NTS 104B / 6E, 11E
104B / 7W, 10W
lat 56° 30' N
long 131° 02' W

GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL REPORT ON THE HALO-DANZIG CLAIMS

LIARD MINING DIVISION

FOR:
GUARDIAN RESOURCE CORP.
830-355 Burrard St.
Vancouver, B.C.
V6C 2G8

By

Fayz Yacoub, P. Geo.
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West Vancouver, B.C.
V7W 2N8

October 1, 1994

SUMMARY

Ashworth Explorations limited carried out a field program consisting of geological mapping, rock and stream silt sampling on the Halo-Danzig claims for Guardian Resource Corporation during September 1994. The Halo-Danzig property consists of two contiguous claims, located in the Liard Mining Division, approximately 100 kilometres northwest of Stewart, B.C.

The subject property is underlain by Pre-Cambrian gneiss and the Unuk River Formation of the Triassic - Jurassic age. Both units are intruded by intrusive stocks of quartz monzonite and feldspar prophyry dykes.

Previous work on the property during 1987 and 1988 consisted of prospecting, rock and heavy mineral concentrate, soils and stream silt sampling has located two float samples returned, anomalous values of 0.449 and 0.532 oz/ton gold.

The results of the 1994 field work program were not positive and failed to prove the anomalous float samples collected during 1987 season are representative samples to the subject claims, nor locating any significant mineralization on the property.

No further work is recommended by the writer and the Halo - Danzig claims should be allowed to lapse.

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List of Figures, Appendices, and Maps

1. INTRODUCTION

This report was prepared at the request of Guardian Resource Corporation to describe and evaluate the results of geological-geochemical surveys carried out by Ashworth Explorations Limited from September 5 - 9, 1994 on the Halo-Danzig claims, Liard Mining Division, British Columbia.

The report also describes the regional geology, past exploration activities in the area, previous work completed on the property.

Mr. Fayz Yacoub planned and supervised the fieldwork, and was project geologist on the subject claims.

2. LOCATION, ACCESS AND PHYSIOGRAPHY (Figure 1)

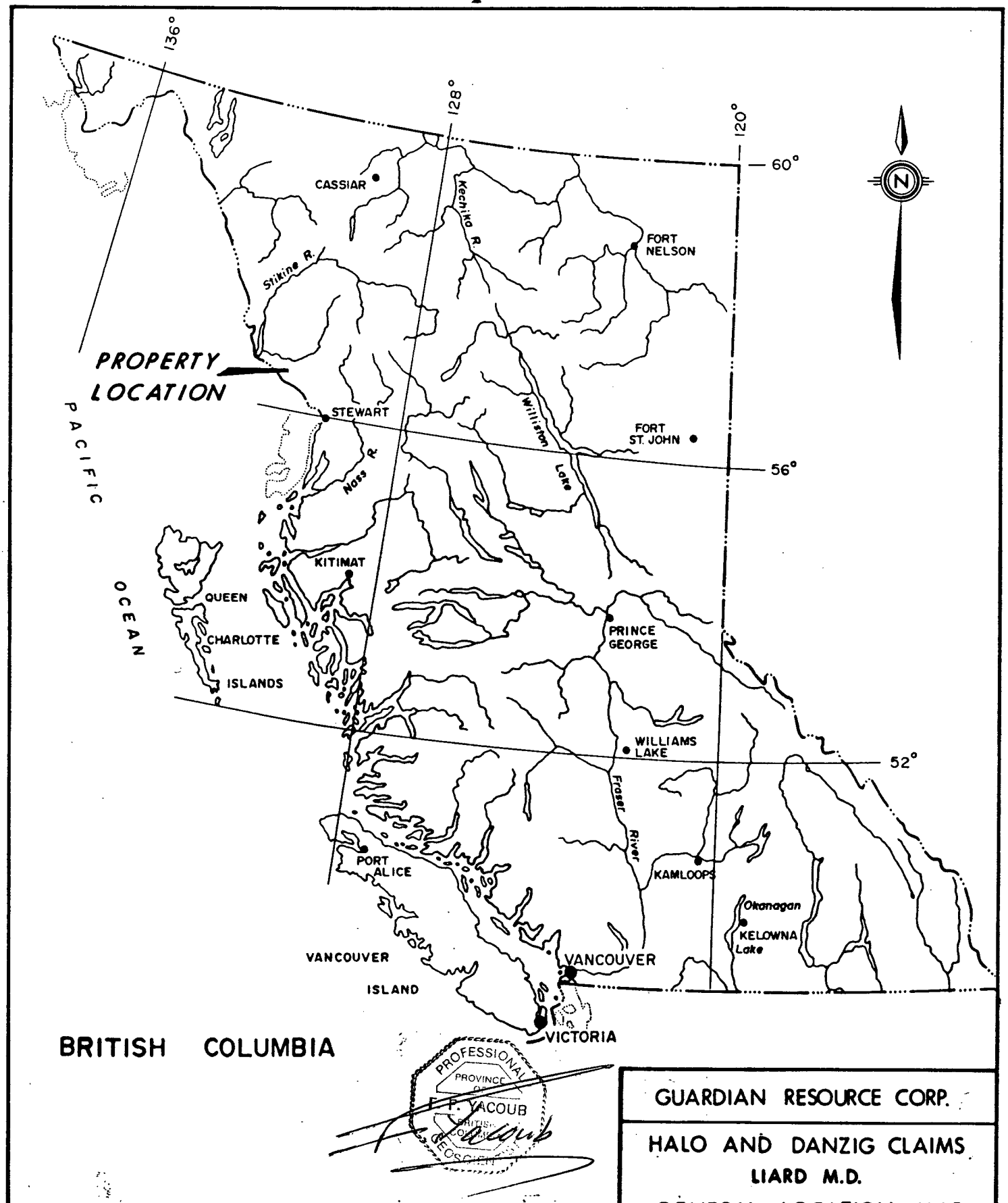
The Halo-Danzig claims are located in the Liard Mining Division, approximately 100 kilometres northwest of Stewart, B.C., and 14 kilometres south of Johnny Mountain on the eastern edge of the Coast Range Mountains. The Olatine Creek flows 1 kilometre to the west of the claim boundary.

Coordinates of the claims are latitude 56^0 30' North and longitude 131^0 02' West. The property is on N.T.S. Map sheets 104B/6E, 11E and 104B/7W, 10W.

Access to the property is via helicopter from Bronson Creek air strip located 18 kilometres to the north. Daily scheduled fixed wing flights to the strip from Smithers, Terrace and Wrangell are available during the field season.

The property area is characterized by creek valleys, glaciers and mountain peaks. Elevations range from 670 metres at the west-flowing tributary of Olatine Creek to greater than 2000 metres at the northern boundary of the Halo claim. Topography is rugged, typical of mountainous and glaciated terrain. The property is generally comprised of valleys and hillsides, the valley bottom is thickly forested with alder and devil's club. More open areas and steep slopes contain dense slide alder growth.

The field personnel were camping at the central south part of the Halo claim.



PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA F. P. YACOUB

GUARDIAN RESOURCE CORP.

HALO AND DANZIG CLAIMS
LIARD M.D.
GENERAL LOCATION MAP

Scale 1:7500000	By : F. Y.
Date : Oct. 1994.	Figure 1

Ashworth Explorations Limited

3. PROPERTY STATUS (Figure 2)

The Halo-Danzig property consists of two contiguous mineral claims located in the Liard Mining Division of British Columbia. The claims are owned by Guardian Resource Corp.

Pertinent claim data is as follows:

Claim Name	Record No.	No. of Units	Expiry Date
Halo	321794	20	October 19, 1994
Danzig	321795	20	October 19, 1994
		40	

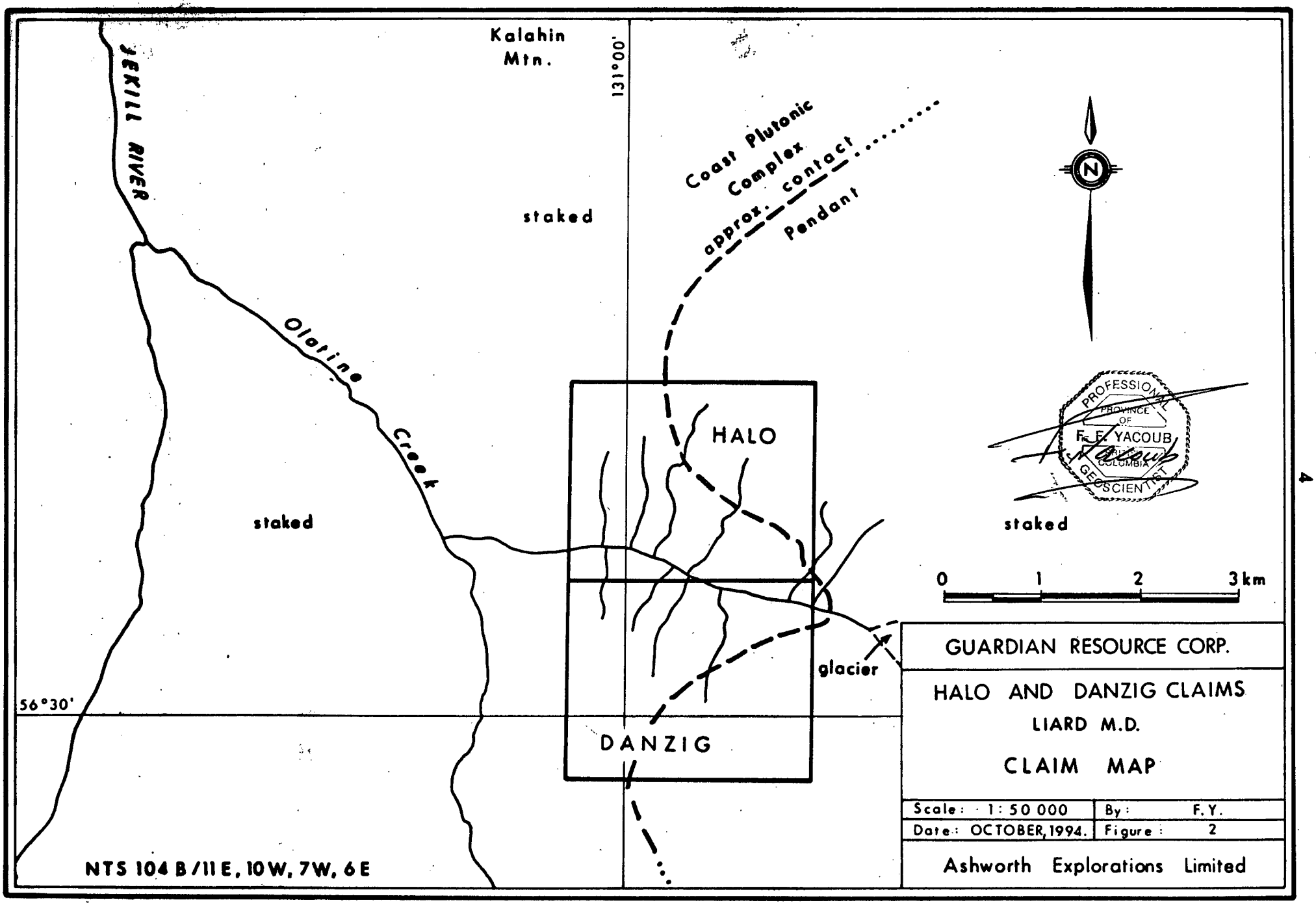
The total area covered by the claims is 812 hectares.

4. AREA HISTORY

The well mineralized Stewart Complex extends from Alice Arm to the Iskut River. Exploration activity in the Stewart-Iskut "Golden Triangle" continues to be one of the most active in North America as shown by the large number of mining projects in the area, which includes; Silbak-Premier, Big Missouri, SB, Red Mountain, Scottie, Dunwell, Brucejack Lake, Golden Wedge, Eskay Creek, Kerr, Inel, Johnny Mountain, Snip, Rock 'n Roll. These properties have been extensively explored and developed.

The Stewart area has been exploited for minerals since 1900 when the Red Cliff deposit on Lydden Creek was mined. Since then, approximately 100 base and precious metal deposits within the Stewart Mining District have been developed.

Total recorded production from the Stewart area is 1,900,000 ounces gold, 45,000 ounces silver, and 100,000 pounds copper-lead-zinc. Most of this production comes from the famous Silbak-Premier mine which operated from 1918 to 1968. This mine was reactivated in 1987 by Westmin Resources to recover near surface, bulk tonnage, low-grade gold and silver. Presently, the surface reserves are exhausted and Westmin is extracting ore from various underground levels. Additional ore for Westmin's Premier Gold Project has also been produced from Big Missouri and Tenajon SB.


Kalahin Mtn.
131°00'
JEKILL RIVER
Olarine Creek
Coast Plutonic Complex
approx. contact
Pendant
staked
staked
staked
HALO
DANZIG
glacier
56°30'
N
PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
F. F. YACOUB
GEOSCIENTIST
0 1 2 3 km
NTS 104 B/11 E, 10 W, 7 W, 6 E
GUARDIAN RESOURCE CORP.
HALO AND DANZIG CLAIMS
LIARD M.D.
CLAIM MAP
Scale: 1:50 000
By: F.Y.
Date: OCTOBER, 1994.
Figure: 2
Ashworth Explorations Limited

The Snip Gold Mine is a recently discovered Au-Ag-Zn-Pb-As -Sb mesothermal vein system localized along a northwest trending shear zone. The deposit size is estimated at 2,219,000 tonnes grading 22.3 g/t Au. Massive sulphide ore, localized adjacent to a Quaternary lamprophyre dyke, contains pyrite, pyrrhotite, minor sphalerite, rare arsenopyrite, galena, molybdenite, and chalccopyrite. Crackle quartz ore consists of a shattered quartz vein infilled with green mica, chlorite, and disseminated sulphides.

The Eskay Creek deposit contains an estimated 4,000,000 ounces Au, 45,000,000 ounces Ag, and several hundred million pounds of lead-zinc. This buried high grade massive sulphide deposit eluded discovery for decades. This 2-60 meter wide massive sulphide layer is traced along a north-northeast trend for 1,200 metres and is outstanding in terms of predictability of geology and tenor, and its relatively well defined, contact controlled assay boundary.

Red Mountain, recently discovered near the edge of the receding Cambria icecap, contains in excess of 2.5 million tonnes of 12.8 g/t Au. This deposit consists of quartz poor massive pyrite lenses (2-30 metres wide) surrounded by 5-25 metre wide pyrrhotite-sphalerite zones. The ore lenses appear to trend N on the surface, but core drilling has outlined a northwest trending, steeply southwest dipping strike. Mineralization comprises disseminations, vein stockwork and breccia matrix of coarse-grain pyrite that is locally massive. Gold is present as microscopic native gold, electrum, and tellurides. Visually, coarse pyrite is a reliable indication for better gold grades. Ore is concentrated near the contact of the underlying Early Jurassic Cu-Mo bearing, propyllitcally altered intrusive which cuts the overlying older volcanic/sedimentary sequence. The contact zone is generally in the order of thickness of several hundred metres. Multiple phases of injection breccias or breccia dykes are found in this zone, several of which are intimately related to the ore.

Johnny Mountain Gold Mine has production recorded from 1987-89 totalling over 100,000 tonnes grading about 19 g/t Au, 30 g/t Ag, and 1.5% Cu from a series of 1 to 2 meter wide quartz/sulphide veins. These veins contain about 25% pyrite, and traces of coarse electrum or native gold. The higher grade veins are characterized by massive, 1-5 metre wide K-feldspar alteration haloes.

The Inel deposit consists of a swarm of quartz/sulphide veins that contain 5-15% pyrite, 2-20% sphalerite, minor galena, chalcopyrite. High grade hold values (in the order of 10-20 g/t) have been obtained from veins which contain coarse chalcopyrite-pyrite localized along the hanging wall of a shear zone tracing the contact of a 5 metre wide massive K-spar dyke.

The Galore Creek deposit is estimated at 113.4 million tonnes grading 1.0% Cu, and 0.41 g/t Au, which ranks as the highest grade porphyry of its size in British Columbia. The Galore Creek syenite intrusive complex has numerous crosscutting episodes of garnet and/or epidote bearing syenite porphyry associated with the ore. This deposit occupies a brecciated and faulted sub-volcanic zone which is overprinted by extensive potassium, propylitic, and pyrometasomatic alteration zones.

The Mclymont Northwest zone consists of a highly retrograde altered, gold-rich, Early Jurassic skarn. The pyrite-magnetite-hematite-andradite-chalcopyrite ore assemblage is surrounded by dolomite-quartz-ankerite alteration and may be classified as a magnesian skarn. Mineralization is believed to be structurally and lithologically controlled with ore zones occurring as mantos and chimneys.

Other deposits and occurrences in the area include Red Bluff, Sericite Ridge, Nickel Mountain,Khyber Pass, Bug Lake, Cathedral Gold, Handel, Sphal, Ptarmigan, Pay Dirt, and the Cole showings. These mineral deposits contain significant precious and base metal values in vein, replacement, breccia, and stockwork structures. Mineralization consists of sphalerite, galena, chalcopyrite, pyrite, pyrrhotite, tetrahedrite, tenantite, arsenopyrite, magnetite, electrum, native gold, and/or various sulphosalts in a gangue of quartz, calcite, barite, and/or chlorite.

5. PREVIOUS WORK

The ground now covered by the Halo-Danzig claims was originally staked in April 16, 1987 as the still and secretariat claims.

During the 1987 summer field season, a fieldwork program consisting of prospecting, rock and heavy mineral concentrate sampling was completed by Pamicon Developments Ltd. on the subject property.

Two float samples collected from the claims returned anomalous values of 0.449 and 0.532 oz/ton Au

During August 6-21, 1988 Ashworth Exploration Ltd., on behalf of IPC International Prospector Corp, carried out a grassroots type exploration program on the Still and Secretariat Claims (now Halo-Danzig claims). The program included geological mapping and prospecting, geochemical soil and stream-silt sampling.

The 1988 fieldwork program has located one mineralized showing which yielded a gold value of 0.858 oz/ton. This showing consist of a quartz vein 30 cm. wide of "undetermined strike length" (Kidlark 1988).

Since then, no further work was done on the claims and they were allowed to lapse.

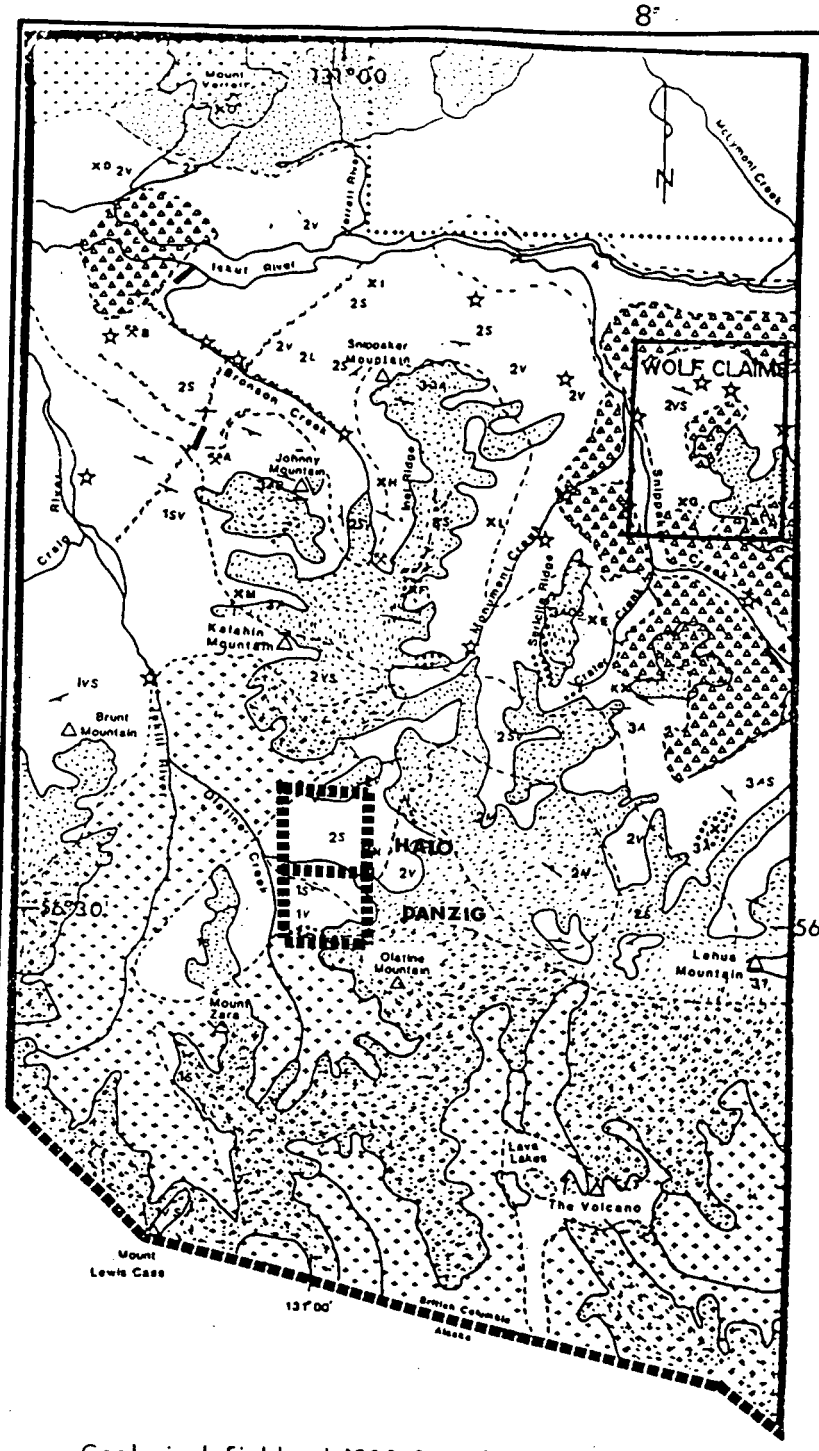
6.0 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Stewart Complex includes a thick sequence of mainly Late Triassic to Middle Jurassic volcanic, sedimentary, and metamorphic rocks. These have been intruded and cut by a mainly granitic to syenitic suite of Lower Jurassic through Tertiary plutons which form part of the Coast Plutonic Complex. Deformation, in part related to intrusive activity, has produced complex fold structures along the main intrusive contacts with simple open folds and warps dominant along the east side of the Stewart Complex. Cataclasis, marked by strong north-south structural lineaments, are prominent structural features that cut the Stewart Complex.

Country rocks in the Stewart area comprise mainly Hazleton Group strata which include Lower Jurassic Unuk River Formation, Middle Jurassic Betty Creek, Mount Dillworth, and Salmon River Formation, and Upper Jurassic Nass Formation (Grove 1971, 1986). In the general Stewart area, the Unuk River strata includes mainly fragmental andesitic volcanics, epiclastics, and minor volcanic flows. Widespread Aalenian uplift and erosion was followed by deposition of the partly marine Betty Creek Formation, the pyroclastic Mount Dillworth Formation, the mixed Salmon River Formation, and the dominantly shallow marine Nass Formation.

Intrusive activity in the Stewart area has been marked by the Lower to Middle Jurassic Texas Creek granodiorite with which the Silbak-Premier, Big Missouri, SB, Scottie, and many smaller ore deposits are associated. Younger intrusions include the extensive Hyder quartz monzonite and the many Tertiary stocks and dyke swarms which form a large part of the Coast Plutonic complex. Mineral deposits, such as B.C. Molybdenum mine at Alice Arm and a host of smaller deposits, are localized in or related to these 48 to 52 Ma plutons which include dykes forming part of the regionally extensive Portland Canal Dyke Swarm (Grove 1971, 1986).

The Stewart Complex hosts more than 700 mineral deposits and showings that have been reported to occur in a large variety of rock types and structural traps. The famous Silbak-Premier mine represents a telescoped epithermal gold-silver base metal deposit localized along a complex, steep fracture system in Lower Jurassic volcaniclastics overlain by shallow dipping Middle Jurassic Salmon River Formation sedimentary rocks. In this example, the shallow lying younger rocks formed a dam, trapping bonanza type gold-silver mineralization at a relatively shallow depth. Mineralization at the Silbak-Premier, Big Missouri, Sulpherets Ck., Bronson Ck., Red Mtn., and numerous other deposits in the area is related to Early-Middle Jurassic regional plutonic-volcanic activity (Grove, 1971, 1986). Younger, high-grade mineralization found in various members of the Portland Canal Dyke Swarm are related to Cretaceous and Tertiary plutonic-volcanic events. Overall, at least four major episodes of mineralization involving gold-silver, base metals, molybdenum, and tungsten dating from Early Jurassic to Tertiary have been recorded throughout the Stewart Complex.



LEGEND

INTRUSIVE ROCKS

- Tertiary — Biotite Quartz Monzonite to Granite
- Early Jurassic — Lehto and Iskut River Plutons: Monzonite, Quartz Diorite, K-feldspar Porphyry Hornblende Monzodiorite
- Late Triassic — Hornblende Diorite

STRATIFIED ROCKS

- Cenozoic — 4 — Basalt Flows, Tephra
- Mesozoic — Lar — 3 — Andesitic (A) to Dacitic (D) Volcanics (with <40% sedimentary strata (S))
- Mesozoic — UTr — 2 — Sediments (S) and Intermediate Volcanics (V); Leucocratic Dacitic Tuffs (L); Melanocratic Basaltic Tuffs (M)
- Paleozoic — 1 — Metamorphosed Sediments (S) and Tuffs (V) (may include metamorphic equivalents of Triassic rocks)

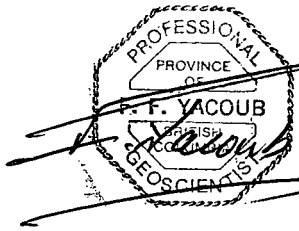
SYMBOLS

- Contact
- Compositional layering (bedding, foliation)
- Airstrip
- RGS gold values > 90th percentile
- Limit of mapping
- Mine, developed prospect
- Prospect
- Gossan

PROSPECTS

	NAME	COMMODITY
A	Johnny Mountain	Au,Cu,Ag
B	Snip	Au,Cu,Ag,Pb,Zn
C	INEL	Au,Ag,Cu,Zn,Pb
D	Gorge/Gregor	Au,Ag
E	Sericite Ridge	Au,Cu,Fe
F	Khyber Pass/Pyramid Hill	Au,Cu,Zn
G	Josh	Au,Cu,Pb,Zn
H	Cathedral Gold	Au
I	Bug Lake	Au,Pb,Cu,Zn
J	Pins	Au,Ag,Cu,Zn,Pb
K	Lake Area	Au
L	Wolverine	Au,Cu,Pb,Zn
M	Pez-Oan	Au,Ag,Cu,Pb,Zn
N	Still	Au,Ag,Cu,Pb,Zn
O	Mount Verrett	Au,Ag,Pb,Zn

Geological Fieldwork 1989, Paper 1990-1



0 5 10 km

GUARDIAN RESOURCE CORP.

HALO-DANZIG CLAIMS
GEOLOGY AND MINERAL DEPOSITS
LIARD M.D. NTS 104B/10W

Scale : 1:200 000 appr	By : A.K.
Date : Sept. 1994.	Figure : 3

Ashworth Explorations Ltd.

MISSISSIPPIAN/PERMIAN/OR TRIASSIC VOLCANICS AND SEDIMENTS

3 Marble, minor limestone and/or dolostone, light grey to white colour, banded, fossilliferous (crinoidal), zones of pyrite-magnetite-chalcopyrite-sphalerite-galena and/or chalcopyrite related to skarn assemblages of epidote-actinolite-chlorite-pyroxene-garnet-lizardite-and/or barite.

2a Andesitic/basaltic/dacitic flows, breccia, tuff breccia, tuff, zones of 1-30% by volume 1-10,000 cm. wide clasts of marble/limestone/dolostone erratically distributed, zones of magnetite-chalcopyrite-sphalerite-galena and/or chalcopyrite related to skarn assemblages of epidote-actinolite-chlorite-pyroxene-garnet-lizardite-pyrite and/or barite.

2b Greywacke, siltstone, conglomerate, dark grey to greenish grey colour, massive to thin bedded, indurated, dense, and silicified, weak fabric developed from low grade metamorphism zones of pyrite-magnetite-chalcopyrite-sphalerite-galena and/or chalcopyrite related to skarn assemblages of epidote-actinolite-chlorite-pyroxene-garnet-lizardite-and/or barite.

1 Rhyolite, light grey colour flow and/or sill.

The older Palaeozoic (and/or Mesozoic) volcanics and sediments of unit 1,2 and 3 represents a roof pendant engulfed and cut by younger Early Jurassic intrusives of unit 4 and 5 Lehto batholith. The roof pendant has been thrust southward in a complex series of displacements (Grove, E.W., 1986). Thrusting was probable coeval with contact metamorphism associated with the emplacement of the Lehto intrusive resulting in very complex metasomatic reactions at or near intrusive/country rock contact zones. Photogeological interpretation suggests that faults and/or fractures form a strong regional northeast trend and often offset subtle north and northwest trending lineaments (Kucera, R.E., 1994). The northeast trending rectangular or trellis drainage pattern observed as straight scarps, rectilinear depressions, straight segments of streams and ravines, and slight vegetation differences along linear features combined with the observed steep dips of faults and shear zones suggests a deep seated, widespread fault regime has affected the underlying bedrock. The strong, regional northwest trending fault structures present on the Wolf claims appear to follow Monument Ck. to the southwest and the southeast edge of the Iskut R. valley to the northeast for a combined distance of 18 km.

country rock alteration consists of propylization, carbonatization, silicification (with or without sericite and/or pyrite),, serpentinization, massive ankerite and skarn assemblage. Skarn mineral assemblages contain epidote-actinolite-garnet-pyroxene and/or chlorite.

7.0 1994 PROGRAM

7.1 Scope and Purpose

During September 1994 a filed crew consisting of one geologist and two geotechnicians completed a program of geological mapping, prospecting, rock, stream silt sampling.

The purpose of this program was:

1. to verify the results of the 1988 fieldwork program and to locate the source of the 1987 float samples.

2. to prospect and geologically map and sample the area of the steep valley gorge which was not investigated by Pamicon Developments Ltd. during 1987 fieldwork.

3. exploring for new mineral showings.

7.2 Methods and Procedures

Geological mapping, prospecting, rock and stream silt sampling was performed over the area of the claims. Control for mapping was established by using an altimeter, compass, hipchain and landmarks (creeks, rivers, glaciers).

A total of 27 rock samples and 9 stream silt samples were collected and analyzed for gold and multi-element I.C.P. by A.C.M.E. lab Ltd. (See Appendix A for rock sample descriptions and Appendix B for analytical reports).

8.0 RESULTS

8.1 Geology and Mineralization

The subject mineral claims are underlain by two rock units, the oldest rock unit exposed on the Halo-Danzig property consists of gneissos rocks of Pre-Permian age (unit 1). The outcrops of this unit is well exposed at the south central part of the Danzig claim. This unit consists of fine to medium grained quartz-feldspar gneiss with flaky, banded biotite and muscovite. The rocks are having the appearance of well foliated gneiss with weathered, rusty brown colour due to the presence of pyrite. Outcrops are quite fresh and unaltered with typical gnissos texture.

The second rock unit exposed on the property is the Unuk River Formation of the Triassic-Jurassic Hazelton Group (Unit 2). Outcrops consist of siltstone, argillite, sandstone and greywacke. They are generally thinly bedded, light grey to black in colour with minor pyrite dissemination (less than 1%). Rocks of the Unuk River Formation are well exposed along creek sides and stream valleys at the central part of Halo claim.

Quartz Monzonite to feldspar porphyry dykes. This rock unit represents the youngest rock exposure within the area of the claims, crosscut units 1 and 2 mentioned above. Leucocratic, fine to medium-grained rocks consists of anhedral quartz, plagioclase and scattered pink potash feldspar. The estimated plagioclase/K-feldspar ratio indicates a composition of quartz monzonite close to the transition to granite. They extensively exposed at the central part of the Danzig claim, with general trend of 75^0 E, dipping 30^0 - 45^0 south. The contact with the host gneissos rocks is sharp. These intrusive dykes are exposed for up to 300 metres and range in width between 25 centimetres to 3 metres characterized by rusty light to dark brown weathered surfaces.

During the 1994 fieldwork program, the writer observed that mineralization on the property is restricted to pyrite and pyrrhotite dissemination. Several quartz veins that range between 2 centimetres and 20 centimetres in width are exposed in the easternmost creek, disseminated with 1-2% pyrite, 1% pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite account for a very minor portion. No galena or sphalerite was identified in any of the veins within the property. Also, several quartz monzonite dykes are exposed on the property, all disseminated with 0.5-1% of fine grained pyrite and pyrrhotite.

8.2 Rock and Stream Silt Geochemistry

The 1994 program included rock and stream silt sampling. A total of 27 rock and 9 silt samples were collected. The rock samples collected on the Halo-Danzig property during the 1994 fieldwork program yielded very low gold, silver, and copper-lead-zinc values. 270 ppb was the highest gold value obtained from 27 rock samples, 18 ppb was the highest gold value from all stream silt samples.

The 1994 property examination of the Halo-Danzig claims failed to identify any kind of valuable mineralization in place to be considered as a potential target for follow-up work.

9.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

The initial examination of the property in 1987 has identified an anomalous float sample collected near the centre of the claims.

During the 1994 fieldwork program the writer and two geotechnicians spent enough time to investigate the area of the anomalous float mentioned in the 1987 report. Five quartz veins were located and sampled, the veins range from 5 cm to 20 cm in width and are disseminated with 1-2% fine grained pyrite and pyrrhotite, no galena, sphalerite or chalcopyrite were noticed in the veins materials. Rock sample no. R-5 returned a gold value of 9 ppb; this was the highest gold value in the area of the anomalous float.

Examination of the area reveal no mineralized boulders nor quartz veins disseminated with galena and sphalerite in place or any other quartz material similar to that found in the float samples of the 1987 property examination. Accordingly, the anomalous float sample collected during the 1987 season must have been collected from the moraine area and has been transported to its' present position by glacier movement.

During the 1994 program, no quartz veins were located in a traverse made to investigate the steep gorge thought to be an area of interest during the 1987 investigation.

Based on the 1987 soil-stream silt geochemical results and on the 1994 rock and stream silt geochemical results, there is no evidence of strong-moderate or weak anomaly in gold or in base metals within the area of the claims.

The results of the 1994 field program were not encouraging and failed to prove the anomalous float samples collected during the 1987 program are representative samples nor locating significant mineralization on the Halo-Danzig property.

For these reasons, no further exploration work is recommended.

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CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, FAYZ F. YACOUB, of 6498 - 128B Street, Surrey, British Columbia, V3W 9P4, do hereby declare:

1. That I am a graduate in Geology and Chemistry from Assuit University, Egypt (B.Sc., 1967), and Mining Exploration Geology of the International Institue for Aerial Survey and Earth Sciences (I.T.C.), Holland (Diploma 1978).

2. I am a fellow in good standing with the Geological Association of Canada.

3. I am a professional geologist and a member of the Association of the Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of B.C.

4. I have actively pursued my career as a geologist for the past twenty years.

5. The information, opinions, and recommendations in this report are based on fieldwork carried out by myself, and on published and unpublished literature. I was present on the subject property between September 5 to September 9, 1994.

6. I have no interest, direct or indirect, in the subject claims or the securities of Guardian Resources Corporation.

7. I consent to the use of this report in a Prospectus of Statement of Material Facts for the purpose of private or public financing.

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
F. F. YACOUB
GEOSCIENTIST

Fayz F. Yacoub, P.Geo.

APPENDIX A

ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

Halo-Danzig Claims

Rock Sample Descriptions

Sample No.	Sample Type	Width (cm)	ppb Au	Description
R1	chip	200	4	Dacitic volcanic dyke, 2m wide strikes N-10^0/74^0 W, disemminated with Pyrite
R2	chip	200	6	Same as R1 taken from the other side of the dyke.
R3	chip	10	1	Quartz vein 10 cm strikes N-70^{0}E dipping 58^{0}SE, massive smoky quartz, minor pyrite.
R4	chip	30	6	White-Massive quartz vein disseminated with pyrite 1-2%, strikes 65^0/25^0 N.
R5	chip	30	9	30 centimetres wide quartz vein, light grey massive, disseminated with .5% pyrite strikes N-10^{0}E.
R6	chip	200	2	Gneissos, rusty o/c, 5% white muscovite, trace of pyrite.
R7	Float	-	1	Angular, white - reddish quartz vein material, disseminated with.5% fine-grained pyrite, minor white muscovite.
R8	chip	30	65	Three parallel quartz monzonite dykes, trending 75^{0}E, dipping 20-25^0 south, very minor pyrite dissemination.
R9	chip	30	100	
R10	chip	30	87	
R11	chip	25	5	White-massive quartz vein hosted by siltstone, the vein strike 70^0, steeply dipping, minor myrite and trace of chalcopyrite.
R12	float	-	200	Dark grey to black volcanic basalt disseminated with 2% pyrite, minor chalcopyrite, and malachite staining.
R13	chip	200	5	Quartz monzonite dyke with pyrite dissemination, brown rusty weathering surface.

Sample No.	Sample type	width (cm)	ppb Au	Description
R15	chip	30	3	Rusty gneissos o/c, muscovite, biotite. No mineralization.
R16	chip	300	3	Biotite - feldspar porphyry dyke, strikes 75^{0}E / 45^{0}Southeast.
R17	chip	25	3	White-massive quartz vein, strikes N-10^{0}E, dipping 80^{0}E, minor muscovite. No sulphides.
R18	chip	200	3	Rusty, dark brown silt stone o/c, minor pyrite.
R19	chip	150	3	The same o/c as above.
R20	chip	100	2	Several quartz veinlets hosted by siltstone, barren quartz. No sulphides.
R21	chip	50	3	Rusty siltstone o/c intense, yellow limonite 5% pyrrhotite.
R22	chip	30	3	Several quartz veinlets 2-5 cm hosted by siltstone o/c. No sulphides.
R26	chip	40	1	Rusty o/c of siltstone, minor pyrite dissemination.
R27	chip	20	2	Small quartz vein 20 cm wide exposed for 3 meters. No obvious mineralization.
R28	chip	30	1	30 centimetre wide quartz vein minor pyrite-pyrrhotite dissemination.
R29	chip	25	2	25 centimetres wide quartz vein, strikes 270^0/30^{0}N, minor pyrite.
R30	chip	30	150	Quartz vein 30 centimetres wide, minor pyrite pyrrhotite.

APPENDIX B

ANALYTICAL REPORTS

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

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Ashworth Explorations Limited PROJECT HD/94 File # 94-3132 Page 1

4491 West Marine Drive, West Vancouver BC V7V 2W8

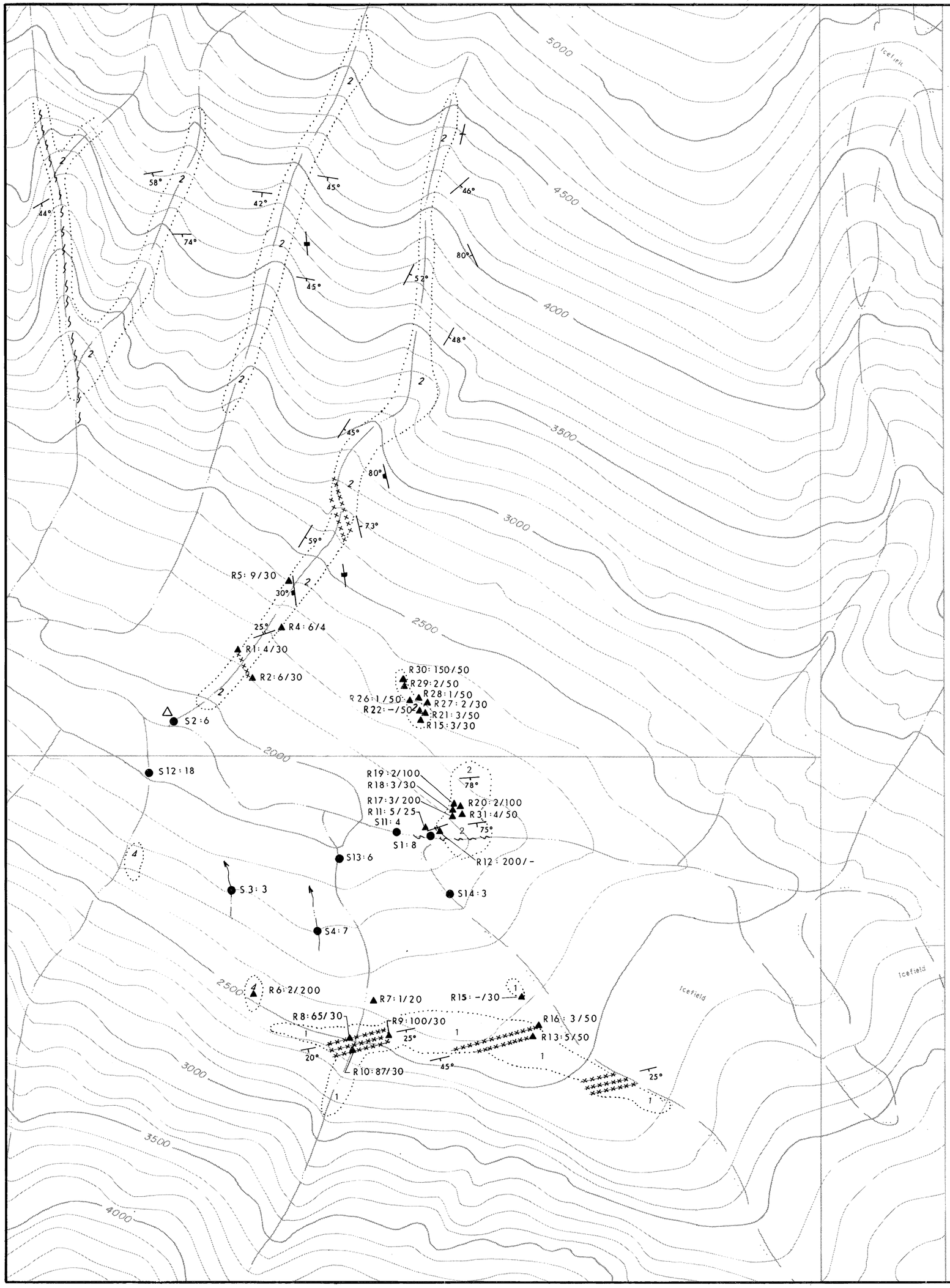
SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppm	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Au* ppb
HD/94 R-1	1	288	5	71	.6	25	13	1281	4.44	12	<5	<2	4	148	<.2	<2	<2	107	7.06	.109	3	31	1.87	29	.01	2	1.65	.02	.14	<1	4
HD/94 R-2	1	309	5	73	.6	15	13	1847	4.80	6	<5	<2	4	190	<.2	<2	<2	125	10.26	.132	3	20	2.23	54	.04	<2	1.78	.02	.22	<1	6
HD/94 R-3	2	55	2	36	.2	8	6	362	1.89	<2	<5	<2	<2	16	<.2	2	<2	70	.67	.068	<2	12	.63	36	.12	<2	.74	.02	.12	2	1
HD/94 R-4	4	65	5	23	.4	16	6	1847	2.07	17	<5	<2	2	183	<.2	<2	<2	9	5.99	.010	2	7	.37	9	<.01	<2	.14	<.01	.05	2	6
HD/94 R-5	2	191	45	60	.8	6	1	330	.56	24	10	<2	10	33	<.2	<2	3	8	.71	.006	<2	7	.09	2	.01	<2	.21	.06	.08	<1	9
HD/94 R-6	1	8	<2	78	.1	1	3	739	3.99	<2	<5	<2	5	47	.3	<2	<2	106	1.44	.124	5	4	.95	87	.30	<2	3.69	.24	1.44	<1	2
HD/94 R-7	2	11	3	16	.1	6	5	250	1.72	<2	<5	<2	<2	7	.2	3	<2	5	.38	.028	2	7	.05	9	.01	3	.23	.01	.11	2	1
HD/94 R-8	4	126	19	11	.9	10	1	153	1.32	16	6	<2	5	4	<.2	3	29	2	.08	.001	<2	10	.02	20	<.01	2	.15	.05	.12	2	65
HD/94 R-9	1	51	13	10	.7	2	<1	124	.90	5	<5	<2	4	4	.2	<2	47	6	.05	.004	<2	6	.05	18	.01	<2	.22	.04	.16	2	100
HD/94 R-10	2	112	14	5	.6	3	1	159	1.26	9	5	<2	9	3	<.2	2	22	<2	.03	<.001	2	7	.01	29	<.01	2	.17	.04	.13	3	87
HD/94 R-11	4	468	<2	3	.6	11	17	103	2.56	2	<5	<2	<2	4	<.2	3	<2	2	.36	.002	<2	9	.02	5	<.01	<2	.17	<.01	.01	1	5
HD/94 R-12	8	9357	<2	107	37.2	17	28	675	8.01	<2	<5	<2	2	22	.4	<2	13	220	.73	.126	3	17	2.03	487	.33	<2	2.86	.07	2.28	<1	200
HD/94 R-13	1	27	<2	103	.2	7	16	1309	4.49	<2	<5	<2	2	159	.7	<2	<2	177	6.84	.094	<2	6	2.53	241	.26	<2	2.88	.14	1.91	<1	5
HD/94 R-15	2	117	7	83	.4	11	12	841	5.04	3	<5	<2	2	332	.7	<2	<2	104	5.15	.135	<2	7	2.25	133	.07	2	2.62	.07	.94	<1	3
HD/94 R-16	1	59	7	12	.1	7	1	250	.55	9	24	<2	18	6	.2	<2	<2	3	.11	.003	<2	6	.03	11	.01	3	.21	.04	.14	1	3
HD/94 R-17	3	10	3	6	<.1	9	1	449	.57	<2	<5	<2	2	313	.3	<2	<2	8	4.48	.008	<2	15	.17	27	.01	2	.15	<.01	.04	2	3
HD/94 R-18	4	35	2	55	.2	21	7	679	2.79	4	<5	<2	3	266	.4	<2	<2	89	6.47	.059	3	30	1.43	118	.22	2	1.40	.07	1.08	1	3
HD/94 R-19	11	119	7	93	.6	14	9	376	5.21	2	<5	<2	2	18	<.2	3	<2	220	.40	.111	4	34	1.65	123	.32	<2	1.96	.04	1.77	1	2
HD/94 R-20	2	56	2	41	<.1	11	2	529	1.94	2	<5	<2	3	442	.3	<2	4	55	7.66	.035	<2	34	.84	57	.10	2	1.69	.13	.56	2	2
RE HD/94 R-20	2	53	2	40	.1	12	4	521	1.87	3	<5	<2	2	440	.5	3	2	52	7.57	.032	<2	34	.80	57	.10	<2	1.66	.12	.54	3	2
HD/94 R-21	1	248	6	89	.6	16	15	630	5.96	2	<5	<2	<2	134	.3	<2	<2	114	2.18	.066	<2	6	2.64	84	.08	<2	3.47	.08	1.87	<1	3
HD/94 R-22	<1	256	7	105	.9	16	18	975	8.23	5	<5	<2	2	527	.6	<2	<2	124	5.45	.018	<2	3	5.43	89	.06	<2	5.65	.09	3.12	<1	3
HD/94 R-26	3	22	<2	27	<.1	9	1	116	.61	3	<5	<2	<2	21	.5	3	<2	5	.42	.006	<2	13	.09	2	<.01	<2	.14	<.01	.04	3	1
HD/94 R-27	3	54	3	10	<.1	7	2	507	1.03	3	<5	<2	<2	261	.3	2	2	18	3.82	.021	<2	7	.25	16	.02	<2	.33	.01	.14	1	2
HD/94 R-28	2	25	3	16	<.1	5	2	630	1.30	<2	<5	<2	<2	238	<.2	2	<2	19	3.87	.016	<2	7	.41	5	<.01	4	.44	<.01	.03	2	1
HD/94 R-29	2	33	7	17	<.1	11	3	755	1.35	2	<5	<2	2	492	.3	<2	<2	32	9.60	.019	<2	31	.43	50	.03	<2	.63	.05	.26	1	2
HD/94 R-30	2	926	<2	22	1.7	13	7	725	.88	4	<5	<2	2	569	1.3	<2	<2	4	10.31	.007	<2	5	.14	9	<.01	2	.06	<.01	.03	<1	150
HD/94 R-31	1	36	<2	46	.6	14	6	299	3.46	4	<5	<2	<2	39	<.2	<2	<2	107	1.23	.047	2	27	.77	60	.17	<2	.76	.05	.53	2	4
HD/94 R-32	2	262	758	392	6.1	13	58	1726	14.64	11	<5	<2	2	51	4.9	28	<2	60	1.95	.058	3	4	.26	16	.06	<2	.27	.02	.09	<1	270
STANDARD C/AU-R	20	56	37	125	6.9	73	31	1051	3.96	39	20	7	38	52	18.0	14	22	62	.49	.092	36	61	.92	183	.08	33	1.88	.06	.15	12	460

ICP - .500 GRAM SAMPLE IS DIGESTED WITH 3ML 3-1-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR AND IS DILUTED TO 10 ML WITH WATER.
THIS LEACH IS PARTIAL FOR MN FE SR CA P LA CR MG BA TI B W AND LIMITED FOR NA K AND AL.
ASSAY RECOMMENDED FOR ROCK AND CORE SAMPLES IF CU PB ZN AS > 1%, AG > 30 PPM & AU > 1000 PPB
- SAMPLE TYPE: P1 ROCK P2 SILT P3 TO P4 SOIL AU* ANALYSIS BY ACID LEACH/AA FROM 10 GM SAMPLE.
Samples beginning 'RE' are duplicate samples.

DATE RECEIVED: SEP 12 1994 DATE REPORT MAILED: Sept 19/94 SIGNED BY ..... C.LEONG, J.WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppm	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Au* ppb
HD/94 S-1	1	73	4	59	.4	36	11	634	2.98	4	<5	<2	2	94	.4	4	<2	84	3.22	.171	7	41	1.31	239	.15	<2	1.43	.04	.63	1	8
HD/94 S-2	1	108	9	70	.5	61	19	904	4.56	5	<5	<2	<2	183	.5	5	<2	125	4.18	.187	5	77	2.26	288	.20	<2	2.42	.06	.96	1	6
HD/94 S-3	<1	60	9	78	.1	10	7	381	2.41	3	<5	<2	5	33	.4	3	<2	71	.76	.115	10	12	.72	103	.14	2	1.29	.05	.39	1	3
HD/94 S-4	1	187	19	261	.5	32	19	978	5.66	4	<5	<2	2	32	1.7	2	<2	174	.94	.129	4	27	1.89	232	.32	<2	2.85	.05	1.08	<1	7
HD/94 S-11	1	50	6	48	.2	29	10	474	2.82	4	<5	<2	3	73	.3	3	<2	77	2.09	.119	7	34	1.05	185	.15	<2	1.56	.07	.63	1	4
HD/94 S-12	1	80	22	147	.4	25	11	607	3.66	6	<5	<2	2	37	.8	3	<2	97	.84	.134	8	25	1.07	129	.19	<2	1.78	.05	.48	1	18
HD/94 S-13	1	82	12	124	.2	18	10	531	3.25	3	<5	<2	5	30	.7	3	<2	94	.76	.127	10	18	.98	133	.18	<2	1.57	.04	.48	1	6
RE HD/94 S-13	1	88	12	133	.1	17	10	536	3.33	2	<5	<2	7	31	.8	3	<2	95	.78	.133	9	19	.99	133	.18	<2	1.59	.04	.49	<1	3
HD/94 S-14	1	174	10	155	.6	20	15	715	4.65	2	<5	<2	<2	32	1.0	3	<2	137	.90	.156	4	17	1.46	191	.25	<2	2.26	.04	.92	<1	3
HD/94 S-15	<1	215	10	104	.6	24	18	769	5.24	2	<5	<2	<2	36	.6	4	<2	165	.98	.148	4	19	1.71	242	.30	<2	2.58	.04	.86	<1	9
STANDARD C/AU-S	19	58	38	128	6.8	74	33	1002	4.07	40	17	7	36	48	18.7	14	20	61	.49	.095	41	59	.90	184	.07	33	1.77	.05	.14	10	47

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



LEGEND

GEOLOGY

TRIASSIC - JURASSIC
Hazelton Group

2 — Unuk River Formation: siltstone, argillite, sandstone, greywacke

PRE-PERMIAN ?

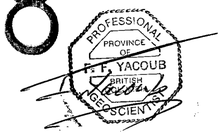
1 — Gneiss, phyllite

SYMBOLS

- ● S5 — Silt sample location, number, ppb Au
- ▲ R5 — Rock sample location, number, ppb Au/width cm
- Area of outcrop
- Fault, shear zone
- Bedding (inclined, vertical)
- Quartz Monzonite - feldspar porphyry dyke
- Quartz vein (inclined, vertical)
- Joints (inclined, vertical)
- 3000 — Topographic contour (interval 100 feet)
- Ice field
- Creek
- Property boundary

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT

23,558



0 100 200 300 400 m

GUARDIAN RESOURCE CORP.

HALO AND DANZIG CLAIMS

GEOLOGY AND SAMPLE LOCATION MAP

Scale: 1 : 5000	By: F. Y.
Date: October, 1994.	Map:

Ashworth Explorations Limited