ARIS SUMMARY SHEET

District Geologist, Smithers — Off Confidential: 92.09.09

ASSESSMENT REPORT 21707 — MINING DIVISION: Liard

PROPERTY: Huey
LOCATION: LAT 58 21 00 LONG 130 12 00
UTM 09 6468093 429762
NTS 104J08E
CLAIM(S): Huey,Duey
OPERATOR(S): Awmack, H.J.
AUTHOR(S): Kasper, B.
REPORT YEAR: 1991, 59 Pages
COMMODITIES
SEARCHED FOR: Copper,Gold,Lead,Zinc,Silver
KEYWORDS: Triassic,Stuhini Group,Andesites,Basaltes,Diorites
WORK
DONE: Geological,Geochemical
GEOL 1000.0 ha
ROCK 29 sample(s) ;ME
SILT 10 sample(s) ;ME
SOIL 68 sample(s) ;ME

1991 GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL REPORT ON THE HUEY AND DUEY CLAIMS

Located in the Dease Lake Area
Liard Mining Division
NTS 104J/8E
58° 21′ North Latitude
130° 12′ West Longitude

-prepared by-
Bruno J. Kasper, Geologist
September, 1991

1991 GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL REPORT ON THE HUEY AND DUEY CLAIMS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

		Page
1.0	INTRODUCTION	.1.
2.0	ALKALIC COPPER GOLD PORPHYRY DEPOSITS	.1.
3.0	LIST OF CLAIMS	.3.
4.0	LOCATION, ACCESS AND GEOGRAPHY	.3.
5.0	PROPERTY MINING HISTORY	
5.1	Previous Work	.4.
5.2	1991 Exploration Program	.5.
6.0	REGIONAL GEOLOGY	.6.
7.0	PROPERTY GEOLOGY, ALTERATION AND MINERALIZATION	
7.1	Geology	.7.
7.2	Alteration	.11.
7.3	Mineralization	.12.
8.0	GEOPHYSICS	.14.
9.0	GEOCHEMISTRY	.15.
10.0	DISCUSSION	.17.

APPENDICES

Appendix A	Bibliography
Appendix B	Statement of Expenditures
Appendix C	Rock Sample Descriptions
Appendix D	Certificates of Analysis
Appendix E	Statement of Qualifications

LIST OF FIGURES

		Following Page
Figure 1	Location Map	.1.
Figure 2	Claim Map	.3.
Figure 3	Regional Geology	.6.
Figure 4	Property Geology	.7.
Figure 5	Geochemistry	.12.
Figure 6	Geophysical Compilation Map	.14.
Figure 7	1969 and 1973 Significant Copper Soil Geochemistry	.15.
Figure 8	1991 Gold/Copper in Soils	.17.
Figure 9	1991 Lead/Zinc in Soils	.17.
Figure 10	1991 Arsenic/Molybdenum in Soils	.17.

LIST OF TABLES

		Page
Table 3.0.1	Claim Data	.3.
Table 7.3.1	Stain Creek Sampling Results	.13.
Table 9.0.1	Anomalous Levels for Soil Geochemistry	.17.

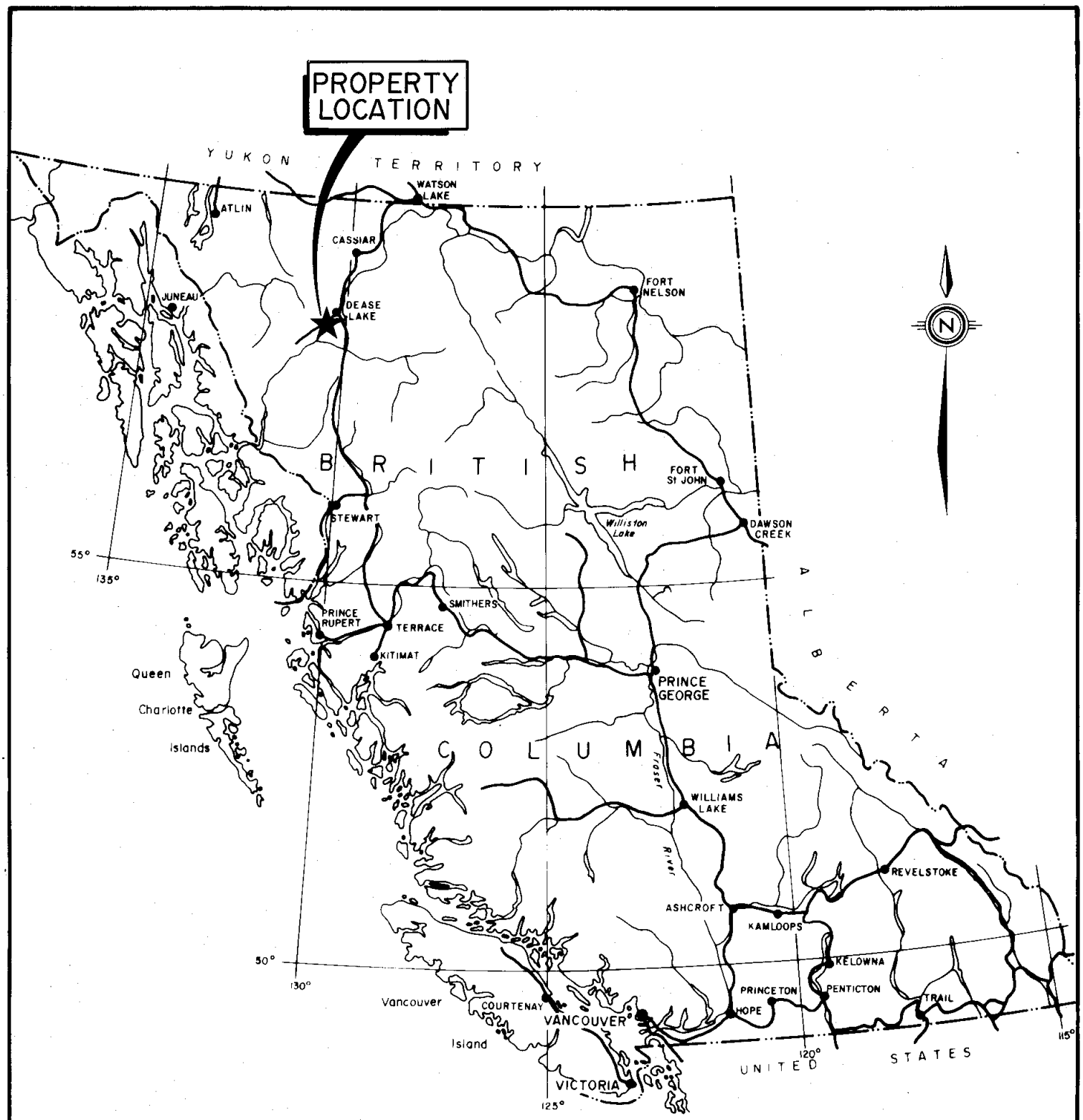
1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Huey and Duey claims, consisting of two 20-unit modified grid claims, were staked in September of 1990 over the Hu copper showings located 15 kilometres southwest of Dease Lake in north-central British Columbia (Figure 1). The Hu copper occurrences were discovered in 1969 and received limited exploration programs during the years 1969 through 1973. The copper occurrences, which are hosted in Jurassic syenite and monzonite intruding Upper Triassic volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Stuhini Group, are typical of alkalic porphyry copper-gold deposits.

Alkalic porphyry copper-gold deposits have seen a resurgence of exploration activity in recent years. Feasibility studies are under way at the Mt. Polley (49 million tonnes grading 0.38% Cu and 0.55 g/tonne (0.017 oz/ton) Au; Imperial Metals, 1991) and Mt. Milligan (399 million tonnes grading 0.20% Cu and 0.58 g/tonne (0.015 oz/ton) Au; Placer Dome, 1991) deposits, while the Galore Creek (125 million tonnes grading 1.06% Cu and 0.40 g/tonne (0.012 oz/ton) Au; Allen et al, 1976), Kerr (59 million tonnes grading 0.90% Cu and 0.34 g/tonne (0.010 oz/ton) Au) and Copper Canyon (32 million tonnes grading 0.75% Cu and 1.17 g/tonne (0.034 oz/ton) Au; Consolidated Rhodes, 1991) deposits are undergoing extensive evaluation. The gold content and the high copper grade, in the case of deposits within the Stikine Arch (Galore Creek, Kerr and Copper Canyon), distinguish these deposits from the large calc-alkalic copper deposits of southern British Columbia.

2.0 ALKALIC PORPHYRY COPPER-GOLD DEPOSITS

Alkalic porphyry deposits represent an important class of porphyry copper deposits which have recently become the focus of intensive exploration in British Columbia. The two most recent, high profile deposits of this type are the Copper Canyon deposit of Consolidated Rhodes Resources Ltd. and Continental Gold Corp.'s Mt. Milligan project (located near MacKenzie, B.C., the Mt. Milligan project has been recently purchased by Placer Dome for in excess of $200 million). The impressive gold and copper content of these deposit types has been aptly demonstrated by recent drilling at Copper Canyon where hole 90-02 intersected 269.5 metres of 1.06% copper and 1.92 g/tonne (0.056 oz/ton) gold (Consolidated Rhodes, 1990). In south-central B.C., the Mt Polley project (formerly Cariboo Bell) is currently undergoing final feasibility by Imperial Metals Corp.. Five kilometres to the west of Copper Canyon, the Galore Creek deposit is under re-examination to determine the gold reserve of the Cental Zone and a number of satellite zones which previously received very little exploration. Two alkalic porphyries currently in production are the Afton and Similkameen deposits in southern British Columbia.



Km 0 100 200 300 400 500 Km

MILES 0 50 100 200 300 MILES

HUEY & DUEY CLAIMS
LOCATION MAP
BRITISH COLUMBIA

EQUITY ENGINEERING LTD.

DRAWN: J.W.	MINING DIV. LIARD	FIGURE
N.T.S.: 104 J/8 E	SCALE: AS SHOWN	1
DATE: APRIL, 1991	REVISED:	

Alkalic porphyries are differentiated from their calc-alkaline counterparts in a number of ways (Barr et al, 1976):

1. In British Columbia, all alkalic deposits are located within the Intermontane tectonic belt. They occur within outcrop areas of Upper Triassic Nicola-Takla-Stuhini volcanic assemblages. The age of these deposits falls between 175-198 million years, which corresponds to the age of the volcanic host rocks.
2. Spatial relationships indicate that the intrusions are associated with major fault systems that may have been active from Upper Triassic to Recent time.
3. The volcanic host rocks, commonly alkalic in the Stikine Arch, consist of augite- and plagioclase-bearing andesitic porphyries and fragmentals from coarse-grained marine breccia to lithic tuff units. Sedimentary units include greywacke, siltstone, argillite and shale.
4. The plutonic rocks range from syenogabbro to alkali syenite. The intrusions are rarely more than a few kilometres in dimension and commonly comprise a complex of sills, rather than a simple stock. The plutons commonly have compositions similar to the surrounding volcanic rocks and are enriched in potassium relative to calc-alkaline porphyries. It is thought that the plutons are emplaced in volcanic centres from which the nearby volcanics are derived. The intrusions are often complicated by crosscutting dykes, sills and breccias.
5. Skarn deposits are quite often associated with alkalic deposits.
6. Alteration products that occur with the hypogene mineralization are potash feldspar and biotite. Garnet is present in the Stikine River deposits. The phyllic and argillic alteration zones normally associated with the calc-alkaline deposits are absent or poorly developed. The potassic alteration zone is situated very close to the alkaline intrusion within the surrounding volcanics. A propylitic zone of epidote, chlorite and albite envelopes the potassic zone.
7. Pyrite is the most abundant sulphide although it occurs peripheral to the copper zones. Chalcopyrite is the dominant copper mineral followed by bornite. Magnetite is commonly present. The bulk of mineralization is hosted by potassic alteration within the volcanics adjacent to the alkalic intrusion, as opposed to situation with calc-alkaline porphyries where the ore deposits are hosted within the intrusive.
8. Gold is a very important co-product, with grades of 0.3 to 1.0 g/tonne (0.01 to 0.03 oz/ton). Molybdenite is practically absent from alkaline porphyries, although it is an important by-product of calc-alkaline deposits. Gold

is generally associated with copper-rich zones in the alkalic porphyries, but may also be present within the pyritic halo.

9. Known deposits were first identified by bulls-eye aeromagnetic highs and prospecting. Induced polarization anomalies sometimes coincide with underlying copper sulphides, but most reflect pyritic zones peripheral to the copper deposits. Soil geochemical surveys help prioritize induced polarization anomalies, although interpretation may be difficult in areas of glacial deposition. The significance of most deposits was not realized until the completion of reconnaissance diamond drilling.

Although the Huey and Duey prospect is at a very early stage of exploration, most of the distinguishing features of alkalic porphyry deposits have been noted on the property, as the following discussions will demonstrate.

3.0 LIST OF CLAIMS

The Huey and Duey property consists of two contiguous twenty unit modified grid claims in the Liard Mining Division (Figure 2), as outlined in Table 3.0.1. Records of the British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources indicate that these claims are owned by Henry Awmack in trust for Equity Engineering Ltd..

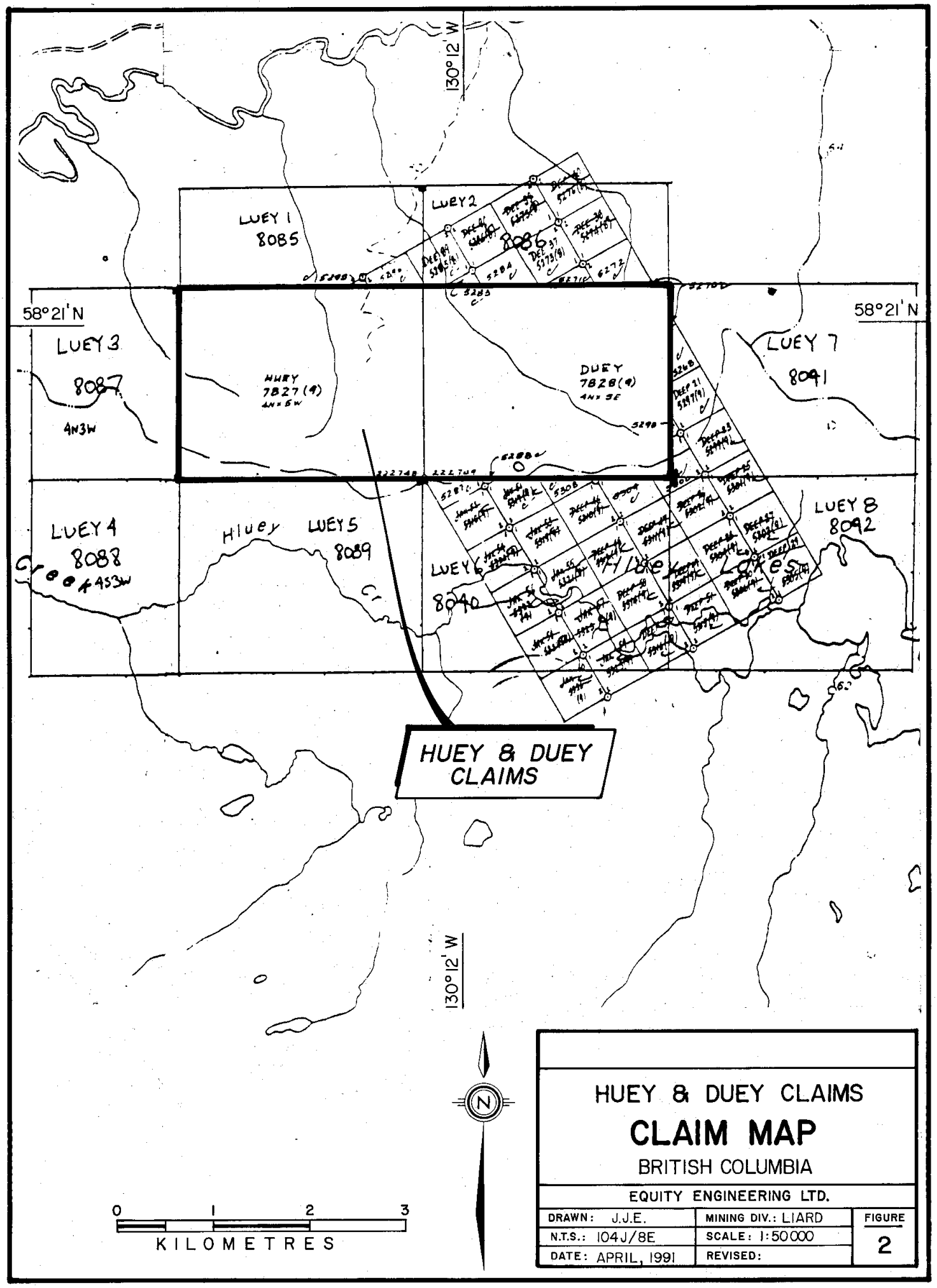
TABLE 3.0.1
CLAIM DATA

Claim Name	Record Number	Tenure Number	No. of Units	Record Date	Expiry Year
Huey	7827	225730	20	September 8, 1990	1991
Duey	7828	225731	20	September 8, 1990	1991
			40		

The location of the legal corner posts for the Huey and Duey claims has been verified by the author.

4.0 LOCATION, ACCESS AND GEOGRAPHY

The Huey and Duey property is located on the Tanzilla Plateau on the east side of the Coast Range Mountains approximately 15 kilometres southwest of Dease Lake and 440 kilometres north of Smithers in northwestern British Columbia (Figure 1). The claims lie within the Liard Mining Division, centred at 58° 21′ north latitude and 130° 12′ west longitude.



HUEY & DUEY CLAIMS

CLAIM MAP

BRITISH COLUMBIA

EQUITY ENGINEERING LTD.

DRAWN: J.J.E.	MINING DIV.: LIARD	FIGURE
N.T.S.: 104J/8E	SCALE: 1:50000	2
DATE: APRIL, 1991	REVISED:	

Access to the property is most easily provided by helicopter from the town of Dease Lake located on Highway 37. Dease Lake provides a wide range of services and supplies including a paved airstrip at which fixed-wing aircraft (float and wheeled) and helicopter services are based. Five kilometres of access road were constructed from the Dease Lake-Telegraph Creek road to the claims in 1969 and continue over most of the property. The access road leaves the Dease Lake-Telegraph Creek road approximately 13 kilometres west of the Dease Lake airstrip, but is not currently usable; and in addition, access by this route would require crossing the Tanzilla River, a sizable and swift flowing river. Alternatively, float planes can land on Hluey Lakes, located two kilometres southeast of the property. Highway 37 passes 15 kilometres east of the property, allowing easy future road construction to the property.

The Huey and Duey claims are situated in the Hotailuh Range of the Tanzilla Plateau. The northern portion of the property lies on the steep north-facing slope of the Tanzilla River, which occupies a broad U-shaped glacial valley. Gently rolling uplands, containing numerous meadows and swamps, underlie the southern half of the property. Elevations range from 945 metres along the slopes of the Tanzilla River to 1370 metres in the uplands.

Much of the area is covered by glacial debris and outcrop exposures are limited to ridge tops and creek canyons. In excess of 100 metres of glacial till are expected to underlie the Hluey Lake chain (Burgoyne, 1972).

The north-facing slopes are covered by thick growth of balsam fir and spruce except in swampy and open areas where willow and alder dominate. South-facing slopes contain a mixed terrain of open meadows, balsam fir, alder, pine and aspen groves. The property lies in the dry belt of the Stikine Plateau with light annual precipitation (Kerr, 1948).

5.0 PROPERTY MINING HISTORY

5.1 Previous Work

The earliest recorded work on the Huey and Duey claims was conducted in 1969 when Tournigan Mining Explorations Ltd. staked the Hu No.1 to 32 claims over a prominent gossan at the head of Stain Creek. During the same year, Silver Standard Mines Limited optioned the claims, built 15.5 kilometres of road to the property and excavated 2425 metres in 22 bulldozer trenches (BCDM 1969). The following year, Silver Standard Mines Limited completed a soil geochemical survey taking 800 soil samples (BCDM 1970).

In 1972, Tournigan Mining Explorations Ltd. conducted 26.7 line-kilometres of induced polarization, using a standard Wenner Array, over the Silver Standard grid and a soil geochemical survey over the southeastern part of the grid (Scott and Cochrane, 1972). The IP survey indicated a good correlation between the copper soil geochemistry and high chargeability. Later that year, Amax Exploration, Inc. examined the property and completed geological mapping, soil and silt geochemical survey (283 samples), magnetometer survey and line-cutting (Burgoyne, 1972). In all of the surveys noted above, there has only been gold analysis for a total of twelve rock samples and no gold analysis for the soil or silt samples.

Two silt samples taken from Hu and Stain Creeks during the staking of the Huey and Duey claims, returned low values for all elements (Caulfield, 1990).

5.2 1991 Exploration Program

During August 1991, Equity Engineering Ltd. carried out a limited exploration program on the Huey and Duey claims in order to satisfy assessment requirements. The emphasis of the program was directed at investigating the gold-copper alkalic porphyry potential for the property.

Geological mapping, prospecting silt sampling and soil sampling, were carried out over both claims, using the existing grid for control. During the course of this program 10 silt samples, 68 soil samples and 29 rock samples were taken. Silt samples were taken from the backwaters of drainages, sieved to minus 80 mesh in the laboratory and analyzed geochemically for gold and 32 elements by ICP (Figure 5).

Soil samples were taken at 25-metre intervals along selected grid lines and analyzed geochemically for gold and ten base metals. Wherever possible, soil samples were taken from the red-brown B horizon.

Geological mapping and prospecting were carried out over the entire property using a 1:10,000 enlargement of the 1:50,000 government topographic map as a base (Figure 4). Rock samples, described in Appendix C, were taken from zones of alteration and mineralization and analyzed geochemically for gold and 32 elements by ICP. Samples exceeding 1,000 ppb gold or 10,000 ppm for base metals, were assayed for the appropriate elements. Analytical certificates are attached in Appendix D.

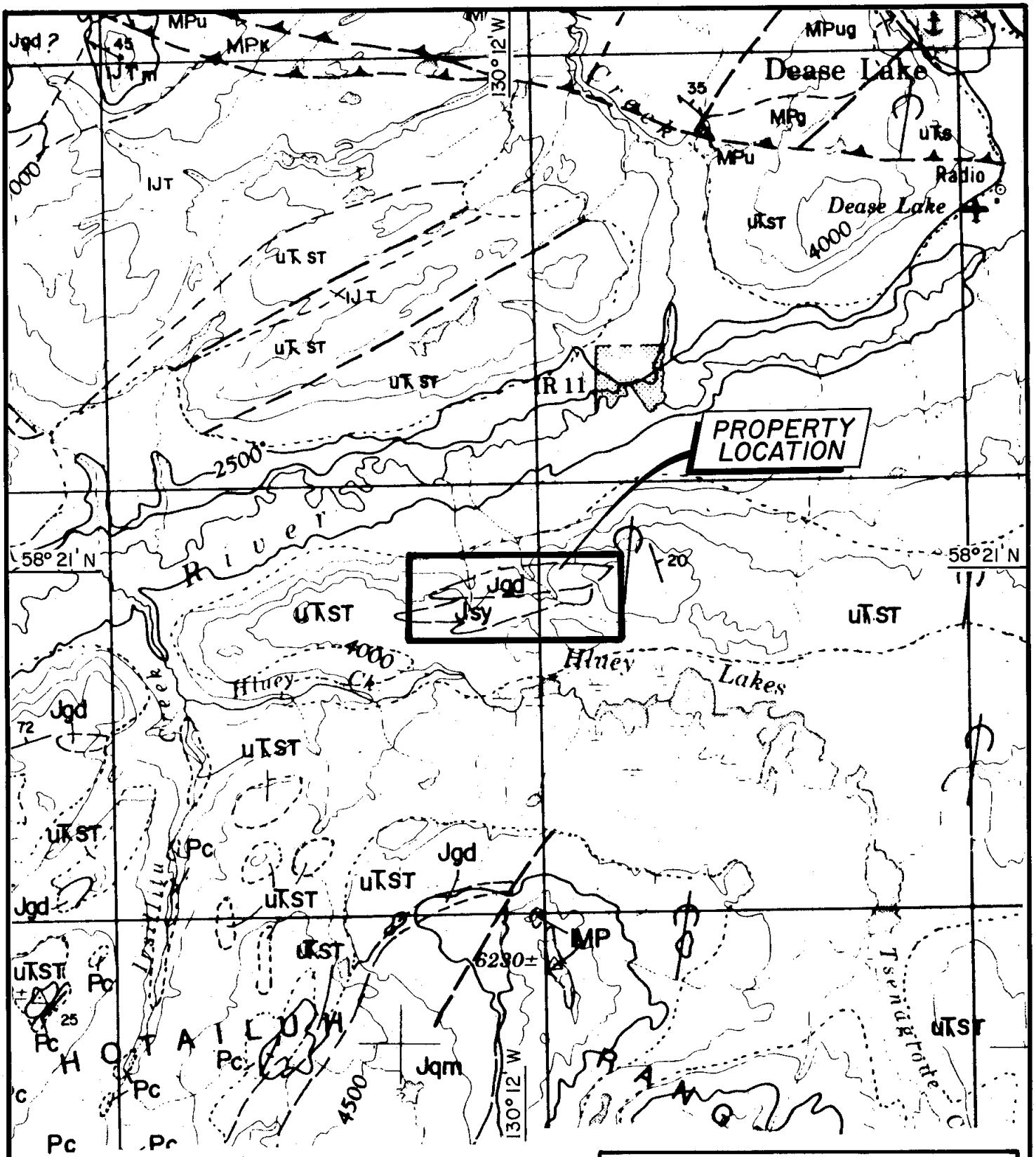
6.0 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

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, 1989), 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) and Gabrielse (1979).

The Huey and Duey property lies within the Intermontane Belt, a geological and physiographic province of the Canadian Cordillera, and flanks the Coast Plutonic Complex to the west (Figure 3). 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 and Symons, 1974).

Augite- and plagioclase-bearing porphyry flows and fragmental units and sedimentary rocks of the Upper Triassic Stuhini Group (**Unit uTST**) underlie most of the area south of the King Salmon Thrust Fault. North of the thrust fault, greywacke, shale and pebble conglomerate (**Unit lJT**) of the Lower Jurassic Takwahoni Formation are exposed. Older units (**Units MPK, MPg and MPu**), Mississippian to Permian, are bounded in fault wedges along the King Salmon Thrust. To the southwest of the property, outcrops of Permian limestone (**Unit Pc**) lie in the Irsillitu Creek valley. Thick successions of Tertiary basaltic flows (**Unit MP**) lie in the Stikine River valley to the south and on Level Mountain to the northwest. The highest peaks in the area of the Huey and Duey property are capped by these flows.

Middle to Late Jurassic(?) intrusions (**Unit Jgd**) lie within the boundaries of the property and to the south of Hluey Lakes. Although the intrusions are tentatively assigned this age by Gabrielse (1979), Sellmer et al (1973) felt that the diorite and monzonite intrusions on the property are satellitic bodies of the older Hotailuh batholith which was emplaced between Late Triassic and Middle Jurassic time. The syenite (**Unit Jsy**) on the Huey and Duey claims resembles the marginal potassic phase of the Hotailuh batholith, as described by Anderson (1983). The 1140 km^2 Hotailuh batholith is centred 30 kilometres east-southeast of the property. The syenitic intrusions are thought to be broadly coeval and cogenetic with the Stuhini Group volcanics.



Geology after GABRIELSE (1979)

Legend on following page

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
KILOMETRES

HUEY & DUEY CLAIMS
REGIONAL GEOLOGY
British Columbia

EQUITY ENGINEERING LTD.

DRAWN: J.J.E.	MINING DIV.: LIARD	FIGURE 3
N.T.S : 104 J/8E	SCALE: 1:125 000	
DATE: APRIL, 1991	REVISED:	

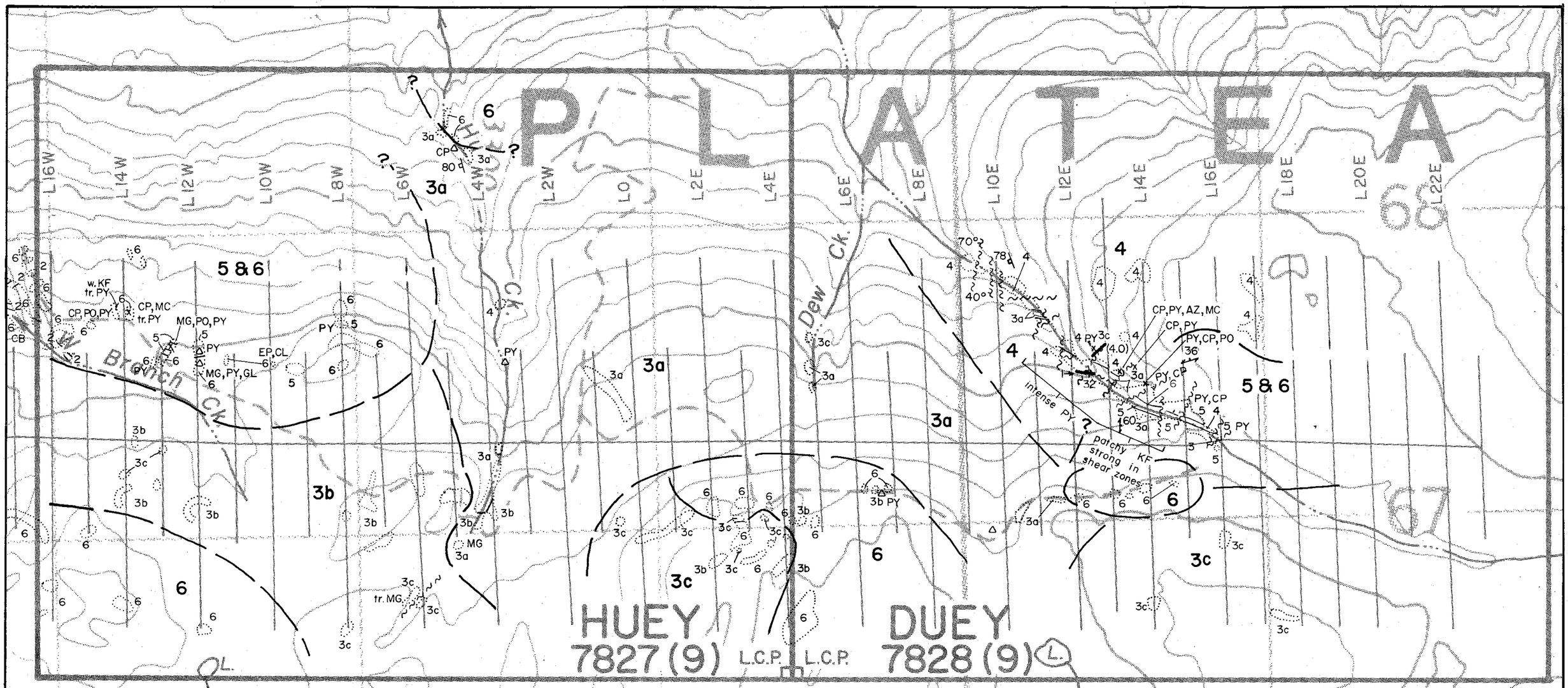
Regionally, the most significant alkalic porphyry deposit, which exhibits many similarities to the Huey and Duey property, is the Gnat Lakes deposit with published reserves of 25 million tonnes of 0.44% copper and undetermined gold content. At Gnat Lakes, located 25 kilometres to the southeast of the Duey claim, disseminated chalcopyrite occurs in potassic altered Stuhini volcanics adjacent to a syenite porphyry intrusion.

7.0 PROPERTY GEOLOGY, ALTERATION AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 Geology

Geological mapping of the Huey and Duey property (Figure 4) has been done by Sellmer et al (1973) and updated by mapping from the 1991 field program. The property is underlain by northwest striking volcanics and sedimentary rocks of the Upper Triassic Stuhini Group which have been intruded by a diorite to monzonite body in the northeast corner of the claims. An east-west trending composite syenite intrudes the diorite and Upper Triassic strata. Basaltic and felsic dykes also occur. Their age is not known but similar dykes in the Galore Creek area are thought to be Tertiary in age. A description of the lithological units from Sellmer et al (1973) and updated from current field data is presented below.

> "Triassic Sequence - The Triassic sequence as exposed on the grid consists of northwest-striking intercalations of tuffs, lavas, and tuffaceous sediments. Dips are 40° to 75° to the north at the east end and 50° to 60° to the south at the west end.
>
> Crystal lithic tuffs [**Unit 6**] are the dominant rock-type. At the west end of the property they are interbedded with subordinate amounts of crystal tuffs, lapilli tuffs, and at the extreme west end, tuff-breccias composed of up to six-inch blocks and bombs set in a crystal tuff matrix.
>
> The tuffs range in colour from greenish-black, through dark-grey, to locally (as at 4E-20S) light purple and pink [believed to be caused by hematitic staining]. They are composed of white plagioclase crystal fragments, greenish-black pyroxene, lithic fragments, fine grains of K-feldspar, and vitric ash (?). Lithic lapilli tuffs are similar in colour; they contain fragments of mainly feldspar porphyry and augite andesite lava, as well as locally abundant fragments of fine grained K-feldspar-rich rock which closely resembles aphanitic syenite [Unit 3c]. The K-feldspar content of tuffaceous volcanics as well as lavas and breccias appears to increase markedly southeast of the origin of the grid.



LEGEND

TERTIARY(?)
1 Basaltic Dykes
2 Felsite Dykes

LATE TRIASSIC(?) TO MID-JURASSIC
Hotailuh Batholith
3 Syenite: undivided
3A Coarse-grained red syenite
3B Aplitic biotite syenite
3C Aphanitic syenite
4 Monzonite/Diorite: undivided

UPPER TRIASSIC
Stuhini Group
5 Sedimentary rocks: Interbedded argillite ± siltstone and greywacke.
6 Volcanic rocks: Crystal/lapilli tuffs, breccia and flows.

MINERALS AND ALTERATION TYPES

AZ	azurite	CB	Fe-carbonate	CL	chlorite
CP	chalcopyrite	EP	epidote	GL	galena
KF	K-feldspar	MC	malachite	MG	magnetite
PO	pyrrhotite	PY	pyrite	tr	trace
w	weak				

SYMBOLS

- Rock outcrop
- Geological boundary (defined, approximate)
- Fault with dip (approximate)
- 30 — Bedding with dip direction
- 40 — Foliation with dip
- 50 (4.0) — Dyke with dip and true width in metres
- 60 — Joint with dip
- △, x — Rock sample location (float, grab from outcrop)
- L.C.P — Legal corner post (approximate)

Geology adapted in part from Sellmer et al (1973).

HUEY & DUEY CLAIMS

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

BRITISH COLUMBIA

EQUITY ENGINEERING LTD.

DRAWN:	MINING DIV: LIARD	FIGURE 4
N.T.S.: 104J/8E	SCALE: AS SHOWN	
DATE: SEPT., 1991	REVISED:	

Exposures mapped as lavas [**Unit 6**] are underlain by augite porphyry andesite - a dark-green massive lava with conspicuous augite phenocrysts - at L8W-12 to 16N. Purple andesite lavas composed of 5-20% plagioclase phenocrysts and a few pale pink or tan fragments set in an aphanitic flow banded groundmass underlie the area near L4E-20W. Dark grey aphanitic lava with 10-40% white feldspar phenocrysts occurs in the upper part of Stain Creek Canyon near L15E-1 to 3N where it is seen to form pillow-like blobs up to six inches in diameter in contorted tuffaceous argillites and greywackes. Staining reveals K-feldspar to be an important constituent of the groundmass [Fine-grained andesites intruded by medium-grained syenites (Unit 3a) are also exposed along the lower part of Hu Creek].

Rocks mapped as sediments [**Unit 5**] within the Triassic sequence are dominantly volcanic-clastic in origin and include tuffaceous argillite, siltstone, and greywacke. The sediments are dark grey, greenish, and black in colour, usually well-bedded, locally display graded bedding, scour marks and slump features. They strike N60°W with variable dips.

Argillites mapped in Stain Creek Canyon [Unit 5] are thin-bedded with rhythmic alternations of black and dark-grey or green layers. Slabbing and staining reveals the rock to be composed of very fine plagioclase, lithic, and augite fragments, and extremely fine K-feldspar dust. Small lenses of limy argillites and tuffaceous siltstone strike N40°W and dip moderately south in the trenches at L12W and 13-8N. They are partially altered to bleached skarn and purple hornfels [these sediments are interbedded with hematite-stained andesites and are generally strongly siliceous, giving the sediments a hornfels or skarn appearance].

Intrusive Rocks - Several intrusive types are represented on the property. They include diorite to monzonite exposed on the southeast corner of the grid [**Unit 4**]; a wide variety of syenitic rocks which comprise an irregular, east-west elongate body throughout much of the central part of the grid [**Unit 3**]; several felsite dykes [**Unit 2**] exposed in trenches on the north side of West Branch Creek; and a basalt dyke [**Unit 1**] exposed in the upper part of Stain Creek.

Intrusive rocks grouped into **Unit 4** include coarse grained hornblende-biotite diorite or monzonite, fine

grained grey diorite, and foliated hornblende diorite or monzonite.

Coarse grained hornblende-biotite diorite or monzonite [**Unit 4**] is medium-grey to flesh-coloured with a granitic texture. Subhedral plagioclase (50%, 2-3 mm.), euhedral grains and anhedral clots of hornblende (30%, 1-4 mm.), interstitial K-feldspar (10%) locally tinged pink, and large spongy black biotite aggregates (10%) comprise the rock. Near the syenite the rock is tinged pink with a marked increase in K-feldspar and biotite at the expense of plagioclase and hornblende. Magnetite is locally abundant.

Fine grained grey diorite is exposed at L13E-16N. It is dark-grey to greenish with a sugary texture. Plagioclase, hornblende, and augite make up the rock. Magnetite is abundant making the rock highly magnetic.

Foliated hornblende diorite or monzonite is exposed near L17E-12W to 16W. The rock contains aligned hornblende and plagioclase laths, interstitial K-feldspar in variable amounts, and rarely a few biotite clots.

Syenite [**Unit 3**] includes rocks with a wide range in texture, grain size, and probably composition as well. (It appears likely that at least some of the types in this category are altered andesites in the case of the aphanitic syenite (or extrusive equivalents). Similarly, the hornblende-biotite syenite may be K-feldspathized diorite or monzonite. The difficulty of assigning rocks to this category is compounded by the fact that none of the variants in this group are seen in contact with each other.)

Medium to coarse grained equigranular to slightly porphyritic red syenite [**Unit 3a**] occurs between L2W and L0 north of the base line; on L5E-6E at 11N; as small veins and dykes in Stain Creek between L12E and L14E [this syenite also intrudes the andesitic flows along the lower part of Hu Creek]. Miarolitic cavities filled with epidote, calcite, and minor chalcopyrite and pyrite are infrequent [sporadic, but barren calcite veining crosscuts the syenite along Hu Creek]. Rare white to grey translucent plagioclase and orthoclase phenocrysts are seen. Mafics (8% or less) include ragged interstitial patches of hornblende and biotite. The rock is locally weakly magnetic.

Aplitic biotite syenite [**Unit 3b**] is a medium to fine

grained reddish-brown rock. Its texture is commonly sub-porphyritic. Rare flecks of biotite (3-5%, 1-3 mm.) plagioclase laths (10%, 3-5 mm. long), and an occasional rounded orthoclase phenocrysts (up to 15 mm. long) are set in a sugary K-feldspar groundmass. The rock is commonly non-magnetic or only weakly magnetic.

Aphanitic syenite [**Unit 3c**] is exposed intermittently over most of the southern portion of the grid. Its colour varies from dark brown to bright brick red. Occasionally streaks of both colours are seen in one specimen as at L18E-20S. At L3E-8S aphanitic syenite appears to grade into light purple feldspar porphyry andesite lava and breccia. Platy white feldspar phenocrysts (5%-10%) which are aligned in some specimens are present. Flakes of biotite occur rarely. The rock is non-magnetic.

Hornblende-biotite syenite [**Unit 3d**] underlies Stain Creek Canyon between L11E and 14E. It is in fault contact with coarse grained hornblende-biotite monzonite which is intruded by several coarse grained red syenite dykes nearby. Pyritic shear and fracture zones cut both rock types but the syenite contains disseminated sulphides as well. The rock is a dark-red coarse grained granitic aggregate of K-feldspar, chloritic mafics, and blebs of pyrite and is moderately to strongly magnetic.

Several felsite dykes [**Unit 2**] are exposed in trenches on the north side of West Branch Creek. The surrounding lapilli tuffs and sediments are intensely hornfelsed, patchily bleached, and contain disseminated pyrrhotite, pyrite and chalcopyrite. Carbonate altered pyritic fault and shear zones which cut sediments, volcanics, and syenite are common nearby. The felsite dykes strike west-northwest or northwest and are vertical. Their widths range from 2 to 30 feet. Hand specimens display a slightly rusty weathering buff aphanitic groundmass which contains square quartz "eyes" (5%, 2 mm.) and white feldspar phenocrysts (3%, 1-4 mm.).

A single basalt dyke [**Unit 1**] which strikes northeast and dips shallowly south is exposed L14E and L15E in Stain Creek. The dyke is 2 to 3 feet wide with chilled contacts and an amygdaloidal core. It is dark green to black in colour. [A similar, but two metre wide basaltic dyke was located approximately 250 metres downstream from the above location. This dyke, which is exposed in the south bank of Stain Creek, strikes east-west and dips moderately to the south.]"

An additional observation of the syenite was made by Seraphim (1969) who described the syenite as being brecciated in one exposure near the access road to Stain Creek.

7.2 Alteration

The alteration assemblages on the Huey and Duey property are consistent with those associated with other alkalic porphyry deposits. Four alteration types were noted by Sellmer et al (1973): hornfels, skarnification, patchy clay-carbonate alteration associated with shear structures and most importantly, potassic alteration with associated copper mineralization.

Potassic alteration consists of potassium feldspar, epidote, chlorite, magnetite and biotite. The major occurrence of this alteration type found on the property to date is along Stain Creek (Figure 5). Chalcopyrite mineralization found exposed in Stain Creek is closely associated with this type of alteration. The degree of potassic alteration along Stain Creek varies from very weak in the diorite outcropping along the lower reaches of the Creek, to strong in areas of intense fracturing or faulting within and in close proximity to the syenite or monzonite intrusives exposed further upstream. The actual extent of the potassic alteration within Stain Creek is probably quite substantial but due to the intense weathering, is difficult to discern. This was recognized by Sellmer et al (1973) who stated that "it seems likely that potassic alteration near the syenite is more widespread than is suggested previously, some of the rocks mapped as syenite are actually altered diorite and andesites. Similarly, some of the coarse spongy biotite aggregates in the diorites and monzonites may be secondary as they appear to be more abundant near the syenite".

The areal extent of potassic alteration on the property is unknown due to the lack of rock exposure for most of the property, but weak potassic alteration was recognized in the western part of the Huey claim. Relatively unaltered crystal ash tuffs in a bulldozer trench near line L14W contained very weak and sporadic potassic alteration in the north end of the trench. No copper mineralization or intrusive was found near this occurrence.

Sellmer et al (1973) indicated hornfelsing and amphibole-magnetite-epidote skarns are found north of West Branch Creek in Upper Triassic volcanic and sedimentary units. Further inspection during the 1991 program revealed that the amphibole-magnetite-epidote skarn is exposed for at least fifteen metres in a tractor trench on line L12W within interbedded crystal tuffs and andesitic flows. Fragments of calcite veining containing galena were found among the magnetite skarn rubble and believed to be associated with the skarn. Inspection of the tractor trenches north of West Branch

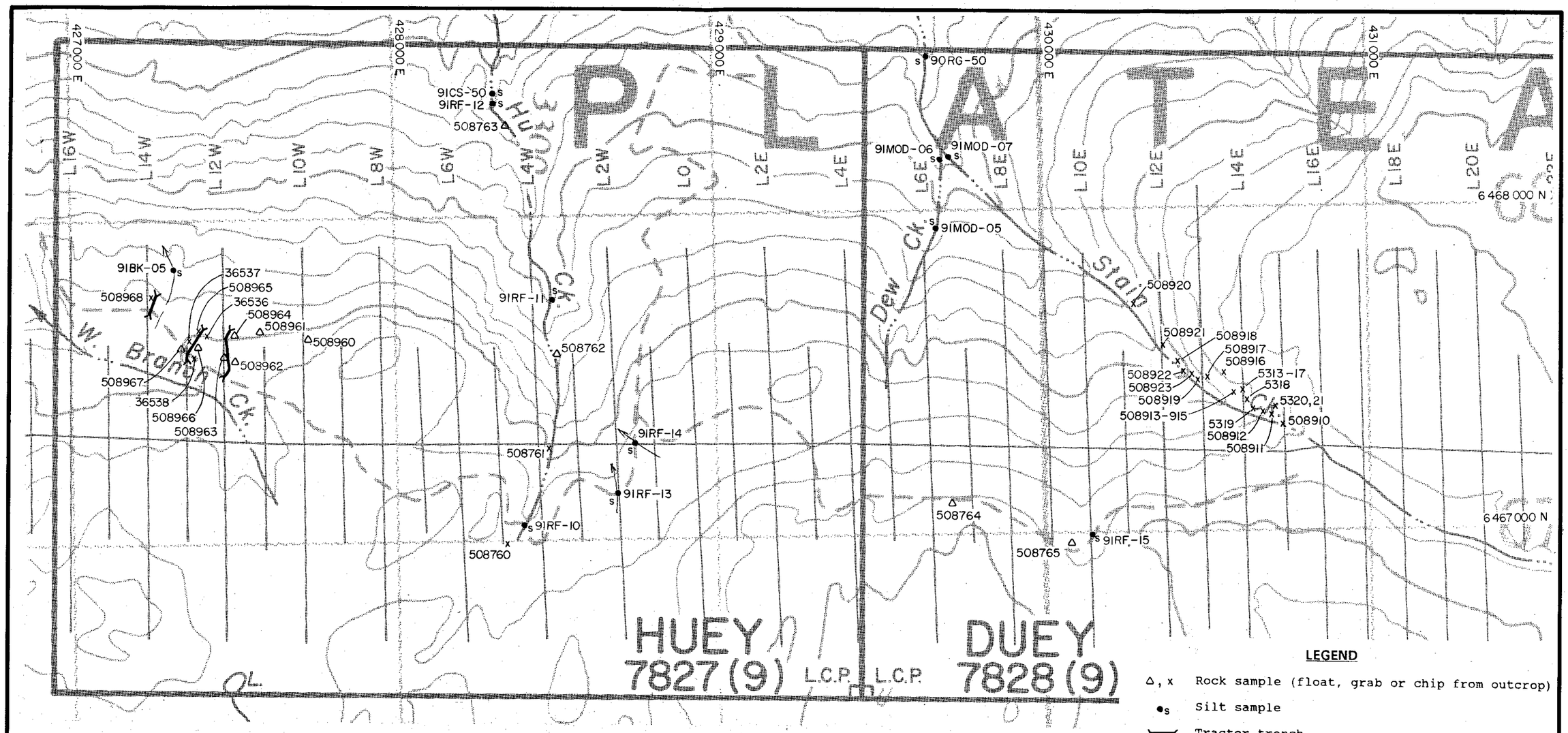
Creek revealed that hornfelsing is weak to non-existent except along the edges of the felsite dykes found on the western boundary of the Huey claim. The volcanic rocks intruded by these felsite dykes have also experienced moderate carbonate alteration which tends to mask any previous alteration. Pyrite is the main sulphide associated with these alteration types but trace amounts of pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite have also been noted.

7.3 Mineralization

Copper mineralization was found in three different areas of the Huey and Duey property during the 1991 program: within a tractor trench north of West Branch Creek, within float material in the lower part of Hu Creek and in the upper parts of Stain Creek (Figures 4 & 5).

The strongest chalcopyrite and pyrite mineralization is found in Stain Creek. The large gossans observed in the exposures resulted from the weathering of fracture fillings and disseminated pyrite within the shattered host rocks. Numerous potassic altered fault zones trending either in a northerly or easterly direction and hosted within the intrusive or Stuhini Group rocks or along their contact, contain abundant pyrite with or without chalcopyrite.

The most significant chalcopyrite mineralization found within Stain Creek to date, is confined to fault zones or intensely fractured areas along a 100 metre long exposure at approximately the 1250 metre elevation. Moderate to intense potassic alteration is associated with the fracturing or surround the fault zones, which are usually marked by a recessive clay gouge. The highest copper values for this section were returned from areas of intense fracturing within the monzonite and sedimentary rocks while the stronger gold values were from a faulted contact, suggesting that the gold may have been remobilized by later faulting. Grab samples 508917 and 508916, which returned copper values of 1.14% and 7149 ppm copper, respectively, were taken from areas of strong fracturing; while grab sample 508914, taken from a thirty centimetre wide fault gouge, assayed 1.30 g/tonne (0.038 oz/ton) gold and 3630 ppm copper. Two other grab samples, 508913 and 508915, taken along the same fault contact as sample 508914, also contained significant copper and elevated gold values (see table 7.3.1 below). A 4.7 metre chip sample (sample 5313) taken by Silver Standard Mines Limited in 1969, which returned 1.7 g/tonne (0.05 oz/ton) gold with 6.9 g/tonne (0.2 oz/ton) silver and 0.06% copper, is also believed to have been taken from this same fault contact. Table 7.3.1 lists the significant rock samples taken along Stain Creek.



1991 ROCK SAMPLE ANALYSES

Sample	Au(ppb)	Ag(ppm)	Cu(ppm)	Pb(ppm)	Zn(ppm)	As(ppm)
508760	<5	<0.2	14	12	162	10
508761	<5	0.2	31	12	24	<5
508762	<5	<0.2	22	<2	96	<5
508763	<5	1.2	8960	2	2	5
508764	<5	<0.2	19	4	14	75
508765	<5	<0.2	96	2	20	<5
508910	20	<0.2	245	4	16	<5
508911	40	<0.2	48	6	28	15
508912	<5	<0.2	67	20	10	780
508913	90	<0.2	1770	16	20	10
508914	1.30g/t	5.6	3630	16	8	30
508915	285	<0.2	6520	2	10	<5
508916	160	0.2	7150	4	16	<5
508917	250	1.0	1.14%	14	12	20
508918	30	0.4	271	6	8	<5
508919	45	<0.2	381	14	14	<5
508920	15	<0.2	198	10	14	10
508921	10	<0.2	257	4	16	<5
508922	5	0.4	8	<2	<2	<5
508923	<5	<0.2	156	16	24	<5
508960	<5	<0.2	124	<2	36	25
508961	<5	<0.2	160	4	40	5
508962	<5	2.6	851	18	140	70
508963	<5	46.8	156	3.99%	4.50%	1200
508964	20	<0.2	689	70	212	15
508965	25	<0.2	712	76	248	35
508966	20	<0.2	508	16	82	5
508967	30	<0.2	963	36	24	85
508968	10	<0.2	19	2	40	5

1969 CHIP SAMPLE ANALYSES (Seraphim, 1969)

Sample	Width(m)	Au(g/t)	Ag(g/t)	Cu(%)
5313	4.57	1.7	6.9	0.03
5314	1.83	0.3	3.4	0.04
5315	1.83	0.3	3.4	0.04
5316	3.05	0.3	3.4	0.03
5317	1.52	0.3	3.4	0.05
5318	3.05	tr	tr	0.02
5319	6.10	0.3	3.4	0.12
5320	3.05	tr	6.9	0.02
5321	?	0.3	6.9	0.09
36536	±30.48	0.7	6.9	0.06
36537	±30.48	0.3	6.9	0.03
36538	±30.48	tr	tr	0.03

1991 SILT SAMPLE ANALYSES

Sample	Au(ppb)	Ag(ppm)	Cu(ppm)	Pb(ppm)	Zn(ppm)	As(ppm)
91-BK-05	<5	<0.2	121	24	524	100
91-MOD-05	<5	<0.2	62	4	72	15
91-MOD-06	60	<0.2	47	6	58	10
91-MOD-07	10	<0.2	101	<2	46	5
91-RF-10	<5	<0.2	23	<2	160	5
91-RF-11	<5	<0.2	39	2	56	10
91-RF-12	<5	<0.2	53	2	66	5
91-RF-13	<5	<0.2	30	2	118	5
91-RF-14	<5	<0.2	29	2	142	5
91-RF-15	<5	<0.2	110	2	120	5

1990 SILT SAMPLE ANALYSES

Sample	Au(ppb)	Ag(ppm)	Cu(ppm)	Pb(ppm)	Zn(ppm)	As(ppm)
90CS50	5	<0.2	45	2	58	<5
90RG50	<5	<0.2	98	<2	48	<5

LEGEND

△, x Rock sample (float, grab or chip from outcrop)

•S Silt sample

Tractor trench

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

0 100 200 400 800

METRES

HUEY & DUEY CLAIMS

GEOCHEMISTRY

BRITISH COLUMBIA

EQUITY ENGINEERING LTD.

DRAWN:	MINING DIV.: LIARD	FIGURE 5
N.T.S.: 104 J/8E	SCALE: AS SHOWN	
DATE: SEPT., 1991	REVISED:	

TABLE 7.3.1
STAIN CREEK SAMPLING RESULTS

Sample Number	Type	Width (m)	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)
5313*	Chip	4.57	1.7g/t	6.9g/t	0.03%
5314*	Chip	1.83	0.3g/t	3.4g/t	0.04%
5315*	Chip	1.83	0.3g/t	3.4g/t	0.04%
5316*	Chip	3.05	0.3g/t	3.4g/t	0.03%
5317*	Chip	1.52	0.3g/t	3.4g/t	0.05%
5319*	Chip	6.10	0.3g/t	3.4g/t	0.12%
5321*	Chip	?	0.3g/t	6.9g/t	0.09%
508913	Grab	0.30	90	<0.2	1770
508914	Grab	0.20	1.30g/t	5.6	3630
508915	Grab	2.00	285	<0.2	6520
508916	Grab	0.20	160	0.2	7150
508917	Grab	0.15	250	1.0	1.14%

* Sample taken in 1969 by Silver Standard Mines Limited. All other samples taken during the 1991 program.

Two other copper occurrences were found on the property during the 1991 program. A subrounded boulder found at approximately 970 metres elevation within Hu Creek contained chalcopyrite blebs and stringers hosted within narrow calcite-quartz stringers. Float sample 508763 taken of the veins, returned 8959 ppm copper without detectable gold. The subrounded nature of this boulder indicates that it is not close to source. The calcite veining may also be part of a later event which remobilized the copper. Traces of chalcopyrite were also found along fractures in the bulldozer trench along line L14W north of West Branch Creek. A grab sample of this mineralization contained low copper and gold.

Fracture fillings and pods of pyrite occur with pyrrhotite and magnetite in siliceous volcanic and sedimentary rocks between lines L12W and L14W north of West Branch Creek. The best assay of three 30 metre (100 feet) chip samples, was taken by Silver Standard Mines Limited in 1969 from the north end of the trench located on L13W, returning 0.7 g/tonne (0.02 oz/ton) gold and 6.9 g/tonne (0.2 oz/ton) silver with 0.06% copper (chip sample 36536; Figure 5). Resampling of approximately the same area during the 1991 field program, returned lower gold and silver values (25 ppb and <0.2 ppm, respectively) along with a similar copper value, 712 ppm (sample 508965).

In the trench on L12W, a magnetite-chlorite-amphibole skarn is exposed in the rubble and contains blebby pyrite. A float sample of the skarn material (sample 508962) contained elevated copper (851 ppm) and silver (2.6 ppm), but no detectable gold.

Very angular calcite vein float containing three centimetre wide blebs of galena, was found among the skarn rubble. Sample 508963 taken of the vein material contained 46.8 ppm silver, 3.99% lead, 4.50% zinc and 1200 ppm arsenic. Although not viewed in outcrop, the presence of these pieces of vein float among the skarn rubble indicates that it originated within the magnetite skarn. Similar calcite veining in the andesite outcrop next to the skarn is barren of sulphides.

8.0 GEOPHYSICS

An induced polarization survey (Figure 6) was conducted in 1972 by Tournigan Mining Explorations Ltd. (Scott and Cochrane, 1972) and the following year, a ground magnetometer survey was completed by Amax Exploration, Inc. (Sellmer et al, 1973).

A Wenner Field Array with an "a" spacing of 500 feet was used in the induced polarization survey. The survey defined several zones of moderate to strong chargeability anomalies that are within or are flanked by high apparent resistivity responses (Scott and Cochrane, 1972). For the purpose of this report, areas of low resistivity are shown on Figure 6 along with high chargeability (>20 milliseconds) anomalies. Scott and Cochrane (1972) felt that the change in resistivity was related to a change in rock types. The resistivity low on the south side of the grid probably reflects the swampy ground sloping down to Hluey Lakes.

In the east part of the grid, four chargeability peaks were recorded. The largest anomaly, which was found on the north side of the grid on lines L13E, L15E and L17E, is open to the northeast and to the west. While this anomaly reflects the strong pyrite mineralization situated in the upper portions of Stain Creek, the area of chalcopyrite mineralization located during the 1991 field program is not within this anomaly. Therefore, the anomaly is believed to be more indicative of the pyrite halo then the actual area of copper mineralization. A single chargeability anomaly was found on the one crossline surveyed on the western half of the grid.

The magnetic survey was conducted over the entire grid area using a portable proton magnetometer (Sellmer et al, 1973). A strong magnetic high of greater than 60,000 gammas is centred on the diorite in the northeast corner of the grid (Figure 6). The anomaly terminates at Stain Creek and is coincidental with the IP chargeability anomaly. Hand specimens from both the diorite and the monzonite contained abundant magnetite supporting Sellmer's observation that hand specimens of diorite (or monzonite) showed the highest magnetic susceptibility of any rock types on the

I.P. Survey: Scott and Cochrane (1972)

L16W L14W L12W L10W L8W L6W L4W L2W L0 L2E L4E L6E L8E L10E L12E L14E L16E L18E L20E L22E

Hue Creek

Dew Ck.

Stolin

W. Branch Ck.

2000

4000

4500

Hluey Creek

HUEY 7827(9) L.C.P.

DUEY 7828(9) L.C.P.

0 100 200 400 800
METRES

m 0 200 400 600 m

N

LEGEND

Magnetic High (58,000 gammas actual, earth's field = 0)

Apparent Chargeability (>20 milliseconds)

Resistivity Low (<1000 ohm feet)

Magnetometer Survey : Sellmer et al (1973)

Induced Polarization Survey : Scott and Cochrane (1972)

HUEY & DUEY CLAIMS
GEOPHYSICAL COMPILATION MAP
BRITISH COLUMBIA

EQUITY ENGINEERING LTD.

DRAWN:	MINING DIV: LIARD	FIGURE 6
N.T.S. : 104J/8E	SCALE : AS SHOWN	
DATE : SEPT., 1991	REVISED:	

property. A narrow, elongate north-northeast trending anomaly occurs in the central portion of the grid. Sellmer postulated that this magnetic feature reflects a dyke-like extension of diorite from the main mass east of Stain Creek, but no outcrop was viewed in this area during the 1991 program to support this fact. The magnetic anomaly on the northern limits of lines L4W to L2E is open to the north and no outcrop has been found to explain this feature; although a single outcrop of the magnetic diorite unit was observed in Hu Creek immediately to the west of the anomaly, thus indicating one possible source.

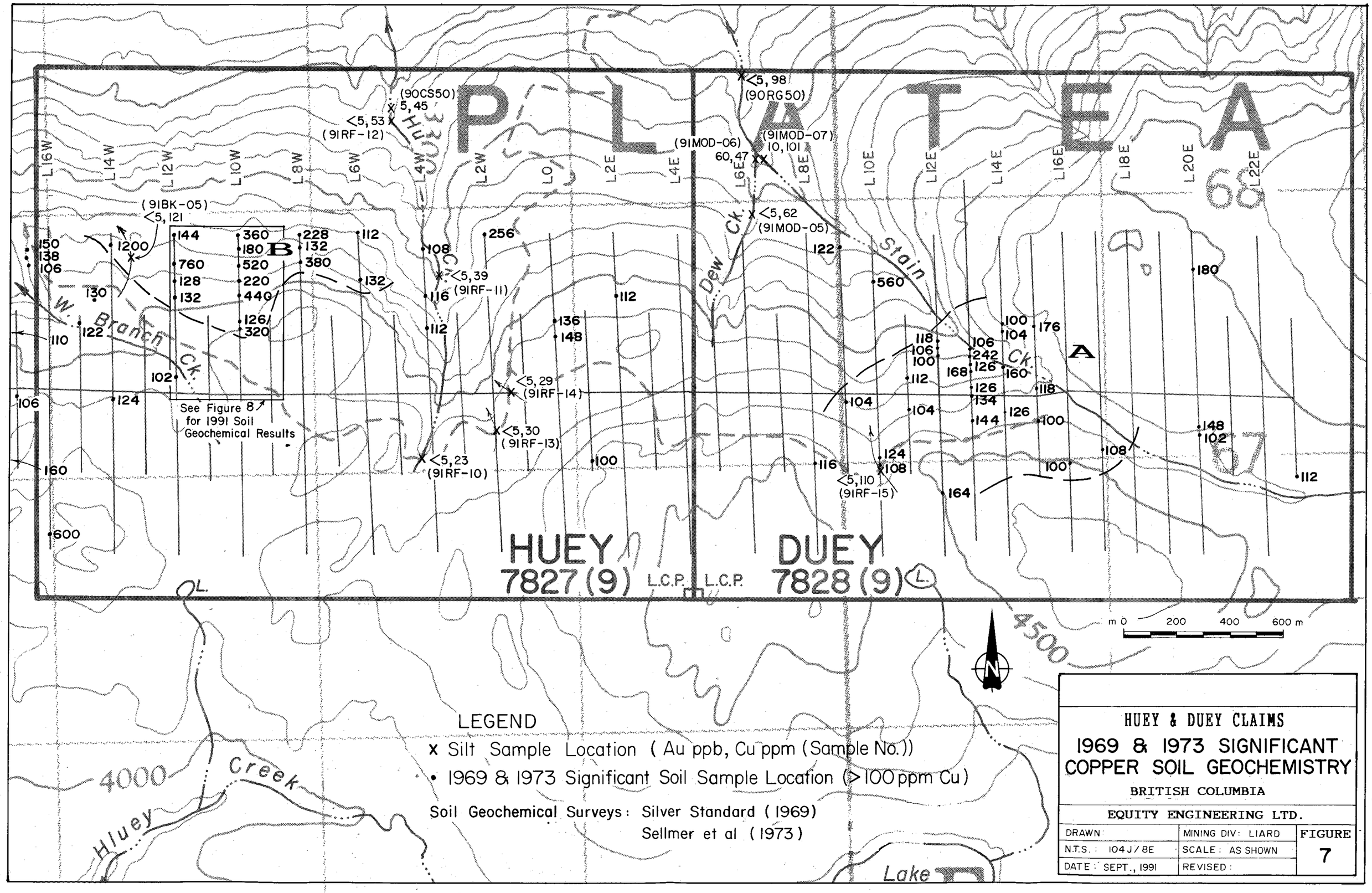
On a more regional scale, the property lies on the northwestern end of a series of magnetic highs, some 40 kilometres in length (Government Aeromagnetic Maps 9207G-104I/4 and 9220G-104J/8). The Gnat Lakes deposit lies immediately to the north of this magnetic feature which likely indicates a regional scale structure along which alkalic intrusions have been emplaced.

9.0 GEOCHEMISTRY

Ten silt samples were taken during the 1991 field program to complement the two silt samples taken in 1990 during staking of the property (Figure 5). Three samples taken from the Dew Creek and Stain Creek area contained elevated gold or copper values while one silt sample taken near line L14W on the Duey claim contained elevated copper, lead, zinc and arsenic.

While the elevated copper value for sample 91-MOD-07 (101 ppm) may be explained by copper mineralization located upstream along Stain Creek, the source for the elevated gold of sample 91-MOD-06 and copper of sample 91-RF-15 have yet to be determined. Sample 91-MOD-06 taken from Dew Creek upstream of its confluence with Stain Creek, returned an elevated gold value of 60 ppb. Sellmer et al (1973) mapped outcrops of syenite in the upper part of Dew creek but noted no sulphide mineralization. However, the upper part of Dew Creek is along strike with the east-west trending, copper-bearing and gold-enriched fracture sets noted in Stain Creek. The low copper value in this sample as well as the low gold and copper values in silt sample 91-MOD-05, taken 170 metres further upstream, may be the result of masking by glacial till which form thick deposits in Hu Creek to the west. Sample 91-RF-15 contained an elevated copper value of 110 ppm and was taken from a small streamlet in the upper part of the Stain Creek basin. Previous soil sampling in the same area outlined several copper anomalies which are reflected in the silt sample (Figure 7). These same anomalies may also reflect the trend of copper mineralization away from Stain Creek.

Silt sample 91-BK-05, taken from a north draining stream in



LEGEND

x Silt Sample Location (Au ppb, Cu ppm (Sample No.))

• 1969 & 1973 Significant Soil Sample Location (>100 ppm Cu)

Soil Geochemical Surveys: Silver Standard (1969)
Sellmer et al (1973)

HUEY & DUEY CLAIMS

1969 & 1973 SIGNIFICANT COPPER SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY

BRITISH COLUMBIA

EQUITY ENGINEERING LTD.

DRAWN	MINING DIV: LIARD	FIGURE 7
N.T.S.: 104J/8E	SCALE: AS SHOWN	
DATE: SEPT., 1991	REVISED:	

the west end of the Huey claim, returned elevated values for copper (121 ppm), lead (24 ppm), zinc (524 ppm) and arsenic (100 ppm). The high lead, zinc and arsenic values may reflect sulphide mineralization associated with calcite veining similar to that found in the bulldozer trench on line L12W located 250 metres to the southeast. A trace of chalcopyrite was found in the trench just west of the streamlet and pyrite-rich areas sampled in trenches to the southeast contained elevated levels of copper up to 963 ppm (sample 508967).

A soil geochemical survey was completed on a cut grid by Silver Standard Mines Limited over the Huey and Duey claims in 1969 (Figure 7). In 1972 and 1973, Amax Explorations, Inc. extended the existing grid, collecting 137 and 206 soil samples, respectively. The Silver Standard data was not filed with the government; however, the data was graciously supplied by the company. Amax only filed the 1973 data (Sellmer et al, 1973). Lines L9W to L12W north of the base line were resampled during the 1991 program and 68 soil samples were taken (Figures 8, 9 and 10).

The 1991 soil samples were taken from the "B" horizon wherever possible; however, the ground conditions were less than ideal throughout the property. Sellmer et al (1973) observed that "soils are developed upon a layer of impervious clayey boulder till, or rarely, on weakly weathered glaciated bedrock." The glacial till which covers much of the claims contains both foreign and local boulders and probably reaches great thicknesses along the Tanzilla River and Hluey Lake. This soil geomorphology is not expected to give a proper indication of bedrock mineralization and any anomalies will tend to be somewhat erratic and related more to areas of thin glacial till or ground water discharge.

Two areas of anomalous copper geochemistry (>100 ppm Cu) were defined by Silver Standard and Amax's surveys (Figure 7). Anomaly **A** is centred over the copper mineralization in the upper part of Stain Creek and likely reflects this mineralization. This area is coincident with the high chargeability and corresponding low resistivity values of the IP survey at the edge of a large magnetic high. The rough trend of copper values (and low resistivity) to the west and east away from the main area of chalcopyrite mineralization noted in Stain Creek, support the general orientation of the chalcopyrite-pyrite mineralized fractures and faults exposed in Stain Creek.

Anomaly **B** is a 1500 metre long anomaly in the northwest corner of the grid which remains open to the north. Sellmer et al (1973) felt that this anomaly could be a downward dispersed expression of the trench mineralization along West Branch Creek. Several rock samples taken from pyrite-rich outcrops within the trenches during the 1991 field program were enriched in copper (up to 963 ppm).

The 1991 soil geochemical survey was conducted over anomaly **B** to confirm previous copper geochemistry and test for the presence of gold and other base metals. There were not enough soil samples taken to conduct a meaningful statistical analysis but it is felt that the values in Table 9.0.1 are indicative of anomalous and background levels.

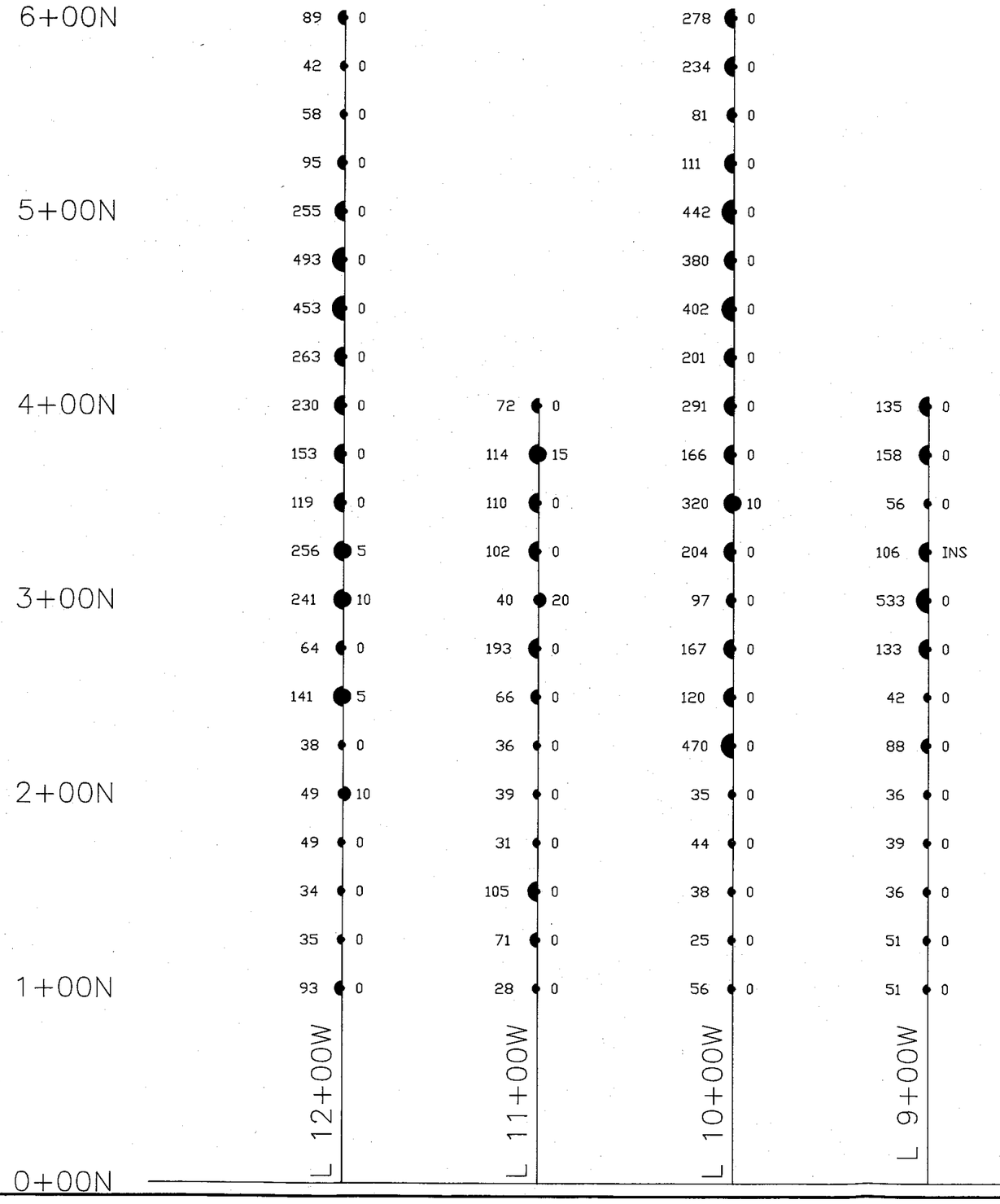
TABLE 9.0.1
ANOMALOUS LEVELS FOR SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY

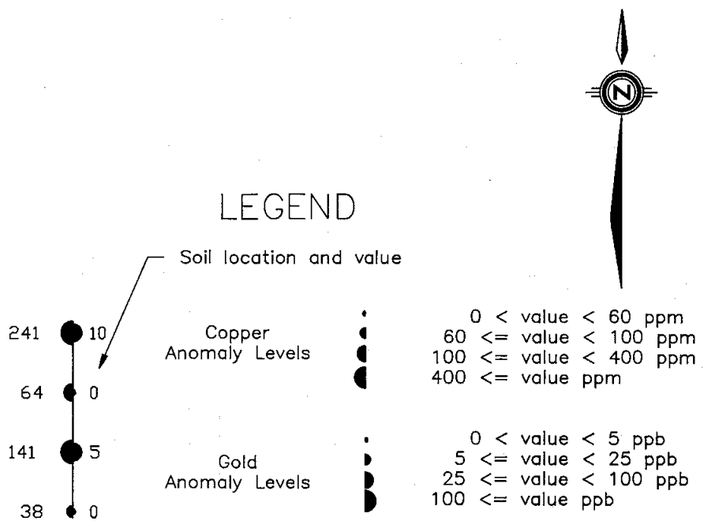
Element	Background	Anomalous	Highly Anomalous
Gold	5 ppb	25 ppb	100 ppb
Silver	0.5 ppm	1.0 ppm	2.0 ppm
Copper	60 ppm	100 ppm	400 ppm
Lead	13 ppm	20 ppm	50 ppm
Zinc	100 ppm	150 ppm	500 ppm
Arsenic	14 ppm	20 ppm	60 ppm
Molybdenum	2 ppm	6 ppm	10 ppm

Copper results for the soil samples taken during the 1991 survey correspond to anomaly **B** outlined by previous soil sampling (Figures 7 and 8). Generally, all gold and silver values for the 1991 samples were below detection limit, reflecting the low precious metal content for most of the 1991 rock samples taken in the area (the high silver content of the galena-rich calcite veins is not highlighted by the soil geochemistry). The copper, lead, zinc and arsenic anomaly between 3+75N and 5+00N on line L12W reflects the skarn mineralization located in the trench just east of this line (Figures 8, 9 and 10). Similar enhanced values at the north end of line L11W may indicate a southeasterly trend to the skarn, while those at 3+00N and 3+75N on line L9W may indicate a similar style of mineralization as noted above. Highly anomalous molybdenum values are also centred near the lead anomaly on line L11W. This molybdenum enrichment is probably the result of the metal's affinity to lead which restricts its mobility in a secondary environment, rather than a reflection of the molybdenum content of the surrounding rocks (Levinson, 1980). The copper anomaly along line L10W north of 3+00N is believed to be the result of downslope dispersion. The presence of anomalous zinc and arsenic along this line, both highly mobile elements, supports this hypothesis (Figures 8 and 9).

10.0 DISCUSSION

Alkalic copper-gold porphyry deposits, such as Mt. Milligan, Mt. Polley and Copper Canyon have been the focus of intensive exploration in recent years in British Columbia. Two important





HUEY and DUEY CLAIMS

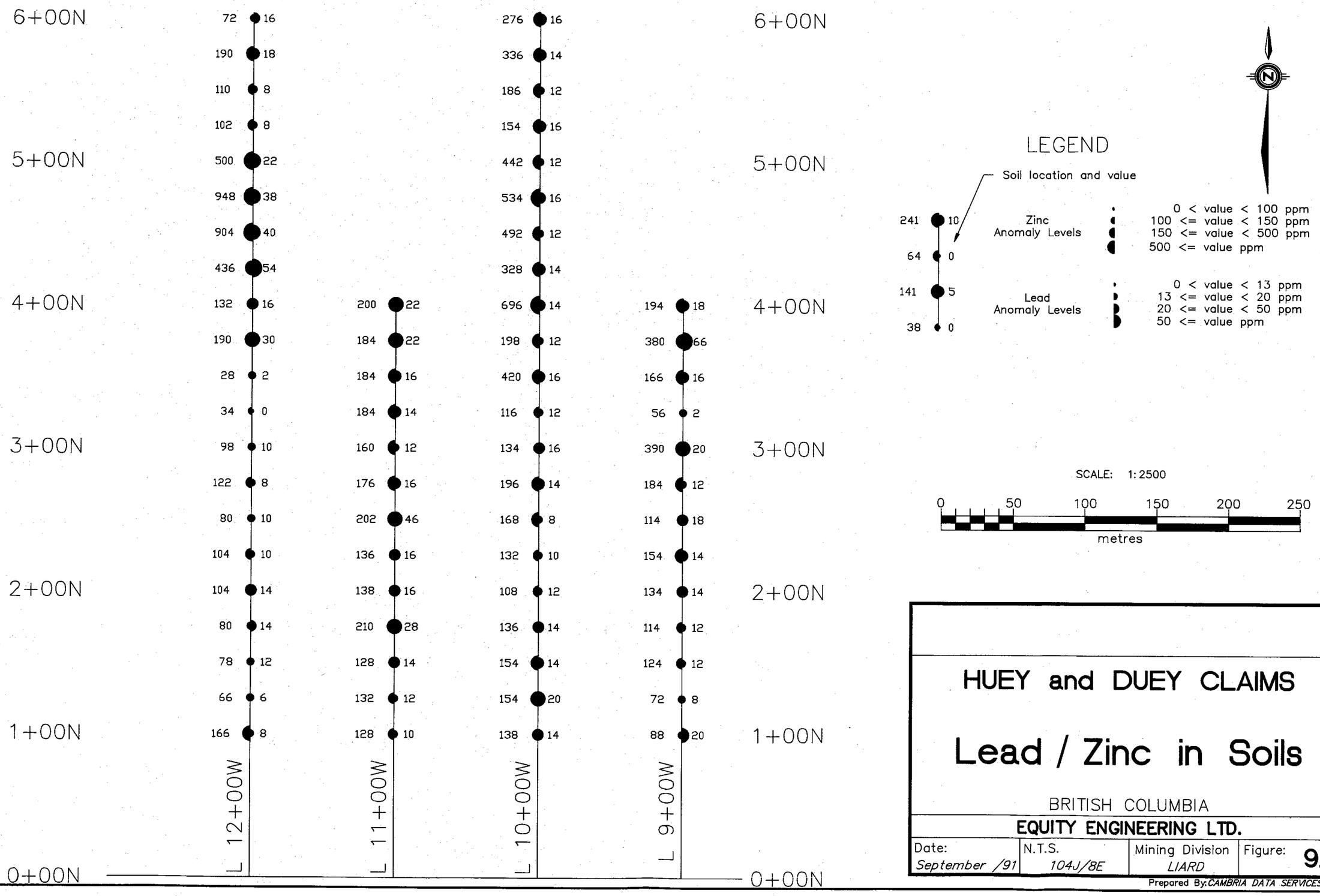
Gold / Copper in Soils

BRITISH COLUMBIA

EQUITY ENGINEERING LTD.

Date:	N.T.S.	Mining Division	Figure:
September /91	*104J/8E*	*LIARD*	**8.**

Prepared By: *CAMBRIA DATA SERVICES LTD.*



HUEY and DUEY CLAIMS

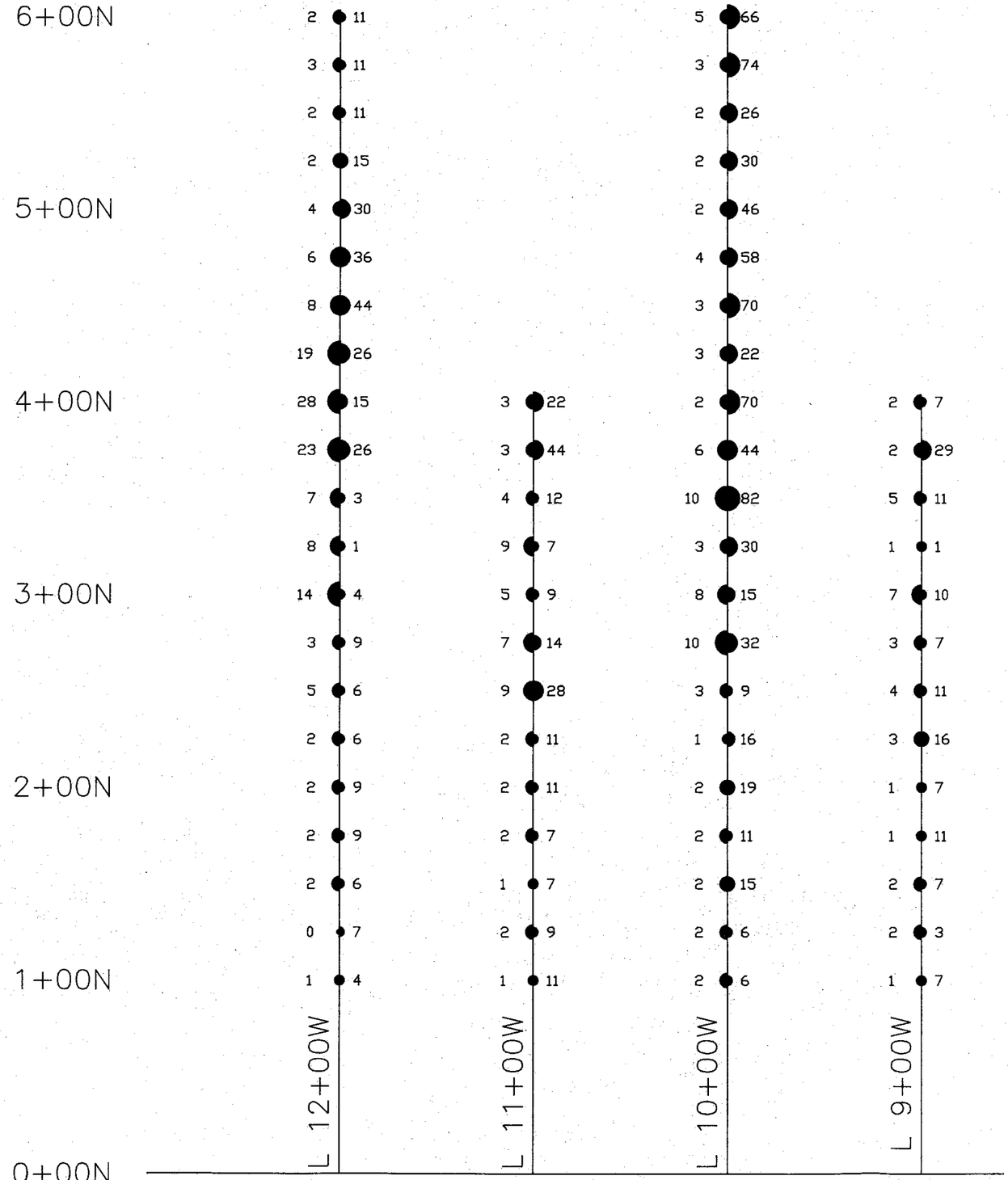
Lead / Zinc in Soils

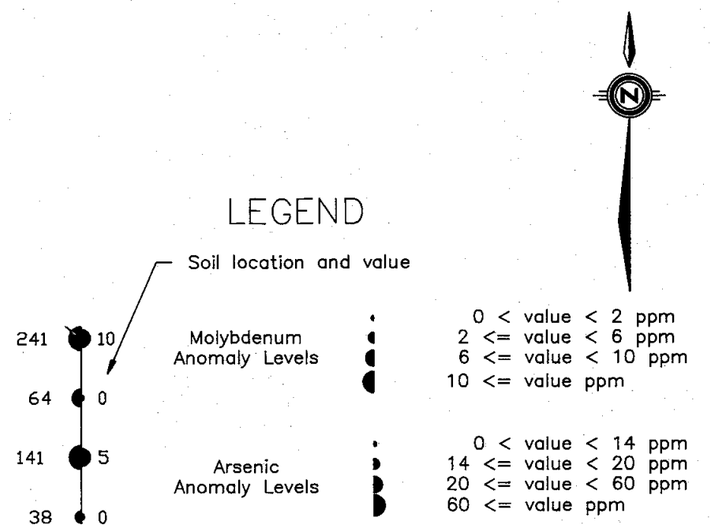
BRITISH COLUMBIA

EQUITY ENGINEERING LTD.

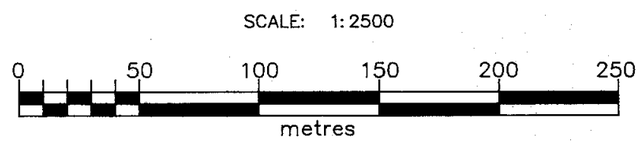
Date:	N.T.S.	Mining Division	Figure:
September /91	*104J/8E*	*LIARD*	**9.**

Prepared By: *CAMBRIA DATA SERVICES LTD.*





SCALE: 1:2500



HUEY and DUEY CLAIMS

Arsenic / Molybdenum in Soils

BRITISH COLUMBIA

EQUITY ENGINEERING LTD.

Date:	N.T.S.	Mining Division	Figure:
September /91	*104J/8E*	*LIARD*	**10.**

Prepared By: *CAMBRIA DATA SERVICES LTD.*

producers of this type include the Afton Mine near Kamloops and the Similkameen Mine at Princeton. The Huey and Duey property shows excellent potential to host a similar deposit.

The most favourable alteration and mineralization found to date on the property is exposed along Stain Creek. Monzonitic and syenitic intrusions intrude coeval Stuhini Group volcanics and sediments along the upper part of this creek. The 1991 field program outlined a 100 metre long section in which copper-gold mineralization is related to intense fracturing and faulting with accompanying intense potassic alteration. Grab samples from the fractured areas assayed up to 1.14% copper and 250 ppb gold while samples from a fault assayed up to 1.30 g/tonne gold and 6520 ppm copper. Seven samples taken by Silver Standard Mines Limited in 1969 contained at least 0.3 g/tonne gold, but were generally low in copper. Copper mineralization found along Stain Creek is also reflected in a silt sample taken further downstream.

Geophysical and geochemical anomalies coincide with and trend away from the favourable alteration and mineralization in Stain Creek. An induced polarization anomaly, outlined in the 1972 survey, coincides with the pyrite mineralization found along Stain Creek, but not with the chalcopyrite mineralization. This anomaly is thought to outline the pyrite halo which generally coincides or is peripheral to the copper mineralization (it should be noted that gold may be present in either the pyritic or copper zones or both as at Mt. Milligan). An erratic copper soil geochemical anomaly is centered over the copper mineralization in Stain Creek and conforms with the IP anomaly. The general trend of this anomaly to the east and west may be indicative of the trend of copper mineralization. Although syenite outcrops were found while prospecting along the road south of this geochemical anomaly, no copper mineralization was present. An elevated copper value from a small stream to the southwest and an elevated gold value from a silt sample in Dew Creek may indicate that copper-gold mineralization does extend southwest and west from Stain Creek.

West of Stain Creek, the magnetite-epidote-amphibole skarn assemblage was located and resampled, as were numerous pyrite-rich and siliceous horizons within volcanic and sedimentary rock exposures in bulldozer trenches north of West Branch Creek. Although only trace amounts of chalcopyrite were observed in a few outcrops, assay values up to 963 ppm copper indicate that some copper is present. A thirty metre chip sample taken by Silver Standard in 1969 in a trench along line L13W, assayed 0.7 g/tonne gold and 6.9 g/tonne silver. Resampling of pyrite mineralization within this trench as well as in the surrounding trenches failed to reproduce these values, as gold and silver values were low for all rock samples taken from this area. Calcite vein float found within the skarn assemblage and believed to be related to the

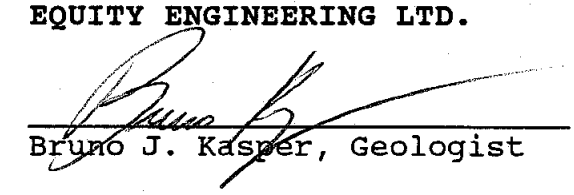
skarn, contained 3.99% lead, 4.50% zinc and 1200 ppm arsenic without significant copper-gold.

Resampling of part of the old soil grid north of West Branch Creek confirmed the existence of copper soil geochemical anomaly **B** outlined by previous soil sampling. It appears that the copper and coincident zinc-arsenic anomalies are the result of downslope dispersion. Metal zonation is distinctive in porphyry deposits, with zinc, lead and silver usually more abundant on the fringes of the porphyry system. The high lead, zinc and arsenic soil geochemical values and the presence of galena-calcite vein float, indicates that this area lies peripheral to the centre of the porphyry system. Further soil sampling towards Stain Creek and beyond would verify this geochemical zonation and define the copper-gold core of the system.

The close proximity of the Huey and Duey claims to good road access will help immensely in the development of the property as an open pit porphyry-style target. This access, combined with a moderate climate and the forgiving topography of the Tanzilla Plateau will make future exploration programs cost effective. Exploration may recognize controlling structures for gold-rich zones within the broader, more diffuse copper-gold mineralization.

The Huey and Duey property is at an early stage of exploration. Further exploration will be hindered by the lack of outcrop exposure and the glacial till cover. Historically, the development of these deposits has relied heavily on extensive drilling. Magnetic, induced polarization and soil geochemical surveys will be needed to outline potential trench and drill targets. It must be stressed that glacial till cover may make soil geochemical results difficult to interpret and a poor geochemical response may be a result of thick overburden cover; therefore, geophysical techniques may have to guide drilling until the geometry of mineralized zones can be determined. However, the geophysical, soil geochemical and initial rock sampling results, within a geological environment indicative of an alkalic copper-gold porphyry, are encouraging. The exploration target is one which has proven extremely successful in the past few years; the Huey and Duey claims offer excellent possibilities for similar success.

Respectfully submitted,
EQUITY ENGINEERING LTD.



Bruno J. Kasper, Geologist

Vancouver, British Columbia
September, 1991

APPENDIX A

BIBLIOGRAPHY

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Alaskan Geographic Society (1979): The Stikine River; V. 6, 94 pp.

Allen, D.G., A. Panteleyev and A.T. Armstrong (1976): Galore Creek, in CIM Special Volume 15; pp. 402-414.

Anderson, R.G. (1983): The Geology of the Hotailuh Batholith and Surrounding Volcanic and Sedimentary rocks, North-central British Columbia; Unpublished Ph.D. thesis, Carleton University, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada.

Barr, D.A., P.E. Fox, K.E. Northcote and V.A. Preto (1976): The Alkaline Suite Porphyry Deposits: A Summary; in CIM Special Volume 15; pp. 359-367.

BCDM (1969-70): Geology Exploration and Mining in British Columbia; British Columbia Department of Mines.

Brown, D.A., and Gunning, M.H. (1989): Geology of the Scud River area, North Western British Columbia, (104G/5,6), in Geological Fieldwork 1988; British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines, and Petroleum Resources, Geological Survey Branch, Paper 1989-1, pp. 251-267.

Burgoyne, A.A. (1972): Ground Magnetic, Electromagnetic (EM 16) and Geochemical Soil Survey, Mineral Claims Queen 1-200; British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources Assessment Report #3,736.

Caulfield, D. A. (1990): Summary Report on the Huey and Duey Claims: An Alkalic Porphyry Copper-Gold Exploration Target; Private report prepared for Equity Engineering Ltd..

Consolidated Rhodes Resources Ltd. (1990): News Release dated December 20, 1990.

Consolidated Rhodes Resources Ltd. (1991): News Release dated July 19, 1991.

Gabrielse (1979): Dease Lake (104J) Map-Area; Geological map at scale of 1:125,000; Geological Survey of Canada Open File 707.

Geological Survey of Canada (1957): Stikine River area, Cassiar District, British Columbia; Geological Survey of Canada Map 9-1957.

Imperial Metals Corporation (1991): News Release dated July 9, 1991.

Kerr, F.A. (1948): Lower Stikine and Iskut River areas, British Columbia; Geological Survey of Canada, Memoir 246, 94 pp.

Levinson, A.A. (1980): Introduction to Exploration Geochemistry; p. 874-875.

Placer Dome Inc. (1991): 1990 Annual Report.

Scott, A. and D.R. Cochrane (1972): Geophysical Report on the Induced Polarization Survey of the Hu No. 1 to 40 and 43 to 52 (inclusive) Mineral Claims; British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources Assessment Report #3,737.

Sellmer, H.W., G.M. Depaoli and D.G. Allen (1973): Tanzilla Property - Hu claims; British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources Assessment Report #4,399.

Seraphim (1969): Personal meno to Silver Standard Mines Limited dated October 2, 1969.

Souther, J.G., and Symons, D.T.A. (1974): Stratigraphy and Palaeomagnetism of the Mount Edziza volcanic complex, northwestern British Columbia; Geological Survey of Canada Paper 73-32, 48 pp.

APPENDIX B

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

Huey Group
Huey and Luey 3 - 6 Claims
(August 1 - 5, 1991)

PROFESSIONAL FEES AND WAGES:		
Henry Awmack, P. Eng.		
0.25 days @ $375/day	$ 93.75	
Mike Blusson, Sampler		
4 days @ $200/day	800.00	
Rob Falls, Project Geologist		
2 days @ $375/day	750.00	
Bruno Kasper, Prospecting Geologist		
5 days @ $250/day	1,250.00	
Donald McInnes, Project Manager		
.5 days @ $300/day	150.00	
Clerical	37.50	
		$ 3,081.25
CHEMICAL ANALYSES:		
Rock Geochemical Analyses		
13 @ $17.00 each	$ 221.00	
Soil Geochemical Analyses		
68 @ $15.85 each	1,077.80	
Silt Geochemical Analyses		
6 @ $13.31 each	79.86	
Assays	13.20	
		1,391.86
EQUIPMENT RENTAL:		
Handheld Radios		
4 mandays @ $5/day	20.00	
4x4 Truck		
2 days @ $80/day	160.00	
		180.00
EXPENSES:		
Accommodation	$ 255.15	
Automotive Fuel	33.29	
Courier and Telefax	6.30	
Food	63.43	
Freight	23.56	
Helicopter Charters	521.76	
Maps and Publications	4.67	
Meals	121.87	
Printing and Reproductions	20.93	
Telephone Distance Charges	11.78	
		$ 1,062.74
MANAGEMENT FEE @ 15%		368.19
		$ 6,085.04
REPORT (estimated)		1,000.00
		7,085.04

Duey Group
Duey, Luey 7 and 8 Claims
(August 1 - 5, 1991)

PROFESSIONAL FEES AND WAGES:		
Henry Awmack, P. Eng.		
0.25 days @ $375/day	$ 93.75	
Rob Falls, Project Geologist		
2 days @ $375/day	750.00	
Bruno Kasper, Prospecting Geologist		
1.125 days @ $250/day	281.25	
Donald McInnes, Project Manager		
0.5 days @ $300/day	150.00	
Mark O'Dea, Prospecting Geologist		
4 day @ $250/day	1,000.00	
Clerical	22.50	
		$ 2,297.50
CHEMICAL ANALYSES:		
Rock Geochemical Analyses		
16 @ $17.00 each	$ 272.00	
Silt Geochemical Analyses		
4 @ $13.31 each	53.24	
Assays	7.92	
		333.16
EQUIPMENT RENTAL:		
Handheld Radios		
4 mandays @ $5/day	20.00	
4x4 Truck		
2 days @ $80/day	160.00	
		180.00
EXPENSES:		
Accommodation	$ 153.09	
Automotive Fuel	19.98	
Courier and Telefax	3.78	
Food	38.06	
Freight	14.14	
Helicopter Charters	313.06	
Maps and Publications	2.80	
Meals	73.12	
Printing and Reproductions	12.56	
Telephone Distance Charges	7.06	
		$ 637.65
MANAGEMENT FEE @ 15%		192.68
		$ 3,640.99
REPORT (estimated)		1,000.00
		4,640.99

APPENDIX C

ROCK DESCRIPTIONS

Mineral Abbreviations:

AS	Arsenopyrite	KF	Potassium Feldspar
AZ	Azurite	LI	Limonite
BI	Biotite	MC	Malachite
BO	Bornite	MG	Magnetite
CA	Calcite	MO	Molybdenite
CC	Chalcocite	MN	Manganese-oxides
CB	Fe-Carbonate	MR	Mariposite
CL	Chlorite	MS	Sericite
CP	Chalcopyrite	MU	Muscovite
CV	Covellite	PO	Pyrrhotite
CY	Clay	PY	Pyrite
DO	Dolomite	QZ	Quartz
EP	Epidote	SI	Silica
GA	Garnet	SM	Smithsonite
GE	Goethite	SP	Sphalerite
GL	Galena	TA	Talc
HE	Hematite	TT	Tetrahedrite
JA	Jarosite		

Alteration Intensities:	tr	trace
	w	weak
	m	moderate
	s	strong

Property : Huey and Duey Property NTS : 104J\8E Date : 09/05/91

Sample No.						Au	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn	As
	Location :	6466 980 N	Type : Grab	Alteration :	Unaltered	(ppb)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)
		428 345 E	Strike Length Exp. : 10.0 m	Sulphides :	<1%MG						
508760	Elevation:	1245 m	Sample Width : 10 cm	Oxides :	NONE VISIBLE	<5	<0.2	14	12	162	10
	Orientation:	160 / 70 W	True Width : ? m	Host :	Pinkish brown syenite						

Comments : Syenite intrusion containing disseminated magnetite, outcrops along the west bank of Hu Creek. True width of the whole structure is 2.0 metres. Orientation given is that of the dominant jointing.

Sample No.						Au	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn	As
	Location :	6467 280 N	Type : Grab	Alteration :	CA veining	(ppb)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)
		428 470 E	Strike Length Exp. : 3.00 m	Sulphides :	NONE VISIBLE						
508761	Elevation:	1210 m	Sample Width : 10 cm	Oxides :	HE, LI	<5	0.2	31	12	24	<5
	Orientation:	? / ?	True Width : 0.5 cm	Host :	Redish brown, medium-grained syenite						

Comments : Stockwork of thin (5 mm wide) calcite veins within a brecciated syenite.

Sample No.						Au	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn	As
	Location :	6467 570 N	Type : Float	Alteration :	Unaltered	(ppb)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)
		428 505 E	Strike Length Exp. : ---- m	Sulphides :	1%PY						
508762	Elevation:	1125 m	Sample Width : ---- m	Oxides :	LI	<5	<0.2	22	<2	96	<5
	Orientation:	--- / ---	True Width : --- m	Host :	Black basalt or andesite.						

Comments : Sub-rounded boulder found in gravel washout area along Hu Creek. Probably well travelled and not near source.

Sample No.						Au	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn	As
	Location :	6468 280 N	Type : Float	Alteration :	sCA, wQZ	(ppb)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)
		428 350 E	Strike Length Exp. : ---- m	Sulphides :	1-3%CP						
508763	Elevation:	970 m	Sample Width : ---- m	Oxides :	trLI	<5	1.2	8959	2	2	5
	Orientation:	-- / ---	True Width : ---- m	Host :	Andesite?						

Comments : Calcite-quartz veins up to 3 cm wide, found in black, fine grained volcanics(?). Sub-rounded boulder located in Hu Creek. Chalcopyrite occurs as blebs and stringers along fractures.

Sample No.						Au	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn	As
	Location :	6467 100 N	Type : Float	Alteration :	mCB, mCL, sSI	(ppb)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)
		429 715 E	Strike Length Exp. : --- m	Sulphides :	<1%PY						
508764	Elevation:	1340 m	Sample Width : --- m	Oxides :	trLI	<5	<0.2	19	4	14	75
	Orientation:	-- / ---	True Width : --- m	Host :	Volcanics?						

Comments : Float boulder (sub-rounded) located along tractor road 275 metres east of the Huey/Duey claim boundary. Pyrite is disseminated throughout the partially skarn altered boulder.

Sample No.						Au	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn	As
	Location :	6466 970 N	Type : Float	Alteration :	sEP, wGA	(ppb)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)
		430 075 E	Strike Length Exp. : --- m	Sulphides :	None visible						
508765	Elevation:	1330 m	Sample Width : --- m	Oxides :	None visible	<5	<0.2	96	2	20	<5
	Orientation:	-- / ---	True Width : --- m	Host :	Chlorite schist						

Comments : Eight centimetre wide layer of garnet-epidote skarn within a founded within a rounded, chlorite schist boulder. Found along tractor road 660 metres east of the Huey/Duey claim boundary.

Sample No.	Location	Type	Alteration	Au	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn	As
	6467 320 N 430 740 E	Grab Strike Length Exp. : 10 m	mCL, mEP, sKF (spotty) 1-2%PY	(ppb)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)
508910	Elevation: 1290 m Orientation: 025 / 60 NW	Sample Width : 1 m True Width : 1 m	GE, JA Volcanic	20	<0.2	245	4	16	<5

Comments : One metre wide limonitic and potassium feldspar-pyrite altered fault within a volcanic host. An intrusive may be present, but masked by alteration. Zone contains thin pyrite seams (fracture fillings).

Sample No.	Location	Type	Alteration	Au	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn	As
	6467 350 N 430 700 E	Grab Strike Length Exp. : 5.0 m	sCL, m to sKF trCP?, 3-5%PY	(ppb)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)
508911	Elevation: 1290 m Orientation: 027 / 76 NW	Sample Width : 0.5 m True Width : 0.5 m	JA Monzonite?	40	<0.2	48	6	28	15

Comments : Sheared and rusty pyrite/potassium feldspar-rich zone. Zone varies in width from 0.5 to 1.0 metres and the monzonite host is highly fractured.

Sample No.	Location	Type	Alteration	Au	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn	As
	6467 360 N 430 680 E	Grab Strike Length Exp. : 4.0 m	sCL, mCY 5%PY	(ppb)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)
508912	Elevation: 1280 m Orientation: ? / ?	Sample Width : 15 cm True Width : ? m	JA Monzonite - sedimentary rock contact.	<5	<0.2	67	20	10	780

Comments : One metre wide faulted contact between sedimentary rocks and a monzonite intrusive. Fault gouge consists of clay, limonite and disseminated pyrite.

Sample No.	Location	Type	Alteration	Au	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn	As
	6467 430 N 430 590 E	Grab Strike Length Exp. : 15.0 m	CA veining, sCL, sKF <1%CP, 5%PY	(ppb)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)
508913	Elevation: 1285 m Orientation: 010 / 82 W	Sample Width : 30 cm True Width : ? m	HE, JA, trMC Monzonite	90	<0.2	1769	16	20	10

Comments : One metre wide fault zone within the monzonite. Contains a frothy, pyrite-rich horizon and sulphide barren calcite veins.

Sample No.	Location	Type	Alteration	Au	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn	As
	6467 430 N 430 590 E	Grab Strike Length Exp. : 0.5 m	sCL, sCY None visible	(ppb)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)
508914	Elevation: 1275 m Orientation: ? / ?	Sample Width : 15 cm True Width : ? m	HE, JA Monzonite-sedimentary rock contact	1210	5.6	3628	16	8	30

Comments : Sample of a 30 centimetre wide, extremely sulfurous and clayey fault gouge. No rock fragments present.

Sample No.	Location	Type	Alteration	Au	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn	As
	6467 430 N 430 590 E	Grab Strike Length Exp. : 15 m	sCL, wSI 1%CP, PO?, 5%PY	(ppb)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)
508915	Elevation: 1275 m Orientation: 010 / 82 W	Sample Width : 2 m True Width : 2 m	GE, JA, MN Monzonite-sedimentary rock contact	285	<0.2	6518	2	10	<5

Comments : Extremely frothy, angular and weathered pyrite-rich horizons within the faulted contact.

Sample No.						Au	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn	As
	Location :	6467 490 N	Type : Grab	Alteration :	mCL, w to mKF	(ppb)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)
		430 550 E	Strike Length Exp. : 0.2 m	Sulphides :	1%CP, <1%PY						
508916	Elevation:	1280 m	Sample Width : 20 cm	Oxides :	MC, MN	160	0.2	7149	4	16	<5
	Orientation:	105 / 52 N	True Width : ? m	Host :	Sedimentary rock?						

Comments : Thin and discontinuous chalcopyrite and malachite mineralized area occurs at the intersection between 2 prominent fracture sets oriented 105/52N and 040/77S. Abundant potassium feldspar alteration within the fractured area.

Sample No.						Au	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn	As
	Location :	6467 470 N	Type : Grab	Alteration :	sCL, mEP, sKF	(ppb)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)
		430 510 E	Strike Length Exp. : 3.0 m	Sulphides :	1-3%CP, <1%PY						
508917	Elevation:	1260 m	Sample Width : 15 cm	Oxides :	AZ, JA, MC	250	1.0	>10000	14	12	20
	Orientation:	090 / ?	True Width : 15 cm	Host :	Monzonite or syenite						

Comments : Sample taken in an area of intense fracturing and abundant CB veins. Veins of 1-2 mm width, are parallel and appear to be concordant with the rock fabrication.

Sample No.						Au	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn	As
	Location :	6467 520 N	Type : Grab	Alteration :	mCL, sKF, wMS	(ppb)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)
		430 420 E	Strike Length Exp. : 20.0 m	Sulphides :	PO?, 5%PY						
508918	Elevation:	1250 m	Sample Width : 30 cm	Oxides :	None visible	30	0.4	271	6	8	<5
	Orientation:	070 / ?	True Width : 30 cm	Host :	Aphanitic syenite dyke						

Comments : Intensely bleached and altered yellow dyke intrudes highly fracturedand weathered volcanic rocks. Dyke is approximately 4.0 metres wide.

Sample No.						Au	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn	As
	Location :	6467 460 N	Type : Grab	Alteration :	sBI, mEP, sKF	(ppb)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)
		430 480 E	Strike Length Exp. : 6.0 m	Sulphides :	trCP, 1-2%PY						
508919	Elevation:	1210 m	Sample Width : 40 cm	Oxides :	JA	45	<0.2	381	14	14	<5
	Orientation:	070 / ?	True Width : 40 cm	Host :	Hornblende-biotite-potassium feldspar monzonite.						

Comments : Large exposure of intensely altered intrussive. Sampled the gouge from a 50 cm wide fault which crosscuts the outcrop. Very little copper mineralization within the rock. Perhaps the mineralization is finely disseminated.

Sample No.						Au	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn	As
	Location :	6467 700 N	Type : Chip	Alteration :	sCL, wKF	(ppb)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)
		430 285 E	Strike Length Exp. : 3.0 m	Sulphides :	None visible						
508920	Elevation:	1170 m	Sample Width : 35 cm	Oxides :	HE, JA	15	<0.2	198	10	14	10
	Orientation:	084 / 56 N	True Width : 25 cm	Host :	Monzonite						

Comments : One of many sub-parallel, limonitic gouge zones within a highly fractured and altered intrusive.

Sample No.						Au	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn	As
	Location :	6467 560 N	Type : Grab	Alteration :	sBI, wCA	(ppb)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)
		430 375 E	Strike Length Exp. : 3.0 m	Sulphides :	PO?, 2-3%PY						
508921	Elevation:	1200 m	Sample Width : 15 cm	Oxides :	JA	10	<0.2	257	4	16	<5
	Orientation:	047 / 85 W	True Width : 20 cm	Host :	Diorite						

Comments : Rusty horizon within the diorite.

Sample No.						Au	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn	As
	Location :	6467 480 N	Type : Chip	Alteration :	sCL, mKF, sMS	(ppb)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)
		430 430 E	Strike Length Exp. : 8.0 m	Sulphides :	trPY						
508922	Elevation:	1215 m	Sample Width : 1.5 m	Oxides :	JA	5	0.4	8	<2	<5	<5
	Orientation:	? / ?	True Width : 1.5? m	Host :	Diorite or monzonite						

Comments : Sampled a 3.0 metre wide zone the of most intense alteration within the outcrop. Zone is extremely leached and has a sulferous smell.

Sample No.						Au	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn	As
	Location :	6467 480 N	Type : Grab	Alteration :	sCY	(ppb)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)
		430 455 E	Strike Length Exp. : 7 m	Sulphides :	2-3%PY						
508923	Elevation:	1220 m	Sample Width : 2 m	Oxides :	GE, JA	<5	<0.2	156	16	24	<5
	Orientation:	090 / ?	True Width : 2? m	Host :	Diorite or monzonite.						

Comments : Most of the sample consists of He stained, frothy fault breccia and gouge. Pyrite mineralization is patchy throughout.

Sample No.						Au	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn	As
	Location :	6467 625 N	Type : Float	Alteration :	wCA, sCB, wSI	(ppb)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)
		427 730 E	Strike Length Exp. : --- m	Sulphides :	<1%PY						
508960	Elevation:	1195 m	Sample Width : --- m	Oxides :	NONE VISIBLE	<5	<0.2	124	<2	36	25
	Orientation:	-- / --	True Width : --- m	Host :	Volcanic porphyry and crystall tuff.						

Comments : Carbonate altered float containing disseminated pyrite cubes. Subrounded float measures 20cm*15cm*25cm. Source not located.

Sample No.						Au	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn	As
	Location :	6467 650 N	Type : Float	Alteration :	wCL	(ppb)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)
		427 580 E	Strike Length Exp. : --- m	Sulphides :	trPY						
508961	Elevation:	1210 m	Sample Width : --- m	Oxides :	GE	<5	<0.2	160	4	40	5
	Orientation:	-- / --	True Width : --- m	Host :	Microdiorite or pyroxene-phyric flow.						

Comments : Smears of pyrite within a highly angular boulder (probably frost heaved). Float found beside an uprooted tree.

Sample No.						Au	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn	As
	Location :	6467 560 N	Type : Float	Alteration :	wCA, wCL, mEP	(ppb)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)
		427 500 E	Strike Length Exp. : --- m	Sulphides :	20%MG, 2%PY						
508962	Elevation:	1215 m	Sample Width : --- m	Oxides :	GE	<5	2.6	851	18	140	70
	Orientation:	-- / --	True Width : --- m	Host :	Greenish-grey tuff?						

Comments : Fifteen metre wide length of MG-rich float (subcrop) exposed in tractor trench on line 12W. Blebs of pyrite are found throughout. True width of magnetite-rich skarn is unknown.

Sample No.						Au	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn	As
	Location :	6467 575 N	Type : Float	Alteration :	sCA, sCL	(ppb)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)
		427 470 E	Strike Length Exp. : ---- m	Sulphides :	5%GL						
508963	Elevation:	1215 m	Sample Width : ---- m	Oxides :	HE	<5	46.8	156	>10000	>10000	1200
	Orientation:	-- / -- --	True Width : ---- m	Host :	Greenish-grey tuff?						

Comments : Calcite vein float containing blebs and pods of galena. Veining appears to be hosted in the magnetite-rich skarn from which rock sample 508962 was taken.

Sample No.	Location :	Type :	Alteration :	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	As (ppm)
	6467 640 N 427 505 E	Float Strike Length Exp. : --- m	wCL, sSI Sulphides : 5%PY						
508964	Elevation: 1200 m Orientation: -- / --	Sample Width : --- m True Width : --- m	Oxides : GE, HE Host : Interbedded siltstone and mudstone	20	<0.2	689	70	212	15

Comments : Siliceous and pyritic pods within banded siltstone and mudstone. No outcrop exposed; but float is found in the north end of the tractor trench on line 12W among pyritic siltstone and mudstone and believed to have been dug up by the tractor.

Sample No.	Location :	Type :	Alteration :	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	As (ppm)
	6467 650 N 427 390 E	Grab Strike Length Exp. : 1.0 m	wCL, wSI Sulphides : <1%MG, trPO, 5%PY						
508965	Elevation: 1200 m Orientation: ? / ?	Sample Width : 1.0 cm True Width : ? m	Oxides : GE Host : Gossanous, interbedded mudstone and siltstone	25	<0.2	712	76	248	35

Comments : Pyrite is either disseminated throughout, found as stringers, or occurs as blebs with magnetite. Sample taken from the north tractor trench on Line 13W.

Sample No.	Location :	Type :	Alteration :	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	As (ppm)
	6467 610 N 427 390 E	Float Strike Length Exp. : --- m	wCL, w to mSI Sulphides : trPO, <1%PY						
508966	Elevation: 1200 m Orientation: -- / --	Sample Width : --- m True Width : --- m	Oxides : GE Host : Interbedded siltstone and mudstone	20	<0.2	508	16	82	5

Comments : Select grab of the more highly gossanous float found within the broken fragments of host rock exposed in the north tractor trench on Line 13W.

Sample No.	Location :	Type :	Alteration :	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	As (ppm)
	6467 600 N 427 340 E	Grab Strike Length Exp. : --- m	mCL, wEP, mSI Sulphides : 10-15%PY						
508967	Elevation: 1190 m Orientation: -- / --	Sample Width : --- m True Width : --- m	Oxides : GE Host : Diorite?	30	<0.2	963	36	24	85

Comments : Pyritic diorite (?) (possible dyke) exposed at the north end of the south tractor trench on Line 13W. Pyrite occurs as massive pods or is disseminated throughout.

Sample No.	Location :	Type :	Alteration :	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	As (ppm)
	6467 765 N 427 250 E	Grab Strike Length Exp. : 0.5 m	wCA, wCL, ?SI Sulphides : trCP						
508968	Elevation: 1160 m Orientation: ? / ?	Sample Width : 30 cm True Width : ? m	Oxides : MC, MN Host : Crystal ash tuff	10	<0.2	19	2	40	5

Comments : Trace of chalcopyrite along a fracture within a host rock exposed in the tractor trench on Line 14W. No other traces of chalcopyrite found within the trench.

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

A9119790

Comments: ATTN: HENRY AWMACK

CERTIFICATE A9119790

EQUITY ENGINEERING LTD.

Project: HUEY & DUEY
P.O. # : MRZH0

Samples submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC.
This report was printed on 21-AUG-91.

SAMPLE PREPARATION

CHEMEX CODE	NUMBER SAMPLES	DESCRIPTION
205	29	Geochem ring to approx 150 mesh
294	29	Crush and split (0-10 pounds)
298	29	ICP - AQ Digestion charge

* 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	29	Au ppb: Fuse 10 g sample	FA-AAS	5	10000
396	1	Au oz/T: 1/2 assay ton	FA-GRAVIMETRIC	0.003	20.000
922	29	Ag ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.2	200
921	29	Al %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	15.00
923	29	As ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	5	10000
924	29	Ba ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
925	29	Be ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.5	100.0
926	29	Bi ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	2	10000
927	29	Ca %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	15.00
928	29	Cd ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.5	100.0
929	29	Co ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
930	29	Cr ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
931	29	Cu ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
932	29	Fe %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	15.00
933	29	Ga ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
951	29	Hg ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
934	29	K %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	10.00
935	29	La ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
936	29	Mg %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	15.00
937	29	Mn ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	5	10000
938	29	Mo ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
939	29	Na %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	5.00
940	29	Ni ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
941	29	P ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
942	29	Pb ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	2	10000
943	29	Sb ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	5	10000
958	29	Sc ppm: 32 elements, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
944	29	Sr ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
945	29	Ti %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	5.00
946	29	Tl ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
947	29	U ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
948	29	V ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
949	29	W ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
950	29	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 : HUEY & DUEY
Comments: ATTN: HENRY AWMACK

Certificate Date: 21-AUG-91
Invoice No. : I9119790
P.O. Number : MRZH0

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A9119790

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	PREP CODE		Au ppb FA+AA	Au FA oz/T	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 %
508760	205	294	< 5	-----	< 0.2	0.88	10	80	< 0.5	< 2	1.31	< 0.5	11	35	14	4.01	< 10	< 1	0.25	40	0.65
508761	205	294	< 5	-----	0.2	0.41	< 5	840	< 0.5	< 2	8.57	< 0.5	6	26	31	2.84	20	2	0.25	50	0.13
508762	205	294	< 5	-----	< 0.2	0.87	< 5	140	< 0.5	2	0.78	< 0.5	7	63	22	2.23	< 10	< 1	0.12	20	0.87
508763	205	294	< 5	-----	1.2	0.08	5	270	< 0.5	6	>15.00	< 0.5	6	12	8960	3.82	50	< 1	0.05	40	0.45
508764	205	294	< 5	-----	< 0.2	0.93	75	10	< 0.5	< 2	5.44	< 0.5	7	79	19	2.79	20	1	0.02	10	0.64
508765	205	294	< 5	-----	< 0.2	2.47	< 5	20	< 0.5	2	6.48	< 0.5	5	68	96	2.68	10	1	0.07	10	0.13
508910	205	294	20	-----	< 0.2	1.36	< 5	40	< 0.5	< 2	0.68	< 0.5	8	24	245	3.91	< 10	< 1	0.24	40	0.79
508911	205	294	40	-----	< 0.2	1.76	15	20	< 0.5	< 2	1.20	< 0.5	20	21	48	7.87	< 10	< 1	0.20	40	1.37
508912	205	294	< 5	-----	< 0.2	3.58	780	< 10	< 0.5	< 2	3.91	< 0.5	14	12	67	9.99	20	< 1	0.08	30	1.21
508913	205	294	90	-----	< 0.2	2.50	10	20	< 0.5	< 2	1.49	< 0.5	32	16	1770	6.35	< 10	< 1	0.27	40	1.94
508914	205	294	1210	0.038	5.6	2.20	30	20	< 0.5	20	0.95	< 0.5	6	11	3630	12.15	30	< 1	0.28	170	1.18
508915	205	294	285	-----	< 0.2	1.67	< 5	60	< 0.5	4	0.88	< 0.5	86	21	6520	11.45	< 10	< 1	0.24	10	1.04
508916	205	294	160	-----	0.2	1.97	< 5	40	< 0.5	< 2	1.30	< 0.5	47	13	7150	6.01	< 10	< 1	0.22	50	1.86
508917	205	294	250	-----	1.0	2.61	20	10	< 0.5	20	3.49	< 0.5	35	18	>10000	3.24	10	< 1	0.06	50	0.74
508918	205	294	30	-----	0.4	0.89	< 5	30	< 0.5	< 2	0.10	< 0.5	10	10	271	3.86	< 10	< 1	0.15	10	0.78
508919	205	294	45	-----	< 0.2	2.13	< 5	70	< 0.5	< 2	0.86	< 0.5	10	23	381	5.77	< 10	< 1	0.64	30	1.86
508920	205	294	15	-----	< 0.2	1.86	10	30	< 0.5	< 2	1.13	< 0.5	30	18	198	3.64	< 10	2	0.12	30	0.95
508921	205	294	10	-----	< 0.2	2.52	< 5	10	< 0.5	< 2	2.34	< 0.5	30	11	257	3.23	< 10	< 1	0.06	10	0.50
508922	205	294	5	-----	0.4	0.59	< 5	160	< 0.5	4	0.03	< 0.5	1	19	8	0.45	< 10	< 1	0.29	40	0.17
508923	205	294	< 5	-----	< 0.2	1.40	< 5	20	< 0.5	< 2	0.12	< 0.5	26	7	156	9.58	10	< 1	0.17	40	0.71
508960	205	294	< 5	-----	< 0.2	0.88	25	150	< 0.5	< 2	3.71	< 0.5	17	16	124	3.33	20	< 1	0.21	30	0.23
508961	205	294	< 5	-----	< 0.2	1.35	5	20	< 0.5	< 2	1.42	< 0.5	16	25	160	3.30	< 10	< 1	0.30	10	0.90
508962	205	294	< 5	-----	2.6	1.92	70	10	< 0.5	< 2	2.67	< 0.5	44	51	851	12.75	10	< 1	< 0.01	170	0.86
508963	205	294	< 5	-----	46.8	0.62	1200	< 10	< 0.5	< 2	>15.00	>100.0	214	15	156	1.79	50	< 1	0.01	30	0.34
508964	205	294	20	-----	< 0.2	6.41	15	< 10	< 0.5	< 2	6.96	< 0.5	24	27	689	5.58	30	< 1	< 0.01	10	0.53
508965	205	294	25	-----	< 0.2	4.32	35	30	< 0.5	< 2	4.87	< 0.5	37	26	712	4.84	10	< 1	0.06	10	0.69
508966	205	294	20	-----	< 0.2	2.48	5	10	< 0.5	4	2.08	< 0.5	12	18	508	3.93	< 10	< 1	0.06	10	0.90
508967	205	294	30	-----	< 0.2	2.02	85	20	< 0.5	< 2	2.20	< 0.5	26	17	963	11.55	< 10	< 1	0.05	10	0.48
508968	205	294	10	-----	< 0.2	3.09	5	20	< 0.5	< 2	4.56	< 0.5	3	13	19	1.41	< 10	< 1	0.15	10	0.54

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 : HUEY & DUEY
Comments: ATTN: HENRY AWMACK

Page Number :1-B
Total Pages :1
Certificate Date: 21-AUG-91
Invoice No. :I9119790
P.O. Number :MRZH0

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A9119790

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	PREP CODE		Mn ppm	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
508760	205	294	1050	1	0.11	4	1290	12	< 5	4	72	0.15	< 10	< 10	146	< 10	162
508761	205	294	2130	< 1	0.02	< 1	820	12	< 5	6	202	0.05	< 10	< 10	61	< 10	24
508762	205	294	455	< 1	0.06	19	810	< 2	< 5	1	36	0.36	< 10	< 10	71	< 10	96
508763	205	294	5940	17	0.01	1	< 10	2	< 5	4	112	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	18	< 10	2
508764	205	294	940	< 1	< 0.01	2	120	4	< 5	2	41	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	25	< 10	14
508765	205	294	1430	< 1	0.03	7	400	2	< 5	7	237	0.16	< 10	< 10	106	< 10	20
508910	205	294	205	4	0.03	3	1280	4	< 5	9	36	0.10	< 10	< 10	123	< 10	16
508911	205	294	365	< 1	0.05	5	1590	6	< 5	9	67	0.24	< 10	< 10	149	< 10	28
508912	205	294	155	1	0.02	< 1	1470	20	5	10	47	0.15	< 10	< 10	155	< 10	10
508913	205	294	255	< 1	0.05	3	1570	16	< 5	30	126	0.27	< 10	< 10	153	< 10	20
508914	205	294	120	36	0.01	< 1	510	16	< 5	26	297	0.06	< 10	< 10	205	< 10	8
508915	205	294	125	5	0.04	10	1600	2	5	16	235	0.24	< 10	< 10	133	< 10	10
508916	205	294	255	22	0.04	6	1490	4	< 5	12	69	0.34	< 10	< 10	166	< 10	16
508917	205	294	280	28	0.05	5	1400	14	< 5	7	229	0.21	< 10	< 10	95	< 10	12
508918	205	294	70	2	0.05	< 1	520	6	5	2	30	0.01	< 10	10	42	< 10	8
508919	205	294	270	< 1	0.05	5	1730	14	< 5	13	47	0.35	< 10	< 10	190	< 10	14
508920	205	294	150	11	0.10	7	1580	10	< 5	8	98	0.17	< 10	< 10	140	< 10	14
508921	205	294	130	1	0.14	16	450	4	< 5	3	177	0.19	< 10	< 10	89	< 10	16
508922	205	294	5	1	0.03	< 1	390	< 2	< 5	2	17	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	13	< 10	< 2
508923	205	294	90	5	0.03	< 1	1140	16	< 5	3	16	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	49	< 10	24
508960	205	294	1555	5	0.01	6	1270	< 2	5	7	64	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	41	< 10	36
508961	205	294	480	< 1	0.13	9	1520	4	5	8	28	0.24	< 10	< 10	110	< 10	40
508962	205	294	455	15	< 0.01	14	1110	18	5	4	186	0.21	< 10	< 10	131	< 10	140
508963	205	294	2360	9	0.02	10	80	>10000	< 5	2	84	0.02	< 10	< 10	30	< 10	>10000
508964	205	294	210	< 1	< 0.01	8	930	70	< 5	9	13	0.10	< 10	< 10	111	< 10	212
508965	205	294	435	1	0.06	31	1140	76	< 5	6	22	0.19	< 10	< 10	102	< 10	248
508966	205	294	560	3	0.06	3	1110	16	< 5	5	14	0.18	< 10	< 10	97	< 10	82
508967	205	294	175	< 1	0.02	12	1110	36	5	3	11	0.15	< 10	< 10	54	< 10	24
508968	205	294	500	< 1	0.01	< 1	1220	2	< 5	8	32	0.21	< 10	< 10	77	< 10	40

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

A9120294

Comments: ATTN: HENRY AWMACK

CERTIFICATE A9120294

EQUITY ENGINEERING LTD.

Project: HUEY & DUEY
P.O. # : MRZHO

Samples submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC.
This report was printed on 27-AUG-91.

SAMPLE PREPARATION

CHEMEX CODE	NUMBER SAMPLES	DESCRIPTION
214	2	Received sample as pulp

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

CHEMEX CODE	NUMBER SAMPLES	DESCRIPTION	METHOD	DETECTION LIMIT	UPPER LIMIT
301	1	Cu %: HClO4-HNO3 digestion	AAS	0.01	100.0
312	1	Pb %: HClO4-HNO3 digestion	AAS	0.01	100.0
316	1	Zn %: HClO4-HNO3 digestion	AAS	0.01	100.0

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 : GRACE
Comments: ATTN: HENRY AWMACK

Certificate Date: 26-AUG-91
Invoice No. :19120224
P.O. Number :PSH91-01

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A9120224

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	PREP CODE	Cu %
508753	214 --	1.41
508903	214 --	1.06
508905	214 --	1.35
508956	214 --	5.15

CERTIFICATION: _____

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 : HUEY & DUEY
Comments: ATTN: HENRY AWMACK

Page Number :1
Total Pages :1
Certificate Date: 27-AUG-91
Invoice No. :I9120294
P.O. Number :MRZHO

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A9120294

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	PREP CODE	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %
508917	214 --	1.14	-----	-----
508963	214 --	-----	3.99	4.50

CERTIFICATION: _____

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

A9119789

Comments: ATTN: HENRY AWMACK

CERTIFICATE A9119789

EQUITY ENGINEERING LTD.

Project: HUEY & DUEY
P.O. # :

Samples submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC.
This report was printed on 20-AUG-91.

SAMPLE PREPARATION

CHEMEX CODE	NUMBER SAMPLES	DESCRIPTION
201	10	Dry, sieve to -80 mesh
298	10	ICP - AQ Digestion charge
* 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	10	Au ppb: Fuse 10 g sample	FA-AAS	5	10000
922	10	Ag ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.2	200
921	10	Al %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	15.00
923	10	As ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	5	10000
924	10	Ba ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
925	10	Be ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.5	100.0
926	10	Bi ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	2	10000
927	10	Ca %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	15.00
928	10	Cd ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.5	100.0
929	10	Co ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
930	10	Cr ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
931	10	Cu ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
932	10	Fe %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	15.00
933	10	Ga ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
951	10	Hg ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
934	10	K %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	10.00
935	10	La ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
936	10	Mg %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	15.00
937	10	Mn ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	5	10000
938	10	Mo ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
939	10	Na %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	5.00
940	10	Ni ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
941	10	P ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
942	10	Pb ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	2	10000
943	10	Sb ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	5	10000
958	10	Sc ppm: 32 elements, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
944	10	Sr ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
945	10	Ti %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	5.00
946	10	Tl ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
947	10	U ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
948	10	V ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
949	10	W ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
950	10	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 : HUEY & DUEY
Comments: ATTN: HENRY AWMACK

Certificate Date: 20-AUG-91
Invoice No. : I9119789
P.O. Number :

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A9119789

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
91-BK-05	201	298	< 5	< 0.2	1.85	100	110	< 0.5	4	1.29	1.5	18	45	121	5.07	< 10	< 1	0.07	10	1.00	725
91-MOD-05	201	298	< 5	< 0.2	1.60	15	130	< 0.5	< 2	2.38	< 0.5	16	41	62	3.95	< 10	< 1	0.14	< 10	1.00	820
91-MOD-06	201	298	60	< 0.2	1.25	10	100	< 0.5	< 2	2.09	< 0.5	13	34	47	3.46	< 10	< 1	0.10	< 10	0.82	675
91-MOD-07	201	298	10	< 0.2	1.51	5	70	< 0.5	2	1.84	< 0.5	21	30	101	4.31	< 10	< 1	0.11	10	0.85	575
91-RF-10	201	298	< 5	< 0.2	1.64	5	1080	< 0.5	2	1.80	< 0.5	16	32	23	5.94	< 10	< 1	0.07	10	0.59	7740
91-RF-11	201	298	< 5	< 0.2	1.15	10	110	< 0.5	4	2.27	< 0.5	14	31	39	2.56	< 10	< 1	0.09	< 10	0.73	670
91-RF-12	201	298	< 5	< 0.2	1.24	5	110	< 0.5	2	2.81	< 0.5	15	37	53	3.16	< 10	< 1	0.11	< 10	0.81	825
91-RF-13	201	298	< 5	< 0.2	1.76	5	640	< 0.5	6	1.68	< 0.5	13	38	30	3.18	< 10	< 1	0.05	10	0.69	3350
91-RF-14	201	298	< 5	< 0.2	1.81	5	250	< 0.5	2	1.42	< 0.5	13	38	29	3.54	< 10	< 1	0.06	10	0.67	1210
91-RF-15	201	298	< 5	< 0.2	1.51	5	510	< 0.5	4	1.75	< 0.5	12	33	110	3.42	< 10	< 1	0.07	20	0.60	770

CERTIFICATION: B. Caplin

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 : HUEY & DUEY
Comments: ATTN: HENRY AWMACK

Certificate Date: 20-AUG-91
Invoice No. : I9119789
P.O. Number :

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A9119789

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
91-BK-05	201	298	3	0.03	28	1020	24	5	8	66	0.18	< 10	< 10	127	< 10	524
91-MOD-05	201	298	1	0.03	30	940	4	< 5	8	53	0.11	< 10	< 10	106	< 10	72
91-MOD-06	201	298	< 1	0.03	23	890	6	< 5	6	45	0.10	< 10	< 10	99	< 10	58
91-MOD-07	201	298	2	0.03	17	1200	< 2	< 5	6	70	0.12	< 10	< 10	117	< 10	46
91-RF-10	201	298	1	0.03	24	1080	< 2	< 5	5	118	0.17	< 10	< 10	58	< 10	160
91-RF-11	201	298	< 1	0.03	27	770	2	< 5	6	54	0.09	< 10	10	67	< 10	56
91-RF-12	201	298	< 1	0.03	26	850	2	< 5	7	56	0.09	< 10	< 10	87	< 10	66
91-RF-13	201	298	1	0.03	29	1090	2	< 5	6	130	0.16	< 10	20	63	< 10	118
91-RF-14	201	298	1	0.02	30	1010	2	< 5	6	60	0.16	< 10	< 10	70	< 10	142
91-RF-15	201	298	2	0.03	25	1100	2	< 5	7	83	0.17	< 10	40	66	< 10	120

CERTIFICATION: B. Caplin

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 : EQU90-02
Comments:

Invoice Date: 2-OCT-90
Invoice No. : I-9023568
P.O. Number :

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A9023568

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
90 CS 50	201	238	5	< 0.2	1.27	< 5	100	2.0	2	2.52	< 0.5	13	35	45	2.99	10	< 1	0.10	10	0.74	730
90 RG 50	201	238	< 5	< 0.2	1.49	< 5	70	2.5	< 2	2.03	< 0.5	18	39	98	5.51	20	< 1	0.10	20	0.80	560

CERTIFICATION: B. Caplin

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 : EQU90-02
Comments:

Invoice Date: 2-OCT-90
Invoice No. : I-9023568
P.O. Number :

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A9023568

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
90 CS 50	201	238	1	0.03	25	730	2	< 5	7	56	0.10	< 10	< 10	90	< 10	58
90 RG 50	201	238	2	0.03	17	1040	< 2	< 5	6	71	0.16	< 10	< 10	176	< 10	48

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

A9119788

Comments: ATTN: HENRY AWMACK

CERTIFICATE A9119788

EQUITY ENGINEERING LTD.

Project: HUEY & DUEY
P.O. # : MRZHO

Samples submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC.
This report was printed on 20-AUG-91.

SAMPLE PREPARATION

CHEMEX CODE	NUMBER SAMPLES	DESCRIPTION
201	68	Dry, sieve to -80 mesh
238	68	NITRIC-AQUA REGIA DIGESTION

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

CHEMEX CODE	NUMBER SAMPLES	DESCRIPTION	METHOD	DETECTION LIMIT	UPPER LIMIT
100	67	Au ppb: Fuse 10 g sample	FA-AAS	5	10000
13	68	As ppm: HNO3-aqua regia digest	AAS-HYDRIDE/EDL	1	10000
1005	68	Ag ppm: 9 element, soil and rock	ICP-AES	0.5	200
1929	68	Co ppm: 9 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
1931	68	Cu ppm: 9 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
1932	68	Fe %: 9 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	15.00
1937	68	Mn ppm: 9 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	5	10000
1938	68	Mo ppm: 9 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
1940	68	Ni ppm: 9 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
1004	68	Pb ppm: 9 element, soil and rock	ICP-AES	5	10000
1950	68	Zn ppm: 9 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 : HUEY & DUEY
Comments: ATTN: HENRY AWMACK

Page Number :1
Total Pages :2
Certificate Date: 20-AUG-91
Invoice No. :I9119788
P.O. Number :MRZHO

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A9119788

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	PREP CODE		Au ppb FA+AA	As ppm	Ag ppm	Co ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Mn ppm	Mo ppm	Ni ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm			
L9W 1+00N	201	238	< 5	7	< 0.5	15	51	4.64	655	1	31	20	88			
L9W 1+25N	201	238	< 5	3	< 0.5	13	51	3.92	780	2	31	8	72			
L9W 1+50N	201	238	< 5	7	< 0.5	16	36	4.53	745	2	27	12	124			
L9W 1+75N	201	238	< 5	11	< 0.5	17	39	4.90	1020	1	26	12	114			
L9W 2+00N	201	238	< 5	7	< 0.5	14	36	4.56	500	1	31	14	134			
L9W 2+25N	201	238	< 5	16	< 0.5	17	88	4.84	820	3	39	14	154			
L9W 2+50N	201	238	< 5	11	< 0.5	17	42	4.83	805	4	28	18	114			
L9W 2+75N	201	238	< 5	7	< 0.5	16	133	4.31	660	3	47	12	184			
L9W 3+00N	201	238	< 5	10	< 0.5	25	533	4.00	1070	7	51	20	390			
L9W 3+25N	201	238	not/ss	1	< 0.5	3	106	0.74	485	1	10	2	56			
L9W 3+50N	201	238	< 5	11	< 0.5	18	56	4.09	440	5	27	16	166			
L9W 3+75N	201	238	< 5	29	< 0.5	24	158	5.51	1140	2	42	66	380			
L9W 4+00N	201	238	< 5	7	< 0.5	20	135	4.09	1070	2	37	18	194			
L10W 1+00N	201	238	< 5	6	< 0.5	14	56	5.00	500	2	32	14	138			
L10W 1+25N	201	238	< 5	6	< 0.5	11	25	5.14	490	2	24	20	154			
L10W 1+50N	201	238	< 5	15	< 0.5	14	38	4.51	425	2	33	14	154			
L10W 1+75N	201	238	< 5	11	< 0.5	18	44	4.95	725	2	40	14	136			
L10W 2+00N	201	238	< 5	19	< 0.5	19	35	4.10	645	2	33	12	108			
L10W 2+25N	201	238	< 5	16	< 0.5	17	470	4.36	710	1	50	10	132			
L10W 2+50N	201	238	< 5	9	< 0.5	17	120	3.20	1065	3	39	8	168			
L10W 2+75N	201	238	< 5	32	< 0.5	27	167	4.36	695	10	64	14	196			
L10W 3+00N	201	238	< 5	15	< 0.5	15	97	4.39	605	8	28	16	134			
L10W 3+25N	201	238	< 5	30	< 0.5	21	204	4.78	1050	3	46	12	116			
L10W 3+50N	201	238	10	82	< 0.5	23	320	3.90	1745	10	53	16	420			
L10W 3+75N	201	238	< 5	44	< 0.5	20	166	4.01	860	6	39	12	198			
L10W 4+00N	201	238	< 5	70	< 0.5	20	291	3.40	600	2	42	14	696			
L10W 4+25N	201	238	< 5	22	< 0.5	22	201	3.94	1500	3	44	14	328			
L10W 4+50N	201	238	< 5	70	< 0.5	21	402	3.42	770	3	53	12	492			
L10W 4+75N	201	238	< 5	58	< 0.5	43	380	3.36	1245	4	47	16	534			
L10W 5+00N	201	238	< 5	46	< 0.5	23	442	3.43	600	2	45	12	442			
L10W 5+25N	201	238	< 5	30	< 0.5	20	111	3.74	855	2	37	16	154			
L10W 5+50N	201	238	< 5	26	< 0.5	22	81	4.00	1200	2	36	12	186			
L10W 5+75N	201	238	< 5	74	< 0.5	22	234	4.21	1025	3	40	14	336			
L10W 6+00N	201	238	< 5	66	< 0.5	29	278	4.38	1270	5	45	16	276			
L11W 1+00N	201	238	< 5	11	< 0.5	17	28	3.84	865	1	24	10	128			
L11W 1+25N	201	238	< 5	9	< 0.5	22	71	3.79	1295	2	38	12	132			
L11W 1+50N	201	238	< 5	7	< 0.5	24	105	3.78	1245	1	54	14	128			
L11W 1+75N	201	238	< 5	7	< 0.5	23	31	3.86	895	2	40	28	210			
L11W 2+00N	201	238	< 5	11	< 0.5	14	39	4.54	470	2	23	16	138			
L11W 2+25N	201	238	< 5	11	< 0.5	16	36	4.64	730	2	30	16	136			

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 : HUEY & DUEY
Comments: ATTN: HENRY AWMACK

Page Number :2
Total Pages :2
Certificate Date: 20-AUG-91
Invoice No. :I9119788
P.O. Number :MRZHO

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A9119788

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	PREP CODE		Au ppb FA+AA	As ppm	Ag ppm	Co ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Mn ppm	Mo ppm	Ni ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm			
L11W 2+50N	201	238	< 5	28	< 0.5	36	66	6.76	2080	9	27	46	202			
L11W 2+75N	201	238	< 5	14	< 0.5	29	193	4.11	2430	7	43	16	176			
L11W 3+00N	201	238	20	9	< 0.5	19	40	4.49	1025	5	30	12	160			
L11W 3+25N	201	238	< 5	7	< 0.5	26	102	4.42	1865	9	45	14	184			
L11W 3+50N	201	238	< 5	12	< 0.5	21	110	4.41	805	4	40	16	184			
L11W 3+75N	201	238	15	44	< 0.5	24	114	5.51	1000	3	38	22	184			
L11W 4+00N	201	238	< 5	22	< 0.5	28	72	6.08	2000	3	48	22	200			
L12W 1+00N	201	238	< 5	4	< 0.5	15	93	2.90	305	1	33	8	166			
L12W 1+25N	201	238	< 5	7	< 0.5	15	35	3.81	605	< 1	29	6	66			
L12W 1+50N	201	238	< 5	6	< 0.5	12	34	3.77	465	2	26	12	78			
L12W 1+75N	201	238	< 5	9	< 0.5	17	49	4.27	665	2	34	14	80			
L12W 2+00N	201	238	10	9	< 0.5	17	49	4.63	590	2	33	14	104			
L12W 2+25N	201	238	< 5	6	< 0.5	15	38	4.59	505	2	35	10	104			
L12W 2+50N	201	238	5	6	< 0.5	21	141	4.26	870	5	45	10	80			
L12W 2+75N	201	238	< 5	9	< 0.5	19	64	4.39	700	3	36	8	122			
L12W 3+00N	201	238	10	4	< 0.5	27	241	4.62	880	14	49	10	98			
L12W 3+25N	201	238	5	1	< 0.5	3	256	0.68	595	8	11	< 2	34			
L12W 3+50N	201	238	< 5	3	< 0.5	4	119	0.70	915	7	8	2	28			
L12W 3+75N	201	238	< 5	26	< 0.5	27	153	4.03	1415	23	31	30	190			
L12W 4+00N	201	238	< 5	15	< 0.5	20	230	4.33	520	28	36	16	132			
L12W 4+25N	201	238	< 5	26	< 0.5	31	263	3.83	2890	19	33	54	436			
L12W 4+50N	201	238	< 5	44	< 0.5	25	453	3.95	1070	8	41	40	904			
L12W 4+75N	201	238	< 5	36	< 0.5	17	493	3.03	835	6	37	38	948			
L12W 5+00N	201	238	< 5	30	< 0.5	17	255	3.42	705	4	31	22	500			
L12W 5+25N	201	238	< 5	15	< 0.5	14	95	3.61	450	2	29	8	102			
L12W 5+50N	201	238	< 5	11	< 0.5	16	58	4.81	560	2	29	8	110			
L12W 5+75N	201	238	< 5	11	< 0.5	18	42	6.38	1025	3	29	18	190			
L12W 6+00N	201	238	< 5	11	< 0.5	18	89	4.10	890	2	24	16	72			

CERTIFICATION: B. Caughlin

APPENDIX E

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, BRUNO KASPER, of 101-1990 West 6th Avenue, 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 the University of Alberta with a Bachelor of Science degree in Geology.

3. THAT my primary employment since June, 1988 has been in the field of mineral exploration.

4. THAT this report is based on fieldwork carried out under my direction.

5. THAT I have no interest, directly or indirectly, in the property.

DATED at Vancouver, British Columbia, this 16th day of September, 1991.

Bruno Kasper, Geologist