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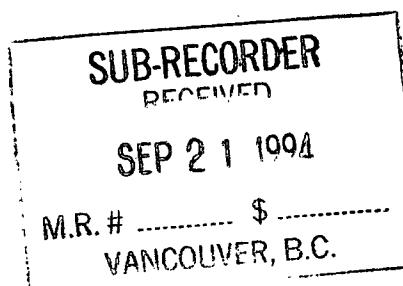
FILE NO:

1994 GEOLOGICAL
AND GEOCHEMICAL REPORT
ON THE
RAM 1-2 CLAIMS

Located on the Nechako Plateau
Omineca Mining Division
NTS 93F/2W
53° 06' North Latitude
124° 52' West Longitude

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

23,520



-prepared for-
WESTERN KELTIC MINES INC.

-prepared by-
Henry J. Awmack, P.Eng.

July, 1994

1994 GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL REPORT ON THE RAM 1-2 CLAIMS

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Ram property is located on the Nechako Plateau, approximately 120 kilometres southwest of Vanderhoof in central British Columbia. It is underlain by Hazelton Group volcanics and sediments which have been cut by Tertiary felsic volcanics. Prism Resources, Placer Developments and BP Minerals carried out geological mapping and soil sampling over the property from 1980 to 1984, identifying several zinc-arsenic-copper-lead soil anomalies. The ground was restaked as the Ram 1-2 claims in 1991 and limited mapping and prospecting were performed the following year.

Soil geochemical sampling was carried out in the southwestern corner of the Ram property during June of 1994. Equity Engineering Ltd. conducted this exploration program for Western Keltic Mines Inc. and has been retained to report on the fieldwork.

2.0 LIST OF CLAIMS

The Ram property comprises two contiguous claims totalling 40 claim units, located in the Omineca Mining Division (Figure 2). Records of the British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources indicate that the Ram 1-2 claims are owned by Bruno Kasper. Separate documents indicate that the claims are held in trust for Western Keltic Mines Inc. (50%) and Bull Pine Explorations Ltd. (50%). Claim data for the Ram property is summarized in Table 2.0.1.

**TABLE 2.0.1
CLAIM DATA**

Claim Name	Mineral Tenure No.	No. of Units	Record Date	Expiry Year
Ram 1	301433	20	June 29, 1991	1995*
Ram 2	301434	20	June 29, 1991	1996*
		40		

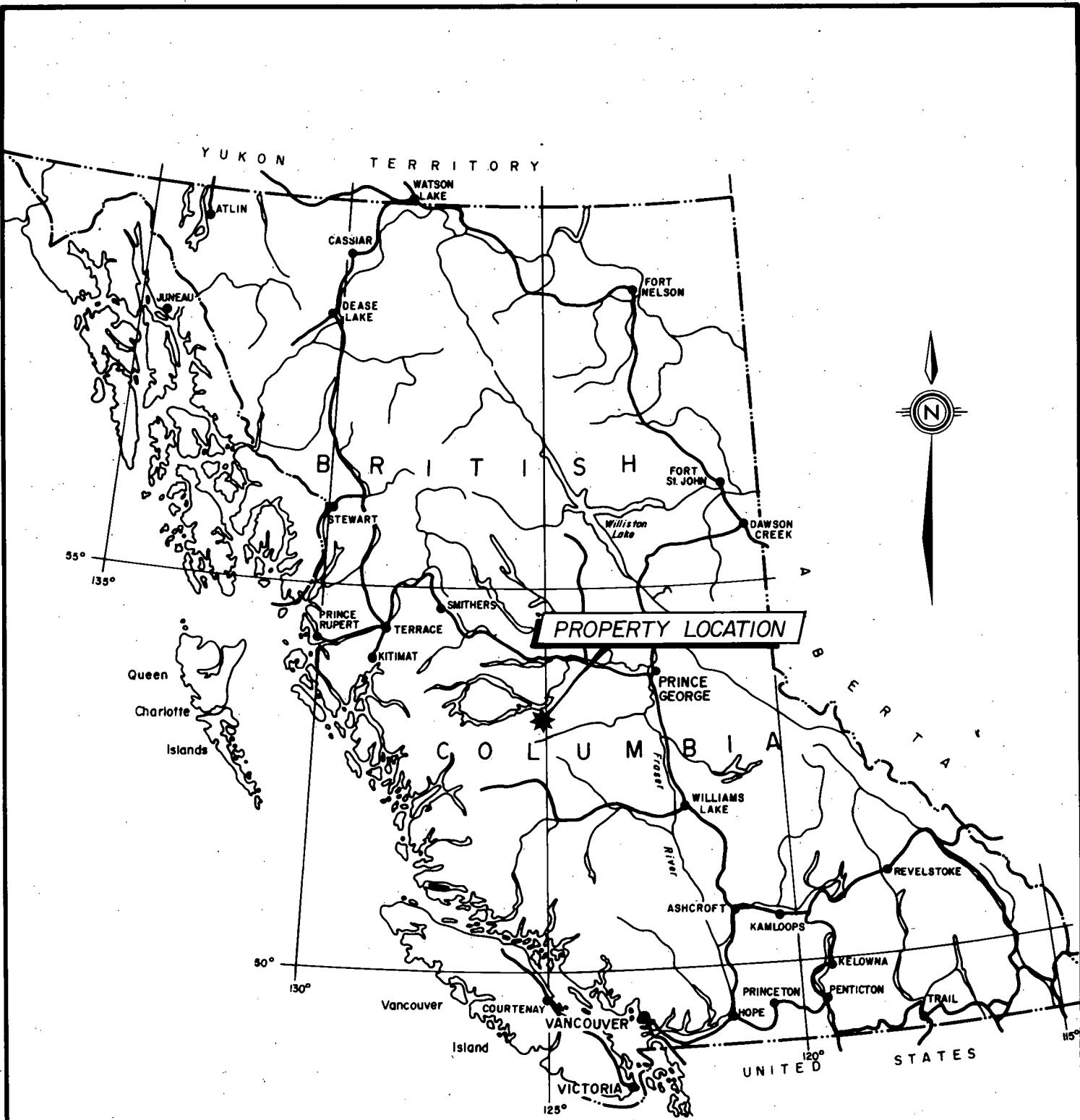
* Subject to approval of assessment work covered by this report.

The position of the legal corner posts for the Ram 1-2 claims has been verified by field crews of Equity Engineering Ltd..

3.0 LOCATION, ACCESS AND GEOGRAPHY

The Ram property is situated on the Nechako Plateau of central British Columbia, approximately 120 kilometres southwest of Vanderhoof and 160 kilometres west of Quesnel (Figure 1). The claims are located within the Omineca Mining Division, centred at 53° 06' north latitude and 124° 52' west longitude.

The Kluskus Forest Road (Blue Road) provides access to the southeastern portion of the Ram property, extending 1000 metres



WESTERN KELTIC MINES INC.

**RAM 1 & 2 CLAIMS
LOCATION MAP**

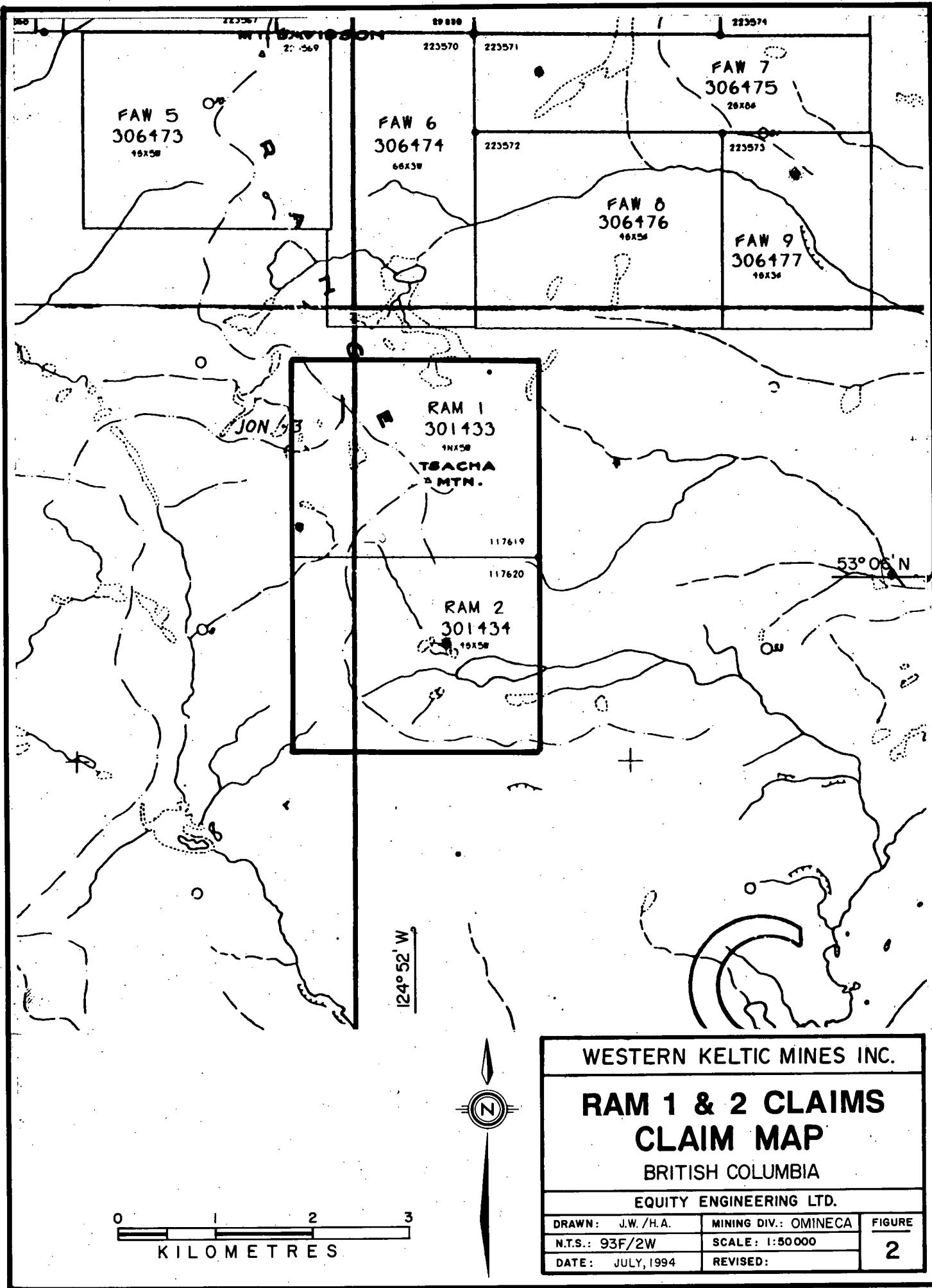
BRITISH COLUMBIA

EQUITY ENGINEERING LTD.

DRAWN:	J.W./H.A.	MINING DIV. OMINNECA	FIGURE
N.T.S.:	93F/2W	SCALE:	AS SHOWN
DATE:	JULY, 1994	REVISED:	

Km 0 100 200 300 400 500 Km

MILES 0 50 100 200 300 MILES



onto the Ram 2 claim along the north side of Good News Lake. This road connects northerly to the Plateau Forest Products mill at Engen on Highway 16, but access in the vicinity of the Ram claims is restricted and requires a permit from the BC Forest Service. One small block has been clear-cut on the property and further logging is scheduled for the near future. Helicopters are available for charter in Quesnel and Vanderhoof.

The claims cover Tsacha Mountain, extending southerly over a series of rolling hills, all of which form part of the Fawnie Range within the Nechako Plateau. Upland surfaces are generally well drained with few lakes or marshes. Lower creek valleys are broad and swampy. Topography on the property is moderate, with elevations ranging from 1,360 metres at Good News Lake to 1,730 metres at the summit of Tsacha Mountain. Outcrop exposure is fairly good at higher elevations, but becomes increasingly masked by glacial till towards the valley bottoms. Overall, the property would average less than 5% outcrop.

The property is largely covered by spruce and lodgepole pine with a light undergrowth of huckleberry and alder. Alpine vegetation predominates above tree-line at 1,650 metres. The Ram property is subject to a continental climatic regime, with warm summers and cold winters. Snowfall is moderate with an accumulation of one to two metres during the winter.

4.0 REGIONAL AND PROPERTY MINING HISTORY

4.1 Previous Work

The area around the Ram property received little exploration until the late 1960's, when Rio Tinto Canadian Exploration Ltd. carried out stream and lake sediment sampling surveys throughout the Nechako Plateau, searching primarily for copper-molybdenum porphyry deposits (Hoffman, 1976). Follow-up work on one of their anomalies by Rio Canex (1969-71) and Granges Exploration Ltd./Cominco Ltd. (1976-present) led to the discovery in 1979 of the Capoose silver-lead-zinc deposit approximately twenty-seven kilometres northwest of the Ram property. Reserves at Capoose have been estimated at 20 million tonnes grading 48 g/tonne silver and 0.5 g/tonne gold (Schroeter and Panteleyev, 1986).

Following the recognition of a major silver resource at Capoose, claims were staked over several other geochemical anomalies underlain by similar lithologies in the Fawnie Range. Prism Resources Ltd. staked the southwestern slope of Tsacha Mountain in 1980 as the Mstsacha claim and took 130 reconnaissance soil, silt and rock samples, identifying a broad Cu-Pb-Zn geochemical anomaly southwest of Good News Lake, with maximum values of 113 ppm Cu, 102 ppm Pb and 450 ppm Zn (Harivel and Livingstone, 1981). The following year, Prism re-assayed 124 samples for gold and arsenic (14 silt samples, 89 soil samples and 21 rock samples). Of these, 32 samples were also analyzed for

copper, zinc, lead and silver. These returned low gold values, but up to 530 ppm zinc and 950 ppm arsenic. Prism also reported a "manganiferous jasperoid unit" associated with rhyolitic pyroclastics (Livingstone and Harivel, 1982).

In 1982, Placer Developments Ltd. optioned the Mstsacha claim and took a further 195 soil and silt samples. These showed a 400-600 metre wide band of low order copper-zinc-lead-arsenic soil anomalies trending southwesterly from Tsacha Mountain. Minor pyrite and rare chalcopyrite were also noted as disseminations and stringers in silicified rhyodacite and andesite (Kimura, 1982).

In 1984, BP Minerals staked the Jon 3-5 claims immediately north and east of the Mstsacha claim and took 78 rock and soil samples. Three of their rock samples exceeded 0.15% zinc (Smith, 1984). The Mstsacha and the Jon 3-5 claims lapsed and the Ram 1-2 claims were staked in June 1991 over the Jon 4 and 5 claims and the eastern parts of the Jon 3 and Mstsacha claims.

Sleeping Gold Ltd. optioned the Ram claims in 1992 and carried out reconnaissance mapping and prospecting, taking a total of 24 rock samples. One of these, taken from altered sediments on Mount Tsacha, contained 10-15% pyrrhotite and 3.3% zinc, but the exposure was too poor to determine if mineralization was stratiform or related to rhyolite dyking. Southeast of Good News Lake, a 200 x 300 metre zone of potassium feldspar, chlorite, epidote and garnet alteration was found with variable amounts of specular hematite, magnetite, pyrite and chalcopyrite, resembling alteration associated with alkalic porphyry systems (Caulfield, 1992).

The BC Geological Survey undertook a regional lake sediment sampling program throughout portions of the 93F map sheet in 1993, taking three samples from the Ram claims. One of these was taken from Good News Lake and two from ponds on the southwestern flank of Tsacha Mountain. Two more were taken immediately north of the Ram property from lakes draining the northern flank of Tsacha Mountain. Between them, these five samples returned three As, two Sb, three Bi, one Cu, one Mo and one Zn value exceeding the 95th percentiles for the entire survey (Cook and Jackaman, 1994).

4.2 1994 Exploration Program

During June of 1994, Western Celtic Mines Inc. carried out soil sampling in the southwestern corner of the Ram 2 claim, in an effort to confirm and define geochemical anomalies previously reported by Prism and Placer.

A north-south baseline (labelled "5000E") was chained, slope-corrected and flagged for 800 metres, with 5400N 5000E lying 310 metres west of the western tip of Good News Lake. Five cross-lines were run west from the baseline for up to 1000 metres, with soil samples taken at 50 metre intervals. Wherever possible, the samples were taken from the red-brown "B" horizon. A total of 92 soil samples were taken and analyzed geochemically for gold and by

ICP for 32 elements by Chemex Laboratories of North Vancouver.

One rock sample, described in Appendix C, was taken during the course of soil sampling and similarly analyzed for gold and 32 elements. Analytical certificates are attached in Appendix D.

5.0 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

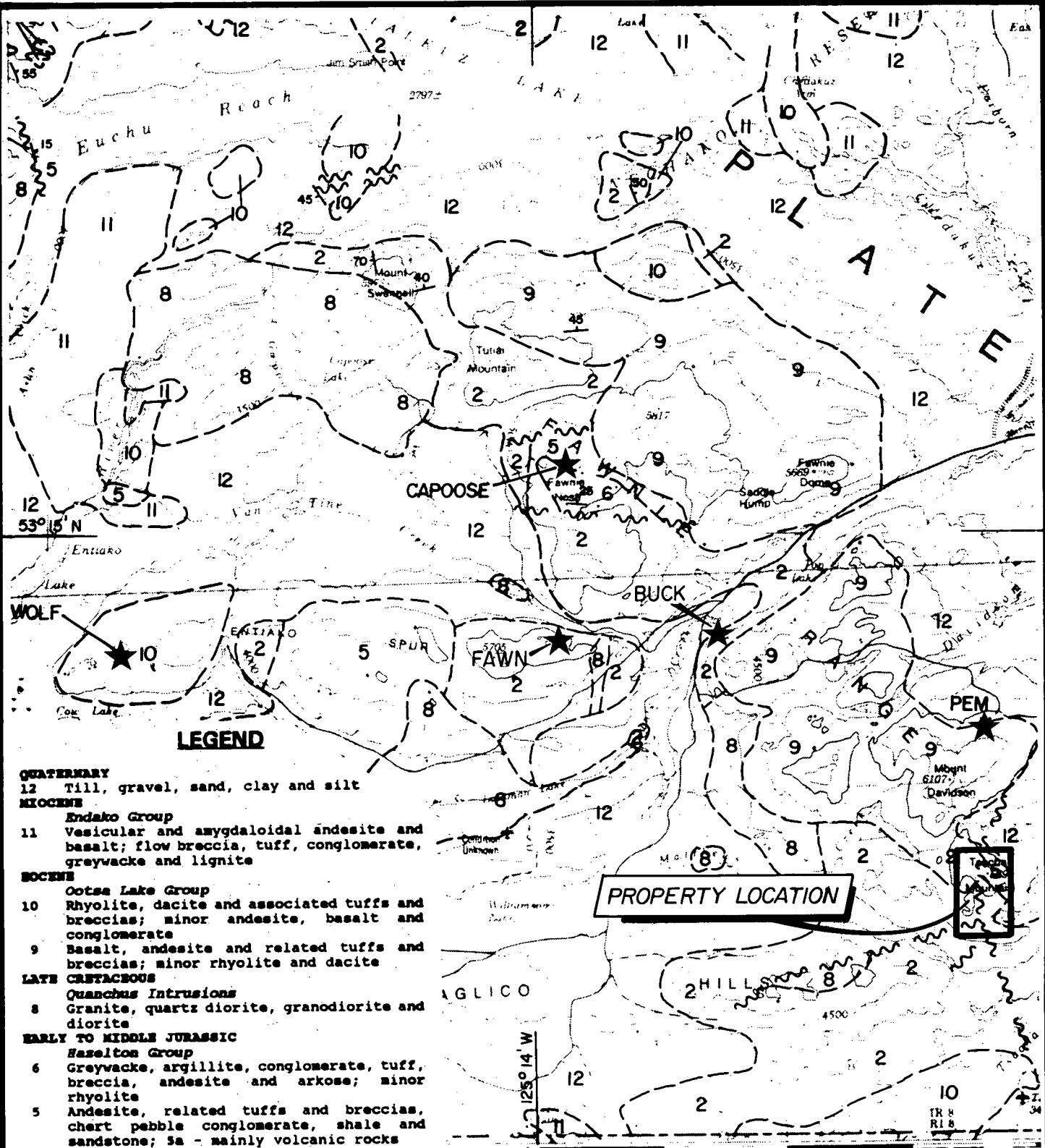
Geological mapping in the area surrounding the Ram property is quite preliminary in nature (Figure 3). H. W. Tipper mapped the Nechako River (93F) map sheet from 1949 to 1952 at a scale of 1:253,440 (Tipper, 1963). The BC Geological Survey has recently remapped the 93F/3 (Diakow and Webster, 1994; Diakow et al, 1994) and 93F/6 (Green and Diakow, 1993; Diakow and Green, 1993) map sheets, a few kilometres west and northwest of the Ram property.

The Early to Middle Jurassic Hazelton Group rocks west of the Ram property have been assigned by Diakow and Webster (1994) to their informal Naglico Formation of silica-bimodal volcanic rocks and Bajocian intravolcanic sediments. The lower division of this formation consists of "crudely layered fragmental and lesser flow rocks of rhyolitic composition, and local maroon and green andesitic tuffs deposited in a subaerial environment". The upper division is dominated by mafic and intermediate lavas (Units 2 and 5), interpreted by Diakow and Webster (1994, p. 19) to be deposited in a shallow marine environment with local subaerial conditions. Green and Diakow (1993) report that a section of the upper division exceeds 1,000 metres in thickness on Tutiai Mountain, thirty kilometres northwest of the Swan property.

Wide-spread, irregularly-distributed, marine sedimentary rocks (Unit 6) are intercalated with Naglico Formation volcanics, interpreted as basins between coalescing volcanic centres. The marine sediments become dominant in the stratigraphically highest Middle Jurassic exposures. Main lithologies include feldspathic sandstone and siltstone, tuffaceous argillite, locally prominent volcanic conglomerate and scarce limestone. Fossils are common in the sedimentary rocks, with most of indeterminate or probable Middle Jurassic age and at least one early Bajocian collection (Diakow and Webster, 1994).

The Jurassic stratigraphy was intruded by the Late Cretaceous Capoose Lake Batholith (Unit 8), a 250 km² pluton centred 30 kilometres west of the Ram claims. Its main phase consists of light coloured, medium- to coarse-grained, equigranular quartz monzonite, although its composition is locally granodioritic or quartz dioritic and porphyritic phases have been mapped. Andrew (1988) reports a biotite K-Ar date of 64.3±2.4 Ma for the batholith.

Flat-lying to moderately dipping, subaerial volcanics of the Ootsa Lake Group unconformably overlie older Mesozoic rocks. Potassium-argon dating of Ootsa Lake rocks at the Wolf prospect



WESTERN KELTIC MINES INC.

RAM 1 & 2 CLAIMS REGIONAL GEOLOGY MAP

BRITISH COLUMBIA

EQUITY ENGINEERING LTD.

DRAWN: J.W./H.A.	MINING DIV.: OMINECA	FIGURE
N.T.S.: 93F/2W	SCALE: 1:250 000	
DATE: JULY, 1994	REVISED:	

3

gave an age of 48 ± 2 million years (mid-Eocene). The Ootsa Lake volcanics consist of calc-alkaline andesite (Unit 9) to rhyolite (Unit 10).

Eocene and Miocene plateau basalts of the Endako and Chilcotin Groups (Unit 11) unconformably overlie all other units.

Low grade regional metamorphism and weak deformation are pervasive on the Nechako Plateau. Contact metamorphism is pronounced around intrusives. Tipper (1959) observed that the overall lack of structural features may, in part, be attributed to the abundance of often structureless volcanics in the area. The Hazelton volcanics appear more strongly deformed in comparison to other rock types, with dips of up to 70° . The Ootsa Lake Group volcanics were deposited in a period of extensional tectonism. Another period of deformation during the Oligocene produced broad open folds in the Ootsa Lake Group volcanics and sediments. The relatively undeformed Endako and Chilcotin Groups consist of generally flat-lying to gently easterly dipping plateau lavas (Tipper, 1963).

Several styles and ages of mineralization have been documented in the vicinity of the Ram property. The Capoose silver deposit, located 27 kilometres northwest of the Ram claim group (Figure 3), is hosted by Naglico Formation mafic flows, rhyolite tuff, argillite and lithic wacke intruded by Late Cretaceous quartz-garnet rhyolite sills related to the Capoose Lake Batholith. Mineralization consists of pyrite, sphalerite, galena, chalcopyrite and arsenopyrite in disseminations, fracture-fillings and replacing garnets, and is thought to be Late Cretaceous in age (Andrew, 1988). The Capoose deposit contains 20 million tonnes grading 48 g/tonne silver and 0.5 g/tonne gold (Schroeter and Panteleyev, 1986). The Capoose Lake Batholith itself has been explored for porphyry-style copper-molybdenum mineralization, with the best prospects lying a few kilometres northwest of the Capoose silver deposit.

Six kilometres north of the Ram property, the PEM prospect is underlain by Naglico Formation felsic to intermediate tuffs, lapilli tuffs, breccias and flows, intercalated with argillite, siltstone and sandstone. Disseminated and shear-hosted mineralization occurs in a steeply-dipping, structurally-controlled zone of phyllitic and argillitic alteration at least 900 metres long, with introduction of 3-4% sphalerite and 1-2% pyrite (Schroeter and Lane, 1994). Zbitnoff (1988) reports drill intersections up to 6.3 metres grading 14.3 g/tonne gold, 27 g/tonne silver and 1.25% zinc. Textural evidence suggests that PEM mineralization may be genetically similar to that of Capoose.

The Buck prospect, 15 kilometres northwest of the Ram property, covers a 3,000 metre long zinc-arsenic-lead soil geochemical anomaly overlying Naglico Formation rocks. Proximal (vent facies) felsic volcanics change laterally to distal felsic volcaniclastics to epiclastics as well as distal sedimentary and intermediate

volcanic lithologies. Stratabound sphalerite-pyrrhotite mineralization, grading up to 4.69% zinc, occurs in felsic ash tuffs. The Christmas Cake Showing, with a 45 centimetre chip sample grading 7.38% Zn, 2.25% Pb and 542 g/tonne Au, consists of sphalerite, iron carbonate, galena, minor chalcopyrite and sugary quartz in a matrix supporting very fine grained pyrite fragments and a variety of variably altered, angular, felsic lithic clasts. It is not yet clear whether this showing is related to a nearby quartz-feldspar porphyry or to volcanogenic massive sulphides (Baknes and Awmack, 1994).

The Fawn property, which lies 20 kilometres west of the Ram claims, covers chalcedony-sulphide breccias within linear zones of strong sericite-clay alteration of the enclosing upper division Naglico Formation andesites. Five east-west structural zones with a cumulative length of 6,400 metres have been delineated by VLF surveys on the Fawn property. The first drill hole across one of these returned 8.1 metres grading 2.0 g/tonne gold (Western Keltic news release, June 10/94).

The Wolf epithermal gold-silver prospect, located 40 kilometres west of the Ram property, is hosted by Eocene Ootsa Lake Group rhyolitic flows, tuffs and subvolcanic intrusives. Repeated low-sulphide silicification, brecciation and stockwork veining have been accompanied by up to 8.49 g/tonne gold and 42.2 g/tonne silver across 7.5 metres in trenching (Cann, 1984). It has been suggested that the Wolf deposit may have been related to maar (Andrew et al, 1986), collapse caldera (Andrew, 1988) or hot-spring (Andrew, 1988) paleo-environments.

6.0 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

No geological mapping was carried out on the Ram property in 1994; the following discussion has been taken from Caulfield (1992). Only one rock sample was taken in 1994 and it returned low values for all base and precious metals.

The Ram property is largely underlain by a sequence of Lower to Middle Jurassic Hazelton Group andesitic volcanics with minor epiclastic sediments. These have been intruded by later felsic dykes thought to be feeders to the Tertiary Ootsa Lake rhyolites (Figure 4). Although no definitely stratified felsic rocks were observed previous workers (Livingstone and Harivel, 1982; Kimura, 1982; Smith, 1984) indicate the presence of felsic tuffs, breccias and flows.

Most of the property is underlain by mafic lapilli tuff and lesser breccia (Unit 1A). This unit is light brown weathering with irregular blocky fracturing. On fresh surfaces, the tuff/breccia is comprised of dark green grit-textured debris with areas of large subangular to subrounded, fragments. The tuffs contain <1% disseminated pyrite and are altered by chlorite and epidote. The breccia unit is similar with regards to composition, colour and

texture of the matrix, but contains purple, silicious, feldspar porphyritic fragments. These units have been assigned to the Lower to Middle Jurassic Hazelton Group on the basis of these felsic fragments.

Outcrops of mafic flows (Unit 1B) were found on the southern flank of Tsacha Mountain, on the knob south of Good News Lake and in the saddle west of the lake. The light brown weathering flows contain euhedral feldspar phenocrysts within a purplish dark green aphanitic matrix. This unit is strongly magnetic and very siliceous. The flows encountered south of the lake are well laminated and contain 0.5 to 1.0 centimetre spherulites cored by magnetite. Minor folding was noted within the flows. The purplish colour of this unit may be indicative of hematite and subaerial deposition.

Hazelton Group epiclastics (Unit 2) were mapped on Tsacha Mountain peak. These are light grey weathering, interbedded argillite and siltstone. The beds strike northwesterly and have moderate easterly dips. The sediments are black on freshly broken surfaces and contain 2-3% finely disseminated pyrite.

Quartz eye rhyolite (Unit 3) is exposed 200 metres south of Tsacha Mountain and in a dry creek 500 metres west of Good News Lake. The rhyolite exposed in the former crosscuts stratigraphy whereas no contact relationships were observed in the latter. The rhyolite is a chalky white colour containing up to 20%, 2-3 millimetre anhedral quartz grains and subordinate euhedral feldspar phenocrysts up to 5 millimetres in length. On Figure 4, the rhyolite has been tentatively listed as Eocene but until conclusive age dates and stratigraphic relationships are determined the rhyolite unit(s) could be assigned to either the Hazelton or Ootsa Lake Groups or both.

7.0 SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY

A total of 92 soil samples were taken at 50 metre intervals from five east-west lines spaced 200 metres apart in the southwest corner of the Ram 2 claim (Figure 4). The northwestern corner of the grid is underlain by mafic volcaniclastics and lesser flows, which have been locally epidotized or chloritized. The remainder of the grid is essentially unmapped, with the exception of two small quartz-eye rhyolite outcrops near 5300N 4800E. Given the small sample size, no statistical analysis of the soil data has been attempted, but the following values have been considered anomalous: 1.0 ppm Ag, 50 ppm As, 50 ppb Au, 100 ppm Cu, 40 ppm Pb, 400 ppm zinc (Figures 5-8).

A very strong, 3-station, multi-element anomaly extends from 4850E to 4950E on line 5400N, with maximum values of 250 ppb gold, 4.2 ppm silver, 234 ppm lead and 168 ppm arsenic. A similar, 3-station, multi-element anomaly lies at the western end of line 5200N, with up to 80 ppb gold, 2.0 ppm silver, 214 ppm arsenic, 116

ppm lead and 498 ppm zinc. These anomalies are undoubtedly related to undiscovered mineralization nearby.

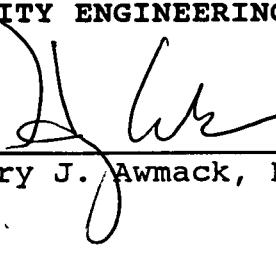
Twenty-two soil samples exceed 400 ppm zinc, with a maximum of 2168 ppm (Figure 8). In general, these form a northwesterly trending band which is 1000 metres long and open to the southeast. However, the anomalous values do not correlate well with those for other elements, raising the possibility that many of these could be transported anomalies.

8.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS -

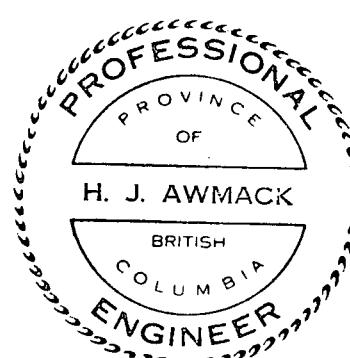
The widely-spaced 1994 soil sampling program confirmed the presence of widespread gold, zinc, lead and arsenic soil geochemical anomalies in the southwestern corner of the Ram 2 claim. Highly anomalous zinc values trend northwesterly for 1000 metres, remaining open to the southeast. Coincident lead-arsenic-gold+silver anomalies are more restricted in extent and are thought to be due to undiscovered sulphide mineralization nearby. Infill soil sampling, geological mapping and prospecting will be required to determine their source and significance.

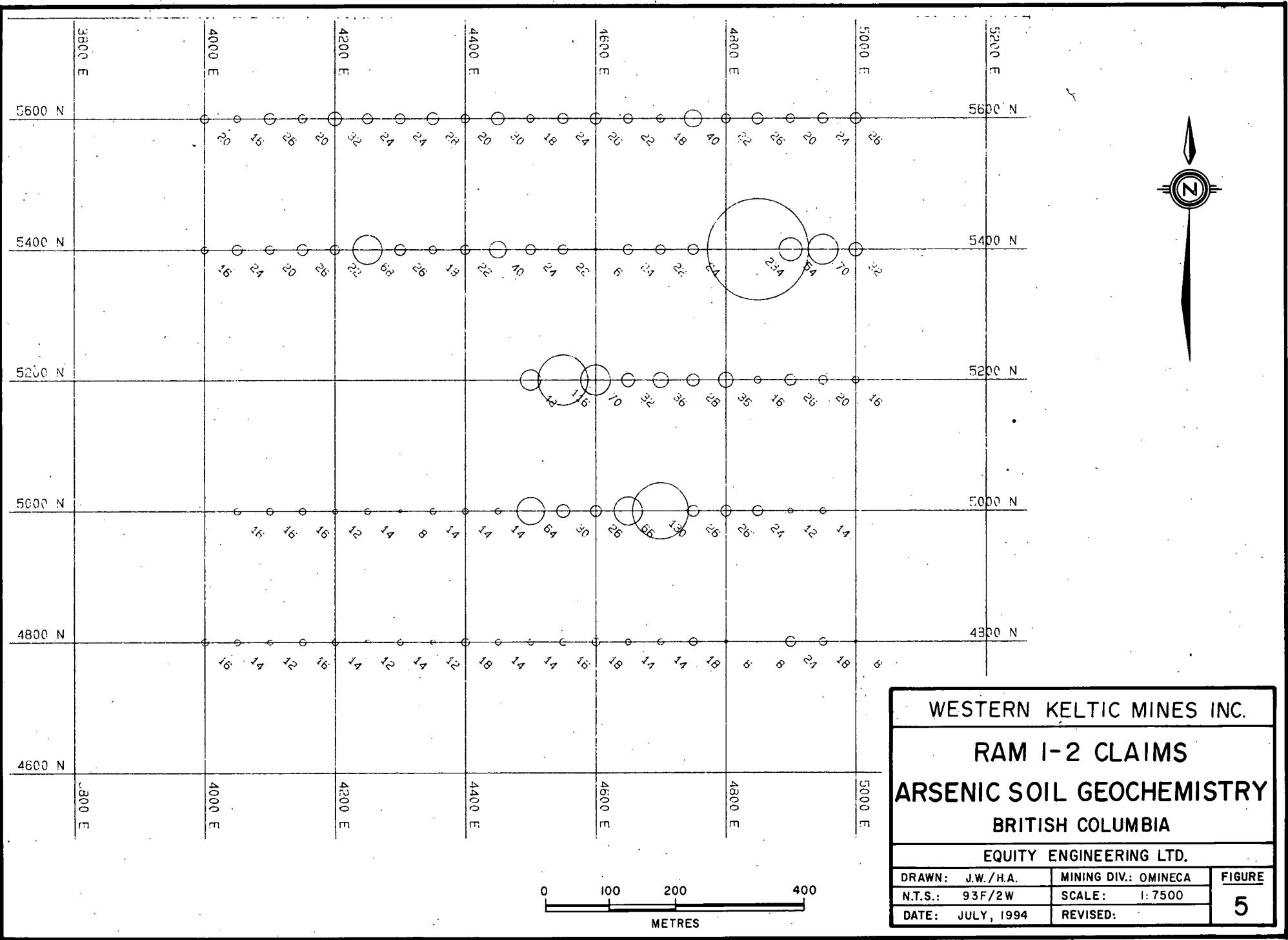
The Ram property is underlain by Hazelton Group andesitic flow and fragmental rocks which are in turn overlain by interbedded argillite and siltstone. Previous workers have noted stratified felsic rocks on the Ram claims and quartz-eye rhyolites in the 1994 grid area could be Hazelton Group extrusives. If so, then this portion of the Ram property deserves further investigation for volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) mineralization. The gold-rich Eskay Creek VMS deposit is hosted within mudstone overlying Hazelton Group felsics, approximately 500 kilometres to the northwest and stratabound zinc mineralization is hosted by a similar Hazelton Group felsic/sediment package on the Buck prospect, 15 kilometres to the northwest. Strong multi-element, multi-station soil geochemical anomalies for gold, lead, arsenic, silver and zinc in the vicinity of the rhyolite outcrops remain unexplained, but this metal suite is identical to that which characterises Eskay Creek and could be due to a similar style of mineralization.

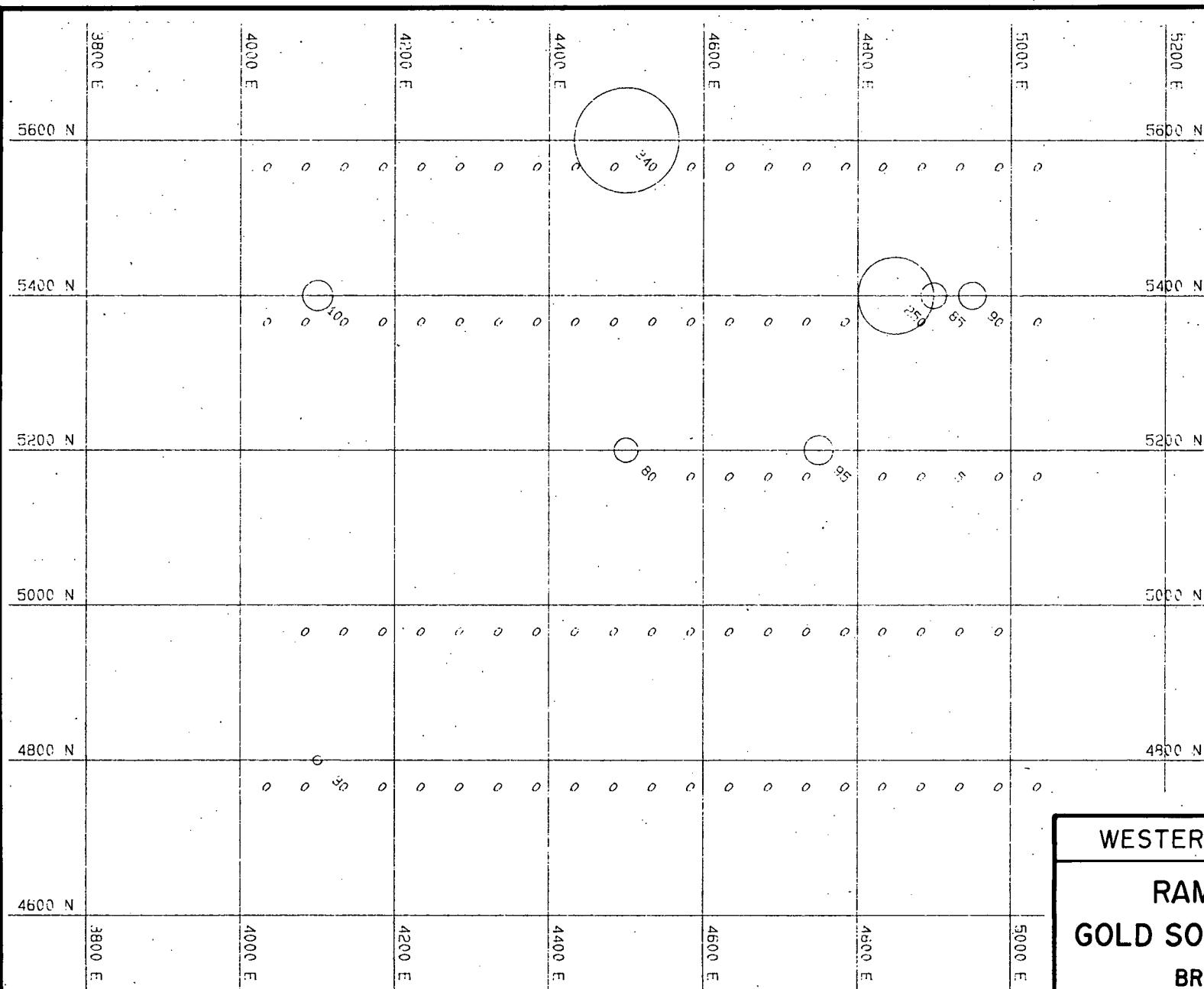
Respectfully submitted,
EQUITY ENGINEERING LTD.


Henry J. Awmack, P.Eng.

Vancouver, British Columbia
July, 1994



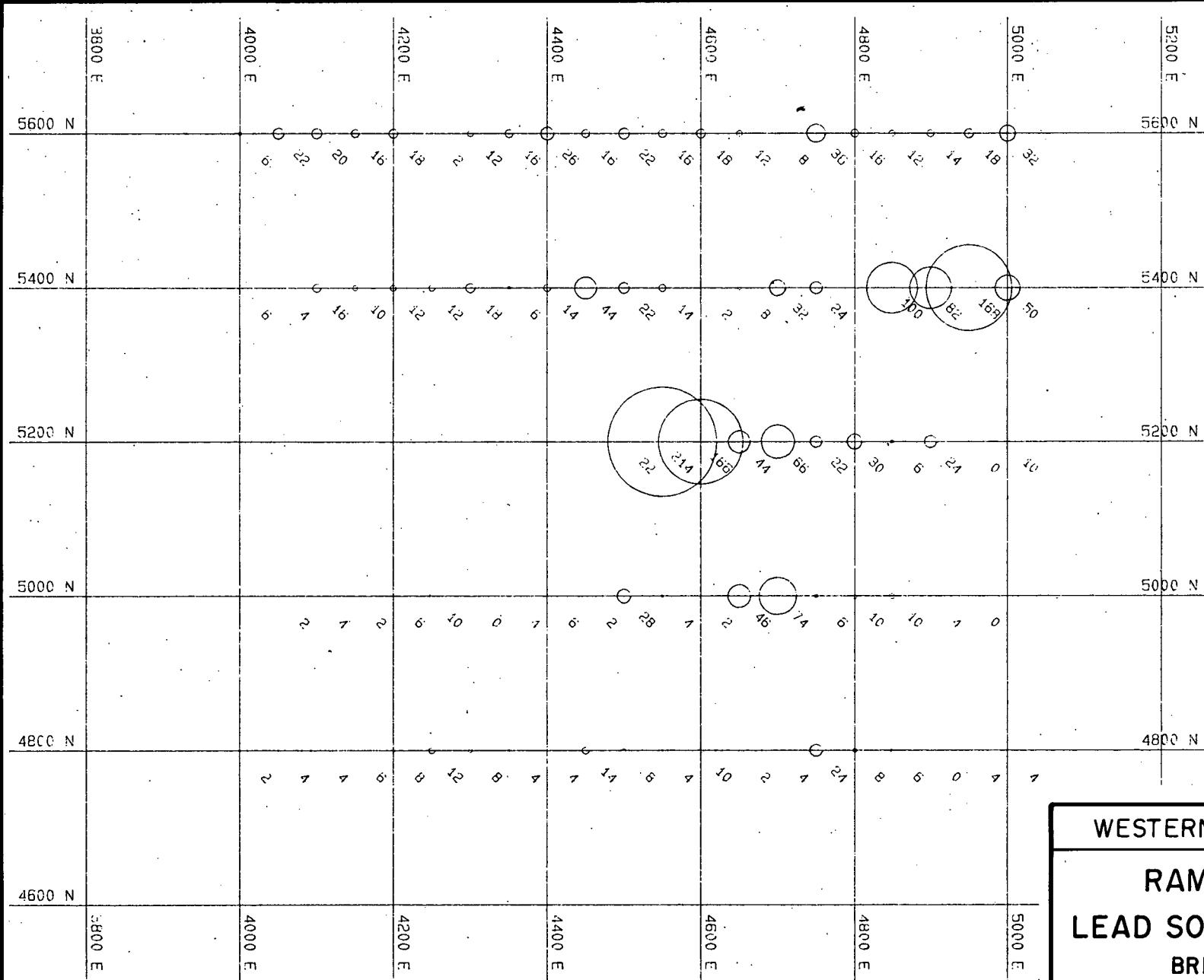




WESTERN KELTIC MINES INC.	
RAM I-2 CLAIMS	
GOLD SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY	
BRITISH COLUMBIA	
EQUITY ENGINEERING LTD.	
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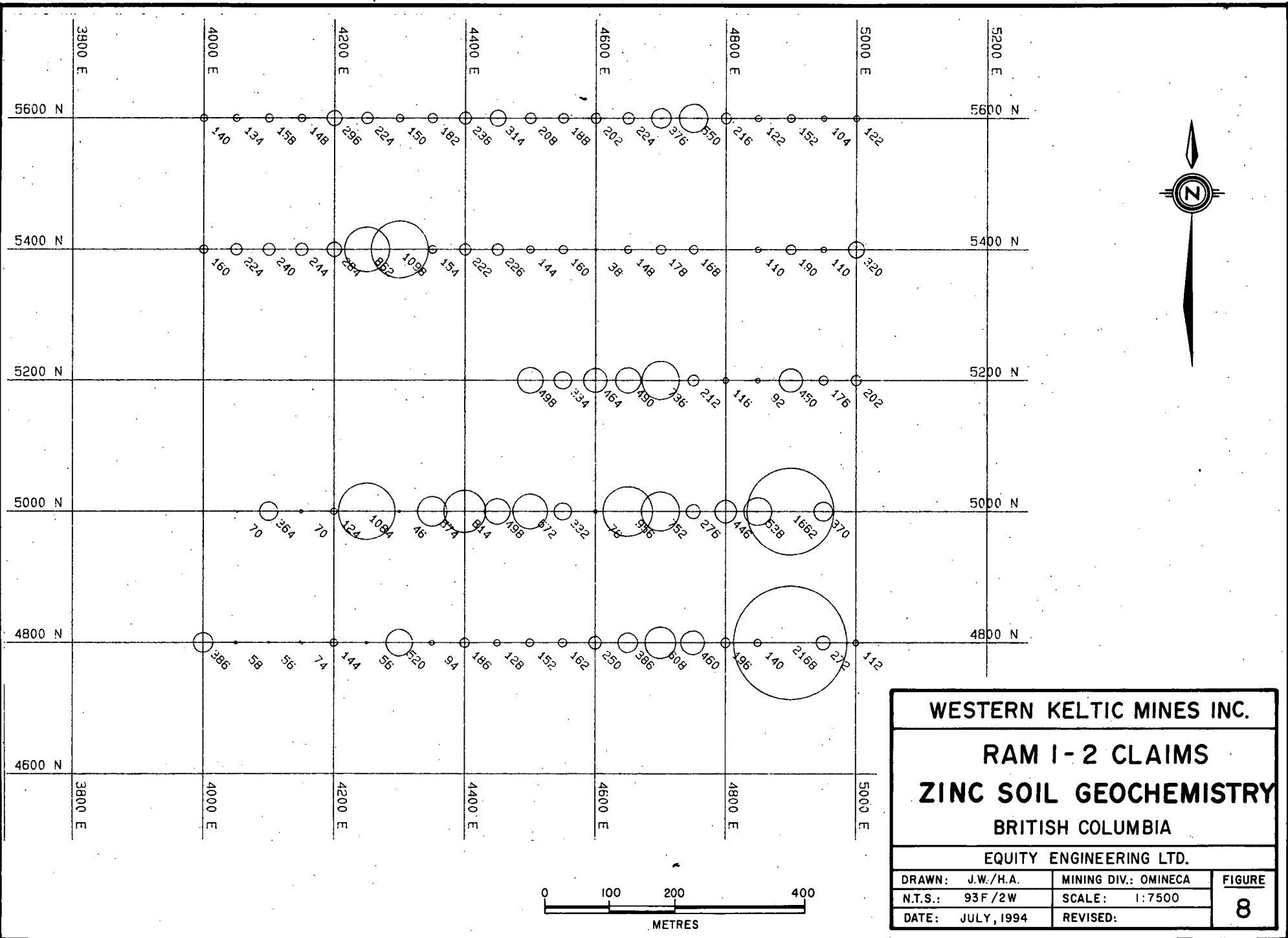
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WESTERN KELTIC MINES INC.		
RAM I-2 CLAIMS		
LEAD SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY		
BRITISH COLUMBIA		
EQUITY ENGINEERING LTD.		
DRAWN: J.W.H.A.	MINING DIV.: OMINeca	FIGURE 7
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DATE: JULY, 1994	REVISED:	

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APPENDIX A

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Zbitnoff, G.W. (1988): Diamond Drilling Report on PEM Claim; British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources Assessment Report #17,032.

APPENDIX B

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES
RAM 1-2 CLAIMS
May 24 - June 4, 1994

PROFESSIONAL FEES AND WAGES:

David A. Caulfield, P. Geo.	
1 day @ \$400/day	\$ 400.00
Mark E. Baknes, P.Geo	
2 days @ \$400/day	800.00
Chris Hope, Sampler	
0.5 days @ \$225/day	112.50
Mark Malfair, Sampler	
2.5 days @ \$225/day	<u>562.50</u>
	\$ 1,875.00

EQUIPMENT RENTAL:

4x4 F250 Truck	
3.5 days @ \$80/day	\$ 280.00
Handheld Radios	
4 days @ \$5/day	<u>20.00</u>
	300.00

JOINT MOBILIZATION COSTS: (Split between
four projects in the Fawnie Range Area)

500.00

CHEMICAL ANALYSES:

Rock Geochemical Analyses	
1 @ \$15.00 each	\$ 15.00
Soil Geochemical Analyses	
92 @ \$12.24 each	<u>1,126.08</u>
	1,141.08

EXPENSES:

Materials and Supplies	\$ 22.65
Printing and Reproductions	6.90
Accommodation	360.00
Automotive Fuel	25.49
Telephone Distance Charges	77.84
Courier and Telefax	<u>10.00</u>
	502.88

MANAGEMENT FEES:

15% on expenses	246.59
-----------------	--------

REPORT (estimated)

2,000.00

SUBTOTAL:

\$ 6,565.55

GST:

7% on subtotal	<u>459.59</u>
----------------	---------------

TOTAL:

\$ 7,025.14

=====

APPENDIX C

ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

MINERALS AND ALTERATION TYPES

AS	arsenopyrite	BA	barite	BI	biotite
CA	calcite	CB	Fe-carbonate	CC	chalcocite
CL	chlorite	CP	chalcopyrite	CY	clay
DI	diopside	EP	epidote	GA	garnet
GE	goethite	GL	galena	HE	hematite
HS	specularite	JA	jarosite	MC	malachite
MG	magnetite		MN Mn-oxides	MS	sericite
PO	pyrrhotite	PY	pyrite	QZ	quartz
SI	silica	SP	sphalerite	TT	tetrahedrite

ALTERATION INTENSITIES

s	strong	m	medium	w	weak
tr	trace				

EQUITY ENGINEERING LTD.
Property : Ram 1-2 Claims

ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

NTS : 93F/2W

Page-1-

Date : May-June, 1994

Sample No.	Grid Co-or.	54 +00N 44 +60E	Type :	Grab	Alteration :	None	Au	Ag	As	Cu	Pb	Zn
	Elevation:		Strike Length Exp. :	4 m	Metallics :	5XPY	(ppb)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)
509481	Orientation:	/	Sample Width :	m	Secondaries:	None	<5	<0.2	2	18	4	60
			True Width :	m	Host	: Intermediate to felsic volcanic?						

Comments :

APPENDIX D

CERTIFICATES OF ANALYSIS



Chemex Labs Ltd.

Analytical Chemists * Geochemists * Registered Assayers
 212 Brooksbank Ave., North Vancouver
 British Columbia, Canada V7J 2C1
 PHONE: 604-984-0221

To: EQUITY ENGINEERING LTD.

207 - 675 W. HASTINGS ST.
 VANCOUVER, BC
 V6B 1N2

A9417905

Comments: ATTN: MARK BAKNES

CERTIFICATE

A9417905

EQUITY ENGINEERING LTD.

Project: WKM94-07
 P.O. #:

Samples submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC.
 This report was printed on 20-JUN-94.

SAMPLE PREPARATION

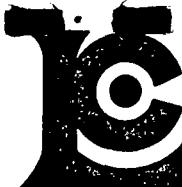
CHEMEX CODE	NUMBER SAMPLES	DESCRIPTION
201	92	Dry, sieve to -80 mesh
229	92	ICP - AQ Digestion charge

* NOTE 1:

The 32 element ICP package is suitable for trace metals in soil and rock samples. Elements for which the nitric-aqua regia digestion is possibly incomplete are: Al, Ba, Be, Ca, Cr, Ga, K, La, Mg, Na, Sr, Ti, Tl, W.

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

CHEMEX CODE	NUMBER SAMPLES	DESCRIPTION	METHOD	DETECTION LIMIT	UPPER LIMIT
100	92	Au ppb: Fuse 10 g sample	FA-AAS	5	10000
2118	92	Ag ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.2	200
2119	92	Al %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	15.00
2120	92	As ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	2	10000
2121	92	Ba ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
2122	92	Be ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.5	100.0
2123	92	Bi ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	2	10000
2124	92	Ca %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	15.00
2125	92	Cd ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.5	100.0
2126	92	Co ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
2127	92	Cr ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
2128	92	Cu ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
2150	92	Fe %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	15.00
2130	92	Ga ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
2131	92	Hg ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
2132	92	K %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	10.00
2151	92	La ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
2134	92	Mg %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	15.00
2135	92	Mn ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	5	10000
2136	92	Mo ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
2137	92	Na %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	5.00
2138	92	Ni ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
2139	92	P ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
2140	92	Pb ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	2	10000
2141	92	Sb ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	2	10000
2142	92	Sc ppm: 32 elements, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
2143	92	Sr ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
2144	92	Ti %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	5.00
2145	92	Tl ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
2146	92	U ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
2147	92	V ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
2148	92	W ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
2149	92	Zn ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	2	10000



Chemex Labs Ltd.

Analytical Chemists * Geochemists * Registered Assayers
 212 Brooksbank Ave., North Vancouver
 British Columbia, Canada V7J 2C1
 PHONE: 604-984-0221

To: EQUITY ENGINEERING LTD.

207 - 675 W. HASTINGS ST.
 VANCOUVER, BC
 V6B 1N2

Project: WKM94-07
 Comments: ATTN: MARK BAKNES

Page Number : 3-A
 Total Pages : 3
 Certificate Date: 20-JUN-94
 Invoice No. : 19417905
 P.O. Number :
 Account : EIA

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

A9417905

SAMPLE	PREP CODE	Au ppb FA+AA	Ag ppm	Al %	As ppm	Ba ppm	Be ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Ga ppm	Hg ppm	K %	La ppm	Mg %	Mn ppm
L5600N 4450E	201 229	< 5	0.4	2.10	16	200	< 0.5	< 2	0.30	0.5	9	21	14	3.98	10	1	0.10	10	0.38	330
L5600N 4500E	201 229	340	0.4	1.58	22	160	< 0.5	< 2	0.42	< 0.5	11	24	59	3.45	< 10	< 1	0.09	10	0.43	530
L5600N 4550E	201 229	< 5	0.4	2.10	16	240	< 0.5	< 2	0.58	< 0.5	10	19	67	3.24	10	< 1	0.13	20	0.48	825
L5600N 4600E	201 229	< 5	0.4	2.21	18	150	0.5	< 2	0.16	0.5	8	18	10	3.80	< 10	< 1	0.06	10	0.26	235
L5600N 4650E	201 229	< 5	0.4	2.00	12	120	< 0.5	< 2	0.18	0.5	7	19	11	3.26	< 10	< 1	0.07	10	0.23	220
L5600N 4700E	201 229	< 5	0.6	2.86	8	200	< 0.5	2	0.28	0.5	12	25	12	3.78	10	< 1	0.07	10	0.37	345
L5600N 4750E	201 229	< 5	1.4	3.82	36	610	< 0.5	2	0.85	2.0	12	26	191	4.19	20	< 1	0.22	50	0.59	1270
L5600N 4800E	201 229	< 5	0.6	1.31	16	180	< 0.5	< 2	0.46	< 0.5	6	18	18	2.52	< 10	< 1	0.09	10	0.34	570
L5600N 4850E	201 229	< 5	0.2	1.13	12	110	< 0.5	< 2	0.20	< 0.5	4	12	7	2.20	< 10	< 1	0.05	10	0.22	175
L5600N 4900E	201 229	< 5	0.6	1.61	14	200	< 0.5	2	0.39	< 0.5	7	17	76	2.96	< 10	< 1	0.07	10	0.40	240
L5600N 4950E	201 229	< 5	0.4	1.69	18	100	< 0.5	2	0.13	< 0.5	4	15	11	2.81	< 10	< 1	0.06	10	0.20	180
L5600N 5000E	201 229	< 5	0.2	1.98	32	100	< 0.5	2	0.12	< 0.5	4	15	17	3.01	< 10	1	0.04	10	0.22	170

CERTIFICATION: *[Signature]*



Chemex Labs Ltd.

Analytical Chemists * Geochemists * Registered Assayers
 212 Brooksbank Ave., North Vancouver
 British Columbia, Canada V7J 2C1
 PHONE: 604-984-0221

To: EQUITY ENGINEERING LTD.

207 - 675 W. HASTINGS ST.
 VANCOUVER, BC
 V6B 1N2

Project: WKM94-07
 Comments: ATTN: MARK BAKNES

Page Number : 3-B
 Total Pages : 3
 Certificate Date: 20-JUN-94
 Invoice No. : I9417905
 P.O. Number :
 Account : EIA

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

A9417905

SAMPLE	PREP CODE	Mo ppm	Na %	Ni ppm	P ppm	Pb ppm	Sb ppm	Sc ppm	Sr ppm	Ti %	Tl ppm	U ppm	V ppm	W ppm	Zn ppm
L5600N 4450E	201 229	1	0.01	9	580	30	4	4	24	0.23	< 10	< 10	82	10	314
L5600N 4500E	201 229	1	0.01	10	360	18	< 2	5	30	0.22	< 10	< 10	78	< 10	208
L5600N 4550E	201 229	3	0.02	9	370	24	2	6	39	0.14	< 10	10	67	< 10	188
L5600N 4600E	201 229	1	0.01	6	810	26	2	3	15	0.13	< 10	< 10	68	< 10	202
L5600N 4650E	201 229	< 1	0.01	6	1150	22	< 2	3	13	0.13	< 10	< 10	64	< 10	224
L5600N 4700E	201 229	< 1	0.01	10	1360	18	< 2	5	22	0.19	< 10	< 10	74	10	376
L5600N 4750E	201 229	6	0.01	15	590	40	2	14	59	0.08	< 10	< 10	69	10	550
L5600N 4800E	201 229	12	0.01	4	360	22	2	6	30	0.16	< 10	< 10	51	< 10	216
L5600N 4850E	201 229	8	0.01	3	240	26	2	3	16	0.17	< 10	< 10	56	< 10	122
L5600N 4900E	201 229	62	0.01	7	380	20	2	4	33	0.15	< 10	< 10	59	< 10	152
L5600N 4950E	201 229	5	0.01	4	690	24	2	2	10	0.13	< 10	< 10	58	< 10	104
L5600N 5000E	201 229	9	0.01	6	660	26	4	3	12	0.14	< 10	< 10	58	10	122

CERTIFICATION:

Hans Buehler



Chemex Labs Ltd.

Analytical Chemists * Geochemists * Registered Assayers
 212 Brooksbank Ave., North Vancouver
 British Columbia, Canada V7J 2C1
 PHONE: 604-984-0221

To: EQUITY ENGINEERING LTD.

207 - 675 W. HASTINGS ST.
 VANCOUVER, BC
 V6B 1N2

A9417909

Comments: ATTN: MARK BAKNES

CERTIFICATE

A9417909

EQUITY ENGINEERING LTD.

Project: WKM94-07

P.O. #:

Samples submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC.
 This report was printed on 16-JUN-94.

SAMPLE PREPARATION

CHEMEX CODE	NUMBER SAMPLES	DESCRIPTION
205	1	Geochem ring to approx 150 mesh
226	1	0-5 lb crush and split
229	1	ICP - AQ Digestion charge

* NOTE 1:

The 32 element ICP package is suitable for trace metals in soil and rock samples. Elements for which the nitric-aqua regia digestion is possibly incomplete are: Al, Ba, Be, Ca, Cr, Ga, K, La, Mg, Na, Sr, Ti, Tl, W.

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

CHEMEX CODE	NUMBER SAMPLES	DESCRIPTION	METHOD	DETECTION LIMIT	UPPER LIMIT
100	1	Au ppb: Fuse 10 g sample	FA-AAS	5	10000
2118	1	Ag ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.2	200
2119	1	Al %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	15.00
2120	1	As ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	2	10000
2121	1	Ba ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
2122	1	Be ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.5	100.0
2123	1	Bi ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	2	10000
2124	1	Ca %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	15.00
2125	1	Cd ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.5	100.0
2126	1	Co ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
2127	1	Cr ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
2128	1	Cu ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
2150	1	Fe %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	15.00
2130	1	Ga ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
2131	1	Hg ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
2132	1	K %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	10.00
2151	1	La ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
2134	1	Mg %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	15.00
2135	1	Mn ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	5	10000
2136	1	Mo ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
2137	1	Na %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	5.00
2138	1	Ni ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
2139	1	P ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
2140	1	Pb ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	2	10000
2141	1	Sb ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	2	10000
2142	1	Sc ppm: 32 elements, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
2143	1	Sr ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
2144	1	Ti %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	5.00
2145	1	Tl ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
2146	1	U ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
2147	1	V ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
2148	1	W ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
2149	1	Zn ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	2	10000



Chemex Labs Ltd.

Analytical Chemists * Geochemists * Registered Assayers
212 Brooksbank Ave., North Vancouver
British Columbia, Canada V7J 2C1
PHONE: 604-984-0221

To: EQUITY ENGINEERING LTD.

207 - 675 W. HASTINGS ST.
VANCOUVER, BC
V6B 1N2

Project : WKM94-07
Comments: ATTN: MARK BAKNES

Page Number : 1-A
Total Pages : 1
Certificate Date: 16-JUN-94
Invoice No. : I9417909
P.O. Number :
Account : EIA

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

A9417909

SAMPLE	PREP CODE		Au ppb FA+AA	Ag ppm	Al %	As ppm	Ba ppm	Be ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Ga ppm	Hg ppm	K %	La ppm	Mg %	Mn ppm
509481	205	226	< 5	< 0.2	1.23	2	70	< 0.5	< 2	0.35	< 0.5	7	62	18	2.93	< 10	< 1	0.78	< 10	1.01	450

CERTIFICATION:

Thair D'Mar



Chemex Labs Ltd.

Analytical Chemists * Geochemists * Registered Assayers
212 Brooksbank Ave., North Vancouver
British Columbia, Canada V7J 2C1
PHONE: 604-984-0221

To: EQUITY ENGINEERING LTD.

207 - 675 W. HASTINGS ST.
VANCOUVER, BC
V6B 1N2

Project: WKM94-07
Comments: ATTN: MARK BAKNES

Page Number : 1-B
Total Pages : 1
Certificate Date: 16-JUN-94
Invoice No. : I9417909
P.O. Number :
Account : EIA

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

A9417909

SAMPLE	PREP CODE		Mo ppm	Na %	Ni ppm	P ppm	Pb ppm	Sb ppm	Sc ppm	Sr ppm	Ti %	Tl ppm	U ppm	V ppm	W ppm	Zn ppm
509481	205	226	15	0.05	2	610	4	< 2	8	15	0.17	< 10	10	67	< 10	60

CERTIFICATION:

Hai D Ma

APPENDIX E

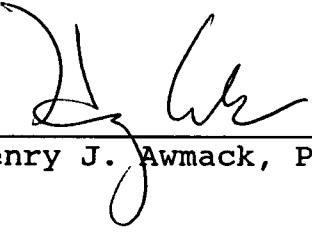
ENGINEER'S CERTIFICATE

ENGINEER'S CERTIFICATE

I, HENRY J. AWMACK, of 12-1348 Nelson Street, Vancouver,
in the Province of British Columbia, DO HEREBY CERTIFY:

1. THAT I am a Consulting Geological Engineer with offices at Suite 207, 675 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, British Columbia.
2. THAT I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia with an honours degree in Geological Engineering.
3. THAT I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers and GeoScientists of British Columbia.
4. THAT this report is based on fieldwork carried out by field crews of Equity Engineering Ltd. under the direction of Mark Baknes, P.Geo.. I have known Mr. Baknes for several years and have every confidence in his work.

DATED at Vancouver, British Columbia, this 26 day of JULY,
1994.


Henry J. Awmack, P.Eng.



