

ARIS SUMMARY SHEET

District Geologist, Smithers

Off Confidential: 92.09.20

ASSESSMENT REPORT 21978

MINING DIVISION: Skeena

PROPERTY: Hat
LOCATION: LAT 56 20 00 LONG 130 20 00
UTM 09 6243764 417559
NTS 104B08E

CAMP: 050 Stewart Camp

CLAIM(S): Hat 1-8
OPERATOR(S): Jantri Res.
AUTHOR(S): Allen, D.G.
REPORT YEAR: 1991, 31 Pages
KEYWORDS: Jurassic, Unuk River Formation, Diorites, Syenites, Rhyolites
Andesites, Argillites

WORK
ZONE: Prospecting
PROS 150.0 ha



exploration ltd.

**GEOLOGY · GEOPHYSICS
MINING ENGINEERING**

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GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL REPORT

on the

HAT PROPERTY

Skeena Mining Division - British Columbia

Lat. $56^{\circ} 20' N.$ Long. $130^{\circ} 20' W.$
N.T.S. 104B/8E

for

JANTRI RESOURCES INC.

by

Donald G. Allen, P. Eng. (B.C.)

**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

December 15, 1991

Vancouver, B.C.

21,978

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INTRODUCTION

Jantri Resources Inc. holds 137 claim units (HAT claims) in the Sulphurets Creek area of northwestern British Columbia. The claims cover widespread iron-stained volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Stewart Complex.

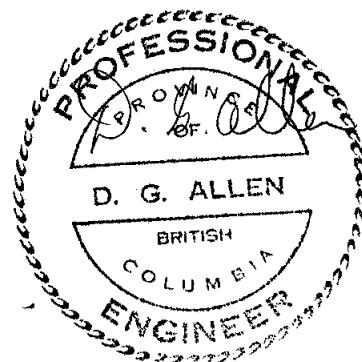
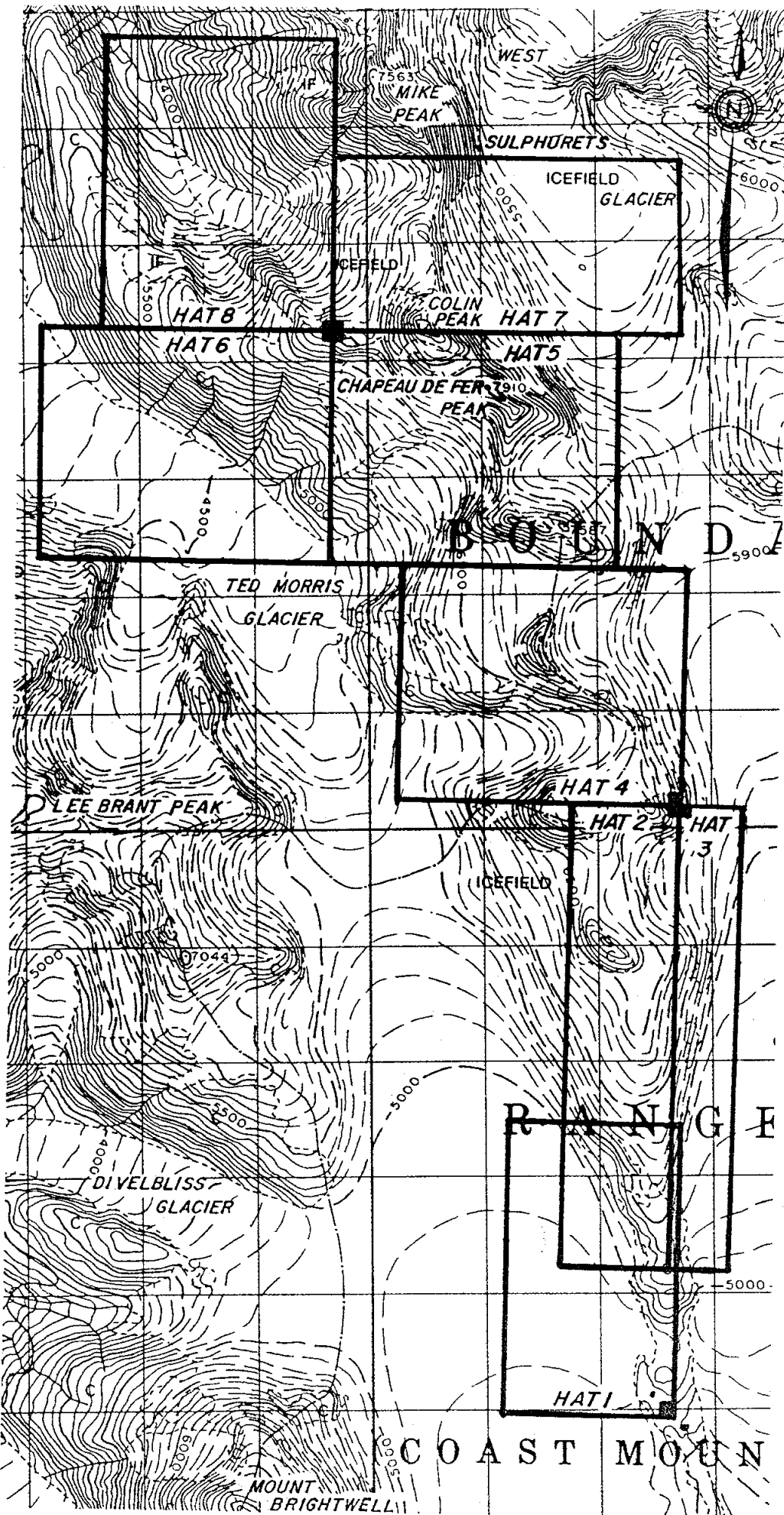
The HAT property is strategically located in the Stewart-Sulphurets (Iskut) gold camp, which is currently the focus of intense exploration activity. Major discoveries have been made in recent years, e.g., the Silbak Premier (6.5 million tons 0.063 ounces per ton gold and 2.34 ounces per ton silver) and Big Missouri (1.8 Million tons grading 0.105 ounces per ton gold) properties of Westmin Resources, and the Brucejack Lake deposits (2 million tons grading 0.46 ounces per ton gold and 21.8 ounces per ton silver) of Newhawk/Granduc. Placer Dome's Kerr deposit (66 million tons grading 0.8% copper and 0.01 ounces per ton gold) lies immediately adjacent to the HAT property to the northeast.

The purpose of this report is to summarize results of a program of prospecting, mapping and geochemical sampling conducted on the HAT 8 claim on behalf of Jantri Resources Inc. during the period September 13 to 15, 1991. Purpose of this work was to evaluate a strong conductive zone on the HAT 8 claim outlined in an airborne geophysical survey carried out in 1990 by Aerodat Ltd. (Podolsky, 1990).

LOCATION, ACCESS, PHYSIOGRAPHY

The HAT property is situated seventy kilometres north northwest of Stewart, British Columbia (Figure 1). The property lies at the head of the west fork of the Sulphurets Icefield, the Ted Morris Glacier and Frank Mackie Icefield (Figure 2).

The Granduc Mine road provides access to within 17 kilometres of the property. Access to the property is by helicopter based at Stewart or Bob Quinn Lake.



JANTRI RESOURCES INC.

CLAIM MAP

HAT PROPERTY

Skeena Mining Division -
British Columbia

The property is in the rugged Boundary Ranges of the Coast Mountains. Most of the claim area is above treeline. Slopes are locally mantled with snow, ice and glacial moraine deposits. Elevations range from 1130 to 2410 metres (3900 to 7910 feet).

CLAIM DATA

The HAT property comprises 137 claim units as follows (See Figure 3 and 4).

<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Record No.</u>	<u>No. of Units</u>	<u>Record Date</u>	<u>Expiry</u> *
1	6911	15	September 23, 1988	1992*
2	6912	16	September 23, 1988	1992*
3	6913	8	September 23, 1988	1992*
4	6914	20	September 23, 1988	1992*
5	6915	20	September 23, 1988	1992*
6	6916	20	September 23, 1988	1992*
7	6917	20	September 23, 1988	1992*
8	6918	18	September 23, 1988	1992*

* Assuming this report is accepted for assessment purposes.

HISTORY

The history of the Sulphurets area as summarized by Tribe (1988) as follows.

"The Sulphurets Area was know as a source of gold as early as the 1880's when prospectors stopped along the Sulphurets Creek. "Duke's" placer claims along Mitchell Creek just above the confluence with the Sulphurets has been worked more or less continually since that time. Bruce and Jack Thompson were early prospectors who worked along the Mitchell Creek around 1930.

Around 1959 gold and silver values were discovered around Brucejack Lake but no follow-up work was recorded. In 1960 the emphasis was on copper and Granduc Mines Ltd. staked much of the red altered ground in the Sulphurets, including all that held today by the Newhawk-Lacana-Granduc J.V. (Sulphurets J.V.) at Brucejack Lake.

STEWART-SULPHURETS GOLD CAMP

Jantri Resources Inc.

PROPERTY LOCATION MAP

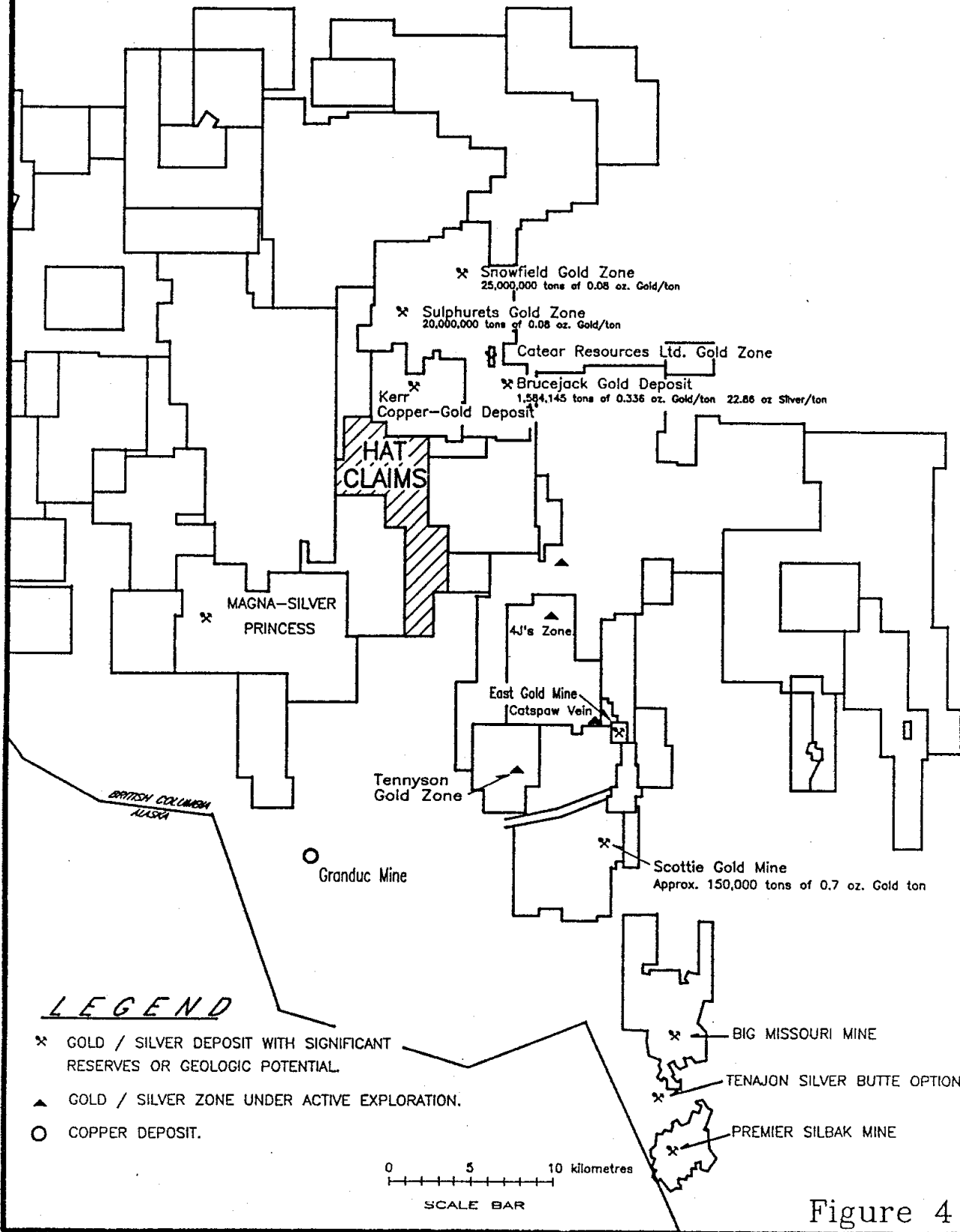


Figure 4

In 1980 Esso Resources optioned Granduc's holdings in the Sulphurets with the object of proving up a large tonnage copper deposit. Their work lead to the discovery of gold and silver at Brucejack Lake, Mitchell-Sulphurets Ridge and an estimated sixteen other showings.

Brinco commenced work on the Kerr Claims to the west of the Sulphurets Glacier in 1985 and immediately found favourable results. Exploration continued on the Kerr Claims (by Western Canadian and Sulphurets Gold) throughout 1986 to 1988.

The 'HAT' Claims abut against the Kerr Group to the south and form a continuation of the red alteration zone. The ground is higher, mainly above 1500m., much of it snow covered until late in the summer, and has thus been unexplored since the renewed interest in gold and silver in this area in the 1980's." Placer Dome recently acquired and is currently evaluating the Kerr property.

Subsequent to acquisition of the HAT claims, Jantri Resources conducted programs of prospecting, mapping and rock geochemical sampling (Allen, 1988; Peart, 1989). This work identified a number of areas of moderate interest. In 1990, a helicopter-borne magnetic, electromagnetic and VLF-electromagnetic survey was conducted by Aerodat Limited (Podolsky, 1990) on behalf of Swift Minerals Ltd. and Jantri Resources Inc. This work identified a strong conductive zone with as many as six subparallel conductors on the HAT 8 claim along with six scattered weakly conductive zones elsewhere on the claim group.

GEOLOGY

Regional Geology

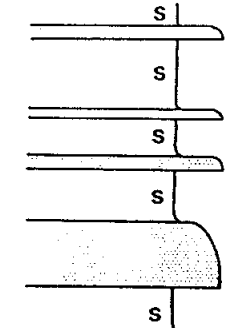
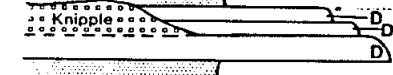
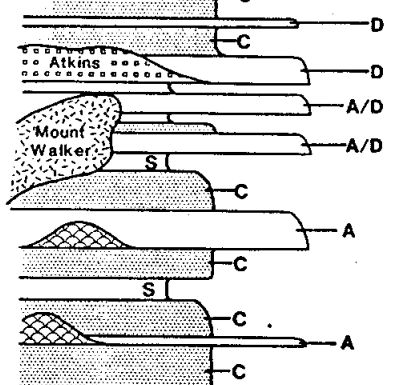
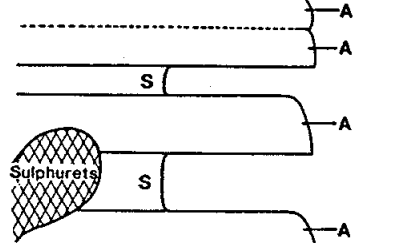
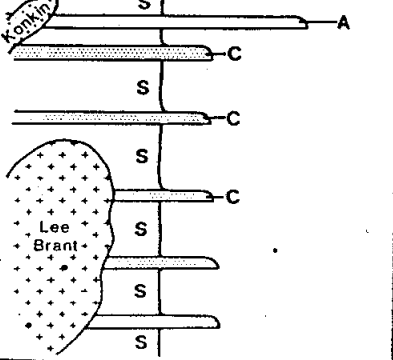
The Stewart-Sulphurets Gold Camp lies along the boundary of the western margin of the Intermontane Tectonic Belt and the Coast Plutonic complex. Geology of the area has been described by Grove (1971, 1986), Alldrick (1989), Britton and Alldrick (1987), Alldrick and Britton (1988) and Britton (1989). Grove refers to the volcanic and sedimentary rocks

underlying the area as the Stewart Complex. These rocks mainly include Late Triassic to Middle Jurassic rocks of the Hazelton Group that have been folded, faulted and weakly metamorphosed (Alldrick et al, 1987). These strata are affected by at least three intrusive-metamorphic episodes. A simple thermal history as deduced by Alldrick et al (1987) is as follows:

- (1) Late Triassic to early Jurassic volcanism and coeval emplacement of subvolcanic magma (211 to 190 Ma) was followed by late dyke emplacement (190 to 185 Ma) and by quiescent flysch sedimentation (190 to 160 Ma)
- (2) Moderate deformation associated with lower greenschist facies regional metamorphism during Cretaceous time reached its thermal peak about 110 to 90 Ma.
- (3) Stocks and dykes of the Coast Range batholith intruded the deformed rocks in early to middle Eocene time, 55 to 45 Ma. followed by a 20-million-year period of microdiorite dyke and biotite lamprophyre dyke emplacement.

The older rocks in the volcanic-sedimentary sequence are andesitic to dacitic volcanic rocks with interbedded sedimentary facies that were deposited in a volcanic pile in an island arc setting. The younger rocks were deposited in a successor basin, the Bowser Basin, the development of which was initiated in late Triassic time. From oldest to youngest, the main units of the Hazelton Group in the area as described by Alldrick (1985) and Britton and Alldrick (1988) are the Andesite Sequence, the Coarse Clastic Sequence, Felsic Volcanic Sequence and the Siltstone Sequence (Figures 5 and 6).

The Andesite Sequence (Unuk River Formation; Units 1 and 2, Figure 5) according to Alldrick and Britton (1988) includes a lower predominantly sedimentary sequence comprised of immature sandstones, fine grained conglomerate, siltstones and mixed epiclastic-pyroclastic rocks, and an upper predominantly volcanic unit comprised of andesitic tuffs and breccias with subordinate flows and air-fall tuffs. Thickness is thought to exceed 2000 metres.

SCHEMATIC STRATIGRAPHY	MAP UNIT, FORMATION, THICKNESS, and AGE	LITHOLOGIES * indicates diagnostic features	MINERAL OCCURRENCES
	<p align="center">UNIT 4</p> <p align="center">SALMON RIVER FORMATION</p> <p align="center">> 1000 m</p> <p align="center">Toarcian to Bajocian</p>	<p>*Black siltstones with lesser thick-bedded sandstones and minor limestone lenses.</p> <p>*Basal fossiliferous and pyritic wackes.</p>	
	<p align="center">UNIT 3: MOUNT DILWORTH FORMATION</p> <p align="center">75 m to 150 m</p> <p align="center">Toarcian</p>	<p>*Felsic pyroclastics and flows. Tuff breccias, lapilli tuffs, ash tuffs, and dust tuffs. Local *welded ash flows and *agglomeratic tuff breccias.</p> <p>*Chalcedonic veins.</p>	<p align="center">KNIP</p>
	<p align="center">UNIT 2</p> <p align="center">BETTY CREEK FORMATION</p> <p align="center">700 m to 1200 m</p> <p align="center">Pliensbachian to Toarcian</p>	<p>Interbedded volcanic tuffs, flows, and *hematitic sedimentary rocks.</p> <p>*Purple to maroon conglomerates, wackes, siltstones and mudstones. Basaltic to dacitic tuffs and flows. *Pillow lavas, crystal and lithic tuffs.</p> <p>*Columnar jointed units. Minor black fossiliferous siltstone sequences.</p>	<p align="center">TREATY ISLAND</p> <p align="center">GOLD WEDGE</p> <p align="center">SHORE, RED RIVER</p>
	<p align="center">UNIT 1B</p> <p align="center">UPPER UNUK RIVER FORMATION</p> <p align="center">1000 m to 1500 m</p> <p align="center">Hettangian to Pliensbachian</p>	<p>Volcanic strata with lesser black siltstone members.</p> <p>*Two feldspar porphyry hornblende (Premier Porphyry).</p> <p>*hornblende porphyry, and *bedded airfall crystal tuff.</p> <p>Minor fossil occurrences.</p>	<p align="center">GOSSAN HILL</p> <p align="center">WEST IRON CAP</p> <p align="center">SNOWFIELD</p> <p align="center">SPINE, ELECTRUM, 367</p> <p align="center">4-J's</p>
	<p align="center">UNIT 1A</p> <p align="center">LOWER UNUK RIVER FORMATION</p> <p align="center">> 1000 m</p> <p align="center">Norian to Hettangian</p>	<p>Mixed sedimentary strata with minor tuff units.</p> <p>*Black siltstones, heterolithic pebble to cobble conglomerates and wackes.</p> <p>*Hornblende feldspar crystal tuffs.</p> <p>Minor fossil occurrences.</p>	<p align="center">KERR</p> <p align="center">KONKIN</p>


. Schematic stratigraphy. Sulphurets map area. A = andesitic volcanics; D = dacitic volcanics; S = siltstones; C = conglomerates; stipple = sandstones.




Geology and mineral deposits, Sulphurets map area.

LEGEND

INTRUSIVE ROCKS

 Lee Brant Stock


 Mount John Walker Porphyry


 Mitchell-Sulphurets Intrusions: monzonite (M),
syenite (S), and granite (G)


 Potassium-feldspar-plagioclase-hornblende
porphyry trachyandesite


 VOLCANIC AND SEDIMENTARY ROCKS: Units
1-4


SYMBOLS


Phyllite belt 


Gossan 


Fault (U = up; D = down) 


Contact 

Syncline; anticline 

Bedding; foliation 

Mine under development 

Prospect 

Access road under construction 

	MINERAL OCCURRENCES	COMMODITY
A	Konkin	Au, Cu, Pb, Zn
B	Treaty	Gossan
C	Iron Cap	Cu, Au
D	Mitchell	Cu
E	Kirkham	Cu
F	Snowfield	Au, Mo
G	Sulphurets	Cu, Mo, Au
H	Hanging Glacier	Au, Ag
I	Kerr	Au, Cu
J	Goldwedge	Au, Ag
K	Red River	Au, Ag
L	Shore Zone	Au, Ag, Pb, Zn
M	West Zone	Au, Ag, Pb, Zn
N	Spine Zone	Au
O	Knip	Ag, Pb, Zn
P	Delta	Ag, Pb, Zn
Q	Tribe	Au
R	Gamma	Ag, Pb, Zn

The Coarse Clastic Sequence (Betty Creek Formation) included volcanoclastic rocks of intermediate to felsic composition, mostly feldspar crystal dacites. The unit is estimated to be 700 to 1200 metres thick.

The Felsic Volcanic Sequence (Mount Dilworth Formation) consists predominantly of felsic pyroclastic rocks. The unit is reported to range from 75 to 150 metres thick, locally it is strongly pyritic.

The Siltstone Sequence (Salmon River Formation) consists of dark grey siltstone and fine grained sandstone. The strata represents renewed marine sedimentation following subsidence of the arc complex following volcanism.

The largest intrusive rock is the Lee Brant stock, of Eocene Age which lies immediately to the west of the HAT property. It consists of a coarse-grained homogeneous hornblende-biotite quartz monzonite.

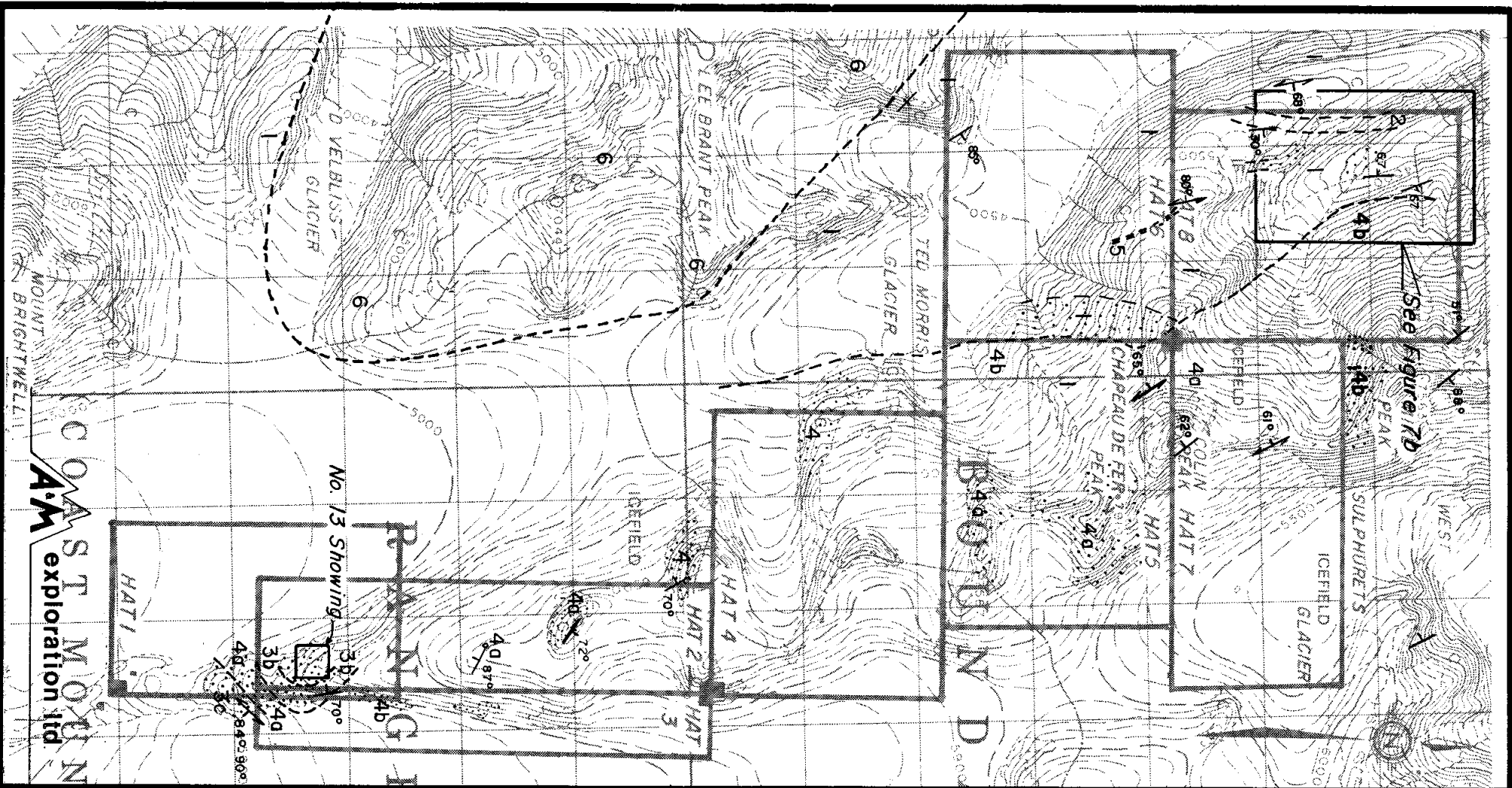
A wide variety of syn and post volcanic hypabyssal intrusive rocks are present in the vicinity of the of the Sulphurets and Mitchell glaciers. They are intimately associated with copper-gold mineralization on the adjacent Kerr property.

Property Geology

The general property geology was described by Allen, 1988 (Figure 7a). In the vicinity of the HAT 8 claim, three main rock units, presumably of the Unuk River Formation, are present (Figure 7b). Argillite and siltstone (unit 1) underly the western half of the claim and felsic pyroclastics and flows (unit 4) underly the eastern half. Sandwiched in the sedimentary unit is a thin sequence of andesite and andesite breccia (unit 2).

Unit 1 comprises, grey to bluish grey to black argillite, shale and siltstone. In the west central part of the HAT 8 claim, the unit contains variable amounts of graphite and locally contains abundant disseminated pyrite. In places thin beds of light grey tuff of felsic composition, also containing disseminated pyrite, are present.

A prominent bed of andesite and andesite breccia (unit 2) at least 100 metres thick outcrops on the western edge of the claim. The rock typically is greenish grey in color with abundant euhedral phenocrysts of

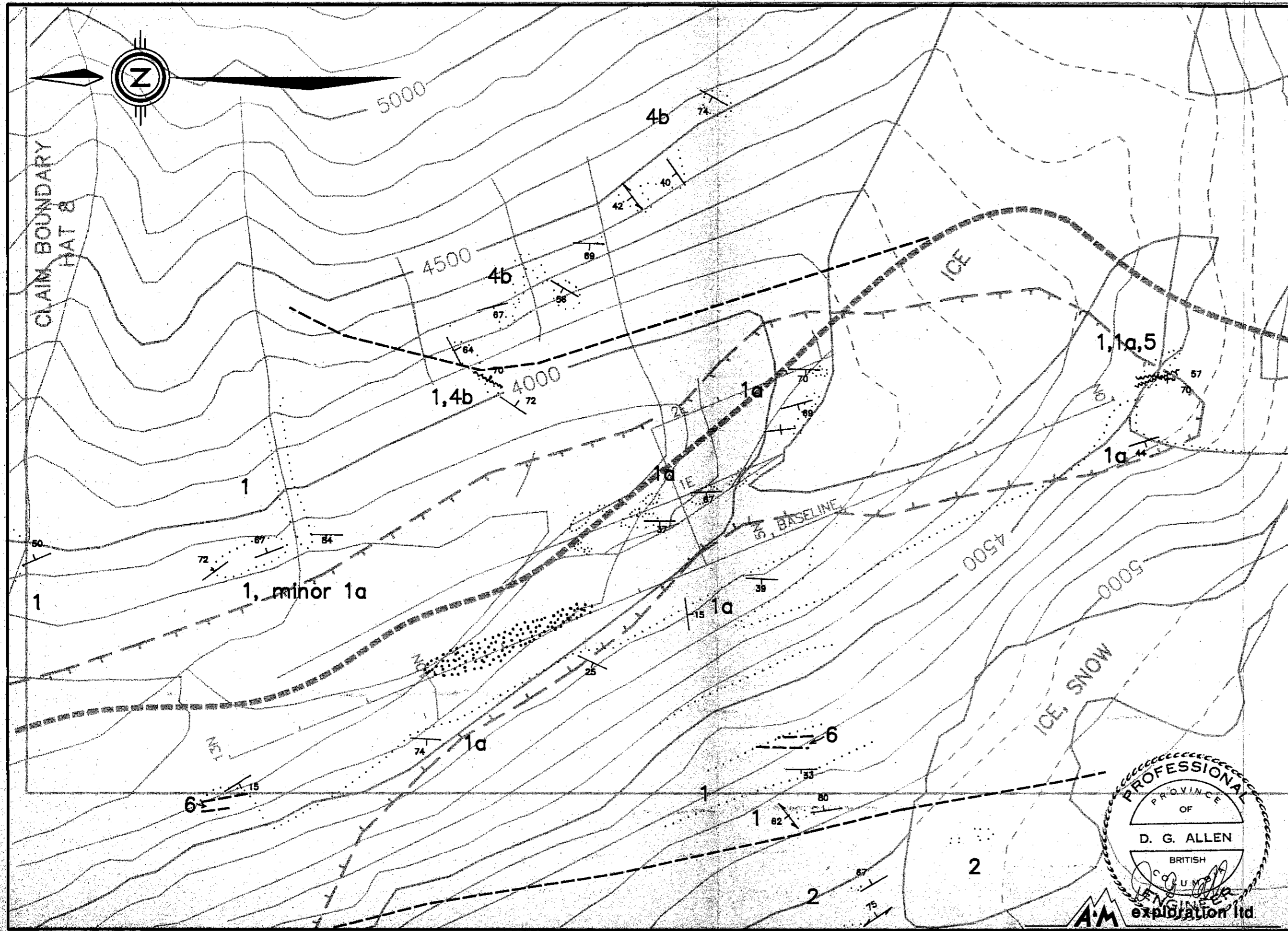


COAST PLUTONIC COMPLEX
 A.M. exploration ltd.

TERTIARY		LEGEND	
6	COAST PLUTONIC COMPLEX <i>Quartz monzonite.</i>	2	ANDESITE SEQUENCE ? <i>Augite andesite, andesite breccia.</i>
JURASSIC		TRIASSIC TO LOWER JURASSIC	
5	<i>Syenite.</i>	1	LOWER SEDIMENTARY SEQUENCE <i>Argillite, Siltstone, slate, phyllite.</i>
4	FELSIC VOLCANIC SEQUENCE <i>Rhyolite: 4a Flow banded; 4b Tuff, minor breccia.</i>		
3	PYROCLASTIC-EPICLASTIC SEQUENCE ? <i>Interlayered andesitic to dacitic to felsic tuffs, breccia & flows. 3a Foliated green tuff & slate; 3b Dacitic agglomerate & tuff; 3c Andesite tuff.</i>		

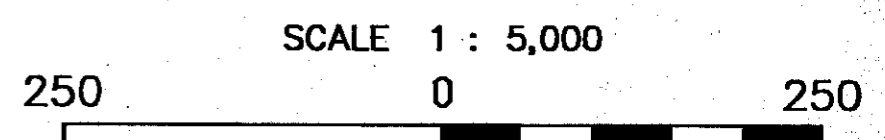
--- Geological contact.
 Gossan.
 Bedding, Foliation, dip
 N.T.S. 104 / 8E

JANTRI RESOURCES INC.
HAT CLAIMS
 SKEENA MINING DIVISION—BRITISH COLUMBIA
GEOLOGICAL SUMMARY MAP



LEGEND

- 6** Diorite
- 5** Syenite
- 4** Rhyolite, 4b bedded felsic tuff
- 2** Augite andesite, andesite breccia, minor bedded tuff
- 1** Argillite, siltstone, slate;
1a variably graphitic and pyritic
- Geological contact; defined, inferred
- Fault attitude
- Bedding, foliation attitude
- Fracture trend
- Outcrop, float
- Resistivity low
- Axis of interpreted VLF-electromagnetic conductor
- Iron-rich spring precipitate
- Topographic contours; contour interval 100 feet
- GN Survey grid line
- Legal corner post, claim boundary

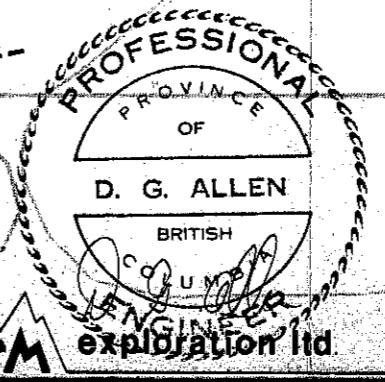


21978 Metres

JANTRI RESOURCES LTD.
HAT PROPERTY
 SKEENA MINING DIVISION - BRITISH COLUMBIA
GEOLOGICAL MAP

September, 1991

Figure 7b



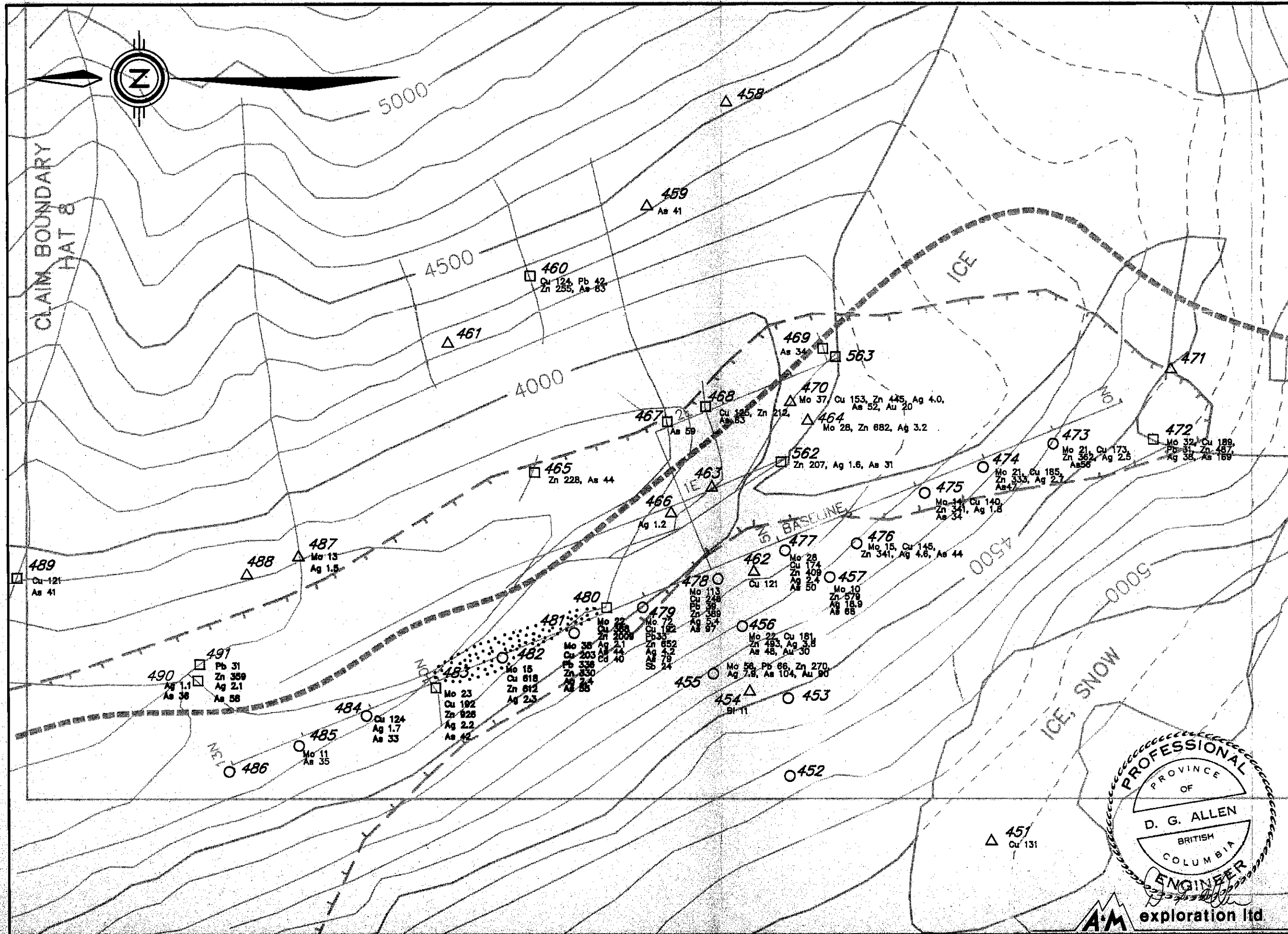
GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

Method

A total of 15 rock, 16 soil and 10 stream sediment samples were collected in conjunction with mapping and prospecting. Rock samples usually comprised one to two kilograms of representative rock chips collected over an area of 5 to 20 square metres. Rock sample descriptions are presented in Appendix I. To assist in evaluating the steep slopes on the west side of the claim a flagged line was established. Soil samples were collected at 100 metre intervals along the base line. Samples consisted mainly of talus fines collected at shallow depths of 5 to 25 centimetres, although one sample (482) consisted of a white to yellow cold spring precipitate. Stream sediment samples consisted of unsorted gravel and fines collected from the active part of the stream channel. Samples were shipped to Rossbacher Laboratory Ltd. for gold analysis by standard atomic absorption techniques and 30 element analysis by inductively coupled plasma spectrometry. Sample sites are plotted on Figure 8 along with selected anomalous metal values. A few sample sites from 1988 work are also plotted. Sample results are presented in Appendix II.

Results

Examination of the geochemical data reveals a large number of anomalous concentrations of a variety of elements including molybdenum (up to 113 parts per million), copper (up to 618 ppm), lead (up to 66 ppm), zinc (up to 2000 ppm), silver (up to 18.9 ppm), arsenic (up to 169 ppm), cadmium (up to 40 ppm), antimony (up to 24 ppm), bismuth (up to 11 ppm), tungsten (up to 20 ppm) and gold (up to 90 ppb) both in soils and rock samples. While many of these elements are considered to be pathfinder elements for gold, such elements are commonly enriched in carbon-rich black shales (e.g. Huych, 1990). It is therefore concluded that the anomalies are related to metal accumulations in the black sedimentary rocks that underlie much of the claim area.



DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

The central part of the electromagnetic anomalies is underlain by black argillite and siltstone of unit 1. Unfortunately, the anomalous area lies along the valley bottom, where outcrops are sparse. However, there are some scattered outcrops near the toe of the glacier. Those along the lower valley walls locally contain abundant graphite. The low resistivities and the strong electromagnetic anomalies can probably be explained by the presence of graphite-rich beds within the sedimentary unit. Similarly, the geochemical anomalies obtained in soils in the area can be explained by metal accumulations characteristic of metalliferous carbon-rich black shales. Black shales however are associated with a variety of types of ore deposits of sedimentary-exhalative origin. The Eskay Creek deposit (25 kilometres to the northwest) for example is hosted in a highly carbonaceous mudstone unit up to 60 metres thick, overlying a rhyolitic unit and is in turn overlain by andesite flows and breccias (Blackwell, 1990). The recent discovery by Granges-Springer-Cove on their Unuk River property, five kilometres south of Eskay Creek, also occurs in felsic volcanics and argillite (September 24, 1991 news release: Granges Inc., Springer Resources Ltd., and Cove Resources Ltd.).

Of particular interest are anomalous gold values of 90 and 30 parts per billion (Sample site 455 and 456) on the slopes south of the baseline. The geologic setting on the HAT 8 claim appears to be similar.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

The sedimentary rocks outcropping on the HAT 8 claim appear to contain enough carbon (graphite) to explain the strong conductors delineated in the airborne electromagnetic survey. However, bedrock exposures in the heart of the conductive zone are few. The geologic environment, comprising pyritic sedimentary rocks sandwiched in between volcanic rocks, indicates an environment favorable for the presence of stratabound sedimentary-exhalative sulfide deposits. The presence of elevated metal values in soils and rock is also a favorable feature.

Additional sampling is warranted, particularly in the vicinity of anomalous gold sites.

A program of geophysical follow-up is recommended. Induced polarization and resistivity surveys as suggested by Podolsky (1990) would assist in defining in detail the conductive horizons. Alternatively, Genie SE-88 electromagnetic surveys, which are relatively insensitive to topography, would be useful in establishing strike and direction of dip of the conductors. Any strong conductors could be subsequently tested with a series of short diamond drill holes.

D. G. Allen



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CERTIFICATE

I, Donald G. Allen, certify that:

1. I am a Consulting Geological Engineer, at A & M Exploration Ltd., with offices at Suite 704, 850 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6C 1E1.
2. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia with degrees in Geological Engineering (B.A.Sc., 1964; M.A.Sc., 1966).
3. I have been practising my profession since 1964 in British Columbia, the Yukon, Alaska and various parts of the Western United States.
4. I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers of British Columbia.
5. This report is based on fieldwork carried out personally on the HAT property during the period August 23 to September 7, 1988, and September 13 to 15, 1991.
6. I have no interest, nor do I expect to receive any, in the HAT property or in Jantri Resources Inc.



December 15, 1991
Vancouver, B.C.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Donald G. Allen".

Donald G. Allen
P. Eng. (B.C.)

APPENDIX I

Sample Description

ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

HAT PROPERTY

<u>Sample No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
106451	Bedded tuff containing locally abundant anastomosing veins of massive white quartz with carbonate, scattered disseminated cubes of pyrite, and dots of chlorite. Some disseminated pyrite with tuff adjacent to quartz veins.
452	Slate, dark bluish grey in color, weakly limonite-stained but no visible sulfides.
453	Slate, dark grey to greenish grey in color, minor pyrite disseminated along foliation planes.
454	Slate, moderately graphitic, locally abundant thin pyrite-rich beds, pyrite in scattered quartz seams along foliation and as cross cutting veinlets.
458	Siliceous tuff with locally abundant fine-grained disseminated along foliation planes.
459	Phyllitic tuff with scattered vuggy, rusty weathering quartz veins with 5% disseminated cubes of pyrite.
461	Felsic tuff float, silicified and quartz veined.
462	Black shale, pyrite locally abundant in cross cutting seams and along bedding planes.
463	As above, with scattered stringers and thin lenses of carbonate.
464	Black siltstone-shale, abundant disseminated pyrite in some graphitic beds.
466	Light and dark grey laminated siltstone and shale, abundant disseminated cubes of pyrite throughout.
470	Black graphitic and pyritic shale, white carbonate seams and veinlets common.
471	Interlayered black siltstone and light grey tuffaceous siltstone with disseminated pyrite.
487	Shale, locally graphitic, abundant pyrite in fine streaks along bedding planes.
488	Diorite dike 2 metres wide containing irregular quartz veins containing calcite and pyrrhotite.

APPENDIX II

Analytical Results

ROSSBACHER LABORATORY LTD.

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

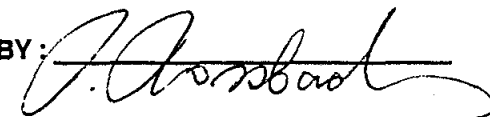
2225 Springer Ave., Burnaby,
British Columbia, Can. V5B 3N1
Ph:(604)299-6910 Fax:299-6252

To: JANTRI RESOURCES INC.
#6-117 E 15th STREET
N VANCOUVER, B.C.
Project: HAT PROPERTY
Type of Analysis: ICP

Certificate: 91203
Invoice: 91283
Date Entered: 91-10-01
File Name: JRI91283.I
Page No.: 1

PRE FIX	SAMPLE NAME	PPM MO	PPM CU	PPM PB	PPM ZN	PPM AG	PPM NI	PPM CO	PPM MN	% FE	PPM AS	PPM AU	PPM HG	PPM SR	PPM CD	PPM SB	PPM BI	PPM V	% CA	% P	PPM LA	PPM CR	% MG	PPM BA	% TI	% AL	% NA	% K	PPM W	PPM BE	PPM AJ	PPB AA
A	106451	6	131	1	56	0.5	22	23	664	4.35	27	ND	ND	46	1	2	7	102	1.25	0.11	3	22	1.79	33	0.29	2.14	0.07	0.04	4	2	10	
A	106452	4	49	5	73	0.2	16	7	195	2.24	8	ND	ND	12	1	1	6	19	0.11	0.03	6	25	0.68	96	0.07	1.11	0.04	0.20	1	1	5	
A	106453	5	84	6	124	0.6	23	8	415	3.04	25	ND	ND	17	3	1	9	23	0.19	0.06	17	25	1.59	166	0.02	1.97	0.05	0.20	1	1	5	
A	106454	5	46	7	50	0.9	11	11	133	2.29	25	ND	ND	10	1	3	11	11	0.07	0.03	8	26	0.74	155	0.01	0.77	0.03	0.15	1	1	5	
A	106458	3	64	3	71	0.1	6	3	156	1.76	11	ND	ND	9	1	1	1	14	0.07	0.02	9	26	0.20	56	0.10	0.53	0.08	0.10	1	1	5	
A	106459	3	68	1	121	0.6	14	20	1253	6.75	41	ND	ND	43	1	1	2	285	0.89	0.15	14	10	3.55	31	0.26	3.58	0.09	0.01	2	5	5	
A	106461	1	7	7	61	0.1	3	1	55	1.24	16	ND	ND	4	1	1	6	3	0.05	0.01	8	26	0.06	62	0.01	0.24	0.06	0.13	1	1	5	
A	106462	6	121	1	191	1.0	96	25	489	3.77	20	ND	ND	19	1	1	1	48	0.50	0.08	7	20	1.52	79	0.09	1.81	0.06	0.08	4	1	10	
A	106463	5	70	1	125	0.7	24	18	1031	4.01	2	ND	ND	166	1	1	1	58	6.06	0.22	12	19	1.55	92	0.07	2.03	0.08	0.14	1	2	5	
A	106464	28	114	19	682	3.2	80	16	623	2.93	27	ND	ND	119	15	5	5	99	4.00	0.17	13	25	1.02	120	0.03	1.09	0.06	0.10	6	2	5	
A	106466	8	67	5	144	1.2	37	14	892	3.30	12	ND	ND	88	1	4	5	38	3.22	0.14	4	20	1.11	158	0.10	1.34	0.04	0.11	6	1	5	
A	106470	37	153	21	445	4.0	97	12	311	3.21	52	ND	ND	83	6	14	2	47	2.42	0.11	12	22	0.61	63	0.01	0.59	0.03	0.10	7	1	20	
A	106471	5	90	1	104	1.4	34	19	1001	3.89	6	ND	ND	133	1	1	1	75	3.81	0.17	6	19	1.75	78	0.05	2.14	0.06	0.09	1	2	5	
A	106487	13	101	1	186	1.5	42	9	785	2.99	6	ND	ND	81	1	1	1	55	3.15	0.14	5	21	1.05	78	0.12	1.29	0.03	0.10	1	1	5	
A	106488	4	93	1	147	0.7	45	33	1116	6.20	10	ND	ND	57	1	1	1	103	2.47	0.17	3	14	2.58	103	0.33	3.27	0.06	0.01	2	2	5	
L	106455	56	141	66	270	7.9	53	14	853	6.32	104	ND	ND	39	1	11	1	69	0.18	0.05	10	15	0.77	126	0.08	1.25	0.03	0.11	1	1	90	
L	106456	22	186	6	493	3.8	98	30	1350	5.10	49	ND	ND	51	5	2	1	85	0.59	0.08	11	18	1.22	85	0.16	1.70	0.03	0.15	1	2	30	
L	106457	10	145	28	579	18.9	57	23	3501	4.60	68	ND	ND	49	6	16	1	74	0.75	0.08	12	16	1.17	146	0.14	1.52	0.04	0.15	1	1	10	
L	106460	2	124	42	255	0.5	35	28	1310	4.64	83	ND	ND	45	1	5	1	94	0.60	0.09	16	16	1.49	85	0.17	2.26	0.05	0.36	1	2	5	
L	106465	3	84	7	228	0.6	37	15	869	3.76	44	ND	ND	39	1	3	1	47	1.72	0.11	11	19	1.08	62	0.09	1.51	0.03	0.07	1	1	5	
L	106467	3	64	19	166	0.5	20	14	867	3.50	59	ND	ND	46	2	1	1	38	1.08	0.08	14	20	0.84	55	0.11	1.17	0.03	0.10	3	1	10	
L	106468	4	125	27	212	0.7	34	33	1405	4.88	63	ND	ND	91	1	9	4	105	1.39	0.12	14	16	1.54	200	0.20	2.10	0.06	0.48	11	2	5	
L	106469	2	92	7	141	0.4	14	26	921	4.56	34	ND	ND	82	1	1	1	120	1.17	0.11	13	16	1.50	134	0.23	2.06	0.05	0.70	10	3	5	
L	106472	32	189	31	487	3.8	110	38	2918	7.33	169	ND	ND	50	5	16	1	60	0.66	0.09	12	9	1.18	111	0.02	1.74	0.05	0.08	11	2	10	
L	106473	21	173	19	362	2.5	91	34	1237	5.15	56	ND	ND	43	4	5	3	59	0.44	0.07	13	17	1.05	165	0.05	1.47	0.04	0.09	6	1	10	
L	106474	38	185	20	333	2.7	75	28	1047	5.28	47	ND	ND	23	4	12	2	61	0.15	0.05	12	20	0.93	114	0.06	1.34	0.03	0.08	9	1	20	
L	106475	14	140	13	291	1.8	78	29	953	4.36	34	ND	ND	49	4	9	1	61	0.82	0.08	10	20	1.13	126	0.10	1.44	0.04	0.08	10	1	20	
L	106476	15	145	17	341	4.6	72	31	1514	4.47	44	ND	ND	49	4	6	1	84	0.70	0.09	11	18	1.23	114	0.14	1.64	0.05	0.17	11	2	5	
L	106477	28	174	12	409	2.4	107	40	1416	5.27	50	ND	ND	75	4	6	1	69	1.49	0.12	11	15	1.38	191	0.07	1.81	0.04	0.11	14	2	10	
L	106478	113	246	39	389	5.4	90	52	2093	7.07	97	ND	ND	22	3	13	1	86	0.12	0.08	13	10	1.34	132	0.02	2.11	0.05	0.09	8	2	20	
L	106479	72	197	33	652	4.2	119	59	2139	6.36	79	ND	ND	44	8	24	1	93	0.50	0.09	15	13	1.36	282	0.08	1.84	0.05	0.14	13	2	20	
L	106480	22	388	20	2009	2.1	234	133	5809	8.62	44	ND	ND	63	40	14	1	73	0.69	0.10	25	5	0.96	155	0.13	1.59	0.07	0.12	20	2	5	
L	106481	35	203	36	330	2.4	78	38	1179	5.87	55	ND	ND	34	3	17	1	86	0.44	0.08	12	14	1.31	178	0.11	2.01	0.04	0.16	9	2	5	
L	106482	15	618	1	612	2.3	76	38	622	10.95	7	ND	ND	20	3	11	1	29	0.23	0.08	9	2	0.48	42	0.07	9.07	0.06	0.07	7	4	5	
L	106483	23	192	19	926	2.2	144	43	1506	4.46	42	ND	ND	45	11	9	1	75	0.46	0.07	12	25	1.06	115	0.10	1.45	0.04	0.10	12	2	10	
L	106484	9	124	14	193	1.7	46	31	934	4.03	33	ND	ND	49	2	10	1	90	0.61	0.08	11	27	1.21	86	0.15	1.58	0.04	0.15	5	2	5	
L	106485	11	117	8	196	0.9	57	34	912	4.21	35	ND	ND	47	2	7	1	92	0.62	0.08	10	25	1.29	79	0.20	1.70	0.04	0.20	6	2	5	
L	106486	7	106	5	150	0.7	44	32	805	3.98	24	ND	ND	47	2	10	1	90	0.67	0.08	9	25	1.34	58	0.20	1.74	0.04	0.24	8	2	5	
L	106489	9	121	17	240	0.9	54	30	860	4.38	41	ND	ND	41	2	11	1	81	0.60	0.08	12	23	1.45	52	0.12	1.77	0.04	0.07	5	2	5	
L	106490	4	59	25	159	1.1	23	27	652	3.28	36	ND	ND	25	1	5	1	42	0.40	0.05	14	21	0.91	49	0.09	1.22	0.03	0.06	5	1	5	

CERTIFIED BY:



ROSSBACHER LABORATORY LTD.

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

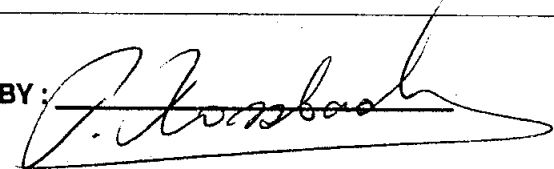
2225 Springer Ave., Burnaby,
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Ph:(604)299-6910 Fax:299-6252

Certificate: 91203
Invoice: 91283
Date Entered: 91-10-01
File Name: JRI91283.I
Page No.: 2

To: JANTRI RESOURCES INC.
#6-117 E 15th STREET
N VANCOUVER, B.C.
Project: HAT PROPERTY
Type of Analysis: ICP

PRE FIX	SAMPLE NAME	PPM MO	PPM CU	PPM PB	PPM ZN	PPM AG	PPM NI	PPM CO	PPM MN	% FE	PPM AS	PPM AU	PPM HG	PPM SR	PPM CD	PPM SB	PPM BI	PPM V	% CA	% P	PPM LA	PPM CR	% MG	PPM BA	% TI	% AL	% NA	% K	PPM W	PPM BE	PPB AU	PPB AA
L	106491	9	107	31	359	2.1	52	37	843	4.54	58	ND	ND	86	4	6	2	55	1.69	0.11	13	17	1.01	64	0.09	1.29	0.05	0.09	10	1	5	

CERTIFIED BY:



APPENDIX III

Affidavit of Expenses

AFFIDAVIT OF EXPENSES

This will certify that prospecting, geological mapping and geochemical sampling was carried out on the HAT property, Sulphurets Creek area, Skeena Mining Division, British Columbia to the value of the following.

Mobilization and Fieldwork

Engineering fees D.G. Allen	\$ 2,300.00
Room and Board	527.16
Helicopter	2,086.30
Vehicle rental, gas	718.68
Telephone	118.40
Field supplies	25.84
Geochemical Analyses	553.82
Report	
D.G. Allen	920.00
D. Rotherham (consulting fee)	346.08
Draughting, typing, compilation	661.25
Maps, photocopying	230.00
Management and overhead: Jang Engineering	<u>1,812.00</u>
	Subtotal \$10,299.53
	G.S.T. on \$3,575.00 <u>250.25</u>
	TOTAL \$10,549.78



D. G. Allen