ARIS SUMMARY SHEET

District Geologist, Smithers Off Confidential: 92.09.09

ASSESSMENT REPORT 21942 MINING DIVISION: Skeena

PROPERTY: Sarah
LOCATION: LAT 56 02 45 LONG 129 46 00
UTM 09 6211231 452240
NTS 104A04W

CAMP: 050 Stewart Camp

CLAIM(S): Sarah 3-10
OPERATOR(S): Bond Gold
AUTHOR(S): Bray, A.D.
REPORT YEAR: 1991, 30 Pages
COMMODITIES
SEARCHED FOR: Silver,Lead,Arsenic
KEYWORDS: Jurassic,Hazelton Group,Tuffs,Andesites,Dacites,Siltstones
Greywackes,Sandstones

WORK
DONE: Geological,Geochemical
GEOL 2200.0 ha
Map(s) - 2; Scale(s) - 1:10 000,1:50 000
ROCK 6 sample(s) ;ME

ASSESSMENT REPORT

1991

GEOLOGICAL AND
GEOCHEMICAL
EXPLORATION PROGRAM

on the

SARAH 3 TO 6 AND SARAH 7 TO 10
CLAIM GROUPS

SKEENA MINING DIVISION

LOCATED

17 KM NW OF MTN ANDREAS VOGT
BRITISH COLUMBIA

CENTRED ON

LATITUDE: 56 02'45" NORTH
LONGITUDE: 129 45'00" WEST

NTS 104A/4

OWNER

BOND GOLD CANADA INC.

OPERATOR

BOND GOLD CANADA INC.

REPORT BY

ADRIAN D. BRAY
KATHARINE F. BULL
TONI K. HINDERMAN

DATE: Dec.07,1991

SUMMARY

1991 EXPLORATION PROGRAM
ON THE SARAH 3-6, 7-10 CLAIM GROUPS

Several reconnaissance-style geological traverses were conducted on Bond Gold Canada Inc.'s Sarah 3 to 6 and 7 to 10 claim groups between August 4th and September 9th, 1991. The program consisted of 1:10,000 geological mapping and lithogeochemical sampling (n=6).

The eight claim, 2,650 hectare property is located approximately seventeen kilometres northwest of Mtn Andreas Vogt, which is twenty-two kilometres east-southeast of the port town of Stewart. The claims are situated in the Stikinia Terrane, within rocks of the Lower Jurassic Hazelton Group. Several dykes and plutons of undetermined age intrude the volcanic and sedimentary sequences.

A limited lithogeochemical sampling of the claim groups returned anomalous silver values with good correlations in lead and arsenic. Additional detailed lithogeochemical and stream sediment sampling is recommended in order to evaluate the mineral potential of the claims. Further mapping and structural analyses of the claim groups could enable a stratigraphic correlation with the Lower Jurassic Hazelton Group rocks on a regional scale. Uranium-lead and /or zircon age dating could be carried out in order to establish if the two intrusion-types are part of the Early Jurassic or Tertiary suites.

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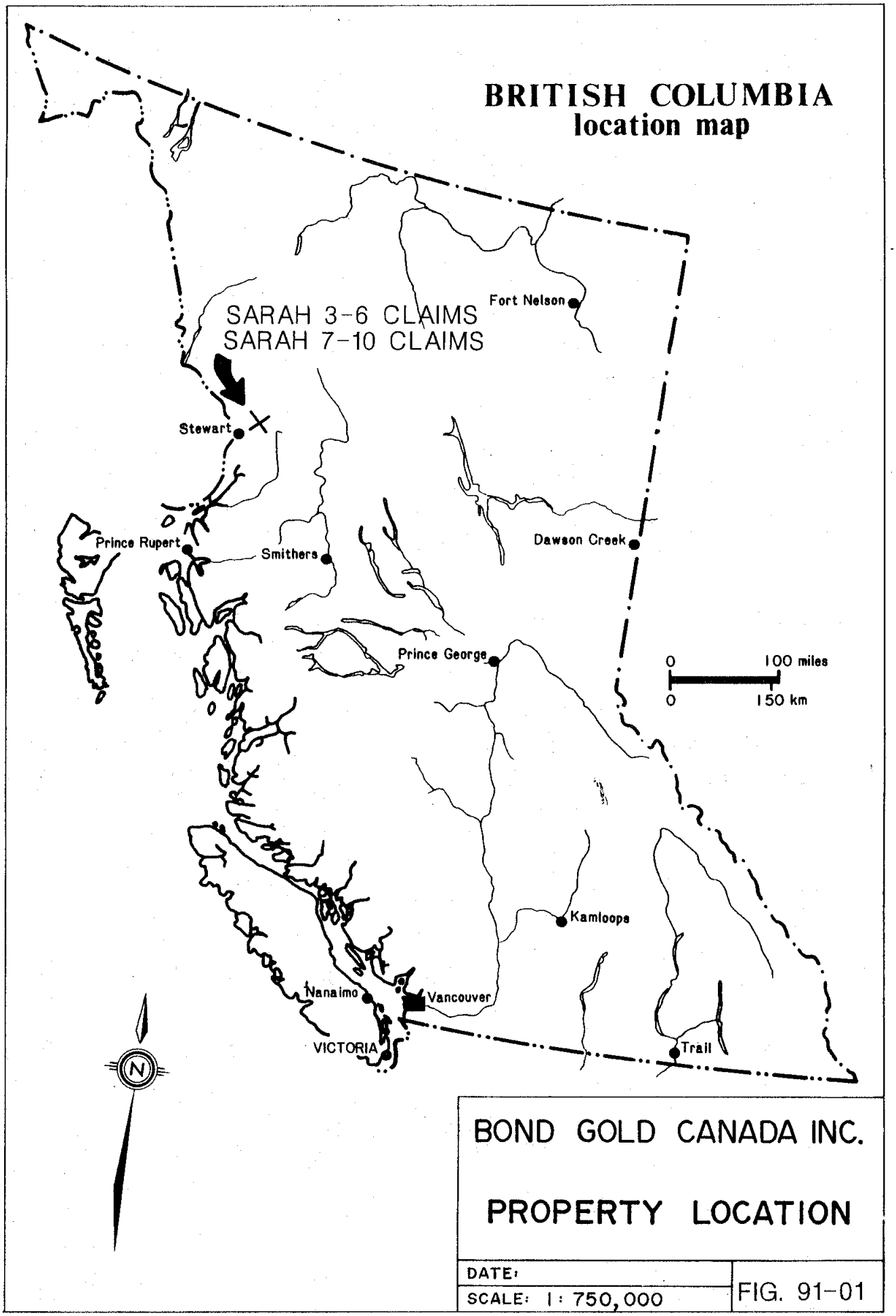
1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Sarah 3 to 6 and 7 to 10 claim groups are located within the eastern flank of the Coast Mountains, approximately twenty kilometres northeast of Stewart, British Columbia (Figure 91-01). The nearest paved road is Highway # 37A, seven kilometres to the north. Access to the property was gained by helicopter from Bond Gold Canada Inc.'s Red Mountain camp, approximately ten and a half kilometres to the south. Extensions and upgrading of an existing logging road running south from Highway # 37A up the Bitter Creek Valley could provide future road access.

The property is centred on latitude 56 02'45" North and longitude 129 45'00" West. Elevation ranges from 760 to 2155 metres above sea level. Western hemlock is the dominant tree, while Sitka spruce, amabilis fir and black cotton wood are common subdominants. Common shrubs along valley bottoms include mountain alder, willows, red-osier dogwood, red elderberry, raspberry, devils' club, mountain maple and thimbleberry. Mountain alder is a widespread pioneer species on avalanche slopes and recently deglaciated terrain. The subalpine mountain hemlock zone occurs from about 900 to 1350 metre levels. Alpine vegetation occurs intermittently between 1350 and 1600 metre levels, giving way to bare rock at higher elevations. Wildlife consists of mountain goats, grizzly and black bears, wolverines, wolves, marmots, martens and ptarmigans.


BRITISH COLUMBIA
location map
SARAH 3-6 CLAIMS
SARAH 7-10 CLAIMS
Fort Nelson
Stewart
Prince Rupert
Smithers
Dawson Creek
Prince George
0 100 miles
0 150 km
Kamloops
Nanaimo
Vancouver
VICTORIA
Trail
N
BOND GOLD CANADA INC.
PROPERTY LOCATION
DATE:
SCALE: 1 : 750,000
FIG. 91-01

The area has a coastal climate regime. Snowfall is heavy due to high elevations, northern latitude and proximity to the ocean. In the Stewart area mean annual snowfall ranges from 520 centimetres at sea level and 1500 centimetres at 460 metres elevation (Bear Pass) up to 2250 centimetres at an elevation of 915 metres (Tide Lake Flats).

A reconnaissance geological mapping and sampling program on the Sarah 3 to 6 and 7 to 10 claim groups was conducted by Dihedral Exploration for Bond Gold Canada Inc. between August 4th and September 9th, 1991. The exploration consisted of 1:10,000 scale reconnaissance-style geological mapping and lithogeochemical (n=6) sampling. There is no previous record of work known for these claim groups.

1.1 PROPERTY STATUS

The Sarah 3 to 6 and 7 to 10 claim groups, 100% owned by Bond Gold Canada Inc., are located within the Skeena Mining Division of British Columbia. The two claim groups consist of 104 mineral units within eight contiguous claims. Figures 91-02 (in pocket) and 91-02A show the disposition of the claims. Relevant claim information has been summarized in the following table.

TABLE 1

PROPERTY STATUS SUMMARY

CLAIM NAME	RECORD NO.	UNITS/HECTARES	RECORD DATE
SARAH 3	7902	6/150	15/09/89
SARAH 4	7903	2/100	15/09/89
SARAH 5	7904	4/100	15/09/89
SARAH 6	7905	12/300	15/09/89
SARAH 7	7906	20/500	15/09/89
SARAH 8	7907	20/500	15/09/89
SARAH 9	7908	20/500	15/09/89
SARAH 10	7909	20/500	15/09/89
TOTAL		104 UNITS/2650HA	

2.0 REGIONAL GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

GEOLOGY

The Sarah 3 to 6 and 7 to 10 claim groups are situated within a broad, north-northwest trending vulcano-plutonic belt composed of the Upper Triassic Stuhini Group and the Upper Triassic to Lower - Middle Jurassic Hazelton Group. This belt has been termed the "Stewart Complex" by Grove (1986) and forms part of the Stikinia Terrane. The Stikinia Terrane together with the Cache Creek and Quesnel Terranes constitute the Intermontane Superterrane which is believed to have accreted to North America in Middle Jurassic time (Monger et al, 1982). To the west, the Stewart Complex is bordered by the Coast Plutonic Complex. Sedimentary rocks of the Middle to Upper Jurassic Bowser Lake Group overlay the complex in the east.

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

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

The Unuk River Formation, a thick sequence of andesitic flows and tuffs with minor interbedded sedimentary rocks, host several major gold deposits in the Stewart area. The unit is unconformably overlain by heterogeneous maroon to green, epiclastic volcanic conglomerates, breccias, greywackes and finer grained clastic rocks of the Betty Creek Formation. Felsic tuffs and tuff breccias characterize the Mt.Dilworth Formation. This formation represents the climactic and penultimate volcanic event of the Hazelton Group

volcanism and forms an important regional marker horizon. The overlying Salmon River Formation has been subdivided in the Iskut area into an Upper Lower Jurassic and a Lower Middle Jurassic member (Anderson and Thorkelson 1990). The Upper member has been further subdivided into three north trending facies belts: the eastern Troy Ridge facies (starved basin), the medial Eskay Creek facies (back-arc basin), and the western Snippaker Mountain facies (volcanic arc).

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

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

widespread dyke phase, represents the Coast Plutonic Complex.

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

MINERALIZATION

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

The most prominent example of this type of deposit is the historic Silbak-Premier gold-silver mine which has produced 56,600 kg gold and 1,281,400 kg silver in the time from 1918 to 1976. Current open pit reserves are 5.9 million tonnes grading 2.16 g Au/t and

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

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

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

3.0 PROPERTY GEOLOGY (FIGURE 91-03; IN POCKET)

The Sarah 3 to 6 and 7 to 10 claim groups are underlain by Early Jurassic Hazelton Group volcanic and sedimentary rocks which have been intruded by dykes and plutons of undetermined age. All rock names are based on field observations rather than on bulk rock analyses. The rocks are named in accordance to definitions presented by Fisher and Schmincke in their book "Pyroclastic Rocks", 1984.

Volcanic Rocks: The bulk of the volcanics (including pyroclastics and flows) in the map area do not contain mappable marker beds. As a result, the distinction between units is sometimes difficult. For example, vapg and vapm are differentiated by the colour of the rocks. However, with time it became clear that maroon colouration due to hematite content in the volcanics can vary locally down to centimetre scales. Thus, there are maroon volcanics included in the vapg unit and green volcaniclastics within the vapm unit. In fact, it is the presence of sedimentary structures in reworked maroon tuffs that distinguishes the vapm unit rocks. Each of the volcanic units is described as follows:

vapg - green andesitic pyroclastics. The vapg unit includes agglomerate (volcanic clasts > 64 mm), lapilli (clasts 2-64 mm), and coarse to fine ash tuff, crystal tuffs, and a subordinate percentage of green volcanic flows and maroon pyroclastics and flows. The agglomerates contain rounded to subangular volcanic clasts, most of which are of intermediate composition. A subordinate percentage of the clasts may be non-volcanic. Tuffs are often difficult to distinguish from very fine-grained flows,

but competency of crystals is the determining factor. Crystals other than plagioclase, whether euhedral or subhedral to anhedral, are rare. Outcrops of vapg occur throughout the map area.

vapm - maroon andesitic pyroclastics. This unit includes maroon agglomerates, lapilli to fine-ash tuffs, wackes, lithic sandstones, siltstones and rare flows, and green pyroclastics and flows. The presence of rocks of volcanic material with sedimentary structures is the determining factor in determining this unit.

Cross-bedding, grading and channel features are common in the sedimentary interbeds, allowing for recognition of tops. Outcrops of vapm occur on the northeastern and southwestern portions of Sarah 9 and Sarah 10, respectively.

vfpw - white to buff-weathering felsic (dacitic?) tuff. This unit is comprised dominantly of lapilli tuff (to pebble conglomerate), with less common agglomerate, conglomerate and coarse ash tuff. Clasts are primarily rounded to subrounded felsic igneous rocks, with minor angular to subrounded sedimentary clasts. The matrix is generally light to dark gray, fine-grained to aphanitic and very siliceous. Outcrops of vfpw occur on the west central portion of the Sarah 7 claim.

vafg - green andesitic volcanic flows. The vafg unit is discriminated in areas where medium to dark green porphyritic andesite flows dominate. Crystals are generally 1-2 mm in size, and they are rarely anything other than plagioclase (?) feldspar. Subordinate green pyroclastics may be included in the unit.

Volcanic flows are uncommon in the region, so areas where they dominate may be significant with respect to facies relationships and distance from vents. Unfortunately no flows are aerially extensive enough to utilize as marker beds in the stratigraphy. Outcrops of vafg occur on the northwestern portion of the Sarah 9 claim.

vafm - maroon andesitic volcanic flows. Maroon feldspar-porphyritic andesite with subordinate maroon or green pyroclastics. Similar to vafg above, but the groundmass is hematite-rich. Outcrops of vafm occur on the northwestern portion of the Sarah 7 claim.

vdf - dacitic flows. These rocks are quite rare, and are comprised of pale green to gray porphyritic flows. This unit is similar to the vafg unit, but the groundmass is lighter in colour. The dacite (?) flow on the Sarah 3 claim contains about 5% 3-5 mm hornblende phenocrysts and up to 2% 1-2 mm epidote phenocrysts.

Sedimentary Rocks: Sedimentary rocks on the claim groups have been divided into three units which are described as follows:

ssw - siltstone and wacke. Thinly-bedded, dark gray to black siltstone and minor fine-grained gray to pale-green wacke. These rocks are turbidite-derived, although the Bouma sequences have not been defined. The ssw unit occurs on the northeastern corner of the Sarah 5 claim.

swbr - brown-weathering wackes and tuffs. Brown or gray weathering, coarse-grained wackes, sandstones and conglomerates with minor siltstone and limestone. This unit usually occurs within volcanic-dominant sections. The unit resembles some of the other sedimentary units, but the following are characteristic for the unit: the sediments are interbeds in dominantly volcanic units and non-siltstone sediments predominate. This unit occurs predominately on the Sarah 9 claim, where they are notably brown on their weathering surfaces, with smaller outcrop areas on the Sarah 7 and Sarah 10 claims.

svbl - black sediments and volcanics. These rocks are characterized by a black matrix, most likely due to a high carbon content. Southwest of Cambria Peak, on the Sarah 9 claim, they have a brown-weathering surface, making visual distinctions between svbl and swbr difficult. The svbl unit includes tuffs, flows, conglomerates and siltstones.

Plutonic Rocks: Two plutonic rock types are recognized on the claim groups, and are described as follows:

Tid - felsic to intermediate dyke of probable Tertiary age. These dykes occur on the Sarah 8 claim.

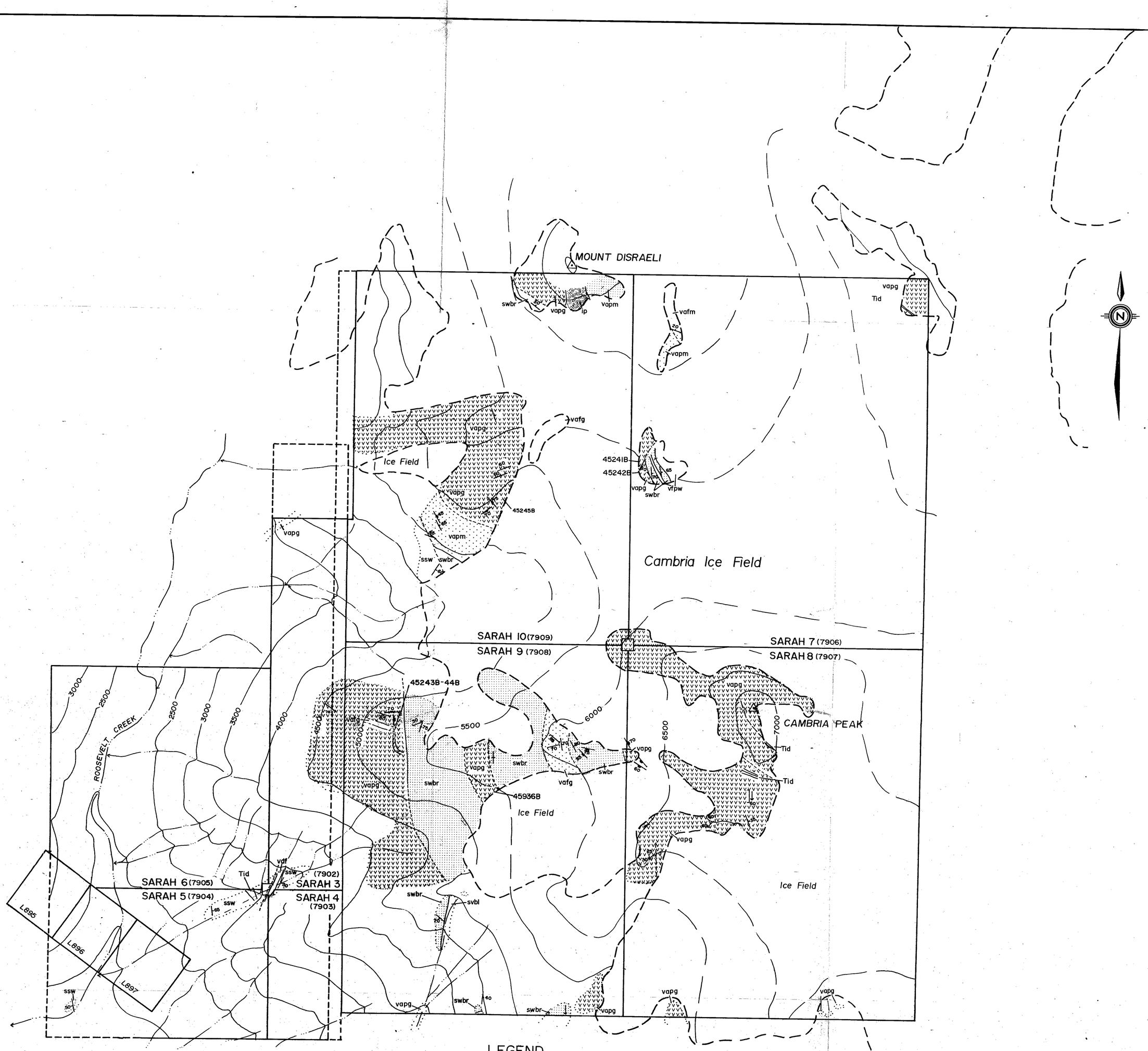
ip - a felsic to intermediate pluton of undetermined age located on the northwestern portion of the Sarah 10 claim.

4.0 MINERALIZATION AND SURFACE SAMPLING

Assay results are shown in Table 2. Values of less than 100 ppm (less than 0.01%) for copper, lead and zinc are shown as NSV (No Significant Value). Surface sample descriptions and assay certificates are provided in Appendices A and B, respectively. Sample locations are plotted on Figure 91-03 (in pocket).

Six lithogeochemical samples (45936B, 45241B-45245B) were taken during the course of 1:10,000 reconnaissance geological mapping. Samples were collected from variably altered and/or sheared and brecciated volcanics. Mineralization consisted of disseminated pyrite (up to 20%) and chalcopyrite (up to 3%).

All six samples returned assay values of less than 1.0 ppm gold. Three samples, 45241B-45242B-45245B, returned values of 4.9, 3.7 and 5.1 ppm silver, respectively. The high silver have good correlation with elevated lead and arsenic. The remaining three samples assayed less than 1.0 ppm silver, and returned no appreciable base metal values.



LEGEND

- Tid — Felsic to Intermediate Dyke (probable Tertiary age)
- ip — Felsic to Intemediate Pluton (undetermined age)
- vapg — Green Andesitic Pyroclastics
- vapm — Maroon Andesitic Pyroclastics
- vfpw — Felsic Tuff
- vdf — Dacitic Flows
- vafm — Maroon Flows
- vafg — Green Andesitic Flows
- swbr — Brown Wackes & Tuffs
- svbl — Black Sediments & Volcanics
- ssw — Siltstone & Wackes

- Bedding
- Cleavage
- Jointing
- Contact
- Contact (inferred)
- Outcrop and/or Mapped Area
- Limit of Ice

0 200 400 600 800 1000m

BOND GOLD CANADA INC.

SARAH 3-6 CLAIMS
and
SARAH 7-10 CLAIMS
GEOLOGY & SAMPLE LOCATION

SCALE: 1:10000	DRAWN BY: B.SINGH	DATE: DEC 4, 1991	FIGURE NO. 91-03
		N.T.S. 104 A/4	

TABLE 2

SURFACE SAMPLE RESULTS

SAMPLE NUMBER	WIDTH (m)	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Cu/Pb/Zn %
45936B	0.15	0.001	0.1	0.02/NSV/NSV
45241B	0.15	0.043	4.9	NSV/0.01/NSV
45242B	0.15	0.022	3.7	NSV/0.01/0.02
45243B	0.15	0.059	0.4	NSV/NSV/NSV
45244B	0.15	0.014	0.1	NSV/NSV/NSV
45245B	0.15	0.012	5.1	NSV/0.03/NSV

5.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The 1991 exploration program on the Sarah 3 to 6 and 7 to 10 claim groups consisted predominately of 1:10,000 reconnaissance-style geological mapping. Samples were collected from variably altered and/or sheared and brecciated volcanics with mineralization consisting of disseminated pyrite (up to 20%) and chalcopyrite (up to 3%). No significant base or precious metal values were encountered in this limited sampling program.

It is recommended that further mapping and structural analyses be conducted at 1:10,000 scale on the two claim groups. Upon completion, the mapping may enable a stratigraphic correlation with the Lower Jurassic Hazelton Group rocks on a regional scale. Detailed lithogeochemical and stream sediment sampling would assist in evaluating the mineral potential of the claims.

Uranium-lead and /or zircon age dating could be carried out in order to establish if the two intrusions are part of the Early Jurassic suite, metallogenically the most favourable for precious metal deposits in the Stewart area, or part of the Tertiary suite, generally silver and base metal-rich.

6.0 COST STATEMENT

EXPENDITURE TYPE	TOTAL $
Salaries- Permanent	200
- Contract	200
Computer Rental and Lease	
Computer Supplies	
Equipment Repair and Maintenance	
Postage/Courier	96
Supplies and Stationary	58
Consulting Fees	2559
Copies/Maps	53
Travel and Accommodation	252
Camp Costs	1010
Assays and Analysis	93
Camp Equipment/Supplies	
Aircraft- fixed wing	
Aircraft- rotary wing	1761
Total	$ 6282

7.0 CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATIONS

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

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

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

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

4. I am employed by Bond Gold Canada Inc.

5. The statements in this report are based on office compilation on the Sarah 3-6 and Sarah 7-10 claim groups. The field work was conducted from August 4th to September 9, 1991. I have personally conducted or supervised the work described in this report.

Dated at Vancouver this 7th day of December, 1991.

Adrian D. Bray

ADRIAN D. BRAY

CERTIFICATE OF QUALLIFICATIONS

I, Katharine F. Bull of PO Box 81418, Fairbanks, Alaska, do hearby certify that:

1. I have received a Bachelor of Science degree in geology from the University of Washington of Seattle, Washington in 1984, and a Master of Science degree from University of Alaska in Fairbanks, Alaska in 1988.

2. I am a member in good standing of the Alaska Miners Association and of the Association of Women Science.

3. I have continuously practiced my profession since 1981, in Alaska, Arizona, British Columbia and Greenland.

4. I am a partner of Dihedral Exploration of PO Box 110918, Anchorage, Alaska.

5. The statements in this report are based on field work on claims at intervals during the period from July 31 to September 9, 1991.

Dated at Vancouver this 3rd day of December, 1991.

Katharine F. Bull

CERTIFICATE OF QUALLIFICATIONS

I, Toni K. Hinderman, of 3401 West 64th Avenue, Apt. 6, Anchorage, Alaska, do hearby certify that:

1. I have received a Bachelor of Arts degree in geology from Dartmouth College in Hanover, New Hampshire in 1966 and a Master of Science degree from Stanford University in Stanford, California in 1968.

2. I am a member in good standing of the Society of Mining and Exploration of The American Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, of the Alaska Miners Association, and of the Northwest Mining Association.

3. I have continuously practiced my profession since honorable discharge from the U. S. Army in 1969.

4. I am a partner of Alaska Earth Sciences of 11341 Olive Lane, Anchorage, Alaska.

5. The statements in this report are based on field work on claims at intervals during the period from July 31 to September 9, 1991.

Dated at Vancouver this 3rd day of December, 1991.

Toni K. Hinderman

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APPENDIX A

SURFACE SAMPLES

SARAH 3-10 CLAIMS: 1991 SURFACE SAMPLING

SAMPLE	CLAIM	DESCRIPTION	WIDTH (m)	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)
45936B	SARAH 9	GREY SIL. ASH TUFF W/ F.G PYRITE 3-4%,CU STAINING	0.15	0.001	0.1	183	36	42	26	4
45241B	SARAH 7	MAROON AGGLOM, LENS OR SHEAR; 2-20% PY, 2% CPY	0.15	0.043	4.9	43	114	45	40	1
45242B	SARAH 7	AS 45241B; 2-20% PY, 1-3% CPY	0.15	0.022	3.7	28	102	182	59	1
45243B	SARAH 9	FELSIC DIKE OR FLOW; 7% PY	0.00	0.059	0.4	36	38	10	14	3
45244B	SARAH 9	FELSIC DIKE ALTERS, AGGLOM, TUFFS; 10% PY	0.00	0.014	0.1	62	27	11	6	1
45245B	SARAH10	BRECC. ALT. ZONE IN MAFIC?/INTMED. VOLCS; TR PY	0.00	0.012	5.1	13	254	7	117	26

APPENDIX B

ASSAY CERTIFICATES

COMP: BOND GOLD CANADA
PROJ: ZREM 17
ATTN: BOB SINGH

MIN-EN LABS — ICP REPORT

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

FILE NO: 1S-9991-RJ
DATE: 91/12/0
* ROCK * (ACT:

SAMPLE NUMBER	AG PPM	AL PPM	AS PPM	B PPM	BA PPM	BE PPM	BI PPM	CA PPM	CD PPM	CO PPM	CU PPM	FE PPM	K PPM	LI PPM	MG PPM	MN PPM	MO PPM	NA PPM	NI PPM	P PPM	PB PPM	SB PPM	SR PPM	TH PPM	TI PPM	V PPM	ZN PPM	GA PPM	SN PPM	W PPM	CR PPM	AU-FIRE PPB
45241 B	4.9	3650	40	5	2094	.1	1	1600	.1	11	43	28160	4500	2	530	39	5	70	11	270	114	1	39	2	35	8.1	45	1	1	2	67	43
45242 B	3.7	4110	59	8	1414	.1	1	330	.1	11	28	38060	5080	3	260	4	2	30	1	580	102	1	15	3	39	8.0	182	1	1	1	33	22
45243 B	.4	5970	14	19	2397	.6	1	7450	.1	11	36	32530	3160	5	1210	432	1	290	1	1440	38	3	106	3	20	16.0	10	1	1	3	58	59
45244 B	.1	7440	6	13	189	.1	1	5040	.1	13	62	59860	1980	9	4870	175	1	810	1	2180	27	1	19	1	41	114.7	11	2	1	4	63	14
45245 B	5.1	3220	117	6	4372	.1	1	4560	.1	7	13	48920	3940	2	320	399	5	60	1	620	254	26	50	5	24	11.8	7	1	1	3	98	12
45936 B	.1	6210	26	10	462	.1	1	6800	.1	16	183	55040	3340	1	1160	85	1	370	1	1450	36	4	25	1	30	42.3	42	1	1	1	27	1

B.C. REG 181/89
JUN 19 1989
20 METRES OF EACH
SIDE OF CENTRE LINE
SUBJECT TO CONDITIONS

B.C REG 181/89
JUN 19 1989
20 METRES OF EACH
SIDE OF CENTRE LINE
SUBJECT TO CONDITIONS

MINERAL RESERVE
B.C. REG 91/90
GLACIER MAR 15 1990
NO STAKING

Bear River Pass

STEWART

Cambria Icefield

Snowfield

MT. ANDREAS VOGT

BOND GOLD CANADA INC.

CLAIM LOCATION

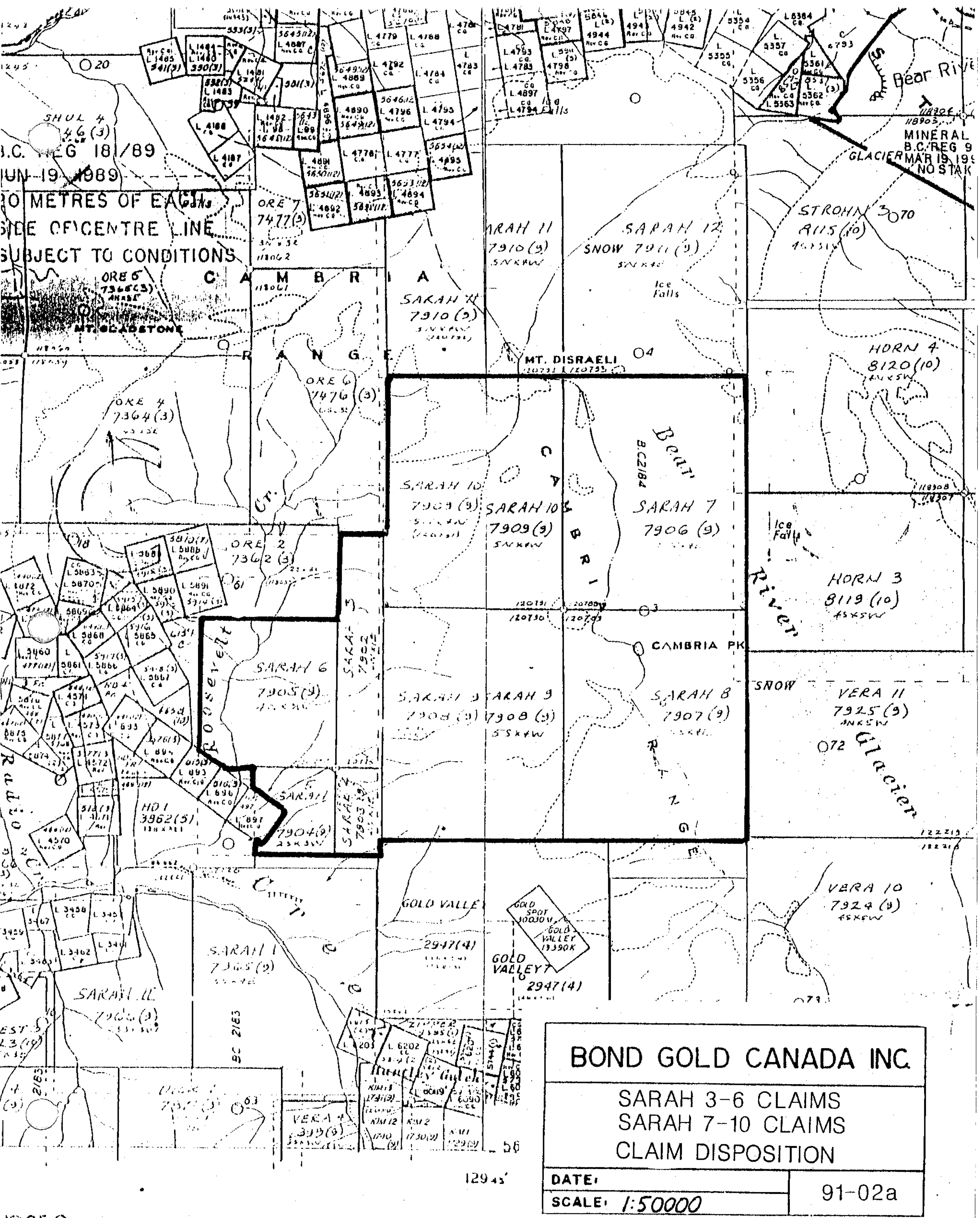
DATE: DECEMBER 1991

SCALE: 1:50000

91-02

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

21,942



URCES

This map is prepared only as a guide to the location of mineral claims and Placer Mining Leases as