

ARIS SUMMARY SHEET

District Geologist, Smithers

Off Confidential: 92.09.27

ASSESSMENT REPORT 21908

MINING DIVISION: Atlin

PROPERTY: A
LOCATION: LAT 58 36 00 LONG 132 36 00
UTM 08 6497797 639468
NTS 104K10E
CLAIM(S): A 1-8
OPERATOR(S): Omega Gold
AUTHOR(S): Chapman, J.
REPORT YEAR: 1991, 85 Pages
KEYWORDS: Jurassic-Cretaceous, Takwahoni Formation, Sloko Group, Conglomerates
Greywackes, Quartz monzonites
WORK
DONE: Prospecting
PROS 1000.0 ha
Map(s) - 1; Scale(s) - 1:10 000
INFILE: 104K 073,104K 114

LOG NO:	DEC 11 1991	RD.
ACTION:		
FILE NO:		

ASSESSMENT REPORT ON THE
TULSEQUAH A PROJECT
FOR
OMEGA GOLD CORPORATION

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VANCOUVER, B.C.

ATLIN MINING DIVISION
NTS 104K

**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

21,908

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

September 30, 1991

OREQUEST



SUMMARY

The Tulsequah A Project consists of 8 claims totalling 144 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 using a Bell 206 helicopter provided by Trans North Turbo Air to access the property.

Reconnaissance mapping and sampling were carried out along traverse lines designed to evaluate results of a photogeological study previously completed and to examine known showings within the property area. Rock, soil and silt 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.

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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 A Project.

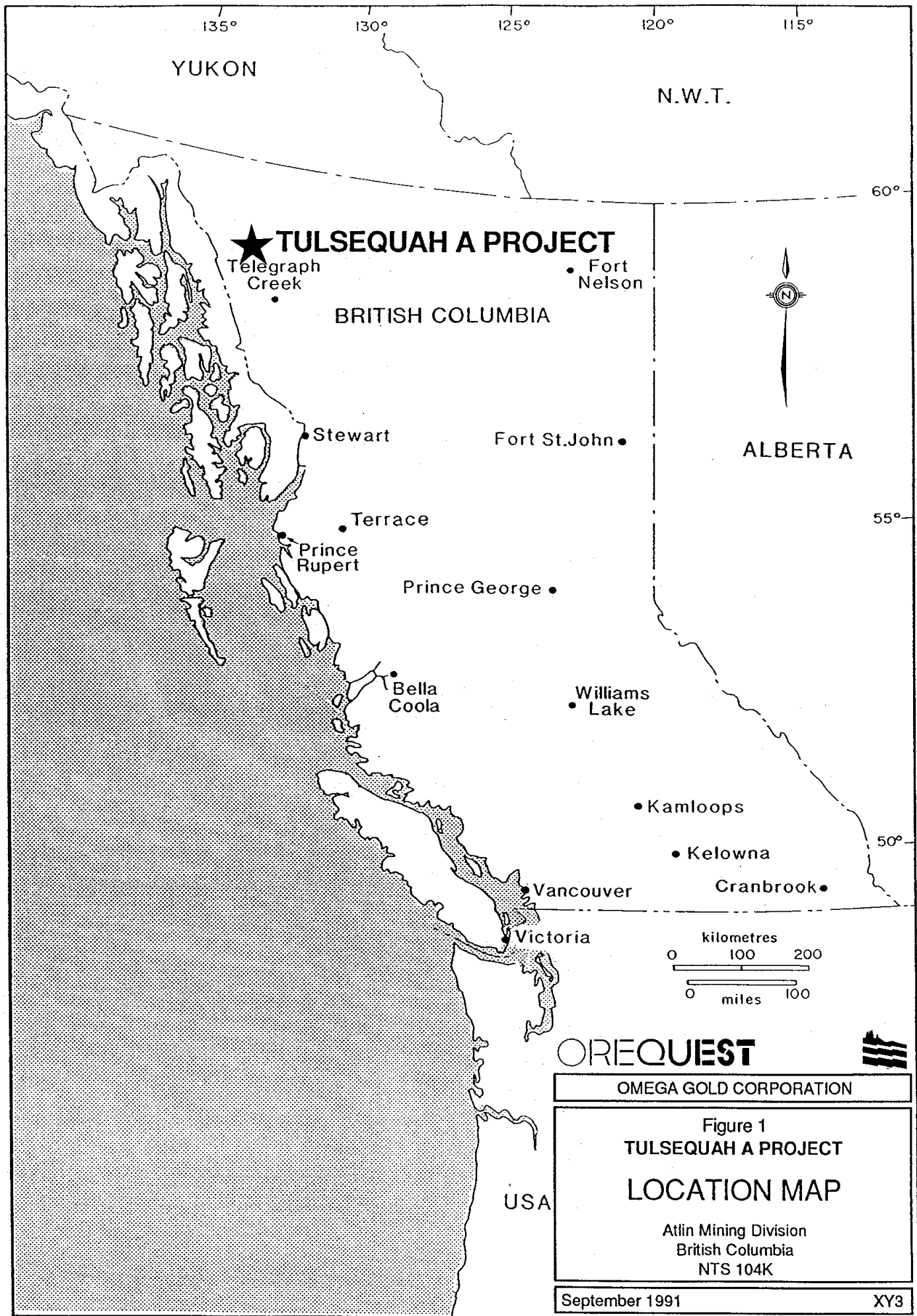
LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Tulsequah A property is situated in northwestern British Columbia (Figure 1), on NTS mapsheet 104K/10. Reference coordinates for the project area are 58°37'N latitude and 132°35'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, southwest 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 60 km west of the property.

PHYSIOGRAPHY AND VEGETATION

The Tulsequah A Project lies just east of the Sutlahine River which is flanked by moderate to steep slopes of the Coast Mountains. Elevations on the property range from approximately 740 m above sea level in the northwest corner to 1460 m in the southeast. Treeline occurs variably 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 A 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:

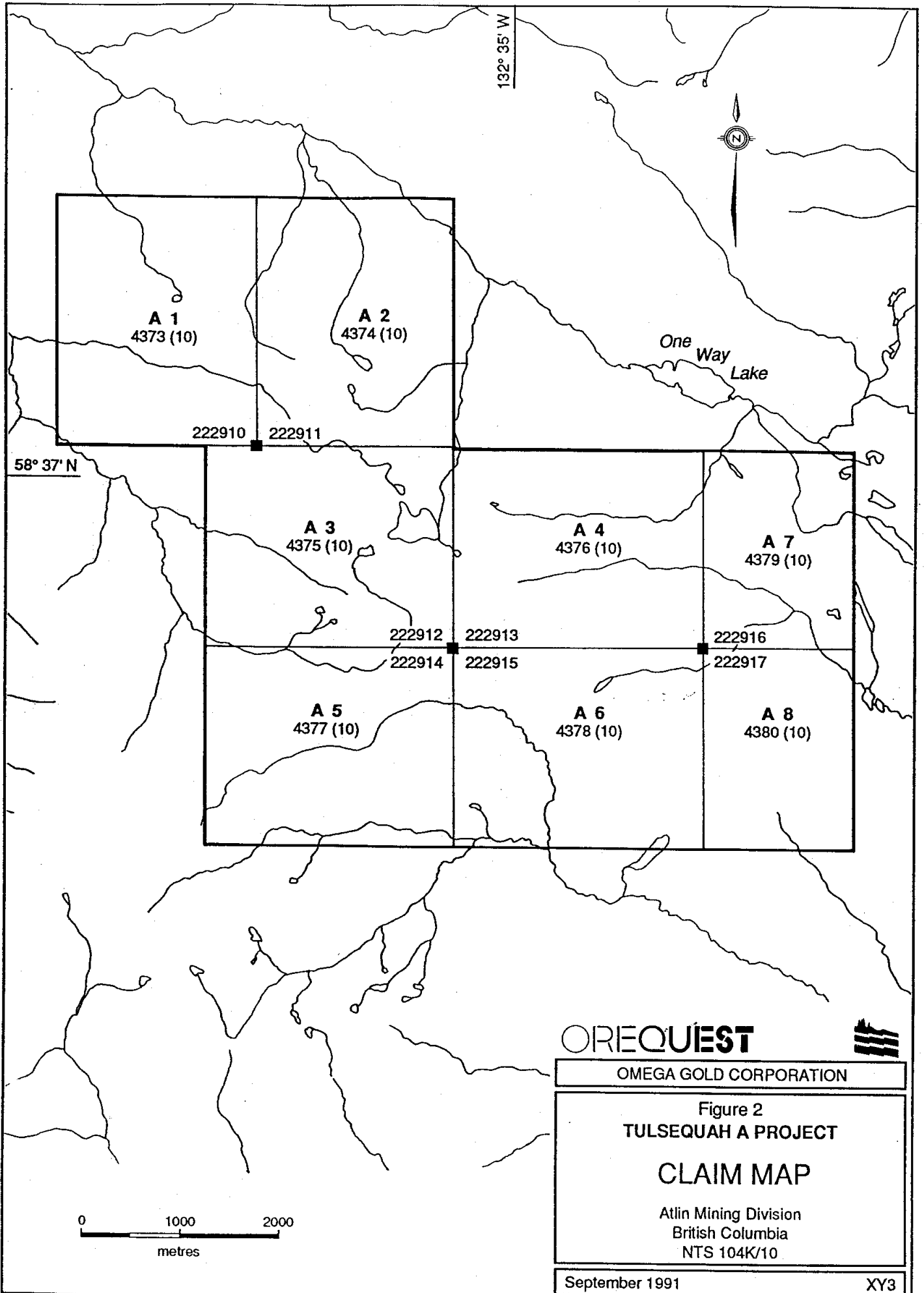
TABLE 1: CLAIM INFORMATION

GROUP	MAP SHEET	CLAIM NAME	NO. OF UNITS	RECORD NO.	EXPIRY DATE*
A	104K/10E	A1	20	4373	October 1, 1991
	104K/10E	A2	20	4374	October 1, 1991
	104K/10E	A3	20	4375	October 1, 1991
	104K/10E	A4	20	4376	October 1, 1991
	104K/10E	A5	20	4377	October 1, 1991
	104K/10E	A6	20	4378	October 1, 1991
	104K/10E	A7	12	4379	October 2, 1991
	104K/10E	A8	12	4380	October 2, 1991

*This does not reflect the current work which when accepted 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, 1.23% lead, 6.81% zinc, 0.08 oz/ton gold and 2.19 oz/ton silver. At



A 1
4373 (10)

A 2
4374 (10)

222910 222911

One Way Lake

58° 37' N

A 3
4375 (10)

A 4
4376 (10)

A 7
4379 (10)

222912 222913

222916

222914 222915

222917

A 5
4377 (10)

A 6
4378 (10)

A 8
4380 (10)

OREQUEST

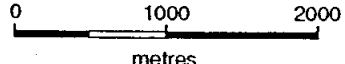


OMEGA GOLD CORPORATION

Figure 2
TULSEQUAH A PROJECT

CLAIM MAP

Atlin Mining Division
British Columbia
NTS 104K/10



September 1991

XY3

the Polaris-Taku Mine, also located approximately 35 km west of the properties, 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 40 km southeast of the general Tulsequah 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

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
112	Tardis	Sb, Hg, Fl	Silicification, clay alteration, carbonatization and fluoridization along major fault system at intersection of small faults

MinFile #	Name	Commodity	Description
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

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 project area was previously covered by four claims: the Griz 1-3, owned by Newex Syndicate; and the EMU claim, owned by Chevron. Both companies staked the ground in 1981, work was carried out on the Griz 1-3 in 1981 and on the EMU in 1982. Both companies carried out prospecting and preliminary geological mapping and Newex completed some soil sampling and trenching.

In 1981, the Newex Syndicate discovered galena and sphalerite mineralization close to a major northwest-southeast trending fault structure. In the southwest corner of claim A4 lies the old Griz 3 occurrence (MinFile #114). Newex discovered six mineralized quartz veins zones within relatively unaltered feldspar porphyry. The veins, where sampled, varied from 30-90 cm in width and up to 28 m in length where visible. The best results from the six zones were as follows:

ZONE	WIDTH (cm)	Au oz/ton	Ag oz/ton	Pb%	Zn%
1	90	.01	5.98	3.46	4.19
2	60	.194	1.46	.54	1.22
3	60	.004	1.93	.87	4.43
4	40	.118	.18	.91	.26
5	low values				
6	60	.044	1.72	.31	1.00
	30	.016	16.97	8.29	6.72

These zones are not large enough to be economic but because of their proximity to the major fault were thought to be indicative of

a much larger mineralized system. One soil sample 200 m west of these vein zones contained 80 ppb gold, 42 ppm silver, >1000 ppm arsenic, 3000 ppm lead and 1900 ppm Zn. Nothing was observed that would explain this result.

On the Griz showing (MinFile #73) Newex trenched four locations of silica replacement veins, containing disseminated pyrite, galena and sphalerite.

The best results from those trenches were:

TRENCH	WIDTH (cm)	Au oz/ton	Ag oz/ton	Pb%	Zn%
1	30	.138			
2	50		2.23	1.78	3.05
3	low values				
4	30		3.38	.48	.77

This trenched area is surrounded by many anomalous soil samples. Newex took 99 samples, of which 35 ranged from 135-1100 ppm zinc, 5 ranged from 100-350 ppm arsenic and 18 ranged from 100-1450 ppm lead. The individual veins again are too small to be economic but may be important in their relationship to the large fault. Newex also located two areas of galena, sphalerite and quartz rich breccias in the southeast portion of claim A8.

The EMU showing was examined by Chevron in 1982, and twelve rock samples were taken, all within claim A4. Two samples returned anomalous results from narrow quartz veins, MT-138 contained 17 ppm

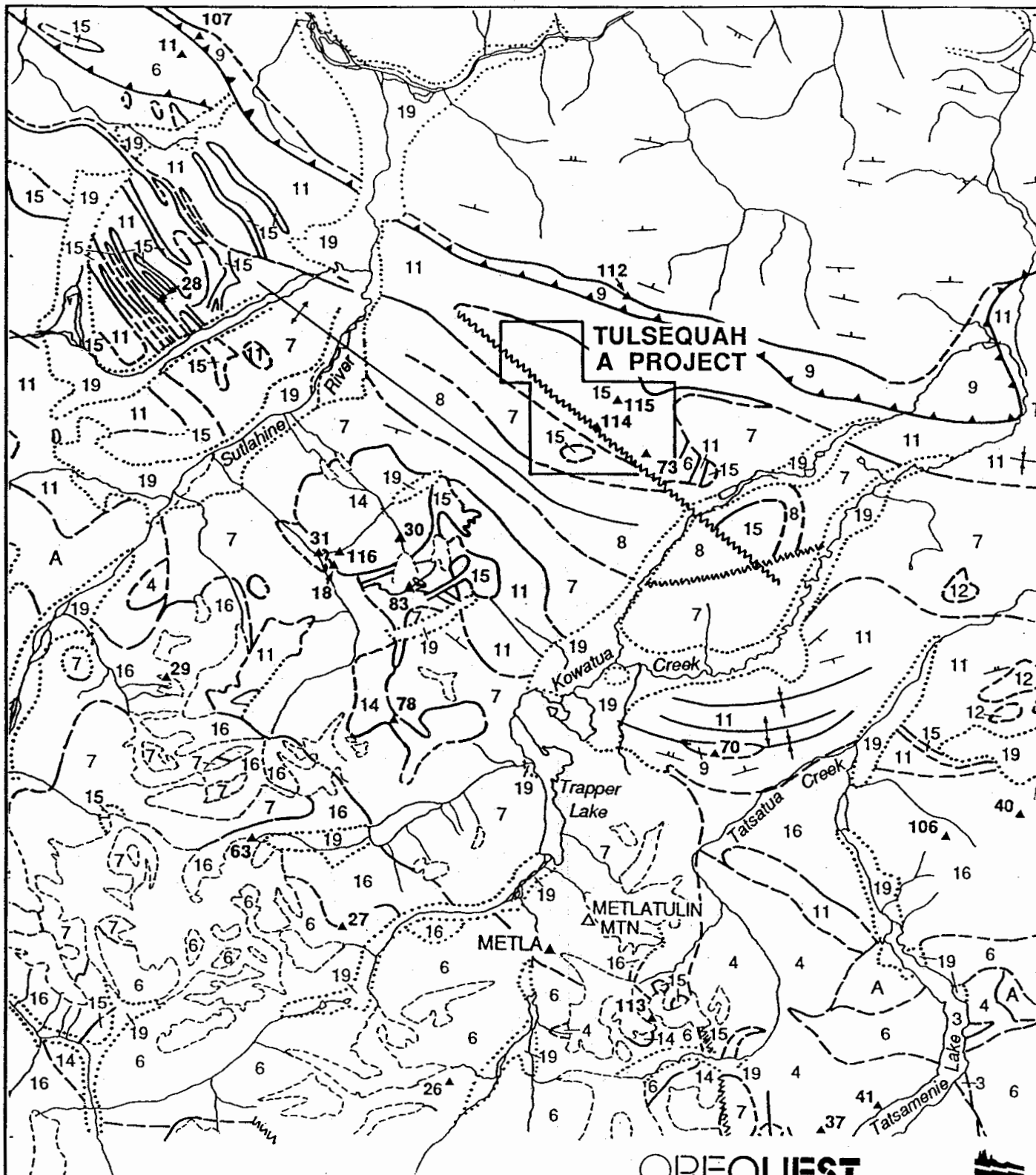
silver, >1000 ppm arsenic, 675 ppb gold and 2600 ppm lead while sample MT-135 contained 4.6 ppm silver. Sample MT-138 lies along a fault as detected by Livgard in his airphoto evaluation (Appendix A).

In 1987 the BC Government, in conjunction with the Geological Survey of Canada, carried out a regional geochemical silt survey over an extensive area which covered mapsheet 104K and included the Tulsequah A Project area.

The government RGS survey collected seven silt samples from creeks which may have been influenced by geology and mineralization within the A Project boundaries. Three samples were anomalous in several elements: #873262 contains zinc (530 ppm), molybdenum (11 ppm), silver (.6 ppm), arsenic (160 ppm) and mercury (270 ppm) values; #873263 was anomalous in zinc (200 ppm), lead (44 ppm), silver (.4 ppm) and mercury (275 ppm); and, #873264 was anomalous in zinc (180 ppm) and mercury (1300 ppm). Other samples which returned single element anomalies were #873265 (.2 ppm silver) and #873260 (240 ppm mercury). Some of the known mineral occurrences may have influenced the RGS results.

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



▲113 Minfile Occurrence
 See following page for LEGEND
 0 5 10
 kilometres

OREQUEST

OMEGA GOLD CORPORATION

Figure 3
TULSEQUAH A PROJECT
REGIONAL GEOLOGY

Atlin Mining Division
 British Columbia
 NTS 104K

September 1991 XY3

After Souther (1971)

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

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The property lies immediately south of the King Salmon Thrust Fault, a major 200 km long northwest-southeast structure that separates the main Coast Range - Stikine Arch from the Jurassic and younger aged Taku Plateau. The property is bisected by a younger subparallel fault that separates a narrow band of Takwahoni Formation (Laberge Group) sediments from Sloko Group equivalent felsite

porphyries and Stuhini volcanics and sediments. Jurassic aged Laberge Group sediments overlie the north and northeast corner of the property. Small inliers of the Laberge sediments in the Sloko porphyries were observed in the north part of claim A4. A small quartz feldspar porphyry intrudes the Triassic Stuhini Group volcanics in the south central portion (Figure 4) of the property.

The porphyry unit which occupies the bulk of the property area consists of feldspar and quartz-feldspar variations, with the feldspar porphyry being the most extensive. Typically this is a grey-white to grey-green, massive, medium to coarse grained rock with euhedral to anhedral feldspar, and locally quartz, phenocrysts up to 1 cm in diameter. These phenocrysts locally comprise up to 35% of the rock with up to 15% fine grained mafic minerals (hornblende and/or biotite). A fine grained probably feldspathic groundmass makes up the remainder of the rock.

Alteration of the porphyry includes a fairly pervasive carbonate facies along with more localized silicified zones. Weak chloritic alteration is evident in the pale green coloration of the groundmass in some areas.

Localized breccia zones, the Griz 1, Griz 3 and Emu showings, are present within the porphyry unit which are generally silicified and contain abundant manganese and/or limonite staining. These breccia zones are up to 3 m wide, however they do not appear to exhibit any

significant strike length and are irregular in shape. No direct relationship is present between the breccia's and any of the known fault zones however all of the showings occur within close proximity to the northwesterly trending structural breaks.

Mineralization within the breccia zones consists of fine grained disseminated and vein hosted pyrite, chalcopyrite, galena and sphalerite with minor magnetite and pyrrhotite.

The Takwahoni Formation sediments consist predominantly of conglomerates and greywackes with lesser sandstone, siltstone and shales. No showings were located within this unit.

Stuhini group volcanics make up the oldest units on the property and consist of andesitic to basaltic flows and tuffs. These are grey-green to green-black in colour and occupy the southwest corner of the project area. Lesser volcanic breccias, pillow lavas and agglomerates are also present along with minor volcanic sandstones.

Structurally the property is dominated by a northwest trending fault which generally separates the feldspar and quartz-feldspar porphyry from the older Takwahoni and Stuhini sediments and volcanics.

Geochemistry

The geochemical sampling program consisted of 79 rock samples, 47 soil samples and 7 silts. The rocks were collected predominantly

from areas of known showings in an attempt to delineate the grade and extent of the mineralization. Two soil lines were established, with one oriented to test the downslope extent of the Griz #1 showing. The other line was laid out perpendicular to the structural trend on the property to evaluate the geological contacts and the major northwest trending fault zone. Soil samples were collected from the B horizon where present at an average depth of 10-25 cm. Silt samples were collected from any prospective drainages encountered during traverses.

In the area of the Griz #1 showing a maximum value of 0.037 oz/ton gold was received from rock sample #10376. This consisted of a sheared, brecciated and silicified feldspar porphyry with iron carbonate alteration and containing 5% pyrite. Other anomalous samples in this area returned 660, 750 and 360 ppb gold in samples #10377, #79071 and #10378 respectively. These also consisted of sheared and altered feldspar porphyry. A maximum value of 20 ppb gold was returned from the soil sampling in the area of the Griz #1 showing possibly indicating a restricted lateral extent to the showing.

At the Griz #3 showing samples were collected of the fractured and brecciated porphyry which returned a maximum value of 200 ppb gold in sample #10253. This sample consisted of a 1 m chip across sheared and fractured feldspar porphyry with strong manganese staining, 3-5% disseminated galena and traces of sphalerite. All other samples in this area returned only background values.

In the area of the Emu showing sample #10299 returned 280 ppb gold from a gossanous float boulder, containing 10-20% pyrite as disseminations and stringers, what was probably a quartz feldspar porphyry. The sample was extensively oxidized and altered rendering the identification difficult.

The soil test line across the structural fabric of the property returned a maximum value of 30 ppb gold from an area thought to be undelain by Stuhini volcanics.

No anomalous results were generated by the stream sediment sampling survey.

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. Burr ridge	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)		5,800.60
Transportation and Communication		260.42
Helicopter		4,908.55
Analyses		2,640.00
Livgard Photogeological Study		16,172.20
Report Costs		<u>1,000.00</u>
Total		\$36,501.72

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, knowledge of the area and on site supervision of the program described.
7. I have no interest, direct or indirect or in the securities of Omega Gold Corporation or of the subject property.
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 FELLOW
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
"A" GROUP OF CLAIMS

LIVGARD CONSULTANTS LTD., DECEMBER 4, 1990

REPORT ON THE

'A' 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 4, 1990



LIVGARD CONSULTANTS LTD.

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

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Property Geology and Airphoto Interpretation Map; 1:10,000	pocket

APPENDIX

BCDM Stream Silt Results (3 pages)
Minfiles 104K #073, #114, #115 (8 pages)
Claim Forms (8)
References
Certificate



INTRODUCTION

Omega Gold Corporation acquired the claim group which is the subject of this report, after extensive geological study and airphoto interpretation. Three (Minfile) mineral showings are found within 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 'A' Group of claims owned by Omega Gold Corp. consists of eight claims totalling 144 units.

The property is located in the Atlin Mining Division on Mineral Claim Map 104K/10E, and the Tulsequah Geology Map. The property covers a northwest trending ridge which lies on the Taku Plateau near the Boundary Range. The area is considered to be the northern edge of the Stikine Arch.

The claim ridge is mainly quartz-feldspar porphyry of Late Cretaceous - Early Tertiary age in contact with the Takwahoni Formation of sedimentary rocks on the northeast and the southwest, and the Stuhini Group of volcanic rocks on the east.

The main structure on the property is the southwest contact which lies along a main fault striking northwest. Other faults split off this main fault or lie parallel to it. There are breccia zone and densely fractured areas. A possible shear zone lies at the east claim boundary.

Mineralization has been found on the property. It consists of values in gold, silver, lead and zinc. The minerals are found in silicified zones, fracture zones, breccias and fault zones. Values up to 0.19 oz/t gold and 18.0 oz/ton silver have been obtained.

Government stream silt samples and aerial photo study suggests that known mineralization may be more extensive than previously known and that new, previously unknown mineralized zones may exist.



CONCLUSIONS

The 'A' Group of claims cover a body of quartz-feldspar porphyry intrusive in contact with sedimentary and volcanic rocks which, in the Tulsequah area, have been shown to be very favourable for mineral deposition. Gold and silver in association with pyrite, galena and sphalerite is found on the property in many types of deposition and over extensive areas. The airphoto study indicates that several favourable exploration targets-in addition to known mineralization can be found on the property. The writer concludes that an extensive exploration program is warranted on the claims.



RECOMMENDATIONS

There are four types of targets on the property: breccia zones, large zones of dense fracturing, veins and possibly a shear zone. The first step in exploration should be a remote sensing study for structural feature, 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.

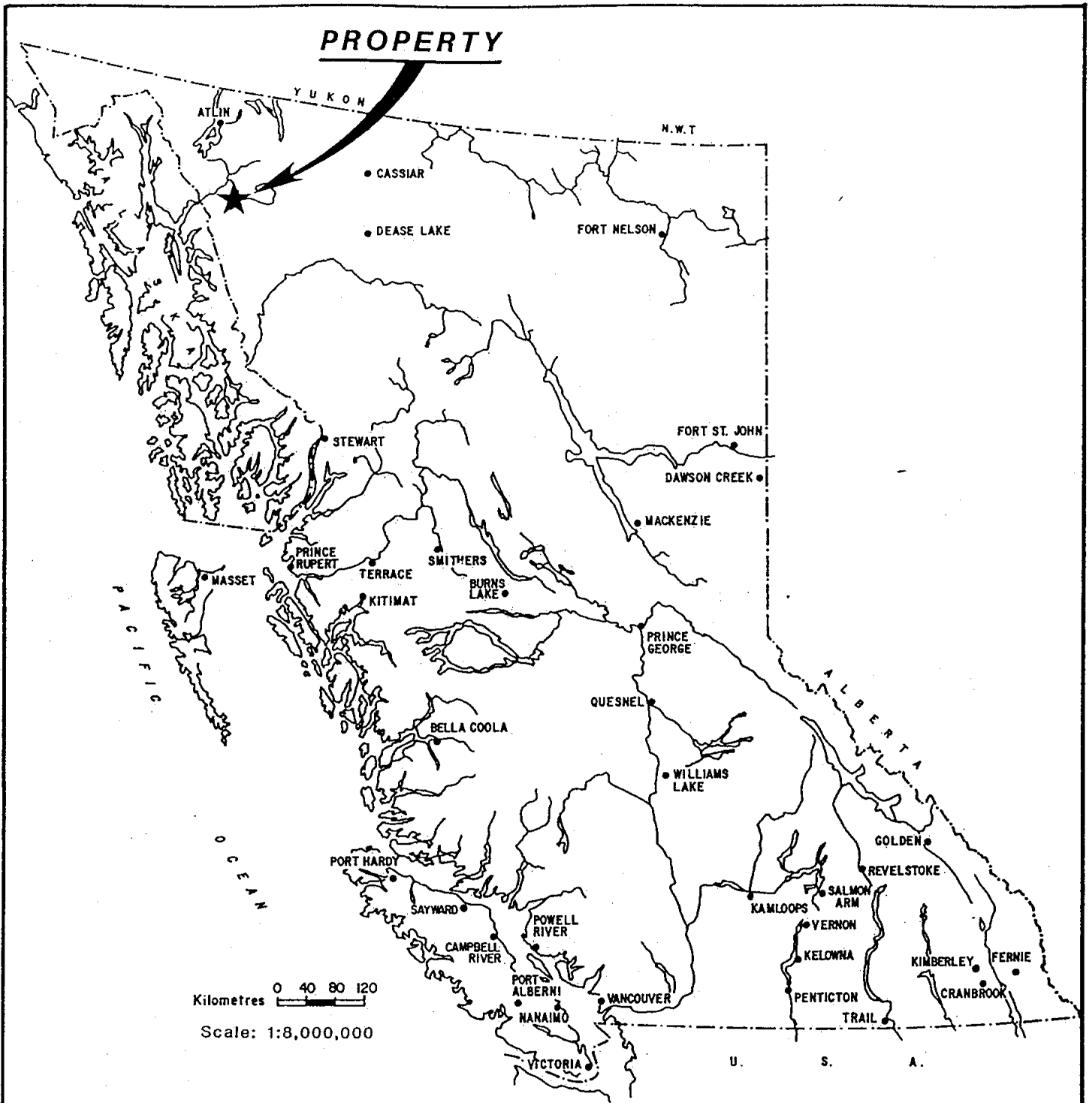
Following the results from the above work, some favourable areas will be indicated. These should be further explored by either dense soil or rock chip sampling on a grid, depending on the nature of the terrain. The geology should be mapped and any mineralization channel sampled.



ESTIMATED COST OF RECOMMENDATIONS

Remote Sensing		
Digital Information		
\$1,800 x 1/6 (6 properties)	\$ 300	
Interpretation	<u>2,000</u>	\$ 2,300
Prospecting		
Prospector - \$300/day x 15 days	4,500	
Helper/Sampler - \$150/day x 15 days	<u>2,250</u>	6,750
Stream Silt Sampling		
2 Samplers - \$150/day x 15 days		4,500
Grid, Soil or Rock Chip Sampling		
(assume 5 areas - 400 x 300 m, 25 sample spacing - 1,100 samples)		
3 Samplers - \$150/day x 15 days	6,750	
1 Geologist - \$300/day x 15 days	<u>4,500</u>	11,250
Mobilization - Demobilization		
(includes travel, wage)		10,000
Assaying		
1,400 samples at \$12		16,800
Supervision		10,000
Camp		
420 mandays at \$40		<u>4,800</u>
		66,400
Contingency at 20% (approximately)		<u>13,600</u>
TOTAL		<u>\$ 80,000</u>





OMEGA GOLD CORPORATION
CLAIM BLOCK A
 ATLIN MINING DIVISION, B. C.

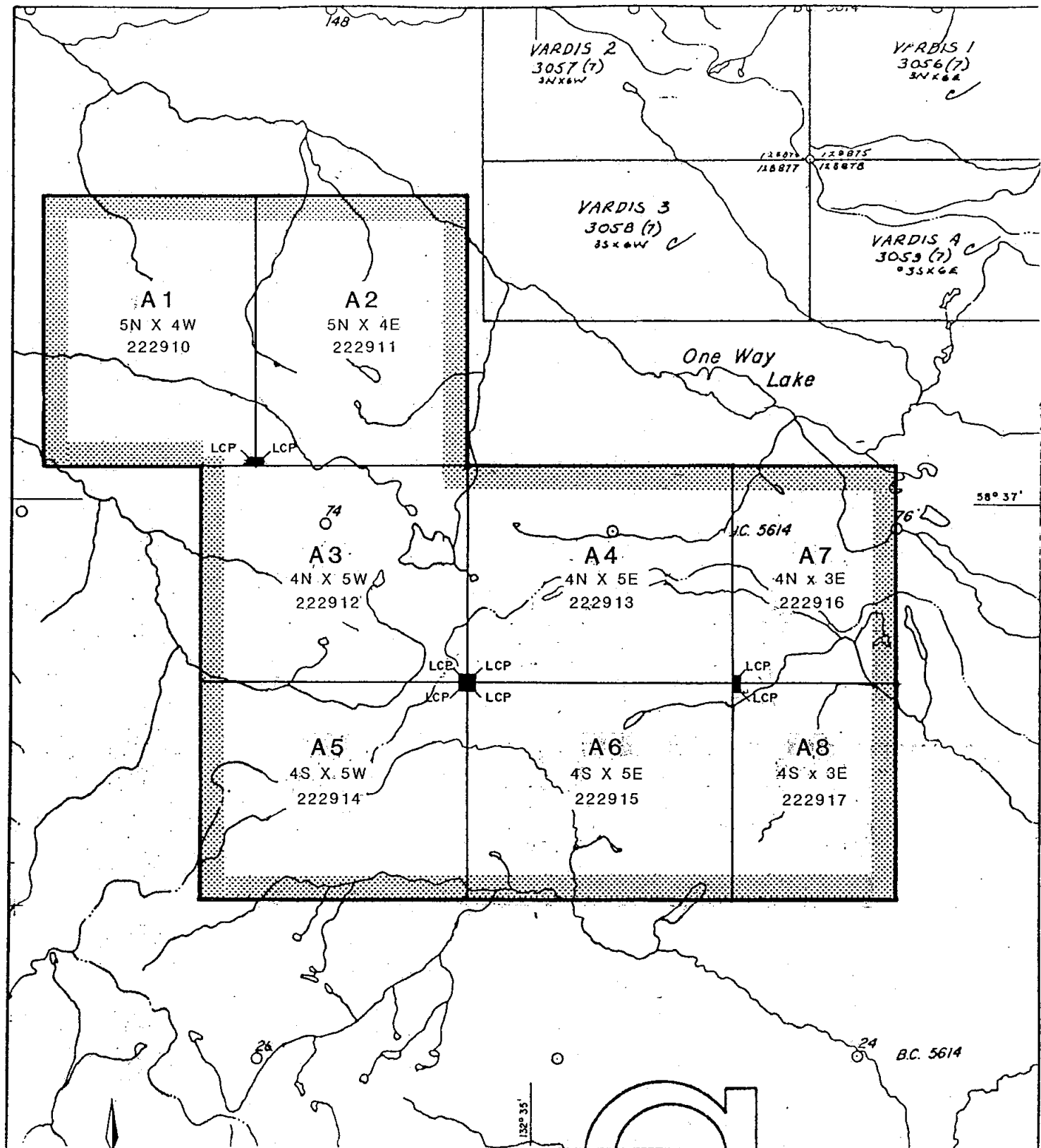
LOCATION MAP

LIVGARD CONSULTANTS LTD.

DATE:
NOV., 1990

SCALE:
1:8,000,000

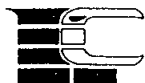
FIGURE No.
1



OMEGA GOLD CORPORATION		
CLAIM BLOCK A		
ATLIN MINING DIVISION, B. C.		
 CLAIM MAP 		
LIVGARD CONSULTANTS LTD.		
DATE: NOV., 1990	SCALE: 1: 50,000	FIGURE No. 2



GEOGRAPHY



PROPERTY

The property consists of eight modified grid claims with a total of 144 units. The claims are named A1 to A8 and have Record Numbers 4373 to inclusive.

The claims were staked on October 1 and 2, 1990, and assessment work is thus due by October 1 and 2, 1991. The claims are wholly-owned by Omega Gold Corporation.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The property lies at approximately 58° 36' North and 132° 35' West. It is found on Map Sheet 104K/10E in the Atlin Mining Division, in the Tulsequah area. The property can best be reached by fixed wing pontoon aircraft; from Atlin, 130 km to the northwest, or from Telegraph Creek, 120 km to the southeast, and to One Way Lake which lies on the north boundary of the claim group.

GENERAL PHYSIOGRAPHY

The property is located on the Taku Plateau near the Boundary Range of the Coast Mountains. 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 a range of hills extending northwest-southeast and reaching heights of 1,500 m asl. Most of the claim ground lies above 1,200 m and is quite barren. One Way Lake lies on the north boundary of the claims at 800 m elevation. The hillsides facing north down to One Way Lake and into the creek are steep and occasionally precipitous. The rest of the claims cover rolling and broken ground.

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 western 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



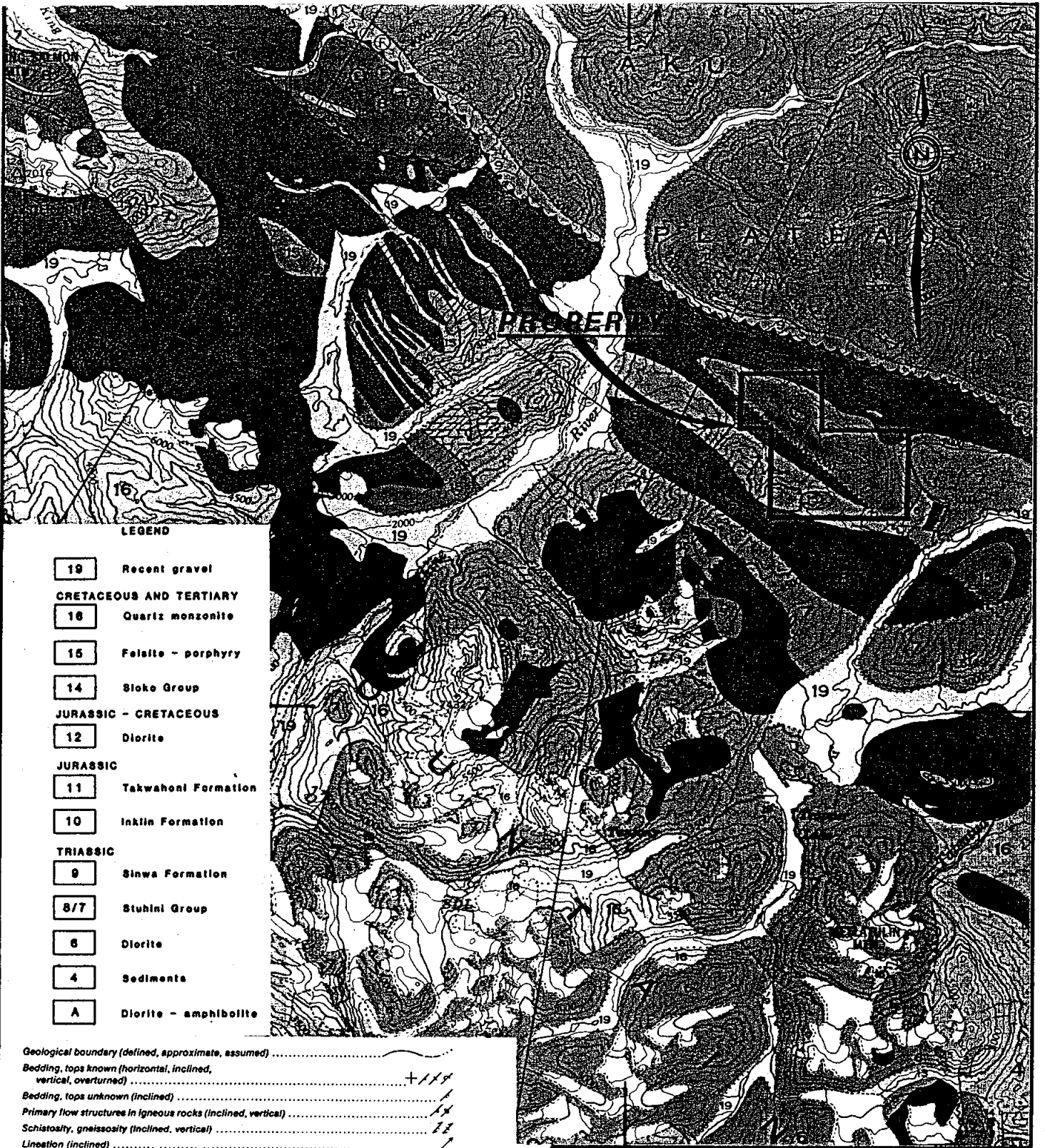
HISTORY

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 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 tonnes inferred ore grading 99.32 g silver, 3.08% gold per tonne and 1.6% lead and 8.0% zinc.

Large gossans first attracted attention to the One Way Lake area and work took place in 1981 and 1982. The work consisted of geological mapping, soil sampling and rock chip sampling around the three known showings.





LEGEND

- 19 Recent gravel
- CRETACEOUS AND TERTIARY**
- 16 Quartz monzonite
- 15 Felsite - porphyry
- 14 Sloke Group
- JURASSIC - CRETACEOUS**
- 12 Diorite
- JURASSIC**
- 11 Takwahoni Formation
- 10 Inklin Formation
- TRIASSIC**
- 9 Sinwa Formation
- 8/7 Stuhni Group
- 6 Diorite
- 4 Sediments
- A Diorite - amphibolite

- Geological boundary (defined, approximate, assumed)
- Bedding, tops known (horizontal, inclined, vertical, overturned)
- Bedding, tops unknown (inclined)
- Primary flow structures in igneous rocks (inclined, vertical)
- Schistosity, gneissosity (inclined, vertical)
- Lineation (inclined)
- Trend of complexly folded beds
- Fault (defined, approximate, assumed)
- Thrust fault (defined, assumed)
- Major dyke swarm
- Anticline (arrow indicates plunge)
- Syncline
- Zone of hydrothermal alteration, silicification and pyritization
- Fossil locality
- Landslide scar
- Self-dumping ice-dammed lake
- Mineral occurrence
- Mineral property



OMEGA GOLD CORPORATION		
CLAIM BLOCK A		
ATLIN MINING DIVISION, B. C.		
REGIONAL GEOLOGY		
LIVGARD CONSULTANTS LTD.		
DATE: NOV., 1990	SCALE: 1 : 250,000	FIGURE No. 3

GEOLOGY



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 Nahli Fault, and to the southwest the Boundary Range of the Coast Mountains. Immediately 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 to 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. The alteration consists of highly silicified 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 largely a Late Cretaceous - Early Tertiary intrusion related to the Sloko Group. The intrusion is a quartz-feldspar porphyry of tracy andesitic composition, but extreme variations occur. It is medium-grained to aphanitic with mainly plagioclase phenocryst. To the northeast and southwest, the intrusion is in contact with the Takwahoni Formation of the Labarge Group. It is Lower to Middle Jurassic in age and consists of granite-boulder and chert-pebble conglomerate, greywackes, sandstones, siltstones and shale. The southwest contact is a northwest striking major fault. To the southeast the intrusive is in contact with the Stuhini Group of Upper Triassic age. The group consists mainly of volcanic rocks including andesite and basalt flows, volcanic breccias and agglomerates, tuffs, volcanic sandstone, greywacke and siltstone.

The quartz - feldspar porphyry intrusive also contacts strongly foliated diorite and quartz diorite to the southeast. The diorite is of uncertain possibly Lower or Middle Triassic age. A smaller body of quartz-feldspar porphyry intrudes rocks of the Stuhini Group on the southern part of the claims.

Structure

A large fault striking northwesterly bisects the property. Parallel and splayed structures are associated with the fault. South of the property lies an anticline, the axis of which strikes sub-parallel to the fault. Two to three kilometres northeast of the property is found the King Salmon Thrust Fault. It strikes west-northwesterly sub-parallel to the property fault, and dips 45° northeasterly.



Dense fracturing and faulting obscure the northern intrusive-sedimentary contact. Within the intrusive occasional breccia, occasional dense fracturing and fault zones are found containing drusy quartz and mineralization.

Alteration

The intrusive is generally relatively fresh but exhibits some clay-chlorite alteration.

Brecciation and fractured and faulted zones show silicification, drusy quartz, calcite veins and carbonate alteration. Associated with the carbonate is extensive manganese staining.

Mineralization

73 Three Minfile showings lie within the claim ground (Minfile No. 104K, ~~#078~~, #114, #115, see Appendix). The mineralization consists of pyrite, galena, sphalerite and minor arsenopyrite and stibnite. Silver and gold values are associated with the mineralization and are of primary economic interest.

The mineralization is in brecciation, dense cross-cutting fracturing and several parallel vein fault zones. It is disseminated in streaks and blebs in cross-cutting stringers and in veins. It is associated with silicification, drusy quartz, chalcedony and carbonate stringers and veins and calcite sphalerite veins. The mineralization shows extensive limonite-manganese staining.

The best sample obtained in past work was a trench channel sample grading 0.194 oz/ton gold, 1.46 oz/ton silver, 0.5% lead and 1.22% zinc over 0.70 metres. Values of up to 18 oz/ton silver and 5 to 15% lead and zinc have also been obtained.



BCDM STREAM SILT SAMPLING

(see Appendix)

Nine samples may be pertinent to the property. Those from creeks draining the intrusive are (partly) highly anomalous in zinc and lead, anomalous in mercury and (partly) slightly anomalous in manganese, arsenic, antimony and gold. The area is on the whole one of the more anomalous in the district.

Samples No. 3260 to 3266 run up to 530 ppm zinc, 95 ppm lead, 160 ppm arsenic, 1550 ppm manganese, 1300 ppm mercury and 27 ppb gold. The best values are found on the west part of the property which has not previously been explored.

There is also indications that the overburden covered valley on the east end of the claims may contain mineralization.

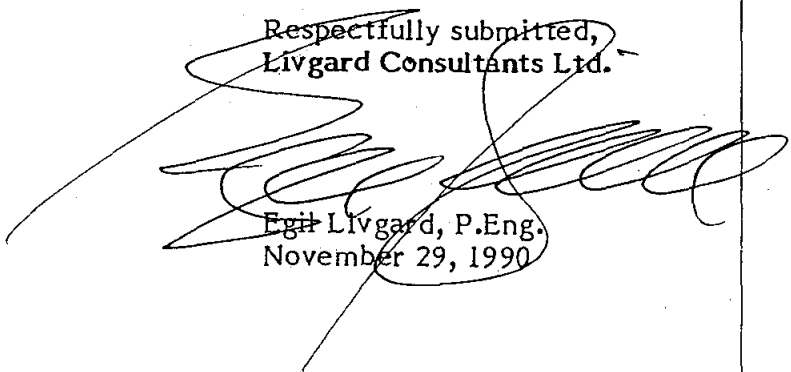


AIR PHOTO INTERPRETATION

The major northwesterly (Az. 305) striking fault which is mapped on the property as contact between the intrusive and the Takwahoni Formation is clearly evident on the photographs as is the Takwahoni Formation - Stuhini Group contact on the southwestern part of the claims. This may also be a fault contact. The northern and eastern mapped contact are not obvious, although a probable fault contact was noted. The Griz showing (073) cannot be picked out but criss-crossing lineaments (fracture-carrying minerals) as noted in the Minfile write-up are obvious. Running through the probable locations of showings Griz 3 (114) and Emu (115) is an interpreted fault parallel to the main property fault. A probable fault splitting of from the main property fault has been interpreted. The area between the faults is densely fractured. Several circular features were noted on the photographs. These are not explained but are perhaps intrusive breccias (Assess. Rpt. #11108). They are marked with a question mark.

A large feature on the east side of the claims may be of interest. There appears to be a major arcuate shear zone running from the northeast corner of the "geology and photo lineament map" to the southeast corner of the map. Part of the way this possible shear forms the contact between Stuhini Group to the east and the quartz-feldspar porphyry intrusive to the west. This feature should be further explored on the ground, although it is, for the most part, heavily overburden covered.

Respectfully submitted,
Livgard Consultants Ltd.


Egil Livgard, P.Eng.
November 29, 1990



APPENDIX



LIVGARD CONSULTANTS LTD.

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

RUN DATE: 10/22/90
RUN TIME: 13:32:03

MINFILE / PC
MASTER REPORT
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH - MINERAL RESOURCES DIVISION
MINISTRY OF ENERGY, MINES AND PETROLEUM RESOURCES

PAGE: 14
REPORT: RGEN4000

MINFILE NUMBER: 104K 073

NATIONAL MINERAL INVENTORY:

NAME(S): GRIZ, GRIZ 1-2

STATUS: Showing
NTS MAP: 104K10E
LATITUDE: 58 35 01
LONGITUDE: 132 32 25
ELEVATION: 1200 Metres
LOCATION ACCURACY: Within 500M
COMMENTS: Located on the north side of Kowatus Creek about 15 kilometres north of Trapper Lake.

MINING DIVISION: Atlin
UTM ZONE: 08
NORTHING: 6496100
EASTING: 643000

COMMODITIES: Gold Lead Zinc Silver

MINERALS

SIGNIFICANT: Galena Sphalerite Pyrite
ASSOCIATED: Quartz Calcite
ALTERATION: Silica Pyrite
ALTERATION TYPE: Silicific'n Pyrite
MINERALIZATION AGE: Unknown

DEPOSIT

CHARACTER: Vein Breccia Disseminated
CLASSIFICATION: Epigenetic Hydrothermal Porphyry

HOST ROCK

DOMINANT HOST ROCK: Plutonic

STRATIGRAPHIC AGE	GROUP	FORMATION	IGNEOUS/METAMORPHIC/OTHER
Jurassic	Laberge	Takwahoni	
Tertiary-Cretaceous			Unnamed/Unknown Informal

LITHOLOGY: Quartz Feldspar Porphyry
Feldspar Porphyry
Quartz Breccia

HOST ROCK COMMENTS: Feldspar porphyry correlative with Tertiary-Cretaceous Sloko Group (GSC Map 1262A). Takwahoni sediments range Lower to Middle Jurassic.

GEOLOGICAL SETTING

TECTONIC BELT: Intermontane
TERRANE: Stikinia

PHYSIOGRAPHIC AREA: Taku Plateau

RESERVES

ORE ZONE: GRIZ-1

CATEGORY: Best Assay YEAR: 1981

SAMPLE TYPE: Chip

COMMODITY	GRADE
Silver	1.0300 Grams per tonne
Gold	4.7300 Grams per tonne

COMMENTS: Chip sample from Trench 1 in silicified feldspar porphyry.
REFERENCE: Assessment Report 9824, part 1

CAPSULE GEOLOGY

An Upper Cretaceous to Lower Tertiary quartz-feldspar porphyry intrudes Lower to Middle Jurassic Laberge Group, Takwahoni sediments. The intrusives are genetically related to the Sloko Group volcanics which are limited to a northwest trending belt along the eastern edge of the Coast Mountain.

Both effusive and hypabyssal varieties of the feldspar porphyry are present. The rock varies from pink to green in colour, aphanitic to medium-grained, containing feldspar phenocrysts of varying sizes. Minor disseminated pyrite is common. Small quartz veins, commonly drusy and up to 1 centimetre wide cut the porphyry. Larger quartz veins also crosscut the porphyry. In 1981, petrographic analyses of

MINFILE NUMBER: 104K 073

CAPSULE GEOLOGY

the porphyry classified it as tracyandesitic in composition.

A large north-northwest trending fault forms the southern contact between the porphyry and the Jurassic Takwahoni sedimentary unit.

Several occurrences of galena and sphalerite are found within crosscutting quartz veins within the porphyry. On the southeast side of a main valley which cuts the claims, galena mineralization occurs in small blebs, ranging from 1 to 5 millimetres in size, within highly silicified feldspar porphyry host rock. The silica is almost black in the well mineralized areas. Rusty, calcite-sphalerite veins, quartz veinlets and manganese staining are also associated with the mineralization.

Veinlets of galena and sphalerite, up to 9 millimetres in width, were found on the northwest bank of the main valley. Abundant pyritic and silicified zones and calcite veins are associated with the mineralization.

In the southern part of the property pyritic quartz breccia and pyritic seams are found within the porphyry.

In 1981, several chip samples were collected from trenches. Two chip samples from Trench 1 in silicified porphyry assayed 4.73 grams per tonne gold, 1.03 grams per tonne silver, and 1.3 grams per tonne gold, 1.71 grams per tonne silver, respectively (Assessment Report 9824, part 1).

Chip samples from galena-sphalerite-calcite veins and lenses in Trenches 2 and 4 assayed 0.1 grams per tonne gold, 76.46 grams per tonne silver, 1.78 per cent lead, 3.05 per cent zinc, and less than 0.1 grams per tonne gold, 115.88 grams per tonne silver, 0.48 per cent lead, 0.77 per cent zinc respectively (Assessment Report 9824, part 1).

The gold values do not appear to be associated with the galena-sphalerite mineralization but appear to be associated with the highly silicified feldspar-porphyry and with rusty breccia fragments of feldspar porphyry.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

EMPR EXPL 1981-128
EMPR ASS RPT *9824, Part 1
GSC MEM 362
GSC MAP 6-1960; *1262A

DATE CODED: 850724
DATE REVISED: 880530

CODED BY: GSB
REVISED BY: LLC

FIELD CHECK: N
FIELD CHECK: N

RUN DATE: 10/22/90
RUN TIME: 13:32:03

MINFILE / pg
MASTER REPORT
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH - MINERAL RESOURCES DIVISION
MINISTRY OF ENERGY, MINES AND PETROLEUM RESOURCES

PAGE: 22
REPORT: RGEN4000

MINFILE NUMBER: 104K 114

NATIONAL MINERAL INVENTORY:

NAME(S): GRIZ 3, GRIZ

STATUS: Showing
NTS MAP: 104K10E
LATITUDE: 58 36 38
LONGITUDE: 132 35 24
ELEVATION: 1480 Metres
LOCATION ACCURACY: Within 500M
COMMENTS: Located about 17 kilometres north of Trapper Lake, part of the Griz property (104K 073).

MINING DIVISION: Atlin
UTM ZONE: 08
NORTHING: 6499000
EASTING: 640000

COMMODITIES: Silver Lead Zinc Gold

MINERALS

SIGNIFICANT: Galena	Sphalerite	Arsenopyrite	Pyrite
ASSOCIATED: Quartz	Calcite	Chalcedony	
ALTERATION: Limonite	Carbonate	Pyrite	Silica
COMMENTS: Manganese staining.			
ALTERATION TYPE: Silicific'n	Carbonate	Pyrite	Oxidation
MINERALIZATION AGE: Unknown			

DEPOSIT

CHARACTER: Vein
CLASSIFICATION: Epigenetic Hydrothermal

HOST ROCK

DOMINANT HOST ROCK: Plutonic

STRATIGRAPHIC AGE	GROUP	FORMATION	IGNEOUS/METAMORPHIC/OTHER
Jurassic	Laberge	Takwahoni	
Tertiary-Cretaceous			Unnamed/Unknown Informal

LITHOLOGY: Quartz Feldspar Porphyry
Feldspar Porphyry

HOST ROCK COMMENTS: Feldspar porphyry intrusions likely related to Tertiary-Cretaceous Sloko Group. Takwahoni sediments range Lower to Middle Jurassic.

GEOLOGICAL SETTING

TECTONIC BELT: Intermontane PHYSIOGRAPHIC AREA: Taku Plateau
TERRANE: Stikinia
METAMORPHIC TYPE: Regional RELATIONSHIP: Syn-mineralization GRADE:
Post-mineralization

RESERVES

ORE ZONE: GRIZ 3

CATEGORY: Best Assay	YEAR: 1981
SAMPLE TYPE: Chip	
COMMODITY	GRADE
Silver	581.8200 Grams per tonne
Gold	0.5490 Grams per tonne
Lead	8.2900 Per cent
Zinc	6.7200 Per cent

COMMENTS: Chip sample taken across galena-sphalerite vein in quartz-feldspar porphyry.

REFERENCE: Assessment Report 9824, part 2

CAPSULE GEOLOGY

An Upper Cretaceous to Lower Tertiary quartz-feldspar porphyry intrudes Lower to Middle Jurassic Laberge Group Takwahoni sediments. The intrusives are genetically related to the Sloko Group volcanics which are limited to a northwest trending belt along the eastern edge of the Coast Mountains.

Almost the entire property is underlain by the Upper Cretaceous

MINFILE NUMBER: 104K 114

CAPSULE GEOLOGY

to Late Tertiary quartz-feldspar porphyry body which is extremely variable in composition. It is fine-grained to aphanitic, porphyritic with mainly plagioclase phenocrysts and less commonly quartz phenocrysts. It varies from pink to grey to green and hosts disseminated pyrite. A petrographic analysis in 1981 indicated the porphyry to be of trachyandesitic composition.

Fine-grained diabase dykes cut the porphyry, sometimes hosting minor pyrite.

The southwest part of the intrusion is in fault contact with a chert pebble conglomerate and black shales of the Middle to Lower Jurassic Takwahoni Formation. This major fault trends northwest and truncates the southwestern edge of the porphyry intrusive.

Six mineralized zones have been outlined that contain veins of galena-sphalerite mineralization. The zones are defined by altered, recessive areas containing mineralized veins, between relatively unaltered walls of quartz feldspar porphyry. The zones appear to be offset by a left-lateral fault.

Each zone contains at least one larger vein on the hangingwall side and often another vein on the footwall side. Smaller veins and veinlets, ranging from a few millimetres to 10 centimetres, cut the very altered quartz-feldspar porphyry that lies in the centre of the zone. The galena-sphalerite mineralization occurs as bands and disseminations within the veins. Minor pyrite and arsenopyrite are also present, as well as barren calcite veinlets.

The altered feldspar porphyry exhibits extensive manganese and limonite staining with carbonate alteration. The veins themselves, are silicified and host abundant limonite and carbonate. Several stages of deformation have occurred which include an early stage of brecciation and mylonitization followed by several periods of fracturing and veining. A petrographic analysis outlined the following events: 1) early quartz veining and silicification with the introduction of ore minerals; 2) calcite veinlets remobilized some of the ore minerals; 3) late chalcedony veinlets and some brecciation and fracturing resulted in an almost cataclastic fabric; 4) late stage fracturing offset the stage 3 structures.

In 1981, chip samples taken across sphalerite-galena vein mineralization returned anomalous gold and silver values. One sample assayed 0.549 grams per tonne gold, 581.82 grams per tonne silver, 8.29 per cent lead, and 6.72 per cent zinc. Others assayed 0.34 grams per tonne gold, 205 grams per tonne silver, 3.46 per cent lead, 4.19 per cent zinc and 6.65 grams per tonne gold, 50.06 grams per tonne silver, 0.54 per cent lead, and 1.22 per cent zinc. Initial grab samples from the showing assayed 501.2 grams per tonne silver, 5.64 per cent lead, and 6.72 per cent zinc (Assessment Report 9824, part 2).

BIBLIOGRAPHY

EMPR EXPL 1981-128
EMPR ASS RPT x9824, Part 2
GSC MEM 362
GSC MAP 6-1960; x1262A

DATE CODED: 880530
DATE REVISED:

CODED BY: LLC
REVISED BY:

FIELD CHECK: N
FIELD CHECK:

RUN DATE: 10/22/90
RUN TIME: 13:32:03

MINFILE / pc
MASTER REPORT
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH - MINERAL RESOURCES DIVISION
MINISTRY OF ENERGY, MINES AND PETROLEUM RESOURCES

PAGE: 24
REPORT: RGEN4000

MINFILE NUMBER: 104K 115

NATIONAL MINERAL INVENTORY:

NAME(S): EMU

STATUS: Showing
NTS MAP: 104K10E
LATITUDE: 58 36 54
LONGITUDE: 132 34 52
ELEVATION: 1420 Metres
LOCATION ACCURACY: Within 500M
COMMENTS: Located about 2 kilometres south of Oneway Lake or about 17 kilometres north-northeast of Trapper Lake.

MINING DIVISION: Atlin
UTM ZONE: 08
NORTHING: 6499500
EASTING: 640500

COMMODITIES: Silver Lead Zinc Gold Antimony
Copper Argillite

MINERALS

SIGNIFICANT: Galena Sphalerite Pyrite
ASSOCIATED: Quartz Chalcedony
COMMENTS: Quartz-chalcedony veins.
ALTERATION: Chlorite Clay Pyrite Carbonate
COMMENTS: Iron-carbonate.
ALTERATION TYPE: Carbonate Silicific'n Chloritic Argillic Oxidation
MINERALIZATION AGE: Unknown

DEPOSIT

CHARACTER: Vein Disseminated
CLASSIFICATION: Epigenetic Hydrothermal Igneous-contact
SHAPE: Regular
MODIFIER: Faulted

HOST ROCK

DOMINANT HOST ROCK: Plutonic

STRATIGRAPHIC AGE	GROUP	FORMATION	IGNEOUS/METAMORPHIC/OTHER
Jurassic	Laberge	Tahwahoni	
Tertiary-Cretaceous			Unnamed/Unknown Informal

LITHOLOGY: Quartz Monzonite
Quartz Feldspar Porphyry Dyke
Siltstone
Shale

HOST ROCK COMMENTS: Feldspar porphyry intrusions likely related to Tertiary-Cretaceous Sloko Group. Tahwahoni sediments range Lower to Middle Jurassic.

GEOLOGICAL SETTING

TECTONIC BELT: Intermontane
TERRANE: Stikinia

PHYSIOGRAPHIC AREA: Taku Plateau

RESERVES

ORE ZONE: EMU

CATEGORY: Best Assay YEAR: 1982
SAMPLE TYPE: Grab
COMMODITY GRADE

Silver	17.0000	Grams per tonne
Gold	0.6750	Grams per tonne
Copper	0.0070	Per cent
Lead	0.2600	Per cent
Antimony	0.0070	Per cent
Zinc	0.0680	Per cent

COMMENTS: Grab sample from narrow quartz-chalcedony vein assayed greater than 1.0 per cent arsenic.
REFERENCE: Assessment Report 11108

MINFILE NUMBER: 104K 115

CAPSULE GEOLOGY

The area is located south of the King Salmon thrust fault within Upper Cretaceous to Lower Tertiary quartz monzonite and quartz-feldspar porphyry intrusions, and Lower to Middle Jurassic Laberge Group sediments of the Takwahoni Formation. The intrusions are thought to be genetically related to the Sloko Group volcanics (GSC Map 1262A). The Jurassic Takwahoni sediments are situated to the north and south of a wedge of Tertiary felsic intrusive rocks.

The Takwahoni shales and siltstones are confined to the northern part of the claim and are thinly-bedded, fresh and brown in colour. Contacts between the intrusion and sediments are difficult to establish due to intensive fracturing and alteration. Contacts between these two units may be transitional along faults.

Cretaceous-Tertiary quartz monzonite occurs throughout most of the claim area. It is generally fresh and often contains euhedral biotite and hornblende phenocrysts, and feldspar phenocrysts ranging up to 0.5 centimetre in length. A Cretaceous-Tertiary quartz-feldspar porphyry dyke cuts through the central claim area and is comprised of a dense, often quartz-carbonate altered rock hosting disseminated pyrite.

The quartz monzonite is slightly clay-chlorite altered. The strongest alteration is confined mainly to fault zones which show extensive iron-carbonate alteration and recessive weathering. Quartz-chalcedony and carbonate veins are mostly confined to fault zones. These veins occur irregularly and are up to 12 centimetres wide, crosscutting all rock types. Pyrite blebs and disseminations with traces of galena and sphalerite are common in some of the quartz veins.

Anomalous gold, silver, lead, and zinc values are restricted to quartz-chalcedony veins which host pyrite, sphalerite, and galena. The veins are found only in fault zones within or near the intrusion.

In 1982, rock samples collected from mineralized quartz-chalcedony veins assayed 0.675 grams per tonne gold, 17.0 grams per tonne silver, 0.26 per cent lead, 0.068 per cent zinc, 0.007 per cent antimony, 0.007 per cent copper, and greater than 1.0 per cent arsenic, and 0.001 grams per tonne gold, 0.2 grams per tonne silver, 0.0002 per cent lead, 0.034 per cent zinc, 0.002 per cent antimony, 0.006 per cent copper, and 0.015 per cent arsenic, respectively (Assessment Report 11108).

BIBLIOGRAPHY

EMPR EXPL *1982-396,397
EMPR ASS RPT *11108
GSC MEM 362
GSC MAP 6-1960; *1262A

DATE CODED: 880530
DATE REVISED:

CODED BY: LLC
REVISED BY:

FIELD CHECK: N
FIELD CHECK:

REFERENCES

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

Assessment Work Report 9824, Parts 1 & 2 - Geological and Geochemical Reports on the Griz 1, 2 and 3 Claims, by J.M. Pantler, October 1981.

Assessment Work Report 11108 - Geological and Geochemical Survey, EMU Claim, by Mike Thicke and Ken Shannon, Chevron Canada Ltd., September 1982.

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

Aerial Photos:
B.C. 5614 No. 024, 025, 073, 074, 075, 076, 146, 147, 148.



LIVGARD CONSULTANTS LTD.

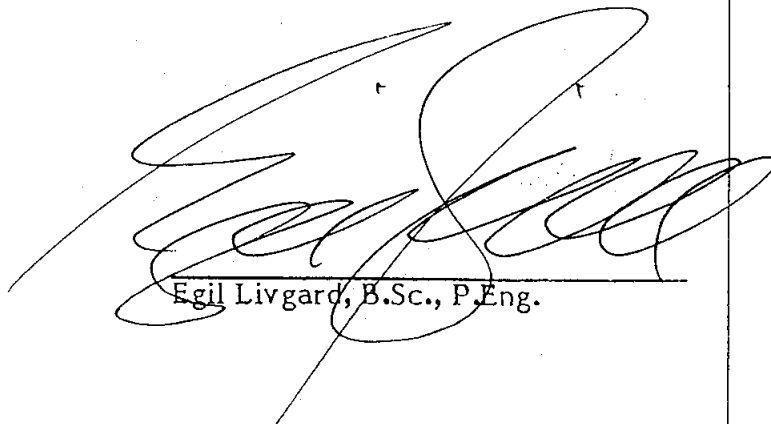
230 - 470 Granville St., Vancouver, B.C. V6C 1V5 Ph. 669-2426

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 4, 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 4TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1990.

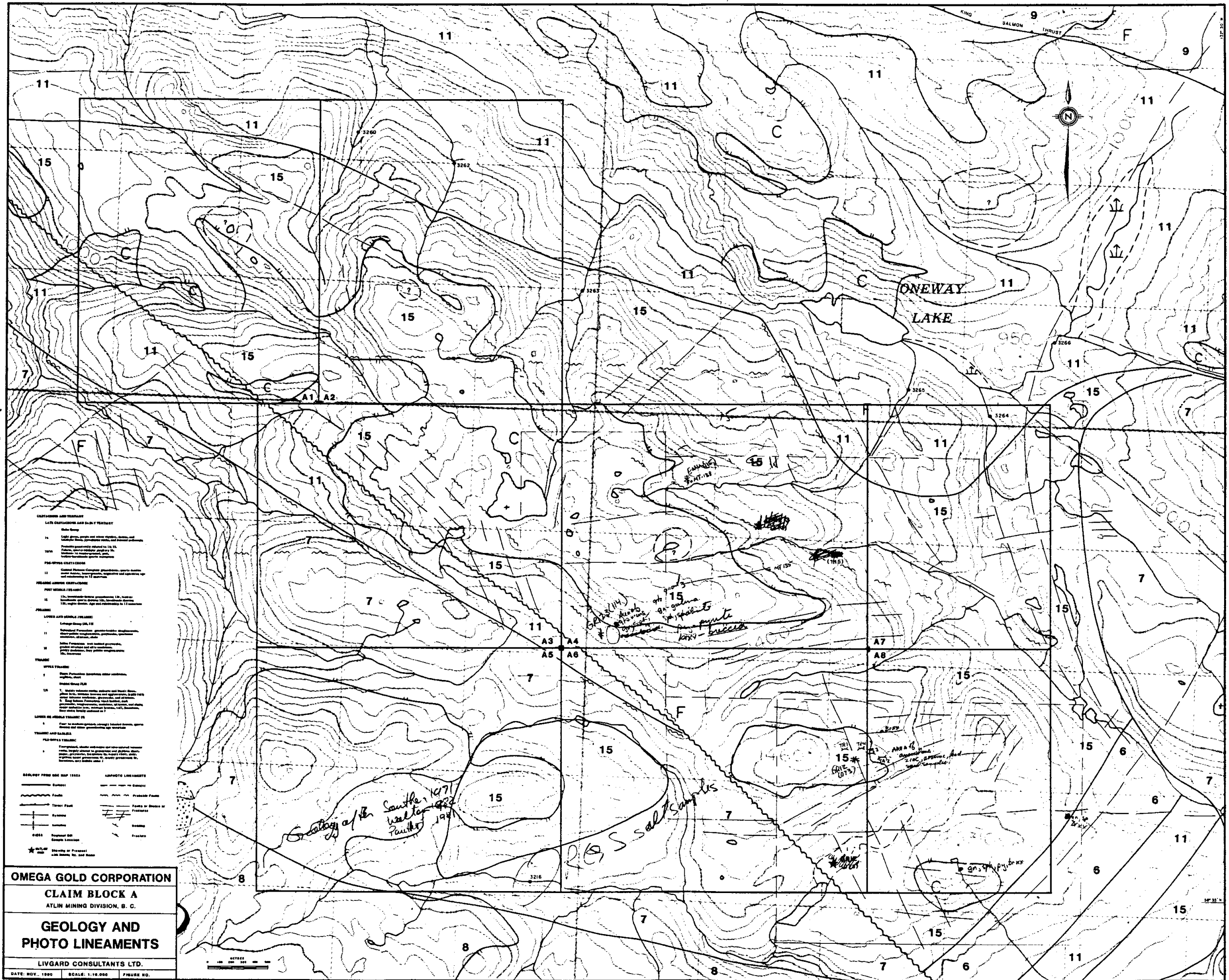


Egil Livgard, B.Sc., P.Eng.



LIVGARD CONSULTANTS LTD.

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



- CONTAMINATED AND SUSCEPTIBLE**
- 14 Light grey, granitic and other igneous, sedimentary, and metamorphic rocks, pyroclastic rocks, and debris and alluvium.
 - 1500 Fine-grained, non-saline, unconsolidated sands and silts, some with clayey matrix, and silty clays.
 - 1505 Fine-grained, non-saline, unconsolidated silts and clays, some with clayey matrix, and silty clays.
- PRE-CAMBRIAN CRYSTALLINE**
- 11 Gneiss, schist, and other crystalline rocks, including quartzite, amphibolite, and other rocks of the Precambrian.
- PERMIAN ANTHRACITE COALS**
- 12 Anthracite coal, with associated shales, sandstones, and other rocks.
- POST-MORBIA SEDIMENT**
- 13 Sandstone, shale, and other rocks, deposited after the Permian.
- LOWER AND MIDDLE TRIASSIC**
- 7 Lower Triassic: Sandstone, shale, and other rocks, deposited during the Lower Triassic.
 - 11 Middle Triassic: Sandstone, shale, and other rocks, deposited during the Middle Triassic.
 - 12 Upper Triassic: Sandstone, shale, and other rocks, deposited during the Upper Triassic.
- TRIASSIC**
- 13 Lower Triassic: Sandstone, shale, and other rocks, deposited during the Lower Triassic.
 - 14 Middle Triassic: Sandstone, shale, and other rocks, deposited during the Middle Triassic.
 - 15 Upper Triassic: Sandstone, shale, and other rocks, deposited during the Upper Triassic.
- MIDDLE TRIASSIC**
- 16 Middle Triassic: Sandstone, shale, and other rocks, deposited during the Middle Triassic.
- LOWER OR MIDDLE TRIASSIC**
- 17 Lower or Middle Triassic: Sandstone, shale, and other rocks, deposited during the Lower or Middle Triassic.
- TRIASSIC AND SANDRA**
- 18 Triassic and Sandra: Sandstone, shale, and other rocks, deposited during the Triassic and Sandra.
- PLEISTOCENE TRIASSIC**
- 19 Pleistocene Triassic: Sandstone, shale, and other rocks, deposited during the Pleistocene Triassic.
- BASELINES FROM OLD MAP 1988**
- 20 Baseline: A line of reference for the map.
- PHOTO LINEAMENTS**
- 21 Photo Lineaments: Features visible on aerial photographs.

OMEGA GOLD CORPORATION
CLAIM BLOCK A
 ATLIN MINING DIVISION, B. C.

GEOLOGY AND
PHOTO LINEAMENTS

LIVGARD CONSULTANTS LTD.

DATE: NOV., 1990 SCALE: 1:18,000 FIGURE NO.

APPENDIX B

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES AND ASSAY REPORTS

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".

-2-


- (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

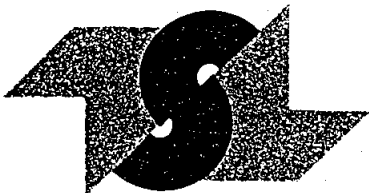
- (a) The gold beads are dissolved by boiling with concentrated aqua regia solution in hot water bath.
- (b) The detection of gold was performed with a Techtron model AA5 Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer with a gold hollow cathode lamp. The results were read out on a strip chart recorder. The gold 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 regia. 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 regia for 1 1/2 to 2 hours, then diluted with DI H₂O. The solutions are then run on the Atomic Absorption.

Assay Silver (Ag oz/ton) -

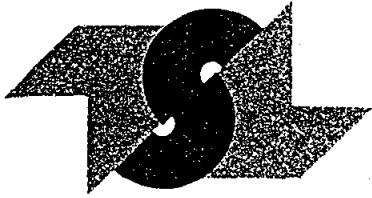
- A 2.00g sample is digested with 15mls HCl plus 5mls HNO₃ for 1 hour in a covered beaker; diluted to 100mls with 1:1 HCl. The solution is run on the Atomic Absorption.

4 - BASE METALS

- Geochem - A 1g subsample is digested with 5mls of aqua regia for 1 1/2 to 2 hours, then diluted with DI H₂O. 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 H₂O. The solution is run on the Atomic Absorption.

con't...



T S L LABORATORIES

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S7K 6A4

☎ (306) 931-1033 FAX: (306) 242-4717

Page 2.

5. ICAP Geochemical Analysis -

A 1g subsample is digested with 5mls of aqua regia for 1 1/2 to 2 hours, then diluted with DI H₂O. 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

BD/vh

REPORT NUMBER: 910113 GA

JOB NUMBER: 910113

GOLD FIELD CANADIAN MINING LTD.

PAGE 1 OF 3

SAMPLE #	Au ppb
RC 10251	nd
RC 10252	nd
RC 10253	200
RC 10254	10
RC 10255	10
RC 10256	nd
RC 10257	50
RC 10258	nd
RC 10259	nd
RC 10260	nd
RC 10261	nd
RC 10262	nd
RC 10263	nd
RC 10264	nd
RC 10265	nd
RC 10266	nd
RC 10267	nd
RC 10268	nd
RC 10269	nd
RC 10270	10
RC 10271	nd
RC 10272	nd
RC 10273	nd
RC 10274	nd
RC 10275	nd
RC 10276	nd
RC 10277	nd
RC 10278	nd
RC 10279	nd
RC 10280	nd
RC 10281	nd
RC 10282	nd
RC 10284	nd
RC 10285	nd
RC 10286	nd
RC 10287	nd
RC 10288	nd
RC 10297	nd
RC 10298	nd

DETECTION LIMIT

5

nd = none detected

-- = not analysed

is = insufficient sample

REPORT NUMBER: 910113 GA

JOB NUMBER: 910113

GOLD FIELD CANADIAN MINING LTD.

PAGE 2 OF 3

SAMPLE #	Au
	ppb
RC 10299	280
RC 10300	nd
RC 10311	nd
RC 10312	nd
RC 10356	nd
RC 10357	nd
RC 10358	nd
RC 10359	nd
RC 10376	1400
RC 10377	660
RC 10378	360
RC 10379	20
RC 10380	20
RC 10876	20
RC 10877	20
RC 10878	nd
RC 10879	nd
RC 10880	nd
RC 10881	20
RC 10882	nd
RC 10886	nd
RC 10887	nd
RC 10889	nd
RC 10890	nd
RC 10891	nd
RC 10892	nd
RC 10893	nd
RC 10894	nd
RC 10895	nd
79068	20
79069	80
79070	10
79071	750
79072	nd
79073	nd
79074	nd
79075	nd
79076	nd
79077	nd

DETECTION LIMIT 5

nd = none detected

-- = not analysed

ls = insufficient sample

REPORT NUMBER: 910113 GA

JOB NUMBER: 910113

GOLD FIELD CANADIAN MINING LTD.

PAGE 3 OF 3

SAMPLE #

79078

Au
ppb
nd

DETECTION LIMIT
nd = none detected

-- = not analysed

5

is = insufficient sample

REPORT NUMBER: 910113 AA

JOB NUMBER: 910113

GOLD FIELD CANADIAN MINING LTD.

PAGE 1 OF 1

SAMPLE #

Au
oz/st

RC 10376

0.037

DETECTION LIMIT

0.002

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

signed: _____



REPORT NUMBER: 910113 AB

JOB NUMBER: 910113

GOLD FIELDS CANADIAN MINING LTD.

PAGE 1 OF 1

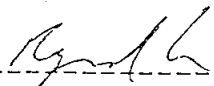
SAMPLE #	Ag oz/st
RC 10253	11.37
79072	1.40

DETECTION LIMIT

0.01

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

signed: _____



VGC VANGEOCHEM LAB LIMITED

MAIN OFFICE
1630 PANDORA STREET
VANCOUVER, B.C.
V5L 1L6
TEL (604) 251-5856
FAX (604) 254-5717

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

REPORT NUMBER: 910113 AC

JOB NUMBER: 910113

GOLD FIELDS CANADIAN MINING LTD.

PAGE 1 OF 1

SAMPLE #	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %
RC 10253	--	8.75	5.62
RC 10254	--	--	6.61
RC 10376	1.47	--	--

DETECTION LIMIT

1 Troy oz/short ton = 34.28 ppm

0.01

1 ppm = 0.0001 %

0.01

ppm = parts per million

< = less than

0.01

signed: _____



ICAP GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS

A .5 gram sample is digested with 5 ml of 3:1:2 HCL to HNO₃ to H₂O 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: *[Signature]*

REPORT #: 910113 PA

GOLD FIELDS CANADIAN MINING

PROJECT: RC - BC - 01

DATE IN: JULY 25 1991 DATE OUT: AUGUST 01 1991 ATTENTION: GOLD FIELDS CANADIAN MINING

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
79078	0.2	0.52	<3	<5	590	<3	0.26	<0.1	18	<1	18	8.49	<0.01	0.01	1119	<1	0.05	<1	0.02	15	<2	<2	57	<5	<3	123
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.																			

REPORT NUMBER: 910129 GA

JOB NUMBER: 910129

GOLD FIELDS CANADIAN MINING LTD.

PAGE 1 OF 1

SAMPLE #	Au ppb
RC 10384	15
RC 10385	20
RC 10386	10
RC 10387	20
RC 10388	20
RC 10389	5
RC 10390	nd
RC 10391	15
RC 10392	5
RC 10393	20
RC 10394	5
RC 10395	10
RC 10396	10
RC 10397	nd
RC 10398	5
RC 10399	5
RC 10400	10
RC 10473	15

DETECTION LIMIT
nd = none detected

-- = not analysed

5
is = insufficient sample

ICAP GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS

A .5 gram sample is digested with 5 ml of 3:1:2 HCL to HNO₃ to H₂O 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 #: 910129 PA GOLD FIELDS CDN MINING LTD. PROJECT: WRC-BC-01 DATE IN: JULY 25 1991 DATE OUT: AUGUST 08 1991 ATTENTION: GOLD FIELDS CDN MINING PAGE 1 OF 1

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
RC 10384	0.2	1.25	<3	15	256	10	0.47	1.9	23	<1	42	6.06	<0.01	0.11	1820	<1	0.03	<1	0.02	<2	8	<2	50	<5	<3	172
RC 10385	0.1	0.93	<3	20	516	6	0.67	0.9	19	<1	44	5.95	<0.01	0.08	2425	<1	0.01	<1	0.03	<2	5	<2	61	<5	<3	233
RC 10386	0.2	1.00	<3	10	520	<3	0.32	1.9	28	<1	45	7.83	<0.01	0.06	10466	15	<0.01	<1	0.04	41	<2	<2	42	<5	<3	272
RC 10387	0.2	1.23	<3	20	256	<3	0.16	<0.1	25	<1	85	7.97	<0.01	0.08	6284	13	<0.01	<1	0.04	<2	<2	<2	30	<5	<3	228
RC 10388	0.1	1.51	<3	20	169	9	0.30	0.6	37	<1	86	9.48	<0.01	0.09	4437	8	0.01	<1	0.04	13	3	<2	47	<5	<3	185
RC 10389	0.1	1.29	<3	5	289	5	0.42	1.9	26	<1	44	7.66	<0.01	0.11	2932	<1	<0.01	<1	0.03	<2	<2	<2	50	<5	<3	179
RC 10390	<0.1	1.05	<3	<5	266	20	0.23	0.3	17	<1	37	5.68	<0.01	0.05	2407	<1	0.04	<1	0.03	11	18	<2	23	<5	<3	154
RC 10391	0.1	0.70	<3	15	139	6	0.24	0.9	18	<1	33	4.40	<0.01	0.11	1760	<1	0.01	<1	0.02	5	8	<2	36	<5	<3	127
RC 10392	0.6	0.96	<3	5	205	7	0.50	1.6	13	<1	47	4.63	<0.01	0.08	1933	<1	<0.01	<1	0.04	34	7	<2	53	<5	<3	446
RC 10393	4.4	1.25	34	20	141	14	0.25	<0.1	37	<1	50	8.62	<0.01	0.09	4814	18	<0.01	<1	0.05	395	14	<2	55	<5	<3	325
RC 10394	0.2	1.11	<3	5	216	10	0.85	0.3	29	<1	46	6.23	0.95	0.11	1849	1	0.05	<1	0.02	16	14	<2	76	<5	<3	132
RC 10395	0.2	0.57	<3	10	478	6	1.54	<0.1	14	<1	22	4.07	1.46	0.06	2401	<1	<0.01	<1	0.04	5	<2	<2	108	<5	<3	209
RC 10396	0.3	0.51	<3	10	210	<3	0.20	<0.1	14	<1	13	3.30	1.57	0.02	2224	<1	0.08	<1	0.02	58	5	<2	20	<5	<3	232
RC 10397	0.1	1.08	<3	<5	707	3	0.56	<0.1	29	<1	25	7.96	<0.01	0.05	5566	<1	<0.01	<1	0.03	49	9	<2	47	<5	<3	370
RC 10398	0.3	1.08	19	5	380	11	0.42	<0.1	18	<1	23	6.41	<0.01	0.06	2542	<1	0.01	<1	0.02	41	3	<2	40	<5	<3	264
RC 10399	0.2	1.12	121	5	834	<3	0.48	<0.1	26	<1	22	7.33	<0.01	0.05	6616	3	<0.01	<1	0.03	94	<2	<2	41	<5	<3	522
RC 10400	0.4	1.05	<3	10	367	28	0.51	0.3	23	<1	25	6.56	<0.01	0.08	2035	<1	0.05	<1	0.02	32	17	<2	46	<5	<3	222
RC 10473	0.1	0.79	<3	15	203	20	1.24	1.3	18	<1	22	4.27	<0.01	0.09	1046	<1	0.10	<1	0.02	37	34	<2	133	<5	<3	192

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.

REPORT NUMBER: 910118 GA

JOB NUMBER: 910118

GOLD FIELDS CANADIAN MINING LTD.

PAGE 1 OF 1

SAMPLE #	Au ppb
RC 10401	5
RC 10402	10
RC 10403	5
RC 10404	10
RC 10405	10
RC 10406	10
RC 10407	15
RC 10408	20
RC 10409	10
RC 10410	10
RC 10476	10
RC 10477	nd
RC 10478	20
RC 10479	10
RC 10480	15
RC 10512	20
RC 10513	15
RC 10514	15
RC 10515	5
RC 10516	20
RC 10517	nd
RC 10518	10
RC 10519	5
RC 10520	10
RC 10521	10
RC 10522	30
RC 10523	10
RC 10524	5
RC 10525	5

DETECTION LIMIT
nd = none detected

5
-- = not analysed ls = insufficient sample

ICAP GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS

A .5 gram sample is digested with 5 ml of 3:1:2 HCL to HNO₃ to H₂O 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: *Ryall*

REPORT #: 910118 PA GOLD FIELDS CANADIAN MINING LTD. PROJECT: #RC-BC-01 DATE IN: JULY 25 1991 DATE OUT: AUGUST 06 1991 ATTENTION: GOLD FIELDS CANADIAN MINING LTD. PAGE 1 OF 1

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
RC 10401	0.1	1.77	<3	5	366	<3	0.40	0.3	9	<1	28	5.37	<0.01	0.05	768	<1	0.05	<1	0.02	<2	<2	<2	29	<5	<3	84
RC 10402	0.2	1.77	<3	10	474	<3	0.48	0.3	11	<1	24	3.84	<0.01	0.06	917	<1	0.04	<1	0.03	<2	<2	<2	64	<5	<3	89
RC 10403	0.1	1.84	<3	5	284	<3	0.26	<0.1	14	<1	47	6.33	<0.01	0.08	1070	<1	0.05	<1	0.02	<2	2	<2	31	<5	<3	146
RC 10404	0.1	1.87	85	10	332	7	0.33	<0.1	13	<1	28	5.25	<0.01	0.06	1120	<1	0.05	<1	0.02	14	5	<2	63	<5	<3	126
RC 10405	0.2	1.85	<3	10	345	<3	0.25	<0.1	10	<1	28	6.26	<0.01	0.07	1386	<1	0.04	<1	0.02	<2	5	<2	43	<5	<3	91
RC 10406	0.4	1.95	<3	10	291	<3	0.22	0.9	11	<1	34	5.40	<0.01	0.07	1625	<1	0.03	<1	0.03	<2	<2	<2	31	<5	<3	119
RC 10407	0.7	1.02	294	15	>1000	3	1.16	<0.1	22	<1	35	5.74	<0.01	0.04	2166	1	0.09	<1	0.04	40	3	<2	79	<5	<3	106
RC 10408	0.2	1.66	<3	20	460	5	0.25	0.9	4	<1	28	4.98	<0.01	0.05	1089	<1	0.05	<1	0.03	<2	<2	<2	35	<5	<3	84
RC 10409	0.1	2.10	<3	10	313	<3	0.16	<0.1	10	<1	33	6.20	<0.01	0.08	1447	<1	0.06	<1	0.02	3	3	<2	28	<5	<3	134
RC 10410	0.2	0.79	<3	10	652	<3	1.31	<0.1	24	<1	51	8.54	<0.01	0.03	2168	<1	0.04	<1	0.02	14	<2	<2	73	<5	<3	153
RC 10476	0.1	3.16	<3	10	154	<3	0.12	<0.1	16	<1	97	>10	<0.01	0.09	1597	<1	0.04	<1	0.02	<2	<2	<2	15	<5	<3	131
RC 10477	0.1	3.53	<3	<5	202	<3	0.26	0.9	37	<1	155	>10	<0.01	0.21	5229	<1	0.06	<1	0.03	<2	<2	<2	40	<5	<3	204
RC 10478	0.1	2.61	<3	20	131	<3	0.15	1.3	13	<1	64	7.66	<0.01	0.10	1291	<1	0.03	<1	0.02	<2	<2	<2	24	<5	<3	113
RC 10479	0.1	3.07	<3	10	239	<3	0.23	<0.1	21	<1	69	8.87	<0.01	0.14	1474	<1	0.03	<1	0.03	<2	<2	<2	36	<5	<3	159
RC 10480	0.2	3.10	<3	15	305	<3	0.35	0.5	27	<1	86	8.88	<0.01	0.16	2471	<1	0.05	<1	0.02	<2	6	<2	50	<5	<3	147
RC 10512	0.2	0.76	<3	20	316	6	0.63	1.9	14	<1	35	5.58	<0.01	0.03	2093	<1	0.07	<1	0.04	26	22	<2	42	<5	<3	171
RC 10513	0.3	1.37	<3	15	201	<3	0.09	<0.1	6	<1	39	5.52	<0.01	0.04	597	<1	0.04	<1	0.02	3	<2	<2	27	<5	<3	147
RC 10514	0.3	0.94	<3	15	449	<3	0.46	1.6	10	<1	53	5.50	<0.01	0.02	1574	<1	0.02	<1	0.03	12	<2	<2	52	<5	<3	278
RC 10515	0.2	0.72	<3	5	552	<3	1.18	<0.1	11	<1	16	5.67	<0.01	0.02	1753	<1	0.05	<1	0.04	8	<2	<2	63	<5	<3	149
RC 10516	0.3	0.64	181	20	>1000	4	0.73	<0.1	38	<1	57	8.64	<0.01	0.04	2971	<1	0.05	<1	0.03	26	<2	<2	108	<5	<3	195
RC 10517	0.2	0.39	192	<5	937	4	0.35	<0.1	7	<1	14	5.51	<0.01	0.02	862	<1	0.06	<1	0.01	10	6	<2	68	<5	<3	56
RC 10518	0.2	0.44	177	10	763	<3	0.56	<0.1	21	<1	41	6.17	<0.01	0.01	2016	<1	0.02	<1	0.01	6	<2	<2	77	<5	<3	106
RC 10519	0.2	2.54	<3	5	311	<3	0.27	0.3	19	<1	78	6.64	<0.01	0.12	1723	<1	0.05	<1	0.02	<2	<2	<2	37	<5	<3	137
RC 10520	0.1	1.93	<3	10	139	<3	0.10	<0.1	7	<1	35	5.44	<0.01	0.07	961	<1	0.05	<1	0.02	<2	7	<2	22	<5	<3	87
RC 10521	0.1	2.66	<3	10	168	<3	0.08	<0.1	14	<1	57	7.05	<0.01	0.08	1189	<1	0.05	<1	0.02	<2	7	<2	19	<5	<3	122
RC 10522	0.2	2.32	<3	30	677	4	0.53	<0.1	1	<1	32	3.31	0.15	0.05	372	<1	0.04	<1	0.05	<2	7	<2	105	<5	<3	102
RC 10523	<0.1	1.82	<3	10	850	10	0.78	<0.1	6	<1	63	6.59	<0.01	0.08	508	<1	0.06	<1	0.03	<2	2	<2	190	<5	<3	102
RC 10524	<0.1	2.70	<3	5	205	<3	0.08	0.9	22	<1	172	9.51	<0.01	0.08	1950	<1	0.04	<1	0.03	<2	<2	<2	14	<5	<3	147
RC 10525	<0.1	2.02	<3	5	107	<3	0.04	<0.1	11	<1	69	8.90	<0.01	0.08	817	<1	0.06	<1	0.03	<2	<2	<2	9	<5	<3	111

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.

REPORT NUMBER: 910119 GA

JOB NUMBER: 910119

GOLD FIELDS CANADIAN MINING LTD.

PAGE 1 OF 1

SAMPLE #	Au ppb
RC 10283	5
RC 10310	5
RC 10313	5
RC 10883	10
RC 10884	15
RC 10885	10
RC 10888	5

DETECTION LIMIT
nd = none detected

-- = not analysed

5
ls = insufficient sample

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 HNO₃ to H₂O 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: *[Signature]*

REPORT #: 910119 PA GOLD FIELDS CDN MINING LTD. PROJECT: #RC-BC-01 DATE IN: JULY 25 1991 DATE OUT: AUGUST 06 1991 ATTENTION: GOLD FIELDS MINING LTD. PAGE 1 OF 1

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 10283	0.2	0.78	<3	5	701	6	1.15	2.2	15	<1	42	3.65	0.16	0.10	2320	<1	0.02	13	0.04	35	<2	<2	268	<5	<3	144	
RC 10310	0.3	2.08	<3	5	237	<3	0.80	2.8	20	<1	48	4.20	<0.01	0.15	2191	<1	0.03	<1	0.02	16	<2	<2	101	<5	<3	269	
RC 10313	0.1	1.55	<3	5	273	7	1.48	1.3	15	<1	52	4.08	0.46	0.13	900	<1	0.05	<1	0.02	<2	<2	<2	209	<5	<3	115	
RC 10883	0.1	2.35	<3	10	330	13	0.70	0.3	23	<1	104	6.80	<0.01	0.12	2380	<1	0.08	<1	0.02	<2	<2	<2	101	<5	<3	152	
RC 10884	0.1	0.89	<3	15	476	10	0.90	0.9	22	<1	68	5.75	<0.01	0.10	1443	<1	0.04	32	0.02	22	<2	<2	108	<5	<3	179	
RC 10885	0.2	1.26	96	10	357	8	1.16	1.4	12	<1	35	3.78	<0.01	0.08	1547	<1	0.03	<1	0.03	19	<2	<2	104	<5	<3	172	
RC 10888	0.1	1.36	<3	5	511	<3	0.63	3.2	17	<1	49	4.58	0.28	0.13	1376	<1	0.03	1	0.02	13	<2	<2	119	<5	<3	214	
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 DESCRIPTION SHEETS

TULSEQUAH A PROJECT

Sample:	Date:	Location:	Lithology:	Remarks / Alteration / Structure:	Mineralization:	Analysis:
RC 10251	7/8/91	GRIZ 3	Fs Porph	massive, weak carb. & chl. alt.	—	
10252	"	"	"	"	—	
10253	"	"	"	1m chip, sheared, brecciated Fs Porph	2-5% ga, tr sph.	
10254	"	"	Fs Porph. Breccia	H ₂ O staining, gossanous	2-5% ga & sph	
10255	"	"	"	" silicified	1-2% sulphides (ga, sph, py)	
10256	"	"	Fs Porph	massive, mod. fractured, carb alt.	—	
10257	"	"	"	manganese and Fe oxide staining, weak bx	trace ga.	
10258	"	"	"	massive, weak carb and Fe oxide alt.	—	
10259	"	"	"	"	—	
10260	"	"	"	"	—	
10261	"	"	"	"	—	
10262	"	"	Intr. volc.	green-brown, porph., chl alt	—	
10263	"	"	"	talus, sheared fract., carb alt	—	
10264	7/9/91		Fs Porph.	fract. weakly limonitic	—	
10265	"		"	strongly fract., siliceous	—	
10266	"		"	"	—	
10267	"		"	"	—	
10268	"		"	" limonitic	—	
10269	"		Porph. dyke	massive, siliceous, 080/64°	—	
10270	"		Fs Porph	host rock to 10269, limonitic sheared carb alt	—	
10271	"		"	siliceous, weak limonite	—	
10272	"		Diabase dyke	magnetic, 090°, massive	—	
10273	"		Fs Porph. Bx.	H ₂ O staining, gossanous	—	
10274	"		Fs Porph.	mod. fractured, limonitic	—	
10275	"		"	"	—	
10276	"		Qtz. Fs. Porph.	massive, limonitic	—	
10277	"		"	intensely fract., limonitic, siliceous	—	
10278	"		"	"	—	
10279	7/10/91	GRIZ 3	Fs Porph.	2.4m chip, H ₂ O staining,	tr. py	
10280	"	"	"	0.2m chip, " , gossanous	—	

TULSEQUAH A PROJECT

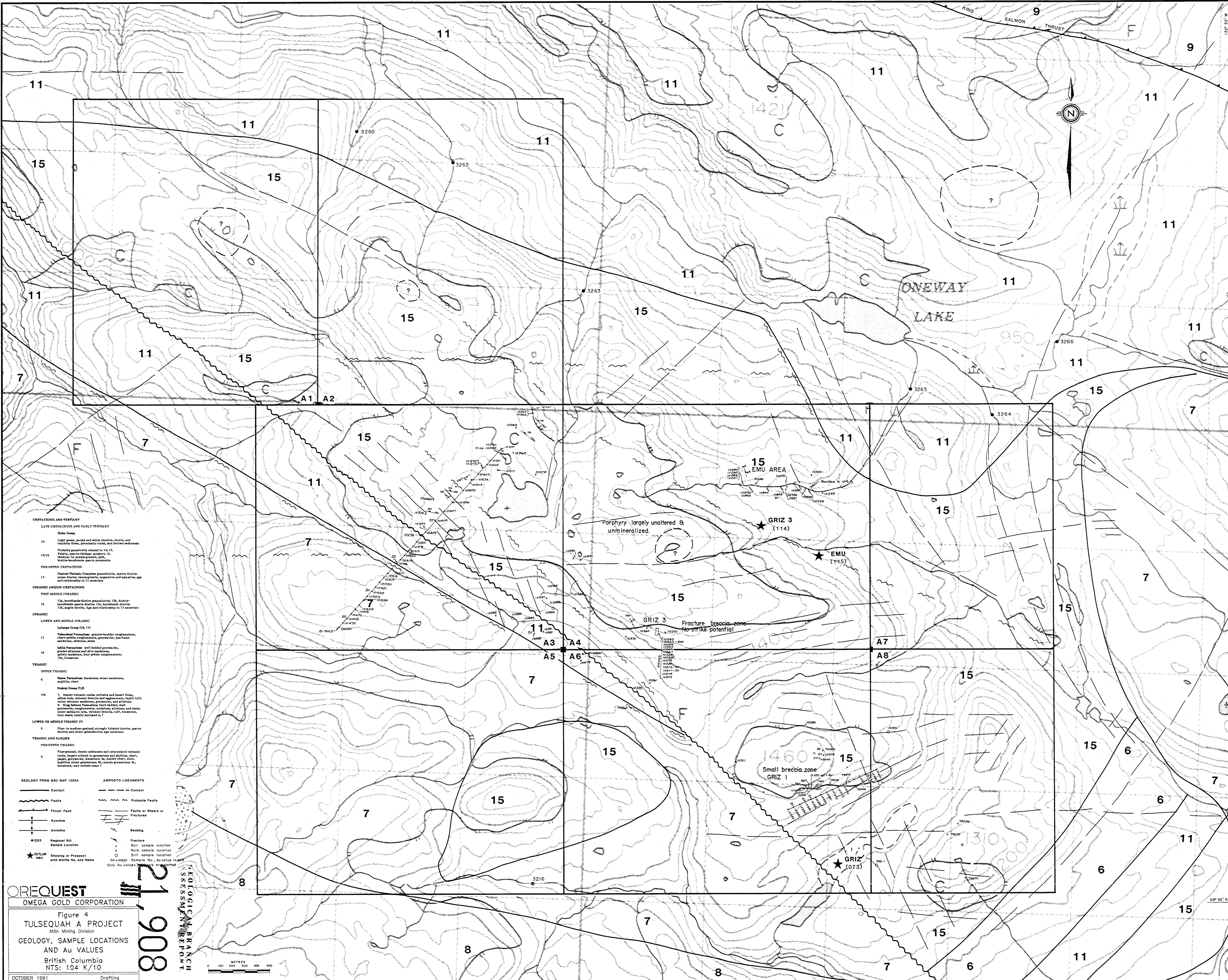
Sample:	Date:	Location:	Lithology:	Remarks / Alteration / Structure:	Mineralization:	Analysis:
RC 10251	7/8/91	GRIZ 3	Fs Porph	massive, weak carb. & chl. alt.	—	
10252	"	"	"	"	—	
10253	"	"	"	1m chip, sheared, brecciated Fs Porph	3-5% ga, tr sph.	
10254	"	"	Fs Porph. Breccia	MnO staining, gossanous	2-5% ga & sph	
10255	"	"	"	" silicified	1-2% sulphides (ga, sph, Py)	
10256	"	"	Fs Porph	massive, mod. fractured, carb alt.	—	
10257	"	"	"	manganese and Fe oxide staining, weak bx	trace ga.	
10258	"	"	"	massive, weak carb and Fe oxide alt.	—	
10259	"	"	"	"	—	
10260	"	"	"	"	—	
10261	"	"	"	"	—	
10262	"	"	Intr. volc.	green-brown, porph., chl alt	—	
10263	"	"	"	talus, sheared fract., carb alt	—	
10264	7/9/91		Fs Porph.	fract. weakly limonitic	—	
10265	"		"	strongly fract., siliceous	—	
10266	"		"	"	—	
10267	"		"	"	—	
10268	"		"	" limonitic	—	
10269	"		Porph. dyke	massive, siliceous, 080/64°	—	
10270	"		Fs Porph	host rock to 10269, limonitic sheared contact	—	
10271	"		"	siliceous, weak limonite	—	
10272	"		Diabase dyke	magnetic, 090°, massive	—	
10273	"		Fs Porph. Bx.	MnO staining, gossanous	—	
10274	"		Fs Porph.	mod. fractured, limonitic	—	
10275	"		"	"	—	
10276	"		Qtz. Fs. Porph.	massive, limonitic	—	
10277	"		"	intensely fract., limonitic, siliceous	—	
10278	"		"	"	—	
10279	7/10/91	GRIZ 3	Fs Porph.	2.4m chip, MnO staining,	tr. Py	
10280	"	"	"	0.2m chip, " , gossanous	—	

TULSEQUAH A PROJECT

Sample:	Date:	Location:	Lithology:	Remarks / Alteration / Structure:	Mineralization:	Analysis:
RC 10281	7/10/91	GRIZ 3	Intr. volc.-tuff	Strong shearing, mod carb alt.	—	
10282	7/11/91		"	Brecciated, carb alt.	—	
10283	"			Stream Sediment Sample	—	
10284	"	GRIZ	Fs. Porph.	Str. sil., locally Bx, limonitic	2-4% dissemin py	
10285	"	"	"	"	1-3% " & fract py	
10286	"	"	"	"	tr py	
10287	"	"	"	"	"	
10288	"	"	"	"	"	
10297	7/12/91	"	Qtz. Fs. Porph.	Massive, locally fract., carb alt., limonitic	—	
10298	"	"	"	silicified, limonitic, massive	3-5% Py. fract. controlled.	
10299	"	"	"	Grossular boulder	10-20% Py	
10300	"	"	"	Massive	tr Py	
10356	"	"	"	Strongly siliceous, limonitic	4% diss py	
10357	"	"	"	limonitic,	4-5% diss py	
10358	"	"	"	silicified, well fract.	1% py, 2-3% diss magnetite	
10359	"	"	"	" massive to blocky	" " "	
10376	"	GRIZ 1	Fs Porph	sheared, silicified, locally bx, carb alt	5% py	
10377	"	"	"	" " " "	4% py	
10378	"	"	"	" " " "	"	
10379	"	"	"	narrow shear zone	3 1/2% py	
10380	"	"	"	weakly sheared	3% py	
10876	7/10/91	GRIZ 3	"	MnO stain, limonitic, fractured 0.3m chip	tr sph ?	
10877	"	"	" Bx	strong fract. MnO stain	—	
10878	"	"	Qtz. Fs. PORPH	25% Fe Carb. alt. Fract.	—	
10879	"	"	Andos. Lapilli Tuff	Strong fract with carb. stringers & veins	—	
10880	"	"	"	" and limonitic	—	
10881	"	"	ARGILLITE	Boulder, silicified, fract. locally bx	very fine grained dissemin py	
10882	7/11/91	"	ANDESITE	Boulder, Bx, Fe carb and carb alt	tr PY	
10886	"	"	Qtz. Fs. PORPH	Fe Carb alt., limonitic, MnO stain	—	
10887	"	"	"	" " "	—	

TULSEQUAH A PROJECT

Sample:	Date:	Location:	Lithology:	Remarks / Alteration / Structure:	Mineralization:	Analysis:
RC 10281	7/10/91	GRIZ 3	Intr. volc.-tuff	Strong shearing, mod carb alt.	—	
10282	7/11/91		"	Brecciated, carb alt.	—	
10283	"			Stream Sediment Sample	—	
10284	"	ETAU	Fs. Porph.	Str. sil., locally Bx, limonitic	2-4% dissemin py	
10285	"	"	"	"	1-3% " ± fract py	
10286	"	"	"	"	+ py	
10287	"	"	"	"	"	
10288	"	"	"	"	"	
10297	7/12/91	"	Qtz. Fs. Porph.	Mossie, locally fract., carb alt., limonitic	—	
10298	"	"	"	silicified, limonitic, mossie	3-5% Py. fract. controlled.	
10299	"	"	"	Grossular boulder	10-20% Py	
10300	"	"	"	Massive	+ Py	
10356	"	"	"	strongly siliceous, limonitic	4% diss py	
10357	"	"	"	limonitic	4-5% diss py	
10358	"	"	"	silicified, well fract.	1% py, 2-3% diss magnetite	
10359	"	"	"	" mossie to blocky	" " "	
10376	"	GRIZ 1	Fs Porph	sheared, silicified, locally bx, carb alt	5% py	
10377	"	"	"	" " " "	4% py	
10378	"	"	"	" " " "	"	
10379	"	"	"	narrow shear zone	3% py	
10380	"	"	"	weakly sheared	3% py	
10876	7/10/91	GRIZ 3	"	MnO stain, limonitic, fractured 0.3m chip	+ sph?	
10877	"	"	" Bx	Strong fract. MnO stain	—	
10878	"	"	Qtz. Fs. PORPH	25% Fe Carb. alt. Fract.	—	
10879	"	"	Andos. Lopilli Tuff	Strong fract with carb. stringers & veins	—	
10880	"	"	"	" and limonitic	—	
10881	"	"	ARGILLITE	Boulder, silicified, fract. locally bx	very fine grained dissemin py	
10882	7/11/91	"	ANDRESITE	Boulder, Bx, Fe carb and carb alt	+ py	
10886	"	"	Qtz Fs PORPH	Fe Carb alt., limonitic, MnO stain	—	
10887	"	"	"	" " "	—	



- CRETACEOUS AND TERTIARY**
- LATE CRETACEOUS AND EARLY TERTIARY**
- 14 Suba Group
Light green, purple and white tuffites, tuffites and tephrite flows, pyroclastic rocks, and derived sediments
- 15/15 Probably genetically related to 14; 15. Pale to light grey tuffite, tuffite, and tephrite. Medium to coarse grained, platy, basaltic andesite, quartz monzonite
- PRE-UPPER CRETACEOUS**
- 13 Central Plutonic Complex granodiorite, quartz diorite, minor diorite, monzonite, oligoclase and quartzite age and relationship to 12 uncertain
- JURASSIC AND/OR CRETACEOUS**
- 12 12a, hornblende-diorite granodiorite 12b, hornblende-quartz diorite 12c, hornblende diorite 12d, quartz diorite. Age and relationship to 13 uncertain
- JURASSIC**
- LOWER AND MIDDLE JURASSIC**
- 11 Salween Group (11, 11)
Tuffaceous sandstone, gravel-bearing conglomerate, chert-pebbly conglomerate, greywacke, quartzose sandstone, siltstone, shale
- 10 Siltstone, well bedded greywacke, graded siltstone and silty sandstone, pebbly sandstone, thin pebbly conglomerate; 10a, siltstone
- TRIASSIC**
- UPPER TRIASSIC**
- 9 Sand Formation (sandstone) minor sandstone, siltstone, chert
- 8/8 Staked Group (7, 8)
7. Mainly volcanic rocks (andesite and basalt) flows, pillow lava, volcanic breccia and agglomerate, tuffite, tuff, minor volcanic sandstone, greywacke, and siltstone.
8. Sandstone Formation (thin bedded, dark greywacke, conglomerate, sandstone, siltstone, and shale) minor andesite lava, volcanic breccia, tuff, siltstone, silty shale; locally enclosed in 7
- LOWER OR MIDDLE TRIASSIC OR**
- 6 Thin 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 gneissic chert, Jasper, greywacke, sandstone, mainly chert, slate, siltstone, minor greenstone, quartzite, quartzite, may include some 1

- GEOLOGY FROM OSC MAP 1202A**
- Contact
- Fault
- Thrust Fault
- Syncline
- Anticline
- Regional Silt
- Sample Location
- Showing or Prospect with Mine No. and Name
- AIRPHOTO LINEAMENTS**
- Contact
- Probable Faults
- Faults or Shears or Fractures
- Bedding
- Fracture
- Soil sample location
- Rock sample location
- Silt sample location
- Only Au values are required

OREQUEST
OMEGA GOLD CORPORATION

Figure 4
TULSEQUAH A PROJECT
Atlin Mining Division

GEOLOGY, SAMPLE LOCATIONS AND Au VALUES

British Columbia
NTS: 104 K/10

21,908

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
SCIENCE REPORT

0 100 200 300 400 500 METRES

OCTOBER 1991 Drafting