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ASSESSMENT REPORT
 GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL WORK
 ON THE BLASTER MINERAL CLAIM
 ALBERNI MINING DIVISION, B.C.

N.T.S. 92 F/3W

BY

R.A. GONZALEZ, MSc, F.G.A.C., P.ENG

JULY 1991

CLAIM WORKED			
CLAIM NAME DATE	UNITS	RECORD NO.	ANNIVERSARY
BLASTER	20	2899	9 MAY
LOCATION:	49° 11' NORTH LATITUDE 125° 25' WEST LONGITUDE		
OWNER/OPERATOR:	KELLY GOURLEY		
PROJECT SUPERVISOR:	R.A. GONZALEZ ADDER EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT LTD.		
APPROVAL NUMBER:	NAN 91-181-38		

ADDER EXPLORATION & DEVELOPMENT

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LOG NO: AUG 12 1991 RD.

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**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

21,563

SUMMARY:

The Blaster Mineral Claim host a number of mineral showing including auriferous quartz veins, shear related copper-gold quartz veins and milonitized volcanics, contact metamorphic pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite bands, and sulphide bearing calcite veins and quartz-calcite stringers.

During the first week in May 1991, a program of rock chip sampling, prospecting, and cursory geologic mapping was done on the Blaster claim. A total of 19 rock samples were collected and sent to Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd. in Vancouver for standard ICP analysis. Prospecting in a previously inaccessible portion of the claim discovered a showing bearing chalcopyrite in a pyrrhotite rich skarn. Geological mapping in the immediate area indicated that the skarn is located at the base of Quatsino Limestone in contact granodiorite of the Island Intrusions.

1.0 INTRODUCTION:

A 5 day program of prospecting, rock chip sampling, and geological mapping were carried out over the Blaster Mineral Claim in May 1991. This work program was to assess the property potential for a more systematic exploration planned for later in the year.

Field work was under the supervision of R.A. Gonzalez, Adder Exploration and Development Ltd.

1.1 LOCATION AND ACCESS:

The Blaster Mineral Claim lies within the Alberni Mining Division on Vancouver Island. The property is located approximately 57 road kilometres west of Port Alberni and 30 kilometres northeast of Ucluelet.

The claim is accessed via the Port Alberni-Tofino Highway (B.C. Highway No. 4) to where the Highway crosses a bridge at Canoe Creek. Immediately east of the bridge, MacMillan Bloedel Limited has constructed a forest access road which crosses the southern and western portion of the claim. Access along the logging road is controlled by a locked gate.

1.2 TOPOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND PHYSIOGRAPHY:

The topography within the claim boundaries is rugged with elevations ranging from 150 metres along the southeast border to over 950 metres in the northwest corner. The property is drained through its central and southwest portion by the easterly flowing Canoe Creek and its principal tributary, the northeasterly flowing, Olympic Creek. Devil's Club Creek drains the northeast corner and flows in a southeasterly direction. All Creeks are tributaries to Kennedy River which flows southward immediately east of the claim.

The climate of Vancouver Island, in general, is mild; however, infrequent Pacific Ocean born wind storms have been known to cause severe damage. The annual precipitation ranges from about 75 centimetres on the eastern coast to more than 275 centimetres on the western coast. Snowfall is light on the southern and eastern coast and on the immediate western coast, but becomes more abundant in the mountains, a few miles inland from the western coast. Because of the generally low elevation of the Blaster claim, more rain is received than snow. The greatest accumulation of rain fall occurs during the fall, winter, and early spring months, while the remainder of the year is considered dry.

The property lies within a physiographic subdivision, distinguished by Holland (1964) and named the Outer Mountain Area. The Vancouver Island Mountains, which includes almost all of Vancouver Island, are considered a division of the Outer Mountain Area and represent a rugged terrain where elevations range between sea-level, in the deeply penetrating inlets, or approximately a hundred metres in several northerly trending finger-lakes, to peaks over 2100 metres. Mt. Maitland at 1190 metres is the highest named point in the immediate area. Peaks in the Mackenzie Range, ten kilometres to the east, reach an elevation of nearly 1650 metres.

Most of Vancouver Island was covered by Wisconsin ice-sheet, continuous with that of the mainland and flowing southwestward across the Island. It was this ice-sheet that was responsible for the present day shape of the Island's mountains and valleys. Armstrong, et. al., (1965) suggests that the sculpture of mountains in the central portion of the Island indicates that the thickness of Wisconsin ice reached a maximum of approximately 900 metres. During the height of this last glacial advance it is likely that most of the claim was covered by ice. As the ice retreated a thin mantle, varying from 2-4 metres of generally unsorted gravels and clays covered the property.

1.3 PROPERTY STATUS:

The Blaster Mineral claim was staked on April 22, 1986 and recorded in Port Alberni on May 9th under Record Number 2899. The recorded holder is Kelly Gourley now living in North Vancouver, B.C. Cash in lieu of assessment work has kept the claims in good standing until the present anniversary of May 9, 1991. Sufficient physical work is now being record to maintain the claim until May 1992.

1.4 HISTORY AND PREVIOUS EXPLORATION:

The earliest record of gold exploration and commercial production on Vancouver Island was from placer deposits along the west coast in the 1860's. It was not until 1892 that gold-quartz veins were found on the Island. The first discovery was on China Creek (40 kilometres to the east), followed in 1895 by discoveries on Kennedy (Elk) River and on the Bedwell River.

The first commercial gold production in the area was on the Rose Marie where, in 1898, a 4-stamp mill was in operation for a couple of seasons. This property was located approximately 4 kilometres south-southeast of the Blaster claim.

In 1913, the Olympic and Titanic veins were discovered and are located immediately east of the claim. Additional vein discoveries and development continued intermittently until the second World War.

According to Henneberry (1987a and 1987b), the Blaster Mineral claim was acquired in 1987 to cover the probable source area for anomalous gold concentrations detected in a geochemical silt samples survey. This survey outlined a potential source area along Canoe Creek with values of up to 90 parts per billion (ppb).

The silver-gold bearing, quartz-sulphide Elite Vein (Elite I) was discovered shortly after staking. The showing was stripped, hand-trenched, mapped, and sampled during late 1987 and early 1988. This vein is now exposed for a strike length of approximately 85 metres.

The Elite II Vein was discovered during the 1987 geochemical silt sampling survey.

In 1987, the property was optioned to International Coast Minerals Corp and (or) associated companies (Nationwide Gold Mines Corporation and Golden Spinnaker Minerals Corporation) (VSC News Release, Nov. 10, 1987). In 1988, 14 diamond drill holes totalling 819 metres were drilled to test the Elite Vein. The highest assay value obtained was 0.39 oz/ton Au across 32 cm. Drill holes intersected the vein to depths ranging to 49 metres below the surface. The drill results are considerably different from bulk surface samples collected by Epp (1988). Ten bulk samples collected along the vein returned values with an average of 2.82 oz/ton gold. The results of the drill program and there expenditures were not filed for assessment work credit.

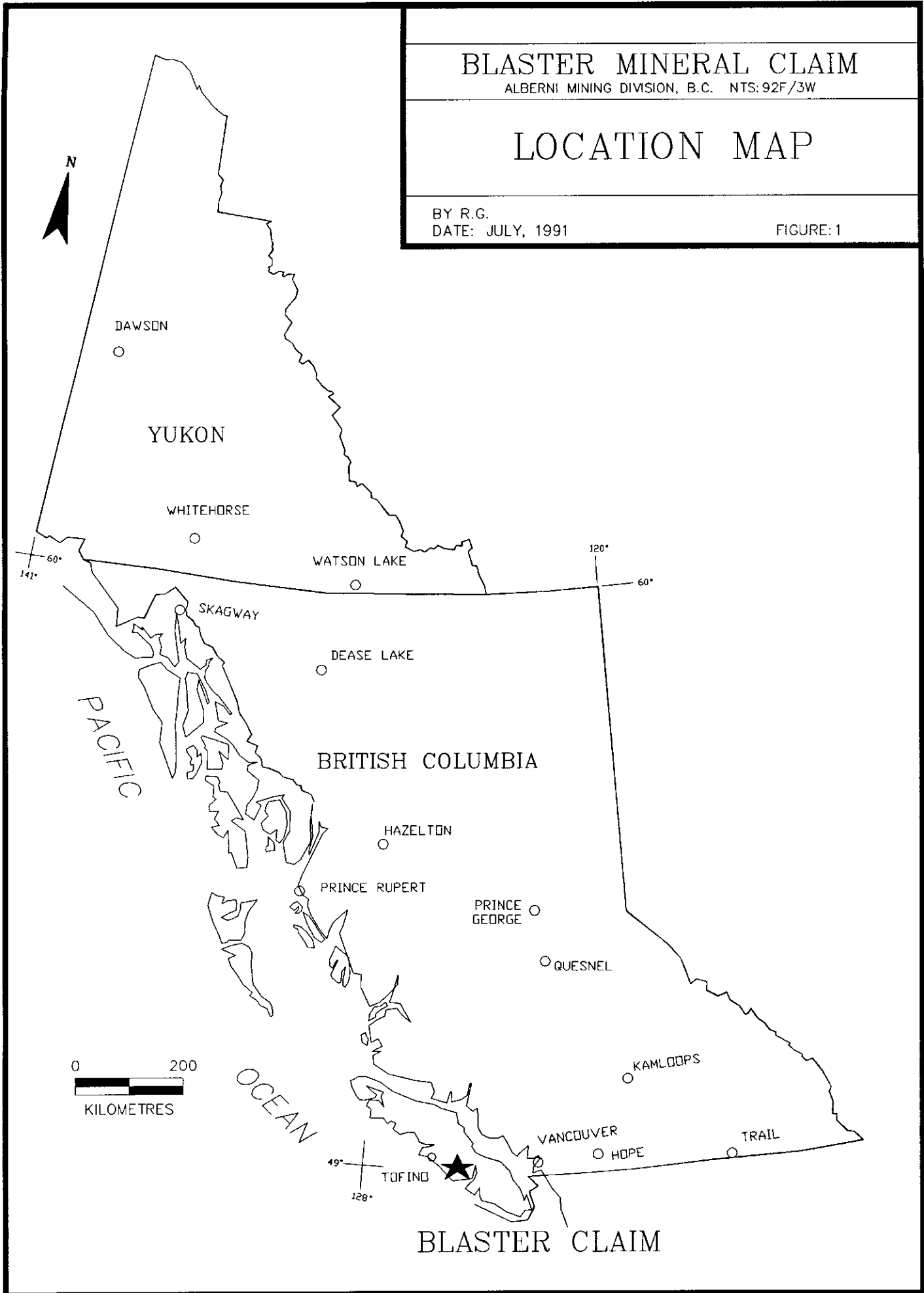
BLASTER MINERAL CLAIM

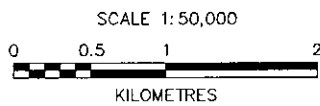
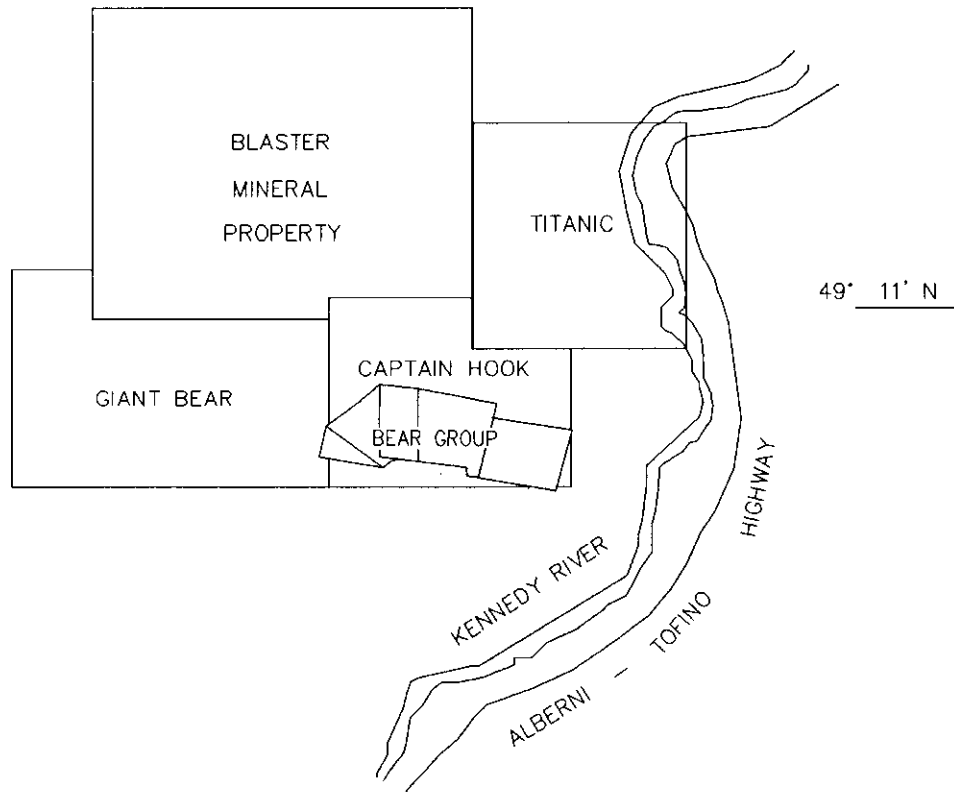
ALBERNI MINING DIVISION, B.C. NTS: 92F/3W

LOCATION MAP

BY R.G.
DATE: JULY, 1991

FIGURE: 1





BLASTER MINERAL CLAIM
ALBERNI MINING DIVISION, B.C. NTS:92F/3W

CLAIM MAP

BY: R.A.G.
DATE: JULY, 1991

FIGURE: 2

2.0 REGIONAL GEOLOGY:

Most of Vancouver Island is underlain by rocks of the Insular Belt, of which the Island makes up the greater portion. In recent years, the lower part of the Insular Belt stratigraphy, including the Paleozoic Sicker Group and the Triassic Vancouver Group, has been recognized as part of an allochthonous terrain derived from more southern latitudes (Jones, et al 1977, Muller 1981, and Jones, et al 1982). This major allochthonous block has been named Wrangellia by Jones (1977). Wrangellia, the foundation of Vancouver Island, apparently docked with the North American Plate during the Early Jurassic, coincident with the deposition of the Bonanza Volcanics and contemporaneous Island Intrusions. Terrigenous sediments unconformably overlie the Bonanza Volcanics.

The Kennedy River District lies within a structurally active section of western Vancouver Island and is underlain by rocks of the Vancouver Group. The Vancouver Groups, which, as defined by Dawson (1887), include; the Karmutsen Formation, the Quatsino Formation, and the Bonanza Volcanics. Bancroft (1913) and Crickmay (1928) described two additional formations, Parson Bay and Harbledown, as lying between the Quatsino Formation and the Bonanza Volcanics. The Vancouver Group is intruded by rocks of Jurassic and Tertiary age. Gold mineralization is predominantly localized by west-northwest trending faults and shear zones, active during Tertiary time (Muller and Carson, 1968) and probably related to Tertiary intrusions.

The Karmutsen and Quatsino Formations are the principal members of the Triassic aged, Vancouver Group. The Karmutsen Formation represents a thick accumulation (approximately 6000 metres) of submarine basic pillow lavas, pillow breccias, lava flows, related dykes, and sills, and intervolcanic limestone. Limestone is present only in the upper portion of the Formation and is usually less than one metre thick. Most of the Formation is characterized by weakly metamorphosed greenschist facies. The Quatsino Formation is a sedimentary unit composed primarily of massive limestone. It rests paraconformably on the Karmutsen Formation and is disconformably overlain by the Bonanza Group of rocks. The sedimentation represented by the Quatsino Formation indicates a prolonged cessation of volcanism. The limestone is massive, gray with little or no apparent bedding. The Quatsino Formation varies in thickness from 25 metres in the northern half of Vancouver Island to approximately 475 metres north of Victoria. The Formation may be contact metamorphosed to marble and (or) partly or completely silicified at intrusive contacts. At intrusive contacts, skarn is commonly present containing garnet, epidote, and pyroxene together with magnetite and chalcopyrite.

The Bonanza Volcanics represents an assemblage of volcanic rocks comprised of andesitic to latitic flows, tuffs, and breccias

which overlies the Quatsino Formation and (or) the Parson Bay and Harbledown Formations as an erosional unconformity. The lithology of the Bonanza Volcanics is varied and heterogeneous, in contrast to the monotonous uniform sequences of the Karmutsen Formation. Lavas range in composition from basaltic andesite, commonly amygdaloidal, to rhyodacite and are interbedded with maroon and green tuffs and breccias and several clastic sedimentary units, some of which contain Lower Jurassic fossils (Muller, et. al. 1973). The total thickness of this unit is estimated at over 2500 metres.

Two periods of intrusive activity have been documented in the district. The Jurassic Island Intrusions exhibit rocks varying in composition from leucocratic quartz monzonite to gabbro, but the majority are granodiorite and quartz diorite. Generally, small high-level bodies and cores of the larger plutons contain leucocratic granodiorite and quartz monzonite while deeper and marginal intrusives are composed of diorite and gabbro. Contacts with Karmutsen rocks are generally sharp and well-defined. Tertiary plutons are confined to narrow belts crossing Vancouver Island and radiating out from the Tofino region and usually consist of small stocks (less than two square kilometres in surface area), dykes, and sills. According to Carson (1969), gold-quartz veins appear to be mainly or exclusively related to these Tertiary plutons. These stocks are medium-grained quartz diorite and consists mainly of quartz, oligoclase-andesite, and biotite. Outcrops are conspicuously jointed, with a bouldery or hummocky appearance due to rounding by exfoliation of angles between joint planes.

Contacts with older rocks can be either sharp or sheared. Muller and Carson (1969) speculate that several smaller Tertiary stocks are present within the Kennedy River District.

West-northwesterly to westerly trending faults of Tertiary age cut the rock units in the area. Gold mineralization is predominantly localized within these structures, suggesting a Tertiary age for the mineralization. Muller's (1977) map of Vancouver Island indicates several divergent and cross faults within the Kennedy River area. This structural setting is similar to the setting of the important epithermal gold districts of the southwestern United States (Buchanan, 1981) and western South America (Camus, 1990)

2.1 PROPERTY GEOLOGY:

Karmutsen Formation andesite and andesite porphyry crop out on the east and south side of the claim. These volcanics have been intruded by quartz diorite belonging to the Island Intrusions and are found to out crop in the central and northwestern portion of the claim. A small amount of Quatsino Formation limestone, approximately 40 metres thick, is found capping a small hill in the southwestern portion of the claim. The Canoe Creek Fault passes through the central portion of the claim. This fault structure is about 20 metres wide and includes sheared, brecciated rock that has been locally silicified and bleached.

The principal economic feature on the claim is the silver-copper and gold-bearing Elite and Elite II Veins.

The Elite Vein is hosted along an easterly to northeasterly trending shear or fault which is likely a splay of Canoe Creek Fault (Pawliuk, 1988). This quartz-sulphide vein is 35 to 75 cm wide at ground surface and dips steeply to the north and northwest. It has been partially exposed by hand trenching for an indicated length of 85 metres.

Massive to weakly brecciated andesitic volcanics host the vein. Alteration is typical of the regional propylitic assemblage which consists of chlorite, carbonate and pyrite. Alteration is considerably stronger proximal to the Vein. Pervasive chlorite with lesser silicification, limonite, pyrite, and bleaching form a halo of approximately 40 centimetres. No gouge was noted along vein contacts. Mineralization, occurring primarily as pods, seams, and fracture filling, consists predominantly of pyrite and pyrrhotite ranging in concentration from 10 to 25 per cent. Minor amounts of arsenopyrite and sphalerite have also been observed. The stronger mineralized sections of the vein are well oxidized within the surface exposures.

A discontinuously exposed section of eastern side of the Elite Vein contains an average of 1.28 oz/ton gold across 54 cm for a strike length of 27 metres (Epp, 1987B). A bulk sample collected from a high grade section along the eastern portion of the vein was split into ten sub-samples which returned values ranging from 2.2 oz/ton to 3.6 oz/ton Au (average - 2.82 oz/ton). Diamond drilling of 14 holes totalling 819 metres tested the Vein to depths ranging to 49 metres below the surface. The highest assay value obtained in the drilling was 0.39 oz/ton Au across 32 cm. Because of the wide variation between the surface samples and the drill results, the 1990-91 work program was designed to confirm previous surface sampling. The results seem to be consistent with previous sampling (see section 3.0).

The Canoe Creek Fault is an east trending structure which divides the claim into two halves. The Elite II Vein lies within the structure and is traceable, where the Creek has exposed bedrock, for approximately 400 metres. The shear, which in places is up to 10 metres wide, is made up of bleached and silicified volcanics and contains irregular lenses and pods of quartz. Two to six per cent disseminated pyrite and minor pyrrhotite are found throughout the shear. The most abundant sulphides are contained within the quartz lenses and pods. Rock samples that contain the most pyrite also contain the most gold and silver.

3.0 EXPLORATION PROGRAM:

A 5 day program of prospecting and rock chip sampling, with minor follow-up geologic mapping, was conducted in the first week of May 1991. Prospecting was concentrated in the western half of the claim. This area represented the more rugged portion of the claim, and, prior to road construction, the area was little prospected.

Prospecting was concentrated at the head waters of Canoe and Olympic Creeks. The head waters of Canoe Creek are underlain by Island Intrusives and Karmutsen Formation volcanics. The area was of interest because the Creek is considered to follow a regional fault and may be related to the Elite Vein or the Elite II shear zone. The area is underlain by a pluton that is granodiorite in composition. This pluton is sufficiently variable to suggest the possibility that several intrusive phases occurred. Within the pluton, a number of quartz and quartz-carbonate veins, up to 0.8 metres wide and originally considered barren, were sampled. One sample, KG 91-1, did carry anomalous gold (0.7 ppm) and zinc (382 ppm).

Prospecting at the head waters of Olympic Creek found a pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite showing at the base of a cliff. The cliff face is composed to Quatsino limestone intruded by Island Intrusives. Rock samples from float collected near the showing suggests that the mineralization is skarn related; however, additional work will be required to determine the size of the body. The area is further complicated by faulting (see Figure 3).

Prospecting and sampling along the Elite Vein and Elite II structure was designed to collect a representative sample of the two structures. Previous sampling indicated the presence of high-grade samples along both features, but the results were never given to the Claim holder. Unfortunately, due to heavy rain fall, it was difficult to systematically sample the Elite II structure which lies at the bottom of Canoe Creek. Chip samples across the Elite Vein ranged from 0.29 to 2.39 oz/ton gold and 0.73 to 1.83 oz/ton silver. Two grab samples from Elite II returned 0.98 and 2.528 oz/ton gold. Both samples were carried 1.8 per cent zinc and one grab ran 1.78 oz/ton silver. A wallrock composite of the apparent hanging wall returned 0.66 oz/ton gold.

4.0 COST STATEMENT:**BLASTER MINERAL CLAIM**

MAY 3 - MAY 7, 1991

ASSESSMENT WORK EXPENDITURES**PERSONNEL:**

Brian Irwin		
Ken Gourley		
Kelly Gourley	15 man days @ \$150/day	\$2,250.00
Ralph Gonzalez	1 man day @ \$350/day	350.00

ACCOMODATIONS:

Hotel & Meals:	16 man days @ \$71.38/day	1,142.00
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TRANSPORTATION:

Mob/demob to Port Alberni		
B.C. Ferry Corp.	\$ 58.50	
Vehicle/gas/support	<u>150.00</u>	
Vehicle Rental (Budget Rental-Ford 4X4)		
3 days, 5 hrs.	303.25	
Mileage: 859 km @ \$0.25/km	<u>214.75</u>	726.50

ASSAY CHARGES:

Acme Analytical Lab.		
19 Rock Chips @ \$14.75 ea		<u>280.25</u>

TOTAL		<u>\$4,748.75</u>
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5.0 REFERENCES:

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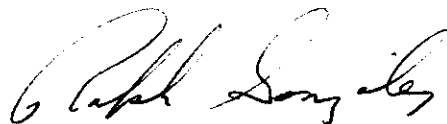
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6.0 CERTIFICATE:

I, **Ralph A. Gonzalez**, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a geologist and reside at 2784 Lawson Ave., West Vancouver, British Columbia.
2. I am a graduate of the University of New Mexico, U.S.A. with a B.Sc. in geology (1965) and a M.Sc. in geology (1968).
3. I have practiced my profession, since 1965, in Canada, North and South America, and Asia as indicated on the following page.
4. I am a Fellow in the Geological Association of Canada, Registration Number 4523.
5. I am a registered member of the Association of Professional Engineers of the Province of Manitoba, Registration Number 3970.
6. I have based this Assessment Report on work done by myself or under my supervision. I was physically on the property for the purpose of geologic mapping and supervision on May 7, 1991. Information obtained from the Geological Survey of Canada, B.C. Dept. of Mines, and engineering reports and other support documents provided by Messrs. Gourley and Gourley were also used as background and reference data.
7. I have no past or present, direct or indirect interest in any of the listed Mineral Claims or in any other property within the Alberni Mining Division.

Dated at Vancouver, British Columbia, this 31st day of July, 1991.



R.A. Gonzalez, M. Sc., P. Eng., F.G.A.C.

7.0 STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS:

R.A. Gonzalez, M. Sc., P. Eng., F.G.A.C.

ACADEMIC:

1965 B.Sc. in Geology The University of New Mexico, USA.
 1968 M.Sc. in Geology The University of New Mexico, USA.

PROFESSIONAL:

1984 Adder Exploration & Dev. Ltd. President
 1983-1984 Archean Engineering Limited Overseas Manager
 1980-1983 Placer Development Y Cia Ass't. Exploration
 Ltd. (Chile) Manager
 1977-1980 Consultant attached to the Ass't. Project Manager
 Geol. Survey of Malaysia on a CIDA supported
 mineral exploration
 survey in Peninsular
 Malaysia
 1977 Registered with the
 Association of Professional
 Engineers of the Province
 of Manitoba
 1975-1977 Province of Manitoba Resident Geologist for
 the Manitoba Dept. of
 Mines
 1971-1975 Giant Mascot Mines Ltd. Senior Geologist
 1970-1971 New Jersey Zinc (Canada) Exploration Geologist
 Ltd.
 1968-1970 Anaconda American Brass Research Geologist
 Ltd.
 1965-1966 Mex-Tex Mining Co. (USA) Geologist

APPENDIX A: ANALYTICAL REPORT:

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

K. Gourley File # 91-1244
961 Shavington, North Vancouver BC V7L 1K6

SAMPLE#	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Tl	Hg	AU**
	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppb
ELITE I COMP A	2	2566	50	132	41.0	4	28	62	4.49	1787	5	56	1	1	5.4	5	13	1	.01	.001	2	11	.01	13	.01	2	.09	.01	.03	1	2	1	30886
ELITE I COMP B	1	1608	12	493	16.0	3	45	79	5.23	308	5	24	1	2	17.1	2	2	2	.03	.003	2	8	.04	23	.01	5	.19	.01	.06	2	2	1	24373
ELITE I COMP C	3	2321	23	334	27.8	8	51	103	7.24	553	5	37	1	2	10.1	6	15	2	.06	.006	2	6	.09	19	.01	2	.32	.02	.07	3	2	1	40478
ELITE I VEIN E-W 1	1	2614	78	112	43.1	4	50	61	6.80	3404	11	96	1	1	4.3	4	17	1	.01	.001	2	6	.01	10	.01	2	.07	.01	.02	1	2	1	30571
ELITE I VEIN E-W 2	2	2794	15	259	23.4	11	57	76	7.02	209	5	50	1	1	11.2	4	11	1	.01	.001	2	6	.01	11	.01	3	.10	.01	.03	2	2	1	39470
ELITE I VEIN E-W 3	1	6390	126	390	60.5	4	45	160	8.30	86	5	102	1	1	20.7	2	28	1	.03	.001	2	6	.02	17	.01	5	.14	.01	.04	2	2	1	49430
ELITE I VEIN E-W 4	4	2871	64	177	47.2	7	52	85	7.91	812	5	37	1	1	5.3	6	6	2	.02	.001	2	7	.10	15	.01	2	.25	.01	.04	1	2	1	33267
ELITE I VEIN E-W 5	4	2416	14	355	34.1	11	35	95	5.74	3456	5	12	1	1	10.8	13	12	3	.02	.001	2	10	.09	12	.01	11	.26	.01	.04	3	2	1	7632
ELITE I VEIN E-W 6	1	1242	78	81	52.4	3	25	60	3.59	851	9	53	1	1	4.1	2	3	1	.01	.001	2	3	.01	4	.01	6	.06	.01	.03	1	2	1	37495
ELITE II GRAB A	4	917	78	18151	25.9	8	40	403	7.92	487	5	26	1	25	433.5	2	2	14	1.07	.029	2	6	.24	80	.02	9	.81	.01	.27	1	2	1	78940
ELITE II GRAB B	1	1302	114	18858	64.9	9	45	490	12.31	1480	8	89	1	18	449.8	2	24	12	.83	.022	2	2	.21	68	.02	6	.65	.01	.25	1	2	1	99999
ELITE II GRAB C	2	64	10	262	3.1	8	12	751	2.88	523	5	ND	3	75	4.8	2	2	8	3.24	.050	4	5	.44	51	.01	4	.73	.02	.22	1	2	1	365
ELITE III COMP	2	66	2	184	1.8	6	4	121	2.50	15	5	2	1	4	5.4	2	2	7	.09	.015	2	4	.07	23	.01	3	.26	.01	.08	1	2	1	2402
KG 91-1	3	82	3	382	1.3	11	27	1157	4.84	36	5	ND	1	116	6.6	2	2	89	1.80	.066	3	17	1.43	119	.17	6	3.76	.42	.12	5	5	1	718
KG 91-2	3	54	2	80	.3	8	27	421	6.20	31	5	ND	1	12	.8	2	2	32	.47	.086	2	7	.72	132	.15	6	1.77	.04	.60	3	7	1	35
KG 91-3	1	52	6	73	.1	10	15	722	3.43	4	5	ND	1	35	.2	2	2	34	1.39	.045	4	6	.73	193	.24	7	2.72	.06	.77	1	2	1	44
KG 91-4	2	6	2	4	.1	9	1	48	.33	2	5	ND	1	1	.2	2	2	1	.02	.001	2	7	.01	10	.01	3	.04	.01	.02	1	2	1	11
KG 91-5	2	28	7	95	.5	3	18	1201	5.98	15	5	ND	1	103	.3	2	2	66	4.02	.087	5	3	1.34	80	.03	9	3.04	.06	.44	1	2	1	18
W.R COMP	1	12	2	26	.3	11	7	1653	2.39	6	5	ND	4	786	.8	2	2	23	18.84	.028	7	7	.33	159	.07	8	1.34	.05	.42	2	2	1	31
STANDARD C/AU-R	21	65	37	134	7.3	73	32	1077	4.05	42	17	8	40	54	18.7	15	18	59	.48	.092	39	60	.91	182	.09	37	1.94	.07	.15	12	2	-2	505

ICP - .500 GRAM SAMPLE IS DIGESTED WITH 3ML 3-1-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR AND IS DILUTED TO 10 ML WITH WATER. THIS LEACH IS PARTIAL FOR MN FE SR CA P LA CR MG BA TI B W AND LIMITED FOR NA K AND AL. AU DETECTION LIMIT BY ICP IS 3 PPM. - SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK AU** ANALYSIS BY FA/ICP FROM 10 GM SAMPLE.

DATE RECEIVED: MAY 9 1991 DATE REPORT MAILED: *May 13/91* SIGNED BY: *C. Leung* D. TOYE, C. LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

ASSAY RECOMMENDED for Ag 730ppm
Au > 1000 ppb.
Zn 71%



ASSAY CERTIFICATE



K. Gourley FILE # 91-1244R2

SAMPLE#	SAMPLE wt. gm	AU-100 oz/t	NATIVE Au mg	AVG oz/t
ELITE I COMP A	1550	.938	2.90	.992
ELITE I COMP B	1700	.889	2.18	.926
ELITE I COMP C	1500	1.190	7.11	1.328
ELITE I VEIN E-W 1	1600	1.439	3.58	1.504
ELITE I VEIN E-W 2	1500	2.004	5.92	2.119
ELITE I VEIN E-W 3	1450	2.999	7.08	3.141
ELITE I VEIN E-W 4	1700	1.065	1.28	1.087
ELITE I VEIN E-W 5	1650	.283	.52	.292
ELITE I VEIN E-W 6	1600	1.351	2.38	1.394
ELITE II GRAB A	2100	1.097	ND	1.097
ELITE II GRAB B	1950	2.982	ND	2.982
ELITE III COMP	1200	.061	.05	.062

-100 MESH AU BY FIRE ASSAY FROM 1 A.T.

- SAMPLE TYPE: REJ.+ PULP

DATE RECEIVED: MAY 24 1991

DATE REPORT MAILED: May 30/91.

SIGNED BY.....*C. Leong*.....D.TOYE, C.LEONG, J.WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS



ASSAY CERTIFICATE



K. Gourley FILE # 91-1244R
961 Shavington, North Vancouver BC V7L 1K6

SAMPLE#	Zn	Ag**	Cd	Au**
	%	oz/t	%	oz/t
ELITE I COMP A	-	1.09	-	1.214
ELITE I COMP B	-	-	-	.687
ELITE I COMP C	-	-	-	1.566
ELITE I VEIN E-W 1	-	.73	-	1.399
ELITE I VEIN E-W 2	-	-	-	2.025
ELITE I VEIN E-W 3	-	1.83	-	2.392
ELITE I VEIN E-W 4	-	1.37	-	1.117
ELITE I VEIN E-W 5	-	.93	-	.292
ELITE I VEIN E-W 6	-	1.30	-	1.423
ELITE II GRAB A	1.80	-	.04	.980
ELITE II GRAB B	1.82	1.78	.04	2.528
ELITE III COMP	-	-	-	.066
STANDARD AU-1	-	-	-	.099

- 1 GM SAMPLE LEACHED IN 50 ML AQUA - REGIA, ANALYSIS BY ICP.

- SAMPLE TYPE: PULP

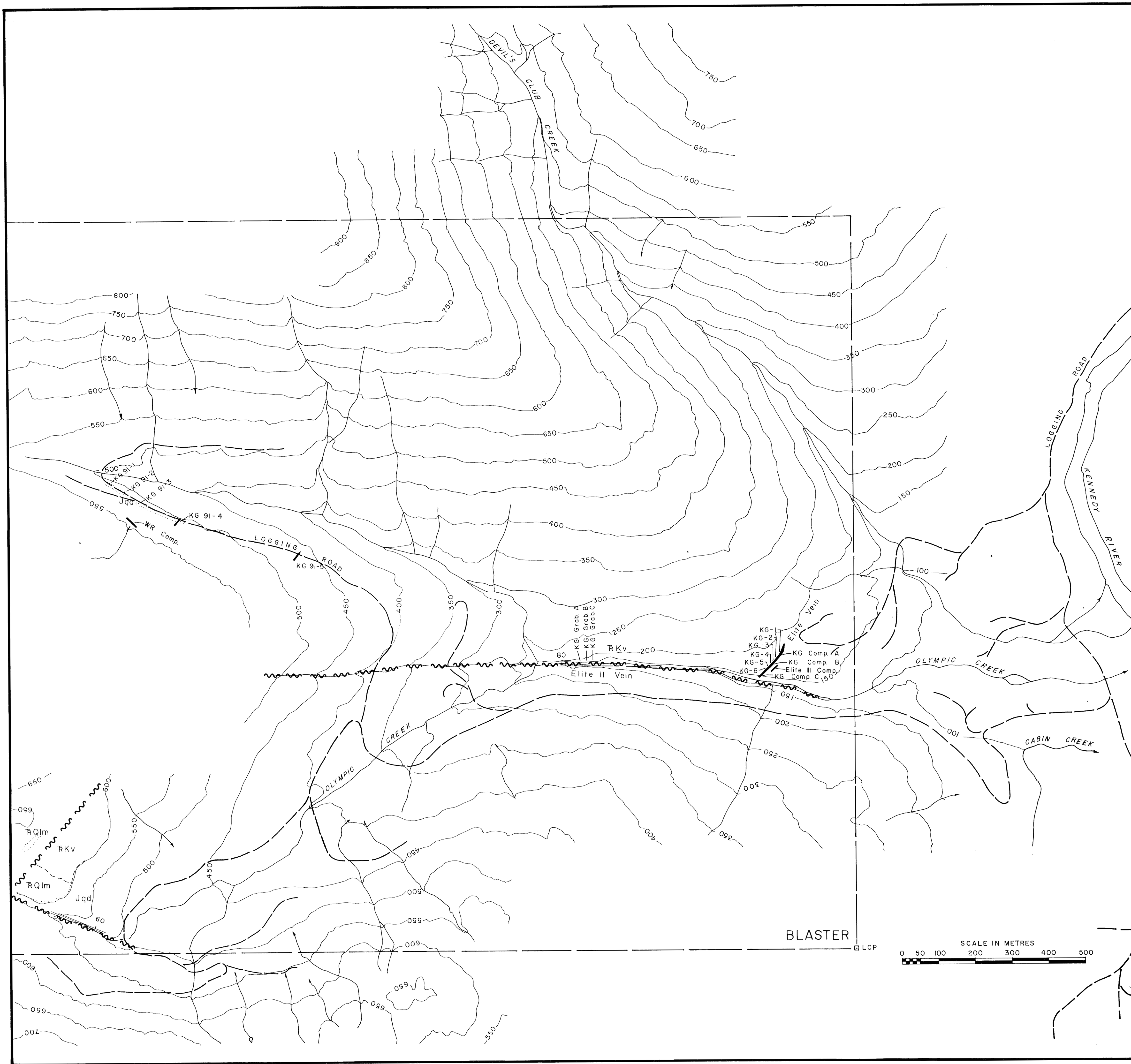
AG** & AU** BY FIRE ASSAY FROM 1 A.T. SAMPLE.

DATE RECEIVED: MAY 16 1991

DATE REPORT MAILED: May 21/91

SIGNED BY.....*C. Chung*.....D.TOYE, C.LEONG, J.WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

* Samples contain coarse gold, metallurgical assay recommended.



EXPLANATION

JURASSIC

Jqd Island Intrusive, granodiorite

TRIASSIC

RQlm Quatsino Limestone

RKm Karmutsen Volcanics

— Quartz and (or) carbonate vein

- - - Contact

~ Fault

60 Shear zone

KG-3 Rock sample location

○ Outcrop

**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

21,563

BLASTER CLAIM
ALBERNI MINING DISTRICT, B.C.

**GEOLOGY &
SAMPLE SITES**

DATE: JULY, 1991
BY: RA G/rwr