1990 PROSPECTING REPORT
ON THE
SCREECH #1 & #2 CLAIMS

Located in the Galore Creek Area
Liard Mining Division
NTS 104G/3W
57° 04′ North Latitude
131° 28′ West Longitude

-prepared for-
INTERNATIONAL TEXORO RESOURCES LTD.

-prepared by-
Ann L. Doyle, Geologist
Henry J. Awmack, P.Eng.

January, 1991

1990 PROSPECTING REPORT ON THE SCREECH #1 & #2 CLAIMS

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Screech #1 & #2 claims are located approximately 160 kilometres northwest of Stewart in the Galore Creek district of northwestern British Columbia (Figure 1). They were staked in February of 1990 and cover an Upper Triassic volcano-sedimentary sequence similar to that hosting the majority of precious metals occurrences in the area. The Galore Creek area has been undergoing extensive exploration throughout the past few years for its precious metal potential.

An initial exploration program, consisting of reconnaissance mapping, prospecting and geochemical sampling, was carried out on the Screech property during the 1990 field season. Equity Engineering Ltd. conducted this program for International Texoro Resources Ltd., and has been retained to report on the results of the fieldwork and prepare recommendations for further exploration.

2.0 LIST OF CLAIMS

Records of the British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources indicate that the Screech #1 & #2 claims (Figure 2) are owned by Pass Lake Resources Ltd.. Separate documents indicate that they are under option to International Texoro Resources Ltd.. Claim data for the properties is summarized in Table 2.0.1.

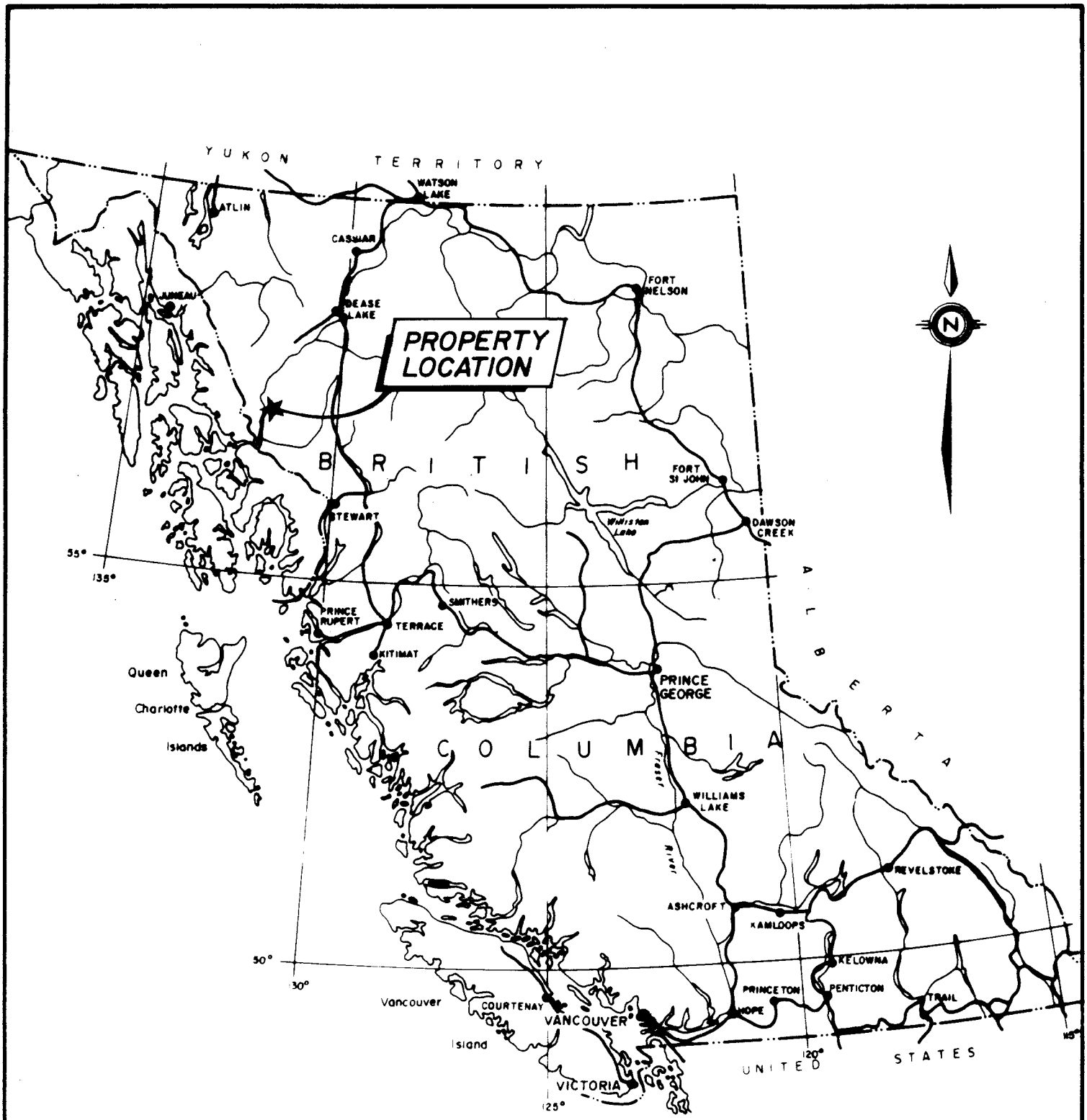
TABLE 2.0.1
CLAIM DATA

Claim Name	Record Number	No. of Units	Record Date	Expiry Year
Screech Claims				
Screech #1	6787	20	February 24, 1990	1991
Screech #2	6788	20	February 24, 1990	1991
		40		

The Screech #1 & #2 claims overlap previously staked ground of the Father and Daughter claims to the west and the Cliff 1 claim to the southeast, reducing the actual ground coverage from 40 units to approximately 38 units. The positions of the legal corner posts have not been verified by the authors.

3.0 LOCATION, ACCESS AND GEOGRAPHY

The Screech #1 & #2 claims are located within the Boundary Range of the Coast Mountains approximately 160 kilometres northwest of Stewart and 100 kilometres south of Telegraph Creek in northwestern British Columbia (Figure 1). These claims are located within the Liard Mining Division, centered at 57° 04′ north



Km 0 100 200 300 400 500 Km

MILES 0 50 100 200 300 MILES

INTERNATIONAL TEXORO RES. LTD.		
SCREECH & PINE PROPERTIES LOCATION MAP BRITISH COLUMBIA		
EQUITY ENGINEERING LTD.		
DRAWN: J.J.E.	MINING DIV. LIARD	FIGURE
N.T.S.: 104B/14W, G/3W	SCALE: AS SHOWN	1
DATE: DEC., 1990	REVISED:	

latitude and 131° 28′ west longitude.

Access to the Screech property during the 1990 field season was provided by daily helicopter setouts from the Porcupine River airstrip and base camp, which is located approximately nine kilometres southwest from the center of the Screech #1 & #2 claims. Fixed-wing aircraft up to the size of a Twin Otter fly charters from Smithers or Wrangell to the Porcupine River airstrip throughout the field season. In the 1960's, Julian Mining Co. Ltd. constructed a cat road from the Porcupine River airstrip up Split Creek to their Ann/Su copper porphyry prospect. This cat road, which requires reconstruction, terminates approximately four kilometres down Split Creek from the Screech claims, and could aid future land access to that property.

On the Alaskan side of the border, Wrangell lies approximately 80 kilometres to the southwest, and provides a full range of services and supplies, including a commercial airport. The Stikine River has been navigated by 100-ton barges upriver as far as Telegraph Creek, allowing economical transportation of heavy machinery and fuel to within fifteen kilometres of the property.

The Screech claims straddle the western slopes of an unnamed peak (termed "Split Peak" in this report) at the eastern headwaters of Split Creek. Topography is rugged, with elevations ranging from 1,010 metres to over 2,350 metres on Split Peak. Approximately 60% of the Screech property is covered by either glacier or permanent snowfields, restricting access to a large portion of it.

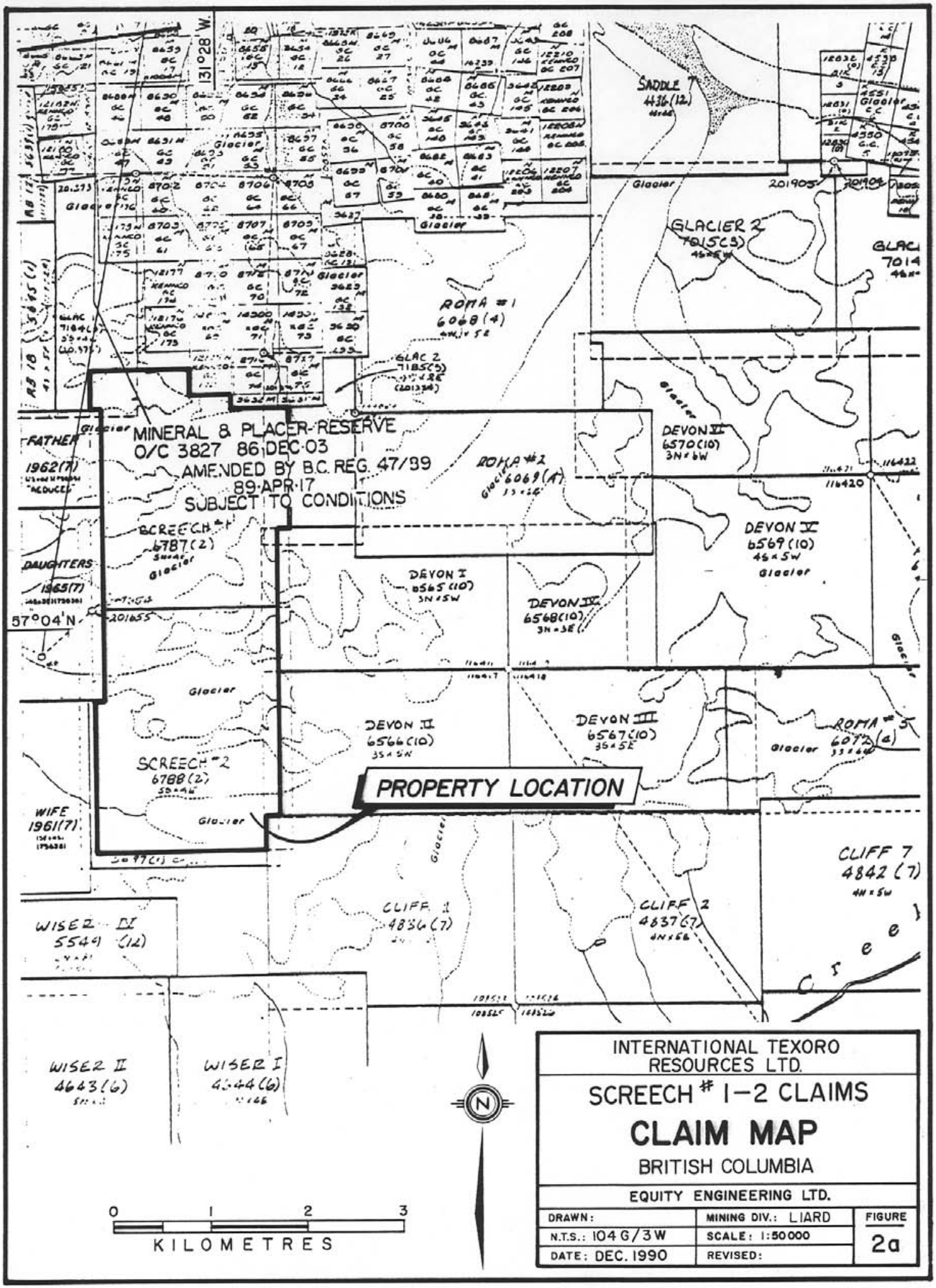
The entire property lies above treeline, with steeper open slopes covered by dense slide alder growth. Above treeline more open alpine vegetation occurs. The property has excellent outcrop exposure.

The property lies in the wet belt of the Coast Range Mountains, with annual precipitation between 190 and 380 centimetres (Kerr, 1948). Except during July, August and September, precipitation at higher elevations falls mainly as snow, with accumulations reaching three metres or more. Both summer and winter temperatures are moderate, ranging from -5°C in the winter to 20°C in the summer months.

4.0 REGIONAL AND PROPERTY MINING HISTORY

4.1 Previous Work

The Galore Creek district was extensively explored for its copper potential throughout the 1960's, following the discovery in 1955 of the Galore Creek copper-gold porphyry deposit (Figure 3), whose Central Zone hosts reserves of 125 million tonnes grading 1.06% copper and 400 ppb gold (Allen et al., 1976), is located



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SCREECH # 1–2 CLAIMS

CLAIM MAP

BRITISH COLUMBIA

EQUITY ENGINEERING LTD.

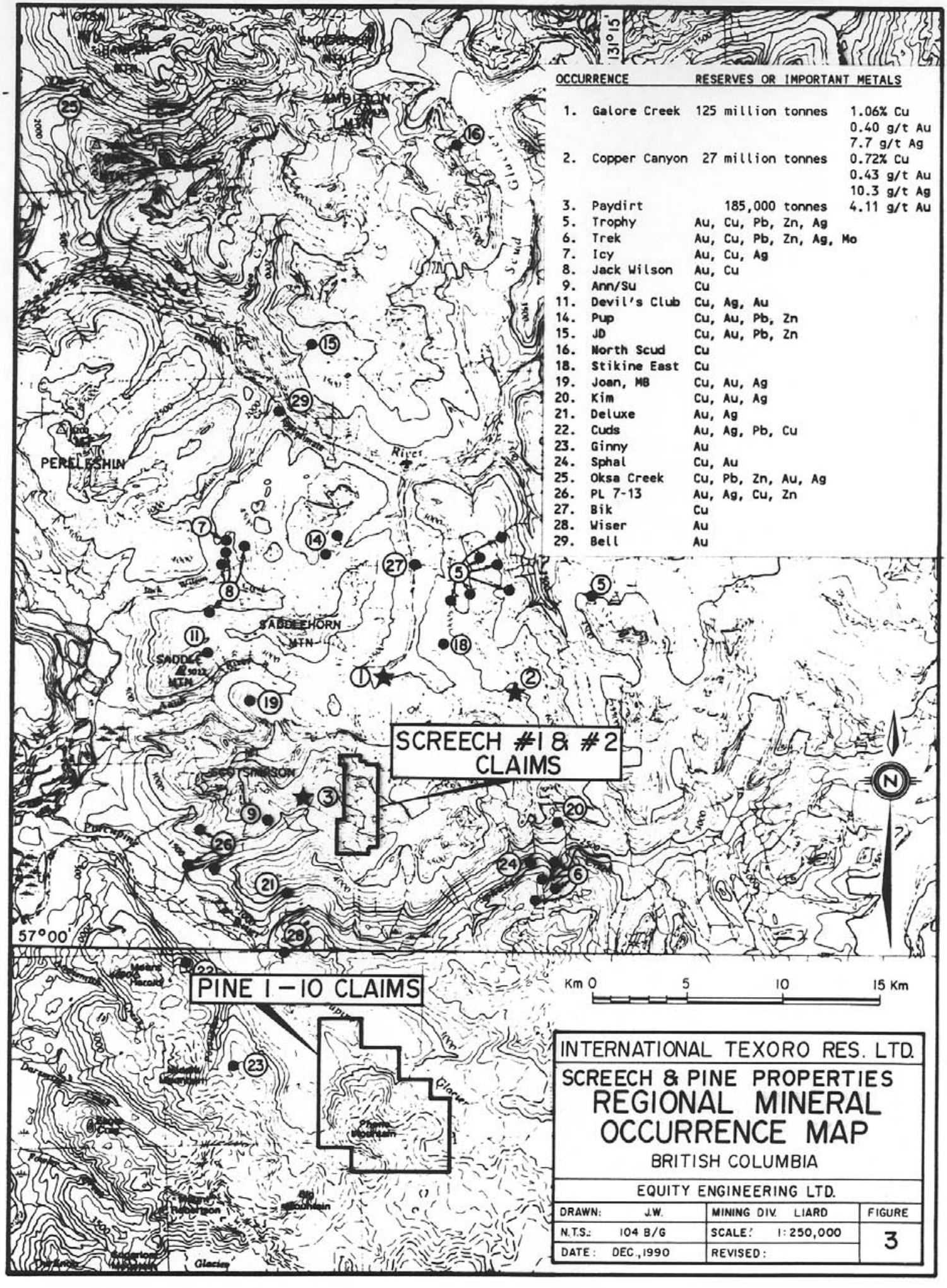
DRAWN:	MINING DIV.: LIARD	FIGURE
N.T.S.: 104 G/3W	SCALE: 1:50000	2a
DATE: DEC. 1990	REVISED:	

approximately five kilometres north of the Screech #1 claim. Several major mining companies conducted regional mapping and silt sampling programs over the entire Galore Creek area, and in 1957 the Copper Canyon copper-gold porphyry, estimated by Dobell and Spencer (1958) to contain 27 million tonnes at a grade of 0.72% copper and 0.43 grams per tonne gold, was discovered eight kilometres east of the Central Zone. The Screech #1 claim is located adjacent to the South Butte deposit of the Galore Creek property. The South Butte deposit consists of chalcopyrite and pyrite mineralization occurring as irregular replacements and fracture infillings. Further to the northeast, the Saddle Zone, an equidimensional breccia body comprised of angular syenite fragments cemented by magnetite and to a lesser extent, chalcopyrite (Barr, 1966), was found to be significantly enriched in gold when sampled by Mingold Resources Inc. in 1989 (Summary Paper and Presentation presented at the Cordilleran Round-Up, 1990). Diamond drilling was carried out in 1990 on several of the peripheral Galore Creek deposits, including the Saddle Zone, as well as on the Copper Canyon deposit.

In the mid-1950's, prospecting crews for K. J. Springer noted abundant low-grade chalcopyrite mineralization on the north side of Split Creek approximately three kilometres west of the present location of the Screech #2 claim (Figure 3). In 1965, Julian Mining Co. Ltd. conducted geological mapping, induced polarization surveys, bulldozer trenching and 2,190 metres of diamond drilling on these showings, known as the Ann or Su prospect, intersecting extensive mineralization grading around 0.1% to 0.2% copper. In 1981, Teck Corp. staked the Ann/Su prospect and conducted a reconnaissance silt sampling program for base and precious metals over the immediate area. Follow-up of geochemical anomalies led to the discovery of the Paydirt gold deposit approximately one kilometre northeast of the center of the Ann/Su copper porphyry deposit. Soil geochemistry, rock sampling, trenching and 760 metres of diamond drilling on the Paydirt deposit have delineated 185,000 tonnes of indicated reserves grading 4.11 grams gold per tonne (Holtby, 1985).

Several significant precious metal occurrences were discovered on each of the Trek, Trophy, Wiser, PL 7-13, Icy and JW properties during the 1988 and 1989 field seasons (Figure 3). In most cases, these properties had been explored for copper during the 1960's, but had never received due attention for their gold potential.

The earliest recorded work on what are now the Screech #1 & #2 claims was conducted in 1965 by Conwest Exploration Limited on their PH claim group which had extended to the east and north from the northeast corner of the Screech #1 claim (Grant, 1965). Conwest mapped and prospected the claim group and surrounding ground but no mineralization was reported from this work program. In the summer of 1966, Stikine River Mines Ltd. performed a reconnaissance exploration program on the AC and Alpha claims which



OCCURRENCE		RESERVES OR IMPORTANT METALS	
1.	Galore Creek	125 million tonnes	1.06% Cu 0.40 g/t Au 7.7 g/t Ag
2.	Copper Canyon	27 million tonnes	0.72% Cu 0.43 g/t Au 10.3 g/t Ag
3.	Paydirt	185,000 tonnes	4.11 g/t Au
5.	Trophy	Au, Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag	
6.	Trek	Au, Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, Mo	
7.	Icy	Au, Cu, Ag	
8.	Jack Wilson	Au, Cu	
9.	Ann/Su	Cu	
11.	Devil's Club	Cu, Ag, Au	
14.	Pup	Cu, Au, Pb, Zn	
15.	JD	Cu, Au, Pb, Zn	
16.	North Scud	Cu	
18.	Stikine East	Cu	
19.	Joan, MB	Cu, Au, Ag	
20.	Kim	Cu, Au, Ag	
21.	Deluxe	Au, Ag	
22.	Cuds	Au, Ag, Pb, Cu	
23.	Ginny	Au	
24.	Sphal	Cu, Au	
25.	Oksa Creek	Cu, Pb, Zn, Au, Ag	
26.	PL 7-13	Au, Ag, Cu, Zn	
27.	Bik	Cu	
28.	Wiser	Au	
29.	Bell	Au	

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SCREECH & PINE PROPERTIES
REGIONAL MINERAL OCCURRENCE MAP
BRITISH COLUMBIA

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DRAWN: J.W.	MINING DIV. LIARD	FIGURE	
N.T.S.: 104 B/G	SCALE: 1:250,000	3	
DATE: DEC., 1990	REVISED:		

extended west from the toes of the two glaciers on the Screech #2 claim. This exploration program outlined areas of anomalous copper results in the southern part of the claims (Dawson and Hall, 1966).

During the course of exploration on Teck's Paydirt property in 1981, a number of silt samples were collected downstream from streams draining the Screech property (Folk, 1982). Further information on the western border of the Screech property is provided by geological mapping of the Paydirt property during the summers of 1985 and 1986 (Holtby, 1985; Dunn, 1986). Regional mapping over the Screech property has been done by Conwest Explorations (Grant, 1964), the Geological Survey of Canada (Souther, 1971) and the British Columbia Geological Survey (Logan et al, 1989).

In 1987, the federal and provincial geological surveys conducted a joint regional silt sampling program over the entire Iskut River and Sumdum-Telegraph Creek mapsheets, taking two samples from streams draining the Screech #1 & #2 claims (GSC, 1988). Both samples contained detectable levels of gold and the could be considered weakly anomalous (>80th percentile for the government sampling over the Sumdum-Telegraph Creek mapsheets).

4.2 1990 Exploration Program

In October 1990, International Texoro Resources Ltd. carried out initial exploration on the Screech claims, consisting of geological mapping, prospecting and stream sediment sampling. This work was done with a helicopter setouts from the Porcupine River base camp. Snow prevented exploration at higher elevations.

During the course of this program, four rock samples and one silt sample were taken from the Screech #1-2 claims (Figure 5a). The silt samples were taken from minor drainages and back-eddies and analyzed geochemically for gold and 32 elements by ICP.

Prospecting and reconnaissance geology were carried using 1:10,000 enlargements of the government 1:50,000 topographic map as bases (Figure 5). Rock samples, described in Appendix C, were taken from zones of alteration and mineralization and analyzed geochemically for gold and 32 elements by ICP. Analytical certificates are attached in Appendix D.

5.0 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The first geological investigations of the Stikine River in northwestern British Columbia began over a century ago when Russian geologists came to Russian North America assessing the area's mineral potential (Alaskan Geographic Society, 1979, in Brown and Gunning, 1989a), and was followed by the first Geological Survey of Canada foray of G.M. Dawson and R. McConnel in 1887. Several

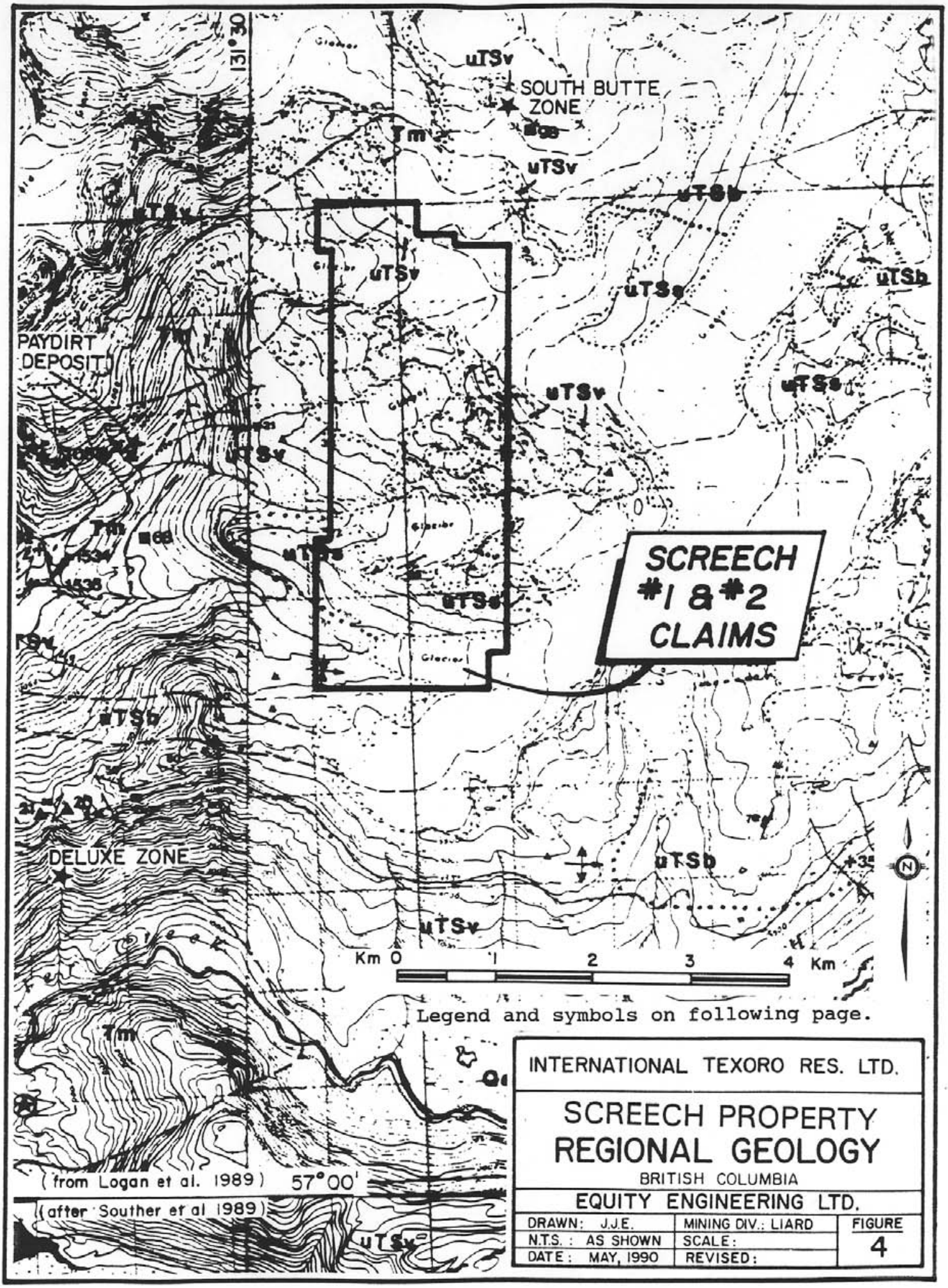
more generations of federal and provincial geologists have been sent to the Stikine, including Kerr (1948), the crew of Operation Stikine (GSC, 1957), Panteleyev (1976), Souther (1972), Souther and Symons (1974), Monger (1977), and Anderson (1989). The British Columbia Geological Survey has recently completed regional mapping of the area at a scale of 1:50,000 by Brown and Gunning (1989a,b), Logan and Koyanagi (1989) and Logan et al (1989).

The Galore Creek Camp lies within the Intermontane Belt, a geological and physiographic province of the Canadian Cordillera, and flanks the Coast Plutonic Complex to the west (Figure 4). At Galore Creek, the generally northwest-trending structure of the Intermontane Belt is discordantly cut across by the northeast-trending Stikine Arch which became an important, relatively positive tectonic element in Mesozoic time when it began to influence sedimentation into the Bowser Successor Basin to the southeast and into the Whitehorse Trough to the northwest (Souther et al., 1979).

Stikinian stratigraphy ranges from possibly Devonian to Jurassic, and was subsequently intruded by granitoid plutons of Upper Triassic to Eocene age. The oldest strata exposed in the Galore Creek Camp are Mississippian or older mafic to intermediate volcanic flows and pyroclastic rocks (Units 4A and 4B) with associated clastic sediments (Units 4C, 4D, 4G and 4J) and carbonate lenses (Unit 4E). These are capped by up to 700 metres of Mississippian limestone with a diverse fossil fauna (Unit 4E). It appears from fossil evidence that all of the Pennsylvanian system is missing and may be represented by an angular unconformity and lacuna of 30 million years, though field relationships are complicated by faulting (Monger, 1977; Logan and Koyanagi, 1989a). Permian limestones (Units 6A, 6B and 6C), also about 700 metres thick, lie upon the Mississippian limestone but are succeeded by a second lacuna amounting to about 20 million years from the Upper Permian to the upper Lower Triassic.

Middle and Upper Triassic siliciclastic and volcanic rocks (Unit 7) are overlain by Upper Triassic Stuhini Group siliciclastic (Units 8A and 8B) and volcanic (Units 8D, 8E, 8G, 8H and 8I) rocks, consisting of mafic to intermediate pyroclastic rocks and lesser flows. The Galore Creek porphyry copper deposit appears from field evidence to mark the edifice of an eroded volcanic center with numerous sub-volcanic plutons of syenitic composition. Jurassic Bowser Basin strata onlap the Stuhini Group strata to the southeast of Iskut River but, because of erosion and non-deposition, are virtually absent from the Galore Creek area.

The plutonic rocks follow a three-fold division (Logan and Koyanagi, 1989a,b). Middle Triassic to Late Jurassic syenitic and broadly granodioritic intrusions are partly coeval and cogenetic with the Stuhini Group volcanics and include the composite Hickman Batholith (Unit 9) and the syenites of the Galore Creek Complex



Legend and symbols on following page.

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SCREECH PROPERTY REGIONAL GEOLOGY

BRITISH COLUMBIA

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DRAWN: J.J.E.	MINING DIV.: LIARD	FIGURE 4
N.T.S. : AS SHOWN	SCALE:	
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LEGEND

(To accompany Figure 4)

LAYERED ROCKS

UPPER TRIASSIC

Stuhini Group (where undivided denoted as **uTSv**)

uTSs Siltstone, sandstone, conglomerate, minor limestone (Units 8A, 8B, 8C)

uTSb Intermediate to mafic fragmentals, breccia, tuff, lahar (Unit 8H)

INTRUSIVE ROCKS

TERTIARY

Tm Biotite quartz monzonite (Unit 13)

SYMBOLS

Geological contact (defined, approximate, assumed)

Unconformable contact (defined, assumed)

Bedding (horizontal, inclined, overturned)

Foliation

Fault (observed, inferred)

Thrust or high angle reverse fault (defined, assumed)

Anticline (direction of plunge indicated)

Syncline (direction of plunge indicated)

Minor fold axis. (S, Z, and M symmetry), lineation

Joint

Dyke

Vein

Limit of geologic mapping (limit of permanent snow and ice)

Macro Fossil locality (indeterminate, positive identification) ⓕ Ⓕ

Geology from Logan et al (1989).

(Unit 11). Jura-Cretaceous Coast Plutonic Complex intrusions (Unit 12) occur on the west side of the Galore Creek Camp, along the Stikine River, with the youngest of these intrusions occupying more axial positions along the trend of the Coast Plutonic Complex flanked by older intrusions. The youngest intrusives in the Galore Creek Camp are Eocene (quartz-) monzonitic plugs (Unit 13), felsic and mafic sills and dykes (Unit 14), and biotite lamprophyre (minette) dykes (Unit 14C).

The deformational history in the Galore Creek area has produced upright, north-trending, open to tight folds which have been overprinted by northwest-trending, southwest-verging isoclinal folds and thrust faults. These two phases may represent parts of a continuous deformation event complicated by competence contrasts rather than discrete events in time. Southwest-verging deformation involves the marginal phases of the Hickman Batholith and so is, at least in part, no older than late Triassic. Metamorphism throughout the area is of the greenschist facies. Localized contact metamorphism ranges as high as pyroxene hornfels grade; biotite metasomatism is also noted near intrusions.

Steeply dipping faults which strike north, northwest, northeast, and east have broken the area into a fault-block mosaic. North-striking faults are vertical to steeply east-dipping and parallel to the Mess Creek Fault (Souther, 1972), which was active from Early Jurassic to Recent times (Souther and Symons, 1974); northwest-striking faults are probably coeval with the north-striking faults, but locally pre-date them. East-west trending normal faults are vertical or steeply dipping to the north, whereas northeast-striking faults are the loci of left lateral transcurrent motion (Brown and Gunning, 1989a).

A number of metallic deposit types have been recognized in the Galore Creek Camp: porphyry copper $\pm$ molybdenum $\pm$ gold deposits, structurally-controlled, epigenetic precious metal vein/shear deposits, skarns and breccia deposits (Figure 3). Porphyry copper deposits of this area include both the alkalic Galore Creek copper-gold and calc-alkalic Schaft Creek copper-molybdenum deposits. Galore Creek, which is associated with syenitic stocks and dykes rather than a quartz-feldspar porphyry, is further contrasted from the calc-alkaline Schaft Creek in that molybdenite is rare, magnetite is common and gold and silver are important by-products. The mineralization is clearly coeval and cogenetic with the spatially associated intrusive bodies.

The Ann/Su porphyry copper prospect, centered approximately four kilometres east of the Screech property, consists of disseminated pyrite and chalcopyrite in Stuhini Group andesitic tuffs, flows and subvolcanic diorite. Diamond drilling and bulldozer trenching were carried out over an area one kilometre in diameter, with the best hole returning grades in the order of 0.10% to 0.20% copper over its entire 230 metre length (BCDM, 1966).

Other porphyry copper occurrences in the Galore Creek area include the Copper Canyon, Sphal and Jack Wilson Creek deposits (Figure 3).

Structurally-controlled gold-silver deposits have been the focus of exploration in recent years. The vein/shear occurrences are similar throughout the Galore Creek Camp in that they are mesothermal in nature, containing base metal sulphides with strong silica veining and alteration. However, it appears that the intrusive bodies associated with this mineralization fall into two classes on the basis of age and composition. These two classes are reflected in differences in the style of structures, sulphide mineralogy and associated alteration products. The intrusive types are: 1) Lower Jurassic alkaline "Galore Creek" stocks; and 2) Eocene quartz monzonite to porphyritic granodiorite intrusions. Lead isotope data from the Stewart mining camp (Alldrick et al., 1987) further supports the proposition that separate Jurassic and Tertiary mineralizing events were "brief regional-scale phenomena".

Structures associated with the Lower Jurassic syenites are typically narrow (less than 2.0 metres) quartz-chlorite veins mineralized predominantly with pyrite, chalcopyrite and magnetite. Examples of these structures in the Galore Creek Camp include many of the discrete zones peripheral to the Galore Creek deposit and the gold-rich veins at Jack Wilson Creek.

The Tertiary mineralization is comprised of discrete quartz veins and larger shear zones characterized by pervasive silicification, sericitization and pyritization whose total sulphide content is commonly quite low. The quartz veins contain a larger spectrum of sulphide minerals including pyrite, chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite, galena and sphalerite. Unlike the Jurassic mineralization, silver grades may be very high. The most fully explored example of the Tertiary mineralization type is the Paydirt gold deposit, located two kilometres west of the Screech claims, which is a zone of silicification, sericitization and pyritization of andesitic volcaniclastics (Holtby, 1985). The zone, which is exposed on surface over an area of 100 metres by 25 metres, strikes northerly and dips moderately to the west. Gold mineralization occurs preferentially in intensely silicified and heavily pyritic material rather than with more sericitic alteration. The best diamond drill intersections averaged 5.86 grams gold per tonne over 12.0 metres in hole 85-1 and 10.59 grams gold per tonne over 4.95 metres in hole 85-4 (Holtby, 1985).

Skarns represent a minor percentage of the precious metal-bearing occurrences in the Galore Creek Camp. The mineralogy of these deposits could be influenced by the composition of the intrusion driving the hydrothermal fluids, in much the same way as described above for the structurally-controlled deposits. If the invading intrusives are alkalic, the skarn assemblage will be dominated by magnetite and chalcopyrite, as at the Galore Creek deposit and the Hummingbird skarn on the east side of the South

Scud River.

The breccia hosted precious metal deposits discovered in the Galore Creek Camp appear to be unique in style and mineralization. Three occurrences have been located in the camp: (1) the zinc-silver-gold Ptarmigan zone in the South Scud River area, (2) the copper-molybdenum-gold-silver breccia at the Trek property on Sphaler Creek and (3) the copper-bearing and magnetite breccias (eg. Saddle Zone) of the complex Galore Creek deposit. The single common denominator of each is that the zones are located along fault structures which may represent the main conduit for mineralizing fluids.

6.0 PROPERTY GEOLOGY AND GEOCHEMISTRY

6.1 Geology

Property-scale geological mapping conducted during the 1990 exploration program was limited to the southwestern corner of the Screech #2 claim. Previous mapping on the Screech #1 & #2 claims was done by Grant (1965) over the northeast corner of the Screech #1 claim and by Dawson and Hall (1966) over the western portion of the Screech #2 claim. Detailed geological mapping has been conducted over the Paydirt property which adjoins the Screech claims to the west (Holtby, 1985). Logan et al (1989) conducted regional geological mapping for the British Columbia Geological Survey at a scale of 1:50,000 over the Galore Creek area including the Screech claims. Less detailed regional mapping over the area was also conducted previously by Souther (1971).

The majority of the Screech property is underlain by Upper Triassic Stuhini Group sedimentary and volcanic rocks (Unit 8, Figure 5a). Logan et al (1989) have mapped an east-west trending band of sedimentary rocks on the southern half of the Screech #2 claim. These sedimentary rocks (Units 8A and 8I) consist of thin to medium-bedded wacke, volcanic arenite and volcanic conglomerate, which dip moderately to the south. Grant (1965), and Dawson and Hall (1966) noted that the volcanic rocks consist of flows, tuffs and agglomerates (Units 8D and 8H). During the 1990 program, grey-green to maroon agglomerate (Unit 8H) was mapped on the southwestern corner of the Screech #2 claim. Epidote, chlorite and carbonate alteration is pervasive throughout this unit with minor to locally abundant carbonate stringers and east-west trending veins also present within the volcanics. Isolated outcrops of feldspar-porphyritic andesite were also observed in some areas, however, these units are not on a mappable scale.

Holtby (1985) subdivided the volcanics on the Paydirt Deposit to the west into ash tuffs, crystal tuffs, lapilli tuffs, flows and agglomerates. Of these, only the flows and agglomerates are mappable on a property scale. The volcaniclastics are generally

grey, green or purple, highly variable in fragment size and density over short distances and have been affected by widespread propylitic alteration (Holtby, 1985). Bedding orientations within the volcanic strata have been modified by east-west trending, east plunging, folds (Dawson and Hall, 1966).

Tertiary stocks intrude all stratified rocks within the Screech claim area. Holtby (1985) mapped a small granodiorite stock between the Paydirt and Su/Ann deposits, describing it as "light grey to pale greenish grey with a fine-grained siliceous contact zone". Further east, he mapped a dark grey hornblende diorite with traces of disseminated pyrite and 1-2% disseminated magnetite. Locally, this diorite grades into amphibolite. Logan et al (1989) included these two stocks with a larger Tertiary biotite quartz monzonite stock (Unit 13A) located to the southwest on Sphaler Creek.

6.2 Mineralization

Four rock samples were collected from the Screech #1 and #2 claims during the 1990 program (Figure 5a). Three grab samples, (465638, 465639 and 465564) were taken from narrow carbonate veins, hosted in andesitic volcanics. Traces of pyrite were visible in the samples; however, no gold was detected and low base metal values were returned. Sample #465563, containing 4% pyrite in andesitic float returned no elevated gold or base metal values.

Although only trace sulphide mineralization has been found on the property to date, a highly pyritic halo was mapped by Folk (1982) around the Paydirt and Su/Ann prospects, and the northeasterly extension of this halo would outcrop onto the Screech #1 claim.

7.0 GEOCHEMISTRY

One silt sample, AD90-10, was collected during the 1990 program from Snowy Creek located in the southwestern corner of the Screech #2 claim. Geochemical data from the silt sample was compared with the statistical data for the government silt sampling survey of the Telegraph Creek-Sumdum map sheet (GSC, 1988b). The silt sample results are directly comparable to the government results listed in Figure 5a. Although sample AD90-10 contained 15 ppb gold, the sample is not greater than the 90th percentile when compared to the government statistics.

Stream sediment sampling by Dawson and Hall (1966), for Stikine River Mines Ltd., returned elevated copper values for creeks draining the southwestern portion of the Screech #2 claim, in the vicinity of sample AD90-10 (Figure 5a). The samples, referred to as stream sediment samples SR1 to SR4 in this report,

returned elevated copper values of up to 260 ppm (sample SR1). This value is greater than the governments 95th percentile for the Sumdum-Telegraph Creek mapsheets (132 ppm). Samples collected from streams further to the north contained insignificant copper results. None of the samples were analyzed geochemically for gold but all were tested for silver, lead, zinc and molybdenum. The lack of sample numbers on Dawson and Hall's (1966) map makes a correlation between the copper and other metal values impossible.

Folk (1982) reported silt sample results from four main tributaries of Split Creek draining the Screech claims. These samples, which were taken downstream from Stikine River's samples, returned low precious metal values. Copper results from the southern tributary confirmed Stikine Rivers's samples, while those from the north were higher. Two silt samples were collected near the main fork in Split Creek, west of the property, during the course of regional geochemical sampling conducted by the federal and provincial surveys (GSC, 1988b). Both samples were weakly anomalous in gold (ie. >80th percentile) and one sample (#871535) was anomalous in barium (1680 ppm, >90th percentile), when compared statistically with all samples taken from the Telegraph Creek-Sumdum map sheets. The gold value for sample #871535 (13 ppb), located upstream on the main eastern tributary of Split Creek, is higher than the sample result (5 ppb) recorded by Folk (1982) in approximately the same location. Government silt sample #871534 was collected downstream of the Paydirt gold deposit on Split Creek, therefore providing a source for the sample's gold and copper anomalies; however the source or significance of the gold and barium anomalies for sample #871535 has yet to be determined.

8.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

The Screech #1 and #2 claims are at a very early stage of exploration. They are underlain by Upper Triassic Stuhini Group volcanic and sedimentary rocks which host a number of gold-bearing deposits in the Galore Creek area.

The 1990 stream sediment sample, AD90-10, collected from Snowy Creek, on the southwestern corner of the Screech #2 claim, contained 15 ppb gold. As well, stream sediment sampling by Stikine River Mines Ltd. on the Screech #1 and #2 claims in 1966 suggests potential copper mineralization may occur on the Screech claims. Samples collected from minor drainages surrounding Snowy Creek contained anomalous copper values up to 260 ppm. These samples were not tested for gold and the source of the copper anomalies has yet to be determined. Government regional silt samples collected further downstream and on Split Creek exceed the 80th percentile for gold with at least one exceeding the 90th percentile for copper or barium. While one of these samples may be explained by the presence of the Paydirt gold deposit (sample #871534), the source or significance of the anomalies for the other

sample (#871535) has yet to be determined. Silt samples collected from streams draining the Screech property by Teck Corporation in 1982 contained elevated levels of copper but low levels of gold and silver.

No significant mineralization was found on the Screech property during the 1990 program, but due to the snow cover prospecting was restricted to the southwest corner and much of the property remains to be explored.

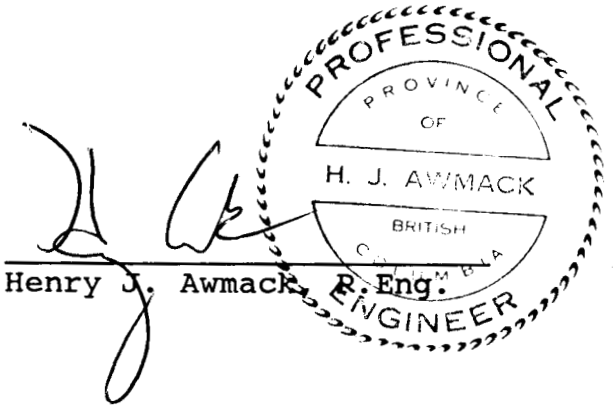
The Upper Stuhini Group volcanics are intruded by a biotite quartz monzonite stock in the northwestern corner of the Screech #2 claim. A similar geological setting hosts the gold-bearing Paydirt deposit three kilometres to the west. No work has yet been done in this area on the Screech claims. The band of pyritic alteration mapped by Folk (1982) enveloping the Su/Ann and Paydirt deposits, extends eastward onto the Screech claims. Elevated copper values were returned from silt samples collected within this alteration halo and within 1500 metres of the Screech #1 claim boundary.

Within the past few years, several significant zones of precious metal mineralization have been discovered elsewhere in the Galore Creek district. To date, only limited areas on the Screech property has been investigated by mapping, prospecting and geochemical sampling. Favourable geology coupled with the exploration successes achieved throughout Galore Creek in the past few years, provide abundant incentive to conduct further exploration work on the Screech claims.

Respectfully submitted,
EQUITY ENGINEERING LTD.

Ann Doyle, Geologist

Vancouver, British Columbia
January 1991



Henry J. Awmack, P.Eng.

APPENDIX A

BIBLIOGRAPHY

BIBLIOGRAPHY

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APPENDIX B

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES
SCREECH #1 AND #2 CLAIMS
(OCTOBER 2 - OCTOBER 4, 1990)

PROFESSIONAL FEES AND WAGES:		
DONALD MCINNES, PROJECT MANAGER		
0.25 DAYS @ $300/DAY	$ 75.00	
ANN DOYLE, GEOLOGIST		
2 DAYS @ $300/DAY	600.00	
LLOYD ADDIE, PROSPECTOR		
1 DAY @ $250/DAY	250.00	
		$ 925.00
MOBILIZATION AND SUPPORT COSTS:		
PRO RATA ACCORDING TO MANDAYS ON EACH OF SEVERAL PROPERTIES OPERATED OUT OF THE GALORE CREEK/PORCUPINE RIVER CAMPS		550.66
CHEMICAL ANALYSES:		
SILT SAMPLES		
1 @ $14.57 EACH	$ 14.57	
ROCK GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLES		
4 @ $17.39 EACH	69.56	
		84.13
EXPENSES:		
RADIO RENTAL	$ 10.00	
PRINTING AND REPRODUCTIONS	109.28	
COURIER AND TELEFAX	8.00	
ACCOMMODATION	406.25	
HELICOPTER CHARTERS	330.69	
		864.22
		2,424.01
MANAGEMENT FEE @ 15% ON EXPENSES		79.82
		2,503.83
REPORT (ESTIMATED)		2,000.00
		$ 4,503.83

APPENDIX C

ROCK DESCRIPTIONS

MINERALS AND ALTERATION TYPES

CA	calcite	CB	Fe-carbonate	CL	chlorite
CP	chalcopyrite	CY	clay	EP	epidote
GE	goethite	HE	hematite	JA	jarosite
MN	Mn-oxides	PY	pyrite	QZ	quartz
SI	silica	SP	sphalerite		

Property : Screech #1-2 claims NTS : 104G/3W Date : 01/15/91

Sample No.	Location :			Type :		Alteration :		Au	Ag	As	Cu	Pb	Zn
		6326 940	N	Strike Length Exp. :	m	Sulphides :	4%PY	(ppb)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)
465563	Elevation:	1180 m		Sample Width :	m	Oxides :	GE	<5	<0.2	<5	27.	68.	50.
	Orientation:	/		True Width :	m	Host :	Andesite						

Comments : Abundant similar float in area. Contains disseminated pyrite. Sampled on northwest side of the basin.

Sample No.	Location :			Type :		Alteration :	CA	Au	Ag	As	Cu	Pb	Zn
		6326 600	N	Strike Length Exp. :	20 m	Sulphides :	TRPY	(ppb)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)
465564	Elevation:	1330 m		Sample Width :	5 cm	Oxides :	GE, MN	<5	0.4	<5	84.	26.	324.
	Orientation:	340 / 90		True Width :	5 cm	Host :	Andesite						

Comments : Iron-carbonate weathering. Sampled on southeast wall of basin.

Sample No.	Location :			Type :		Alteration :	CL, EP	Au	Ag	As	Cu	Pb	Zn
		6325 590	N	Strike Length Exp. :	5 m	Sulphides :	TR-1%CP, TRPY	(ppb)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)
465638	Elevation:	1160 m		Sample Width :	3 m	Oxides :		<5	<0.2	<5	99.	12.	74.
	Orientation:	079 / ?		True Width :	2 m	Host :	Andesitic agglomerate						

Comments : Over 2m wide sample of 2 irregular carbonate veins (5mm and 2cm wide).

Sample No.	Location :			Type :		Alteration :	CA, CB, CL, EP	Au	Ag	As	Cu	Pb	Zn
		6325 550	N	Strike Length Exp. :	2 m	Sulphides :	TRPY	(ppb)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)
465639	Elevation:	1060 m		Sample Width :	1.5 m	Oxides :		<5	<0.2	<5	28.	24.	148.
	Orientation:	087 / 70	N	True Width :	1 m	Host :	Andesitic volcanic						

Comments : Iron-carbonate staining on weathered surfaces and margin of veins. Sampled across the width of 2 sub-parallel carbonate veins.

APPENDIX D

CERTIFICATES OF ANALYSIS

Chemex Labs Ltd.

Analytical Chemists * Geochemists * Registered Assayers
212 Brooksbank Ave., North Vancouver
British Columbia, Canada V7J 2C1
PHONE: 604-984-0221

To: EQUITY ENGINEERING LTD.

207 - 675 W. HASTINGS ST.
VANCOUVER, BC
V6B 1N2

A9025634

Comments: CC: INTERNATIONAL TEXORO

CERTIFICATE A9025634

EQUITY ENGINEERING LTD.

Project: PINE
P.O. # : TEX90-03

Samples submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC.
This report was printed on 1-NOV-90.

SAMPLE PREPARATION

CHEMEX CODE	NUMBER SAMPLES	DESCRIPTION
205	23	Geochem ring to approx 150 mesh
294	23	Crush and split (0-10 pounds)
238	23	NITRIC-AQUA REGIA DIGESTION

* NOTE 1:

The 32 element ICP package is suitable for trace metals in soil and rock samples. Elements for which the nitric-aqua regia digestion is possibly incomplete are: Al, Ba, Be, Ca, Cr, Ga, K, La, Mg, Na, Sr, Ti, Tl, W.

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

CHEMEX CODE	NUMBER SAMPLES	DESCRIPTION	METHOD	DETECTION LIMIT	UPPER LIMIT
100	23	Au ppb: Fuse 10 g sample	FA-AAS	5	10000
922	23	Ag ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.2	200
921	23	Al %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	15.00
923	23	As ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	5	10000
924	23	Ba ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
925	23	Be ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.5	100.0
926	23	Bi ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	2	10000
927	23	Ca %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	15.00
928	23	Cd ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.5	100.0
929	23	Co ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
930	23	Cr ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
931	23	Cu ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
932	23	Fe %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	15.00
933	23	Ga ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
951	23	Hg ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
934	23	K %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	10.00
935	23	La ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
936	23	Mg %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	15.00
937	23	Mn ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	5	10000
938	23	Mo ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
939	23	Na %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	5.00
940	23	Ni ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
941	23	P ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
942	23	Pb ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	2	10000
943	23	Sb ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	5	10000
958	23	Sc ppm: 32 elements, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
944	23	Sr ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
945	23	Ti %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	5.00
946	23	Tl ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
947	23	U ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
948	23	V ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
949	23	W ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
950	23	Zn ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	2	10000

Chemex Labs Ltd.

Analytical Chemists * Geochemists * Registered Assayers
212 Brooksbank Ave., North Vancouver
British Columbia, Canada V7J 2C1
PHONE: 604-984-0221

TO: EQUITY ENGINEERING LTD.

207 - 675 W. HASTINGS ST.
VANCOUVER, BC
V6B 1N2

Project : SCREECH
Comments: CC: INTERNATIONAL TEXORO

Invoice Date: 5-NOV-90
Invoice No. : I-9025576
P.O. Number : TEX90-04

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A9025576

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	PREP CODE		Au ppb FA+AA	Ag ppm	Al %	As ppm	Ba ppm	Be ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Ga ppm	Hg ppm	K %	La ppm	Mg %	Mn ppm
465563	205	294	< 5	< 0.2	2.72	< 5	220	< 0.5	< 2	1.62	< 0.5	15	60	27	3.87	< 10	< 1	0.51	< 10	1.51	700
465564	205	294	< 5	0.4	0.61	< 5	1100	< 0.5	< 2	>15.00	0.5	17	12	84	7.17	< 10	< 1	0.31	< 10	2.35	3290
465638	205	294	< 5	< 0.2	3.14	< 5	370	< 0.5	< 2	2.86	< 0.5	18	65	99	3.55	< 10	< 1	0.74	< 10	2.00	920
465639	205	294	< 5	< 0.2	2.78	< 5	340	< 0.5	< 2	5.59	< 0.5	22	57	28	5.73	< 10	< 1	0.81	< 10	2.13	1615

CERTIFICATION: B. Caufield

Chemex Labs Ltd.

Analytical Chemists * Geochemists * Registered Assayers
212 Brooksbank Ave., North Vancouver
British Columbia, Canada V7J 2C1
PHONE: 604-984-0221

To: EQUITY ENGINEERING LTD.

207 - 675 W. HASTINGS ST.
VANCOUVER, BC
V6B 1N2

Project : SCREECH
Comments: CC: INTERNATIONAL TEXORO

Invoice Date: 5-NOV-90
Invoice No. : I-9025576
P.O. Number : TEX90-04

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A9025576

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	PREP CODE		Mo ppm	Na %	Ni ppm	P ppm	Pb ppm	Sb ppm	Sc ppm	Sr ppm	Ti %	Tl ppm	U ppm	V ppm	W ppm	Zn ppm
465563	205	294	< 1	0.40	7	1890	68	10	5	192	0.22	< 10	< 10	141	< 10	50
465564	205	294	2	0.08	6	500	26	5	6	337	0.01	< 10	< 10	94	< 10	324
465638	205	294	< 1	0.36	8	1250	12	5	7	156	0.29	< 10	< 10	123	< 10	74
465639	205	294	< 1	0.23	13	1420	24	5	17	148	0.09	< 10	< 10	172	< 10	148

CERTIFICATION: B. Campbell

Chemex Labs Ltd.

Analytical Chemists * Geochemists * Registered Assayers
212 Brooksbank Ave., North Vancouver
British Columbia, Canada V7J 2C1
PHONE: 604-984-0221

To: EQUITY ENGINEERING LTD.

207 - 675 W. HASTINGS ST.
VANCOUVER, BC
V6B 1N2

Project : SCREECH
Comments: CC: INTERNATIONAL TEXORO

Invoice Date: 1-NOV-90
Invoice No. : I-9025701
P.O. Number : TEX90-04

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A9025701

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	PREP CODE		Au ppb FA+AA	Ag ppm	Al %	As ppm	Ba ppm	Be ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Ga ppm	Hg ppm	K %	La ppm	Mg %	Mn ppm
AD90-10	201	238	15	< 0.2	1.22	5	30	< 0.5	< 2	1.17	< 0.5	12	19	53	4.93	< 10	< 1	0.09	10	0.88	430

CERTIFICATION: B. Caughlin

Chemex Labs Ltd.

Analytical Chemists * Geochemists * Registered Assayers
212 Brooksbank Ave., North Vancouver
British Columbia, Canada V7J 2C1
PHONE: 604-984-0221

To: EQUITY ENGINEERING LTD.

207 - 675 W. HASTINGS ST.
VANCOUVER, BC
V6B 1N2

Project : SCREECH
Comments: CC: INTERNATIONAL TEXORO

Invoice Date: 1-NOV-90
Invoice No. : I-9025701
P.O. Number : TEX90-04

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A9025701

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	PREP CODE		Mo ppm	Na %	Ni ppm	P ppm	Pb ppm	Sb ppm	Sc ppm	Sr ppm	Ti %	Tl ppm	U ppm	V ppm	W ppm	Zn ppm
AD90-10	201	238	< 1	0.01	4	1800	2	5	4	82	0.21	< 10	< 10	151	< 10	40

CERTIFICATION: B. Caughlin

APPENDIX E

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, ANN L. DOYLE, of 3114 Grant Street, Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia, DO HEREBY CERTIFY:

1. THAT I am a Consulting Geologist with offices at Suite 207, 675 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, British Columbia.

2. THAT I am a graduate of Carleton University with a Bachelor of Science degree in Geology.

3. THAT my primary employment since June, 1989 has been in the field of mineral exploration.

4. THAT this report is based on field work carried out under my supervision.

5. THAT I own no shares, directly or indirectly in International Texoro Resources Ltd. or Pass Lake Resources Ltd., nor do I expect to acquire any shares. I have no interest, directly or indirectly, in the Screech #1 & #2 property.

DATED at Vancouver, British Columbia, this 28th day of August, 1990.

_____

Ann L. Doyle, Geologist

APPENDIX F

ENGINEER'S CERTIFICATE

ENGINEER'S CERTIFICATE

I, HENRY J. AWMACK, of 12-1348 Nelson Street, Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia, DO HEREBY CERTIFY:

1. THAT I am a Consulting Geological Engineer with offices at Suite 207, 675 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, British Columbia.

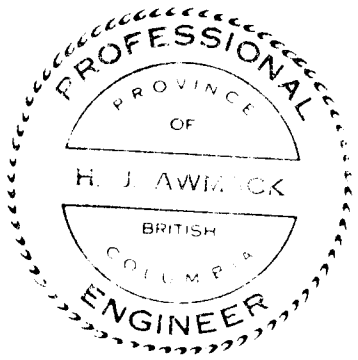
2. THAT I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia with an honours degree in Geological Engineering.

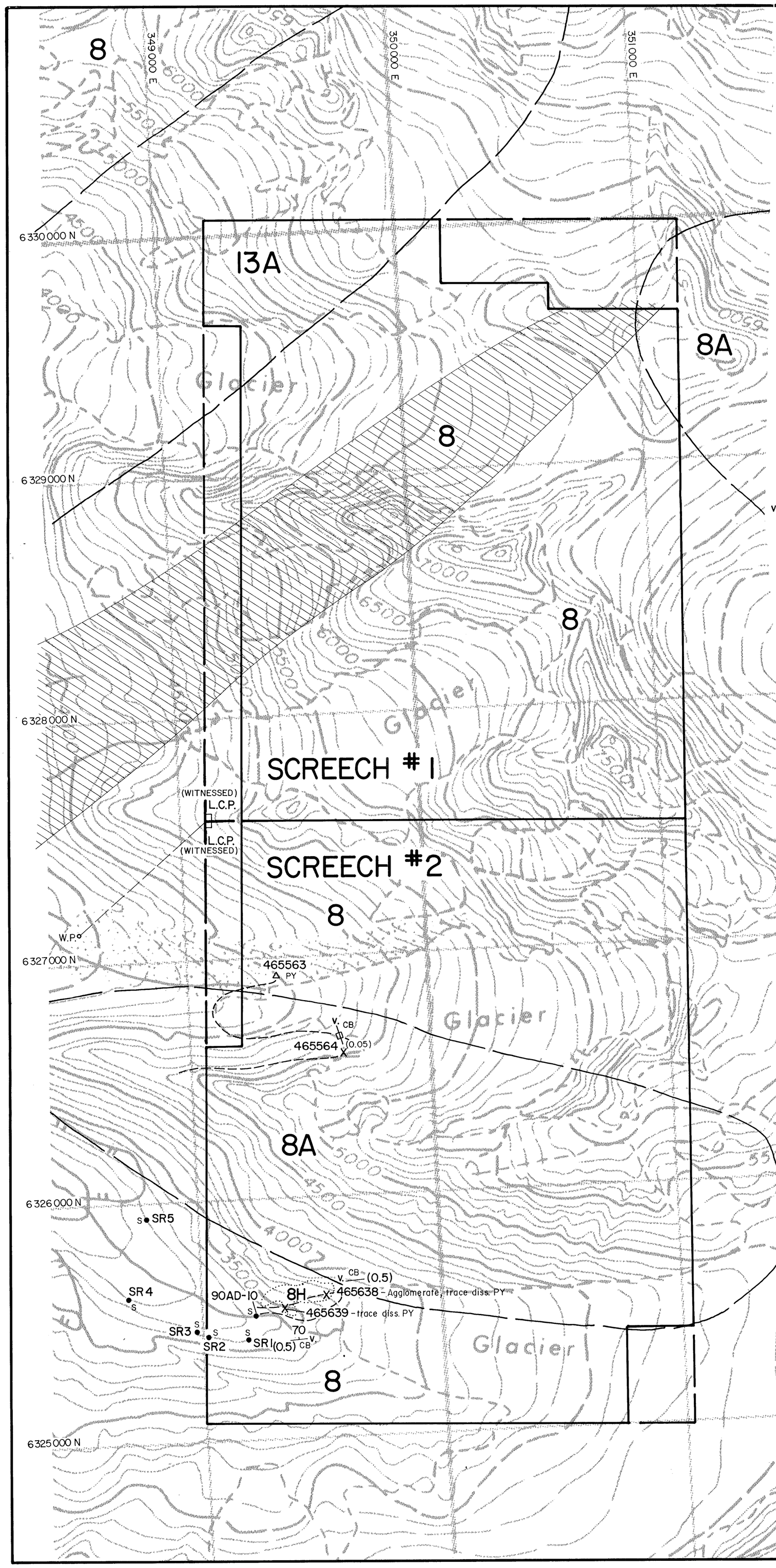
3. THAT I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers of British Columbia.

4. THAT this report is based on fieldwork carried out by myself and personnel of Equity Engineering Ltd. from June to October 1990, government publications and assessment reports filed with the Province of British Columbia. I have/~~not~~ examined the property in the field.

DATED at Vancouver, British Columbia, this 4th day of Sept 1991.

Henry J. Awmack, P.Eng.





LEGEND

LITHOLOGIES

EOCENE

13A Biotite quartz monzonite to monzonite with granodiorite phases: equigranular, medium-grained and leucocratic, associated with rhyodacite and rhyolite dyking.

UPPER TRIASSIC

Stuhini Group

8 Undivided Stuhini Group volcanics, volcaniclastics and sedimentary rocks.

8A Interbedded wackes, siltstone, argillites: laminated to thin-bedded, includes carbonaceous argillites, generally dark green to maroon coloured, wacke may vary in composition from a greywacke to a quartz arenite.

8H Lapilli tuffs, pyroclastic breccia and agglomerate: pyroclastics with fragments >2mm in a matrix of crystal to ash tuff, generally dark green to black, includes lithic lapilli crystal tuffs.

MINERALS AND ALTERATION TYPES

CB Fe-carbonate PY pyrite

SYMBOLS

Rock outcrop

Geological boundary (approximate)

(0.1), (0.1), (0.1) v. 50 v. 50 v. 50 Vein with dip (inclined, vertical, unknown) and true width in metres

Δ , X Rock sample (float, grab from outcrop)

Projected trend of pyritic zone as mapped by Folk (1982).

●S Silt sample

L.C.P. Legal corner post (approximate)

Geology adapted in part from Grant (1965), Folk (1982) and Logan et al (1989).
Government geochemical data from GSC Open File 1646 (1988b).

Traverse route

1990 ROCK SAMPLE ANALYSES

Sample	Au(ppb)	Ag(ppm)	Cu(ppm)	Pb(ppm)	Zn(ppm)	As(ppm)
465638	<5	<0.2	99	12	74	<5
465639	<5	<0.2	28	24	148	<5
465563	<5	<0.2	27	68	50	<5
465564	<5	0.4	84	26	324	<5

1990 SILT SAMPLE ANALYSES

Sample	Au(ppb)	Ag(ppm)	Cu(ppm)	Pb(ppm)	Zn(ppm)	As(ppm)
90AD-10	15	<0.2	53	2	40	5

From Dawson and Hall (1966)

STREAM SEDIMENT GEOCHEMICAL RESULTS

Sample	Au(ppb)	Ag(ppm)	Cu(ppm)
SR1	-	-	260
SR2	-	-	240
SR3	-	-	115
SR4	-	-	130
SR5	-	-	80

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS FOR GOVERNMENT REGIONAL GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLES

Percentile	Au(ppb)	Ag(ppm)	Cu(ppm)	Pb(ppm)	Zn(ppm)	As(ppm)
90th	30	0.3	103	16	133	17
95th	65	0.4	132	22	181	29
99th	237	1.0	272	55	478	81

N

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT

21,632

0 100 500 1000
METRES

INTERNATIONAL TEXORO RES. LTD.

SCREECH #1 & #2 CLAIMS
GEOLOGY & GEOCHEMISTRY

BRITISH COLUMBIA

EQUITY ENGINEERING LTD.

DRAWN: A.D./J.J.E.	MINING DIV.: LIARD	FIGURE 5a
N.T.S.: 104G/3W	SCALE: AS SHOWN	
DATE: DEC., 1990	REVISED:	