GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL EXPLORATION OF THE HEN CLAIMS (93A/6) CARIBOO MINING DIVISION BRITISH COLUMBIA

Latitude 52° 28' 54"N
Longitude 121° 01' 38"W

Prepared For
Double Creek Mining Corporation

By

David G. Bailey
Ph.D., P.Geo.

BAILEY GEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS (CANADA) LIMITED
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1. SUMMARY

The Hen claims, located about 80 kilometres east of Williams Lake and immediately south of Quesnel Lake, are underlain by Upper Triassic sedimentary rocks of the Takla Group of Quesnellia, which have been intruded by small mafic to felsic stocks and sill-like bodies. The sedimentary rocks strike to the northwest and appear to have been folded about northwesterly axes. Northwesterly- to westerly-striking faults are inferred to cut the stratigraphy; these inferred faults may have controlled the localization of siliceous zones, quartz veins and sulphide-rich areas which are commonly anomalous in gold.

Exploration during the period 1991-92 consisted of geological mapping of two areas which were trenched in 1965 and some infill soil sampling to the west of the trenched areas. Results of this work confirmed the existence of anomalous gold in quartz veins, zones of silicification and sulphide lenses.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Location and Access

The Hen group of claims are located to the south of Quesnel Lake, about 30 kilometres northeast of the town of Horsefly, 80 kilometres east of Williams Lake in south central British Columbia (Figure 1). The claims are reached via an all-weather unsealed road from Horsefly to near Elysia Resort on the south shore of Quesnel Lake and thence by four-wheel-drive vehicle trail to the centre of the property, north of Hen Ingram Lake (Figure 2).

Most parts of the claim group are covered by mature spruce forest except near the shores of Hen Ingram Lake where there are thick stands of cedar.

2.2 Mineral Tenements

The Hen property comprises four claims of 20 units each, listed in Table 1. The disposition of these claims is shown in Figure 2.

Table 1

Hen Claims

Claim Name	Record No.	Units	Expiry Date
Hen 1	301509	20	July 8, 1993
Hen 2	301510	20	July 8, 1993
Hen 3	301511	20	July 8, 1993
Hen 4	301512	20	July 8, 1992

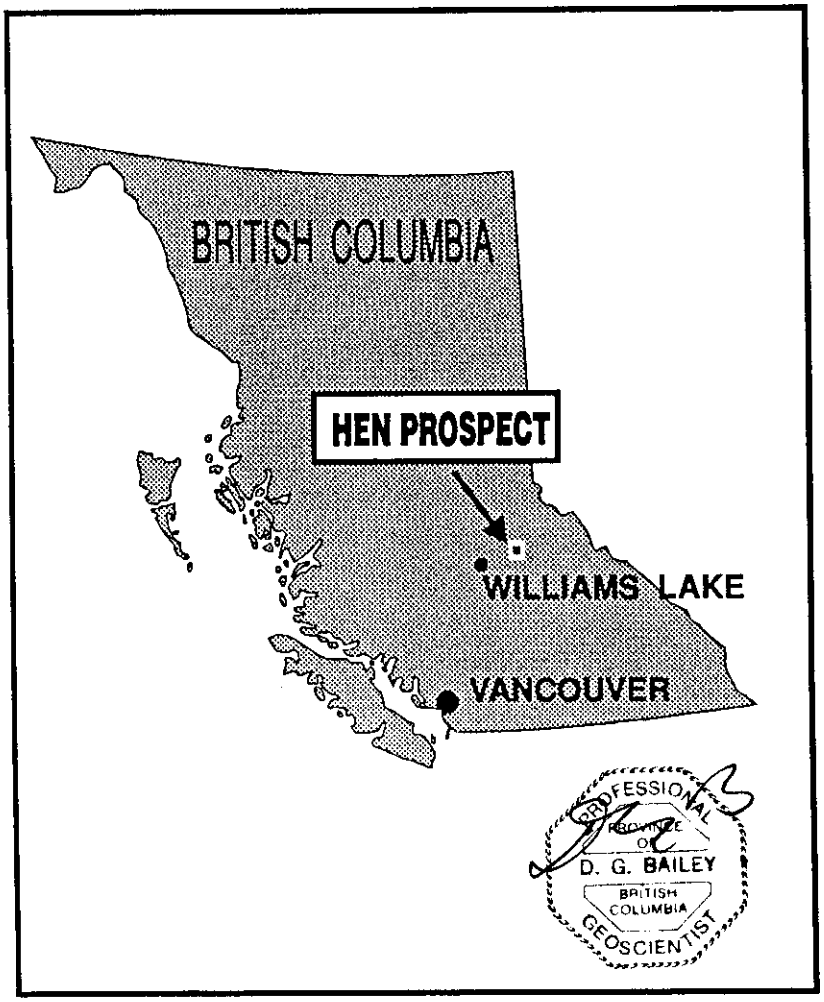

Figure 1. Location of Hen Claims

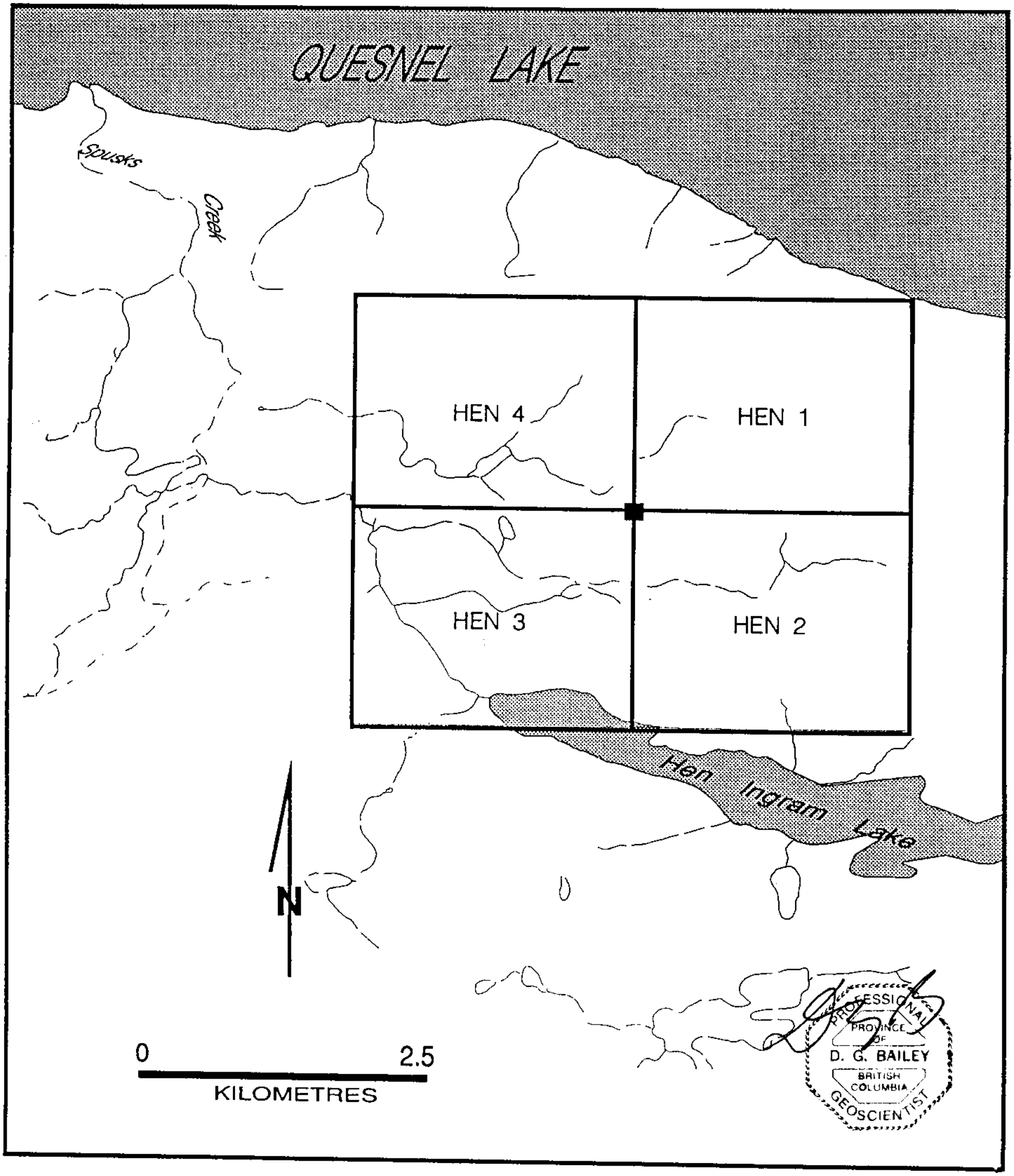

Figure 2. Distribution of Hen claims.

2.3 Previous Exploration

Initial exploration of the area now covered by the Hen claims was undertaken in 1965 by Helicon Explorations Limited as part of a regional exploration programme for porphyry copper mineralization. This company carried out induced polarisation surveying (Hallof, 1965), trenching and diamond drilling. Trenches 1 and 2 (Figure 4), excavated by Helicon in 1965, were resampled as part of the exploration programme described herein. It appears that no gold analyses were carried out by Helicon during 1965 exploration although diamond drill logs and analytical results from Helicon's drilling are now not available. In 1979 the area was restaked as the BTEM claims and nine percussion holes were drilled in the area of Trench 1. Results of this drilling and accompanying trench sampling are given by Jones (1981).

2.4. 1992 Exploration Programme

Exploration in the period 1991-92 consisted of geological mapping of two areas (Trench 1 area and Trench 2 area, Figure 4) in which trenches were excavated in 1965, prospecting and limited soil sampling in an area (centred around 94+00N, 95+00E) in which anomalous gold had been obtained in soil samples previously collected. The locations of soil samples taken during this programme are shown in Figure 4. Rock sample locations are shown in figures 4, 5 and 6.

The main objective of geological mapping and prospecting was to determine possible controls of gold mineralization in the area and a pertinent future exploration programme.

3. GEOLOGY

3.1 Regional

The Hen prospect is underlain by Upper Triassic epiclastic sedimentary rocks with minor volcaniclastic elements which, together with overlying volcanic rocks to the west, form the Takla Group of central Quesnellia. To the west of the Takla assemblage are Paleozoic to Mesozoic oceanic rocks of the Cache Creek Group which are inferred to be in fault contact with those of the Mesozoic Takla Group. To the east of the Takla Group are mainly quartzitic sedimentary rocks of Upper Proterozoic and Paleozoic age and which comprised part of western North America during the time of formation of Quesnellia. During late Lower and Middle Jurassic times Quesnellia and a slice of underlying oceanic crust was thrust on to the North American continental margin. Simplified geology of the region in which the Hen prospect occurs is shown in Figure 3.

3.2 Geology of the Hen Claims

The Hen claims are underlain mainly by alternating beds of siltstone and sandstone of the Takla Group with some interbedded argillite and, in the southwestern part of the claim group, mafic volcanic sedimentary rocks. These strata generally strike to the northwest and have variable, but generally steep, dips. Finer grained sedimentary rocks are generally dark grey owing to their carbonaceous nature and are commonly pyritic. Sandstone units, on the other hand, are light grey to cream and are of arkosic composition.

Cutting the sedimentary assemblage are numerous small intrusions which are divided into two groups. Gabbroic to dioritic intrusions occur throughout the area covered by the Hen claims and are possibly related to Upper Triassic magmatism which gave rise to the overlying mafic volcanics of the Takla Group.

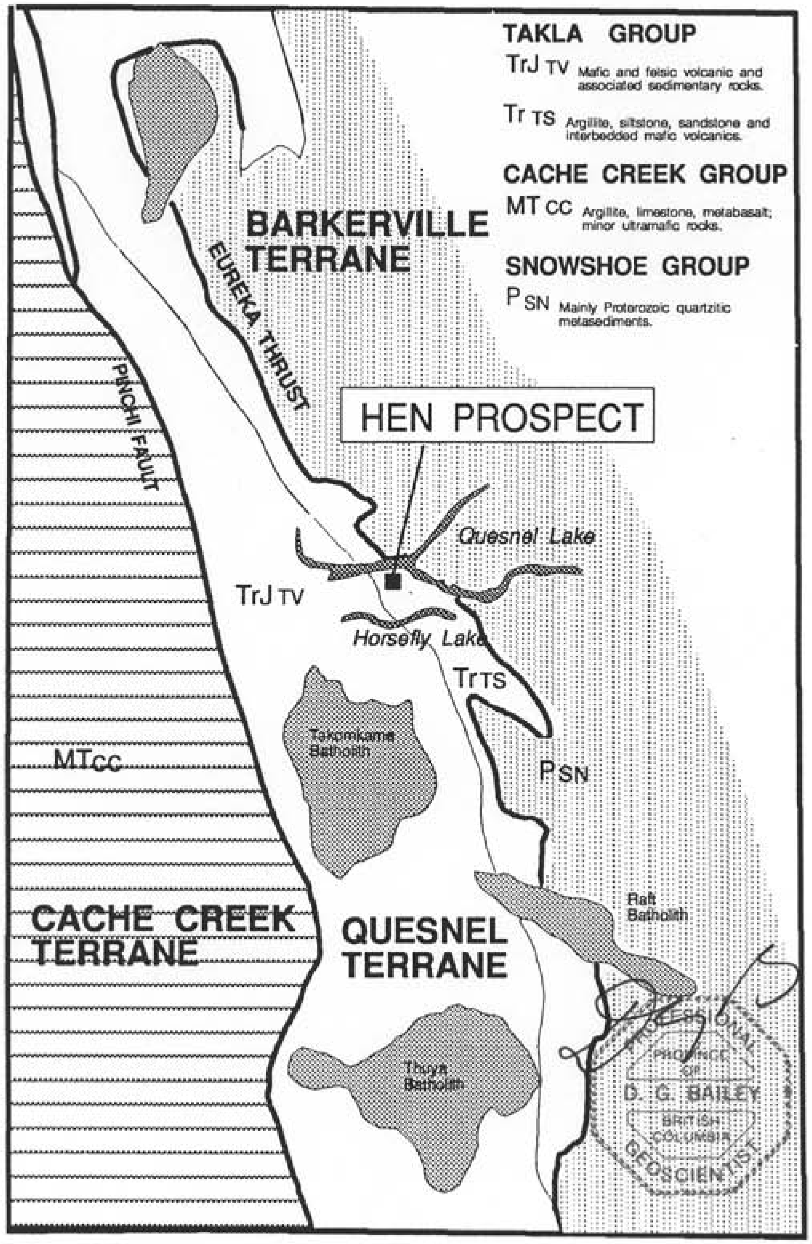

Figure 3. Simplified geology of the central Quesnel belt.

Many of these intrusions are dyke-like but they also occur as irregular masses and small plug-like bodies. In some areas these intrusions contain up to about 5% disseminated pyrrhotite.

The second group of intrusions are of quartz diorite to quartz monzonite composition, are mainly fine grained and occur as shallowly-dipping sill-like bodies and as small dykes. These intrusions appear to be more common in areas of anomalous gold geochemistry, suggesting a spatial, if not genetic, relationship between gold mineralization and the intrusions. The intrusions contain up to 10% disseminated pyrrhotite and minor pyrite and chalcopyrite.

The structural geology of the area covered by the Hen claims is poorly understood owing to the paucity of outcrop over much of the area. However, where observations could be made, the strike of the sedimentary assemblage varies little from a northwesterly direction although variable dips suggest that this assemblage is folded about northwesterly-striking axes. Northwesterly- to westerly-striking faults are inferred in the area of Trench 1 and Trench 2 (figures 5 and 6) from zones of brecciation and fracturing and variation in bedding attitudes. These faults may have played a role in the localization of gold and sulphide mineralization in the area (see Section 4).

Anomalous gold appears to be associated with sulphide mineralization in Trench 1 where previous sampling has indicated the presence of gold within pyrrhotite -pyrite lenses exposed in the trench (Jones 1981).

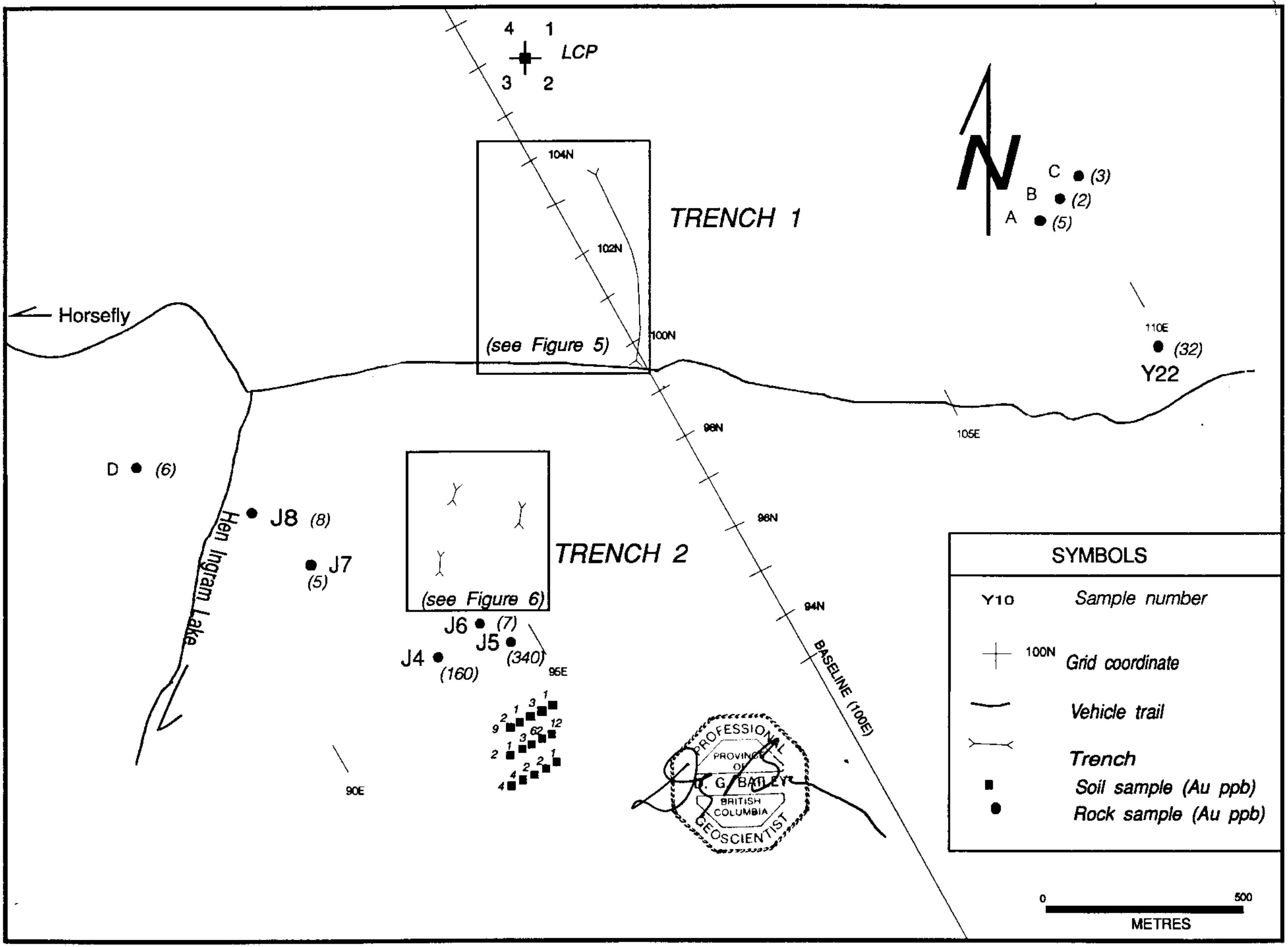

Figure 4. Trench and sample locations

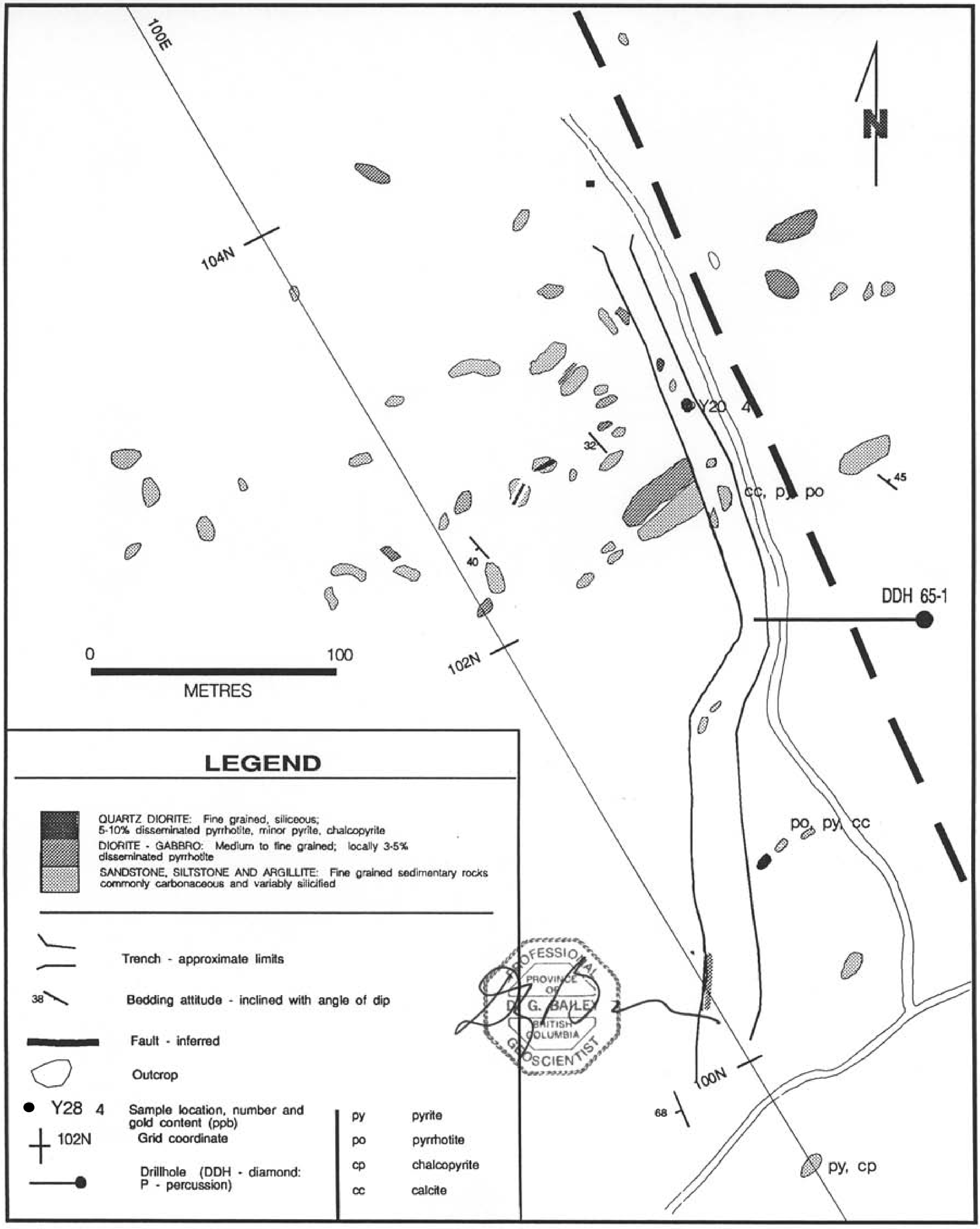

Figure 5. Trench 1 area: geology and sample locations.

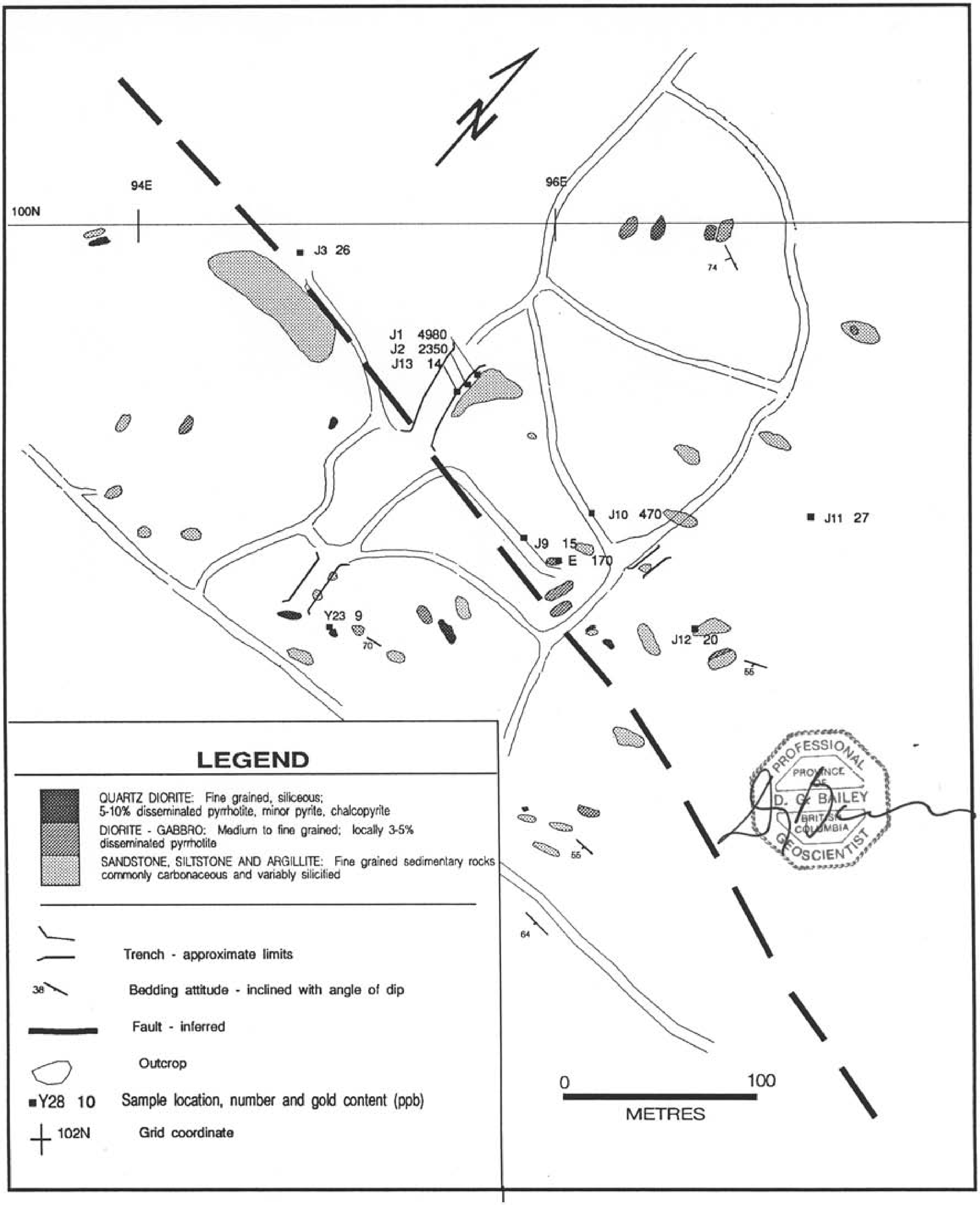

Figure 6. Trench 2 area: geology and sample locations.

4. RESULTS OF 1992 EXPLORATION

4.1 Prospecting and Geological Mapping

Geological mapping in the area of trenches (trenches 1 and 2 (Figures 5 and 6)) excavated in 1965 suggests that small intermediate to felsic intrusions are spatially related to sulphide mineralization which, in places, has an anomalous gold content. In many cases the intrusions themselves are sulphide-rich; sulphide lenses and veins adjacent to these intrusive bodies also have elevated gold contents in places (Jones, 1981).

Each of the areas of Trench 1 and Trench 2 appears to be cut by a fault which, in the Trench 1 area strikes to the northwest and in the Trench 2 area, probably more westerly. While the apparent concentration of sulphide mineralization and intermediate to felsic intrusions may be merely a function of greater bedrock exposure in these areas, faulting and associated fracturing may have played a role in the localisation of intermediate to felsic intrusions, sulphide concentrations and possibly gold mineralization in these areas.

4.2 Rock and Soil Geochemistry

22 rock and 15 soil samples were collected during the exploration period. Rock sample descriptions are listed in Appendix 1 while sample locations and analytical results (shown as parts per billion (ppb) gold) are shown in Figures 4, 5 and 6. Soil samples were collected, using a spade, from the B_1 horizon which, in the prospect area, is typical of a podzolic soil profile. The A horizon in the area is typically no more than 5 - 8 centimetres thick.

All rock samples analysed and described in this report are "grab" samples taken as representative of altered and unaltered outcrop. Rock sample analytical results suggest that not all sulphide-rich rocks are anomalous in gold. Rather, the highest gold values (i.e. sample J1) was taken from a quartz vein with associated clay alteration but with no visible sulphides.

In the Trench 2 area, there is an association of gold with quartz and zones of silicification. The single sample taken from Trench 1 has only background gold concentration.

Rock sample locations and descriptions are given in Appendix 1. Total inductively coupled spectrometer analyses for soils and rocks are given in Appendix 2.

5. REFERENCES

Hallof, P.G., 1965: Report on the induced polarisation and resistivity survey on the Keno East claim group, Quesnel Lake area, B.C. **Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, Assessment Report 683.**

Jones, H.M., 1981: Report on rock sampling and percusssion drilling in Trench 1, BTEM claim group, Quesnel Lake area, Cariboo Mining Division, 93A/6E. **Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, Assessment Report 9122.**

6. CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, David Gerard Bailey of North Vancouver, British Columbia, hereby certify that:

1. I am a geological consultant with office at 4759 Mapleridge Drive, North Vancouver;
2. I hold a B.Sc.(Hons.) degree in geology from Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand (1973) and a Ph.D. degree in geology from Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario (1978);
3. I have practised the profession of geologist continuously since graduation;
4. I am a registered Professional Geoscientist with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia;
5. This report is based on information supplied by geological and prospecting personnel involved in the Hen project discussed herein and on my own participation in fieldwork on the Hen claims in June, 1992.

Dated at North Vancouver this twentysixth day of October, 1992.

David G. Bailey, Ph.D., P.Geo.

BAILEY GEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS (CANADA) LTD.

7. STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

		$
Salaries		
Geologists:	R. Yorston; 9 days @ $300/day	2,700.00
	D. Bailey (consultant); 2 days @ $350/day	700.00
Prospectors:	J. Boutwell; 9 days @ $200/day	1,800.00
	V. Guinet; 7 days @ $200/day	1,400.00
Food & Accomodation		
	28 man days @ $50/day	1,450.00
Rentals		
	4x4 vehicle; 9 days @ $75.00/day	675.00
Disbursements		
	Geochemical analyses; 22 rocks, 15 soils	468.66
	Reporting, drafting	740.75
	Fuel	181.74
	Subtotal	10,115.75
	GST	509.25
	Total	10,625.00

APPENDIX 1

ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS AND ANALYTICAL RESULTS

Rock Sample Descriptions and Gold Analyses

Sample No.	Location	Type	Description	Gold (ppb)
Y20	North Trench 1	Grab	Very fine grained siliceous intrusion - 10% sulphides.	4
Y23	95E, 98N	Grab	Very fine grained siliceous intrusion, 5 - 7% pyrrhotite.	6
Y22	109+25E, 95N	Grab	Very fine grained intrusion, 20% pyrrhotite with minor pyrite and chalcopyrite.	32
Y21	10390N, 9650N	Grab	Very fine grained siliceous intrusion, 5-7% pyrrhotite.	6
J1	9575E, 9975N	Grab	5 cm wide chalky yellow vein.	4980
J2	9560E, 9915N	Grab	Grey yellow sandstone, 2% pyrite.	2350
J3	9475E, 9980N	Grab	Quartz stringer in sandstone.	26
J4	9460E, 9570N	Grab	0.5 cm quartz stringer in siliceous shale.	160
J5	9700E, 9600N	Grab	Rusty quartz stringers in siliceous siltstone.	340
J6	9700E, 9615N	Grab	Light grey argillite.	7
J7	9200E, 9950N	Grab	Yello-white sandstone.	5
J8	9085E, 10025N	Grab	Cherty, fine grained intrusion, pyrite + pyrrhotite 8%.	8
J9	9570E, 9840N	Grab	Fine grained siliceous intrusion, 8% pyrite + pyrrhotite.	15
J10	9615E, 9850N	Grab	Sandstone with minute quartz stringers, pyritic.	470
J11	9750E, 9850N	Grab	Silicified felsic intrusion, pyritic.	27
J12	9660E, 9800N	Grab	Rusty argillite with quartz stringers.	20
J13	9550E, 9925N	Grab	Sheared and altered intrusion, pyrite and pyrrhotite 10%.	14
A	10825E, 9800N	Grab	Siltstone.	5
B	10875E, 9800N	Grab	Light grey siltstone.	2

Sample No.	Location	Type	Description	Gold (ppb)
C	10900E, 9800N	Grab	Sandstone	3
D	9035E, 10250N	Grab	Rusty sandstone.	6
E	9600E, 9845N	Grab	Fine grained diorite, 2% pyrrhotite.	170

APPENDIX 2

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Guinet Management PROJECT HEN FILE # 92-1704

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppm	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Au* ppb
HJR-1	32	5146	10	28	9.3	26	36	65	4.69	186	7	4	4	111	.6	4	6	171	.32	.068	7	34	.44	51	.21	4	.65	.09	.26	1	4980
HJR-2	2	235	5	4	1.9	6	3	80	2.36	283	5	3	1	7	.2	2	2	57	.36	.016	2	61	.42	72	.21	2	.31	.02	.22	1	2350
HJR-3	4	251	4	3	.1	5	5	110	2.42	6	5	ND	1	32	.2	2	2	45	.21	.053	7	6	.36	109	.24	3	.60	.11	.33	1	26
HJR-4	1	190	2	12	.3	15	12	449	1.90	2	5	ND	1	13	.2	2	2	59	8.94	.091	10	9	.39	8	.18	24	4.44	.03	.02	1	160
HJR-5	16	549	2	27	1.5	13	7	95	9.08	73	5	ND	3	32	1.0	2	2	154	.69	.094	7	24	.73	82	.11	2	1.75	.11	.13	2	340
HJR-6	5	265	2	56	.6	45	18	165	3.88	27	5	ND	2	11	.9	2	2	164	.23	.039	10	21	1.62	15	.09	4	1.24	.12	.05	1	7
HJR-7	5	69	7	10	.3	6	3	57	3.22	7	5	ND	2	13	.2	2	2	64	.24	.065	4	18	.24	21	.32	2	.64	.14	.06	1	5
HJR-8	4	248	4	1115	.4	65	14	118	7.94	4	5	ND	3	44	17.9	2	2	14	.76	.124	14	11	.08	13	.10	23	.46	.17	.06	3	8
HJR-9	10	67	6	15	.2	12	3	29	1.03	3	5	ND	2	21	.2	3	2	28	.41	.106	9	9	.04	86	.21	2	.20	.10	.17	1	15
HJR-10	15	248	5	14	.5	31	14	125	3.40	7	5	ND	4	9	.2	3	2	340	.24	.052	12	93	.60	44	.25	2	.76	.10	.10	2	470
HJR-11	10	457	4	3	.7	32	38	53	1.96	27	7	ND	4	17	.2	4	2	35	1.00	.335	14	18	.08	61	.18	4	.20	.08	.17	3	27
HJR-12	5	285	4	12	.4	15	9	97	2.49	3	5	ND	6	20	.2	4	2	75	.27	.088	8	67	.32	104	.21	3	.53	.09	.19	3	20
HJR-13	9	164	4	11	.3	16	10	112	6.18	2	5	ND	2	34	.2	2	2	199	.25	.110	10	25	.65	48	.27	2	.93	.08	.14	3	14
HYR-20	1	246	2	13	.1	100	26	181	3.98	2	5	ND	1	41	.3	2	2	25	1.09	.084	6	37	.27	33	.13	8	.79	.11	.13	1	4
HYR-21	1	177	23	99	.5	273	30	578	4.78	4	5	ND	2	25	1.1	3	2	38	1.48	.107	3	67	.70	12	.12	9	1.35	.08	.07	2	6
HYR-22	1	1026	6	9	.9	19	96	111	9.91	5	5	ND	2	6	.2	2	2	3	.38	.070	7	6	.08	42	.08	2	.15	.03	.07	3	32
HYR-23	1	310	4	19	.6	43	39	502	5.24	3	5	ND	2	17	.2	5	2	71	1.81	.085	5	15	1.23	41	.14	10	1.99	.09	.12	2	9
102+50N 90+35E	5	13	2	9	.1	17	6	231	2.61	2	5	ND	4	20	.2	2	2	12	1.92	.091	12	19	.63	14	.11	3	.53	.07	.14	1	6
RE HYR-20	1	230	2	11	.1	96	25	221	3.92	2	5	ND	1	40	.2	2	2	24	1.12	.083	5	38	.27	32	.13	7	.75	.11	.13	1	2
98+54N 96+00E	21	377	14	10	.8	9	5	98	2.37	7	5	ND	6	6	.2	3	2	214	.18	.034	21	59	.42	55	.16	3	.56	.03	.14	2	170
98+00N 108+25E	597	149	5	83	.5	70	33	149	2.30	12	5	ND	2	24	.9	3	4	39	.57	.037	6	27	.47	72	.18	5	.99	.08	.24	2	5
98+00N 108+75E	12	153	3	8	.1	38	25	86	2.43	2	5	ND	5	13	.2	2	2	66	.43	.051	23	46	.65	33	.22	3	.88	.12	.17	2	2
98+00N 109+00E	29	540	5	31	.8	13	25	436	19.90	10	5	ND	2	7	.2	2	2	103	.07	.076	2	12	1.98	47	.23	2	2.01	.01	.09	3	3
STANDARD C\AU-R	19	63	41	131	7.4	77	31	1043	3.91	42	17	7	39	53	18.9	15	19	60	.47	.089	40	57	.87	177	.09	34	1.87	.09	.14	10	474

Sample type: ROCK. Samples beginning 'RE' are duplicate samples.

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER B.C. V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Guinet Management PROJECT HEN File # 92-1704 Page 1

305 - 850 W. Hastings St., Vancouver BC V6C 1E1 Submitted by: VIC GUINET

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppm	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Au* ppb
94+50N 93+50E	3	190	18	224	.8	180	30	1148	5.81	16	5	ND	3	40	.2	3	2	114	.69	.044	25	79	1.23	86	.14	9	4.31	.02	.16	1	9
94+50N 93+75E	2	44	13	191	.1	78	20	263	3.10	7	5	ND	2	36	.6	2	2	67	.45	.037	10	64	.84	45	.18	2	2.10	.02	.06	1	2
RE 94+00N 93+50E	2	33	14	144	.2	36	9	269	6.45	10	5	ND	1	25	.5	2	2	159	.39	.132	5	64	.74	79	.39	3	2.35	.03	.08	1	1
94+50N 94+00E	2	45	9	99	.1	51	12	246	2.74	5	5	ND	3	31	.4	2	2	74	.41	.021	12	61	.87	59	.15	3	1.92	.02	.06	1	3
94+50N 94+25E	3	97	10	281	.3	133	30	494	4.78	7	5	ND	3	30	.5	2	2	102	.28	.080	9	61	1.08	90	.21	2	3.43	.02	.12	1	6
94+50N 94+50E	2	79	12	187	.4	108	24	377	4.96	9	5	ND	2	33	.2	2	3	115	.34	.056	8	65	1.16	60	.26	2	3.03	.02	.10	1	1
94+00N 93+25E	1	37	7	101	.2	49	11	203	2.22	5	5	ND	3	19	.2	2	2	57	.27	.039	11	48	.66	51	.13	2	1.65	.02	.06	1	2
94+00N 93+50E	2	31	14	137	.2	34	9	274	6.13	7	5	ND	2	25	.6	2	2	153	.37	.126	5	57	.71	77	.38	2	2.24	.03	.08	1	1
94+00N 93+75E	3	41	14	257	.4	72	20	304	5.24	9	5	ND	4	19	.5	2	2	117	.28	.199	8	58	.85	93	.23	2	2.82	.03	.07	1	3
94+00N 94+00E	1	49	7	74	.1	55	14	205	2.87	8	5	ND	3	21	.4	2	2	69	.30	.036	11	55	.61	51	.15	2	1.87	.01	.06	1	62
94+00N 94+25E	2	31	10	149	.1	64	13	234	2.94	7	5	ND	2	22	.5	2	2	65	.31	.050	11	52	.72	64	.14	2	1.97	.02	.08	1	12
93+50N 92+50E	2	69	10	183	.1	88	25	528	3.93	5	5	ND	3	26	.3	2	2	78	.41	.078	10	68	.97	77	.15	4	2.71	.02	.14	1	4
93+50N 92+75E	1	41	5	88	.2	64	17	345	2.37	3	5	ND	3	27	.4	2	2	55	.45	.016	15	61	.89	55	.14	3	1.64	.02	.07	1	4
93+50N 93+00E	2	41	12	189	.3	77	14	287	3.16	6	5	ND	2	19	.5	2	2	75	.29	.058	9	54	.59	75	.14	2	2.09	.02	.07	1	2
93+50N 93+25E	2	39	4	137	.1	51	13	736	3.42	7	5	ND	3	20	.3	2	2	82	.29	.066	11	59	.88	117	.15	2	1.92	.02	.08	1	2
93+50N 93+50E	1	37	9	139	.1	52	18	350	2.43	4	5	ND	2	20	.3	2	2	61	.32	.036	11	56	.76	61	.15	2	1.74	.02	.06	1	1
STANDARD C\AU-S	18	58	37	129	7.5	70	31	1049	3.90	41	19	7	40	52	18.9	12	19	57	.47	.089	39	57	.87	174	.09	35	1.86	.07	.15	11	47

ICP - .500 GRAM SAMPLE IS DIGESTED WITH 3ML 3-1-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR AND IS DILUTED TO 10 ML WITH WATER.
THIS LEACH IS PARTIAL FOR MN FE SR CA P LA CR MG BA TI B W AND LIMITED FOR NA K AND AL. AU DETECTION LIMIT BY ICP IS 3 PPM.
ASSAY RECOMMENDED FOR ROCK AND CORE SAMPLES IF CU PB ZN AS > 1%, AG > 30 PPM & AU > 1000 PPB
- SAMPLE TYPE: P1 SOIL P2 ROCK AU* ANALYSIS BY ACID LEACH/AA FROM 10 GM SAMPLE.
Samples beginning 'RE' are duplicate samples.

DATE RECEIVED: JUN 30 1992 DATE REPORT MAILED: July 3/92 SIGNED BY.......... D.TOYE, C.LEONG, J.WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS