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Cogema Canada Ltd.

BRALORNE PROJECT
1992
Pilot Property
British Columbia

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

22,759

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December 1992
92-CND-66-05

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SUMMARY

Work performed on the Pilot property in 1992 consisted of detailed prospecting, lithochemistry, and diamond core drilling, concentrating on the Walker Ridge area. The presence of disseminated and fracture controlled Au-Cu mineralisation associated with pyrite, chalcopyrite and bornite in the granodiorite was confirmed.

The best intersections are

- 10m at 4 g/t Au, 0.12% Cu in surface chip samples
- 10.5m at 1 g/t Au, 0.16% Cu in drill core

Grab samples reached over 100 g/t Au and over 3% Cu in three locations.

Results to date show that the Pilot property has the potential to host bulk-tonnage porphyry-style Au-Cu mineralisation and further work is recommended.

This mineralisation has now been observed over an area of about 700m by 400m along the contact of the granodiorite with Bridge River cherts.

INTRODUCTION

The Bridge River Camp is the largest past producer of gold in British Columbia with a total production from 1900 to 1978 of 130 t of gold, 99% of which came from the Bralorne-Pioneer deposit. The area is easily accessible and has good infrastructure (Figure 1).

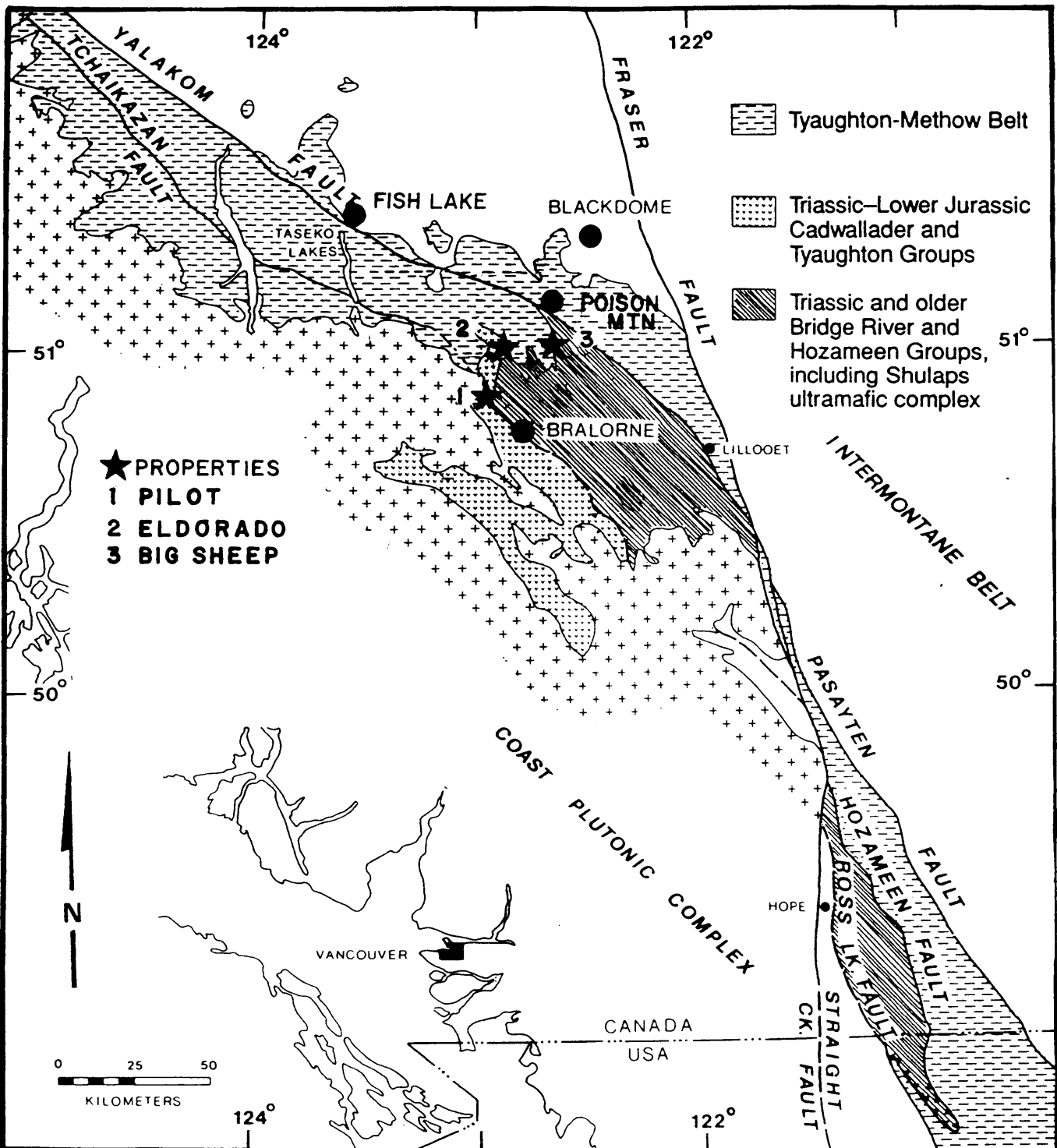
Considering the past production of the Bralorne-Pioneer mine and the similarity of this deposit with those found in the Archean Superior Province of the Canadian Shield or in the Mother Lode Belt in California, it appears that the Bridge River Camp offers a good potential for mesothermal gold vein deposits.

In October 1990, Cogema acquired from X-Cal Resources Ltd. five properties in this camp: Anderson Lake, Pilot, Truck-Paymaster, Waterloo, Tyax.

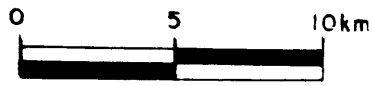
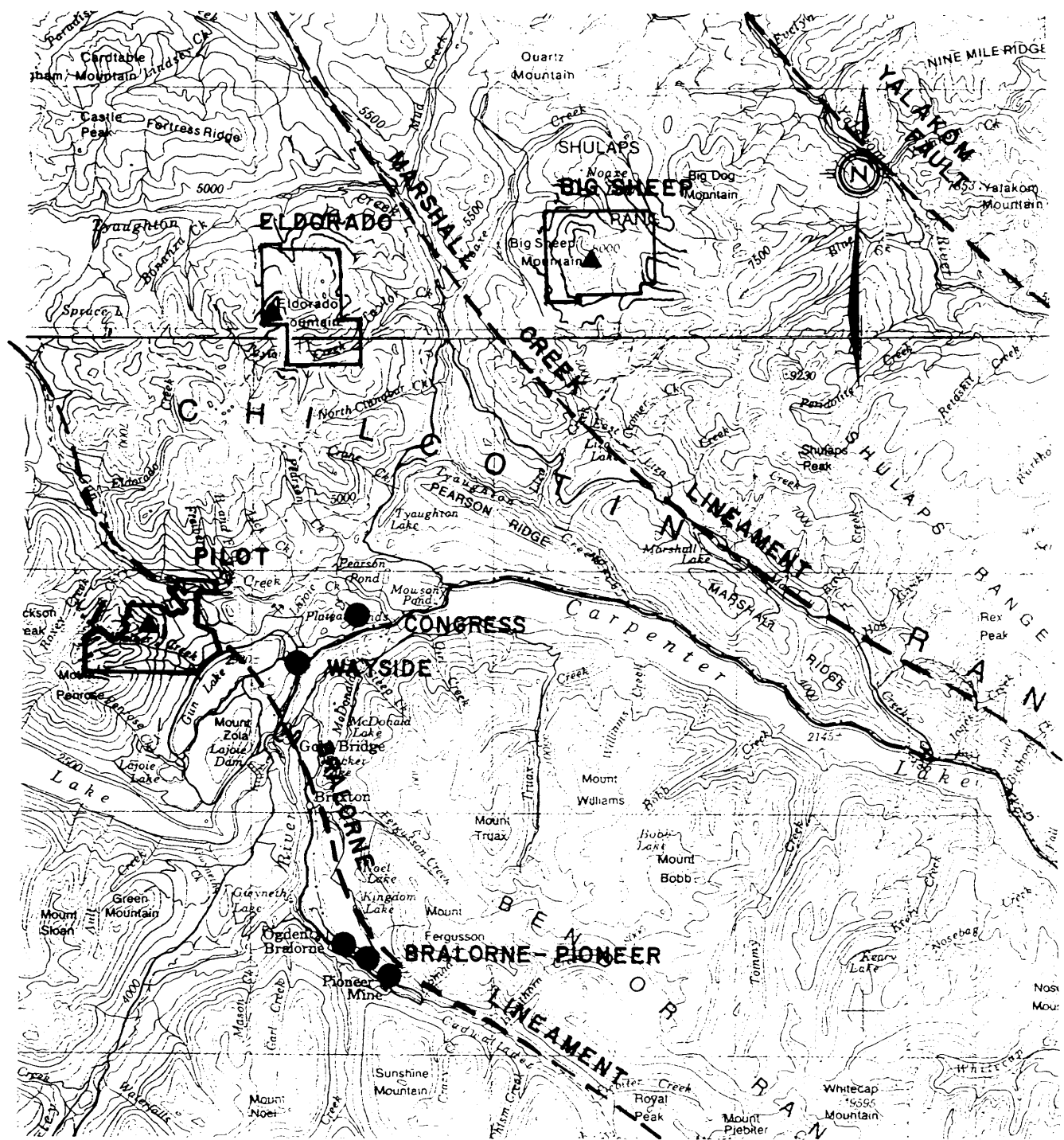
In 1991, Cogema carried out an exploration programme on all five properties (Figure 2). In 1992, it returned four properties to X-Cal Resources Ltd. and continued its exploration programme on the Pilot property where positive results had been obtained.

LEGAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

The Pilot property consists of 27 contiguous claims (99 units, 16.5 square kilometres). Except for Pilot Ext 4 and 5, they were acquired by COGEMA Canada Ltd. from X-Cal Resources Ltd. in 1990. Pilot Ext 4 and 5 were located by Cogema early in 1991 to cover the probable extension of the Bralorne lineaments. The claims are shown on Figure 3 and listed in Table 1.



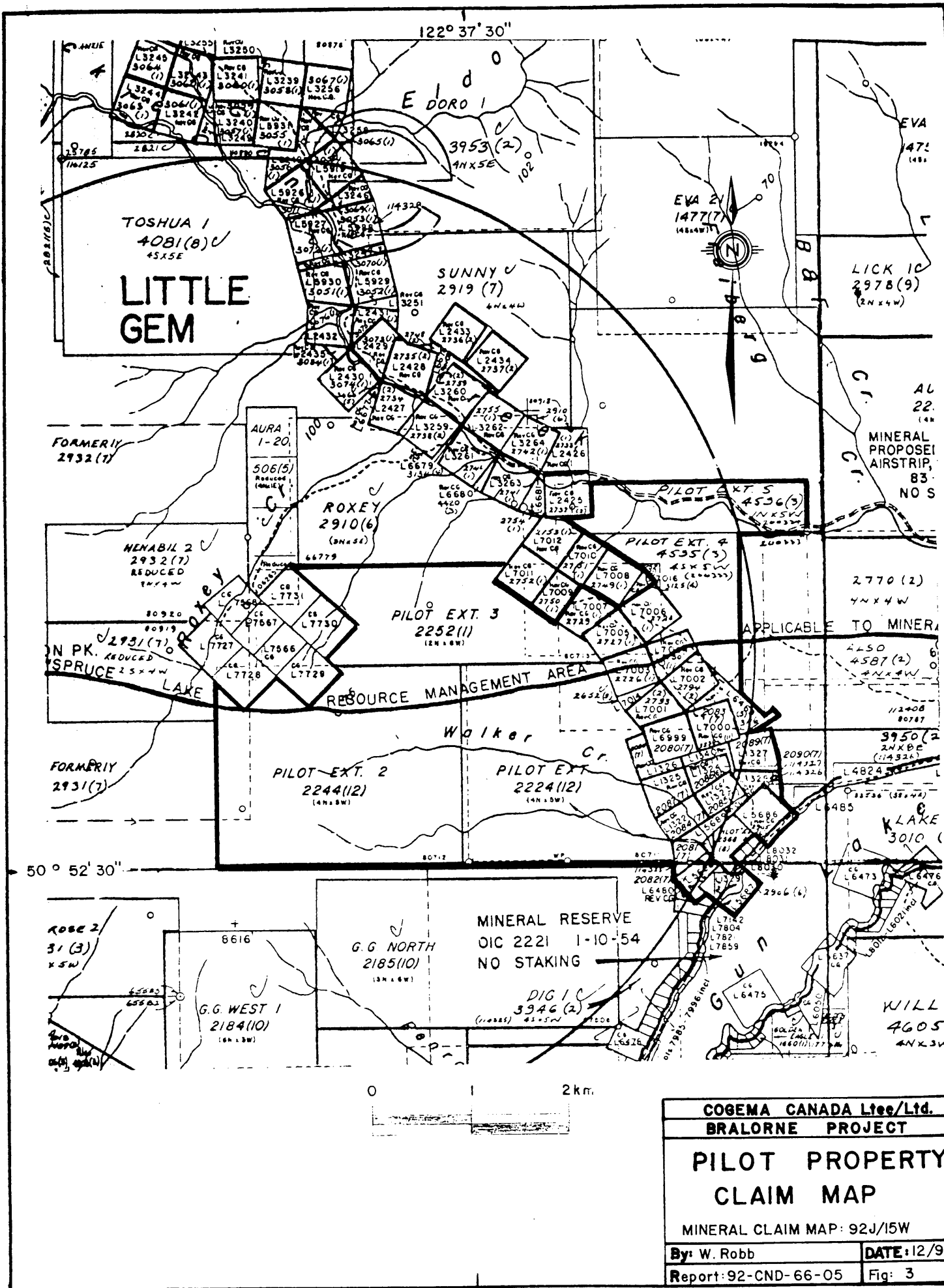
COGEMA CANADA Ltée/Ltd.	
BRALORNE PROJECT	
LOCATION MAP	
By: K. Schimann	Date: 12/92
Report: 92-CND-66-05	Fig: 1



LEGEND

- ▲ Au SHOWING
- MINE

COGEMA CANADA Ltée/Ltd.	
BRALORNE PROJECT	
LOCATION OF PROPERTIES	
By: K. Schimann	DATE: 12/92
Report: 92-CND-66-05	Fig: 2



COGEMA CANADA Ltee/Ltd. BRALORNE PROJECT	
PILOT PROPERTY CLAIM MAP	
MINERAL CLAIM MAP: 92J/15W	
By: W. Robb	DATE: 12/92
Report: 92-CND-66-05	Fig: 3

Table 1
List of Claims

<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Record No.</u>		<u>Lot No.</u>	<u>No. of Units</u>	<u>Loc. Year</u>	<u>Expiry Date</u>
	<u>Old</u>	<u>New</u>				
Pilot:						
Pilot Extension	2224	228457		20	1982	13 Dec. 1993
Pilot Extension #2	2244	228468		20	1982	29 Dec. 1992
Pilot Extension #3	2252	228470		16	1983	10 Jan. 1994
Pilot A	2568	228540		1	1983	19 Aug. 1994
Pilot Ext 4	4595	229418		16	1991	06 Mar. 1994
Pilot Ext 5	4596	229419		5	1991	06 Mar. 1994
Gold Pass #1	2080	228423	6999	1	1982	23 Jul. 1994
Gold Pass #2	2083	228426	7000	1	1982	23 Jul. 1994
Gold Pass #3	2793	228588	7001	1	1984	07 Feb. 1994
Gold Pass #4	2794	228589	7002	1	1984	07 Feb. 1994
Gold Pass #5	2726	228557	7003	1	1984	18 Jan. 1994
Gold Pass #6	2730	228561	7004	1	1984	18 Jan. 1994
Gold Pass #7	2727	228558	7005	1	1984	18 Jan. 1994
Gold Pass #8	2728	228559	7006	1	1984	18 Jan. 1994
Gold Pass #9	2729	228560	7007	1	1984	18 Jan. 1994
GLG #1	2084	228427	1322	1	1982	23 Jul. 1994
GLG #2	2085	228428	1323	1	1982	23 Jul. 1994
GLG #3	2082	228425	5688	1	1982	23 Jul. 1994
GLG #4	2086	228429	1324	1	1982	23 Jul. 1994
GLG #5	2087	228430	1325	1	1982	23 Jul. 1994
GLG #7	2088	228431	1326	1	1982	23 Jul. 1993
GLG #8	2089	228432	1327	1	1982	23 Jul. 1993
GLG #9	2090	228433	1328	1	1982	23 Jul. 1993
GLG	2230	228463	1340	1	1982	17 Nov. 1993
Ypres #9	2905	228594	5686	1	1984	18 Jun. 1994
Ember	2906	228595	5687	1	1984	18 Jun. 1994
Ypres Fraction	2081	228424	5689	1	1982	23 Jul. 1994

LOCATION, ACCESS, AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Pilot mineral claim is located in the Bridge River Mining Camp at latitude 50°53'N, longitude 122°55'W in NTS Map Area 92J/15W. The centre of the property lies 3.5 kilometres northwest of Gun Lake.

The southeast portion of the claim is accessible by the Gun Lake Road which goes southwest around Mount Zola then north along the northwest shore of Gun Lake approximately 10.5 kilometres from Goldbridge, B.C. The northeast zone is accessible by the Slim Creek logging road which branches north from the Carpenter Lake Road approximately 1 kilometre west of the Gun Creek Bridge. These two areas are connected by a cat road built by X-Cal in 1985.

Two major drainages, Walker Creek and Pilot Creek, form large Cirques on the western half of the Pilot property. At elevations up to 2,400 metres, this area is characterized by minimum alpine vegetation on precipitous rock exposures and talus slopes.

The eastern half of the property is mainly forest covered with a minimum elevation of 1,150 metres. Outcrops are restricted to the creek levels and occur sporadically in tree cover.

EXPLORATION HISTORY

Exploration in the area began in 1917 when the Ypres group of 18 claims were staked by Messrs. O. Fergusson and C. Walker. In 1931, the property was acquired by Gun Lake Gold Mines Ltd., transferred to Cariboo-Bridge River Gold Properties in 1933 and then acquired by Pilot Gold Mines Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. in 1934. This company developed the extensive underground workings known as the Pilot Mine.

The workings involve drifts, crosscuts, and one shallow winze totalling 1,500 metres of underground workings on a series of quartz veins occurring in a north trending shear zone. Assays up to 11 g/t have been reported from this underground development programme (Cairnes, 1937).

Recent work on the Pilot claim group consists of:

- 1983
 - geological mapping and prospecting at 1:2,500 in the vicinity of the Pilot Mine workings (53 rock samples analyzed) and at 1:12,500 by traverses, mainly on the ridge top in the northwestern part of the property (52 rock samples and 15 heavy mineral stream sediments analyzed)

- 1985
 - grid in the southeast part of the property: 200-metre line spacing, 25-metre stations, about 20 line kilometres
 - soil sampling at 25-metre spacing
 - VLF (EM 16) survey
 - geologic mapping of the grid area at 1:5,000, locally 1:2,000
 - 12 kilometres of access roads
 - 3,700 metres of trenching; 522 rock samples

- 1986
 - diamond drilling: two holes of 137 and 152 metres along the "Pilot Shear Zone"

- 1991
 - geological mapping and prospecting at 1:10,000 scale of the whole property
 - grid (200m lines) in the eastern part of the property, mainly on claim Pilot Ext. 4
 - Mag-VLF survey (12.5m stations)
 - soil geochemistry (50m stations)
 - moss-mat stream geochemistry

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

A good summary of the regional geology is given in Leitch (1990) and is reproduced in part hereunder.

The latest published geological map of the area (92J, 1:250,000) based on field mapping is by Woodsworth (1977). Table 2 gives the principal units based on recent mapping by Church (1987), Church et al. (1988), compilation of available data, and recent age dating.

The principal stratigraphic assemblages of the Bralorne area have traditionally been called the Bridge River (Fergusson) and Cadwallader groups, although the former should properly be called the Bridge River Complex. The Bridge River Complex contains the oldest known rocks of the map-area and has generally been assigned a Permo-Triassic age on the basis of its similar lithology to the Cache Creek Group and correlation to the Hozameen Group. The Permian age is supported by recent dating of the Bralorne diorite (284 ± 20 Ma by K-Ar on hornblende and 270 ± 5 Ma by U-Pb on zircons) which appears to intrude the Bridge River Complex. However, fossil evidence suggests a Triassic to Jurassic age.

The Bridge River Complex consists of great thicknesses (1000m or more) of ribbon chert and argillite with very minor discontinuous limestone lenses, and large volumes of basalt, some pillowed.

The Cadwallader Group, previously considered to be Upper Triassic (pre-Norian, or pre-225 Ma) age on the basis of conodonts recovered from limestone of the upper sedimentary part of the section, is also apparently intruded by the Bralorne diorite and thus may be at least partly Permian in age. Traditionally, the Cadwallader Group, as defined originally in the Bralorne area, has been subdivided into three formations: the lowermost sedimentary Noel Formation, the Pioneer Formation greenstones, and the upper Hurley Formation sediments. However, the distinction between the two sedimentary formations is often difficult to make and the

Cadwallader may be best divided into a lower volcanic unit (Pioneer Formation) and overlying sedimentary package (Hurley Formation). The contact is generally considered to be conformable. The Pioneer Formation has commonly been called "greenstone", but abundant volcanic textures are preserved in less altered areas within the Bralorne block. On the basis of their uniform colour index and chemical analyses, the rocks appear to be basalts and basaltic andesites.

Although the contact with the overlying sedimentary package was not mapped in detail, in the Bralorne block the volcanics seem to grade upward into finely interbedded green volcanic wackes and dark argillites of the Hurley Formation. Elsewhere a boulder and pebble conglomerate, sometimes containing limestone olistoliths, is often found at the base of the Hurley where it rests conformably on the Pioneer volcanics.

Triassic to Lower Jurassic sediments of the Tyaughton, Relay Mountain, and Taylor Creek Groups and Upper Jurassic to Tertiary volcanics and sediments occur mainly to the north of Carpenter Lake, outside of the main area of interest, but small patches of Tertiary volcanics occur along the north-west shore of Anderson Lake.

A recent volcanic ash deposit (2400y B.P.) covers much of the area and may reach 1.5 metres thick; it is thinner or absent on steep slopes.

Igneous rocks within the Bralorne block include Upper Paleozoic ultramafics and Bralorne intrusives, Mesozoic Coast Plutonic rocks. Tertiary Bendor intrusives, and dykes of Cretaceous-Tertiary age. Ultramafic rocks are common in the Bridge River camp, forming narrow serpentized bodies that were probably emplaced as thrust slices of oceanic, upper mantle material. With the pillow basalts and radiolarian ribboned cherts of the Bridge River Complex, they form the trinity of a typical ophiolite package. The Shulaps ultramafic complex, which lies 30km to the northeast of Bralorne, is a much larger mass but may be of similar origin. The ultramafics in the Bralorne area range from dunite to pyroxenite, but peridotites are most common. They are usually partly to completely serpentized, or altered to talc-antigorite-

tremolite-carbonate. In the Bralorne mine area they are intruded by the diorite and so must be Permian or older.

The Bralorne intrusive suite includes the so-called "augite diorite" and "soda granite", which commonly occur together. Usually the contact between the two is highly complex, forming such an intimate mixture that it may be properly termed a variety of migmatite called agmatite. Although their isotopic dates are indistinguishable (270 ± 5 Ma by U-Pb on zircons), sharp contact relations and chill margins near Goldbridge demonstrate that the soda granite is the younger phase. These intrusives are exposed at intervals over a 40km strike length in a northwest trending belt parallel to and often confined by the ultramafic rocks. This belt stretches from Anderson Lake across the Bridge River valley to the lower reaches of Gun Creek.

Several workers in the Bralorne area have remarked on the unusual contact relationships of the diorite with the Pioneer volcanics. The diorite is not chilled against the volcanics, implying intrusion before significant cooling of the volcanic pile. These relations suggest that the Pioneer volcanics may be simply an extrusive expression of contemporaneous dioritic intrusions.

There are a large number of minor intrusives throughout the Bridge River camp, which are mainly dykes of various ages. However, in the light of recent mapping and isotopic dating in the Bralorne area, it is now clear that one group of dykes is early Late Cretaceous in age. These dykes are closely associated with mineralisation at Bralorne, and have traditionally been called "albitite". Dates obtained range from 91.4 ± 1.4 Ma by U-Pb on zircons from the highly altered, and therefore pre-mineral albitite dykes, to 85.7 ± 3 Ma by K-Ar on fresh hornblende in a late intra- to post-mineral green hornblende porphyry dyke. Other dykes, locally called feldspar porphyries, are present at the Minto and Congress properties. They give Early Tertiary whole-rock K-Ar ages of 67 to 69 ± 2 Ma, approximately in the middle of the range for Coast Plutonic activity. An Eocene magmatic event is also evident from lamprophyre dykes that cross-cut mineralized veins at Bralorne and are 43.5 ± 1.5 Ma by K-Ar on biotite, because this coincides with similar dates of about 45 Ma on the Rexmount porphyry, the Beece Creek and Lorna Lake

plutons, and dates as young as 42 Ma for plutons south of the Bendor pluton.

The eastern boundary of the Coast Plutonic Complex granitic rocks lies only 2km to 5km west of the Bralorne deposit. The age range for these intrusions spans the interval from early Late Cretaceous (80 Ma) to Lower Tertiary (59 Ma), with the youngest ages coming from isolated stocks such as the Bendor pluton, which occur as a swarm parallel to the margin of the Coast Plutonic Complex, some 2km to 3km to the east of Bralorne.

Many vein gold deposits of the Archean Superior Province in the Canadian Shield are found within a mafic volcano - clastic sedimentary - ultramafic rock assemblage, thought to have formed mainly on a oceanic, accreting plate margin. A similar setting is found in the Bridge River camp, where two main lithologic assemblages can be distinguished: one dominantly oceanic and the other dominantly island arc. The former is represented by the Permian to Jurassic Bridge River Complex which comprises basalts and associated clastic sedimentary rocks with thick accumulations of ribbon chert, and minor limestone. Alpine-type ultramafic rocks in lensoid to very elongated bodies are spatially associated with the stratified rocks and are thought to form part of the assemblage. The ultramafic rocks may mark the sites of major crustal shortening that were later focuses for major transcurrent movements. Such major crustal structures are also associated with many of the large mining camps of the Superior Province or the Yilgarn Block in Australia.

The island arc assemblage, represented by the Cadwallader Group of ?Permo-Triassic age, is composed of a basaltic andesite pile with minor felsic volcanics and an overlying volcanoclastic sedimentary sequence, again with minor limestone.

The Bridge River and Cadwallader terranes containing these two assemblages form small lozenge-like fault-bounded slices sutured between the Insular super-terrane on the west and the Intermontane super-terrane on the east.

The two major faults closely bounding the major ore-producing Bralorne-Pioneer block are marked in large part along their length by narrow sinuous serpentine bodies. These could represent the sites of former major crustal shortening that have been reactivated by later transcurrent faulting, so the emplacement of the ultramafics could have been as solid bodies. Movement on the faults may have been of the same sense as the Fraser fault system, i.e. right lateral.

Although the majority of the Bridge River Camp production comes from the Bralorne-Pioneer mine, there is a host of other prospects and occurrences which can be classified into four main groups:

- mesothermal ribboned Au quartz-veins: Bralorne-Pioneer
- transitional to epithermal Ag-Au-Sb-Ag veins: Congress, Minto
- epithermal Sb-Hg veins: Tyaughton, Yalakom area
- epithermal Au-Ag veins: Blackdome (north of the Yalakom fault and outside the Bridge River Group per se)

These occurrences form a chemical and thermal zonation, away from the Coast Plutonic Complex (Figures 8 and 9). Reserves have been published for a number of these occurrences:

	<u>Tonnes</u>	<u>g/t Au</u>
Bralorne-Pioneer	965,000	9.3
Congress	450,000	10.0
Reliance	454,000	6.0
Lucky Jem	112,000	20.6
Wayside	148,000	3.6
Mary Mac	60,000	7.4

EXPLORATION PROGRAMME

A 2km access road was pushed in on the south flank of Walker Ridge from 4,950 feet to 6,300 feet elevation to carry out trenching of a large Au-Cu geochemical anomaly.

Detailed mapping, prospecting, as well as detailed chip and grab rock sampling was carried out on Walker Ridge and along the access road. Two soil geochemistry lines, 200m apart, 50m stations, extend the old grid to the west.

The programmed trenching was not carried out as the above work showed the source of the geochemical anomaly to be higher up on the ridge in an area of abundant outcrop and difficult access for trenching equipment.

A small drill programme was carried out in the fall using a Gopher drill; it was only partly successful, producing one 84.4m hole and two that were abandoned at 7.6m and 11.3m, respectively.

Statistics:	Geochemistry	Soils	59 samples
		Rocks	229 samples
		Core	66 samples
	Drilling		103.3m
	Road		2.0km

Geochemical Procedure

The following sample types were collected: rocks and soils.

Soil samples were taken below the Bridge River Ash, a Recent white pumiceous horizon which

blankets most of the area and varies in thickness from a few centimetres to one metre or more; the horizon collected would be equivalent to a B horizon.

All samples were analyzed by Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd. in Vancouver. Sample preparation included:

- for rocks - crushing and pulverizing 250 g to -100 mesh

- for soils - drying and sieving to -150 mesh

Two types of analyses were carried out on all samples:

- Au by wet extraction and atomic absorption (A.A.): a 50-gram sample is ignited at 600°C, digested with hot aqua regia, extracted by MIBK (methyl isobutyl ketone), and analyzed by graphitic furnace A.A.

- multi-elements by wet extraction and inductively coupled plasma spectrometry (ICP): a 0.5-gram sample is digested with 3 ml 3-1-2 HCl-HNO₃-H₂O at 95°C for one hour and is diluted to 10 ml with water. This extraction may be incomplete for certain mineral forms of Mn, Fe, Sn, Ca, P, La, Cr, Mg, Ba, Ti, B, W, Na, K, Al.

The detection limits are:

- Au (A.A.): 0.3 ppb

- Multi-element:
 - Ag: 0.1 ppm
 - Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Mo, Mn, Ni, Sr, Zn, W: 1 ppm
 - As, Au, B, Ba, Bi, La, Pb, Sb, Th, V: 2 ppm

- U: 5 ppm
- Al, Ca, Fe, K, Mg, Na, Ti: 0.01%
- P: 0.001%

Appendix I lists all the geochemical results by sample type. In these tables, Au is given in ppb; Ca, Mg, Fe, P, Ti, Al, Na, K in percent; Wt/g (the weight of the -150 fraction of soils) in grammes, and all others in ppm; Au by ICP has been omitted. The results given as "detection limit" should read "at or below the detection limit".

A 50-gram aliquot was used for Au by A.A. to improve the detection limit together with a finer fraction than usual (-150 mesh) for soils to decrease the nugget effect, i.e., improve the representativity of soil samples. Going from 10 grams of -80 mesh to 50 grams of -150 mesh material decreases the potential nugget effect by a factor of 25.

All geochemical analyses were processed using the Techbase database management system and its application programmes. Statistics were calculated for the main elements (Table 2).

A description of all the analyzed rock samples is given in Appendix II.

Table 2
SUMMARY STATISTICS OF GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSES

A. Rock Samples (grabs and short chip samples)

	Au	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn	As
Number	99	99	99	99	99	99
Mean	4620.86 ¹	3.765	2024.56	9.97	65.47	2093.40 ²
Std Dev	18576.53	19.292	6218.01	22.29	76.45	14131.15
Variance	345087557	372.2	38663701	497	5845	199689394
Maximum	111000	189.1	38719	207	664	99999
Minimum	3	0.1	18	2	1	2
Range	110997	189.0	38701	205	663	99997
Coef Var	402.0147	512.4537	307.1298	223.5733	116.7648	675.0321
Std Err	1867.0118	1.9389	624.9339	2.2402	7.6837	1420.2340
Median	103.0	0.30	246.5	5.0	53.5	22.5
Skewness	5.0079	8.9784	4.5473	7.1363	5.9268	6.7158
Kurtosis	24.3905	83.0650	20.5898	58.9332	40.2732	43.5499

Notes: 1. 1446ppb when excluding the three samples with >100ppm Au.
2. 75ppm when excluding the two samples with >9999ppm As.

B. Rock Samples (5m chips)

	Au	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn	As
Number	109	109	109	109	109	109
Mean	361.17	0.466	359.61	4.76	50.60	58.32
Std Dev	999.56	1.179	575.59	2.19	17.03	145.39
Variance	999117	1.4	331301	5	290	21139
Maximum	7338	11.6	3611	13	127	1016
Minimum	3	0.1	30	2	28	2
Range	7335	11.5	3581	11	99	1014
Coef Var	276.7524	253.0755	160.0609	45.9862	33.6639	249.2954
Std Err	95.7404	0.1130	55.1313	0.2097	1.6314	13.9260
Median	99.5	0.20	160.0	5.0	47.0	9.0
Skewness	5.5457	7.8856	3.6439	0.7586	2.5630	4.1998
Kurtosis	32.4286	70.1803	14.9650	0.7880	7.4077	19.7592

C. Rock Talus Samples

	Au	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn	As
Number	21	21	21	21	21	21
Mean	111.81	0.338	199.48	7.29	73.62	44.86
Std Dev	109.31	0.136	105.77	2.90	15.12	29.28
Variance	11949	0.0	11188	8	229	857
Maximum	350	0.6	417	14	112	113
Minimum	4	0.1	69	2	54	13
Range	346	0.5	348	12	58	100
Coef Var	97.7666	40.2827	53.0259	39.7674	20.5383	65.2791
Std Err	23.8539	0.0297	23.0818	0.6323	3.2995	6.3899
Median	115.0	0.30	214.0	7.0	71.5	39.0
Skewness	0.7690	0.6470	0.4042	0.6077	1.0396	0.8948
Kurtosis	-0.5099	-0.2964	-0.8977	0.3090	0.4022	-0.4360

D. Soil Samples

	Au	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn	As
Number	59	59	59	59	59	59
Mean	195.22	0.290	261.02	6.66	70.76	60.97
Std Dev	229.81	0.216	224.78	4.48	22.36	171.78
Variance	52811	0.0	50528	20	500	29507
Maximum	1134	1.2	986	22	129	1268
Minimum	1	0.1	14	2	18	2
Range	1133	1.1	972	20	111	1266
Coef Var	117.7161	74.3588	86.1184	67.2898	31.5977	281.7573
Std Err	29.9182	0.0281	29.2643	0.5835	2.9109	22.3634
Median	137.5	0.20	181.5	6.0	72.0	25.5
Skewness	1.6804	1.6530	1.3025	1.3524	-0.3448	6.0683
Kurtosis	3.2398	3.7524	1.4129	1.5230	0.2641	38.7769

E. Core Samples

	Au	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn	As
Number	66	66	66	66	66	66
Mean	413.71	1.014	1030.39	20.79	60.48	17.20
Std Dev	642.68	1.523	1307.54	42.59	33.75	39.26
Variance	413039	2.3	1709665	1813	1139	1541
Maximum	5000	9.1	8810	273	198	209
Minimum	31	0.1	128	2	26	2
Range	4969	9.0	8682	271	172	207
Coef Var	155.3450	150.2752	126.8972	204.8556	55.7913	228.2993
Std Err	79.1086	0.1875	160.9472	5.2419	4.1538	4.8326
Median	280.0	0.50	647.0	7.0	49.5	3.0
Skewness	5.6562	3.4773	3.9984	4.1009	2.4081	3.5056
Kurtosis	36.6315	12.9849	18.8618	18.6392	6.2772	12.4545

RESULTS

Geology

The property is underlain by intrusives of the Coast Plutonic Complex, Bridge River Group sediments, Bralorne Diorite, and ultramafics (serpentine, listwanite).

The structural trend appears to be generally NW-SE although bedding and foliation visible in the sediments and serpentine are quite variable. The contact of the Coast Plutonic Complex and Bridge River Group is intrusive where visible with relatively little contact metamorphic effect. The sediments are somewhat recrystallized and hornfelsed: the chert becomes sugary and the argillite more massive and harder; but this effect remains thin, a few decametres. The sediments are predominantly chert, locally pyritic, for example in the road/trench east of sample localities 082R and 083R; argillite constitutes the remaining (about 30%).

The Bralorne Diorite is fine to medium grained, sometimes slightly foliated and consists mainly of plagioclase and pyroxene (diabase according to Cairnes, 1937); it is more mafic than the typical Bralorne Diorite. It occurs in one main body along Sumner Creek but crops out in a few locations further north towards Gun Creek.

The ultramafics occur mostly as serpentine, sometimes with listwanite (277R, 278R).

The Coast Plutonic Complex consists of granodiorite for the most part varying from coarse to fine-medium grained. Some of the border facies on the east end of Walker Ridge and along the contact in the centre of the old grid are dioritic and rather fine grained. It is cut by fracture systems with carbonate alteration and occasionally quartz veinlets; most are oriented at N40-60/70-80S and N90-100/60-70S.

Geochemistry

1. Soils

Table 2 gives statistics for the grid soil samples. Their Au and Cu results are plotted on Map 1. They are anomalous mainly on L800N from 1300E to 2900E with two gaps at 1750-1800E and 1950E which correspond to poor samples (contaminated by Bridge River Ash: low Ni and Fe contents). On line 1000N the anomaly stretches from 1450E to 2300E with gaps caused by poor or no samples (on the rock slide) at 1600E to 1750E, 1850E to 2000E, and 2150E to 2200E.

Three soil sections were sampled along the road in an area shown as anomalous on the earlier work (old L29). They are strongly anomalous in Au and Cu, as expected, but show little vertical variation over 1.3m depth below the Ash layer.

2. Talus

Two types of talus samples were taken: in the 1st Cirque, the material available was too coarse for sieving to -150 mesh and it was processed as a rock sample; in the 2nd Cirque, fines were collected and samples were treated as soils. The analyses show three populations. To the east, sample 1269 to 1273 and 1281 to 1284R are low in Au and Cu, but high in Ba, Ni, and Mn; they correspond to material derived from Bridge River sediments (chert and argillite). In the western half of the 1st Cirque and the eastern part of the 2nd Cirque, the samples are anomalous in Au and Cu. In the centre of the 2nd Cirque, samples 1076 to 1078 are low in Au, slightly anomalous in Cu, but low in Ba, i.e. intrusive derived.

3. Rocks

Continuous 5m chip samples were taken along the lower part of the road where outcrop is abundant and on the eastern end of Walker Ridge where high Au and Cu values were

obtained in 1991 on each side of the rock slide that occurs on the south flank (Map 1; App. 1).

Along the road, the samples taken in Bridge River sediments (mostly chert) are low in Au (3-82ppb), anomalous in Cu (48-838ppm), As (90-617ppm), Sb (3-39ppm), as well as high in Ba (102-252ppm) and Ni (28-314ppm). The granodiorite chip samples further up the road are higher in gold, up to 385ppb but mostly in the 30-80ppb range, low in Cu (30-150ppm); some samples have high As and Sb.

On the ridge, three zones have anomalous Au and Cu averaging 338, 378, and 752ppb Au and 228, 400 and 1007ppm Cu respectively for the chip sampling, and contain grab samples with over 100 g/t Au with Cu over 3%.

Several chip samples contained more than 1 g/t Au, resampling confirmed some of these:

<u>1st Sample</u>	<u>Au ppb</u>	<u>2nd Sample</u>	<u>Au ppb</u>
1043	6426	1087	7338
1044	1896	1088	472
1022	3702	1350	587
1259	1092	1351	290
1292	1470	-	-

The average of 1043/1087, 1044/1088 is 10m at 4.03 g/t Au across the structure.

Grab samples were collected within the area of chip sampling as well as further west along Walker Ridge. Of the 99 grab samples analysed, 14 are between 1 and 10 g/t Au, and six above 10 g/t Au (17, 21, 33, 102, 106, 111 g/t Au); all of these also have high Cu, generally >0.1%, and four samples have >1% Cu.

Most samples have the same metallogenic association: Au-Cu-Ag; As may be anomalous, up to 962ppm with the highest Au value (111 g/t). Zn, Pb, Mo, W, Bi, Sb may be slightly anomalous.

Two samples are different (BR1086R and 1089R): high in gold (21 and 17 g/t Au), very high in As (>10%), high in Sb, Ag, and Cu; they correspond to a small but massive arsenopyrite vein.

High values are found mostly in the areas where chip sampling was done and reflects (in part only) sample density; they are also found around the 1066 zone on the west ridge of 1st Cirque.

Mineralisation

The best results on chip sampling and most of the high Au grab samples on the east end of Walker Ridge correspond to sulphides occurring as rusty siliceous fracture coatings which may widen to form quartz-pyrite-chalcopryrite and/or bornite veinlets up to 3-5cm thick. Narrow zones (5cm) of bleaching form the selvage of these veinlets which have only been observed in the granodiorite. Some dissemination of sulphides occurs into the granodiorite along the joints.

The average trend of these joints and veinlets is about N70/70-80S but the mineralisation does not penetrate the Bridge River sediments which outcrop less than 50m east of the 1043-1044 zone as hornfelsed cherts.

Carbonate altered shears form brown weathering recessive saddles all along Walker Ridge; they have various orientations (N20/90, EW/20N, N105/45N, N45/90), are usually 1-5m wide, and frequently contain narrow quartz veinlets (1-10mm) at the centre; they are usually unmineralised, rarely exceeding 100ppb Au.

One significant exception is sample 1066, a 2cm quartz veinlet in such a carbonate altered shear which contains coarse visible gold. The gold bearing sample was not sent for analysis, but a sample taken directly underneath assayed 106 g/t Au with relatively low Cu (0.3%). Several 0.5-1m wide shears occur at this locality; they trend approximately EW to N70 with shallow but variable dip (20-60N).

A third type of mineralisation consists of two occurrences of narrow (5cm) arsenopyrite veins; one is located some 90m west of the 1043/1044 zone (two samples grade 21 and 17 g/t Au and more than 10% As) and one, which was not sampled, another 400m to the west on the ridge.

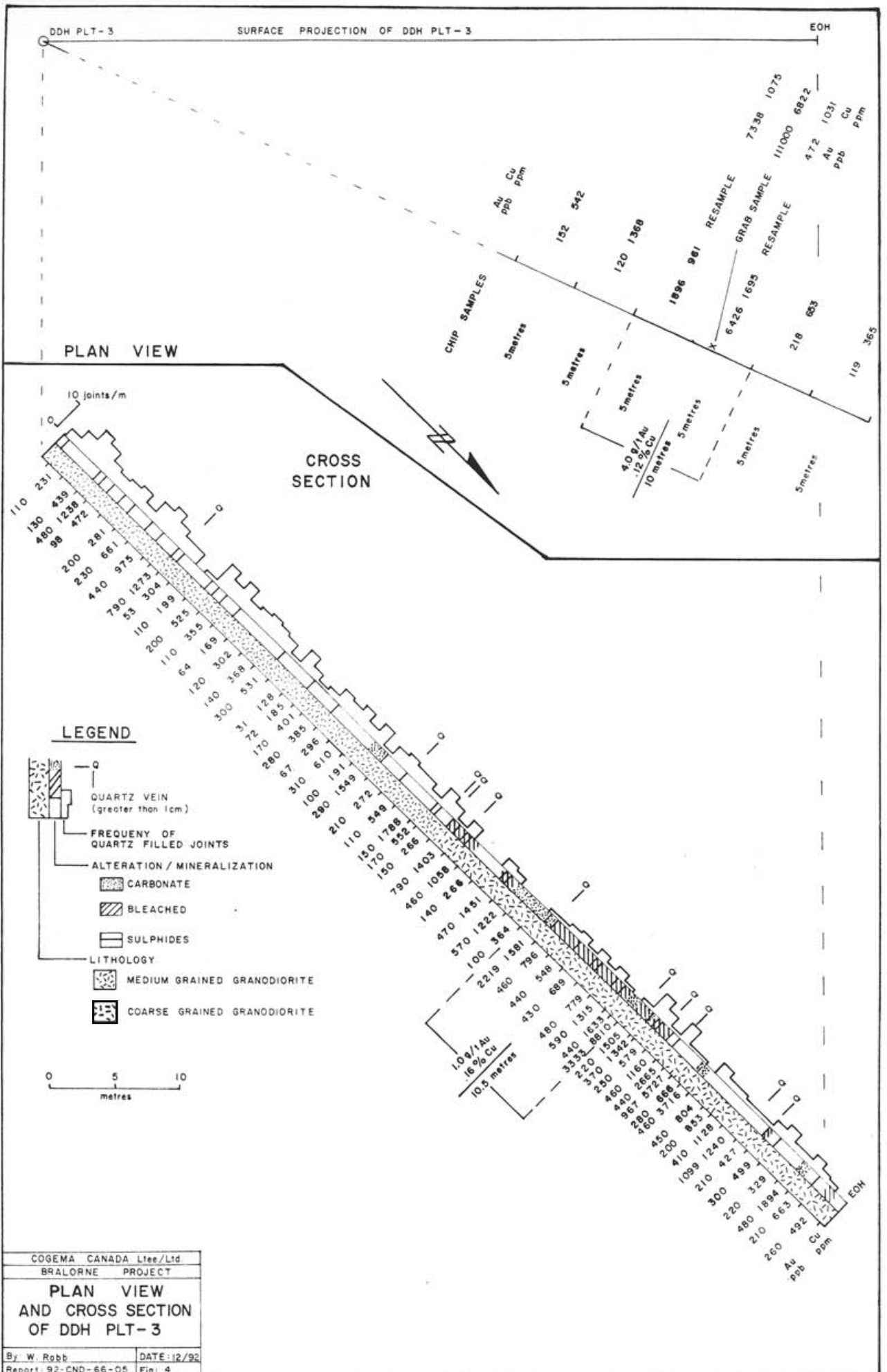
The Au-Cu association, the granodiorite host, and the fracture-controlled as well as dispersed habit of the main mineralisation suggest a porphyry-Cu style of mineralisation, albeit in a peripheral (or sommital) part of a system. Alteration is very subtle; most of the granodiorite is fresh with some of the hornblende retrograded to actinolite; carbonate alteration is restricted to shears and narrow selvages along quartz-sulphide veinlets and joints.

Drilling

The drill programme, initiated late in the season, suffered from inadequate (underpowered) equipment which could not penetrate zones of carbonate alteration and fracturing.

One drill hole reached 277 feet (84.4m). A second hole was stopped after encountering difficulties at 25 feet and upon restarting again at 37 feet.

Hole PLT-3 was collared in outcrop and drilled at a 315° bearing and 45° dip; end of hole dip was 42° (acid test). It cuts equigranular hornblende-biotite-granodiorite from top to bottom, medium grained in the upper half and coarser grained, more leucocratic in the lower half (Figure 4). Quartz filled joints are more abundant in the medium grained granodiorite averaging about



COGEMA CANADA Ltee/Ltd
BRALORNE PROJECT

**PLAN VIEW
AND CROSS SECTION
OF DDH PLT-3**

By W. Robb DATE: 12/92
Report: 92-CND-66-05 Fig. 4

5 joints per metre. Carbonate alteration and bleaching occurs mainly in the coarse grained granodiorite.

The core was sampled and analysed from top to bottom in 1.5m increments except where geological features dictated otherwise. The weighted average grade for the whole hole is 0.38 g/t Au and 0.09% Cu. The best intersection is from 51.4 to 61.9m: 10.5m at 1 g/t Au and 0.16% Cu, including 0.8m at 5 g/t Au and 0.9% Cu.

As shown in Figure 4, if the 1043/1044 zone strikes at N70/70-80S, it would cut the drill hole at about the location of the best mineralisation. However, the paucity of quartz filled joints and of quartz-sulphide veinlets in the core, together with subtle differences in chemistry (Ca, V, Ni, Cr) suggest the possibility that the 1043/1044 zone was not intersected in the drill hole.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Soil sampling, prospecting, and lithogeochemistry confirmed the presence of Au-Cu mineralisation on surface on Walker Ridge with 10m at 4 g/t Au and 0.12% Cu in chip samples across a quartz sulphide veinlet swarm, grab samples with over 100 g/t Au and 3% Cu and coarse visible gold in outcrop; all mineralisation is in granodiorite.

Drill confirmed the presence of mineralisation with 10.5m at 1 g/t Au and 0.16% Cu and of widespread high background in Au (380ppb) and Cu (0.09%) over the whole 84m of drill core. On the crest of Walker Ridge the best mineralisation is close to the contact with the Bridge River sediments which appear to be barren. The contact zone is also exposed along the road at 5,300 feet elevation, but is not mineralised there although it is anomalous in Au and As is high both in the granodiorite and in the sediments.

The 1066 zone (visible gold in a quartz-carbonate vein) is also within 300m of the intrusive contact. Pyrite and chalcopyrite bearing quartz vein have been reported near Jewel Creek along the border of the property. This suggests that the whole contact zone from Walker Ridge to Jewel Creek (1.5km) warrants further investigation.

Further work is recommended on the Pilot property; it should include:

- Phase 1**
- diamond drilling on the 1043/1044 zone, a minimum of three holes of 150-200m in length
 - prospecting and extensive lithogeochemistry on the ridge between the 1st and 2nd Cirque as well as the ridge between the 2nd Cirque and Jewel Creek.
- Phase 2**
- additional drilling of new targets and to extent the 1043/1044 zone westward (2,000m)

Appendix I

Geochemical Analyses

	Au	Ag	As	Sb	Cu	Pb	Zn	Mo	W	Bi	Cd	Ca	Mg	Ba	Sr	Ni	Cr	Co	Mn	Fe	U	Th	La	V	P	Ti	B	Al	Na	K
BR 1299RC	12	0.1	2	2	60	5	51	1	1	3	0.3	0.91	1.01	50	47	16	38	13	326	2.82	5	3	6	91	0.061	0.19	3	1.63	0.13	0.17
BR 1350RC	587	1.1	32	2	691	3	55	8	1	3	0.7	0.81	1.11	114	37	20	35	10	372	3.14	5	6	5	69	0.044	0.19	10	1.85	0.18	0.22
BR 1351RC	290	0.4	1016	2	231	2	36	1	1	3	0.4	0.64	0.91	53	24	15	27	11	343	2.77	5	6	6	62	0.047	0.16	9	1.50	0.10	0.14

TALUS ROCK SAMPLES.

Page 1

	Au	Ag	As	Sb	Cu	Pb	Zn	Mo	W	Bi	Cd	Ca	Mg	Ba	Sr	Ni	Cr	Co	Mn	Fe	U	Th	La	V	P	Ti	B	Al	Na	K
BR 1058RT	114	0.2	27	2	270	6	54	2	1	3	0.2	1.09	1.02	45	87	12	24	19	549	4.00	5	2	6	102	0.070	0.12	8	2.68	0.19	0.13
BR 1059RT	163	0.6	113	4	322	7	67	1	1	2	0.2	1.17	0.83	68	109	11	23	16	501	3.52	6	3	7	93	0.079	0.13	7	2.25	0.19	0.14
BR 1060RT	268	0.3	48	3	223	8	70	2	1	2	0.2	1.20	0.89	83	119	12	19	17	578	3.71	5	3	8	80	0.078	0.14	6	2.61	0.20	0.21
BR 1061RT	117	0.3	21	2	205	7	60	1	1	2	0.2	1.07	0.86	69	97	14	23	17	484	3.43	5	3	7	75	0.072	0.14	6	2.42	0.19	0.16
BR 1062RT	120	0.4	43	6	275	6	80	2	1	2	0.5	0.71	0.91	73	53	17	36	21	720	4.29	5	3	9	83	0.076	0.12	10	2.16	0.13	0.18
BR 1269RT	13	0.1	32	2	69	5	112	2	1	2	0.2	0.66	1.49	240	32	63	63	21	835	4.90	5	1	9	96	0.068	0.11	11	2.50	0.09	0.61
BR 1270RT	16	0.4	19	2	76	3	105	1	1	2	1.9	0.69	1.55	205	29	67	50	19	863	5.11	5	2	7	99	0.067	0.13	11	2.60	0.09	0.58
BR 1271RT	4	0.3	13	2	73	13	73	2	1	2	0.5	0.55	1.05	305	27	50	50	13	828	3.66	5	3	9	67	0.052	0.09	12	1.71	0.06	0.44
BR 1272RT	7	0.3	19	2	88	5	77	3	1	2	0.5	0.48	0.97	200	21	63	49	15	943	3.80	5	3	10	62	0.042	0.06	15	1.54	0.05	0.31
BR 1273RT	6	0.3	35	2	98	4	74	3	1	2	1.2	0.44	0.91	188	23	63	62	18	960	3.98	5	3	9	63	0.039	0.08	12	1.49	0.06	0.24
BR 1274RT	350	0.3	16	2	202	7	64	1	1	2	0.3	0.93	0.84	75	73	13	28	14	490	3.33	5	2	6	77	0.067	0.14	7	2.10	0.17	0.17
BR 1275RT	242	0.3	19	2	231	7	59	1	1	2	0.3	1.01	0.84	74	79	12	26	15	482	3.29	5	3	6	78	0.067	0.15	6	2.11	0.17	0.16
BR 1276RT	112	0.3	50	2	223	8	59	1	1	2	0.5	1.01	0.75	80	91	12	24	14	468	3.26	5	2	6	81	0.069	0.14	7	2.27	0.20	0.18
BR 1277RT	196	0.4	90	2	302	14	63	1	1	2	0.2	1.25	0.80	60	96	11	29	15	472	3.27	5	2	5	91	0.075	0.13	6	2.29	0.18	0.12
BR 1278RT	116	0.5	73	2	278	7	57	1	1	2	0.3	1.12	0.71	61	95	10	21	12	462	3.17	5	2	6	83	0.078	0.12	6	2.17	0.18	0.11
BR 1279RT	331	0.6	91	2	417	9	70	1	1	2	1.4	1.08	1.06	68	83	15	31	17	618	4.05	5	2	6	108	0.072	0.14	5	2.49	0.16	0.13
BR 1280RT	134	0.6	91	2	395	8	65	1	1	2	0.7	1.12	0.99	64	84	14	31	15	497	3.65	5	2	6	103	0.070	0.14	6	2.29	0.17	0.13
BR 1281RT	16	0.3	24	2	143	8	90	3	1	2	1.1	0.29	0.88	160	20	48	62	19	878	3.79	5	3	9	75	0.038	0.12	6	1.56	0.05	0.35
BR 1282RT	12	0.2	19	2	123	7	77	1	1	2	0.3	0.44	0.91	135	18	42	47	13	736	3.27	5	4	8	72	0.032	0.12	6	1.66	0.06	0.30
BR 1283RT	5	0.2	43	2	91	2	77	2	1	2	0.5	0.46	0.81	242	21	56	42	15	940	3.49	5	3	9	56	0.037	0.05	13	1.37	0.05	0.25
BR 1284RT	6	0.2	56	2	85	12	93	4	1	2	0.7	0.81	0.55	289	29	39	30	15	985	3.75	5	3	11	53	0.038	0.03	13	1.13	0.04	0.28

Page 2																										WEIGHT						
NORTH	EAST	Au	Ag	As	Sb	Cu	Pb	Zn	Mo	W	Bi	Cd	Ca	Mg	Ba	Sr	Ni	Cr	Co	Mn	Fe	U	Th	La	V	P	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	
	1310T	217	0.4	46	2	381	7	60	1	1	2	0.2	0.12	0.93	119	20	78	67	16	261	3.79	5	5	8	72	0.044	0.12	5	2.78	0.02	0.07	115
	1311T	329	0.1	46	2	373	8	66	1	1	2	0.2	0.28	1.02	144	27	78	64	16	474	3.82	5	4	12	70	0.080	0.12	3	2.28	0.02	0.12	120
	1312T	61	0.3	1268	3	132	4	66	13	1	2	0.2	0.44	1.01	106	42	114	70	42	1867	7.88	5	4	9	147	0.037	0.04	10	4.32	0.03	0.10	79
	1329T	517	0.2	50	2	316	7	55	2	1	2	0.2	0.35	0.69	54	35	22	30	12	387	3.01	7	3	5	72	0.053	0.18	7	1.60	0.07	0.12	--
	1339T	208	0.5	44	7	404	15	110	1	2	2	0.6	0.96	1.69	131	94	37	58	32	985	5.47	5	5	12	120	0.111	0.21	5	2.76	0.09	0.25	30
	1340T	116	0.2	23	3	358	17	129	2	1	2	0.4	0.72	1.70	121	94	55	56	32	1387	5.74	5	4	12	112	0.118	0.17	6	3.40	0.07	0.22	65
	1341T	376	0.1	37	2	548	9	105	2	1	2	0.2	0.59	1.39	107	36	33	45	29	1119	6.44	5	10	11	111	0.106	0.14	7	2.28	0.03	0.12	71
	1342T	248	0.1	34	2	369	9	80	1	1	2	0.2	0.47	1.19	102	54	27	38	24	872	4.97	5	9	10	90	0.085	0.13	5	2.03	0.03	0.09	60

	Au	Ag	As	Sb	Cu	Pb	Zn	Mo	W	Bi	Cd	Ca	Mg	Ba	Sr	Ni	Cr	Co	Mn	Fe	U	Th	La	V	P	Ti	B	Al	Na	K
BR 1553C	410	0.8	43	2	1128	5	46	1	1	5	0.2	2.42	0.85	20	100	5	12	14	348	2.95	5	1	3	58	0.059	0.04	9	2.79	0.25	0.15
BR 1554C	1640	1.1	17	2	1240	3	46	1	1	10	0.2	2.11	0.69	55	125	6	16	12	252	2.43	6	1	4	71	0.058	0.09	6	3.03	0.35	0.12
BR 1555C	210	0.3	2	2	427	5	30	1	1	2	0.2	1.71	0.48	32	99	4	9	10	180	1.83	5	1	2	56	0.043	0.09	8	2.57	0.29	0.07
BR 1556C	300	0.6	2	2	499	3	29	1	1	5	0.2	1.79	0.45	32	111	8	7	9	179	1.86	5	1	2	67	0.051	0.10	6	2.67	0.31	0.06
BR 1557C	220	0.4	2	2	329	2	28	1	1	5	0.2	1.65	0.51	34	106	8	12	7	185	1.71	5	1	3	59	0.043	0.10	5	2.50	0.32	0.09
BR 1558C	480	6.2	7	52	1894	4	52	2	1	14	0.2	1.60	0.71	39	94	10	13	11	217	2.50	5	1	3	79	0.051	0.08	9	2.73	0.28	0.10
BR 1559C	210	0.7	5	2	633	5	26	1	1	10	0.2	1.75	0.50	41	112	7	9	8	176	1.68	5	1	3	55	0.057	0.09	11	2.63	0.33	0.07
BR 1560C	260	0.4	2	2	492	5	29	1	1	2	0.2	1.16	0.67	23	73	1	15	10	199	2.41	5	3	3	57	0.046	0.12	4	1.90	0.18	0.09
BR 1561C	160	0.5	2	2	525	2	35	1	1	5	0.2	1.57	0.45	31	97	5	9	8	182	1.77	5	1	3	52	0.054	0.09	4	2.42	0.28	0.07
BR 1562C	430	0.9	3	2	866	3	37	1	1	9	0.2	1.68	0.52	40	103	5	10	9	217	1.95	5	1	3	56	0.058	0.09	6	2.52	0.30	0.08
BR 1563C	490	1.3	2	2	1036	6	38	1	1	6	0.2	1.67	0.46	37	104	3	10	9	203	1.81	5	1	3	52	0.056	0.09	9	2.50	0.31	0.08
BR 1564C	420	0.8	2	2	843	7	42	1	1	4	0.2	1.73	0.59	26	101	1	9	10	250	2.17	5	1	3	59	0.058	0.09	4	2.58	0.29	0.07
BR 1565C	380	0.9	43	4	1677	4	53	2	1	11	0.4	0.92	0.45	32	53	7	8	7	242	2.03	5	9	4	55	0.036	0.02	6	1.63	0.15	0.14

Appendix II

Rock Sample Description

ROCK DESCRIPTIONS

<u>Sample</u>	<u>Description</u>
BR 1000R	Chip (20cm), traces of hydrothermal quartz in faulted/sheared granodiorite, iron oxide on fracture surfaces, no visible sulphides.
BR 1001R	Float - grey-white rhyolite brx?, chert, some fine graphite stringers and quartz veinlets (1-3mm).
BR 1002R	Quartz diorite - grab - fresh granodiorite with minor sulphide mineralization along expansion cracks, Py, Cpy, ±Born. Malachite stain along fracture.
BR 1003R	Chip (1m) - representative chip across quartzite lens within Bridge River chert - rusty limonite stain.
BR 1004R	Grab - joint/fractured granodiorite. Fresh surfaces show malachite stain which is not obvious on weathered surfaces. Strike of fault/fracture 040°. Sulphides mainly Cpy (1<% Cpy).
BR 1005R	Chip 6cm - high grade sample containing 1 to 2cm mineralized veinlet with Cpy, Born., ±Py. Host rock granodiorite, very little weathering, alteration, but malachite stain on fresh surfaces. Veinlets follow jointing 080/60S 10m from sample 1004R.
BR 1006R	Float - hydrothermal quartz boulder. Open space filling, drusy quartz. Malachite stain. Blebs of Cpy, Born.
BR 1007R	Grab o/c - granodiorite fairly altered. Minor oxide stain on weathered surfaces.
BR 1008R	Chip - 1m - similar to 1007R. Alteration is even more pronounced 10m from 1007R.
BR 1009R	Float boulder - 50cm dia. Ultrabasic heavily foliated, serpentine on many surfaces trace to 1% Py disseminated.
BR 1010R	Float - boulder talus (0.5-1.5m) thin (1cm) quartz veinlet and envelope contain minor Cpy, ± malachite stain.
BR 1011R	Continuous chip (5m) - chips are taken perpendicular to strike with the objective of detecting mineralization in the jointing. It should be noted that the best (most obvious) mineralization is sampled with a high grade sample across joint width.
BR 1012R to BR 1017R	Chip (5m).
BR 1018R	Chip (8cm) - aplite dyke in host granodiorite. Some rust, iron oxide stain, trace Py - dyke orientation. 95/50N.
BR 1019R to BR 1028R	Chip (5m) - continuous chip granodiorite.

<u>Sample</u>	<u>Description</u>
BR 1029R	Continuous chip (5m) - taken perpendicular to joint structure (070/54S).
BR 1030R to BR 1038R	Chip (5m) - as above.
BR 1039R	Chip (12cm) - carbonaceous brx vein 1cm contained within crosscutting joint 085/28N.
BR 1040R	Chip (5m) continuous chip at highest point on north side of talus slide.
BR 1041R to BR 1052R	Chip (5m) - continuous chips across an area of siliceous veining associated with joint structure. This series tends to cross mineralized jointing noted in 1005R.
BR 1053R	High grade grab from mineralized joint/shear (30cm). Joint attitude 043/55E. Sulphide contained Cpy, Born. (5-10%).
BR 1054R	High grade grab within sample 1044R. Sample contains high density at microfractures (1mm) filled with malachite calcite. Width of shear fractures (30-45cm). Shear attitude 060/56S. Sulphide mineralization Cpy 1-5%, \pm Born., Py <1%, vuggy qtz.
BR 1055R	Chip (5m) - continuous chip, last in sequence ending with 1052R.
BR 1056R	Chip (5m) - taken across barren, granodiorite med. to coarse grained. Joint structure 078/68S.
BR 1057R	Float, dark coarse grained granodiorite. Rusty, weak carbonate alteration with pyrite chalcopyrite finely disseminated.
BR 1063R	Select sample across 15cm quartz carbonate vein rusty on weathered surfaces, some blebs of pyrite centre of vein, has vuggy quartz, 098/90S.
BR 1064R	Chip sample across two parallel calcite veins each 6cm wide, some malachite stain on fracture surfaces, 110/20N.
BR 1065R	Select sample of quartz carbonate veins, no visible sulphides, 88/142N.
BR 1066R	Select sample of 7cm quartz carbonate vein, visible coarse gold, chalcopyrite and pyrite.
BR 1067R	2.5m chip over 1066R vein. Chip comprises host rock (granodiorite) and selvage, vein material not included.
BR 1069R	1.5m chip quartz carbonate altered granodiorite, no visible sulphides.
BR 1070R	Select sample of a 50cm quartz vein contains blebs of pyrite, chalcopyrite with malachite on fractures, 082/66S.
BR 1071R	Chip sample across 30cm quartz carbonate vein, no visible sulphides.

<u>Sample</u>	<u>Description</u>
BR 1072R	Select sample of 20cm quartz vein, patches of malachite 014/32E.
BR 1073R	1m chip sample across weak stockwork of quartz carbonate veinlets.
BR 1074R	1m chip sample across aplitic dyke, some blebs of pyrite.
BR 1075R	Hornfelsed granodiorite along 1074 dyke, some blebs of pyrite.
BR 1079R	2m chip sample across rusty quartz-carbonate altered granodiorite zone contains stringers of quartz and chalcopyrite.
BR 1080R	Select sample from 5m ² quartz-carbonate altered granodiorite zone contains veins up 30cm, no visible sulphides.
BR 1081R	1.5m chip over intensely silicified granodiorite, rusty surfaces show a trace of pyrite.
BR 1082R	Select sample over 20cm includes 5cm quartz-carbonate vein with patches of malachite, azurite, 118/34N.
BR 1083R	1m chip across quartz flooded granodiorite zone contains several subparallel quartz veins from less than 1cm to 8cm wide. No visible sulphides.
BR 1084R	Select sample of bull white qtz. from within 3m zone of quartz-carbonate altered granodiorite.
BR 1085R	Select sample from bull white 10cm wide quartz vein, blebs of pyrite, chalcopyrite with patches of malachite.
BR 1086R	Select sample of 3cm massive arsenopyrite vein.
BR 1087R	5m chip - resample 1043R.
BR 1087R	5m chip - resample 1044R.
BR 1089R	Float 2cm grey sulphide vein.
BR 1090R	Select sample from 30cm wide quartz-carbonate altered granodiorite, some disseminated pyrite.
BR 1091R	Select sample of 15cm quartz vein contains blebs and stringers of chalcopyrite.
BR 1200R	Very rusty granodiorite, fine grained with abundant biotite, pervasive malachite stain (float).
BR 1201R	Medium grained granodiorite with 1cm wide quartz vein some blebs of pyrite (float)
BR 1202R	Rusty granodiorite argillically altered (float).
BR 1203R	0.8m wide shear in granodiorite, extreme argillic alteration.

<u>Sample</u>	<u>Description</u>
BR 1204R	20cm wide shear clay altered 160/30W, trace of original fabric.
BR 1205R	20cm wide shear clay altered 165/60W.
BR 1206R	10cm wide shear clay altered 135/55W.
BR 1207R	5cm wide shear clay altered 140/65W, some relict fabric.
BR 1208R	3cm quartz veinlet with disseminated pyrite and chalcopyrite, malachite stain.
BR 1209R	0.45m wide shear, granodiorite very bleached and with argillic alteration. No visible sulphides. Rusty along microfractures. 094/88S
BR 1210R	Fresh granodiorite with fracture filling of biotite, chalcopyrite and malachite.
BR 1211R	Medium grained granodiorite hornblende > biotite with some blebs of chalcopyrite and malachite and fracture surface.
BR 1212R	20cm wide felsic dyke very silicified and fine grained, some blebs of pyrite 145/25E.
BR 1213R	5cm felsic dyke, very siliceous, some free quartz 060/90.
BR 1214R	30cm wide shear in granodiorite, very bleached, coarse grained on fresh surface, some free quartz and malachite, 090/80S.
BR 1215R	0.45m shear, no visible sulphides, 072/45N.
BR 1216R	0.5m shear with argillic alteration, no visible sulphides, 072/67S.
BR 1217R	Granodiorite rock weathered surface orange, fresh surface very clean.
BR 1218R	.04m veinlet (shear), some blebs of chalco and malachite. Sample across 40cm, 115/25S.
BR 1219R	Granodiorite, malachite and chalco occurs along parting. Sample across 10cm.
BR 1220R	Altered granodiorite along joint face, fine blebs of chalco and malachite.
BR 1221R to BR 1223R	5m chip across dark granodiorite.
BR 1224R	5m chip across sheared granodiorite malachite, stain on fractures, some blebs of pyrite and chalcopyrite.
BR 1225R to BR 1226R	5m chip across fresh granodiorite. No visible sulphides.
BR 1227R	"C" Horizon bedrock contact, granodiorite is extremely altered and bleached weakly to clay, 5m chip, 135/45E.

<u>Sample</u>	<u>Description</u>
BR 1228R to BR 1231R	5m chip sample across fresh granodiorite, some malachite stain, weak clay alteration.
BR 1232R	5m around shear sample 1207.
BR 1233R to BR 1235R	5m chip sample, taken over (1206) 1233 (1205) 1234 (1204) 1235
BR 1236R to BR 1238R	Fine grained granodiorite, very mafic, 5m chip samples. 1238 ends in "B" horizon with chert in soil above.
BR 1239R to BR 1240R	5m chip samples in medium grained fresh granodiorite, no visible.
BR 1241R to BR 1242R	5m chip sample through subcrop of weathered chert.
BR 1243R to BR 1244R	5m chip sample of black and green silicified chert, some blebs of pyrite.
BR 1245R	5m rusty chert, has been silicified, shows weathered malachite and pyrite.
BR 1246R BR 1248R	5m chip rusty chert.
BR 1249R to BR 1252R	5m chip across fresh granodiorite.
BR 1253R	5.5m chip across fresh granodiorite.
BR 1254R to BR 1261R	5m chips across fresh granodiorite
BR 1262R	2cm wide quartz vein with open space filling of malachite, weathered sulphides, bornite, chalcopyrite, 62/40S.
BR 1263R to BR 1268R	5m chips, fresh granodiorite (includes sample 1262)
BR 1269R to BR 1284R BR 1285R	Talus samples. 5m chip sample over fresh granodiorite, contains 6cm felsic dyke, 1cm qtz vein.
BR 1286R	5m chip contains 2cm quartz vein.
BR 1287R to BR 1288R	5m chip samples, fresh granodiorite.

<u>Sample</u>	<u>Description</u>
BR 1289R to BR 1290R	5m chip samples, fresh granodiorite.
BR 1291R	15cm felsic dyke, some blebs of pyrite, 35/70S.
BR 1292R	5m chip samples, granodiorite contains several crosscutting dykes and veinlets, all 2cm wide or less.
BR 1293R to BR 1299R	5m chip sample over fresh granodiorite.
BR 1300R	1m chip sample across 10cm felsic dyke, no visible sulphides, 85/40N.
BR 1301R	Felsic dyke predominantly plag with some mafic pheno's, some patches of quartz, sample over 0.5m.
BR 1302R	Calcite shear approx. 2m wide, sample over 2m.
BR 1313R	10cm shear in granodiorite, selective.
BR 1314R	3m chip over rusty weathered shear in granodiorite.
BR 1315R	3m chip across very rusty granodiorite disseminated Py, Cpy, granodiorite coarse grained, high percentage of hornblende w/glassy quartz.
BR 1316R	2m chip across very rusty granodiorite disseminated Py, Cpy.
BR 1317R	2m chip across rusty coarse grained granodiorite, a few blebs of Py, less hornblende than 1315, 1316, more quartz, 100/85N.
BR 1318R	1m select sample of rusty granodiorite, rust has obscured fabric.
BR 1319R	1m wide rusty zone of granodiorite, coarse grained, malachite stain on joints, 40/52E.
BR 1320R	2cm shear with pervasive malachite stain, sample over 40cm.
BR 1321R	2cm shear malachite vein in medium grained granodiorite, 40/56E.
BR 1322R	Grab of sulphide rich (pyrite, chalcopyrite) patch in medium grained granodiorite, rare quartz partings.
BR 1323R	Granodiorite bloc (0.5m) with rusty joints spaced at 0.5-1cm.
BR 1324R	Fragments of chalcedonic quartz veinlets in strongly weathered (altered) granodiorite.
BR 1325R	Orange crumbly (carbonate altered) weathered granodiorite.
BR 1326R	Granodiorite with dense jointing (quartz and sulphides), chip 30cm (N70/90-45S).

<u>Sample</u>	<u>Description</u>
BR 1327R	Aplitic dyke with patches of quartz-sulphides; 20cm wide, N100/70S.
BR 1328R	Boulder of Cu-stained granodiorite.
BR 1330R	40cm chip over 15cm qtz carb. vein. Resample 1066.
BR 1331R	40cm chip over same as 1066.
BR 1332R	3m chip across carbonate altered granodiorite disseminated Cpy. Duplicate 1067.
BR 1333R	50cm chip across qtz. carb. altered granodiorite, some blebs, Cpy w/minor malachite stain. 15m above 1066.
BR 1334R	70cm chip across carb. altered granodiorite.
BR 1335R	30cm chip across 15cm vein of qtz. carb., some blebs malachite, 70/50N.
BR 1336R	1m chip over carbonate shear, 25/32S.
BR 1337R	40cm hip over 15cm qtz. vein with pervasive malachite stain. Disseminated Py in granodiorite selvage, 80/60S.
BR 1338R	30cm chip across 10cm qtz. carb. vein, 90/50N.
BR 1343R	30cm chip over 10cm qtz. carb. vein.
BR 1344R	50cm chip over 15cm qtz. vein, 100/60N.
BR 1345R	50cm chip carbonate shear.
BR 1346R	1m chip of carbonate altered granodiorite with small parallel qtz. veinlets.
BR 1347R	1m chip across carbonate altered granodiorite w/flatlying qtz. carb. veinlets.
BR 1348R	50cm chip across 50cm albite dyke.
BR 1349R	Carb. altered granodiorite, 60cm sample.
BR 1350R	Resample 1022R, 5m chip.
BR 1351R	Resample 1259, 5m chip.
BR 1352R	Resample BR 146/147, 2m chip.
BR 1353R	2m chip of silicified granodiorite.
BR 1354R	Carbonate altered granodiorite with small calcite and qtz. veinlets, blebs of Py.

Appendix III

Check Analyses For Au

CHECK ANALYSES FOR AU

Core samples with more than 1g/t Au (1535, 1542, 1548, and 1555) were re-analyzed by F.A. and A.A. Significant differences were found on the first check analyses, so further verifications were made both with Acme and Bondar-Clegg (Table 1).

To test if the variability of the results in Table 1 are due to coarse, gold metallics analyses were carried out on the three samples having sufficient rejects:

	<u>Sample wt. gm.</u>	<u>Au -100 ppb</u>	<u>Native Au mg</u>	<u>Avg. ppb</u>
1535	640	1646	31	1680
1548	430	926	0	926
1554	790	1337	25	1362

The "nugget effect" observed in Table 1 does not appear to be related to the presence of coarse native gold. It may, however, be due to the high gold content of sulphides which occur in coarse grains.

Check analyses were also done on surface samples including some on pulps and rejects from the 1991 sampling (Table 2). Similar variability is seen irrespective of laboratory or analytical method.

Check analyses were done at the same time on samples from another project with a different type of Au mineralisation, the variability is much less pronounced, differences between analyses being usually in the 10% range (for analysis of 1-5 g/t Au). This suggests that the variance shown in Table 1 and 2 is most probably inherent to the mineralisation on Walker Ridge, a nugget effect.

Table 1: Check Analyses for Au in Core Samples

Sample Number	1535	1542	1548	1554
	<u>Au</u>	<u>Au</u>	<u>Au</u>	<u>Au</u>
	<u>ppb</u>	<u>ppb</u>	<u>ppb</u>	<u>ppb</u>
<u>Acme</u>				
A.A. (50g)	1440	5000	1070	1640
A.A. (20g)	1166	5315	1132	857
F.A. (1 A.T.)	1646	2983	754	823
A.A. (10g)	1870	1650	810	580
	2040	2980	1010	910
	1010	2470	740	530
	3120	2890	1730	870
	1620	1630	750	470
	7750	2490	1070	530
	1830	2460	830	560
	1390	2710	810	1350
	2610	2440	710	520
	2230	2150	1000	590
F.A. (10g)	1397	2911	961	790
	1462	2594	808	885
	1667	5428	852	589
	2013	4757	922	542
	2521	3249	744	532
	2752	3604	1002	501
	2946	2844	1640	495
	2161	6162	742	568
	4293	2276	734	493
	1725	2643	1606	665
<u>Bondar-Clegg</u>				
F.A. (30g)	1614	4455	741	4113
	1202	5231	996	1939
				1252
				6074
n	25	25	25	27
x	2219	3333	967	1099
Max.	7750	6162	1730	6074
Min.	1010	1630	734	470
Std. Dev.	1367	1285	290	1239

Table 2: Check Analyses for Au in Surface Samples

<u>Sample Number</u>	Acme	Bondar-Clegg			
	<u>A.A. (50g)</u>	<u>F.A. 1</u>	<u>F.A. 2</u>	<u>F.A. 3</u>	<u>F.A. 4</u>
		(30g)	(30g)		
	<u>Au</u>	<u>Au</u>	<u>Au</u>	<u>Au</u>	<u>Au</u>
	<u>ppb</u>	<u>ppb</u>	<u>ppb</u>	<u>ppb</u>	<u>ppb</u>
1022	3702	1476	2121	2172	1998
1043	1896	2017	1226	1250	1234
1044	6426	5187	6636	4039	5252
1047	804	5369	1005	925	836
1053	3336	2353	162	2064	4185
1055	101	158	-	146	-
1213	6672	6188	5211	-	-
1214	1176	1014	1101	-	-
1259	1092	949	1242	-	-
1292	1470	1179	1322	-	-

	Acme				
	<u>A.A. 1</u>	<u>A.A. 2</u>	<u>A.A. 3</u>	<u>F.A. 1</u>	<u>F.A. 2</u>
	(50g)	(20g)	(10g)	(20g)	(20g)
	<u>Au</u>	<u>Au</u>	<u>Au</u>	<u>Au</u>	<u>Au</u>
	<u>ppb</u>	<u>ppb</u>	<u>ppb</u>	<u>ppb</u>	<u>ppb</u>
42	2060	-	-	2450	2679
49	6233	-	-	8164	-
309	2027	3710	2316	2190	-
309A	-	3860	2226	-	-

Appendix IV

Drill Logs

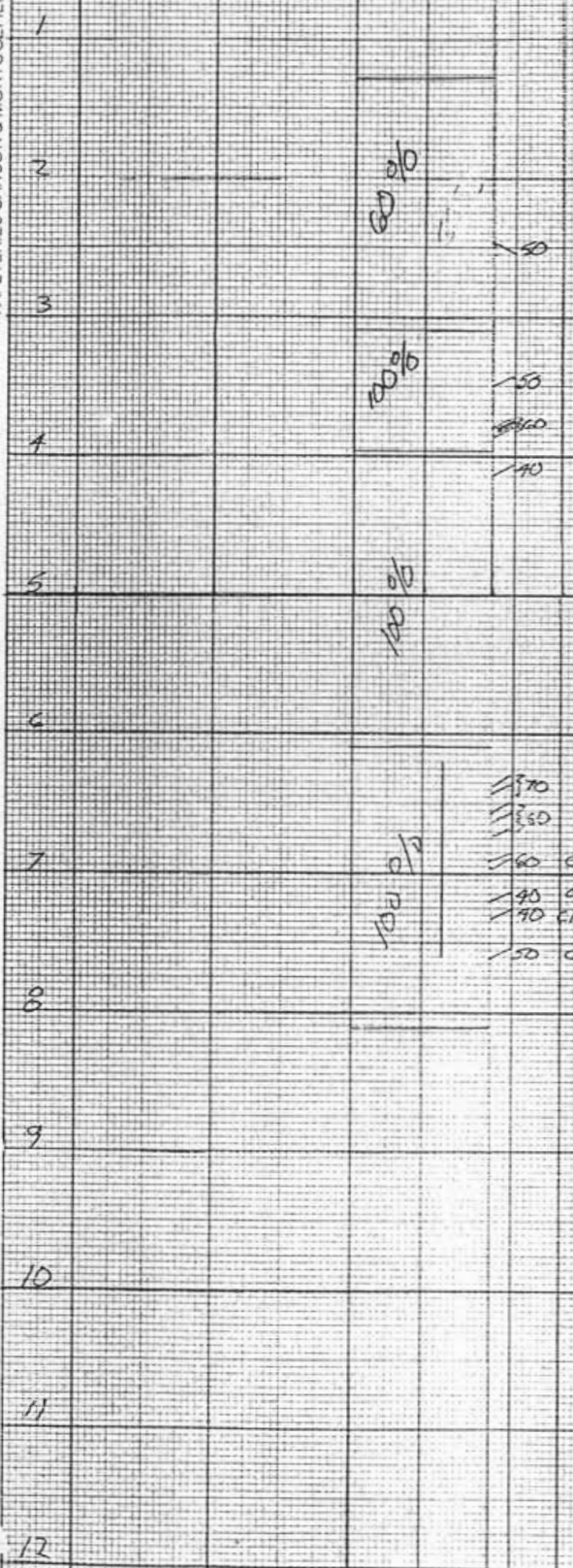
Rt 5 60 → 340

Date Started Oct 28 / 1992

Date Completed Oct 30 / 1992

over
burden

0 - 12 overburden



3.50 OPEN FRACT

4.43 OPEN FR st weak Qtz Albite Halo

4.75 - 4.86 Bleached Diorite S parallel 1mm st very Rusty

5.10 8mm Qtz vein

5.92 3mm st infilled Qtz patches CPY 2cm Qtz albite halo

6.21 open FR weak Qtz albite Halo

6.30 - 6.72 Bleached Intrusive
Zone Contains S parallel 1mm st/s
Blebs CPY

6.89 8mm st infill CPY

6.93 5mm st infill CPY

7.17 5mm Qtz Albite Vein patches CPY

7.26 " " " "

7.62 1mm st CPY infill

7.98 open FR st weak halo Blebs CPY

8.80 - 10.30 Qtz Carbonate Altered Zone
disseminated 1761

10.30 - 11.27

PIT 46 -60 to 340

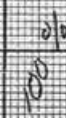
Date started Oct 25/1992
Date completed Oct 27/1992

1096 '01'

	Rel. Prod	Mitral	Hole	
1	100%	7.60		0-11 000-burden
2				
3	50%	60 70 60		2.10 6mm qtz infill Blebs PY 2.75 1mm qtz infill weak halo 2.99 OPEN FR weak halo
4		55 Mal 60		3.40 OPEN FRAC 1mm qtz infill Blebs PY 3.50 1mm qtz infill Blebs PY
5		60 60 70 70 60 Mal		4.05 2mm qtz infill 4.36 OPEN FR 2cm qtz albite halo 4.56 1mm qtz 2cm qtz albite halo OPEN FR 4.67 1mm OPEN qtz Malstein 4.75 2mm qtz infilled 10cm bleached Halo Patches PY
6	50%	70 160 CPY 70 70		5.10-5.25 Broken Bleached Core Coarse grain ad 5.53 1mm qtz infill
7	100%			5.92-6.00 2mm Qtz with Patches CPY 8cm bleached Halo 6.30 1mm qtz Rusty 6.49 1mm Qtz with 4cm bleached Halo Blebs CPY
8				6.80-9.00 Bleached zone Blebs PY
9		330		7.27 2 parallel Qtz albite veins 6mm 7.30 Blebs of PY
				7.62 End of Hole

0-7.62 Medium Grained Quartz
matrix hematite → barite
Dark Green

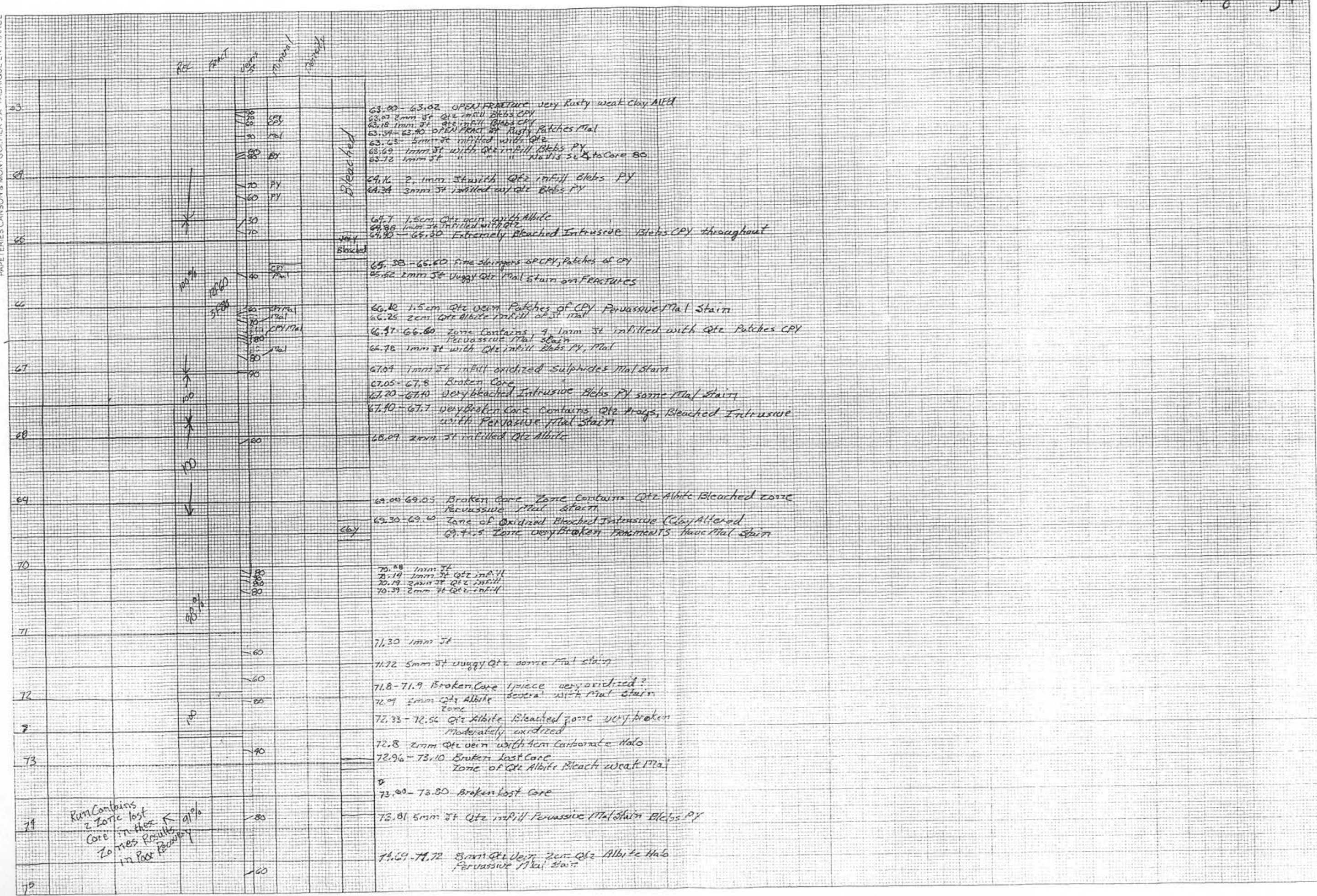
FROM	TO	RA	DEPTH	VEIN	MIN	DEPTH	MIN
76				70	CPY		
							75.92 4mm Qtz vein Blebs CPY
							76.30 5mm Qtz vein 2cm Bleached Halo disseminated PY Piece is Broken no altitude
77				80	mal		76.62 1mm st infilled with Mal
							76.75 2mm st
							76.86 3
							77.09 1mm st Blebs CPY
							77.12 1mm st Carbonate Mal
							77.35 1mm st infilled Mal Blebs CPY
							77.42 1mm st weak Mal stain Blebs PY
							77.70 1mm st
78				70			
							78.45 2mm Qtz vein Blebs CPY
79				80			
							78.96 2mm st
							79.03 1mm st Qtz infill
							79.12 1mm stringer of Pyrite
80				80	CPY		
							79.80-80.00 Broken Calc Piece show Mal stain
							80.00 3mm st with Blebs CPY
							80.20 2mm Qtz st with 2cm Halo
81				80	PY		
							80.90 4mm Qtz vein Blebs PY
							81.19 2mm st Mal infill
							81.6 2mm st Qtz infill
82				80			
							82.33 - 1m st Qtz infill
							82.40 - 83.10 bleached Intrusive Kamblende -> Muscovite Some Blebs CPY
83							
84							
85							End of Hole 84.45 meters DIP test taken
86							
87							



very Bleached

very Bleached

PAPETERIES CANSON & MONTGOU, FIER S.A. FABRIQUE EN FRANCE



PAPETERIES CANSON & MONTGOLFIER S.A. FABRIQUE EN FRANCE

	To	From	Rel	Fract	Vert	Remarks	Density	Alteration
								48.70-53.00 Broken Core
51								
52			100%					52.34 - 5mm Qtz vein Patches CPY
53			X		100 CPY			52.66 Broken Albite Vein Patches Mal 1cm 53.09 5mm OPEN FR ST with Qtz infill Blebs Mal PY
54								
55			100%		100 50			54.30 2mm Qtz Vein 54.43 5mm OPEN FRACT ST 54.65 1mm ST Qtz infill
56			X		100 CPY 60 CPY 100			55.35 5mm OPEN FRACT ST 2cm Albite Qtz Halo Blebs CPY 55.70 3mm ST 5cm Albite Qtz Halo Patches CPY 55.94 2mm OPEN FRACT ST 56.05
57					100%			57.01 3mm OPEN FRACT ST PY 57.40 3mm OPEN FRACT ST
58			X		100 30 CPY			57.90 1mm ST FRACT 2cm Albite Qtz Halo Blebs CPY 58.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "
59								59.15 2mm ST infilled with Qtz Blebs CPY 59.17 59.42 2mm OPEN FRACT 4cm Albite Qtz Halo Blebs PY 59.56 " " " " " "
60					100%			60.30 1mm ST Blebs CPY 60.42 2cm OPEN FRACTURE 2cm Qtz fill Halo Mal
61			100%					61.17-61.8 Weak Carbonate Alteration Pervasive Mal stain
62								62.23-62.30 Albite Qtz vein

53.00 - Bleached Intrusive

Weak Carbonate

PAPETERIES CANSON & MONTGOLFIER S.A. FABRIQUE EN FRANCE

FRM	TO	Ref	Fract	Vol %	Struc	Notes	Other
38						37.77 1mm St weak Qtz Envelope 37.82 " " " " " " " "	
						38.04 - 38.20 3cm wide Qtz vein No vis. } 38.05 - 38.60 Broken Core	
39						38.60 1mm wide St Qtz infill 38.82 1mm OPEN FRACTURE 38.97 1mm St 2mm Qtz Envelope 39.03 1mm St weak Qtz Envelope 39.13 1mm St weak Qtz Envelope 39.45 1mm St weak Qtz Envelope Blebs of PY 40.00 2mm St weak Qtz Envelope 40.02	
40						40.13 1mm St with 2cm Qtz Halo Blebs PY 40.19 1mm St with 5mm " " " CPY 40.26 1mm St Rusty Mal Core 80 Mal 40.35 1mm St Blebs PY & Core 40 40.35 1mm St weak Envelope & Core 60	
41						40.70 2mm St Qtz vein 40.97 2mm Qtz vein 41.00 1cm wide Qtz vein 41.07 - 41.22 Bleached Intrusive (silicified) 41.23 - 41.30 1.5cm Qtz vein 41.46 1mm infilled with Rusty stringers 41.62 2mm Qtz vein Blebs CPY 41.79 - 41.86 2mm Qtz vein with 4 cm Qtz Feldspar Halo (Coarse Grained Intrusive) Blebs CPY	
42						42.00 - 42.12 42.40 - 43.00 Broken Core Zone is bleached Intrusive with pervasive Malachite; Blebs of PY, CPY	
43	42.50 → 43.00 only 60%					43.10 1cm Albite Dyke Vein? 43.17 - 25 Bleached Intrusive Blebs PY 43.30 - 43.98 Bleached Intrusive Blebs PY Mal stain on features 43.50 1cm Albite Dyke Vein? 43.85 2mm St infilled with Qtz Blebs PY, Mal 43.91 2mm St infilled with Qtz Blebs PY, Mal 44.05 - 44.70	
44							
45						44.90 -	
46						46.60 Mal stain 47.32	
47							
48						47.52 1mm St Qtz infill Blebs PY 47.72 OPEN FRACT St Mal stain Blebs PY, CPY 47.90 OPEN FRACT St 48.36 1mm St Qtz infill Mal	
49							
50							

42.00 - 42.10 Bleached Intrusive Blebs CPY
42.20 - 42.30 Bleached Intrusive Blebs CPY

42.50 - 43.00 Bleached Intrusive
Pervasive Mal, B

43.17 - 25 Bleached Intrusive
43.30 - 43.98 Bleached Intrusive

44.05 - 44.70 Bleached Intrusive
Coarse Grained Blebs of PY
Throughout

47.32 - 48.70 Bleached Intrusive
Coarse Grained

48.70 → 53.20 Intense Carbonate
Altered Intrusive very Rusty
Alteration obscures original
Fabric

PAPETERIES CANSON & MONTGOLFIER S.A. FABRIQUE EN FRANCE

	From	To	Rec	Fract	Veins fill	Struct Density	minerals	Alteration	
25					70 70 70				25.01 1mm OPEN FR weak Qtz Envelope 25.10 " " " " " " 25.15 " " " " " " 25.25 1mm ST weak Qtz Envelope
26					70 70 80				25.99 2mm ST 5mm Qtz Envelope Patches PY 26.01 OPEN FRACTURE 5mm Qtz Envelope No Vis Sz 26.36 1mm ST weak Qtz Envelope Blebs of PY
27					60		mal, az, PY		26.99 1mm OPEN FR ST with 5mm Qtz Envelope Mal, Az, PY
28					80		mal		27.26 1mm OPEN FR ST with weak Qtz Envelope Mal stain 27.44 2mm OPEN FR ST 5mm Envelope Small stringer of PY
29			100%		60 70				28.11 1mm ST 5mm Qtz Envelope Chl 27.68 1mm ST 1cm Qtz Envelope Blebs Native Cu weathered Sz
29					50 70 70 70		CPY		29.10 2mm Qtz vein No Vis Sz 29.26 4mm Qtz vein Blebs CPY 29.40 1mm ST 5mm Qtz Envelope Bleb PY, CPY 29.70 1mm ST 3mm Qtz Envelope 29.76 3mm ST with 2cm Qtz Envelope Patches CPY
30					60 60 340				30.11 1mm ST with 5mm Envelope 30.32 1mm Qtz vein 30.51 1mm " " " 30.86 OPEN FR with Qtz Envelope
31					70				31.40 1mm ST weak Envelope Bleb PY 31.52 2mm Qtz vein 31.59 1mm ST 6mm Qtz Envelope Blebs CPY 31.69 1mm Qtz vein Chl 31.82 1mm OPEN ST with 5mm Qtz Envelope Patches CPY 31.94 " " " " " "
32			98%		60 60 70 70 70				32.06-32.11 Zone of Qtz Flooding No Vis Sz 32.25-32.29 " " " " " " 32.70 1mm Qtz vein No Vis Sz
33					40 40 80 80				33.16 5mm Qtz vein No Vis Sz 33.40 1mm Qtz vein 33.60 1mm Qtz vein 33.69 OPEN FR 33.80-34.80 Broken Core 34.85 1mm Qtz vein Blebs PY, Mal
34					50				
35					60		mal, PY		
36					60 60 70				35.04 1mm ST weak Qtz Envelope 35.15 2mm OPEN ST Rusty 35.21-30.30 4mm Qtz vein with vein alteration halo (weak propylitic alteration) 35.60 2mm Qtz vein minor Qtz alteration 35.70 1mm OPEN ST 3cm alteration halo (Weak Propylitic)
37					50 70 60				36.4 2mm OPEN FRACTURE very Rusty 36.68-72 2, 3mm Qtz veins with vein alteration halo 36.80 4mm Qtz vein 36.96-37.03 1.5cm Qtz vein with Patches PY, Mal 2cm wide propylitic Halo 37.37 1mm OPEN FRACTURE Rusty infill 37.60 2mm Qtz vein
38					50 70 60		mal, PY		

33.25 - 33.50 Diorite Becomes Extremely Rusty
weak Carbonate Alteration

Intense Carbonate Alteration
Zone is very oxidize
After major amyl Rust
Texture of Original Diorite
Fabric

PAPETERIES CANSON & MONTGOLFIER SA - FABRIQUE EN FRANCE

Drill Hole Pkt 3

Geological description

From	To	Recovery %	FRK ST	Vis #	Stm. Resist	Minerals	Abundance	Geological description
13	12.76	100	6FC0	60		PY, CPY, Mal		12.76 1mm St weak Qtz Envelop 12.89-12.92 2mm St with 2mm Qtz Envelop Blebs of PY, CPY, Mal
14	13.15-13.30		4FC0	60				13.15-13.30 Broken Core 13.35 1mm St Rusty Inf. II 13.45-57 1mm St with Qtz Envelop chl 13.69 " " " " " 13.66 " " " " "
15	13.66-15.36	20						13.66-15.36 Very Poor Recovery 20%
16	15.36-15.5	100	3F80	60				15.36-15.5 Broken Core
16	15.95-16.97		2F60	70		PY, CPY		15.95-16.97 5mm Qtz vein Patches PY, CPY
16	16.05			80		Mal		16.05 1mm St weak Qtz Envelop Blebs of PY
16	16.15			80		CPY		16.15-16.17 St with 2mm Qtz Envelop Mal stain
16	16.42			70		CPY		16.42 2mm St with Qtz infill Blebs of PY
16	16.49-16.50			70				16.49-16.50 Fractured St Blebs of CPY
16	16.66			70		CPY		16.66 1mm St with 5mm Qtz Envelop Blebs CPY
16	16.79		4FC0	70				16.79 1mm St with 5mm Qtz Envelop
16	16.86			70				16.86 " " " " "
16	17.00-23	100	5F80	60				17.00-23 Qtz infill on St Patches CPY, 17.36 Qtz infill of St Blebs PY
16	17.65			60				17.65 1mm Qtz infill w/ St Blebs PY
16	18.00			60				18.00 3mm St infill Qtz chl
16	18.07			60				18.07 1mm St " " " Mal stain
16	18.15			60				18.15 1mm " " " " Blebs CPY, Bot
16	18.44			60				18.44 1mm " infill chl Blebs PY
16	18.53			60				18.53 " " " " No Vis Sz
16	18.72			60				18.72 St
16	18.88			60				18.88 1m St 2mm Qtz Envelop Blebs CPY, 18.97 1m St 2mm Qtz Envelop
16	19.35			60				19.35 FR St with Qtz Envelop
16	19.48			60				19.48 1mm St 2mm Qtz Envelop
16	19.86			60				19.86 2mm St Fr 5mm Qtz Envelop Blebs CPY
16	19.89			60				19.89-19.93 1mm Qtz infill St stain of CPY
16	20.10			60				20.10 1mm St 2mm Qtz Envelop Blebs PY
16	20.19			60				20.19 " " 1cm " No Vis Sz
16	20.35	90%		60				20.35 OPEN FR 1cm Qtz Envelop Patches PY
16	20.60	100%		60				20.60 OPEN FR 5mm Qtz Envelop Blebs PY
16	20.89	100%		60				20.89 OPEN FR 5mm Qtz Envelop
16	20.99	100%		60				20.99 1mm St weak Envelop
16	21.30-21.4	30%		60				21.30-21.4 Broken Core
16	21.45	25%		60				21.45 1mm FR St Qtz Envelop
16	21.55			60				21.55 OPEN FR w/ Qtz Envelop (5mm)
16	21.62			60				21.62 " " " " "
16	21.66			60				21.66 " " " " "
16	21.76			60				21.76 2mm Qtz infill Bleb PY, Mal
16	21.90			60				21.90 1mm St Qtz chl
16	22.07			60				22.07 1mm St weak Qtz Envelop
16	22.25-22.29			60				22.25-22.29 2mm Qtz infill Qtz Envelop Blebs PY, CPY
16	22.4			60				22.4 1mm St Qtz infill
16	22.50			60				22.50 OPEN FR with 5mm Qtz Envelop
16	22.93-98			60				22.93-98 1mm St in 3cm Qtz Envelop Mal
16	23.06	100		60				23.06 1mm St with weak Qtz Envelop
16	23.57	12F60		60				23.57 1mm St " " " " Blebs CPY
16	23.60			60				23.60 1mm St " " " " "
16	23.62			60				23.62 1mm St Blebs CPY, Bot, Cu
16	23.75			60				23.75 1mm St weak Envelop
16	24.12	99%		60				24.12 FR ST with 2cm Qtz Envelop
16	24.97	7F60 6F70 4F40		60				24.97 OPEN FR 1cm Qtz Envelop

Drill Hole P113
 Date started Oct 11/92
 Date Completed Oct 24/92

Bearing 315
 Dip -45

PAPETERIES CANSON & MONTGOLFIER S.A. FABRIQUE EN FRANCE

FROM	TO	Rec %	Fract Sands	Veins infill	Struct Density	Mineralization Alteration	Geological Description
			85	50		Qtz, CPY 3mm	Medium Grained Diorite Color Index 7 matrix hornblende - Augite Quartz & Plagioclase some disseminated Sulphides 2.1%, at .1m 3m Qtz vein Patches of CPY, at .13m on fracture Bleb of Chalcopyrite and Native Copper,
15		99	80	70		1mm Qtz, Bleb PY	
107			70	40		CPY, Native Cu	
1.42	1.57	96	60	60		2mm Qtz, Bleb PY 2mm	1.42-1.57 Broken Core
207			50	70		1mm Qtz 1mm Qtz 2mm Qtz 2m Sulphide	205-207 1mm Surt 2mm Qtz Envelop 212-215 1mm Surt 2mm Qtz Envelop 221-229 Qtz infill Enveloping Surt, Blebs of Chalcopyrite, malachite stain 231 1mm Surt weak Qtz Envelope some Blebs CPY 255-266 3.1mm Surt's Qtz Envelopes some Blebs of CPY 270 Surt Qtz Envelop overlapped euhedral PY xstals 285 5m Envelope Qtz, Chl, Blebs of Pyrite 2.98-1mm Surt 3.17-3.18 1mm Surt 2mm Qtz Envelope patches of PY, some Chl, 3.44-3.46 2mm Qtz vein patches of PY, Chl 3.53-3.65 1mm Surt weak Chl + Qtz Envelope 3.69 1mm Qtz vein, patches of PY some Chl 3.72 2mm Qtz 3.89 1m Qtz St, 3.89 1m Qtz St
		99	60	60			
307			70	70			
407		99	80	60		CPY, Bn, PY	3.96-4.09 3 parallel joints with Qtz infill 1st joint 2mm with patches Bn, CPY, PY, 2nd 3rd joints 1mm weak Qtz Envelopes 3.14-3.20 Surt with coarse Qtz xstals 2mm wide Veinlet with patches PY 4.70-4.82 Surt w/ Qtz infill some Blebs PY
507			70	70			1mm Surt weak Qtz Envelop 5.05-5.17 2mm Qtz vein some blebs of PY 5.34-5.36 2mm Qtz vein Patches of Pyrite 5.39-5.41 2mm Qtz vein
		97	60	60		PY PY, CPY	
607			70	70			
707			70	70			1mm St Qtz infill 6.2 1mm St 6.49 1mm St 6.60 1mm St weak Qtz infill 6.73-6.75 1mm St Qtz Envelope Patches of PY 6.87-6.91 3mm St 2mm Envelope Blebs of PY 7.03 1m St Blebs of PY 7.24-7.28 2mm St with Qtz infill Patches of PY 7.53 2mm wide Envelope of Qtz around St 7.60 1mm wide 7.75 Coarse Qtz xstals 7.90 1mm St in 2cm Envelope Blebs of PY 8.08 Coarse St 1mm some Bleb PY 8.14 weak St Qtz infill 8.21-8.00 Broken Core Contains 8.43 1m St with 3mm Qtz Envelop CPY
807			60	60		PY PY	6.98-1mm St, 5mm Qtz Envelope Blebs PY
907		Revised 7.84 ↓ 93% ↓ 11.27	70	70			9.07-9.15 1mm St weak Qtz Envelops 3mm Chl, Blebs PY 9.15-9.21 5 9.27-9.40 2mm St with 3cm Qtz Envelop Patches CPY, Chl 9.46-9.48 2mm St 9.70-9.72 1mm St with 3mm Qtz Envelop Blebs CPY, 9.76 5
1007			60	60		CPY	9.85-9.90 1mm St 5cm Qtz Envelop Chl, Blebs PY 10.07-10.13 1mm St weak Envelop 10.23-10.29 3mm St Infill Qtz, Patches PY 10.59-10.65 Fractured St w/ Infill of Qtz, Patches of PY, CPY, Mal 10.77-10.78 1mm St
11			70	70			10.98-11.10 Zone Contains 3 parallel Sts, pervasive Qtz Infill with Chl Blebs PY 11.30 1mm St Chl, Bleb PY 11.50-11.54 - 1mm St with 4cm Qtz Envelop Blebs PY 11.84-11.86 - 1mm St with 2cm Qtz Envelop Chl, Blebs PY 11.93 1mm St with 1cm Qt Envelope
12			60	60			12.26-12.27 6mm Qtz vein mass CPY Bn, PY 12.32 3mm sulphide Vein Bn, PY

Weakly disseminated Pyrite

LIST OF SAMPLES

PAGE	1
OF	4

PROJECT	Pilot
HOLE NO	PLT # 3
LOGGED BY	W. Robb

SAMPLE	FROM	TO	LENGTH	WIDTH	COMMENTS	AU	CU
BR1500C	.72 m	2.30 m	1.58	1.12		110	231
1501C	2.30 m	3.80 m	1.50	1.06		130	439
1502C	3.80	4.77 m	.97	.68		480	1298
1503C	4.77	6.37 m	1.50	1.06		98	472
1504C	6.37	7.84	1.47	1.04		200	281
1505C	7.84	9.13	1.29	.91		230	661
1506C	9.13	10.90	1.77	1.25		440	975
1507C	11.44	12.84	1.20	.85		790	1273
1508C	12.64	13.66	1.02	.72		53	309
1509C	13.66	15.36	1.70	1.20	Very Poor Recovery Core Very Broken??	110	199
1510C	15.36	16.86	1.5	1.06		200	525
1511C	16.86	18.36	1.5	1.06		110	355
1512C	18.36	19.86	1.5	1.06		64	169
1513C	19.86	21.36	1.5	1.06		120	302
1514C	21.36	22.86	1.5	1.06		140	363
1515C	22.86	24.36	1.5	1.06		200	531
1516C	24.36	25.86	1.5	1.06		21	128
1517C	25.86	26.90	1.04	.74		72	185
1518C	26.90	27.88	.98	.69		170	401
1519C	27.88	29.38	1.5	1.06		280	385

LIST OF SAMPLES

PAGE	2
OF	4

PROJECT	Pilot
HOLE No	PLT 3
LOGGED BY	W. Robb

SAMPLE	FROM	TO	LENGTH	WIDTH	COMMENTS	AU	CU
1520C	29.38	30.88	1.50	1.06		67	296
1521	30.88	32.38	1.50	1.06		310	610
1522	32.38	33.38	1.00	1.06		100	191
1523	33.38	34.96	1.50	1.06	Carbonate Altered Zone	290	1549
1524	34.96	36.46	1.50	1.06		210	272
1525	36.46	37.96	1.50	1.06		110	549
1526	37.96	38.67	.71	.50	Albite - Qtz vein Dyke?	150	1788
1527	38.67	40.17	1.5	1.06		170	552
1528	40.17	41.67	1.5	1.06		150	266
1529	41.67	43.17	1.5	1.06		790	1403
1530	43.17	44.67	1.5	1.06		460	1058
1531	44.67	46.17	1.5	1.06		140	266
1532	46.17	48.40	2.23	1.58		470	1451
1533	48.40	49.90	1.50	1.06	Start of Wide Carbonate Zone	570	1222
1534	49.90	51.40	1.50	1.06	Carbonate Zone	100	364
1535	51.40	53.00	1.60	1.13	End of Carbonate Zone	2219	1581
1536	53.00	54.5	1.5	1.06		460	796
1537	54.5	56.00	1.5	1.06		440	548
1538	56.00	57.5	1.5	1.06		430	683
1539	57.5	59.0	1.5	1.06		480	779

LIST OF SAMPLES

PAGE	3
OF	4

PROJECT	Pilot
HOLE No	PLT 3
LOGGED BY	W. Robb

SAMPLE	FROM	TO	LENGTH	WIDTH	COMMENTS	AU	CU
BR 1540C	59.0	60.5	1.5	1.06		590	7315
1541C	60.5	61.10	.60	.42		440	1633
1542C	61.10	61.87	.77	.54	Carbonate Zone pervasive Malachite	3333	8810
1543	61.87	63.27	1.40	.99		220	1505
1544	63.27	63.57	.30	.21	Carbonate Zone	370	1342
1545	63.57	64.87	1.30	.92		250	579
1546	64.87	66.10	1.23	.87		460	1160
1547	66.10	66.95	.85	.6		440	2655
1548	66.95	67.80	.85	.6	Very Bleached Zone Pervasive Malachite	967	5725
1549	67.80	68.65	.85	.6		280	666
1550	68.65	69.65	1.00	.71	Two the Carbonate Zones Malachite stain	460	3716
1551	69.65	71.15	1.5	1.06		450	804
1552	71.15	72.00	.85	.6		200	853
1553	72.00	73.25	1.25	.88		415	1128
1554	73.25	74.75	1.50	1.06		1099	1240
1555	74.75	76.20	1.45	1.03		210	427
1556	76.20	77.70	1.50	1.06		300	499
1557	77.70	79.60	1.90	1.34		220	329
1558	79.60	80.40	.80	.57	Carbonate Zone @ 80m Mal stain	480	1894
1559	80.40	81.90	1.5	1.06		210	663

Appendix V

Statement of Expenditures

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

PILOT PROPERTY

Geological and Geochemical Surveys and Drilling

May to November 1992

Personnel		
K. Schimann	15.5 days @ \$441	\$ 6,835
W. Robb	68.0 days @ \$158	10,744
C. Church	36.0 days @ \$173	<u>6,228</u>
		23,807
Drilling (core 103.3m)		9,190
Helicopter rental	6.0 hrs. @ \$722	4,332
Truck rental	81 days @ \$70	5,670
ATV rental	30 days @ \$30	900
Field equipment and supplies		1,647
Fuel		1,113
Accommodation and food		4,210
Air photos and mapping		1,467
Miscellaneous fees		340
Geochemical analyses	59 soil samples @ \$13.40	791
	296 rock samples @ \$15.00	4,440
Data processing and report preparation		<u>5,700</u>
		\$ <u>63,607</u>

Appendix VI

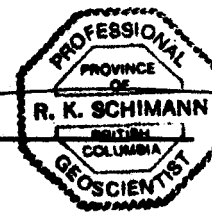
Statement of Qualifications

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Karl Schimann, residing at 5442 Columbia Street, Vancouver, B.C., hereby state that:

1. I am the senior author of the report *Bralorne Project 1992, Pilot Property, British Columbia*.
2. I have worked on the property from May to November 1992 for COGEMA Canada Ltd. and supervised the work described in this report.
3. I graduated from the Université de Montréal with a B.Sc. in Geology in 1968.
4. I graduated from the University of Alberta with a Ph.D. in Geology in 1978.
5. I have worked in mineral exploration since 1976.
6. I am a registered member, in good standing, of the Association of professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia.


Karl Schimann
District Geologist



22,759

2nd CIRQUE

1st CIRQUE

BRIDGE RIVER SEDIMENTS
COAST PLUTONIC COMPLEX

Au = 752 ppb

Au = 378 ppb

Au = 228 ppb

LEGEND

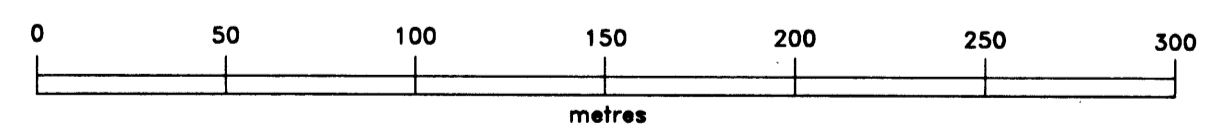
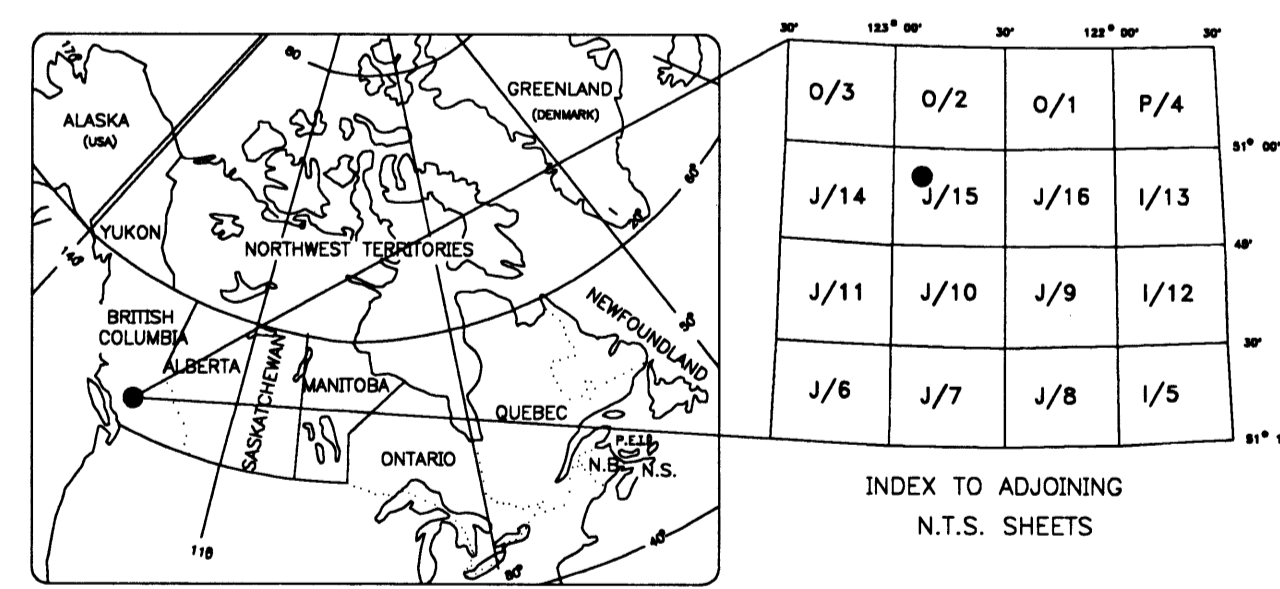
- DDH PLT-4.5 Diamond Drill Hole
- New Road
- Old Road
- Rock outcrop
- Geological Contact

ROCK SAMPLES

- 1022 3702 440 5 metre chip (sample #, Au ppb, Cu ppm)
- 1211 870 878 Grab (sample #, Au ppb, Cu ppm)
- 1200 7920 2112 Float (sample #, Au ppb, Cu ppm)

SOIL SAMPLES

- 1283 5 91 Talus fines (sample #, Au ppb, Cu ppm)
- Talus chips (sample #, Au ppb, Cu ppm)
- Grid soil sample (Au ppb, Cu ppm)
- Soil sample (sample #, Au ppb, Cu ppm)



BRALORNE PROJECT

PILOT PROPERTY
WALKER RIDGE COMPILATION
1992

Compiled by: W. ROBB	Date: DEC, 1992	Report no.: 92-CND-66-05
Drafted by: W. ROBB		Annex no.:
Base map:		MAP NO: 1
Revised by:		