REPORT ON THE

PHASE 1A RECONNAISSANCE GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL PROGRAM

ON THE ALEX CLAIMS, HIGHWAY PROPERTY:

SKEENA MINING DIVISION,

NORTHWESTERN BRITISH COLUMBIA

LATITUDE 56° 06′ NORTH

LONGITUDE 129° 32′ WEST

NTS 104 A/4

BY

GEOFINE EXPLORATION CONSULTANTS LTD.

FOR

TREV CORP.

DECEMBER, 1993

SUMMARY:

The Highway Property is located in the Skeena Mining Division on the east side of the Stewart Gold Camp in Northwestern British Columbia, about 50 km northeast of Stewart and 15 km west of Meziadin Junction.

The 2 Alex claims comprise 36 units that cover 9 square kilometres and are held by Lawrence E. Barry. In September, 1992, Trev optioned the Alex claims and has the right to earn a 100% interest, subject to a net profits royalty, by meeting escalating option and share payments, and work conditions. In 1993, subject to the Trev earn-in, Trev granted Cameco Corporation a small royalty interest in the property.

The Stewart Highway trends northwest across the Alex 2 claim, providing a good cross-section of the geology. Much of the Highway property is underlain by rocks of the prospective Hazelton Group that elsewhere in the Stewart camp hosts the Red Mountain, Silback Premier and Eskay Creek deposits.

The Phase 1A, approximately $7,600 reconnaissance geological and geochemical survey funded by Trev was carried out by Geofine during December, 1993, as winter weather conditions allowed. The program focused on the initial evaluation of the gold potential of what is interpreted as an interesting regional geological environment: a felsic stock of Eocene age has intruded Hazelton Group mafic volcanic rocks. Colour anomalies reflecting prospective alteration are developed on the west side of the intrusion in favourable structural settings.

A total of 56 stream sediment, soil, rock, talus, biogeochemical and check samples were taken in proximity to the old and new Stewart Highway. Most of the samples were subject to a 31 ICP element analysis and FA/AA for gold. Three samples of first year twigs from mature tag alders were ashed and also analyzed by FA/AA. Whole rock analysis was carried out on four samples of granodiorite taken across the intrusion to determine variations in composition.

Twelve soil samples taken along the old highway below the colour anomaly returned gold values between 12 and 287 ppb, and averaged 51 ppb. Based on Geofine's considerable experience with geochemical surveys in the Stewart Gold Camp, all of the samples are considered anomalous for gold and are generally also characterized by anomalous arsenic, silver, bismuth, potassium, cobalt, nickel manganese, iron and zinc values.

Two of three twig samples (values of 12 and 19 ppb gold) taken below the colour anomaly are also considered anomalous. Five float and two talus samples of altered mafic volcanic (silicified,

carbonatized, limonitized) and mineralized with pyrite (up to 5%) and some traces of sphalerite and chalcopyrite often associated with weakly to strongly developed quartz-carbonate stockworks, were collected on the north side of the old road below the colour anomaly. Gold contents range between 2 and 186 ppb and average an anomalous 54 ppb; arsenic contents range between 1 to 113 ppm and average an anomalous 40 ppm; and, zinc contents range between 27 to 3343 ppm and average 536 ppm. The zinc average is distorted by the one high value.

Seven stream sediment samples taken from creeks draining the central part of the intrusion returned gold values ranging between 5 to 20 ppb and averaging 12 ppb. Five of the values are considered to be weakly anomalous.

Twenty one samples of fresh to altered (oxidized, sericitized, silicified) granodiorite mineralized with up to 3% pyrite have low metal values, with gold contents ranging between 1 and 8 ppb. The four whole rock analyses indicate that the granodiorite has a fairly uniform composition except for sample 39825 which has a higher silica and potassium content and is depleted in the other elements, relative to the three other samples.

Two samples of oxidized basalt collected on the east side of the intrusion have low gold contents of 4 and 7 ppb, but have somewhat elevated zinc, silver, iron, nickel, cobalt and manganese contents.

It is concluded that a significant gold target exists on the west side of the felsic stock and is hosted mainly by altered mafic volcanic rocks of the Hazelton Group. The intrusion as shown on Grove's Salmon River Sheet (Grove, 1986) is plotted about 2 km too far to the west. An alteration zone as outlined a by colour anomaly (jarosite/alunite and limonite) is located about 300 m vertically above, and 300 m north of the road. Soil and altered talus and float samples (pyritized, silicified, carbonatized) collected below the alteration zone on the old Stewart Highway contain anomalous gold values and trace and indicator elements that warrant detailed follow-up.

It is recommended that detailed stream sediment sampling be carried out up the two branches of Goldfloat Creek, along with detailed sampling and mapping. Follow-up of anomalous gold values in stream sediments from creeks draining the intrusion should also be carried out. Prior to the initiation of detailed work, it is recommended that a detailed structural fabric study be carried via air photos out since the mineralization appears to be, to some extent, structurally controlled in north trending fractures. A 12 day, $47,000 Phase 1B program is proposed to evaluate the potential of the Highway Zone and other contact areas of the intrusion.

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REPORT ON THE PHASE 1A RECONNAISSANCE PROGRAM, ALEX CLAIMS, HIGHWAY PROPERTY, NORTHWESTERN BRITISH COLUMBIA

1. INTRODUCTION:

The following report describes the results of the Phase 1A, approximately $7,600 reconnaissance program that was funded by Trev Corp. ("Trev"). The work was initiated by Geofine Exploration Consultants Ltd. ("Geofine") of Unionville Ontario in December, 1993, to evaluate the gold potential of a colour anomaly associated with a prospective geological environment on the Stewart Highway property. The property is located 15 km east of Meziadin Lake on the Stewart Highway, on the east side of the Stewart Gold Camp, (Figures 1, 2).

The property is mainly underlain by the prospective Hazelton Formation that hosts most of the significant mineralization in the Stewart Camp (Figure 2). The mafic volcanic rocks of the Unuk River Formation have been intruded by a granodiorite stock of Eocene age. The exploration target on the Stewart property is gold and poly-metallic mineralization most likely associated with structurally controlled, sulfidized zones and volcanogenic massive sulfides. Relevant models include the Marc Zone type mineralization (auriferous pyrite and sphalerite in structurally controlled zones), located on Lac Mineral's Red Mountain property; and, the Eskay Creek volcanogenic massive sulfide deposit.

2. PROPERTY, OWNERSHIP:

The Alex 1 and Alex 2 claims (Figure 3) comprise 36 claim units and cover 9 square km. The Alex claims are located on British Columbia Mineral Titles Maps N104A/4E.

The claims are registered in the name of Lawrence E. Barry ("the Owner") of North Vancouver, B.C. Under the terms of an option agreement executed on September 22, 1992, Trev has the right to earn a 100% in the Highway Property by making escalating option payments of $85,000 and issuing 100,000 Trev shares over a period of four years. The Owner retains a 2.0% NSR royalty that can be bought down to 1% for $500,000. Subject to the Trev earn-in, Cameco Corporation holds a 1% NSR that is capped at $500,000.

3. LOCATION AND ACCESS:

The Highway Property is located in the Skeena Mining Division about 50 km northeast of the town of Stewart, B.C. and 15 km west of most northerly ice free, deep water port. The property is centred on NTS Map Sheet 104A/4, at latitude 56°06'N, longitude 129°32'W.

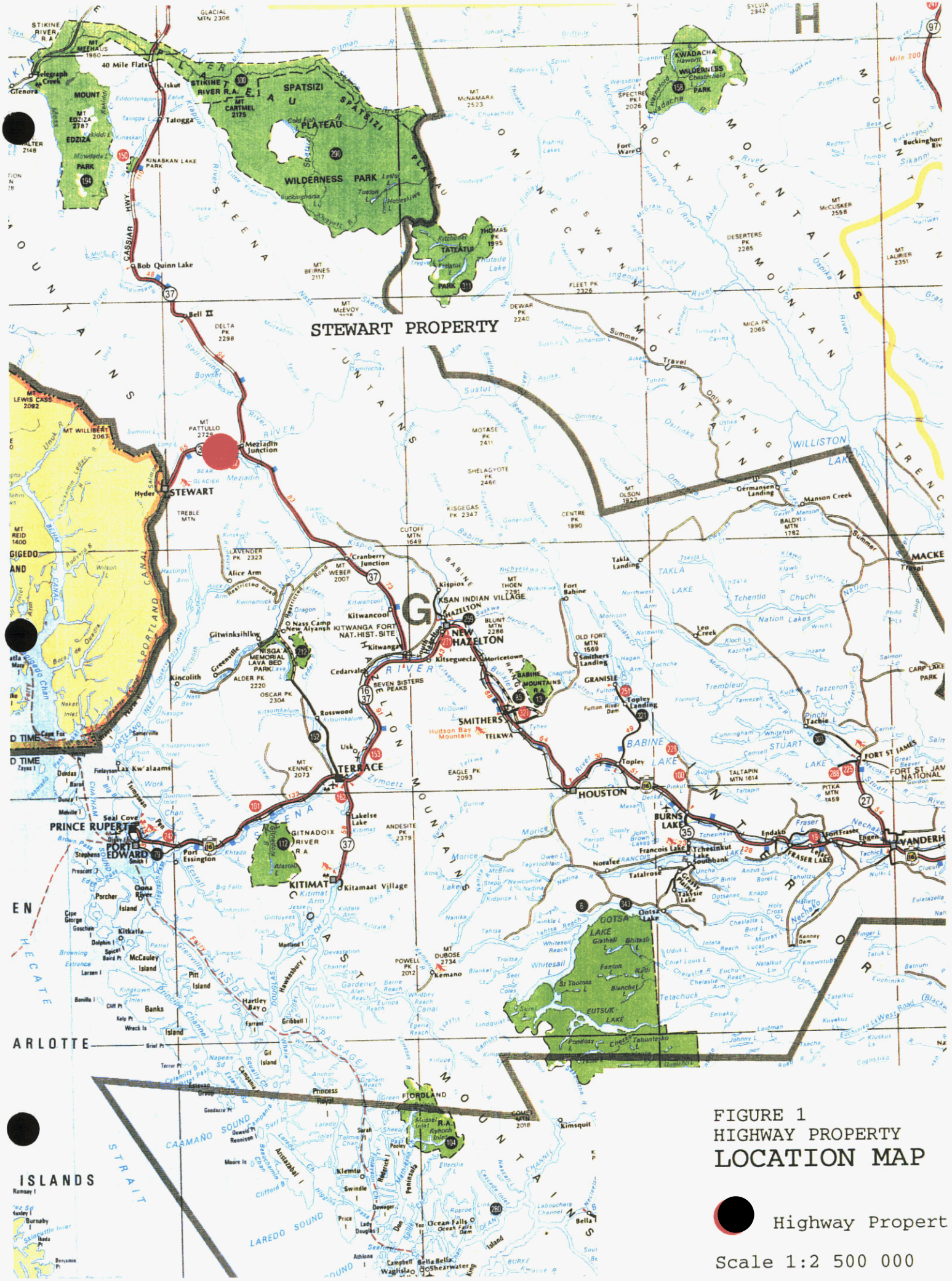


FIGURE 1
HIGHWAY PROPERTY
LOCATION MAP

Highway Propert

Scale 1:2 500 000

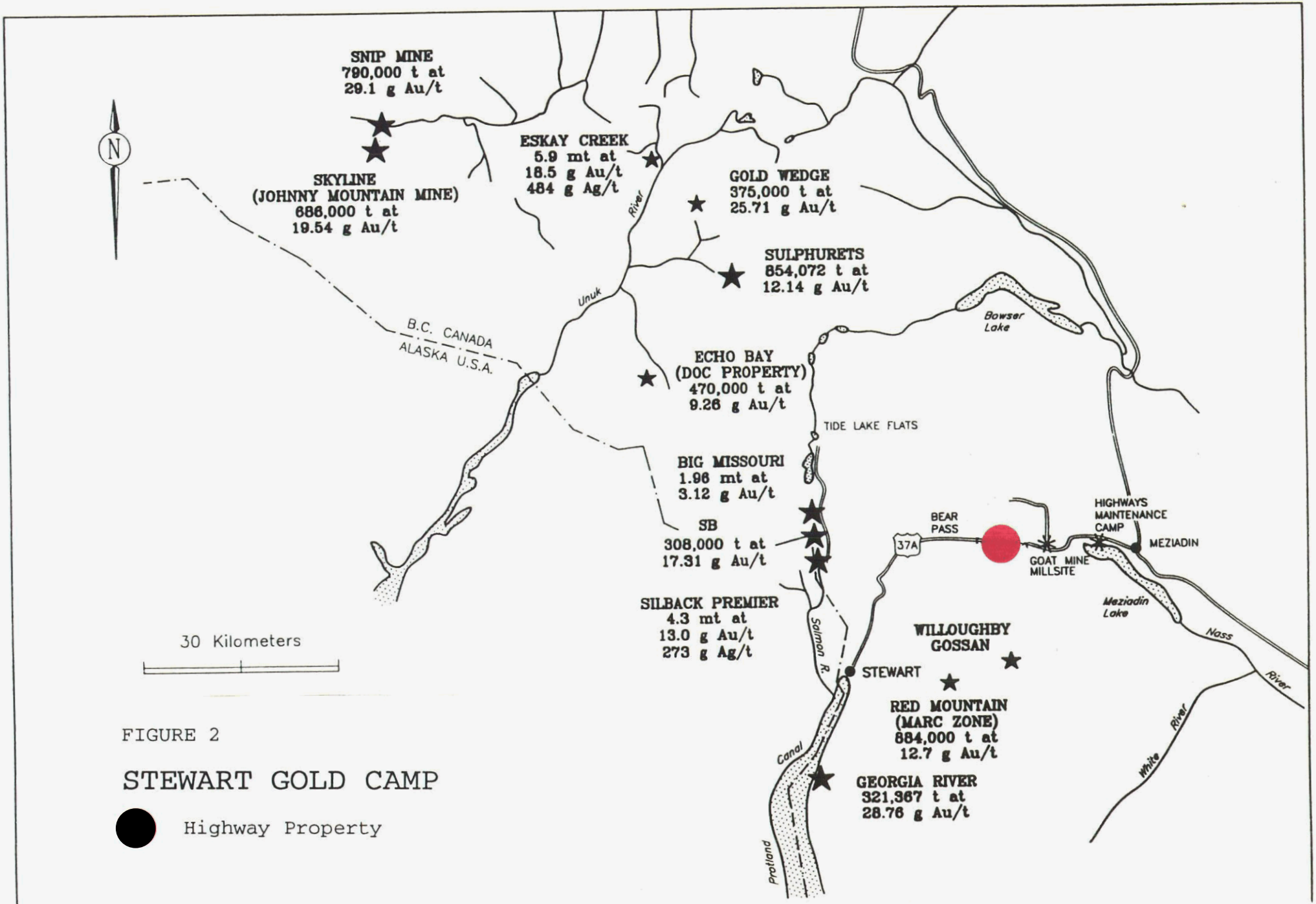
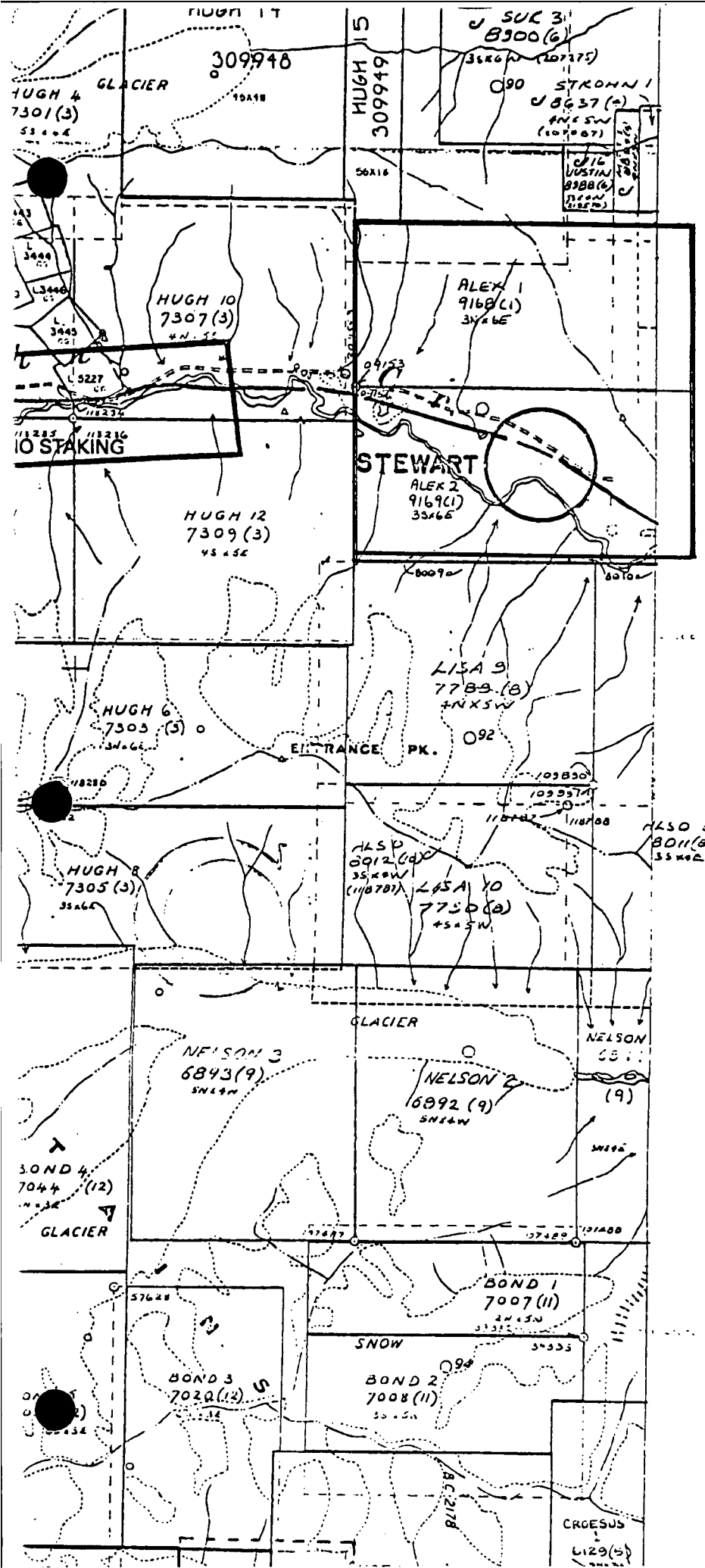


FIGURE 2

STEWART GOLD CAMP

● Highway Property



ECOLOGICAL RESERVES
RECREATION AREAS
INDIAN RESERVES

CONDITIONAL AREAS.....

SUBJECT TO CONDITIONS RESERV

SECTION IS RECREATION AREAS

POST CLAIM AREAS

AREAS SUBJECT TO URANIUM / THORIUM REGULATIONS

MINERAL TENURE

MINERAL CLAIM	———
MINERAL LEASE	———
INDUSTRIAL MINERAL CLAIM	- - - - -
CLAIM NAME	EXAMP
TITLE NUMBER	34
OLD TITLE NUMBER	
TAG NUMBER	
LEGAL POST	
WITNESS POST	
FORFEITED TENURE	C
VERIFIED	
SURVEYED	
REVERTED C.G. MINERAL CLAIM	REV CG OR R
CROWN GRANTED	C
OPEN FOR STAKING	C.F.

THIS MAP IS PREPARED ONLY AS A GUI TO THE LOCATION OF MINERAL TENURE AS SHOWN ON THE LOCATOR'S SKETCHES. FOR CURRENT OR MORE SPECIFIC INFORMATION, APPLICATION SHOULD BE MADE TO THE MINING DIVISION CONCERN

FIGURE 3
HIGHWAY PROPERTY
CLAIM MAP

— Highway Property

Scale 1:50000

Meziadin Lake (Figure 1). Stewart is located at the head of the Portland Canal (Figure 2) and has the distinction of being Canada's most northerly ice free port.

The main access to the Highway Property is via the new Stewart Highway which trends northwest across the Alex 2 claim (Figure 3). The Stewart Highway, and the old Stewart Highway on the western part of the property, provide a good cross section of the geology on the central part of the property. Access to the rugged mountainous terrain covered by the northern part of the Alex 1 claim and the southern part of the Alex 2 claim is best provided by helicopter available out of Stewart. Accommodation can be obtained at reasonable rates at the Bulkley Valley Maintenance Camp (BVMC) located at the Highways' Maintenance Yard at Meziadin Lake 15 km to the east.

4. TOPOGRAPHY, DRAINAGE, CLIMATE, WILDLIFE & VEGETATION:

The Stewart property is located within the Boundary Ranges of the northern British Columbia Coast Mountains (Figure 4). The general topography is characterized by the Stewart Highway Valley which has an elevation of about 350 m above sea level on the western part of the property. The valley in this area as indicated by the 600 m contour is about 800 m wide and its northern sides rise relatively steeply to elevations over 1550 m (Figure 4). The mountainous terrain is incised with young, deep valleys that are characterized by high energy run-off in the spring and avalanches in the winter.

The field exploration season extends from June to October. Snowfalls are heavy and can deposit several meters in a 24 hour period. Recorded mean annual snowfalls in the area range from 520 cm at Stewart (sea level) to 1,500 cm at Bear Pass (460 m elevation) to 2,250 cm at Tide Lake Flats (915 m elevation). Summers are characterized by long hours of daylight and pleasant temperatures. The proximity to the ocean and relatively high mountains make for highly changeable and unpredictable weather.

Wildlife in the area consists of mountain goats, foxes, grizzly bears, black bears, wolves, marmots, martins, and ptarmigan. vegetation in the Stewart Highway valley ranges from coastal rain forest (generally logged in the area of the Stewart property) including mature western hemlock, sitka spruce, fir and cottonwood, with ferns, devil's club and moss as ground cover, to swamps and bogs with abundant tag alters to subalpine spruce thickets with heather and alpine meadows. Above treeline, at approximately 1,200 m, bare rock, talus slopes and minor glaciers with occasional islands of alpine meadow prevail.

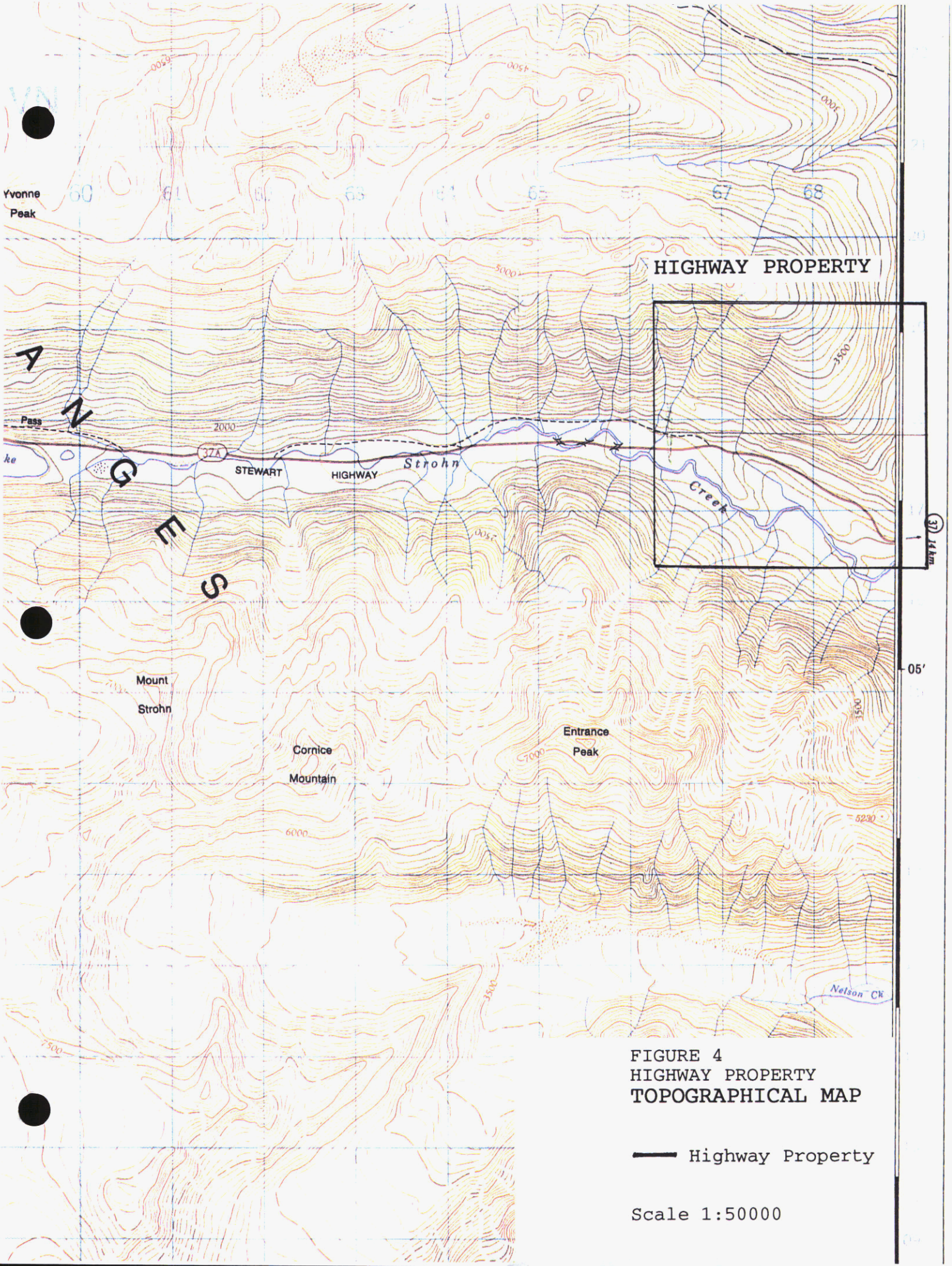


FIGURE 4
HIGHWAY PROPERTY
TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP

Highway Property

Scale 1:50000

5. EXPLORATION HISTORY:

The central area of the Stewart Camp was prospected mainly for visible gold in quartz veins at the close of the 19th century but very little of this work was documented.

The Camp, after more recent discoveries that included Snip, Eskay Creek and Red Mountain (Figure 2), continues to be regarded as elephant country in which low cost discoveries can be made. For example, the Red Mountain deposit was discovered in 1989 on the first day of activities.

Exploration activities on and in the vicinity of the Highway Property apparently commenced in 1917 when the granodiorite stock was explored for molybdenum. In 1978, a car-borne scintillometer survey located uranium and thorium occurrences associated with pegmatitic phases of the stock (Minfile 104A 096). St. Joe Canada Inc. funded an Aerodat helicopter borne magnetometer and EM survey in 1989 that covered a wide area including the Red Mountain Property and the area of the Highway Property. In 1990 Bond Gold, the successor to St. Joe, is reported to have carried out limited reconnaissance work on and in the vicinity of the Highway Zone.

In 1992 Cameco Corporation funded limited geological and geochemical surveys on the Highway Zone, the results of which have not been made public. However, Cameco has retained a royalty interest in the property. No historical base or precious mineral showings were known on the property, although the Highway Gossan Zone is characterized by a prospective colour anomaly associated with a favourable geological and structural setting.

6. REGIONAL GEOLOGY:

The Highway Property is situated on the eastern margin of a broad, north-northwest trending volcanogenic-plutonic belt consisting of the Upper Triassic Stuhini Group and the Upper Triassic to Lower Middle Jurassic Hazelton Group. This belt has been termed the "Stewart Complex" (Figure 5) by Grove (1986) and forms part of the Stikinia Terrane. The Stikinia Terrane together with the Cache Creek and Quesnel Terranes constitute the Intermontane Superterrane which was accreted to North America in Middle Jurassic time (Monger et al 1982). To the west the Stewart Complex is bordered by the Coast Plutonic Complex. Sedimentary rocks of the Middle to Upper Jurassic Bowser Lake Group overlay the Stewart Complex in the east.

The Jurassic stratigraphy was established by Grove (1986, Figure 6) during regional mapping conducted from 1964 to 1968. Formational subdivisions have been and are currently being modified and refined as regional work continues most notably by the Geological Survey Branch of the British Columbia Ministry of Energy Mines and Petroleum Resources (Alldrick 1984, 1985, 1989) and the Geological

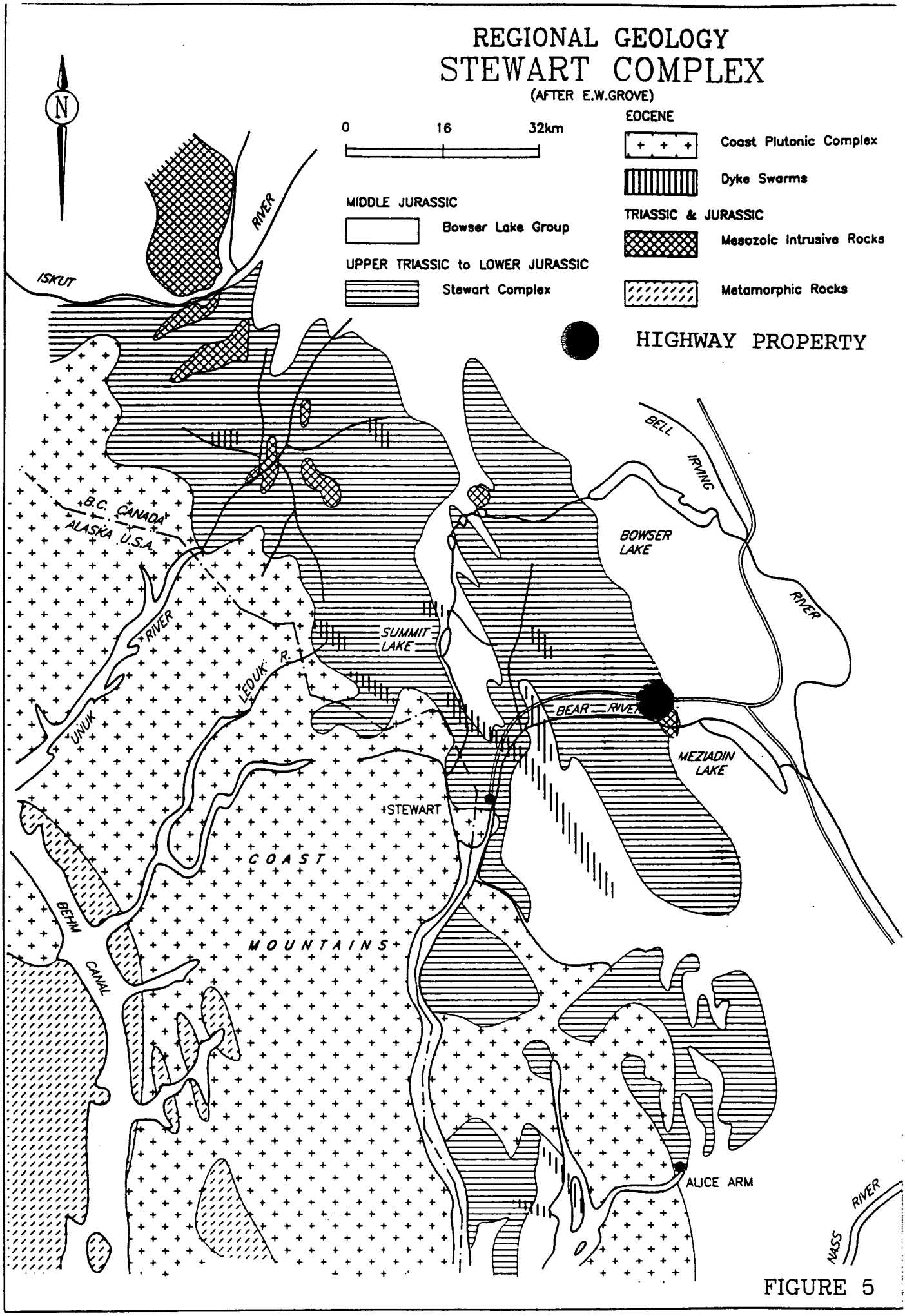

REGIONAL GEOLOGY
STEWART COMPLEX
(AFTER E.W.GROVE)
N
0
16
32km
EOCENE
Coast Plutonic Complex
Dyke Swarms
TRIASSIC & JURASSIC
Mesozoic Intrusive Rocks
MIDDLE JURASSIC
Bowser Lake Group
UPPER TRIASSIC to LOWER JURASSIC
Stewart Complex
Metamorphic Rocks
HIGHWAY PROPERTY
ISKUT
RIVER
B.C. CANADA
ALASKA U.S.A.
UNUK RIVER
LEDUK R.
SUMMIT LAKE
BELL IRVING
BOWSER LAKE
RIVER
BEAR RIVER
MEZIADIN LAKE
STEWART
COAST
MOUNTAINS
BEHM CANAL
ALICE ARM
NASS RIVER

FIGURE 5

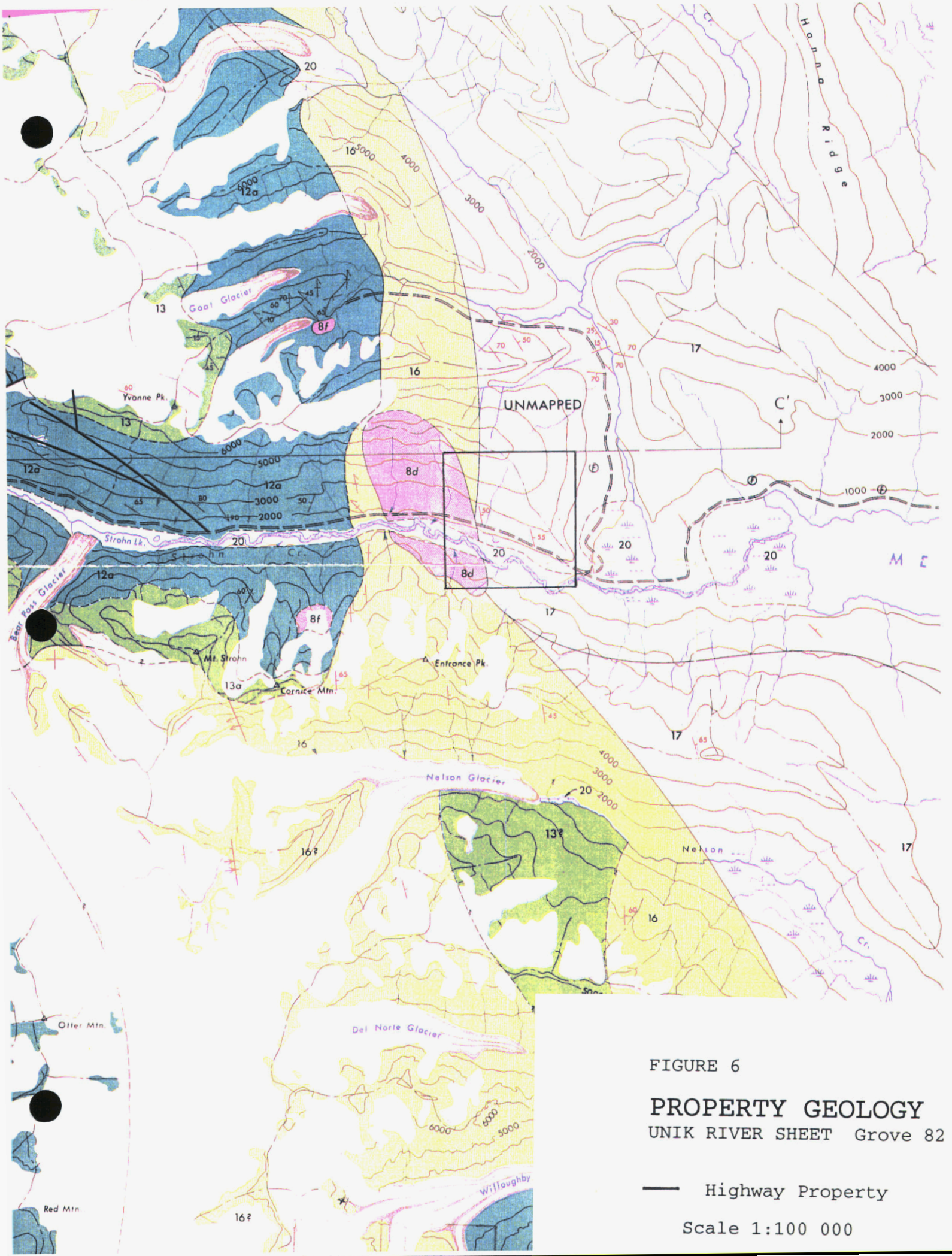


FIGURE 6

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

UNIK RIVER SHEET Grove 82

—— Highway Property

Scale 1:100 000

Survey of Canada (Anderson 1989, Anderson and Thorkelson 1990). The sedimentological, structural, and stratigraphic framework of the area is being established with some degree of precision.

The Hazelton Group represents an evolving (alkalic/cal-alkalic) island arc complex, capped by a thick turbidite succession (Bowser Lake Group; Figure 5). Grove (1986) divided the Hazelton into four litho-stratigraphic units (time intervals defined by Alldrick 1987):

1. The Upper Triassic to Lower Jurassic Unuk River Formation (Norian to Pliensbachian)
2. The Middle Jurassic Betty Creek Formation (Pliensbachian to Toarcian)
3. The Middle Jurassic Salmon River Formation (Toarcian to Bajocian)
4. The Middle to Upper Jurassic Nass Formation (Bathonian to Oxfordian - Kimmeridigian)

Alldrick assigned formational status (Mt. Dilworth Formation) to a Toarcian rhyolite unit (Monitor Rhyolite) overlying the Betty Creek formation. Rocks of the Salmon River Formation are transitional between the mostly volcanic Hazelton Group and the wholly sedimentary Bowser Lake Group and are presently regarded as the uppermost formation of the Hazelton or the basal formation of the Bowser Lake Group.

The Unuk River Formation, a thick sequence of andesitic flows and tuffs with minor interbedded sedimentary rocks, hosts a number of major gold deposits in the Stewart area (Figure 2). The unit is unconformably overlain by heterogeneous maroon to green, epiclastic volcanic conglomerates, breccias, greywackes and finer grained clastic rocks of the Betty Creek Formation. Felsic flows, tuffs and tuff breccias characterize the Mt. Dilworth Formation. This formation represents the climactic and penultimate volcanic event of the Hazelton Group volcanism and forms an important regional marker horizon. The overlying Salmon River Formation has been subdivided in the Iskut area into an Upper Lower Jurassic and a Lower Middle Jurassic member (Anderson and Thorkelson 1990). The upper member has been further subdivided into three north trending facies belts: the eastern Troy Ridge facies (starved basin), the medial Eskay Creek facies (back-arc basin) and the western Snippaker Mountain facies (volcanic arc).

Sediments of the Bowser Lake Group rest unconformably on the Hazelton Group rocks and were originally thought to underlie most of the Stewart property. They include shales, argillites, silt and mudstones, greywackes and conglomerates. The contact between the Bowser Lake Group and Hazelton Group passes between Strohn Creek in the north and White River in the south. The contact appears to be a thrust zone with Bowser Lake Group sediment "slices" occurring within and overlying the Hazelton Group pyroclastics to the west.

Two main intrusive episodes occur in the Stewart area: a Lower Jurassic suite of diorite to granodiorite porphyries (Texas Creek Suite) that are comagmatic with extrusive rocks of the Hazelton Group; and, an Upper Cretaceous to Early Tertiary intrusive complex (Coast Plutonic Complex and satellite intrusions). The early Jurassic suite is characterized by the occurrence of coarse hornblende, orthoclase and plagioclase phenocrysts and locally potassium feldspar megacrysts. The Eocene Hyder quartz-monzonite, comprising a main batholith, several smaller plugs and a widespread dyke phase, represents the Coast Plutonic Complex.

Middle Cretaceous regional metamorphism (Alldrick et al. 1987) is predominantly of the lower greenschist facies. This metamorphic event seems to be related to compression and concomitant crustal thickening at the Intermontane - Insular superterrane boundary (Rubin et al. 1990). Biotite hornfels zones are associated with a majority of the quartz monzonite and granodiorite stocks.

7. REGIONAL MINERALIZATION AND EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES:

The Stewart Complex is the setting for the Stewart (Silbak-Premier, Silver Butte, Big Missouri), Iskut (Snip, Johnny Mountain, Eskay Creek), Sulphurets, and Kitsault (Alice Arm) gold/silver mining camps (Figure 2). Mesothermal to epithermal, depth persistent gold-silver veins form one of the most significant types of economic deposit. There appears to be a spatial as well as a temporal association of gold deposits to Lower Jurassic calc-alkaline intrusions and volcanic centres. These intrusions are often characterized by 1-2 cm sized, potassium feldspar megacrysts and correspond to the top of the Unuk River Formation.

The most prominent example of this type of mineralization is the historic Silbak-Premier gold-silver mine which has produced 56,000 kg gold and 1,281,400 kg silver in its original lifetime from 1918 to 1976. The mine was re-opened by Westmin in 1988 with reserves quoted as 5.9 million tonnes grading 2.16 g Au/t and 80.23 g Ag/t (Randall 1988). Geological reserves as of January 1, 1992 are reported as 418,200 tonnes grading 3.07 g Au/t and 41.60 g Ag/t in Westmin's 1991 Annual Report.

The ore is hosted by Unuk River Formation andesites and comagmatic Texas Creek porphyritic dacite sills and dykes. The ore bodies comprise a series of en echelon lenses which are developed over a strike length of 1800 metres and through a vertical range of 600 m (Grove 1986, McDonald 1988). The mineralization is controlled by northwesterly and northeasterly trending structures and their intersections but also occurs locally concordant with andesitic flows and breccias.

Two main vein types occur: silica-rich, low-sulfide precious metal veins and sulfide-rich base metal veins. The precious metal veins

are more prominent in the upper levels of the deposit and contain polybasite, pyrargyrite, argentiferous tetrahedrite, native silver, electrum, and argentite. Combined sulfides of pyrite, sphalerite, chalcopyrite and galena are generally less than 5%. The base metal veins crosscut the precious metal veins and increase in abundance with depth. They contain 25 to 45% combined pyrite, sphalerite, chalcopyrite and galena with minor amounts of pyrrhotite, argentiferous tetrahedrite, native silver, electrum and arsenopyrite.

Quartz is the main gangue mineral, with lesser amounts of calcite, barite, and some adularia being present. The mineralization is associated with strong silicification, feldspathization, and pyritization. A temperature range of 250 to 260 degrees C has been determined for the deposition of the base and precious metals (McDonald 1990).

Middle Eocene silver-lead-zinc veins are characterized by high silver to gold ratios and by spatial association with molybdenum and/or tungsten occurrences. They are structurally controlled and lie within north, northwest, and east trending faults. This mineralization has been less significant in economic terms.

Porphyry molybdenum deposits are associated with Tertiary Alice Arm Intrusions, a belt of quartz-monzonite intrusions parallel to the eastern margin of the Coast Plutonic Complex. An example of this type of deposit is the B.C. Molybdenum Mine at Lime Creek.

Recent exploration in the Stewart Mining Camp has resulted in the discovery of a number of exciting, new deposits. Cominco's Snip Mine commenced production in January of 1991 with reserves of 790,000 tonnes grading 29.1 g Au/t. Production is scheduled at 90,000 ounces per year.

Tenajon Resources Corp. milled 102,500 tonnes with a recovered grade of 8.88 g Au/t. The ore was mined from the Silver Butte property (Figure 2) and processed at Westmin's Premier mill between July 9, 1991 and November 14, 1991 as a joint venture between Tenajon and Westmin.

No work was done on the Eskay Creek road in 1992 as government backing was rescinded, slashing of the right of way commenced in late August of 1993 with road work scheduled for early 1994. Preliminary reserves at the Eskay Creek deposit are estimated at 5.9 million tonnes grading 18.5 g Au/t and 484.4 g Ag/t. Prime and then partner Placer Dome have carried out underground test mining and a full scale feasibility study is now expected in 1993.

The Eskay Creek 21A Deposit is hosted within Contact Unit carbonaceous mudstone and breccia, as well as the underlying rhyolite breccia. Two styles of mineralization are present. The first is a visually striking assemblage of disseminated to near

massive stibnite and realgar within the Contact Unit. The second style occurs in the adjacent footwall rhyolite, and features a stockwork style quartz-muscovite-chlorite breccia mineralized with sphalerite, tetrahedrite and pyrite. Highest gold and silver values are obtained where the Contact Unit is thickest and the immediately underlying rhyolite breccia is highly fractured and altered. Drilling has outlined a zone approximately 280 m long, up to 100 m wide and of variable thickness but averaging 10 m.

The Eskay Creek 21B Deposit is approximately 900 m long, from 60 to 200 m wide and locally in excess of 40 m thick. Contact Unit mineralization comprises a continuous stratiform sheet of banded high grade gold and silver bearing base metal sulfide layers, from 2 to 12 m thick. Mineralization appears to be bedding-parallel. Sulfide minerals present include sphalerite, tetrahedrite, boulangerite, bornite plus minor galena and pyrite. Gold and silver is associated with electrum, which occurs as abundant grains associated with sphalerite. Peripheral and footwall to the banded sulfide mineralization are areas of microfracture, veinlet hosted, disseminated tetrahedrite, pyrite and minor boulangerite mineralization.

Exploration, including surface diamond drilling with four rigs and underground development and diamond drilling, continued this year at Lac Minerals' Red Mountain project. Geological reserves, for Red Mountain, announced previous to this year's drill program were 2.54 million tonnes grading 12.68 g Au/t (Northern Miner; August 16, 1993). At a public meeting in Stewart on September 29, 1993, Lac indicated that, with the discovery of two additional zones, there was now potential for over 2 million ounces of gold.

The Marc Zone and its northerly extension the AV Zone occur as sulfide lenses or cylinders associated with a structural junction and the brecciated contact of the Goldslide Intrusion. The mineralization consists of densely disseminated to massive pyrite and/or pyrite stringers and veinlets and variable amounts of associated pyrrhotite and sphalerite as well as chalcopyrite, arsenopyrite, tetrahedrite and various tellurides. Several phases of mineralization and deformation are indicated by the presence of different generations of pyrite and breccia fragments consisting of pyrite. High grade gold values are usually associated with the semi-massive, coarse-grained pyrite aggregates, but also with stockwork pyrite stringers and veinlets. Gold occurs as native gold, electrum and as tellurides.

8. HIGHWAY PROPERTY GEOLOGY:

The property is shown in Figure 6 (after Grove, 1986). The property geology is dominated by a large Eocene stock composed of granodiorite as outlined by the positive aeromagnetic anomaly shown on Figure 7. However, the stock, as shown on Figure 6 is

misplotted too far to the west by about two km. The stock has intruded Hazelton Group rocks, mainly mafic lavas of the Unuk Formation.

The granodiorite is generally coarse grained, pink to greyish white in colour and composed of pink and white feldspar, white to grey quartz and up to 10% disseminated, coarse mafics including biotite, hornblende, magnetite, and sulfides (mainly disseminated pyrite).

The mapped extent of the stock is shown on Map 2. The intrusion is cut by numerous, generally small scale deformation zones with various orientations and in the vicinity of which the granodiorite is often limonitized, sericitized and silicified.

Due to winter weather conditions, the precise east and west contacts of the granodiorite were not found. However, based on the large colour anomaly about 300 m north and vertically above the old road on the west central part of the property, a large alteration zone, the Highway Zone. exists near the contact. Altered mafic volcanic float (sulfidized - mainly pyrite with traces of sphalerite and chalcopyrite; limonitized, silicified, carbonatized) found near the north shoulder of the old Stewart Highway, often hosts a well developed quartz-carbonate stockwork that appears prospective for precious metal mineralization.

The colour anomaly above the road, the Highway Zone, is characterized by iron oxide and clay alteration and appears to be, to some extent, associated with north and northeast trending structures. The extent and morphology of the Highway Zone remains to be determined by detailed follow-up surveys.

9. PHASE 1A RECONNAISSANCE PROGRAM :

The Phase 1A reconnaissance program was carried out from December 17 to 19, 1993, by a crew of three geologists as winter weather conditions allowed. Above freezing temperatures prevailed at the time of the survey that entailed rain and snow interrupted by periodic sunny breaks. Snow levels at the end of the program were in the range of three to four feet, but outcrops along the old and new Stewart Highway and flowing streams facilitated the collection of sample material.

The western boundary of the Highway property was determined in a fairly definite way by chaining and compassing along the Stewart Highway in an easterly direction from the LCP that was previously located for the Hugh 9-12 claims (staked prior to the Alex claims;

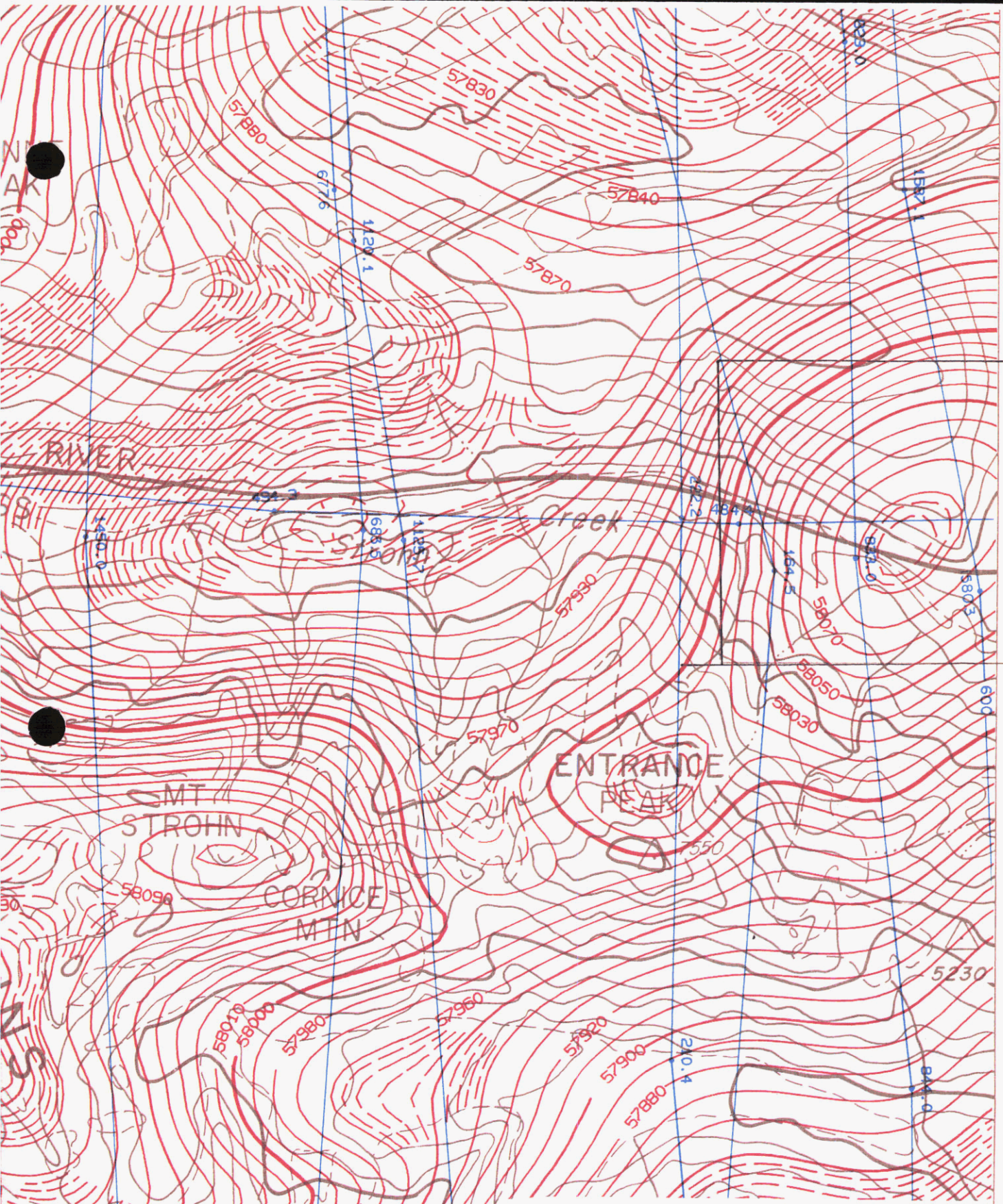


FIGURE 7

AEROMAGNETIC DATA

Bear River Map 9199G
NTS 104A4

—— Highway Property

Scale 1"50000

see Figure 3). A compass bearing of north from the point on the new Stewart Highway 1 km east of the LCP indicates that most of the Highway Zone Target Area is located on the Alex 1 claim. The exact location of the north-south boundary will have to be determined by surveying.

The objectives of the reconnaissance program were threefold:

a. to establish the location of the felsic stock and ascertain its composition and economic potential via mapping and rock sampling;

b. to determine the regional gold potential of the geological environment via stream sediment sampling;

c. to evaluate in a reconnaissance way via soil, float and biogeochemical sampling the importance of the Highway Zone colour anomaly as a specific gold target.

A total of 56 stream sediment, soil, rock, talus, biogeochemical and check samples were taken in proximity to the old and new Stewart Highway. Most of the samples were subject to a 31 ICP element analysis and FA/AA for gold. Three samples of first year twigs from mature tag alders were ashed and also analyzed by FA/AA. Whole rock analysis was carried out on four samples of granodiorite taken across the intrusion to determine variations in composition.

The samples are described in Table 1; the analytical results are shown in Table 2 and the statement of expenditures is provided in Table 3. The soil and stream sediment samples are located on Map 1 and the rock; float and talus samples are located on Map 2.

Twelve soil samples taken along the old highway below the colour anomaly over a distance of 400 m returned gold values between 12 and 287 ppb, and average 51 ppb. Based on Geofine's considerable experience with geochemical surveys in the Stewart Gold Camp, all of the samples are considered anomalous for gold (using a threshold value of 10 ppb). The samples are also generally characterized by anomalous arsenic, silver, bismuth, potassium, cobalt, nickel manganese, iron and zinc values. Similar geochemical signatures are associated with important mineral deposits discovered by Geofine in the Stewart camp.

Two of three twig samples (values of 12 and 19 ppb gold) taken below the colour anomaly are also considered anomalous. Five float and two talus samples of altered mafic volcanic (silicified, carbonatized, limonitized) and mineralized with pyrite (up to 5%) and some traces of sphalerite and chalcopyrite often associated with weakly to strongly developed quartz-carbonate stockworks, were collected on the north side of the old road below the colour anomaly. Gold contents range between 2 and 186 ppb and average an

TABLE 1

December 29, 1993

PROJECT 7000 - HIGHWAY PROPERTY
SUMMARY OF SAMPLES

SAMPLE NO	SAMPLE TYPE	NAME	DESCRIPTION	LOCATION
39801	Comp-2m	Granodiorite	wh: grey-buff fr: grey-white, coarse, sugary-granular, comp: 60% wh & pk feld, 23% wh qtz, 7% mafics (bio, hrnblde, mag), minor ser, 1-2% diss py.	Old Hwy
39802	Comp-1m	Granodiorite	wh: grey-buff fr: grey-white, coarse, sugary-granular, comp: 60% wh & pk feld, 23% wh qtz, 7% mafics (bio, hrnblde, mag), minor ser, 1-2% diss py.	Old Hwy
39803	Comp-.5m	Granodiorite	wh: buff-wh to grey bl fr: white-grey, coarse, granular comp: 50% wh feld, 40% qtz, 10% mafics (bl bio, hrnblde, mag)	Old Hwy
39804	Soil	Clay-sand	brown, clay-fine comp: brn clay & mainly ang frags of fine-med volcanic	Old Hwy
39805	Soil	Clay-sand	orangy-brown, clay-coarse comp: 50% brn clay, 45% sand (ang frags of MV, some ox'd) minor organics	Old Hwy
39806	Soil	Clay-sand	orangy-brown, clay-coarse comp: 50% brn clay, 45% sand (ang frags of MV, some ox'd) minor organics	Old Hwy
39807	Twigs	Tag alder	1st year growth	Old Hwy
39808	F-boulder	Sil'd Mafic Vol	wh: orangy-br fr: grey-bl, fine, granular, slickenslide surfaces with chl comp: 60% qtz, 5% carb, carb stwk, minor diss py str sil'd, mod carb'd	Old Hwy
39809	Twigs	Tag alder	1st year growth	Old Hwy
39810	Soil	Clay-sand	brn, clay-fine comp: 80% clay, 20% frags of MV	Old Hwy
39811	Soil	Clay-sand	brn, clay-fine comp: 77% clay, 20% frags of MV, 3% organics	Old Hwy
39812	Twigs	Tag alder	1st year growth	Old Hwy
39813	Soil	Clay-sand	brn, clay-fine comp: 80% clay, 20% frags of MV	Old Hwy
39814	Soil	Clay-sand	brn, clay-fine comp: 77% clay, 20% frags of MV, 3% organics	Old Hwy
39815	Soil	Clay-sand	brn, clay, med grained comp: 60% sand (ang frags of MV), 10% qtz, 5% organics, 3% wh calcite	Old Hwy
39816	SS CHK	S	Deltaic low check	
39817	Soil	Clay-sand	brn, clay-fine comp: 80% clay, 20% ang frags of MV, organics	Old Hwy
39818	Soil	Clay-sand	brn, clay-fine comp: 80% clay, 20% ang frags of MV, organics	Old Hwy
39819	Soil	Clay-sand	brn, clay-fine comp: 70% clay, 30% ang frags of MV, organics	Old Hwy
39820	Soil	Clay-sand	brn, clay-fine comp: 60% clay, 40% ang frags of MV, some ox'd, carb'd, sil'd	Old Hwy

December 29, 1993

PROJECT 7000 - HIGHWAY PROPERTY
SUMMARY OF SAMPLES

SAMPLE NO	SAMPLE TYPE	NAME	DESCRIPTION	LOCATION
39821	F-boulder	Alt'd Mafic Volcanic	wh:orangy-brn fr: grey-wh, fine, sugray comp: qtz, carb, 5% diss py along margins of viens, tr chalco, gal str sil'd, mod carb'd, well devel stwk of qtz-ankerite , mod ox'd (lim'd)	Old Hwy
39822	F-boulder	Sil'd Mafic Volcanic	wh:orangy-brn fr:grey-bl, fine, sugary, vuggy comp: well devel qtz carb stwk, diss sulfs (py, sph) & in veinlets up to 3%	Old Hwy
39823	R	Granodiorite	wh: grey-buff fr: grey-white, coarse, sugary-granular, comp: 60% wh & pk feld, 23% wh qtz, 7% mafics (bio, hrnblde, mag) minor ser, 1-2% diss py.	Old Hwy
39824	R	Alt'd Granodiorite	wh:orangy-yel-brn fr: yel-wh, fine, sugary, vuggy, coarse comp: 60% qtz, 25% carb, 10% ser, jar/alunite, minor sulf str sil'd, str carb'd, str ser'd, wh qtz carb viens in vuggy sericite schist	Hwy 37
39825	R	Alt'd Granodiorite	wh:orangy-yel-brn fr: grey-wh, coarse, granular comp: 60% qtz, 35% carb, 5% mafics (bio, hrnblde, mag), 1-2% diss py, mod lim'd	Hwy 37
39826	R	Alt'd Granodiorite	wh:orangy-brn fr: grey-green, fine, sugary, granular comp: qtz,str sil'd, well fractured with narrow qtz veinletts, 3% diss py	Hwy 37
39827	R	Alt'd Granodiorite	wh:orangy-brn fr: grey-green, fine, sugary, granular comp: qtz,str sil'd, well fract'd with narrow qtz veinletts, 5% diss bio & hrnblde	Hwy 37
39828	R	Granodiorite	wh:buff-brn fr:grey-wh, coarse, granular, massive comp: grey qtz, wh feld, 5% mafics (bio, hrnblde), minor sulfs	Hwy 37
39829	R	Granodiorite	wh:buff-brn fr:grey-wh, coarse, granular comp: grey & wh qtz, wh & pk feld, 10% mafics (bio, hrnblde), minor py	Hwy 37
39830	R	Granodiorite	wh:buff-brn fr:grey-wh, coarse, granular comp: grey& wh qtz, wh & pk feld, 10% mafics (bio, hrnblde), minor py	Hwy 37
39831	R	Granodiorite	wh:buff-brn fr:grey-wh, coarse, granular, fresh comp: grey qtz, wh & pk feld, 10% mafics (bio, hrnblde), minor py	Hwy 37
39832	R	Granodiorite	wh:buff-brn fr:grey-wh, coarse, granular, fresh comp: grey qtz, wh & pk feld, 10% mafics (bio, hrnblde), minor py, lim;d	Hwy 37
39833	Talus	Sheared Granodiorite	wh:grn-grey-orangy-brn fr:grey-wh, slickenslides of chl comp: qtz, feld, 1-2% diss py, mod lim'd	Hwy 37
39834	R	Alt'd Granodiorite	wh:buff-brn fr:grey-wh, medium, sugary, massive comp:qtz, feld, bio, mag, hblde, 1-2% diss py wk'y lim'd,	Hwy 37
39835	R	Alt'd Granodiorite	wh:buff-brn fr:grey-wh, medium, sugary, slickenslides of chl comp:qtz, wh feld, 1-2% diss mafics (bio, hblde), minor diss py mod sil'd, mod lim'd	Hwy 37
39836	S	Hetro sand-gravel	fine-pebs, fairly well sorted comp:ang frags of wh qtz, pk & wh feld, ox'd mat, minor bio, sericite	Hwy 37
39837	S	Hetro sand-gravel	fine-pebs, fairly well sorted comp:ang frags of wh qtz, pk & wh feld, ox'd mat, minor bio, sericite	Hwy 37
39838	R	Alt'd Granodiorite	wh:orangy-brn fr:grey-wh, coarse, granular comp: 60% qtz, 40% feld, 1-2% diss py, minor mafics (bio, hblde) lim'd on weathered surfaces	Hwy 37
39839	LR CHK		Low C Check	

December 29, 1993

PROJECT 7000 - HIGHWAY PROPERTY
SUMMARY OF SAMPLES

SAMPLE NO	SAMPLE TYPE	NAME	DESCRIPTION	LOCATION
39840	S	Hetro clay-sand	brn, clay-fine, well sorted comp: brn clay, wh qtz, wh feld, minor mica, ser, minor ox'd mat	Hwy 37
39841	S	Hetro sand	brn, fine-coarse, fairly well sorted comp: wh qtz, wh & pk feld, minor bio, mica, ox'd mat	Hwy 37
39842	Talus	Alt'd Granodiorite	wh:orangy-brn fr: same, coarse, granular comp: qtz, wh feld, 10% mafics (bio, mag) minor diss py, well lim'd	Hwy 37
39843	S	Hetro sand	brn, fin-med, well sorted comp: wh feld, wh & grey qtz, bio & ox'd material	Hwy 37
39844	Talus	Alt'd Granodiorite	wh:orangy-brn fr: same, coarse, granular comp: qtz, wh feld, 10% mafics (bio, hrnblde, mag) minor diss py, well lim'd	Hwy 37
39845	S	Hetro clay-sand	brn, clay-coarse, fine-med comp: 80% sand (wh feld, qtz, qutie micaceous, minor ox'd mat), 20% clay	Hwy 37
39846	R	Ox'd Granodiorite	wh:orangy-brn fr: same, coarse, granular comp: qtz, wh feld, 10% mafics (bio, mag) minor diss py, well lim'd fairly well developed qtz-carb stwk	Hwy 37
39847	S	Hetro clay-sand	brn, clay-coarse, fine-med comp: 80% sand (wh feld, qtz, qutie micaeous, minor ox'd mat), 20% clay	Hwy 37
39848	SS CHK		Deltaic low check	
39849	F-boulder	Alt'd Mafic Volcanic	fine, sugary, comp: mainly qtz, 2-3% diss py, will lim'd, well sil'd	Hwy 37
39850	Talus	Sil'd Mafic Volcanic	fine, sugary, vuggy comp: qtz, carb, (ankerite) in veins, 2-3% diss py & chalco up to 5% locally	Old Hwy
39851	F-boulder	Alt'd Mafic Volcanic	wh:orangy-brn fr:grey-green, fine comp:qtz, carb, ser, ox'd mat, 2-3% diss sulfs (py, minor chalco) well develqtz-carb stwk, mod sil'd, mod carb'd	Old Hwy
39852	Talus	Ox'd Mafic Volcanic	wh:orangy-brn fr:grey-wh, comp: qtz, carb, 1-2% diss py associated with qtz str sil'd, str carb'd, well devel'd qtz-carb stwk	Old Hwy
39853	LR CHK		Low C check	
39854	R	Granodiorite	wh:pk-grey fr:buff-brn, fine, sugary, granular comp: qtz, feld, 3% mafics (bio, hrnblde, mag), wkly lim'd, minor diss sulfs	Hwy 37
39855	R	Mafic Volcanic	fine, granular, massive comp: basalt, lim'd on fract'd surfaces, minor diss py	Hwy 37
39856	R	Mafic Volcanic	fine, granular, massive comp: basalt, lim'd on fract'd surfaces, minor diss py	Hwy 37

December 29, 1993

PROJECT 7000 - HIGHWAY PROPERTY
SUMMARY OF SAMPLES

SAMPLE NO	SAMPLE TYPE	NAME	DESCRIPTION	LOCATION

F = float
S = stream sediment
R = insitu rock
Comp-2m = insitu rock composit sample over 2m

SS CHK - stream sediment check sample
LR CHK - low rock check sample

c:\trev93\hwysamp.wk3

TABLE 2

ANALYTICAL RESULTS

MINERAL
• ENVIRONMENTS
LABORATORIES
(DIVISION OF ASSAYERS CORP.)

SPECIALISTS IN MINERAL ENVIRONMENTS
CHEMISTS • ASSAYERS • ANALYSTS • GEOCHEMISTS

VANCOUVER OFFICE:
705 WEST 15TH STREET
NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C. CANADA V7M 1T2
TELEPHONE (604) 980-5814 OR (604) 988-4524
FAX (604) 980-9621

SMITHERS LAB.:
3170 TATLOW ROAD
SMITHERS, B.C. CANADA V0J 2N0
TELEPHONE (604) 847-3004
FAX (604) 847-3005

Geochemical Analysis Certificate

3S-0255-BG1

Company: **GEOFINE EXPLORATION CONSULTANTS** Date: DEC-23-93
Project: 7000 Copy 1. Geofine Exploration, Vancouver, B.C.
Attn: D. Molloy/ D. Kennedy 2. Geofine Exploration, Unionville, ON

We hereby certify the following Geochemical Analysis of 3 Twigs samples submitted DEC-20-93 by D. Kennedy.

Sample Number	Au-Fire PPB
39807	5
39809	19
39812	12

Certified by _____

MIN-EN LABORATORIES

COMP: GEOFINE EXPLORATION CONSULTANTS
PROJ: 7000
ATTN: D MOLLOY

Soils

MIN-EN LABS — ICP REPORT

705 WEST 15TH ST., NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C. V7M 1T2
(604)980-5814 OR (604)988-4524

FILE NO: 3S-0255-SJ
DATE: 93/12/2
* * (ACT:F31

SAMPLE NUMBER	AG PPM	AL %	AS PPM	B PPM	BA PPM	BE PPM	BI PPM	CA %	CD PPM	CO PPM	CU PPM	FE %	K %	LI PPM	MG %	MN PPM	MO PPM	NA %	NI PPM	P PPM	PB PPM	SB PPM	SR PPM	TH PPM	TI PPM	V PPM	ZN PPM	GA PPM	SN PPM	W PPM	CR PPM	Au-FIRE PPB
39804	.3	2.03	1	1	151	.7	5	.26	.1	10	47	3.33	.26	27	1.23	894	5	.03	73	880	180	17	33	9	316	61.2	117	20	3	8	109	53
39805	.3	2.57	29	1	230	.9	10	.46	.1	17	53	4.18	.52	29	1.40	1130	5	.07	71	1150	42	19	55	10	1100	89.4	128	20	4	12	168	12
39806	.8	2.20	61	1	197	.8	9	.33	.1	13	42	3.73	.54	25	1.24	853	6	.06	62	1000	33	19	42	9	1040	77.9	110	20	3	12	182	13
39810	.1	3.07	32	1	279	1.1	9	.36	.1	21	76	5.08	.48	34	1.62	1863	6	.05	80	1340	61	26	56	11	737	97.6	185	25	4	10	115	15
39811	.1	3.15	35	1	281	.9	9	.40	.1	22	88	5.28	.47	35	1.70	1944	6	.05	78	1300	66	26	57	11	848	101.3	202	26	4	9	89	25
39813	.1	2.74	53	1	233	.8	9	.46	.1	19	78	4.67	.45	30	1.43	1744	5	.06	61	1260	49	21	57	9	879	89.3	175	23	4	8	91	24
39814	.7	3.03	116	1	211	.7	12	.64	.1	22	98	5.14	.49	29	1.43	1886	4	.09	54	1380	61	26	86	10	1374	101.1	194	26	4	8	78	54
39815	.5	2.96	81	1	221	.9	11	.61	.1	19	85	4.85	.49	30	1.41	1722	4	.09	51	1820	58	25	89	9	1279	95.4	173	25	4	8	85	47
39817	.5	2.59	55	1	217	.6	10	.58	.1	16	71	4.18	.53	25	1.24	1293	6	.09	80	1300	44	20	73	8	1134	84.1	149	18	4	9	118	22
39818	.3	2.29	52	1	204	.6	8	.73	.1	14	54	3.92	.51	21	1.15	1319	3	.10	36	1230	42	18	73	8	1152	85.5	157	21	3	8	90	19
39819	.5	2.85	108	1	203	.9	11	.52	.1	24	93	4.83	.49	28	1.35	1652	5	.07	95	1370	57	23	73	8	1307	92.3	178	20	4	11	134	40
39820	3.4	2.35	92	1	195	.8	10	.40	.1	17	80	4.41	.52	24	1.17	1514	6	.07	70	1110	44	20	58	9	1074	79.2	172	19	3	15	242	287

COMP: GEOFINE EXPLORATION CONSULTANTS
PROJ: 7000
ATTN: D MOLLOY

STREAMS

MIN-EN LABS -- ICP REPORT

705 WEST 15TH ST., NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C. V7M 1T2
(604)980-5814 OR (604)988-4524

FILE NO: 3S-0255-I
DATE: 93/12/
* * (ACT:F3

SAMPLE NUMBER	AG PPM	AL %	AS PPM	B PPM	BA PPM	BE PPM	BI PPM	CA %	CD PPM	CO PPM	CU PPM	FE %	K %	LI PPM	MG %	MN PPM	MO PPM	NA %	NI PPM	P PPM	PB PPM	SB PPM	SR PPM	TH PPM	TI PPM	V PPM	ZN PPM	GA PPM	SN PPM	W PPM	CR PPM	Au-FIRE PPB
39816	.1	1.94	1	47	113	.2	9	.99	.1	14	66	3.86	.05	19	1.63	839	2	.02	23	880	17	4	37	3	1691	115.0	74	9	4	4	31	6
39836	.1	1.02	1	1	54	.3	3	.40	.1	12	26	6.72	.08	17	.51	1128	12	.01	11	1720	14	1	39	36	612	148.4	74	7	1	4	31	7
39837	.1	1.48	1	1	82	.5	5	.37	.1	13	39	4.47	.11	20	.62	1323	16	.01	23	1210	24	4	41	26	736	84.7	85	14	2	4	31	16
39840	.1	.88	1	1	47	.2	2	.28	.1	7	19	2.54	.09	18	.40	927	10	.01	11	900	8	1	22	23	736	52.7	59	5	1	2	14	20
39841	.1	.93	1	1	41	.5	3	.36	.1	8	25	3.65	.07	15	.24	860	11	.01	1	1030	10	1	31	18	755	80.9	60	8	1	3	14	5
39843	.1	1.21	1	1	71	.5	4	.28	.1	8	28	2.88	.12	17	.61	927	19	.01	23	1160	18	2	28	22	669	51.5	77	7	2	3	26	11
39845	.1	1.08	1	1	61	.4	2	.27	.1	8	26	2.88	.10	15	.54	734	16	.01	20	1100	14	1	24	15	585	53.0	70	3	1	3	22	12
39847	.1	1.58	1	1	97	.6	5	.33	.1	12	44	3.85	.16	21	.78	1268	21	.01	26	1350	29	3	36	17	707	72.5	104	11	2	5	32	10
39848	.1	2.11	1	17	129	.1	10	1.08	.1	15	68	4.05	.07	18	1.67	873	2	.02	24	890	19	7	43	4	2044	126.1	77	12	4	5	33	14

COMP: GEOFINE EXPLORATION CONSULTANTS
PROJ: 7000
ATTN: D MOLLOY Rock

MIN-EN LABS — ICP REPORT

705 WEST 15TH ST., NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C. V7M 1T2
(604)980-5814 OR (604)988-4524

FILE NO: 3S-0255-RJ1+
DATE: 93/12/2
* ROCK * (ACT:F31

SAMPLE NUMBER	AG PPM	AL %	AS PPM	B PPM	BA PPM	BE PPM	BI PPM	CA %	CD PPM	CO PPM	CU PPM	FE %	K %	LI PPM	MG %	MN PPM	MO PPM	NA %	NI PPM	P PPM	PB PPM	SB PPM	SR PPM	TH PPM	TI PPM	V PPM	ZN PPM	GA PPM	SN PPM	W PPM	CR PPM	Au-FIRE PPB
39801	.1	.42	3	1	56	.4	4	.32	.1	3	7	1.26	.16	16	.23	358	2	.06	5	420	10	2	17	21	697	23.5	36	8	1	6	105	4
39802	.4	.42	5	1	80	.2	5	.26	.1	4	7	1.30	.24	15	.24	359	1	.08	1	380	4	2	19	16	835	24.9	36	9	1	6	95	3
39803	.4	.47	4	1	40	.3	6	.28	.1	3	5	1.26	.16	14	.24	365	2	.07	4	350	14	3	20	19	794	23.4	36	9	1	7	120	2
39808	1.6	1.57	33	1	210	.1	15	1.43	.1	17	82	3.92	.69	11	1.39	1014	2	.12	14	2380	22	10	84	8	2478	161.2	84	21	3	8	62	13
39821	.1	.96	47	1	71	1.2	5	2.54	.1	15	79	3.93	.35	8	1.20	3606	3	.05	19	2280	41	11	269	9	139	45.8	76	36	1	5	59	37
39822	.1	.57	66	1	40	.8	5	2.87	44.1	13	101	4.29	.32	3	1.33	3654	1	.02	13	2030	52	7	352	9	65	31.7	3343	36	1	5	36	108
39823	.5	.63	4	1	80	.3	7	.36	.1	5	5	1.78	.21	15	.35	494	3	.09	4	590	9	4	29	16	1097	33.8	69	11	2	8	141	5
39824	1.2	.29	8	1	19	.4	3	.07	.1	1	3	.35	.17	1	.02	362	2	.07	3	160	23	3	5	21	33	3.5	13	4	1	6	110	6
39825	.3	.30	12	1	14	.2	2	.07	.1	2	5	.72	.13	2	.08	88	4	.07	5	160	8	4	7	23	99	9.9	21	5	1	9	173	2
39826	.2	.29	11	1	13	.2	2	.08	.1	1	1	.66	.12	3	.09	143	1	.05	3	170	9	3	6	24	65	8.5	19	6	1	5	103	3
39827	.3	.52	11	1	39	.4	3	.26	.1	3	1	1.29	.16	7	.28	338	3	.06	4	490	11	4	13	15	350	23.5	43	11	1	7	118	4
39828	.3	.34	9	1	15	.3	1	.09	.1	2	9	.74	.14	3	.10	154	2	.08	4	170	9	3	7	25	100	13.8	19	7	1	7	145	1
39829	.2	.69	1	1	74	.5	5	.35	.1	4	2	1.54	.20	9	.34	409	4	.09	5	510	11	4	30	16	668	30.0	45	11	1	9	157	2
39830	.1	.54	8	1	56	.4	3	.43	.1	4	1	1.33	.17	8	.34	437	2	.05	3	470	8	4	28	16	488	24.5	42	12	1	5	88	2
39831	.6	.64	2	1	85	.3	7	.45	.1	5	1	1.79	.24	11	.36	447	3	.10	2	580	6	4	30	19	1110	34.2	47	11	1	9	156	1
39832	.5	.70	12	1	83	.5	5	.33	.1	5	15	1.76	.25	11	.35	524	1	.06	1	590	12	5	21	16	899	29.6	44	12	1	6	101	5
39833	.4	.86	10	1	49	.6	5	.28	.1	4	14	1.59	.19	10	.29	346	5	.06	5	470	12	6	27	16	631	26.9	41	11	1	9	160	7
39834	.2	.32	5	1	15	.2	2	.09	.1	1	1	.70	.14	6	.09	201	1	.07	3	140	7	3	6	23	219	11.7	21	7	1	7	130	1
39835	.1	.35	6	1	17	.3	1	.08	.1	2	8	.75	.16	8	.09	230	3	.08	5	160	11	3	7	24	226	15.1	21	8	1	8	156	4
39838	.5	.64	1	1	134	.2	7	.25	.1	5	3	1.77	.39	10	.41	437	5	.09	2	540	9	4	23	15	1204	35.6	51	12	1	7	108	5
39839	.4	.35	18	1	21	.3	1	.14	.1	2	4	.75	.14	4	.12	173	3	.06	6	190	7	3	8	20	152	10.4	22	7	1	7	136	12
39842	.5	.47	3	1	82	.1	5	.14	.1	3	3	1.23	.25	8	.26	272	2	.08	2	230	7	3	19	14	830	17.6	34	10	1	7	131	6
39844	1.1	.64	9	1	100	.2	11	.36	.1	9	12	4.23	.32	6	.31	568	6	.11	1	1070	7	1	28	21	1805	98.3	53	10	2	13	214	8
39846	.7	.48	7	1	78	.1	6	.19	.1	3	2	1.44	.30	6	.27	320	3	.08	1	310	9	3	16	21	991	29.0	29	12	1	7	130	2
39849	1.3	1.94	13	1	147	.5	9	.44	.1	14	62	3.14	.65	17	.99	300	7	.13	79	700	16	15	65	7	1153	90.3	95	10	3	11	167	2
39850	4.8	2.27	113	1	161	.7	11	.53	.1	16	136	4.30	.90	17	1.31	1145	3	.16	68	910	32	19	62	9	1234	86.9	96	19	3	11	147	186
39851	2.1	2.85	1	1	70	.5	9	1.95	.1	12	136	3.06	.13	4	.38	212	4	.19	23	450	24	24	127	4	829	22.0	27	10	4	5	56	2
39852	2.3	4.77	1	1	370	.8	15	2.15	.1	14	64	3.48	.86	15	1.35	381	6	.46	58	1380	45	40	220	8	2027	84.0	50	20	8	14	191	30
39853	.2	.35	6	1	18	.2	3	.13	.1	2	7	.73	.13	4	.12	177	3	.06	6	190	4	3	7	21	151	10.3	22	6	1	7	136	3
39854	.7	1.06	1	1	77	.2	5	.52	.1	3	12	1.11	.29	5	.24	241	3	.13	14	310	10	8	46	11	799	20.1	28	7	2	9	157	1
39855	1.6	2.46	1	1	544	.5	17	.37	.1	18	48	4.36	1.07	41	1.57	666	8	.10	57	1110	23	18	54	8	2253	155.6	95	21	5	13	164	7
39856	1.3	2.92	1	1	300	1.4	12	.14	.1	17	67	5.01	1.22	61	1.83	598	7	.08	61	540	29	23	35	11	1532	89.3	131	18	4	8	72	4

COMP: GEOFINE EXPLORATION CONSULTANTS
PROJ: 7000
ATTN: D MOLLOY

MIN-EN LABS -- WHOLE ROCK ANALYSIS

705 WEST 15TH ST., NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C. V7M 1T2
(604)980-5814 OR (604)988-4524

FILE NO: 3S-0255-R
DATE: 93/12/
* * (ACT:F2

Rock

SAMPLE NUMBER	AL2O3 %	BA %	CAO %	FE2O3 %	K2O %	MGO %	MNO2 %	NA2O %	P2O5 %	SIO2 %	SR %	TIO2 %	LOI %
39801	13.74	.085	2.42	2.11	3.97	.49	.08	4.16	.01	71.24	.030	.26	.50
39825	12.22	.020	.68	1.14	4.18	.14	.02	3.86	.01	76.51	.010	.10	.40
39842	13.94	.060	2.37	1.77	3.65	.46	.05	4.24	.01	71.60	.035	.24	.70
39854	13.51	.060	3.02	1.86	4.39	.75	.06	3.38	.01	71.34	.025	.22	.40

DECEMBER 28, 1993

TABLE 3

HIGHWAY PROPERTY PHASE 1A PROGRAM
SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES INCLUDING GST

EXPENSE		AMOUNT ($)
Expense Accounts		590
Supplies/Rental	Dec 14-21:8 days @ 14/day; Snowshoe rental	112
	Supplies: flagging, paint etc	248
Communication		50
Salaries:Field	2 days, 3 geologist /day @ $295/day	1770
Report	3 days, 1 geologist @ 295/day	882
Subsistence	3 geologists/4 days/$77/day	925
Mob/Demob	2 geol flight to Smithers @ $450	900
	taxi charges - 3 geologists	142
Aircraft Charter		0
Vehicle Rental	4 days @ 60/day	240
	milage/gas/insurance	335
Analyses	3 twig samples- Au geochem & ICP @ $22	65
	12 soils samples- Au geochem & ICP @ $18.5	220
	36 rock samples-Au geochem & ICP @ $18.5	660
	9 stream samples-Au geochem & ICP @ 18.5	170
	4 whole rock @ $23	85
Shipping		75
Copying		89
Insurance		55
		$7,613.00

anomalous 54 ppb; arsenic contents range between 1 to 113 ppm and average an anomalous 40 ppm; and, zinc contents range between 27 to 3343 ppm and average 536 ppm. The zinc average is distorted by the one high value.

Seven stream sediment samples taken from creeks draining the central part of the intrusion returned gold values ranging between 5 to 20 ppb and averaging 12 ppb. Five of the values are considered to be weakly anomalous.

Twenty-one samples of fresh to altered (oxidized, sericitized, silicified) granodiorite mineralized with up to 3% pyrite have low metal values with gold contents ranging between 1 and 8 ppb. The four whole rock analyses indicate that the granodiorite has a fairly uniform composition except for sample 39825 which has a higher silica and potassium content and is depleted in other elements, relative to the three other samples.

Two samples of oxidized basalt collected on the east side of the intrusion have low gold contents of 4 and 7 ppb, but have somewhat elevated zinc, silver, iron, nickel, cobalt and manganese contents.

10. CONCLUSIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS:

It is concluded that the Highway Zone represents an interesting, relatively unexplored gold target on the west side of the felsic stock and is hosted mainly by altered mafic volcanic rocks of the Unuk Formation of the Hazelton Group. The intrusion as shown on Grove's Salmon River Sheet (Grove, 1986) is plotted about 2 km too far to the west.

The Highway Zone as outlined the by the colour anomaly (jarosite/ alunite and limonite) is located about 300 m vertically above, and 300 m north of the road. Soil and altered talus and float samples (pyritized, silicified, carbonatized) collected below the alteration zone on the old Stewart Highway contain anomalous gold values and trace and indicator elements that warrant detailed follow-up. The mineralization, based on the morphology of the alteration zone as observed from the old highway, does appear to have an important structural component.

It is recommended that detailed stream sediment sampling be carried out all the way up the two branches of Goldfloat Creek, along with detailed sampling and mapping. Some helicopter support will be required and quantitative analyses for gold, silver, arsenic and zinc are recommended. If significant mineralization is found, the work should be expanded to creek valleys to the west as the property boundary allows, and to the east, particularly along the margin of the intrusion. Follow-up of anomalous gold values in stream sediments from creeks draining the intrusion should also be carried out.

Prior to the initiation of detailed work, it is recommended that a detailed structural fabric study be carried out since the mineralization appears to be, to some, extent structurally controlled in north trending fractures possibly related to the intrusion of the stock.

As outlined in Table 4, a 10 day, $47,000 Phase 1B program is proposed to evaluate the potential of the Highway Zone and other contact areas of the intrusion.

TABLE 4

RECOMMENDED PHASE 1B FOLLOW-UP PROGRAM:

HIGHWAY PROPERTY

	ITEM	COST 1B ($)
i)	Property, assessment work research	
ii)	Project permitting, planning	500
iii)	Geochemical signature analyses	
iv)	Property Compensation	
v)	Structural fabric studies, airphotos, mag maps	1000
vi)	Field equipment, supplies	1000
vii)	Mob-demob	3000
viii)	Ground transport, helicopter	7500
ix)	Analyses, assays 400 @ $20	8000
x)	Linecutting	
xi)	Geophysical surveys:	
xii)	Land surveys	
xiii)	Food, sustenance, accommodation	4500
xiv)	Communications - in field	150
xv)	Drafting, reporting, assess. rpts, fees	6500
xvi)	Land acquisition payments	
xvii)	Legal fees	
xviii)	Licences	
xix)	Salaries: 4 geologists, $1200/day @ 10 days;	12000
xx)	Diamond drilling:	
SUB-TOTAL		$44150
CONTINGENCY		2850
TOTAL		$47000

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12. STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS:

I, David E. Molloy, of the Town of Unionville, of the Regional Municipality of York, Ontario, hereby certify that:

i. I am President of Geofine Exploration Consultants Ltd. and Geofine (Jamaica) Limited with business addresses at 49 Normandale Road, Unionville, Ontario, L3R 4J8 and 30 Knutsford Blvd, 7th Floor, Kingston, Jamaica, respectively;

ii. I am a graduate of McMaster University, in the City of Hamilton, Ontario, with a B.A. in Philosophy (1968); I am a graduate of the University of Waterloo, in the City of Waterloo, Ontario, with a B.Sc. in Earth Science (1972);

iii. I have practised my profession in mineral exploration continuously for the past 22 years, including 3 years as a consultant; 10 years with St. Joe Canada Inc./Bond Gold Canada Inc./LAC Minerals Ltd. as Regional Geologist, Exploration Manager and as Senior Vice President, Canadian Exploration; and, 8 years with Beth-Canada Mining Company as a Regional Geologist;

iv. I am a Fellow of The Geological Association of Canada;

v. I am a Member of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy; of the Prospectors and Developers' Association; and of the Association of Exploration Geochemists.

vi. I have supervised the field program and the preparation of this report titled "Report on the Phase 1A Reconnaissance Geological and Geophysical Program On The Alex Claims, Highway Property, Skeena Mining Division, Northwestern British Columbia" for Trev Corp. I have referenced the technical data available in the BCMEMPR assessment work files as well as other sources listed in the References.

vii. The recommendations herein are solely the responsibility of Geofine Exploration Consultants Ltd.

David E Molloy

David E. Molloy, B.A., B.Sc., F.G.A.C.
President

Dated at Unionville, Ontario, this 27th day of December, 1993.

ALEX 1

3500

GRD

ALEX 1

ALEX 2

GRD

GRD

GRD

GOLDFLOAT CREEK

Creek

ALEX 2

MAP 2

HIGHWAY PROPERTY
Northwestern British Columbia

ROCK & TWIG SAMPLE LOCATION MAP

39808 sample number (Au ppb, Ag ppm, Zn ppm)

× rock sample location

• talus/float sample location

T twig sample location

Scale 1cm = 50m

0 250m

3500

N

Creek

MAP 1

23,236

HIGHWAY PROPERTY
Northwestern British Columbia

SOIL & STREAM SAMPLE LOCATION MAP

39808 sample number (Au ppb, As ppm, Zn ppm)

▲ soil sample location

stream sample location

Scale 1cm = 50m

0 250m