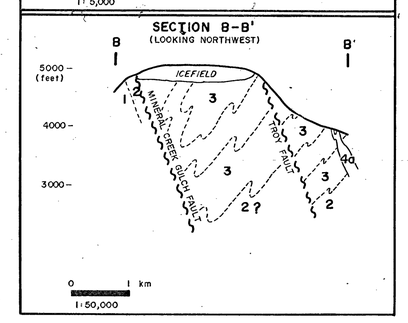
GEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF CANADA — A. J. BORONOWSKI — FELLOW

0 100 200 300 400 500 m

CANADIAN CARIBOO RESOURCES LTD.	
GOAT PROPERTY	
GEOLOGY & ANALYTICAL RESULTS GOLD (ppb), SILVER (ppm)	
DATE: Dec. 1990	NTS: 104B/1E, 104A/4W
PROJECT: 284H	PROJ. GEOL.: A. Boronowski
SCALE: 1 : 5,000	
Keewatin Engineering Inc.	FIG. No. 6







LEGEND

EOCENE

- 4 — 4a Microdiorite; 4b Andesite dyke; 4c Quartz veins

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 (inclined, vertical)
- Foliation (inclined, vertical)
- Cleavage (inclined, vertical)
- Joint (inclined, vertical)
- Quartz vein (QV) or Quartz-carbonate vein (Qtz-carb) (inclined, vertical)
- Dyke (inclined, vertical)
- Minor folds with plunge direction
- Fault

- △ Rock sample
- ○ Soil sample
- □ Silt sample
- 90BS-S033 Sample number
- AB143 Geological station number

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

21,133

GEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF CANADA
A. J. BORONOWSKI
FELLOW

0 100 200 300 400 500 m

CANADIAN CARIBOO RESOURCES LTD.

GOAT PROPERTY

GEOLOGY AND SAMPLE LOCATIONS

DATE: Dec. 1990	NTS: 104B/1E, 104A/4W
PROJECT: 284H	PROJ. GEOL.: A. Boronowski
SCALE: 1 : 5,000	
Keewatin Engineering Inc.	FIG. No. 5