REPORT ON
GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY
AND
DIAMOND DRILLING
CHANCE PROPERTY
AIC INTERNATIONAL RESOURCES CORPORATION

NTS 93L/10E
OMINECA MINING DIVISION
BRITISH COLUMBIA

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October, 1991

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SUMMARY

An induced polarization (IP) geophysical survey followed by diamond drilling was conducted on the Chance Property.

The Chance Property is located in the Omineca Mining Division near Smithers, B.C. The property hosts a number of polymetallic precious and base metal veins which yield high grade silver up to 185 oz/ton, copper to 3.96%, gold to 2.58 oz/ton, lead to 6.87% and zinc to 8.57% over narrow widths from surface work and shallow drilling.

The IP survey outlined a wide, 1350 m long anomaly with a core of strong chargeability response. The anomaly incorporates a number of the occurrences on the property and encompasses a multi-element soil geochemical anomaly. A diamond drilling program was designed to test the IP anomaly as well as other targets on the property.

Drilling to test the IP anomaly (C-27-91) cored a repetitive, graded sequence of tuff-greywacke-argillite with sufficient pyrite and pyrrhotite to account for the anomaly. No economically interesting mineralization was encountered.

Hole C-28-91 returned several narrow silver intercepts as follows: 9.33 oz/ton over 0.20 m, 3.21 oz/ton over 0.53 m, 7.87 oz/ton over 0.25 m and 25. 6 ppm over 0.66 m accompanied by anomalous base metal values from quartz-calcite-sulphide veins. The interval, 50.91 m to 52.35 m around the Julia Vein returned a weighted average of 2.89 oz/ton silver. Previous work on the Julia Vein had returned

grades up to 185.52 oz/ton silver and 3.90% copper from the surface and up to 55.7 oz/ton silver over 1.7 ft from drilling in Hole 84-2.

The program showed that the IP anomaly and attendant soil geochemical anomaly do not reflect a "porphyry" style deposit like, say, the Equity Silver deposit. The cause of the IP anomaly appears to be a sulphide rich lithology although the anomaly is large and has only been tested in one place. The geochemical anomaly, portions of which remain untested, presumably reflects a number of restricted mineralized sources rather than a large source.

The Julia Vein system, tested over a length of 200 m and to a depth of approximately 40 m, remains open at depth and along strike but a substantial increase in its overall size and grade would be required to create an economic situation.

Several of the other showings on the property did not produce a discernable IP response possibly because the survey was designed to look for a large target at depth rather than a small shallow one. An incompletely resolved IP anomaly is present along the western side of the property.

There is scope for further work on the property to expand the mineralization on the known occurrences and search additional vein mineralization associated with soil geochemical anomalies.

INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of an induced polarization (IP) geophysical survey and subsequent diamond drilling carried out on the Chance Property on behalf of the AIC International Resources Corp.

The Chance property is situated on the flank of Grouse Mountain near Smithers, B.C., in the Omineca Mining Division. The area hosts numerous hydrothermal polymetallic base and precious metal veins including several on the Chance Property, which have undergone sporadic exploration and development activity since the early 1900's.

The purpose of the IP survey was to search for a porphyry style system similar to the nearby Equity Silver Deposit in an area underlain by a multi-element soil geochemical anomaly. Diamond drilling that followed tested a broad anomaly outlined by the IP survey and also tested one of the more substantial veins on the property, the Julia Vein, at depth.

The program was carried out by OreQuest Consultants Ltd. during July and September, 1991.

LOCATION and ACCESS

The Chance Property is located on Grouse Mountain, about 34 km southeast of the town of Smithers and 20 km northwest of the town of Houston, in north central British Columbia on NTS 93L/10E in the Omineca Mining Division (Figure 1). The property lies at the

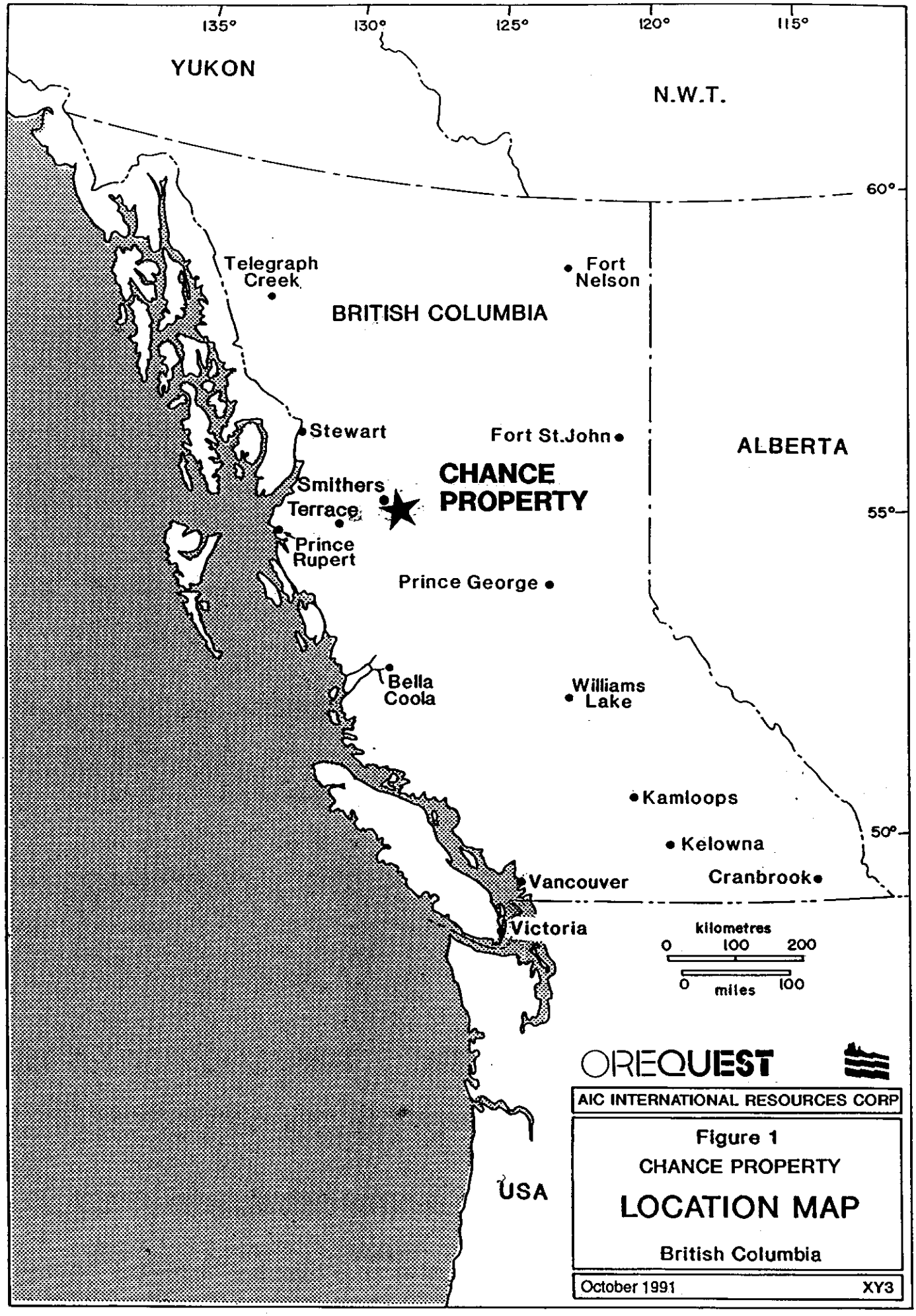
135°
130°
125°
120°
115°
YUKON
N.W.T.
60°
Telegraph Creek
Fort Nelson
BRITISH COLUMBIA
Stewart
Fort St.John
ALBERTA
CHANCE PROPERTY
Smithers
Terrace
55°
Prince Rupert
Prince George
Bella Coola
Williams Lake
Kamloops
50°
Kelowna
Vancouver
Cranbrook
Victoria
kilometres
0 100 200
0 miles 100
USA
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Figure 1
CHANCE PROPERTY
LOCATION MAP
British Columbia
October 1991
XY3

northwestern end of the relatively flat summit area at elevations from 3,600 to 4,800 feet (1100 to 1,450 metres). The terrain on the property is gentle to moderate increasing to moderate to steep particularly to the west.

Vehicle access can be gained to the property via a good 4-wheel drive road which winds up the southwest side of Grouse Mountain to the summit area and onto the claims (Figure 2). This road departs from Dieleman Road just off Yellowhead Highway 16 which joins Smithers and Houston. Lower portions of this road pass through the Dieleman Ranch and permission should be requested to use it. A bridge across a creek at the start of this road which appears derelict is safe for lightweight vehicles but is unsafe for heavy equipment which should use the ford adjacent to the bridge.

CLAIM STATUS

The Chance Property consists of one 4 post claim; the Chance 1 claim, and two 2 post claims, the Last Chance #1 and #2 claims (Figure 2). They are located on claim map NTS 93L/10E in the Omineca Mining Division, centred at approximately $54^{o}35'N$ latitude and $126^{o}44'W$ longitude.

The claims records show the Chance 1 ownership as 90% to Adriatic Resources Corp. and 10% to Robert Holland. Last Chance #1 and #2 are owned by AIC International Resources Corp.

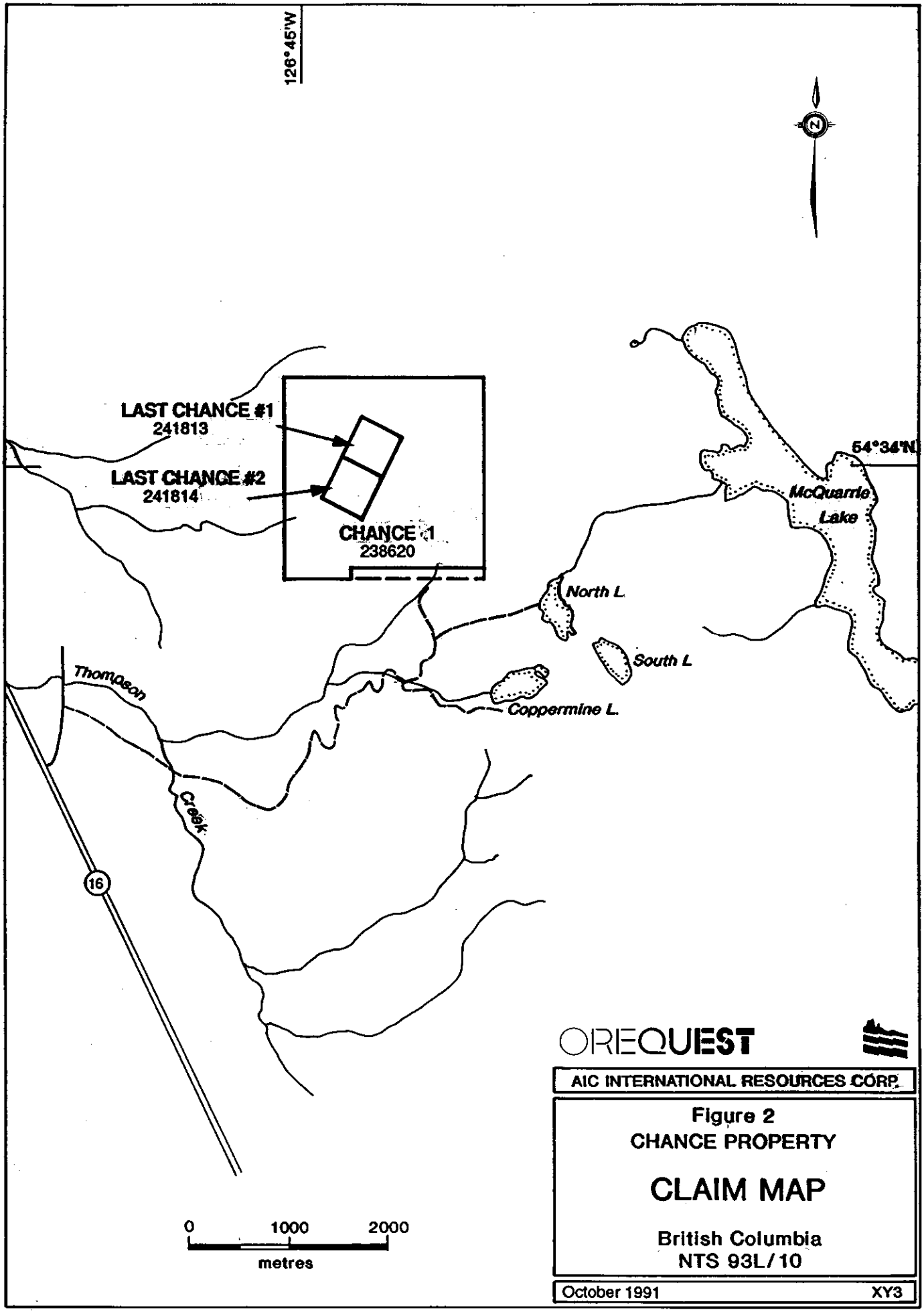
126°45'W
LAST CHANCE #1
241813
LAST CHANCE #2
241814
CHANCE 1
238620
54°34'N
McQuarrie
Lake
North L.
South L.
Coppermine L.
Thompson
Creek
16
0
1000
2000
metres
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Figure 2
CHANCE PROPERTY
CLAIM MAP
British Columbia
NTS 93L/10
October 1991
XY3

The status of the claims is as follows:

Claim Name	Tenure Number	Number of Units	Expiry Date
Chance 1	238620	16	May 9, 1995
Last Chance #1	241813	1	April 6, 1992
Last Chance #2	241814	1	April 6, 1992

The work described herein is eligible for additional assessment credits if required.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

The area is underlain by the Hazelton Group which has been subdivided into three stratigraphic divisions; a lower assemblage of andesitic tuffs and lavas, a middle sequence of sedimentary rocks including argillites, quartzites and tuffs and an upper volcanic sequence containing more andesitic tuffs with rhyolites. The Chance Property is underlain by rocks of the lower unit of the Hazelton Group (Figure 3).

The Hazelton Group in the Grouse Mountain area has been intruded by a series of Upper Cretaceous or Early Tertiary stocks and north-northwest trending dykes. The dykes are of four varieties, two types of feldspar porphyry, a feldspar biotite porphyry and some fine grained basic dykes. The feldspar porphyries which are predominate in the southwestern flank of Grouse Mountain have been reported to be similar in mineralogy to the Eocene intrusions found at the Equity Silver Mine (Church, 1972).

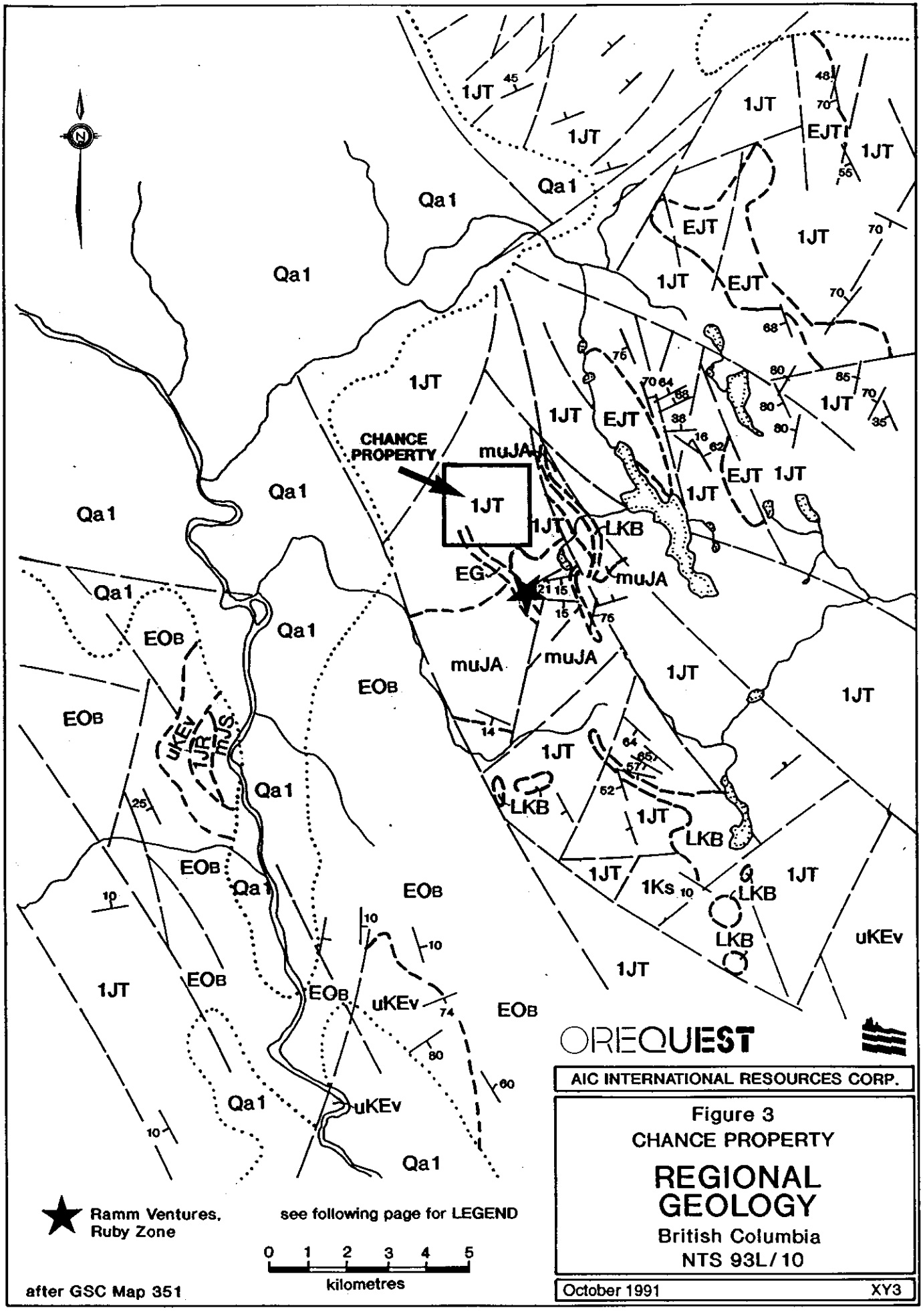
CHANCE PROPERTY
Qa1
1JT
EJT
muJA
EG
LKB
EOB
uKEv
1JR
mJS
1Ks
Ramm Ventures, Ruby Zone
see following page for LEGEND
0 1 2 3 4 5
kilometres
after GSC Map 351
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Figure 3
CHANCE PROPERTY
REGIONAL GEOLOGY
British Columbia
NTS 93L/10
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LEGEND
(for Figure 3)

— — — Geological boundary (approx)
. . . . . Drift boundary
Bedding (approx)
——— ——— Faults and fault lineaments (approx)

SEDIMENTARY AND VOLCANIC ROCKS

CENOZOIC
QUATERNARY
PLEISTOCENE and RECENT
Qa1 Alluvium, till, gravel

TERTIARY
EOCENE and (?) OLIGOCENE
EOB BUCK CREEK VOLCANICS: Massive, vesicular, or amygduloidal aphanitic andesite, dacite flows and breccias; minor basalt and sediments

MESOZOIC
CRETACEOUS and TERTIARY
OOTSA LAKE GROUP
MAESTRICHTIAN TO EOCENE
uKEv Acidic volcanics undivided; rhyolite and dacite flows, tuffs, and breccias; minor andesite; related felsite and porphyry intrusions

CRETACEOUS
SKEENA GROUP
MIDDLE ALBIAN (mainly or entirely)
1Ks RED ROSE FORMATION: micacous greywacke, black to dark grey shale; minor conglomerate and coal

JURASSIC
BOWSER LAKE GROUP
UPPER BAJOCIAN TO LOWER OXFORDIAN
muJA ASHMAN FORMATION: dark grey to black shale, quartzose sandstone, greywacke, and chert pebble conglomerate

HAZELTON GROUP
LOWER BAJOCIAN TO LOWER CALLOVIAN
mJS SMITHERS FORMATION: grey brown greenish grey to drab grey greywacke, lithic sandstone, siltstone, shale, tuff breccia , grit glauconitic sandstone; minor conglomerate

MIDDLE TOARCIAN (?)
NILKITKWA FORMATION
1JR RED TUFF MEMBER: red to brick red, fine-grained, tuff and fine breccia

SINEMURIAN AND (?) LOWER PLIENSBACHIAN
1JT TELKWA FORMATION: variegated red, maroon, grey green breccia, tuff, and flows of basaltic to rhyolitic composition

INTRUSIVE ROCKS

CENOZOIC
TERTIARY
EOCENE
EG GOOSLY LAKE INTRUSIONS: syenomonzonite and porphyrictic gabbro

LATE CRETACEOUS
LKB BUCKLEY INTRUSIONS: porphyrictic granodiorite and quartz monzonite

MEZOZOIC
JURASSIC
EARLY JURASSIC
EJT TOPLEY INTRUSIONS (undivided): quartz monzonite, quartz diorite, granodiorite, monzonite

In the Equity Silver Mine, the deposits occur as table like zones within a window of Early Cretaceous rocks surrounded completely by a younger volcanic sequence. Two later stage intrusive stocks which probably played an important role in the origin of the deposit are present. The economic minerals are chalcopyrite and tetrahedrite and are principally found within a narrow band of felsic pyroclastic-volcanic rocks forming two distinct and separate zones. The December 1988 published reserves for the mine were 12,130,000 tonnes of 0.25% copper, 85.5 grams per tonne silver (2.49 oz/ton), and 1.12 grams per tonne gold (0.033 oz/ton). The mine is scheduled for shut down late 1992 (Northern Miner, July 16, 1990).

The Ruby Property, owned by Ramm Ventures, located about 1 km south of the Chance Property, hosts copper-zinc-silver mineralization that has undergone sporadic exploration since its discovery in 1914. Work has included over 1,100 m of drifting and crosscutting in 2 adits and over 18,000 m of diamond drilling most recently done under option with Tech Corp. and Swift Minerals Ltd. Published mineralization from the Ruby zone are 360,000 tonnes of 0.38% copper, 4.23% zinc and 30 g/ton silver with a further 720,000 tonnes of lower grade material at depth.

HISTORY and PREVIOUS WORK

The first recorded work on the Chance Property was in 1925 when the Cornucopia (now called the Gwenda vein) and the Paola copper-silver showings were discovered.

In 1935, the Last Chance vein (now called the Julia Vein) was discovered and developed over a 5 year period to 1940, by stripping, trenching and a 15 m long adit. Piles of sorted vein material beside some of the workings indicate a high grading operation was underway at the time.

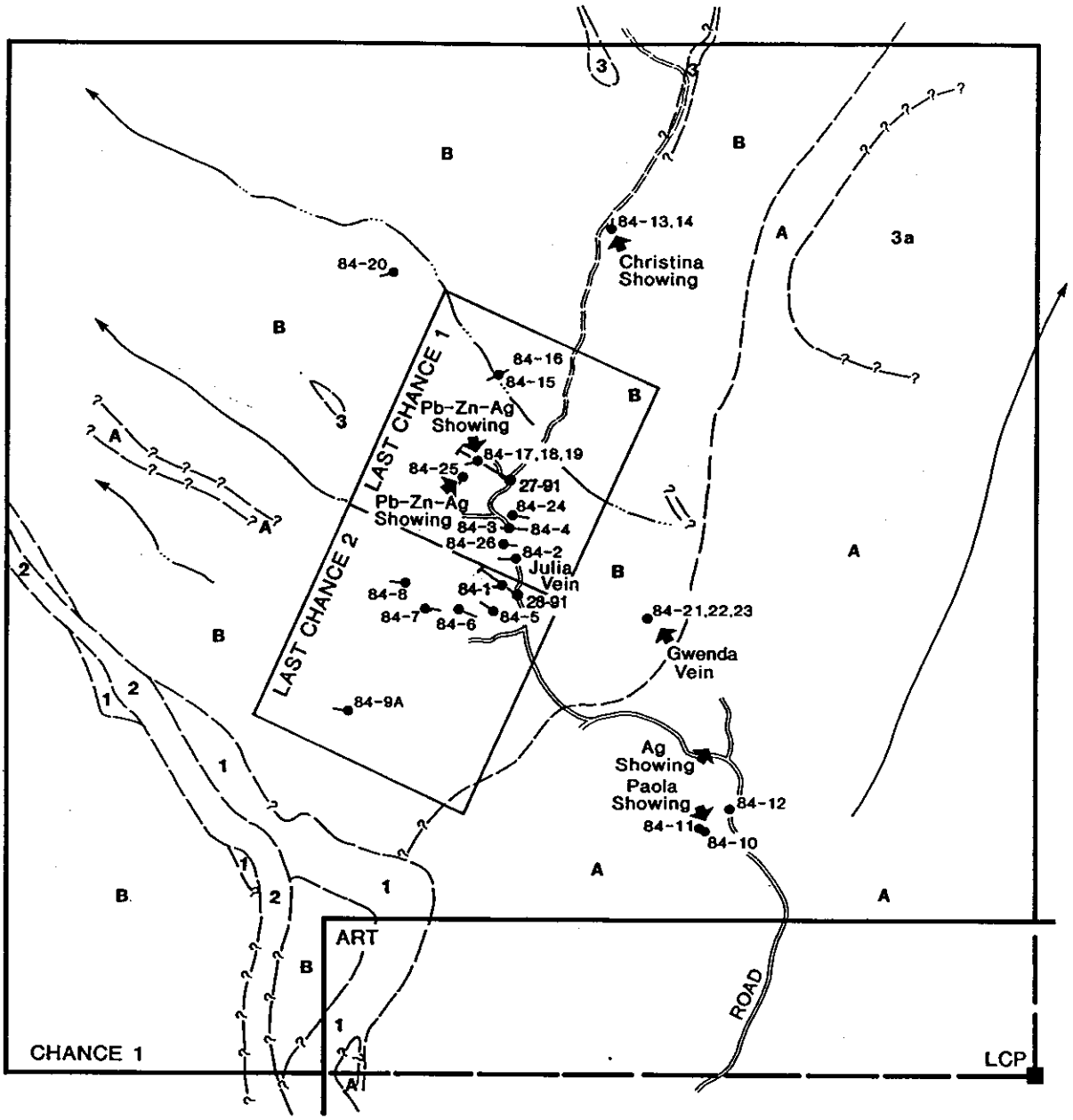
No further work was completed until the 1964 to 1970 period when three local prospectors carried out some additional bulldozer trenching and road development.

The most recent work, carried out by Adriatic Resources in 1984 (Holland, 1985) consisted of grid establishment, geochemical soil sampling, trench sampling, geological mapping and an VLF-EM geophysical survey followed by a shallow diamond drilling program. The drilling consisted of 26 holes, the longest of which was 45 m, with an average length of only 28 m.

The highlights of this work are detailed in the sections which follow.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

Holland (1985) has subdivided the Hazelton Group on the property into two main units, Unit A which consists of predominately fine grained maroon tuff and Unit B which consists of tuffs, lapilli tuffs, tuffaceous greywackes and argillites (Figure 4a). These two units



LEGEND

5	Lamprophyre dyke
3	Biotite-feldspar porphyry a) silicified and altered
2	Crowded feldspar porphyry
1	Trachytoidal feldspar porphyry
B	Polymicitic tuff, greywacke, argillite
A	Maroon gritty tuff
——?——	Geological contact approx. assumed
84-3 ●	Diamond drill hole
═══	Road (4x4, cat)
═══	Trail
——·——·	Creek

0 100 200 300 400
Metres

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Figure 4a
CHANCE PROPERTY

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

British Columbia
NTS 93L/10

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generally correspond to the lower Hazelton subdivision as defined by Church (1969 & 1972).

Two main feldspar porphyry dykes bisect the southwest corner of the property. Holland has subdivided them into a trachytoidal (unit 1) and crowded (unit 2) feldspar porphyry. These dykes appear to have no influence on the mineralizing events elsewhere on the property.

A small biotite feldspar porphyry stock occurs in the northeastern corner of the property and in a small area in the west central portion of the property as well. It is strongly silicified and altered according to Holland. This stock may be similar to a much larger granodiorite stock located south of the Grouse Mountain area.

Locally, several small 1-2 m wide lamprophyre dykes have been observed in the area of the Julia vein system. These dykes do not appear to post date the mineralizing events.

The structural geology on the Chance property is less clear as the rock exposures are not abundant. Generally the rocks strike in a 10^{o} to 30^{o} orientation and dip 30^{o} to 60^{o} to the west. Exposures on the Ramm Ventures property to the south confirm this general orientation.

PROPERTY MINERALIZATION

The property contains a number of mineralized areas (Figure 4a). Most of the historic work has focused on the Julia vein system (Figure 4b).

The Julia vein system has been traced on surface and by drilling for at least 200 metres and is open both on strike and to depth. At least three parallel mineralized structures are present ranging from 7 to 45 centimetres wide with values (1984 sampling) up to 185.52 oz/ton silver, 3.96% copper, 0.138 oz/ton gold, 6.87% lead, and 8.57% zinc. The average of 25 surface assays was 41.81 oz/ton silver, 0.97% copper, and 0.031 oz/ton gold over an average width of 19 centimetres. The veins are located within a strong shear system that trends in the 10^{o}-30^{o} orientation. Mineralization exposed on the Julia veins consists of tetrahedrite in blebs and patches, minor pyrite, trace chalcopyrite in a quartz-carbonate gangue. Minor sphalerite and galena were obtained in several drill holes. Eight shallow drill holes tested the Julia veins in 1984 to a maximum depth of 30 m. Values of up to 55.72 oz/ton silver, 2.3% copper, 0.135 oz/ton gold, 8.57% zinc and 6.87% lead were obtained from narrow vein intercepts. A summary of all the mineralization obtained in the 1984 drilling is tabulated below.

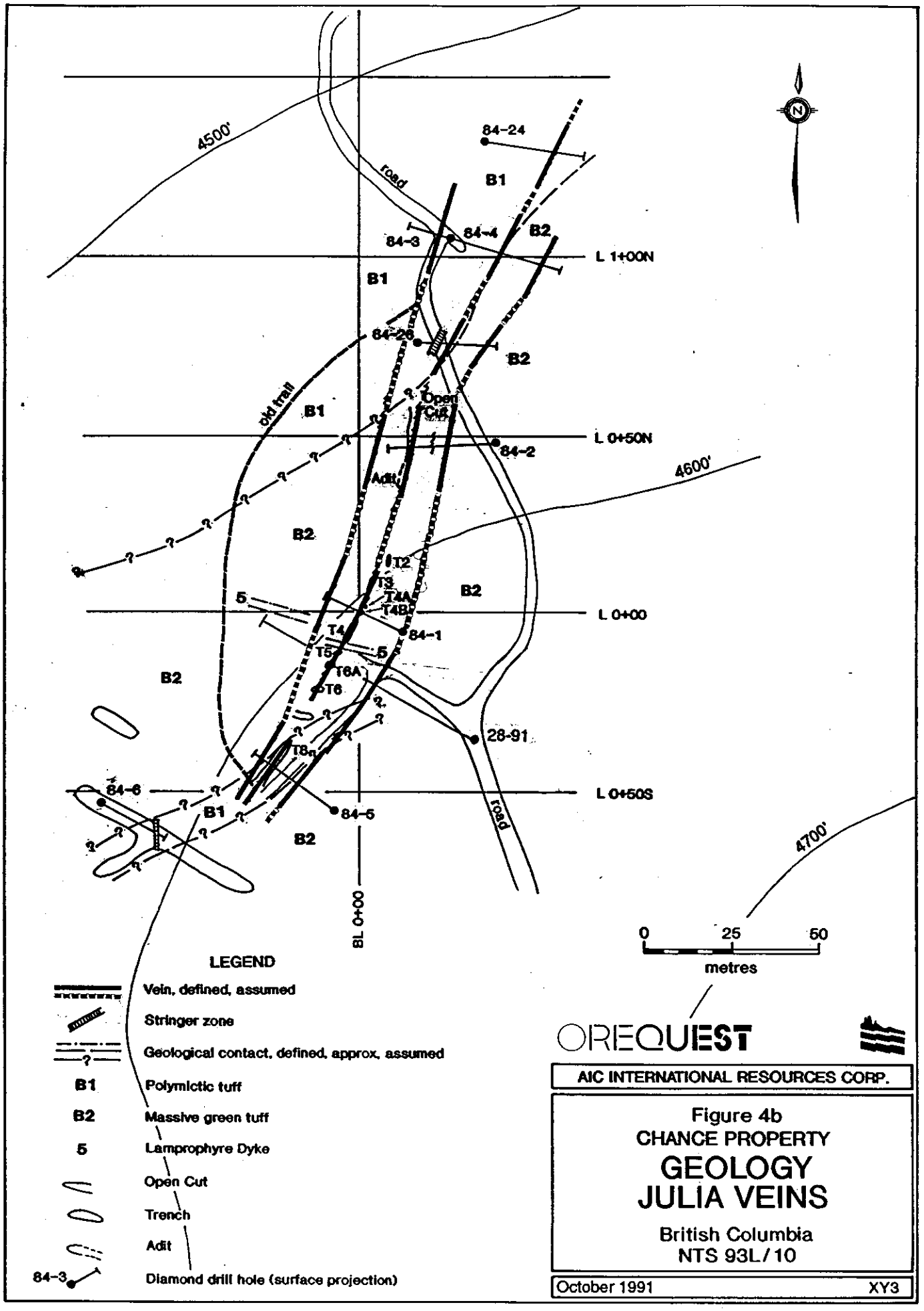
4500'
road
84-24
B1
84-3
84-4
B2
L 1+00N
B1
84-26
B2
old trail
B1
Open Cut
L 0+50N
84-2
Adit
4600'
B2
T2
T3
5
B2
T4A
T4B
L 0+00
T4
84-1
T5
5
T6A
B2
T6
28-91
T8
84-6
L 0+50S
B1
84-5
road
B2
4700'
BL 0+00
0
25
50
metres
LEGEND
Vein, defined, assumed
Stringer zone
Geological contact, defined, approx, assumed
B1 Polymictic tuff
B2 Massive green tuff
5 Lamprophyre Dyke
Open Cut
Trench
Adit
84-3 Diamond drill hole (surface projection)
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Figure 4b
CHANCE PROPERTY
GEOLOGY
JULIA VEINS
British Columbia
NTS 93L/10
October 1991
XY3

SUMMARY OF MINERALIZATION

Hole	Starting Depth (m)	Width (cm)	Cu %	Ag (oz/ton)	Au (oz/ton)	Pb %	Zn %	Zone
84-1	17.98	12	--	1.18	---	--	--	Julia
	30.20	22	--	1.25	---	--	--	Julia
	30.42	17	0.06	1.50	0.009	--	--	Julia
84-2	16.69	7	0.24	7.03	0.006	--	--	Julia
	21.91	7	0.13	6.64	0.009	--	--	Julia
	28.94	51	2.30	55.72	0.135	--	--	Julia
	41.54	16	0.05	2.25	0.003	--	--	Julia
84-4	23.38	21	1.04	48.46	0.045	0.02	0.81	Julia
	27.98	92	--	0.14	0.020	--	--	Julia
	39.01	49	0.02	0.93	0.001	0.01	0.91	Julia
	42.61	27	0.62	44.94	0.059	6.87	8.57	Julia
	44.32	52	0.02	0.61	0.013	0.16	0.67	Julia
84-5	15.91	30	0.41	23.03	0.014	0.47	0.60	Julia
	23.47	30	0.02	0.51	0.009	--	--	Julia
	29.90	31	0.03	0.93	0.022	0.03	0.47	Julia
84-9A	17.07	30	0.04	1.36	0.001	0.01	0.01	Monica
84-10	15.48	77	0.16	0.91	0.001	0.04	0.35	Paola
84-13	5.06	55	--	0.13	0.019	--	--	Paola
	8.05	48	0.10	1.54	0.004	0.43	4.62	Christina
	8.53	58	0.12	2.34	0.005	0.82	4.82	Christina
84-14	6.71	57	--	0.62	---	--	0.10	Christina
84-17	3.35	43	0.02	0.81	0.016	0.01	0.02	Christina
	3.78	55	0.03	1.26	0.002	0.01	0.05	Pb Zn Ag
	4.72	34	0.03	1.23	0.001	0.01	0.06	Showing
	12.01	27	0.07	0.22	0.001	0.06	2.10	"
84-18	5.21	22	--	0.50	0.006	--	--	Pb Zn Ag
84-19	4.18	79	0.02	0.52	0.003	--	0.05	Showing
84-22	8.17	24	0.03	0.67	0.018	0.01	0.04	Gwenda
84-24	26.64	18	0.03	1.70	0.001	0.05	0.80	Julia
84-25	11.95	24	0.03	1.35	0.003	0.43	0.32	Pb Zn Ag
	12.23	61	0.01	0.43	0.001	0.09	0.45	Showing
84-26	3.66	64	0.02	0.50	0.001	0.01	0.02	Julia
	4.30	49	0.06	1.89	0.001	0.01	0.33	Julia
	4.79	45	0.03	0.94	0.001	0.01	0.46	Julia
	5.24	76	0.32	13.83	0.023	0.08	0.67	Julia
	6.51	29	0.26	9.14	0.016	0.01	0.06	Julia
	6.80	67	0.34	12.24	0.011	0.01	0.08	Julia
	10.00	58	0.55	30.10	0.031	3.26	3.65	Julia
	21.49	52	0.11	3.70	0.002	0.02	0.06	Julia
	22.01	27	0.02	0.56	0.004	0.03	0.03	Julia

The Gwenda vein (formerly the Cornucopia) was the first known vein on the property originally discovered in 1925. It consists of a small fracture system with narrow (less than 30 cm) quartz carbonate

veins. The best surface samples returned values of 24.52 oz/ton silver, 1.01% copper, 8.41% zinc and up to 0.084 oz/ton gold. This vein system was drill tested by three holes with the best assay being 0.67 oz/ton silver and 0.018 oz/ton gold.

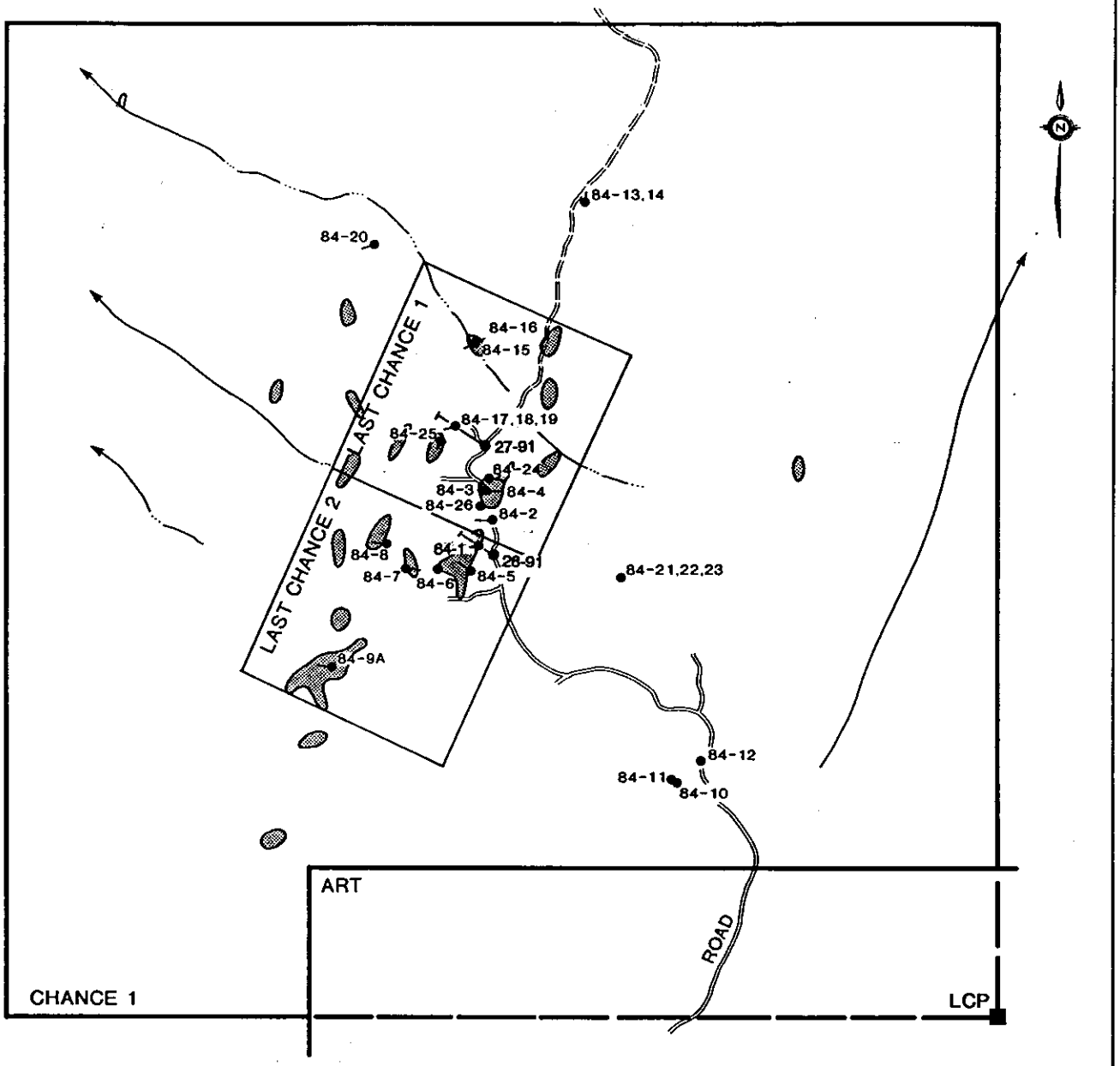
The Christina showing consists of a silicified stringer quartz zone. The small veins contain sphalerite, tetrahedrite and minor galena and have returned values as high as 33.98 oz/ton silver, 0.87% copper, 1.9% zinc and 0.046 oz/ton gold. Drill testing of this zone with two holes returned weakly mineralized core.

The Paola showing occurs within a zone consisting of malachite staining. Drilling of this showing intersected a chalcopyrite - tetrahedrite stringer zone with assays of 0.91 oz/ton silver, 0.16% copper, 0.35% zinc and low gold over 77 cm. Both holes in this area have poor core recovery due to fractured ground.

Several other showings exist on the property, none of which has received a serious evaluation. Some of the best assays from grab samples of mineralized rock returned values as high as 51.73 oz/ton silver, 0.33% copper, 3.75% lead, 3.92% zinc and 0.011 oz/ton gold. Drilling of these areas returned low values.

PROPERTY GEOCHEMISTRY

Soil sampling carried out in 1984 returned some interesting anomalous trends. A strong north-northeasterly trending silver



LEGEND

- Ag >2.0 ppm
- 84-3 ● Diamond drill hole
- Road (4x4, cat)
- Trail
- Creek

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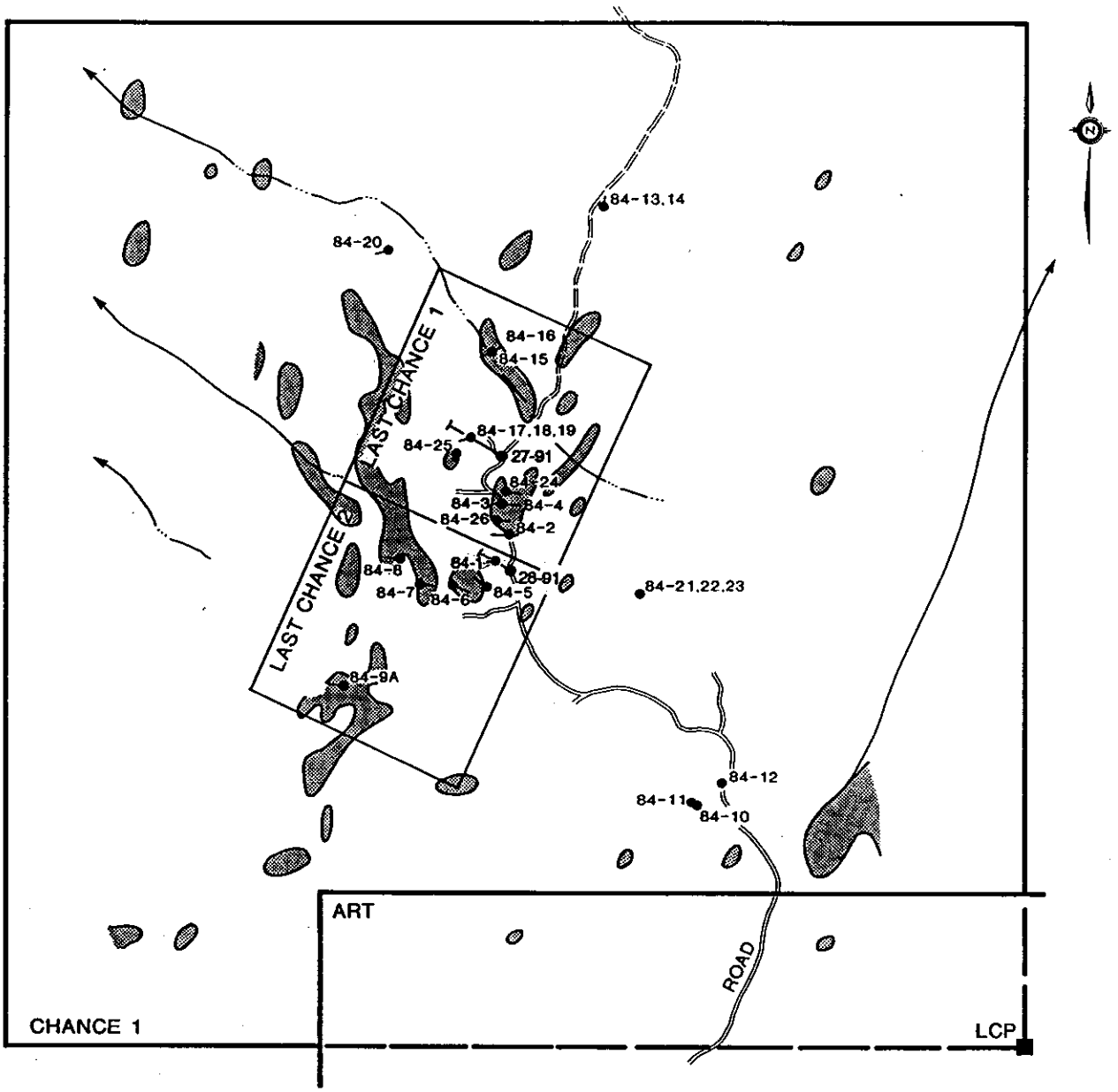
Figure 5a
CHANCE PROPERTY
SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY
SILVER
British Columbia
NTS 93L/10

October 1991 XY3



0 100 200 300 400
Metres

LEGEND

- Cu > 50 ppm
- 84-3 ● Diamond drill hole
- Road (4x4, cat)
- Trail
- Creek

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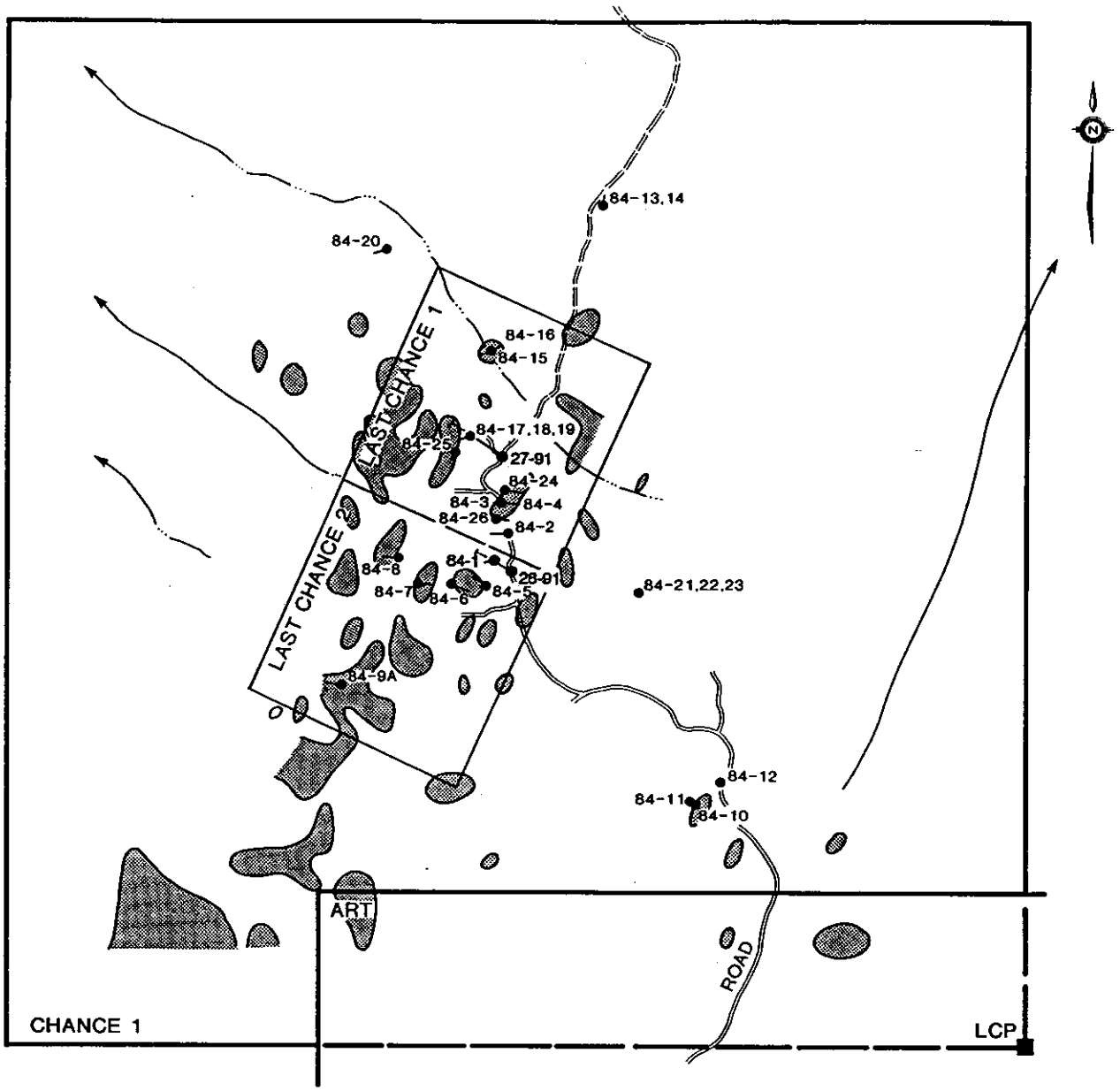
Figure 5b
CHANCE PROPERTY
SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY
COPPER
British Columbia
NTS 93L/10

October 1991 XY3



0 100 200 300 400
Metres

LEGEND

- Zn >250 ppm
- 84-3 ● Diamond drill hole
- Road (4x4, cat)
- Trail
- Creek

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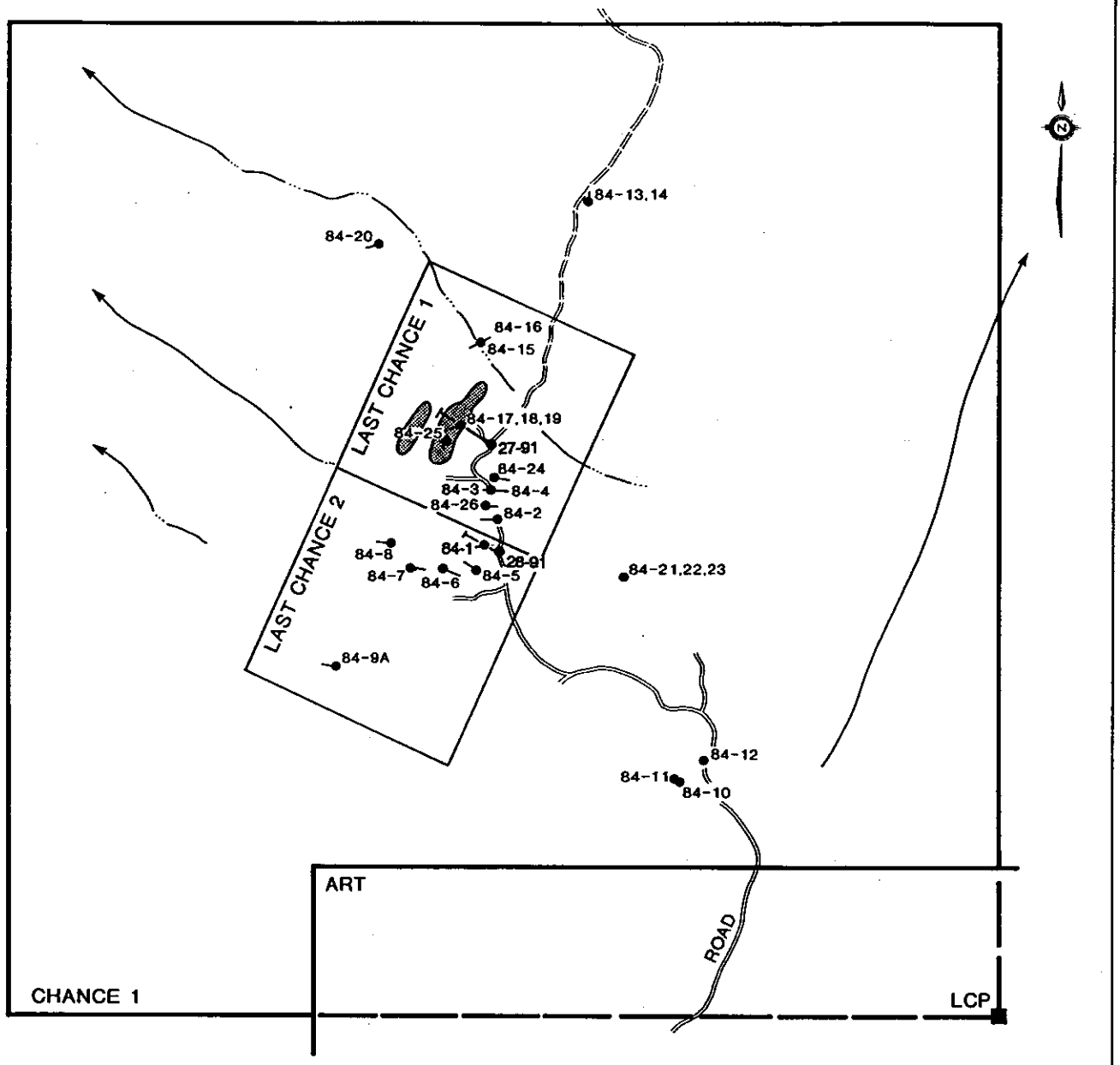
Figure 5c
CHANCE PROPERTY
SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY
ZINC
British Columbia
NTS 93L/10

October 1991 XY3



LEGEND

- Pb >50 ppm
- 84-3 ● Diamond Drill hole
- Road (4x4, cat)
- Trail
- Creek

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Figure 5d
CHANCE PROPERTY
SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY
LEAD
British Columbia
NTS 93L/10

October 1991 XY3

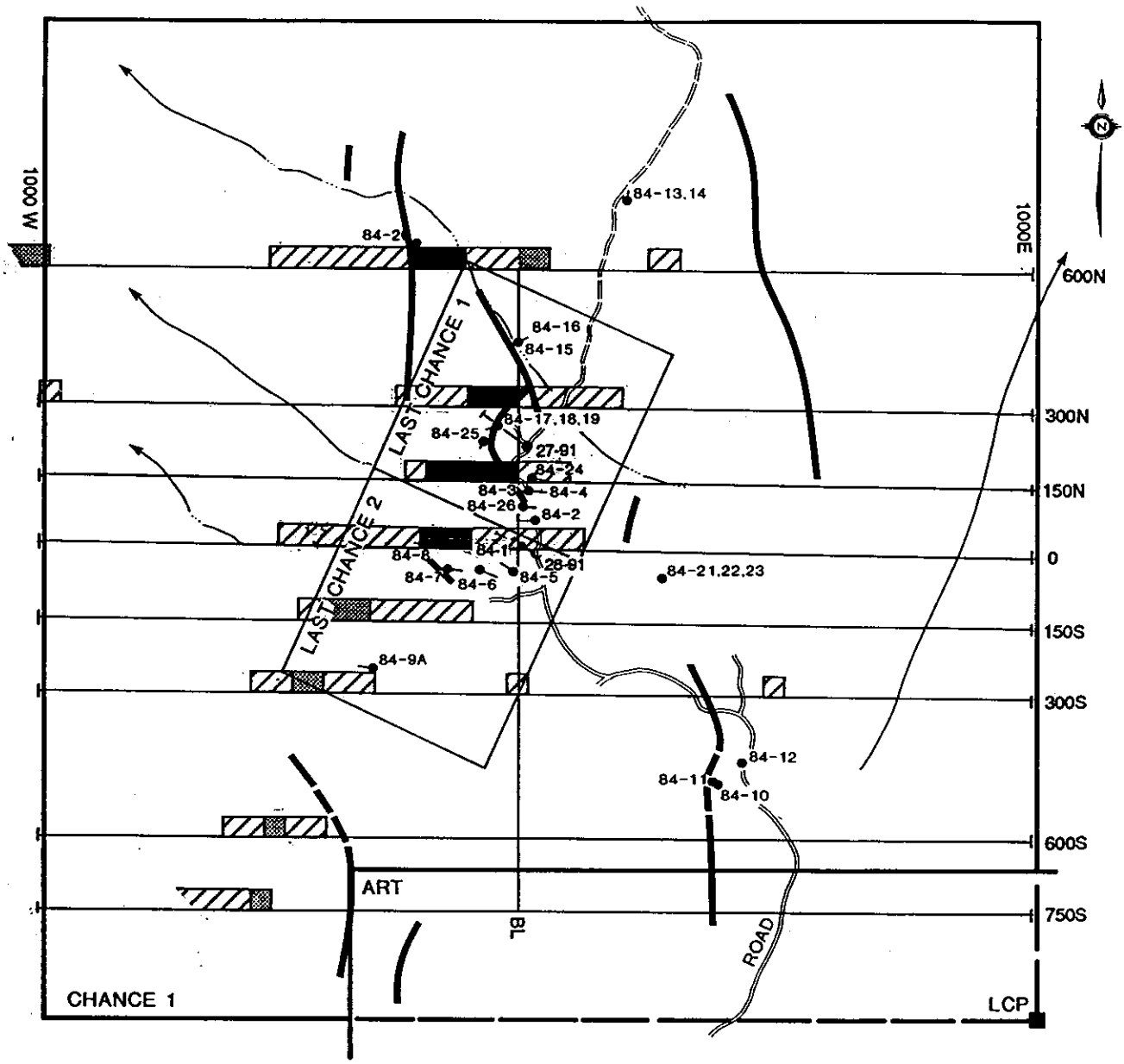
anomaly lies over the Julia veins (Figure 5a). Values up to 528 ppm were returned. Some coincident copper and zinc values were also noted up to 254 ppm copper and 852 zinc (Figures 5b and 5c).

West of the Julia occurrences lies an 1100 m long coincident copper zinc silver anomaly which has been named the Monica anomaly (Holland, 1985). The anomaly is between 50-200 m wide. Some of the highest values were 352 ppm copper, 1605 ppm zinc and 6.9 ppm silver. Three holes tested specific parts of this zone 84-7, 8 and 9A. Although no significant mineralization was detected, the drilling was widely spaced did not thoroughly test the anomaly as a whole.

Lead (Figure 5d) is weakly anomalous with small anomalies near the two lead zinc silver showings at the centre of the property.

VLF-EM SURVEY

The VLF-EM survey done on the property outlined a number of north to northwesterly trending conductive zones most of which correlate with topographic linears (Figure 6). With the exception of the lead-zinc-silver showings near the center of the property and possibly the Paola Showing none of the conductors correlate with the known mineralization. For the most part the known mineralization strikes northerly to northeasterly which is a somewhat unfavourable direction for the Seattle VLF-EM transmitter. Better coupling would have been achieved using the transmitter in Hawaii.



LEGEND

- Weak Chargeability Anomaly
- Moderate Chargeability Anomaly.
- Strong Chargeability Anomaly
- VLF-EM Conductor
- 84-3 ● Diamond drill hole
- Road (4x4, cat)
- Trail
- Creek

OREQUEST

AIC INTERNATIONAL RESOURCES CORP

Figure 6
CHANCE PROPERTY
PROPERTY GEOPHYSICS
British Columbia
NTS 93L/10

October 1991 XY3

Two of the conductors located in the northwest and northcentral part of the claim were specifically tested by drilling holes 84-14, 15 and 84-20, respectively. Although no economic mineralization was found, geological or structural features seem to adequately account for the conductors. Although weak and often associated with swamps which could easily create them, conductors located in the northeast, southwest and southeast part of the property near the Paola showing and a number of very weak,limited size conductors remain untested.

Station spacing for the survey was 25 m and even 50 m which is inadequate considering the narrow veins under consideration.

EQUIPMENT AND PROCEDURES

IP Survey

The IP survey was done in the time domain with a EDA IP-2 receiver (BRGM ELREC-2) and a Phoenix IPT-1 transmitter powered by a Phoenix MG-2, 3 kw motor-generator. The dipole-dipole electrode array with an electrode separation (a) of 50 m expanded through 5 separations (n=1-5) was used.

Access and control for the survey was provided by axe-cut, compassed, flagged, hipchain, chained lines. The lines were spaced at 150 m intervals from 750S to 600N in conformance with the 1984 grid. They extended for 1000 m east and west of a centrally placed base line.

Diamond Drilling

The diamond drilling was done with a J.K.S. 300 drill owned and operated by Harvey Tremblay of Smithers. The drill and rod sloop were skid mounted and moved using a John Deer bulldozer. The equipment was mobilized to and from Smithers on a low-boy flat deck.

Water for the drilling was obtained from a pond at 200W on Line 600S. Although this pond seemed to be permanent and several other seasonal ponds and creeks fed by run-off are present, a major drilling program would put stress on the local water supply.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

IP Survey

The results of the IP survey, apparent chargeability in msec and apparent resistivity in ohm-m, are illustrated in pseudosections format in Appendix I.

The survey, by virtue the 50 m electrode spacing, was designed to locate a large porphyry system. The known vein systems, despite their sulphide content, would be unlikely to respond to the survey because of their narrowness.

The survey outlined a distinct chargeability anomaly extending from Line 750S to the limit of the survey coverage on line 600N (Figure 6). In detail the anomaly consists of a weakly anomalous zone up to 650 m wide with a core of moderate to strong response up to 200

m wide. The anomaly reflects a shallow cause except on Lines 0 and 150S where the core zone may be at depths of 25-50 m. Portions of the western side of the anomaly on Lines 0 and 600N appear to emanate from progressively deeper depths. There is no distinct resistivity response with the zone. Apparent resistivities generally remain high in the 2000-5000 ohm-m range except on Lines 600N and 300N. No cause for such a widespread anomaly could be ascertained on the basis of the existing information. Sulphides in amounts up to a few percent from some of the shallow 1984 holes located within anomalous zones were adequate to explain the observed chargeabilities but the large size of the anomaly could not be accounted for. Collectively the anomaly also appears to encompass the Monica soil geochemical anomaly which exhibits copper, zinc and silver highs scattered over a wide area.

A second zone of weakly to moderately anomalous chargeabilities occurs on the west ends of Lines 300N and 600N. The size and extent of this zone is unresolved because of limits to the coverage and its cause is unknown at this time. It occurs on a densely treed and mossy topographic bench in the steep west facing slope of Grouse Mountain.

No individual IP response was obtained from the various vein systems and showings on the property. This situation could be a result of the 50 m electrode spacing designed to respond to a large target at an appreciable depth rather than a small target. A weak anomaly on Line 300S just barely resolved by the survey may be related to the Paola and an adjacent showing.

Diamond Drilling

A total of 264 m was drilled in two holes. Lithological logs of the holes are presented in Appendix II and the analytical results for the samples taken are contained in Appendix III. The analyses were done for gold using the AA method and a suite of 25 elements using the ICP method. Three samples which exceeded the 50 ppm limit for silver were reanalysed using Fire Assay.

The core from the holes along with the 1984 core is stored in the cabin near Line 450S. The 1984 core is in poor condition because many of the labelled lids of the cardboard core boxes have been destroyed or separated from their respective boxes.

Hole C-27-91

Hole C-27-91 tested the core of the IP anomaly between Lines 150N and 300N and also drilled under 2 previously tested lead-zinc-silver showings. It was located for convenience on an existing road. The 300^{o} azimuth of the hole respected the 030^{o} strike of the principal Julia Vein system.

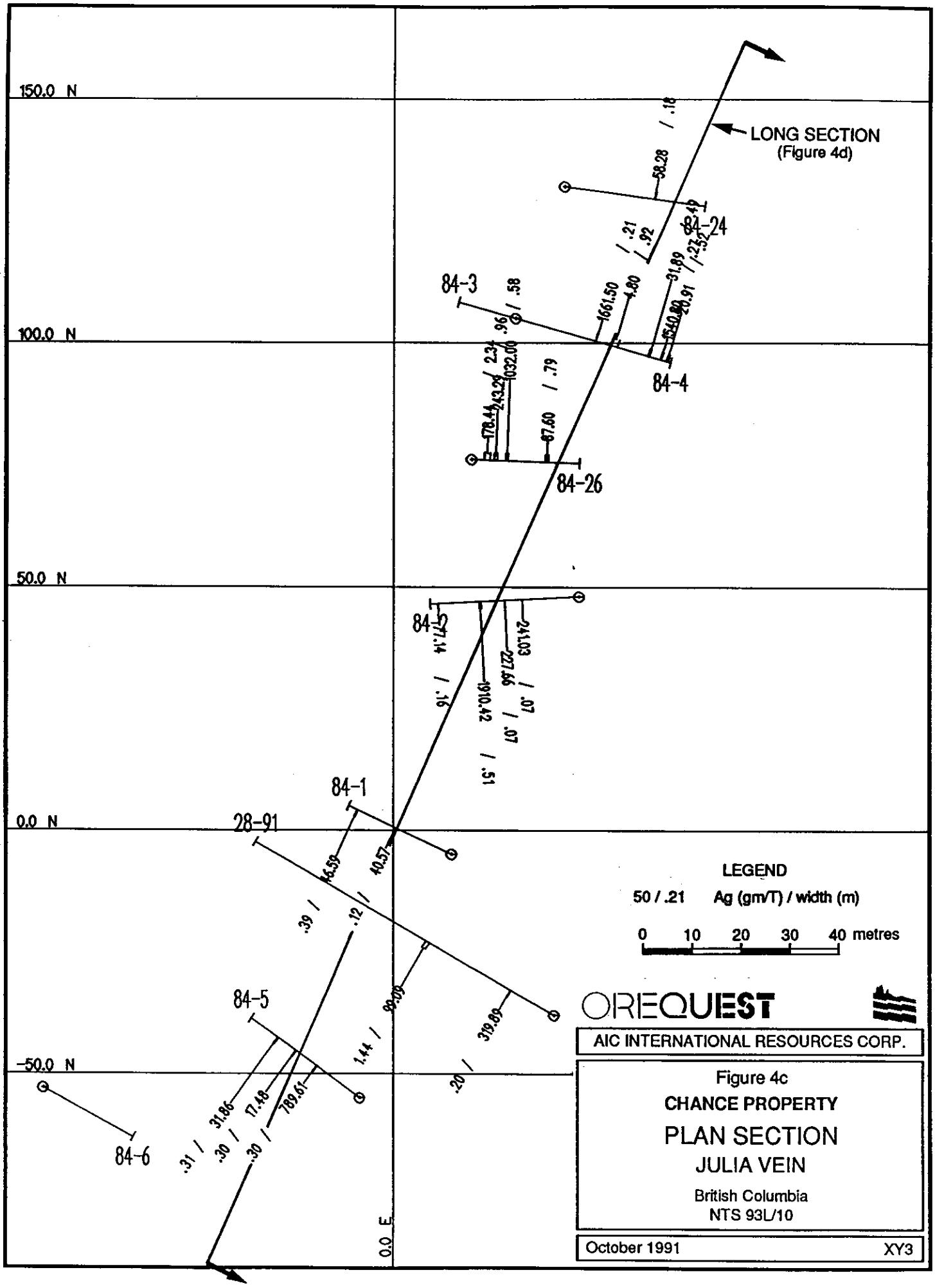
The hole hit a repetitive sequence of layered volcano-sedimentary rocks grading from coarse grained grey polymictic tuffs to tuffaceous greywackes to graphitic argillites that are probably turbidites. Layering (bedding) core angles averaged 30^{o} giving an apparent formation dip of 75^{o}W or less likely 15^{o}W. Sulphides composed of pyrite and pyrrhotite ranging from trace to locally up to several per

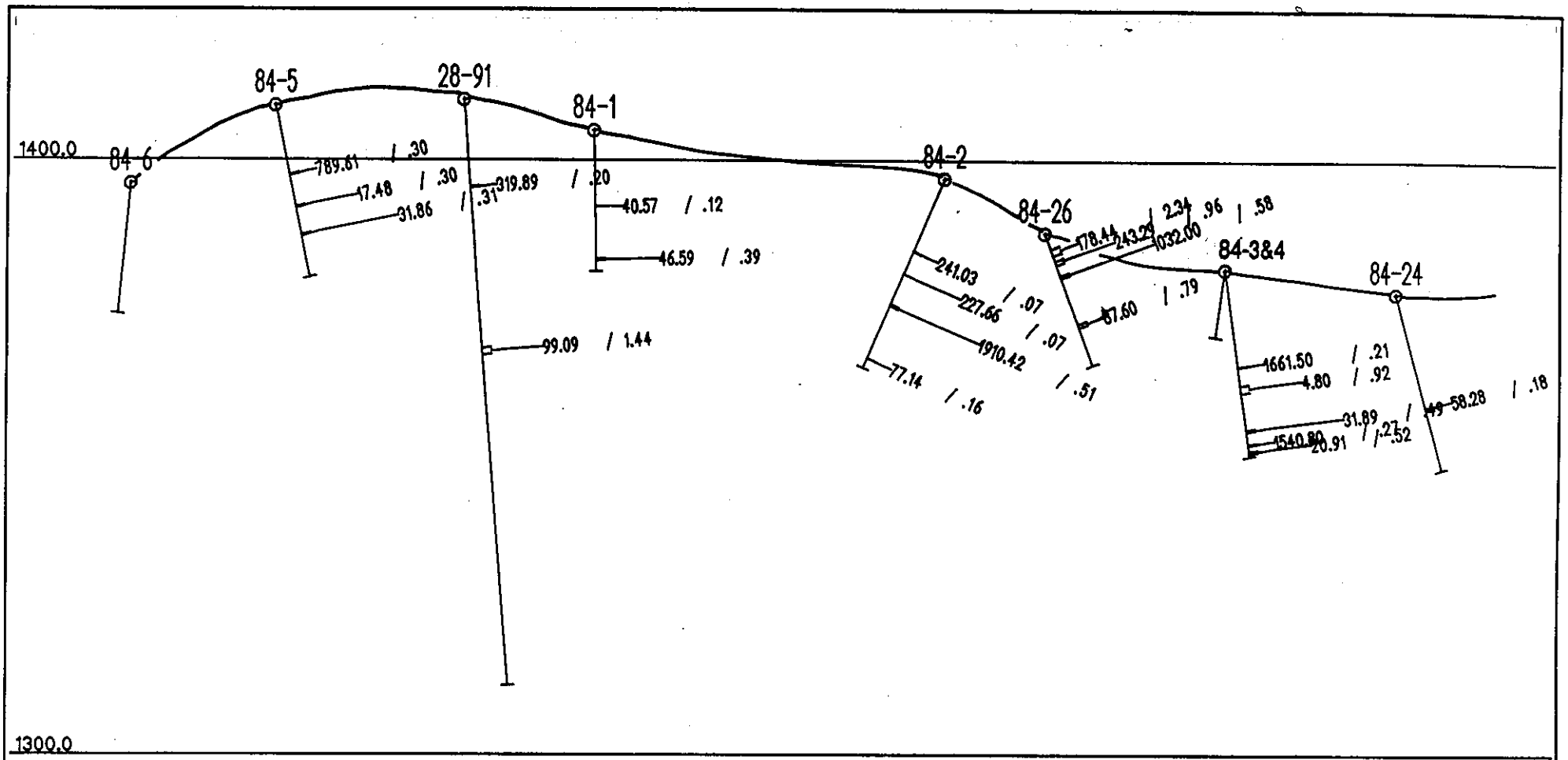
cent occurred throughout the hole in sufficient amount to adequately explain the observed IP anomaly. No mineralization of economic interest was obtained nor was the down dip expression of the surface showings found. The hole was actually stopped short of its 200 m planned length required to drill through the strongest part of the IP anomaly because of the absence of mineralization. Other than ubiquitous calcite veining the lithologies encountered were fresh and unaltered.

Hole C-28-91

Hole C-28-91 was drilled to test the Julia Vein at a planned depth of 70 m. The hole intersected 2-narrow layered quartz/carbonate/sulphide veins similar in appearance to the surface expression of the Julia Vein.

One intercept between 17.75-17.95 m returned 320 g/t (9.33 oz/ton) silver, 0.39% copper and 0.22% zinc. The other between 51.44-51.69 m returned 270 g/t (7.87 oz/t) silver and 0.30% copper. A 1.44 m section encompassing the second intercept returned 99 g/t (2.89 oz/ton) silver. The second intercept seems to equate to most easterly of the 3 Julia Veins (Figure 4b). The other 2 veins of the Julia Vein system do not seem to be present at this particular locale in hole C-28-91.


150.0 N
100.0 N
50.0 N
0.0 N
-50.0 N
0.0 E
LONG SECTION
(Figure 4d)
84-24
84-3
84-4
84-26
84-2
84-1
28-91
84-5
84-6
58.28
.18
.21
.92
.58
.96
1661.50
4.80
31.89
20.91
2.34
1032.00
243.29
178.44
67.60
.79
717.14
.16
1910.42
227.66
2110.03
.07
.07
.51
40.57
.39
.12
99.09
319.89
1.44
.20
31.86
17.48
789.61
.31
.30
.30
LEGEND
50 / .21 Ag (gm/T) / width (m)
0 10 20 30 40 metres
OREQUEST
AIC INTERNATIONAL RESOURCES CORP.
Figure 4c
CHANCE PROPERTY
PLAN SECTION
JULIA VEIN
British Columbia
NTS 93L/10
October 1991
XY3



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AIC INTERNATIONAL RESOURCES CORP.

Figure 4d

CHANCE PROPERTY

VERTICAL LONG SECTION

JULIA VEIN

British Columbia
NTS 93L/10

October 1991 XY3

Figures 4c and 4d show plan and longitudinal sections, respectively, of the silver intercepts from the Julia Veins. The intercepts also carry variable values in copper, lead, zinc and gold.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The IP survey on the Chance Property outlined a 1350 m long chargeability anomaly up to 650 m wide open to both the north and south. The anomaly incorporates a number of the showings on the property and encompasses the Monica anomaly, an extensive zone of anomalous copper, silver and zinc soil geochemistry.

Diamond drill Hole C-27-91 into the intense core of IP anomaly returned alternating turbidite sequences grading from tuffs to argillites with sufficient pyrite and pyrrhotite to explain the IP response. No economically interesting mineralization was returned and the depth extensions of two lead-zinc-silver showings under which Hole C-27-91 also drilled were not found. No other veins or vein systems that might account of the multi-element copper-zinc-silver soil geochemical anomaly and create a "porphyry" deposit like the nearby Equity Silver Mine were observed. The IP anomaly appears to reflects a sulphide rich lithology rather than an alteration system. However, the anomaly is large and has only been tested at one location.

A second hole (C-28-91) was drilled to test the Julia Vein system at depth. Previous surface and shallow drilling work on the Julia Vein had returned up to 185 oz/ton silver with attendant base metal

values and traced the vein for 200 m on the surface. The hole intersected 2 narrow quartz/calcite/sulphide veins like the Julia Vein which returned 320 g/t (9.33 oz/ton) silver over 0.20 m (0.66 ft) and 270 g/t (7.87 oz/ton) over 0.25 m (0.82 ft), respectively. A 1.44 m (4.7 ft) interval around the second intercept returned 99 g/t (2.89 oz/ton) silver. The Julia Vein system is open at depth and along strike. Although the system exhibits occasional high grades, the grades are erratic and a substantial increase in the size of the system would be required to make it an economically viable situation.

A second IP anomaly was located on the property. This feature occurs along the northwest part of the property and is unresolved because of limits to the survey coverage. The anomaly is at or close to the western boundary of the property.

None of the vein occurrences on the property exhibit an IP response possibly because the 50 m electrode spacing used for the survey to find a porphyry target was too large for the narrow veins. Although the veins are generally narrow all of them carry precious and base metal values and most of them remain open at depth and along strike including the Gwenda, Christina and Paola occurrences. Two lead-zinc-silver showings just west of the base line on Line 200N do not appear to have a significant depth extent based on the results of hole C-27-91.

The economic viability of the property appears to hinge on expanding the mineralization associated with the existing occurrences and/or discovering additional vein mineralization. Since outcrop is sparse, a program involving detailed IP survey on small local grids focused on the known occurrences and soil geochemical anomalies on the west side of the Last Chance #1 claim and the south end of the Last Chance #2 claim are recommended. Repetition of the VLF-EM survey along with magnetics is also suggested. Cost of the program along with some manual trenching to follow-up any anomalies is estimated at $50,000 as detailed below.

BUDGET ESTIMATE

Mob/Demob	$ 2,500
Linecutting 10 km @ $750/km	7,500
IP Survey 10 day @ $1800/day	18,000
VLF-EM Survey 2 days @ $500/day	1,000
Trenching and Mapping 10 days @ $1000/day	10,000
Analyses 50 samples @ $20/sample	1,000
Communications	1,000
Supervision and Report	4,000
Contingency	5,000
Subtotal	$ 50,000

CERTIFICATE of QUALIFICATIONS

I, J. L. LeBel, of 2684 Violet Street, North Vancouver, British Columbia hereby certify:

1. I am a graduate of the Queens University (1971) and the University of Manitoba (1973) and hold a BSc. degree in geological engineering and a MSc. degree in geophysics.
2. I am a Professional Engineer registered with the Association of Professional Engineers of British Columbia, Vancouver, British Columbia.
3. I have been employed in mining exploration with various companies since 1972.
4. The information contained in this report was obtained from work I carried out and supervised and the documents listed in the bibliography.
5. I own no direct, indirect and do not expect to receive any contingent interests in the subject property or shares or securities of AIC International Resources Corporation.
6. I consent to and authorize the use of the attached report and my name in the Company's Prospectus, Statement of Material Facts or other public document.

J.L. LeBel, P.Eng.

DATED at Vancouver, British Columbia, this 10th day of October, 1991.

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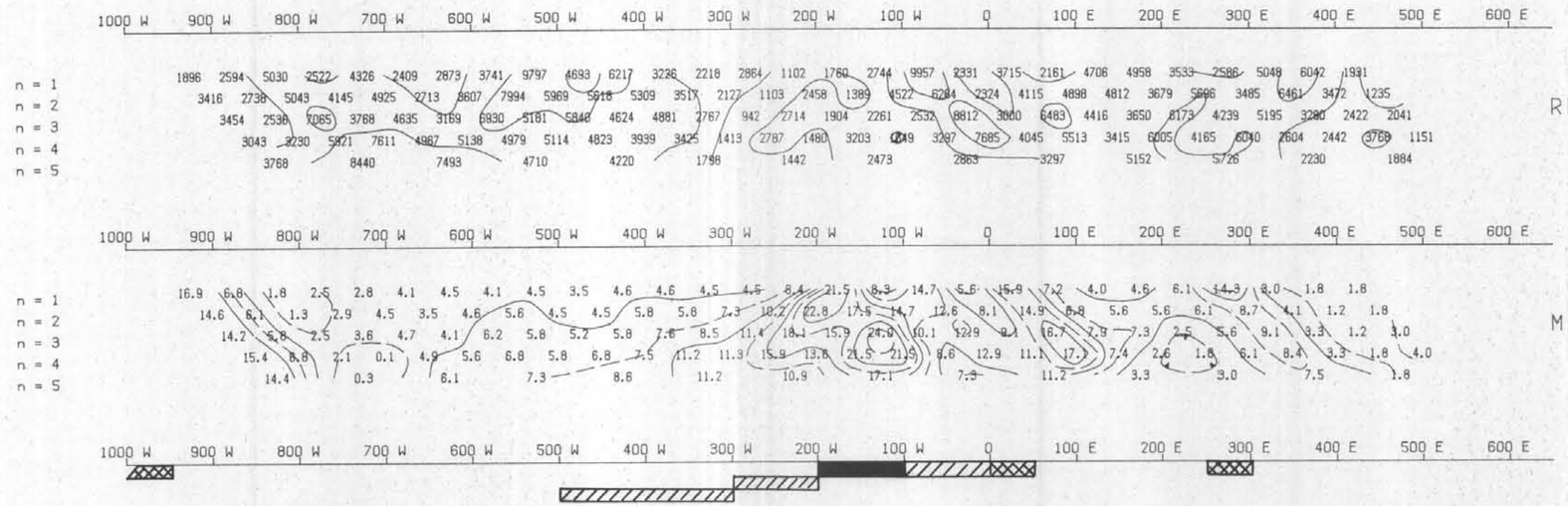
1990: Swift Minerals Ltd., January 12
1990: Swift Minerals Ltd., May 1

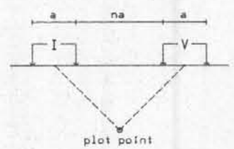
APPENDIX I

IP SURVEY PSEUDOSECTIONS



LEGEND

INSTRUMENTS: Rx EDA IP-2
Tx Phoenix IPT-1
ELECTRODE ARRAY: Dipole-Dipole
ELECTRODE SPACING: a=50m.
CHARGEABILITY ANOMALY:
Strong
Moderate
Weak
RESISITIVITY FEATURE:
Zone 100
Resistivity 100
Contact 100 | 500



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OREQUEST

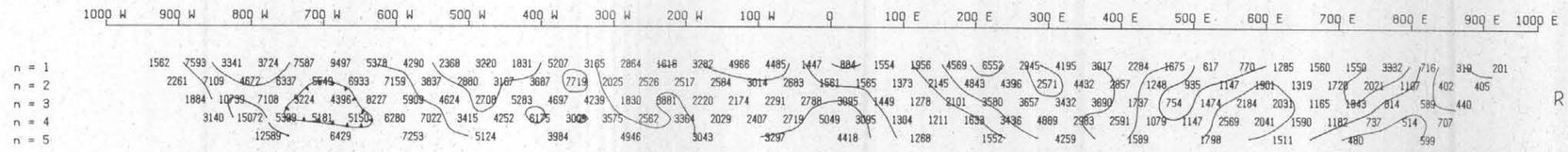
AIC INTERNATIONAL

IP SURVEY

LINE 600N

CHANCE PROPERTY

A.R. 2180



LEGEND

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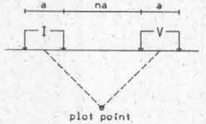
Tx Phoenix IPT-1
ELECTRODE ARRAY: Dipole-Dipole
ELECTRODE SPACING: a=50m.
CHARGEABILITY ANOMALY:
Strong
Moderate
Weak
RESISITIVITY FEATURE:
Zone 100
Resisitivity 100
Contact 100 | 500



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OREQUEST

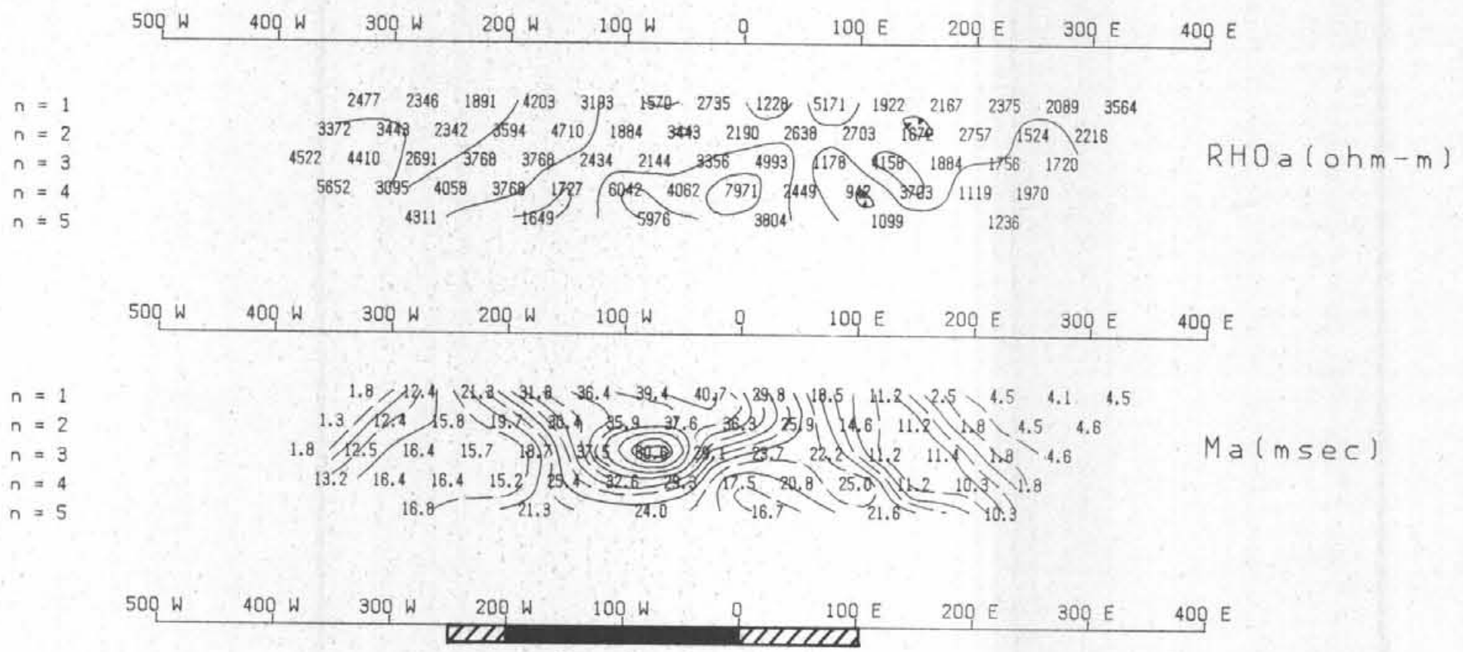
AIC INTERNATIONAL

IP SURVEY

LINE 300N

CHANCE PROPERTY

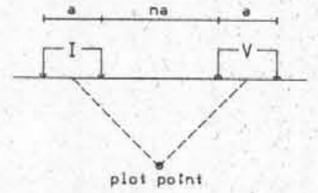
A.R. 21880



INTERPRETATION

LEGEND

INSTRUMENTS: Rx EDA IP-2
Tx Phoenix IPT-1
ELECTRODE ARRAY: Dipole-Dipole
ELECTRODE SPACING: a=50m.
CHARGEABILITY ANOMALY:
Strong
Moderate
Weak
RESISITIVITY FEATURE:
Zone 100
Resistivity 100
Contact 100 | 500



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OREQUEST

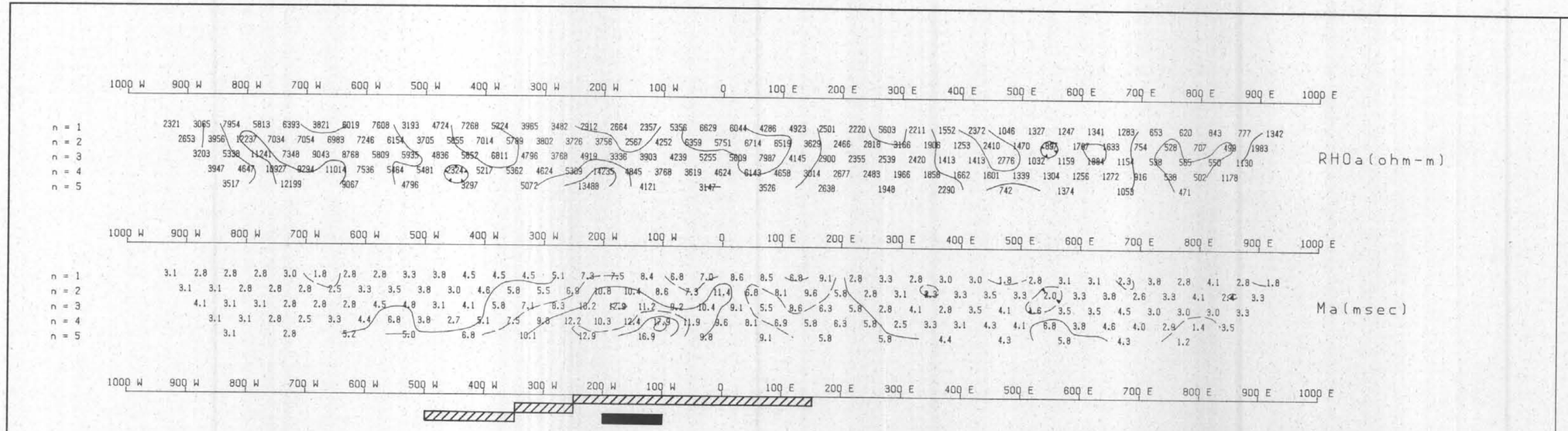
AIC INTERNATIONAL

IP SURVEY

LINE 150N

CHANCE PROPERTY

A.R. 21880



LEGEND

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Tx Phoenix IPT-1
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ELECTRODE SPACING: a=50m.
CHARGEABILITY ANOMALY:
Strong
Moderate
Weak
RESISITIVITY FEATURE:
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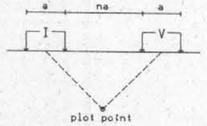
Resisitivity 100
Contact 100 | 500



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OREQUEST

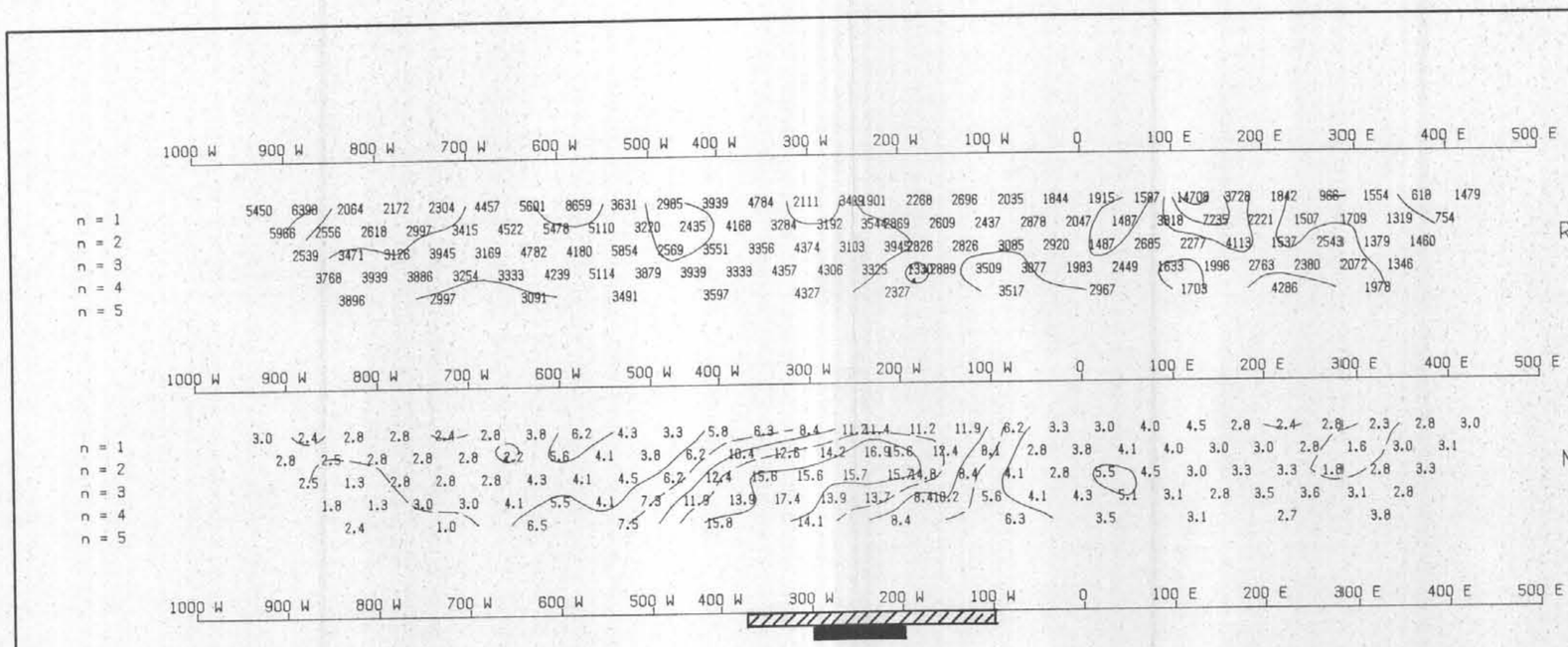
AIC INTERNATIONAL

IP SURVEY

LINE 0

CHANCE PROPERTY

A.R. 21880



LEGEND

INSTRUMENTS: Rx EDA IP-2
Tx Phoenix IPT-1
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ELECTRODE SPACING: a=50m.
CHARGEABILITY ANOMALY:
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Moderate
Weak
RESISITIVITY FEATURE:
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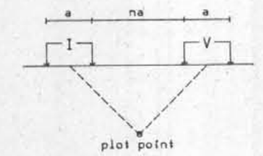
Resistivity 100
Contact 100 | 500



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OREQUEST

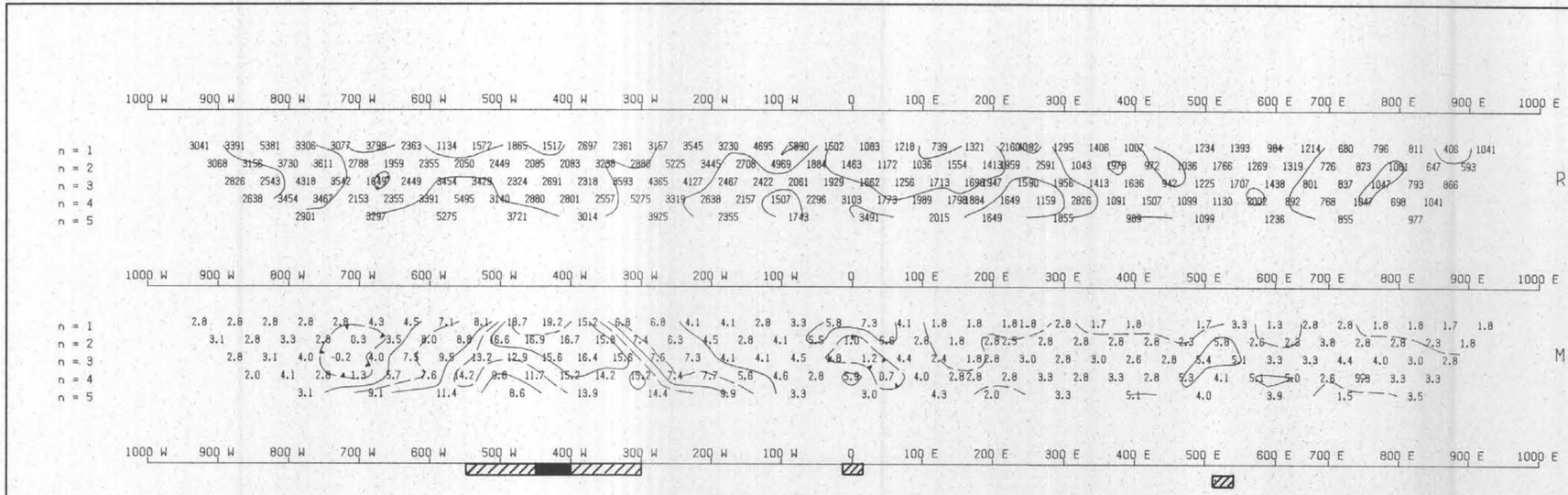
AIC INTERNATIONAL

IP SURVEY

LINE 150S

CHANCE PROPERTY

A.R. 21880



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INSTRUMENTS: Rx EDA IP-2
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CHARGEABILITY ANOMALY:
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Moderate
Weak
RESISTITIVITY FEATURE:
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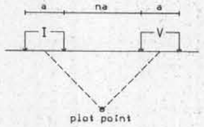
Resistitivity 100
Contact 100 | 500



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OREQUEST

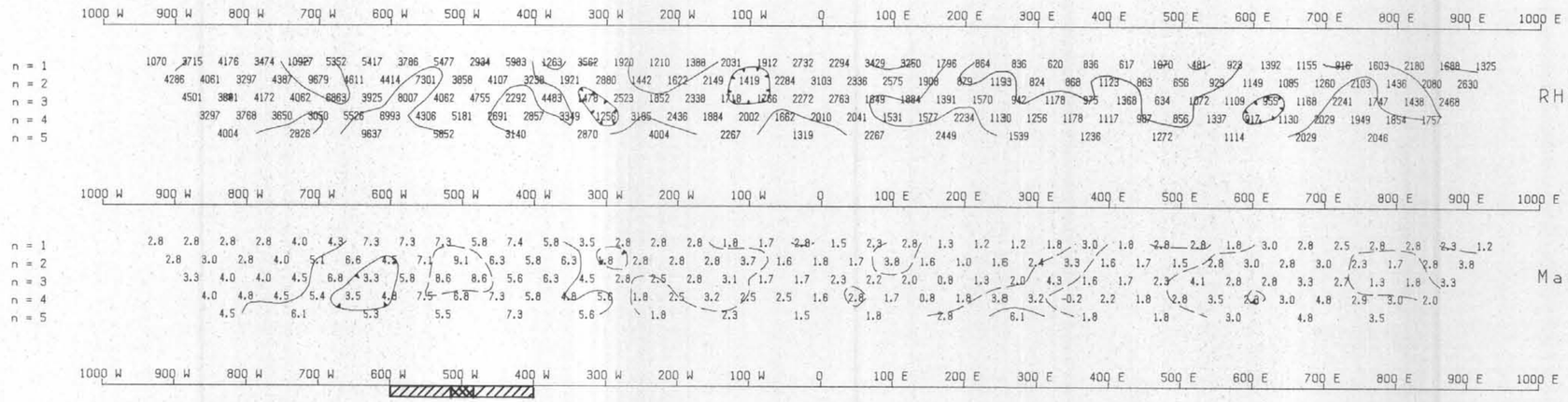
AIC INTERNATIONAL

IP SURVEY

LINE 300S

CHANCE PROPERTY

A.R. 21880



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Tx Phoenix IPT-1
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Moderate
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RESISITIVITY FEATURE:
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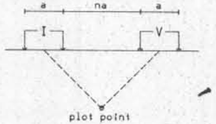
Resistivity 100
Contact 100 | 500



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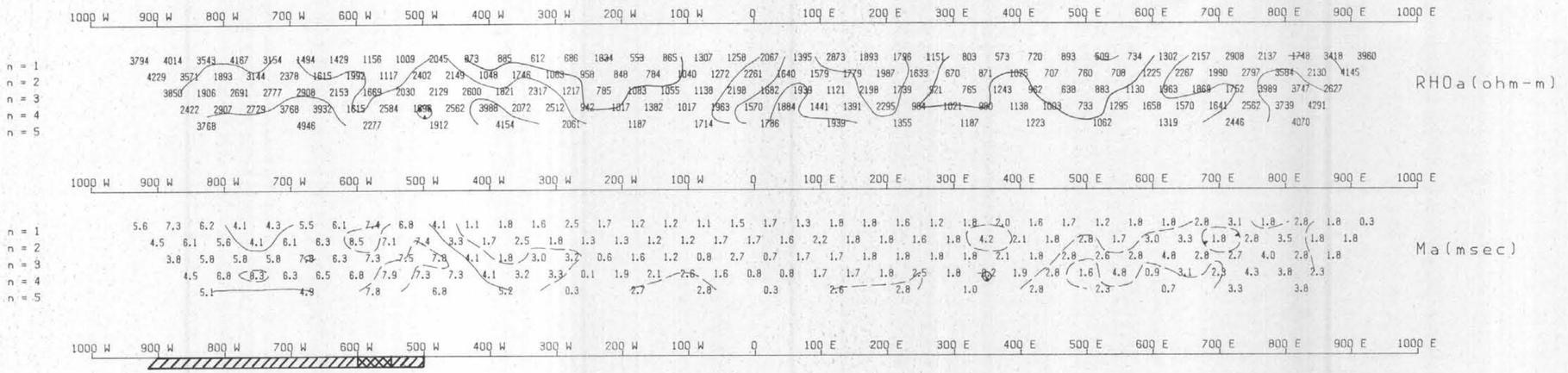
OREQUEST

AIC INTERNATIONAL

IP SURVEY
LINE 600S

CHANCE PROPERTY

A.R. 21880



LEGEND

INSTRUMENTS: Rx EDA IP-2
Tx Phoenix IPT-1
ELECTRODE ARRAY: Dipole-Dipole
ELECTRODE SPACING: a=50m.
CHARGEABILITY ANOMALY:
Strong
Moderate
Weak
RESISITIVITY FEATURE:
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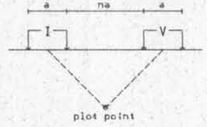
Resistitivity 100
Contact 100 | 500



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OREQUEST

AIC INTERNATIONAL

IP SURVEY

LINE 750S

CHANCE PROPERTY

A.R. 21880

APPENDIX II

DRILL LOGS

Hole No.	C 27-91	Northing	0+05 E	Core Size	BDBGM	Depth	Dip	Azimuth	Depth	Dip	Azimuth	Started	SEPT. 7,1991	Target	IP ANOMALY
Property	CHANCE PROPERTY	Easting	200+05 N	Casing	Pulled	142.9	- 50	300				Completed	SEPT. 10,1991	Comments	
Location	OMINECA M.D.	Elevation		Length	142.95							Drill Co.	HARVEY TREMBLAY		
NTS	93 L 10E	Latitude		Dip-Collar	-45							Logged By	J.L.L.		
Claim No	LAST CHANCE 1	Longitude		Bearing	300							Units	METERS		

FROM	TO	ROCK TYPE	ALT	FOL C/A	DESCRIPTION	% SULPHIDE	SAMPLE No.	FROM	TO	LENGTH	Au ppb	Cu ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Pb ppm
	2.13				OVERBURDEN -Casing pulled										
2.13	2.15				ARGILLITE - Black, grey angular fragments form occasional bands at 30 deg. to c.a. - Calcite veins up to 0.2 cm. at 45 deg. and 135 deg. to c.a. - Trace disseminated sulphides - Bottom contact at 30 deg. to c.a.										
2.15	8.30				GREY TUFF - Coarse grained at top grading to fine grained, almost lithic at the the bottom - Transition is variable but generally occurs at 5.33 m. - Color changes from light grey at the top to dark grey at the bottom in response to diminishing grain size - Quartz and calcite veinlets throughout - Trace sulphides throughout with increase to 2 percent at 7.63 m. in clots and euhedral crystals of pyrite - 2-20 cm. thick broken rusty sections at 3.08 m. and 3.43 m.										
							72551	3.66	5.18	1.52	nd	140	125	<0.1	<2
							72552	6.71	8.08	1.37	nd	151	131	<0.1	<2
8.30	8.38				ARGILLITE - Black to mottled grey in color - Top 2 cm. is a calcite vein at 80 deg. to c.a. - Several randomly oriented calcite veins in the unit										
8.38	11.35				TUFF - Fine grained - Color grades from light grey at top to black - Calcite veining which increases in density with depth - Top 20 cm. is a broken zone with rusty fractures and seams - Trace sulphides throughout										

FROM	TO	ROCK TYPE	ALT	POL C/A	DESCRIPTION	% SULPHIDE	SAMPLE No.	FROM	TO	LENGTH	Au ppb	Cu ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Pb ppm
							72553	8.08	9.60	1.52	nd	131	132	<0.1	<2
11.35	12.60				TUFF - Light grey to medium grey in color - Grades from coarse to fine grained from top to bottom - 2-20 cm. wide rusty fracture zones at 11.70 m. and 12.23 m. - 20 cm. section at 12.03 m. contains 2 percent pyrite in clots, cubes and seams										
							72554	10.97	12.50	1.53	nd	123	113	<0.1	<2
12.60	14.13				ARGILLITE - Tuffaceous - Fine grained - Dark grey with light grey fragments in blotches and bands - Calcite veinlets up to 1 every 10 cm. - 1-2 percent sulphides throughout										
14.13	15.88				TUFF - Coarse grained with fragments up to 5 cm. accross - Light grey in color - Several rusty zones up to 20 cm. wide otherwise trace sulphides throughout										
15.88	19.52				TUFF - Dark grey in color - Variable bands of light grey fragments define layering - 20 cm. wide zone containing 5 percent pyrite at 17.68 m. - Ubiquitous calcite veining throughout										
							72555	15.24	16.76	1.52	nd	112	119	<0.1	<2
							72556	16.76	18.29	1.53	50	133	129	<0.1	<2
19.52	20.12				TUFF - Light grey in color - Coarse grained at the top grading to fine grained - Upper contact is gradational										
20.17	20.67				ARGILLITE - Dark grey in color - Vague layering defined by bands of light grey fragments which combined with the above unit may represent a graded tuff sequence - Lower contact at 30 deg. to c.a. - Fine grained pyrite disseminated and as selvedges to regular calcite veinlets										
					veinlets		72557	19.51	20.73	1.22	nd	117	131	<0.1	<2
22.43	24.38				TUFF - Light grey in color - Coarse grained at the top grading to fine grained massive at the										

FROM	TO	ROCK TYPE	ALT	FOL C/A	DESCRIPTION	% SULPHIDE	SAMPLE No.	FROM	TO	LENGTH	Au ppb	Cu ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Pb ppm
					bottom - Several dark colored bands up to 30 cm. thick indicate compositional variations - 15 cm. siliceous section at 23.0 m. followed by a 20 cm. broken along rusty fractures										
24.38	28.78				TUFF - Predominantly medium grey in color but black over last meter or so - Generally massive - Sections of coarse dark grey colored tuff - Many calcite veins and veinlets - Sections of few percent pyrite as disseminations and in seams - Graded section at 27.25 m. shows coarse grained tuff grading to fine grained with depth down the hole - Unit actually embodies several such graded section some of which grade into black argillite - Quartz healed 5 cm. wide fracture zones at 26.5 m.,26.7 m. and 27.0 m. with orange alteration (carbonate?), black lusterous mineral possibly argentite and sphalerite - The above section between 26.5 and 27.0 m. contains 2 percent pyrite		72558	21.95	23.77	1.82	nd	137	147	<0.1	<2
							72559	23.77	25.30	1.53	20	146	157	0.2	147
							72560	25.30	26.52	1.22	nd	134	122	0.1	<2
							72561	26.52	27.13	.61	80	156	173	6.7	32
28.78	32.92				TUFF - Light grey in color - First 40 cm. is coarse grained otherwise fine grained thereafter - 31.48-32.20 m. zone of alternating bands of fine grained and coarse grained materiaal light and dark grey in color - Many hair line fractures and veinlets containing pyrite, quartz and calcite		72562	27.13	27.89	.76	nd	117	125	<0.1	<2
							72562	27.13	29.11	1.22	nd	63	138	<0.1	<2
32.92	36.00				ARGILLITE - Dark grey in color - Tuffaceous - Texture varies from massive black to mottled grey to banded grey - Pyrite occurs throughout in irregular seams up to 2.0 cm. wide with a particularly heavy concentration betwwen 33.5 and 34.1 m. - Calcite veinlets throughout - Last 70 cm. is broken brittle rock caused by heavy calcite including veins some of which are vuggy with growth crystals		72564	29.11	30.63	1.52	nd	19	134	<0.1	<2

FROM	TO	ROCK TYPE	ALT	FOL C/A	DESCRIPTION	% SULPHIDE	SAMPLE No.	FROM	TO	LENGTH	Au ppb	Cu ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Pb ppm
							72565	33.53	35.05	1.52	nd	92	125	<0.1	<2
36.00	36.70				TUFF - Light grey in color - Generally fine grained - 2 percent disseminated sulphides										
							72566	35.05	36.27	1.22	nd	65	110	<0.1	<2
36.70	37.37				ARGILLITE - Tuffaceous - Dark grey in color - Disseminated sulphides - Unit is possibly the fine grained end member of the above tuff unit										
37.37	50.17				TUFF - Light grey in color - Coarse grained with accasional sections of black argillite such as between 36.7-37.13 m. and 42.6-43.0 m. - 17 cm. wide transition section of fine grained grey tuff at 50.0 m. with top contact at 50 deg. to c.a. and bottom contact at 60 deg. to c.a. - Sulphides throughout including disseminated magnetic pyrrhotite and pyrite - Numerous calcite veins and veinlets - Bands of yellowish grey alteration possibly epidote										
							72567	36.27	37.64	1.37	nd	113	132	<0.1	<2
50.17	55.46				TUFF - Light grey in color - Fine grained grading to coarse grained - Compositionally very similar to previous unit but without the epidote alteration - Last 15 cm. is a clot of black argillite - Trace sulphides										
							72568	53.34	54.86	1.52	nd	13	165	<0.1	<2
55.46	60.32				TUFF - Fine grained - Light grey in color - Top part exhibits numerous clots and veins of calcite - Local pyrite and pyrrhotite to 2-3 percent - 56.2-57.4 m. a number of milky white quartz veins and clots some with selveges of pale green alteration (epidote?) - Similar as above between 58.0-58.9 m.										
							72569	56.24	57.61	1.37	nd	16	136	<0.1	<2
60.32	63.00				TUFF										

FROM	TO	ROCK TYPE	ALT	POL C/A	DESCRIPTION	% SULPHIDE	SAMPLE No.	FROM	TO	LENGTH	Au ppb	Cu ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Pb ppm
					- Medium grey in color - Several alternating light grey hue bands 10 cm thick - Grades into black argillite at the bottom - Trace sulphides increasing to 2-3 percent pyrite in argillite										
63.00	64.95				TUFF - Light grey - Generally fine grained and massive but top part is medium grained - Wispy thin bands of variable grey hues define layering (bedding?) at at 30 deg. to c.a. - Disseminated pyrrhotite makes rock appear uniformly magnetic - Pyrite occurs on fracture surfaces as thin coatings		72570	59.13	60.35	1.22	nd	17	149	<0.1	<2
64.95	69.20				TUFF - Tuff cycle - Light grey in color - Top is hybrid with alternating 5 cm. bands of fine and coarse grained varieties - Top contact is very irregular not conformable like some of the other sequences - Calcite veins and clots throughout - Disseminated pyrite and pyrrhotite with pyrite increasing in the argillite		72571	61.72	63.09	1.37	nd	100	117	<0.1	<2
							72572	64.62	65.84	1.22	nd	65	204	<0.1	<2
69.20	70.80				TUFF - Light grey in color - Fine grained massive at the top grading into medium grey black at the bottom - Top contains 2 percent pyrite - Some altered looking fragments of consisting black cores with rims of pale green yellow (epidote?) at bottom - Also quartz calcite veins with blobs of pale green alteration		72573	67.36	68.73	1.37	10	62	152	<0.1	<2
70.80	71.55				TUFF - Light grey - First 10 cm. is coarse grained otherwise fine grained		72574	68.73	70.10	1.37	nd	76	139	<0.1	<2
71.55	77.72				TUFF - Medium grey in color - Fine grained		72575	70.10	71.48	1.38	nd	70	140	<0.1	<2

FROM	TO	ROCK TYPE	ALT	FOL C/A	DESCRIPTION	% SULPHIDE	SAMPLE No.	FROM	TO	LENGTH	Au ppb	Cu ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Pb ppm
					- Layering defined by wispy bands of light grey and bands of small light grey fragments - Grades to black argillite at the bottom - Sulphides throughout as disseminated pyrite and in bands - Lots of calcite veins and veinlets - Vuggy 15 cm. wide quartz-calcite vein at 73.35 with layer of black mineral		72576	72.85	74.07	1.22	50	92	466	8.7	21
							72577	75.44	76.81	1.37	20	102	122	<0.1	<2
77.72	78.63				TUFF - Light grey - Fine grained - Calcite veinlets throughout - Rare sulphides generally occurring in thin seams										
78.63	82.09				ARGILLITE - Black with light grey tuffaceous bands - Traces of pyrite increasing in concentration from 81.38 m. - 20 cm. band light grey tuff at 80.90 m. - Discontinuous pyrite veinlets up 0.5 cm. wide at 78.83 within a zone of blocky fragments, probable fault zone		72578	78.03	79.55	1.52	20	27	106	<0.1	<2
82.09	82.76				TUFF - Light grey in color - Medium grained typical tuff - First 25 cm. is a quartz vein										
82.76	86.70				ARGILLITE - Black in color - Generally massive speckled with light grey fragments - 83.20-83.50 - 30 cm. band of coarse to medium grained tuff - 86.10-86.3 m. - band of wispy light grey layers - 84.90 m. - Vuggy calcite vein - 85.59 m. - Calcite vein with growth crystals - Calcite veinlets throughout - Groundmass is quite calcereous as well - Traces of pyrite throughout with local increases to 2 percent as euhedral crystals, clots and in thin seams		72579	80.92	82.30	1.38	10	68	73	<0.1	<2
86.70	90.73				TUFF - Light grey - Massive - Siliceous		72580	83.82	85.34	1.52	10	20	61	<0.1	<2

FROM	TO	ROCK TYPE	ALT	FOL C/A	DESCRIPTION	% SULPHIDE	SAMPLE No.	FROM	TO	LENGTH	Au ppb	Cu ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Pb ppm
					- Numerous calcite veinlets as usual - Trace sulphides as disseminations and seams - Several breccia looking sections the principal of which is a 20 cm. wide zone of black argillite fragments healed with quartz at 90.13										
90.73	96.66				TUFF - Medium grey in color - Layering defined by bands of light grey fragments - Numerous calcite veinlets - Fine grained disseminated sulphides, clots and veinlets - Several breccia zones made up of angular black fragments and pieces of calcite - Very calcereous groundmass										
92.98	95.25				TUFF - Medium grey color - Breccia zone starting at 93.88 m. - Layered quartz, calcite and pyrite vein at 94.56		72581	91.14	92.51	1.37	nd	11	40	<0.1	<2
95.25	95.48				TUFF - Light grey in color - Siliceous with contorted quartz veiz - Disseminated pyrite		72582	92.51	93.95	1.44	nd	42	75	<0.1	<2
95.48	96.18				BRECCIA ZONE - 70 cm. breccia zone of broken calcite veins - Principal rock is tuffaceous argillite		72583	93.95	95.40	1.45	30	12	175	0.3	45
96.18	97.73				TUFF - Depositional cycle - Fine grained light grey grading to layered grey grading to massive black argillite - Numerous calcite veinlets - Disseminated sulphides often concentrated in layers especially in argillite - One clot of pyrite measures 0.5 cm. by 2.0 cm.										
97.73	99.10				TUFF - Light grey color - Coarse grained getting finer toward bottom - Calcite veinlets		72584	95.40	96.77	1.37	40	87	1290	0.5	265

FROM	TO	ROCK TYPE	ALT	FOL C/A	DESCRIPTION	% SULPHIDE	SAMPLE No.	FROM	TO	LENGTH	Au ppb	Cu ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Pb ppm
99.10	99.61				TUFF - Medium grey - Massive to faintly banded with layers of light grey fragments - Color change halfway down to light grey but no change in texture - Calcite veinlets										
99.61	100.22				ARGILLITE - Black in color - Massive to faintly banded - Two 5 cm. thick bands of medium grey tuff in bottom - Ubiquitous calcite veinlets and trace pyrite										
100.22	100.68				TUFF - Medium grained grey - Relatively uniform with little variation in composition - Pyrite as disseminations and in thin seams										
100.68	101.27				ARGILLITE - Black and calcereous - 2 percent pyrite typical of the really black argillites throughout the hole - Sharp bottom contact at 30 deg. to core axis										
							72585	99.67	101.19	1.52	10	118	174	<0.1	<2
101.27	103.67				TUFF - Pale grey - Texture varies from coarse to fine grained down the hole in typical depositional cycle with the very bottom a black argillite - Calcite veinlets and trace pyrite throughout										
103.67	104.93				TUFF - Light grey grading to black as composition chages from coarse fragmental to fine grained, faintly banded argillite										
104.93	107.80				TUFF - Light grey coarse grained grading to medium grey with wispy light grey layering to massive black argillite - Coarse grained varieties have trace disseminated pyrite but argillite has up to 5 percent concentrated in narrow bands which conform to compositional layering (bedding?) - Bottom contact is sharp and conformable at 35 deg. to c.a.										
							72586	103.94	105.46	1.52	20	98	147	<0.1	<2
107.80	109.86				TUFF - As above except lower contact is irregular										

FROM	TO	ROCK TYPE	ALT	POL C/A	DESCRIPTION	% SULPHIDE	SAMPLE No.	FROM	TO	LENGTH	Au ppb	Cu ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Pb ppm
							72587	106.83	108.20	1.37	30	107	126	<0.1	<2
109.86	110.80				TUFF - Light grey and medium grained - Last 20 cm. is massive black argillite - Tuff fragments vary in composition to indicate reworking of original ash falls which should be of the same composition for a given erruption. Various tuff sequences therefore may be turbidites										
110.80	115.94				TUFF - Light grey - Massive coarse grained - Polymictic fragments - Numerous quartz and calcite veins at regular intervals - Sulphides, disseminated pyrrhotite and pyrite in veinlets and seams										
115.94	116.78				ARGILLITE - Black to dark grey in color - Amorphous texture - Core is very broken up - Disseminated pyrite concentrated in distinct bands										
							72588	115.21	116.59	1.38	20	72	121	<0.1	<2
116.78	118.36				TUFF - Light grey - Coarse grained at top grading to fine grained - Disseminated pyrite										
118.36	119.99				ARGILLITE - Black - Massive to layered with bands of light grey fragments - Contains 2 blocky inclusions of light grey coarse grained tuff - 2 percent pyrite in massive black varieties which decreases to trace in layered species										
							72589	117.81	119.33	1.52	10	153	137	<0.1	<2
119.99	125.67				TUFF - Hybrid tuff based on color and grain size - Top is coarse grained and light grey with buff colored patches of alteration. Note that this the only evidence of alteration so far observed - Grain size diminishes with depth and color changes to medium grey - Texture becomes increasingly massive with subtle layering defined by bands of light grey fragments - Top contact is irregular versus usual planar contacts between units to possibly indicate scouring - Quartz and calcite veinlets throughout										

FROM	TO	ROCK TYPE	ALT	POL C/A	DESCRIPTION	% SULPHIDE	SAMPLE No.	FROM	TO	LENGTH	Au ppb	Cu ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Pb ppm
					- Pyrite and pyrrhotite present in ratio of about 1:1 with traces in in coarse grained tuff and 1-2 percent in fine grained varieties - At 120.82 m. narrow layered, composite calcite and pyrite vein with calcite growth crystals in central cavity at 20 deg. to c.a.										
125.67	126.05				ARGILLITE - Black with light grey tuffaceous fragments - Possibly the fine grained end member of the above tuff but the contact is abrupt rather than gradational - Unit contains minor tuff as 2 contorted 2 cm. wide bands of coarse to fine grained light grey tuff - 1 percent disseminated pyrrhotite and pyrite - Calcite veinlets often with thin pyrite seams		72590	122.22	123.75	1.53	10	147	97	<0.1	<2
126.05	127.71				TUFF - Tuff sequence similar to previously described units - Medium grained light grey at the top grading smoothly to black argillite at the bottom - Calcite veinlets and traces of pyrite and pyrrhotite										
127.71	131.31				TUFF - Light grey grading to black - Coarse grained at top grading to fine grained grading to massive argillite with layers of grey fragments - 128.70-129.25 m. numerous calcite veinlets which also contain pyrite - Argillite contains 2 discordant inclusions of coarse grained light grey colored tuff - Layering evident at 20 deg. to c.a.		72591	125.27	126.80	1.53	20	130	126	<0.1	<2
131.31	137.97				TUFF - Light grey - Coarse grained grading to fine grained - Pyrite concentrated on margins of calcite veinlets		72592	128.02	129.54	1.52	nd	137	101	<0.1	<2
137.97	139.51				TUFF - Medium grey gradually getting darker toward the bottom - Massive		72593	135.33	136.86	1.53	nd	73	167	<0.1	<2
139.51	142.95				ARGILLITE - Dark grey to black - First 40 cm. consists of numerous contorted calcite veins diminishing to occassional veins thereafter										

FROM	TO	ROCK TYPE	ALT	POL C/A	DESCRIPTION	% SULPHIDE	SAMPLE No.	FROM	TO	LENGTH	Au ppb	Cu ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Pb ppm
					- Sulphides up to 3 percent from 142.0 m at which point tuffaceous bands occur										
					bands occur		72594	140.97	142.34	1.37	nd	160	126	<0.1	<2
142.95					EOH										

Hole No.	C 28-91	Northing	0+33 E	Core Size	BDBGM	Depth	Dip	Azimuth	Depth	Dip	Azimuth	Started	SEPT. 10,1991	Target	JULIA VEIN
Property	CHANCE PROPERTY	Easting	0+38 N	Casing	Pulled	91.4	- 54	300				Completed	SEPT. 12,1991	Comments	
Location	OMINECA M.D.	Elevation	1410	Length	121.31							Drill Co.	HARVEY TREMBLAY		
NTS	93 L 10E	Latitude		Dip-Collar	-55							Logged By	J.L.L.		
Claim No	LAST CHANCE 2	Longitude		Bearing	300							Units	METERS		

FROM	TO	ROCK TYPE	ALT	FOL C/A	DESCRIPTION	% SULPHIDE	SAMPLE No.	FROM	TO	LENGTH	Au ppb	Cu ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Pb ppm
	1.40				OVERBURDEN -Casing pulled										
1.40	9.26				DARK GREEN TUFF - Green tuff with dark green hue due to predominantly black fragments - Massive with no distinct layering - Fine grained - Top 70 cm. is broken and milled with rusty veins likely due to surface weathering - Numerous calcite veins and clots and pale green (epidote?) veinlets - Trace pyrite - At 6.51 m. 10 cm. breccia zone with calcite veinlet at top and bottom, some sulphides and a 0.5 cm. band of rusty purple material - 7.81-8.63 m. breccia zonewith numerous calcite veins and narrow 1 cm. veins of disseminated sulphides		72595	6.01	6.51	.50	30	52	102	<0.1	<2
							72596	6.51	6.61	.10	710	11	136	0.1	<2
							72597	6.61	7.11	.50	nd	202	139	<0.1	<2
7.80	9.43				LIGHT GREEN TUFF - Similar to above except light green in color because fragments are light in color instead of black - Lots of pale green epidote - Clots veins of calcite - Bottom contact is a very sharp fracture at 20 deg. to c.a.										
							72598	7.81	8.63	.82	80	29	142	0.4	<2
9.43	11.97				DARK GREEN TUFF - Dark green color created by fragments and clots of a black mineral - Trace pyrite to local concentrations of up 2 percent - Bottom contact is vague - A 50 cm. section at the bottom and accross the contact has considerable epidote and traces of pyrite										

FROM	TO	ROCK TYPE	ALT	FOL C/A	DESCRIPTION	% SULPHIDE	SAMPLE No.	FROM	TO	LENGTH	Au ppb	Cu ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Pb ppm
11.97	14.56				LIGHT GREEN TUFF - Predominantly pale green in color - Wispy patches of pale green alteration (epidote?) - 13.4-13.8 broken core breccia fault zone with traces of pyrite										
							72599	11.33	12.80	1.47	70	248	181	0.8	361
							72600	12.90	13.40	.50	30	10	102	<0.1	72
							72601	13.40	13.80	.40	10	228	109	<0.1	16
							72602	13.80	14.23	.43	nd	38	88	<0.1	<2
14.56	17.73				DARK GREEN TUFF - Predominantly dark green in color but with of pale green caused by concentrations of green epidote altered fragments - Trace pyrite - Few clcite veins										
17.73	24.38				LIGHT GREEN TUFF - Light green color created by fewer and smaller black fragments - Top 20 cm. is a composite calcite veinlet - Numerous calcite veinlets some of which are rusty - Pyrite resent as disseminations - 18.59-19.81 m. rusty broken core - 19.81-21.34 m. rusty broken core - 21.34-22.44 m. rusty broken core with graphitic sections - From 22.44 m. to end of unit numerous clots of green (epidote altered?) fragments - Some of the calcite veins and black fragments have margins and rims of green epidote? - Sulphides are rare in the clean unaltered sections of the core										
							72603	17.25	17.75	.50	nd	58	221	2.0	<2
							72604	17.75	17.95	.20	330	3927	2154	>50 (320gm)	338
							72605	17.95	18.35	.40	nd	214	260	3.1	<2
							72606	18.59	19.81	1.22	nd	111	147	0.2	<2
							72607	19.81	21.34	1.53	nd	128	127	<0.1	<2
							72608	21.34	22.44	1.10	nd	110	118	<0.1	<2
24.38	31.49				DARK GREEN TUFF - Predominantly dark green athough light green hues also present so unit definition is somewhat arbitrary - Massive - Top 10 cm. is a quartz vein - Few calcite veins - Traces of disseminated pyrite some of which forms the cores of black crystals starting at 26.73 m. - Rusty broken zone betwwen 27.58 and 29.36 m.										

FROM	TO	ROCK TYPE	ALT	MOL C/A	DESCRIPTION	% SULPHIDE	SAMPLE No.	FROM	TO	LENGTH	Au ppb	Cu ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Pb ppm
							72609	26.73	28.04	1.31	nd	129	79	<0.1	<2
							72610	28.04	29.36	1.32	nd	47	64	<0.1	<2
31.49	36.27				LIGHT GREEN TUFF - Devoid of black fragments - Considerable pale green fragments, clots and irregular veins - Calcite veins and clots some rimmed by green alteration - 8 cm. wide quartz vein at 33.22 m. at 50 deg. to c.a.										
							72611	32.64	33.14	.50	nd	<1	98	<0.1	<2
							72612	33.14	33.22	.08	nd	926	85	<0.1	<2
							72613	33.22	33.72	.50	20	1	108	<0.1	<2
36.27	38.44				DARK GREEN TUFF - Typical - Trace sulphides and numerous calcite veins - Some epidote but much less than light green varieties										
38.44	43.63				LIGHT GREEN TUFF - Typical in appearance - Black fragments present but much more epidote than usuall gives light green color - 5 cm. wide quartz vein at 39.44										
							72614	38.94	39.44	.50	20	1	74	<0.1	<2
43.63	49.93				DARK GREEN TUFF - As described previously but eith more calcite veins than usual up to 1 every 2 cm. - Two 5 cm. quartz/calcite veins in the interval 47.64-48.14 m. - At 46.4 m. clot of calcite 2 cm. by 0.5 cm. with pyrite around its circumference - Other places pyrite is disseminated and in calcite veinlets										
							72615	47.64	48.14	.50	10	143	92	11.3	<2
49.93	52.95				BLEACHED ZONE - Typical green tuff bleached? to pale green to light grey color with some purple hues - Top contact is sharp but the bottom is gradational - 5 cm. quartz/calcite vein at 50.31 - 10 cm. quartz/calcite vein at 50.98 - 4 cm. rusty quartz/calcite vein at 51.59 at 50 deg. to c.a. that is similar in appearance to the Julia Vein mineralization										
							72616	49.93	50.19	.26	30	4	90	<0.1	<2
							72617	50.91	51.44	.53	440	1134	340>50(110gm)		31
							72618	51.44	51.69	.25	930	3031	694>50(270gm)		129
							72619	51.69	52.35	.66	120	433	190	25.6	5
52.95	61.93				DARK GREEN TUFF										

FROM	TO	ROCK TYPE	ALT	FOL C/A	DESCRIPTION	% SULPHIDE	SAMPLE No.	FROM	TO	LENGTH	Au ppb	Cu ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Pb ppm
					- Predominantly dark green with color created by presence of black fragments but in places pale green fragments are present and dark color comes from dark ground mass for example as between 59.84-60.81 m. - Trace pyrite throughout and many irregular masses of epidote - 15 cm. wide calcite vein at 53.14 m. - 20 cm. wide calcite vein with purple (fluorite?) 0.5 cm. veinlet at 55.41 m. - 70 cm. wide calcite vein at 57.61 m.										
							72620	57.04	57.74	.70	nd	149	99	0.2	<2
61.93	67.37				LIGHT GREEN TUFF - Typical - Dark green variant between 63.7-64.0 m. - Bleached, blotchy sections between 64.2-64.7 m., 65.07-65.67 m. and 65.99-65.29 m. - Rare sulphides and only a few calcite veins										
67.73	91.83				DARK GREEN TUFF - Massive - Trace disseminated pyrite - Visible fragments are mostly pale with overall dark color coming from dark green ground mass - Several 5 cm. wide quartz/calcite veins but most devoid of sulphides - Color banding at 79.65 trends at 45 deg. to c.a. - 77.4-77.8 m. two quartz/calcite veins - 81.80-82.00 m. 20 cm. composite quartz/calcite vein with rusty seam at top										
							72621	77.40	77.80	.40	20	22	102	<0.1	<2
							72622	81.80	82.00	.20	nd	14	153	<0.1	<2
91.83	93.11				LIGHT GREEN TUFF - Light green color caused by heavy concentration of calcite and quartz veins - 2 cm. rusty calcite vein at 45 deg. to c.a.at 92.03 m. - 20 cm. quartz/calcite vein at 45 deg. to c.a. at 92.35 m. - 92.55-93.05 m. rusty broken core with rusty bands at 30 deg. to c.a. - 5 cm. wide massive calcite vein at 45 deg. to c.a. at 92.96										
							72623	92.63	93.03	.40	120	104	1060	5.2	13
93.11	121.31				DARK GREEN TUFF - Massive - Numerous calcite veins some with purple (flourite) material and pale green (epidote?) altered veins and blotches - Color variations reflect changes in concentration of light and black fragments										

FROM	TO	ROCK TYPE	ALT	POL C/A	DESCRIPTION	% SULPHIDE	SAMPLE No.	FROM	TO	LENGTH	Au ppb	Cu ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Pb ppm
					- Trace pyrite throughout - 102.25-103.15 m. heavy epidote alteration and quartz/calcite veins with disseminated pyrite and in epidote veinlets - 103.42 m. calcite vein with purple colored veinlet - 103.62-106.53 m. heavy epidote veining and bleaching but very little sulphides - 107.45-109.16 m. bleached zone with two 10 cm. quartz/calcite veins and containing 1 percent sulphides - 109.92-110.82 m. bleached zone incorporating 5 major veins all with purple streaks or zones containing up to 2 percent sulphides in local sections - 119.15-120.27 heavy concentration of epidote veinlets becoming massive through last half with broken zone batween 119.59-119.69 m. but no visible sulphides										
							72624	102.25	103.15	.90	nd	118	131	0.1	<2
							72625	103.62	105.16	1.54	nd	344	340	0.2	<2
							72626	105.16	106.53	1.37	nd	494	249	0.3	<2
							72627	106.53	107.45	.92	nd	321	134	<0.1	<2
							72628	107.45	109.16	1.71	50	35	124	<0.1	<2
							72629	109.92	110.82	.90	30	64	116	<0.1	<2
							72630	119.15	120.27	1.12	nd	68	105	<0.1	<2
121.31					EOH										

APPENDIX III

ANALYTICAL RESULTS

VGC VANGEOCHEM LAB LIMITED

MAIN OFFICE
1630 PANDORA STREET
VANCOUVER, B.C.
V5L 1L6
TEL (604) 251-5656
FAX (604) 254-5717

BRANCH OFFICES
BATHURST, N.B.
RENO, NEVADA, U.S.A.

REPORT NUMBER: 910234 GA JOB NUMBER: 910234 OREQUEST CONSULTANTS LTD.

SAMPLE #	Au ppb
DDH-27-91 72551	nd
DDH-27-91 72552	nd
DDH-27-91 72553	nd
DDH-27-91 72554	nd
DDH-27-91 72555	nd
DDH-27-91 72556	50
DDH-27-91 72557	nd
DDH-27-91 72558	nd
DDH-27-91 72559	20
DDH-27-91 72560	nd
DDH-27-91 72561	80
DDH-27-91 72562	nd
DDH-27-91 72563	nd
DDH-27-91 72564	nd
DDH-27-91 72565	nd
DDH-27-91 72566	nd
DDH-27-91 72567	nd
DDH-27-91 72568	nd
DDH-27-91 72569	nd
DDH-27-91 72570	nd
DDH-27-91 72571	nd
DDH-27-91 72572	nd
DDH-27-91 72573	10
DDH-27-91 72574	nd
DDH-27-91 72575	nd
DDH-27-91 72576	50
DDH-27-91 72577	20
DDH-27-91 72578	20
DDH-27-91 72579	10
DDH-27-91 72580	10
DDH-27-91 72581	nd
DDH-27-91 72582	nd
DDH-27-91 72583	30
DDH-27-91 72584	40
DDH-27-91 72585	10
DDH-27-91 72586	20
DDH-27-91 72587	30
DDH-27-91 72588	20
DDH-27-91 72589	10
DETECTION LIMIT	5

nd = none detected -- = not analysed is = insufficient sample

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RENO, NEVADA, U.S.A.

REPORT NUMBER: 910234 GR JOB NUMBER: 910234 OREQUEST CONSULTANTS LTD.

SAMPLE #	Au ppb
DDH-27-91 72590	10
DDH-27-91 72591	20
DDH-27-91 72592	nd
DDH-27-91 72593	nd
DDH-27-91 72594	nd
DDH-28-91 72595	30
DDH-28-91 72596	710
DDH-28-91 72597	nd
DDH-28-91 72598	80
DDH-28-91 72599	70
DDH-28-91 72600	30
DDH-28-91 72601	10
DDH-28-91 72602	nd
DDH-28-91 72603	nd
DDH-28-91 72604	330
DDH-28-91 72605	nd
DDH-28-91 72606	nd
DDH-28-91 72607	nd
DDH-28-91 72608	nd
DDH-28-91 72609	nd
DDH-28-91 72610	nd
DDH-28-91 72611	nd
DDH-28-91 72612	nd
DDH-28-91 72613	20
DDH-28-91 72614	20
DDH-28-91 72615	10
DDH-28-91 72616	30
DDH-28-91 72617	440
DDH-28-91 72618	930
DDH-28-91 72619	120
DDH-28-91 72620	nd
DDH-28-91 72621	20
DDH-28-91 72622	nd
DDH-28-91 72623	120
DDH-28-91 72624	nd
DDH-28-91 72625	nd
DDH-28-91 72626	nd
DDH-28-91 72627	nd
DDH-28-91 72628	50
DETECTION LIMIT	5

nd = none detected -- = not analysed ls = insufficient sample

VGC VANGEOCHEM LAB LIMITED

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REPORT NUMBER: 910234 GA JOB NUMBER: 910234 OREQUEST CONSULTANTS LTD. PAGE 3 OF 3

SAMPLE #	Au ppb
DDH-28-91 72629	30
DDH-28-91 72630	nd

DETECTION LIMIT 5

nd = none detected -- = not analysed is = insufficient sample

VANGEOCHEM LAB LIMITED
1630 Pandora Street, Vancouver, B.C. V5L 1L6
Phn(604)251-5656 Fax(604)254-5717

ICAP GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS

A .5 gram sample is digested with 5 ml of 3:1:2 HCL to HNO_3 to H_2O at 95 °C for 90 minutes and is diluted to 10 ml with water.
This leach is partial for Al, Ba, Ca, Cr, Fe, K, Mg, Mn, Na, P, Sb, Sr and W.

ANALYST:

REPORT #: 910234 PA | OREQUEST CONSULTANTS LTD. | PROJECT: AIC (CHANCE) | DATE IN: SEPT 17 1991 | DATE OUT: SEPT 20 1991 | ATTENTION: MR. LARRY LEBEL |

Sample Name	Ag ppm	Al %	As ppm	*Au ppb	Ba ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	K %	Mg %	Mn ppm	Mo ppm	Na %	Ni ppm	P %	Pb ppm	Sb ppm	Sn ppm	Sr ppm	U ppm	W ppm	Zn ppm
DDH-27-91 72590	<0.1	3.07	<3	10	34	<3	3.35	11.7	46	27	147	6.27	<0.01	1.74	1296	<1	<0.01	10	0.01	<2	<2	<2	55	<5	<3	97
DDH-27-91 72591	<0.1	3.02	202	20	15	<3	4.45	<0.1	40	<1	130	6.79	<0.01	1.96	1701	<1	<0.01	<1	0.01	<2	<2	<2	75	<5	<3	126
DDH-27-91 72592	<0.1	2.93	<3	<5	6	<3	3.79	0.7	45	<1	137	6.19	<0.01	1.98	1512	<1	0.01	<1	0.01	<2	<2	<2	42	<5	<3	101
DDH-27-91 72593	<0.1	3.13	<3	<5	11	<3	3.65	<0.1	43	<1	73	5.51	<0.01	1.59	1183	<1	0.01	<1	0.01	<2	<2	<2	43	<5	<3	167
DDH-27-91 72594	<0.1	3.21	<3	<5	38	<3	5.32	<0.1	35	<1	160	6.87	<0.01	2.31	1739	<1	<0.01	<1	0.01	<2	<2	<2	64	<5	<3	126
DDH-28-91 72595	<0.1	3.50	<3	30	22	<3	6.49	<0.1	46	133	52	4.80	<0.01	3.41	2451	<1	<0.01	32	0.01	<2	<2	<2	94	<5	<3	102
DDH-28-91 72596	0.1	2.56	<3	710	61	5	>10	0.8	36	58	11	4.77	<0.01	2.72	4539	<1	<0.01	21	0.01	<2	<2	<2	161	<5	<3	136
DDH-28-91 72597	<0.1	4.31	<3	<5	812	<3	5.23	<0.1	54	154	202	5.97	<0.01	4.13	3142	<1	<0.01	48	0.01	<2	<2	<2	110	<5	<3	139
DDH-28-91 72598	0.4	1.85	12	80	94	14	>10	0.2	34	37	29	4.97	<0.01	2.66	3624	<1	<0.01	24	0.01	<2	<2	<2	162	<5	<3	142
DDH-28-91 72599	0.8	3.52	<3	70	258	<3	2.94	<0.1	56	146	248	4.62	<0.01	3.62	2040	<1	<0.01	44	<0.01	361	<2	<2	82	<5	<3	181
DDH-28-91 72600	<0.1	3.84	<3	30	75	<3	3.84	<0.1	40	60	10	3.46	<0.01	2.76	1425	<1	<0.01	11	<0.01	72	<2	<2	163	<5	<3	102
DDH-28-91 72601	<0.1	3.56	<3	10	41	4	6.17	0.4	43	<1	228	4.33	<0.01	3.28	2977	<1	<0.01	8	0.01	16	<2	<2	123	<5	<3	109
DDH-28-91 72602	<0.1	3.59	<3	<5	20	<3	5.13	<0.1	38	31	38	3.65	<0.01	2.77	1716	<1	<0.01	6	0.01	<2	<2	<2	144	<5	<3	88
DDH-28-91 72603	2.0	4.44	<3	<5	45	<3	5.61	<0.1	47	98	58	6.26	<0.01	3.55	2401	<1	<0.01	47	0.01	<2	<2	<2	108	<5	<3	221
DDH-28-91 72604	>50	1.05	135	330	49	<3	>10	40.3	21	74	3927	2.53	<0.01	1.29	3028	<1	<0.01	6	<0.01	338	1811	<2	251	<5	<3	2154
DDH-28-91 72605	3.1	4.53	<3	<5	68	<3	6.05	0.4	50	112	214	6.40	<0.01	3.88	2456	<1	<0.01	45	0.01	<2	46	<2	79	<5	<3	260
DDH-28-91 72606	0.2	2.41	<3	<5	113	16	>10	<0.1	40	78	111	4.64	<0.01	1.46	1959	<1	<0.01	28	0.01	<2	11	<2	84	<5	<3	147
DDH-28-91 72607	<0.1	3.99	<3	<5	109	6	8.70	<0.1	47	108	128	6.50	<0.01	2.95	2297	<1	<0.01	47	0.01	<2	<2	<2	78	<5	<3	127
DDH-28-91 72608	<0.1	2.57	<3	<5	121	<3	>10	<0.1	37	128	110	5.50	<0.01	1.53	3685	<1	<0.01	29	0.01	<2	13	<2	94	<5	<3	118
DDH-28-91 72609	<0.1	2.96	<3	<5	7	<3	2.95	<0.1	49	126	129	4.34	<0.01	2.45	1357	<1	<0.01	39	0.01	<2	<2	<2	80	<5	<3	79
DDH-28-91 72610	<0.1	1.35	<3	<5	15	<3	>10	<0.1	35	57	47	3.63	<0.01	0.87	4144	<1	<0.01	32	0.01	<2	10	<2	153	<5	<3	64
DDH-28-91 72611	<0.1	3.43	<3	<5	29	<3	6.26	<0.1	45	139	<1	4.14	<0.01	3.21	2114	<1	<0.01	40	0.01	<2	<2	<2	111	<5	<3	98
DDH-28-91 72612	<0.1	1.40	<3	<5	13	<3	>10	1.3	18	90	26	2.10	<0.01	1.52	2862	<1	<0.01	<1	<0.01	<2	<2	<2	195	<5	<3	85
DDH-28-91 72613	<0.1	3.98	<3	20	29	<3	6.24	<0.1	55	187	1	4.75	<0.01	3.89	2314	<1	<0.01	58	0.01	<2	<2	<2	105	<5	<3	108
DDH-28-91 72614	<0.1	3.40	<3	20	5	<3	5.25	<0.1	48	154	1	4.00	<0.01	3.42	1887	<1	<0.01	47	0.01	<2	<2	<2	82	<5	<3	74
DDH-28-91 72615	11.3	2.66	<3	10	60	<3	>10	0.8	39	33	143	4.63	<0.01	3.09	3083	<1	<0.01	34	0.01	<2	<2	<2	170	<5	<3	92
DDH-28-91 72616	<0.1	2.28	<3	30	974	8	>10	0.7	38	45	4	5.30	<0.01	3.53	3494	<1	<0.01	42	0.01	<2	<2	<2	212	<5	<3	90
DDH-28-91 72617	>50	1.27	36	440	60	13	>10	5.9	36	26	1134	5.10	<0.01	2.53	3828	<1	<0.01	24	0.01	31	517	<2	164	<5	<3	340
DDH-28-91 72618	>50	0.78	414	930	47	22	8.53	17.0	46	10	3031	6.23	<0.01	2.12	3929	<1	<0.01	28	0.01	129	1495	<2	107	<5	<3	694
DDH-28-91 72619	25.6	1.30	<3	120	49	7	>10	2.1	38	43	433	4.49	<0.01	2.45	4374	<1	<0.01	23	0.01	5	192	<2	140	<5	<3	190
DDH-28-91 72620	0.2	4.02	<3	<5	9	<3	6.85	<0.1	55	166	149	5.45	<0.01	3.67	1706	<1	<0.01	40	0.01	<2	<2	<2	95	<5	<3	99
DDH-28-91 72621	<0.1	3.72	<3	20	34	3	>10	<0.1	34	71	22	5.04	<0.01	3.04	2245	<1	<0.01	19	0.01	<2	<2	<2	148	<5	<3	102
DDH-28-91 72622	<0.1	1.32	<3	<5	53	<3	>10	<0.1	25	67	14	5.01	<0.01	3.04	5130	<1	<0.01	5	<0.01	<2	<2	<2	302	<5	<3	153
DDH-28-91 72623	3.2	2.16	59	120	50	7	>10	10.7	33	27	104	4.20	<0.01	2.06	4014	<1	<0.01	11	0.01	13	<2	<2	175	<5	<3	1060
DDH-28-91 72624	0.1	3.86	<3	<5	30	<3	6.70	0.1	51	158	116	5.19	<0.01	2.46	1812	<1	<0.01	35	0.01	<2	<2	<2	98	<5	<3	131
DDH-28-91 72625	0.2	4.80	<3	<5	28	<3	7.74	<0.1	59	161	344	6.39	<0.01	4.08	2712	<1	<0.01	42	0.01	<2	<2	<2	144	<5	<3	340
DDH-28-91 72626	0.3	3.76	<3	<5	10	<3	7.20	<0.1	48	152	494	5.04	<0.01	3.34	2099	<1	<0.01	41	0.01	<2	<2	<2	158	<5	<3	249
DDH-28-91 72627	<0.1	4.59	<3	<5	43	<3	6.88	<0.1	52	115	321	5.78	<0.01	4.16	2489	<1	<0.01	41	0.01	<2	<2	<2	85	<5	<3	136
DDH-28-91 72628	<0.1	3.01	<3	50	44	<3	>10	<0.1	31	57	35	4.87	<0.01	2.67	2885	<1	<0.01	18	0.01	<2	<2	<2	122	<5	<3	124
Minimum Detection	0.1	0.01	3	5	1	3	0.01	0.1	1	1	1	0.01	0.01	0.01	1	1	0.01	1	0.01	2	2	2	1	5	3	1
Maximum Detection	50.0	10.00	2000	10000	1000	1000	10.00	1000.0	20000	1000	20000	10.00	10.00	10.00	20000	1000	10.00	20000	10.00	20000	2000	1000	10000	100	1000	20000

(- Less Than Minimum) - Greater Than Maximum is - Insufficient Sample ns - No Sample *Au Analysis Done By Fire Assay Concentration / AAS Finish.

VANGEOCHEM LAB LIMITED

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ICAP GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS

A .5 gram sample is digested with 5 ml of 3:1:2 HCL to HNO_3 to H_2O at 95 °C for 90 minutes and is diluted to 10 ml with water.
This leach is partial for Al, Ba, Ca, Cr, Fe, K, Mg, Mn, Na, P, Sb, Sr and W.

ANALYST:

REPORT #: 910234 PA | DREQUEST CONSULTANTS LTD. | PROJECT: AIC (CHANCE) | DATE IN: SEPT 17 1991 | DATE OUT: SEPT 20 1991 | ATTENTION: MR. LARRY LEBEL | PAGE 1 OF 3

Sample Name	Ag	Al	As	*Au	Ba	Bi	Ca	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	K	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sn	Sr	U	W	Zn
	ppm	%	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
DDH-27-91 72551	<0.1	3.74	<3	<5	49	<3	2.11	12.9	49	61	140	6.47	<0.01	1.98	1214	<1	<0.01	15	0.01	<2	<2	<2	25	<5	<3	125
DDH-27-91 72552	<0.1	3.01	<3	<5	6	<3	1.97	<0.1	47	3	151	5.79	<0.01	1.86	1153	<1	<0.01	<1	0.01	<2	<2	<2	30	<5	<3	131
DDH-27-91 72553	<0.1	3.52	<3	<5	17	<3	3.42	<0.1	45	<1	121	6.69	<0.01	2.31	1594	<1	<0.01	<1	0.01	<2	<2	<2	47	<5	<3	132
DDH-27-91 72554	<0.1	2.95	<3	<5	8	<3	4.40	<0.1	43	<1	123	5.97	<0.01	2.05	1514	<1	<0.01	<1	0.01	<2	<2	<2	53	<5	<3	113
DDH-27-91 72555	<0.1	3.09	<3	<5	15	<3	9.45	<0.1	31	<1	112	6.29	<0.01	2.12	1879	<1	<0.01	<1	0.01	<2	<2	<2	173	<5	<3	119
DDH-27-91 72556	<0.1	2.95	<3	50	10	<3	6.92	0.2	34	<1	133	5.78	<0.01	2.10	1561	<1	<0.01	<1	0.01	<2	<2	<2	110	<5	<3	129
DDH-27-91 72557	<0.1	3.33	<3	<5	18	<3	8.39	<0.1	32	<1	117	6.44	<0.01	2.17	1700	<1	<0.01	<1	0.01	<2	<2	<2	139	<5	<3	131
DDH-27-91 72558	<0.1	3.20	<3	<5	22	<3	7.17	<0.1	34	<1	137	6.49	<0.01	2.20	1761	<1	<0.01	<1	0.01	<2	<2	<2	136	<5	<3	147
DDH-27-91 72559	0.2	3.11	<3	20	211	<3	7.13	<0.1	28	<1	146	5.27	<0.01	2.16	1676	<1	<0.01	<1	0.01	147	<2	<2	154	<5	<3	157
DDH-27-91 72560	0.1	1.76	<3	<5	43	<3	7.14	0.4	31	<1	134	5.77	<0.01	2.05	1704	<1	<0.01	<1	0.01	<2	<2	<2	162	<5	<3	122
DDH-27-91 72561	6.7	1.03	<3	80	55	<3	8.89	<0.1	24	<1	156	5.24	<0.01	1.92	2392	<1	<0.01	<1	0.01	32	<2	<2	239	<5	<3	173
DDH-27-91 72562	<0.1	3.33	<3	<5	24	<3	7.93	<0.1	37	27	117	6.25	<0.01	2.49	2081	<1	<0.01	3	0.01	<2	<2	<2	146	<5	<3	125
DDH-27-91 72563	<0.1	2.32	<3	<5	22	<3	>10	<0.1	27	12	63	4.73	<0.01	1.64	1642	<1	<0.01	<1	0.01	<2	<2	<2	116	<5	<3	138
DDH-27-91 72564	<0.1	3.70	<3	<5	12	<3	4.29	<0.1	42	4	19	5.88	<0.01	1.98	2113	<1	<0.01	<1	0.02	<2	<2	<2	48	<5	<3	134
DDH-27-91 72565	<0.1	1.88	<3	<5	18	<3	>10	<0.1	28	6	92	4.61	<0.01	1.33	1343	<1	<0.01	6	0.01	<2	<2	<2	82	<5	<3	125
DDH-27-91 72566	<0.1	1.11	<3	<5	12	<3	>10	1.0	16	4	65	3.59	<0.01	0.87	1163	<1	0.01	4	0.01	<2	<2	<2	78	<5	<3	110
DDH-27-91 72567	<0.1	3.48	<3	<5	15	<3	8.06	<0.1	35	35	113	5.86	<0.01	1.78	1993	<1	<0.01	<1	0.01	<2	<2	<2	61	<5	<3	132
DDH-27-91 72568	<0.1	2.45	<3	<5	18	<3	2.00	<0.1	23	30	13	3.85	<0.01	1.29	1781	<1	0.01	<1	0.02	<2	<2	<2	65	<5	<3	165
DDH-27-91 72569	<0.1	2.21	<3	<5	37	<3	3.08	<0.1	20	40	16	3.60	<0.01	1.19	1705	<1	<0.01	<1	0.02	<2	<2	<2	61	<5	<3	136
DDH-27-91 72570	<0.1	2.02	<3	<5	34	<3	2.68	<0.1	20	44	17	2.98	<0.01	1.04	1492	<1	0.01	<1	0.01	<2	<2	<2	77	<5	<3	149
DDH-27-91 72571	<0.1	2.19	<3	<5	17	<3	>10	<0.1	28	8	100	4.61	<0.01	1.43	1761	<1	<0.01	17	0.01	<2	<2	<2	83	<5	<3	117
DDH-27-91 72572	<0.1	2.45	<3	<5	35	<3	3.16	<0.1	22	78	65	3.76	<0.01	1.44	1489	<1	<0.01	<1	0.01	<2	<2	<2	89	<5	<3	204
DDH-27-91 72573	<0.1	2.18	<3	10	43	<3	5.21	<0.1	28	25	62	4.27	<0.01	1.36	1561	<1	<0.01	1	0.01	<2	<2	<2	77	<5	<3	152
DDH-27-91 72574	<0.1	2.91	<3	<5	53	<3	5.78	<0.1	35	<1	76	5.52	<0.01	1.77	1924	<1	<0.01	<1	0.01	<2	<2	<2	67	<5	<3	139
DDH-27-91 72575	<0.1	2.72	<3	<5	75	<3	6.50	<0.1	25	14	70	4.76	<0.01	1.56	1648	<1	<0.01	<1	0.01	<2	<2	<2	94	<5	<3	140
DDH-27-91 72576	8.7	0.68	22	50	37	<3	>10	3.6	16	1	92	4.09	<0.01	1.66	3094	<1	<0.01	<1	0.01	21	10	<2	233	<5	<3	466
DDH-27-91 72577	<0.1	2.25	<3	20	63	<3	>10	<0.1	24	7	102	5.08	<0.01	1.76	2113	<1	<0.01	<1	0.01	<2	<2	<2	161	<5	<3	122
DDH-27-91 72578	<0.1	1.26	<3	20	75	<3	10.00	<0.1	9	11	27	2.55	<0.01	0.72	1178	<1	0.01	<1	0.01	<2	<2	<2	105	<5	<3	106
DDH-27-91 72579	<0.1	1.65	<3	10	36	<3	>10	<0.1	18	12	68	3.68	<0.01	1.24	1754	<1	<0.01	<1	0.01	<2	<2	<2	125	<5	<3	73
DDH-27-91 72580	<0.1	0.84	171	10	46	<3	>10	<0.1	9	<1	20	2.45	<0.01	0.47	1493	<1	<0.01	<1	0.01	<2	<2	<2	146	<5	<3	61
DDH-27-91 72581	<0.1	1.54	<3	<5	27	<3	>10	<0.1	13	<1	11	3.58	<0.01	1.23	1886	<1	<0.01	<1	0.01	<2	<2	<2	291	<5	<3	48
DDH-27-91 72582	<0.1	1.72	<3	<5	24	<3	>10	<0.1	19	<1	42	4.09	<0.01	1.43	1818	<1	<0.01	<1	0.01	<2	<2	<2	257	<5	<3	75
DDH-27-91 72583	0.3	0.49	569	30	25	5	>10	0.2	22	79	12	4.67	<0.01	1.31	2471	<1	<0.01	<1	0.01	45	<2	<2	178	<5	<3	175
DDH-27-91 72584	0.5	0.61	99	40	32	<3	>10	15.4	28	17	87	4.95	<0.01	1.62	2256	<1	<0.01	1	0.01	265	<2	<2	155	<5	<3	1290
DDH-27-91 72585	<0.1	2.96	<3	10	78	<3	9.97	<0.1	34	41	118	6.10	<0.01	2.38	2027	<1	<0.01	15	0.01	<2	<2	<2	101	<5	<3	174
DDH-27-91 72586	<0.1	3.23	<3	20	95	<3	8.27	<0.1	39	21	98	6.41	<0.01	1.95	2037	<1	<0.01	<1	0.01	<2	<2	<2	106	<5	<3	147
DDH-27-91 72587	<0.1	2.22	<3	30	52	<3	>10	<0.1	27	3	107	5.02	<0.01	1.43	1489	<1	<0.01	8	0.01	<2	<2	<2	92	<5	<3	126
DDH-27-91 72588	<0.1	1.74	77	20	52	4	8.02	<0.1	19	<1	72	4.85	<0.01	1.40	1972	<1	<0.01	<1	0.02	<2	<2	<2	194	<5	<3	121
DDH-27-91 72589	<0.1	3.64	<3	10	45	<3	7.14	<0.1	41	<1	153	6.93	<0.01	2.31	1882	<1	<0.01	<1	0.01	<2	<2	<2	114	<5	<3	137
Minimum Detection	0.1	0.01	3	5	1	3	0.01	0.1	1	1	1	0.01	0.01	0.01	1	1	0.01	1	0.01	2	2	2	1	5	3	1
Maximum Detection	50.0	10.00	2000	10000	1000	1000	10.00	1000.0	20000	1000	20000	10.00	10.00	10.00	20000	1000	10.00	20000	10.00	20000	2000	1000	10000	100	1000	20000

(- Less Than Minimum) - Greater Than Maximum is - Insufficient Sample ns - No Sample *Au Analysis Done By Fire Assay Concentration / AAS Finish.

09/20/91 16:52 VGC NO. 134 P002/004

VANGEOCHEM LAB LIMITED

1630 Pandora Street, Vancouver, B.C. V5L 1L6
Ph:(604)251-5656 Fax:(604)254-5717

ICAP GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS

A .5 gram sample is digested with 5 ml of 3:1:2 HCL to HNO_3 to H_2O at 95 °C for 90 minutes and is diluted to 10 ml with water.
This leach is partial for Al, Ba, Ca, Cr, Fe, K, Mg, Mn, Na, P, Sr, Sr and W.

ANALYST: [signature]

REPORT #: 910234 PA | DREQUEST CONSULTANTS LTD. | PROJECT: AIC (CHANCE) | DATE IN: SEPT 17 1991 | DATE OUT: SEPT 20 1991 | ATTENTION: MR. LARRY LEBEL | PAGE 3 OF 3

Sample Name	Ag	Al	As	*Au	Ba	Bi	Ca	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	K	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sn	Sr	U	W	Zn
	ppm	%	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
DDH-28-91 72629	<0.1	3.56	<3	30	74	<3	8.82	9.5	40	85	64	5.38	<0.01	3.28	2582	<1	<0.01	48	0.01	<2	<2	<2	101	<5	<3	116
DDH-28-91 72630	<0.1	3.79	<3	<5	35	<3	4.68	<0.1	47	50	68	4.79	<0.01	3.31	1631	<1	<0.01	19	0.01	<2	<2	<2	113	<5	<3	105
Minimum Detection	0.1	0.01	3	5	1	3	0.01	0.1	1	1	1	0.01	0.01	0.01	1	1	0.01	1	0.01	2	2	2	1	5	3	1
Maximum Detection	50.0	10.00	2000	10000	1000	1000	10.00	1000.0	20000	1000	20000	10.00	10.00	10.00	20000	1000	10.00	20000	10.00	20000	2000	1000	10000	100	1000	20000

< - Less Than Minimum > - Greater Than Maximum is - Insufficient Sample ns - No Sample *Au Analysis Done By Fire Assay Concentration / AAS Finish.

VGC VANGEOCHEM LAB LIMITED

MAIN OFFICE
1630 PANDORA STREET
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V5L 1L6
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FAX (604) 254-5717

BRANCH OFFICES
BATHURST, N.B.
RENO, NEVADA, U.S.A.

REPORT NUMBER: 910234 A1 JOB NUMBER: 910234 ORDQUEST CONSULTANTS LTD.

SAMPLE #	Ag oz/st
DDH-28-91 72604	9.33
DDH-28-91 72617	3.21
DDH-28-91 72618	7.87

DETECTION LIMIT 0.01

1 troy oz/short ton = 34.28 ppm 1 ppm = 0.0001 % ppm = parts per million < = less than

signed: _____

APPENDIX IV

STATEMENT OF COSTS

Claims: Chance 1, Last Chance #1, Last Chance #2

Work Done:

Linecutting:	17.05 km
IP Survey:	14.05 km
Diamond Drilling:	264m (2 holes)

Costs:

Mob/demob	$ 4,858.20
Labour Costs	34,870.00
Support Costs	7,654.82
Transportation & Communication	145.11
Equipment Rentals	4,575.00
Contract Services (Drilling)	19,852.00
Analysis	1,515.84
Report Costs	2,990.38
TOTAL:	**$ 76,461.35**