

1991 ASSESSMENT REPORT
ON THE
BABY GROUP OF CLAIMS
SLOCAN M.D.

22/28

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TRANS. #.....

1991 ASSESSMENT REPORT
ON THE
BABY GROUP OF CLAIMS

SLOCAN MINING DIVISION
NTS 82F/14W
LATITUDE: 49°55' LONGITUDE: 117°22'

FEBRUARY 1992

BY: DELBERT W. FERGUSON

FEB 19 1992

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**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

22,138

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INTRODUCTION

In 1991, a gradient array survey (10 metre dipole) totalling 1.355 line kilometres and a dipole-dipole IP/Resistivity survey totalling 1.902 km. were carried out over the "silica cap" area and over the mineralized shear zone on the BW claim. Subsequently, 194.1 metres (636.6 feet) of diamond drilling (thin-walled BQ) was accomplished in two areas of interest. Initial rock sampling of the Slocan Lake Fault system was also accomplished in 1991.

LOCATION and ACCESS

The Baby Claim Group is situated in the West Kootenay Region of Southeastern B.C., between the villages of Silverton and Slocan. The claims lie immediately east of Slocan Lake, approximately 3.5 kilometres south of Silverton, B.C. and 1.0 kilometres north of the Aylwin Creek (Willa) copper-gold-base metal deposit.

The western claim block (BW) is transected by Highway #6, straddling the hump between Highway #6 and Red Mountain Road. A forest access road provides access off Highway #6 to the central portion of the western claim block. Recent logging activities provide four wheel drive access to the southeast portion of the western claim block.

The eastern claim block (BE) lies for the most part on low-lying swamp lands and gentle mountain slopes of Mount Twigg, east of the Red Mountain Road. The southeast portion of the claim block covers steep mountainous terrain. Access is by foot only, east of the Red Mountain Road.

PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Baby Claim Group is situated for the most part over the Red Mountain Plateau, above Slocan Lake. Elevations generally range from 2500 to 3500 feet a.s.l., except for the southeastern portion which reaches elevations of 4700 feet on the western slopes of Mount Twigg. From west to east across the claims, the terrain rises steeply from Slocan Lake and then levels off to hummocky and swampy landscape over the central portion of the claims. This area is bisected by southwest trending Vevey Creek. Further west the topography steepens across the lower slopes of Mount Twigg.

Much of the area is forested with stands of fir, hemlock, white pine and cedar. A significant amount of the BW claim block has been recently logged. Private residences are located on either side of the Red Mountain Road.

SLOCAN

KOOTENAY LAND DISTRICT
BRITISH COLUMBIA

Scale 1:50,000 Échelle

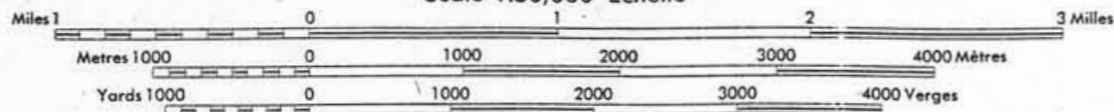


FIGURE 1



AREA HISTORY

The Baby Claim Group lies within the historic "Slocan Camp" which ranks second only to the Sullivan Mine in silver production. To the north, from Silverton to Sandon high grade silver-lead-zinc ores have been mined from deposits within the Slocan Sediments since the late 1800's. From the Baby Claims, south to Slocan, high grade silver-lead-zinc ores have been mined from deposits within the porphyritic granite of the Nelson Batholith since the late 1800's. These former mines with similar geology to the Baby's included the Ottawa, the Little Tim, the Enterprise and the Myrtle(Alma). The former Enterprise Mine reported similar associated lamprophyre dykes to what is seen on the Babys, but gold values are negligible.

The former high grade silver-gold Republic No.2 property located approximately 3 miles north of Slocan City produced erratically from 1896 to 1952. This deposit was also hosted in porphyritic Nelson granite and had associated felsic and mafic dykes. The Morning Star, a small gold-silver producer is situate immediately east of Slocan City was hosted in hornblende diorite and felsic dykes.

The Galena Farm zinc-lead-silver deposit is a former producer lying on the northern boundary of the Baby claims. The ore-bearing veins here are hosted mainly in granitic rocks of the Nelson Batholith, near its northern contact with the Slocan Group Sediments. From 1900 to 1953, the Galena Farm produced 87,412 tons of ore (9.5 million lbs. zinc, 6.1 million lbs. lead 0.6 million ounces silver and 62 ounces gold).

The Willa Property, located 1 kilometre south of the Baby claims, is a 1 million ton copper-silver-gold deposit which has seen extensive development work since the late 1970's. Grades averaging 1.04% Cu, .27 oz/t Ag and .022 oz/t Au occur in a strongly altered and brecciated zone within the Nelson batholith and associated volcanics.

CLAIMS

The Baby Group of Claims are currently held by R.H. Murphy of Nakusp, B.C.

<u>CLAIM NAME</u>	<u>NO.OF UNITS</u>	<u>RECORD NO.</u>	<u>RECORD DATE</u>	<u>EXPIRY DATE</u>
BE	20	6263	FEB.21/90	FEB.21/2000
BW	12	6264	FEB.21/90	FEB.21/2000

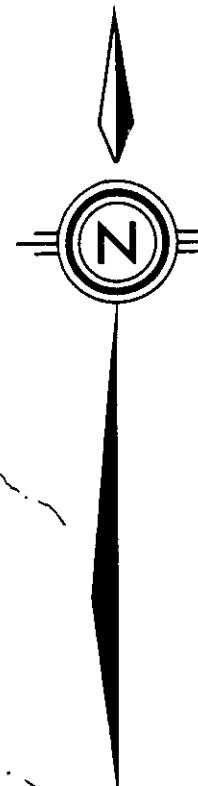
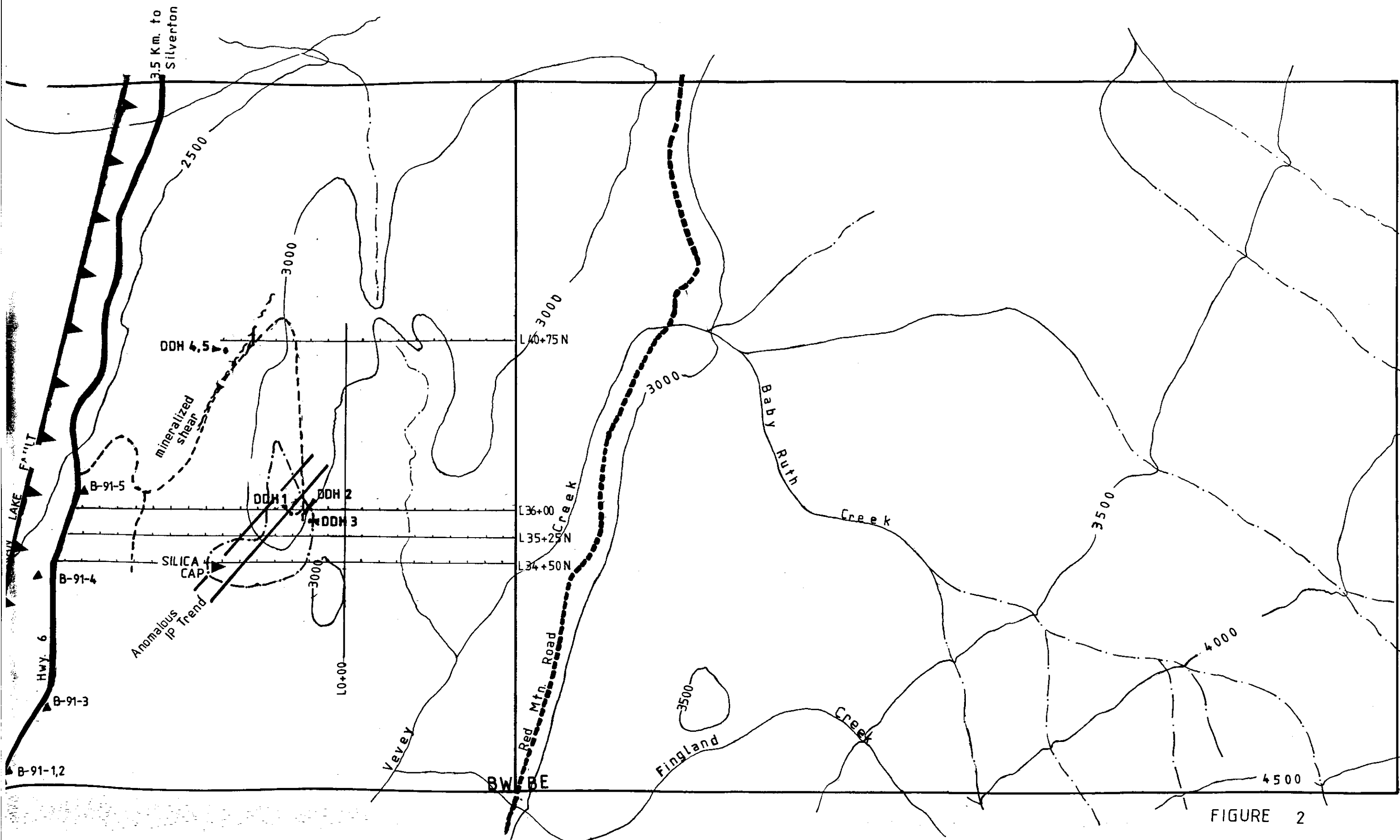
32 UNITS = 800 HECTARES (1976 ACRES)

GEOLOGY

The Baby Claims are underlain for the most part by feldspar porphyritic granodiorite of the Cretaceous age Nelson batholith. This granite is a coarse grey to pinkish coloured rock that generally contains numerous white to flesh coloured phenocrysts of twinned alkali feldspar. The groundmass of the granite is generally coarse, hypidiomorphic, consisting of potash feldspar, plagioclase and quartz, with accessory hornblende and biotite. The batholith extends southward to beyond Castlegar and pinches out northward from the Baby claims. Metasedimentary rocks of the Slocan Series predominate to the north. The Valhalla Gneissic Complex covers the west side of Slocan Lake.

On the BW claim, the porphyritic granite locally exhibits moderate to strong chloritization with associated weak disseminated pyrite. A large brecciated silica body caps the hillside above Highway #6. It's approximate dimensions are 400 by 300 metres. Sugary to chalcedonic quartz has flooded through the host granite resulting in a brecciated fabric made up of subrounded clasts of bleached granite ghosts and angular limonitic fragments. Open cavities and vugs exhibit quartz and calcite crystal infillings. Strong limonitic staining along fractures is pervasive. Fracture coatings of manganese and hematite are also common. Stringer, disseminated and patches of pyrite mineralization are found locally within the silica body.

Approximately 1 kilometre up the forest access road from Hwy.#6 onto the BW claim, a one metre wide mineralized quartz vein system is exposed in the road cut over a strike length of 20 metres. The system strikes N30°E with a vertical dip. At least one mafic dyke is associated with the system, but the relationship is not clear. A silica-carbonate alteration package envelopes the system. Common minerals are silica, siderite, manganese, fuchsite and disseminated pyrite. Fluorite has also been noted. The zone is highly fractured with high-grade silver-gold bearing mineralization. Minerals identified are argentite, tetrahedrite, pyrite, galena and native silver. The strongly mineralized zone does not prevail along strike, but may rather be an ore shoot. The host granite has been chloritized over a localized area.



BABY CLAIMS

SCALE 1:10,000

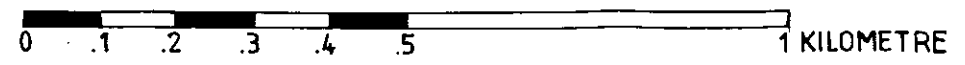


FIGURE 2

1991 FIELD WORK AND RESULTS

LINE-CUTTING

Early in March 1991, a partial grid was established over the BW claim in order to facilitate a proposed IP/resistivity survey. A north-south baseline was cut out to the east of the silica cap exposure and four subsequent crosslines were run east-west across the claim. Three crosslines, spaced at 75 metres were established across the silica cap and one crossline was cut out to intersect the mineralized shear zone. A total of 5.5 line kilometres were established (FIG.2).

IP/RESISTIVITY SURVEYS

In March 1991, an induced polarization and resistivity survey was carried out across the "silica cap" and over the exposed mineralized shear zone (see 1990 report). The survey was carried out by Michael Cormier of Pacific Geophysical and local field personnel. Initially, a gradient array (10 metre dipole survey) was implemented (FIG.3A, 3B), but the dipole-dipole IP/Resistivity survey was found to be much more useful in the definition of anomalous zones. The survey over the silica cap implemented 75 metre dipole spacings along lines 34+50N, 35+25N and 36+00N (TABLE 1).

The area under which the silica cap is exposed on surface is defined at depth by generally low to moderate resistivities and low chargeabilities (FIG.4A,4B,4C). Plotted across three lines, the anomalous IP trend appears to trend northeast along the western portion of the exposed silica cap.

IP/resistivity surveys across the mineralized shear zone defined in 1990 were run using 10 metre and 3 metre dipole spacings along line 40+75N. The 10 metre survey showed the shear zone as having moderate to strong chargeabilities and resistivities (FIG.4D). The 3 metre survey indicated signatures of moderate resistivities and low chargeabilities for the shear zone (FIG.4E). The gradient array survey proved inconclusive (FIG.3C,3D).

DIAMOND DRILLING SURVEY

Shortly following the completion of the IP/resistivity survey, a drilling program was instigated on the property, employing the aid of local drilling contractor, Vern Emery. Three holes were set up over the silica cap and two holes were sunk in the vicinity of the mineralized shear zone (TABLE 1). A total of 194.1 metres of thin-walled BQ core was recovered in all holes and is being stored in Nakusp. Intersections of interest were split in December 1991 and sent for Au geochemical analysis to Eco Tech Laboratories in Kamloops, B.C.

DDH B-91-1, 91-2 and 91-3 cut through the silica cap, showing the strong quartz-flooded zone to be nearly flat-lying with a gentle dip to the east (FIG.5B). Thickness of the cap varied from 3.8 metres in the west (DDH B-91-1) to 13.9 metres in the east (DDH B-91-3). Immediately below the strongly quartz-flooded zone in each hole lies a zone of strong sericitic and argillic alteration. This zone varied from 4.2 metres to 12.6 metres in thickness. Both zones contain weak to moderate amounts (less than 5%) of fine disseminated and veinlet pyrites.

Sampling and subsequent analysis of the silica cap and underlying altered zone showed anomalous values of Au. The highest value was 355 ppb Au over 1 metre, from a strongly silica-flooded zone in DDH B-91-1. A quartz-pyrite vein 3.5 metres below this anomaly ran 90 ppb Au over a 0.7 metre intersection. The highest Au anomaly from DDH B-91-2 was also from within the silica cap, where a 1 metre section ran 140 ppb Au. In DDH B-91-3, a 1 metre section immediately below a siliceous zone within the sericitic/argillic zone ran 125 ppb Au. Background Au values for the silica cap and sericitic/argillic zone were in the 5 to 10 ppb range, but numerous values obtained from the core fell within the 20 to 60 ppb range.

Below the zone of strong sericite/argillic alteration, all holes intersected a zone of weakly altered (chloritic +/- sericitic) Nelson porphyritic granodiorite. DDH B-91-1 intersected two zones of moderate to strong chloritization of the granodiorite with accompanying increases in the amount of contained fine pyrites. These zones have not been sampled for analysis to date.

Holes DDH B-91-4 and B-91-5 were drilled topographically below the mineralized vein/shear zone encountered in 1990. DDH B-91-4 was drilled at a -45° angle towards the shear zone and although a narrow alteration/vein system was intersected, projections show that the drill hole was stopped too short of the main shear zone target. DDH B-91-5 was drilled vertically off the same set up as DDH 4, and although mafic dykes and associated alteration zones were intersected, no mineralization was cut (FIG.6B). The 3.4 metre alteration zone cut in DDH 4 showed strongly elevated Au values throughout. the two narrow mineralized veins intersected in this zone ran .070 oz/ton Au across 25 cm. and .253 oz/ton Au over 10 cm. Between the two veins, a strongly quartz-sericite-pyrite altered zone immediately above a mafic dyke ran .040 oz/ton over the 35 cm. intersection.

ROCK SAMPLING ALONG THE SLOCAN LAKE FAULT

In the fall of 1991, six rock samples were collected from exposures of the Slocan Lake Fault, which trends north-south along the west side of the property (FIG.2). All samples were found to contain anomalous gold values, ranging between 70 and 390 ppb (TABLE 1).

1991 WORK SUMMARY - TABLE 1

GRADIENT ARRAY SURVEY

LINE 40+75 N	=	100 METRES @ 10 METRE DIPOLE SPACINGS
LINE 36+00 N	=	775 METRES @ 10 METRE DIPOLE SPACINGS
LINE 34+50N	=	480 METRES @ 10 METRE DIPOLE SPACINGS
TOTAL		<u>1355</u> METRES

IP/RESISTIVITY SURVEY

LINE 40+75 N	=	150 METRES @ 10 METRE DIPOLE SPACINGS
LINE 40+75 N	=	27 METRES @ 3 METRE DIPOLE SPACINGS
LINE 36+00 N	=	525 METRES @ 75 METRE DIPOLE SPACINGS
LINE 35+25 N	=	525 METRES @ 75 METRE DIPOLE SPACINGS
LINE 34+50 N	=	675 METRES @ 75 METRE DIPOLE SPACINGS
TOTAL		<u>1902</u> METRES

TABLE 1 (cont'd)

DIAMOND DRILLING SURVEY

DDH B-91-1	35+90N/ 1+65W	=	54.90 METRES @ 90°
DDH B-91-2	35+95N/ 1+30W	=	36.90 METRES @ 70° ON A 126° BEARING
DDH B-91-3	35+80N/ 1+00W	=	28.50 METRES @ 60° ON A 133° BEARING
DDH B-91-4	40+56N/ 3+43W	=	27.70 METRES @ 45° ON A 140° BEARING
DDH B-91-5	40+56N/ 3+43W	=	46.10 METRES @ 90°
TOTAL			<u>194.10</u> METRES

ROCK SAMPLING OF SLOCAN LAKE FAULT

<u>SAMPLE #</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>AU (ppb)</u>
B-91-1	BASIC BRECCIA AT LOOKOUT	390
B-91-2	ACID BRECCIA AT LOOKOUT	305
B-91-3	QUARTZ BRECCIA FROM ROADCUT NORTH OF LOOKOUT	130
B-91-4	BRECCIA FRAGMENTS FROM BELOW HWY. IMMEDIATELY SOUTH OF L34+50N	70
B-91-5	CHLORITIZED GRANODIORITE(+PY) FROM ROAD CUT SOUTH OF BW ACCESS ROAD	295
B-91-6	BRECCIA FROM WILLA CREEK AREA BELOW HIGHWAY	250

CONCLUSIONS

The IP/Resistivity survey conducted over a portion of the BW claim produced a northeast trending anomalous zone along the western border of the exposed silica cap. The anomaly is characterized by low chargeabilities and low to moderate resistivities. Two surveys done over the mineralized shear zone were not as definitive. IP failed to produce a confident signature for this structure or its contained mineralization.

Initial drilling within the silica cap showed the cap to be nearly flat-lying, with a gentle dip to the east. The cap is 4 to 14 metres thick and is characterized by strong silica flooding and bleaching of the host granodiorite porphyry. Immediately underneath the cap the granodiorite host is strongly bleached showing heavy sericite and argillic alteration. This alteration zone is 4 to 13 metres thick. Common to both zones is fine disseminated and veinlet pyrite generally constituting less than 5% of the altered host. Drilling beneath these zones produced alternating zones of weak and moderate to strong chlorization (+/- sericite-pyrite) within the Nelson granodiorite porphyry.

All the core from both the silica cap and sericite/argillic zone was sampled resulting in numerous anomalous Au values in the range of 20 to 60 ppb. In addition a few samples showed elevated Au values in the 100 to 200 ppb range and a 1 metre section in the western most hole exhibited 355 ppb Au in a strong silica flooded section. Background Au values for both zones are 5 to 10 ppb Au.

In the vicinity of the mineralized shear zone drilling was not successful in intersecting the shear, but a narrow zone of alteration and mineralization (3.4 metres) did produce elevated gold values ranging from 130 ppb to .253 oz/ton. The true width of this zone is approximately 1 metre.

Rock sampling along the Slocan Lake Fault structure showed anomalous Au values in the six samples obtained, ranging between 70 and 390 ppb.

REFERENCE

Little, H.W., 1960; Nelson Map Area, West Half, British Columbia (82F/W1/2), Geological Survey of Canada, Memoir 308

Ferguson, D.W., 1990; 1990 Assessment Report on the Baby Group of Claims, Slocan Mining Division

STATEMENT OF COSTS

LINECUTTING .. R. ALLEN - 6 days @ \$150/day	= 900	
C. - 6 days @ \$100/day	= 600	
		<u>1500</u>
TRANSPORTATION .. (720 km.@.25/km)...	180	
		<u>1680</u> .. \$ 1680.00
IP/RESISTIVITY SURVEY		
CONTRACT COSTS	4000	
FIELD ASSISTANCE		
R. ALLEN - 6 days @ \$150/day	= 900	
C. 6 days @ \$100/day	= 600	
TRANSPORTATION .. (720 km.@.25/km.)..	180	
..Van./Nakusp return X 2 trips		
= 2880 km.@.25/km.	720	
Driver 2days @ 150/day	300	
		<u>6700</u> .. \$ 6700.00
DIAMOND DRILLING		
CONTRACT COST	10000	
R. ALLEN(Assistant)		
- 15 days @ 150/day	2250	
TRANSPORTATION (1800 km.@.25/km.)	450	
		<u>12700</u> .. \$12700.00
ROCK SAMPLING		
R. ALLEN - 1 day @ 150/day	150	
TRANSPORTATION (120 km.@.25/km.)	30	
		<u>180</u> .. \$ 180.00
CORE SPLITTING & SAMPLING		
R.ALLEN - 1day @ 150/day	150	
D.FERG - 1day @ 150/day	150	
		<u>300</u> .. \$ 300.00
ANALYSIS .. CORE ..	793.61	
.. ROCKS ..	89.80	
.. SHIPPING CHARGES ..	27.50	
		<u>910.91</u> \$ 910.91
REPORT WRITING AND DRAFTING	800	\$ 800.00
		=====
TOTAL 1991 COSTS		\$23270.91
		=====

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Delbert Wells Ferguson, of Nakusp, Province of British Columbia, do hereby state that;

I am a practicing geologist.


I have practiced my profession for over 12 years throughout Canada.

I am a Fellow Member of the Geological Association of Canada.

I received an Honours B.Sc. Degree in Geology from the University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario, Canada in 1979.

This report was prepared by myself, based on work completed in 1991 on the Baby Group of Claims and on pertinent research material.

Dated at Nakusp, B.C.
this 4th day of February, 1991.



Delbert Wells Ferguson

APPENDIX I

DIAMOND DRILL LOGS

DIAMOND DR - RECORD

PROPERTY BABY

HOLE No. B-91-1

DIP TEST		
Footage	Angle	
	Reading	Corrected
	090°	

Hole No. 1 Sheet No. 1
 Section _____
 Date Begun _____
 Date Finished _____
 Date Logged _____

Lat. 35° 90' N / 1+65 W
 Dep. 090°
 Bearing -
 Elev. Collar _____

Total Depth 54.9 m
 Logged By D. Ferguson
 Claim BW
 Core Size _____

DEPTH		RECOVERY	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE No.	FROM	TO	WIDTH OF SAMPLE	Au	ppb
FROM	TO								
0	3.8m		Siliceous CAP - predominantly oxidized; quartz-filled vugs (silica flooding) bleaching of f-spars (argillic altn) - numerous narrow py vults. (fine)	*	1	0	1	1m	55
				2	1	2	1m	20	
				3	2	3	1m	355	
				4	3	3.5	0.5m	60	
3.8	8.0m		STRONG SERICITIC/ARGILLIC ALTN. of GRANODIORITE - strong diss. & vult. py - speckled w blue/green mineral @ 4.9, 6.7, 7.3 6.6-7.1m - QTZ-PY VEIN @ 45° to CA. (20 cm. bx. zone above vein) 7.5-8.0m - moderate K-spar flooding	*	5	3.5	4.5	1m	10
				6	4.5	5.5	1m	15	
				7	5.5	6.4	0.9m	10	
				8	6.4	7.1	0.7m	90	
				9	7.1	8.0	0.9m	30	
8.0	23.5		MOD. CHLORITIZATION of GRANODIORITE - diss. py & few py vults. - large K-spar phenocrysts - K-spar flooding @ 9.0m. - few narrow (10cm) zones of strong chlor.						
23.5	29.5		STRONG CHLORITIZED GRANODIORITE - weaker sericite & diss./vult. py - hairline calcite veinlets						
29.5	39.2		MOD. CHLORITIZED GRANODIORITE - K-spar phenos. (2cm) in med. grained groundmass - weak sericite & diss./vult. py.						

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

PROPERTY BABY

HOLE No. B-91-1

DIP TEST		
Footage	Angle	
	Reading	Corrected

Hole No. 1 Sheet No. 2 Lat. _____ Total Depth _____
 Section _____ Dep. _____ Logged By _____
 Date Begun _____ Bearing _____ Claim _____
 Date Finished _____ Elev. Collar _____ Core Size _____
 Date Logged _____

DEPTH FROM	TO	RECOVERY	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE No.	FROM	TO	WIDTH OF SAMPLE					
			- calcite/hematite fractures.									
			- k-spar flooding @ 36.3 & 38.4									
39.2	50.4		MOD. to STRONG CHLORITIZED GRANODIORITE									
			- strong cc. vnlts. + weak diss. py									
			- minor epidote on fractures									
			39.3 - 10 cm wide mafic dyke??									
50.4	54.9		MODERATELY CHLORITIZED GRANODIORITE									
			- large k-spar phenocrysts									
			- calcite/epidote frags. & veinlets									
			- weak disseminated pyrite.									
EOH												

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

PROPERTY BABY

HOLE No. B-91-2

DIP TEST		
	Angle	
Footage	Reading	Corrected
	070°	

Hole No. 2 Sheet No. 1
 Section _____
 Date Begun _____
 Date Finished _____
 Date Logged _____

Lat. 35°49'N / 143°0'W
 Dep. 070°
 Bearing 126°
 Elev. Collar _____

Total Depth 36.9 M.
 Logged By D. Ferguson
 Claim BW
 Core Size _____

DEPTH		RECOVERY	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE No.	FROM	TO	WIDTH OF SAMPLE	Au ppb		
FROM	TO									
0	7.9m		SILICEOUS CAP - strong silica flooding & bleaching (argillic alter.) of GRANODIORITE	10	0	1	1m	5		
				11	1	2	1m	10		
				12	2	3	1m	5		
			-mod. diss. py + py veins & vnltts. (a)	13	3	4	1m	10		
			steep angles to C.A. (flat.)	14	4	5	1m	40		
			-not vuggy	15	5	6	1m	10		
			-moderate oxidation to 5.5 m.	16	6	7	1m	140		
7.9	9.9m		STRONG SERICITE ALTERATION of GRANODIORITE	17	7	7.9	0.9m	10		
			-moderate diss. & vnlt. py	18	7.9	8.9	1m	15		
			-weak chlorite - calcite veinlets	19	8.9	9.6	0.7m	10		
9.9	15.4		STRONG ARGILLIC ALTERATION	20	9.6	10.6	1m	5		
			-bleaching & powdering of f-spars.	21	10.6	11.3	0.7m	10		
			-weak to moderate diss. & vnlt. py	22	11.3	12.3	1m	30		
15.4	20.5		STRONG SERICITE ALTERATION of GRANODIORITE	23	12.3	13.3	1m	5		
			-moderate chlorite - diss. & vnlt. py	24	13.3	14.4	1.1m	10		
			-calcite fractures.	25	14.4	15.4	1m	15		
20.5	36.9		WEAK to MODERATE SERICITIC / CHLORITIC ALTERATION of GRANODIORITE	26	15.4	16.5	1.1m	10		
				27	16.5	17.5	1m	15		
			-k-spar phenocrysts - calcite fractures	28	17.5	18.5	1m	20		
			-few k-spar flooded zones.	29	18.5	19.5	1m	5		
EO ft.			-weak diss. & veinlet pyrite	30	19.5	20.5	1m	35		

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

PROPERTY BABYHOLE No. B-91-3

DIP TEST		
Footage	Angle	
	Reading	Corrected
	060°	

Hole No. 3 Sheet No. 1
 Section _____
 Date Begun _____
 Date Finished _____
 Date Logged _____

Lat. 35°48'N / 140° W
 Dep. 060°
 Bearing 133°
 Elev. Collar _____

Total Depth 28.5 m.
 Logged By D. Ferguson
 Claim BW.
 Core Size _____

DEPTH		RECOVERY	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE No.	FROM	TO	WIDTH OF SAMPLE	Au ppb			
FROM	TO										
0	13.9m	80%	SILICEOUS CAP - strong silica flooding & bleaching of remnant host granodiorite (argillic alt.) -oxidation throughout section - Mn staining near top of hole - weak diss. & veinlet py (compared to DDH 142) - strongest quartz flooding of all holes	31	0	1	1m	5			
				32	1	2	1m	10			
				33	2	3	1m	15			
				34	3	3.5	0.5m	10			
				35	3.5	4.8	1.3m	15			
				36	4.8	5.5	0.7m	10			
				37	5.5	6.4	0.9m	15			
				38	6.4	7.3	0.9m	20			
				39	7.3	8.3	1m	35			
				40	8.3	9.3	1m	20			
				41	9.3	10.3	1m	20			
				42	10.3	11.2	1m	25			
				43	11.3	12.3	1m	50			
				44	12.2	13.2	0.9m	25			
13.9	24.3	100%	STRONG BLEACHING of GRANODIORITE - moderate sericitic alteration & moderate diss & veinlet pyrite 20.2 - 10cm siliceous zone with apple green mineral on top side of zone	* 45	13.2	13.9	0.7m	15			
				46	13.9	14.9	1m	30			
				47	14.9	15.9	1m	25			
				48	15.9	16.9	1m	20			
				49	16.9	17.9	1m	10			
				50	17.9	18.9	1m	20			
				51	18.9	19.9	1m	30			
				52	19.9	20.5	0.6m	20			
				53	20.5	21.5	1m	125			
				54	21.5	22.5	1m	25			
				55	22.5	23.4	0.9m	40			
				56	23.4	24.3	0.9m	40			
24.3	28.5	100%	WEAK to MODERATE SERICITIC / CHLORITIC ALTERATION of GRANODIORITE - K-spar phenocrysts - weak disseminated pyrite - calcite / hematite veinlets.								
ECH.											

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

PROPERTY

BABY

HOLE No.

B-91-4

DIP TEST		
Footage	Angle	
	Reading	Corrected
	045°	

Hole No. 4 Sheet No. 1

Section

Date Begun

Date Finished

Date Logged

Lat. 41° 56' N / 3+43 W

Dep. 045°

Bearing 140°

Elev. Collar

Total Depth 27.7 m.

Logged By D. Ferguson

Claim BW.

Core Size

DEPTH		RECOVERY	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE No.	FROM	TO	WIDTH OF SAMPLE	Au ppb	Au oz/t
FROM	TO								
0	12.5	100%	RELATIVELY UNALTERED GRANODIORITE - medium grained. - k-spar phenocrysts up to 2 cm. - numerous 10 cm zones of k-spar / gtz. flooding - few narrow zones of weak chlor-ser. altn.						
12.5	12.8		MOD. SERICITIC ALTERATION ZONE - weak to mod. disseminated pyrite						
12.8	14.1		DARK GREEN MAFIC DYKE cuts @ 70° to C.A. - calcite/hematite veinlets. - no pyrite. - 10 cm bleached top w fuchsite - pyrite - brecciated lower contact.						
14.1	15.1		MOD. SERICITIC/CHLORITIC ACTN. of GRANODIORITE - gtz-cc-hem. veinlets @ 70° to C.A. - diss. py. - top 20 cm is mafic depleted.	57	14.4	15.2	0.8 m	225	
15.1	15.9		SIDERITE-SERICITE-FUCHSITE ZONE cut by gtz-cc-hem. veinlets. - weak diss. pyrite associated w veinlets	58	15.2	15.9	0.7 m	290	
15.9	16.2		QUARTZ-CARBONATE-SERICITE VEIN @ 70° to C.A. - diss. py, tetrahedrite, argentite.	59	15.9	16.15	0.25 m	71000	0.070

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

PROPERTY BABY

HOLE No. B-91-4

DIP TEST		
Footage	Angle	
	Reading	Corrected

Hole No. 4 Sheet No. 2 Lat. _____ Total Depth _____
 Section _____ Dep. _____ Logged By _____
 Date Begun _____ Bearing _____ Claim _____
 Date Finished _____ Elev. Collar _____ Core Size _____
 Date Logged _____

DEPTH		RECOVERY	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE No.	FROM	TO	WIDTH OF SAMPLE		Au ppb	Au oz/t
FROM	TO									
16.1	16.3		STRONG QUARTZ-SERICITE ALTN. of GRANODIORITE - disseminated pyrite.	60	16.15	16.5	0.35 m		71000	0.040
16.3	17.5		MAFIC DYKE @ 70° to C.A. Qtz-ser-py altn - 50 cm on top 10 cm on bottom	61	16.5	17.0	0.5 m		905	
17.5	17.6		QUARTZ VEIN w SERICITE-PYRITE VEINLET + tetrahedrite, arsenite - 70° to C.A.	62	17.0	17.5	0.5 m		130	
17.6	17.8		MED. to STRONG SERICITE ALTN. on vein footwall - diss. py.	63	17.5	17.6	0.1 m		71000	0.253
17.8	27.7		UNALTERED to WEAK CHLOR./SER. ALTN. of GRANODIORITE PORPHYRY - some K-spar flooding (esp. 25.4 to 26.4) - trace diss. py.	64	17.6	17.8	0.2 m		905	
EOH.										

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

PROPERTY BABYHOLE No. B-91-5

DIP TEST		
Footage	Angle	
	Reading	Corrected
	090°	

Hole No. 5 Sheet No. 1
 Section _____
 Date Begun _____
 Date Finished _____
 Date Logged _____

Lat. 41° 56' N / 3+43 W
 Dep. 090°
 Bearing —
 Elev. Collar _____

Total Depth 46.1 m.
 Logged By D. Ferguson
 Claim B.W
 Core Size _____

DEPTH FROM	TO	RECOVERY	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE No.	FROM	TO	WIDTH OF SAMPLE						
0	9.3m		MED. GRAINED K-SPAR PORPHYRITIC GRANODIORITE -relatively unaltered -few zones K-spar flooding -few zones weak ser./chlor. alteration										
9.3	10.1		BLEACHED MAFIC DYKE @ 40° to C.A. -sharp contacts -quartz-calcite veinlets 9.9m - 2cm gypsum vein.										
10.1	16.7		MOD. to STRONG ARGILLIC/SERICITIC ACTN. OF GRANODIORITE (bleached) -diss. & unlt. py in quartz flooded zones.										
16.7	17.9		BLEACHED QUARTZ-CARBONATE-FUCHSITE ZONE -quartz-carb. veinlets -no sulphides -3cm quartz flooded zone @ top contact.										
17.9	19.9		MOD. to STRONG ARGILLIC-SERICITIC ACTN. OF GRANODIORITE -some K-spar flooding -weak to mod. diss & unlt. py.										
19.9	21.4		MAFIC DYKE @ 60° to C.A. -strong bleaching esp. @ top. -calcite veinlets -pyrite veinlets in bleached top half.										

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

PROPERTY BABY

HOLE No. B-91-5

DIP TEST		
Footage	Angle	
	Reading	Corrected
	090°	

Hole No. 5 Sheet No. 2 Lat. _____ Total Depth _____
 Section _____ Dep. _____ Logged By _____
 Date Begun _____ Bearing _____ Claim _____
 Date Finished _____ Elev. Collar _____ Core Size _____
 Date Logged _____

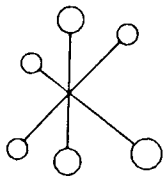
DEPTH		RECOVERY	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE No.	FROM	TO	WIDTH OF SAMPLE					
FROM	TO											
21.4	28.8		ALTERNATING ZONES of MOD. K-SPAR FLOODING & MOD. SER./ARGILLIC ALTN. of GRANODIORITE -mod. disseminated & veinlet pyrite									
28.8	34.1		MOD. to STRONG ARGILLIC/SERICITIC ALTN. of GRANODIORITE -mod. diss. & veinlet py									
34.1	36.0		32.6m - 2cm gypsum vein MOD. SERICITE/K-SPAR FLOODING & WEAK CHLORITIC ALTN. of GRANODIORITE -weak to mod. diss. & veinlet py.									
36.0	38.2		MAFIC DYKE @ 40° to C.A. -quartz-carb-ser. + weak py. veinlets 36.7 to 38.2 - bleaching 38.0 - 1cm gypsum vein									
38.2	42.4		K-SPAR FLOODED GRANODIORITE with WEAK to MOD. CHLOR. ALTN. -few. sericite veinlets									
42.4	45.9		MAFIC DYKE (dk. gran) w few granodiorite xenoliths -@ 70° to C.A. - calcite frags. trace frac. py. -2cm qtz-hem-py zone near top									

45.9 46.1
F04

WEAKLY CHLORITIZED GRANODIORITE PORPHYRY.

APPENDIX II

ANALYTICAL RESULTS



ECO-TECH LABORATORIES LTD.

ASSAYING - ENVIRONMENTAL TESTING

10041 East Trans Canada Hwy., Kamloops, B.C. V2C 2J3 (604) 573-5700 Fax 573-4557

DECEMBER 18, 1991

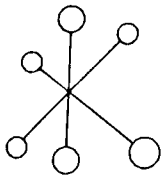
CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS ET 91-920

=====

DEL. W. FERGUSON
P.O. BOX 981
NAKUSP, B.C.
VOG 1R0

SAMPLE IDENTIFICATION: 64 CORE samples received DECEMBER 10 , 1991

ET#	Description	AU (ppb)
1	-DDH-91-1 0-1	55
2	-DDH-91-1 1-2	20
3	-DDH-91-1 2-3	355
4	-DDH-91-1 3-3.5	60
5	-DDH-91-1 3.5-4.5	10
6	-DDH-91-1 4.5-5.5	15
7	-DDH-91-1 5.5-6.4	10
8	-DDH-91-1 6.4-7.1	90
9	-DDH-91-1 7.1-8.0	30
10	-DDH-91-2 0-1	5
11	-DDH-91-2 1-2	10
12	-DDH-91-2 2-3	5
13	-DDH-91-2 3-4	10
14	-DDH-91-2 4-5	40
15	-DDH-91-2 5-6	10
16	-DDH-91-2 6-7	140
17	-DDH-91-2 7-7.9	10
18	-DDH-91-2 7.9-8.9	15
19	-DDH-91-2 8.9-9.6	10
20	-DDH-91-2 9.6-10.6	5
21	-DDH-91-2 10.6-11.3	10
22	-DDH-91-2 11.3-12.3	30
23	-DDH-91-2 12.3-13.3	5
24	-DDH-91-2 13.3-14.4	10
25	-DDH-91-2 14.4-15.4	15
26	-DDH-91-2 15.4-16.5	10
27	-DDH-91-2 16.5-17.5	15
28	-DDH-91-2 17.5-18.5	20
29	-DDH-91-2 18.5-19.5	5
30	-DDH-91-2 19.5-20.5	35



ECO-TECH LABORATORIES LTD.

ASSAYING - ENVIRONMENTAL TESTING


10041 East Trans Canada Hwy., Kamloops, B.C. V2C 2J3 (604) 573-5700 Fax 573-4557

DEL. W. FERGUSON ETK 91-920

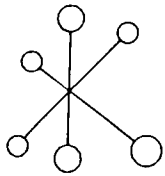
DECEMBER 18, 1991

ET#	Description	AU (ppb)
31	-DDH-91-3 0-1	5
32	-DDH-91-3 1-2	10
33	-DDH-91-3 2-3	15
34	-DDH-91-3 3-3.5	10
35	-DDH-91-3 3.5-4.8	15
36	-DDH-91-3 4.8-5.5	10
37	-DDH-91-3 5.5-6.4	15
38	-DDH-91-3 6.4-7.3	20
39	-DDH-91-3 7.3-8.3	35
40	-DDH-91-3 8.3-9.3	30
41	-DDH-91-3 9.3-10.3	20
42	-DDH-91-3 10.3-11.3	25
43	-DDH-91-3 11.3-12.3	50
44	-DDH-91-3 12.3-13.2	55
45	-DDH-91-3 13.2-13.9	15
46	-DDH-91-3 13.9-14.9	30
47	-DDH-91-3 14.9-15.9	35
48	-DDH-91-3 15.9-16.9	20
49	-DDH-91-3 16.9-17.9	10
50	-DDH-91-3 17.9-18.9	20
51	-DDH-91-3 18.9-19.9	30
52	-DDH-91-3 19.9-20.5	20
53	-DDH-91-3 20.5-21.5	125
54	-DDH-91-3 21.5-22.5	25
55	-DDH-91-3 22.5-23.4	60
56	-DDH-91-3 23.4-24.3	40
57	-DDH-91-4 14.4-15.2	225
58	-DDH-91-4 15.2-15.9	290
59	-DDH-91-4 15.9-16.15	>1000
60	-DDH-91-4 16.15-16.5	>1000
61	-DDH-91-4 16.5-17.0	905
62	-DDH-91-4 17.0-17.5	130
63	-DDH-91-4 17.5-17.6	>1000
64	-DDH-91-4 17.6-17.8	905

NOTE: > = Greater Than


ECO-TECH LABORATORIES LTD.
FRANK J. PEZZOTTI, A.Sc.T.
B.C. Certified Assayer

SC91/



ECO-TECH LABORATORIES LTD.

ASSAYING - ENVIRONMENTAL TESTING

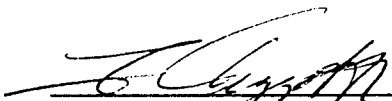
10041 East Trans Canada Hwy., Kamloops, B.C. V2C 2J3 (604) 573-5700 Fax 573-4557

DEL. W. FERGUSON ETK 91-920

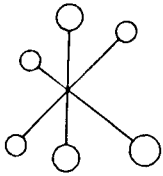
DECEMBER 18, 1991

ET#	Description	$\frac{g}{t}$ AU	$\frac{oz}{t}$ AU
59	-DDH-91- 15.9-16.15	2.39	.070
60	-DDH-91-416.15-16.5	1.36	.040
63	-DDH-91-4 17.5-17.6	8.69*	.253

NOTE: * = SAMPLE SCREENED AND METALLIC ASSAYED


ECO-TECH LABORATORIES LTD.
FRANK J. PEZZOTTI, A.Sc.T.
B.C. Certified Assayer

SC91/



ECO-TECH LABORATORIES LTD.

ASSAYING - ENVIRONMENTAL TESTING

10041 East Trans Canada Hwy., Kamloops, B.C. V2C 2J3 (604) 573-5700 Fax 573-4557

DECEMBER 17 , 1991

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS ET 91-921


=====

DEL. W. FERGUSON
P.O. BOX 981
NAKUSP, B.C.
VOG 1R0

SAMPLE IDENTIFICATION: 7 ROCK samples received DECEMBER 10 , 1991

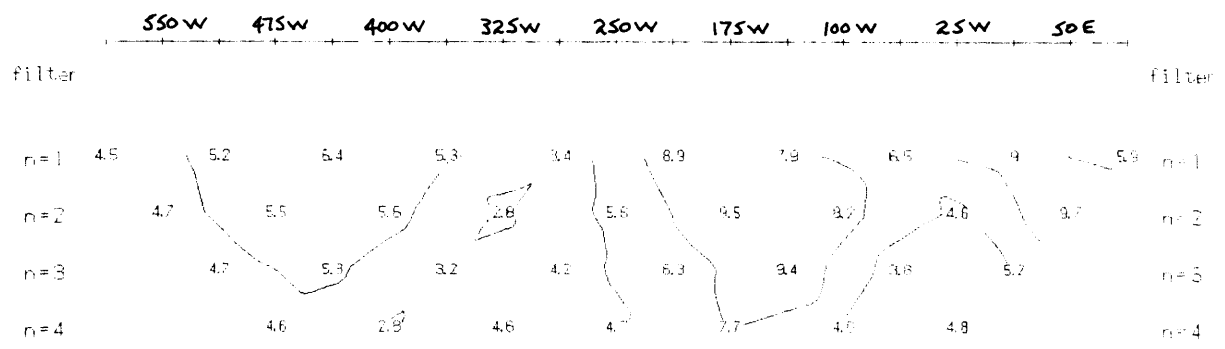
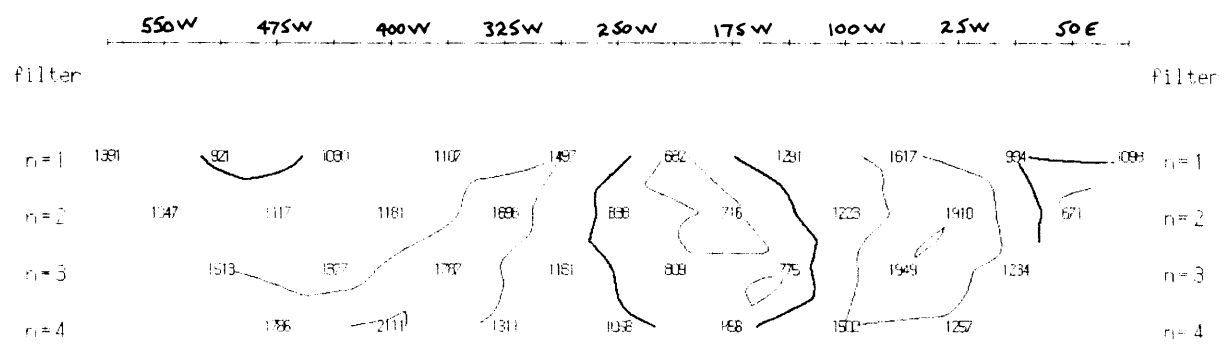
ET#	Description	AU (ppb)
2 -B-	91-1	390
3 -B-	91-2	305
4 -B-	91-3	130
5 -B-	91-4	70
6 -B-	91-5	295
7 -B-	91-6	250

NOTE: > = GREATER THAN



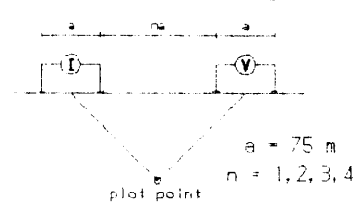
ECO-TECH LABORATORIES LTD.
FRANK J. PEZZOTTI, A.Sc.T.
B.C. Certified Assayer

SC91/



Line 3450 N

Dipole-Dipole Array



Logarithmic Contours: 1, 1.5, 2, 3, 5, 7.5, 10, ...

Instrument : EDA IP 6
 Frequency : 2s ON / 2s OFF
 Operators : MJC

INTERPRETATION

- Strong increase in polarization
- Moderate increase in polarization
- Weak increase in polarization

AMF PARTNERSHIP

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

Line 3450 N
 BABY WEST

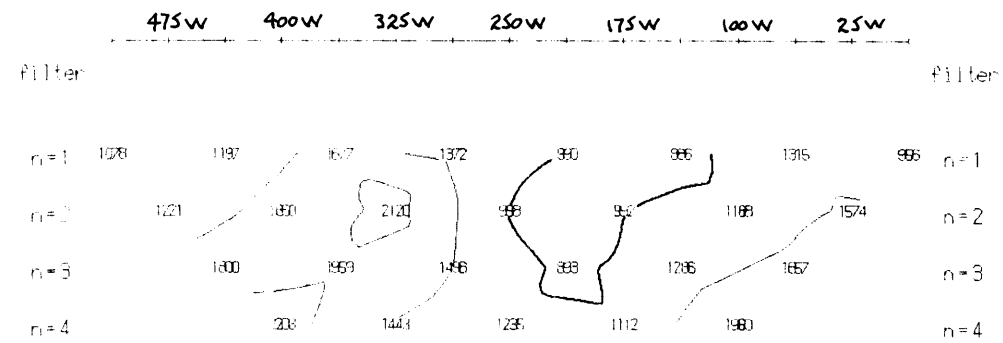
Date: Feb. 1991
 Interpretation by: NTS: B2 F / 14 J
 Scale: 1:5000
 FIG. 4A

Pacific Geophysical

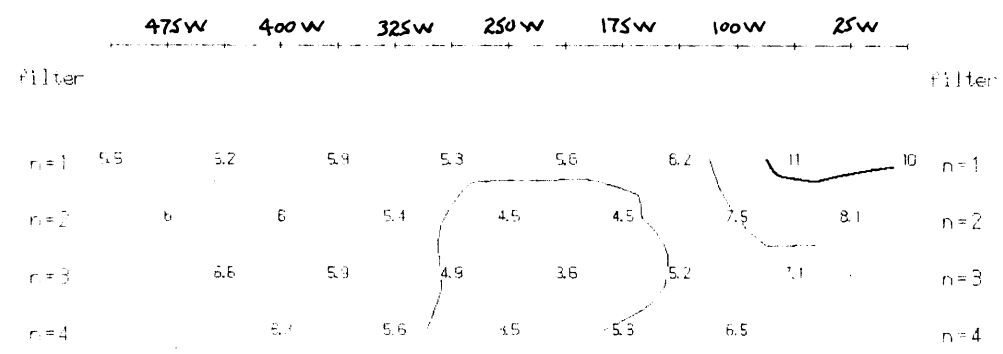
GEOSOF (tm) Software For the Earth Sciences. Toronto, Canada

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT

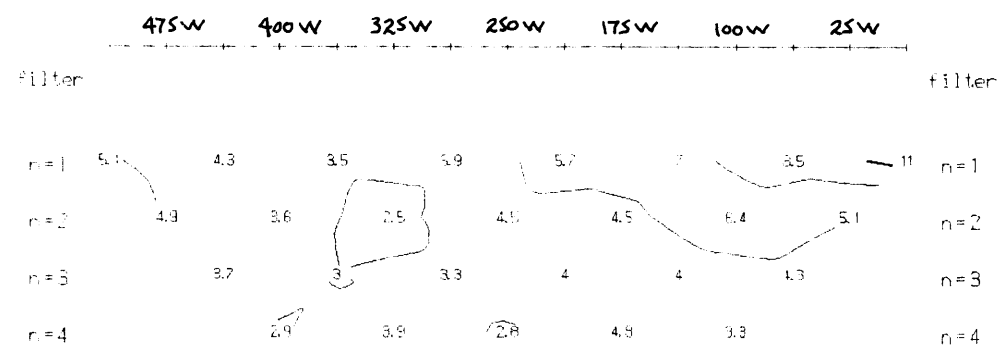
22,138



RESISTIVITY
(Ohm.m)

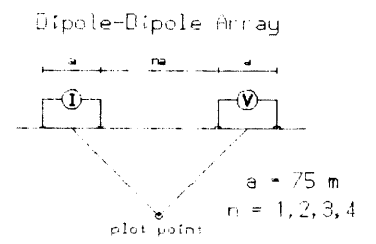


OBS. CHARGEABILITY
(msec)



METAL FACTOR
(ip/res * 1000)

Line 3525 N



Logarithmic Contours: 1, 1.5, 2, 3, 5, 7.5, 10, ...

Instrument : EDA IP 6
Frequency : 2s ON / 2s OFF
Operators : MJC

INTERPRETATION

- Strong increase in polarization
- Moderate increase in polarization
- Weak increase in polarization

AMF PARTNERSHIP

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY Line 3525 N BABY WEST

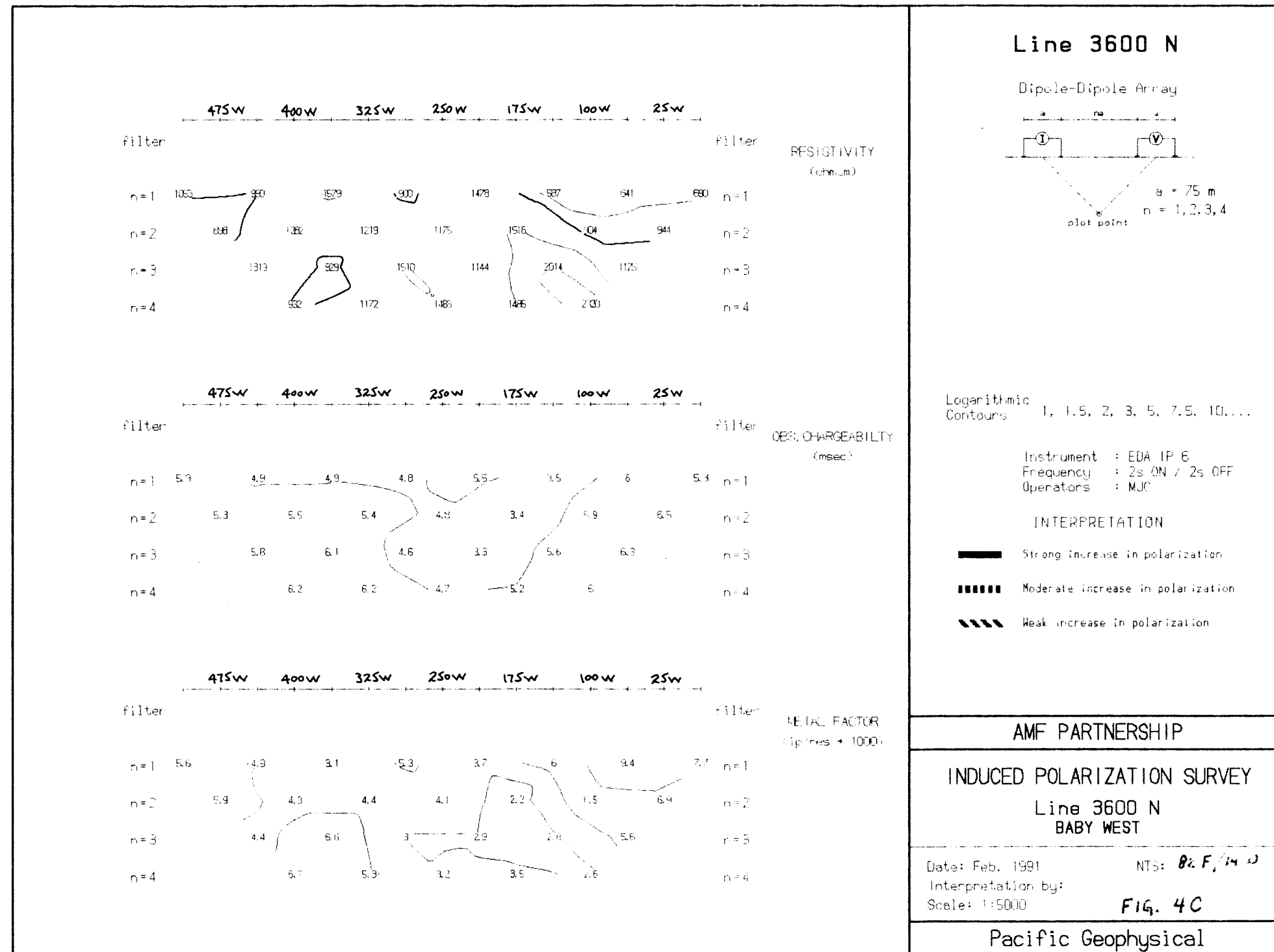
Date: Feb. 1991 NTS: 02 F, (4 W)
Interpretation by:
Scale: 1:5000 Fig. 4B

Pacific Geophysical

GEOSOF1 (1m) Software for the Earth Sciences, Toronto, Canada

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GEOSCI (tm) Software For the Earth Sciences, Toronto, Canada

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AMF PARTNERSHIP

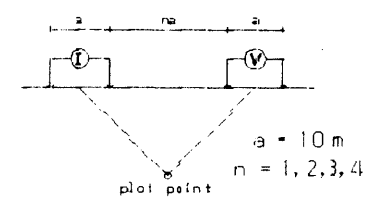
INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
Line 3600 N
BABY WEST

Date: Feb. 1991 NTS: *B & F, 14 D*
 Interpretation by:
 Scale: 1:5000 **FIG. 4C**

Pacific Geophysical

Line 4075 N

Dipole-Dipole Array



Logarithmic Contours 1, 1.5, 2, 3, 5, 7.5, 10, ...

Instrument : EDA IP 6
Frequency : 2s ON / 2s OFF
Operators : MJC

INTERPRETATION

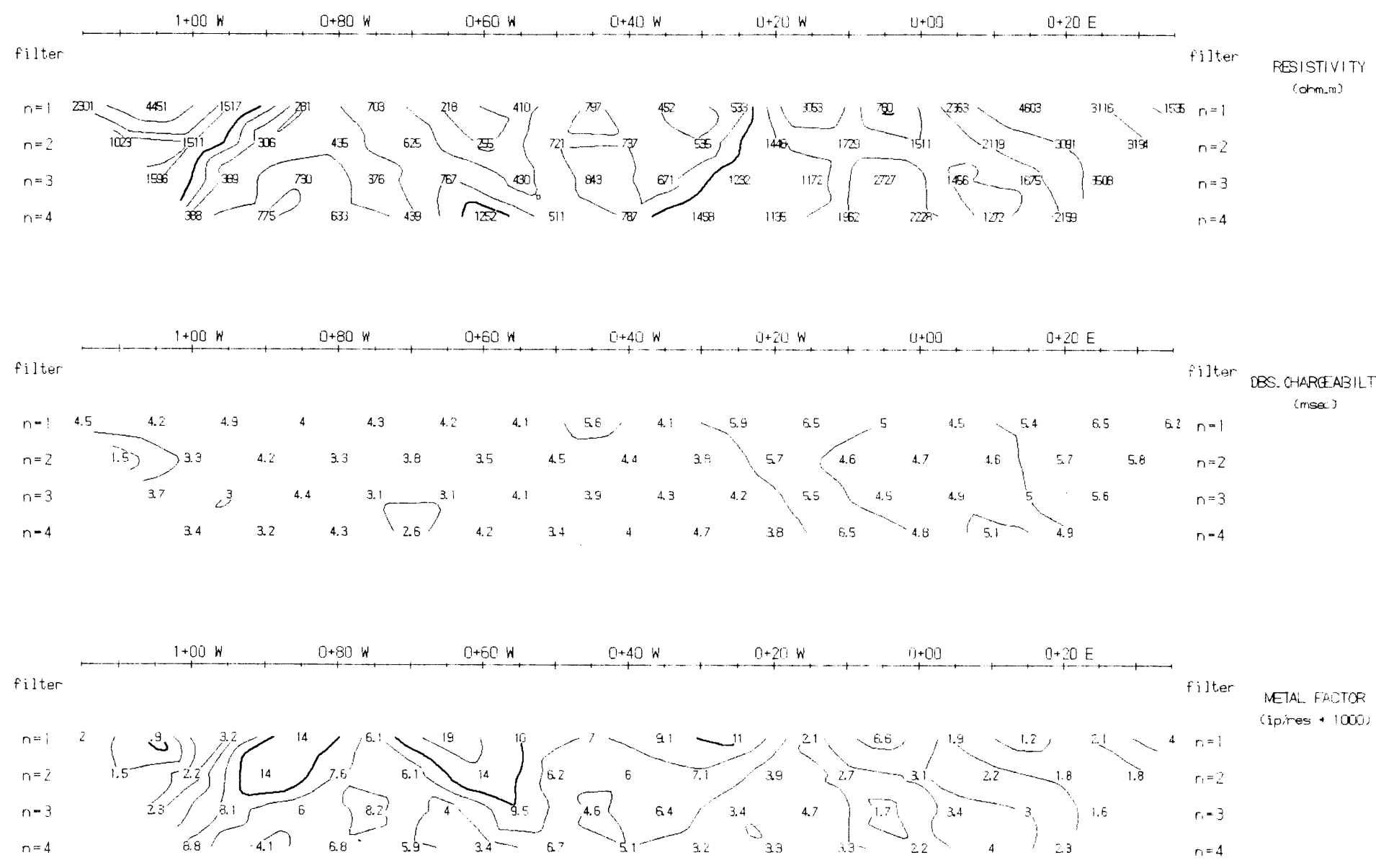
- Strong increase in polarization
- Moderate increase in polarization
- Weak increase in polarization

AMF PARTNERSHIP

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
Line 4075 N
ROAD SHOW

Date: Feb. 1991 NTS: 82 F/1400
Interpretation by:
Scale: 1:750 **Fig. 4D**

Pacific Geophysical

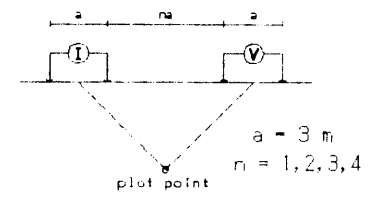


GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
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22,138

Line 4075 N

Dipole-Dipole Array

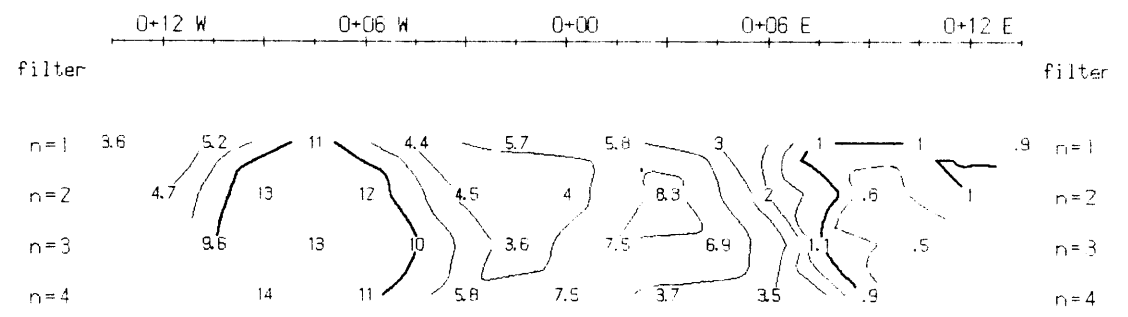
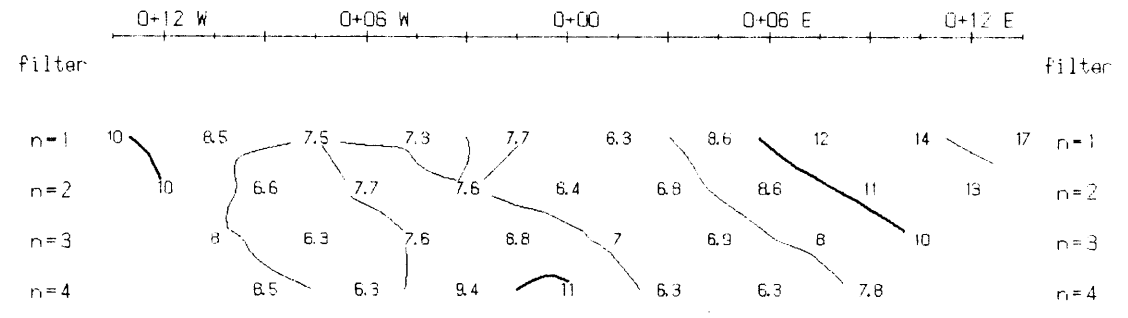
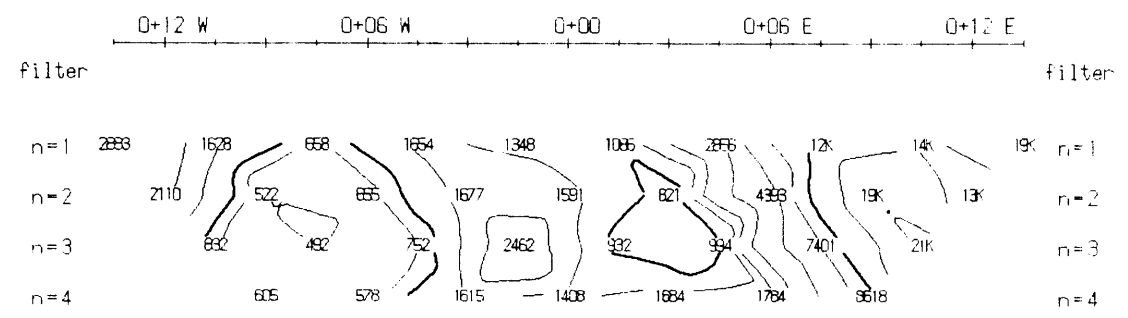


Logarithmic Contours 1, 1.5, 2, 3, 5, 7.5, 10, ...

Instrument : EDA IP 6
Frequency : 2s ON / 2s OFF
Operators : MJC

INTERPRETATION

- Strong increase in polarization
- Moderate increase in polarization
- Weak increase in polarization



AMF PARTNERSHIP

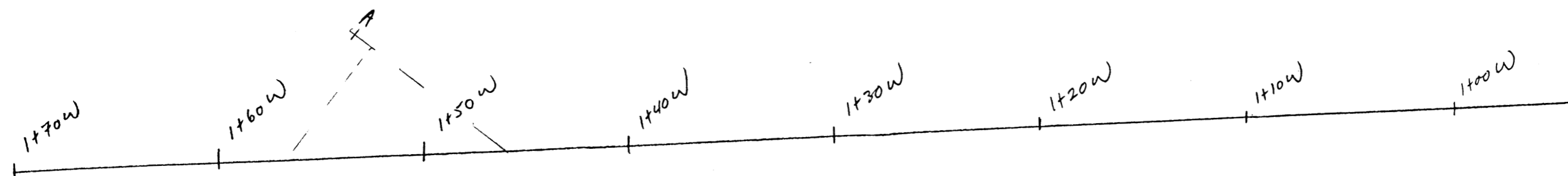
INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

Line 4075 N
ROAD SHOW

Date: Feb. 1991 NTS: RZF/MJW
Interpretation by:

FIG. 4E

Pacific Geophysical



⊙
B-91-1
-70°

B-91-2
-70° → 126°

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

L 36+00N

35+90N

22,138

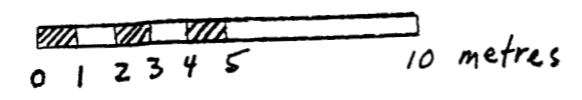
CROSS SECTION

LINE

B-91-3
-60° → 133°

35+80N

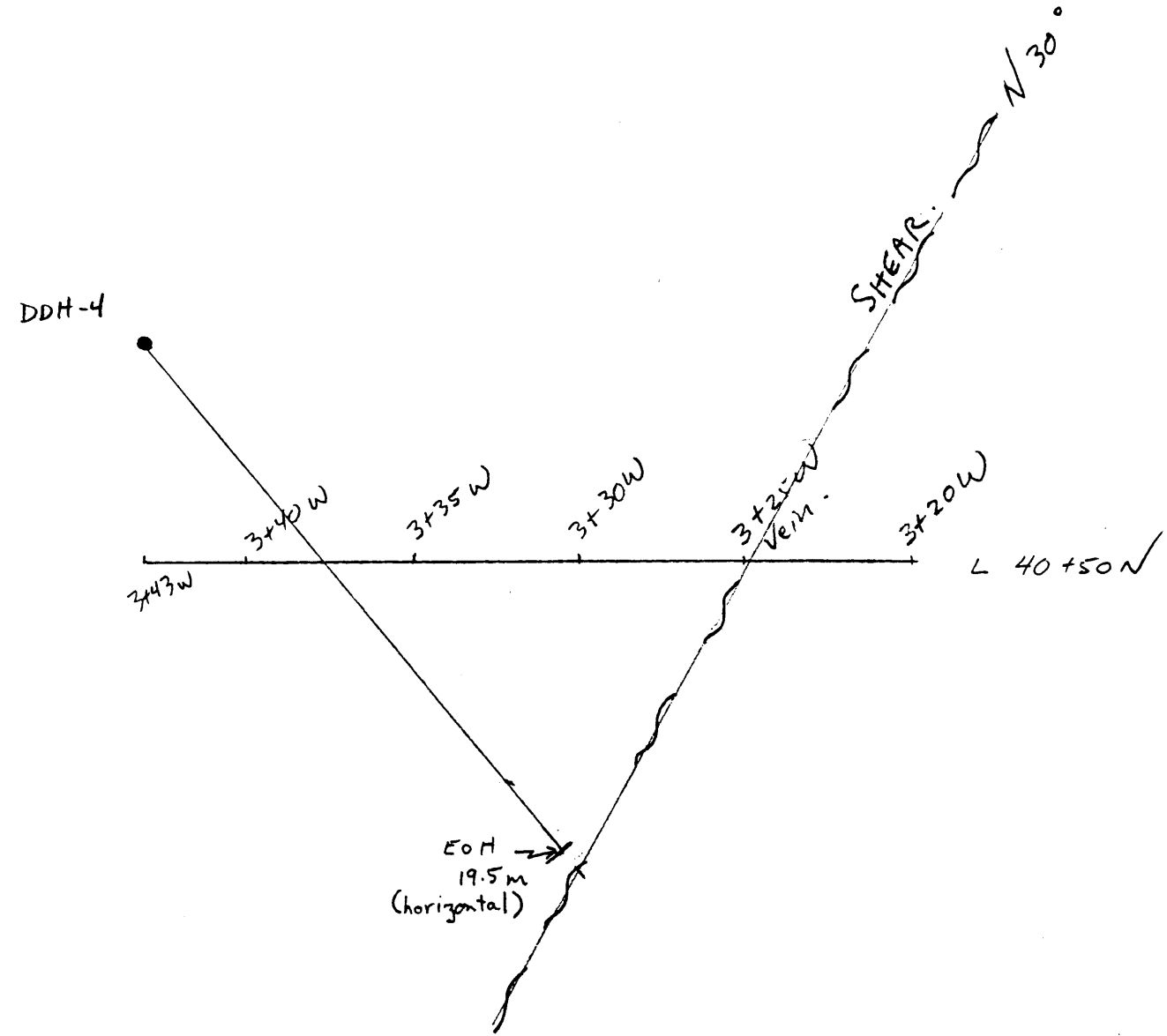
SCALE 1:200



PLAN SECTION FIG. SA
DDH-B-91 -1, 2 & 3.

18

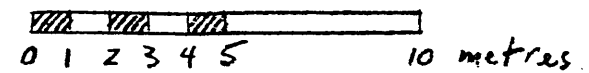
L 40+75 N



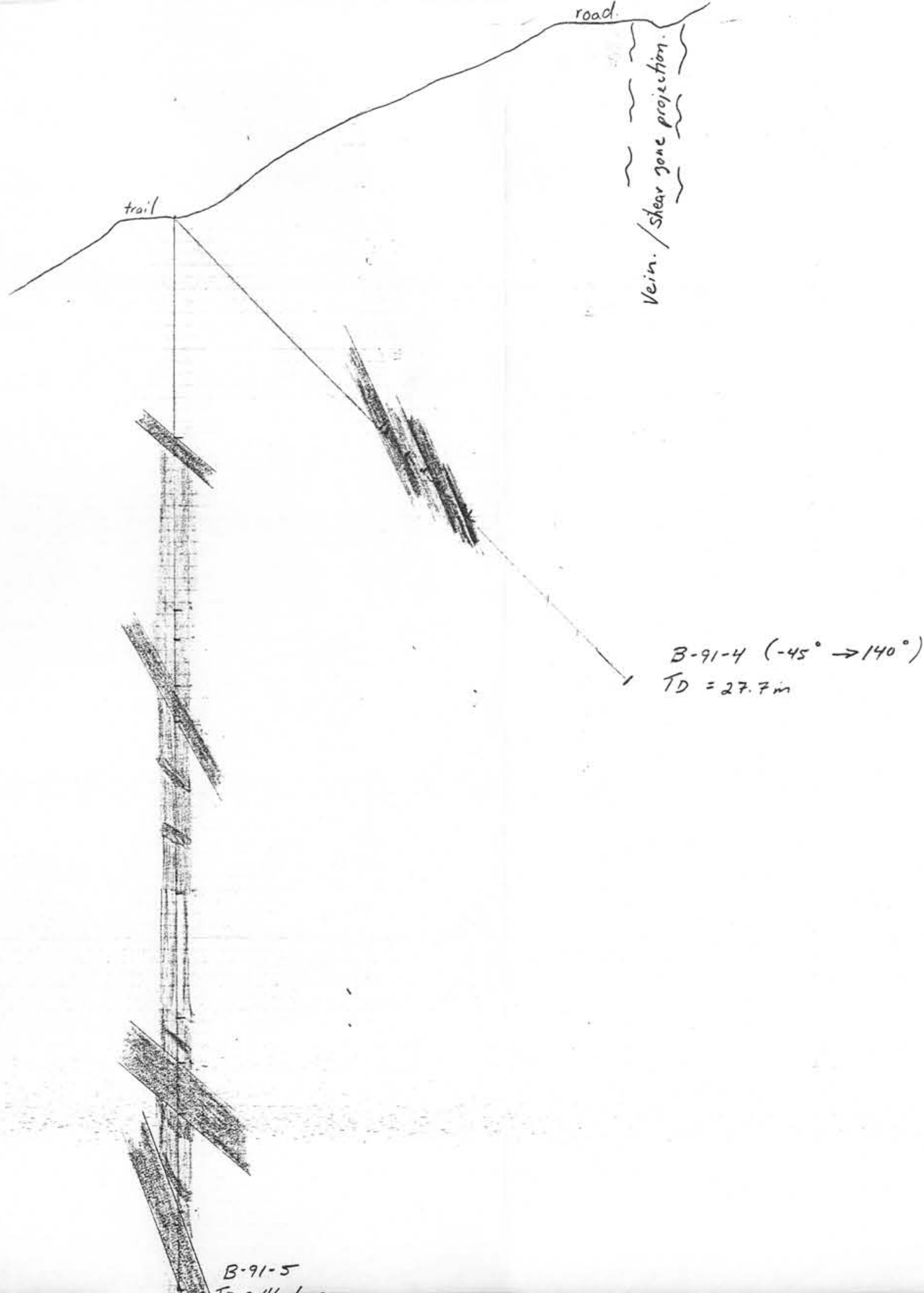
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ASSESSMENT REPORT**

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FIG. 6A PLAN SECTION OF
VEIN SHOWING &
DDH-B-91-4.



SCALE 1:200



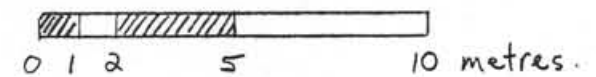
LEGEND.

- quartz vein w py, tet, arg etc.
- ▨ quartz-carbonate alt zone (siderite, sericite, fuchsite)
- mafic dyke.
- unaltered to weakly chlo/ser. altered granodiorite
- ▨ moderate sericite alteration (diss. py)
- ▨ strong sericite alteration (diss. py)
- ▨ k-spar flooding

FIG. 6B

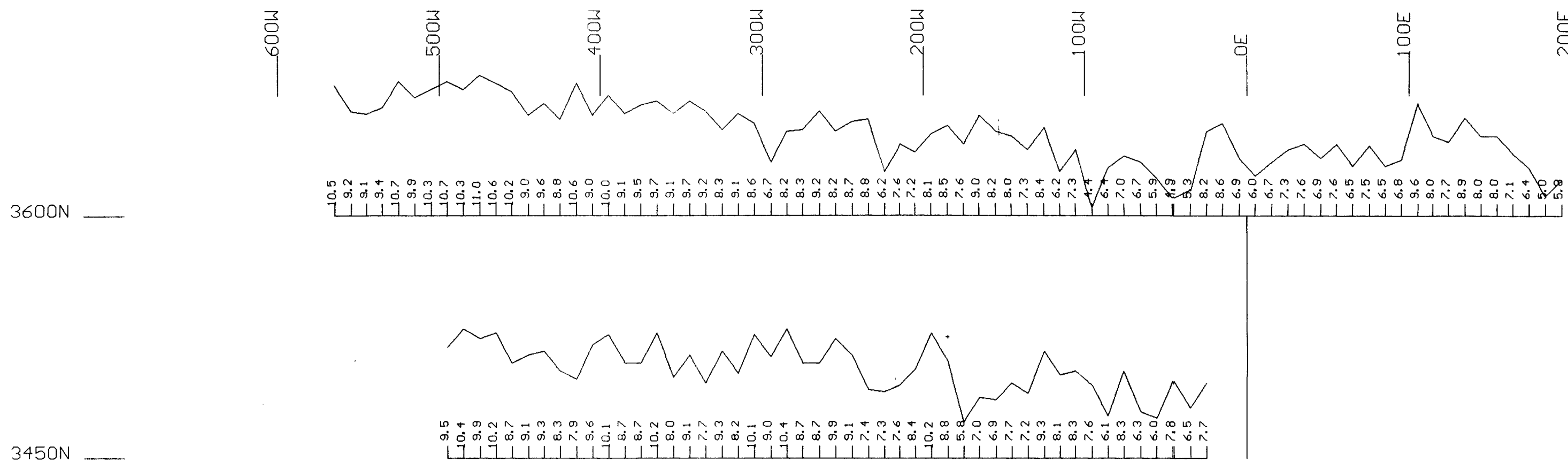
DRILL SECTION 40+56N

SCALE 1:200



GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

22,138



**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

22,138

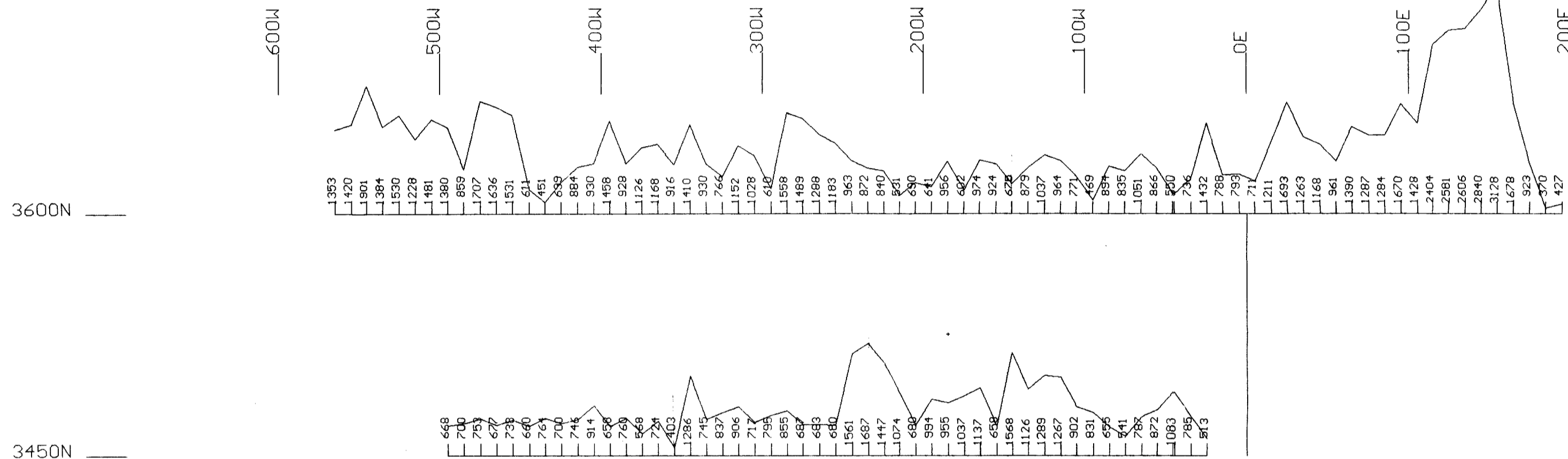
Instrument : IP-6
Gradient Survey, 10 meter dipole

Profile Scale : 2 msec/Cm
Base Value : 4.0 msec

BABY WEST
INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
AMF PARTNERSHIP
BASELINE AZIMUTH : 0 Deg.

SCALE = 1 : 2500 DATE : 2/21/91
SURVEY BY : MJC NTS : 82 F/14W
FILE: MBABYIP
Pacific Geophysical

Fig. 3A



**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

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Instrument : IP-6
Gradient Survey, 10 meter dipole

Profile Scale : 500 Ohm-m / Cm

Base Value : 300 Ohm-m

Fig. 3B

BABY WEST

RESISTIVITY SURVEY

AMF PARTNERSHIP

BASELINE AZIMUTH : 0 Deg.

SCALE = 1 : 2500 DATE : 2/21/91

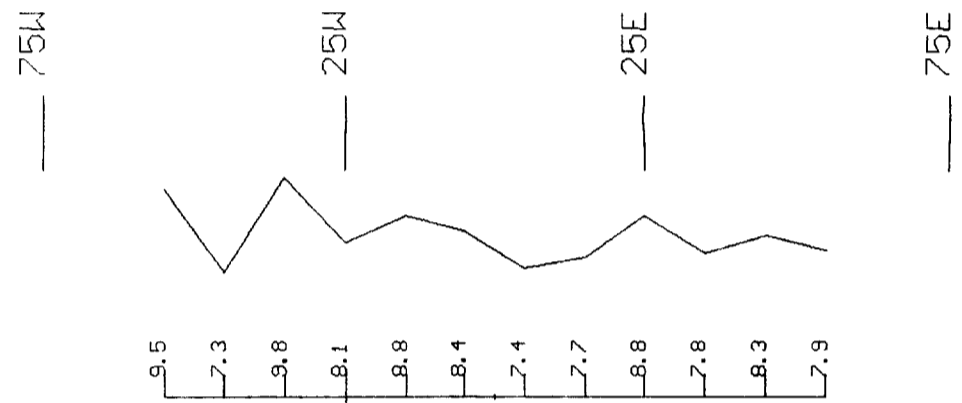
SURVEY BY : MJC NTS : 82 F/14W

FILE: MBABYRES

Pacific Geophysical



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**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

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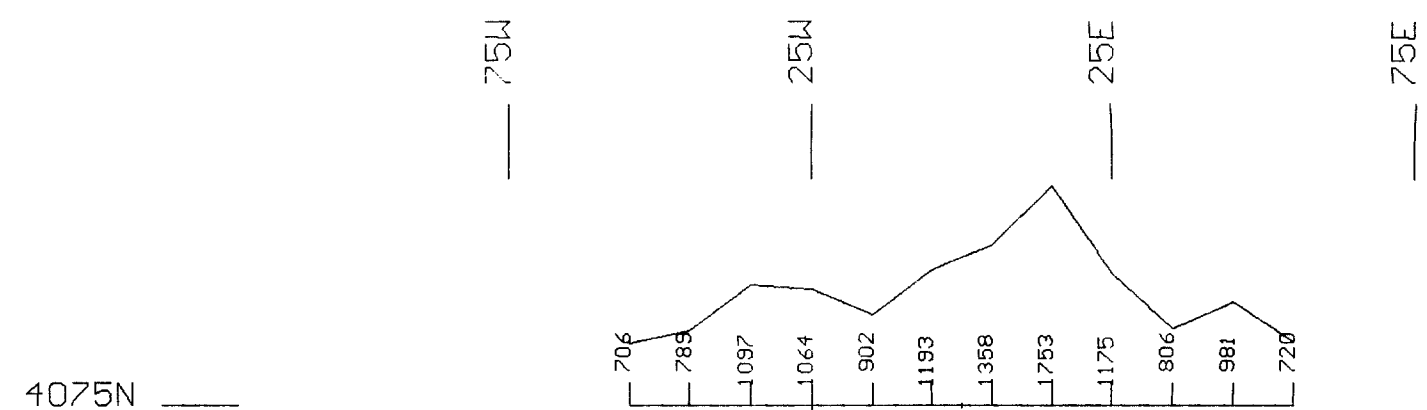
Instrument : IP6
Gradient Survey, 10 meter dipole

Profile Scale : 2 nsec/cm
Base Value : 4.0 nsec

FIG. 3C

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
AMF PARTNERSHIP
BASELINE AZIMUTH : 0 Deg.

SCALE = 1 : 1250 DATE : 2/21/91
SURVEY BY : MJC NTS : 82 F/14W
FILE: MROADIP
Pacific Geophysical Ltd.



**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

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Instrument : IP6
Gradient Survey, 10 m dipole

Profile Scale : 500 Ohm-m / cm
Base Value : 300 Ohm-m

Fig. 3D

ROAD SHOW	
RESISTIVITY SURVEY	
AMF PARTNERSHIP	
BASELINE AZIMUTH : 0 Deg.	
SCALE = 1 : 1250	DATE : 2/21/91
SURVEY BY : MJC	NTS : <i>B2 F/HW</i>
FILE: MROADRES	
Pacific Geophysical	