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**GEOLOGICAL & GEOCHEMICAL REPORT
ON THE
KWOIS PROPERTY, NORTHERN VANCOUVER ISLAND**

Alberni Mining Division, British Columbia
NTS 92L/3E
Latitude: 50° 10'N
Longitude: 127° 10'W

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Prepared for **GEOLOGICAL BRANCH**
ASSESSMENT REPORT
STOW RESOURCES LTD.
Vancouver, B.C.

Prepared by **22,168**

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December 6, 1991

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1.0 SUMMARY

The Kwois Property (four claims totalling 80 units) is located in the Tashish River area, 30 km south of Port Alice on the northern tip of Vancouver Island, B.C. The claims are located in an area of environmental concern, and exploration work may be subject to restrictions. Access to the property is by helicopter. The claims are owned 100% by Stow Resources Ltd. of Vancouver. The principle target on the property is porphyry Cu-Mo-Au mineralization similar to that at the Island Copper Deposit (280 million tons of ore at 0.52% Cu and 0.017% Mo).

Moss mat and stream silt sampling was completed over most of the claims. The previously known Cu-Mo showings were re-located and mapped/sampled. The geological setting of the mineralization was established.

Low grade disseminated and fracture controlled chalcopyrite and molybdenite mineralization is hosted by a small offshoot of the Kauwinch granodiorite pluton, and occurs over a minimum 100 x 200 m area (Waterfall Showing). Grades are sub-economic (approx. 0.1% Cu) throughout the mineralized zone. Additional higher grade mineralization was located nearby in the hornfelsic contact zone of the intrusive (Hornfels Showing), but appears to have limited size potential. The most significant geochem anomalies on the property are derived from these mineralized zones. There are indications that weaker mineralization continues to the northwest into the main body of the Kauwinch pluton.

The best potential for economic mineralization is in the volcanic rocks flanking the intrusion (e.g. Hornfels Showing), although the completed program has not located significant targets of this type.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Location and Access

The property is located on northwest Vancouver Island (Figure 1):

NTS Sheet: 92L/3E
Latitude: 50°, 10' N
Longitude: 127°, 10' N

The Tahsish River borders the east side of the property. The head of Tahsish Inlet is approximately 5 km south of the property. Port Alice is 30 km north of the property and is the nearest major supply centre. The village of Fair Harbour is 14 km south of the property and is serviced by gravel road from Zeballos.

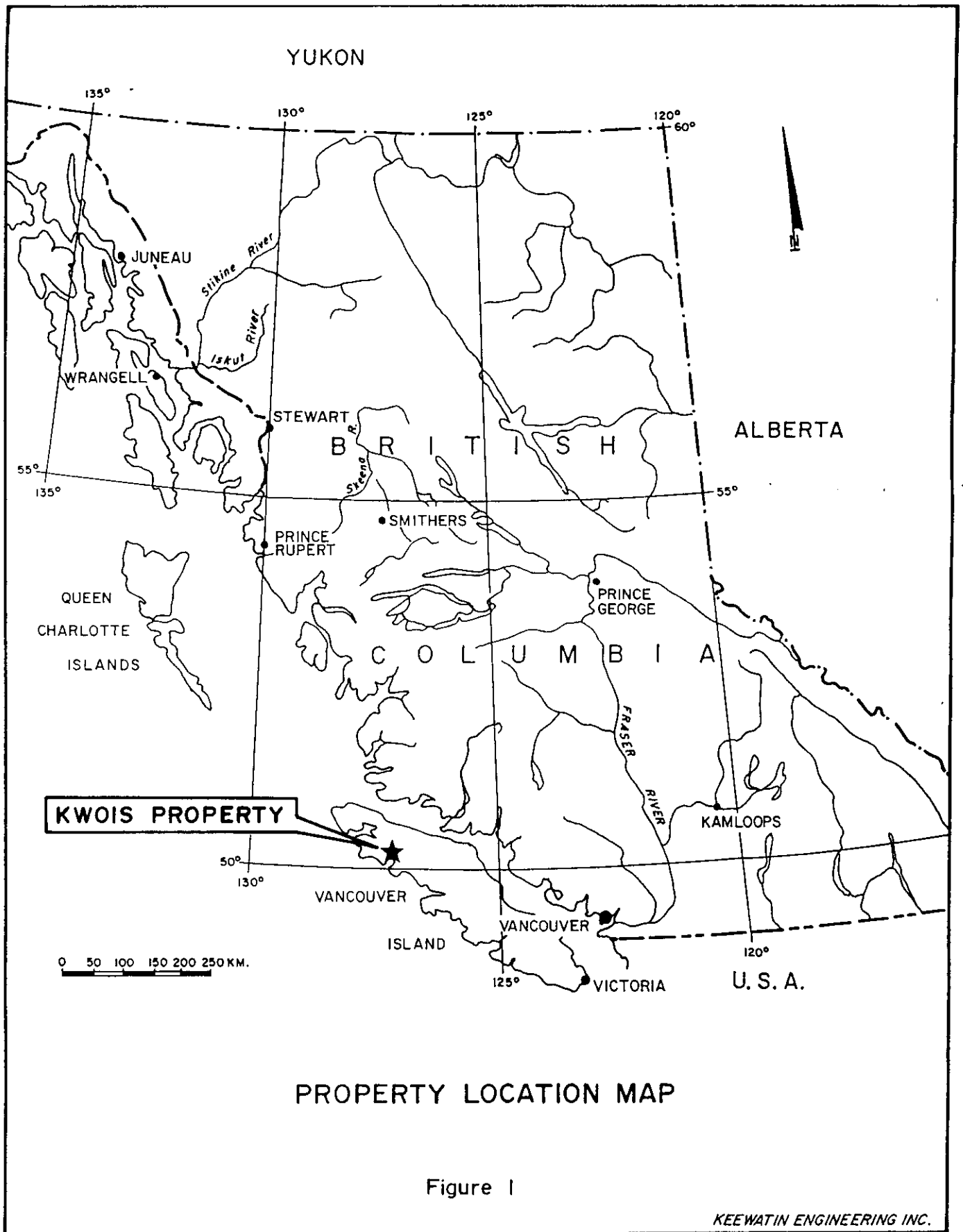
Access is by helicopter from Port Alice. There are numerous helicopter landing sites on the ridge which runs northwest through the centre of the property and a small landing site also exists on a gravel bar in the stream to the west of the ridge, near the south property boundary. The rest of the claims are only accessible by foot due to heavy forest cover. Bush conditions and steep terrain render foot access extremely difficult over much of the claims.

2.2 Physiography and Climate

Climate in the area is mild and wet. Average mean precipitation is estimated to be in excess of 200 inches annually.

Snow cover can persist at higher elevations (including the Waterfall Showing Area) until late July. The showings can be snow covered in early December, although the onset of winter conditions is unpredictable.

The topography is dominated by a northwest trending ridge which runs through the centre of the property. The peak elevation along this ridge is 3,700 feet where it crosses the north



PROPERTY LOCATION MAP

Figure 1

property boundary. The main showings are on the west side of the ridge between approximately 2,000 and 2,700 foot elevations.

Rock bluffs and cliffs are common on the slopes of the ridges. Most creek valleys on the side hills are steeply incised with common cliff development and waterfalls. These creeks can be very difficult to access safely without proper mountaineering techniques including rope assists. Gentle U-shaped valley bottoms occur in the south-central part of the Kwois 3 claim, and in the Tahsish River valley along the east claim boundary. These are braided stream systems with wide gravel bar development.

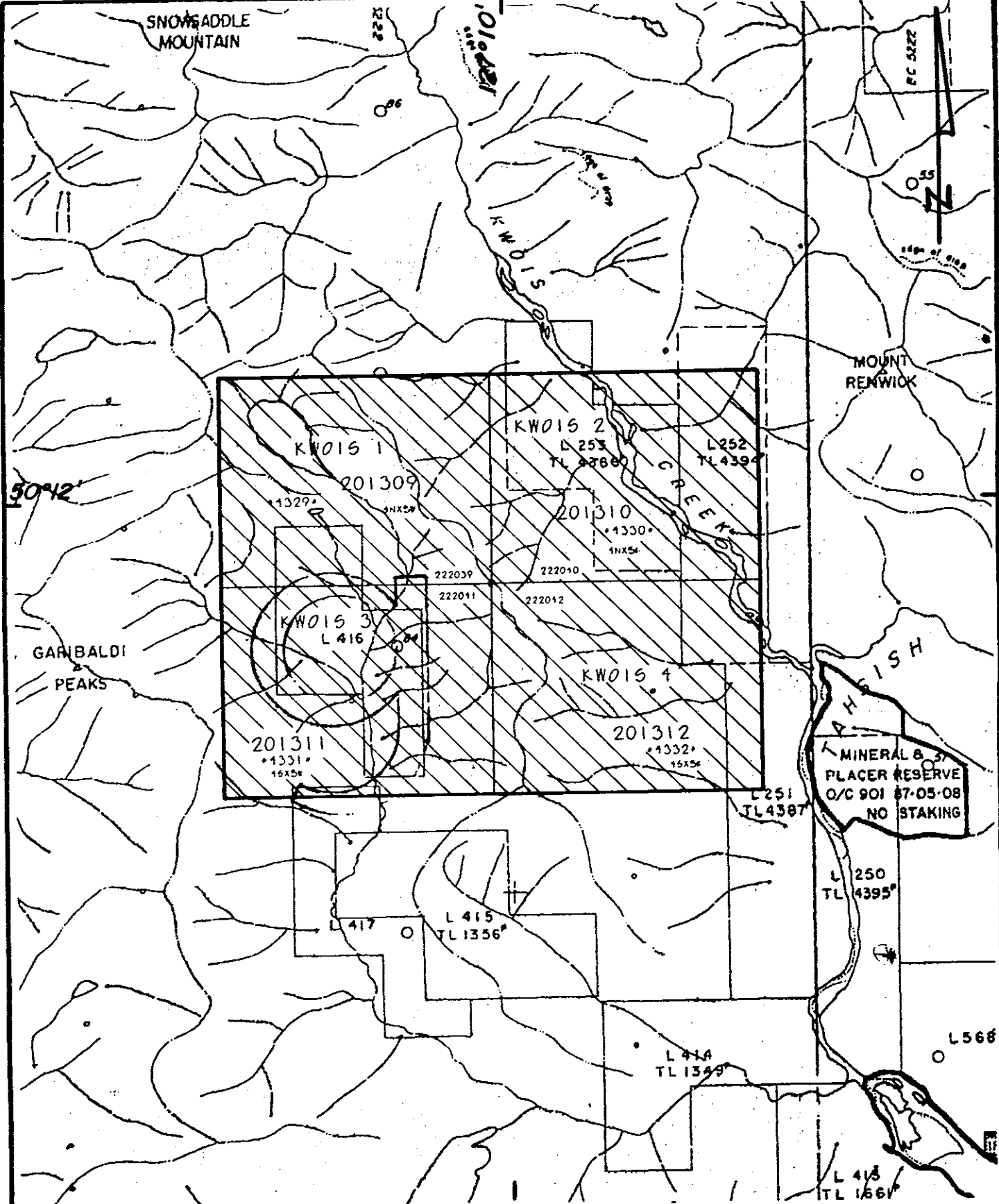
Vegetation is characteristic of west coast temperate rain forest, with minor alpine tundra at higher elevations. The claims are located on one of the few remaining unlogged west coast drainages with high "old growth" values.

2.3 Property Status and Ownership

The Kwois property is 100% owned by Stow Resources Ltd. of Vancouver, B.C. and consists of four claims totalling 80 units (Figure 2). The claims are located in the Alberni Mining Division.

Claim Name	No. of Units	Record No.	Record Date	Expiry Date
Kwois 1	20	201309	May 3, 1991	May 3, 1992
Kwois 2	20	201310	May 3, 1991	May 3, 1992
Kwois 3	20	201311	May 3, 1991	May 3, 1992
Kwois 4	20	201312	May 3, 1991	May 3, 1992

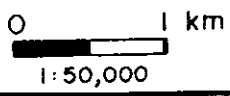
Mineral tenure on the property may be impacted by the actions of the Tahsish-Kwois Follow-up Committee, a B.C. government agency established by the Minister of Forests, and charged with enforcing the Integrated Resources Management Option of the 1983 Tahsish Task Force Report. The T-K Follow-up Committee has instructed the Ministry of Energy, Mines and



NTS 92L/3E

**KWOIS PROPERTY
CLAIM MAP**

Figure 2



Petroleum Resources to halt all further exploration work on the Kwois Property pending discussions with Federal and Provincial Ministries involved.

2.4 History of Previous Exploration

The property was staked by a prospector in 1969. No documentation was found on work programs completed between that time and 1973 when Phelps Dodge Corporation of Canada evaluated the property. Phelps Dodge did no further work and Moneta Porcupine Mines optioned the property in late 1973.

Moneta Porcupine carried out a program of geological mapping (1" = 400') and soil and stream silt geochemistry in 1974 (Gutrath, 1974). The main showings (Waterfall Zone) were mapped and sampled and petrographic studies were completed on rocks in the main showing area. The option was terminated after this work program.

Stokes Exploration Management Co. Ltd. attempted to examine the property in December, 1974 for British Newfoundland Exploration Ltd. but were unable to complete their work due to bad weather.

The Kuq Group was staked in 1974 for Texada Mines Ltd. and is located immediately north of the old Kwois property. The northern part of the current Kwois claims covers areas of the old Kuq property. The area was staked by Texada Mines based on geochemical surveys and prospecting discoveries (chalcopyrite in skarn). The claims were mapped in 1974 (Nordin, 1975), but there are no records of sampling and no significant mineralization was reported. This work was not filed for assessment credits.

No records of exploration work for the period from 1975 to 1991 were located. Stow Resources Ltd. re-staked the previously discovered mineralized areas in May 1991.

2.5 Objectives of the 1991 Work Program

The objectives of the work program were as follows:

- To obtain complete moss mat geochemical sampling coverage of the property in order to determine the distribution of mineralization and locate specific targets for further exploration
- To locate and examine previously described Cu-Mo mineralization. To determine the extent and grade of the mineralized zones.
- To establish the geological setting of the mineralization and the overall bedrock geology of the property.

3.0 GEOLOGY

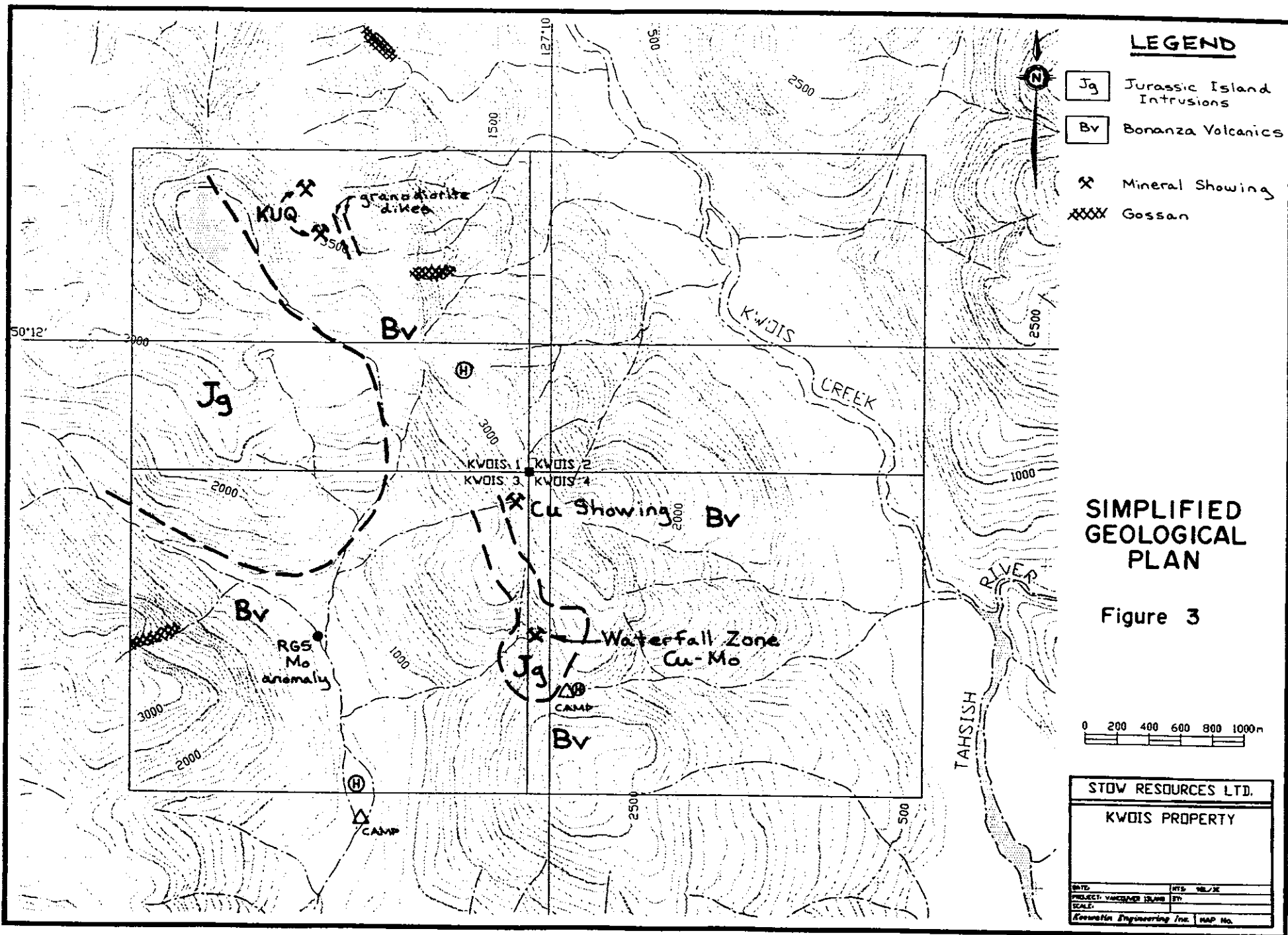
3.1 Regional Geology

The Kwois property lies within the Insular Belt of the Cordillera. The Upper Triassic Vancouver Group forms the base of the sequence in the area and consists of basalts and minor calcareous and clastic sediments. The overlying Lower Jurassic Bonanza Group volcanics consist of andesitic to rhyodacitic flows, tuff and breccia. The Bonanza volcanics are coeval with, or genetically related to granodiorite stocks of the Jurassic Island Intrusions.

The Island Copper Deposit at Port Hardy is an island arc type porphyry Cu-Mo-Au deposit associated with the intrusion of a dyke-like body of rhyodacite into comagmatic basalts, andesites and pyroclastics of the Bonanza volcanics. Mineralization occurs both in the dyke and in altered zones in volcanics flanking the dyke. Reserves were initially estimated at 280 million tons at 0.52% Cu and 0.017% Mo (Pirello, 1989).

3.2 Property Geology

Bonanza Formation andesites form the bedrock geology of the property (Figure 3). The Kauwinch granodiorite Pluton intrudes the Bonanza Formation and has a northwest trend. The main area of mineralization is hosted by a small offshoot of the main pluton. It is not clear whether the mineralized intrusive is connected to the main pluton on surface, or

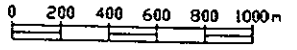


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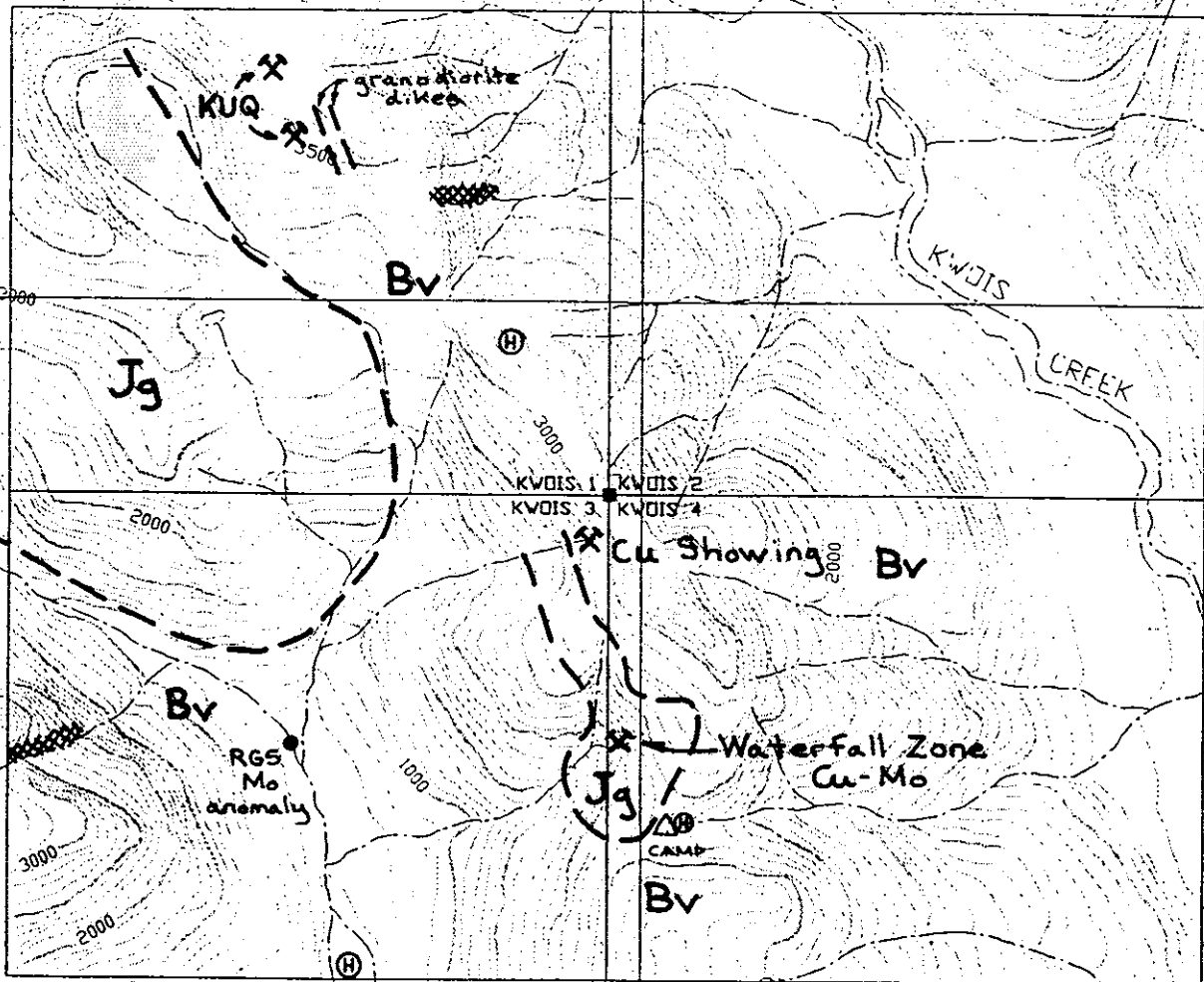
- Jg Jurassic Island Intrusions
- Bv Bonanza Volcanics
- X Mineral Showing
- XXXX Gossan

SIMPLIFIED GEOLOGICAL PLAN

Figure 3



STOW RESOURCES LTD.	
KWOIS PROPERTY	
DATE: _____	HTS: _____
PROJECT: VANCOUVER ISLAND BY: _____	
SCALE: _____	
Geomatics Engineering Inc. MAP No. _____	



whether it represents a small outlier or cupola southwest of the main outcrop area and along trend from the Kauwinch Pluton.

3.2.1 Rock Types

The main body of the Kauwinch Pluton consists of massive coarse grained granodiorite and diorite, with local hornfels development along the margin. The intrusive hosting the main area of mineralization is strongly zoned with a medium to fine grained granodiorite core and an outer diorite phase with hornfels development along the contact (Gutrath, 1974). Minor trachy-andesite occurs in the central core of this intrusion and also as crosscutting dykes near the intrusive contact.

3.2.2 Metamorphism/Alteration

Volcanic and sedimentary rocks are usually fresh and appear to have been relatively unaffected by regional metamorphism.

A biotite (+ amphibole) hornfels alteration shell up to 30 m wide occurs on the contact of the Kauwinch Pluton and its off-shoots. Patchy magnetite alteration and chalcopryrite mineralization is associated with the hornfels over the 30 m wide zone.

3.2.3 Structure

Numerous minor faults and shears were noted in the granodiorite and may be part of the regional pattern of block faulting which affects the insular belt in this part of Vancouver Island. Many of the incised streams in the vicinity of the Waterfall Zone are developed on these structures.

Detailed structural observations made during the previous work programs by Gutrath (1974) reports that each fork of the creek draining the Waterfall Zone is underlain by a steeply dipping fault zone. Northwest trending faults were also observed, the largest of these crosses

the creek below the Waterfall Zone at approximately 2,800 ft. elevation. Another strong fault is reported in the creek 400 feet north of the Waterfall Zone at 2,500 ft. elevation.

3.3 Mineralization

Waterfall Zone

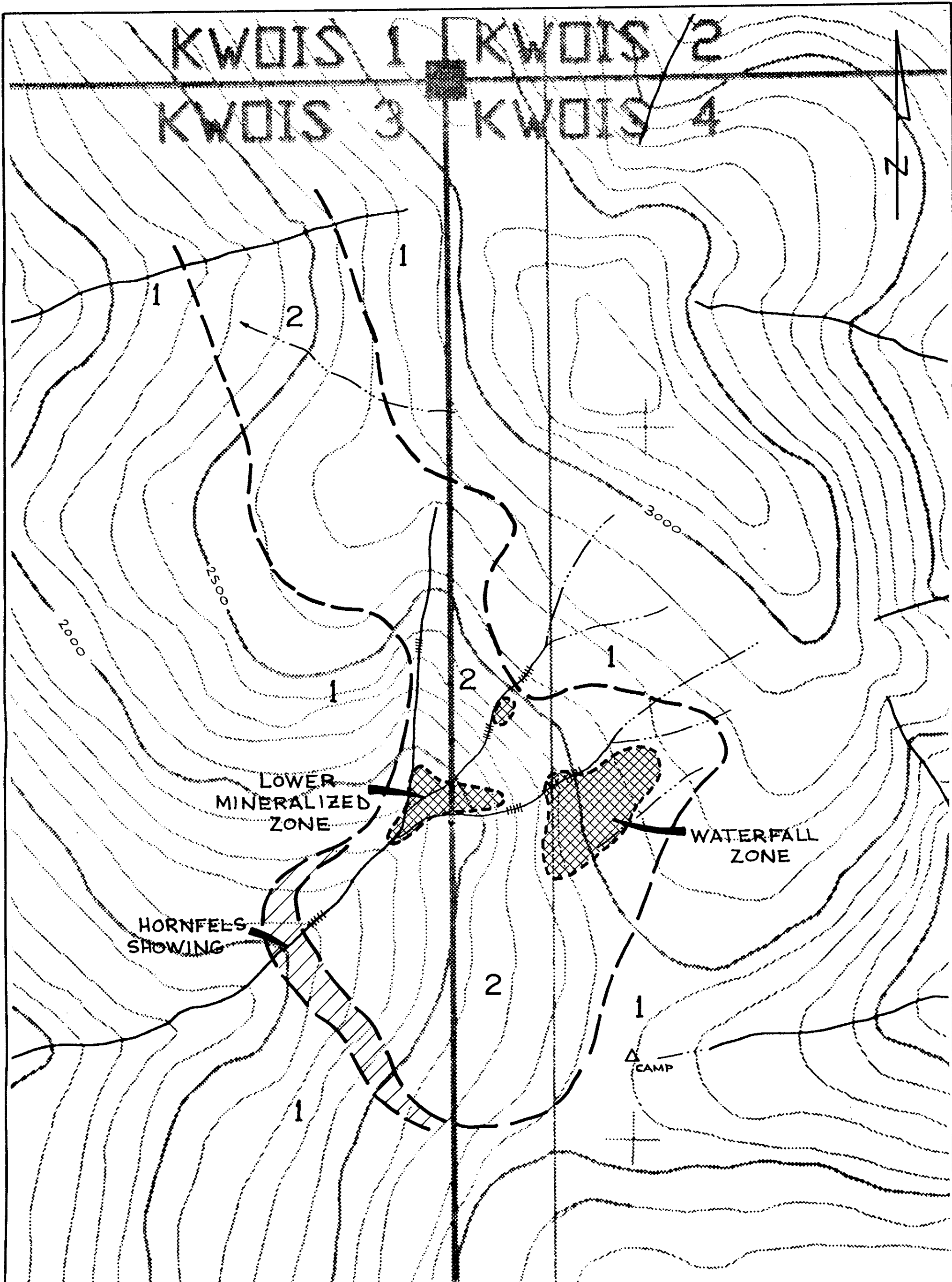
Three main areas of copper mineralization were outlined by the previous work (Gutrath, 1974). These are shown on Figure 4. The largest area has been called the "Waterfall Zone" in previous reports and measures approximately 600 x 300 feet (100 x 200 metres). Pyrite-pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite and occasional bornite mineralization occurs as matrix disseminations (1-3% sulfides). Minor fracture-controlled mineralization also occurs.

A second (50 m x 50 m) area of copper mineralization was previously located in the middle fork of the creek draining the Waterfall Zone (Figure 4). Although good grade copper mineralization is reported, the mineralized area appears to be restricted in size.

The third area of previously reported mineralization is at approximately 1,900 foot elevation in the creek below the Waterfall Zone (Figure 4). The mineralization occurs both in the granodiorite and in a trachy-andesite dyke in this area. Mineralization is predominantly composed of disseminated pyrite-chalcopyrite (+ bornite, molybdenite) with some fracture-controlled mineralization locally developed. Quartz-molybdenite veinlets and stringers occur in the outer phases of the intrusion in this area.

These areas of mineralization were previously sampled by both Phelps Dodge and Moneta Porcupines Mines. Moneta Porcupine reports peak values of 0.31% Cu in grab samples. Three chip samples were previously taken in different parts of the Waterfall Zone with results of 0.09% Cu/15 feet, 0.11% Cu/20 feet and 0.21% Cu/25 feet.

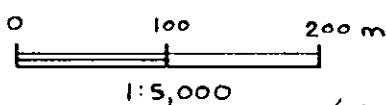
The Waterfall Zone exposure was re-examined by A. Birkeland and five chip/grab samples taken. Based on geological observations in conjunction with this sampling, an approximately 100 x 50 m area was defined with an inferred average grade of approximately 0.1% Cu. A



LEGEND

- 2 Island Intrusions
- 1 Bonanza Volcanics
- / Hornfels Zone
- ▣ Area of consistant visible chalcopryite mineralization

||||| waterfall



**KWOIS CLAIMS
WATERFALL ZONE AREA
GEOLOGICAL PLAN**

Figure 4

(Simplified after Guttrath (1974))

13 m chip sample ran 0.05% Cu. Another 10 m chip sample ran 0.16% Cu. A peak value of 3,983 ppm Cu was obtained from a grab sample. Peak gold values in the Waterfall Zone are 60 ppb. A peak value of 585 ppm Mo was obtained from a selected grab sample.

The lower area of mineralization below the Waterfall Zone was re-examined by I. McCartney. Selected grab samples yielded peak values of 1,493 ppm Cu. Gold values were less than 29 ppb and molybdenum were less than 4 ppm.

Hornfels Zone

The best mineralization located during the current program is in the hornfelsic contact zone where it is exposed in the stream below the Waterfall Zone (Figure 4). Two grab samples from this zone gave values of 3,983 and 5,446 ppm Cu, with 259 and 233 ppb Au. A peak Mo value of 10 ppm was obtained. Chalcopyrite and pyrite with minor bornite occurs in a magnetite-rich biotite-amphibole hornfels. Good grade (up to 5,446 ppm Cu, 259 ppb Au, 21 ppm Mo in grab samples) mineralization was observed in zones up to 5 m x 0.5 m, but lower grade mineralization is present throughout the approximately 30 m wide hornfels zone in this location. The mineralization is commonly strongly fracture controlled but also occurs as disseminations. Follow-up sampling is recommended for this area.

Other Mineralized Zones

Weak Cu-Mo mineralization was also located in the main part of the Kauwinch Pluton, in the northwest part of the claims (sample CK-R-125960, IM-F-131376) and also along the intrusive/volcanic contact in this area (samples IM-R-131374, IM-F-131375). Peak values are 1,663 ppm Cu and 192 ppm Mo, both from intrusive rock samples. No significant Au was located in rock samples (the peak Au value was 34 ppb).

Additional mineralization was located near the northwest property boundary, where Cu-Au-Mo is associated with limestone units. This mineralization is of the skarn type. Mineralization was also observed as disseminations in small (2 - 5 foot wide) diorite-quartz

monzonite sills in this area (Nordin, 1975). No significant mineralization has been reported from this area.

3.4 Economic Potential

Localized zones of marginal to submarginal Cu-Au-Mo mineralization have been located in an off-shoot of the Kauwinch Pluton. The most significant geochemical anomalies on the property are derived from these mineralized zones.

The observed mineralization is of classic Cu-Mo porphyry style, however it differs from that observed at the Island Copper Deposit, where the bulk of the mineralization occurs within the volcanics. The mineralizing system located to date at Kwois appears to be confined to the intrusive stock and its immediate hornfels altered contact zone.

Weaker geochemical anomalies and minor mineralization continue to the northwest into the main body of the Kauwinch Pluton, but indications of grade improvements have not been found along strike in this direction.

Some of the best observed mineralization occurs at the Hornfels Showing, located on the intrusive contact zone to the west of the Waterfall Showing, and the host rocks here contain magnetite and biotite alteration similar to that associated with the Island Copper Deposit. Magnetite development also occurs in cherty tuffs over approximately 800 m in the stream to the west of the Hornfels Showing, but it is interpreted as primary magnetite enrichment rather than an alteration zone related to a hydrothermal system. No mineralization was seen in this section.

4.0 EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT

A three-man crew conducted a three day program of geological mapping, prospecting and geochemical sampling on the Kwois claims during the period of August 1-3, 1991. Helicopter access was used daily from a base in Port Alice. No camps were established and no new helicopter pads were constructed. Moss mat and stream silt geochemistry, prospecting and

geological mapping were completed over the western part of the property.

4.1 Prospecting and Geological Mapping

Prospecting and reconnaissance geological mapping were completed over a ridge in the centre of the property and over most of the drainage basin west of the ridge. Approximately 60% of the property was examined.

The work was successful in relocating the Cu-Mo mineralized zones that were the subject of previous exploration on the property. The geological setting of the mineralization was defined, and the size and grade of the mineralized area was roughly determined by sampling (see Sections 3.2 and 3.3 for a description of the geology and mineralization as defined by this work). Thirty-one rock samples were collected during the course of the sampling program. These were mostly grab samples but include a chip sample in the Waterfall Zone. All of these samples were analyzed by Bondar-Clegg and Company Ltd. for Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn, As, Sb and Mo. The relevant analytical techniques are described in Appendix V. Sample locations are marked in the field with flagging and tyvek tags.

Locations of all rock samples are plotted on Map 2 with values for Cu, Au, Mo and Zn.

4.2 Geochemistry

4.2.1 Program

A total of 37 moss mat samples and one stream silt sample were taken on the property. Detailed moss mat coverage was completed over the western part of the property and a few reconnaissance type mat samples were taken in the east part, in streams flowing into Kwois Creek.

The locations of all geochemical samples are shown on Map 1. The samples were analyzed for Au-Ag-Cu-Pb-Zn-As-Sb-Mo by Bondar-Clegg and Company Ltd. of North Vancouver. The analytical techniques are described in Appendix V. Complete analytical results are

compiled in Appendix IV. Sample locations with values for Cu, Au, Mo and Zn are plotted on Map 1.

4.2.2 Results

A strong moss mat anomaly was indicated over the full length of the stream draining the Waterfall Zone and other showings near the Waterfall Zone. The geochemical survey indicates that the known mineralization produces the strongest geochemical anomalies on the explored portions of the property. Weaker Cu-Au anomalies continue to the north and are associated with the southern end of the main Kauwinch Pluton, where weak Cu-Mo mineralization has been located by prospecting.

Anomalous thresholds for Au, Cu, Mo and Zn were determined from statistical analysis of a 556 sample regional moss mat and stream silt survey carried out in 1991 for Stow Resources Ltd. None of the elements in this survey showed classic two-population curves on cumulative frequency plots and threshold levels are assigned based on statistical parameters as follows:

THRESHOLDS FOR MOSS MAT SAMPLING		
Element	95th Percentile	Population Mean +2 Standard Deviations
Cu	86 ppm	104 ppm
Au	25 ppb	31.5 ppb
Mo	3 ppm	3.5 ppm
Zn	185 ppm	213 ppm

The 95th percentile anomalous levels were used to define anomalous samples on the Kwois property.

5.0 CONCLUSIONS

- The main area of mineralization (Waterfall Zone area) features several small zones of submarginal to marginal grade Cu-Mo-Au mineralization, but no single zone appears to

have significant tonnage potential. Grades for the entire mineralized area (maximum 700 x 400 m) are much less than 0.1% Cu with minor Au-Mo.

- The most significant geochemical anomalies on the property are derived from mineralization in the Waterfall Zone and Hornfels Zone areas.
- The mineralization is of classic porphyry Cu-Mo style, but differs from the Island Copper Deposit model, where most of the mineralization is associated with alteration zones in volcanics flanking an intrusive dyke.
- Better grade mineralization exists in hornfelsic biotite-magnetite altered volcanics in the contact zone of the intrusion, but the prospecting and geochemical surveys did not indicate extensive mineralization of this type at surface. The target zone for this mineralization is on a mountain side presenting difficulties for eventual open pit extraction.
- Exploration in the Kwois Creek drainage covering the east part of the property may be subject to the directives of the Tahsish-Kwois Follow-up Committee of the Ministry of Forests. This area is extremely sensitive both from an environmental and political standpoint.

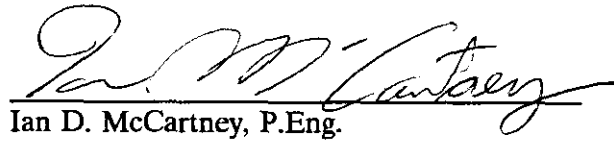
6.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

- Detailed exploration should be discontinued on the Waterfall Showing and nearby mineralized areas and further work should concentrate on locating volcanic hosted zones of Cu-Mo mineralization flanking the intrusion.
- The "Hornfels Showing" should be sampled in more detail and contour soil geochemical lines should be run north and south of the Hornfels Showing to locate possible extensions of this mineralization.

- Clarification of the land status of the politically sensitive Kwois Creek drainage should be undertaken as part of planning any future exploration activities in this area.

Respectfully submitted,

KEEWATIN ENGINEERING INC.



Ian D. McCartney, P.Eng.

7.0 **REFERENCES**

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- Gutrath, G.C. (1974). Summary Report on the Sept. 17-21, 1974 Property Examination of the Kwois Creek Copper Property. Moneta Porcupine Mines Limited.
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- Nordin, G. (1974). Geological Report on the Kuq Claims. Texada Mines Ltd.
- Perello, J. (1989). Porphyry Cu-Mo-Au Mineralization at Island Copper, Vancouver Island, B.C., Abs for submission to G.A.C. Mineral Deposits Division Workshop, April 5, 1989.

APPENDIX I

Statement of Qualifications

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, IAN DOUGLAS McCARTNEY, of 2242 Spruce Street in the City of Vancouver in the Province of British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

- 1) I am a graduate of Queens University, Kingston, Ontario with an Engineering Degree (B.Sc.) in Geology (1976).
- 2) I am a Member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers of the Province of British Columbia and a Member in good standing of the Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.
- 3) I am a consulting geologist with the firm of Keewatin Engineering Inc. with offices at Suite 800 - 900 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, British Columbia.
- 4) I am the author of the report entitled "Geological and Geochemical Report on the Kwois Property, Northern Vancouver Island", dated November 22, 1991.
- 5) I directly supervised the exploration program carried out on the Kwois property between June 25 and August 5, 1991.
- 6) I do not own or expect to receive any interest (direct, indirect or contingent) in the property described herein nor in the securities of Stow Resources Ltd. in respect of services rendered in the preparation of this report.

Dated in Vancouver, British Columbia this 6th day of December, A.D., 1991.

Respectfully submitted,



Ian D. McCartney, P.Eng.

APPENDIX II

Summary of Field Personnel

SUMMARY OF FIELD PERSONNEL

R. Nichols	Project Supervisor	0.5 days
A. Birkeland	Project Geologist	10.0 days
I. McCartney	Geologist	8.0 days
A. Travis	Geologist	5.0 days
C. Kauss	Prospector	2.0 days
B. Whelan	Land Tenure Administrator	2.0 hours
T. Lee	Draftsperson	17.0 hours
M. Mees	Word Processor	10.0 hours

APPENDIX III

Statement of Expenditures

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

Pre-Field **\$ 2,013.00**

Field Program

Personnel	\$6,083.00	
Camp Support	7,542.00	
Helicopter	3,300.00	
Truck Rental	1,905.00	
Geochemical Analyses/Assays	717.00	
Miscellaneous	<u>483.00</u>	\$20,030.00

Post-Field

Personnel	\$1,281.00	
Drafting	570.00	
Word Processing	300.00	
Reproduction and photocopying	<u>250.00</u>	<u>\$ 2,401.00</u>

TOTAL EXPENDITURES: **\$24,444.00**

APPENDIX IV

Complete Geochemical Sampling Results and Sample Descriptions

KWOIS PROJECT (171), 1991 ASSAY AND GEOCHEM DATA
ALL ROCK SAMPLES

SAMPLE IDENTIFIER	lab	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION	Cu %	*AU g/tonne	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	As ppm	Sb ppm	Mo ppm
91 CK 171 R 125958	B	Waterfall Zone, 1850'	AND por, cpy			29	0.6	1493	-2	33	-5	-5	4
91 CK 171 R 125959	B	below Waterfall Zone	Volc, py, cpy			259	4.1	5446	-2	91	7	-5	10
91 CK 171 R 125960	B	below Waterfall Zone	GD, cpy			34	0.7	1633	4	72	-5	-5	21
91 AB 171 R 126029	B	Kwois ridge, 3700'	AND, cpy, py, ALB	0.27		68	0.9	2788	-2	41	-5	-5	20
91 AB 171 R 126030	B	Kwois ridge, 3840'	SIL, py, frac, ALB	0.03		-5	-0.2	296	3	40	-5	-5	1
91 AB 171 R 126031	B	Kwois ridge, 3825'	Volc, SIL, py, frac			-5	-0.2	231	3	34	11	-5	-1
91 AB 171 C 126033	B	Kwois 4, Waterfall Zone	GD, cpy	0.05		15	-0.2	464	-2	16	-5	-5	6
91 AB 171 R 126034	B	Kwois 4, Waterfall Zone	GD, cpy	0.15		58	1.8	1559	2	31	-5	-5	4
91 AB 171 R 126035	B	Kwois 4, Waterfall Zone	GD, cpy	0.06		26	0.6	587	-2	40	-5	-5	1
91 AB 171 R 126036	B	Kwois 4, Waterfall Zone	GD, cpy, mo	0.16		60	1.7	1697	-2	25	-5	-5	585
91 AB 171 R 126037	B	Kwois 4, Waterfall Zone		0.05		9	-0.2	523	7	28	-5	-5	3
91 IM 171 R 131372	B	Kwois 4, Waterfall Zone	GD dike, frac, cpy			16	0.2	489	-2	26	-5	-5	3
91 IM 171 R 131373	B	Kwois 4, Waterfall Zone	AND, mag, BIO, cpy, bn			233	3.9	3983	-2	134	5	-5	1
91 IM 171 R 131374	B	at lake on Kwois 1	AND, cpy, epi, ALB, mag			34	-0.2	676	-2	40	-5	-5	-1
91 IM 171 R 131375	B	below lake.	AND, cpy, po, py, KFLD			6	-0.2	221	-2	25	-5	-5	-1
91 IM 171 F 131376	B	below lake.	GD, frac, cpy, mo			8	-0.2	368	5	20	-5	-5	192
91 AT 171 R 475902	M	90T901KR-001	Volc, sh, po, py, cpy		0.02		1.5	1881	30	79	1	1	1
91 AM 171 R 475922	M	Snowsaddle Mtn.	AND, py		0.01		0.4	35	1	27	1	1	1
91 ? 171 R 475931	M	S of Kwois 4	Volc, QV		0.01		0.2	25	12	7	55	1	15

171ALL.WK1

KWOIS PROJECT (171), 1991 ASSAY AND GEOCHEM DATA
 ALL MOSS MAT AND SILT SAMPLES, NO SOILS TAKEN.

SAMPLE IDENTIFIER	lab code	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	As ppm	Sb ppm	Mo ppm
91 AB 171 M 3486 B		-5	0.4	83	83	456	17	-5	1
91 AB 171 M 3487 B		10	-0.2	193	44	110	-5	-5	-1
91 AB 171 M 3488 B		-5	-0.2	61	37	48	6	-5	-1
91 AB 171 M 3493 B		71	-0.2	45	5	9	-5	-5	-1
91 AB 171 M 3497 B		46	-0.2	209	38	89	35	-5	-1
91 AB 171 M 3498 B		-5	-0.2	34	10	56	-5	-5	-1
91 CK 171 M 3566 B		32	-0.2	390	8	46	9	-5	11
91 CK 171 M 3567 B		496	-0.2	525	3	49	18	-5	15
91 CK 171 M 3568 B		714	-0.2	373	3	47	8	-5	6
91 CK 171 M 3569 B		7	-0.2	19	18	64	-5	-5	10
91 CK 171 M 3570 B		8	-0.2	158	12	51	-5	-5	7
91 CK 171 M 3571 B		-5	-0.2	67	5	35	-5	-5	3
91 CK 171 M 3572 B		-5	-0.2	100	8	49	-5	-5	-1
91 CK 171 M 3573 B		20	-0.2	46	4	50	5	-5	-1
91 CK 171 M 3574 B		-5	-0.2	45	2	60	-5	-5	-1
91 IM 171 M 3641 B		40	-0.2	395	5	46	-5	-5	16
91 IM 171 M 3642 B		50	-0.2	674	2	64	7	-5	8
91 IM 171 M 3643 B		480	-0.2	657	-2	45	-5	-5	2
91 IM 171 M 3644 B		10	1.1	1355	5	101	23	-5	8
91 IM 171 M 3645 B		16	-0.2	377	2	41	12	-5	10
91 IM 171 M 3646 B		71	-0.2	47	3	53	-5	-5	-1
91 IM 171 M 3647 B		-5	-0.2	96	27	118	6	-5	-1
91 IM 171 M 3648 B		-5	-0.2	73	6	73	18	-5	-1
91 IM 171 M 3649 B		-5	-0.2	17	3	22	-5	-5	-1
91 IM 171 M 3650 B		24	-0.2	68	-2	77	-5	-5	-1
91 IM 171 M 3651 B		46	-0.2	54	4	68	-5	-5	-1
91 IM 171 M 3652 B		-5	-0.2	53	4	50	-5	-5	-1
91 IM 171 M 3653 B		-5	-0.2	88	7	51	-5	-5	3
91 IM 171 M 3654 B		-5	-0.2	40	-2	31	-5	-5	-1
91 IM 171 M 3655 B		-5	-0.2	53	3	34	-5	-5	-1
91 AB 171 M 910001 M		11	3	38	67	218	1	1	1
91 AB 171 M 910002 M		3	0.5	20	16	38	1	1	1
91 AT 171 M 910500 M		38	2.1	64	3	64	1	1	1
91 AT 171 M 910501 M		2	1.2	284	8	34	1	1	9
91 AT 171 M 910502 M		1	1.2	92	10	42	1	1	1
91 AT 171 L 910503 M		3	1.5	131	3	41	1	1	1
91 AM 171 M 911001 M		3	2	45	4	54	1	1	1

1716CH.WK1

KEEWATIN & ENGINEERING INC.

STREAM SEDIMENTS

Project: VAN IS.

Results Plotted By: _____

Area (Grid): Kwois

Map: _____ N.T.S.: 92 L/3

Collectors: TRAVIS

Date: MAY 3/51

Sample Number	NOTES	SEDIMENT DATA					STREAM DATA					SPRING	DAY GULLY					
		Gravel	Sand	Silt	Clay	Organic	Bank	Active	Width	Depth	Velocity							
71TKM-001 (910500)	Kwois 2, WEST SIDE OF KWOIS CREEK (2nd drainage to the south) 50m into outcrop volcanic tuffs	✓																

2m 10cm FAST

Project: SEE 901

Location (Grid): _____

Collectors: AD BRKELAND

Results Plotted By: _____

Map: _____ NTS: 724Date: May 3, 4, 5, 6 Surface _____ Underground _____

SAMPLE NUMBER	LOCATION	NOTES	REP. SAMPLE NUMBER	SAMPLE TYPE (LENGTH)					ROCK TYPE	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	MA SHE
				GRAB	CHIP	CHANNEL	CORE	FLOAT			
E901 (Roo)	at junction of bogged AB103										
K001's	qtz "sugar knot" .5m		475931	✓					Qtz Knot in	at junction of	
	South Kwois CLAMMS								TRU	fractures? .5m max.	
A002	Right sil. zone road			✓					Sil. Bx		
	d gobbers and creek		475932	✓							
	North of Kwois CLAMMS										
K003	"			✓					"		
			475933	✓							
K004	"			✓					"		
			475934	✓							
K005	LEMARE LAKE			✓		.75m	T. width			Magnetic sulfide zone - across	
	South west side		475935	✓						lake from original digressing	
										Pg - no cp4 noted	
K006	"			✓					Sil. INT.	Rubble float from o.c. above	
			475936	✓					Bx.	road CP4 ± 2%	
K007	S.C. below road			✓					Sil. Int. bx	sample representative of o.c. grade	
			475937	✓						CP4 ± 2% ± 5m patches of o.c.	
K008	above small gobbers			✓					✓	✓	
	below road		475938	✓					✓	✓	
										✓	
K009	at small gobbers			✓					✓	✓	
			475939	✓					✓	✓	

KEEWATIN ENGINEERING INC.
STREAM SEDIMENTS

Project: KEE901
Area (Grid): _____
Collectors: AO BIRKELAND

Results Plotted By: _____
Map: _____ N.T.S.: 92L5
Date: May 3, 1955

Sample Number	NOTES	SEDIMENT DATA					STREAM DATA					SPRING	DRY GULLY
		Gravel	Sand	Silt	Clay	Organic	Bank	Active	Width	Depth	Velocity		
8901 (910001)	AB101 Marked on Flamingo / Hardy and - Kapan 14.		✓						1	Scarp mod		✓	
M002 (910002)	Air sample Fault									Mod			✓
M003 (910003)	Mission transect - 100m mm high on water table - with possibility in creek (AB 105) JFK To Jay JFK Q								3rd	.5 m			
M004 (910004)	Mission Creek - water table diff. aerial note. (Mission) (AB 106)		✓						2m	.5m			
M006 (910005)	Black Creek - good mm Fe siltstone border phase + Fe Magnetite in fractures.												
M007 (910006)	Mud cap from outlet Gil. To w/No turning Toward creek? mixed Ass + mm Gil. Be noted - No geck response? "Moly Zone"		✓							Scarp			

KEEWATIN ENGINEERING INC.

ROCK SAMPLES

Project: KW015 171
 Area (Grid): _____
 Directors: AO BIRKELAND AB.

Results Plotted By: _____
 Map: _____ NTS: _____
 Date: _____ Surface _____ Undergrd _____

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEVATION (FT)	LOCATION	NOTES	REP. SAMPLE NUMBER	SAMPLE TYPE (LENGTH, m)					ROCK TYPE	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	ANOMALOUS RESULTS
					GRAB	CHIP	CHANNEL	CORE	FLOAT			
88126029 91AB171	3700	Kw015	To Follow up		X	✓				Chl. py h fets; int. carb;	Grab of good min	
✓ R 126029		Ridow	Prospecting to locate source							albite + QFP sil?; good cpy in att. and	in basket ± o.c.?	
91AB171		"			X	✓				Sil. py Rock - highly fractured; How bleached and albitized, highly fractured	Chip across 10m width representative of bulk grade.	
✓ C 126030	3840	same area as 126029								Sil. py hornfels, volc - highly fractured	1 m TW	
91 AB171	3825	same area as 126029, 30			X	✓				Mg fresh granodiorite cpy as even deas. w/ biotite Cpy < .1% biotite 2-5%	Continuous 13 m Chip - Rep. bulk grade	
88126033 91AB171	2500	East Craig Cr.			X	✓				Mg lg granodiorite - flattened Cpy ± .1% biotite 5-10%	Rep. grab of o.c. 35 m from 126033	
✓ B 126034		"								Mg granodiorite - rep. of 100m width of min. zone Cpy ± .1% py < .1%	representative grab rep of grade of o.c.	
91AB171	2585	"			X	✓				Fg-mg granodiorite - ± 10% Biotite ± 2% Cpy Coarse Mo vesicles along late fractures	Rep 1m chip of 10 m min. o.c.	
✓ C 126036												

PLUMED

Duplicate

KEEWATIN ENGINEERING INC.

Project: Kwois 171
 Area (Grid): A.O. BIRKELAND
 Collectors: _____

STREAM SEDIMENTS
 AND
 MOSS MATS

Results Plotted By: _____
 Map: _____ N.T.S.: _____
 Date: _____

DATE/ Sample Number	ELEVATION (FT)	LOCATION	NOTES	ROCK DESCRIPTION	SEDIMENT DATA					STREAM DATA					SPRING	DRY GULLY	ANOMALOUS VALUES
					Gravel	Sand	Silt	Clay	Organic	Bank	Active	Width	Depth	Velocity			
08/02/91 91AC101 M 3486	3720	Kwois Ridgetop South		X Mg (qtz) massive Grey micrite hornfels + sil py rock			✓		lots			-2'	Dry				
91AD111 M 3487	3700	Kwois Ridgetop South		massive hornfels - micrite interbeds			✓					11					
91AD171 M 3488	3820	Ridge South		K. + hie tuff-bedded volcanic; sil py; hornfels.			✓	✓	minor			-2'					

KEEWATIN ENGINEERING INC.

STREAM SEDIMENTS AND MOSS MATS

Results Plotted By: _____

Map: _____ N.T.S.: _____

Date: _____

Project: KW015 171

Area (Grid): _____

Collectors: _____

DATE/ Sample Number	ELEVATION (FT)	LOCATION	NOTES	ROCK DESCRIPTION	SEDIMENT DATA					STREAM DATA			SPRING	DRY GULLY	ANOMALOUS VALUES		
					Gravel	Sand	Silt	Clay	Organic	Bank	Active	Width				Depth	Velocity
91AB171 91AB171 M 3486	3720'	Ridgeway		mg qtz mon; grey micrite minor hornfels			✓	✓	Much			-2'	5'	Mod			
91AB171 M 3487	3700'	"		Mon; ls; hfels; epidote ± droppak eustatic alt.			✓	✓	Mixed			-2'		Mod	✓		
91AB171 M 3488	3720'	Kubis Ridge		Lithic stuff, lam v. fine clastics, sil py + hfels - and			✓	✓	Mixed			-2'		Mod	✓		
91AB171 91AB171 M 3493	2500'	Upper Creek Trail		Fresh granodiorite			✓	✓	Mixed			-2'		Shallow	✓		
91AB171 M 3497	3095'	S.W. Ridgeway		Dark green pur and			✓	✓	Mixed			-2'	5'	Shallow	✓	CU 209	
91AB171 M 3498	3100'	KUQ		Hornfels and			✓	✓	Mixed			-2'	5'	Shallow	✓		

KEEWATIN ENGINEERING INC.

STREAM SEDIMENTS

Project: 171
 Area (Grid): KWIOS CK- WATERFALL SHOWING
 Collectors: C.K.

AND
MOSS MATS

Results Plotted By: _____

Map: _____ N.T.S.: _____

Date: Aug 2/3

DATE/ Sample Number DICKITIM	ELEVATION (FT)	LOCATION	NOTES	Rock Description	SEDIMENT DATA					STREAM DATA			SPRING	DRY GULLY	ANOMALOUS VALUES	
					Gravel	Sand	Silt	Clay	Organic	Bank	Active	Width M				Depth CM
M356b		below waterfall showing		tr. and. porphyry	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		40	50	MOD	GOOD MOSS	
3567	1500'	400m below 356b		diorite /qtz	✓	✓				✓		60	5.0	MOD		
3568	1000'	600 m below		granodiorite	✓	✓				✓		60	/	/		✓
3569	2700'	lake traverse		granodiorite/cpx	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		30	50	MOD		
3570	2800'	500m downstream M356A		granodiorite	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		60	100	HI		
3571	2100'	tributary 200m		granodiorite	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓						✓
3572	1500'	600m S of M357H		granodiorite	✓	✓	✓			✓		60	50	MOD		
3573	850'	trib. to main ck		Hornfels-Vok	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		50	50	LOW		
M3574	700'	MAINCK 400m fr. M3573		no o/c	✓	✓	✓			✓		60	100	LOW		

KEEWATIN ENGINEERING INC.

ROCK SAMPLES

Project: KW015 (171)
 Area (Grid): _____
 Collectors: JAN M'CARNEY (JM)

Results Plotted By: _____
 Map: _____ NTS: _____
 Date: Aug 7/3 Surface _____ Undergro _____

SAMPLE NUMBER	LOCATION	NOTES	REP. SAMPLE NUMBER	SAMPLE TYPE (LENGTH, m)					ROCK TYPE	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION
				GRAB	CHIP	CHANNEL	CORE	FLOAT		
R-131372	On ridge between 2 creeks at Waterfall Zone 1890' El.		IR-203	✓					GD.	From narrow steeply dipping dyke, 2m thick. Well developed frac cpy. Trachyand P of previous workers?
R-131373	Below Waterfall Zone. El 1500' in creek.		IR-208	✓					And. mag. bio	Frac-dissem cpy - br in hornfelsic intrusion margin. Good bio development. Min localized around fractures.
R-131374	At toe of small lake, West side of P. quarry.		IR-213	✓					AND.	Cpy in epi-albite stringers and as disseminations in andeitic dike. Cpy over +5m but localized. Cpy also in magnetite-dolomite alt'n stringers.
F-131375	El 2660 Stream below lake		IR-214	✓					AND	Cpy with pyrrho-py assoc in Kapor (+ albite-silica?) alt'n. Local EPI patches. Abundant angular float
F-131376	El. 2050		IR-216	✓	368	app	Mo	192	GD	Frac & dissem cpy - moly in granodiorite host. Att'ered

Where

KEEWATIN ENGINEERING INC.

STREAM SEDIMENTS

Project: KWOIS (171)

Results Plotted By: _____

Area (Grid): _____

Map: _____ N.T.S.: _____

Collectors: IAN McARTNEY (IM)

Date: _____

Sample Number	NOTES	SEDIMENT DATA					STREAM DATA					SPRING	DRY GULLY	
		Gravel	Sand	Silt	Clay	Organic	Bank	Active	Width	Depth	Velocity			
	2 August 1991 Waterfall Zone Stream													
IM-M-3641	Biotite Granodiorite bedrock. Good sandy mat from top of large angular boulders. Minor stream S of Waterfall Zone stream.		✓			✓			2-8'	2"	Steep			
IM-M-3642	Granodiorite bedrock. Very good mat. From centre of stream below Waterfall Zone.		✓	✓		✓			2-8'	2"	Steep			
IM-M-3643	From bottom of creek draining Waterfall Zone. Clean stream bed. Good Mat.		✓	✓		✓			2-8'	2"	Steep			
IM-M-3644	Granodiorite rubble in stream. Same stream as IM-M-3641 2 Aug. rubble in stream bed. Good mat from centre of stream.		✓	✓		✓			2-8'	2"	Steep			
IM-M-3645	Est. 900 Ft. in main stream below Waterfall Zone. Cherty black rock. Magnetic. Debris flow stream. Good mat from top ledge.		✓			✓			8-20'	1-2'	Moderate			
IM-M-3646	Main stream above junction with Waterfall Zone Stream. 3 August 1991 Western Part of Property.		✓			✓			40'	1'	Shallow			
IM-M-3647	Andesite bedrock. Very immature section of stream below lake 2. All local ang. bldrs. Good silt mat from waterlevel in centre.		✓	✓		✓			8-20'	1'	Shallow			
IM-M-3648	Immature stream. Good sandy mat from top of boulder. Only ang. bldrs and some gravel in stream.		✓			✓			8-20'	1'	Shallow			
IM-M-3649	Good sandy mat from outcrop on edge of stream. Clean stream bed, on granodiorite bedrock.		✓			✓			2-8'	1"	Shallow			
IM-M-3650	From granodiorite bedrock, just downstream from narrow waterfall contact. Good silt-rich mat from outcrop.		✓	✓		✓			8-20'	DRY	Steep			
IM-M-3651	Granodiorite bedrock. Good mat. Thick silt under mats in bedrock cracks. Est. 1900'. Clean stream bed a few large bldrs only.		✓	✓		✓			2-8'	2"	Steep			
IM-M-3652	Est. 1700'. Good sandy mat from near vertical exp. ledge. Biotite.		✓			✓			8-20'	DRY	Moderate			
IM-M-3653	Granodiorite Bedrock. Good mat from exp. ledge. Clean stream bed.		✓			✓			8-20'	1'	Moderate			
IM-M-3654	Good Sandy mat from tops of large boulders.		✓			✓			8-20'	DRY	Steep			
IM-M-3655	Excellent sandy mat from tops of large bldrs.		✓			✓			8-20'	1'	Moderate			

APPENDIX V

Analytical Techniques

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES USED BY BONDAR-CLEGG AND COMPANY LIMITED

Sample Preparation

Silt and Soil

Dry and sieve through 80 mesh screens. Gold values are determined on 30 gram, representative sample of minus 80 fraction by fire assay with AA finish; remaining elements are determined using 0.6 gram sample of minus 80 fraction by hot aqua regia digestion followed by ICP.

Rocks

Dry and crush to minus 150 mesh; analysis made on minus 150 fraction by methods described above.

Geochemical Analysis

Gold is determined on a test sample of 30 g using Fire Assay Lead Collection pre-concentration. The bead is dissolved in nitric acid and hydrochloric acid and run by Atomic Absorption.

Mercury is determined on a test sample of 0.6 g. The sample is digested by aqua regia and bulked to 12 ml. The solution is then run by ICP.

Fire Assay Procedure for Au

A prepared sample of one assay ton (29.166 grams) is mixed with a flux which is composed mainly of lead oxide. The proportions of the flux components (the litharge, soda, silica, borax glass and flour) are adjusted depending upon the nature of the sample. Silver is added to help collect the gold. The samples are fused at 1950°F until a clear melt is obtained. The 30-40 gram lead button that is produced contains the precious metals. It is then separated from the slag. Heating in the cupellation furnace separates the lead from the noble metals. The normal-sized precious metal beads that are produced are transferred to test tubes and dissolved with aqua-regia. This solution is analyzed using Atomic Absorption by comparing the absorbance of these solutions with that of standard solutions. In the case of high grade samples, the precious metal bead is parted to separate the silver and the remaining gold is weighed.

Comments

As part of the routine quality control, we run a duplicate analysis for about 12% of the samples. Also, all samples which are over 0.20 opt on the original fusion are run again to verify the results. If a sample gives erratic results, such as 0.10, 0.20, 0.30, we will indicate this on the report. We suggest that a new split should be taken from the reject for preparation and analysis by our metallics sieve procedure. These assay results will always be signed by the registered assayer.

Contamination Prevention

The test tubes and cupels are used only once so that there is no possibility of cross contamination. The fusion crucibles are cleared before re-use by discarding any which had high samples in them. During the analysis a blank solution is run between each sample to ensure that there is no carry over.

Determination of Arsenic by Borohydride Generation

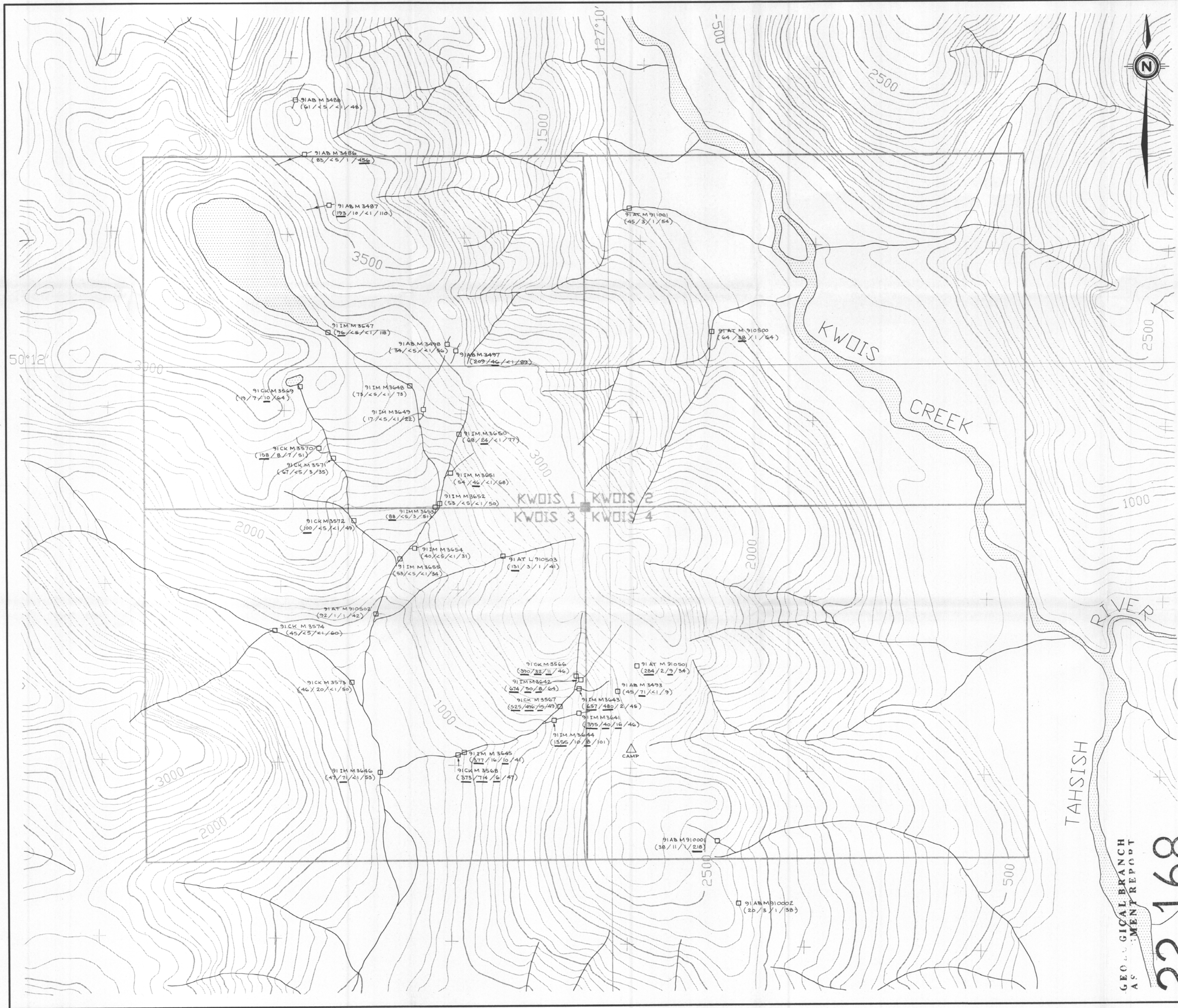
Samples of 0.5 grams in weight are digested in borosilicate glass test tubes, with concentrated nitric and hydrochloric acids. These tubes are heated in a 90°C water bath for two and one-half hours. The sample is then diluted with 14% HCl and mixed. A 0.5 ml aliquot is taken from this solution and HCl, deionized water, and potassium iodide are added. The resulting mixture is allowed to sit for one hour, after which it is run through a hydride generation system. In this system, the solution is reduced with sodium borohydride, releasing arsenic in arsine gas. The arsine gas is then swept into a quartz furnace mounted on a flame AA unit. The absorbance is recorded and compared to a standard series to determine the amount of arsenic present.

Quality Control

Standards, repeats and blanks are run with each batch of samples. These are carefully checked and reweighs of samples are ordered if necessary. High arsenic results are also checked by running the original solution by flame AA and comparing the results from the two procedures.

The lower detection limits for the elements analyzed are listed below:

Element	Lower Detection Limit
Au Gold 30 grams	5 ppb
Ag Silver	0.2 ppm
Cu Copper	1 ppm
Pb Lead	2 ppm
Zn Zinc	1 ppm
As Arsenic	5 ppm
Sb Antimony	5 ppm
Mo Molybdenum	1 ppm
Hg Mercury	0.010 ppm

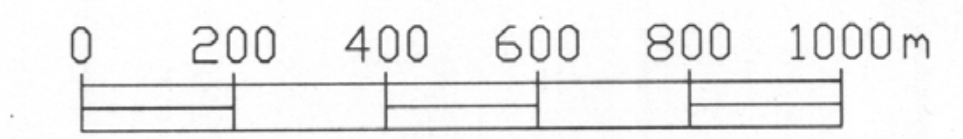


KWOIS PROJECT (171), 1991 ASSAY AND GEOCHEM DATA
ALL MOSS MAT AND SILT SAMPLES, NO SOILS TAKEN.

SAMPLE IDENTIFIER	code	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
lab	Au	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn	As	Sb	Mo		
91 AB 171 M 3486 B	-5	0.4	83	83	456	17	-5	1		
91 AB 171 M 3487 B	10	-0.2	193	44	110	-5	-5	-1		
91 AB 171 M 3488 B	-5	-0.2	61	37	48	6	-5	-1		
91 AB 171 M 3493 B	71	-0.2	45	5	9	-5	-5	-1		
91 AB 171 M 3497 B	46	-0.2	209	38	89	35	-5	-1		
91 AB 171 M 3498 B	-5	-0.2	34	10	56	-5	-5	-1		
91 CK 171 M 3566 B	32	-0.2	390	8	46	9	-5	-11		
91 CK 171 M 3567 B	496	-0.2	525	3	49	18	-5	15		
91 CK 171 M 3568 B	714	-0.2	373	3	47	8	-5	6		
91 CK 171 M 3569 B	7	-0.2	19	18	64	-5	-5	10		
91 CK 171 M 3570 B	8	-0.2	158	12	51	-5	-5	7		
91 CK 171 M 3571 B	-5	-0.2	67	5	35	-5	-5	3		
91 CK 171 M 3572 B	-5	-0.2	100	8	49	-5	-5	-1		
91 CK 171 M 3573 B	20	-0.2	46	4	50	5	-5	-1		
91 CK 171 M 3574 B	-5	-0.2	45	2	60	-5	-5	-1		
91 IM 171 M 3641 B	40	-0.2	395	5	46	-5	-5	16		
91 IM 171 M 3642 B	50	-0.2	674	2	64	7	-5	8		
91 IM 171 M 3643 B	480	-0.2	657	-2	45	-5	-5	2		
91 IM 171 M 3644 B	10	1.1	1355	5	101	23	-5	8		
91 IM 171 M 3645 B	16	-0.2	377	2	41	12	-5	10		
91 IM 171 M 3646 B	71	-0.2	47	3	53	-5	-5	-1		
91 IM 171 M 3647 B	-5	-0.2	96	27	118	6	-5	-1		
91 IM 171 M 3648 B	-5	-0.2	73	6	73	18	-5	-1		
91 IM 171 M 3649 B	-5	-0.2	17	3	22	-5	-5	-1		
91 IM 171 M 3650 B	24	-0.2	68	-2	77	-5	-5	-1		
91 IM 171 M 3651 B	46	-0.2	54	4	68	-5	-5	-1		
91 IM 171 M 3652 B	-5	-0.2	53	4	50	-5	-5	-1		
91 IM 171 M 3653 B	-5	-0.2	88	7	51	-5	-5	3		
91 IM 171 M 3654 B	-5	-0.2	40	-2	31	-5	-5	-1		
91 IM 171 M 3655 B	-5	-0.2	53	3	34	-5	-5	-1		
91 AB 171 M 910001 M	11	3	38	67	218	1	1	1		
91 AB 171 M 910002 M	3	0.5	20	16	38	1	1	1		
91 AT 171 M 910500 M	38	2.1	64	3	64	1	1	1		
91 AT 171 M 910501 M	2	1.2	284	8	34	1	1	9		
91 AT 171 M 910502 M	1	1.2	92	10	42	1	1	1		
91 AT 171 L 910503 M	3	1.5	131	3	41	1	1	1		
91 AM 171 M 911001 M	3	2	45	4	54	1	1	1		

LEGEND

- Moss Mat or Stream Silt Sample
- Sample Number: M - Moss Mat, L - Stream Silt
- Sample type: (91/32/11/46) (Cu ppm / Au ppb / Mo ppm / Zn ppm)
- Normal values underlined



GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT

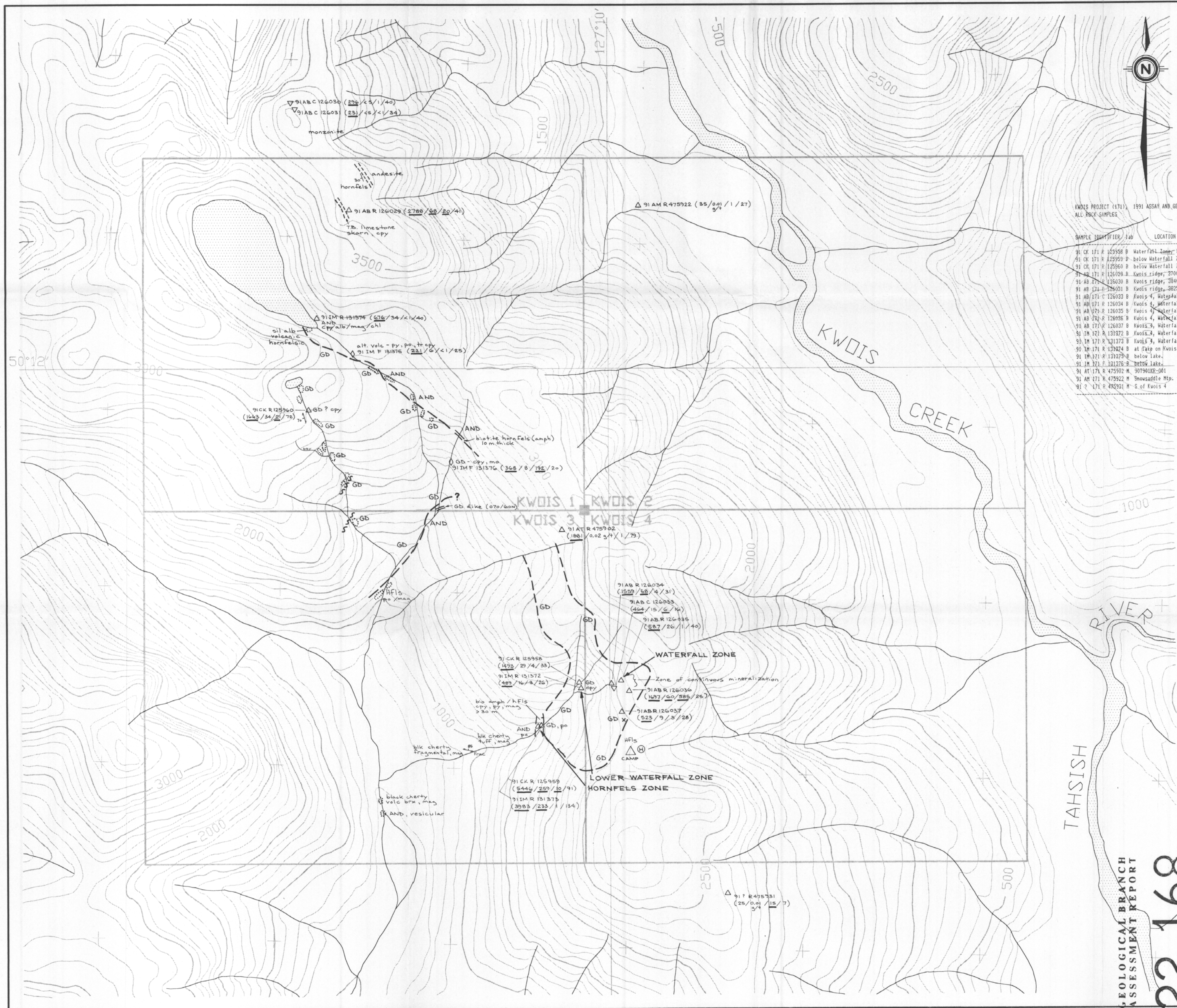
22,168

STOW RESOURCES LTD.

KWOIS PROPERTY

MOSS MAT, STREAM SILT & SOIL SAMPLING

DATE: DEC 1991	NTS: 92L/3E
PROJECT: VANCOUVER ISLAND	BY: I.M.
SCALE: 1:10,000	
Keewatin Engineering Inc.	MAP No. 1



KWOIS PROJECT (171), 1991 ASSAY AND GEOCHEM DATA
ALL ROCK SAMPLES

SAMPLE ID	LOCATOR	LAB	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION	Cu g/tonne	HAU ppb	Au ppb	Ag ppb	Cu ppb	Pb ppb	Zn ppb	As ppb	Sb ppb	Mo ppb
91 CK 171 R 125958	B		Waterfall Zone, 1850'	AND por, cpy			29	0.6	1433	-2	33	-5	-5	4
91 CK 171 R 125959	B		below Waterfall Zone	Volc, py, cpy			259	4.1	5446	-2	91	7	-5	10
91 CK 171 R 125960	B		below Waterfall Zone	GD, cpy			34	0.7	1633	4	72	-5	-5	21
91 AB 171 R 126030	B		Kwois ridge, 2700'	AND, cpy, py, ALB	0.27		68	0.9	2788	-2	41	-5	-5	20
91 AB 171 R 126031	B		Kwois ridge, 2840'	Sil, py, frac, ALB	0.03		-5	-0.2	296	3	40	-5	-5	1
91 AB 171 R 126032	B		Kwois ridge, 2825'	Volc, Sil, py, frac			-5	-0.2	231	3	34	11	-5	1
91 AB 171 C 126033	B		Kwois 4, Waterfall Zone	GD, cpy	0.05		15	-0.2	464	-2	16	-5	-5	6
91 AB 171 R 126034	B		Kwois 4, Waterfall Zone	GD, cpy	0.15		58	1.8	1559	2	31	-5	-5	4
91 AB 171 R 126035	B		Kwois 4, Waterfall Zone	GD, cpy	0.06		26	0.6	587	-2	40	-5	-5	1
91 AB 171 R 126036	B		Kwois 4, Waterfall Zone	GD, cpy, mo	0.16		60	1.7	1697	-2	25	-5	-5	585
91 AB 171 R 126037	B		Kwois 3, Waterfall Zone	GD, cpy, mo	0.05		9	-0.2	523	7	28	-5	-5	3
91 IM 171 R 131372	B		Kwois 3, Waterfall Zone	GD dike, frac, cpy			16	0.2	489	-2	26	-5	-5	3
91 IM 171 R 131373	B		Kwois 3, Waterfall Zone	AND, mag, B10, cpy, bn			233	3.9	3983	-2	134	5	-5	1
91 IM 171 R 131374	B		at Take on Kwois 1	AND, cpy, epi, ALB, mag			34	-0.2	676	-2	40	-5	-5	-1
91 IM 171 R 131375	B		below Lake	AND, cpy, po, py, KFLD			6	-0.2	221	-2	25	-5	-5	-1
91 IM 171 R 131376	B		below Lake	GD, frac, cpy, mo			8	-0.2	368	5	20	-5	-5	192
91 AT 171 R 475902	M		30791KR-001	Volc, sh, po, py, cpy	0.02			1.5	1881	30	79	1	1	1
91 AM 171 R 475922	M		Snowdalle Mtp.	AND, py	0.01			0.4	35	1	27	1	1	1
91 ? 171 R 475921	M		S. of Kwois 4	Volc, QV	0.01			0.2	25	12	7	55	1	15

LEGEND
Table of Geological Abbreviations

Rock Types

- AND Andesite
- volc bx Volcanic breccia
- hfs Hornfels
- GD Granodioritic

Alteration Types

- bio biotitic alteration
- amph amphibole
- sil silification
- alb albite alteration
- chl chloritic alteration

Structures

- frac fracturing

Mineralization

- py pyritic
- mag magnetite
- po pyrrhotite
- cpy chalcopyrite
- mo molybdenite

SYMBOLS

- x small outcrop
- outcrop
- geological contact
- foliation
- bedding
- △ Rock sample
- ▽ Rock chip sample
- Rock float sample
- 91IMF131376 Sample Number
- (668/12220) (Cu ppm / Au ppb / Mo ppm / Zn ppm)
(anomalous values underlined)

0 200 400 600 800 1000m

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
 ASSESSMENT REPORT
 22,168

STOW RESOURCES LTD.

KWOIS PROPERTY

GEOLOGY and ROCK SAMPLING

DATE: DEC 1991	NTS: 92L/3E
PROJECT: VANCOUVER ISLAND	BY: I.M.
SCALE: 1:10,000	
Keewatin Engineering Inc.	MAP No. 2