Geological Assessment of the Ted 1-4 Mineral Claims

(Daem Gold Project).

Huckleberry Mountain Area, B.C.

Omineca Mining Division
(N.T.S.: 93 E/11 East)
Latitude: 53° 43' North Longitude: 127° 10' West

Owner/Operator:
INTERNATIONAL TOURNIGAN CORPORATION,
200 - 535 Thurlow Street,
Vancouver, British Columbia.
V6E 3L2

Submitted On:
September 15, 1992.

Submitted By:
Bruce Goad, M. Sc., P. Geo., F.G.A.C.
INUKSHUK EXPLORATION INC.,
21861 44-A Avenue,
Langley, British Columbia.
V3A 8E1

ARIS SUMMARY SHEET

District Geologist, Smithers — Off Confidential: 93.10.09

ASSESSMENT REPORT 22558 — MINING DIVISION: Omineca

PROPERTY: Daem Gold
LOCATION: LAT 53 43 00 LONG 127 10 00
UTM 09 5953342 620986
NTS 093E11E
CLAIM(S): Ted 1-4
OPERATOR(S): Int. Tournigan
AUTHOR(S): Goad, B.E.
REPORT YEAR: 1992, 46 Pages
COMMODITIES
SEARCHED FOR: Gold
KEYWORDS: Jurassic,Cretaceous,Hazelton Group,Bulkley Intrusions,Tuffs Granodiorites
WORK
DONE: Prospecting
PROS 500.0 ha
Map(s) - 1; Scale(s) - 1:10 000

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF APPENDICES

SUMMARY

International Tournigan Corporation holds title to the Ted 1-4 (60 units) mineral claims, located at the east end of Sweeney Lake (93E/11). These claims are in an area extremely favourable for porphyry Cu/Mo mineralization. The Huckleberry Mountain porphyry Cu/Mo deposit, owned by Kennecott and Noranda, lies immediately adjacent to the south side of the property. This property, currently held ready for production in an inventory position, has proven reserves (87 million tons [0.408% Cu, 0.025% MoS_2, 0.93 gm/tonne Ag, 0.025 gm/tonne Au]). Across the valley, approximately four kilometres north of the Ted Claims, Saskatchewan Mining and Development Corporation holds the Whiting Creek porphyry Mo/Cu deposit (123.5 million tonnes [0.043% MoS_2, 0.062% Cu, 0.014 oz/tonne Au - ridge zone]).

The area covered by the Ted 1-4 Claims was initially staked as part of the Huckleberry Property but the ground was inadvertently dropped by Kennco (Black, pers. comm.) and subsequently re-staked by Hudson Bay Oil And Gas as the WEE Claims. Geochemical and geophysical surveys were carried out over these claims. No gold geochemistry was reported; however, geophysical surveys defined two potential drill targets one of which is over a copper showing associated with an intrusive breccia in the andesitic volcanics of the Hazelton Group. The Sweeny Claims, which are completely surrounded by the Ted 1 and 3 claims, cover the central area of this copper showing. The other, located east of the Sweeny Claims and covered by the Ted Claims, has yet to be drill tested.

A large fault structure strikes north-south across the property. Data (King, 1978) suggests that this structure is geochemically and geophysically anomalous. The apparent northern strike extension of this fault is associated with Au, Ag, Pb, Cu and Zn mineralization located by Teeshin Resources on the Win and Oriental Claims located on Sibola Mountain (Jenner, 1988).

Black (pers. comm.) reported that a soil survey carried out by Kennco over this fault in the area of the Ted Claims showed a distinct gold anomaly west of the fault. Black states that in the Kennco survey in the area east of the fault the gold geochemistry returns to background values. There is no documentation of this survey in the assessment record; however, this information appears to be supported by the Cu, Mo and Au anomalies that were identified by the northern reconnaissance soil line (taken during the 1991 property examination). A detailed exploration program in this area of the Ted Claims is warranted.

It is recognized that future world demand for increased copper smelting capacity is inevitable. PRM Resources of Vancouver, supported by assurances that the Provincial Government will give the project priority status to expedite the approval process, is currently seriously negotiating the Kitimat Copper Smelter and Refining Project. This project would utilize abundant local hydro electric power by establishing a copper smelting facility at Kitimat, British Columbia. Development of the Ted property, the adjacent (and nearby) porphyry Cu, Mo deposits in the Tahtsa Reach Area (Huckleberry - 87 million tons - 0.408 % Cu, 0.025 % Mo; Whiting Creek - 123.5 million tonnes, 0.062% Cu, 0.043 % Mo; Berg - 400 million tonnes, 0.4% Cu, 0.05% Mo; Ox Lake - 29 million tonnes, 0.35 % Cu equivalent; Bergette - no reserves defined; Coles Creek - no reserves defined; Lean-To - no reserves defined) and other copper deposits/prospects in the northern half of the province (eg. Bell, Island Copper, Galore Creek, Shaft Creek, Mt. Milligan, Fish Lake, Windy Craggy etc.) would be very positively affected if

current negotiations successfully culminate with the construction of this proposed copper smelter at Kitimat.

CONCLUSIONS

1. Significant amounts of time have been spent evaluating the ground covered by the Ted 1-4 Claims in the past, yet many of the geochemical and geophysical anomalies generated during these programs remain untested.

2. Two days were spent on the property evaluating the Ted 1-4 Claims. Although no surface mineral showings were located and known mineral occurrences on the enclosed Sweeny 1-4 Claims could not be examined (due to snow conditions), the geologic potential of the property to host mineralization remains high and virtually untested.

3. A fault strikes across the property from Huckleberry Mountain, across the lowlands and continues up Sibola Mt. to the north. The fault was not observed as it forms a topographic depression forming a creek bed, and at the time of the property examination the depression was covered by ice and snow. Where outcrop adjacent to the creek is exposed, rocks are weakly shattered. This fault continues north across Whiting Creek and is reported Black, pers. comm.) be the extension of the fault zone where Teeshin Resources located gold mineralization on the Win 1-4 Claims and the former Oriental reverted crown grants. Gold mineralization in sub-economic amounts has been recognized in the adjacent porphyry deposits but has never been analyzed for on the ground covered by the Ted 1-4 Claims. With this major fault cutting the property, the ground is potentially favourable for hosting an epithermal-type gold deposit.

4. An intrusion adjacent to this fault has mineralizing potential. The surfacial expression of this intrusive is largely covered by the Sweeny Claims which are totally surrounded by the Ted 1 and 3 Claims. The possibility remains that this intrusion is a cupola of a larger, buried intrusive, and potentially related to the mineralizing Huckleberry Mountain and Whiting Creek intrusives.

5. Copper mineralization on the Sweeny Claims that was intersected in a drill program undertaken by Hudson Bay Oil and Gas may be related to the local intrusives.

6. The EM anomaly, which occurs in the low swampy area of the property and has been shown by King (1978) to coincide with the north trending fault zone that bisects the property still remains untested.

7. A reconnaissance soil sample line across the projected strike of the fault zone on the valley floor returned five adjacent samples showing elevated Mo, Cu and Au results. These anomalies are adjacent to the fault where Black (pers. comm.) reported a soil survey (carried out by Kennco) also showed distinct gold anomalies west of this projected fault zone. Black (pers. comm.) notes that the anomalies appear to be derived from mineralization associated with the fault. Black (pers. comm.) also states that in the Kennco survey in the area east of the fault the gold geochemistry returns to background values. Although there is no documentation of this survey in the assessment record, this information appears to be supported by the Cu, Mo and Au anomalies that were identified by the northern reconnaissance soil line (taken during the 1991 property examination). Further work is warranted to precisely define the extent of these anomalies.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Proposed Exploration Program

It is recommended that the following three phase exploration program be undertaken on the property with advancement to each successive phase contingent on the success of the previous phase.

Phase I:

1. Follow-up prospecting, and more detailed geochemical sampling on a flagged grid (to be established in the area of the 1991 reconnaissance soil sampling line: Sample No.'s 30 - 34; this report) must be undertaken. This area produced elevated Cu, Mo, (Au, Pb) values. This area should be examined in more detail to determine if these anomalies are derived locally and related to mineralization associated with the fault zone or possibly have been transported from the adjacent Mo/Cu porphyry deposits.

2. Prospecting, geological mapping, magnetometer and VLF surveys be undertaken on the Ted Claims immediately adjacent to the Sweeny Claims for the purpose of defining an extension of the mineralization of the copper-bearing breccia zone that was intersected in a drill program undertaken by Hudson Bay Oil and Gas (currently covered by the Sweeny 1-4 Claims). Trenching targets to be exposed during Phase II of the proposed program will be identified.

Phase II:

3. A grid be cut over the side-hill covering the area of the fault and immediately soil sampled at 25 metre intervals. Detailed magnetometer, E.M. and I.P. geophysical surveys should be undertaken to define any sulfide mineralization associated with the fault zone.

4. A second tight grid be established over the lower swampy area of the property to cover the projected strike of the fault that cuts across the Ted 2 and 4 Claims. Geochemical surveys in this area will be masked by the swamp; however, magnetometer, E.M., V.L.F. and I.P. geophysical surveys will define the fault and outline any potential drilling targets.

Phase III:

5. A limited drill program be undertaken to test the "Eastern" anomaly defined by the horizontal loop electromagnetic induction survey undertaken by Hudson Bay Oil and Gas (King, 1978). Any further geophysical anomalies defined by the geophysical surveys recommended above should also be drill tested.

Proposed Budget

Phase I:

Program Preparation (4 days @ $300/day)	$1,200.00	
Mob/demob	$4,500.00	
Truck Rental (20 days @ $45/day)	$ 900.00	
Gasoline, Oil	$ 200.00	
Accommodation/Board (20 days @ $70/man/day)	$2,800.00	
Field Supervision - Geologist (20 days @ $300/day)	$7,500.00	
Assistant (20 days @ $150/day)	$3,000.00	
Analyses (150 @ $20/sample)	$3,000.00	
Miscellaneous	$1,000.00	
Report Writing, Draftting (3 days @ $300/day)	$ 900.00	
Total Cost of Phase I		**$25,000.00**

Phase II:

Truck Rental (25 days @ $45/day)	$1,125.00	
Gasoline, Oil	$ 200.00	
Accommodation/Board (25 days @ $70/man/day)	$3,500.00	
Field Supervision - Geologist (25 days @ $300/day)	$7,500.00	
Assistant (25 days @ $150/day)	$3,750.00	
Analyses (300 @ $20/sample)	$6,000.00	
Linecutting	$7,000.00	
Geophysical Surveys	$8,000.00	
Trenching	$1,000.00	
Miscellaneous	$1,025.00	
Report Writing, Draftting (3 days @ $300/day)	$ 900.00	
Total Cost of Phase II		**$40,000.00**

Phase III:

Drilling (600 metres @ $110/m)	$66,000.00	
15% contingency (possible deep overburden)	$ 9,900.00	
Truck Rental (15 days @ $45/day)	$ 675.00	
Gasoline, Oil	$ 225.00	
Field Supervision - Geologist (15 days @ $300/day)	$ 4,500.00	
Analyses (50 @ $20/sample)	$ 1,000.00	
Miscellaneous	$ 1,200.00	
Report Writing, Draftting (5 days @ $300/day)	$ 1,500.00	
Total Cost of Phase III		**$85,000.00**

Cost of Proposed Exploration Program **$150,000.00**

Respectfully submitted,
Inukshuk Exploration Inc.

Per: Bruce Goad, M. Sc., P. Geo., F.G.A.C.,
Langley, British Columbia
September 11, 1992.

INTRODUCTION

Pursuant to a request from Mr. Ted Daem, President of International Tournigan Corporation, the Ted 1-4 mineral claims were acquired, a superficial examination of the property was conducted and a study of the previous work done on the ground covered by these claims was undertaken.

The Ted 1-4 mineral claims, located at the east end of Sweeney Lake, are in an area extremely favourable for porphyry Cu/Mo mineralization. The Huckleberry Mountain porphyry Cu/Mo deposit, owned by Noranda and Kennecott, lies immediately adjacent to the south side of the property. This property, currently held ready for production in an inventory position, has proven reserves (87 million tons (78.9 million tonnes) of 0.408% Cu, 0.025% MoS_2, 0.93 gm/tonne Ag, 0.025 gm/tonne Au). Across the valley, approximately four kilometres north of the Ted Claims, Saskatchewan Mining and Development Corporation holds the Whiting Creek porphyry Mo/Cu deposit (123.5 million tonnes of 0.043% MoS_2, 0.062% Cu, 0.014 oz/tonne Au - ridge zone).

The area covered by the Ted 1-4 Claims was initially staked as part of the Huckleberry Property but the ground was inadvertently dropped by Kennco (Black, pers. comm.) and subsequently re-staked by Hudson Bay Oil And Gas as the WEE Claims. Geochemical and geophysical surveys were carried out over these claims. No gold geochemistry was reported; however, geophysical surveys defined two potential drill targets one of which is over a small copper showing associated with an intrusive breccia in the andesitic volcanics of the Hazelton Group. The Sweeny Claims, are completely surrounded by the Ted 1 and 3 claims, and cover the central area of this copper showing. The other, located east of the Sweeny Claims and covered by the Ted Claims, has yet to be drill tested.

A large fault structure strikes north-south across the property. Data (King, 1978) suggests that this structure is geochemically and geophysically anomalous. The apparent northern strike extension of this fault is associated with Au, Ag, Pb, Cu and Zn mineralization located by Teeshin Resources on the Win and Oriental Claims located on Sibola Mountain (Jenner, 1988).

Black (pers. comm.) reported that a soil survey (carried out by Kennco) over this fault in the area now covered by the Ted Claims, showed distinct gold anomalies west of the fault. Black (pers. comm.) states that in the Kennco survey in the area east of the fault the gold geochemistry returns to background values and he therefore concluds that the anomalies appear to be derived from mineralization associated with the fault. There is no documentation of this survey in the assessment record; however, this information appears to be supported by the Cu, Mo and Au anomalies that were identified by the northern reconnaissance soil line (taken during the 1991 property examination). A more detailed exploration program in this area of the Ted Claims is required to precisely define the extent of these anomalies.

In the past, rock, silt and soil geochemical samples have been taken on the property; however, none was analyzed for Au. With a major fault cutting the property and sub-economic Au reserves identified in the adjacent porphyry deposits, there is good potential for an epithermal-type gold deposit occurring on the property.

Location and Access.

The Daem Gold Property is located in the Tahtsa Reach Area of British Columbia, approximately 120 km south of the town of Houston. The claims lie immediately east of Sweeney Lake and north of Huckleberry Mountain. They are centered at approximately 53^{0} 43' north latitude and 127^{0} 10' west longitude (Figure 1).

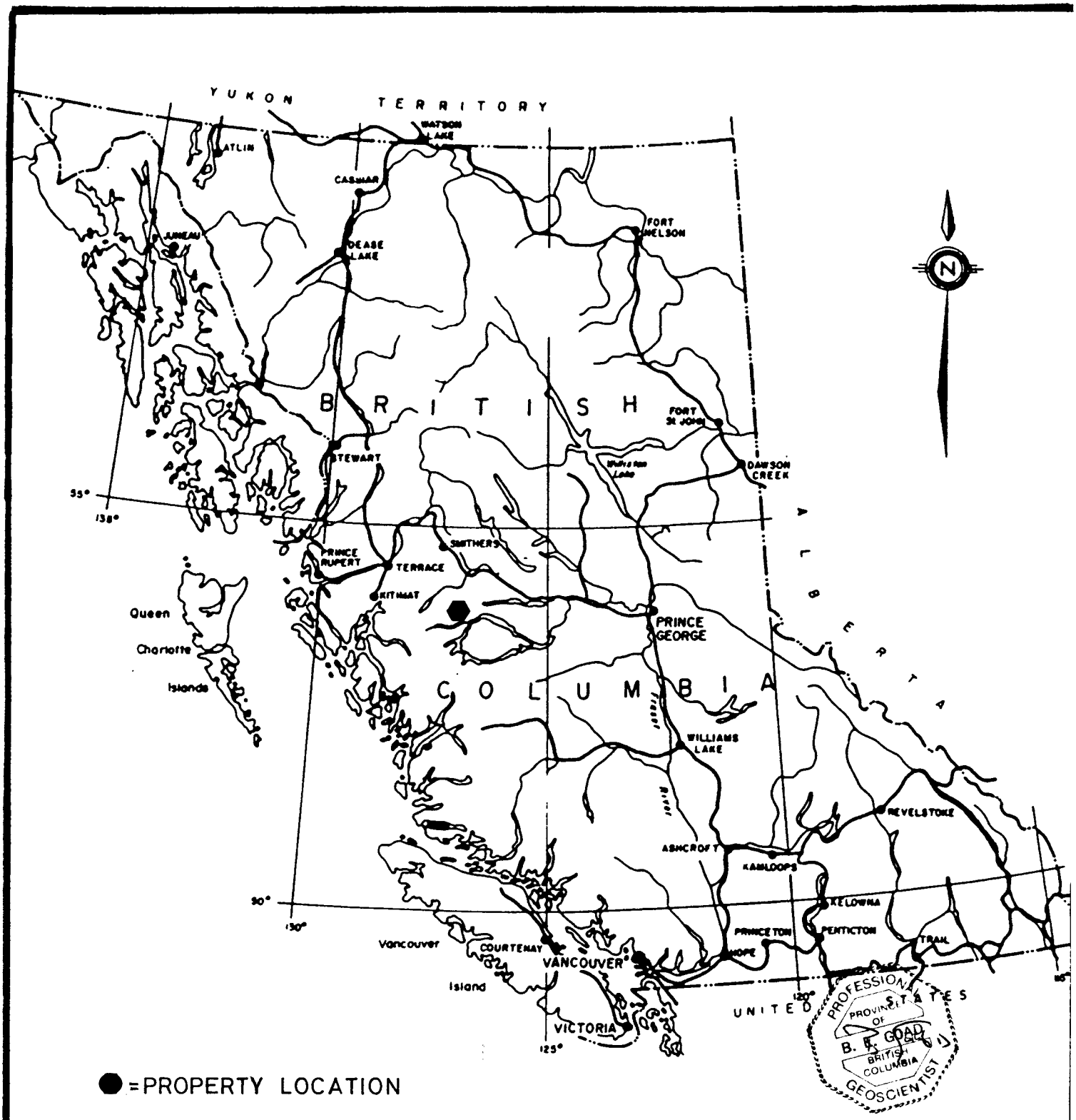
The property can be road accessed by leaving Highway 16, 0.5 km. east of the C.N. rail overpass over Highway 16 (approximately 2 km. west of Houston, B.C.) and following the forest access road that leads past the Northwood and Houston Forest Products sawmills. A junction on this road occurs at kilometre 47 (measured from kilometre 0 at Highway 16). The right hand road (going south) is the Tahtsa Lake forest access road, a seasonal access road that was built to provide access to Tahtsa Lake during the construction of the eastern end of the Kemano tunnel. This road is still accessible; however, a more indirect, but faster route is provided by following recent forest access roads outlined schematically in Figure 2.

Fixed wing aircraft bases providing charter service are located at Burns Lake and Smithers. Charter helicopter bases are located in Houston and Smithers.

Topography and Vegetation.

As the property is located on the eastern slope of the Coastal Mountains, it lies in a heavy snow belt with accumulations of up to three metres per year. The property lies on and adjacent to the north slope of Huckleberry Mountain; consequently, snow cover can last into early June at the upper elevations. Outcrop is common at upper elevations on the north slope of Huckleberry Mountain, but in the valley it is limited to creek cuts and resistant knobs of intrusive. Overburden in the area of previous drilling on the valley floor is up to 20 metres.

Vegetation on the valley floor consists of stands of spruce and balsam. Large swampy areas immediately adjacent to Sweeney Lake extend east largely covering the valley between Whiting Creek and Huckleberry Mountain.

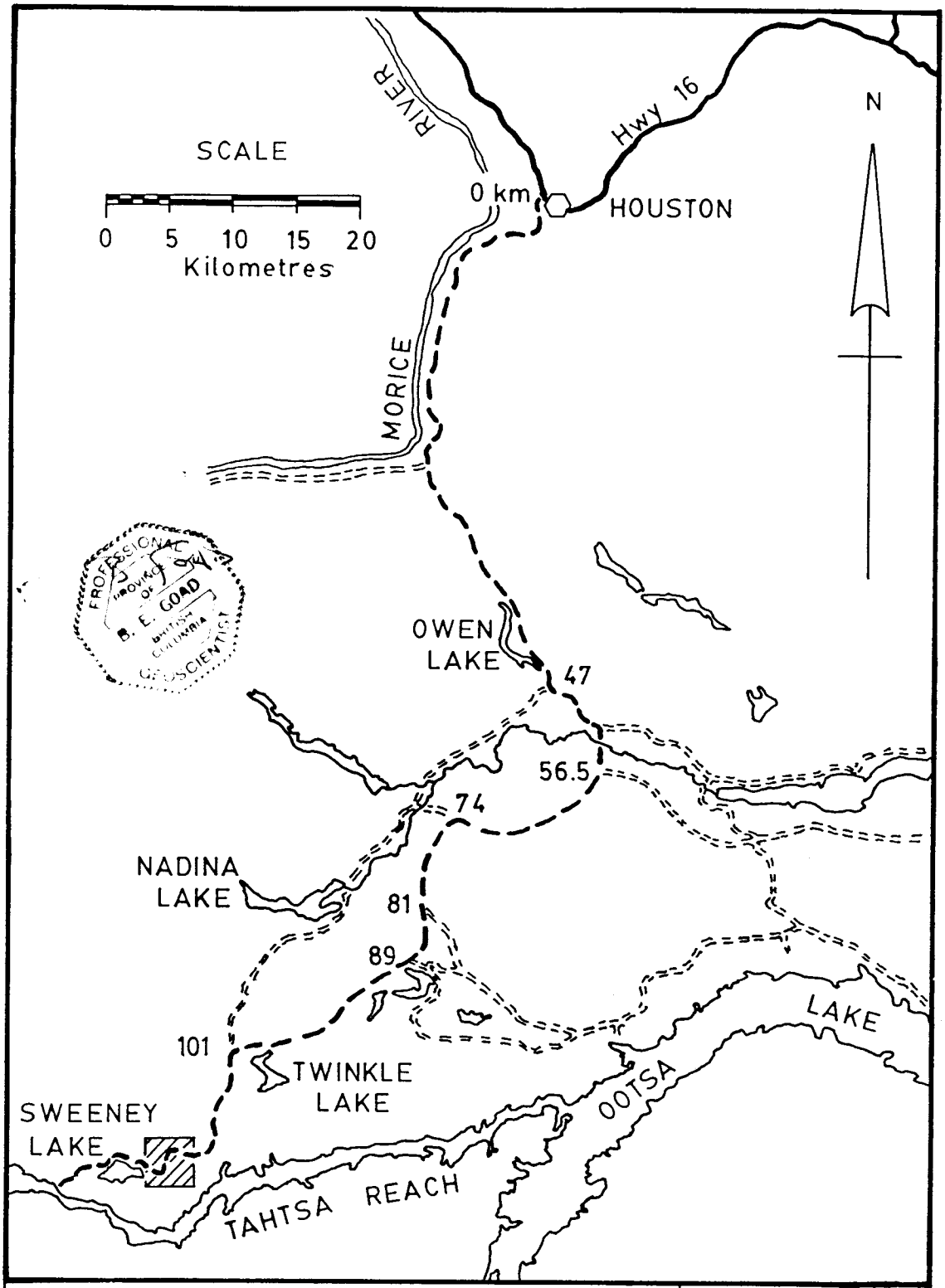


● = PROPERTY LOCATION

Km 0 100 200 300 400 500 Km

MILES 0 50 100 200 300 MILES

INTERNATIONAL TOURNIGAN CORP.		
DAEM GOLD PROJECT **LOCATION MAP** BRITISH COLUMBIA		
INUKSHUK EXPLORATION INC.		
DRAWN: Nov. 91.	MINING DIV. Omineca	FIGURE
N.T.S.: 93E/11	SCALE: AS SHOWN	1
DATE:	REVISED:	



Access to the Ted 1–4 claims | Figure 2

CLAIMS

Property and Ownership.

The Daem Gold Property (Figure 3) consists of the Ted 1-4 mineral claims (60 units) were staked on behalf of Mr. Ted Daem and subsequently, title was transferred to International Tournigan Corporation. All claims are in the Omineca Mining Division. Pertinent claim data are tabulated in Table 1.

The Daem Property completely surrounds the Sweeny 1-4 two-post mineral claims (as shown in Figure 4), situated at the east end of Sweeney Lake. They were staked on October 02, 1991 by R. Blusson.

Table 1.

Pertinent Claim Data.

Claim Name	**Record No.**	**Units**	**Record Date**	**Expiry Date***
Ted 1	305741	16	October 28/91	October 26/93.
Ted 2	305742	16	October 28/91	October 26/93.
Ted 3	305743	12	October 28/91	October 26/93.
Ted 4	305744	16	October 28/91	October 25/93.
Total:		60 units		

* after application of assessment work described in this report.

* * * * * * * * * * *

AREA HISTORY

"The northern half of the Tahtsa Lake area was first mapped by M.S. Hedley of the Geological Survey Of Canada in 1935, at a scale of 1:250 000. From 1947 to 1952, S. Duffel mapped the remainder of the area as part of the Whitesail Lake (NTS 93E) map sheet. In 1961 the Berg porphyry copper deposit was discovered by Kennco Explorations, (Canada) Limited, generating considerable interest in the economic potential of the area. In the following years, six more porphyry copper occurrences were discovered." (MacIntyre, 1985),(Table 2). Woodsworth, (1980) compiled Open File 708, the geological map of the Whitesail Lake map area (93E).

The only property reporting any past production in the Sweeney Lake area is the Emerald Glacier deposit, a quartz, Au, Ag, Pb, Zn-bearing vein staked in 1915. An adit was driven along the vein in 1917-19 and between 1927-31 this adit was extended and two more were collared. Between 1951 and 1953, 4,200 tonnes of ore was shipped to Nelson, B.C. (12.1% Pb, 11.5% Zn, 408 gm Ag and 0.27 gm Au).

Figure 3.

Claim Map (1:50,000).
(TED 1, 2, 3 and 4 Claims, 93E/11E).

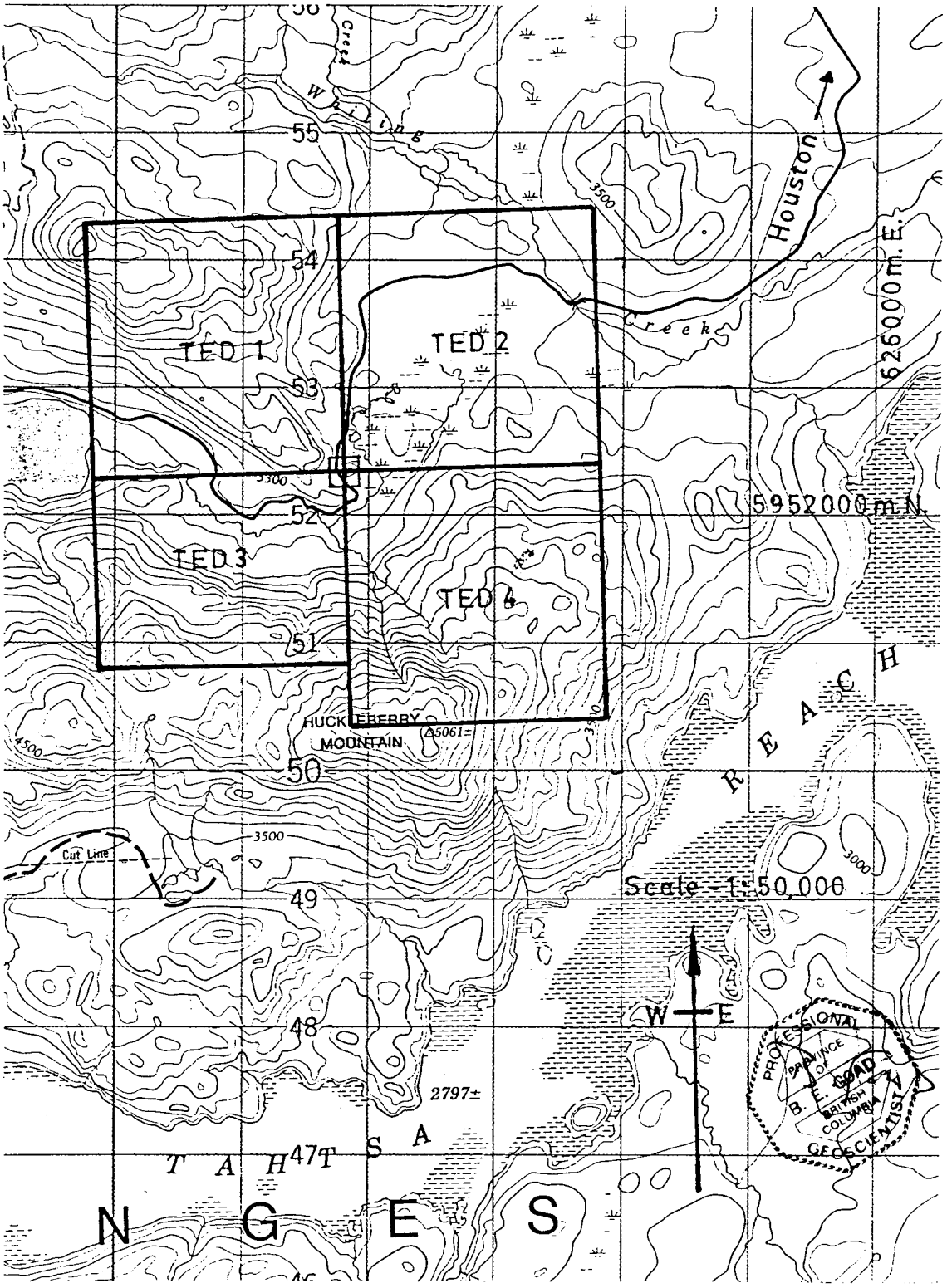


Table 2.

Published Reserves of Mineral Occurrences
in the Sweeney Lake - Tahtsa Lake Area, B.C.
(adapted from: Table 4, MacIntyre, 1985).

Occurrence	Commodity	Reserves	Reference
1. Berg	Cu, Mo	400 million tonnes (0.4% Cu, 0.05% Mo)	Panteleyev, 1981.
2. Whiting Creek	Mo, Cu	123.5 million tonnes (0.043% MoS_2, 0.062% Cu, 0.014 oz/tonne Au- Ridge Zone).	Cann, 1960. Black, 1989.
3. Huckleberry	Cu, Mo	87 million tons (78.9 million tonnes) (0.408% Cu, 0.025% MoS_2, 0.93gm/tonne Ag, 0.025gm/tonne Au)	
Note:	Location of proposed pit outline on Figures 3 and 4.		James, 1976. Black, 1989.
4. Ox Lake	Cu, Mo	29 million tonnes (0.35% Cu equivalent)	Richards, 1976.
5. Rea, Tl, Lean-To	Cu, Mo, Ag	No reserves defined	Ager and Holland, 1983.
6. Bergette	Cu, Mo	No reserves defined	Church, 1971.
7. Emerald Glacier	Pb, Zn, Ag	Past producer - 4200 tonnes; 12.1% Pb, 11.5% Zn 408 g/t Ag, 0.27 g/t Au	Sutherland Brown, 1967.

* * * * * * * * * *

Previous Property Work

Kennco explored the area between 1960 and the early 1970's during which time (1962) they staked the Huckleberry showing (immediately south of the Ted Claims) and drilled the initial 29 holes. Huckleberry was optioned to Granby in 1972 who drilled an additional 65 holes in 1972-73. Granby prepared a feasibility study on the property and put it on inventory status. Noranda currently holds title to the property and is performing assessment work as required to hold clear title to the claims (Goudie and Hallof, 1970; Stephenson, 1970; Roney and Myres, 1989).

The ground covered by the Ted Claims was previously staked as the WEE Claims (Hudson Bay Oil and Gas) and subsequently, the PHR Claims (Pacific Houston Resources). Hudson Bay Oil and Gas carried out geochemical, geophysical and drilling programs on the WEE Claims.

Hudson Bay Oil and Gas discovered a copper-bearing breccia zone occurring in Hazelton andesitic volcanics in 1973 and subsequently staked the WEE Claims. During this year Hudson Bay Oil and Gas carried out preliminary geological mapping, geochemical surveys and a short diamond drill program (four holes).

In 1975 further silt, rock chip and soil geochemical sampling was undertaken. Geological mapping of the property at 1 inch to 1/4 mile scale, and a central portion of the property at 1 inch to 100 feet scale was completed. A ground magnetometer survey and two I.P. lines over the ice on Sweeney Lake were also completed.

During 1976, a reconnaissance I.P. survey located three anomalous areas and detailed I.P. surveys were carried out over these areas.

The zone drilled in 1973 was subsequently deepened in 1979 (Hall, 1979). This hole (79-1), averaged 0.4% Cu and 0.08 oz/ton Ag over 18 metres (132.6-149.4 metres). A second, and presumably non-mineralized hole (79-2) was not analyzed. Although epidote alteration was noted throughout, only specks of chalcopyrite in a quartz vein and pyrite on fractures were noted. There is no record of any gold analysis.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The property is located adjacent to the south edge of the Skeena Arch within the Intermontane Belt of the Canadian Cordillera (folded eugeosynclinal rocks of Early to Middle Mesozoic age) and approximately 15 km east of the eastern edge of the Coast Crystalline Belt (Permian to Tertiary age granitic and metamorphic rocks). The Hazelton Group, folded andesitic volcanic and sedimentary rocks, is the the most areally extensive unit in the Tahtsa-Whitesail Lake area. This unit has been intruded by numerous episodes of plutonic activity ranging from Triassic to Tertiary in age (Figure 3a, Table 3).

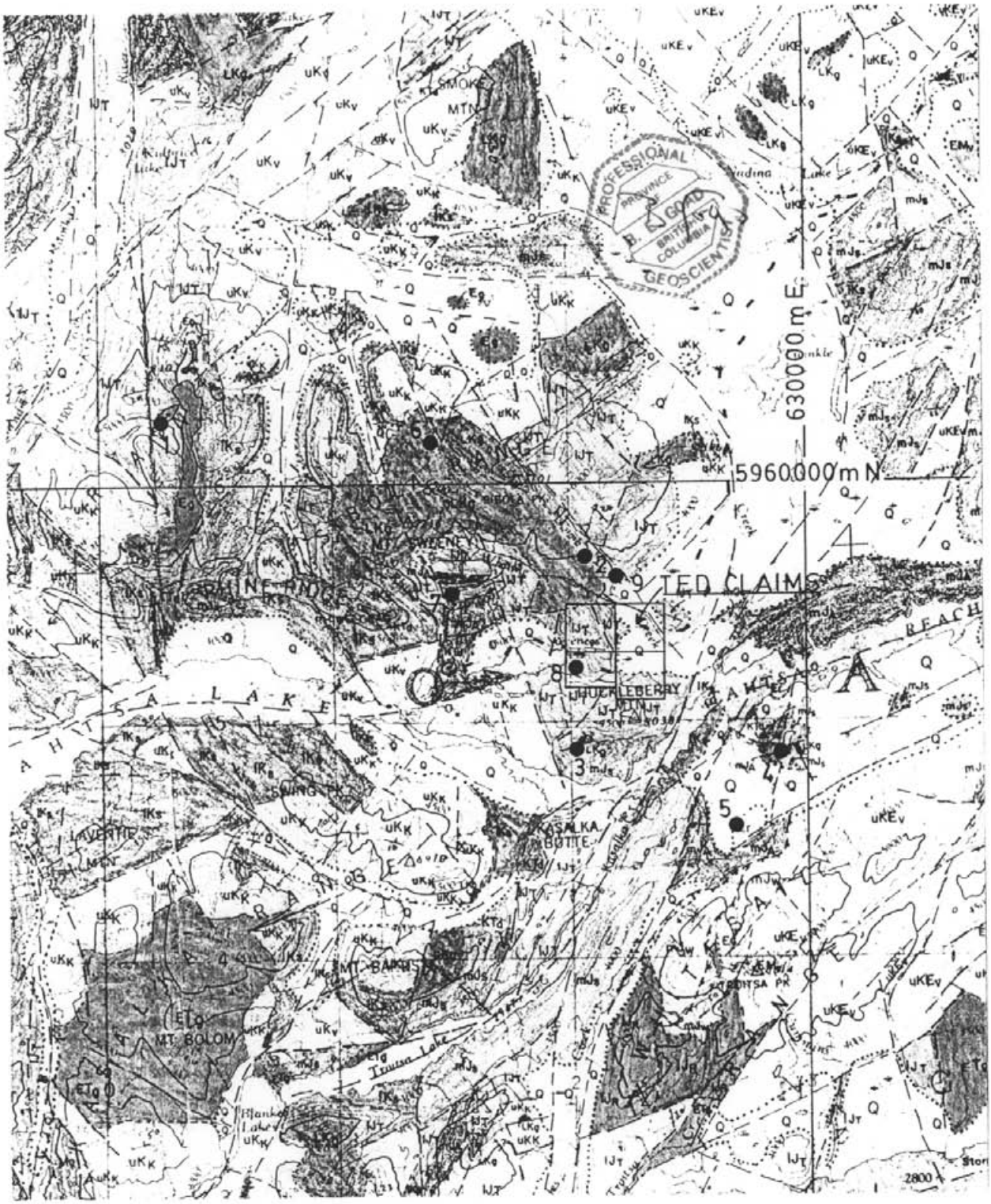
Immediately south of the property, MacIntyre (1985), has identified a fault-bounded area in the Kalsalka Ranges that he has interpreted to be part of a cauldron subsidence complex.

The various Cu/Mo porphyry style deposits identified in the Tahtsa Reach area and noted in Table 2 are related mainly to Bulkley Intrusives (Upper Cretaceous) of granodiorite to quartz diorite composition. Numerous polymetallic veins have been located in the area emanating from porphyry systems.

Figure 3a

REGIONAL GEOLOGY OF THE SWEENEY LAKE MAP-AREA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Scale - 1: 250,000



Adapted From: Woodsworth, G.J., 1980 - Open File 708.

Table 3.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY OF THE SWEENEY LAKE (93 E) MAP-AREA, BRITISH COLUMBIA

QUATERNARY
PLEISTOCENE AND RECENT

Q — Q — Glacial, alluvial, and colluvial deposits

TERTIARY
MIOCENE TO PLIOCENE
CHILCOTIN GROUP

uTc — uTc — Olivine basalt: mesas and plugs

uTcv — uTcv — Plateau basalt: olivine basalt flows; minor breccia and scoria near vent areas

EOCENE TO LOWER MIOCENE
ENDAKO GROUP

EMv — EMv — Massive, vesicular, and amygdaloidal basalt and andesite; minor breccia and tuff

CRETACEOUS (?) AND TERTIARY
OOTSA LAKE GROUP (Er and uKEv)
EOCENE (?)

Er — Er — Rhyolite, quartz-feldspar porphyry plugs and domes

MAESTRICHTIAN (?) TO EOCENE

uKEv — uKEv — Rhyolite and dacite flows, breccia, and tuff; minor andesite, basalt, and conglomerate

CRETACEOUS
UPPER CRETACEOUS (?)

uKv — uKv — Dacitic to basaltic volcanics undivided; mainly greenish amygdaloidal flows, basalt, and intermediate tuff and breccia; minor bladed-feldspar porphyry. May in part or entirely be equivalent to uKEv and uKk

UPPER CRETACEOUS
KASALKA GROUP

uKk — uKk — Rhyolite to andesite flows, breccia, tuff, and lahar; minor red conglomerate and sandstone at base

MIDDLE ALBIAN (mainly or entirely)
SKEENA GROUP

lKs — lKs — Micaceous sandstone, siltstone, and shale; minor conglomerate

HAUTERIVIAN (?)
GAMBIER GROUP (lKG)

lKg — lKg — Thick bedded andesite to rhyolite flows, tuff, and breccia; minor conglomerate, sandstone, and siltstone

JURASSIC
UPPER BATHONIAN TO LOWER CALLOVIAN

mJA — mJA — ASITKA FORMATION: thin bedded shale, siltstone, sandstone, greywacke, tuffaceous shale; minor chert-pebble conglomerate and tuff

LOWER AND MIDDLE JURASSIC
HAZELTON GROUP (lJto to mJs)
MIDDLE BAJOCIAN

mJs — mJs — SMITHERS FORMATION: feldspathic volcanic sandstone, greywacke, tuff, breccia, tuffaceous sediments, minor conglomerate, limestone, and flows

UPPER TOARCIAN TO LOWER BAJOCIAN

mJw — mJw — "WHITESAIL FORMATION": green coloured, reddish, and dark grey rhyolite flows, breccia, and tuff, minor siltstone, sandstone

TOARCIAN (?)

lJR — lJR — RED TUFF MEMBER (of Telkwa Formation): bedded red, maroon, purplish, and green fine-grained breccia and tuff

SINEMURIAN (?)

lJT — lJT — TELKWA FORMATION (in part): variegated red, maroon, grey, green tuff, breccia, and flows of basaltic to rhyolitic composition; lesser volcanic conglomerate, red wacke, red siltstone, argillite

lJTa — lJTa — TELKWA FORMATION (in part): light coloured rhyolitic to dacitic breccia and tuff; minor cobble conglomerate

TRIASSIC
UPPER TRIASSIC

uTv — uTv — Green, grey breccia, and red tuff of basaltic to andesitic composition and with pyroxene phenocrysts; lesser volcanic sandstone, argillite

PERMIAN AND TRIASSIC
LOWER PERMIAN AND UPPER TRIASSIC

PRl — PRl — Lower Permian: white, crystalline limestone, thin bedded black limestone, dolomitic limestone with chert nodules; foliated green volcaniclastics; Upper Triassic: thin bedded black shale and calcareous siltstone, limestone-boulder conglomerate, limestone

PERMIAN AND/OR OLDER

Pph — Pph — Quartz-biotite schist and phyllite, graphitic meta-greywacke and related schists, metamorphosed to greenschist and amphibolite facies

PALEOZOIC (?) AND/OR YOUNGER

PMs — PMs — Thin bedded, rusty-weathering siliceous porphyritic volcanics, rhyolite, and siliceous sediments; minor argillite, limestone, all weakly metamorphosed; greenstone

PALEOZOIC (?)
"GAMBSY GROUP" (PG)

PG — Felsic and mafic tuff and volcanogenic sandstone, phyllite, amphibolite, lesser marble, skarn, flaser gneiss, mylonite, and schist; all metamorphosed to greenschist and (?) amphibolite facies; contact with PCG is gradational

Ps — Quartz-feldspar biotite hornblende schist, amphibolite; lesser granitoid gneiss; minor marble and skarn; all metamorphosed to amphibolite facies

CENTRAL GNEISS COMPLEX

PCG — PCG — Granitoid gneiss, migmatite, migmatitic plutonic rock, and amphibolite; lesser plutonic rock, schist, marble, and skarn; grades into PG and MTg

GRANITOID ROCKS

TERTIARY
EOCENE

EG — EG — GODSLEY LAKE INTRUSIONS: porphyritic gabbro and diabase related to EMv

Eg — Eg — Granite, quartz monzonite, quartz porphyry, felsite; lesser granodiorite and quartz diorite; partly equivalent to Nanika intrusions

PALEOCENE AND EOCENE

ETg — ETg — Grey to pink feldspar porphyry of granitic to quartz dioritic composition; lesser non-porphyritic granite, granodiorite; partly equivalent to Quanchus intrusions

Tg — Tg — Granodiorite, quartz monzonite, granite; lesser gneiss and migmatite; K-feldspar megacrysts locally abundant; mafics fresh, biotite or biotite - hornblende; unfoliated to well foliated; locally grades into PCG and MTg

CRETACEOUS AND/OR TERTIARY
LATE CRETACEOUS AND/OR EARLY TERTIARY

KTd — KTd — Diorite, gabbro, microdiorite, syenodiorite; partly equivalent to Kasalka intrusions

KTg — Granodiorite, quartz monzonite, quartz diorite; lesser granites; biotite or biotite - hornblende; unfoliated to weakly foliated, generally non-magnetic (?)

CRETACEOUS
LATE CRETACEOUS

LKg — LKg — Porphyritic to equigranular granodiorite, quartz diorite, monzodiorite, and monzonite; partly equivalent to Bulkley intrusions

MESOZOIC AND/OR CENOZOIC

MTg — MTg — Biotite hornblende, and biotite granodiorite, quartz monzonite, and quartz diorite; lesser granitoid gneiss, migmatite; commonly grades into Tg and PCG

Mg — Mg — Green, chloritized quartz diorite and granodiorite; unfoliated to weakly foliated; grades into Mgf; may grade into Pd

Mgf — Mgf — Well foliated, green, chloritized quartz diorite; lesser augen gneiss and chlorite schist; may grade into Pd

JURASSIC
EARLY JURASSIC

EJT — EJT — TOPLEY INTRUSIONS: porphyritic, pink, quartz monzonite, granodiorite; quartz monzodiorite

PALEOZOIC (?)

Pd — Pd — Diorite, quartz diorite, and gabbro complexes; lesser mafic dykes, amphibolite, and greenstone; locally-abundant altered granodiorite and quartz monzonite; weakly to moderately layered, metamorphosed to greenschist facies; includes Tahtsa and Black Nose complexes

SYMBOLS

Geological boundary (defined; approximate and assumed)
Drift boundary
Fault (defined, approximate, assumed)
Thrust or high angle reverse fault (defined, approximate, assumed)
Bedding (horizontal, inclined, vertical)
Foliation, schistosity (inclined, vertical)
Minor fold axis, mineral lineation (inclined)
Anticline, antiform
Syncline, synform

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Outstanding field assistance was given by S. Hill in 1977, by B. Douglas, T. Erdmer, C. Evenchick, R. Helgason, B. Hayden, P. van der Heyden, M.L. Hill, P. Hollek, R. Rodman, R. Yamamoto, and Cooks J. Wheeler and B. Souther in 1978, and by T. Noan in 1979. Excellent helicopter service was given by D. Bowman (Okanagan Helicopters), T. Nishimura, (Transwest Helicopters) in 1977 and B. McLaughlin (Quasar Aviation) in 1978. I thank Doug Groves and Jenny Gipps of Kemano, Joe Gordeau of Nadina Lake Lodge, Bruce von Hertick of International Salmon Commission, and Cap McNeil for their help. Fossil collections were examined by H. Frebold, J.S. Jeletzky, T.P. Poulton, E.T. Tozer, E.W. Bamber, C.A. Ross and H.W. Tipper.

SELECTED REFERENCES

Duffell, S.
1959: Whitesail Lake map-area, British Columbia; Geological Survey of Canada, Memoir 299, 119 p.

MacIntyre, D.G.
1976: Evolution of Upper Cretaceous volcanic and plutonic centers and associated porphyry copper occurrences, Tahtsa Lake area, British Columbia; unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, University of Western Ontario, 195 p.

Stuart, R.A.
1960: Geology of the Kemano-Tahtsa area, British Columbia Department of Mines and Petroleum Resources, Bulletin 42, 52 p.

Tipper, H.W.
1979: Jurassic stratigraphy of the Whitesail Lake map-area, British Columbia; in Current Research, Part A, Geological Survey of Canada, Paper 79-1A, p. 61-62.

Tipper, H.W. and Richards, T.A.
1976: Smithers, British Columbia (93L); Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 351.

1976: Jurassic stratigraphy and history of north-central British Columbia; Geological Survey of Canada, Bulletin 270, 73 p.

Woodsworth, G.J.
1978: Eastern margin of the Coast Plutonic Complex in Whitesail Lake map-area, British Columbia; in Current Research, Part A, Geological Survey of Canada, Paper 78-1A, p. 71-75.

1979: Geology of Whitesail Lake map-area, British Columbia; in Current Research, Part A, Geological Survey of Canada, Paper 79-1A, p. 75-79.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Previous Work:

S. Duffell, Geological Survey of Canada, 1947-52
R.A. Stuart, B.C. Dept. Mines and Petroleum Resources, 1952-54
P.B. Read, Texas Gulf Sulphur Co., Ltd., 1962
D.G. MacIntyre, B.C. Ministry Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, 1973-74

Present Work:

G.J. Woodsworth, 1977-79
H.W. Tipper, 1978
T.A. Richards, 1977-78
J.W.H. Monger, 1978
P. van der Heyden, University of B.C., 1979

Compilation:

G.J. Woodsworth, 1980

Adapted From: Woodsworth, G.J., 1980 – Open File 708.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The claims are underlain by Jurassic age sedimentary and volcanic units of the Hazelton Group (Telkwa Formation) consisting predominantly of thin to thick bedded, red to green lapilli, lithic, crystal and ash tuff, tuff breccia, agglomerate and porphyritic andesite flows. This unit has been intruded by small plugs of porphyritic augite-hornblende microdiorite and andesite (Kalsalka Intrusions) of Lower to Upper Cretaceous age. At the eastern end of Sweeney Lake several small plugs of Upper Cretaceous age hornblende granodiorite stocks have been mapped (MacIntyre, 1985).

A large fault strikes southward across the property and splays south and southwest across Huckleberry Mountain. (possibly related to the subsidence caulderon identified southeast of the property). Topography indicates that several other small shears occur on the property.

This fault continues north across Whiting Creek and may be the extension of the fault zone where Teeshin Resources reported weak gold values on the Win 1-4 Claims and the adjacent former Oriental reverted crown grants (Jenner, 1988) on the east side of Comb Creek. Mineralization on these claims is reported to be lenticular black sphalerite pods containing trace to minor amounts of pyrite, chalcopyrite, molybdenite and galena. Sphalerite, pyrite, carbonate, sericite and chlorite in micro-crystalline quartz veins are also noted.

Mineralization

Only two days were spent on the property and no mineralization was noted. Exposure was limited by a 3 to 5 cm cover of snow. Mineralization indicated by Black (1989) was not located. Arsenopyrite-quartz veins associated with shearing and reported by Black (pers. comm.) were not noted.

PROPERTY GEOCHEMISTRY

Previous silt and soil sampling on the property by Hudson Bay Oil and Gas is documented in assessment reports (eg. Kilby, 1975; King, 1978). Two areas on the expired WEE Claims were considered anomalous.

The "Mo, Cu Trend" (King, 1978) is located along the creek draining west to northwest through the central portion of the former WEE Claims and emptying into the eastern end of Sweeney Lake (area of "Mo, Cu Trend": Figure 4). This area is partially covered by the Sweeny 1, 2, 3 and 4 Claims. Sample locations and geochemical values are documented by King (1978). Mo, Cu values in this zone range up tp 26 and 206 ppm respectively. Sampling in this zone follows the creek; consequently, the anomaly may have resulted from a dispersal effect caused by the creek and may not reflect local mineralization.

The "Pb, Zn, Ag Trend" (shown on Figure 4 this report; King, 1978) is located in the gully formed by the central of three creeks that drain the north face of Huckleberry Mountain. In this zone, Ag, Pb and Zn values range up to 25.0, 2230 and 560 ppm respectively. King (1978) reports that a large gossan is located at the headwaters of this central creek. It appears that all samples were taken in the gully/creek, along strike of the fault zone. Further sampling across the strike axis of this zone, away from the creek, is required. This proposed sampling will define the extent of the anomalous zone and confirm that the anomalous results obtained by Hudson Bay Oil and Gas were, or were not, derived from mineralization associated with the large gossan at the headwaters of the creek. King (1978) noted that Pb, Zn and Ag concentrations in the soils increase towards the central creek suggesting the presence of mineralization. Location of all samples taken by Hudson Bay Oil and Gas on the WEE property and the geochemical results are again documented in King (1978).

During the current examination of the property, thirty five samples (24 soil, 6 silt, 4 pan concentrated silt and 1 rock) were taken on the property.

Soil samples were taken using a shovel. The soils examined on the property are reddish brown podzols. A large, brown kraft bag was filled with soil from the "B" horizon, any rocks were picked out, the sample was numbered and then submitted to Bondar-Clegg Labs in North Vancouver for analysis.

Silt samples were taken from the active part of the creek. One large kraft sample bag was filled with sediment and all large stones were removed manually. If no water was flowing in the creek, a dry silt sample was still taken. Each sample was assigned a number and shipped to Bondar-Clegg Labs in North Vancouver.

A heavy mineral sample was obtained by panning the stream silt down to the remaining heavies. Sediment trapped in moss mats and from traps in the creek bottom was panned. An initial volume of three 9 inch gold pans was panned down to the residual heavies, examined for visible gold and then placed in a kraft bag, numbered and shipped to Bondar-Clegg in North Vancouver for analysis.

All analytical work was performed by Bondar-Clegg of North Vancouver. Analytical methods are described in Appendix II. All samples were analyzed for gold plus 29 other elements listed in Appendix III.

Two short reconnaissance soil lines were taken over the areas of interest on the property. Both lines crossed the fault that traverses the property. The

lack of significant sample numbers in this survey made it difficult to determine accurate "anomalous" and "background" geochemical values.

The upper reconnaissance soil line consists of 15 soil samples taken across the "Pb, Zn, Ag Trend" of King (1978). This line did not reflect the zone documented by King, (1978). A moderate spot As anomaly (419 ppm) was identified at location # 11. No support was provided by adjacent samples (8,17 ppm As). Pan concentrated silt and silt samples were also taken at two elevations in all creeks draining this fault zone. At the upper sample site, the main east creek was weakly to moderately anomalous with respect to As only [samples # 8 (silt): 418 ppm, #9 (pan): 168 ppm]. The lower sample site on this creek supported the initial arsenic anomaly (samples # 21 (silt): 404 ppm As, #22 (pan): 196 ppm As) and all other elements were not anomalous. No pyrite was noted in the panned samples from this creek; however, many of the fragments in the pan appeared quite bleached.

The western creek is anomalous in several elements including Au, Ag, Pb, Zn, As (to 59 ppb Au, 4.5 ppm Ag, 345 ppm Pb, 1307 ppm Zn and 1702 ppm As). These anomalies are reflected in both the upper and lower sample sites suggesting that mineralization is present; however, it is situated near or above of the southern limit of the property. Interestingly, there appears to be no segregation of the heavy minerals (eg. gold, arsenopyrite, galena) into the panned concentrated samples as Au, Ag, As and Pb are not significantly concentrated into the heavy mineral sample. No pyrite was noted in the panned samples taken from this creek nor was bleaching in the rock chips evident.

The lower line traverses the fault zone in the lower, swampy area of the property. This reconnaissance soil line begins west of the fault zone and heads east, across the overburden covered fault zone. Mo and Cu are strongly elevated in the zone covered by samples # 30 to 34 (Cu to 257 ppm, Mo to 52 ppm). Au in this area is also slightly elevated (14 to 18 ppb). Further work in this area is required to define the extent of this anomalous zone and to determine that the source is local and not transported from Mo, Cu mineralization on Sibola Mountain.

Sample sites and anomalous results are shown on Figure 4. Complete geochemical results are listed in Appendix III.

PROPERTY GEOPHYSICS

Past Geophysical Surveys Over The Property

Hudson Bay Oil and Gas established a grid over selected areas of the property beginning in 1973 over which I.P. and ground magnetic surveys were conducted (Kenting, 1976). In 1975, a ground magnetic survey was conducted over the central part on the WEE Claims (Kilby, D.B., 1975) and in 1976 results of a reconnaissance horizontal loop electromagnetic survey conducted over nine lines on the area covered by the central part of the Ted Claims was reported (Wyder, 1976; and compiled in 1978 by A. R. King [King, 1978]). Several geophysical anomalies were outlined on the WEE property by this work.

A.] I.P. Anomaly

A large 450 metre wide anomaly at Line 12 South, crossing Lines 3,4,5 and 9 and continuing across Lines 1,2,6 and 7, is reported by King (1978). This anomaly follows the steep-sided creek valley of the central of three adjacent creeks that drain the north side of Huckleberry Mountain. This creek valley is the topographic expression of the north-south striking fault zone.

B.] Horizontal Loop Electromagnetic Induction Survey Anomalies

King (1978) described three areas covered by the H.L.E.M. Survey. They are as follows:

1.) Southwest Area (west of the Ted Claims)

This area is quite rugged. Two weak conductors were identified. The grid locations of the anomalies reported (King, 1978) are at Line 8W/24S and L16W/15S (Area A on Figure 4). The Line 8W/24S anomaly is contributed to conductivity contrasts between rock and overburden. The L16W/15S anomaly is weak and does not coincide with results from other earlier I.P. or magnetic surveys.

2.) Central Area

No anomalies were reported form this area.

3.) Eastern Area (In the area covered by the Ted 3-4 Claims)

The major north-south striking fault across the Ted 1-4 Claims traverses this area. It is visible on the northerly slope of Huckleberry Mountain, lost under swamp in the low-lying area of the Ted Claims and reappears in outcrop on the north side of the swamp (Black, 1989). The anomaly extends across five of nine I.P. lines established over this area (approximate locations shown on Figure 4). The anomaly in this area coincides with a previously located I.P. anomaly (King, 1978). The area of highest conductivity is on line IP3 @ 11+50E. It is also recognized on adjacent lines at: IP2A @ 4+50E; (IP3 @ 11+50E-15+50E) and IP4A @ 9+50-13+50E. These conductors have been shown on Figure 4.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Black, P.T., (1989): Summary Report on the Prospectiveness for Gold Mineralization on the Sweeney Property (PHR 1, PHR 2). Private Report for Houston Resources Inc.

Duffel, S., (1959): Whitesail Lake Map-Area, British Columbia, Geological Survey of Canada, Memoir 299.

Goudie, M.A. and Hallof, P.H., (1970): Report on the I.P. and Resistivity Survey on the Len Claim Group. B.C.E.M.P.R. Assessment Report No. 2692.

Hall, G.I., (1979): Report on Diamond Drilling on the WEE 12,14 Claims. B.C.E.M.P.R. Assessment Report No. 7577.

James, D.H., (1976): Huckleberry *in* Porphyry Deposits of the Canadian Cordillera, A Sutherland Brown, editor, C.I.M., Special Volume 15, pp 284-288.

Jenner, Steve, (1988): Assessment Report On Sibola Mountain 1988 Drilling Programme, Win 1-4 Group, Sibola Mountain, Omineca Mining Division, British Columbia. B.C.E.M.P.R. Assessment Report No. 18907.

King, Allan R., (1978): Report on the Geophysical Surveys on the WEE Claims, Sweeney Lake Area, Omineca Mining Division, British Columbia. B.C.E.M.P.R. Assessment Report No. 7006.

MacIntyre, Don G., (1985): Geology and Mineral Deposits of the Tahtsa Lake District, West Central British Columbia. Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, Bulletin 75, 82 pp.

Roney, C.T. and Myres, Del, (1989): Geology, Geochemistry and Geophysics - Huckleberry Property (Kennco Option) Len East Group, Len West Group. B.C.E.M.P.R. Assessment Report No. 19087.

Roney, C.T. and Myres, Del, (1989): Geology and Geochemistry - Huckleberry Property (Kennco Option) Inner Lens, Outer Lens Groups. B.C.E.M.P.R. Assessment Report No. 19764.

Stevenson, R.W., (1970): Report on the Mag Survey on the Len No. 3 Group (Len 15-18, 29-32, 35-38, 42 Fraction, 45-58, 84 Fraction). B.C.E.M.P.R. Assessment Report No. 2690.

Stevenson, R.W., (1970): Report on Soil Geochemical Survey - Len No. 3 Group.B.C.E.M.P.R. Assessment Report No. 2691.

Stevenson, R.W., (1970): Report on Geological Survey - Len No. 1, 2, and 3 Groups. B.C.E.M.P.R. Assessment Report No. 2693.

The Northern Miner, (May 31, 1974): Granby Spends $1 Million on Huckleberry.

Woodsworth, G.J., (1980): Geology of the Whitesail Lake Map-Area, Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 708.

Wyder, J.E., (1976): Report on I.P and Self Potential Surveys On The WEE Claims, Sweeney Lake Area, Ominica Mining Division, British Columbia. B.C.E.M.P.R. Assessment Report No. 5978.

APPENDICES

Appendix I.

Statement Of Qualifications

Statement Of Qualifications

I, **BRUCE E. GOAD** of 21861 44-A Avenue, Langley, in the Province of British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a consulting geologist, employed by Inukshuk Exploration Incorporated, whose office is located at 21861 44-A Avenue, Langley, British Columbia, V3A 8E1.

2. The current work was undertaken pursuant to a request by Mr. Ted Daem, President, International Tournigan Corporation, Suite 200 - 535 Thurlow Street, Vancouver, British Columbia. V6E 3L2

3. I am a graduate of the University of Western Ontario at London, Ontario, with a B. Sc. (Hon) degree in Geology (1976). I am also a graduate of the University of Manitoba at Winnipeg, Manitoba, with a M. Sc. degree in Earth Sciences (1984).

4. I am a Fellow, in good standing, with the Geological Association Of Canada.

5. I am registered as a Professional Geoscientist, in good standing, with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia.

6. I have been practising my profession as an exploration geologist in Canada since 1976.

7. This report is based upon a thorough review of published and printed reports and maps on the subject property and surrounding area. Between October 24 and 27, 1991 I personally visited the property to supervise staking and to undertake an initial geologic evaluation.

8. I have no interest in the Ted 1-4 Claims described herein. I currently do not own any shares of International Tournigan Corporation, nor do I expect to own any in the future.

9. I consent to the use of this report in a Prospectus or Statement of Material Facts for the purpose of private or public funding.

Dated and signed at Langley, British Columbia, this 15th day of September, 1992.

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA B. E. GOAD GEOSCIENTIST

Bruce E. Goad, M.Sc., P.Geo., F.G.A.C., President,
Inukshuk Exploration Inc.,
21861 44-A Avenue,
Langley, British Columbia.
V3A 8E1

Appendix II.

Geochemical Methods.

Mr. B. Goad
9331 Kingcome Place
Richmond, B.C.
V7A 4W8

Dear Bruce,

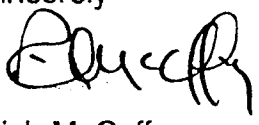
The following is the procedures used on Bondar-Clegg report V91-01695.0, for 10 gram fire assay gold and 28 element ICP analysis.

The fire assay procedure consists of fusing the sample with a litharge based flux and cupelling the resulting lead button to obtain the silver/gold prill that is analyzed. The prill is dissolved in aqua regia and the gold concentration is determined by Atomic Absorption.

The 28 element ICP procedure consists of taking a sample that has been put into an aqueous solution after an acid digestion and is aspirated into the plasma of the instrument for measurement of the concentration of the elements of interest. When the elements from the sample solution reach the high energy plasma, the intense heat of the plasma causes them to emit their characteristic wavelengths of light. The spectrometer isolates the light of the different elements and measures the amount of light at the specific wavelength for each element to be determined. This emission intensity is compared with that obtained from solutions of known element concentrations in order to calculate the concentrations of the elements in the sample.

If you should require any further information regarding our services please do not hesitate to contact me. Thank you for considering Bondar-Clegg for your analytical work.

Sincerely



Rick McCaffrey
Geochem Supervisor
Bondar- Clegg Vancouver

Appendix III.

Geochemical Results.

Bondar-Clegg & Company Ltd.
130 Pemberton Ave.
North Vancouver, B.C.
V7P 2R5
(604) 985-0681 Telex 04-352667

BONDAR-CLEGG

A DIVISION OF INCHCAPE INSPECTION & TESTING SERVICES

Geochemical Lab Report

INUKSHUK EXPLORATION INC.
MR. BRUCE GOAD
9331 KINGCOME PLACE
RICHMOND, B.C.
V7A 4W8

Bondar-Clegg & Company Ltd.
130 Pemberton Ave.
North Vancouver, B.C.
V7P 2R5
(604) 985-0681 Telex 04-352667

BONDAR-CLEGG

A DIVISION OF INCHCAPE INSPECTION & TESTING SERVICES

Geochemical Lab Report

REPORT: V91-01695.0 (COMPLETE)

REFERENCE INFO:

CLIENT: INUKSHUK EXPLORATION INC.
PROJECT: NONE GIVEN

SUBMITTED BY: B. GOAD
DATE PRINTED: 14-NOV-91

ORDER		ELEMENT	NUMBER OF ANALYSES	LOWER DETECTION LIMIT	EXTRACTION	METHOD
1	Au	Gold - Fire Assay	35	5 PPB	Fire-Assay	Fire Assay AA
2	Ag	Silver	35	0.2 PPM	HNO3-HCl Hot Extr.	Ind. Coupled Plasma
3	Cu	Copper	35	1 PPM	HNO3-HCl Hot Extr.	Ind. Coupled Plasma
4	Pb	Lead	35	2 PPM	HNO3-HCl Hot Extr.	Ind. Coupled Plasma
5	Zn	Zinc	35	1 PPM	HNO3-HCl Hot Extr.	Ind. Coupled Plasma
6	Mo	Molybdenum	35	1 PPM	HNO3-HCl Hot Extr.	Ind. Coupled Plasma
7	Ni	Nickel	35	1 PPM	HNO3-HCl Hot Extr.	Ind. Coupled Plasma
8	Co	Cobalt	35	1 PPM	HNO3-HCl Hot Extr.	Ind. Coupled Plasma
9	Cd	Cadmium	35	1.0 PPM	HNO3-HCl Hot Extr.	Ind. Coupled Plasma
10	Bi	Bismuth	35	5 PPM	HNO3-HCl Hot Extr.	Ind. Coupled Plasma
11	As	Arsenic	35	5 PPM	HNO3-HCl Hot Extr.	Ind. Coupled Plasma
12	Sb	Antimony	35	5 PPM	HNO3-HCl Hot Extr.	Ind. Coupled Plasma
13	Hg	Mercury	35	0.010 PPM	HNO3-HCl-SnSO4	Cold Vapour AA
14	Fe	Iron	35	0.01 PCT	HNO3-HCl Hot Extr.	Ind. Coupled Plasma
15	Mn	Manganese	35	1 PPM	HNO3-HCl Hot Extr.	Ind. Coupled Plasma
16	Te	Tellurium	35	10 PPM	HNO3-HCl Hot Extr.	Ind. Coupled Plasma
17	Ba	Barium	35	2 PPM	HNO3-HCl Hot Extr.	Ind. Coupled Plasma
18	Cr	Chromium	35	1 PPM	HNO3-HCl Hot Extr.	Ind. Coupled Plasma
19	V	Vanadium	35	1 PPM	HNO3-HCl Hot Extr.	Ind. Coupled Plasma
20	Sn	Tin	35	20 PPM	HNO3-HCl Hot Extr.	Ind. Coupled Plasma
21	W	Tungsten	35	20 PPM	HNO3-HCl Hot Extr.	Ind. Coupled Plasma
22	La	Lanthanum	35	1 PPM	HNO3-HCl Hot Extr.	Ind. Coupled Plasma
23	Al	Aluminum	35	0.01 PCT	HNO3-HCl Hot Extr.	Ind. Coupled Plasma
24	Mg	Magnesium	35	0.01 PCT	HNO3-HCl Hot Extr.	Ind. Coupled Plasma
25	Ca	Calcium	35	0.01 PCT	HNO3-HCl Hot Extr.	Ind. Coupled Plasma
26	Na	Sodium	35	0.01 PCT	HNO3-HCl Hot Extr.	Ind. Coupled Plasma
27	K	Potassium	35	0.01 PCT	HNO3-HCl Hot Extr.	Ind. Coupled Plasma
28	Sr	Strontium	35	1 PPM	HNO3-HCl Hot Extr.	Ind. Coupled Plasma
29	Y	Yttrium	35	1 PPM	HNO3-HCl Hot Extr.	Ind. Coupled Plasma

Bondar-Clegg & Company Ltd.
130 Pemberton Ave.
North Vancouver, B.C.
V7P 2R5
(604) 985-0681 Telex 04-352667

BONDAR-CLEGG

A DIVISION OF INCHCAPE INSPECTION & TESTING SERVICES

Geochemical Lab Report

REPORT: V91-01695.0 (COMPLETE)

REFERENCE INFO:

CLIENT: INUKSHUK EXPLORATION INC.
PROJECT: NONE GIVEN

SUBMITTED BY: B. GOAD
DATE PRINTED: 14-NOV-91

SAMPLE TYPES	NUMBER	SIZE FRACTIONS	NUMBER	SAMPLE PREPARATIONS	NUMBER
S SOILS	24	1 -80	30	DRY, SIEVE -80	30
T STREAM SEDIMENT,SILT	6	2 -150	5	CRUSH, SPLIT 0-10 #	1
R ROCK OR BED ROCK	1			CHROME STEEL PULVER.	1
C CONCENTRATE (PAN/HM)	4			PULVERIZING	4

REPORT COPIES TO: MR. BRUCE GOAD
MR. BRUCE GOAD

INVOICE TO: MR. BRUCE GOAD

Bondar-Clegg & Company Ltd.
130 Pemberton Ave.
North Vancouver, B.C.
V7P 2R5
(604) 985-0681 Telex 04-352667

BONDAR-CLEGG

A DIVISION OF INCHCAPE INSPECTION & TESTING SERVICES

Geochemical Lab Report

REPORT: V91-01695.0 (COMPLETE)

DATE PRINTED: 14-NOV-91

PROJECT: NONE GIVEN

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Au PPB	Ag PPM	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	Mo PPM	Ni PPM	Co PPM	Cd PPM	Bi PPM	As PPM
S1 1		<5	<0.2	19	16	90	<1	15	7	<1.0	<5	7
S1 2		<5	<0.2	23	13	59	<1	12	6	<1.0	<5	19
S1 4		<5	0.3	34	11	46	1	10	6	<1.0	<5	22
S1 5		<5	<0.2	37	13	119	<1	21	10	<1.0	<5	20
S1 6		6	<0.2	42	11	81	<1	15	10	<1.0	<5	14
S1 7		<5	<0.2	25	10	77	<1	12	6	<1.0	<5	13
S1 10		6	<0.2	38	12	72	<1	13	7	<1.0	<5	8
S1 11		<5	<0.2	23	11	77	2	9	6	<1.0	<5	419
S1 14		6	<0.2	26	11	55	<1	10	8	<1.0	<5	17
S1 15		<5	<0.2	16	12	68	<1	12	7	<1.0	<5	7
S1 16		<5	<0.2	44	15	157	4	19	12	<1.0	<5	15
S1 18		8	<0.2	26	18	99	1	11	7	<1.0	<5	34
S1 19		6	<0.2	39	120	187	<1	10	7	<1.0	<5	11
S1 24		8	<0.2	16	14	66	<1	9	6	<1.0	<5	<5
S1 25		<5	<0.2	44	9	99	<1	25	12	<1.0	<5	13
S1 26		<5	<0.2	37	9	92	1	20	10	<1.0	<5	15
S1 27		6	<0.2	24	10	83	<1	15	7	<1.0	<5	10
S1 28		<5	<0.2	47	17	235	1	25	30	<1.0	<5	5
S1 29		6	0.3	32	10	155	<1	14	9	<1.0	<5	11
S1 30		26	<0.2	257	39	120	52	10	12	<1.0	<5	8
S1 31		14	<0.2	159	32	128	40	9	8	<1.0	<5	8
S1 32		14	<0.2	235	21	90	47	9	12	<1.0	<5	<5
S1 33		14	<0.2	130	24	68	51	7	5	<1.0	<5	12
S1 34		18	<0.2	172	27	90	35	8	6	<1.0	<5	9
T1 3		12	0.3	45	13	93	1	12	9	<1.0	<5	11
T1 9		56	2.9	87	345	1289	3	83	38	6.5	<5	1671
T1 13		6	<0.2	45	19	117	<1	16	10	<1.0	<5	418
T1 17		18	<0.2	40	18	133	<1	11	9	<1.0	<5	19
T1 20		<5	<0.2	37	22	190	<1	14	10	<1.0	<5	404
T1 23		54	4.5	99	337	1307	4	77	35	7.6	<5	1702
R2 0E25 TED4		6	<0.2	29	41	1475	1	96	17	7.9	<5	<5
C2 8		56	2.3	64	201	819	1	57	22	3.4	<5	953
C2 12		10	<0.2	34	12	99	<1	18	11	<1.0	<5	168
C2 21		8	<0.2	33	17	118	<1	17	11	<1.0	<5	196
C2 22		59	1.9	80	203	795	1	55	21	2.7	<5	820

Bondar-Clegg & Company Ltd.
130 Pemberton Ave.
North Vancouver, B.C.
V7P 2R5
(604) 985-0681 Telex 04-352667

BONDAR-CLEGG

A DIVISION OF INCHCAPE INSPECTION & TESTING SERVICES

Geochemical Lab Report

REPORT: V91-01695.0 (COMPLETE)

DATE PRINTED: 14-NOV-91

PROJECT: NONE GIVEN

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Sb PPM	Hg PPM	Fe PCT	Mn PPM	Te PPM	Ba PPM	Cr PPM	V PPM	Sn PPM	W PPM	La PPM
S1 1		<5	0.048	3.84	258	<10	84	33	81	<20	<20	4
S1 2		<5	0.048	4.69	234	<10	84	24	85	<20	<20	4
S1 4		<5	0.131	3.58	227	<10	56	23	50	<20	<20	6
S1 5		<5	0.060	3.78	473	<10	83	26	71	<20	<20	10
S1 6		<5	<0.010	3.51	416	<10	96	24	63	<20	<20	5
S1 7		<5	0.033	4.34	239	<10	94	24	80	<20	<20	4
S1 10		<5	0.014	3.46	291	<10	62	23	68	<20	<20	4
S1 11		<5	0.048	5.45	340	<10	67	22	94	<20	<20	5
S1 14		<5	0.019	3.76	390	<10	69	22	73	<20	<20	4
S1 15		<5	0.071	4.38	278	<10	84	28	79	<20	<20	3
S1 16		<5	0.097	4.12	1054	<10	137	30	75	<20	<20	11
S1 18		<5	0.041	4.77	285	<10	64	26	89	<20	<20	3
S1 19		<5	0.054	4.10	220	<10	360	23	82	<20	<20	14
S1 24		<5	0.012	2.63	229	<10	73	19	60	<20	<20	5
S1 25		<5	0.048	4.07	355	<10	143	32	76	<20	<20	5
S1 26		<5	0.118	4.36	239	<10	72	32	76	<20	<20	5
S1 27		<5	0.021	2.93	253	<10	115	22	61	<20	<20	5
S1 28		<5	0.060	4.12	2638	<10	171	28	75	<20	<20	11
S1 29		<5	0.060	2.98	1915	<10	189	25	54	<20	<20	18
S1 30		<5	0.015	5.44	724	<10	90	21	95	<20	<20	7
S1 31		<5	0.046	4.26	470	<10	64	19	86	<20	<20	5
S1 32		<5	<0.010	5.16	553	<10	75	23	97	<20	<20	5
S1 33		<5	<0.010	3.13	382	<10	48	23	102	<20	<20	6
S1 34		<5	<0.010	3.51	434	<10	65	20	89	<20	<20	6
T1 3		<5	0.104	2.56	1383	<10	112	19	51	<20	<20	14
T1 9		30	0.112	6.43	4820	<10	170	33	54	<20	<20	11
T1 13		<5	0.057	2.99	1004	<10	112	26	59	<20	<20	10
T1 17		<5	0.088	2.67	1435	<10	142	17	47	<20	<20	15
T1 20		<5	0.040	3.10	1109	<10	93	23	56	<20	<20	9
T1 23		32	0.135	6.26	4794	<10	177	33	54	<20	<20	11
R2 0E25 TED4		<5	<0.010	3.55	537	<10	60	185	82	<20	<20	7
C2 8		17	0.041	5.15	2816	<10	259	44	48	<20	<20	11
C2 12		<5	<0.010	4.51	680	<10	333	104	96	<20	<20	6
C2 21		<5	<0.010	4.07	804	<10	85	43	74	<20	<20	6
C2 22		16	0.045	5.25	2819	<10	237	59	56	<20	<20	11

Bondar-Clegg & Company Ltd.
130 Pemberton Ave.
North Vancouver, B.C.
V7P 2R5
(604) 985-0681 Telex 04-352667

BONDAR-CLEGG

A DIVISION OF INCHCAPE INSPECTION & TESTING SERVICES

Geochemical Lab Report

DATE PRINTED: 14-NOV-91

REPORT: V91-01695.0 (COMPLETE)

PROJECT: NONE GIVEN

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Al PCT	Mg PCT	Ca PCT	Na PCT	K PCT	Sr PPM	Y PPM
S1 1		2.17	0.50	0.19	0.01	0.04	15	3
S1 2		2.62	0.44	0.12	0.01	0.04	13	3
S1 4		4.58	0.31	0.15	0.01	0.03	14	6
S1 5		2.41	0.47	0.33	0.01	0.06	21	10
S1 6		1.91	0.60	0.40	0.02	0.06	27	5
S1 7		1.99	0.44	0.17	0.01	0.05	17	3
S1 10		2.24	0.58	0.15	0.01	0.06	17	3
S1 11		2.04	0.29	0.16	0.01	0.05	14	3
S1 14		2.34	0.58	0.18	0.01	0.07	17	3
S1 15		2.04	0.51	0.24	0.01	0.04	20	2
S1 16		3.00	0.64	0.39	0.02	0.07	24	11
S1 18		2.58	0.49	0.16	0.01	0.05	13	3
S1 19		2.41	0.37	0.38	0.01	0.07	23	17
S1 24		1.62	0.38	0.33	0.01	0.04	21	4
S1 25		3.78	0.78	0.34	0.02	0.08	23	6
S1 26		3.97	0.48	0.12	0.01	0.05	11	5
S1 27		2.35	0.54	0.23	0.01	0.05	22	5
S1 28		3.38	0.48	0.37	0.01	0.06	25	11
S1 29		2.39	0.52	0.90	0.01	0.06	27	19
S1 30		2.45	0.94	0.26	0.02	0.09	29	8
S1 31		2.25	0.93	0.23	0.02	0.09	25	5
S1 32		1.80	0.70	0.14	0.02	0.11	25	4
S1 33		1.32	0.64	0.21	0.02	0.08	20	6
S1 34		1.91	0.80	0.20	0.02	0.11	25	5
T1 3		2.13	0.42	0.96	0.01	0.06	37	15
T1 9		1.56	0.70	0.39	0.01	0.06	25	9
T1 13		1.75	0.60	0.95	0.02	0.06	50	12
T1 17		2.02	0.44	0.82	0.01	0.05	61	20
T1 20		1.69	0.58	0.78	0.02	0.06	43	12
T1 23		1.43	0.65	0.45	0.01	0.06	27	12
R2 0E25 TED4		2.45	3.12	1.57	0.12	0.06	48	10
C2 8		1.61	0.70	0.25	0.03	0.17	22	6
C2 12		1.98	0.85	0.67	0.07	0.15	46	7
C2 21		1.96	0.84	0.48	0.06	0.16	32	7
C2 22		2.12	0.71	0.29	0.04	0.28	28	7

Bondar-Clegg & Company Ltd.
130 Pemberton Ave.
North Vancouver, B.C.
V7P 2R5
(604) 985-0681 Telex 04-352667

BONDAR-CLEGG

A DIVISION OF INCHCAPE INSPECTION & TESTING SERVICES

Geochemical Lab Report

REPORT: V91-01695.0 (COMPLETE)

DATE PRINTED: 14-NOV-91

PROJECT: NONE GIVEN PAGE 2A

STANDARD NAME	ELEMENT UNITS	Au PPB	Ag PPM	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	Mo PPM	Ni PPM	Co PPM	Cd PPM	Bi PPM	As PPM
ANALYTICAL BLANK		<5	<0.2	<1	<2	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1.0	<5	<5
ANALYTICAL BLANK		<5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number of Analyses		2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mean Value		2.5	0.10	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.50	2.5	2.5
Standard Deviation		0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accepted Value		5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GEO TRACE STD1 1989		-	33.0	179	13	41	12	14	7	<1.0	<5	<5
Number of Analyses		-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mean Value		-	32.96	179.4	13.2	40.9	12.3	13.6	7.4	0.50	2.5	2.5
Standard Deviation		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accepted Value		-	36.0	190	15	62	17	14	7	0.2	1	8

Bondar-Clegg & Company Ltd.
130 Pemberton Ave.
North Vancouver, B.C.
V7P 2R5
(604) 985-0681 Telex 04-352667

BONDAR-CLEGG

A DIVISION OF INCHCAPE INSPECTION & TESTING SERVICES

Geochemical Lab Report

DATE PRINTED: 14-NOV-91

REPORT: V91-01695.0 (COMPLETE)

PROJECT: NONE GIVEN PAGE 28

STANDARD NAME / ELEMENT UNITS	Sb PPM	Hg PPM	Fe PCT	Mn PPM	Te PPM	Ba PPM	Cr PPM	V PPM	Sn PPM	W PPM	La PPM
ANALYTICAL BLANK	<5	<0.010	<0.01	<1	<10	<2	2	<1	<20	<20	<1
ANALYTICAL BLANK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number of Analyses	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mean Value	2.5	0.0050	0.005	0.5	5.0	1.0	2.1	0.5	10.0	10.0	0.5
Standard Deviation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accepted Value	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GEO TRACE STD1 1989	<5	0.031	4.11	434	<10	72	83	87	<20	<20	4
Number of Analyses	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mean Value	2.5	0.0313	4.110	434.4	5.0	71.9	83.0	87.2	10.0	10.0	3.9
Standard Deviation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accepted Value	7	0.054	4.50	500	-	74	89	90	-	2	4

Bondar-Clegg & Company Ltd.
130 Pemberton Ave.
North Vancouver, B.C.
V7P 2R5
(604) 985-0681 Telex 04-352667

BONDAR-CLEGG

A DIVISION OF INCHCAPE INSPECTION & TESTING SERVICES

Geochemical Lab Report

REPORT: V91-01695.0 (COMPLETE)

DATE PRINTED: 14-NOV-91

PROJECT: NONE GIVEN PAGE 2C

STANDARD NAME	ELEMENT UNITS	Al PCT	Mg PCT	Ca PCT	Na PCT	K PCT	Sr PPM	Y PPM
ANALYTICAL BLANK		<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<1	<1
ANALYTICAL BLANK		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number of Analyses		1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mean Value		0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.5	0.5
Standard Deviation		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accepted Value		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GEO TRACE STD1 1989		2.63	1.10	0.70	0.06	0.11	61	6
Number of Analyses		1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mean Value		2.629	1.102	0.699	0.058	0.110	61.1	6.1
Standard Deviation		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accepted Value		2.75	1.21	0.76	0.06	0.12	63	-

Bondar-Clegg & Company Ltd.
130 Pemberton Ave.
North Vancouver, B.C.
V7P 2R5
(604) 985-0681 Telex 04-352667

BONDAR-CLEGG

A DIVISION OF INCHCAPE INSPECTION & TESTING SERVICES

Geochemical Lab Report

REPORT: V91-01695.0 (COMPLETE)

DATE PRINTED: 14-NOV-91

PROJECT: NONE GIVEN

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Au PPB	Ag PPM	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	Mo PPM	Ni PPM	Co PPM	Cd PPM	Bi PPM	As PPM
7		<5	<0.2	25	10	77	<1	12	6	<1.0	<5	13
Duplicate		8	<0.2	26	11	82	<1	12	6	<1.0	<5	13
33		14	<0.2	130	24	68	51	7	5	<1.0	<5	12
Duplicate			<0.2	139	26	71	54	8	5	<1.0	<5	9

Bondar-Clegg & Company Ltd.
130 Pemberton Ave.
North Vancouver, B.C.
V7P 2R5
(604) 985-0681 Telex 04-352667

BONDAR-CLEGG

Geochemical Lab Report

A DIVISION OF INCHCAPE INSPECTION & TESTING SERVICES

REPORT: V91-01695.0 (COMPLETE)

DATE PRINTED: 14-NOV-91

PROJECT: NONE GIVEN PAGE 38

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Sb PPM	Hg PPM	Fe PCT	Mn PPM	Te PPM	Ba PPM	Cr PPM	V PPM	Sn PPM	W PPM	La PPM
7		<5	0.033	4.34	239	<10	94	24	80	<20	<20	4
Duplicate		<5	0.028	4.57	254	<10	98	27	84	<20	<20	4
33		<5	<0.010	3.13	382	<10	48	23	102	<20	<20	6
Duplicate		<5	<0.010	3.25	394	<10	50	24	106	<20	<20	7

Bondar-Clegg & Company Ltd.
130 Pemberton Ave.
North Vancouver, B.C.
V7P 2R5
(604) 985-0681 Telex 04-352667

BONDAR-CLEGG

A DIVISION OF INCHCAPE INSPECTION & TESTING SERVICES

Geochemical Lab Report

REPORT: V91-01695.0 (COMPLETE)

DATE PRINTED: 14-NOV-91
PROJECT: NONE GIVEN PAGE 3C

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Al PCT	Mg PCT	Ca PCT	Na PCT	K PCT	Sr PPM	Y PPM
7		1.99	0.44	0.17	0.01	0.05	17	3
Duplicate		2.09	0.47	0.18	0.01	0.05	18	3
33		1.32	0.64	0.21	0.02	0.08	20	6
Duplicate		1.38	0.67	0.21	0.02	0.09	23	7

Appendix IV.

Statement of Costs.

Statement of Costs - Daem Gold Project

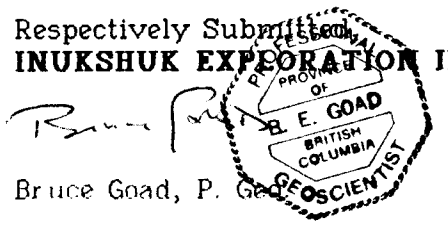
Direct Costs:

Smithers Truck Rental (Invoice#3751) ($40.00/day; $0.18 /km; Insurance $12.00/day)			$ 280.09
Fuel (Gasoline, Oil and Naptha)			$ 70.13
Airfare (Vancouver - Smithers - Vancouver)			$ 577.80
Travel Costs (Accommodation, Meals)			
Capri Motel	(Oct. 26, 1991)	$44.46	
Lunch	(Oct. 24, 1991)	$12.58	
Dinner	(Oct. 26, 1991)	$ 7.53	
Breakfast	(Oct. 27, 1991)	$ 2.88	
			$ 67.45
Shipping (Airfreight - Canadian Airlines International)			
Vancouver - Smithers (018-58092554)		$ 86.03	
Smithers - Vancouver (018-58275173)		$119.01	
Loomis (Dangerous Goods) (L32938450)		$ 17.09	
			$ 222.13
Report/Maps Reproduction Costs			
Oct 01/91 Superior Reproduction (#V4865)		$ 34.47	
Oct 04/91 B.C. Yukon Chamber of Mines		$114.81	
Nov 20/91 Superior Reproduction (#V-1418)		$ 23.73	
Dec 03/91 Superior Reproduction (#V-1493)		$ 8.60	
Initial Duplication (01/10/92)		$ 25.97	
April 28/92 Colour Photocopying		$ 45.20	
April 29/92 Colour Photocopying		$ 31.36	
			$ 284.14
Groceries			$ 89.40
Telephone			$ 26.58
Geochemistry (Bondar-Clegg Invoive #VO87338)			$ 519.22
Miscellaneous			
Cabs:		$ 18.00	
Hardware (Mantles, etc.)		$ 2.59	
Vehicle: (300 km @ $0.25/km.)		$ 45.00	
Parking		$ 20.00	
			$ 85.59
Subtotal.....			$2222.53

Statement of Costs (Con't)- Daem Gold Project

Subtotal Forward From Previous Page			$2222.53
Indirect Costs:			
Equipment Charges	(2 days @ $25.00/day/man)		$ 50.00
(Equipment rental; Consumables, eg. flagging, etc.)			
Camp Costs	(2 days @ $75.00/day/man)		$ 150.00
(Camp Rental)			
Computer Rental/Word Processing			$ N/C
Consulting Fees			
2 Field Days (@ $230/day)		$460.00	
2 Travel Days (@ $230/day)		$460.00	
2 Office Days (@ $230/day)			
(Pre-program preparation, Research)		$460.00	
2 Office Days (@ $230/day)			
(Report Preparation)		$460.00	
Report Printing		$55.00	
			$1895.00
Subtotal			**$4317.53**
Plus 7.0% G.S.T. (Reg. No. R122661424)			**$ 302.23**
Total			**$4619.76**
Portable Assessment Credit (P.A.C.)			
(withdrawn from the account of			
International Tournigan Corporation)			**$1380.24**
One year assessment			
(applied to the Ted 1-4 Claims - 60 Units)			**$6000.00**

Respectively Submitted,
INUKSHUK EXPLORATION INC.



Bruce Goad, P. Geo.

North

W E

SYMBOLS

- L.C.P./Claim Line (Located)
- 2 Post Claim Line (Not Located)
- 70 - Strike/Dip of Beds (Inc. 70°/vert.)
- Fault (Approximate)
- D.D.H (Not Located)
- Limit of Outcrop
- Stream/Creek (On Surface) (Underground)
- Topo Contour Line (Interval 100 m)
- Geological Contact (Defined) (Approx.) (Assumed)
- Reservoir (Thatsa Reach)
- Swamp

Sample Sites:

- ▲ 12 - Panned Silt (Sample No.)
- ■ 12 - Silt (Sample No.)
- ● 12 - Soil (Sample No.)
- x 12 - Rock (Sample No.)

Mineralization:

Cu - Chalcopyrite
Pb - Galena
Py - Pyrite
Zn - Sphalerite
Mo - Molybdenite

LEGEND

QUATERNARY (Pleistocene and Recent)

Qal - Glacial till, alluvium, colluvium.

UPPER CRETACEOUS

Bulkley Intrusions

uKgd - Biotite-hornblende granodiorite.

LOWER TO UPPER CRETACEOUS

Kalsaika Intrusions

uKdr - Prophyritic augite-hornblende microdiorite and andesite occurring as laccoliths, dikes, sills and small stocks.

LOWER TO MIDDLE JURASSIC

Hazelton Group

lJf - Andesitic Fragmental Unit (Telkwa Formation) Thin to thick bedded, red to green lapilli, lithic, crystal, and ash tuff, tuff breccia, agglomerate, accretionary cherty tuff, porphyritic andesite flows.

SCALE
(1:10,000 – metres)
0 500 1000

Geology compiled from MacIntyre (1985), Stevenson (1970). Grids from King (1978).

"Mo, Cu TREND"
"Pb, Zn, Ag TREND"
BASELINE
L.0+00
L.4E
L.8E
L.12E
L.16E
L.20E
L.24E
L.28E
L.32E
L.36E
L.40E
L.4W
L.8W
L.12W
L.16W
L.12S
Cu - Wee
AREA A (L.16W/15S)
APPROXIMATE HLEM AXIS
L.IP1
L.IP2
L.IP2a
L.IP3
L.IP4
L.IP4a
L.IP5
L.IP6
L.IP7
L.IP8
L.IP9
L.EM1
0E25
Proposed Pit Outline (approx.)
Cu, Mo - Huckleberry
Cut Line
Lower limit of 100% outcrop
HUCKLEBERRY MOUNTAIN
Tahtsa Reach
Sweeney Lake
uKgd
uKdr
lJf
Qal
3500
4500
3900

PARTIAL GEOCHEMICAL RESULTS

Sample No.	Type	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Cu ppm
1	Soil	<5	<0.2	19
2	Soil	<5	<0.2	23
3	Silt	12	0.3	45
4	Soil	<5	0.3	34
5	Soil	<5	<0.2	37
6	Soil	<5	<0.2	42
7	Soil	<5	<0.2	25
8	Pan	58	2.3	64
9	Silt	56	2.9	87
10	Soil	6	<0.2	38
11	Soil	<5	<0.2	23
12	Pan	10	<0.2	34
13	Silt	6	<0.2	45
14	Soil	6	<0.2	26
15	Soil	<5	<0.2	16
16	Soil	<5	<0.2	44
17	Silt	16	<0.2	40
18	Soil	6	<0.2	26
19	Soil	6	<0.2	39
20	Silt	<5	<0.2	37
21	Pan	8	<0.2	33
22	Pan	59	1.9	80
23	Silt	54	4.5	99
24	Soil	8	<0.2	16
25	Soil	<5	<0.2	44
26	Soil	<5	<0.2	37
27	Soil	6	<0.2	24
28	Soil	<5	<0.2	47
29	Soil	6	0.3	32
30	Soil	28	<0.2	257
31	Soil	14	<0.2	159
32	Soil	14	<0.2	235
33	Soil	14	<0.2	138
34	Soil	18	<0.2	172
35	Soil	6	<0.2	29

PARTIAL GEOCHEMICAL RESULTS

Sample No.	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Mo ppm	As ppm
1	15	90	<1	7
2	13	59	<1	19
3	13	93	1	11
4	11	46	1	22
5	13	119	<1	20
6	11	81	<1	14
7	10	77	<1	13
8	201	810	1	95
9	345	1280	3	1617
10	12	72	<1	8
11	11	77	2	419
12	12	99	<1	166
13	19	117	<1	418
14	11	55	<1	17
15	12	68	<1	7
16	15	157	4	15
17	18	133	<1	19
18	18	99	1	34
19	120	167	<1	11
20	22	190	<1	404
21	17	118	<1	196
22	203	795	1	820
23	337	1307	4	1702
24	14	66	<1	<5
25	9	99	<1	13
26	9	92	1	15
27	10	83	<1	10
28	17	235	1	5
29	10	155	<1	11
30	39	120	52	8
31	32	128	40	8
32	21	90	47	<5
33	24	68	51	12
34	27	90	35	9
35	41	1475	1	<5

Complete Results Of All Analyzed Elements Are Listed In Appendix III.

PREPARED FOR: Mr. Ted Daem, c/o 200-535 Thurlow St., Vancouver, B.C.

DAEM GOLD PROJECT – TED 1-4 CLAIMS

Omineca Mining Division – British Columbia
(93E/11 East)

PROPERTY GEOLOGY AND GEOCHEMISTRY

SCALE: 1: 10,000

FIGURE No. 4

INUKSHUK EXPLORATIONS LTD.

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT

22,558