ARIS SUMMARY SHEET

District Geologist, Smithers

Off Confidential: 92.09.30

ASSESSMENT REPORT 21974

MINING DIVISION: Skeena

PROPERTY: Alex
LOCATION: LAT 56 07 30 LONG 129 32 00
UTM 09 6219906 466843
NTS 104A04E

CAMP: 050 Stewart Camp

CLAIM(S): Alex 1-2
OPERATOR(S): Bond Gold
AUTHOR(S): Bray, A.D.
REPORT YEAR: 1991, 30 Pages
KEYWORDS: Jurassic,Salmon River Formation,Bowser Lake Group,Granites Turbidites

WORK DONE: Prospecting
PROS 900.0 ha
Map(s) - 2; Scale(s) - 1:10 000,1:50 000

ASSESSMENT REPORT

1991

GEOLOGICAL AND
GEOCHEMICAL
EXPLORATION PROGRAM

on the

ALEX 1 AND 2 CLAIMS

SKEENA MINING DIVISION

LOCATED

23 KM NORTH-NORTHEAST OF MT. ANDREAS VOGT
BRITISH COLUMBIA

CENTRED ON

LATITUDE: 55 07'30" NORTH
LONGITUDE: 129 32'00" WEST

NTS 104A/4 & 104A/3

OWNER

BOND GOLD CANADA INC.

OPERATOR

BOND GOLD CANADA INC.

REPORT BY

ADRIAN D. BRAY

DATE: 17/12/91

SUMMARY

1991 EXPLORATION PROGRAM ON THE ALEX 1 AND 2 CLAIMS

Several mountaineering reconnaissance-style geological traverses were conducted on Alex 1 and 2 claims between July 3 and September 13, 1991. The program consisted of 1:10,000 geological mapping and lithogeochemical sampling (n=9).

The two claim, 900 hectare property is located on the eastern flank of the Coast Mountains, approximately 23 kilometres north-northeast of Mt. Andreas Vogt. The claims are situated within Stikinia Terrane and straddle the contact between Lower Jurassic Hazelton Group to the west and Middle to Upper Jurassic Bowser Lake Group to the east. Argillites, siltstones and fine sandstones are intruded by a biotite-rich granitic stock, most likely Tertiary in age.

Mineralization occurs within intercalated siltstones and sandstones near the contact with the granitic stock. Sulphides consist of semi-massive to massive pyrrhotite and 1-5% fine to medium-grained pyrite as stringers and disseminations concentrated along bedding planes. All samples returned weakly anomalous silver values.

The mineralization associated with the contact appears to be of limited extent. The chances of discovering economic gold and/or base metal mineralization seems somewhat remote. As such, no further work is recommended on the property.

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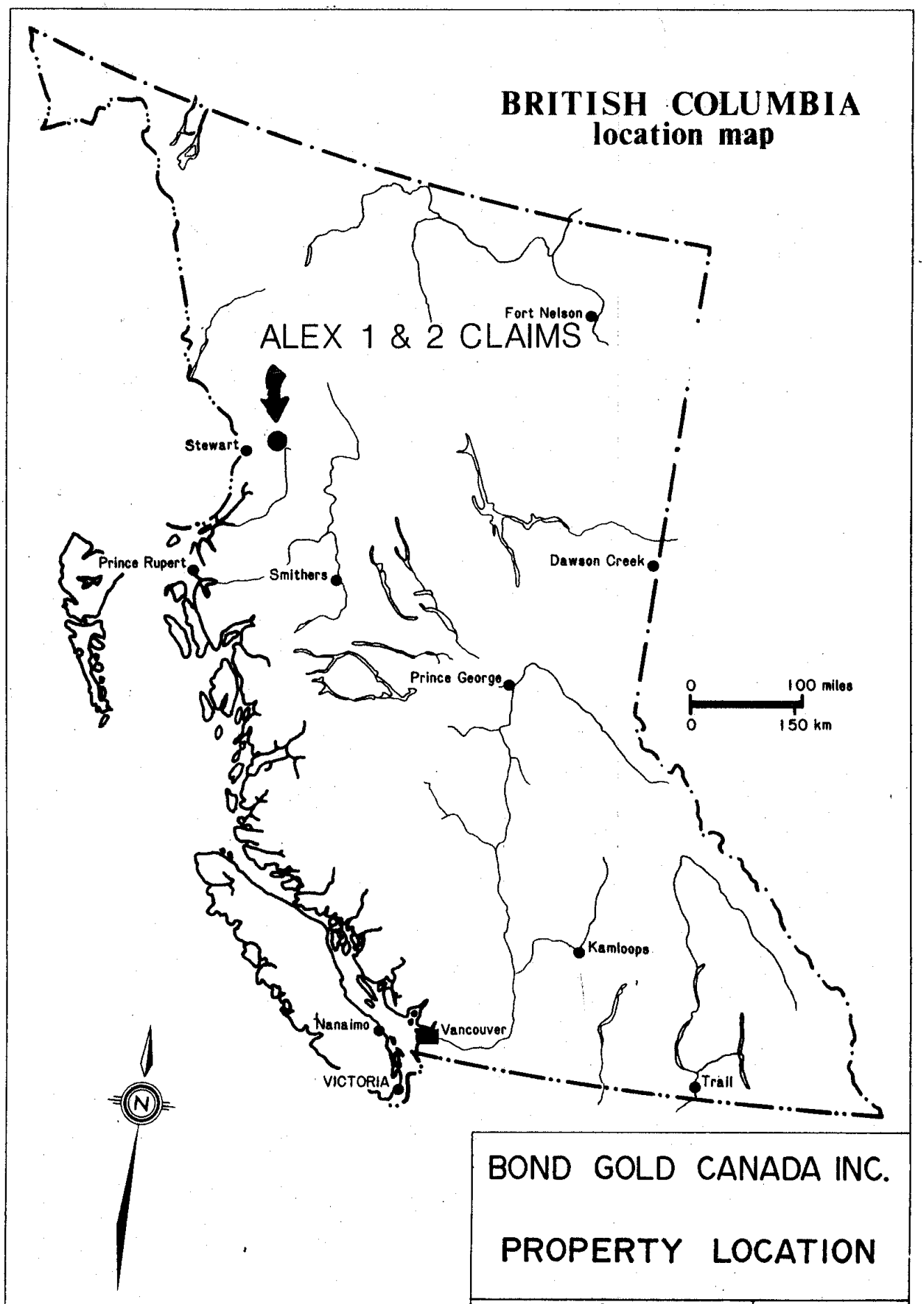
1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Alex 1 and 2 claims are located at the eastern flank of the Coast Mountains approximately thirty-seven kilometres northeast of Stewart, British Columbia (Figure 91-01). The nearest paved road is Highway # 37A which crosses the northern portion of the Alex 2 claim. Access to the property was gained by helicopter from Bond Gold Canada Inc.'s Red Mountain camp, approximately twenty-one kilometres to the southwest.

The Alex 1 and 2 claims are centred on latitude 55 07'30" North and 129 32'00" longitude West. Elevation ranges from 425 to 1425 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
ALEX 1 & 2 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: DEC 9,1991
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 geological and geochemical exploration program on the Alex 1 and 2 claims by Bond Gold Canada Inc. geologists was conducted between July 3rd to September 14th, 1991. The exploration consisted of 1:10,000 reconnaissance-style geological mapping and lithogeochemical (n=9) sampling. No previous record of work is known for these two claims.

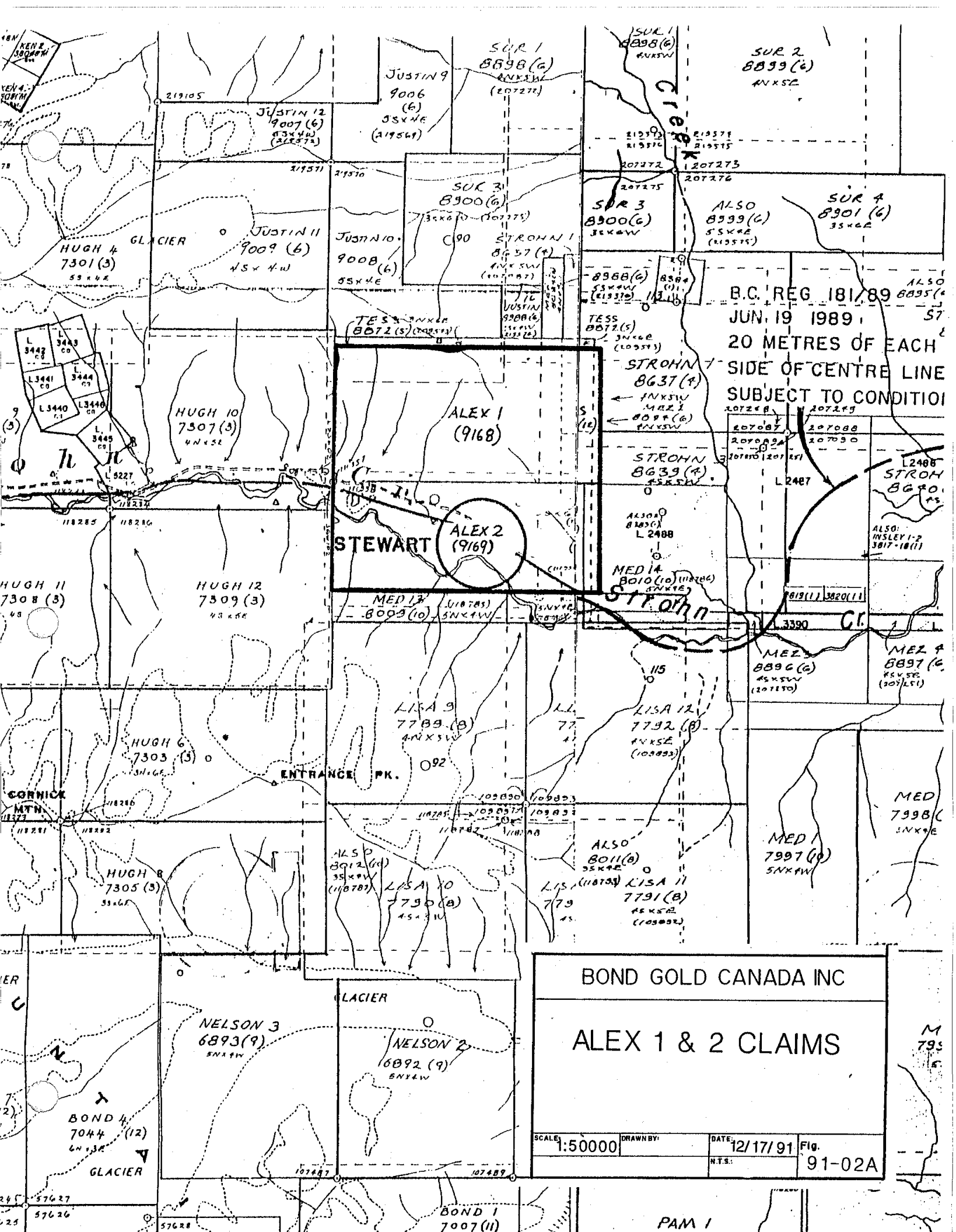
1.1 PROPERTY STATUS

The Alex 1 and 2 claims, held by Bond Gold Canada Inc. under an option agreement with Hunter Joint Venture of Vancouver, B.C., are located within the Skeena Mining Division of British Columbia. The property consists of 36 mineral units within two contiguous claims. Figures 91-02 (in pocket) and 91-02A show the location and disposition of the claims, respectively. Relevant claim information has been summarized in the following table.

TABLE 1

PROPERTY STATUS SUMMARY

CLAIM NAME	RECORD NO.	UNITS/HECTARES	RECORD DATE
ALEX 1	9168	18/450	15/01/91
ALEX 2	9169	18/450	15/01/91
TOTAL		36 UNITS/900 HA	



BOND GOLD CANADA INC

ALEX 1 & 2 CLAIMS

SCALE: 1:50000	DRAWN BY:	DATE: 12/17/91	Fig. 91-02A
		N.T.S.:	

2.0 REGIONAL GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

GEOLOGY

The Alex 1 and 2 claims are situated at the eastern margin of 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 majority of the two claims is underlain by a biotite-rich granitic stock, most likely of Tertiary age. The stock intrudes intercalated argillites and biotite-rich coarse siltstones and fine sandstones of either the Salmon River Formation or Bowser Lake Group.

The eastern contact of the granitic stock with the sediments is noted at approximately 1220 metres elevation on Alex 1. The contact trends at 140 degrees and can be traced for 20 metres to the east, at which point it becomes obscured by thick forest cover. Sediments at the contact trend between 140 to 150 degrees with dips of 45 to 60 degrees to the northeast. Sporadic sub-crop and float of granite occurs along a 95 degree trending-traverse taken from the eastern contact. At an elevation of 750 metres, argillite was noted in a small creek bed. Sediments also occur along the northern portion of the Alex 1 claim. Here, the sediments are weak to moderately sheared at 240 degrees with dips of 50 degrees to the southeast.

The western contact of the granite with a unit of intercalated siltstones and sandstones occurs within a steep gulley at an approximate elevation of 610 metres. The contact trends between 20 and 40 degrees, and is steeply dipping to vertical. The contact swings somewhat more to the northeast as it is followed to the

north. The sediments trend roughly 20 degrees, with dips of 60 degrees to the east. An argillitic unit lies west of intercalated siltstones and sandstones. The sandstone/siltstone unit appears to pinch out to the south as the granite comes into contact with argillites.

4.0 MINERALIZATION AND SURFACE SAMPLING (FIG. 91-03; IN POCKET)

Assay results are shown in Table 2. Values of less than 100 ppm (< 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 91-03A.

A total of nine lithogeochemical samples were collected during the 1:10,000 mapping. One sample each was collected from the northeastern (39861) and southwestern (39906) contact of the biotite-rick granitic stock with the sediments. Seven samples (39907-39913) were taken from the western contact between the granite and sediments (Yellow Jacket Showing).

Sample 39861 was taken at the granite/sediment contact on the eastern portion of the Alex 1 claim. The moderately silicified and limonitic sediment contained trace to 0.5% finely disseminated pyrite and assayed 0.002 gAu/t and 1.5 gAg/t.

Sample 39906, taken from argillitic unit on road side cut along Highway #37A, contained less than 1% finely disseminated pyrite. The sample returned a value of 0.001 gAu/t and 1.2 gAg/t.

Seven samples (39907-39913) were taken from the intercalated siltstone/sandstone unit along the western contact with the

biotite-rich granite. Mineralization consists of semi-massive to massive pyrrhotite (39908, 39911), as well as 1-5% fine to medium-grained pyrite as stringers and disseminations concentrated along bedding planes. All samples contained less than 5 ppb gold. Silver ranges from 0.4 to 1.7 gAg/t, with a mean silver value of 0.97 gAg/t. The two samples (39908, 39911) containing semi-massive to massive pyrrhotite returned anomalous copper values of 0.06% and 0.03%, respectively.

TABLE 2

SURFACE SAMPLE RESULTS

SAMPLE NUMBER	WIDTH (m)	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Cu/Pb/Zn %
39861	0.80	0.002	1.5	NSV/NSV/NSV
39906	1.00	0.001	1.2	NSV/NSV/NSV
39907	0.50	0.002	1.4	NSV/NSV/NSV
39908	0.15	0.005	1.7	0.06/NSV/NSV
39909	0.50	0.001	1.0	NSV/NSV/NSV
39910	1.00	0.002	0.5	NSV/NSV/NSV
39911	1.00	0.002	0.4	0.03/NSV/NSV
39912	1.00	0.001	0.8	NSV/NSV/NSV
39913	1.00	0.002	1.0	NSV/NSV/NSV

5.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The 1991 exploration program on the Alex 1 and 2 claims consisted of 1:10,000 geological mapping and lithogeochemical (n=9) sampling. Mineralization occurs within intercalated siltstones and sandstones near the contact with the granitic stock. Sulphides consist of semi-massive to massive pyrrhotite and 1-5% fine to medium-grained pyrite as stringers and disseminations concentrated along bedding planes. All samples returned weakly anomalous silver values.

The mineralization associated with the contact appears to be of limited extent. The chances of discovering economic gold and/or base metal mineralization seems somewhat remote. As such, no further work is recommended on the property.

6.0 COST STATEMENT

EXPENDITURE TYPE	TOTAL $
Salaries- Permanent	2246
- Contract	
Computer Rental and Lease	
Computer Supplies	
Equipment Repair and Maintenance	
Postage/Courier	48
Supplies and Stationary	11
Consulting Fees	
Copies/Maps	32
Travel and Accommodation	158
Camp Costs	1167
Assays and Analysis	140
Camp Equipment/Supplies	
Aircraft- fixed wing	
Aircraft- rotary wing	1936
Total	$ 5738

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 Alex 1 and 2 claims. The field work was conducted from July 3rd to September 13th, 1991. I have personally conducted or supervised the work described in this report.

Dated at Vancouver this 17th 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 SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

SAMPLE	CLAIM	DESCRIPTION	WIDTH (m)	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)
39861	ALEX 1	Sample at contact with biotite granite; 0.5% diss	0.80	0.002	1.5	37	24	76	16	16
39906	ALEX 1	Along Hwy. near Granite dome contact in arg.; <1%	1.00	0.001	1.2	43	6	70	13	1
39907	ALEX 1	Along western contact of Granite dome; tr py	0.50	0.002	1.4	49	13	64	23	1
39908	ALEX 1	S. mass. po pod @ gran./arg. contact; 60%po,10%py	0.15	0.005	1.7	600	4	44	7	1
39909	ALEX 1	Seds, 020/70E w/ minor quartz veining; 1% diss py	0.50	0.001	1.0	47	11	68	11	1
39910	ALEX 1	Argillite, 040/70E, py stringers; 1-2%py,tr cpy	1.00	0.002	0.5	65	11	35	13	1
39911	ALEX 1	Massive-semi massive Po in bedded sed, 040/60E	1.00	0.002	0.4	286	13	24	1	1
39912	ALEX 1	East shoulder to 39911; 5% pyrite	1.00	0.001	0.8	46	8	21	47	1
39913	ALEX 1	East shoulder to 39912; 5% pyrite	1.00	0.002	1.0	86	11	26	22	1

A P P E N D I X B

A S S A Y C E R T I F I C A T E S

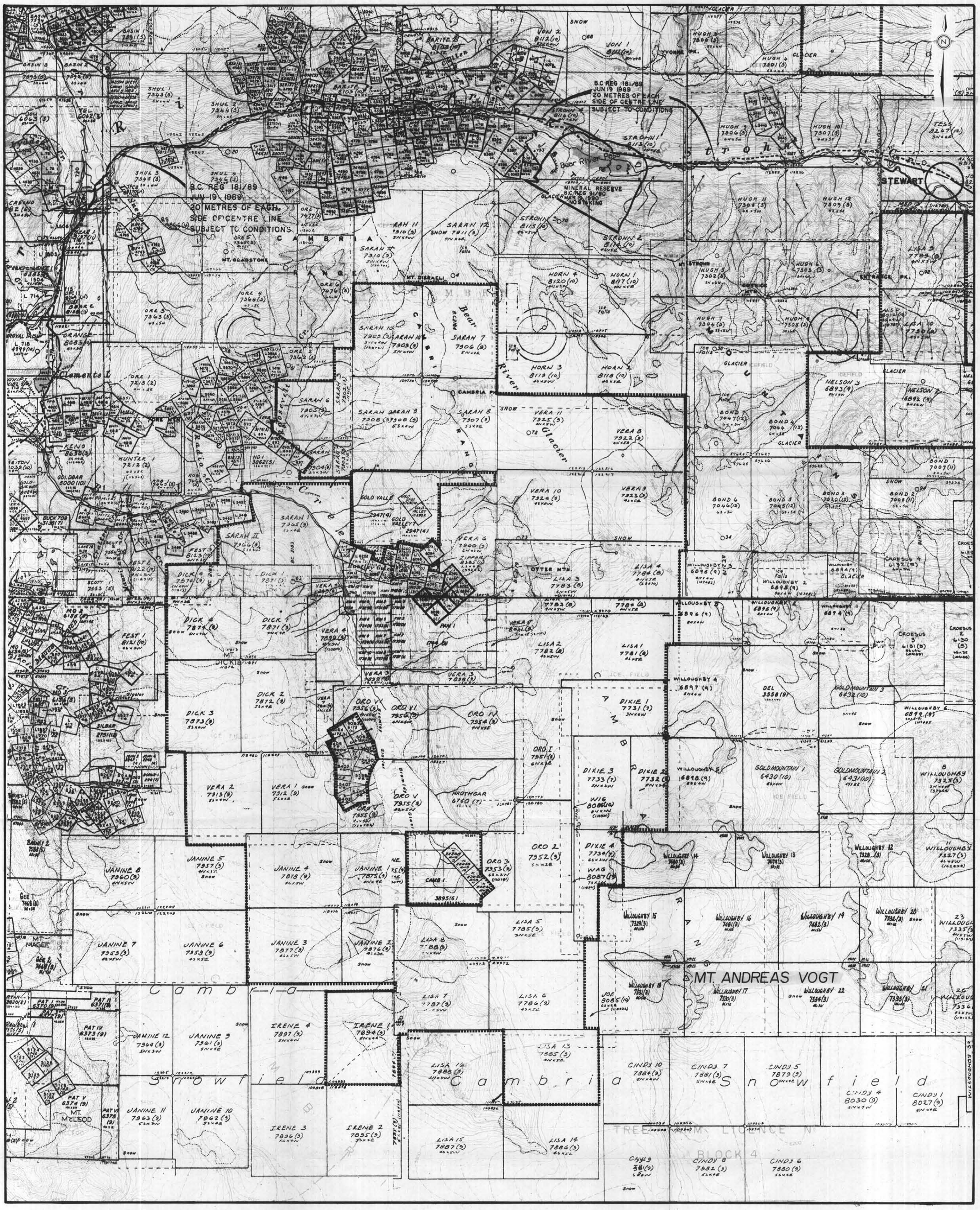
COMP: BOND GOLD CANADA
PROJ: ZREM
ATTN: ADRIAN BRAY

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-9997-RJ
DATE: 91/12/1
* ROCKS * (ACT:

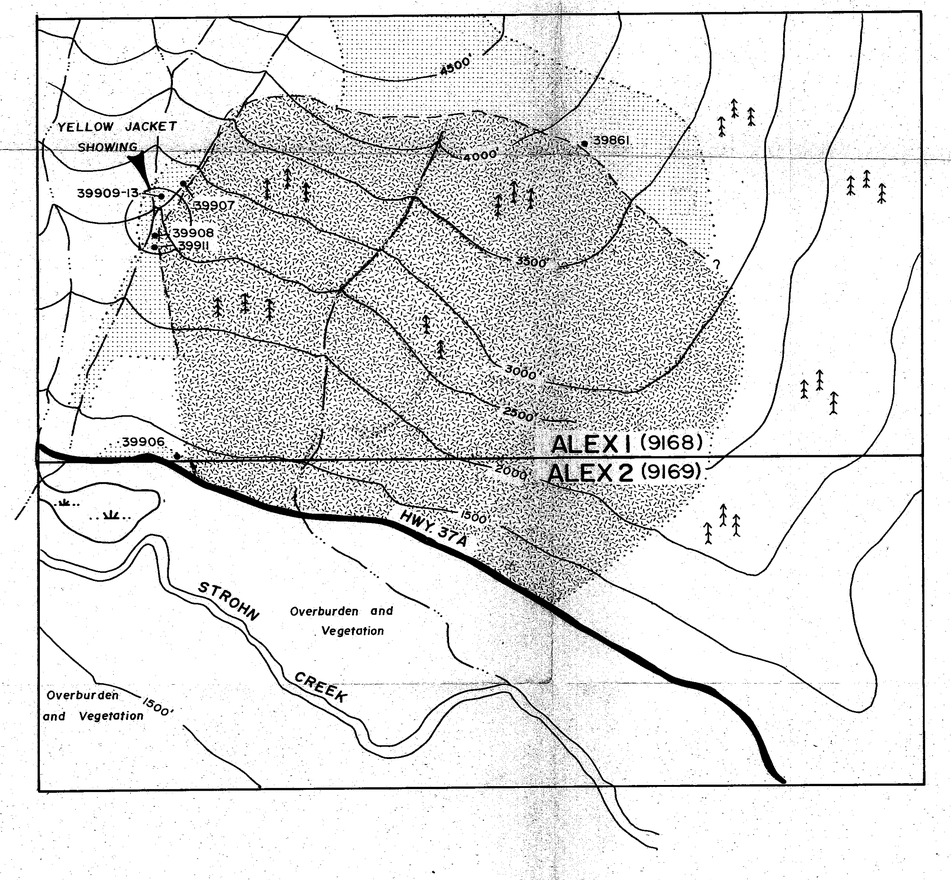
SAMPLE NUMBER	AG PPM	AL PPM	AS PPM	B PPM	BA PPM	BE PPM	BI PPM	CA PPM	CD PPM	CO PPM	CU PPM	FE PPM	K PPM	LI PPM	MG PPM	MN PPM	MO PPM	NA PPM	NI PPM	P PPM	PB PPM	SB PPM	SR PPM	TH PPM	TI PPM	V PPM	ZN PPM	GA PPM	SN PPM	W PPM	CR PPM	AU-FIRE PPB
39861	1.5	23450	16	19	465	.4	9	10	.1	13	37	38350	12180	25	17830	746	7	1190	29	350	24	16	5	1	2242	141.2	76	5	1	12	219	2
39906	1.2	15070	13	1	441	.2	10	7160	.1	18	43	41440	40250	14	13430	558	2	500	61	1240	6	1	11	1	2458	120.0	70	4	1	9	167	1
39907	1.4	25790	23	5	227	.8	14	2930	.1	14	49	43190	17110	33	20070	562	3	2320	23	340	13	1	13	1	3086	171.2	64	5	3	12	224	2
39908	1.7	35630	7	13	83	1.3	4	26080	.1	74	600	185830	2950	11	5890	409	1	2760	137	2100	4	1	94	1	1205	45.0	44	1	1	9	87	5
39909	1.0	23430	11	8	281	.1	11	3940	.1	19	47	41940	15450	20	19000	684	5	930	73	620	11	1	15	1	2590	103.6	68	4	1	15	317	1
39910	.5	19210	13	1	92	.8	3	10	.1	14	65	32510	8280	21	11860	304	3	1470	73	350	11	1	10	1	876	76.9	35	3	1	9	180	2
39911	.4	23970	1	1	109	.6	3	17290	.1	42	286	74950	3550	16	7640	526	3	2640	85	2290	13	1	53	1	726	69.0	24	1	1	10	116	2
39912	.8	11690	47	1	219	.1	7	1290	.1	12	46	28560	7460	16	10590	327	5	1290	35	450	8	1	7	1	1635	94.7	21	3	1	10	221	1
39913	1.0	16310	22	1	180	.1	6	7370	.1	17	86	31950	7060	15	9880	388	6	1850	46	470	11	1	24	1	1476	75.4	26	4	1	11	235	2



BOND GOLD CANADA INC.	
CLAIM LOCATION	
DATE: DECEMBER 1991	91-02
SCALE: 1:50000	

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

21,974



LEGEND

- Biotite Granite Stock (probable Tertiary age)
- Argillites, Siltstones, and Fine Sandstones (Salmon River fm. and/or Bowser Lake Group)
- Contact
- Rock Sample
- Outline of Mapped Area

0 200 400 600 800 1000m

BOND GOLD CANADA INC.

ALEX 1 & 2 CLAIMS

GEOLOGY AND SAMPLE LOCATION

SCALE:	DRAWN BY:	DATE:	FIGURE NO.
1:10000	B. SINGH	DEC, 17, 1991	91-03

N.T.S. 104A/4E, 104A/3