GEOLOGICAL, GEOCHEMICAL and GEOPHYSICAL REPORT

ON THE

BEN ABBEY PROPERTY

Record Numbers ~~303090,~~ 303094, 310820, 310821, 310823.

SPOUT LAKE AREA
CARIBOO MINING DIVISION
BRITISH COLUMBIA

N.T.S.: 093A/03W

LATITUDE: 52 DEGREES 02 MINUTES NORTH
LONGITUDE: 121 DEGREES 28 MINUTES WEST

RECEIVED
SEP 30 1994
Gold Commissioner's Office
VANCOUVER, B.C.

for

GWR RESOURCES LIMITED

by

ANDREW L. WILKINS P.Geo.
NORIAN RESOURCES CORPORATION

August, 1994

SUMMARY

Upper Triassic to Lower Jurassic Nicola volcanic and related intrusive and clastic rocks to the south of the Ben-Abbey Property host numerous copper and gold prospects.

Exploration on the property consisted of surveying in seven lines with a hip chain. An Induced Polarization Survey as well as prospecting, geological mapping and rock sampling were conducted along the lines.

The property lies on the western flank of a prominent aeromagnetic high. The northern portion of the property is characterized by moderate magnetic intensity. Outcrops in this area consist of andesitic to basaltic volcanics and related sediments of the Upper Triassic to Lower Jurassic Nicola Group. Some magnetic gabbro of unknown age also occurs on the eastern boundary of the property. The southern portion of the property is characterized by low magnetic intensity. No outcrops were found in this area and is mostly underlain by glacial alluvium.

No interesting mineralization was discovered on the property. Rock geochemistry for all collected samples was fairly low in gold, silver, lead and zinc. Three samples may be weakly elevated in copper (174 - 206 ppm).

High chargeability zones were found on lines B, C and D.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Ben-Abbey Group is located 25 kilometres north-northeast of Lac La Hache, B.C. in the Cariboo Mining Division. The property is centred at 52 degrees 02 minutes north latitude and 121 degrees 28 minutes west longitude (NTS: 093A/03W). Murphy Lake lies to the east and Spout Lake lies to the south of the claim group.

Access to the property is by an all weather gravel road from Lac La Hache. Numerous logging roads cross the property and are in variable condition depending on the age of the logging scars.

1.2 CLIMATE, TOPOGRAPHY AND VEGETATION

The climate in the vicinity of the Ben-Abbey property is typical of the Cariboo Region. Temperatures are moderate ranging from a minimum of -30 degrees Celsius in the winter to a maximum of 30 degrees in the summer. Precipitation is moderate, with one metre of snow common on the ground in the winter time. Exploration can be conducted year round.

Relief is gentle to rolling throughout the claim group. Elevations vary from 1,005 metres (3,300') to 1,220 metres (4,000').

Vegetation consists of mature stands of douglas fir, lodgepole pine, and birch, where no logging has taken place. Wet marsh lands occur in the valley bottoms. The bush is generally fairly open.

1.3 CLAIM STATISTICS

The Ben-Abbey property is located within the Cariboo Mining Division and staked under the provisions of the British Columbian Mineral Tenure Act. The claims cover approximately ~~2500~~ 2000 hectares and are listed in table 1 below.

TABLE 1: CLAIM STATUS

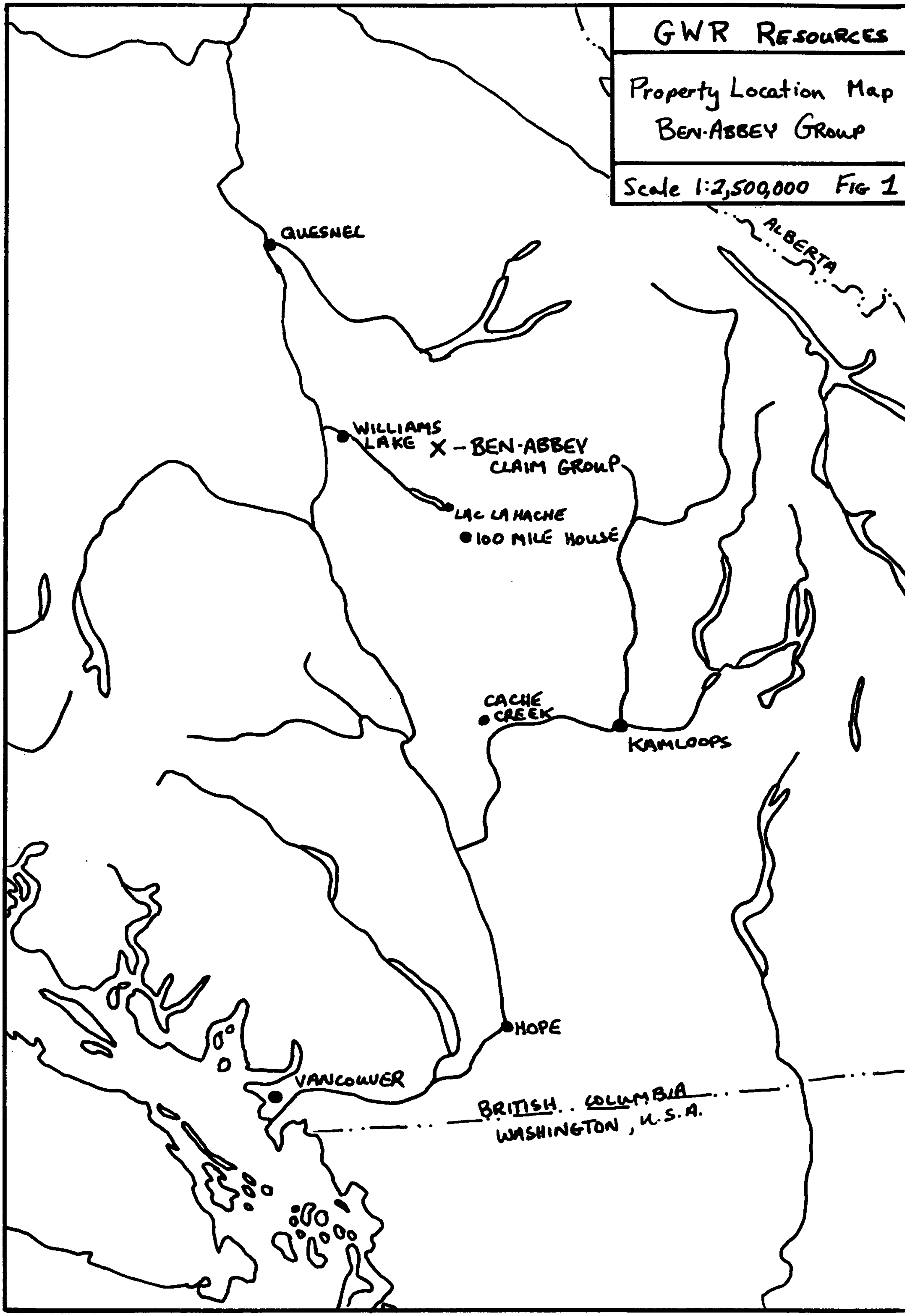
Claim Name	Record Number	Renewal Period	Total # of Units
~~Jo 1~~	~~303090~~	~~30-Jul-95*~~	~~20~~
Abbey 5	303094	30-Jul-95*	20
Abbey 4	310820	24-Jun-95*	20
Ben 1	310821	21-Jun-95*	20
Ben 3	310823	22-Jun-95*	20

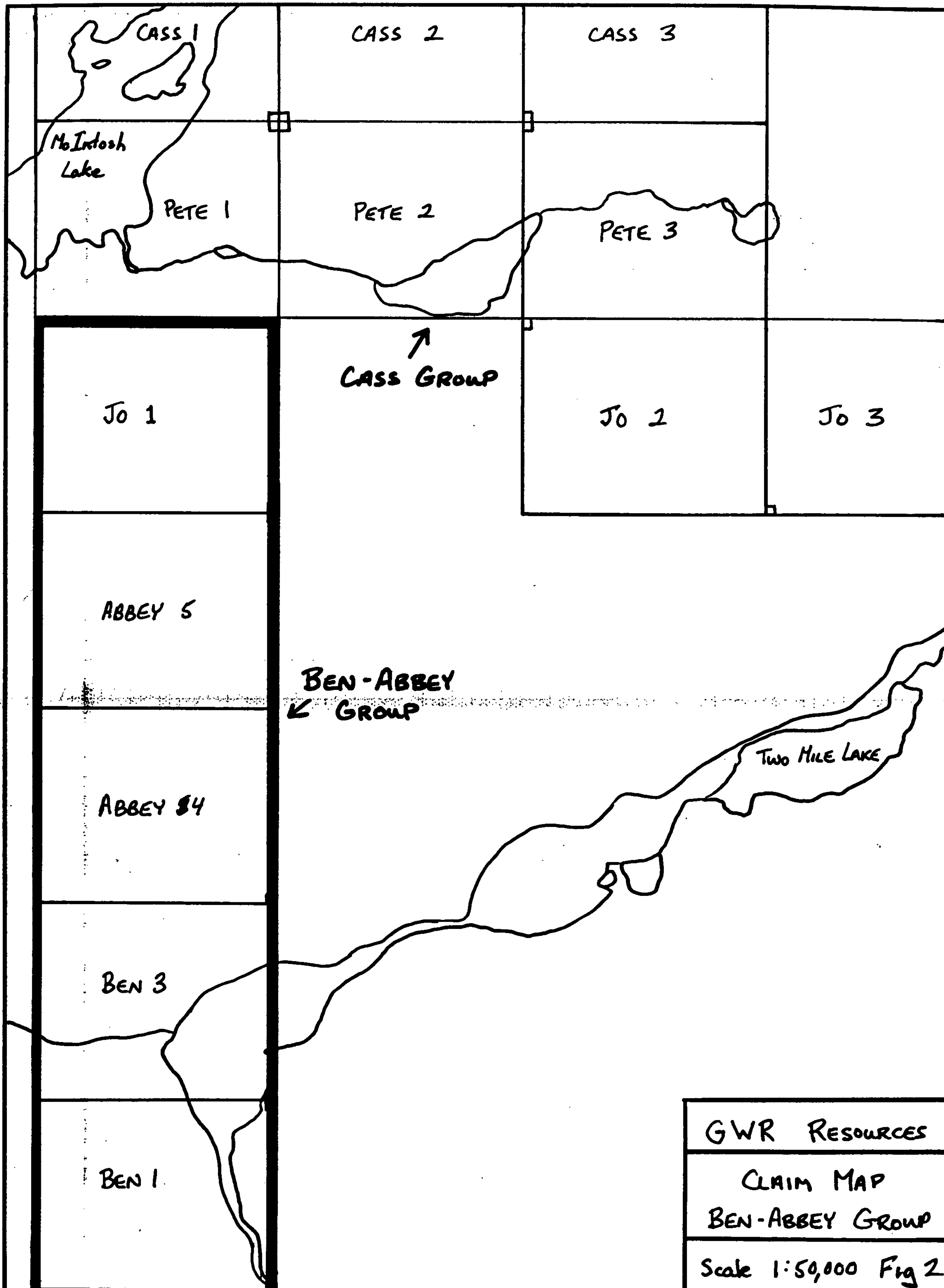
* pending acceptance of this report.

The claims are owned by Dan Gagne of Chase, B.C. and are under option to GWR Resources of Vancouver, B.C.

1.4 REGIONAL EXPLORATION HISTORY

Placer gold was discovered in the Cariboo Mining District in the 1860's. The Cariboo - Quesnel gold belt to the north has been the largest producer of placer gold in British Columbia and has had a long history of placer gold exploration. Lode gold in quartz veins was discovered in the


GWR RESOURCES
Property Location Map
BEN-ABBEY GROUP
Scale 1:2,500,000 FIG 1
ALBERTA
QUESNEL
WILLIAMS LAKE
X - BEN-ABBEY CLAIM GROUP
LAC LA HACHE
100 MILE HOUSE
CACHE CREEK
KAMLOOPS
HOPE
VANCOUVER
BRITISH COLUMBIA
WASHINGTON, U.S.A.


CASS 1
CASS 2
CASS 3
McIntosh Lake
PETE 1
PETE 2
PETE 3
CASS GROUP
JO 1
JO 2
JO 3
ABBEY 5
BEN-ABBEY GROUP
ABBEY 4
TWO MILE LAKE
BEN 3
BEN 1
GWR RESOURCES
CLAIM MAP
BEN-ABBEY GROUP
Scale 1:50,000 Fig 2

1930's at Frasergold to the east and Spanish Mountain to the north. Significant exploration began in the mid 1960's with the discovery of the Cariboo-Bell porphyry copper deposit to the north. Renewed exploration for gold in the 1980's led to the discovery of the QR deposit to the north.

In 1966, Coranex Ltd. conducted a reconnaissance geochemical soil sampling program over the areas south of Spout Lake and located extensive evidence of copper mineralization (Janes, 1967). This led to the discovery of two principal properties, the WC claims around Spout Lake and the Tim claims 10 kilometres to the east. On the WC claims, percussion drilling by Amax intersected 160 feet of 1.63% copper, including one 80 foot section of 2.28% copper (Hodgson and DePaoli, 1973). Additional drilling by Craigmont Mines returned good copper values in a number of holes including 20 feet of 2.47% copper. No assays were done for gold.

During the mid 1970's, exploration activity dwindled and numerous claims expired. Exploration renewed in the 1980's for gold. BP Selco conducted a broad scale soil sampling program and located several strong copper-gold geochemical anomalies that were not explored (Gamble and Hoffman, 1984). The Tim showings were tested by Stallion Resources Ltd. in the fall of 1983 and a zone of 10.7 metres assayed 4.6% copper, 1.7ounces per ton silver, and 0.097 ounces per ton gold (Butler, 1984). The miracle showing was discovered in 1984, 8 kilometres to the southeast along a strong magnetic high. The initial showing was strong malachite staining in a new logging road cut. G.W.R. Resources Ltd. optioned the claims and has subsequently found both copper-gold skarn and porphyry style mineralization. Results on the miracle showings have been promising and mineral exploration is on going.

1.5 PROPERTY EXPLORATION HISTORY

In May of 1968, results of an aeromagnetic survey performed jointly by the federal and provincial governments were released. The survey defined a prominent magnetic high in the shape of an arc. The Ben-Abbey group is located on the inside western flank of this magnetic high (Figure 3).

In February of 1988, a VLF-EM and magnetometer survey was conducted over the Diane Claims, immediately south of the Ben-Abbey Group. White Geophysical Inc. did the work for Beachview Resources Ltd. Some magnetic highs and EM conductors were delineated in this program.

In September of 1988, an airborne magnetic and VLF-EM survey was flown over all of the Ben-Abbey Group and the surrounding area by Western Geophysical Aero Data Ltd. for Tide Resources Ltd. The magnetic data was subdivided into four distinct domains. Two of these domains are found on the Ben-Abbey Group. The northern half of the claim group is characterized by moderate magnetic intensity and relief which is probably due to Nicola volcaniclastic rocks. The southern portion of the Ben-Abbey Group is a region of low magnetic intensity and is interpreted to be composed of either Nicola volcanics with much thicker Tertiary basalt cover than other areas, or Cache Creek sedimentary rocks southwest of a major fault lineament which may be a local expression of the Pinichi Fault. A sinuous magnetic low traversing this region from north to south may be due to plateau basalt filling a paleo-valley (Woods, 1988). Numerous VLF-EM conductors were also found.

In 1989, some of the data from the airborne magnetic survey flown in 1988 was reprocessed by Western Geophysical Aero Data Ltd. in an attempt to more narrowly delineate the structural systems governing potential mineralization in the area. The northern portion of the Ben-Abbey Group was covered by this program.

In 1993, Regional Resources did some exploration in the area, however the author has not seen the results of this program.

1.6 1994 WORK PROGRAM

Exploration consisted of surveying in seven lines (A - G) along roads and through some logging cut blocks. Minor prospecting, geological mapping and rock sampling was conducted along these lines while surveying them in. A reconnaissance style Induced Polarization Survey was also conducted along the lines. Andrew Wilkins representing Norian Consultants Ltd. did the geological work and SJ Geophysics Ltd. performed the IP survey. The focus of the work was to evaluate the potential for copper-gold porphyry and skarn mineralization.

2. GEOPHYSICS

The Induced Polarization Survey Report is written by Syd Visser and is located in Appendix 3 of this report.

3. GEOLOGY

3.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Regional Geology is presented in Figure 4.

The Ben-Abbey Group is underlain by rocks of mainly Late Triassic to Early Jurassic in age. The Group is situated along the eastern edge of the Intermontane Tectonic Belt in central British Columbia. This area is part of the Quesnel Terraine, a basin of early Mesozoic eugeosynclinal deposition situated between the Omineca Geanticline in the Columbia Mountains to the east and the Pinchi Geanticline to the west (Campbell, Tipper, 1972). Between the geanticlines is a large thickness of Late Triassic and Early Jurassic primarily volcanic clastic rocks belonging to the Nicola, Takla and Stuhini Groups. These have been intruded by large granitic batholiths. The Takomkane Intrusion is one such batholith and lies to the east of the Ben-Abbey Group. Tertiary volcanic lava flows cover much of the older rocks to the east and west of the claims.

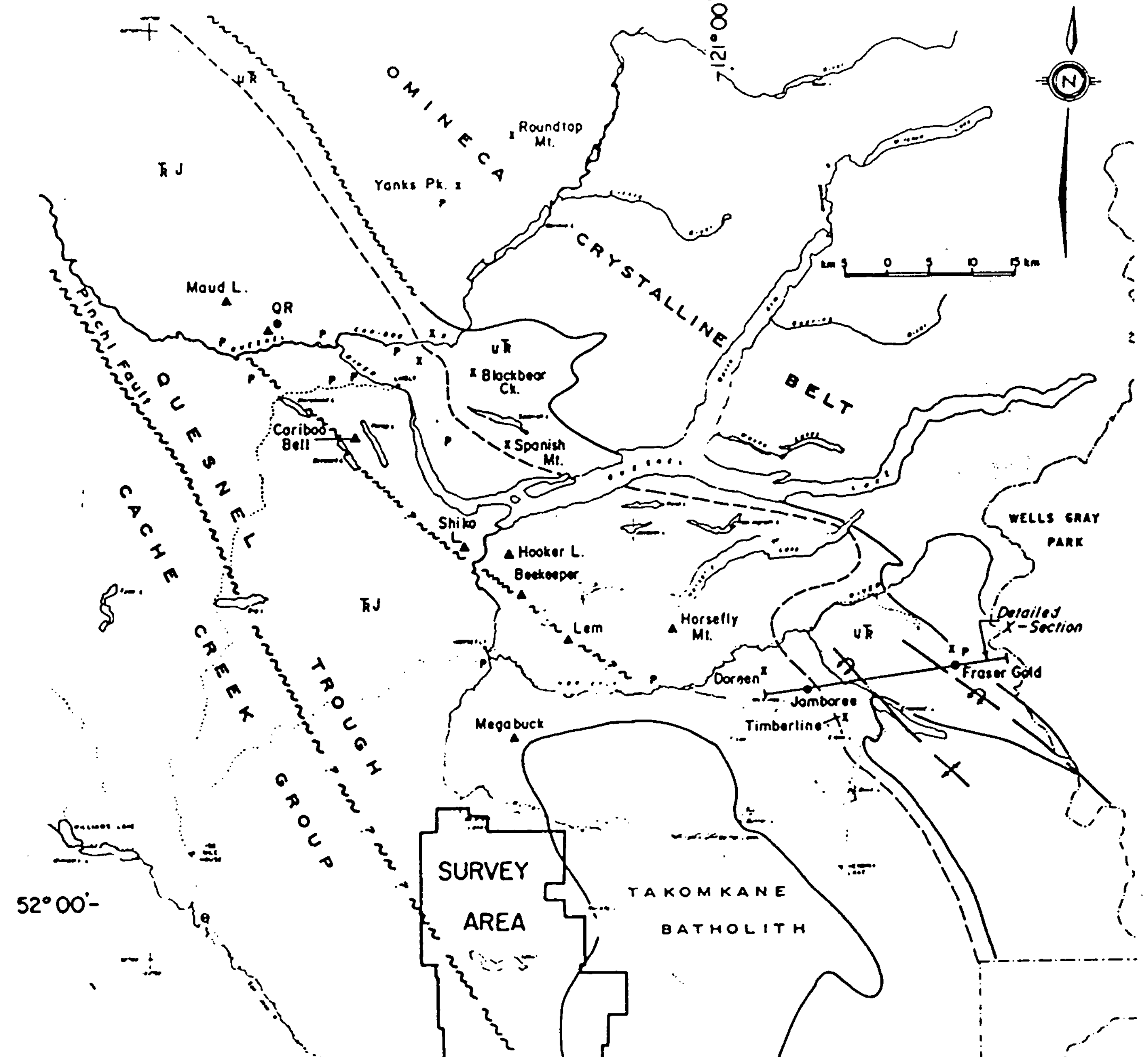
The Quesnel Terraine is believed to be an island arc assemblage of alkalic volcanic, volcaniclastic, and sedimentary rocks formed at an easterly dipping subduction plate margin and obducted eastward onto the existing continental terrane during the middle Jurassic. Several volcanic centers within the trough are evident. These centers are controlled by northwest trending, primary fault structures which were active into the late Mesozoic. The centers are cored by subvolcanic alkalic stocks (Saleken and Simpson, 1981). These stocks are hosts for numerous copper-gold porphyry deposits, such as Copper Mountain, Afton, Cariboo Bell and the QR gold mine.

3.2 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The property geology is presented in Figure 5 in the back of the report.

Outcrop on the majority of the claims is fairly scarce. Most of the claims are covered with glacial deposits of till and alluvium. Most of the outcrop occurs along the flank of a prominent hill, the top of which lies 500 metres to the east of the Abbey 4 claim boundary, on the Abbey 1 claim.

Outcrops of a dark greenish grey, phaneritic, coarse grained gabbro occur on the east end of line D. The unit is magnetic and corresponds with the IP chargeability high located at the end of



LEGEND

QUESNEL TROUGH

Upper Triassic Lower Jurassic

TR J	BASALTIC BRECCIAS, MINOR FLOWS, TUFF, SANDSTONE, CONGLOMERATE & LIMESTONE; INCLUDES COMAGMATIC ALKALIC STOCKS, SILLS & DYKES

Upper Triassic

u TR	ARGILLITE, AUGITE-PORPHYRY BRECCIA, BASALTIC TO ANDESITIC TUFF POSSIBLE DYKES & SILLS

GOLD OCCURRENCES

- ▲ Cu-Au Porphyry
- ● Au Stratabound
- x Au Bearing Veins
- P Placer Au (major occurrence)

From: Saleken and Simpson (1981)

GWR RESOURCES LTD.

Regional Geology Map

BEN-ABBEY & KING GROUPS

NTS: 93A/3W

FIG 3

the line. This unit could possibly be responsible for the areas of high magnetic intensity to the east of the group. Immediately west of the gabbro is a dark grey, weakly laminated argillite and siltstone unit, with minor disseminated pyrite. This unit also occurs at the end of line C and corresponds to IP chargeability highs on both lines. From the surface expression and the IP data, the unit strikes north-northeast and dips to the west. Most of the other outcrops mapped consist of dark to medium green, chloritic, minor epidote altered andesitic to mafic volcanic tuff, lapilli tuff, agglomerate and flows. Also one outcrop of breccia was noted and consisted of volcanic and siltstone fragments in a limy matrix. Some dioritic boulders with K-feldspar alteration were also found.

TABLE 2: TABLE OF FORMATIONS

QUATERNARY
PLEISTOCENE AND RECENT

Qal ...... Glacial drift and alluvium.

Unconformity

LATE TRIASSIC TO EARLY JURASSIC ?

TrJgb .. Gabbro

Intrusive Contact ?

NICOLA GROUP
TrJvc ... Andesitic to basaltic flows, tuff, lapilli tuff, breccia and related sediments.

4. GEOCHEMISTRY

4.1 INTRODUCTION

Rock samples were collected from all encountered lithologies and alteration. A total of 7 rock samples were collected.

Sample locations are presented in Figure 5. Rock sample descriptions are presented in Appendix 1. Geochemical analysis are presented in Appendix 2.

4.2 SAMPLE PREPARATION AND ANALYTICAL PROCEDURE

Rock samples were collected in plastic bags and also sent to Eco-Tech. Samples were then crushed down to 3/16 of an inch, and then a 1/2 pound of the sample is pulverized to minus 100 mesh. A 0.5 gram sample of the minus 80 fraction of all samples was digested in hot, dilute aqua regia in a boiling water bath and then diluted to 10 millilitres with distilled water. Samples were analyzed for a group of 30 elements using the Induced Coupled Plasma (ICP) technique. Gold was analyzed from a 10 gram fraction by the conventional Atomic Absorption (AA) technique.

5. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Upper Triassic to Lower Jurassic Nicola volcanic and related intrusive and clastic rocks to the south of the Ben-Abbey Property host numerous copper and gold prospects.

Exploration on the property consisted of surveying in seven lines with a hip chain. An Induced Polarization Survey as well as prospecting, geological mapping and rock sampling were conducted along the lines.

The property lies on the western flank of a prominent aeromagnetic high. The northern portion of the property is characterized by moderate magnetic intensity. Outcrops in this area consist of andesitic to basaltic volcanics and related sediments of the Upper Triassic to Lower Jurassic Nicola Group. Some magnetic gabbro of unknown age also occurs on the eastern boundary of the property. The southern portion of the property is characterized by low magnetic intensity. No outcrops were found in this area and is mostly underlain by glacial alluvium.

No interesting mineralization was discovered on the property. Rock geochemistry for all collected samples was fairly low in gold, silver, lead and zinc. Three samples may be weakly elevated in copper (174 - 206 ppm).

Results of the IP Survey show high chargeability zones on lines B, C and D.

The high chargeability zones should be followed up to see if they are lithological or due to significant sulphide mineralization. The presence of Nicola volcanics justify further exploration in the area. Systematic soil geochemistry and Induced Polarization Surveys are recommended.

6. REFERENCES

Butler, P., **Diamond Drilling Report on the Tim 2 Claim**, Stallion Resources Ltd., Clinton Mining Division, April 1984.

Campbell, R.B., **Geology of the Quesnel Lake Map Sheet**, Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 574, 1978.

Campbell, R.B. and Tipper, H.W., **Geology of the Bonaparte Lake Map Area**, Geological Survey of Canada, Memoir 363, 1972.

Gamble, A.P.D., **Geochemical Survey of the Core Claims**, Guichon Exploroco Ltd., Clinton Mining Division, August 1983.

Gamble, A.P.D. and Hoffman, S.J., **Soil Geochemical Survey on the Core 8 to 13 Claims**, Selco Division, BP Resources Canada Ltd., Clinton Mining Division, October 1984.

Hodgson, C.J., and DePaoli, G.M., **1971 Property Report on the Spout Lake Copper Property**, Amax Potash Ltd., Clinton Mining Division, January 1972.

Hodgson, C.J., and DePaoli, G.M., **Final 1973 Property Report on the Spout Lake Copper Property**, Amax Potash Ltd., Clinton Mining Division, November 1973.

Janes, R.H., **A report on the Geochemistry of the Peach North and South Groups**, Coranex Ltd., Clinton Mining Division, August 1967.

Saleken, L.W. and Simpson, R.G., **Cariboo-Quesnel Gold Belt, A Geological Overview**, Western Miner, April 1981.

Vollo, N.B., **Diamond Drilling Report on the WC Group**, Craigmont Mines Ltd., Clinton Mining Division, May 1975.

White, G.E., **Geological, Geochemical, and Geophysical Report on the Miracle 2, 3, 4 and 5 Mineral Claims**, Timothy Mountain Area, B.C., G.W.R. Resources Inc., Clinton Mining Division, October 1987.

White, G.E., **Geophysical Report on the Diane 3 and 4 Claims**, BeachView Resources Ltd., Cariboo Mining Division, April 1988.

Woods, D.V., **Geophysical Report on an Airborne Magnetic and VLF-EM Survey on the MEL 1-3, LEAH 1-4, DAN 1-4, DELTA 1-4 and CHAD 1-3 Claims**, Tide Resources Ltd., Cariboo Mining Division, January 1989.

7. STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

Geophysics: ~~4/10~~ * $21,855.25 5/10 × "		$13,113.15 10,927.63
Salaries:		
Project Geologist	12 man days @ $300.00 per day 10 " " " " " "	~~$3,600.00~~ 3000.00
Geochemical Analysis:		
Rock Samples	7 samples @ 17.00 per sample	$119.00
Transportation:		
Truck Rental		$521.78
Fuel		$125.10
Room and Board:		
Ten-ee-ah Lodge	4/10 * $3,262.09 5/10 × 3262.09	~~$1,957.25~~ 1631.05
TOTAL EXPENDITURES:		~~$19,436.28~~ 16,324.56
BEN 1, 3, ABBEY 4, 5, ~~JO 1~~ Claims (100 units)		

*Note: Figures changed as JO 1 claim is not part of the group.

PROFESSIONAL GEOSCIENTIST
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
A. L. W. WILKINS

8. STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Andrew L. Wilkins, of P.O. Box 629, Pemberton, B.C., certify that:

1) I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia with a Bachelor of Science degree in the Geological Sciences (1981).

2) I have been engaged in the mining exploration industry in British Columbia and the Yukon since 1978.

3) I am a Professional Geoscientist registered with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia.

4) I was the project geologist on the Ben-Abbey project and performed most of the work on the Ben 1, Ben 3, Abbey 4, Abbey 5, Jo 1, Jo 2, Jo 3, Pete 1, Pete 2, Pete 3, Cass 1, Cass 2, Cass 3 claims during the summer of 1994.

5) I am the author of this report.

Dated this fifteenth day of September, 1994.

Andrew L. Wilkins P.Geo.

PROFESSIONAL PROVINCE OF A. L. W. WILKINS BRITISH COLUMBIA GEOSCIENTIST

APPENDIX 1

ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS - BEN-ABBY CLAIM GROUP
Sampler: Andrew L. Wilkins

Date	Sample No.	Type	Rock Type	Alteration	Mineralization	Sample Description	Copper ppm	Gold ppb
JUN/94	94BA-001	Subcrop	Andesitic Lapilli Tuff	Weak propylitic		Dark to medium green, chloritic, minor epidote, angular andesitic fragments to 1 cm., manganese along fractures	51	10
JUN/94	94BA-002	Rock	Volcanic Breccia	Weak propylitic		Dark to light green, subrounded andesitic fragments up to 10 cm in a green volcanic matrix, chloritic, minor epidote, manganese staining along fractures	29	5
JUN/94	94BA-003	Rock	Siltstone		Minor disseminated pyrite	Dark grey, weakly laminated, gossanous	127	5
JUN/94	94BA-004	Rock	Andesite			Medium to dark greenish gray, feldspar and augite phenocrysts, vesicular with epidote in vesicles and along fractures, feldspar and quartz crystals in vesicles	188	5
JUN/94	94BA-005	Rock	Breccia			Volcanic and siltstone fragments in a limy matrix, dark gray to green gray	80	5
JUN/94	94BA-006	Float	Diorite	Potassic		Phaneritic, medium grained, chloritized mafics, K-feldspar alteration of feldspars, cut by syenite veins	174	5
JUN/94	94BA-007	Rock	Gabbro			Dark greenish gray, phaneritic, coarse grained, gossanous, magnetic	206	5

APPENDIX 2 - ANALYTICAL RESULTS

1-Jul-94

ECO-TECH LABORATORIES LTD.
10041 East Trans Canada Highway
KAMLOOPS, B.C.
V2C 2J3

Phone: 604-573-5700
Fax : 604-573-4557

GWR RESOURCES ETK357
STE.204-20641 LOGAN AVE
LANGLEY, B.C.
V3E 7R3

7 rock samples received June 22,1994
PROJECT # BEN-ABBEY GROUP

Values in ppm unless otherwise reported

Tag #	Au	Ag	Al	As	B	Ba	Bi	Ca	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	K	La	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sn	Sr	Ti	U	V	W	Y	Zn
	ppb		%					%					%	%		%			%							%					
94 BA-A001	10	>.2	3.5	<5	16	435	25	1.9	<1	32	62	51	5.9	0.1	<10	1.5	739	2	0.3	9	1000	38	10	<20	102	0.3	<10	169	<10	24	76
94 BA-A002	5	>.2	2.3	<5	12	60	20	1.4	<1	19	104	29	3.5	0	<10	1.1	713	5	0	7	780	32	10	40	29	0.2	<10	86	<10	16	72
94 BA-A003	5	>.2	3	<5	14	120	<5	4.2	<1	24	98	127	5.1	0.1	<10	1.7	624	4	0.1	21	1750	32	10	<20	203	0.2	<10	182	<10	22	97
94 BA-A004	5	>.2	2.2	<5	12	60	<5	1.5	<1	30	63	188	5.5	0.4	<10	1.4	621	2	0	16	2210	28	<5	<20	77	0.2	<10	149	<10	10	93
94 BA-A005	5	>.2	3.1	<5	18	50	20	12	<1	40	71	80	5.2	0	<10	1.2	863	2	0.1	107	820	26	<5	<20	122	0.3	<10	190	<10	27	55
94 BA-A006	5	>.2	3.2	<5	20	50	10	3	<1	30	43	174	6.3	0.1	<10	1.6	1210	3	0	9	2190	38	10	<20	110	0.2	<10	192	<10	17	80
94 BA-A007	5	>.2	2.3	<5	10	45	<5	2.9	<1	34	283	206	5.8	0.1	<10	2.9	793	<1	0.1	64	2040	22	10	180	109	0.1	<10	162	<10	7	36
Repeat:																															
94 BA-A005	-	>.2	3.2	<5	18	55	25	12	<1	40	72	82	5.2	0	<10	1.2	873	1	0.1	108	820	26	20	<20	114	0.3	<10	192	<10	27	56

ECO-TECH LABORATORIES LTD.
Frank J. Pezzotti, A.Sc.T.
B.C. Certified Assayer

XLS/gwr

APPENDIX 3

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY ON THE BEN-ABBEY AND SPRING LAKE CLAIM GROUPS

Note: Only maps pertaining to the Ben-Abbey property are included with this report. The Spring Property maps are excluded.

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

ON THE

BEN ABBEY

AND

SPRING LAKE CLAIM GROUPS

FOR

GWR RESOURCES LTD.

SURVEY BY

SJ GEOPHYSICS LTD.

CLINTON M.D., B.C. **N.T.S. 92P/14W and 93A/3W**

August 1994

Report By
Syd Visser
SJ Geophysics Ltd.

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INTRODUCTION

A reconnaissance I.P. survey, consisting of seven lines in the Ben Abbey and Spring Lake claim blocks, was completed for GWR Resources Ltd. by SJ Geophysics Ltd. during the period of June 15 to 26, 1994.

Seven lines were surveyed along logging roads on the Ben Abbey group of claims. This claim group encompasses Two Mile Tillicum and Mcintosh lakes and is located approximately 45 Kilometres north east of Lac la Hache. Access to the claim group was along logging roads from the accommodations at Ten-EE-ah lodge located on Spout lake.

Two lines were surveyed along logging roads on the Spring Lake claim block. This claim group encompasses Spring and Rudy lakes and is located approximately 27 Kilometres southeast of Lac la Hache. Access to this claim block was along logging roads from accommodation in Lac la Hache.

The purpose of the reconnaissance survey was to test for potential disseminated sulphide mineralization along a series of logging roads.

The description of geology, location, access and previous work done is beyond the scope of this report. This report in intended to be an addendum to a more comprehensive property report compiled by GWR Resources Ltd..

EQUIPMENT AND FIELD WORK

The I.P. crew consisted of Rolf Krowinkel (Geophysicist), Philip Chidgzey(technician), Neil Visser (technician) and two helpers. Crew and equipment were mobilized from Vancouver to the property on June 14 1994. The survey on the Ben Abbey claim group commenced on June 15 and was completed on June 23. The survey on the Spring lake

Claim group commenced on June 24 and was completed on June 25. The crew and equipment demobilized to Vancouver on June 26, 1994.

Seven lines were surveyed along logging roads on the Ben Abbey claim group for a total of approximately 20 kilometers and two lines were surveyed along logging roads on the Spring Lake claim group for a total of approximately 7.0 kilometers. A pole-dipole array with an "a" spacing of 50M along with a "N" of 1 to 6 was used for the survey.

The equipment used was a Phoenix time domain transmitter, with a cycle time of 2 second on and 2 second off, and a Androtex time domain receiver. The delay time of the receiver was set at 80 millisecond with 10 integrating windows with widths of 80,80,80,80,160,160,160,320,320 and 320 millisecond each. The apparent resitivity was calculated using the recorded transmitter current and the nominal dipole spacing (50 metres) at each measurement location.

In places where the road is not absolutely straight the calculated apparent resistivity may not be accurate because the distance from the current stake to the measuring dipole could not be accurately determined.

All the data was down loaded to a computer in the evening. Chargeability for time windows 3 and 6 and the calculated apparent resitivity were plotted as pseudosections on a colour dot matrix printer. The results were discussed in the field with the project geologist Dave Bland and Andrew Wilkins.

The data was re-plotted on a colour inkjet plotter in Vancouver for final presentation and interpretation.

DATA PRESENTATION

The data is presented on two location maps and nine pseudosection as follows:

Plate G1 Location map Ben Abey Group

Plate G2 location map Spring Lake Group

Line A to G Pseodosections Ben Abey Group

Line LS-1 and Ls-2 Pseodosections Spring Lake Group

DISCUSSION

The following is a short discussion of the reconnaissance Induced Polarization data on the Ben Abbey and Spring lake claim groups. Chargeability can vary significantly across different lithologies. On a reconnaissance survey it is difficult to determine what chargeability values are anomalous and what values are strictly related to lithology. The results should be compared to the more extensive past surveys done on grids in the area and any known local geology. It should be noted that chargeability windows and normalization methods can vary between systems therefore a direct comparison of the chargeability values is likely not possible.

The calculated apparent resistivities may be in error because of the poor control over dipole spacing on the reconnaissance lines.

Ben Abbey Group

Seven lines (A to G) were surveyed on the Ben Abbey Claim group as shown on the location map Plate G1. The large separation between most of the lines makes it impossible to relate any of the lines therefore each line is discussed as a separately.

Line A

Line A was surveyed along a road north of eagle creek on the Ben 3 and Ben 4 claims as shown on Plate G1. The line is approximately 3 Kilometres long and was surveyed from east to west.

This line has two distinct, relatively high resistivity zones and a number of weak chargeability anomalous zones. Starting from the eastern part of the line and ending at 250W is a resistivity high zone. This zone has an associated deep (n=4-5) chargeability anomaly. The second resistivity high zone starts at approximately 1000W and ends abruptly at 1600W. The eastern end of this zone has a associated weak chargeability high. A second deep (n=3-4) chargeability anomaly in the high resistivity zone is located at approximately 1450 to 1500W. The whole high resistivity zone appears to have a slightly elevated chargeability background, which extends to depth east of the eastern resistivity contact. A chargeability high is also located on the western end of the survey line located from 2400W to the western end of the line. This anomaly may be due to layering in the overburden. The eastern edge of this zone also has a weak resitivity high.

Line B

Line B is located on the southwest end of the Abbey 5 claim as shown on plate G1. The line is approximately 1.6 Kilometres in length and was surveyed from the north end towards the south.

There is a good chargeability anomaly on this line located at approximately 3900N. The anomaly is shallow, narrow and appears to be associated with a narrow resistivity low, which may be a shear or fault zone. The remainder of the surveyed line has a moderate resistivity response with the possible exception of a narrow, low resistivity zone at approximately 4200N.

Line C

Line C was surveyed along a road that runs from the western boundary of the Abbey 2 claim to the north west corner of the Abbey 5 claim as shown on Plate G1. This line was surveyed from the west to east for 2.8 Kilometres.

The results from line C can be divided into three main regions. The western region extending from the western end of the line to approximately 1850W is a very low chargeability and resistivity region. It is possible that the overburden is very thick in this region. A resistivity high at 2200W is likely an due to error in the resistivity calculation or a very small near surface high resistivity zone.

The second region extends from 1850W to 450W. It displays moderately high resistivity varying in depth from the n=2 to n=3 and has an accompanying elevated chargeability response. The elevated chargeability noted between 1600W and 1450W and from 1150W to 1000W is likely lithological.

The third region is a high, near surface chargeability zone with variable resistivity extending from 450W to the end of the line at 0. This is a very high chargeability zone that does not appear to have depth extent, but there is not sufficient data to confirm this. The variable resistivity is likely due to near surface high resistivity zones. This area should be tested for possible sulphide mineralization or graphitic argillites.

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Line D

Line D is located directly north of line C and follows a road from the south east corner of the Jo-1 claim to the western boundary of the same claim. The line was surveyed from the western end for approximately 3 Kilometres.

The response on this line is very similar to line C. From the western end of the line to 2500W is a very low chargeability and resistivity region. The region from 2500W to 2250W displays a higher resistivity and chargeability response at depth (N=3 to 4). A resistivity and a weak chargeability high shows a shallow response from 2150W to 1900W. The chargeability appears to get higher at depth in this region.

There is a resistivity and chargeability low similar to the western part of the line from 1900w to 1550W. West of this region the resistivity and chargeability again increases. The chargeability continues to increase toward the eastern part of the survey line.

The narrow resistivity low and chargeability low located at 700w is a suspect reading and should be ignored. The highest chargeability on this line is located to the east of 550W and continues to the eastern end of the line. The high chargeability on this line should be checked, but appears to be lithological.

Line E

Line E was surveyed along a road on the northeast corner of the survey area northeast of Tillicum lake. The line was surveyed from the eastern end for 2.9 Kilometres.

There are only two high resistivity zones on this line. The first zone is a near surface resistivity high extending from the eastern end of the line to approximately 2450E.

This zone is associated with a weak chargeability high. The second resistivity zone extends from approximately 4350W to the west end of the line. There is no chargeability anomaly associated with this zone.

The remainder of the survey line shows a very low resistivity with a weak variable chargeability. The only strong chargeability response is located at approximately 1050E and is somewhat suspicious.

Line F

Line F is located on a road to the north west of line E on the northern edge of the survey block. The line was surveyed from the north to south west for approximately 1.8 Kilometres.

There appears to be a near surface, very weak resistivity high with no apparent depth extent on the eastern end of the line. Associated with this is a weak chargeability high that extends from the eastern part of the line to approximately 350W. The chargeability high may extend to 600W and possibly 900W.

The western part of the line has a high resistivity zone extending from about 1100W to the western end. There is no chargeability anomaly associated with this resistivity high.

Line G

Line G follows a road extending from the southern part of the Jo-3 claim to the western edge of the Jo-2 claim. The line was surveyed from the eastern end for approximately 4.1 Kilometres.

There is a near surface very weak resistivity high with a weak chargeability anomaly extending from the eastern part of this line to approximately 1200E. There does not appear to be any depth extent to this zone and it is likely due to a superficial overburden layer. The rest of the line is a resistivity low with low chargeability and is possibly overburden response.

Spring Lake

Two lines SL-1 and SL-2 were surveyed along two roads on the Spring Lake property as shown on Plate G2. Both lines have a common starting point at the junction of two roads to the south of Spring Lake. Line SL-1 was surveyed to the west touching the north end of Rudy lake, starting at 111 mile creek, and has a length of approximately 3 Kilometres. Line SL-2 was surveyed to the west and stopped close to Chub lake for a length of approximately 4 Kilometres.

Line Sl-1

Line SL-1 has one very distinct contact zone located between 1950W and 1900W with higher resistivity and chargeability to the west. A second less dominant contact zone is located at approximately 1000W with a slightly more resistive zone to the east. The resistivity high at 1000W is likely due to errors in the resistivity calculation generated by the bend in the road. The chargeability is slightly elevated in this region, but appears to be a superficial response.

There are a two high chargeability zones located within the western high resistivity zone. The first zone is located between 2250W and 2300W and appears to be a near surface, narrow chargeability high. The second chargeability high starts at 2475W and continues to the western end of the line. This high chargeability response is at depth (strongest below the 3th dipole). Both of these anomalies are associated with a high resistivity zone and may be lithological.

The single station resitivity low noted at 2500W is may be a fault but is likely due to a distiance error.

Line Sl-2

Line SL-2 a very similar response as LS-1 with a distinct resistivity contact located at approximately 2500W with a higher resistivity response to the west. There are some local higher resistivity zones to the east, but these appear to be either superficial or likely due to error in the resistivity calculation due to the geometry of the road.

The western resistivity high zone has a higher chargeability background with three anomalous chargeability zones.

The first anomaly is located at 2800W and appears to be a contact.

The second chargeability high is located from 3300W, may extend further to the east at depth, to approximately 3400W. This may be two separate anomalies with the eastern end being a narrow shallow (n=2) anomaly and the western part being a wider deeper (n=3 or 4), stronger anomaly. This anomaly appears to be west of or associated with a resistivity high.

The third anomaly is centered at 3750W and appears to be a narrow shallow (n=2) anomaly. This anomaly is associated with a resistivity low and may be a shear zone or fault zone.

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SUMMARY

Ben Abbey Group

The distances between the reconnaissance lines make it virtually impossible to correlate any geology between the lines. The exception of this would be Line C, D and possibly B. Lines C and D show a distinct increase in chargeability from the west end of the grid to the east with a strong chargeability high at the east end of the line. Line B shows a narrow good chargeability anomaly on the south end of the line (actually the south east end, but is plotted backwards to C and D because its survey location label direction is from south to north). It is not clear if this is related to the chargeability high on lines C and D. The response on these lines should be correlated to the local geology to determine if the high chargeability is lithological.

Line E and F also may be close enough together to correlate geology except that the response on line E does not appear to penetrate the overburden.

Line A is isolated and displays some weak anomalies which should be followed up.

Line G does not have any significant response.

Spring Lake

Both lines LS-1 and LS-2 have a distinct resistivity and chargeability high zone on the western region of their lines. This chargeability high zone has a number of anomalous zones located within it.

The low resistivity on the eastern part of the lines may be due to overburden and therefore the survey may not have penetrated to the bedrock in this part of the survey.

PROFESSIONAL
PROVINCE OF
S. J. VISSER
BRITISH COLUMBIA
GEOSCIENTIST

22 August 1994

Syd Visser, P.Geo.
Geophysicist

APPENDIX 1

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Syd J. Visser, of 11762 - 94th Avenue, Delta, British Columbia, hereby certify that,

1) I am a graduate from the University of British Columbia, 1981, where I obtained a B.Sc. (Hon.) Degree in Geology and Geophysics.

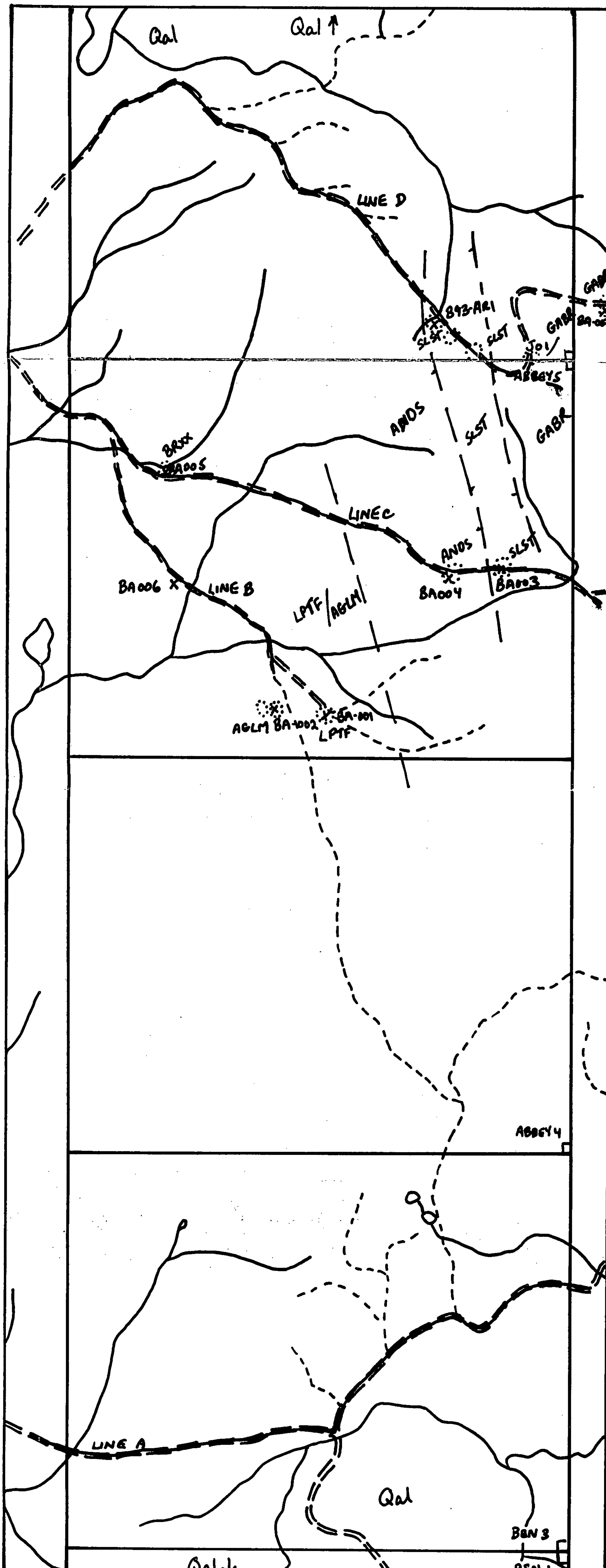
2) I am a graduate from Haileybury School of Mines, 1971.

3) I have been engaged in mining exploration since 1968.

4) I am a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada.

5) I am a professional Geoscientist registered in British Columbia.

Syd J. Visser, B.Sc., P.Geo
Geophysicist



GWR Resources Ltd.

Geology Map
Ben Abbey Group

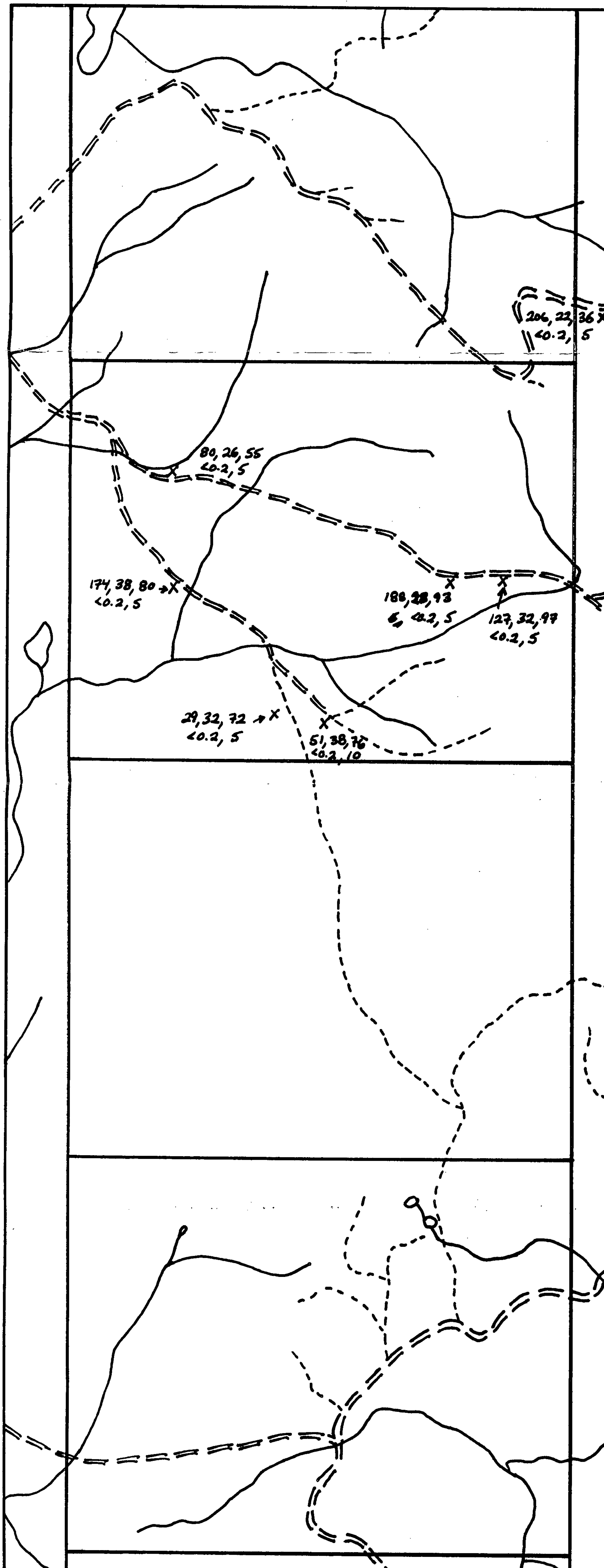
Scale 1:20,000 NTS 93A/03 Fig 4

Lithology

Qal	Glacial drift and alluvium
AGLM	Volcanic agglomerate, medium green, chloritic, andesitic composition.
LPTF	Lapilli Tuff, medium green, chloritic, andesitic composition.
SLST	Siltstone and Argillite, dark gray, fine grained.
GABR	Gabbro, coarse grained, dark greenish gray, magnetic
BRXX	Breccia, volcanic and siltstone fragments in a calcarious matrix.

Symbols

x	rock sample location
— —	infered contact, from geology and geophysical data.
═ ═	roads / trails.
LINE C	IP lines.



GWR Resources Ltd.

Rock Geochemistry Map
BenAbbey Group

Scale 1:20,000 NTS 93A/03 Fig 5

x Rock Sample Location

107, 42, 78 copper (ppm), lead, zinc
<0.2, 5 silver, gold (ppb).

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

23,535

LINE : A

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

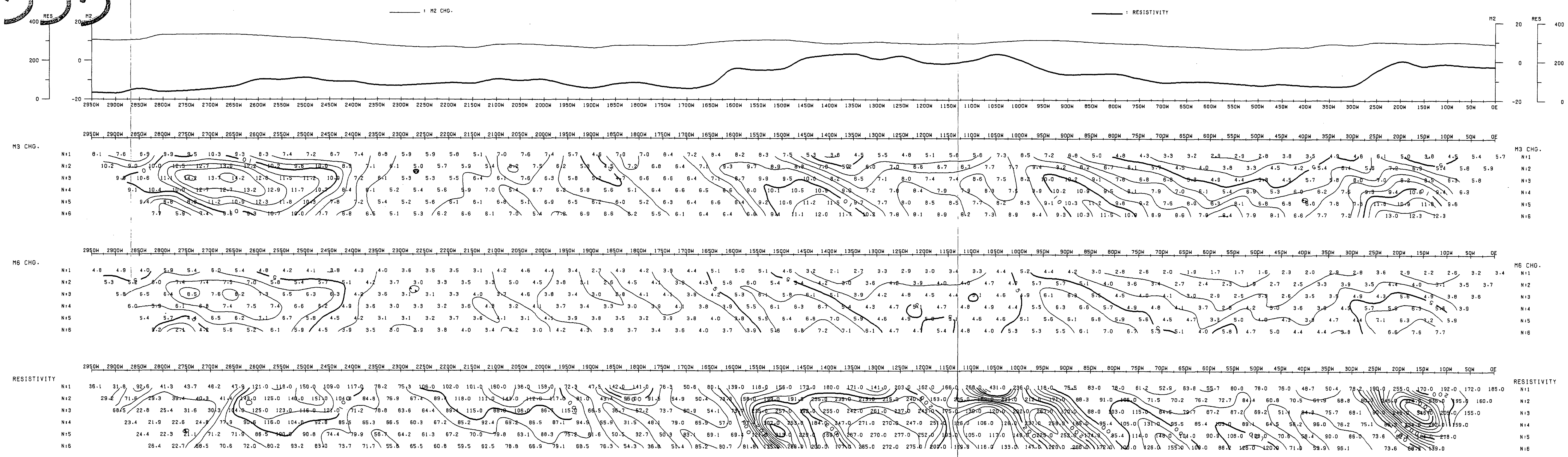
PSEUDOSECTION

POLE-DIPOLE ARRAY

A NA

DEPTH POINT

N = 1, 2, 3, 4, ...
"A" SPACING = 50.0 METRES



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BEN ABBEY GROUP

CLINTON MINING DIVISION

DATE : 15/06/94	REF : 93 A/3W

SCALE = 1: 5000

SJ GEOPYHSICS LTD.

LINE : B

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

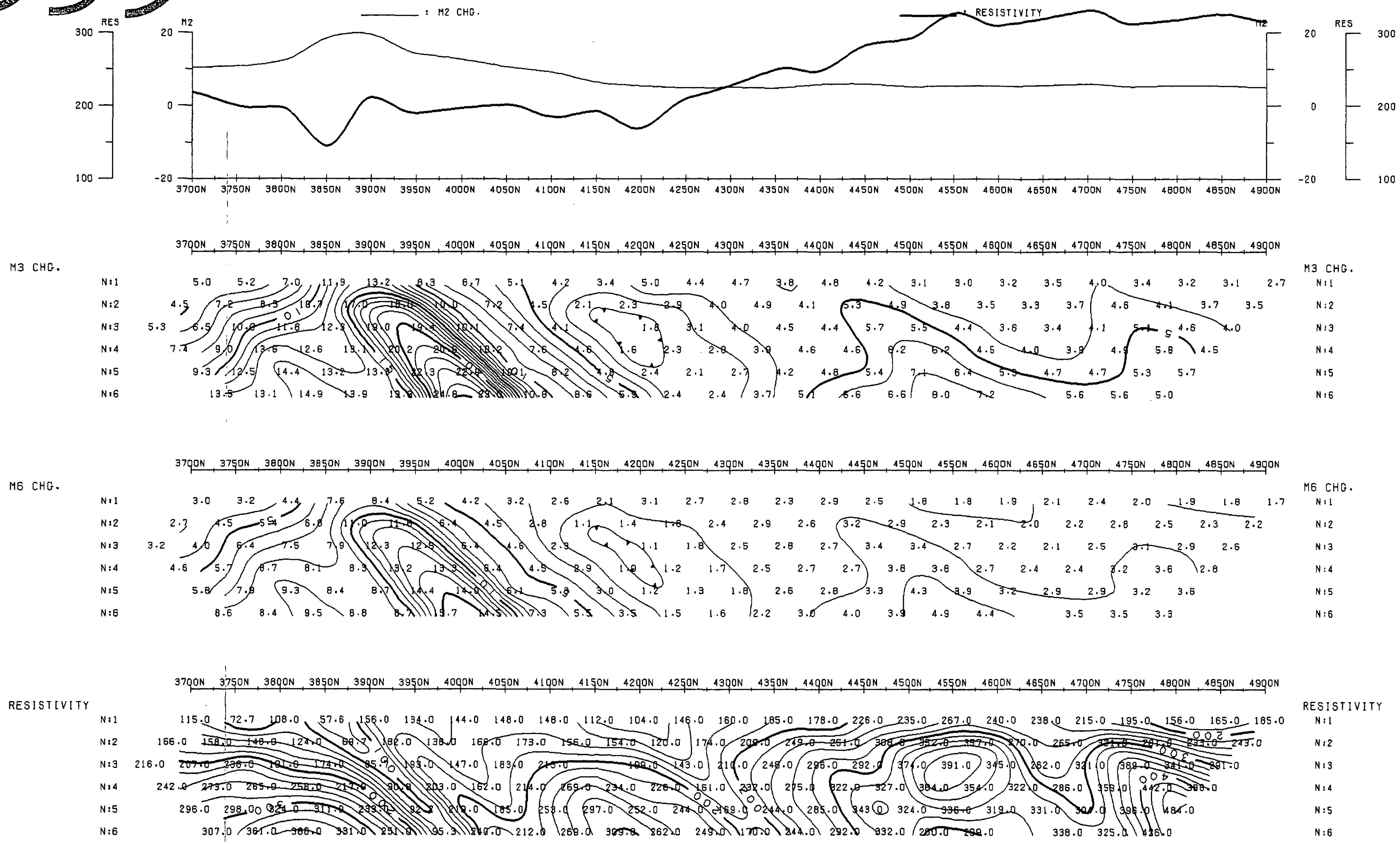
PSEUDOSECTION

POLE-DIPOLE ARRAY

A NA

DEPTH POINT

N = 1, 2, 3, 4, ...
"A" SPACING = 50.0 METRES



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BEN ABBEY GROUP

CLINTON MINING DIVISION

DATE : 17/06/94 | REF : 93 A/3W

SCALE = 1: 5000

SJ GEOPYHSICS LTD.

...OLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

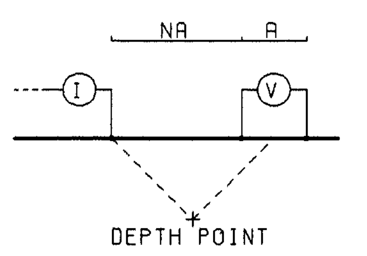
23,535

LINE : C

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

PSEUDOSECTION

POLE-DIPOLE ARRAY



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CLINTON MINING DIVISION

DATE : 16/06/94	REF : 93 A/3W

SCALE = 1: 5000

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ASSESSMENT REPORT

23,535

LINE : D

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

PSEUDOSECTION

POLE-DIPOLE ARRAY

DEPTH POINT

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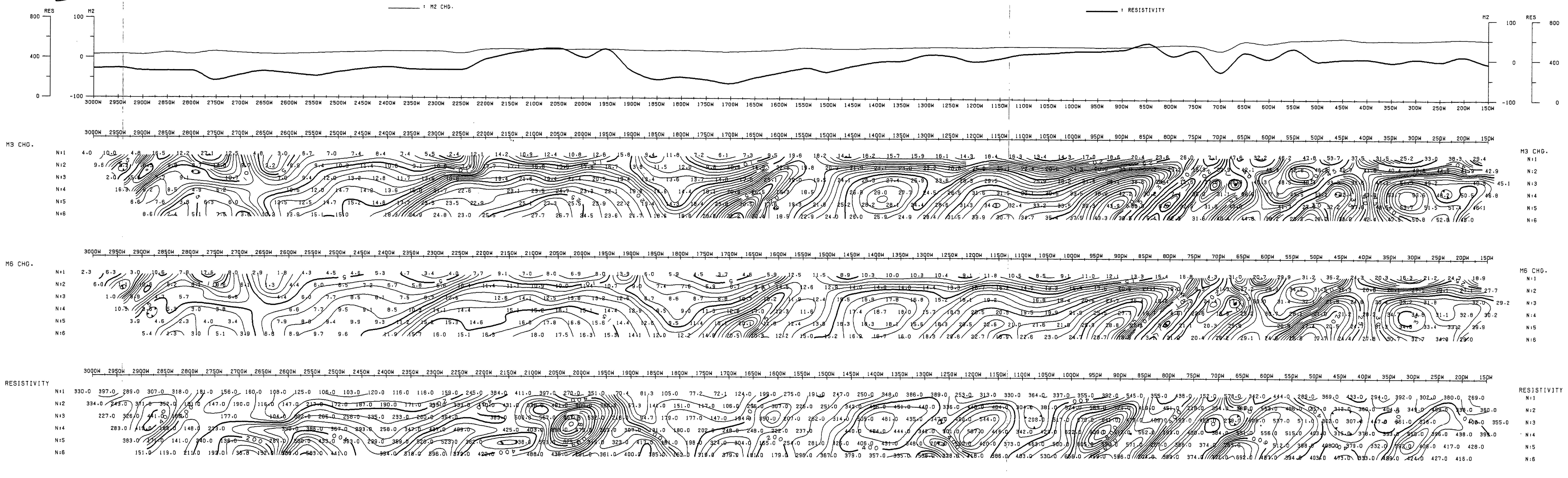
"A" SPACING = 50.0 METRES



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CLINTON MINING DIVISION

DATE : 18/06/94 | REF : 93 A/3W

SCALE = 1: 5000

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GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

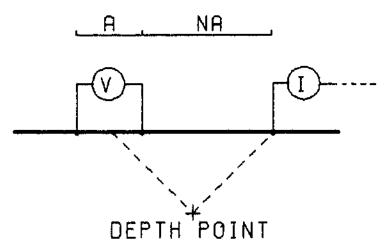
23,535

LINE : E

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

PSUEDOSECTION

POLE-DIPOLE ARRAY



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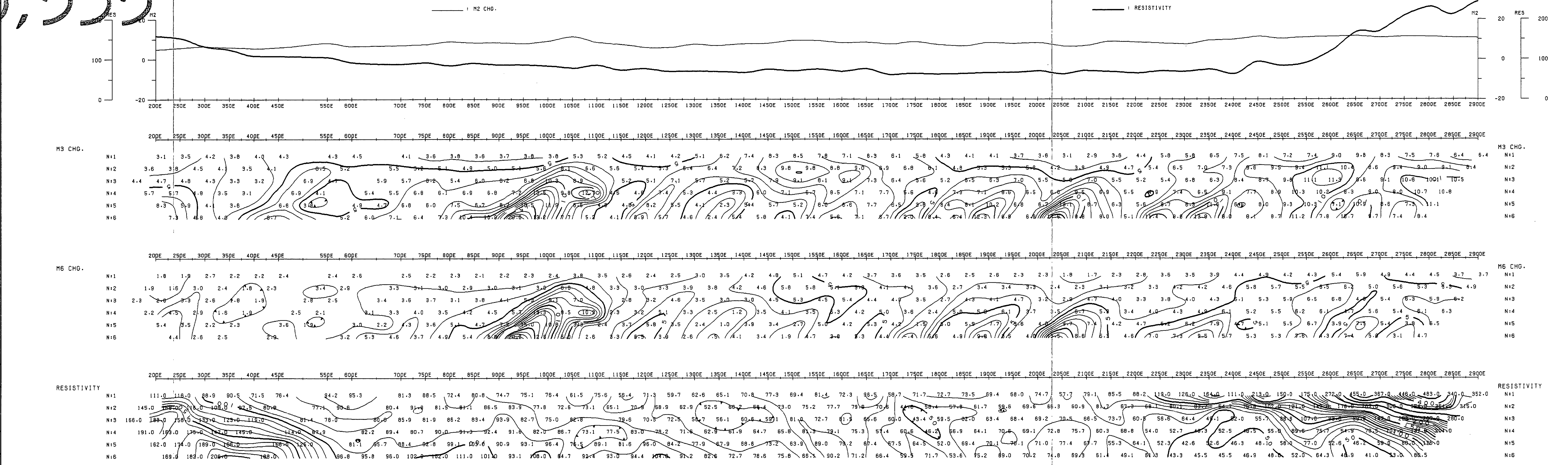

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CLINTON MINING DIVISION

DATE : 20/06/94 | REF : 93 A/3W

SCALE = 1: 5000

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GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

23,535

LINE : F

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

PSUEDOSECTION

POLE-DIPOLE ARRAY

A NA

V I

DEPTH POINT

N = 1, 2, 3, 4, ...
"A" SPACING = 50.0 METRES

GWR RESOURCES LTD.

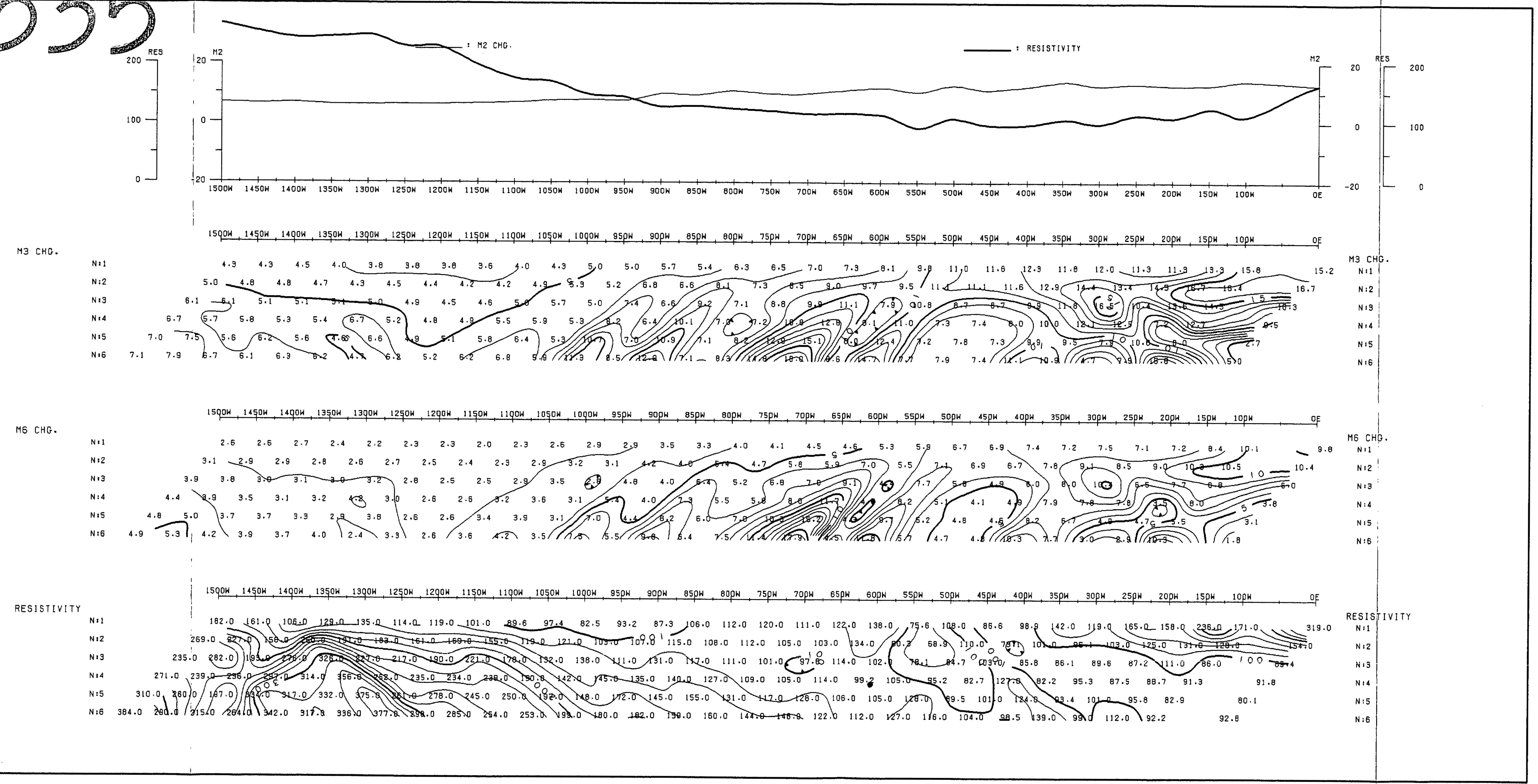
BEN ABBEY GROUP

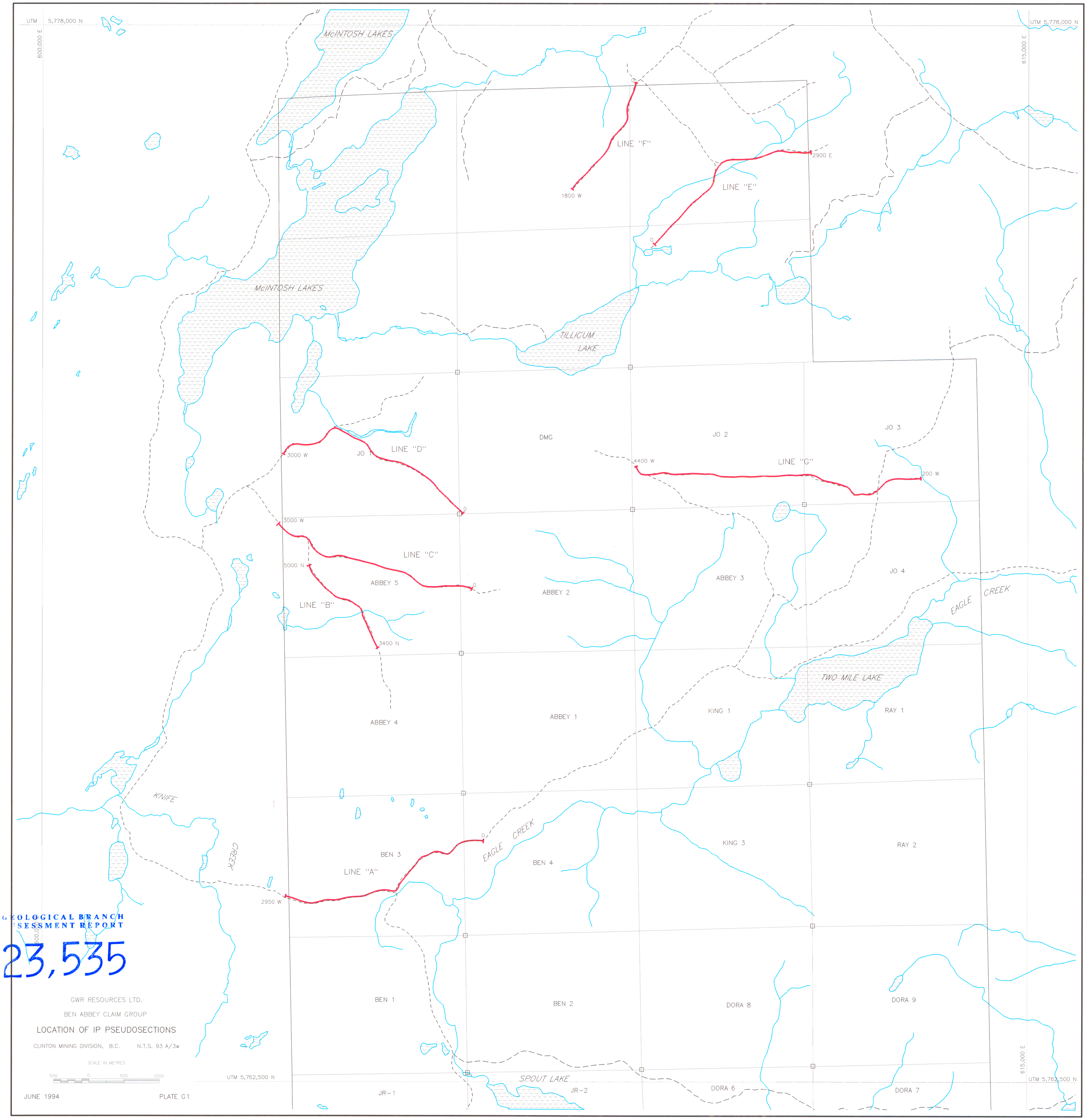
CLINTON MINING DIVISION

DATE : 19/06/94	REF : 93 A /3W

SCALE = 1: 5000

SJ GEOPYHSICS LTD.





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BEN ABBEY CLAIM GROUP

LOCATION OF IP PSEUDOSECTIONS

CLINTON MINING DIVISION, B.C. N.T.S. 93 A/3w

JUNE 1994

PLATE G1

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

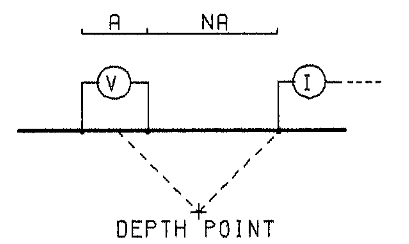
23,535

LINE : G

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

PSUEDOSECTION

POLE-DIPOLE ARRAY



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BEN ABBEY GROUP

CLINTON MINING DIVISION

DATE : 22/06/94 | REF : 93 A/3W

SCALE = 1: 5000

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