1991 GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL REPORT
ON THE
SCREECH #1 & #2 CLAIMS

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

-prepared for-
GREAT WESTERN GOLD CORP.

-prepared by-
Bruno J. Kasper, Geologist

October, 1991

1991 GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL REPORT ON THE SCREECH #1 & #2 CLAIMS

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

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

Limited geological mapping and prospecting was carried out on the Screech property in September 1991 to fulfil assessment work requirements. Equity Engineering Ltd. conducted this program for Great Western Gold Corp. and has been retained to report on the results of the fieldwork.

2.0 LIST OF CLAIMS

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

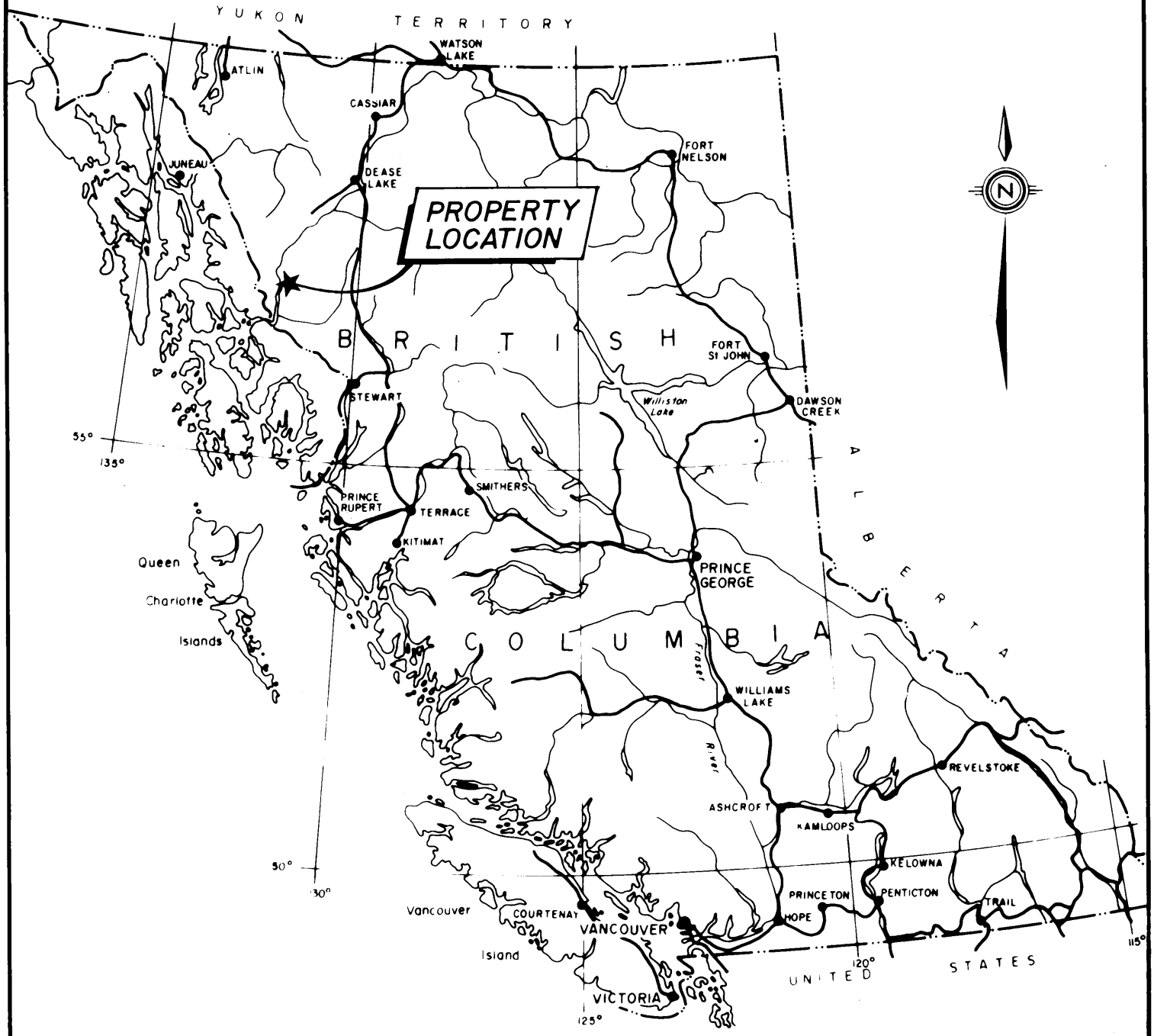
TABLE 2.0.1
CLAIM DATA

Claim Name	Record Number	Tenure Number	No. of Units	Record Date	Expiry Year
Screech #1	6787	224709	20	February 24, 1990	1992
Screech #2	6788	224710	20	February 24, 1990	1992
			40		

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

3.0 LOCATION, ACCESS AND GEOGRAPHY

The Screech #1 & #2 claims are located within the Boundary Range of the Coast Mountains approximately 160 kilometres northwest of Stewart and 100 kilometres south of Telegraph Creek in



Km 0 100 200 300 400 500 Km

MILES 0 50 100 200 300 MILES

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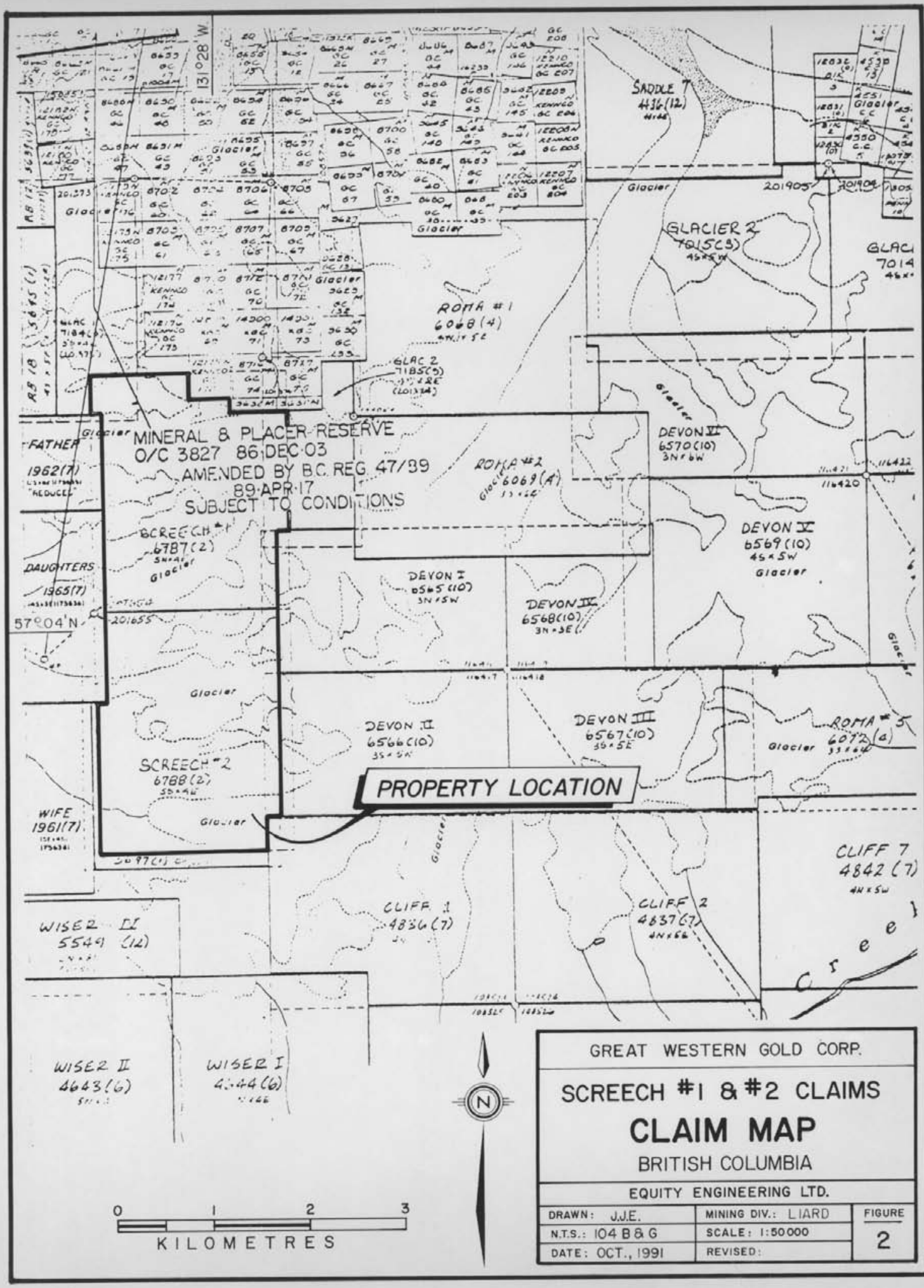
SCREECH #1 & #2 CLAIMS
LOCATION MAP

BRITISH COLUMBIA

EQUITY ENGINEERING LTD.

DRAWN: J.J.E.	MINING DIV. LIARD	FIGURE
N.T.S.: 104 B & G	SCALE: AS SHOWN	1
DATE: OCT., 1991	REVISED:	



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SCREECH #1 & #2 CLAIMS

CLAIM MAP

BRITISH COLUMBIA

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DRAWN: J.J.E.	MINING DIV.: LIARD	FIGURE 2
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northwestern British Columbia (Figure 1). These claims are located within the Liard Mining Division, centered at 57° 04′ north latitude and 131° 28′ west longitude.

Access to the Screech property during the 1991 field season was provided by helicopter setout from the Porcupine River airstrip and base camp, which is located approximately nine kilometres southwest from the center of the Screech #1 & #2 claims. Fixed-wing aircraft up to the size of a Twin Otter fly charters from Smithers or Wrangell to the Porcupine River airstrip throughout the field season. In the 1960's, Julian Mining Co. Ltd. constructed a cat road from the Porcupine River airstrip up Split Creek to their Ann/Su copper porphyry prospect. This cat road, which requires reconstruction, terminates approximately four kilometres down Split Creek from the Screech claims, and could aid future land access to that property.

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

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

The entire property lies above treeline where open alpine vegetation occurs. The property has excellent outcrop exposure except in the valleys, where thick successions of unconsolidated glacial sediments occur.

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

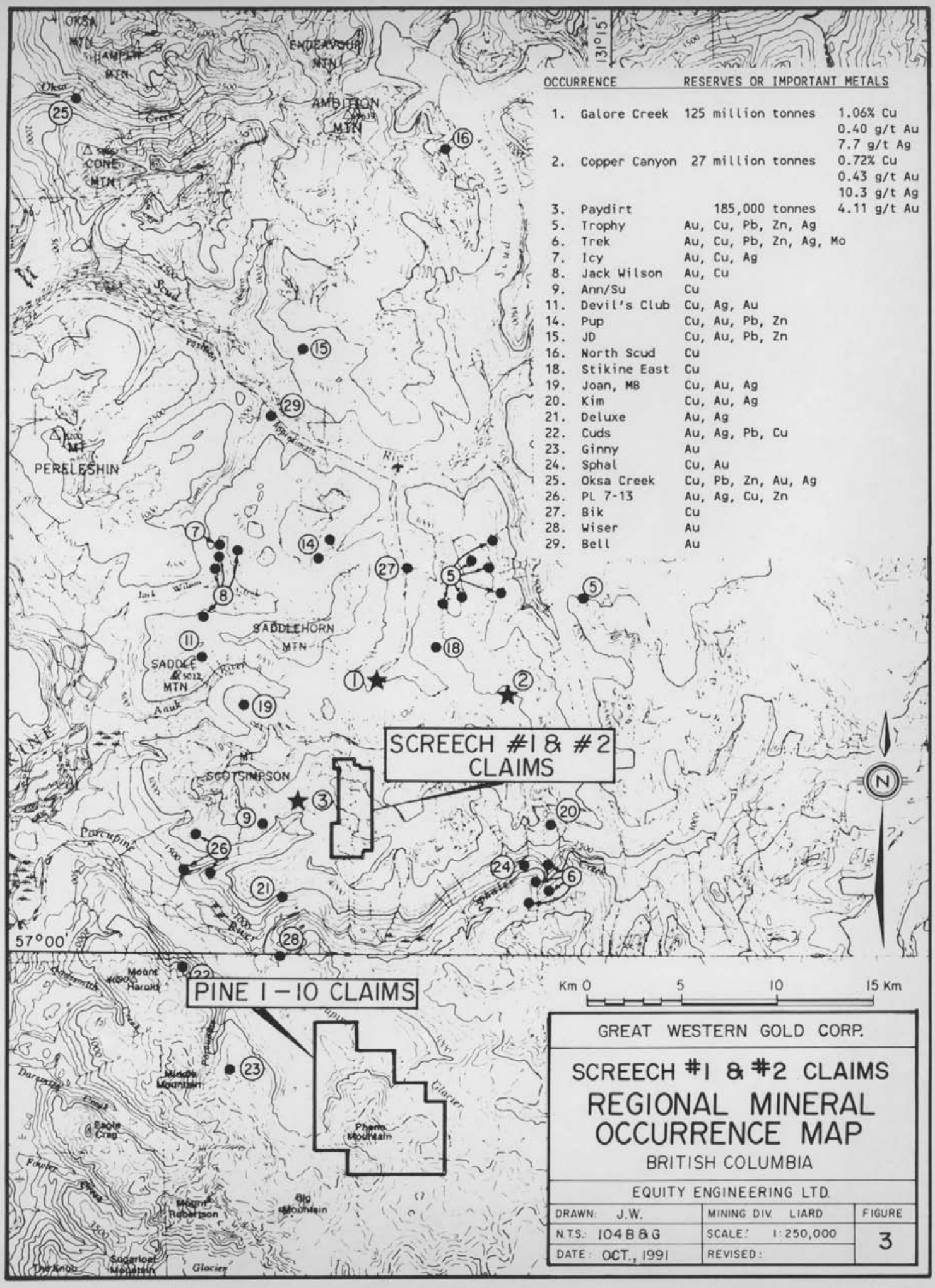
4.0 REGIONAL AND PROPERTY MINING HISTORY

4.1 Previous Work

The Galore Creek district was extensively explored for its copper potential throughout the 1960's, following the discovery in 1955 of the Galore Creek copper-gold porphyry deposit (Figure 3), whose Central Zone hosts reserves of 125 million tonnes grading 1.06% copper and 400 ppb gold (Allen et al., 1976), is located approximately five kilometres north of the Screech #1 claim. Several major mining companies conducted regional mapping and silt sampling programs over the entire Galore Creek area, and in 1957 the Copper Canyon copper-gold porphyry was discovered eight kilometres east of the Central Zone. The Screech #1 claim is located adjacent to the South Butte deposit of the Galore Creek property. The South Butte deposit consists of chalcopyrite and pyrite mineralization occurring as irregular replacements and fracture infillings. Further to the northeast, the Saddle Zone, an equidimensional breccia body comprised of angular syenite fragments cemented by magnetite and to a lesser extent, chalcopyrite (Barr, 1966), was found to be significantly enriched in gold when sampled by Mingold Resources Inc. in 1989 (Summary Paper and Presentation presented at the Cordilleran Round-Up, 1990). Extensive reevaluation is currently being carried out on the Galore Creek deposits, including diamond drilling, relogging of old core and geological mapping. The Copper Canyon deposit, with 35.7 million tonnes at a grade of 0.75% and 1.17 g/tonne (0.034 oz/ton) gold (Cons. Rhodes, 1991), was actively explored in 1990 after a hiatus of 33 years.

In the mid-1950's, prospecting crews for K. J. Springer noted abundant low-grade chalcopyrite mineralization on the north side of Split Creek approximately three kilometres west of the present location of the Screech #2 claim (Figure 3). In 1965, Julian Mining Co. Ltd. conducted geological mapping, induced polarization surveys, bulldozer trenching and 2,190 metres of diamond drilling on these showings, known as the Ann or Su prospect, intersecting extensive mineralization grading around 0.1% to 0.2% copper. In 1981, Teck Corp. staked the Ann/Su prospect and conducted a reconnaissance silt sampling program for base and precious metals over the immediate area. Follow-up of geochemical anomalies led to the discovery of the Paydirt gold deposit approximately one kilometre northeast of the center of the Ann/Su copper porphyry deposit. Soil geochemistry, rock sampling, trenching and 760 metres of diamond drilling on the Paydirt deposit have delineated 185,000 tonnes of indicated reserves grading 4.11 g/tonne (0.12 oz/ton) gold (Holtby, 1985).

Several significant precious metal occurrences were discovered on each of the Trek, Trophy, Wiser, PL 7-13, Icy and JW properties



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

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SCREECH #1 & #2 CLAIMS
REGIONAL MINERAL OCCURRENCE MAP
BRITISH COLUMBIA

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DRAWN: J.W.	MINING DIV. LIARD	FIGURE
N.T.S.: 104 B & G	SCALE: 1:250,000	3
DATE: OCT., 1991	REVISED:	

during the 1988 and 1989 field seasons (Figure 3). In most cases, these properties had been explored for copper during the 1960's, but had never received due attention for their gold potential.

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

During the course of exploration on Teck's Paydirt property in 1981, a number of silt samples were collected downstream from streams draining the Screech property (Folk, 1982). Further information on the western border of the Screech property is provided by geological mapping of the Paydirt property during the summers of 1985 and 1986 (Holtby, 1985; Dunn, 1986). Regional mapping over the Screech property has been done by Conwest Explorations (Grant, 1964), the Geological Survey of Canada (Souther, 1972) and the British Columbia Geological Survey (Logan et al, 1989).

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

During October of 1990, International Texoro Resources Ltd. carried out initial exploration on the Screech #1-#2 claims, consisting of geological mapping, prospecting and stream sediment sampling, taking one silt sample and four rock samples. No significant mineralization was found during this program.

4.2 1991 Exploration Program

In September of 1991, Great West Gold Corp. carried out a limited exploration program on the Screech property in order to satisfy assessment requirements. This work was done with a helicopter set out from the Porcupine River base camp.

For this program, prospecting and reconnaissance geology were carried using 1:10,000 enlargements of the government 1:50,000

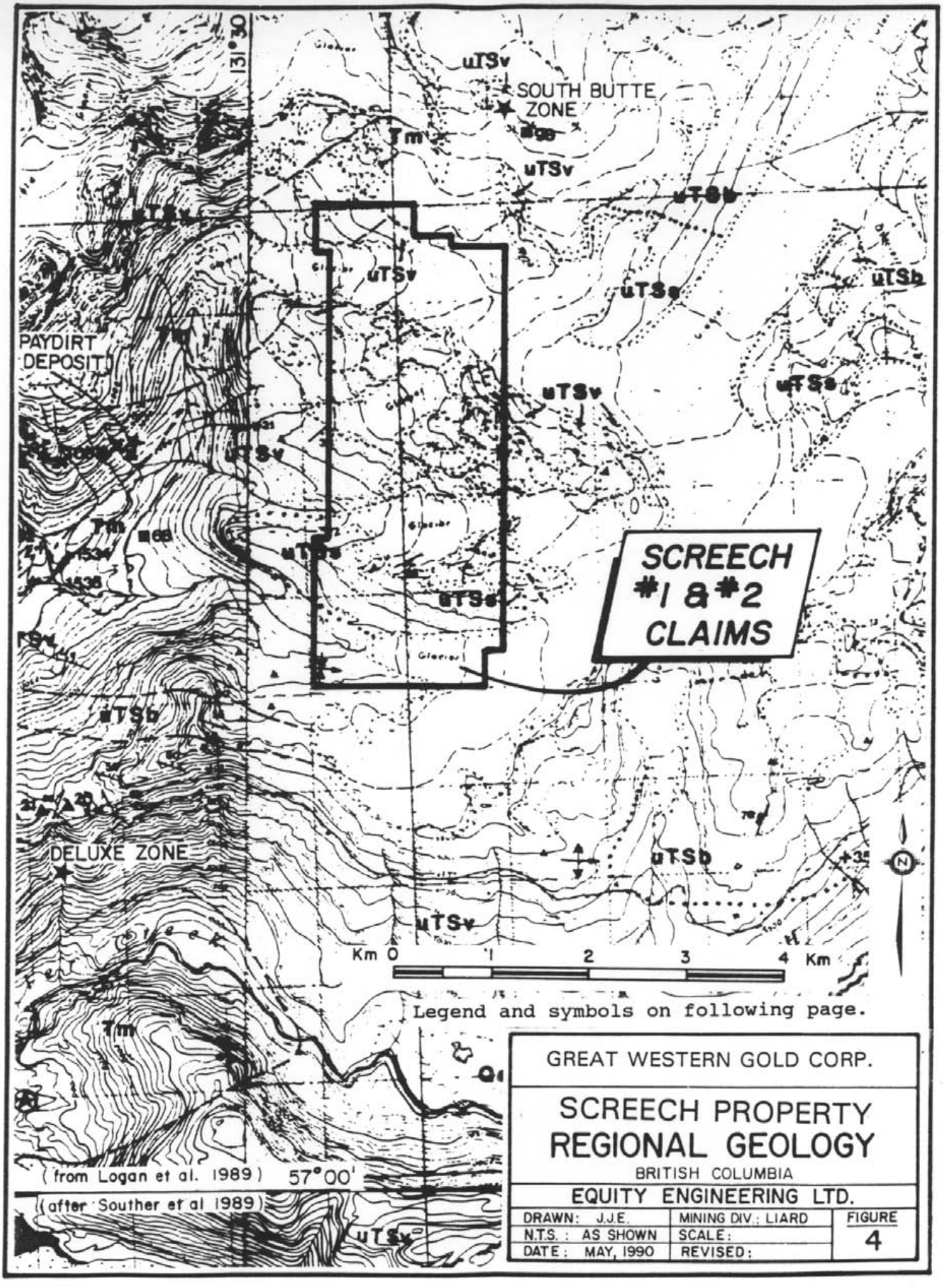
topographic map as a base (Figure 5). Twenty-five rock samples which are described in Appendix C, were taken from zones of alteration and mineralization and analyzed geochemically for gold and 32 elements by ICP. Analytical certificates are attached in Appendix D.

5.0 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The first geological investigations of the Stikine River in northwestern British Columbia began over a century ago when Russian geologists came to Russian North America assessing the area's mineral potential (Alaskan Geographic Society, 1979, in Brown and Gunning, 1989a), and was followed by the first Geological Survey of Canada foray of G.M. Dawson and R. McConnel in 1887. Several more generations of federal and provincial geologists have been sent to the Stikine, including Kerr (1948), the crew of Operation Stikine (GSC, 1957), Panteleyev (1976), Souther (1972), Souther and Symons (1974), Monger (1977), and Anderson (1989). The British Columbia Geological Survey has recently completed regional mapping of the area at a scale of 1:50,000 by Brown and Gunning (1989a,b), Logan and Koyanagi (1989) and Logan et al (1989).

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

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



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SCREECH PROPERTY REGIONAL GEOLOGY

BRITISH COLUMBIA

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DRAWN: J.J.E.	MINING DIV.: LIARD	FIGURE 4
N.T.S.: AS SHOWN	SCALE:	
DATE: MAY, 1990	REVISED:	

LEGEND

(To accompany Figure 4)

LAYERED ROCKS

UPPER TRIASSIC

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

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

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

INTRUSIVE ROCKS

TERTIARY

Tm Biotite quartz monzonite (Unit 13)

SYMBOLS

Geological contact (defined, approximate, assumed)

Unconformable contact (defined, assumed)

Bedding (horizontal, inclined, overturned)

Foliation

Fault (observed, inferred)

Thrust or high angle reverse fault (defined, assumed)

Anticline (direction of plunge indicated)

Syncline (direction of plunge indicated)

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

Joint

Dyke

Vein

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

Macro Fossil locality (indeterminate, positive identification) (f) (F)

Geology from Logan et al (1989).

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

The plutonic rocks follow a three-fold division (Logan and Koyanagi, 1989 and Logan et al, 1989). Middle Triassic to Late Jurassic syenitic and broadly granodioritic intrusions are partly coeval and cogenetic with the Stuhini Group volcanics and include the composite Hickman Batholith (**Unit 9**) and the syenites of the Galore Creek Complex (**Unit 11**). Jura-Cretaceous Coast Plutonic Complex intrusions (**Unit 12**) occur on the west side of the Galore Creek Camp, along the Stikine River, with the youngest of these intrusions occupying more axial positions along the trend of the Coast Plutonic Complex flanked by older intrusions. The youngest intrusives in the Galore Creek Camp are Eocene (quartz-) monzonitic plugs (**Unit 13**), felsic and mafic sills and dykes (**Unit 14**), and biotite lamprophyre (minette) dykes (**Unit 14C**).

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

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

A number of metallic deposit types have been recognized in the Galore Creek Camp: porphyry copper ± molybdenum ± gold

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

The Ann/Su porphyry copper prospect, centered approximately four kilometres east of the Screech property, consists of disseminated pyrite and chalcopyrite in Stuhini Group andesitic tuffs, flows and subvolcanic diorite. Diamond drilling and bulldozer trenching were carried out over an area one kilometre in diameter, with the best hole returning grades in the order of 0.10% to 0.20% copper over its entire 230 metre length (BCDM, 1966). Other porphyry copper occurrences in the Galore Creek area include the Copper Canyon, Sphal and Jack Wilson Creek deposits (Figure 3).

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

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

The Tertiary mineralization is comprised of discrete quartz veins and larger shear zones characterized by pervasive silicification, sericitization and pyritization whose total sulphide content is commonly quite low. The quartz veins contain a larger spectrum of sulphide minerals including pyrite, chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite, galena and sphalerite. Unlike the Jurassic mineralization, silver grades may be very high.

The most fully explored example of the Tertiary mineralization type is the Paydirt gold deposit, located two kilometres west of the Screech claims, which is a zone of silicification, sericitization and pyritization of andesitic volcaniclastics (Holtby, 1985). The zone, which is exposed on surface over an area of 100 metres by 25 metres, strikes northerly and dips moderately to the west. Gold mineralization occurs preferentially in intensely silicified and heavily pyritic material rather than with more sericitic alteration. The best diamond drill intersections averaged 5.86 g/tonne gold over 12.0 metres in hole 85-1 and 10.59 g/tonne gold over 4.95 metres in hole 85-4 (Holtby, 1985).

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

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

6.0 PROPERTY GEOLOGY AND GEOCHEMISTRY

6.1 Geology

Although no property-scale geological mapping has been reported for the Screech property, limited mapping has been conducted by Grant (1965) in the northeastern corner of the Screech #1 claim, by Dawson and Hall (1966) over the western portion of the Screech #2 claim and by Doyle and Awmack (1991) in the southwestern corner of the Screech #2 claim. Detailed geological mapping has been conducted over the Paydirt property which adjoins the Screech claims to the west (Holtby, 1985). Logan et al (1989) conducted regional geological mapping for the British Columbia Geological Survey at a scale of 1:50,000 over the Galore Creek area including the Screech claims. Less detailed regional mapping over the area was also conducted previously by Souther (1971). Previous mapping

has been updated by the 1991 field program (Figure 5).

The majority of the Screech property is underlain by undivided Upper Triassic Stuhini Group sedimentary and volcanic rocks (**Unit 8**, Figure 5). Logan et al (1989) has mapped a sedimentary sequence consisting of thin to medium-bedded wacke, volcanic arenite and volcanic conglomerate (**Unit 8A**), in the northeastern corner of the Screech #1 claim. A sequence of thinly bedded argillites and volcanic wackes (Unit 8A) separate an agglomerate from bedded crystal ash tuffs in the southwest corner of the Screech #1 claim.

Bedded tuffs and agglomerates are the dominant rock units on the Screech #2 claim. The tuffs and tuffaceous sediments (**Unit 8G**) consist of thinly bedded, light green to buff fine-grained tuff interbedded with thick beds of crystal ash tuff. Bedding within the tuffs and sediments strikes between 080° and 135°, dipping moderately to steeply to the southwest. Fining upwards sequences and scour marks indicate that the beds are upright and are indicative of a turbidite flow deposition. The agglomerate (**Unit 8H**) forms massive beds over twenty metres thick and is interbedded with the finer-grained tuffs. Towards the southern part of the Screech #2 claim the agglomerate becomes the dominant rock unit. Clasts within the agglomerate consist mainly of feldspar-phyric volcanics, some of which closely resemble the crystal ash tuff. A few clasts of sedimentary origin are also present. A microdiorite (**Unit 8F**) cuts the agglomerate in the southwest corner of the Screech #2 claim. This medium-grained, equigranular intrusive is slightly magnetic and believed to be an intrusive variety of the Stuhini Group pyroxene or feldspar-phyric flows. Further to the south, Doyle and Awmack (1991) observed isolated outcrops of feldspar-porphyritic andesite, the probable extrusive equivalent of the microdiorite, and noted that "... these units are not on a mappable scale.". All Stuhini Group rocks have been weak to moderately altered by epidote, chlorite and calcite. Although the alteration is pervasive throughout, certain ash layers and some volcanic clasts within the agglomerate exhibit preferential epidote alteration. Epidote also forms selvages around some of the quartz veinlets found on the ridge separating the two claims.

Tertiary stocks and dykes intrude all stratified rocks within the Screech claim area. Holtby (1985) mapped a small granodiorite stock between the Paydirt and Su/Ann deposits, describing it as "light grey to pale greenish grey with a fine-grained siliceous contact zone". Further east, he mapped a dark grey hornblende diorite with traces of disseminated pyrite and 1-2% disseminated magnetite. Locally, this diorite grades into amphibolite. This diorite closely resembles that of the Stuhini Group microdiorite of Unit 8F, indicating that it may be related to the Upper Triassic Stuhini Group volcanics rather than the Eocene intrusives. Logan et al (1989) included these two stocks with a larger Tertiary

biotite quartz monzonite stock dated as Eocene age (**Unit 13A**), located to the southwest on Sphaler Creek. A north trending, 1.5 metre wide rhyolitic dyke (**Unit 14E**) crosscuts the agglomerate in the southern part of the Screech #2 claim. This medium-grained, dyke is recognized by its whitish appearance and the presence of quartz eyes , which could form up to 5% of the rock.

The stratigraphic rock units on the property have experienced at least two episodes of fracturing or faulting. Left-lateral displacement of the tuffs is found along southeasterly trending fractures on the ridge separating the two claims. At least one fault along the same ridge has a parallel orientation. North-south trending faults crosscut the southeasterly trending faults and form deep incised gulleys along the ridge lines. Iron-carbonate alteration may be found along both fault trends and is recognized by calcite and/or quartz veining within an extensive ankeritic alteration halo.

6.2 Mineralization

Numerous samples containing sulphide mineralization were sampled during the 1991 program, but no significant precious or base metal occurrences were found. Several samples were taken from outcrops of propylitized volcaniclastics containing abundant disseminated pyrite (Figure 5). All returned low precious and copper values up to a maximum of 45 ppb gold and 232 ppm copper. Numerous quartz veins, mineralized with blebs of chalcopyrite, were sampled and contained up to 914 ppm copper with no associated gold. Chalcopyrite and galena were found within narrow and discontinuous quartz veinlets within the iron-carbonate altered fault zones. Grab samples from the ankeritic faults returned up to 2.6 ppm silver, 152 copper and 1452 lead. A piece of quartz vein float found along the ridge separating the two Screech claims, returned 16.6 ppm silver, 765 ppm copper, 3810 ppm lead and 1955 ppm zinc. Although the source of this float was not found, its similarity to the quartz veinlets found within the ankeritic fault zones indicates the most probable source.

A highly pyritic halo was mapped by Folk (1982) around the Paydirt and Su/Ann prospects on the claims to the west of the Screech property. The northeasterly extension of this halo would outcrop onto the Screech #1 claim, but no work has been completed in this area to date.

7.0 GEOCHEMISTRY

Although no silt samples were collected during the 1991 field program, silt samples have been collected in previous years from streams which drain the southern part of the Screech #2 claim

(Figure 5). Two of these samples, which were taken by Stikine River Mines Ltd., exceeded the 95th percentile in copper when compared to the government statistical data from a silt sampling survey of the Telegraph Creek-Sumdum map sheet (GSC, 1988). Silt samples SR1 and SR2 which contained 260 ppm and 240 ppm copper, respectively (Dawson and Hall, 1966), were taken in the southwestern corner of the Screech #2 claim. Although both samples have not been analyzed geochemically for gold, all were tested for silver, lead, zinc and molybdenum, but the lack of sample numbers on Dawson and Hall's (1966) map makes a correlation between the copper and other metal values impossible.

8.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

A limited amount of geological mapping, prospecting and geochemical sampling has been conducted on the Screech claims. Extremely steep terrain and extensive glacial cover restricts the amount of ground that is actually accessible. To date, no significant precious or base metal-bearing mineralization has been found on the property.

Silt samples collected in previous years suggests further copper mineralization may still be found on the Screech claims. The extent of glacial debris on the Screech claims may have masked any gold or copper geochemical anomaly in the silt samples taken further to the north. Future silt sampling should concentrate on taking samples from drainages above the glacial moraine cover.

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

Within the past few years, several significant zones of precious metal mineralization have been discovered elsewhere in the Galore Creek district. To date, only areas on the Screech #2 claim have been investigated by mapping, prospecting and geochemical sampling. The lack of encouraging results limits the potential on the Screech #2 claim; however, further work is required on the Screech #1 claim to determine the extent and significance of the extension of the "pyrite halo" that extends from the Paydirt deposit to the west.

Respectfully submitted,
EQUITY ENGINEERING LTD.

Bruno J. Kasper, Geologist

Vancouver, British Columbia
October, 1991

APPENDIX A

BIBLIOGRAPHY

BIBLIOGRAPHY

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APPENDIX B

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

SCREECH #1 AND #2 CLAIMS
(SEPTEMBER 17 - 26, 1991)

PROFESSIONAL FEES AND WAGES:		
Donald McInnes, Prospector		
1.375 days @ $250/DAY	$ 343.75	
Bruno Kasper, Project Geologist		
1.5 days @ $375/day	562.50	
Stewart Harris, Geologist		
1.35 days @ $300/day	405.00	
Clerical	50.00	
		$ 1,361.25
CHEMICAL ANALYSES:		
Rock Geochemical Analyses		
25 samples @ $15.58 each		389.50
EQUIPMENT RENTAL:		
Generator	$ 30.00	
Handheld Radio's	15.00	
Fly Camp	60.00	
		105.00
EXPENSES:		
Aircraft Charters	$ 1,011.20	
Courier and Telefax	28.25	
Food	13.88	
Freight	20.62	
Helicopter Charters	918.12	
Meals	109.28	
Printing and Reproductions	35.51	
Telephone Distance Charges	2.18	
Travel	8.00	
		2,147.04
		4,002.79
MANAGEMENT FEE @ 15% ON EXPENSES		380.48
		4,383.27
REPORT (ESTIMATED)		1,500.00
		$ 5,883.27

APPENDIX C

ROCK DESCRIPTIONS

Mineral Abbreviations:

AK	Ankerite	JA	Jarosite
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
GY	Gypsum	TT	Tetrahedrite
HE	Hematite		

Alteration Intensities:	tr	trace
	w	weak
	m	moderate
	s	strong

Property : Screech #1 & #2 claims NTS : 104G/3W Date : 10/17/91

Sample No.	Location	Type	Alteration	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	As (ppm)
509051	6325 600 N, 351 225 E	Float	mCL, mEP, mSI	45	<0.2	232	36	22	<5
	Elevation: 1320 m	Strike Length Exp. : ---- m	Sulphides : 10% PY						
	Orientation: -- / --	Sample Width : ---- m	Oxides : GE, JA						
		True Width : ---- m	Host : Agglomerate						

Comments : 20cm by 30cm by 20cm boulder containing silicified clasts. PY found mainly in the matrix.

Sample No.	Location	Type	Alteration	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	As (ppm)
509052	6325 600 N, 351 225 E	Float	sCA, mCL, mEP	5	<0.2	202	<2	52	10
	Elevation: 1320 m	Strike Length Exp. : ---- m	Sulphides : trCP, 1-2%PY						
	Orientation: -- / --	Sample Width : ---- m	Oxides : GE, HE						
		True Width : ---- m	Host : Agglomerate						

Comments : PY and CP found in the CA veinlets.

Sample No.	Location	Type	Alteration	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	As (ppm)
509053	6325 675 N, 350 250 E	Grab	mCA, sCL, sEP	<5	<0.2	143	<2	62	5
	Elevation: 1350 m	Strike Length Exp. : >10 m	Sulphides : trPY						
	Orientation: ? / ?	Sample Width : 1.0 m	Oxides : None visible						
		True Width : 1.0? m	Host : Agglomerate						

Comments : Dominant fracture oriented 209/76W. Grab along 20 metres of exposure which forms a cliff.

Sample No.	Location	Type	Alteration	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	As (ppm)
509054	6325 715 N, 350 150 E	Chip	CA veinlets	<5	<0.2	32	<2	66	5
	Elevation: 1350 m	Strike Length Exp. : 6 m	Sulphides : None visible						
	Orientation: 178 / 87 W	Sample Width : 40 cm	Oxides : sGE, 2%HE						
		True Width : 40 cm	Host : Agglomerate						

Comments : 40cm wide shear zone along a felsic dyke? Specular HE found within the CA veinlets.

Sample No.	Location	Type	Alteration	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	As (ppm)
509055	6325 770 N, 349 865 E	Grab	Unaltered	<5	<0.2	11	12	26	10
	Elevation: 1315 m	Strike Length Exp. : 30 m	Sulphides : None visible						
	Orientation: 020 / 79 E	Sample Width : 1.5 m	Oxides : None visible						
		True Width : 1.5 m	Host : Rhyolite dyke						

Comments :

Sample No.	Location	Type	Alteration	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	As (ppm)
509056	6325 790 N, 349 615 E	Grab	wCA, wEP	<5	<0.2	33	<2	22	10
	Elevation: 1270 m	Strike Length Exp. : 7 m	Sulphides : 1-2%MG, trPY						
	Orientation: ? / ?	Sample Width : 70 cm	Oxides : None visible						
		True Width : 70 cm	Host : Microdiorite.						

Comments :

Property : Screech #1 & #2 claims NTS : 104G/3W Date : 10/17/91

Sample No.	Location :	Type :	Alteration :		Au	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn	As
	6325 790 N	Grab	wCA, wCL, sEP		(ppb)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)
	349 615 E	Strike Length Exp. : ---- m	Sulphides :	trMG, trPY						
509057	Elevation: 1320 m	Sample Width : 1.0 m	Oxides :	None visible	<5	<0.2	91	<2	44	<5
	Orientation: -- / --	True Width : 1.0 m	Host :	Agglomerate						

Comments : Sample taken of the agglomerate at the contact with the microdiorite of rock sample 509056.

Sample No.	Location :	Type :	Alteration :		Au	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn	As
	6325 685 N	Chip	Unaltered		(ppb)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)
	350 315 E	Strike Length Exp. : 10 m	Sulphides :	None visible						
509066	Elevation: 1400 m	Sample Width : 1.5 m	Oxides :	HE	<5	<0.2	7	10	6	<5
	Orientation: ? / ?	True Width : 1.0 m	Host :	Rhyolite dyke						

Comments :

Sample No.	Location :	Type :	Alteration :		Au	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn	As
	6325 670 N	Select, grab	wCL, mEP		(ppb)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)
	350 310 E	Strike Length Exp. : >20 m	Sulphides :	None visible						
509067	Elevation: 1385 m	Sample Width : 2.0 m	Oxides :	None visible	<5	<0.2	97	<2	100	10
	Orientation: ? / ?	True Width : ? m	Host :	Agglomerate						

Comments : Representative of rock in the area.

Sample No.	Location :	Type :	Alteration :		Au	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn	As
	6325 695 N	Float	sCA, sCL, sEP, QZ sweats		(ppb)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)
	350 340 E	Strike Length Exp. : ---- m	Sulphides :	trPY						
509068	Elevation: 1420 m	Sample Width : ---- m	Oxides :	None visible	<5	<0.2	6	<2	10	<5
	Orientation: -- / --	True Width : ---- m	Host :	Volcaniclastic?						

Comments : One of two mineralized float boulders found 1 metre apart. Both were 20cm by 30cm in size. Strong propylitic alteration.

Sample No.	Location :	Type :	Alteration :		Au	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn	As
	6325 695 N	Float	mCA, mCL, sEP, sSI		(ppb)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)
	350 340 E	Strike Length Exp. : ---- m	Sulphides :	5%PY						
509069	Elevation: 1420 m	Sample Width : ---- m	Oxides :	GE	45.	<0.2	102	<2	16	<5
	Orientation: -- / --	True Width : ---- m	Host :	Volcaniclastic						

Comments : Found near float sample 509068. Strong propylitic alteration. PY is finely disseminated throughout.

Sample No.	Location :	Type :	Alteration :		Au	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn	As
	6325 740 N	Grab	wCA, w to mCL, wEP		(ppb)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)
	350 370 E	Strike Length Exp. : 5 m	Sulphides :	3%PY						
509070	Elevation: 1470 m	Sample Width : 10 cm	Oxides :	GE	<5	<0.2	102	6	56	<5
	Orientation: ? / ?	True Width : 10? cm	Host :	Crystal ash tuff						

Comments : Structure is 1.0 metre wide. PY is finely disseminated throughout.

Property : Screech #1 & #2 claims NTS : 104G/3W Date : 10/17/91

Sample No.	Location :		Type :		Alteration :		Au	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn	As
		6325 775 N 350 415 E	Float Strike Length Exp. : ---- m		wCA, mCL, mEP, QZ vein <1%CP, 1%PY		(ppb)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)
509071	Elevation:	1500 m	Sample Width :	---- m	Oxides :	AZ, MC	<5	0.6	700	<2	50	10
	Orientation:	-- / --	True Width :	---- m	Host :	Agglomerate						

Comments : Boulder measuring 10cm by 20cm in size. Although found 1 metre below 509072, does not seem to be related. CP blebs found in the 1-2 cm. wide QZ/CA vein while PY is generally disseminated thoughout the wallrock.

Sample No.	Location :		Type :		Alteration :		Au	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn	As
		6325 775 N 350 415 E	Grab Strike Length Exp. : 4 m		mCL, mEP, QZ vein trPY		(ppb)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)
509072	Elevation:	1500 m	Sample Width :	1.0 m	Oxides :	None visible	<5	<0.2	24	<2	10	5
	Orientation:	? / ?	True Width :	0.5 m	Host :	Mafic volcanic						

Comments : Barren quartz vein. Disseminated PY found in the mafic volcanic host.

Sample No.	Location :		Type :		Alteration :		Au	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn	As
		6325 830 N 350 495 E	Grab Strike Length Exp. : 7 m		CA, EP, QZ trPY		(ppb)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)
509073	Elevation:	1550 m	Sample Width :	20 cm	Oxides :	GE	<5	<0.2	42	<2	50	15
	Orientation:	? / ?	True Width :	5 cm	Host :	Lapilli tuff						

Comments : EP-CA-QZ veinlet; moderate CL>EP alteration of the surrounding wallrock. PY is disseminated throughout the wallrock.

Sample No.	Location :		Type :		Alteration :		Au	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn	As
		6325 830 N 350 495 E	Grab Strike Length Exp. : 5 m		wCA, mCL, m to sEP, QZ None visible		(ppb)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)
509074	Elevation:	1552 m	Sample Width :	10 cm	Oxides :	None visible	<5	<0.2	47	<2	100	<5
	Orientation:	? / ?	True Width :	10 cm	Host :	Lapilli tuff						

Comments : Rock contains CA filled fractures and a 5 mm wide quartz veinlet.

Sample No.	Location :		Type :		Alteration :		Au	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn	As
		6325 945 N 350 505 E	Grab Strike Length Exp. : 3 m		CL, QZ <1%CP		(ppb)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)
509075	Elevation:	1660 m	Sample Width :	10 cm	Oxides :	MC	<5	1.6	914	<2	44	5
	Orientation:	? / ?	True Width :	10 cm	Host :	Crystal ash tuff						

Comments : Vein appears to be vertical in orientation. Vuggy QZ>>>CL vein contains CP blebs.

Sample No.	Location :		Type :		Alteration :		Au	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn	As
		6326 110 N 350 655 E	Grab Strike Length Exp. : 1 m		mCL, m to sEP, wQZ trPY		(ppb)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)
509076	Elevation:	1800 m	Sample Width :	15 cm	Oxides :	GE	<5	<0.2	162	<2	54	5
	Orientation:	? / ?	True Width :	15 cm	Host :	Agglomerate						

Comments : Preferential alteration and PY mineralization of certain clasts.

Property : Screech #1 & #2 claims NTS : 104G/3W Date : 10/17/91

Sample No.						Au	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn	As
	Location :	6327 590 N	Type : Grab	Alteration :	sSI	(ppb)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)
		349 255 E	Strike Length Exp. : 0.3 m	Sulphides :	5%PY						
509081	Elevation:	1525 m	Sample Width : 25 cm	Oxides :	GE	<5	<0.2	121	76	52	10
	Orientation:	020 / 80 E	True Width : 20 ? cm	Host :	Bedded ash and crystal ash tuffs.						

Comments : Siliceous zone within the bedded tuffs. PY is finely disseminated throughout. Zone appears to be pinched by another fracture oriented 055/65NW.

Sample No.						Au	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn	As
	Location :	6327 550 N	Type : Grab	Alteration :	sCB (AK), sSI, QZ veining	(ppb)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)
		349 305 E	Strike Length Exp. : 5.0 m	Sulphides :	trCP, 5%PY						
509082	Elevation:	1540 m	Sample Width : 1.10 m	Oxides :	HE	5	1.2	152	28	74	25
	Orientation:	125 / 45 NE	True Width : 1.0 m	Host :	Bedded ash and crystal ash tuffs.						

Comments : Two metre wide CB-SI altered shear zone. CP found as small blebs within the QZ veinlets while the PY is finely disseminated throughout. Small exposures of the shear zone can be traced for approx. 20 metres.

Sample No.						Au	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn	As
	Location :	6327 575 N	Type : Float	Alteration :	QZ vein	(ppb)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)
		349 305 E	Strike Length Exp. : ---- m	Sulphides :	<1%CP, <1%GL						
509083	Elevation:	1560 m	Sample Width : ---- m	Oxides :	trMC	10	16.6	765	3810	1955	<5
	Orientation:	--- / ---	True Width : ---- m	Host :	Unknown but probably tuffs.						

Comments : Small, angular piece of quartz float measuring 15cm by 10cm by 5cm, contains blebs of CP and GL. Float found approx. 15 metres upslope of the CB-SI altered shear zone.

Sample No.						Au	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn	As
	Location :	6327 610 N	Type : Select	Alteration :	wCL, sMS, sSI	(ppb)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)
		349 385 E	Strike Length Exp. : >10 m	Sulphides :	1% PY						
509084	Elevation:	1635 m	Sample Width : 30 cm	Oxides :	GE	30	<0.2	36	38	24	5
	Orientation:	? / ?	True Width : ? m	Host :	Agglomerate.						

Comments : Preferential sericite and silica alteration of some of the clasts in the agglomerate. Select sample taken from gossanous pods located on the east side of a probable fault zone. Trend of the fault is 010 degrees.

Sample No.						Au	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn	As
	Location :	6327 660 N	Type : Grab	Alteration :	SI?	(ppb)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)
		349 515 E	Strike Length Exp. : 5 m	Sulphides :	<1%PO, <1%PY						
509085	Elevation:	1690 m	Sample Width : 30 cm	Oxides :	GE	<5	<0.2	132	12	62	5
	Orientation:	085 / 60 S	True Width : 20 cm	Host :	Felsic tuffs.						

Comments : Diseminated PY and PO within felsic tuffs. Tuffs appear to have been silicified. Sulphide rich layer appears to be approximately 2.0 metres thick.

Sample No.						Au	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn	As
	Location :	6327 660 N	Type : Chip	Alteration :	sCB (AK?), QZ sweats	(ppb)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)
		349 375 E	Strike Length Exp. : 10 m	Sulphides :	None visible						
509086	Elevation:	1615 m	Sample Width : 71 cm	Oxides :	HE	<5	<0.2	44	12	46	<5
	Orientation:	025 / 90	True Width : 71 cm	Host :	Lapilli tuff (feldspar crystal).						

Comments : CB altered shear zone.

Property : Screech #1 & #2 claims NTS : 104G/3W Date : 10/17/91

Sample No.	Location :	6327 660 N	Type : Grab	Alteration :	sCB (AK?), QZ sweats	Au	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn	As
		349 390 E	Strike Length Exp. : 10 m	Sulphides :	GL	(ppb)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)
509087	Elevation:	1620 m	Sample Width : 1.5 m	Oxides :	None visible	<5	2.6	35	1425	406	15
	Orientation:	045 / 35 SE	True Width : 1.3 m	Host :	Agglomerate						

Comments : CB altered shear zone. Faulted off to the west by another northerly trending CB altered shear zone. True width of CB alteration is approximately 1.6 metres. Blebs of GL found in the QZ sweats.

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

A9122570

Comments: ATTN: DAVID A. CAULFIELD

CERTIFICATE A9122570

EQUITY ENGINEERING LTD.

Project: SCREECH CLAIMS
P.O. # : TEX91-02

Samples submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC.
This report was printed on 4-OCT-91.

SAMPLE PREPARATION

CHEMEX CODE	NUMBER SAMPLES	DESCRIPTION
205	25	Geochem ring to approx 150 mesh
294	25	Crush and split (0-10 pounds)
298	25	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	25	Au ppb: Fuse 10 g sample	FA-AAS	5	10000
922	25	Ag ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.2	200
921	25	Al %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	15.00
923	25	As ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	5	10000
924	25	Ba ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
925	25	Be ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.5	100.0
926	25	Bi ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	2	10000
927	25	Ca %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	15.00
928	25	Cd ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.5	100.0
929	25	Co ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
930	25	Cr ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
931	25	Cu ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
932	25	Fe %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	15.00
933	25	Ga ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
951	25	Hg ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
934	25	K %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	10.00
935	25	La ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
936	25	Mg %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	15.00
937	25	Mn ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	5	10000
938	25	Mo ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
939	25	Na %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	5.00
940	25	Ni ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
941	25	P ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
942	25	Pb ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	2	10000
943	25	Sb ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	5	10000
958	25	Sc ppm: 32 elements, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
944	25	Sr ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
945	25	Ti %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	5.00
946	25	Tl ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
947	25	U ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
948	25	V ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
949	25	W ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
950	25	Zn ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	2	10000

Chemex Labs Ltd.

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

To: EQUITY ENGINEERING LTD.

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

Project : SCREECH CLAIMS
Comments: ATTN: DAVID A. CAULFIELD

Certificate Date: 04-OCT-91
Invoice No. : I9122570
P.O. Number : TEX91-02

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A9122570

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
509051	205	294	45	< 0.2	0.69	< 5	90	< 0.5	< 2	0.59	1.5	16	39	232	5.92	< 10	< 1	0.25	< 10	0.48	200
509052	205	294	5	< 0.2	0.85	10	1420	< 0.5	< 2	11.20	< 0.5	11	28	202	4.07	20	< 1	0.26	10	1.76	1635
509053	205	294	< 5	< 0.2	1.87	5	120	< 0.5	2	1.78	< 0.5	15	34	143	3.88	< 10	< 1	0.50	< 10	1.52	710
509054	205	294	< 5	< 0.2	0.64	5	1030	< 0.5	2	11.15	< 0.5	18	35	32	4.88	20	< 1	0.26	10	0.78	2150
509055	205	294	< 5	< 0.2	0.53	10	190	< 0.5	< 2	0.96	< 0.5	2	47	11	0.53	< 10	< 1	0.39	10	0.11	735
509056	205	294	< 5	< 0.2	1.19	10	60	< 0.5	2	1.43	< 0.5	9	51	33	3.10	< 10	< 1	0.24	< 10	1.01	405
509057	205	294	< 5	< 0.2	1.55	< 5	40	< 0.5	< 2	1.72	< 0.5	15	30	91	3.27	< 10	< 1	0.28	< 10	1.10	525
509066	205	294	< 5	< 0.2	0.38	< 5	100	< 0.5	< 2	0.74	< 0.5	< 1	46	7	0.26	< 10	< 1	0.34	10	0.03	425
509067	205	294	< 5	< 0.2	3.00	10	120	0.5	< 2	3.97	< 0.5	18	22	97	4.91	10	< 1	0.56	10	1.93	1440
509068	205	294	< 5	< 0.2	1.23	< 5	< 10	< 0.5	< 2	8.05	< 0.5	4	50	6	1.28	20	1	0.15	< 10	0.34	645
509069	205	294	45	< 0.2	0.70	< 5	140	< 0.5	< 2	0.96	< 0.5	15	32	102	4.75	< 10	< 1	0.12	< 10	0.34	160
509070	205	294	< 5	< 0.2	1.68	< 5	40	< 0.5	2	1.56	1.0	17	30	102	4.19	< 10	< 1	0.27	10	1.23	505
509071	205	294	< 5	0.6	1.84	10	50	< 0.5	6	2.56	< 0.5	12	50	700	3.30	< 10	< 1	0.14	10	1.20	670
509072	205	294	< 5	< 0.2	0.64	5	20	< 0.5	< 2	2.16	< 0.5	6	93	24	1.57	< 10	< 1	0.17	< 10	0.26	285
509073	205	294	< 5	< 0.2	1.57	15	50	< 0.5	< 2	6.71	< 0.5	24	23	42	2.90	10	< 1	0.16	10	1.22	1135
509074	205	294	< 5	< 0.2	2.83	< 5	10	< 0.5	< 2	4.25	< 0.5	14	30	47	4.14	10	< 1	0.13	< 10	2.38	1120
509075	205	294	< 5	1.6	1.43	5	30	< 0.5	< 2	0.86	< 0.5	10	108	914	2.83	< 10	< 1	0.07	< 10	1.03	505
509076	205	294	< 5	< 0.2	1.59	5	90	< 0.5	< 2	1.13	< 0.5	14	33	162	4.12	< 10	< 1	0.10	< 10	1.27	585
509081	205	294	< 5	< 0.2	1.10	10	70	< 0.5	< 2	0.96	< 0.5	22	35	121	4.11	< 10	< 1	0.25	< 10	0.65	245
509082	205	294	5	1.2	0.91	25	150	< 0.5	< 2	4.17	< 0.5	16	33	152	4.23	10	< 1	0.48	10	0.93	855
509083	205	294	10	16.6	0.44	< 5	10	< 0.5	< 2	0.55	28.0	3	191	765	1.37	< 10	< 1	0.02	< 10	0.33	355
509084	205	294	30	< 0.2	1.29	5	740	< 0.5	< 2	0.97	< 0.5	3	13	36	3.40	< 10	< 1	0.60	< 10	0.20	105
509085	205	294	< 5	< 0.2	1.84	5	40	< 0.5	2	0.95	< 0.5	12	35	132	3.77	< 10	< 1	0.08	< 10	1.16	595
509086	205	294	< 5	< 0.2	1.32	< 5	5150	< 0.5	< 2	>15.00	< 0.5	7	17	44	2.65	30	< 1	0.27	10	0.70	1910
509087	205	294	< 5	2.6	0.38	15	270	< 0.5	4	6.59	15.5	9	74	35	3.88	10	< 1	0.22	10	0.08	1170

CERTIFICATION: B. Cargh

Chemex Labs Ltd.

Analytical Chemists * Geochemists * Registered Assayers

212 Brooksbank Ave., North Vancouver
British Columbia, Canada V7J 2C1
PHONE: 604-984-0221

To: EQUITY ENGINEERING LTD.

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

Project : SCREECH CLAIMS
Comments: ATTN: DAVID A. CAULFIELD

Page Number :1-B
Total Pages :1
Certificate Date: 04-OCT-91
Invoice No. :I9122570
P.O. Number :TEX91-02

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A9122570

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
509051	205	294	65	0.02	8	1770	36	< 5	7	46	0.26	< 10	< 10	76	< 10	22
509052	205	294	< 1	0.01	4	1010	< 2	< 5	7	235	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	69	< 10	52
509053	205	294	< 1	0.03	8	1770	< 2	< 5	5	106	0.23	< 10	< 10	117	< 10	62
509054	205	294	< 1	0.01	7	1060	< 2	< 5	9	72	0.05	< 10	< 10	111	< 10	66
509055	205	294	< 1	0.04	1	190	12	< 5	1	42	0.01	< 10	< 10	12	< 10	26
509056	205	294	< 1	0.13	9	1360	< 2	< 5	9	74	0.20	< 10	< 10	121	< 10	22
509057	205	294	< 1	0.03	7	1750	< 2	< 5	5	142	0.24	< 10	< 10	114	< 10	44
509066	205	294	< 1	0.06	< 1	50	10	< 5	< 1	54	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	4	< 10	6
509067	205	294	1	0.02	7	1970	< 2	< 5	15	154	0.19	< 10	< 10	167	< 10	100
509068	205	294	< 1	< 0.01	1	620	< 2	< 5	1	165	0.06	< 10	< 10	78	< 10	10
509069	205	294	44	0.03	5	1130	< 2	< 5	6	82	0.31	< 10	< 10	70	< 10	16
509070	205	294	9	0.03	8	2560	6	< 5	4	187	0.27	< 10	< 10	117	< 10	56
509071	205	294	< 1	0.02	6	1590	< 2	< 5	8	114	0.13	< 10	< 10	113	< 10	50
509072	205	294	< 1	< 0.01	2	310	< 2	< 5	1	79	0.02	< 10	< 10	33	< 10	10
509073	205	294	1	0.01	6	2110	< 2	< 5	7	287	0.22	< 10	< 10	99	< 10	50
509074	205	294	< 1	0.01	8	2330	< 2	< 5	8	108	0.14	< 10	< 10	117	< 10	100
509075	205	294	< 1	0.01	6	1070	< 2	< 5	9	26	0.07	< 10	< 10	113	< 10	44
509076	205	294	2	0.03	8	1800	< 2	< 5	6	84	0.25	< 10	< 10	128	< 10	54
509081	205	294	3	0.01	12	1640	76	< 5	10	50	0.39	< 10	< 10	145	< 10	52
509082	205	294	< 1	0.01	8	1910	28	< 5	7	441	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	37	< 10	74
509083	205	294	< 1	< 0.01	4	370	3810	< 5	1	51	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	14	< 10	1955
509084	205	294	111	0.02	2	3290	38	< 5	4	296	0.13	< 10	< 10	56	< 10	24
509085	205	294	< 1	0.03	8	1800	12	< 5	3	59	0.23	< 10	< 10	112	< 10	62
509086	205	294	< 1	0.01	3	860	12	< 5	7	331	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	64	< 10	46
509087	205	294	< 1	< 0.01	5	1040	1425	5	5	70	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	34	< 10	406

CERTIFICATION: B. Caplin

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.

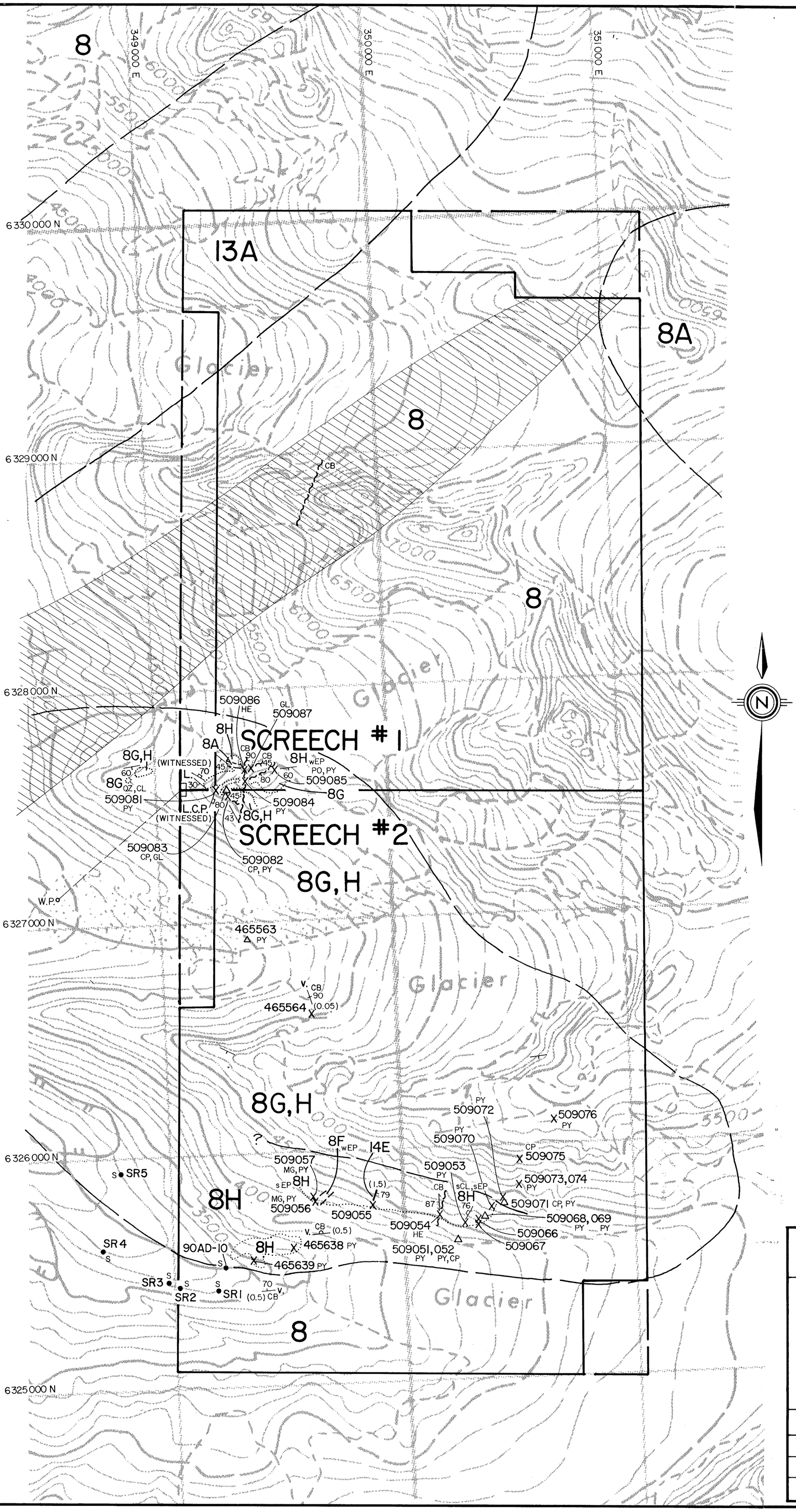
3. THAT my primary employment since June, 1988 has been in the field of mineral exploration.

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

5. THAT I have no interest, directly or indirectly, in the securities or property of Pass Lake Resources Ltd. and Great Western Gold Corp. or any of their affiliates.

DATED at Vancouver, British Columbia, this 5th day of November, 1991.

Bruno Kasper, Geologist



LEGEND

LITHOLOGIES

TERTIARY

Dykes and sills

14E Rhyolitic.

EOCENE

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

UPPER TRIASSIC

Stuhini Group

8 Undivided Stuhini Group volcanics, volcaniclastics and sedimentary rocks.

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

8F Microdiorite: intrusive variety of units 8D and 8E, coarser-grained and phenocrysts do not show a preferred orientation.

8G Tuffs/tuffaceous sediment: pyroclastic with fragments <2mm, usually felsic in composition, well developed laminations, may be easily confused with unit 8A.

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

MINERALS AND ALTERATION TYPES

CB	Fe-carbonate	CL	chlorite	CP	chalcopyrite
EP	epidote	GL	galena	HE	hematite
MG	magnetite	PO	pyrrhotite	PY	pyrite
QZ	quartz				

Alteration intensity: w -- weak; m -- moderate; s -- strong

SYMBOLS

- Rock outcrop
- Geological boundary (approximate)
- Fault with dip (approximate, inferred) — 80
- Bedding with dip — 30
- Foliation with dip — 45
- Dyke with dip and true width in metres — 70
- Vein with dip (inclined, unknown) and true width in metres — 35, V., (0.5); V., (0.5)
- Joint with dip — 45
- Rock sample (float, grab from outcrop) — Δ, X
- Projected trend of pyritic zone as mapped by Folk (1982).
- Silt sample — ●S
- L.C.P. Legal corner post (approximate)

Geology adapted in part from Grant (1965), Folk (1982), Logan et al (1989) and Doyle and Awmack (1991).
Government geochemical data from GSC Open File 1646 (1988).

1991 ROCK SAMPLE ANALYSES

Sample	Au(ppb)	Ag(ppm)	Cu(ppm)	Pb(ppm)	Zn(ppm)	As(ppm)
509051	45	<0.2	232	36	22	<5
509052	5	<0.2	202	<2	52	10
509053	<5	<0.2	143	<2	62	5
509054	<5	<0.2	32	<2	66	5
509055	<5	<0.2	11	12	26	10
509056	<5	<0.2	33	<2	22	10
509057	<5	<0.2	91	<2	44	<5
509066	<5	<0.2	7	10	6	<5
509067	<5	<0.2	97	<2	100	10
509068	<5	<0.2	6	<2	10	<5
509069	45	<0.2	102	<2	16	<5
509070	<5	<0.2	102	6	56	<5
509071	<5	0.6	700	<2	50	10
509072	<5	<0.2	24	<2	10	5
509073	<5	<0.2	42	<2	50	15
509074	<5	<0.2	47	<2	100	<5
509075	<5	1.6	914	<2	44	5
509076	<5	<0.2	162	<2	54	5
509081	<5	<0.2	121	76	52	10
509082	5	1.2	152	28	74	25
509083	10	16.6	765	3810	1955	<5
509084	30	<0.2	36	38	24	5
509085	<5	<0.2	132	12	62	5
509086	<5	<0.2	44	12	46	<5
509087	<5	2.6	35	1425	406	15

1990 ROCK SAMPLE ANALYSES

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

1990 SILT SAMPLE ANALYSES

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

STREAM SEDIMENT GEOCHEMICAL RESULTS (From Dawson and Hall, 1966)

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

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS FOR GOVERNMENT REGIONAL GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLES

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

0 100 500 1000

METRES

GREAT WESTERN GOLD CORP.

SCREECH #1 & #2 CLAIMS

GEOLOGY & GEOCHEMISTRY

BRITISH COLUMBIA

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT

21,859

EQUITY ENGINEERING LTD.

DRAWN: A.D./J.J.E.	MINING DIV.: LIARD	FIGURE 5
N.T.S.: 104G/3W	SCALE: AS SHOWN	
DATE: OCT., 1991	REVISED:	