ARIS SUMMARY SHEET

District Geologist, Smithers

Off Confidential: 92.09.27

ASSESSMENT REPORT 21906 MINING DIVISION: Atlin

PROPERTY: E
LOCATION: LAT 58 44 00 LONG 132 58 00
UTM 08 6511935 617714
NTS 104K10W
CLAIM(S): E 4-8
OPERATOR(S): Omega Gold
AUTHOR(S): Chapman, J.
REPORT YEAR: 1991, 72 Pages
KEYWORDS: Triassic,Stuhini Group,Andesites,King Salmon Formation
WORK DONE: Prospecting
PROS 300.0 ha
Map(s) - 1; Scale(s) - 1:10 000

ASSESSMENT REPORT ON THE TULSEQUAH E PROJECT FOR OMEGA GOLD CORPORATION

ATLIN MINING DIVISION

NTS 104K

J. Chapman, F.G.A.C., P.Geol.

September 30, 1991

OREQUEST

OREQUEST CONSULTANTS LTD. 306-595 Howe Street, Vancouver, B.C., Canada, V6C 2T5 Telephone: (604) 688-6788 Fax: (604) 688-9727

SUMMARY

The Tulsequah E Project consists of 8 claims totalling 108 units within the Atlin Mining Division. The claims are wholly owned by Omega Gold Corporation and were staked in October of 1990.

A Phase I exploration program consisting of prospecting, reconnaissance mapping and sampling was undertaken from July 5, 1991 to July 25, 1991. The work was carried out by personnel from OreQuest Consultants Ltd. and Gold Fields Canadian Mining Ltd. on behalf of Omega Gold Corporation.

Field work was based out of a camp located on Trapper Lake approximately 30 km southeast of the project area using a Bell 206 helicopter, provided by Trans North Turbo Air, to access the property.

Reconnaissance mapping and sampling was carried out along traverse lines designed to evaluate results of a photogeological study previously completed and to examine known showings within and peripheral to the property area. Rock (47), soil (39) and silt (8) samples collected during this work were shipped to Vangeochem Labs in Vancouver and/or TSL Laboratories Ltd. in Saskatoon to be analyzed for gold and a 32 element ICP package.

Results of the rock and soil sampling program have shown elevated gold and copper values in the northeast portion of the claim block. These include up to 830 ppb gold and 7.66% copper from rock samples 10782 and 10821 respectively and 270 ppb gold and 6139 ppm copper in soil samples 10622 and 10695 respectively.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF APPENDICES

INTRODUCTION

This report, prepared by OreQuest Consultants Ltd., on behalf of Omega Gold Corporation, presents the results of the 1991 exploration program on the Tulsequah E Project.

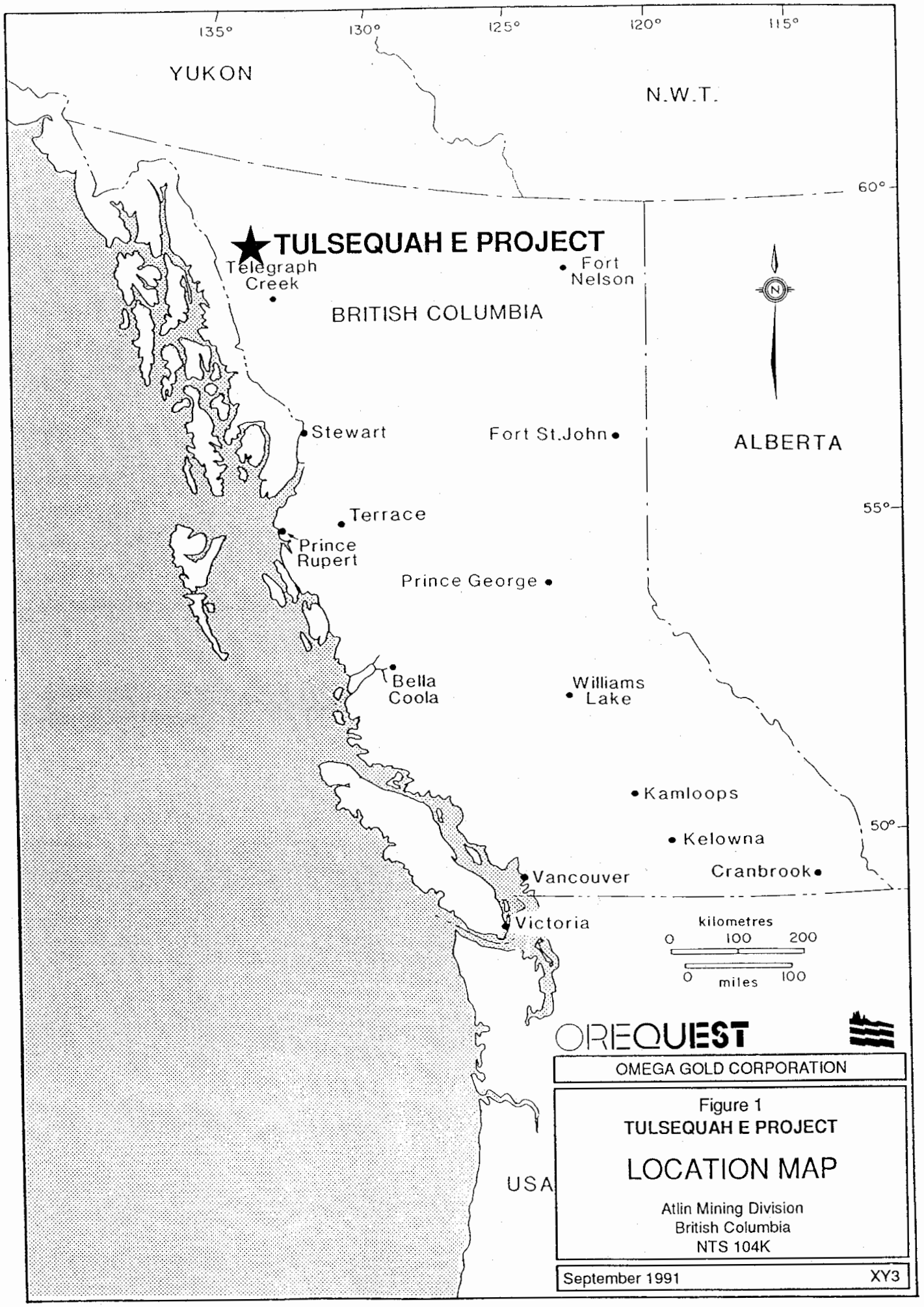
LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Tulsequah E property is situated in northwestern British Columbia (Figure 1), on NTS mapsheets 104K/10W, 11E, 14E, 15W. Reference coordinates for the project area are 58°44'N latitude and 132°58'W longitude.

The towns of Atlin and Dease Lake, from which charter float planes transported supplies and personnel to the field camp on Trapper Lake, southeast of the project area, are situated 150 km north and 150 km east respectively. The Golden Bear Mine, which is located 45 km to the southeast, is accessible by an all weather road, however final access to Trapper Lake and the project area would have to be by helicopter. The Polaris-Taku and Tulsequah Chief Mines, both former producers, are situated approximately 35 km west of the property.

PHYSIOGRAPHY AND VEGETATION

The Tulsequah E Project lies to the west of the Sutlahine River at the confluence with the Inklin River and is flanked by moderate to steep slopes of the Coast Mountains. Elevations on the property range from approximately 560 m above sea level, at King Salmon Lake in the southeast corner to 1540 m in the northwest. Treeline occurs variably


135°
130°
125°
120°
115°
YUKON
N.W.T.
60°
TULSEQUAH E PROJECT
Telegraph Creek
Fort Nelson
BRITISH COLUMBIA
N
Stewart
Fort St.John
ALBERTA
55°
Terrace
Prince Rupert
Prince George
Bella Coola
Williams Lake
Kamloops
50°
Kelowna
Vancouver
Cranbrook
Victoria
kilometres
0 100 200
0 miles 100
USA
OREQUEST
OMEGA GOLD CORPORATION
Figure 1
TULSEQUAH E PROJECT
LOCATION MAP
Atlin Mining Division
British Columbia
NTS 104K
September 1991
XY3

between 1000 and 1200 m, below which mixed fir, spruce, cedar and cottonwoods, with some undergrowth, are found. The summer field season extends from mid June to late October.

CLAIM STATUS

The Tulsequah E Project consists of 8 modified gird mineral claims, totalling 144 units, all within the Atlin Mining Division (Figure 2). These claims are wholly owned by Omega Gold Corporation. Pertinent claim information is summarized in the following table:

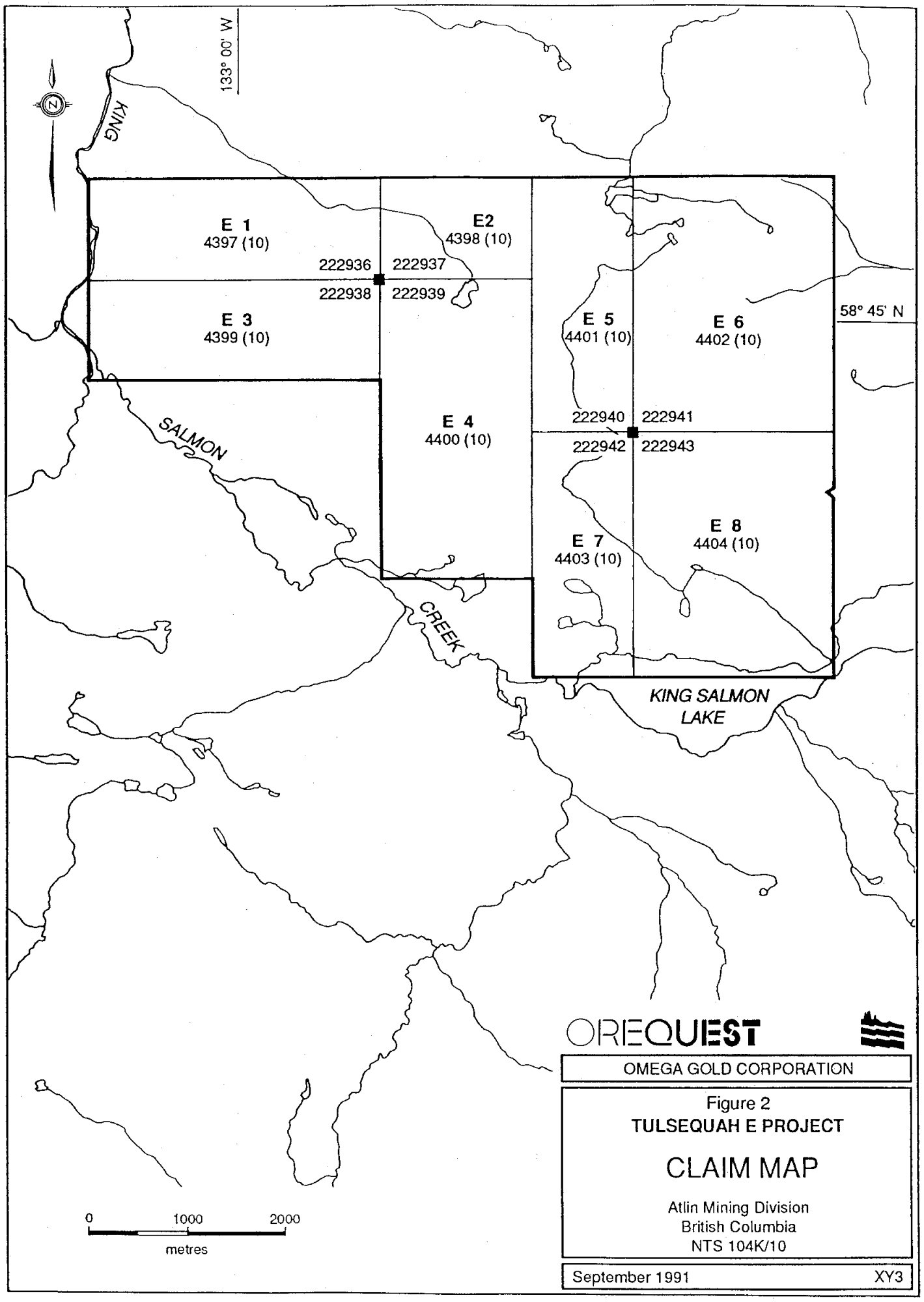
TABLE 1: CLAIM INFORMATION

GROUP	MAP SHEET	CLAIM NAME	NO. OF UNITS	RECORD NO.	EXPIRY DATE*
E	104K/14E,15W	E1	12	4397	October 3, 1991
	104K/15W	E2	6	4398	October 3, 1991
	104K/10W,11E	E3	12	4399	October 3, 1991
	104K/10W,15W	E4	18	4400	October 3, 1991
	104K/10W,15W	E5	10	4401	October 3, 1991
	104K/10W,15W	E6	20	4402	October 3, 1991
	104K/10W	E7	10	4403	October 3, 1991
	104K/10W	E8	20	4404	October 3, 1991

*This does not reflect the current work which upon acceptance will extend the expiry date.

HISTORY AND PREVIOUS WORK

The Tulsequah area of northwestern B.C. is an area that is currently being reevaluated by a number of companies for both base and precious metal occurrences. At the Tulsequah Chief Mine, a former producer approximately 35 km west of the Tulsequah Project, Redfern Resources and Cominco Ltd. are currently developing additional reserves, which now stand at 8.0 million tons grading 1.55% copper,


133° 00' W
KING
E 1
4397 (10)
E2
4398 (10)
222936
222937
222938
222939
E 3
4399 (10)
E 5
4401 (10)
E 6
4402 (10)
58° 45' N
222940
222941
222942
222943
E 4
4400 (10)
SALMON
E 7
4403 (10)
E 8
4404 (10)
CREEK
KING SALMON
LAKE
0
1000
2000
metres
OREQUEST
OMEGA GOLD CORPORATION
Figure 2
TULSEQUAH E PROJECT
CLAIM MAP
Atlin Mining Division
British Columbia
NTS 104K/10
September 1991
XY3

1.23% lead, 6.81% zinc, 0.08 oz/ton gold and 2.19 oz/ton silver. At the Polaris-Taku Mine, also located approximately 35 km west of the property, Suntac Minerals upon completion of the 1991 drill program have announced reserves of 1,600,000 tons grading 0.45 oz/ton gold in the "Y" vein and "C" veins (GCNL, Sept. 9, 1991). Both the Tulsequah-Chief and the Polaris-Taku projects will receive additional work in 1992.

The only operating mine in the region is the Golden Bear Mine, located approximately 80 km southeast of the Tulsequah E Project area. This mine, a joint venture between Chevron Minerals and North American Metals, a division of Homestake Mining, began production in late 1989. Initial reserves stood at 300,830 tonnes grading 16.37 g/t gold amenable to open pit mining and an additional 296,235 tonnes grading 20.97 g/t to be mined by underground methods. The mine is currently operating at a rate of 315 tonnes per day. The property contains a number of important exploration targets that will be tested by the joint venture partners as a part of ongoing property development.

The numerous mineral occurrences in the general area of the project are summarized in Table 2 and located on Figure 3.

TABLE 2: MINERAL OCCURRENCES (MINFILE)

MinFile #	Name	Commodity	Description
11	Barb	Cu, Ag, Zn, Au Pb, Sb	Skarn mineralization in limestone with chalcopyrite, sphalerite, pyrrhotite, stibnite, pyrite and magnetite

MinFile #	Name	Commodity	Description
18	Thorn (INK)	Cu, Mo, Au Ag, Ba	Fault zone in rhyolite and breccia with pyrite and galena
26	LC 2, Peter	Mo	Quartz veins in sheared quartz diorite with molybdenite
27	LC 2	Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag	Quartz calcite vein in quartz monzonite with chalcopyrite, galena and sphalerite
29	BS-J	Cu, Mo	Fault zones in quartz monzonite with chalcopyrite and molybdenite
30	Kay	Cu, Mo	Chalcopyrite and molybdenite in syenite intruding diorite
31	Thorn (INK3-6)	Cu, Ag	Quartz veins in rhyolite breccias with chalcopyrite, pyrite and galena
37	Tot 2	Cu, Ag, Sb, Ba	Chalcopyrite veins, stibnite and barite veins in a chlorite schist
40	Val 1	Cu, Ag, Mo, Au	Quartz vein in quartz monzonite with bornite, chalcocite and molybdenite
41	MB	Cu	Silicified volcanics and sediments with chalcocite and pyrite
63	Tun	Cu, Mo	Shear zones in pegmatites intruding quartz monzonites with chalcopyrite, molybdenite and bornite
70	Kowatua Creek	Lst	Limestone
73	Griz	Au, Pb, Zn, Ag	Crosscutting quartz veins in porphyry dykes which intrudes sediments, with galena
78	Inlaw	Pb, Au, Ag, Cu	Quartz veins in rhyolite
83	Outlaw	Au, Ag, Pb, Zn Cu	Quartz veins in rhyolite dykes; stockwork zone in contact hornfels zone; pyrite veins sphalerite, pyrite, arsenopyrite, galena, stibnite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite
106	Val 3	Mo, Cu	Pyritized, altered quartz monzonite with chalcopyrite and molybdenite
107	Barb	Au, Sb, Ag	Skarn mineralization along major thrust fault, contains magnetite, chalcopyrite, galena and pyrite

MinFile #	Name	Commodity	Description
112	Tardis	Sb, Hg, Fl	Silicification, clay alteration, carbonatization and fluoridization along major fault system at intersection of small faults
113	Rod	Au, Ag, Sb, Zn Cu, Pb	Silicification and quartz veins in basalts containing massive arsenopyrite
114	Griz 3	Ag, Pb, Zn, Cu	Crosscutting quartz veins in porphyry dykes which intrude sediments, containing galena, sphalerite, arsenopyrite and pyrite
115	Emu	Ag, Pb, Zn, Au Sb, Cu	Crosscutting quartz veins in dykes which intrude quartz monzonite, containing galena, sphalerite and pyrite
	Metla	Au, Ag, Zn, Pb Cu	Crosscutting breccia bodies in volcanics and sediments, which contain pyrite, sphalerite, chalcopyrite and galena

Cu=copper, Ag=silver, Au=gold, Zn=zinc, Sb=antimony, Pb=lead, Fl=fluorite, Ba=barium, Asb=asbestos, Lst=limestone, Mo=molybdenum, Tc=talc

The Barb and BWM mineral occurrences exist within or very close to the eastern border of the Tulsequah E claim block.

General interest in the area increased as a result of the recent work by Cominco on their Metla property. The Metla property was first discovered in 1957 by Cominco prospectors. The original discovery consisted of a sample taken at the edge of a glacier which contained 0.32 oz/ton gold, 1.46 oz/ton silver, 1% copper and 1.0% zinc. Cominco returned to the property in 1988 and discovered an extensive area of mineralized float that was now exposed as a result of the ice receding. During 1989 and 1990, Cominco collected numerous rock

samples, of which the 155 that were assayed from six target areas averaged 0.28 oz/ton gold. Galico Resources Inc. has an option to earn a 50% interest in the property and conducted an extensive exploration program on this property in 1991. Results of the drilling program carried out were disappointing with no assays approaching the grade of the float samples.

The BWM mineral occurrence (#011) appears to be related to the quartz diorite intrusion on the east side of the property. The BWM showing was discovered in the 1930's, acquired by Cominco in 1947 and optioned to Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting in 1949. Trenching and 943 feet of EX size drilling was done in the 1950's on mineralized breccia bodies. Between 1950 and 1964 the ground was restaked several times, however no record exists of any work done during this period. It was acquired by Chevron in 1981.

Chevron located a large gossan adjacent to the quartz diorite intruding the King Salmon sediments, the BWM showing. Mineralization which consists of pyrite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite and pyrrhotite is located in a large breccia body, similar in occurrence to the Galico/ Cominco Metla breccia bodies. The main breccia body is located in the southeastern quadrant of claim E6. Several other breccia occurrences exist along and outside the eastern border of Block E. Samples taken from the breccia in 1981 returned trace gold, 3.7 oz/ton silver, 1.1% copper, 1.2% zinc and trace gold, 7.7 oz/ton silver, 19.7% copper and 2.3% zinc.

Six hundred metres northeast of this occurrence and 150 m east of the Block E claim border lies the Barb occurrence (#107). Upper Triassic Sinwa limestones lie along the King Salmon Thrust Fault. Intruding into the limestones are the quartz diorite intrusives which caused the Barb skarn occurrence. Irregular pods of massive magnetite with minor chalcopyrite, pyrite and galena are found at the limestone/intrusive contacts. Values reported were generally low for precious metals.

A preliminary Chevron soil survey returned one sample with >10,000 ppb gold. A detailed soil survey was completed over this area which returned values up to 1700 ppb gold but nothing similar to the original sample. This area lies along the eastern claim border, northwest of the main breccia occurrence (BWM) and south of the Barb occurrence. Gold values in this area ranged from 100-1700 ppb, arsenic values from 500->1000 ppm. Another small gold/silver anomaly was outlined just outside the property border, where gold values ranged from 100-295 ppb and silver values from 1 ppm-4.0 ppm.

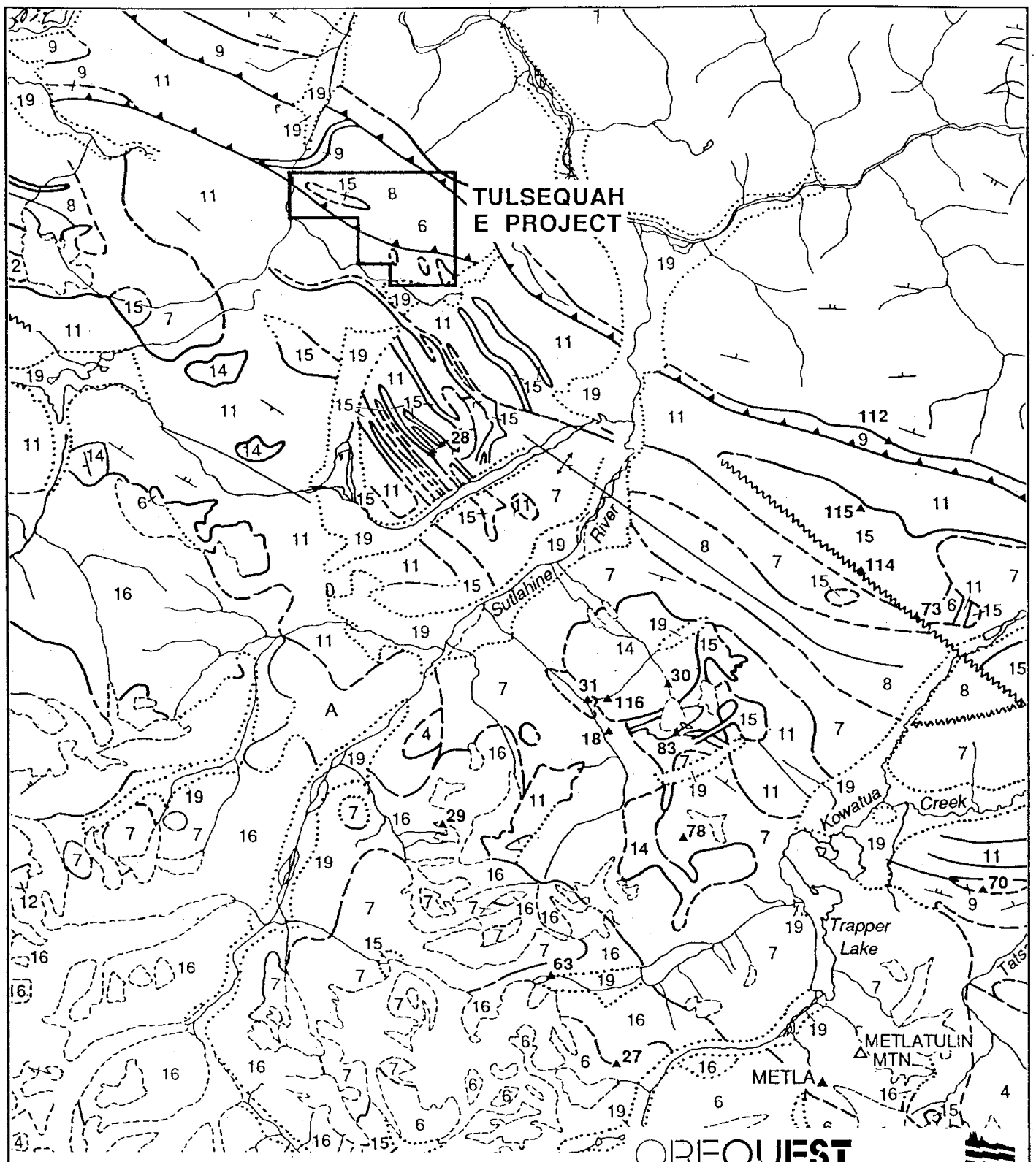
Livgard has identified two airphoto targets: 1) northwest trending lineaments crosscutting the Sloko porphyries and Stuhini sediments; 2) in the western claims an area of northeast and northwest trending lineaments in an area of porphyry intrusions, in the southwestern claims.

Two RGS samples, #873233 and #873234, were taken from a creek in the southeast corner of Block E, however neither sample returned anomalous values. No other samples were taken from drainages on the property.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The most recent regional geological mapping available for this area dates back to Souther (1971) who conducted his fieldwork during 1958-1960. The Tulsequah map area, a portion of which is reproduced in Figure 3, features the rocks originally defined as Stikine Arch and now referred to by the terrane assemblage term "Stikinia". Stikinia includes four tectonostratigraphic assemblages, namely the Paleozoic-aged Stikine assemblage, several Triassic to Jurassic volcanic-plutonic arc complexes, the middle to late Jurassic Bowser overlap assemblage and the Tertiary Coast Plutonic Complex. All are well represented in the Tulsequah map area except for the Bowser assemblage, which is may be represented by an equivalent unit called the Laberge Group.

The significance of Stikinia lies in the fact that it hosts mines and mineral deposits throughout northwestern British Columbia including the Premier and Big Missouri gold deposits and the Granduc copper massive sulphide deposits (Stewart area), the Johnny Mountain and Snip gold mines and the Eskay Creek gold-rich polymetallic massive sulphide deposits (Iskut River and Unuk River areas), and bulk tonnage copper-gold deposits (Galore Creek area). Closer to the project area



OREQUEST

OMEGA GOLD CORPORATION

▲113 Minfile Occurrence

See following page for LEGEND

0 5 10
kilometres

After Souther (1971)

Figure 3
TULSEQUAH E PROJECT

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

Atlin Mining Division
British Columbia
NTS 104K

September 1991 XY3

are the Golden Bear Mine (gold) and former producers Polaris Taku (gold), Tulsequah Chief and Big Bull Mines (copper).

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

This property is bounded to the north by the King Salmon Thrust Fault, a splay of which bisects the southern portion of the property. The central portion of the property is underlain by the Upper Triassic King Salmon Formation (Stuhini Group) which consists predominantly of sediments. North of the Thrust Fault lies Upper Triassic Sinwa Formation sediments. South of the southern splay of the King Salmon Fault the property is covered by Laberge Group sediments. Small bodies of Sloko equivalent porphyries have intruded into the King Salmon sediments in the western portion of the property. Middle Jurassic granodiorite, quartz diorite and diorite occur in the southeast corner of the property as well as just outside the east claim boundary (Figure 4).

The current mapping generally confirmed the published geology with minor modifications as shown on figure 4. In the area of the BWM occurrence a 10 m wide granodiorite dyke was noted in close proximity to the BWM occurrence and is likely related to the small Jurassic/Cretaceous intrusion along the King Salmon Thrust.

GEOCHEMISTRY

Rock, soil and silt samples were collected predominantly from two areas of the property. The bulk of the samples, 39 soils, 3 silts and

22 rocks were taken from the area of the Barb and BWM showings with the remainder in the region of two small intrusive bodies on the E4 claim.

Soil samples were taken from the B horizon, where present, at an average depth of 10-20 cm. On the eastern claim boundary they were collected at 50 m intervals along the 1200 m contour. This line passed uphill of the Barb showing and ended in the area of the BWM occurrence.

Two separate clusters of anomalous gold values, are evident along the soil line with both in the vicinity of the Barb showing. Five consecutive samples flanking the main drainage returned gold values of 65 ppb to 270 ppb while 200 m to the southeast two adjacent samples returned 145 and 105 ppb gold. Copper values associated with these samples returned highs of 2633 ppm and 1130 ppm. A northeast trending fault through this area may have influenced the formation of the Barb showing and provide a channelway for migrating fluids. A similar structural feature is present in the vicinity of the BWM occurrence which shows elevated copper in soil values but only weakly anomalous gold.

Rock samples returned a number of anomalous gold values up to 830 ppb (#10782). This sample consisted of strongly fractured siltstone and cherty argillite which was extensively iron carbonate altered and probably represents on unrecognized fault zone. All of the other rock

samples which contained over 100 ppb gold also are located along or adjacent to fault or fracture zones. High grade values of up to 6.45% and 7.66% copper were present in rock samples of mineralized breccia from the BWM occurrence containing chalcopyrite, malachite and bornite.

Silt samples along the soil line returned values similar to the soil results, however those from the southern area of the claim block contained no anomalous results.

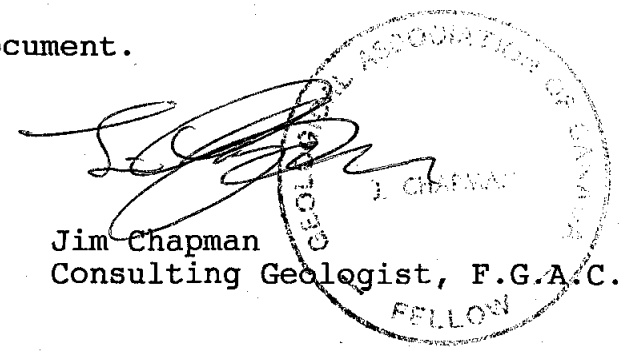
STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

Mob/Demob (prorated from Tulsequah Project)		$ 1,027.45
Labour		
G. Cavey	0.5 days @ $525/day	262.50
J. Chapman	3.0 days @ $475/day	1,425.00
D. Cameron	3.5 days @ $300/day	1,050.00
D. Burridge	4.0 days @ $320/day	1,280.00
S. Martin	days @ $225/day	
S. Bescherer	days @ $225/day	
D. Terry	4.5 days @ $150/day	675.00
Support Costs (prorated from Tulsequah Project)		3,190.32
Transportation and Communication		260.42
Helicopter		4,517.02
Analyses		1,820.00
Livgard Photogeological Study		12,129.40
Report Costs		1,000.00
Total		$28,637.11

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Jim Chapman, of Route 1, Box L15, Bowen Island, British Columbia hereby certify:

1. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia (1976) and hold a B.Sc. degree in geology.
2. I am presently employed as a consulting geologist with OreQuest Consultants Ltd. of #306-595 Howe Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6C 2T5.
3. I have been employed in my profession by various mining companies since graduation.
4. I am a Professional Geologist with the Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of Alberta.
5. I am a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada.
6. The information contained in this report was obtained from a review of data listed in the bibliography, implementation of the program and knowledge of the area.
7. I have no interest, direct or indirect or in the securities of Omega Gold Corporation.
8. 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.



Jim Chapman
Consulting Geologist, F.G.A.C.

DATED at Vancouver, British Columbia the 30th day of September, 1991.

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APPENDIX A

PHOTOGEOLOGICAL INTERPRETATION OF "E" GROUP OF CLAIMS

LIVGARD CONSULTANTS LTD., DECEMBER 4, 1990

REPORT ON THE

'E' GROUP

OF CLAIMS

LOCATED IN THE TULSEQUAH AREA

ATLIN M.D.

FOR

OMEGA GOLD CORPORATION

Egil Livgard, P.Eng.
Livgard Consultants Ltd.
Vancouver, B.C.

December 31, 1990

LIVGARD CONSULTANTS LTD.
230 - 470 Granville St., Vancouver, B.C. V6C 1V5 Ph. 669-2426

INDEX

APPENDIX

INTRODUCTION

Omega Gold Corporation acquired the claim group which is the subject of this report, after extensive geological study and airphoto interpretation. Two (Minfile) mineral showing is found near or partly on the claim group. The writer was asked by Jarl Aa. Whist, President of the company, to prepare a report on the property, summarizing all the available information. This report is based on the references as listed in the Appendix. The writer has not examined the property on the ground.

The writer is a Director of, and owns shares in, Omega Gold Corporation.

SUMMARY

The Tulsequah area has seen active mining from 1937 up to 1957. Almost 2 million tons of ore was mined. Some of this was gold ore and some gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc ore. Several deposits in the area have been drilled and developed and may become producing mines.

The 'E' Group of claims owned by Omega Gold Corp. consists of eight claims totalling 108 units. The property is located in the Atlin Mining Division mainly on Mineral Claim Map 104K/10W, but also on Maps 15W, 14E and 11E, and on the Tulsequah Geology Map.

The claims cover mainly sedimentary rocks of the Upper Triassic Stuhini Group. These rocks are bounded on the southwest and northeast by two arms of the King Salmon Thrust Fault. North of the north arm of the thrust fault is found limestone of the Upper Triassic Sinwa Formation and south of the south arm sediments of the Jurassic Takwahoni Formation. These rocks and the thrust faults have been cut and offset by northeast striking faults. Three "plugs" of quartz-feldspar porphyry and one of diorite is found on the claims. Copper, lead, zinc mineralization and values in silver and gold are associated with these intrusives. Two mineral properties immediately east of the claims have received considerable exploration work in the past. Several areas on the property appear to be favourable for mineralization and a thorough exploration effort is warranted.

CONCLUSIONS

The 'E' Group of claims covers favourable rock types. There are mineral showings (Minfile) east of the claims and perhaps partly on the claims, which are of a type that may contain significant tonnages. The claim ground exhibits features which make it attractive exploration ground.

An exploration program is well warranted and will be recommended.

RECOMMENDATIONS

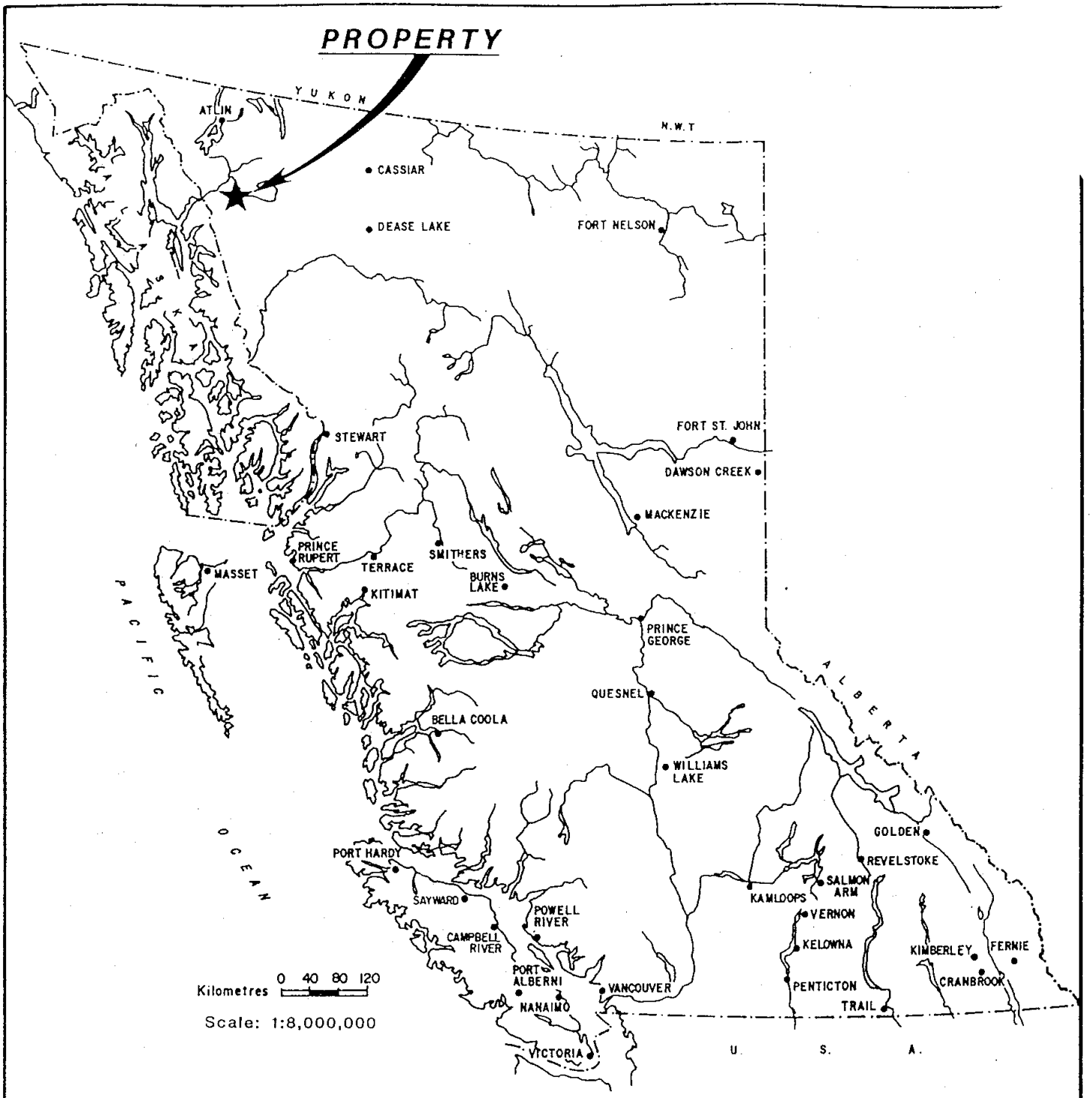
There are five types of exploration targets expected on the property: large zones of dense fracturing, breccia zones, veins with massive sulphides and skarn and replacement deposits in limestone. The first step in exploration should be a remote sensing study for structural features, vegetation anomalies, iron rich zones and clay zones. The next step should be prospecting the claim ground looking for mineralization, oxide and manganese staining, silicification and carbonatization with particular emphasis on remote sensing anomalies. Prospecting is almost a lost art and it will be difficult to find people for the above work. At the same time the property is being prospected, silt sampling should be carried out following-up anomalous samples and also every creek draining the property.

Following the results from the above work, some favourable areas will be indicated. These should be further explored by either dense soil or rock chip sampling on a grid, depending on the nature of the terrain. The geology should be mapped and any mineralization channel sampled.

ESTIMATED COST OF RECOMMENDATIONS

Remote Sensing		
Digital Information		
$1,800 x 1/6 (6 properties)	$ 300	
Interpretation	2,000	$ 2,300
Prospecting		
Prospector - $300/day x 21 days	6,300	
Helper/Sampler - $150/day x 21 days	3,150	9,450
Stream Silt Sampling		
2 Samplers - $150/day x 21 days		6,300
Grid, Soil or Rock Chip Sampling		
(assume 5 areas - 400 x 500 m,		
25 m sample spacing - 1,800 samples)		
3 Samplers - $150/day x 21 days	9,450	
1 Geologist - $300/day x 21 days	6,300	15,750
Mobilization - Demobilization		
(includes travel, wage)		10,000
Assaying		
2,500 samples at $12		30,000
Camp		
168 mandays at $40		6,720
Supervision and Report		15,000
		95,520
Contingency at 20% (approximately)		19,480
TOTAL		$ 115,000

GEOGRAPHY



OMEGA GOLD CORPORATION

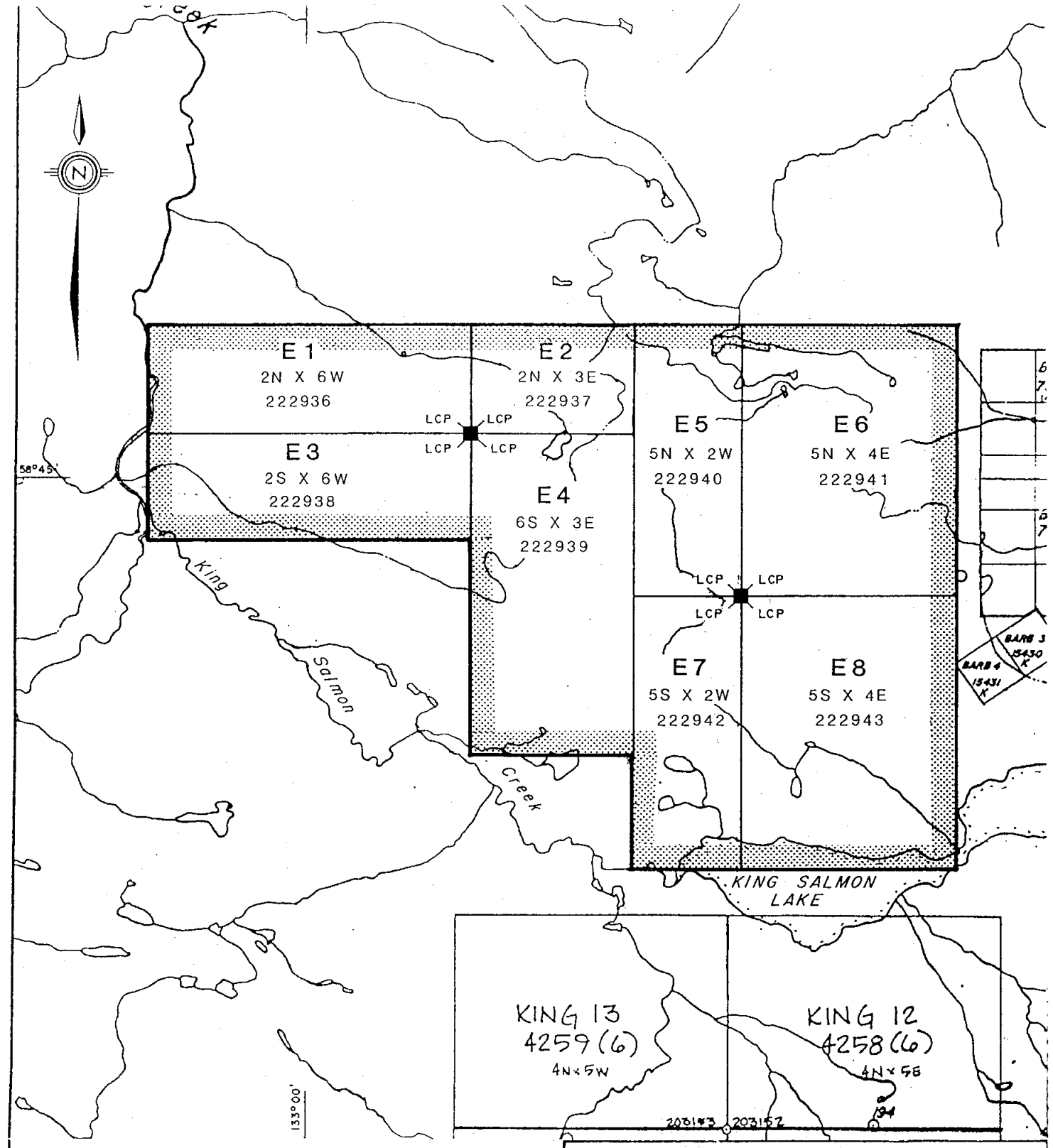
CLAIM BLOCK E

ATLIN MINING DIVISION, B. C.

LOCATION MAP

LIVGARD CONSULTANTS LTD.

DATE:	SCALE:	FIGURE No.
NOV., 1990	1:8,000,000	1



OMEGA GOLD CORPORATION

CLAIM BLOCK E

ATLIN MINING DIVISION, B. C.

CLAIM MAP

LIVGARD CONSULTANTS LTD.

DATE:	SCALE:	FIGURE No.
NOV., 1990	1: 50,000	2

PROPERTY

The property consists of eight modified grid claims with a total of 108 units. The claims are named E1 to E8 and have Record Numbers 4397 to 4404 inclusive.

The claims were staked on October 3, 1990, and assessment work is thus due by October 3, 1991. The claims are wholly-owned by Omega Gold Corporation.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The property lies at approximately 58° 45' North and 132° 56' West. It is found mainly on Map Sheet 104K/10W, but also on Maps 15W, 14E and 11E, in the Atlin Mining Division, in the Tulsequah area. The property can be reached by fixed wing Pontoon aircraft; from Atlin, 105 km to the northwest, or from Telegraph Creek, 145 km to the southeast. A helicopter was also stationed at Tulsequah last year which lies 35 kilometres southwest of the property.

GENERAL PHYSIOGRAPHY

The property is located near the Boundary Range of the Coast Mountains on the Taku Plateau. The plateau has elevations between 800 and 1,500 metres above sea level (asl). It is generally flat table land or rolling and broken ground. The Mountain Range may have summit elevations from 2,500 to 3,200 metres asl.

Glaciers and ice fields are extensive in the range. Glacier-fed tributary streams discharge great volumes of sand-gravel and other debris into the river valleys which cut the range. These valleys are broad and the rivers frequently show extensive braiding.

PROPERTY TOPOGRAPHY

The claims cover moderately steep hillsides going north from King Salmon Lake which lies at approximately 530 m a.s.l.

The northern half of the claims cover a rolling plateau from 1,000 to 1,3000 m a.s.l.

CLIMATE

As may be expected in a northern latitude, the winters are long and cold and the summers are pleasant but brief.

The average temperature is below 0°C for six months of the year and only three or four months of the year average over 10°C.

The mountains receive substantial precipitation which increases with altitude and frequently exceeds 100 cm annually. The plateau receives about 40 to 50 cm annually.

The exploration season with snow free ground varies very much with elevation, but may extend from June-July to the first part of the October.

HISTORY

HISTORY

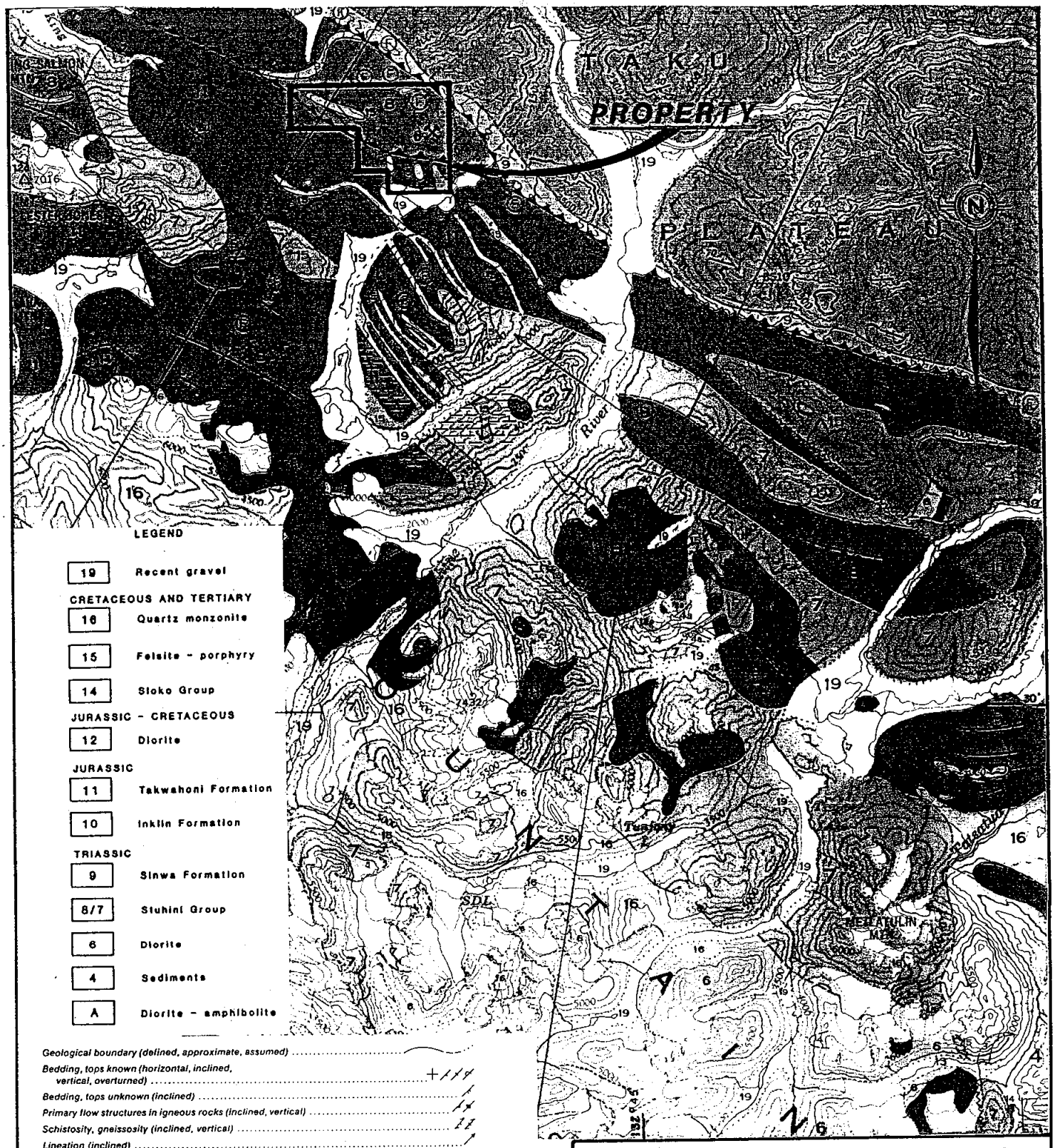
The search for gold was responsible for the initial development of the northwest. Placer gold was found on the Stikine River in 1861 near the present Telegraph Creek. In 1873 a gold rush took place at Dease Creek. In 1875 gold was located on the Taku River, and in 1898 the first placer claims were staked on the placer deposits near Atlin. The Atlin placer production has continued to the present day.

Underground mining was started at the Engineer Mine on Tagish Lake in 1913 and it produced intermittently until 1952. The most important mines in the area have been those at the Tulsequah River. The Whitewater (Polaris Taku) Mine operated from 1937 to 1951 and produced 719,000 tons of gold ore. The nearby Big Bull and Tulsequah Chief were opened in 1951 and continued until 1957 and produced 1 million tons grading .094 oz Au/ton, 3.4 oz Ag/ton, 1.3% copper, 1.3% lead and 6.2% zinc (recovered). Total production amounted to some 40 million dollars from these mines. In the 1960's and 1970's, the exploration effort was focused on porphyry copper and molybdenum. A number of deposits were located and some significant deposits were drilled. The 1980's saw renewed interest in base metals, gold and silver. Several deposits were drilled and reserves developed, particularly significant are the Muddy Lake or Golden Bear deposits which contain (1987) 1,200,000 measured geological tonnes grading 12.0 g gold per tonne. The Apex-Badger or Eriksen-Ashby which has (1987) 900,000 tonnes indicated ore grading 215 g silver, 17 g gold per tonne, 2.33% lead and 3.79% zinc, and the Big Bull or Tulsequah Chief which has (1986) 714,000 tones inferred ore grading 99.32 g silver, 3.08% gold per tonne and 1.6% lead and 8.0% zinc.

Mineralization adjoining the claim ground to the east was first located in 1930 by prospector George Bacon who staked the property for Cominco in 1947. Limited work was done by Cominco and the property was optioned to Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting in 1949. Minor diamond drilling was done in 1950. The ground subsequently lapsed and was restaked several times. A magnetometer survey was done by Newmont in 1964.

In 1981-1983 mapping and surveying was done by Chevron Standard Ltd.

GEOLOGY



OMEGA GOLD CORPORATION

CLAIM BLOCK E

ATLIN MINING DIVISION, B. C.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

LIVGARD CONSULTANTS LTD.

DATE:	SCALE:	FIGURE No.
NOV., 1990	1:250,000	3

GEOLOGY

Regional

The property lies at the northern edge of the Stikine Arch in the Mesozoic sedimentary trough also called the Taku Embayment. To the northeast lies the Atlin Horst bounded by the Nahlin Fault, and to the southwest the main Coast Mountains. North of the property lies the King Salmon Thrust Fault which extends over some 200 kilometres in an east-southeast direction. It dips 45° northeast. This boundary region between the main Coast Range to the southwest and the plateaus to the northeast shows numerous small intrusions of foliated diorite - quartz diorite possibly from the mid-Triassic (Tahltanian Orogeny), diorite-granodiorite from the Upper Jurassic Tectonic activity and felsite - quartz feldspar porphyry from the Late Cretaceous Early Tertiary Tectonic activity. These intrusive events all have associated mineralization.

The Late Cretaceous - Early Tertiary intrusive rocks associated with the Sloko Group appear to be the most promising for mineral exploration, particularly where they intrude rocks of the Upper Triassic Stuhini Group. Mineralization may be found as multi-metallic massive sulphides and gold, as replacement pods and lenses in shears, in fractures and faulting in the intrusive or in nearby country rock and in breccia zones. The alteration consists of high silicification and/or carbonatization and albitization with disseminated pyrite and associated barite, antimony and arsenic. Occasionally skarns with rhodonite (rhodocrosite) and magnetite are mineralized and/or associated with the mineralization.

Many deposits of porphyry copper - molybdenum are found generally to the southwest of the base metal - silver - gold deposits.

Property Geology

Rock Types

The claims cover most of a block of the Stuhini Group, King Salmon Formation consisting of Upper Triassic conglomerate, greywacke, siltstone, shale, limestone and lesser andesitic lava, tuff and volcanic breccia. The southwestern part of the claims cover rocks of the Lower and Middle Jurassic Labarge Group, Takwahoni Formation consisting of sediments from conglomerate to shale.

In the northeast corner of the claims, north of the King Salmon Thrust, is found limestone of the Upper Triassic Sinwa Formation.

Two "plugs" of Late Cretaceous - Early Tertiary quartz-feldspar porphyry intrude the southwest Takwahoni Formation and one "plug" the main Stuhini Group. These intrusions are thought to be genetically related to the Sloko Group of volcanics.

A "plug" of Upper Jurassic and/or Cretaceous augite diorite intrudes the Takwahoni Formation to the south of the claims, and another related biotite-hornblende quartz diorite "plug" intrudes the Stuhini Group rock immediately east of the claims.

Structure

The Stuhini Group rocks on the claims are bounded on the northeast and southwest by two arms of the King Salmon Thrust Fault which strike northwesterly and dip to the northeast at about 45°. Lesser faults and fractures are parallel to these thrust faults. A set of faults and attendant fractures strike perpendicular to the thrust faults and dip nearly vertically. The thrust faults are offset right laterally about 200 to 400 m. The King Salmon Formation bedding strikes north-south and dips steeply east.

Alteration

Extensive hydrothermal alteration is associated with the dioritic intrusive and with mineralization located just east of the claims. It consists generally of propylitic alteration and closer to mineralization pyrite, clay and bleaching is found.

The Cretaceous - Tertiary quartz-feldspar porphyry has, as is usual in the area, attendant silicification, carbonation, and pyritization. The Stuhini Group has been extensively fractured and gossans have developed in fracture areas.

Mineralization

The mineralization east of the claim ground is of two types. One consists of copper, silver, zinc with minor lead and gold in a 140 m wide breccia zone which extend over a length of 400 m next to a dioritic intrusive. The breccia occurs in the Stuhini Group rocks consisting of siltstone and shale where it is cut by a 30 m wide quartz-feldspar porphyry dyke (Cretaceous-Tertiary?). The second type of mineralization appears to be contact metamorphic in the Upper Triassic Sinaw Formation limestone northeast of the King Salmon Thrust Fault. The skarn has developed in the vicinity of the dioritic intrusive. It consists of magnetite, pyrrhotite, pyrite, chalcopyrite and galena with values in gold and silver where the limestone is silicified and altered to dolomite. Both types of mineralization may be found or may extend onto the claim ground.

BCDM STREAM SILT SAMPLING

(see Appendix)

Two BCDM silt samples #3233/34 are pertinent to the property. The samples are slightly anomalous in mercury and gold. Extensive stream silt sampling together with prospecting should be the first exploration approach to the property.

AIR PHOTO INTERPRETATION

The two arms of the King Salmon Thrust Fault and the faults and fractures perpendicular to them (Ass. Rept. 11508) are clearly evident on the airphotos.

Two other strong fracture or fault systems strike northwesterly and east-west. A particularly strong, northwesterly-striking zone cuts across the main quartz-feldspar intrusive into the Stuhini Group rocks and extend southeasterly across the south arm of the King Salmon Thrust and into the rocks of the Takwahoni Formation. This area is a good exploration target. Another favourable target area lies north of the west end of King Salmon Lake where northeast and northwest striking faults and fractures intersect, cut the thrust fault and extend into the Takwahoni Formation where is found two small plugs of quartz feldspar porphyry and a plug of diorite.

Respectfully submitted,
Livgard Consultants Ltd.

Egil Livgard, P.Eng.
December 31, 1990

APPENDIX

MAP	ID	ROCK TYPE	AGE	RPST	STREAM SEDIMENT Zn	Cu	Pb	Ni	Co	Ag	Mn	As	Mo	Fe	Hg	LOI	U	F	V	Cd	Sb	W	Ba	Sn	Au	Au-R	Au WT1	DL 1	Au WT2	DL 2
104K09	873183	BSLT	63	00	84	21	1	38	20	0.1	725	2	2	3.90	25	12.5	2.5	410	101	0.1	0.2	4	500	1	2		10.0	1		
104K09	873184	TRCH	63	00	82	26	1	46	18	0.1	600	5	2	4.00	40	9.0	2.6	460	84	0.1	0.6	5	630	1	1		10.0	1		
104K09	873185	TRCH	63	00	165	30	7	49	20	0.1	995	12	2	4.40	70	9.4	3.3	460	77	0.3	0.9	3	740	1	1		10.0	1		
104K09	873186	ANBT	45	10	90	44	1	24	18	0.1	900	8	2	3.35	70	10.3	3.3	800	66	0.2	0.7	2	870	1	2		10.0	1		
104K09	873187	ANBT	45	20	95	46	1	26	21	0.1	910	8	2	3.40	80	9.5	3.1	760	69	0.2	0.8	2	900	1	4	1	10.0	1	10.0	1
104K09	873188	ANBT	45	00	50	21	3	15	7	0.1	560	5	2	2.70	25	7.5	4.7	620	41	0.2	0.8	2	1100	3	1		10.0	1		
104K09	873189	ANBT	45	00	105	41	1	9	18	0.1	1050	21	2	4.30	150	8.0	0.9	320	81	0.2	1.6	3	120	1	1		10.0	1		
104K09	873190	ANBT	45	00	101	130	1	38	26	0.1	1320	15	1	5.90	135	7.3	1.0	240	212	0.1	1.8	2	450	3	5		10.0	1		
104K09	873191	CGLM	49	00	132	51	9	37	14	0.1	760	14	3	3.30	70	6.2	3.6	450	61	0.5	1.9	3	960	1	9	4	10.0	1	10.0	1
104K09	873192	CGLM	49	00	106	16	6	15	8	0.1	655	55	2	2.45	95	5.0	9.2	800	29	0.2	6.5	4	750	2	3		10.0	1		
104K09	873193	CGLM	49	00	58	55	1	40	12	0.1	545	21	1	2.40	30	1.9	2.4	410	61	0.2	1.1	4	880	1	6		10.0	1		
104K09	873194	ANBT	45	00	123	107	9	36	26	0.2	1000	45	1	5.00	260	9.6	0.9	300	162	0.3	7.0	3	510	2	1		10.0	1		
104K09	873195	CGLM	49	00	155	374	51	44	35	0.6	835	560	3	8.00	200	11.3	4.1	530	124	0.6	30.0	2	1000	1	39	50	10.0	1	10.0	1
104K09	873197	CGLM	49	00	174	143	23	37	21	0.2	805	160	2	5.60	65	10.3	2.5	410	82	0.7	11.0	6	1000	1	13		10.0	1		
104K09	873198	DORT	51	00	75	42	3	13	8	0.1	725	11	1	2.15	130	14.5	1.1	220	79	0.4	1.0	3	630	3	3		10.0	1		
104K09	873199	CGLM	49	00	61	15	2	10	9	0.1	700	5	1	2.60	25	9.5	3.1	530	49	0.1	0.4	3	930	1	1		10.0	1		
104K09	873200	CGLM	49	00	102	39	1	39	14	0.2	795	20	1	3.25	120	10.0	1.5	330	63	0.2	0.9	3	770	1	1		10.0	1		
104K09	873202	LMSN	45	00	160	54	18	32	11	0.2	580	30	3	3.35	210	5.1	2.9	530	49	0.9	2.6	2	1600	1	63	1	10.0	1	10.0	1
104K09	873203	CGLM	49	00	101	40	1	18	15	0.1	820	18	1	3.90	130	10.5	1.4	300	111	0.4	1.3	2	520	1	10		10.0	1		
104K09	873204	CGLM	49	00	85	54	1	25	13	0.1	625	14	1	3.40	140	5.3	1.8	280	98	0.2	1.3	3	700	1	3		10.0	1		
104K09	873205	ANBT	45	10	87	64	4	28	12	0.1	660	15	1	2.95	100	5.8	2.4	420	74	0.3	1.2	3	820	1	14		10.0	1		
104K09	873206	ANBT	45	20	103	73	6	41	17	0.2	860	21	1	3.90	195	8.0	1.8	360	99	0.3	2.2	3	770	1	17		10.0	1		
104K09	873207	ANBT	45	00	70	41	4	29	12	0.1	425	11	1	2.90	60	5.1	1.7	260	82	0.2	2.1	5	470	3	1		10.0	1		
104K09	873208	ANBT	45	00	93	92	1	20	17	0.1	875	9	1	4.80	95	7.6	1.2	210	199	0.1	0.7	6	720	2	11		10.0	1		
104K09	873209	ANBT	45	00	108	63	3	61	16	0.1	620	18	2	3.50	180	6.2	2.1	380	70	0.3	2.0	5	790	1	3		10.0	1		
104K09	873210	ANBT	45	00	97	103	1	30	20	0.2	1440	11	1	4.50	110	6.9	1.4	280	158	0.2	0.6	2	840	1	8	7	10.0	1	10.0	1
104K10	873211	ANBT	45	00	101	63	1	12	13	0.1	725	8	1	4.40	140	7.8	1.3	210	164	0.2	0.8	3	520	1	24		10.0	1		
104K10	873212	GRCK	45	00	107	71	1	12	14	0.1	710	7	1	4.40	130	10.7	1.1	190	149	0.3	0.4	2	490	1	9		10.0	1		
104K10	873214	GRCK	45	00	96	101	1	10	20	0.1	965	14	2	5.15	100	7.9	1.3	280	168	0.1	0.4	3	740	1	15		10.0	1		
104K10	873215	GRCK	45	00	87	44	2	13	11	0.1	465	12	1	3.60	130	6.0	1.9	250	99	0.1	0.6	3	790	1	4		10.0	1		
104K10	873216	GRCK	45	00	83	65	4	9	15	0.1	950	15	1	3.60	130	6.6	2.3	310	83	0.2	0.7	3	950	1	5		10.0	1		
104K10	873217	FLSP	56	00	115	104	50	15	15	0.5	830	70	12	4.30	60	8.9	5.3	430	53	0.4	4.3	2	1100	1	16		10.0	1		
104K10	873218	CGLM	49	00	147	71	66	15	16	0.6	955	65	4	4.10	40	6.1	5.8	380	58	0.4	4.5	5	1100	1	8		10.0	1		
104K10	873219	CGLM	49	00	92	43	7	18	11	0.1	660	41	1	3.25	60	3.9	3.4	350	67	0.3	1.2	3	1100	1	27	10	10.0	1	10.0	1
104K10	873220	CGLM	49	00	120	46	21	39	11	0.1	585	42	2	3.65	30	2.8	2.9	450	72	0.6	1.4	4	1100	1	19		10.0	1		
104K11	873222	CGLM	49	00	56	35	4	10	6	0.1	420	19	1	2.30	20	1.5	3.0	400	57	0.2	0.4	4	1200	2	1	6	10.0	1	10.0	1
104K11	873223	CGLM	49	00	35	16	5	4	5	0.1	275	10	1	1.50	15	0.7	3.7	350	37	0.2	0.2	3	1200	1	1		10.0	1		
104K10	873224	CGLM	49	00	530	70	60	33	16	0.5	455	65	6	3.70	60	16.7	4.3	360	63	3.2	1.5	2	920	1	8		10.0	1		
104K10	873225	CGLM	49	00	147	100	35	19	8	0.2	350	16	9	2.70	30	4.9	4.3	400	52	0.4	1.0	3	950	3	6		10.0	1		
104K10	873226	CGLM	49	00	148	46	19	38	11	0.2	265	14	6	3.10	100	8.3	3.4	600	58	0.1	1.6	2	1000	1	4		10.0	1		
104K10	873227	CGLM	49	00	85	21	2	17	5	0.1	150	6	1	1.80	50	9.6	2.7	410	38	0.1	0.6	2	820	1	8		10.0	1		
104K10	873228	CGLM	49	00	96	34	6	19	10	0.2	450	33	1	2.70	85	13.6	4.3	320	52	0.3	1.2	3	840	1	8		10.0	1		
104K10	873229	CGLM	49	00	108	52	10	29	20	0.1	890	33	1	3.50	110	8.4	3.8	620	55	0.3	1.4	2	760	2	1		10.0	1		
104K10	873231	CGLM	49	00	265	309	38	21	32	1.0	685	110	26	6.05	40	6.3	4.6	320	109	1.4	3.0	5	950	1	69	30	10.0	1	10.0	1
104K10	873232	CGLM	49	00	290	76	29	41	13	0.4	650	65	3	4.00	55	7.4	4.3	430	97	1.0	3.0	3	1200	1	11		10.0	1		
104K10	873233	CGLM	49	10	132	53	8	35	15	0.1	820	33	1	3.70	155	7.2	2.0	350	91	0.4	1.2	3	970	1	1	16	10.0	1	10.0	1
104K10	873234	CGLM	49	20	126	51	7	33	14	0.1	755	29	1	3.60	180	6.9	2.1	340	85	0.5	1.2	2	970	1	8		10.0	1		
104K10	873235	GRCK	49	00	120	70	10	45	14	0.2	500	15	1	2.70	180	13.9	1.7	450	54	0.6	1.0	2	860	1	4		10.0	1		
104K15	873236	GRCK	49	00	70	34	2	25	10	0.2	530	10	1	2.40	60	2.9	1.1	340	65	0.2	0.4	4	950	1	3		10.0	1		
104K16	873237	GRCK	49	00	84	39	3	38	12	0.2	550	16	1	2.55	60	5.6	1.5	320	58	0.2	0.6	5	800	1	4		10.0	1		

E Calloway

MINFILE NUMBER: 104K 011 NATIONAL MINERAL INVENTORY: 104K10 Cu2

NAME(S): BACON AND DAISY GROUPS, B.W.M., BARB 1,
BACON, DAISY, KS,
BWM, BARB 1, BACON,
DAISY, KS

STATUS: Showing
NTS MAP: 104K10W
LATITUDE: 58 44 27
LONGITUDE: 132 54 03
ELEVATION: 1800 Metres
LOCATION ACCURACY: Within 500M
COMMENTS: Located north of King Salmon Lake, on the south side of the King Salmon thrust fault.

MINING DIVISION: Atlin
UTM ZONE: 08
NORTHING: 6512900
EASTING: 621500

COMMODITIES:	Copper	Silver	Zinc	Gold	Lead
	Antimony				
MINERALS					
SIGNIFICANT:	Chalcopyrite	Sphalerite	Pyrrhotite	Stibnite	Pyrite
	Magnetite				
ASSOCIATED:	Quartz	Calcite	Tourmaline		
ALTERATION:	Pyrite	Limonite	Hematite	Malachite	Jarosite
	Chlorite	Epidote			
COMMENTS:	Skarn mineralization occurs within limestone, north of the King Salmon thrust fault.				
ALTERATION TYPE:	Pyrite	Silicific'n	Oxidation	Propylitic	Carbonate
MINERALIZATION AGE:	Unknown				
DEPOSIT					
CHARACTER:	Vein	Breccia	Pipe	Massive	
CLASSIFICATION:	Epigenetic	Hydrothermal	Igneous-contact		
DIMENSION:	0396 X 0140 X 0000 Metres		STRIKE/DIP: 000	TREND/PLUNGE:	
COMMENTS:	Deposit character is also disseminated.				

HOST ROCK
DOMINANT HOST ROCK: Metasedimentary

STRATIGRAPHIC AGE	GROUP	FORMATION	IGNEOUS/METAMORPHIC/OTHER
Upper Triassic	Stuhini	King Salmon	
Upper Triassic	Undefined Group	Sinwa	
Juro-Cretaceous			Coast Plutonic Complex
Tertiary-Cretaceous			Unnamed/Unknown Informal

LITHOLOGY: Breccia
Siltstone
Shale
Andesitic Volcanic
Mudstone
Quartz Diorite
Quartz Feldspar Porphyry
Quartz Feldspar Porphyry Dyke
Gossan

HOST ROCK COMMENTS: Juro-Cret. quartz diorite may be part of Coast Plutonics. Tertiary-Cretaceous feldspar-porphyry is related to Sloko Group(GSC Map 1262A).

GEOLOGICAL SETTING
TECTONIC BELT: Intermontane PHYSIOGRAPHIC AREA: Taku Plateau
TERRANE: Stikinia Cache Creek
METAMORPHIC TYPE: Contact Regional RELATIONSHIP: Syn-mineralization GRADE:
Post-mineralization

RESERVES

ORE ZONE: BWM

CATEGORY: Best Assay YEAR: 1971

SAMPLE TYPE: Grab

COMMODITY	GRADE	
Silver	127.0000	Grams per tonne
Gold	0.0400	Grams per tonne
Copper	1.1000	Per cent
Lead	0.2000	Per cent
Zinc	1.2000	Per cent

COMMENTS: Sample from breccia pipe, breccia fragment 3.
REFERENCE: Assessment Report 3208

CAPSULE GEOLOGY

The area is underlain by the Upper Triassic Stuhini Group, King Salmon Formation which is comprised of a thick-bedded, mixed assemblage of sediments, minor andesitic volcanics, volcaniclastics and limestone. To the northeast, the Upper Triassic Sinwa limestone is found along the northeast dipping King Salmon thrust fault. These rocks are intruded by intermediate composition Jurassic and/or Cretaceous plutons and younger porphyritic dykes, possible Tertiary in age.

The structure in the area is dominated by the northwest trending, northeast dipping King Salmon thrust fault and associated smaller faults. Perpendicular to these faults is another set that trend northeast, which offset the King Salmon thrust fault.

On the property the King Salmon Formation rocks are mainly dark green andesitic or tuffaceous volcanics with disseminated pyrite and chloritic siltstone and argillite which also contain disseminated pyrite. The rocks are highly fractured and alteration consists mainly of minor silicification, pyritization with occasional epidote stringers. Minor crosscutting quartz stringers are mineralized with chalcopyrite.

A large gossanous zone adjacent to a small quartz diorite stock, that cuts the Upper Triassic volcanics and sediments, is crosscut by tabular and irregular masses of pink quartz-feldspar porphyry. The main mineralization consists of a breccia pipe which is irregular in outline and is about 396 metres long and 140 metres wide. The breccia is mainly feldspar porphyry fragments in a matrix of quartz, carbonate, pyrite, chalcopyrite, and pyrrhotite. The breccia pipe shows large euhedral pyrite and chalcopyrite in a vuggy quartz matrix. Chalcopyrite is the most abundant sulphide and usually forms massive, irregular fragments or may be disseminated in calcite and quartz gangue. Sphalerite, pyrrhotite, and stibnite occur in the chalcopyrite and show exsolution textures. Stibnite occurs occasionally with calcite in late veins. A few euhedral grains of magnetite are also present. The pyrite is weathered and forms limonite, hematite, and jarosite. Fractures also show coatings of malachite.

Selected samples from the breccia, taken in 1971, assayed 0.04 grams per tonne gold, 127.0 grams per tonne silver, 1.10 per cent copper, 1.2 per cent zinc, 0.2 per cent lead, and trace gold, 265 grams per tonne silver, 19.7 per cent copper, 2.3 per cent zinc, 0.003 per cent lead, and less than 0.01 per cent antimony (Assessment Report 3208).

The breccia occurs in the King Salmon Formation siltstone and shale. The quartz-feldspar porphyry dyke which cuts this zone, is about 30 metres wide and exhibits strong propylitic alteration and in places strong pervasive silicification.. Traces of tourmaline are also reported.

Magnetite-skarn mineralization occurs within the Sinwa Formation limestone north of the King Salmon thrust fault (refer to Barb 104K 107).

BIBLIOGRAPHY

EMPR AR 1950-75,76
EMPR GEM 1971-51
EMPR ASS RPT *586, *1171, *3208, *9541, *11107, *11508, *12144
EMPR EXPL 1981-59; *1983-545
GSC MEM *362, p. 55
GSC MAP 6-1960; 12624

MINFILE NUMBER: 104K 107 NATIONAL MINERAL INVENTORY: 104K10 Cu2

NAME(S): BARB, BARB 3-4, KS

STATUS: Showing
NTS MAP: 104K10W 104K15W
LATITUDE: 59 45 01
LONGITUDE: 132 53 42
ELEVATION: 1220 Metres
LOCATION ACCURACY: Within 500M
COMMENTS: Located north of King Salmon Lake, along the north side of the King Salmon thrust fault.

MINING DIVISION: Atlin
UTM ZONE: 08
NORTHING: 6513950
EASTING: 621800

COMMODITIES:	Gold	Argillite	Antimony	Silver	
MINERALS					
SIGNIFICANT:	Magnetite	Chalcopyrite	Galena	Pyrite	
ASSOCIATED:	Calcite	Quartz			
ALTERATION:	Calcite Hematite	Epidote	Diopside	Tremolite	Goethite
ALTERATION TYPE:	Skarn	Silicific'n	Oxidation		
MINERALIZATION AGE:	Unknown				

DEPOSIT

CHARACTER:	Vein	Podiform	Massive
CLASSIFICATION:	Igneous-contact	Skarn	

HOST ROCK
DOMINANT HOST ROCK: Sedimentary

STRATIGRAPHIC AGE	GROUP	FORMATION	IGNEOUS/METAMORPHIC/OTHER
Upper Triassic	Undefined Group	Sinwa	
Upper Triassic	Stuhini	King Salmon	
Juro-Cretaceous			Coast Plutonic Complex
Tertiary-Cretaceous			Unnamed/Unknown Informal

LITHOLOGY: Limestone
Magnetite Skarn
Epidote Diopside Calcite Skarn
Quartz Diorite
Porphyry Dyke
Andesitic Volcanic
Sediment/Sedimentary
Volcaniclastic

HOST ROCK COMMENTS: Quartz diorite may be part of Coast Plutonics and Tertiary-Cretaceous porphyry dykes are likely related to Sloko Group (GSC Map 1262A).

GEOLOGICAL SETTING
TECTONIC BELT: Intermontane PHYSIOGRAPHIC AREA: Taku Plateau
TERRANE: Stikinia Cache Creek
METAMORPHIC TYPE: Contact Regional RELATIONSHIP: Syn-mineralization GRADE:
Post-mineralization

RESERVES

ORE ZONE: BARB 3-4

CATEGORY: Best Assay YEAR: 1980
SAMPLE TYPE: Grab

COMMODITY	GRADE	
Silver	0.1000	Grams per tonne
Argillite	0.0070	Per cent
Gold	0.7000	Grams per tonne
Antimony	0.0010	Per cent

COMMENTS: Sample from magnetite skarn.
REFERENCE: Assessment Report 9541

CAPSULE GEOLOGY

The area is underlain by the Upper Triassic Stuhini Group, King Salmon Formation which is comprised of a mixed assemblage of sediments, volcanics, volcaniclastics and minor limestone. On the northeast part of the property, the Upper Triassic Sinwa Formation limestone is found along the northeast dipping King Salmon thrust fault. These rocks are intruded by intermediate composition Jurassic and/or Cretaceous plutons which may be part of the Coast Plutonic Complex, and younger porphyritic dykes, possibly Tertiary in age.

Chalcopyrite mineralization occurs within a breccia zone in the King Salmon Formation rocks adjacent to a small quartz diorite stock. This mineralization hosts copper and silver values as described in S.W.M. (104K 011).

Mineralization also occurs within the Upper Triassic Sinwa Formation limestone, in the northwest part of the property, which is comprised of thick-bedded, white to grey recrystallized limestone. Within it are narrow bands of dark grey, carbonaceous limestone and narrow chert beds. Beds of interformational breccia are less than 0.5 metres in thickness.

At or near the quartz diorite intrusive contacts, the Sinwa limestone is partly silicified or altered to a brown weathering dolomite. In places, a weak pale green skarn, containing epidote, diopside, and calcite, with minor disseminated and lesser veinlets of pyrite, have developed. Massive magnetite lenses, up to 25 metres, have developed in the limestone near the intrusive contact. Within the magnetite zones, fine needles of black and rarely white tremolite are common, as well as, blebs of fine crystalline pyrite and trace chalcopyrite. Some zones are totally altered to goethite and hematite. Magnetite stringers are present within the silicified limestone near the King Salmon thrust fault. Trace galena and chalcopyrite are also present in the skarn type rocks.

In 1980, rock samples of the silicified limestone with magnetite carried up to 0.7 grams per tonne gold, as well as, associated arsenic and antimony (Assessment Report 9541).

BIBLIOGRAPHY

EMPR AR 1950-75,76
EMPR GEM 1971-51
EMPR ASS RPT 586, 1171, 3208, *9541, *11107, *11508, 12144
EMPR EXPL 1981-59; *1983-545
GSC MEM 362, p. 55
GSC MAP 6-1960; 1262A

DATE CODED: 880518 CODED BY: LLC FIELD CHECK: N
DATE REVISED: REVISED BY: FIELD CHECK:

BIBLIOGRAPHY

DATE CODED: 850724 CODED BY: GSB FIELD CHECK: N
DATE REVISED: 890517 REVISED BY: LLC FIELD CHECK: N

MINFILE NUMBER: 104K 011

REFERENCES

G.S.C. Memoir 362
G.S.C. Map 1262A, Tulsequah

EMPR Assessment Work Report #11508.

Assessment Report Geological and Chemical Survey, Barb Claims 1, 3, by Godfrey Walton, Chevron Canada Res. Ltd., September 1983.

The B.C. Source Book - 1966, University of Victoria.

Aerial Photos:
B.C. 5614, 274-278
Fed. Govt. A11446, 320-323

CERTIFICATE

I, EGIL LIVGARD, of 1990 King Albert Avenue, Coquitlam, B.C., DO HEREBY CERTIFY:

1. I am a Consulting Geological Engineer, practicing from #635 - 470 Granville Street, Street, Vancouver, B.C.

2. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia, with a B.Sc., 1960 in Geological Sciences.

3. I am a registered member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers of the Province of British Columbia.

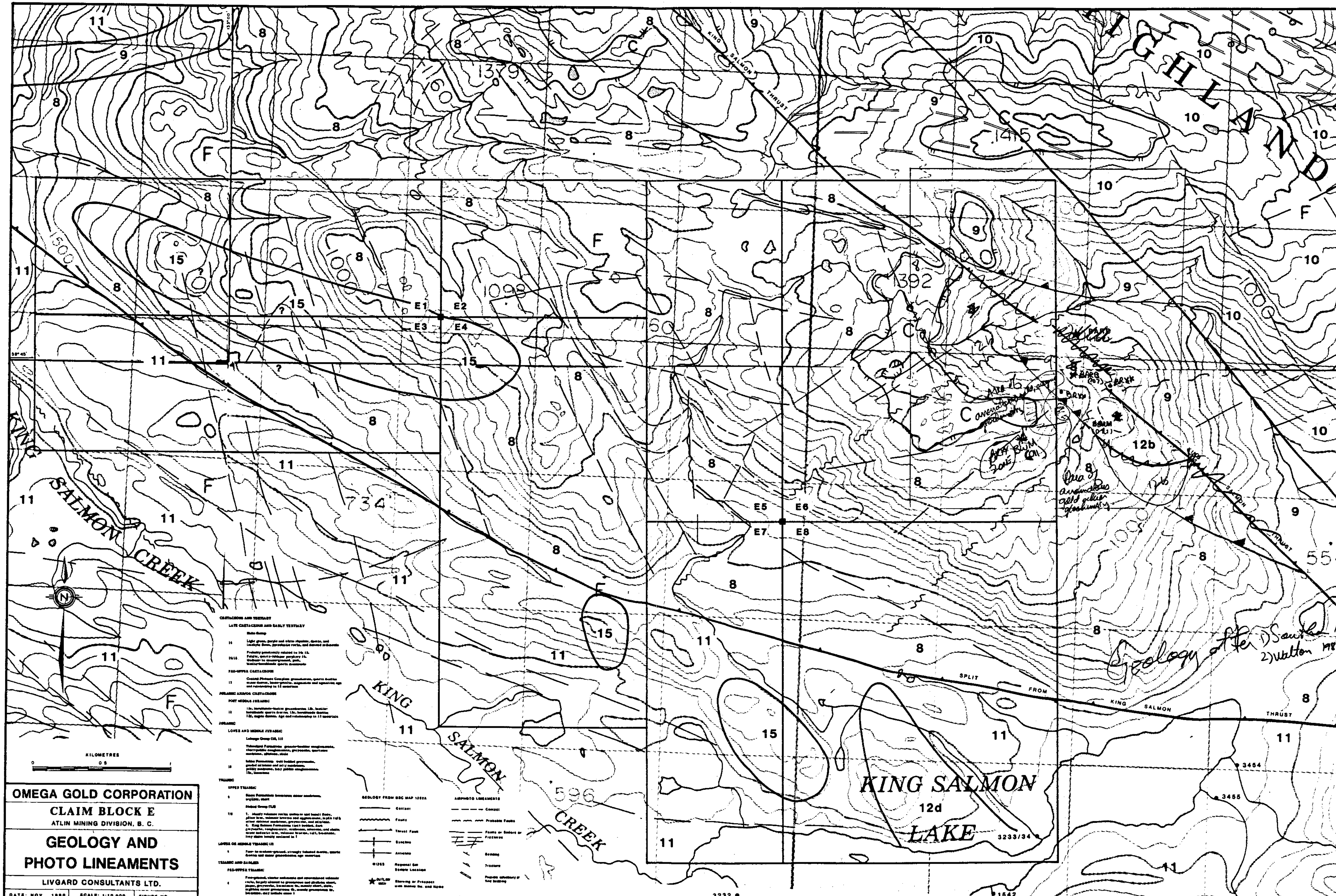
4. I have practised my profession for over 30 years.

5. I am a Director of Omega Gold Corporation and own shares in the Company.

6. This report dated December 31, 1990 is based on the references as listed in the Appendix. The writer has not examined the property on the ground.

DATED AT VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA THIS 31ST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1990.

Egil Livgard, B.Sc., P.Eng.


OMEGA GOLD CORPORATION
CLAIM BLOCK E
ATLIN MINING DIVISION, B. C.
GEOLOGY AND
PHOTO LINEAMENTS
LIVGARD CONSULTANTS LTD.
DATE: NOV., 1990
SCALE: 1:10,000
FIGURE NO.
KILOMETRES
0
0.5
1
HIGHLAND
KING SALMON THRUST
SPLIT FROM KING SALMON THRUST
KING SALMON CREEK
KING SALMON
12d
LAKE
E1
E2
E3
E4
E5
E6
E7
E8
Geology after 1) Souther 1971
2) Walton 1983

APPENDIX B

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES AND ASSAY REPORTS

VGC VANGEOCHEM LAB LIMITED

MAIN OFFICE
1630 PANDORA STREET
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BRANCH OFFICES
BATHURST, N.B.
RENO, NEVADA, U.S.A.

October 19, 1990

TO: Mr. Bernie Dewonck
OREQUEST CONSULTANTS LTD.
306 - 595 Howe Street
Vancouver, BC V6C 2T5

FROM: VANGEOCHEM LAB LIMITED
1630 Pandora Street
Vancouver, BC V5L 1L6

SUBJECT: Analytical procedure used to determine gold by fire assay method and detect by atomic absorption spectrophotometry in geological samples.

1. Method of Sample Preparation

(a) Geochemical soil, silt or rock samples were received at the laboratory in high wet-strength, 4" x 6", Kraft paper bags. Rock samples would be received in poly ore bags.

(b) Dried soil and silt samples were sifted by hand using an 8" diameter, 80-mesh, stainless steel sieve. The plus 80-mesh fraction was rejected. The minus 80-mesh fraction was transferred into a new bag for subsequent analyses.

(c) Dried rock samples were crushed using a jaw crusher and pulverized to 100-mesh or finer by using a disc mill. The pulverized samples were then put in a new bag for subsequent analyses.

2. Method of Extraction

(a) 20.0 to 30.0 grams of the pulp samples were used. Samples were weighed out using a top-loading balance and deposited into individual fusion pots.

(b) A flux of litharge, soda ash, silica, borax, and, either flour or potassium nitrite is added. The samples are then fused at 1900 degrees Farenhiet to form a lead "button".

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(c) The gold is extracted by cupellation and parted with diluted nitric acid.

(d) The gold beads are retained for subsequent measurement.

3. Method of Detection

(a) The gold beads are dissolved by boiling with concentrated aqua regia solution in hot water bath.

(b) The detection of gold was performed with a Techtron model AA5 Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer with a gold hollow cathode lamp. The results were read out on a strip chart recorder. The gold values, in parts per billion, were calculated by comparing them with a set of known gold standards.

4. Analysts

The analyses were supervised or determined by Mr. Raymond Chan or Mr. Conway Chun and his laboratory staff.

Raymond Chan
VANGEOCHEM LAB LIMITED

T S L LABORATORIES
DIVISION OF BURGENER TECHNICAL ENTERPRISES LIMITED
2 - 302 - 48th STREET,
SASKATOON, SASKATCHEWAN
S7K 6A4
☎ (306) 931-1033 FAX: (306) 242-4717

OreQuest Consultants Ltd.
306 - 595 Howe Street
Vancouver, B.C.
V6C 2T5

Jan.9/90

1 - SAMPLE PREPARATION PROCEDURES
Rock and Core

- Entire sample is crushed, riffled and the subsequent split is pulverized to -150 mesh.

Soils and Silts
- Sample is dried and sieved to -80 mesh.

2 - FIRE ASSAY PROCEDURES
Geochem Gold (Au ppb) -
A 30g subsample is fused, cupelled and the subsequent dore' bead is dissolved in aqua rega. The solution is then analyzed on the Atomic Absorption.

Assay Gold (Au oz/ton) -
A 29.16g subsample is fused, cupelled and the subsequent dore' bead is parted with a dilute nitric acid solution. The gold obtained is rinsed with DI water, annealed and weighed on a microbalance.

3 - Geochem Silver (Ag ppm) -
A 1g subsample is digested with 5mls of aqua rega for 1 1/2 to 2 hours, then diluted with DI H20. The solutions are then run on the Atomic Absorption.

Assay Silver (Ag oz/ton) -
A 2.00g sample is digested with 15mls HCl plus 5mls HNO3 for 1 hour in a covered beaker; diluted to 100mls with 1:1 HCl. The solution is run on the Atomic Absorption.

4 - BASE METALS
Geochem - A 1g subsample is digested with 5mls of aqua rega for 1 1/2 to 2 hours, then diluted with DI H20. The solutions are then run on the Atomic Absorption.

Assay - A 0.500g sample is taken to dryness with 15mls HCl plus 5mls HNO3, then redissolved with 5mls HNO3 and diluted to 100mls with DI H20. The solution is run on the Atomic Absorption.

con't...

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5. ICAP Geochemical Analysis -
A 1g subsample is digested with 5mls of aqua rega for 1 1/2 to 2 hours, then diluted with DI H20. The solutions are then run on the ICAP.

6. Heavy Mineral Concentrates -
The sample is initially wet sieved through -1700 micron, then placed on a shaker table. A heavy liquid separation is performed, Methylene Iodide, (S.G. - 3.3); diluted to give a S.G. of 2.96. The heavies were then analyzed for Au by Fire Assay plus an ICAP Scan.

Yours truly,

Bernie Dunn

Bernie Dunn

BD/vh

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BRANCH OFFICES
BATHURST, N.B.
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REPORT NUMBER: 910152 GA JOB NUMBER: 910152 GOLD FIELDS CANADIAN MINING LTD.

SAMPLE #	Au ppb
RC 10339	nd
RC 10340	nd
RC 10341	nd
RC 10342	40
RC 10343	nd
RC 10344	190
RC 10345	20
RC 10346	20
RC 10347	nd
RC 10348	30
RC 10349	nd
RC 10350	nd
RC 10558	10
RC 10559	nd
RC 10560	nd
RC 10561	nd
RC 10562	10
RC 10563	10
RC 10564	10
RC 10565	20
RC 10566	nd
RC 10567	20
RC 10626	10
RC 10627	10
RC 10628	40
RC 10629	30
RC 10630	30
RC 10631	30
RC 10632	30
RC 10633	30
RC 10634	30
RC 10675	10
RC 10696	110
RC 10705	270
RC 10706	100
RC 10707	50
RC 10779	10
RC 10780	10
RC 10781	10
DETECTION LIMIT	5

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

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SAMPLE #	Au ppb
RC 10782	830
RC 10783	30
RC 10784	90
RC 10785	80
RC 10790	160
RC 10821	30

DETECTION LIMIT 5

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

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REPORT NUMBER: 910152 AA JOB NUMBER: 910152 GOLD FIELDS CANADIAN MINING LTD.

SAMPLE #	Ag oz/st
RC 10790	2.93
RC 10821	2.51

DETECTION LIMIT 0.01

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

signed: _____

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

REPORT NUMBER: 910152 AB JOB NUMBER: 910152 GOLD FIELDS CANADIAN MINING LTD.

SAMPLE #	Cu %
RC 10696	2.52
RC 10784	1.78
RC 10790	6.45
RC 10821	7.66

DETECTION LIMIT 0.01

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

signed: _____

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, Sn, Sr and W.

ANALYST:

REPORT #: 910152 PA GOLD FIELDS CANADIAN MINING PROJECT: # RC-BC-08 DATE IN: AUG 01 1991 DATE OUT: AUGUST 09 1991 ATTENTION: GOLD FIELDS CDN MINING

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
RC 10339	0.2	0.50	699	<5	249	<3	>10	<0.1	10	<1	52	7.70	<0.01	0.58	3346	<1	<0.01	<1	0.03	6	<2	<2	245	<5	<3	90
RC 10340	0.2	0.54	515	<5	238	3	>10	<0.1	11	<1	131	4.58	<0.01	0.05	2345	<1	<0.01	<1	0.06	6	<2	<2	293	<5	<3	505
RC 10341	0.2	0.08	<3	<5	23	<3	0.79	1.1	73	<1	57	>10	<0.01	<0.01	245	8	0.29	<1	0.04	72	<2	<2	25	<5	<3	113
RC 10342	0.1	1.06	307	40	51	<3	>10	<0.1	35	<1	208	>10	<0.01	0.26	2618	<1	<0.01	<1	0.07	9	<2	<2	91	<5	<3	573
RC 10343	0.1	1.04	227	<5	123	9	0.58	<0.1	2	<1	96	4.74	<0.01	0.10	284	<1	0.10	<1	0.12	<2	<2	<2	15	<5	<3	46
RC 10344	1.1	1.25	8	190	61	<3	0.30	<0.1	6	<1	299	4.64	<0.01	0.12	202	<1	0.12	<1	0.11	<2	<2	<2	15	<5	<3	44
RC 10345	0.3	1.97	26	20	152	<3	1.13	<0.1	17	<1	175	9.25	<0.01	0.33	461	<1	0.14	<1	0.13	<2	<2	<2	37	<5	<3	53
RC 10346	0.4	2.13	<3	20	58	<3	2.24	0.7	36	<1	34	7.99	<0.01	0.35	484	<1	0.23	<1	0.15	<2	<2	<2	165	<5	<3	73
RC 10347	<0.1	3.55	<3	<5	52	<3	>10	0.2	19	<1	52	4.64	<0.01	0.26	799	<1	0.37	<1	0.09	<2	<2	<2	281	<5	<3	102
RC 10348	1.1	0.98	<3	30	40	<3	0.52	<0.1	20	<1	280	>10	<0.01	0.09	169	26	0.09	<1	0.08	9	<2	<2	17	<5	<3	44
RC 10349	0.1	5.07	<3	<5	41	<3	>10	0.2	23	<1	98	7.24	<0.01	0.33	1650	<1	0.52	<1	0.11	<2	<2	<2	199	<5	<3	79
RC 10350	0.2	3.21	<3	<5	56	<3	3.00	1.6	32	<1	123	6.73	<0.01	0.20	603	31	0.42	<1	0.12	<2	<2	<2	156	<5	<3	208
RC 10558	<0.1	0.99	<3	10	675	<3	3.96	0.5	13	<1	24	4.14	<0.01	0.15	914	<1	0.11	<1	0.11	8	<2	<2	110	<5	<3	68
RC 10559	<0.1	0.70	<3	<5	272	8	4.25	<0.1	13	<1	19	4.11	<0.01	0.24	962	<1	0.09	<1	0.11	2	<2	<2	232	<5	<3	70
RC 10560	<0.1	0.31	<3	<5	202	<3	>10	<0.1	5	<1	13	2.46	<0.01	0.13	1306	<1	0.03	<1	0.06	6	<2	<2	1025	<5	<3	40
RC 10561	0.1	1.38	<3	<5	242	<3	>10	<0.1	15	<1	37	5.27	<0.01	0.20	2746	<1	0.06	<1	0.11	<2	<2	<2	179	<5	<3	97
RC 10562	0.1	1.25	<3	10	226	<3	2.30	<0.1	13	<1	59	4.72	<0.01	0.18	756	<1	0.15	<1	0.11	<2	<2	<2	80	<5	<3	78
RC 10563	0.1	2.88	<3	10	337	<3	1.01	0.2	21	<1	56	8.05	<0.01	0.37	1118	<1	0.11	<1	0.13	<2	<2	<2	35	<5	<3	128
RC 10564	0.1	0.83	12	10	183	<3	2.86	0.2	18	<1	54	6.28	<0.01	0.29	1008	<1	0.10	<1	0.10	10	<2	<2	142	<5	<3	97
RC 10565	0.2	1.80	<3	20	149	<3	2.28	<0.1	20	<1	84	6.27	<0.01	0.32	821	<1	0.11	<1	0.12	<2	<2	<2	84	<5	<3	116
RC 10566	0.1	1.38	<3	<5	219	<3	3.40	0.5	7	<1	12	4.46	<0.01	0.16	865	<1	0.12	<1	0.11	2	<2	<2	225	<5	<3	85
RC 10567	0.2	2.59	<3	20	120	<3	6.12	0.7	27	<1	134	6.69	<0.01	0.46	1270	<1	0.08	<1	0.13	<2	<2	<2	96	<5	<3	124
RC 10626	0.1	1.14	<3	10	810	<3	4.46	0.8	14	<1	41	6.22	<0.01	0.25	1170	<1	0.09	<1	0.10	4	<2	<2	165	<5	<3	97
RC 10627	<0.1	1.66	<3	10	418	<3	2.93	0.9	15	<1	19	5.84	<0.01	0.32	1033	<1	0.11	<1	0.12	<2	<2	<2	173	<5	<3	103
RC 10628	<0.1	2.32	<3	40	340	<3	2.54	<0.1	16	<1	19	5.47	<0.01	0.40	956	<1	0.10	<1	0.13	<2	<2	<2	129	<5	<3	96
RC 10629	<0.1	2.51	<3	30	167	<3	2.12	<0.1	19	<1	50	6.90	<0.01	0.33	938	<1	0.09	<1	0.11	<2	<2	<2	64	<5	<3	110
RC 10630	<0.1	1.89	<3	30	196	<3	8.28	0.2	16	<1	43	9.62	<0.01	0.19	2243	<1	0.07	<1	0.12	<2	<2	<2	124	<5	<3	98
RC 10631	<0.1	2.28	<3	30	183	<3	3.12	<0.1	26	<1	58	7.79	<0.01	0.35	1083	<1	0.14	<1	0.13	<2	<2	<2	75	<5	<3	84
RC 10632	<0.1	1.56	<3	30	199	<3	2.32	<0.1	18	<1	60	6.22	<0.01	0.30	877	<1	0.11	<1	0.12	<2	<2	<2	86	<5	<3	107
RC 10633	0.1	1.92	<3	30	267	<3	2.65	1.1	21	<1	77	5.77	<0.01	0.38	958	<1	0.10	<1	0.12	2	<2	<2	202	<5	<3	104
RC 10634	<0.1	2.08	<3	30	294	<3	2.52	<0.1	19	<1	75	5.77	<0.01	0.36	899	<1	0.10	<1	0.12	<2	<2	<2	94	<5	<3	111
RC 10675	0.6	0.74	<3	10	463	<3	6.24	1.6	34	<1	584	>10	<0.01	0.14	2120	<1	0.05	<1	0.09	20	<2	<2	66	<5	<3	137
RC 10696	38.0	0.29	135	110	28	627	3.67	8.0	90	<1	>20000	>10	<0.01	0.09	1241	<1	0.01	<1	0.05	141	<2	<2	44	<5	<3	527
RC 10705	0.3	0.43	<3	270	20	11	>10	0.9	1	<1	1141	9.79	<0.01	0.84	929	<1	<0.01	<1	0.03	10	<2	<2	279	<5	<3	53
RC 10706	0.2	0.26	507	100	16	<3	>10	<0.1	<1	<1	118	>10	<0.01	1.77	1215	<1	0.09	<1	0.04	37	7	<2	118	<5	<3	176
RC 10707	0.8	1.56	<3	50	20	<3	0.55	<0.1	<1	<1	264	>10	<0.01	0.85	743	<1	0.23	<1	0.08	42	<2	<2	6	<5	<3	133
RC 10779	<0.1	1.15	<3	10	53	<3	0.51	0.9	6	<1	31	5.36	<0.01	0.15	319	<1	0.19	<1	0.11	7	4	<2	31	<5	<3	59
RC 10780	0.2	2.59	<3	10	51	<3	1.71	0.7	37	<1	155	7.81	<0.01	0.22	543	<1	0.43	<1	0.11	9	<2	9	98	<5	<3	73
RC 10781	0.1	1.46	318	10	52	<3	1.47	<0.1	40	<1	113	5.62	<0.01	0.15	360	36	0.27	<1	0.09	12	<2	<2	69	<5	<3	47
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.

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, Sn, Sr and W.

ANALYST:

REPORT #: 910152 PA GOLD FIELDS CANADIAN MINING PROJECT: # RC-BC-08 DATE IN: AUG 01 1991 DATE OUT: AUGUST 09 1991 ATTENTION: GOLD FIELDS CDN MINING

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
RC 10782	0.8	2.03	>2000	830	109	<3	5.20	<0.1	44	<1	155	>10	<0.01	0.20	1773	<1	0.16	<1	0.08	57	13	<2	93	<5	<3	203
RC 10783	0.2	2.04	915	30	73	<3	6.65	<0.1	38	<1	143	6.45	<0.01	0.19	931	<1	0.31	<1	0.08	<2	<2	<2	92	<5	<3	70
RC 10784	7.3	0.40	420	90	17	80	1.42	<0.1	169	<1	>20000	>10	<0.01	0.03	1096	<1	0.07	<1	0.05	16	<2	<2	15	<5	<3	329
RC 10785	5.1	0.59	320	80	381	47	1.78	<0.1	142	<1	4819	>10	<0.01	0.04	1349	<1	0.06	<1	0.07	39	<2	<2	29	<5	<3	194
RC 10790	>50	0.09	331	160	30	353	>10	18.9	260	<1	>20000	>10	<0.01	0.55	3452	<1	<0.01	<1	0.05	76	<2	<2	247	<5	<3	1257
RC 10821	>50	0.41	135	30	7	101	4.95	9.1	95	<1	>20000	>10	<0.01	0.12	2319	<1	<0.01	<1	0.09	28	<2	<2	43	<5	<3	927
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

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

REPORT NUMBER: 910153 GA JOB NUMBER: 910153 GOLD FIELDS CANADIAN MINING LTD.

SAMPLE #	Au ppb
RC 10603	15
RC 10604	10
RC 10605	5
RC 10606	5
RC 10607	15
RC 10608	5
RC 10609	5
RC 10610	15
RC 10611	15
RC 10612	5
RC 10613	20
RC 10614	25
RC 10615	15
RC 10616	nd
RC 10617	10
RC 10618	nd
RC 10619	15
RC 10620	5
RC 10621	10
RC 10622	15
RC 10623	225
RC 10624	65
RC 10625	110
RC 10676	145
RC 10677	105
RC 10678	35
RC 10679	20
RC 10680	30
RC 10681	55
RC 10682	5
RC 10683	25
RC 10684	20
RC 10685	25
RC 10686	20
RC 10687	20
RC 10688	20
RC 10689	25
RC 10690	20
RC 10691	15
DETECTION LIMIT	5

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

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

SAMPLE #	Au ppb
RC 10692	20
RC 10693	nd
RC 10694	5
RC 10695	20
RC 10697	165
RC 10698	10
RC 10699	25
RC 10700	30

DETECTION LIMIT 5

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

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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, Sn, Sr and W.

ANALYST: _____

REPORT #: 910153 PA | GOLD FIELDS CANADIAN MINING LTD. | PROJECT: # RC-BC-08 | DATE IN: AUG 01 1991 | DATE OUT: AUGUST 12 1991 | ATTENTION: GOLD FIELDS CANADIAN MINING LTD. | PAGE 1 OF 2

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
RC 10603	0.2	2.04	<3	15	219	<3	1.06	1.5	23	<1	72	6.54	<0.01	0.25	1032	<1	0.04	45	0.03	8	<2	<2	108	<5	<3	179
RC 10604	0.2	0.29	<3	10	111	4	2.99	<0.1	1	<1	13	1.35	<0.01	0.05	249	<1	0.03	<1	0.03	6	2	17	575	<5	<3	72
RC 10605	0.1	4.07	<3	5	184	<3	0.30	<0.1	24	<1	31	7.65	<0.01	0.15	1027	<1	0.01	<1	0.03	<2	<2	3	40	<5	<3	169
RC 10606	0.1	2.48	<3	5	261	<3	0.95	0.9	26	<1	72	7.44	<0.01	0.26	1186	<1	0.04	7	0.03	5	<2	<2	102	<5	<3	194
RC 10607	0.2	2.58	<3	15	283	<3	1.09	1.2	27	<1	83	7.77	<0.01	0.27	1331	<1	0.03	7	0.03	9	<2	<2	120	<5	<3	204
RC 10608	0.7	1.53	440	5	127	<3	9.74	18.5	12	<1	58	3.31	<0.01	0.16	1939	13	<0.01	105	0.14	16	14	<2	877	<5	<3	1013
RC 10609	1.2	4.65	356	5	115	<3	5.21	16.2	18	<1	159	5.72	<0.01	0.57	1456	2	<0.01	157	0.22	76	<2	<2	244	<5	<3	1940
RC 10610	0.4	3.13	473	15	235	5	1.47	17.0	24	<1	247	>10	<0.01	0.32	5326	<1	<0.01	5	0.06	99	<2	<2	57	<5	<3	3219
RC 10611	0.1	3.61	<3	15	286	<3	0.22	1.2	25	82	60	>10	<0.01	0.34	542	<1	0.03	2	0.04	<2	<2	<2	75	<5	<3	321
RC 10612	0.1	2.79	<3	5	207	<3	0.30	<0.1	22	<1	58	>10	<0.01	0.21	1396	<1	0.01	5	0.07	14	<2	<2	31	<5	<3	211
RC 10613	0.3	3.19	<3	20	483	<3	0.10	0.3	17	103	34	>10	<0.01	0.35	448	<1	0.07	26	0.04	524	<2	949	77	<5	<3	108
RC 10614	0.2	2.39	17	25	429	<3	0.06	<0.1	15	74	34	>10	<0.01	0.16	799	<1	0.05	<1	0.08	29	<2	<2	78	<5	<3	126
RC 10615	0.2	1.92	164	15	410	9	0.21	<0.1	30	<1	42	>10	<0.01	0.10	1832	<1	0.07	<1	0.06	7	<2	<2	74	<5	<3	127
RC 10616	1.4	3.67	1698	<5	209	<3	1.59	1.5	16	<1	197	5.77	<0.01	0.18	1642	<1	0.02	29	0.06	<2	<2	<2	63	<5	<3	181
RC 10617	0.3	2.31	1992	10	240	<3	1.65	2.8	20	<1	131	6.78	<0.01	0.18	703	<1	0.03	11	0.04	4	<2	<2	69	<5	<3	151
RC 10618	0.2	3.72	116	<5	125	<3	0.43	1.2	63	<1	166	>10	<0.01	0.19	2417	<1	<0.01	7	0.05	<2	<2	<2	40	<5	<3	196
RC 10619	0.3	4.55	281	15	113	<3	0.21	0.6	26	<1	146	8.58	<0.01	0.19	1101	<1	<0.01	9	0.03	<2	<2	<2	20	<5	<3	180
RC 10620	0.1	2.62	<3	5	121	<3	0.17	<0.1	12	<1	42	5.06	<0.01	0.10	789	<1	0.02	<1	0.04	2	<2	<2	21	<5	<3	100
RC 10621	0.2	3.41	74	10	220	<3	0.65	<0.1	35	<1	125	>10	<0.01	0.33	1797	<1	<0.01	<1	0.03	<2	<2	<2	40	<5	<3	195
RC 10622	0.2	3.06	1511	15	277	<3	1.68	1.2	16	<1	130	6.13	<0.01	0.25	1228	<1	0.03	16	0.05	<2	<2	<2	56	<5	<3	109
RC 10623	0.6	3.89	<3	225	78	<3	0.34	<0.1	20	<1	76	8.91	<0.01	0.11	557	<1	0.01	31	0.06	<2	<2	<2	16	<5	<3	84
RC 10624	0.1	2.14	<3	65	72	<3	0.15	<0.1	15	<1	24	5.42	<0.01	0.09	258	5	0.02	<1	0.02	12	<2	14	17	<5	<3	58
RC 10625	1.2	2.43	1488	110	330	7	2.20	1.1	16	<1	350	7.80	<0.01	0.19	1058	<1	<0.01	6	0.07	23	<2	<2	81	<5	<3	513
RC 10676	2.8	2.75	699	145	206	19	1.15	79.4	52	<1	2633	>10	<0.01	0.74	5051	6	<0.01	<1	0.07	14	<2	<2	24	<5	<3	12581
RC 10677	1.2	1.92	329	105	285	15	9.61	19.7	7	<1	163	>10	<0.01	0.95	>20000	<1	<0.01	<1	0.07	66	<2	<2	150	<5	<3	3058
RC 10678	0.3	1.89	107	35	101	12	>10	6.8	9	<1	32	3.99	<0.01	0.22	2478	<1	<0.01	<1	0.20	15	2	<2	519	<5	<3	1161
RC 10679	0.8	1.52	37	20	65	<3	0.77	<0.1	8	<1	38	5.05	<0.01	0.06	279	1	<0.01	<1	0.02	17	<2	<2	36	<5	<3	282
RC 10680	0.5	2.86	<3	30	47	<3	0.23	27.1	<1	<1	534	>10	<0.01	1.00	3195	<1	<0.01	<1	0.05	4	<2	<2	4	<5	<3	15818
RC 10681	1.0	2.44	987	55	143	7	1.57	20.0	28	<1	661	>10	<0.01	0.22	2457	<1	<0.01	35	0.05	35	<2	<2	56	<5	<3	5418
RC 10682	0.3	3.41	<3	5	89	<3	0.31	0.6	20	<1	79	6.98	<0.01	0.16	1332	75	<0.01	<1	0.03	18	<2	<2	30	<5	<3	396
RC 10683	0.9	0.83	<3	25	72	<3	0.11	2.8	67	<1	268	>10	<0.01	0.37	13150	<1	<0.01	<1	0.07	40	<2	<2	8	<5	<3	974
RC 10684	0.1	2.31	6	20	91	<3	0.43	0.9	25	<1	74	>10	<0.01	0.41	2403	<1	<0.01	<1	0.04	16	<2	<2	31	<5	<3	515
RC 10685	0.4	5.95	<3	25	131	<3	0.78	5.2	40	<1	558	>10	<0.01	1.97	1006	<1	<0.01	67	0.02	<2	<2	<2	75	<5	<3	387
RC 10686	0.1	2.34	<3	20	93	<3	0.20	<0.1	18	<1	55	6.01	<0.01	0.36	773	<1	0.02	<1	0.02	11	<2	<2	20	<5	<3	148
RC 10687	2.7	1.47	<3	20	76	<3	0.98	0.6	25	<1	559	>10	<0.01	0.07	1537	11	<0.01	<1	0.08	68	<2	<2	30	<5	<3	99
RC 10688	0.5	5.53	236	20	132	<3	0.65	3.4	63	<1	379	>10	<0.01	0.29	5067	<1	<0.01	1	0.06	15	<2	<2	31	<5	<3	590
RC 10689	1.3	4.04	323	25	85	<3	0.25	3.1	25	<1	392	>10	<0.01	0.08	1393	45	<0.01	<1	0.08	40	<2	<2	38	<5	<3	277
RC 10690	0.8	4.81	<3	20	58	<3	0.08	<0.1	12	<1	124	>10	<0.01	0.05	394	2	0.01	<1	0.05	3	<2	<2	12	<5	<3	91
RC 10691	0.8	5.50	<3	15	93	<3	0.23	<0.1	51	<1	221	>10	<0.01	0.14	2453	1	<0.01	4	0.06	<2	<2	<2	30	<5	<3	164
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 Aqua Regia Digestion / Solvent Extraction / AAS.

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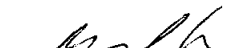
ICAP GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS

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, Sn, Sr and W.

ANALYST: 

REPORT #: 910153 PA GOLD FIELDS CANADIAN MINING LTD. PROJECT: # RC-BC-08 DATE IN: AUG 01 1991 DATE OUT: AUGUST 12 1991 ATTENTION: GOLD FIELDS CANADIAN MINING LTD. PAGE 2 OF 2

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
RC 10692	0.3	5.18	325	20	143	<3	0.59	1.5	58	<1	223	>10	<0.01	0.24	2058	<1	0.03	31	0.02	<2	<2	<2	23	<5	<3	454
RC 10693	0.5	4.79	<3	<5	170	<3	0.66	<0.1	68	<1	256	>10	<0.01	0.27	5475	<1	0.02	<1	0.05	<2	<2	<2	24	<5	<3	212
RC 10694	1.3	3.43	<3	5	200	<3	1.63	<0.1	48	<1	384	>10	<0.01	0.30	3618	<1	0.07	<1	0.06	<2	<2	<2	41	<5	<3	233
RC 10695	7.6	1.88	<3	20	328	355	0.37	1.9	94	<1	6139	>10	<0.01	0.11	3952	<1	<0.01	<1	0.05	126	<2	<2	16	<5	<3	391
RC 10697	0.7	1.94	1286	165	412	4	2.85	0.6	42	<1	500	>10	<0.01	0.38	1867	<1	<0.01	4	0.04	52	<2	<2	122	<5	<3	509
RC 10698	0.3	3.31	23	10	375	<3	1.51	<0.1	26	<1	55	9.16	<0.01	0.36	1006	<1	<0.01	<1	0.03	<2	<2	<2	69	<5	<3	289
RC 10699	0.2	2.25	331	25	238	<3	1.11	0.5	27	<1	342	>10	<0.01	0.37	1980	<1	<0.01	<1	0.03	9	<2	<2	51	<5	<3	444
RC 10700	0.2	3.32	1947	30	206	13	0.66	0.6	21	<1	108	>10	<0.01	0.17	7496	3	<0.01	20	0.07	29	<2	<2	28	<5	<3	812
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 Aqua Regia Digestion / Solvent Extraction / AAS.

APPENDIX C

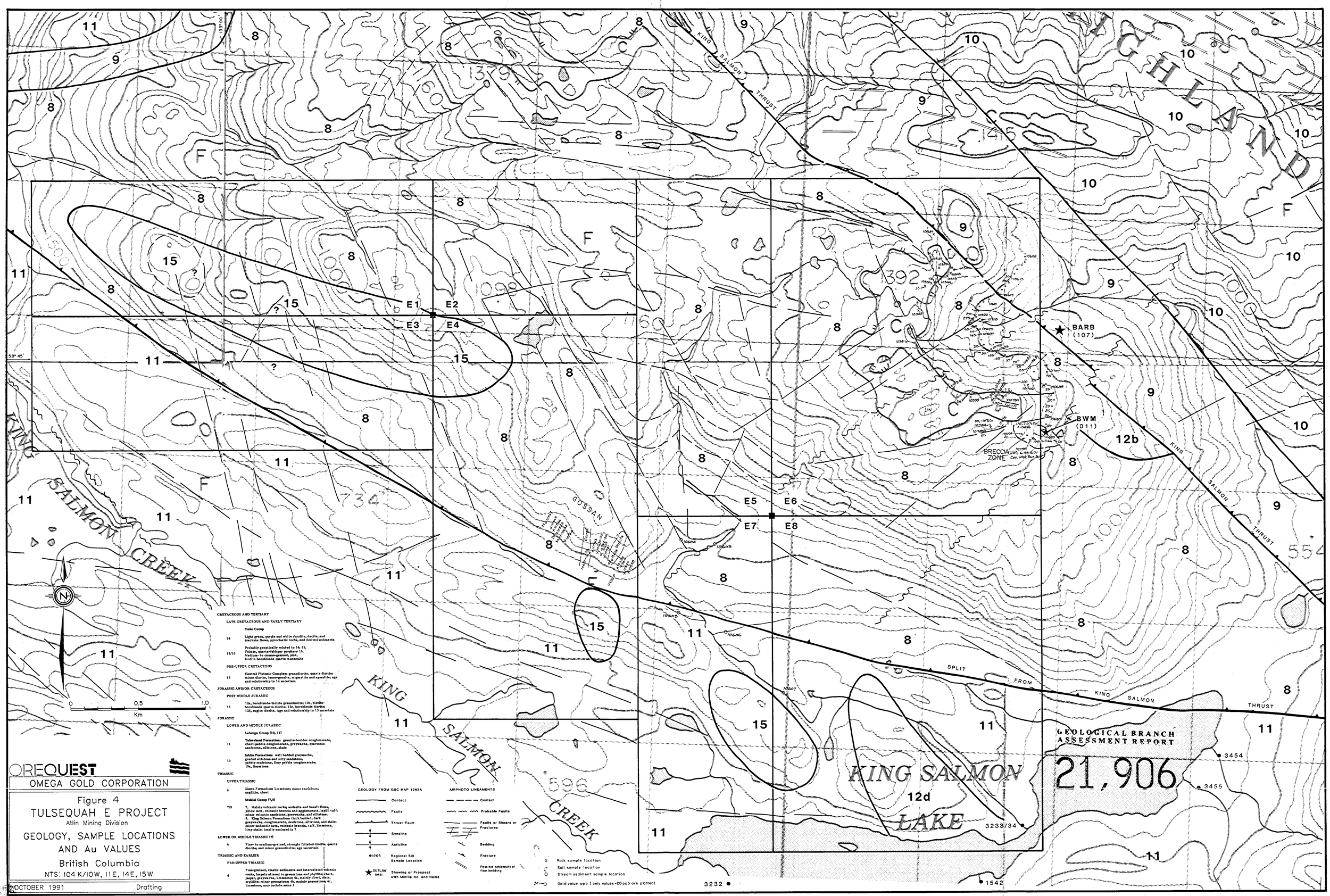
ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS SHEETS

TULSEQUAH E PROJECT

Sample:	Date:	Location:	Lithology:	Remarks / Alteration / Structure:	Mineralization:	Analysis:
RC 10339	7/17/91		QTZ-CARB VEIN	IRON carb alt.		
10340	"		"	Pegmatitic, iron carb alt.		
10341	"		GOSSAN	Float - goethite, pyrolusite	5% py	
10342	"		QTZ-CARB VEIN	2m wide, iron carb alt		
10343	"		HB-BI DIORITE	gossonous, " , bx, chl & ep alt.	1-3% py	
10344	7/19/91		QTZ-FS PORPH	iron carb, locally str. sil. & bleaching	5-8% py	
10345	"		ANDESITE	Gossonous locally sil. & bleached	10% py - disseam cubes	
10346	"		"	gossonous, weak sil., qtz-calc veins	5-15% py - disseam & stringers	
10347	"		SILTSTONE	fine grained limey	10% vfg laminated py.	
10348	"		BRECCIA	silicified calc & seds	20% py & locally 10-15% asp	
10349	"		ARGILLITE/SILTSTONE	5m chip, limey dark grey-bl.	up to 8% py	
10350	"		"	locally sil. & calc. - beds < 1cm	disseam py tr. galena	
10558	"		QTZ ARENITE	15% qtz, Fe carb alt.		
10559	"		"	"		
10560	"		CALCITE VEIN	1ft wide hosted by sandstone		
10561	"		QTZ ARENITE	abundant rock frags.		
10562	"		GRANITIC CONG.	boulders up to 20cm, calc. matrix		
10563	"		SANDSTONE	as in 10558		
10564	"		"	Float, massive feldspathic, calc.		
10565	"		"	qtz rich		
10566	"		FELDS PORPHYRY	Float, carb alt		
10567	"		SANDSTONE	locally siltstone		
10626	"		"	Fe O stain 2m sample		
10627	"		"	" 0.7m "		
10628	"		QTZ DIORITE	massive 1.0m "		
10629	"		SANDSTONE	med gr., Fe O stain 1.5m sample		
10630	"		CONGLOMERATE	limonitic, granite, sst, ss pebbles & cobbles	0.9m sample	
10631	"		"	"	1.0m "	
10632	"		SANDSTONE	fine to med gr., weak lim. stain	1.0m "	
10633	"		"	"	0.3m "	

TULSEQUAH PROJECT

Sample	Date	Location	Lithology	Remarks / Alteration / Structure	Mineralization	Analysis
RC 10634	7/19/91		SANDSTONE	calc. fract. 1.6 m samp	tr py	
10675	7/23/91		"	4.5 m "	dissem spec. hem. tr mal, cp	
10696	"		SHEAR ZONE		Pb, Zn, Cu	
10705	"		LIMESTONE Bx.	magnetite along fractures		
10706	"		MAGNETITITE	massive		
10707	"		"	" with py		
10779	7/22/91		GRANODIORITE	bi, hb, 10m wide dyke.	1% py	
10780	"		SST., CHERT, ARG	weak to mod carb alt. 4.0 m grab	1-3% py	
10781	"		"	" weak sil. 4.0 m grab	" , 1-3% po	
10782	"		"	fracture zone, Fe carb matrix	py, hem, cp, ga ± sp 40 g/t 1.5 m grab	
10783	"		SILTSTONE	sil., liney, gossonous	10% py + po	
10784	"		"	gossonous, as in 10782		
10785	"		HYDROTHERMAL Bx	as in 10784		
10790	7/23/91		float	Massive cp + bornite in vuggy qtz	carb matrix	
10821	"		SANDSTONE	gossonous, brecciated, float.	hematite, cp, mal, py	



CRETACEOUS AND TERTIARY

LATE CRETACEOUS AND EARLY TERTIARY

Sloko Group

14 Light green, purple and white rhyolite, dacite, and trachyte flows, pyroclastic rocks, and derived sediments

15/16 Probably genetically related to 14; 15, Felsite, quartz-feldspar porphyry; 16, Medium- to coarse-grained, pink, biotite-hornblende quartz monzonite

PRE-UPPER CRETACEOUS

13 Central Plutonic Complex granodiorite, quartz diorite; minor diorite, leuco-granite, migmatite and agmatite; age and relationship to 12 uncertain

JURASSIC AND/OR CRETACEOUS

POST MIDDLE JURASSIC

12 12a, hornblende-biotite granodiorite; 12b, biotite-hornblende quartz diorite; 12c, hornblende diorite; 12d, augite diorite. Age and relationship to 13 uncertain

JURASSIC

LOWER AND MIDDLE JURASSIC

Laberge Group (10, 11)

11 Takwahoni Formation: granite-boulder conglomerate, chert-pebble conglomerate, greywacke, quartzose sandstone, siltstone, shale

10 Inklin Formation: well bedded greywacke, graded siltstone and silty sandstone, pebbly mudstone, fossiliferous limestone; 10a, limestone

TRIASSIC

UPPER TRIASSIC

9 Sinwa Formation: limestone; minor sandstone, argillite, chert

Stuhini Group (7,8)

7/8 7, Mainly volcanic rocks; andesite and basalt flows, pillow lava, volcanic breccia and agglomerate, lapilli tuff; minor volcanic sandstone, greywacke, and siltstone. 8, King Salmon Formation: thick bedded, dark greywacke, conglomerate, mudstone, siltstone, and shale; minor andesitic lava, volcanic breccia, tuff, limestone, limy shale; locally enclosed in 7

LOWER OR MIDDLE TRIASSIC (?)

6 Fine- to medium-grained, strongly foliated diorite, quartz diorite; and minor granodiorite; age uncertain

TRIASSIC AND EARLIER

PRE-UPPER TRIASSIC

4 Fine-grained, clastic sediments and intercalated volcanic rocks, largely altered to greenstone and phyllite; chert, jasper, greywacke, limestone; 4a, mainly chert, slate, argillite; minor greenstone; 4b, mainly greenstone; 4c, limestone, may include some 1

GEOLOGY FROM GSC MAP 1262A

Contact
Faults
Thrust Fault
Syncline
Anticline
●1265 Regional Silt Sample Location
★OUTLAW (083) Showing or Prospect with Minfile No. and Name

AIRPHOTO LINEAMENTS

Contact
Probable Faults
Faults or Shears or Fractures
Bedding
Fracture
Possible schistosity or fine bedding

X Rock sample location
• Soil sample location
○ Stream sediment sample location
50 Gold value ppb (only values >20 ppb are plotted)

OREQUEST
OMEGA GOLD CORPORATION

Figure 4
TULSEQUAH E PROJECT
Atlin Mining Division
GEOLOGY, SAMPLE LOCATIONS AND Au VALUES
British Columbia
NTS: 104 K/10W, 11E, 14E, 15W

OCTOBER 1991 Drafting

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
21,906