ARIS SUMMARY SHEET

District Geologist, Smithers Off Confidential: 92.08.14

ASSESSMENT REPORT 21813 MINING DIVISION: Skeena

PROPERTY: Nelson
LOCATION: LAT 56 03 00 LONG 129 31 00
UTM 09 6211550 467817
NTS 104A04E

CAMP: 050 Stewart Camp

CLAIM(S): Nelson 1-3,Lisa 9-10
OPERATOR(S): Bond Gold
AUTHOR(S): Bray, A.D.
REPORT YEAR: 1991, 36 Pages
KEYWORDS: Jurassic,Hazelton Group,Andesites,Lapilli tuffs,Argillites
WORK
DONE: Prospecting
PROS 1000.0 ha
Map(s) - 1; Scale(s) - 1:10 000
RELATED
REPORTS: 16126,19424

ASSESSMENT REPORT

1991

GEOLOGICAL AND
GEOCHEMICAL
EXPLORATION PROGRAM

on the

NELSON PROPERTY

SKEENA MINING DIVISION

LOCATED

30 Km NORTH-EAST OF STEWART
BRITISH, COLUMBIA

CENTRED ON

LATITUDE: 56 03' NORTH
LONGITUDE: 129 30' WEST

NTS 104A/4E AND 104A/3W

OWNER

BOND GOLD CANADA INC.

OPERATOR

BOND GOLD CANADA INC.

REPORT BY

ADRIAN D. BRAY

DATE: 14/11/91

SUMMARY

1991 EXPLORATION PROGRAM ON THE NELSON PROPERTY

Several mountaineering reconnaissance-style geological traverses were conducted on Bond Gold Canada Inc.'s Nelson property between July 6 and August 26, 1991. The program consisted of 1:10,000 geological mapping, lithogeochemical and stream sediment sampling.

The five claim, 2,500 hectare property is located on the eastern flank of the Coast Mountains, approximately 30 kilometres north-east of the port town of Stewart. It is situated within Stikinia Terrane and straddles the contact between Lower Jurassic Hazelton Group to the west and Middle to Upper Jurassic Bowser Lake Group to the east.

The 1991 program was a follow-up evaluation of Bond Gold Canada Inc.'s 1989 initial assessment of the geological environment and mineralization potential. A total of 38 lithogeochemical samples were taken from outcrop and float. Several samples yielded anomalous precious and base metal values. Two stream sediment samples along the Nelson drainage show only background levels for gold and base metals.

The geological environment is favourable for the style of gold mineralization known from the nearby Stewart Gold Camp. Further evaluation of the Nelson property is warranted and should consist of detailed mapping and sampling in the contact areas of the granodiorite and hornblende-plagioclase intrusions, as well as in the vicinity of brittle faulting.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

		page
	SUMMARY	i
1.0	INTRODUCTION	1
1.1	PROPERTY STATUS	3
1.2	EXPLORATION HISTORY	5
2.0	REGIONAL GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION	6
3.0	PROPERTY GEOLOGY AND STRUCTURE	12
4.0	MINERALIZATION AND SURFACE SAMPLING	15
5.0	CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	20
6.0	COST STATEMENT	21
7.0	CERTIFICATES OF QUALIFICATIONS	22
8.0	REFERENCES	23

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE 91-01	LOCATION MAP	2
FIGURE 91-02	CLAIM MAP	4
FIGURE 91-03	1:10,000 PROPERTY GEOLOGY/SAMPLE LOCATION	attached
FIGURE 91-04	GEOLOGICAL CROSS SECTION	attached

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE 1	PROPERTY STATUS SUMMARY	5
TABLE 2	SURFACE SAMPLE RESULTS.............	19

LIST OF APPENDICES

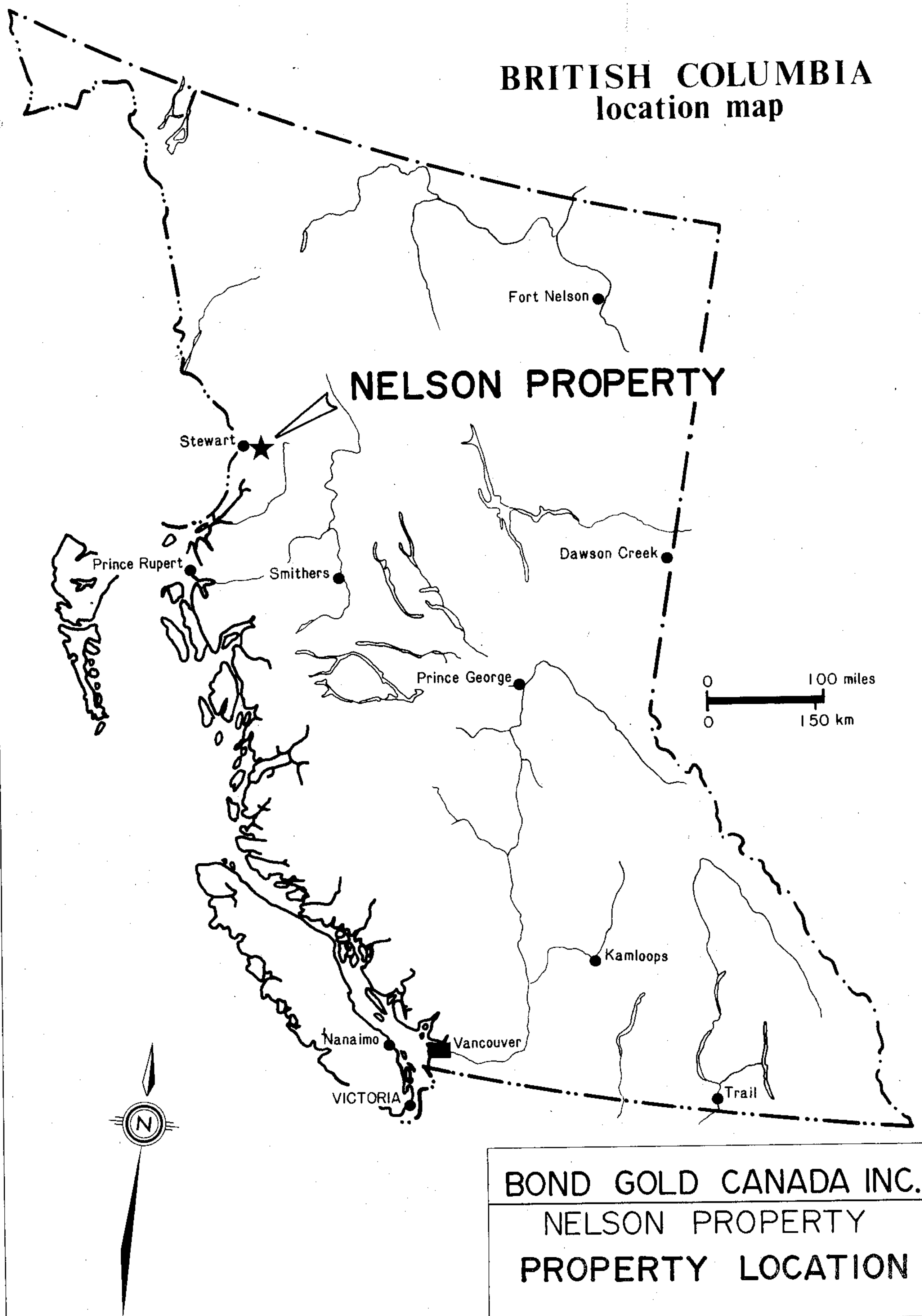
APPENDIX A	SURFACE SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS
APPENDIX B	ASSAY CERTIFICATES

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Nelson Property is located at the eastern flank of the Coast Mountains approximately 30 Km north-east of Stewart, British Columbia (Figure 91-01). The nearest paved road is Highway # 37A, six kilometres to the north. Access to the property was gained by helicopter from Bond Gold Canada Inc.'s Red Mountain camp, approximately twelve kilometres to the south-southwest. Extensions of existing logging roads running west from the Meziadin-Kitwanga Highway may provide future road access.

The property is centred on latitude 56 03' North and longitude 129 30' West. The claims cover the area north, south and east of the Nelson Glacier. Elevation ranges from 550 to 2,130 metres above sea level. The slopes are predominately steep to precipitous, particularly on the south side of the Nelson Glacier. The use of technical mountaineering equipment was essential.

The vegetation consists of a thin veneer of mountain hemlock and balsam that gives way to alpine meadows and bare rock at higher elevations. Trimlines mark the maximum extent of the ice during the "Little Ice Age", which culminated in the nineteenth century. They indicate a downwasting of the Nelson Glacier for about 150 metres in recent times, leaving steep, marginally stable vegetation-free slopes.



BOND GOLD CANADA INC.

NELSON PROPERTY

PROPERTY LOCATION

DATE: OCT. 25, 1991	FIG. 91-01
SCALE: 1 : 750,000	

The area has a coastal climate. Snowfall is heavy due to high elevations, northern latitude and proximity to the ocean. In the Stewart area mean annual snowfall ranges from 520 centimetres at sea level and 1,500 centimetres at 460 metres elevation (Bear Pass) up to 2,250 centimetres at an elevation of 915 metres (Tide Lake Flats).

Wildlife consists of mountain goats, grizzly and black bears, wolves, marmots, martens and ptarmigans.

An evaluation of the mineral potential of the Nelson property was conducted by Bond Gold Canada Inc. between July 6 and August 26, 1991. The exploration consisted of 1:10,000 scale reconnaissance-style geological mapping, lithogeochemical (n=38)and stream sediment (n=2) sampling.

1.1 PROPERTY STATUS

The Nelson Property, 100% owned by Bond Gold Canada Inc., is located within the Skeena Mining Division of British Columbia. It consists of 100 mineral units within five contiguous claims. Figure 91-02 shows the disposition of the claims. Relevant claim information has been summarized in the following table.

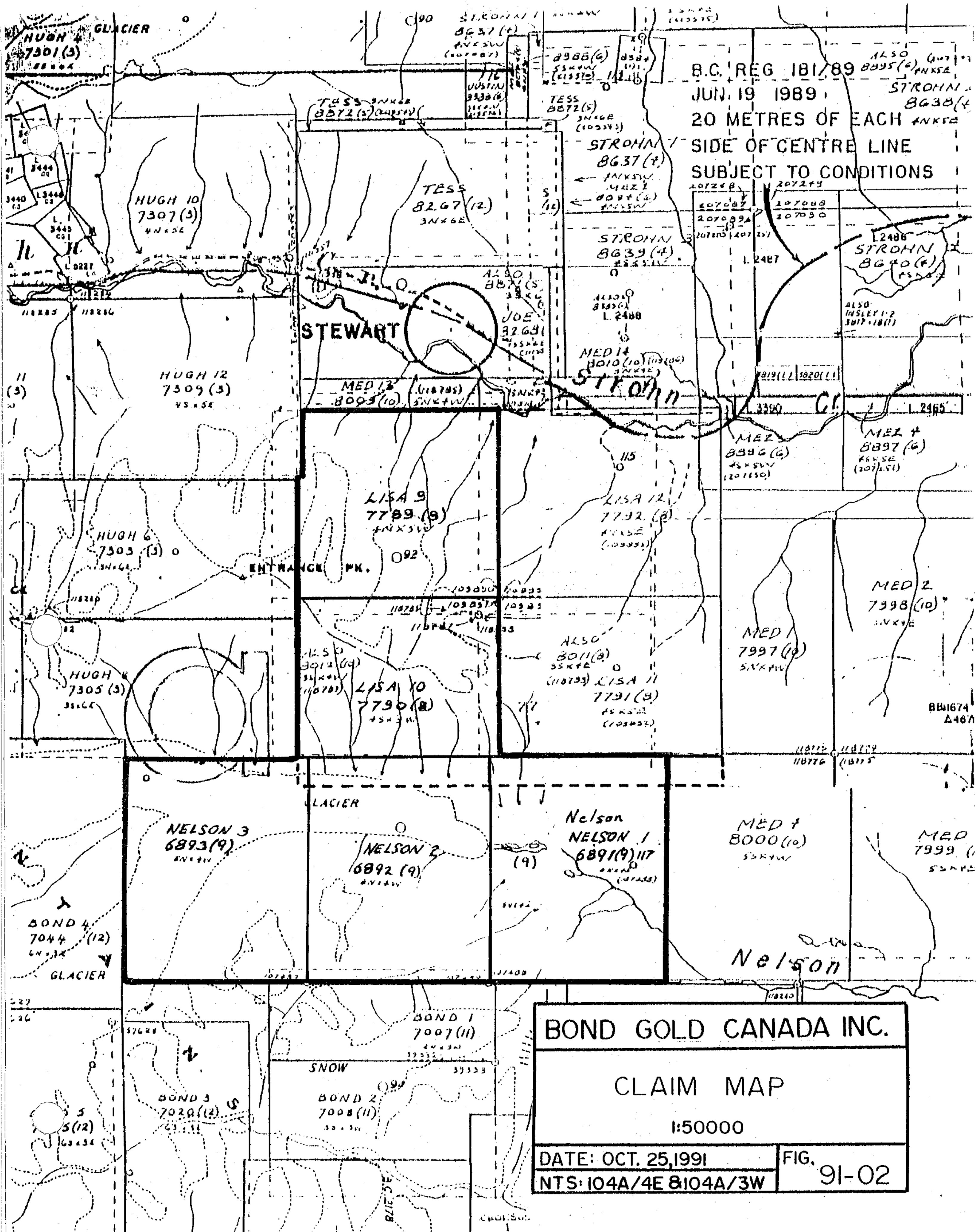

B.C. REG 181/89
JUN. 19 1989
20 METRES OF EACH SIDE OF CENTRE LINE
SUBJECT TO CONDITIONS
HUGH 4
7301 (3)
GLACIER
TESS
8872 (5)
STROHN 1
8637 (4)
TESS
8267 (12)
HUGH 10
7307 (3)
STROHN
8639 (4)
STROHN
8640 (4)
STROHN
8638 (4)
STEWART
JOE
3268 (1)
MED 14
8010 (10)
MED 13
8009 (10)
Strohn Cr.
HUGH 12
7309 (3)
LISA 9
7789 (8)
LISA 12
7792 (8)
MEZ 3
8896 (6)
MEZ 4
8897 (6)
HUGH 6
7303 (3)
ENTRANCE PK.
MED 2
7998 (10)
MED 1
7997 (10)
ALSO
3011 (8)
LISA 11
7791 (8)
LISA 10
7790 (8)
HUGH 8
7305 (3)
GLACIER
NELSON 3
6893 (9)
NELSON 2
6892 (9)
Nelson
NELSON 1
6891 (9)
MED 4
8000 (10)
MED 3
7999
BOND 4
7044 (12)
GLACIER
Nelson
BOND 1
7007 (11)
SNOW
BOND 3
7020 (12)
BOND 2
7008 (11)
BOND GOLD CANADA INC.
CLAIM MAP
1:50000
DATE: OCT. 25, 1991
NTS: 104A/4E & 104A/3W
FIG. 91-02

TABLE 1

PROPERTY STATUS SUMMARY

CLAIM NAME	RECORD NO.	UNITS/HECTARES	RECORD DATE
NELSON 1	6891	20/500	21/09/88
NELSON 2	6892	20/500	21/09/88
NELSON 3	6893	20/500	21/09/88
LISA 9	7789	20/500	16/08/89
LISA 10	7790	20/500	16/08/89
TOTAL		100 units/2500 ha	

1.2 EXPLORATION HISTORY

There is little record of previous work in this area. Despite the fact that the three east flowing creeks that drain the Cambria Icefield (Willoughby, Del Norte and Nelson Creeks) contain minor amounts of placer gold (GSC Memoir 32, p. 76), no systematic exploration for lode gold appears to have been undertaken.

<u>1978/80</u> Exploration for porphyry copper-molybdenum targets; reconnaissance mapping, prospecting and stream sediment geochemistry by Falconbridge Nickel Mines Ltd.

<u>1986</u> Prospecting, rock and silt sampling on the Nel claims by Noranda Exploration Limited (Assessment report # 16126)

<u>1989</u> Prospecting, lithogeochemistry on the Nelson 1-3 claims by Bond Gold Canada Inc. (Assessment report # 19424)

2.0 REGIONAL GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

GEOLOGY

The Nelson Property is situated at the eastern margin of a broad, north-northwest trending vulcano-plutonic belt composed of the Upper Triassic Stuhini Group and the Upper Triassic to Lower - Middle Jurassic Hazelton Group. This belt has been termed the "Stewart Complex" by Grove (1986) and forms part of the Stikinia Terrane. The Stikinia Terrane together with the Cache Creek and Quesnel Terranes constitute the Intermontane Superterrane which is believed to have accreted to North America in Middle Jurassic time (Monger et al, 1982). To the west, the Stewart Complex is bordered by the Coast Plutonic Complex. Sedimentary rocks of the Middle to Upper Jurassic Bowser Lake Group overlay the complex in the east.

The Jurassic stratigraphy was established by Grove (1986) during regional mapping between 1964 and 1968. Formational subdivisions have been and are in the process of being modified and refined as a result of recent work being undertaken in the Stewart, Sulphurets, and Iskut areas by the Geological Survey Branch of the BCMEMPR (Alldrick 1984, 1985, 1989), the Geological Survey of Canada (Anderson 1989, Anderson and Thorkelson 1990) and the Mineral Deposits Research Unit at the University of British Columbia. A sedimentological, stratigraphic, and structural framework is slowly emerging for this area.

The Hazelton Group represents an evolving (alkalic/calc-alkalic) island arc complex, capped by a thick succession of turbidites (Bowser Lake Group). Grove (1986) subdivided the Hazelton Group into four litho-stratigraphic units (time intervals defined by Alldrick 1987): the Upper Triassic to Lower Jurassic (Norian to Pliensbachian) Unuk River Formation, the Middle Jurassic Betty Creek (Pliensbachian to Toarcian) and Salmon River (Toarcian to Bajocian) Formations, and the Middle to Upper Jurassic (Bathonian to Oxfordian- Kimmeridigian) Nass Formation. Alldrick assigned formational status (Mt.Dilworth Formation) to a Toarcian rhyolite unit (Monitor Rhyolite) overlying the Betty Creek Formation. Rocks of the Salmon River Formation are transitional between the mostly volcanic Hazelton Group and the wholly sedimentary Bowser Lake Group and are presently treated either as the uppermost formation of the former or the basal formation of the latter (Anderson and Thorkelson 1990). The Nass Formation has now been assigned to the Bowser Lake Group.

The Unuk River Formation, a thick sequence of andesitic flows and tuffs with minor interbedded sedimentary rocks, host several major gold deposits in the Stewart area. The unit is unconformably overlain by heterogeneous maroon to green, epiclastic volcanic conglomerates, breccias, greywackes and finer grained clastic rocks of the Betty Creek Formation. Felsic tuffs and tuff breccias characterize the Mt.Dilworth Formation. This formation represents the climactic and penultimate volcanic event of the Hazelton Group volcanism and forms an important regional marker horizon. The overlying Salmon River Formation has been subdivided in the Iskut area into an Upper Lower Jurassic and a Lower Middle Jurassic member (Anderson and Thorkelson 1990). The Upper member has been further subdivided into three north trending facies belts: the eastern Troy Ridge facies (starved basin), the medial Eskay Creek facies (back-arc basin), and the western Snippaker Mountain facies (volcanic arc).

Sediments of the Bowser Lake Group rest conformably on the Hazelton Group rocks. They include shales, argillites, silt- and mudstones, greywackes and conglomerates. The contact between the Bowser Lake Group and the Hazelton Group passes between Strohn Creek in the north and White River in the south. The contact appears to be a thrust zone with Bowser Lake Group sediment "slices" occurring within and overlying the Hazelton Group pyroclastic rocks to the west.

Two main intrusive episodes occur in the Stewart area: a Lower Jurassic suite of dioritic to granodioritic porphyries (Texas Creek Suite) that are comagmatic with extrusive rocks of the Hazelton Group and an Upper Cretaceous to Early Tertiary intrusive complex (Coast Plutonic Complex and satellite intrusions). The Early Jurassic suite is characterized by the occurrence of coarse hornblende, orthoclase and plagioclase phenocrysts and locally potassium feldspar megacrysts. The Eocene Hyder quartz-monzonite, comprising a main batholith, several smaller plugs, and a widespread dyke phase, represents the Coast Plutonic Complex.

Middle Cretaceous regional metamorphism (Alldrick et al. 1987) is predominantly of the lower greenschist facies. This metamorphic event seems to be related to west-vergent compression and concomitant crustal thickening at the Intermontane - Insular superterrane boundary (Rubin et al 1990). Biotite hornfels zones are associated with a majority of the quartz monzonite and granodiorite stocks.

MINERALIZATION

The Stewart Complex is the setting for the Stewart (Silbak-Premier, Big Missouri), Iskut (Snip, Johnny Mountain, Eskay Creek), Sulphurets, and Kitsault (Alice Arm) gold/silver mining camps. Mesothermal to epithermal, depth-persistent gold-silver veins form one of the most significant types of economic gold deposits. There is a spatial as well as temporal association of this gold mineralization with Lower Jurassic calc-alkaline intrusions and volcanic centres. These intrusions are often characterized by 1-2 cm-sized potassium feldspar megacrysts and correspond to the top of the Unuk River Formation.

The most prominent example of this type of deposit is the historic Silbak-Premier gold-silver mine which has produced 56,600 kg gold and 1,281,400 kg silver in the time from 1918 to 1976. Current open pit reserves are 5.9 million tonnes grading 2.16 g Au/t and 80.23 g Ag/t (Randall 1988). The ore is hosted by Unuk River Formation andesites and comagmatic Texas Creek porphyritic dacite sills and dikes. The ore bodies comprise a series of en echelon lenses which are developed over a strike length of 1,800 metres and through a vertical range of 600 metres (Grove 1986, McDonald 1988). The mineralization is controlled by northwesterly and northeasterly trending structures and their intersections, but also occur locally concordant with andesitic flows and breccias. Two main vein types occur: silica-rich, low-sulphide precious metal veins and sulphide-rich base metal veins. The precious metal veins are more prominent in the upper level of the deposit and contain polybasite, pyrargyrite, argentiferous tetrahedrite, native silver, electrum, and argentite. Pyrite, sphalerite, chalcopyrite and galena combined are generally less than 5%. The base metal veins crosscut the precious metal veins and increase in abundance with depth. They contain 25 to 45% combined pyrite, sphalerite, chalcopyrite and galena with minor amounts of pyrrhotite, argentiferous tetrahedrite, native silver, electrum and arsenopyrite. Quartz is the main gangue material, with lesser amounts of calcite, barite, and some adularia being present. The mineralization is associated with strong silicification, feldspathization, and pyritization. A temperature range of 250 to 260 degrees C has been determined for the deposition of the precious and base metals (McDonald 1990).

Middle Eocene silver-lead-zinc veins are characterized by high silver to gold ratios and by spatial association with molybdenum and/or tungsten occurrences. They are structurally controlled and lie within north-, northwest-, and east-trending faults. This mineralization is less significant in economic terms.

Porphyry molybdenum deposits are associated with the Tertiary Alice Arm Intrusions, a belt of quartz-monzonite intrusions parallel to the eastern margin of the Coast Plutonic Complex. An example of this type of deposits is the B.C. Molybdenum Mine at Lime Creek.

3.0 PROPERTY GEOLOGY AND STRUCTURE

GEOLOGY (Figures 91-03 and 91-04)

The majority of the Lisa 9 and 10 claims are underlain by strong north-northwest sheared Unuk River Formation andesitic volcanics, with the southeast corner of the Lisa 10 claim underlain by Bowser Lake Group argillites. The faulted contact between the two units strikes at 350 degrees, with dips of 50-70 degrees to the east. Northwest to north-trending Bear River Pass felsic dykes were seen on precipitous north-facing slopes on the southwestern corner of the Lisa 9 claim. Approximately 35% of these two claims is covered by permanent icefields and glaciers. Exposure is limited to steep cliffs and gulleys.

The Nelson 2 and 3 claims are underlain by porphyritic andesites, andesitic ash and lapilli tuffs and minor argillites of the Unuk River Formation. Unuk River Formation rocks on the south-central portion of the Nelson 3 claim are intruded by a hornblende-plagioclase porphyry. The porphyry covers a 500 metre northerly-extending ridge. It is bound by ice on the east, and drops off steeply into the Nelson Glacier to the west. Both the andesitic volcanics and the porphyry are cross-cut by numerous andesitic dykes and coarser-grained, vertically dipping and coarser-grained porphyry dykes trending from 140 to 180 degrees. A potassium feldspar-rich porphyritic granodiorite intrusion extends under the

Nelson Glacier to the north side of the glacier on the Nelson 3 claim. North-northwest trending, steep to moderately east-dipping argillites, siltstones and sandstones of the Bowser Lake Group occur on the Nelson 1 claim.

The contact between the Bowser Lake Group and the Unuk River Formation was not observed at surface due to thick vegetation and overburden.

STRUCTURE:

Two structural elements observed on the Nelson 2 claim, south of Nelson Glacier, include north-trending brittle faults and an older west-northwest trending foliation. Numerous north-trending vertical brittle faults define 10 metre wide zones of brecciation and densely spaced fault parallel fractures. The fracturing and brecciation related to the brittle faults are superimposed on zones of an older foliation of chlorite-rich and silicious layering, one to two millimetres in width. Outside the brittle shear zones the foliation strikes west-northwest with steep northerly to vertical dips. Close to and within the brittle shear zones, the foliation is rotated into parallelism with the vertical north trending faults.

Numerous 0.50 metre wide faults of variable orientation occur at the contact between the Unuk River Formation and the hornblende plagioclase porphyry unit on the Nelson 3 claim. As a result of the faulting, large blocks of Unuk River Formation rocks may have been displaced and rotated. Erratic bedding orientations were observed in this area.

A north-south trending, 100 to 150 metre wide shear zone within the Unuk River Formation volcanics occurs at the southeast corner on the Nelson 3 claim. The shear zone is highly fractured and iron-stained, and contains numerous quartz-carbonate veinlets.

4.0 MINERALIZATION AND SURFACE SAMPLING

Assay results are shown in Table 2 following the written portion of this section. Values of less than 100 ppm (less than 0.01%) for copper, lead and zinc are shown as NSV (No Significant Value). Surface sample descriptions and assay certificates are provided in Appendices A and B, respectively.

No significant mineralization was noted at, or proximal to the fault structure associated with the inferred Bowser Lake Group/Unuk River Formation contact on the Lisa 10 and Nelson 1 claims. Four samples (39853, 39855-39857) assayed only background values for precious and base metals.

Gossanous areas occur on the southwestern and central portion of the Lisa 9 claim. The southwestern gossan (39858-39860) is attributed to trace disseminations of pyrite along bedding planes, as well as Fe-carbonate. The northern gossan (39901-39905) extends for some 200 metres along an 018 degree-trending knife-edge ridge. It follows the footwall contact between an argillite sliver within the volcanics. Mineralization consists of up to 2% disseminated pyrite, minor pyritic veining and trace pyrrhotite. Strong, patchy limonitic and jarositic alteration is noted. Samples 39858 and 39860 from the southwestern gossan returned elevated gold values of 132 and 42 ppb, respectively. The remaining five samples returned background levels for gold, with no significant base metal values.

No significant amounts of sulphides were found associated with the brittle faults on the Nelson 2 claim. Staining associated with the faults is probably due to iron-carbonates associated with the quartz-carbonate veining. Four samples, 39918 to 39921, returned anomalous gold values of 200, 102, 406 and 4,500 ppb, respectively. Samples 39918-39919 contained up to 1% pyrite in silicified ash tuff and argillite. Samples 39920-21 were taken along a north-south trending quartz vein within the fault. The quartz vein contained up to 3% coarse-grained galena with trace amounts of chalcopyrite. There is a good correlation between gold with high silver, arsenic, antimony, lead and zinc for the two samples taken from the quartz vein. Sample 39917, southwest of the shear zone, returned no significant values.

Eight float samples (39874-39881) taken south of the toe of the Nelson Glacier contained semi-massive to massive pyrite and chalcopyrite. Seven samples (39875-39881) assayed anomalous for gold with values ranging from 160 to 835 ppb. Anomalous gold is correlated with high silver, copper and antimony. Two samples (39866-39867) to the west of the float samples returned no significant values.

Three samples (39914-39916) taken along the north-south trending shear zone on the Nelson 3 claim contained trace amounts of pyrite, chalcopyrite and malachite. Assays values show background levels for gold, and no significant base metals. Two samples (39862-

39863) to the east of the shear zone gave similar results.

Three samples (39922-39924) were taken from faults, quartz veins and fractures associated with the contact between the hornblende-plagioclase porphyry and the andesitic volcanics on Nelson 3. These samples did not contain any significant mineralization. Assay values showed background levels for gold, with only minor copper. It should be noted that sample 39922 was taken just south of the Nelson 3 claim boundary.

Samples 39864 and 39865 were taken from andesitic volcanics and the potassium feldspar granodiorite, respectively, on the south side of Nelson Glacier on the Nelson 3 claim. Sample 39864 contained 1-2% disseminated pyrite, and 39865 contained a small 7-8 cm vein (105/74 S) of massive pyrite which was traced for approximately ten metres. Sample 39865 assayed anomalous gold (117 ppb), with no significant base metal values. Sample 39864 returned only background values for gold.

The remaining six samples (39868-39873) were of float in the vicinity of the potassium feldspar granodiorite on the north side of the Nelson Glacier, on the Nelson 3 and 2 claims. These samples consisted of up to 1% chalcopyrite, 2% sphalerite, 2% pyrite, and 6% pyrrhotite. Sample 39868 was taken within the granodiorite, while the remaining five samples were from within the andesitic volcanics. Samples 38868 and 39872 returned anomalous gold values of 78 and 1,365 ppb, respectively. The remaining four show background levels for gold. All samples returned no significant base metal values. It should be noted that samples 39868-39870 were taken slightly north of the Nelson 3 claim boundary.

Two stream sediment samples, RG91-11 and RG91-12, located on the Nelson 3 and 2 claims, show only background levels for gold and base metals.

TABLE 2

SURFACE SAMPLE RESULTS

SAMPLE NUMBER	WIDTH (m)	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	Cu/Pb/Zn %
39853	0.15	2	0.80	NSV/NSV/NSV
39855	0.50	6	0.9	NSV/NSV/NSV
39856	1.00	2	0.7	NSV/NSV/NSV
39857	1.00	4	0.9	NSV/NSV/.01
39858	0.15	42	1.4	.02/NSV/NSV
39859	1.00	19	1.3	.02/NSV/NSV
39860	0.15	132	1.5	.02/NSV/NSV
39862	0.15	2	1.5	.02/NSV/NSV
39863	0.15	1	3.4	.09/NSV/NSV
39864	0.15	2	0.9	NSV/NSV/NSV
39865	0.15	117	1.0	.01/NSV/NSV
39866	0.15	2	1.1	.84/NSV/.02
39867	0.15	1	1.1	NSV/NSV/NSV
39868	0.15	78	19.8	.01/.02/.17
39869	0.15	6	1.7	.03/NSV/NSV
39870	0.15	17	1.7	.04/NSV/NSV
39871	0.15	4	1.2	.02/NSV/NSV
39872	0.15	1365	4.4	.01/NSV/NSV
39873	0.15	13	0.8	NSV/NSV/NSV
39874	0.15	60	1.7	.02/.01/.10
39875	0.15	540	35.8	6.5/.02/NSV
39876	0.15	596	49.2	11.7/.01/NSV
39877	0.15	835	43.5	5.9/.01/NSV
39878	0.15	160	15.9	4.0/NSV/NSV
39879	0.15	494	30.1	8.1/.01/NSV
39880	0.15	320	46.2	11.4/.01/NSV
39881	0.15	755	40.4	8.2/.01/.01
39901	0.15	7	0.4	NSV/NSV/.01
39902	0.50	2	0.4	NSV/NSV/.01
39903	0.50	3	0.6	NSV/NSV/NSV
39904	0.15	1	1.6	NSV/NSV/NSV
39905	0.15	2	0.6	NSV/NSV/.01
39914	0.50	10	3.0	.02/NSV/NSV
39915	0.15	4	2.2	.10/NSV/NSV
39916	0.50	19	0.8	.02/NSV/NSV
39917	0.15	11	1.3	NSV/NSV/NSV
39918	0.50	200	8.2	NSV/NSV/NSV
39919	0.15	102	1.7	NSV/NSV/NSV
39920	0.50	406	274.5	.03/.82/.02
39921	0.15	4500	278.2	.01/1.95/.16
39922	0.15	5	1.0	.21/NSV/NSV
39923	0.15	2	1.0	.07/NSV/NSV
39924	0.15	1	1.6	.04/NSV/NSV

5.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The 1991 exploration program evaluated the mineralization potential of the Nelson property. Structurally controlled anomalous gold, silver, copper and zinc occurrences, as well as the existence of a hornblende-plagioclase porphyry and potassium feldspar granodiorite hosted by Hazelton Group volcanics and sediments indicate a favourable geological environment. The exploration potential for gold and silver mineralization similar to that of the nearby Stewart Gold Camp is considered excellent.

Further exploration is recommended and should consist of detailed mapping and sampling of the brittle faults on the Nelson 2 claim. An attempt should be made to trace the mineralized float just north of these faults to its' source. Detailed mapping and sampling in the vicinity of the contacts of the potassium feldspar granodiorite and the hornblende-plagioclase porphyry with the rocks of the Hazelton Group is warranted.

Uranium-lead age dating could be carried out in order to establish if the two intrusions are part of the Early Jurassic suite which is metallogenically the most favourable for precious metal deposits in the Stewart area.

6.0 COST STATEMENT

EXPENDITURE TYPE	TOTAL $
Salaries- Permanent	1000
- Contract	3660
Computer Rental and Lease	78
Computer Supplies	
Equipment Repair and Maintenance	
Postage/Courier	77
Supplies and Stationary	18
Consulting Fees	516
Copies/Maps	47
Travel and Accommodation	164
Camp Costs	1081
Assays and Analysis	611
Camp Equipment/Supplies	
Aircraft- fixed wing	
Aircraft- rotary wing	8263
Total	$ 15515

7.0 CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Adrian Dana Bray, of 1041 Comox St. Apt. 31, Vancouver B.C., do hereby certify that:

1. I have studied Geology at Acadia University in Wolfville, Nova Scotia and have received a Bachelor of Sciences degree with Honours in Geology in October of 1986.

2. I am an associate member in good standing of the Geological Association of Canada.

3. I have continuously practised my profession since graduation in Nova Scotia, Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia.

4. I am employed by Bond Gold Canada Inc.

5. The statements in this report are based on office compilation on the Nelson 1-3 and Lisa 9-10 claims. The field work was conducted from July 6 to August 26, 1991. I have personally conducted or supervised the work described ni this report.

Dated at Vancouver this 14th day of November, 1991.

Adrian D. Bray

ADRIAN D. BRAY

8.0 REFERENCES

ALLDRICK, D.J. (1984): Geologic setting of the precious metal deposits in the Stewart Area; in: Geological Fieldwork 1983, BCMEMPR, Paper 1984-1, p. 149-164

ALLDRICK, D.J. (1985): Stratigraphy and Petrology of the Stewart Mining Camp (104B/1); in: Geological Fieldwork 1984, BCMEMPR, Paper 1985-1, p.316-341

ALLDRICK, D.J. (1989): Geology and Mineral Deposits of the Salmon River Valley - Stewart Area, 1:50,000. BCMEMPR Open File Map 1987-22.

ALLDRICK, D.J. (1989): Volcanic Centres in the Stewart Complex (103P and 104A,B); in: Geological Fieldwork 1988, BCMEMPR, Paper 1989-1, p 223- 240.

ALLDRICK, D.J., GABITES, J.E. and GODWIN, C.I. (1987): Lead Isotope Data from the Stewart Mining Camp;in: Geological Fieldwork 1986, BCMEMPR Paper 1987-1, p. 93-102

ALLDRICK, D.J., BROWN, D.A., HARAKAL, J.E., MORTENSEN, J.K. and ARMSTRONG, R.L. (1987): Geochronology of the Stewart Mining Camp (104B/1); in: Geological Fieldwork 1986, BCMEMPR, Paper 1987-1, p. 81-92.

ANDERSON, R.G. (1989): A stratigraphic, plutonic, and structural framework of the Iskut River Map Area, northwestern British Columbia; in: Current Research, Part E, Geological Survey of Canada, Paper 89-1E, p. 145-154.

ANDERSON, R.G. and THORKELSON, D.J. (1990): Mesozoic stratigraphy and setting for some mineral deposits in Iskut map area, northwestern British Columbia; in: Current Research, Part E, Geological Survey of Canada, Paper 90-1E, p. 131-139

GROVE, E.W. (1986): Geology and Mineral Deposits of the Unuk River-Salmon River-Anyox Area; BCMEMPR, Bulletin 63, 434p

McDONALD, D. (1989): Metallic Minerals in the Silbak Premier Silver-Gold Deposits, Stewart; in: Geological Fieldwork 1987, BCMEMPR, Paper 1988-1, p. 349-352

McDONALD, D. (1990): Temperature and Composition of Fluids in the base metal rock Silbak Premier Ag-Au Deposits, Stewart, B.C.; in: Geological Fieldwork 1989, BCMEMPR, Paper 1990-1, p. 323-335

MONGER, J.W., PRICE, R.A., and TEMPELMAN-KLUIT, J.D. (1982): Tectonic accretion and the origin of the two major metamorphic and plutonic welts in the Canadian Cordillera. Geology, v.10, p. 70-75

RANDALL, A.W. (1988): Geological Setting and Mineralization of the Silbak Premier and Big Missouri Deposits; in Field Guide Book, Major Gold-Silver Deposits of the Northern Canadian Cordillera, Society of Economic Geologists, p. 85-99

RUBIN, C.M, SALEEBY, J.B., COWAN, D.S., BRANDON, M.T., and MCGRODER, M.F. (1990): Regionally extensive mid-Cretaceous west-vergent thrust system in the northwestern Cordillera: Implications for continent-margin tectonism. Geology, v.18, p. 276-280

VOGT, A.H.(1989): Assessment Report (#19424) on the Geological and Geochemical Work on the Nelson 1-3 Claims, Skeena Mining Division

APPENDIX A

1991 SURFACE SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

SAMPLE	CLAIM	DESCRIPTION	WIDTH (m)
39853	NELSON 1	Mod sheared argillite w/ minor qtz/carb stringers	0.15
39855	LISA 10	Sheared (340) lapilli tuff @ contact w/ argillite	0.50
39856	LISA 10	Mod. lim. & graph. arg. @ sheared contact w/ volc	1.00
39857	LISA 10	Sheared (344/80E) arg. w/ py. on frac. & bedding	1.00
39858	LISA 9	Strongly sheared (310/70SSW) andesitic ash tuff	0.15
39859	LISA 9	Weakly alunitic, strongly sheared andesitic x.tff	1.00
39860	LISA 9	Strongly sheared andesitic xtal tuff	0.15
39862	NELSON 2	Qtz-carb vn. in sheared lapilli tuff	0.15
39863	NELSON 2	Rusty ash tuff with 1% py. & trace cpy	0.15
39864	NELSON 3	Grey silicious ash tuff, fractured, w/PY, GRAB.	0.15
39865	NELSON 3	Massive s-fides in qtz vein in granodiorite,GRAB	0.15
39866	NELSON 2	Float sample of massive andesite with dissem. PY	0.15
39867	NELSON 2	Float sample of ash tuff w/ dissem. PY.	0.15
39868		Float sample of grano. with sph 1-2%,py 1%	0.15
39869		Float sample andesite with 3-4% po & 1-2% sph	0.15
39870		Float sample andesite with 3-6% po,1% cpy	0.15
39871		Float sample andesite with f.g. pyrite 1-2%	0.15
39872	NELSON 3	Float sample ash tuff with 1-2% po & tr. cpy	0.15
39873	NELSON 2	Float sample of sil.& FeO2 ash tuff,1-2% py	0.15
39874	NELSON 2	Float; strong sericitic alteration along fracture	0.15
39875	NELSON 2	Float south toe of nelson glacier; 40% py,cpy	0.15
39876	NELSON 2	Float south toe of nelson glacier; 45% cpy,py	0.15
39877	NELSON 2	Float south toe of nelson glacier; 50-55% cpy,py	0.15
39878	NELSON 2	Float south toe of nelson glacier; 25% cpy,py	0.15
39879	NELSON 2	Float south toe of nelson glacier; 30% cpy>py	0.15
39880	NELSON 2	Float south toe of nelson glacier; 30% cpy>py	0.15
39881	NELSON 2	Float south toe of nelson glacier; 35% cpy>py	0.15
39901	LISA 9	Mineralized zone adjacent to argillite, 114/60E	0.15
39902	LISA 9	5m South of 39901, along same structure	0.50
39903	LISA 9	Strongly Silicified, with pyritic veins, 118/60E	0.50
39904	LISA 9	Strike extension of 39901-3, 118/60E	0.15
39905	LISA 9	Moderately Silicified along same structur as last	0.15
39914	NELSON 3	Porphyritic Andesite with graphitic stringers	0.50
39915	NELSON 3	5-8cm carb. vein with sulfides in andesite, grab.	0.15
39916	NELSON 3	Strong MnOx stain on surface very crusty	0.50
39917	NELSON 2	Strongly Altered Volcanic with minor quartz veins.	0.15
39918	NELSON 2	Sheared argillite on shoulder of N-S trending faul	0.50
39919	NELSON 2	Silicified adesite with 2% vol quartz veining	0.15
39920	NELSON 2	2m wide quartz vein with large galena crystals	0.50
39921	NELSON 2	Qtz vein with GA & PY in sheared chloritic Andes.	0.15
39922		1.5m fault zone with qtz veining, 350/80W	0.15
39923	NELSON 2	Stockwork qtz veining in 125/90 shear zone	0.15
39924	NELSON 2	Limonitic fracture in fresh porphyry	0.15

A P P E N D I X B

COMP: BOND GOLD CANADA INC.
PROJ: ZREM
ATTN: GREG MACMILLAN

MIN-EN LABS — ICP REPORT

705 WEST 15TH ST., NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C. V7M 1T2
(604)980-5814 OR (604)988-4524

FILE NO: 1S-9911-XJ1+2
DATE: 91/07/18
* ROCK * (ACT:F31)

SAMPLE NUMBER	AG PPM	AL PPM	AS PPM	B PPM	BA PPM	BE PPM	BI PPM	CA PPM	CD PPM	CO PPM	CU PPM	FE PPM	K PPM	LI PPM	MG PPM	MN PPM	MO PPM	NA PPM	NI PPM	P PPM	PB PPM	SB PPM	SR PPM	TH PPM	TI PPM	U PPM	V PPM	ZN PPM	GA PPM	SN PPM	W PPM	CR PPM
39853	.8	1810	26	1	58	.1	1	50	.1	1	3	4360	1780	2	70	10	5	10	3	70	4	3	1	1		1	4.7	8	3	1	4	94
39855	.9	3460	68	1	60	.2	2	160	.1	2	12	10850	1600	4	250	32	5	10	4	210	25	3	3	1		1	8.6	74	3	1	8	198
39856	.7	11450	50	1	313	.4	2	3300	.1	6	27	19740	6000	9	2860	163	10	510	1	930	20	1	5	1		1	36.0	39	4	1	4	85
39857	.9	8630	200	1	161	.3	1	2570	.1	6	30	18730	4030	10	3630	74	10	1350	29	840	38	1	3	1		1	36.9	137	3	1	3	45
39858	1.4	20800	1	1	67	.1	18	16500	.1	22	211	48200	6440	10	11840	631	1	1640	12	2080	3	1	42	1	2935		153.2	64	1	2	5	67
39859	1.3	14440	4	1	88	.1	15	13450	.1	22	219	50810	5330	10	10030	610	1	600	4	2320	6	1	21	1	3071		161.1	64	1	2	6	82
39860	1.5	15430	7	1	55	.1	18	16460	.1	22	186	41280	5680	7	6950	545	1	1150	20	2180	1	1	25	1	2219		129.9	44	3	1	33	67
39862	1.5	15500	21	12	40	1.3	5	112770	.1	15	248	48650	3480	14	22080	2422	1	90	1	1540	27	1	303	1	42		55.1	48	5	1	2	14
39863	3.4	6080	33	7	41	.8	3	118240	.1	10	892	30560	2940	3	8620	2770	3	130	3	1070	19	3	272	1	287		41.8	30	4	1	4	57
39864	.9	7130	64	3	85	1.5	3	43940	.1	33	76	55950	2180	4	22800	1665	1	190	104	2070	33	1	83	2	22		34.6	40	3	2	3	45
39865	1.0	3330	583	2	100	1.6	1	12480	.1	79	114	62540	2030	1	2950	336	1	150	17	630	22	1	27	1	42		12.0	40	1	1	2	59
39866	1.1	20900	21	1	14	1.4	2	45020	.1	19	198	45400	670	17	18170	1139	1	170	3	1780	17	1	128	2	274		172.8	64	6	2	4	34
39867	1.1	24690	58	1	50	1.4	4	65740	.1	18	10	45720	1090	42	17470	1797	1	70	1	1710	24	1	175	2	28		59.7	90	5	2	2	9
39868	19.8	10030	278	19	85	.8	4	49130	25.2	9	121	27520	5630	6	9410	1333	2	150	5	450	324	9	115	1	648		34.1	1738	1	2	4	70
39869	1.7	6390	1	15	29	.1	2	60330	.1	32	311	60140	1370	2	1350	2177	24	130	1	710	20	3	25	1	325		41.7	41	1	1	50	28
39870	1.7	28460	1	13	387	.1	8	17790	.1	45	396	61900	9720	14	20730	592	1	1500	11	2010	11	1	54	1	2174		159.9	60	1	3	4	21
39871	1.2	18920	1	10	215	.1	8	10820	.1	30	194	46950	12890	16	16020	396	2	460	1	1730	9	1	27	1	2113		92.9	35	2	3	2	25
39872	4.4	39100	1	10	1087	.1	13	17750	.1	34	109	59650	15730	17	28200	598	1	2370	8	2050	14	1	78	1	2832		262.5	69	2	4	4	16
39873	.8	4480	10	7	63	.5	1	11420	.1	7	34	21940	1080	4	5340	149	3	80	27	480	17	1	14	1	54		8.4	22	1	1	5	126
39874	1.7	2380	118	17	145	.1	4	12000	6.2	14	228	118910	1690	1	270	127	1	40	1	520	139	1	16	1	13		4.2	1049	1	1	1	57
39875	35.8	3070	1	19	54	.1	1	2050	.1	180	65482	229670	400	4	1790	78	1	10	1	10	177	47	11	1	9		3.9	73	1	1	6	40
39876	49.2	2350	4	18	27	.1	1	1370	.1	198	117200	225980	310	2	1290	15	1	10	1	10	123	80	8	1	7		3.3	81	1	1	12	56
39877	43.5	9280	15	18	62	.1	1	1730	.1	288	59021	224830	540	13	6680	358	1	20	1	10	98	41	14	1	20		17.7	71	1	1	8	70
39878	15.9	9850	17	13	95	.1	1	20240	.1	275	40451	169440	820	12	6920	1510	1	40	1	10	51	30	43	1	19		18.3	51	1	1	6	61
39879	30.1	3920	1	15	107	.1	1	22660	.1	276	80825	213660	340	4	2690	1339	1	10	1	10	98	66	51	1	9		10.5	42	1	1	10	61
39880	46.2	7630	10	15	99	.1	1	4570	.1	144	113800	204530	750	9	5150	347	1	30	1	10	118	86	26	1	17		9.7	64	1	1	11	49
39881	40.4	7280	2	16	59	.1	1	1750	.1	252	81985	241350	430	9	5040	195	1	20	1	10	109	62	13	1	15		14.9	115	1	1	10	61
39901	.4	17580	198	1	76	1.0	4	27880	.1	28	36	87790	12630	8	16180	871	29	70	4	1460	9	1	19	1	1598		152.7	119	1	1	5	56
39902	.4	14480	50	1	81	.7	5	28130	.1	26	29	69760	10870	8	13190	917	4	50	13	1520	9	1	23	1	1262		104.2	142	1	1	3	36
39903	.6	18610	35	1	87	.4	12	11290	.1	34	27	105110	15610	14	22830	750	6	130	19	1180	1	1	4	1	3684		288.4	86	1	2	8	91
39904	1.6	15530	12	1	94	.2	16	24540	.1	29	27	84240	11940	11	16840	749	4	230	1	1170	5	1	21	1	4124		277.9	79	1	3	6	65
39905	.6	13920	104	1	170	.8	7	11780	.1	33	57	96500	8350	5	14620	894	7	60	12	1650	17	1	5	1	2272		85.8	127	1	1	4	67
39914	3.0	7970	59	10	72	1.2	2	47970	.1	17	235	43300	4860	3	13530	1383	1	100	5	2540	18	3	113	3	21		33.7	35	4	1	2	25
39915	2.2	25630	13	13	143	1.3	6	95390	.1	28	1042	45900	6050	20	15210	2061	1	170	1	1830	18	1	119	1	989		75.3	51	6	1	3	33
39916	.8	20470	1	10	57	.6	2	28370	.1	22	210	47870	2780	20	14740	655	1	290	1	2370	10	1	135	1	457		96.2	92	5	2	2	14
39917	1.3	4080	3	9	37	.4	4	106010	.1	20	52	52240	1880	5	30420	2252	1	100	1	1210	26	1	215	1	26		74.4	37	1	1	2	11
39918	8.2	4480	226	6	106	.4	1	4620	.6	7	33	36580	2810	2	850	109	16	700	4	880	84	33	93	1	16		12.1	306	1	1	1	8
39919	1.7	1610	714	4	26	.3	2	45530	.1	17	31	42620	1300	1	12900	1651	1	60	3	500	24	3	156	1	9		20.2	106	3	1	1	20
39920	274.5	480	296	2	22	.1	1	160	9.4	2	256	5430	280	1	90	92	5	40	5	80	8186	101	7	1	10		2.8	187	1	1	6	150
39921	278.2	1060	1870	2	12	.2	2	6590	50.3	3	115	9750	410	1	480	250	5	20	5	260	19533	125	13	1	11		5.1	1590	1	1	6	165
39922	1.0	8960	184	8	62	.1	1	20240	.1	16	2066	42920	4850	3	1300	1862	2	40	1	1010	14	1	15	1	37		30.5	21	1	1	2	46
39923	1.0	4130	39	10	26	.1	1	51640	.1	15	664	45320	2740	1	13680	2089	1	40	1	1210	19	20	200	1	53		27.5	44	4	1	4	71
39924	1.6	24250	1	6	15	.1	19	16980	.1	23	429	66820	830	14	18910	998	1	300	1	1830	16	1	27	1	4447		195.0	58	5	3	6	48

COMP: BOND GOLD CANADA INC.
PROJ: ZREM
ATTN: GREG MACMILLAN

MIN-EN LABS — ICP REPORT

705 WEST 15TH ST., NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C. V7M 1T2
(604)980-5814 OR (604)988-4524

FILE NO: 1S-9911-XJ1+2
DATE: 91/07/18
* ROCK * (ACT:F31)

SAMPLE NUMBER	AU-FIRE PPB
39853	2
39855	6
39856	2
39857	4
39858	42
39859	19
39860	132
39862	2
39863	1
39864	2
39865	117
39866	2
39867	1
39868	78
39869	6
39870	17
39871	4
39872	1365
39873	13
39874	60
39875	540
39876	596
39877	835
39878	160
39879	494
39880	320
39881	755
39901	7
39902	2
39903	3
39904	1
39905	2
39914	10
39915	4
39916	19
39917	11
39918	200
39919	102
39920	406
39921	4500
39922	5
39923	2
39924	1

DATE PRINTED: 12-NOV-91

REPORT: V91-01051.0 (COMPLETE) PROJECT: NONE GIVEN PAGE 1A

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Au PPB	Ag PPM	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	Mo PPM	Ni PPM	Co PPM	Cd PPM	Bi PPM	As PPM	Sb PPM
T1 RG91-11		20	<0.2	132	9	65	1	13	19	<1.0	<5	13	<5
T1 RG91-12		20	<0.2	129	15	132	1	27	27	<1.0	<5	47	<5

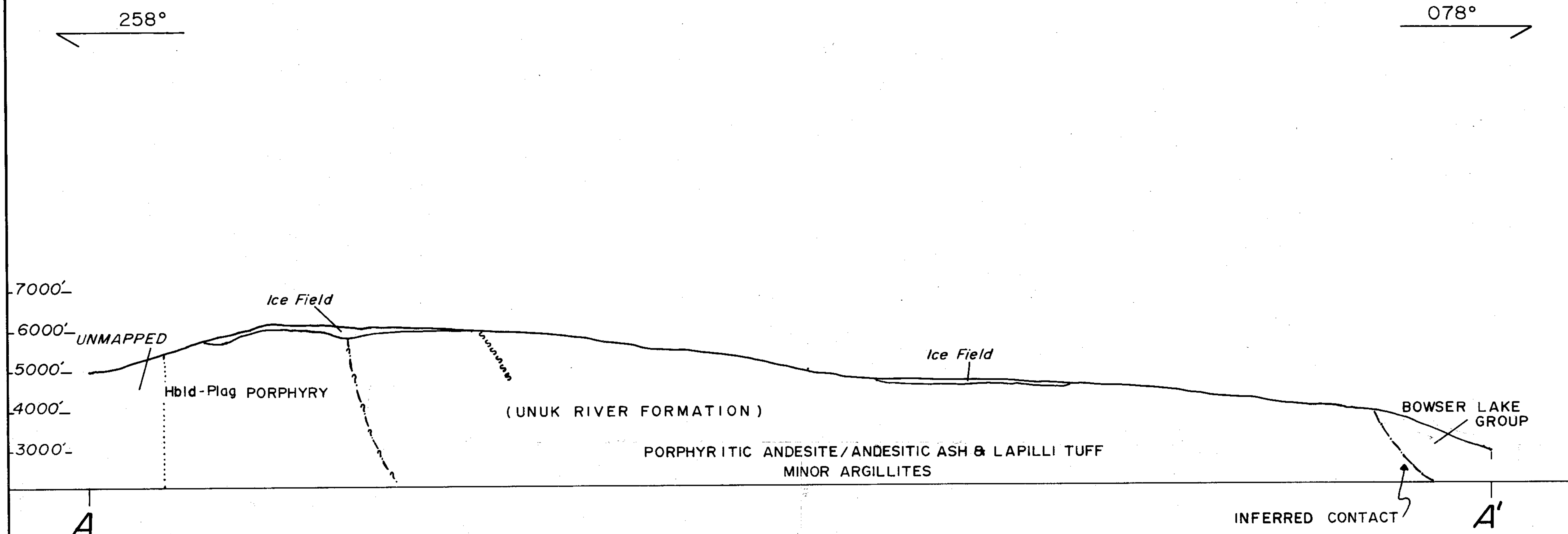
DATE PRINTED: 12-NOV-91

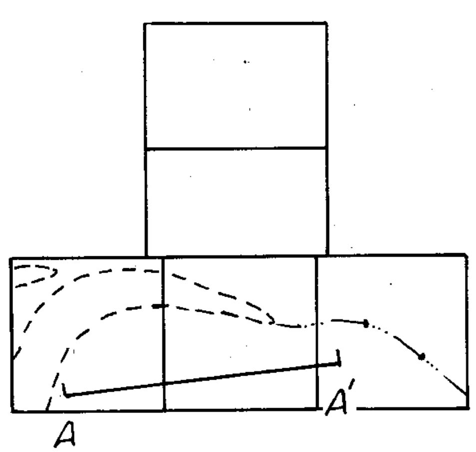
REPORT: V91-01051.0 (COMPLETE)

PROJECT: NONE GIVEN PAGE 1B

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Fe PCT	Mn PPM	Te PPM	Ba PPM	Cr PPM	V PPM	Sn PPM	W PPM	La PPM	Al PCT	Mg PCT	Ca PCT
T1 RG91-11		3.96	1085	<10	81	12	63	<20	<20	10	1.60	0.93	5.21
T1 RG91-12		5.12	1211	<10	500	30	155	<20	<20	5	3.19	2.02	1.15

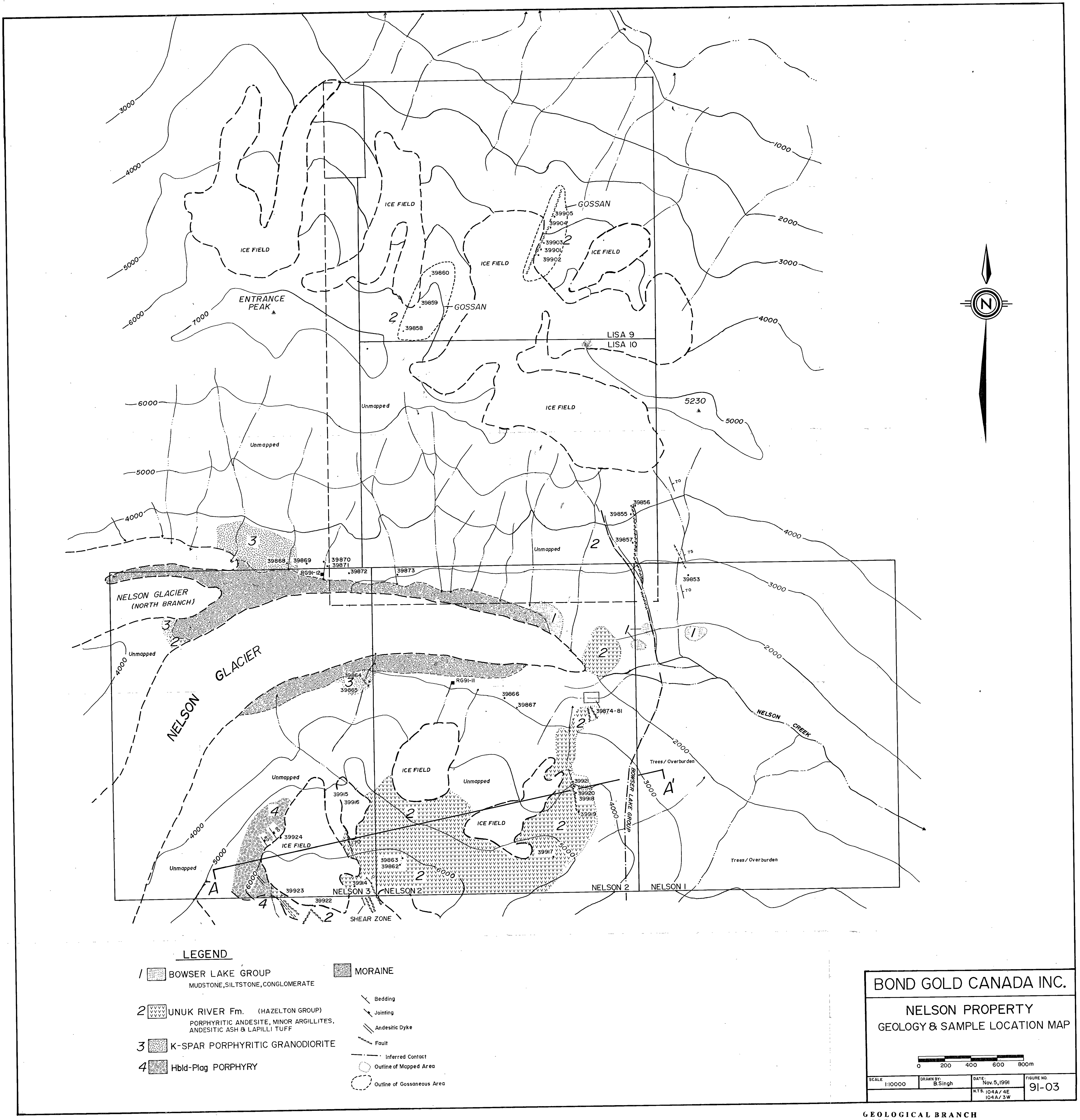
SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Ga PPM	Na PCT	K PCT	Li PPM	Nb PPM	Sr PPM	Ta PPM	Y PPM	Ti PCT	Zr PPM
T1 RG91-11		<10	<0.01	0.12	11	<5	157	17	9	0.05	<5
T1 RG91-12		<10	0.03	0.74	21	<5	113	22	9	0.19	<5





HORIZONTAL SCALE = 1:10000
VERTICAL SCALE = 1:33000

BOND GOLD CANADA INC.	
NELSON PROPERTY GEOLOGICAL CROSS SECTION	
DATE: NOV,5,1991	FIG.
DRAWN BY: B.SINGH	91-04



GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

21,813