Motase Lake 91.10.23

Geochemical Sampling Report on the **MOT 1 Claim**

Latitude 55°05′ North
Longitude 127°05′ West
N.T.S. 94-D/3
Omineca Mining Division
British Columbia

October 23, 1991

on behalf of
LEEWARD CAPITAL CORP.
Calgary, Alberta

by
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BC-90-1

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INTRODUCTION

Taiga Consultants Ltd. was contracted by Leeward Capital Corp. to undertake an exploration program of lithogeochemical sampling along the extension of the 'Goudridge' Zone and over an area of stockwork development located previously, on the Motase Lake property in north-central British Columbia.

Location and Access

The property is located on N.T.S. map-sheet 94-D/3 in the Omineca Mining Division centering on 55°05′ north latitude and 127°05′ West longitude, 110 km north-northeast of Hazelton and 152 km north of Smithers (Figure 1).

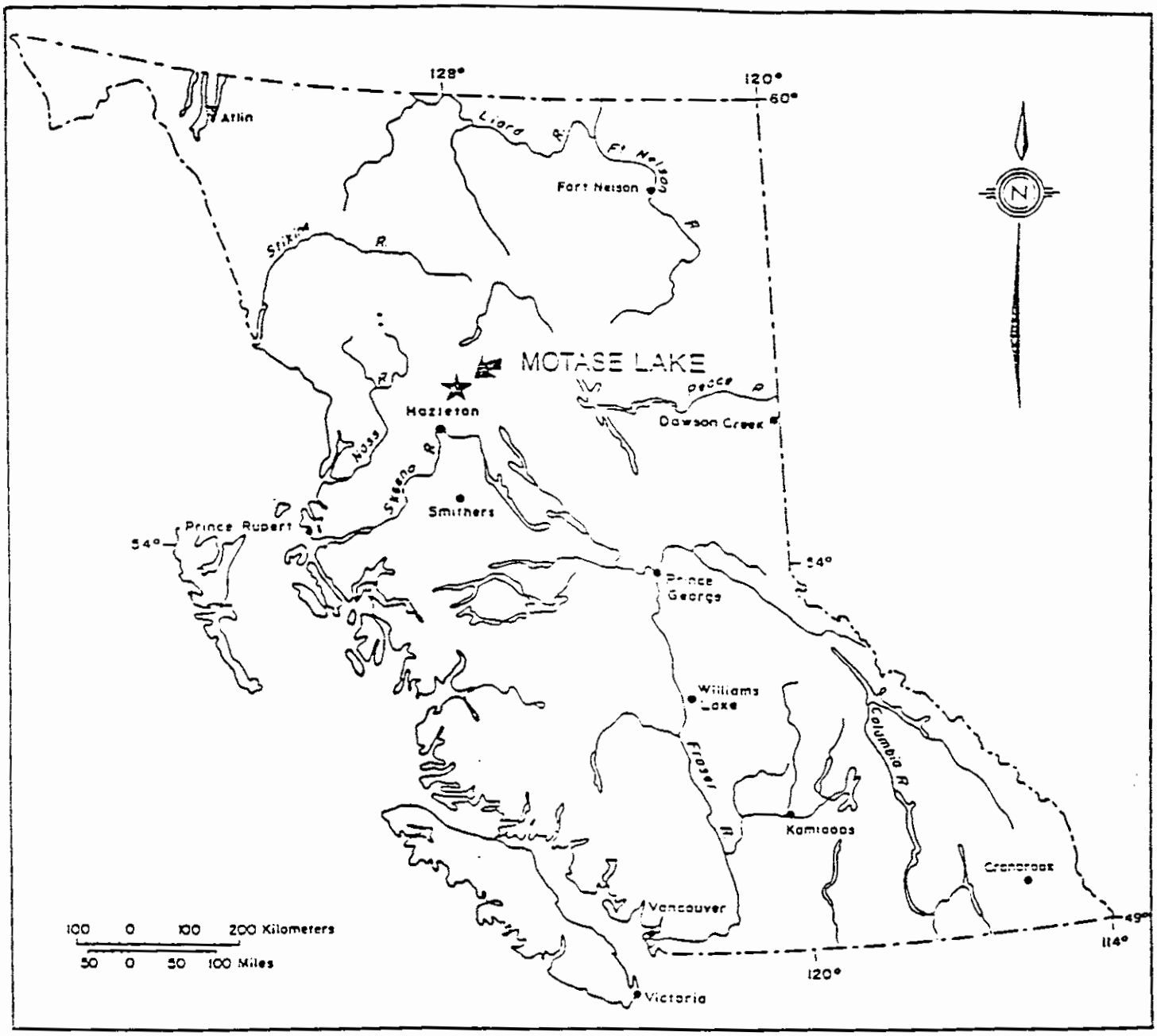
Access to the area (Figure 2) is by helicopter from Smithers, or by fixed-wing aircraft to the Bear Lake airstrip and then via helicopter to the claim. Motase Lake, 4.5 km east of the property, is suitable for float-equipped aircraft. The Omineca Resource Road is located approximately 180 km to the east; logging roads originating in New Hazelton come within 50 km. The area is located 20 km east of B.C. Railway tracks in the Driftwood River valley.

Claim Status

The **MOT 1** claim (record number 9242) is a 20-unit modified-grid claim optioned from Skeena Resources Limited. The anniversary date for the claim is February 15, 1992. Assessment requirements are $200/unit/year plus an assessment filing fee of $5 per $100 of work filed.

Physiography

Topography on the property is rugged, with a maximum relief of 1000 m, ranging from approximately 1000 m ASL in the valleys to 2000 m ASL on the peaks. The claims are located above treeline between 1500 and 2000 m ASL. Local



REGIONAL LOCATION MAP

MOTASE LAKE PROPERTY

Omineca Mining Division, British Columbia

FIGURE 1

MOT Claims
Motase Lake Area
Omineca Mining Division
British Columbia
NTS 94-D/3

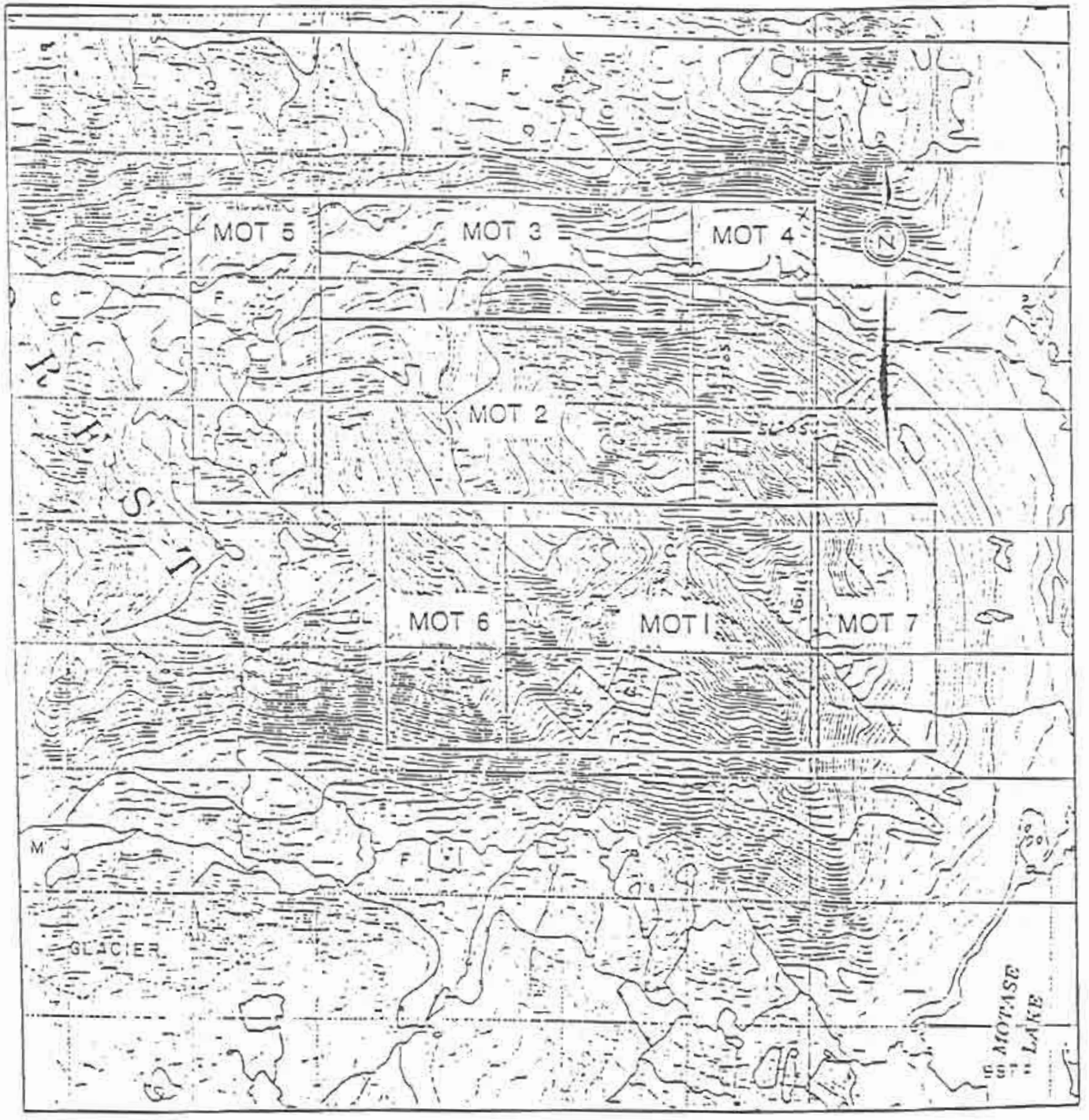


FIGURE 2

relief on the northeast-facing slopes is extremely rugged, whereas the south-facing slopes and the broad U-shaped valley have more subdued relief. The 'Huestis' Zone is located in an area of low relief at the base of a southeast facing cirque.

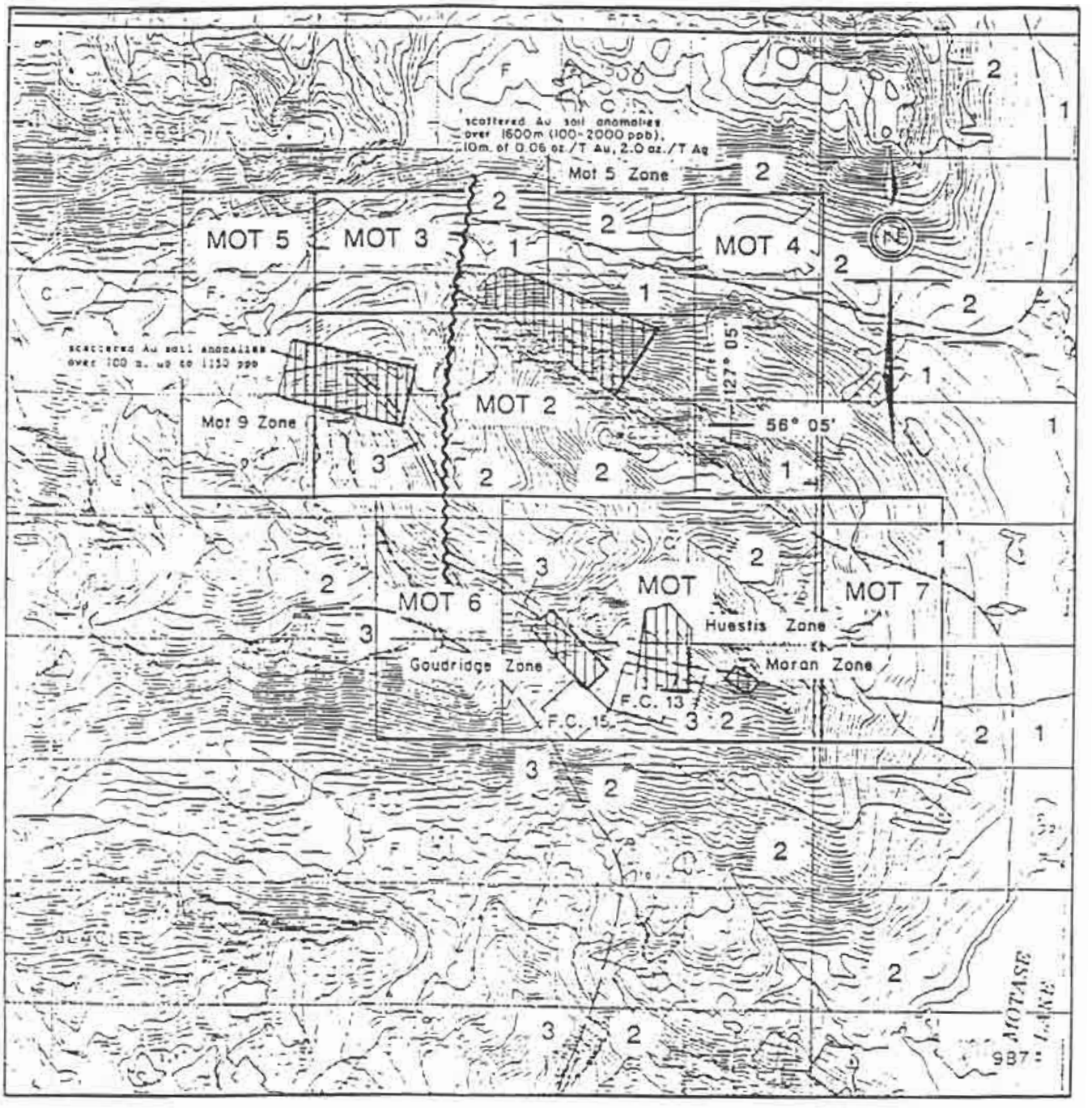
GEOLOGY

The Motase Lake property is located along the eastern edge of the middle Jurassic to upper Cretaceous Bowser Group basin of clastic sedimentary rocks. Underlying these sediments are lower Jurassic Hazelton Group volcanic rocks. This latter assemblage is in turn intruded by feldspar porphyry dykes and sills which are variably altered and mineralized. These 'granitic' rocks are related to the Cretaceous to Tertiary Bulkley intrusions which exist as small batholiths and stocks in the district.

Within the claim, Hazelton volcanics and Bowser sediments have been intruded by two phases of Bulkley granitoids (Figure 3). The older of these is an altered granodiorite feldspar porphyry sill ranging from 50 to 80 m thick, underlying the central and northwestern parts of the property.

The younger monzonite dykes and sills intrude all older units. These units along with the older intrusions become thicker and more persistent toward a small batholith located in the central part of the property.

Precious and base metals mineralization appears spatially related to the Bulkley intrusions, occurring in Hazelton volcanics, in Bowser sediments adjacent to Bulkley dykes or sills, or in the intrusions themselves.



GEOLOGICAL LEGEND

3 FELDSPAR PORPHYRY

2 ARGILLITE

1 ANDESITIC TUFFS, FLOWS

CONTACT

FAULT

AREA OF SHOWINGS OR GEOCHEMICAL ANOMALIES

0 1 2 km

SCALE 1:50,000

PROPERTY AND GEOLOGY MAP

MOTASE LAKE PROPERTY

FIGURE 3

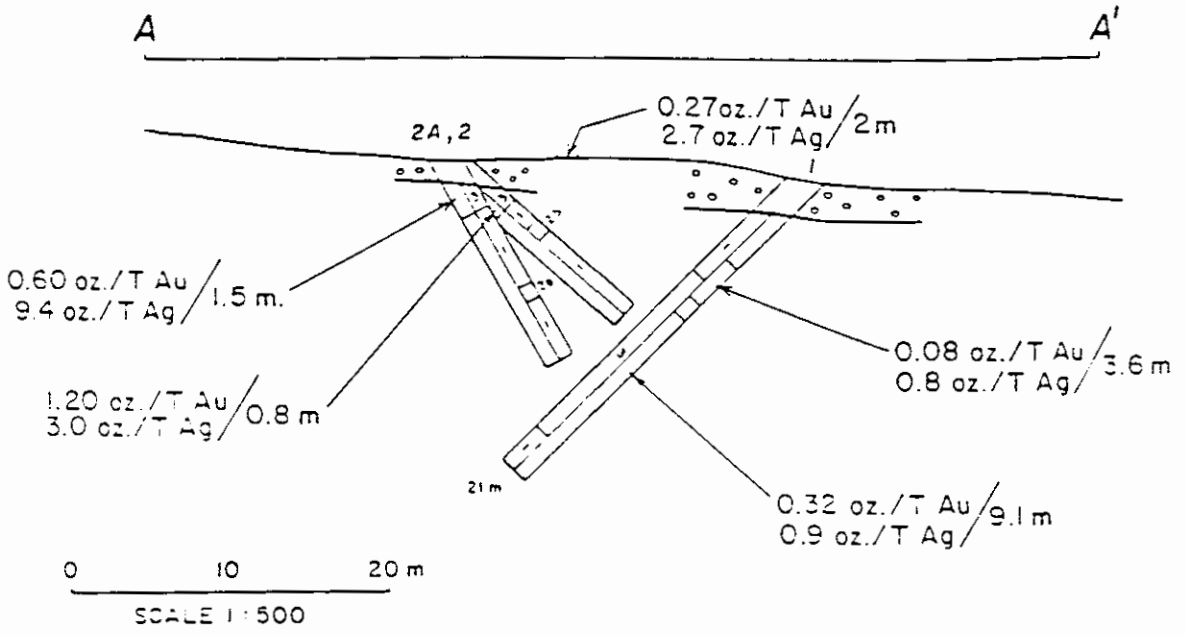
EXPLORATION HISTORY

The earliest mention of exploration in the Motase Lake area is by C.S. Lord (1949). In 1945, he reported on work conducted by Yukon Northwest Explorations Limited. This exploration consisted of prospecting, geological mapping, and sampling on the 35-claim "Motase Group". Two occurrences were located, consisting of bornite and chalcocite with minor associated galena, pyrite, chalcopyrite, and possibly tetrahedrite. These minerals occur in minute fractures and as disseminations adjacent to fractures in andesitic volcanics. A selected sample of this material yielded 0.005 oz/ton gold, 12 to 76 oz/ton silver, and 14% to 98% copper. Average values reported by the operator were about 1 oz/ton silver and 1% copper.

In 1948, the area was staked and prospected by H.H. Huestis (one of the founders of Bethlehem Copper Corporation) who held ground in this district until 1982 when the property was inherited by Cominco from Bethlehem. During this period, three gold showings were identified on the property; namely, the 'Huestis', 'Goudridge', and 'Moran'.

Huestis Mining, in partnership with Noranda, undertook a diamond drilling program in 1962 to evaluate the base metal potential of this prospect. Noranda described the Huestis Zone as being 100 x 5 feet with an average tenor of 0.36 oz/ton gold (Norpex Limited, 1962).

The *Huestis Zone* is hosted by quartz veins, altered sediments, and feldspar porphyries. Noranda encountered anomalous gold values over an apparent width of 14.1 m in their DDH-1 with one section yielding 0.32 oz/ton gold over 9.1 m. Two additional drill intersections in the immediate area include 0.6 oz/ton gold over 1.5 m (DDH-2A) and 1.2 oz/ton gold over 0.76 m (DDH-2). Surface rock sampling by Cominco in 1983 yielded a true width of 2 m of 0.27 oz/ton gold and 2.53 oz/ton silver within a quartz vein from an outcrop a few metres above DDH 2 and 2A (Pauwels & Wiley, 1983) (Figure 4).



HUESTIS ZONE

HUESTIS ZONE DRILLING RESULTS

FIGURE 4

The *Goudridge Zone* was reported by Cominco to consist of quartz with an alteration envelope at a feldspar porphyry/sediment contact. A 3 m chip sample from the zone yielded 0.346 oz/ton gold, 0.47 oz/ton silver, and low values for base metals. Sampling was limited by the extreme ruggedness of the terrain (Pauwels, 1983).

The *Moran Zone* of quartz veins and gouge material yielded low and sporadic gold values. The best chip sample was 0.77 oz/ton gold over 0.1 m taken from a quartz vein.

Check sampling by Cominco of Noranda's drill core is stated by them to have duplicated the earlier results.

In 1981, Amoco Canada located the MOT claims to surround the Bethlehem/Cominco claims. An exploration program consisting of soil and lithogeochemical sampling, detailed geological mapping, and 916 m of diamond drilling at four locations was completed. Soil survey results indicated anomalies of Mo/Cu/Au/Ag/WO_3 in the area, and a strong gold anomaly extending over 2.5 x 0.75 km (including the Huestis Zone). Unfortunately, their drilling was completed 250 to 500 m east of the Huestis Zone, and did not test for gold mineralization. Exploration was oriented towards porphyry molybdenum/copper/tungsten targets and no serious attempt was made to follow up the precious metals values. Within the present-day MOT and MOT 2 claims, Amoco defined six areas with gold-in-soil anomalies, all of which are listed on Table 1. The claims were allowed to lapse in 1985.

TABLE 1 - Gold-in-Soil Geochemical Anomalies

	Amoco Anomaly No.	Au Values	Size of Anomaly	Current Claim
continuous zone 1980x500 m over 200 ppb	1 (Moran)	400 to 4850 ppb	630x270 m	MOT
	2 (Moran)	400 to 3400 ppb	360x270 m	MOT
	3 (Goudridge)	400 to 7300 ppb	500x180 m	MOT
	4	400 to 4200 ppb	180x 50 m	MOT
	5	up to 2000 ppb	700x100 m	MOT 2
		up to 1300 ppb	1600x100 m	
	6	up to 1150 ppb	800x500 m	MOT 2
		one = 2450 ppb		

In 1973, Canadian Superior Exploration Limited undertook geological mapping, prospecting, and stream geochemical sampling in an area immediately north of the Amoco MOT claim area. They encountered weak molybdenum, copper, and gold (from nil to 0.012 oz/ton) values in float boulders of hornsfelsed sediments. No gold analyses were conducted on silt samples. The following year, Ducanex Resources Limited completed trenching, geological mapping, and soil geochemical sampling for Canadian Superior in the same claim area. They state that molybdenum values are always intimately associated with quartz veining. Molybdenum soil values up to 1000 ppm were also reported. No gold analyses were completed on the soil samples. Chip sampling of hornfels areas yielded only trace gold.

Amoco also conducted geochemical sampling immediately north of their MOT claim on the HORN claims (Melnyk, 1981). They focused on molybdenum exploration and so undertook very few gold analyses. A 450 x 200 m gold anomaly with values ranging from 100 to 480 ppb was outlined as a result of their work.

In 1986, the MOT and MOT 2 claims were staked by B.H. Kahlert, who conducted limited rock sampling. The best reported values were from a 1.5 m quartz vein which assayed 11.0 g/t (0.32 oz/ton) gold and 64 g/t (1.87 oz/ton) silver.

In 1987, Prolific Resources Ltd. undertook a program of prospecting, geochemical sampling, geological mapping, and 3300 feet of diamond drilling. The Huestis, Goudridge, and Moran Zones were relocated and sampled. Geochemical sampling confirmed previously reported values. In addition, the 'Solomon', 'North', and 'Charles' occurrences were discovered and sampled, which yielded highly anomalous gold values from quartz vein systems.

A total of ten new diamond drill holes were completed on the Huestis showing. There were four significant intersections obtained from this program, as listed in Table 2. An interpretation of these drilling results indicated that the Huestis showing is in fact a southwest plunging breccia pipe of variable geometry.

TABLE 2 - Huestis Drill Results

DDH No.	Width	Au oz/ton
87- 1	3.0′ (1.0 m)	0.26
87- 3	10.1′ (3.1 m)	0.24
87- 4	3.9′ (1.2 m)	0.26
87-10	17.0′ (5.0 m)	0.26

In both 1988 and 1989, brief prospecting and/or geological programs were conducted on the MOT 1 claims. The results of these programs were to establish the presence of visible high-grade gold in a stockwork east of the Huestis Zone and to quantify base metal values in core drilled on the Huestis Zone. The 1990 program investigated the Goudridge Zone.

EXPLORATION TARGETS

The exploration targets sought on the Motase Lake property are fracture-controlled mesothermal gold/silver veins or vein stockwork systems. Polymetallic mineral assemblages within these systems are known to contain economic-grade gold mineralization over mineable widths. Such structurally controlled precious metals deposits elsewhere in the Canadian Cordillera range from thousands to millions of tons, grading from 0.1 to 1.0 oz/ton gold and 1 to 20 oz/ton silver. Examples of this general class of deposit found in British Columbia include the 'Reg' deposit in the Iskut River area as well as the 'Snip' and 'Eskay Creek' deposits.

The preferred exploration environment is in upper Paleozoic to upper Jurassic eugeosynclinal sedimentary and volcanic rocks. Most often, mesothermal gold/silver deposits occur in the Omineca and Intermontaine Belts and are localized in fissures and shear zones adjacent to major faults.

Thus, there exists reasonable potential for the discovery of a moderate-tonnage high-grade mesothermal gold deposit in the Motase Lake area. This is amply demonstrated by the high-grade gold values previously intersected.

Specific attention will be given to those gold geochemical anomalies previously detected along the Hazelton/Bowser contact. By analogy to the Eskay deposit, which occurs at this stratigraphic horizon, these anomalies take on increased significance. Little previous exploration has been concentrated on this part of the property. However, the presence of both soil and silt gold and copper geochemical anomalies and highly altered/silicified volcanics in these areas are encouraging.

1991 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

The 1991 exploration program consisted of a one-day (August 14) visit by three geologists and one labourer. Exploration was directed at investigating the continuation of the Goudridge Zone to the north, and lithogeochemical sampling an area of stockwork development previously located on the claim.

Fourteen samples were obtained and sent to TerraMin Research Labs Ltd. in Calgary, Alberta for Au/Ag/Cu/Pb/Zn analyses. Sample locations are shown on Map 2. Rock sample descriptions, analytical results, and laboratory procedures are presented in the Appendix.

The Goudridge Zone is up to 8 m wide, consisting of a number of parallel quartz veins occurring on a major topographic linear. Previous exploration programs yielded 0.346 oz/ton Au and 0.47 oz/ton Ag over 3 m (Cominco, 1983), and 2.00 oz/ton Au and 2.10 oz/ton Ag over 1 m (Prolific, 1988).

The 8 m shear could not be traced either north or south from the occurrence. The zone may be obscured by talus. Investigations along the ridge crest and the extremely rugged and steep west-facing slope located a number of isolated quartz veins up to 0.7 m wide. Samples yielded weakly elevated gold values.

An area of stockwork development located directly west of the Goudridge Zone was also investigated. A stockwork of narrow quartz veinlets up to 40 cm wide occurs over a fairly large area. The mineralization is confined to the quartz veinlets. Samples yielded values up to 42000 ppb (1.23 oz/ton) Au.

Additional exploration consisting of trenching and systematic channel sampling is necessary to determine whether the density and width of the veins making up this area of stockwork development are sufficiently frequent to comprise a deposit of economic significance.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The 1991 property exploration consisted of a brief evaluation of the Goudridge Zone, which consists of a number of parallel quartz veins occurring on a major topographic linear. The zone could not be traced beyond the area previously sampled.

In addition, a brief evaluation of an area of stockwork development, located directly west of the Goudridge Zone, was undertaken. Sampling of this area revealed the presence of significant gold mineralization, and confirmed the results from previous surveys. Based on the results from this survey, further evaluation of this area of stockwork development appears warranted. This should consist of geological mapping of the area, followed by trenching and systematic channel sampling. If warranted, a diamond drilling program would ensue.

CERTIFICATE

I, Claude Henry Aussant, of 31 Templebow Way N.E. in the City of Calgary in the Province of Alberta, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a Consulting Geologist with the firm of Taiga Consultants Ltd. with offices at Suite 400, 534 - 17th Avenue S.W., Calgary, Alberta.

2. I am a graduate of the University of Calgary, B.Sc. Geology (1976), and I have practised my profession continuously since graduation.

3. I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of Alberta; and I am a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada.

4. I am the author of the report entitled "Geochemical Sampling Report on the **MOT 1 Claim**, Omineca Mining Division, British Columbia", dated October 23, 1991. I personally supervised the exploration work (completed August 14, 1991) upon which this report is based.

DATED at Calgary, Alberta, this 23rd day of October, A.D. 1991.

Respectfully submitted,

C.H. Aussant, B.Sc., P.Geol., F.GAC

PERMIT TO PRACTICE
TAIGA CONSULTANTS LTD.
Signature
Date Oct 29/91
PERMIT NUMBER: P 2399
The Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of Alberta

PROFESSIONAL GEOLOGIST ALBERTA
CLAUDE H. AUSSANT

GEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF CANADA
C.H. AUSSANT
FELLOW

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A P P E N D I X

Summary of Personnel
Summary of Expenditures
Rock Sample Descriptions
Certificates of Analysis
Analytical Techniques

SUMMARY OF PERSONNEL

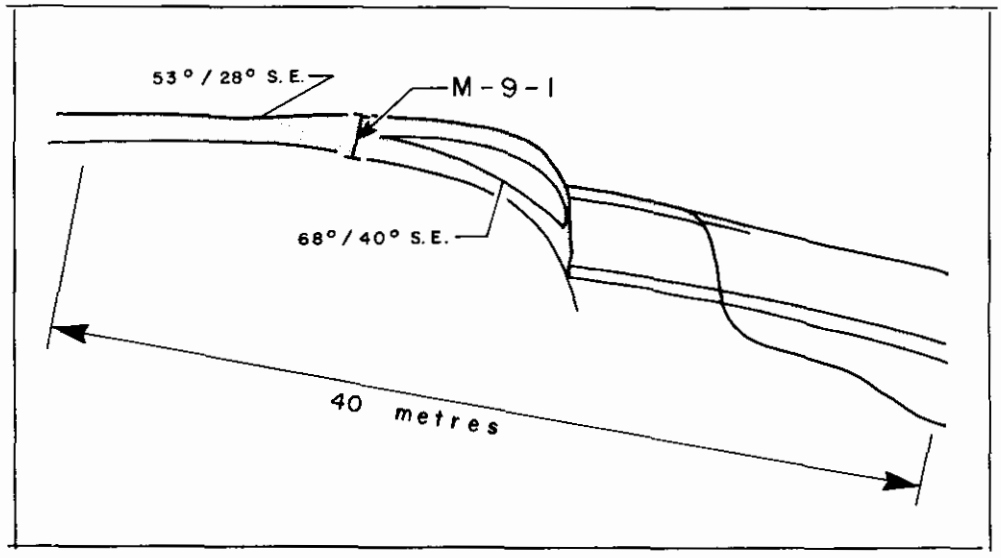
Name / Address	Position	Field Time	Man Days
C.H. Aussant, P.Geol. Calgary, Alberta	Project Geologist	August 14, 1991	1.0
M.W. Bowles, P.Geol. Calgary, Alberta	Assistant Geologist	August 14, 1991	1.0
M.D. Jamieson, P.Geol. Calgary, Alberta	Junior Geologist	August 14, 1991	1.0
J.M. Hislop Edmonton, Alberta	Labourer	August 14, 1991	1.0
			4.0 man days

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES

Pre-Field logistics, assembly of personnel and gear (pro rata)			150.00
Field Personnel			
Project Geologist	1 day @ $400/day	400.00	
Assistant Geologist	1 day @ $350/day	350.00	
Junior Geologist	1 day @ $300/day	300.00	
Labourer	1 day @ $285/day	285.00	1,335.00
Travel Expenses mob/demob (pro rata)			140.00
Camp Support			
Camp and accommodation	4 man days @ $65/day	260.00	
Prospecting equipment	4 man days @ $ 5/day	20.00	
one-ton van rental	1 day @ $65/day	65.00	
FM radio-telephone	1 day @ $10/day	10.00	355.00
Aircraft Support			
Helicopter	2.2 hours	1,673.93	
Fixed-Wing	(pro rata)	170.25	1,844.18
Miscellaneous disposable supplies, fuel, communications, expediting and freight, maps and reproductions (pro rata)			90.00
Geochemical Analyses rock samples Au/Ag/cu/Pb/Zn	14 @ $15.60/each		218.40
Post-Field data compilation, export writing, drafting, word processing			707.50
		TOTAL	$4,840.08

ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

M-91-1 elev.1910 m, west side of ridge, chip; 75 cm quartz vein, mottled pink and white, 53°/28°SE, in medium-grained granodiorite, rusty weathered; pyrite stringers, minor to trace galena (sample ~350° bearing from SH-6) 242 / 24.0 / 250 / 400 / 300



M-91-2 elev.1890 m, subcrop; quartz boulders up to 75 cm wide in granodiorite, rusty weathered; pyrite as stringers and blebs and disseminations 1004 / 27.0 / 31 / 220 / 15

M-11 white quartz veins, 1-3 cm wide, rusty weathered; up to 5% generally 1% disseminated euhedral pyrite, minor galena; stockwork development over an 8 m width 108 / 15.4 / 1550 / 50 / 80

M-12 quartz veinlets, 1-6 cm wide, 71°/83°N, in greenish-grey argillite; disseminated pyrite 536 / 4.40 / 350 / 78 / 180

M-13 quartz/galena/pyrite veinlet, 5 cm wide, 29°/44°NW, in granodiorite, rusty weathered; 5 m upslope from previous sample BT-16-87
34400 / 129.0 / 3600 / 28000 / 90000

M-14 two white quartz veins 40 cm wide one metre apart, 17°/62°E and 59°/69°E; up to 5% pyrite and stringers and disseminations and crystals 42000 / 290.0 / 159 / 6900 / 450

M-15 granodiorite, rusty weathered; with pyritic quartz stringers 17 cm wide, 28°/46°E; 5 m south of previous sample SH-8
1148 / 29.0 / 1330 / 290 / 3000

M-16 quartz veins 10-50 cm wide, wide-spaced stockwork over 30 m area; <1% pyrite in spotty disseminations, spots of 3-5%
64 / 17.2 / 1560 / 36 / 1080

Au ppb / Ag ppm / Cu ppm / Pb ppm / Zn ppm

M-17 white quartz vein 3-15 cm wide, 34°/64°E; frequent clusters of euhedral pyrite 330 / 51.0 / 146 / 370 / 340

M-21 black argillite, clear quartz veinlets, 65°/62°N
6 / 0.21 / 27 / 4 / 69

M-22 grey quartzite, biotitic 4 / 0.27 / 115 / 9 / 27

M-31 grey quartzite, rusty weathered, clear quartz veinlets, <1% disseminated pyrite 4 / 0.17 / 330 / 2 / 13

M-32 black argillite, siliceous, occasional quartz veinlets and epidote alteration, ~0.5 m wide, 355°/25°SE 20 / 0.18 / 74 / 3 / 71

M-33 black hornblendite, numerous hornblende crystals, well foliated, 3-4 m wide 6 / 0.12 / 45 / 8 / 188

TERRAMIN RESEARCH LABS Ltd.

Job#: 91-149

Project: BC-90-8 B Grid

Sample Number	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm
M- 1	242	24.0	250	400	300
M- 2	1004	27.0	31	220	15
M- 11	108	15.4	1550	50	80
M- 12	536	4.40	350	78	180
M- 13	34400	129.0	3600	28000	90000
M- 14	42000	290.0	159	6900	450
M- 15	1148	29.0	1330	290	3000
M- 16	64	17.2	1560	36	1080
M- 17	330	51.0	146	370	340
M- 21	6	0.21	27	4	69
M- 22	4	0.27	115	9	27
M- 31	4	0.17	330	2	13
M- 32	20	0.18	74	3	71
M- 33	6	0.12	45	8	188

TERRAMIN RESEARCH LABS LTD.
14-2235 - 30th Avenue N.E. Calgary, Alberta T2E 7C7
(403) 276-8668

SAMPLE PREPARATION

Soil and sediment samples are dried and sieved through 80 mesh nylon screen (maximum particle size 200 microns).

Rock or drill core samples are crushed to approximately 1/8" in a jaw crusher, riffled to obtain a representative sample, and pulverized to 100 mesh (180 micron particle size).

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FIRE ASSAY/AA METHOD FOR GOLD AND SILVER
PLATINUM AND PALLADIUM

Approximately 1 assay ton of prepared sample is fused with a litharge flux charge to obtain a lead button. The button is cupelled down to a precious metal prill which is then dissolved in aqua regia. The resulting solution is analysed by atomic absorption spectrophotemetry to determine the precious metals.

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ANALYTICAL METHODS FOR BASE METALS

Cd, Cr, Co, Cu, Fe (soluble), Pb, Mn (soluble), Mo, Ni, Ag, Zn

A portion of the prepared sample is digested in hot nitric/perchloric acid mixture, or hot aqua regia (nitric/hydrochloric acids).

Elements are determined by atomic absorption spectrophotometry.

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ANALYTICAL METHOD FOR ARSENIC AND ANTIMONY

A portion of the prepared sample is digested in acid at low temperature. As and Sb are determined with a vapour generation accessory with atomic absorption.

GEOLOGICAL LEGEND

CRETACEOUS / TERTIARY
Buckley intrusives

KTb2 GRANODIORITE

KTb1 MONZONITE DYKES & SILLS

JURASSIC
Bowser Group

Jb SEDIMENTS, SANDSTONE, SILTSTONE, SHALE, ARGILLITE, CONGLOMERATE, GREYWACKE > TURBIDITE sst, SILTSTONE — ARGILLITE

Hazelton Group

Jh MAFIC to INTERMEDIATE VOLCANICS

SYMBOLS

- GEOLOGICAL CONTACT
- FAULT
- TRENCH
- DIAMOND DRILL HOLE
- DIP & STRIKE
- AIRPHOTO DIP & STRIKE
- ANTICLINE, PLUNGE INDICATED

'1990' xCR-10 (.////.) SAMPLES & ASSAY RESULTS
1990 ROCK SAMPLE LOCATION AND NUMBER
(Au ppb/Ag ppm/Cu ppm/Pb ppm/Zn ppm)

GOSSAN AREA

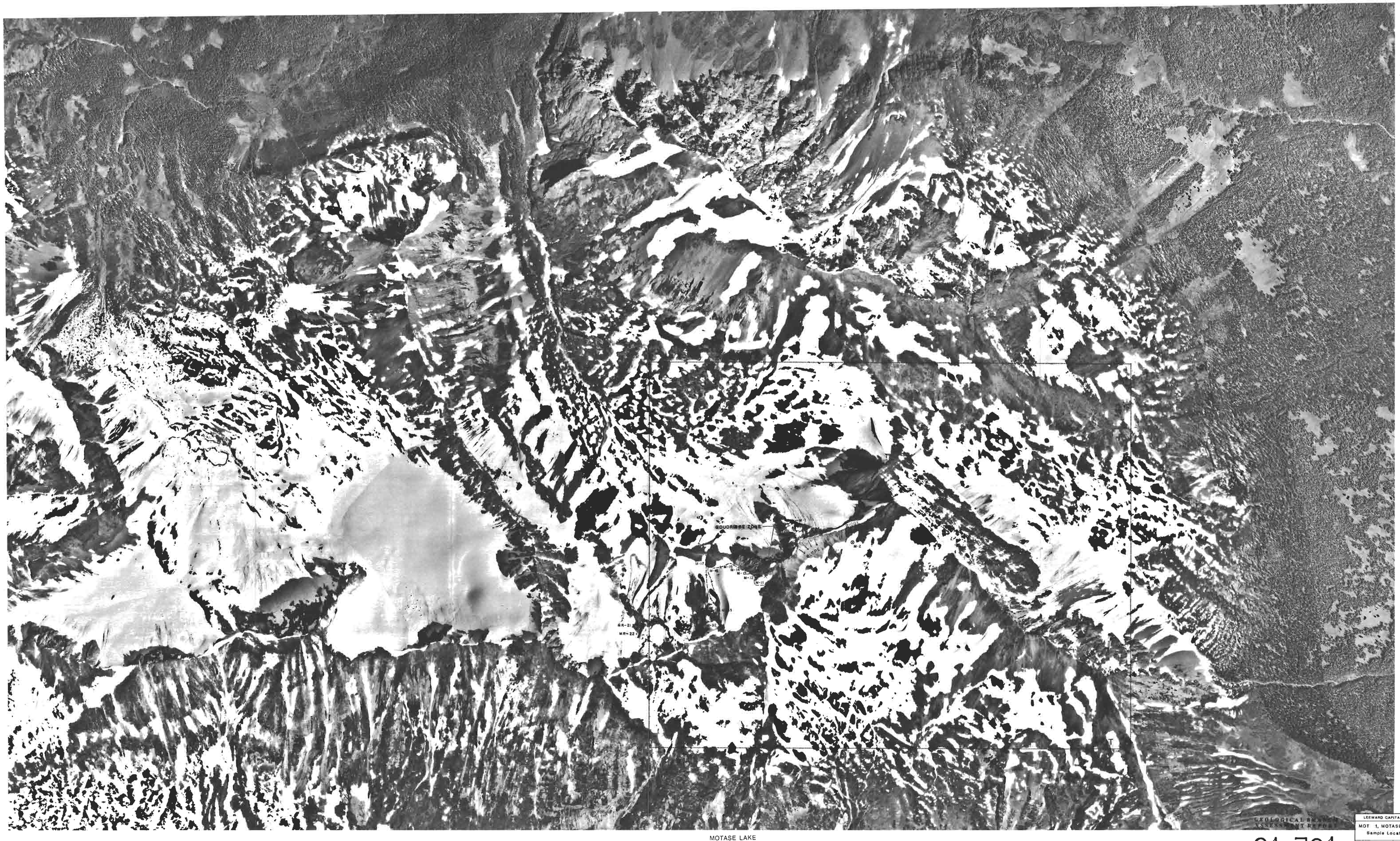
LEEWARD CAPITAL CORP.

MOT CLAIMS

GEOLOGY

DATE	NTS 93 D/3
PROJECT BC-93D-11	DRAWN BY
SCALE 1: 5000	0 100 200m

MAP II



MOTASE LAKE

SCALE 1:5000

21,791

LEEWARD CAPITAL CORP.

MOT 1, MOTASE LAKE, B.C.
Sample Location Map

DATE	OCT., 1991	NTS	94 D/3
PROJECT	EC-90-1	DRAWING NUMBER	MH/MAP
SCALE	1:5,000		

ENGA CONSULTANTS LTD. MAP 2