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REPORT OF GEOLOGICAL AND
 GEOCHEMICAL SURVEYS ON
 MURDER CREEK PROJECT,
 RAIN PROPERTY

Revelstoke Mining Division

NTS 82M/8E
 51°26'N, 118°07'W

For

Bethlehem Resources Corp.
 Suite 700,
 815 W. Hastings St.,
 Vancouver, B.C.

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Ian Campbell, F.G.A.C.
 OreQuest Consultants Ltd.

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
 December 15, 1994

23,670

OREQUEST



SUMMARY

A surface exploration program involving linecutting, geological mapping, and geochemical soil sampling was conducted on the Rain property in the Downie Creek area north of Revelstoke, British Columbia. The property represents an exploration target for copper-zinc-lead massive sulphide deposits. The purpose of the program was to gain tighter geological control on the property, and to outline areas of anomalous geochemical responses.

Previous exploration has indicated the property to be underlain by a section of Lardeau stratigraphy equivalent to the Mine sequence which hosts the Goldstream copper-zinc massive sulphide deposit, 15 kilometres to the northwest. Diamond drilling on the property in 1992 intersected multiple garnetiferous graphitic chert horizons, containing disseminated to semi-massive iron sulphides. The presence of garnet is interpreted as significant as it represents a proximal alteration feature unique to the immediate structural hanging wall at the Goldstream deposit.

Geological mapping on the Rain property indicates the dark banded phyllite unit may extend further to the west than previous projected. This could indicate the source of the strong copper-zinc-lead soil anomaly on the north portion of the grid may be originating from dark banded phyllite further upslope. This would in turn indicate previous drill holes may have to be deepened in order to fully test for the source of the anomaly, which remains unresolved. Also, the presence of multiple garnetiferous graphitic

chert horizons may be a result of structural repetition rather than a primary depositional feature.

Geochemical results have also returned a broad copper in soils anomaly along the northwest side of Murder Creek. The anomaly has a 600 metre strike length roughly paralleling the trend of rock units and is therefore interpreted to reflect a formational source.

Additional exploration recommended includes linecutting, geological mapping, prospecting and diamond drilling, accompanied by borehole geophysics.

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INTRODUCTION

Bethlehem Resource Corp. holds a 100% interest in a 14 claim mineral property, located 60 kilometres north of Revelstoke, B.C. The Rain property represents an exploration target for stratabound copper-zinc-lead-silver massive sulphide deposits. The property is interpreted to be underlain by a portion of Lardeau stratigraphy equivalent to the Mine Sequence of the Goldstream copper-zinc massive sulphide deposit, 15 kilometres to the north.

During August-September 1994, a surface exploration program consisting of linecutting, geological mapping, and B-horizon soil geochemical sampling was carried out in the Murder Creek area of the property. Previous mapping and drilling programs completed by Bethlehem Resources (Wild, 1990; Campbell, 1991; Cavey, 1992) indicated the property to be underlain by a section of Lardeau stratigraphy very similar to the mine sequence of rocks which host the Goldstream massive sulphide deposit. Diamond drilling of a strong Cu-Zn-Pb-Ag geochemical soil anomaly in 1992 intersected multiple garnetiferous graphitic-chert horizons within a section of dark banded phyllite rock, several of which contained disseminated to semi-massive sulphide zones. Although base metal values were low, it was recommended to further explore these horizons along strike, since the geochemical signature around the Goldstream ore body has a very restricted areal extent, and barren massive sulphide zones become economic over short distances.

The current program was designed to extend grid coverage to the south from previous exploration programs (1991, 1992), tighten geological control on the property, and to explore the along strike potential of the sulphide zones intersected in previous drilling.

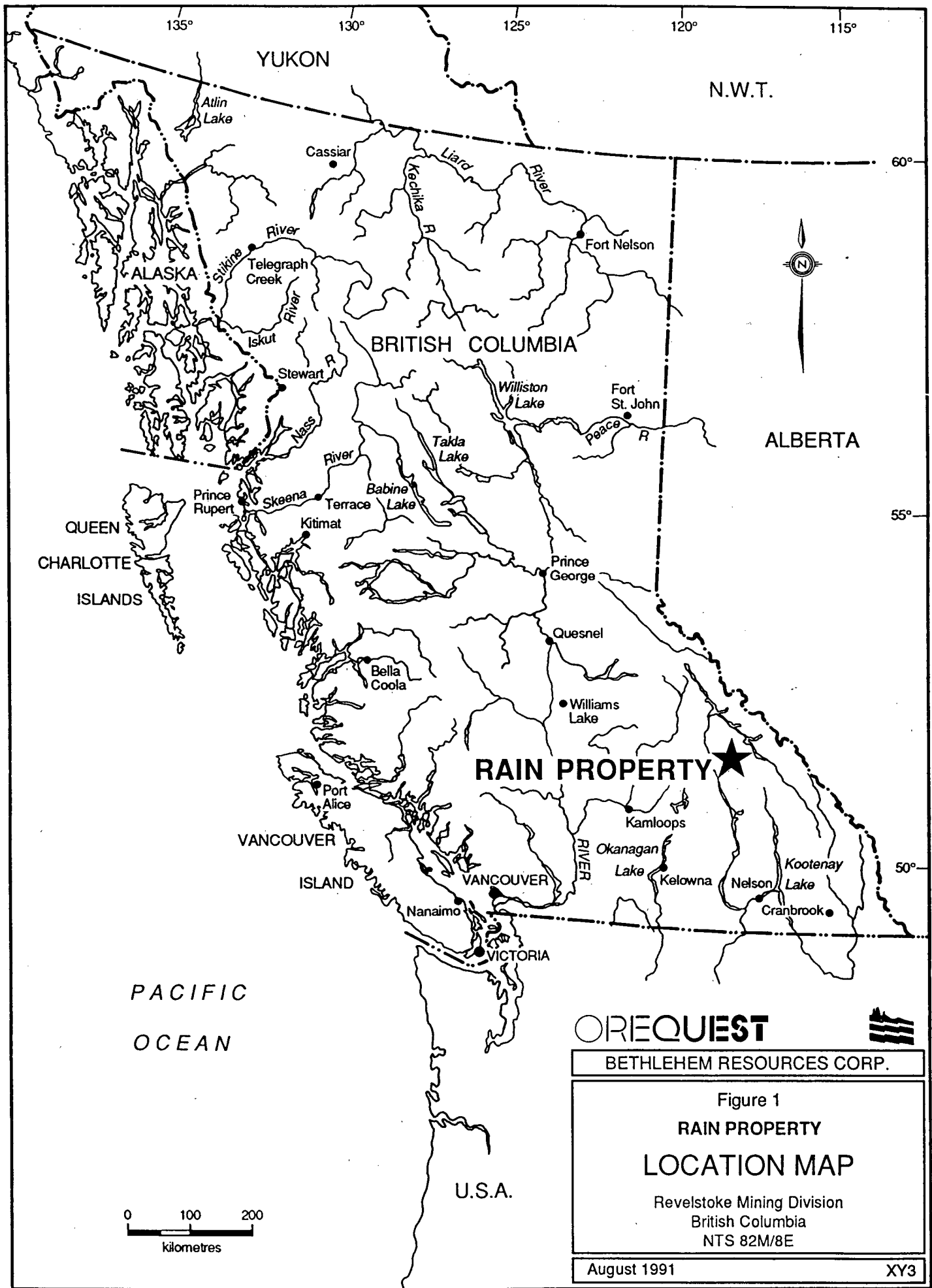
This report describes the completed program presents and offers an interpretation of the results, and makes recommendations for continued exploration.

The author would like to acknowledge Chris Wild (Bethlehem Resource Corp.) and Gord Gibson (Gibson & Associates) for their contribution to the understanding of the geological setting and overall advancement of the project.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Rain property is located approximately 80 road kilometres north of Revelstoke within the northern Selkirk Mountains of southeastern B.C. (Figure 1). The property straddles the Downie Creek valley from approximately 1 kilometre north of the Sorcerer Creek confluence, southward for approximately 15 kilometres, and a portion of the property area covers the headwaters of Standard Creek. The property is centred at $51^{\circ}26'N$ latitude and $118^{\circ}07'W$ longitude, NTS map sheet 82M/8E.

Access to the lower elevations of the property areas is gained by travelling 67 kilometres north from Revelstoke on Route 23



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Figure 1
RAIN PROPERTY
LOCATION MAP
 Revelstoke Mining Division
 British Columbia
 NTS 82M/8E

(Nakusp-Mica Creek Highway) then eastward along the Downie Creek logging road. The property lies between kilometre 15 and 29 along the Downie Creek logging road from which several branch roads to logged areas provide access to the lower elevations. The alpine portions of the property must be accessed by helicopter. The property is located 56 road km south of the Goldstream Mine and mill complex.

TOPOGRAPHY, VEGETATION AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Murder Creek Project area is centred along Downie Creek, a large U-shaped drainage in the northern Selkirk Mountains. Elevations over the whole property range from 670 m ASL on the valley floor to 2530 m ASL. Valley walls are steep with ridges and peaks being very sharp. Small glaciers cover portions of the southwestern portion of the claim group.

Vegetation consists of mature stands of cedar, hemlock and spruce with extensive ground cover consisting of dense underbrush, slide alder and devils club. Active logging continues in the Downie Creek valley and along the heavily wooded slopes.

Outcrop exposure is very limited in the lower valley being restricted to road cuts, creek exposure and scattered cliffs. Cliffs are more prevalent along the east side of the Downie Creek valley. Exposure in the alpine areas ranges from 80 to 100 per cent. Exposure on the Murder Creek grid was limited to Murder

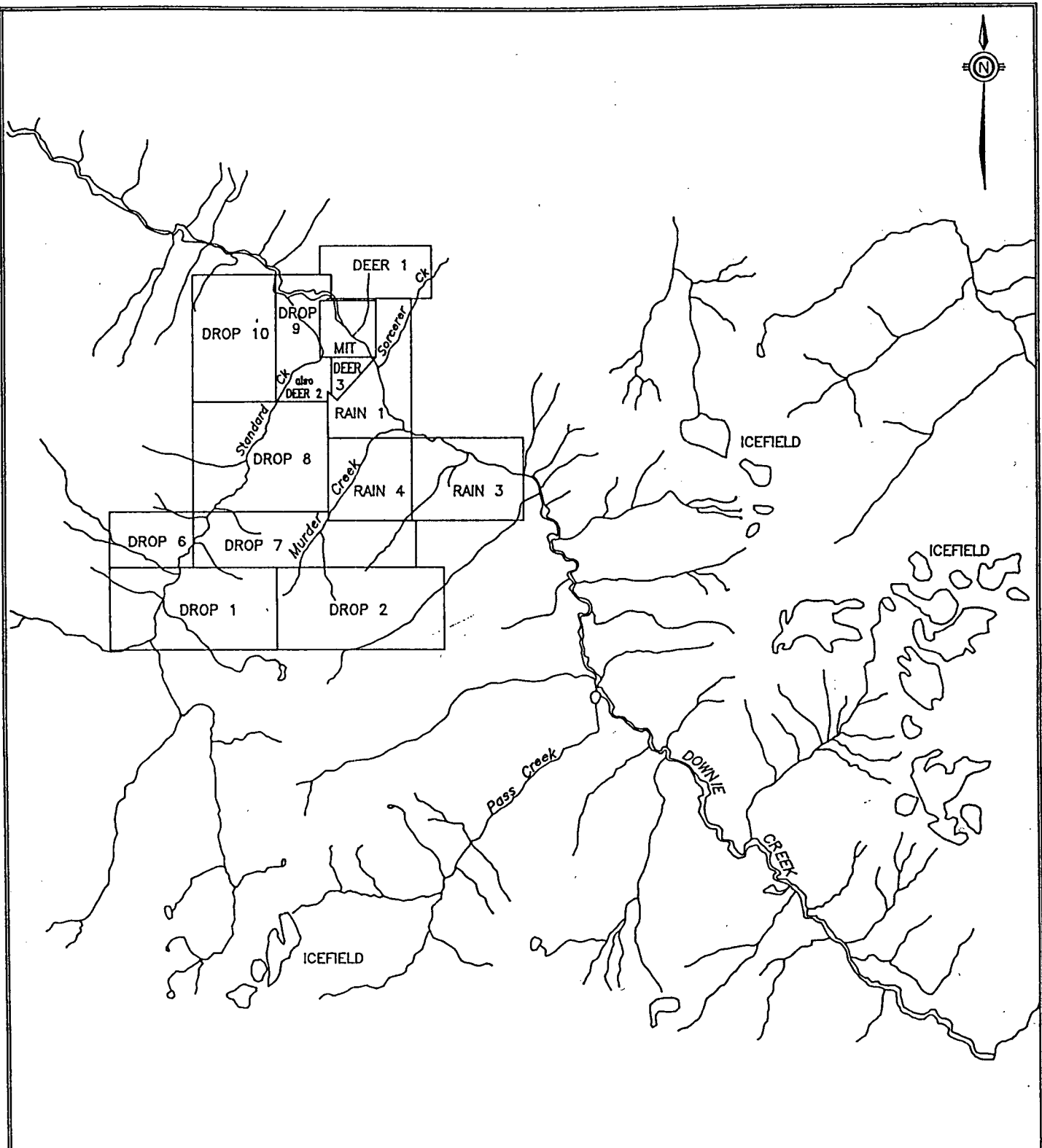
Creek, Cooler Creek and scattered outcrops of marble at the western end of northern lines.

Thick glacial till is evident from road cuts over portions of the lower valley areas. In the area of Murder Creek the soil profile consisted of a thin humus layer underlain by a 5-20 cm thick intermixed glacial till, clay layer, followed by a thin grey leached layer. Good B horizon red brown soil was located underneath the leached layer. Soil pits dug on some of the upslope portions of Murder Creek grid revealed an overburden depth of 1 to 2 m. Overburden depth increased on the eastern portions of the grid as evidenced from road cuts, where the topography lessens and benches out.

The Downie Creek area lies within the interior rain belt with precipitation averaging 1.15 m annually. Temperatures range between -30° C and $+35^{\circ}$ C.

CLAIM STATUS

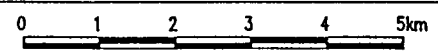
The property consists of 14 mineral claims totalling 158 units (Figure 2) registered within the Revelstoke Mining Division, British Columbia. Pertinent claim information is listed in Table 1, which incorporates assessment credits earned during the current work program, the subject of this report.



BETHLEHEM RESOURCES CORP.
GOLDNEV RESOURCES INC.

RAIN PROPERTY
Figure 2
CLAIM MAP

Revelstoke Mining Division
British Columbia
NTS 82M/BE



DATE: SEPT. 1994 FILE: RAINCLMS.DWG

TABLE 1: CLAIM INFORMATION

<u>CLAIM</u>	<u>TENURE #</u>	<u>UNITS</u>	<u>AREA(ha)</u>	<u>LOCATION DATE</u>	<u>EXPIRY DATE</u>
RAIN 1	248282	15	375	OCT 18/89	OCT 18/95*
RAIN 3	248284	9	225	OCT 18/89	OCT 18/95*
RAIN 4	248285	12	300	OCT 18/89	OCT 18/95*
DROP 1	248425	18	450	SEP 24/90	SEP 24/95*
DROP 2	248426	15	375	SEP 24/90	SEP 24/95*
DROP 6	248430	6	150	SEP 25/90	SEP 25/95*
DROP 7	248431	16	400	SEP 24/90	SEP 24/95*
DROP 8	248432	20	500	SEP 25/90	SEP 25/95*
DROP 9	248433	10	250	SEP 25/90	SEP 25/95*
DROP 10	248434	15	375	SEP 25/90	SEP 25/95*
DEER 1	248451	8	200	DEC 06/90	DEC 06/02
DEER 2	248452	6	150	DEC 05/90	DEC 05/02
DEER 3	248453	4	100	DEC 06/90	DEC 06/02
MIT	302917	4	100	AUG 08/91	AUG 09/03
		158	3950		

* subject to M.E.M.P.R. approval

HISTORY AND PREVIOUS WORK

Portions of the Rain property were previously held by Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd. in the late 1970's in order to evaluate a copper-tungsten showing immediately north of the Sorcerer Creek-Downie Creek confluence. Geological mapping, B horizon geochemistry and ground magnetometer and VLF-EM geophysics were completed over a control grid. The Sorcerer Creek showing was interpreted to be skarn mineralization related to a Cretaceous aged intrusive to the north. Follow up work was recommended on a zinc-lead-copper-silver geochemical anomaly detected on the southern portion of the grid. No further work was recorded.

In 1989, Bethlehem Resources Corp staked the Rain property based on a re-evaluation of the Goldstream Mine stratigraphy which suggested the Rain property may be underlain by similar host rocks.

Geological work by Bethlehem in 1990 (Wild, 1990) confirmed portions of the property to be underlain by the Palaeozoic Lardeau Group host to several other copper-lead-zinc massive sulphide deposits in the region, including Goldstream. Further work was recommended for the Murder Creek area.

In 1991, a detailed ground exploration program was conducted on the Murder Creek area of the Rain Property by OreQuest Consultants Ltd. This program consisted of the establishment of a flagged grid utilized for control of soil geochemistry (B-horizon) sampling, ground magnetometer/VLF-EM geophysics, geological mapping and prospecting. This program outlined 2 anomalous areas both of which occur along strike from the banded pyrite mineralization discovered by Wild, 1990. This first area occurred in the northern part of the Murder Creek grid with the second area 1 km to the south along Murder Creek. This first area was the subject of a 5 hole drilling program in 1992 (Raven, 1992) which intersected semi-massive sulphides associated with chert magnetite exhalative horizons within the DPB unit.

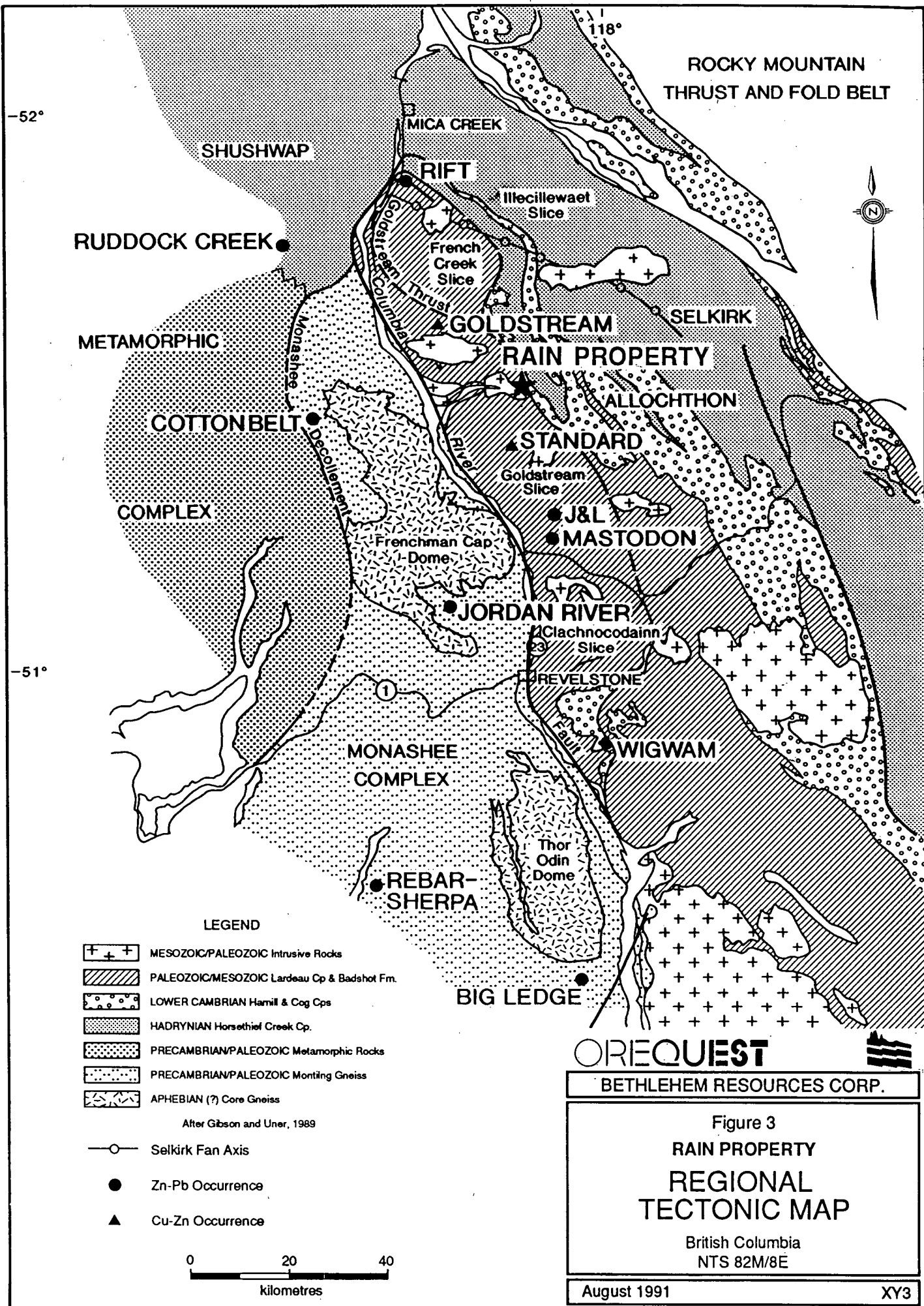
REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The regional geology of the Goldstream River-Downie Creek area has been described in detail by several authors: Gunning (1928) and Wheeler (1965), Gibson (1978-86), Høy et al (1977, 1984-85) and Read and Brown (1981-89). The regional geology consists of metasedimentary and lesser amounts of metavolcanic rocks of early

paleozoic age deposited along the western margin of Cratonic North America. These rocks lie within the Selkirk Allochthon, a composite terrain comprised of at least four major fault bounded complexly deformed tectonic slices. The Rain property lies within the Goldstream slice which also hosts the Goldstream copper-zinc deposit, the Montgomery and Standard copper-zinc, lead-zinc massive sulphide occurrences (Figure 3).

Rocks comprising the Selkirk Allochthon were transported from west to east over the core and mantling gneisses of the Monashee Complex during Middle Mesozoic to Eocene times and have also been intruded by granite stocks of probable Cretaceous age (Høy et al, 1985). The Monashee decollement marks the contact between the Monashee Complex and the Shuswap Metamorphic Complex to the north and west. To the east, the east dipping Columbia River Fault separates the Selkirk Allochthon from the underlying Monashee Complex.

Rocks within the Selkirk Allochthon have under gone at least three phases of deformation. Phase 1 is believed to have inverted much of the Goldstream slice possibly as the underlimb of a major recumbent nappe. Large tight isoclinal to recumbent folds with strong axial planar foliation and northwest trending fold axes define Phase 2 folding. A third phase of deformation is evidenced by kink folds, crenulation cleavages and broad, upright, open folds.



Massive sulphide occurrences in the region are hosted in chloritic schists, sericite schist and dark banded graphitic calcareous phyllite associated with basic volcanism. Stratigraphy that hosts the Standard deposit has been correlated with the Lower Paleozoic Index formation while lead isotope data from the Goldstream Mine gives a Devonian age.

Interest in hardrock mining intensified with the discovery of the Montgomery copper-zinc-silver massive sulphide showing in 1896, approximately 12 kilometres to the northwest of the Rain property. Work on the Montgomery property has continued sporadically with the most recent work consisting of a short diamond drill program completed in September 1990 by joint venture partners Goldnev Resources Inc. and Bethlehem Resources Corp.

The Standard property located approximately 8 kilometres southwest of the Rain 10 claim was also discovered in 1896. This copper-zinc-silver massive sulphide occurrence has also been worked intermittently, the last serious work completed in 1976 by Noranda Exploration Co.

The area currently has one producing mine, the Goldstream copper-zinc massive sulphide deposit which lies approximately 20 kilometres northwest of the Rain property. Goldstream was discovered in 1974 by two prospectors, Bried and King, who optioned the property to Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd. By late 1975, a

deposit containing 3.175 million tonnes grading 4.49% copper and 3.14% zinc had been outlined. The mine operated for seven months in 1983 before closing due to prevailing metal prices. Joint ventures partners, Bethlehem Resources Corp. and Goldnev Resources Inc., purchased the mine and mill complex in 1989. The Goldstream Mine is currently producing at a rate of approximately 1200 tonnes per day, at an average grade of 4.08% copper and 2.82% zinc. Current mineable reserves are 1.381 million tonnes grading 4.41% copper (Stockwatch, October 21, 1992) and 3.06% zinc (Northern Miner, July 22, 1991) . A recently completed drilling program was undertaken to define the ore reserves on the North side of the Goldstream River. Results of this program are being compiled and an updated reserve will be calculated when all the data is available.

Approximately 20 kilometres to the south of the Rain property the J and L polymetallic massive sulphide property contains a geological inventory of the Main Zone of 1.7 million tonnes grading 7.2 g/ton gold, 2.0 g/ton silver, 2.5% lead and 5.2% zinc, while the Yellowjacket Zone hosts possible reserves of 1,000,000 tonnes grading 7.09% zinc, 2.47% lead, 56 g/tonne silver (Canadian Mines Handbook, 1992-93). The deposits are hosted in "Hamill Group metasedimentary and metavolcanic rocks interlayered or in fault contact with Early Cambrian Mohican and Badshot formations, and the Lower and Upper Index Formations of the Cambrian and younger Lardeau Group" (Meyers, R.E. et al, 1989).

EXPLORATION PROGRAM

Between September 6 and 24, an exploration program consisting of linecutting, B horizon soil sampling, and geological mapping was carried out in the Murder Creek area of the Rain property. Approximately 10 kilometres of grid lines were cut along the northwest side of Murder Creek from lines 16+00 south to line 26+00 south. The new grid originated from baseline 0+00, station 16+00 south of the existing grid. Stations were flagged at 25 metre intervals. Grid extensions to the southeast could not be completed due to the steepness of the terrain. B horizon soil sampling was completed at 50 metre intervals, with a total of 130 samples taken. Samples were analyzed by Ecotech Laboratories in Kamloops, B.C., with the results listed in the appendix. Geological mapping at a scale of 1:4000 was completed on all grid lines.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The overall property geology has been described in detail by Wild (1990), Campbell (1991), and Cavey (1992). This report will focus on the geological observations obtained during the current program (Figure 4).

The majority of the area covered by the 1994 grid extension, is underlain by typical dark banded phyllite (DBP), with minor interbedded graphitic chert horizons, marble, sericitic chloritic schist, and micaceous quartzite. One such graphitic-chert horizon was noted on line 18+00 south at approximately 3+50 west. This

unit is expressed as an obvious gossan on a south facing cliff. In general, units strike north to northwest, with shallow (30 degrees) to moderate easterly dips.

Mapping along the western extensions of the grid lines indicates the dark banded phyllite to extend further upslope than previously projected, with the contact with a marble unit lying off the northern grid lines to the west, probably in the order of 100 metres although the actual contact is obscured by overburden. On the southern portions of the grid, this contact has been firmly established as shown on the accompanying geological map.

Observations from a one day traverse along Standard Creek indicate the large dip slope marble on the east side of the ridge facing Murder Creek may actually be much thinner than previously projected. This unit may cross Standard Creek to the north, and link up with a marble unit previously mapped by Gibson (1982).

During the mapping program evidence for a relatively strong third phase fold event was seen from the strong crenulations of the second phase schistosity, although this may be due in part to the strongly ductile nature of some of the rock types observed such as the graphitic-chert horizons. In general, this phase showed a south to southeast shallow plunge, which would be non-coaxial with phase two isoclinal folds. The intensity of the third phase folding may explain the multiple intersections of graphitic-chert

sulphide horizons in drill core, and the somewhat lack of continuity between holes.

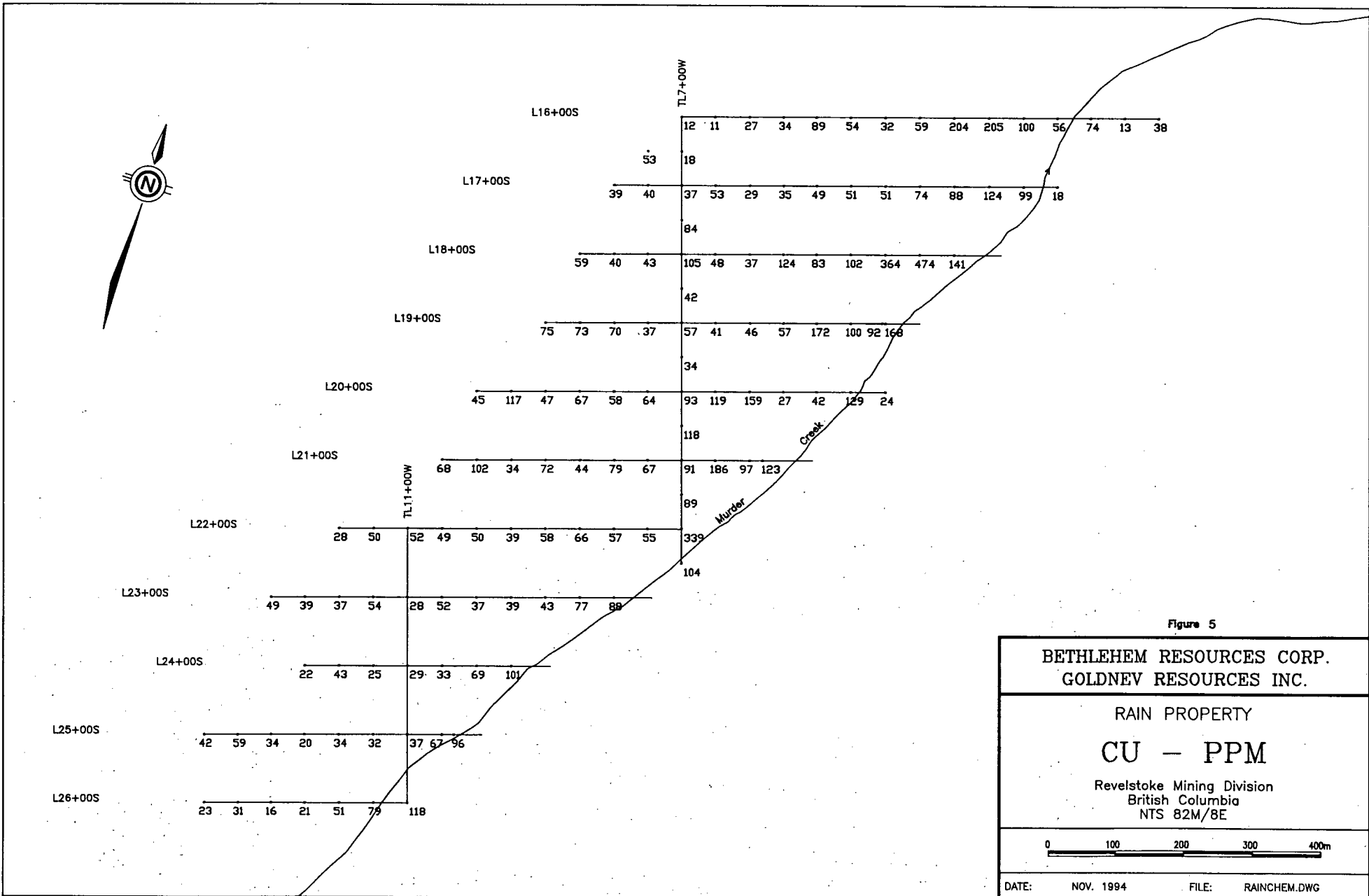
GEOCHEMISTRY

Figures 5 to 10 display the geochemical plots for copper, zinc, silver, lead, manganese, and gold. The copper plot clearly shows a weak to moderate copper anomaly extending from line 16+00 south to line 22+00 south, from Murder Creek upslope to the west for approximately 100 metres. The highest numbers, 364 to 474 ppm copper, are centered on line 18+00 south at 3+50 to 4+00 west. This is in direct correlation with the mapped graphitic-chert horizon, with the 700 metre strike length also being indicative of a bedrock formational source.

Manganese, zinc, silver and lead also display anomalous trends within the larger extent of the copper anomaly, although usually over much more restricted areal extents, and of much less strength. The gold plot indicates no real anomalous zones, except for a single station high of 120 ppb on line 22+00 south at station 11+50 west. This anomaly is not considered significant.

STRATIGRAPHY

Mapping by Høy (1979) in the Goldstream area has outlined five major lithologic packages. The stratigraphically lowest consists of dominantly pelitic and calcareous schists and marble which have been tentatively correlated with the late Proterozoic Horsethief



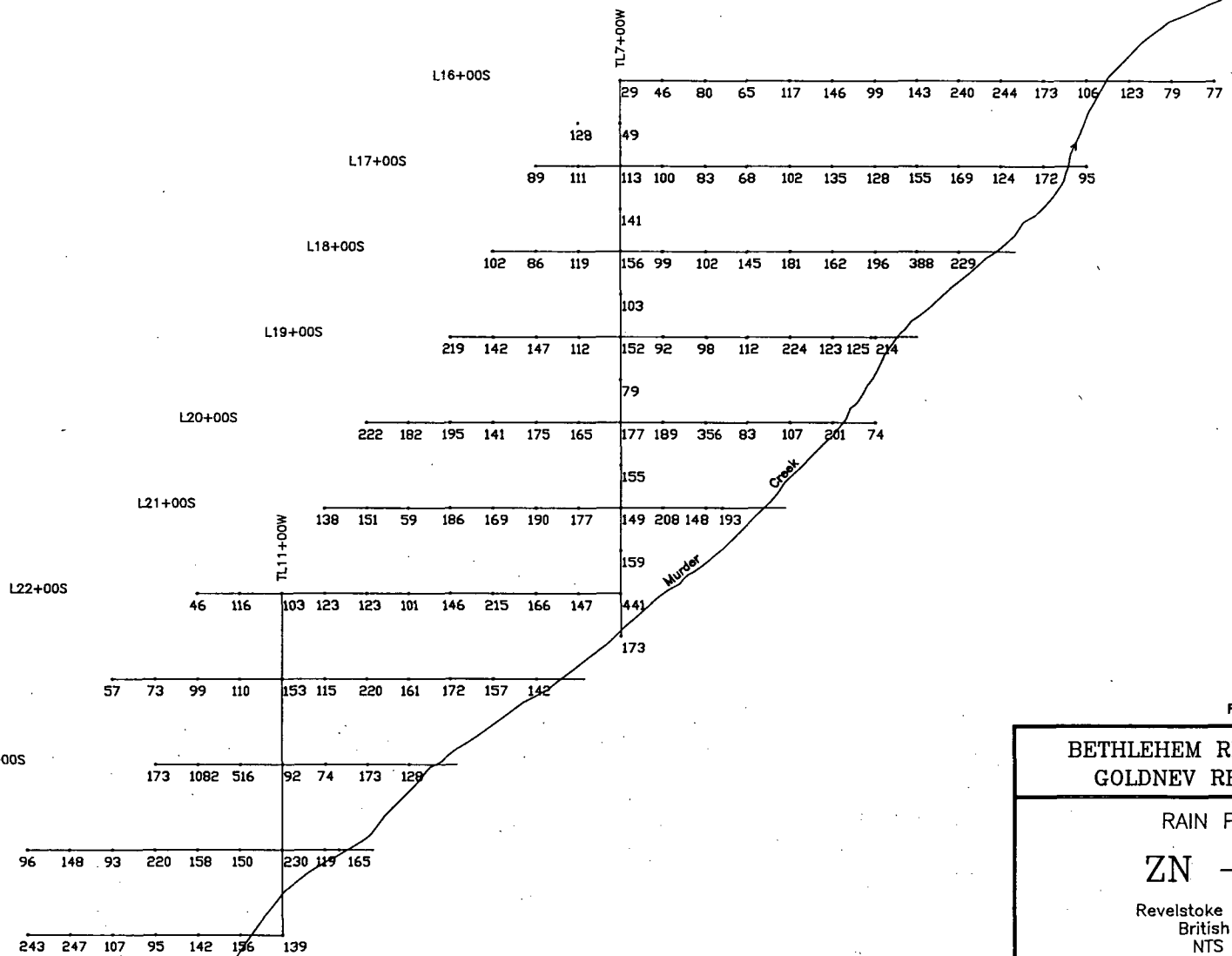


Figure 6

BETHLEHEM RESOURCES CORP.
GOLDNEV RESOURCES INC.

RAIN PROPERTY

ZN - PPM

Revelstoke Mining Division
British Columbia
NTS 82M/8E

0 100 200 300 400m

DATE: NOV. 1994 FILE: RAINCHEM.DWG

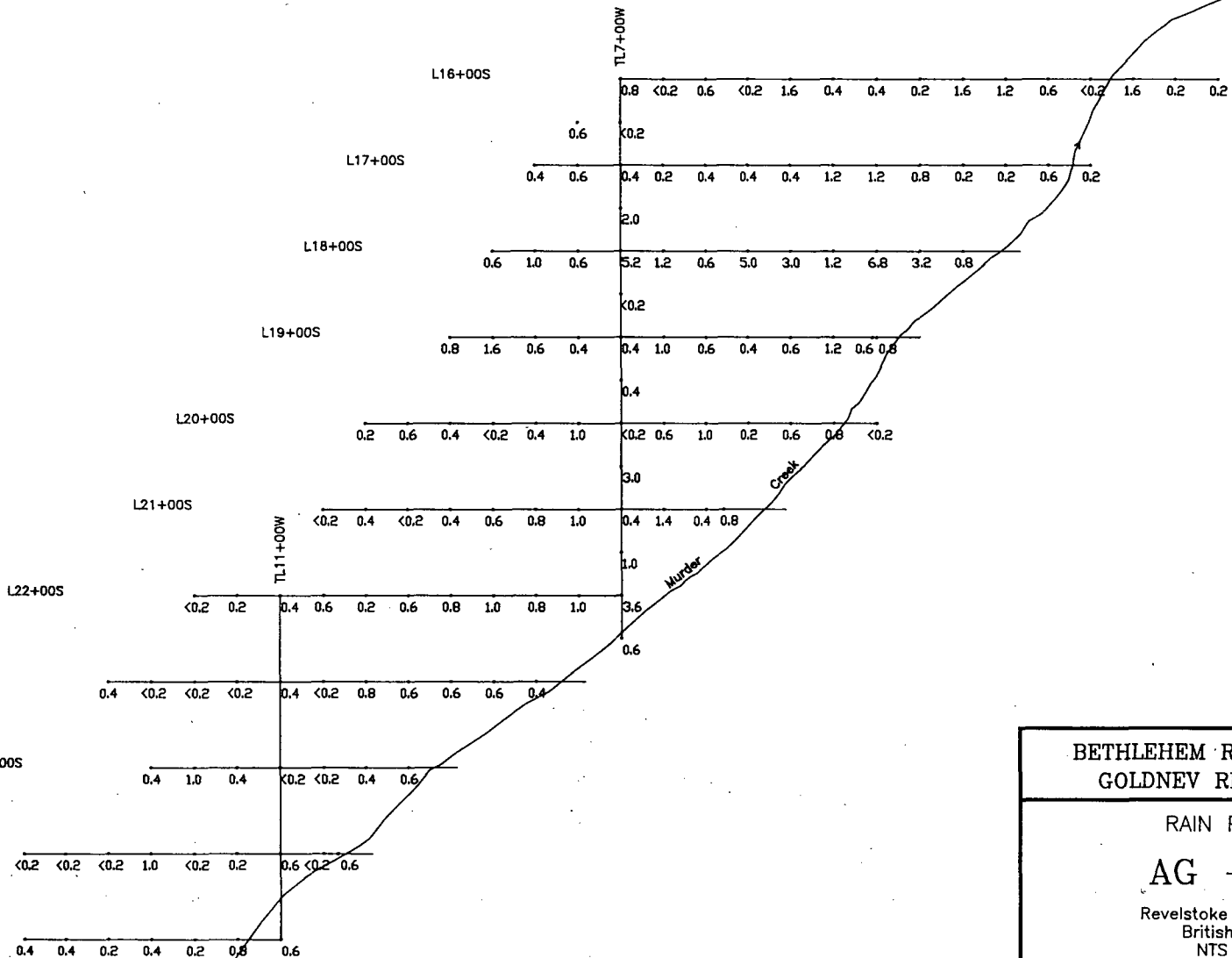


Figure 7

BETHLEHEM RESOURCES CORP.
 GOLDNEV RESOURCES INC.

RAIN PROPERTY

AG - PPM

Revelstoke Mining Division
 British Columbia
 NTS 82M/8E

0 100 200 300 400m

DATE: NOV. 1994 FILE: RAINCHEM.DWG

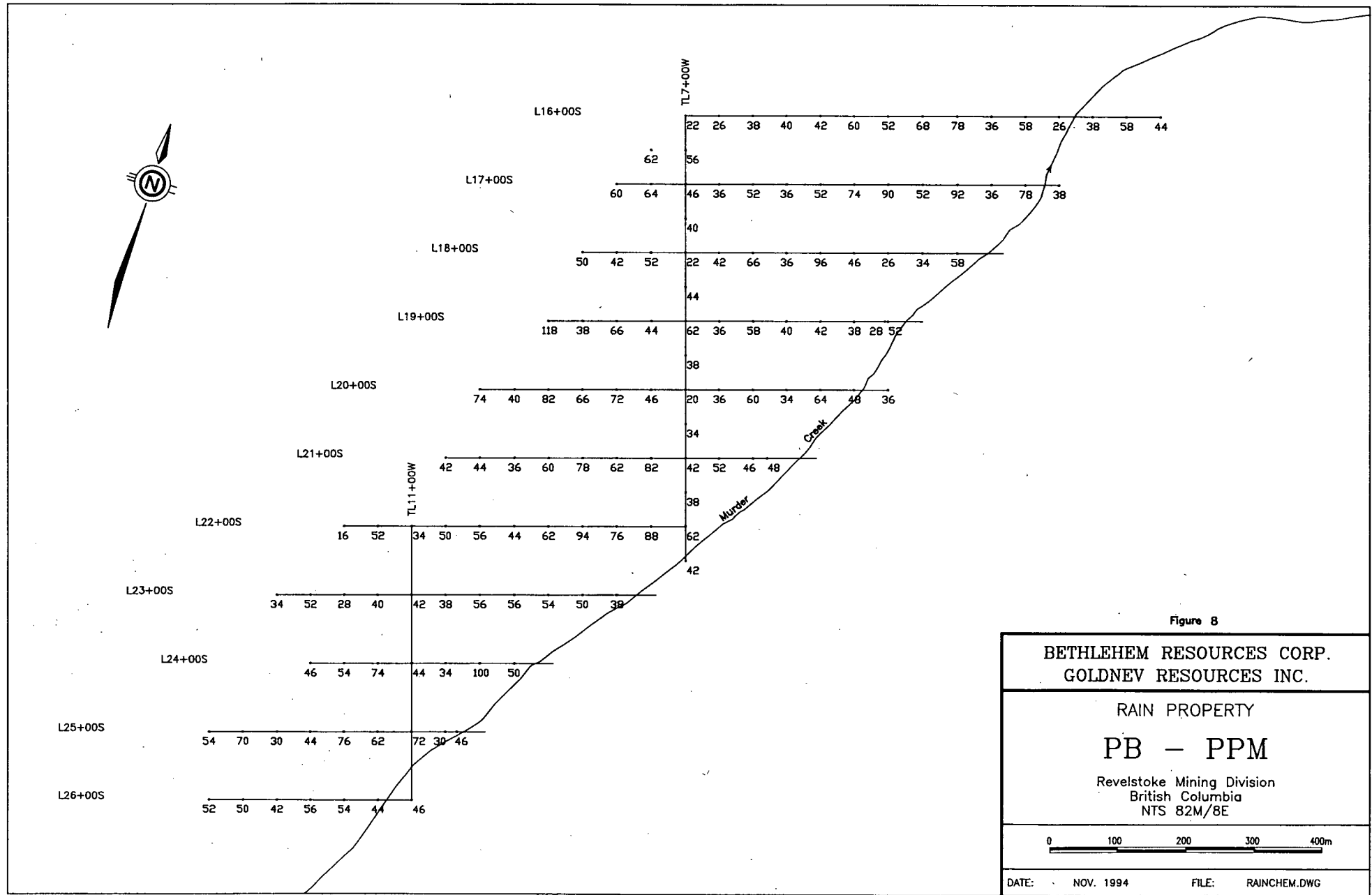


Figure 8

BETHLEHEM RESOURCES CORP.
GOLDNEV RESOURCES INC.

RAIN PROPERTY

PB - PPM

Revelstoke Mining Division
British Columbia
NTS 82M/8E

0 100 200 300 400m

DATE: NOV. 1994 FILE: RAINCHEM.DWG

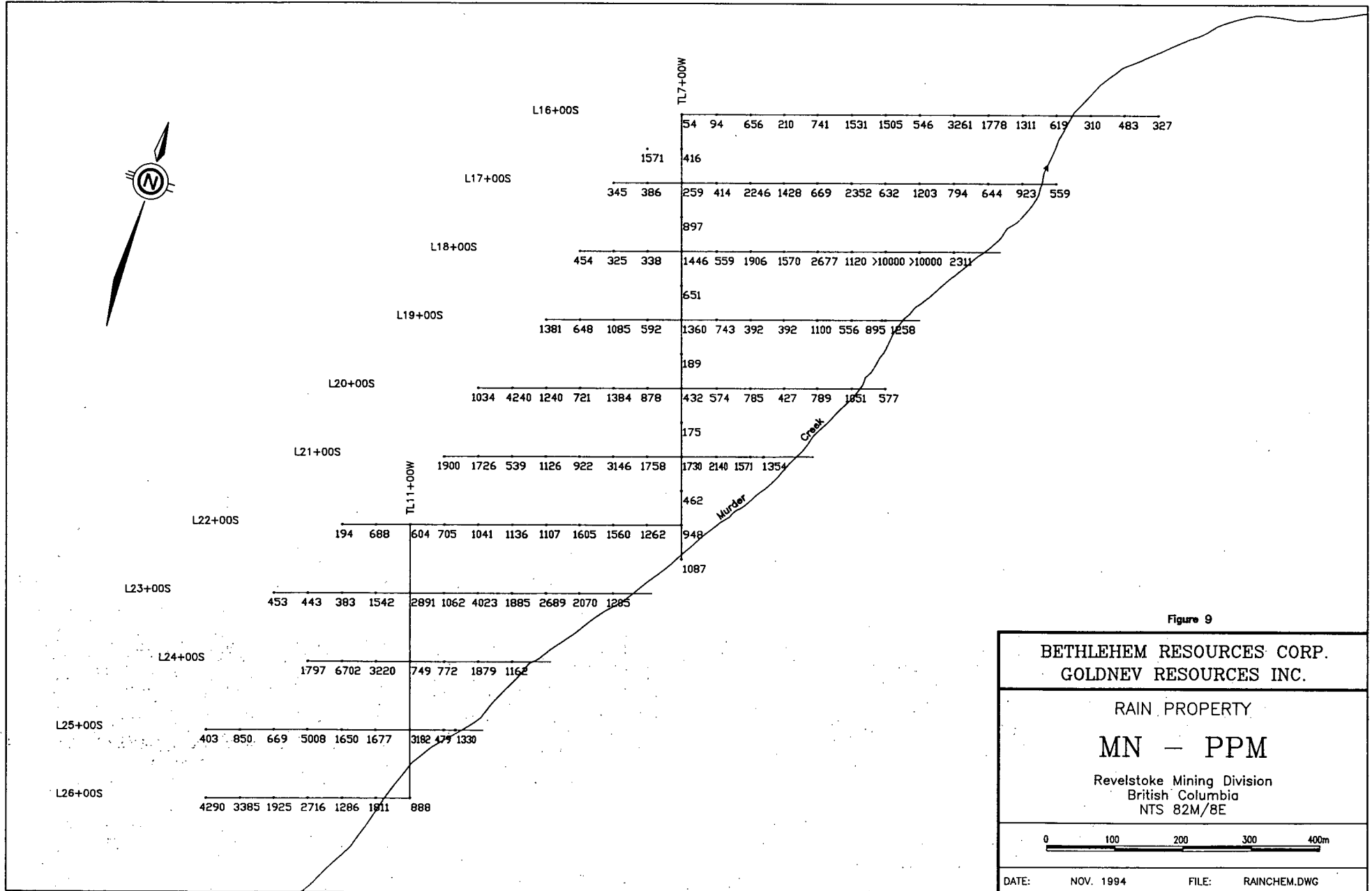


Figure 9

BETHLEHEM RESOURCES CORP.
 GOLDNEV RESOURCES INC.

RAIN PROPERTY

MN - PPM

Revelstoke Mining Division
 British Columbia
 NTS 82M/8E

0 100 200 300 400m

DATE: NOV. 1994 FILE: RAINCHEM.DWG

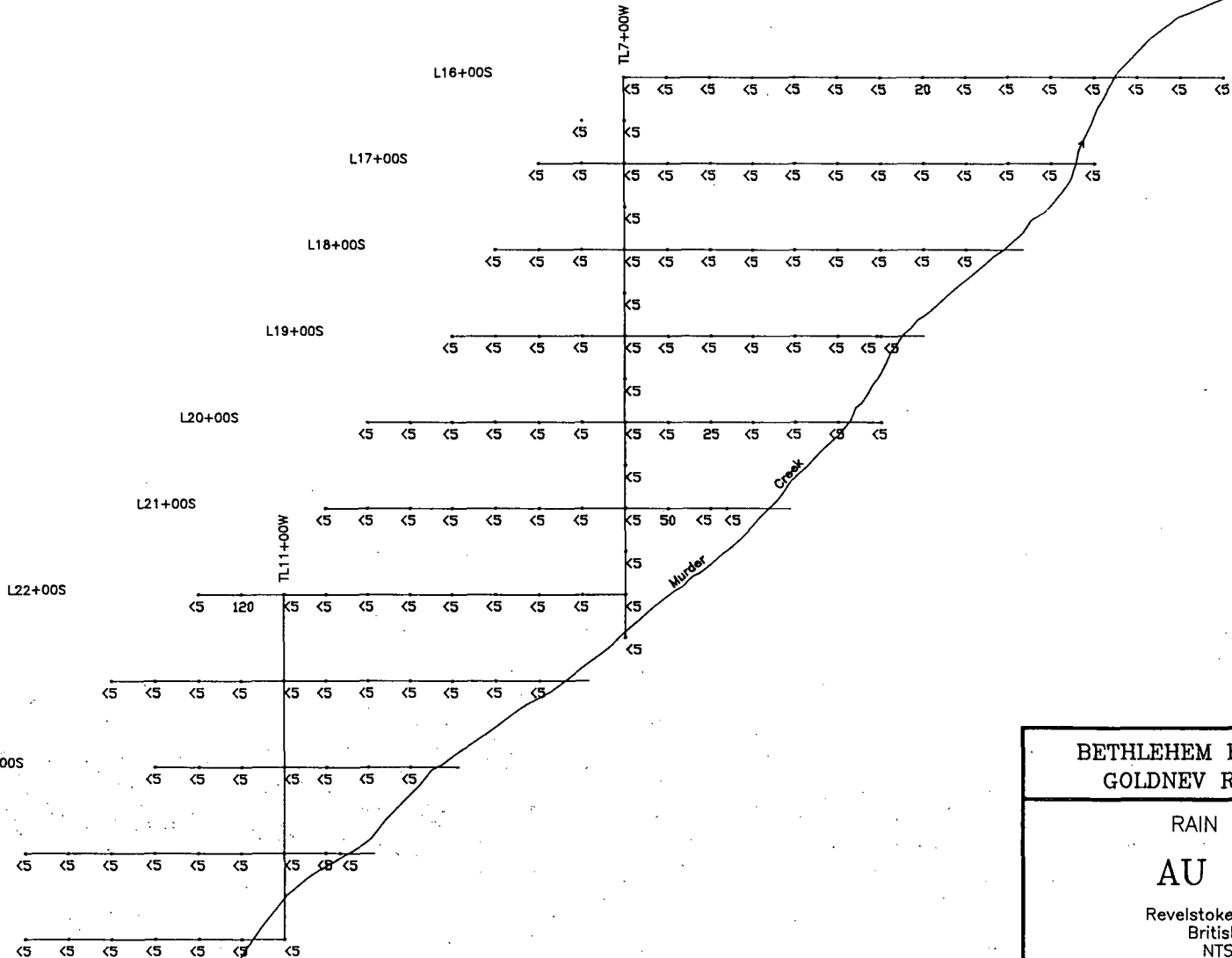


Figure 10

BETHLEHEM RESOURCES CORP.
GOLDNEV RESOURCES INC.

RAIN PROPERTY

AU - PPB

Revelstoke Mining Division
British Columbia
NTS 82M/8E

0 100 200 300 400m

DATE: NOV. 1994 FILE: RAINCHEM.DWG

Creek Group. This package is overlain by a succession of Lower Paleozoic rocks that consists of four main divisions: 1) lower quartzite-schist division; 2) calc-silicate gneiss division; 3) metavolcanic-phyllite division, and; 4) carbonate-phyllite division. This is considered to be the original stratigraphic succession, the Goldstream Mine is hosted within the metavolcanic-phyllite division. The succession is believed to be overturned in the area of the Goldstream deposit. It is unclear as to whether the stratigraphy is upright or overturned in the Murder Creek area though mapping south of the headwaters of Standard Creek indicates the stratigraphy is inverted.

CONCLUSIONS

The following conclusions can be stated based on the results from the current program:

1. The southern portion of the grid is underlain predominantly by dark banded phyllite with intercalated marble, micaceous quartzite, graphitic-chert, and sericite-chlorite schist.
2. The mapping program indicates the dark banded phyllite extends further upslope from previous projections, therefore the source of the geochemical anomaly on the northern portion of the grid may also lie further upslope than previously thought; in turn this implies that diamond drilling may not have

extended far enough to intersect the source of that geochemical anomaly.

3. Geochemical sampling has yielded a weak to moderate copper anomaly with a 600 metre strike length, upslope to the west of Murder Creek; this anomaly may be originating from a graphitic-chert horizon mapped on surface; this may correlate with some of the horizons intersected in previous drilling, which also had mildly anomalous base metal results; if so, this horizon could have been favourable for the formation of massive sulphide deposits typical of the Goldstream deposit along strike and/or down dip.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the results of the current program combined with knowledge of the property gained from previous work programs, the following is recommended for continued exploration of the Rain property:

1. Extend the grid lines to the west a further 300 metres from line 0+00 to line 15+00 south, and a further 200 metres to the west on lines 16+00 south to line 21+00 south.
2. Complete geological mapping and soil sampling on extended grid lines. At least two geological traverses should be planned

for the Standard Creek area to further enhance geological control.

3. Prospecting along the new grid areas, as well as areas further upslope and along Standard Creek.
4. Diamond drilling to explain the source of the off hole conductor located at 180 metres in hole RN-92-1 is recommended as per Lebel's recommendations (1992).
5. Additional diamond drilling is required to explain the source of the strong copper-lead-zinc soil anomaly on the north portion of the grid which remains unexplained. This anomaly resembles the soils anomaly around the Goldstream ore body in both its strength and confined nature.

STATEMENT OF COSTS

Wages		
I Campbell	20 days @ \$375/day	\$7,500.00
G. Gibson	3 days @ \$500/day	1,500.00
Truck Rental		
Budget		1,375.17
Fuel	224.4 l @ \$0.42/l	94.25
Travel Expenses		1,589.99
Room & Board	48 days @ \$25.71/day	1,234.08
Linecutting		
Supplies		146.00
2-man crew	13.5 days @ \$612/day	8,262.00
Surveying		
Surveying		3,180.25
Map and disk		361.66
Helicopter		
4.5 hrs @ \$700/hr		3,150.00
Assays		
Rocks - 9@ \$19.25/sample		173.25
Soils - 130 @ \$15.00/sample		1,950.00
Report (wages, drafting, reproduction)		<u>1,787.80</u>
Total Statement of Costs		<u>\$32,404.45</u>

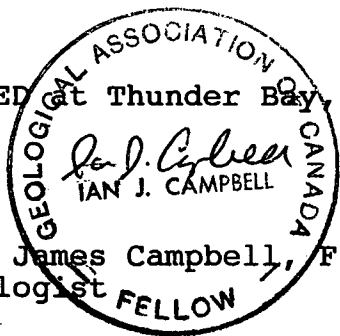
CERTIFICATE

I, Ian James Campbell of 64 Summit Ave., Thunder Bay, Ontario, hereby certify:

1. I am a graduate of Lakehead University (1982) and hold a B. Sc. degree in geology.
2. I am presently employed by Campbell & Associates Geological Services Inc. of 64 Summit Avenue, Thunder Bay, Ontario.
3. I have been employed as an exploration geologist on a full time basis since 1982, prior to that as a geological assistant for four field seasons.
4. I am a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada and I am a member in good standing with the Prospectors and Developers Association.
5. The information contained in this report was obtained from on site supervision conducted on the subject property by myself from September 6 to September 24, 1994.
6. I own no direct, indirect or expect to received any contingent interests in the subject property or shares or securities of Bethlehem Resources Corp.

DATED at Thunder Bay, Ontario this 15th day of December 1994.

Ian James Campbell, F. G. A. C.
Geologist



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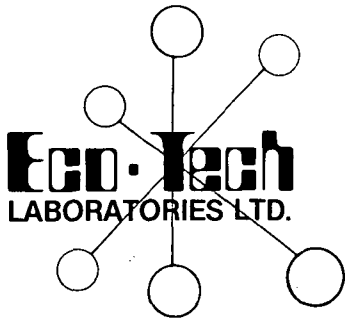
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APPENDIX I
ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

Sample #	Location	Description
902	L17+20S, 7+15W	Dark banded phyllite, 2% euhedral pyrite
903	L17+10S, 7+10W	Dark banded phyllite; gossanous; tightly contorted
904	L18+00S, 3+50W	Graphitic chert horizon in dark banded phyllite
905	L18+00S, 3+50W	Heavy gossanous rock from exposure with graphitic chert horizon in dark banded phyllite
906	L18+00S, 3+50W	Heavily gossaned graphitic chert
907	L18+00S, 3+50W	Dark banded phyllite; trace pyrite; 5% quartz along S2 foliation planes
908	Murder Creek 1308 m elev.	Quartz sericite schist with trace dissem. pyrite; unit displays well developed crenulation cleavage; .5 m width
909	L20+00S, 9+80W	Black chert; float, but very local

APPENDIX II
ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES



ASSAYING
GEOCHEMISTRY
ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY
ENVIRONMENTAL TESTING

10041 E. Trans Canada Hwy., R.R. #2, Kamloops, B.C. V2C 2J3 Phone (604) 573-5700
Fax (604) 573-4557

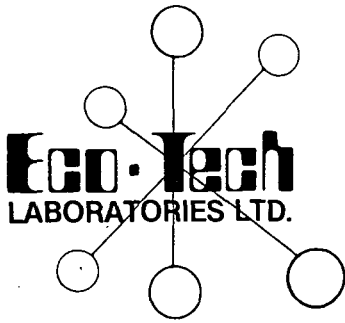
Analytical Procedure Assessment Report

MULTI ELEMENT ICP ANALYSIS

Samples are catalogued and dried. Soil samples are screened to obtain a -80 mesh sample. Rock samples are 2 stage crushed to minus 10 mesh and pulverized on a ring mill pulverizer to minus 140 mesh, rolled and homogenized.

A 0.5 gram sample is digested with aqua regia which contain beryllium which acts as an internal standard. The sample is analyzed on a Jarrell Ash ICP unit.

Results are collated by computer and are printed along with accompanying quality control data (repeats and standards). Results are printed on a laser printer and are faxed and/or mailed to the client.



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10041 E. Trans Canada Hwy., R.R. #2, Kamloops, B.C. V2C 2J3 Phone (604) 573-5700
Fax (604) 573-4557

Analytical Procedure Assessment Report

GEOCHEMICAL GOLD ANALYSIS

Samples are catalogued and dried. Soils are prepared by sieving through an 80 mesh screen to obtain a minus 80 mesh fraction. Rock samples are 2 stage crushed to minus 10 mesh and a 250 gram subsample is pulverized on a ring mill pulverizer to -140 mesh. The subsample is rolled, homogenized and bagged in a prenumbered bag.

The sample is weighed to 10 grams and fused along with proper fluxing materials. The bead is digested in aqua regia and analyzed on an atomic absorption instrument. Over-range values for rocks are re-analyzed using gold assay methods.

Appropriate reference materials accompany the samples through the process allowing for quality control assessment. Results are entered and printed along with quality control data (repeats and standards). The data is faxed and/or mailed to the client.



ASSAYING
GEOCHEMISTRY
ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY
ENVIRONMENTAL TESTING

10041 E. Trans Canada Hwy., R.R. #2, Kamloops, B.C. V2C 2J3 Phone (604) 573-5700
Fax (604) 573-4557

Analytical Procedure Assessment Report

BASE METAL ASSAYS (Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn)

Samples are catalogued and dried. Rock samples are 2 stage crushed followed by pulverizing a 250 gram subsample. The subsample is rolled and homogenized and bagged in a prenumbered bag.

A suitable sample weight is digested with aqua regia. The sample is allowed to cool, bulked up to a suitable volume and analyzed by an atomic absorption instrument, to .01 ppm detection limit.

Appropriate certified reference materials accompany the samples through the process providing accurate quality control.

Result data is entered along with standards and repeat values and are faxed and/or mailed to the client.

APPENDIX III
ANALYTICAL RESULTS

14-Oct-94

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

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

Values in ppm unless otherwise reported

BETHLEHEM RESOURCES CORP. ETK 94-782
P.O. BOX 2970
REVELSTOKE, B.C.
V0E 2S0

ATTENTION: PAT McANDLESS

130 Soil samples received September 27, 1994
Sample Run Date: 6 October, 1994
P.O. NO.: Rain Project
Samples Submitted By: Chris Wild
Client Project Number: Amex 94-20

Et #.	Tag #	Au (ppb)	Ag	Al %	As	Ba	Bi	Ca %	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe %	La	Mg %	Mn	Mo	Na %	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sn	Sr	TI %	U	V	W	Y	Zn
1	L16S: B/L 0+00	<5	0.2	1.59	15	60	5	0.04	<1	13	20	38	6.00	<10	0.26	327	<1	<0.01	25	600	44	<5	<20	7	0.02	<10	30	<10	<1	77
2	L16S: 0+50W	<5	0.2	3.82	10	135	10	0.56	<1	13	24	13	4.35	<10	0.49	483	<1	<0.01	20	440	58	<5	<20	11	0.05	<10	38	<10	<1	79
3	L16S: 1+00W	<5	1.6	1.66	10	90	<5	0.24	<1	15	23	74	5.12	<10	0.72	310	3	<0.01	37	780	38	<5	<20	17	<0.01	<10	34	<10	<1	123
4	Slide Area L16S: 1+50W	<5	<2	1.15	15	80	<5	8.38	<1	19	17	56	4.06	<10	2.02	619	<1	<0.01	38	1060	26	20	<20	135	0.02	<10	18	<10	2	106
5	L16S: 2+00W	<5	0.6	1.45	25	95	<5	1.01	2	32	20	100	6.70	<10	0.87	1311	2	<0.01	67	1180	58	<5	<20	32	0.01	<10	22	<10	12	173
6	L16S: 2+50W	<5	1.2	1.32	35	105	<5	1.16	3	38	15	205	8.04	<10	0.77	1778	10	<0.01	101	2030	36	<5	<20	59	<0.01	20	19	<10	20	244
7	L16S: 3+00W	<5	1.6	1.68	30	85	<5	0.58	2	39	17	204	8.44	10	0.92	3261	7	<0.01	81	1780	78	<5	<20	47	0.02	30	25	<10	6	240
8	L16S: 3+50W	20	0.2	2.16	20	130	<5	0.17	<1	21	23	59	6.18	<10	0.55	546	<1	<0.01	45	1240	68	<5	<20	12	0.02	10	26	<10	<1	143
9	L16S: 4+00W	<5	0.4	1.91	10	120	<5	0.12	<1	16	17	32	5.32	<10	0.21	1505	<1	<0.01	25	5280	52	<5	<20	9	0.05	20	32	<10	<1	99
10	L16S: 4+50W	<5	0.4	1.66	15	85	<5	0.09	<1	22	18	54	5.91	<10	0.33	1531	2	<0.01	40	990	60	<5	<20	7	0.03	<10	30	<10	<1	146
11	L16S: 5+00W	<5	1.6	1.55	<5	90	<5	0.05	<1	16	13	89	5.66	<10	0.15	741	6	<0.01	37	1690	42	<5	<20	7	0.02	20	26	<10	<1	117
12	L16S: 5+50W	<5	<2	1.49	10	75	10	0.19	<1	10	16	34	5.84	<10	0.20	210	<1	<0.01	21	1390	40	<5	<20	12	0.04	<10	41	<10	<1	65
13	L16S: 6+00W	<5	0.6	1.90	<5	75	<5	0.10	<1	16	24	27	5.54	<10	0.65	656	<1	<0.01	26	870	38	<5	<20	7	0.03	<10	25	<10	<1	80
14	L16S: 6+50W	<5	<2	0.85	10	50	<5	0.08	<1	6	10	11	3.55	<10	0.10	94	<1	<0.01	9	760	26	<5	<20	6	0.04	<10	28	10	<1	46
15	L16S: T/L 7+00W	<5	0.8	1.34	5	30	<5	0.20	<1	4	8	12	2.73	<10	0.01	54	<1	<0.01	5	1350	22	<5	<20	10	0.05	<10	28	<10	<1	29
16	L16S: 7+50W	<5	0.6	1.82	15	70	<5	0.14	<1	22	26	53	5.88	<10	0.49	1571	<1	<0.01	36	3870	62	<5	<20	9	0.03	20	25	<10	3	128
17	L16+50S: T/L 7+00	<5	<2	1.34	<5	45	10	0.17	<1	12	22	18	5.58	<10	0.24	416	<1	<0.01	20	930	56	<5	<20	11	0.12	20	42	<10	<1	49
18	L17S: 1+50W	<5	0.2	1.56	5	125	<5	0.20	<1	16	18	18	3.89	10	0.50	559	<1	<0.01	23	760	38	<5	<20	14	<0.01	<10	16	<10	5	95
19	L17S: 2+00W	<5	0.6	1.89	40	155	<5	0.58	1	33	30	99	7.61	<10	0.90	923	3	<0.01	74	710	78	<5	<20	32	<0.01	20	29	<10	2	172
20	L17S: 2+50W	<5	0.2	1.55	10	105	<5	0.79	<1	32	19	124	5.47	20	1.06	644	1	<0.01	66	990	36	5	<20	32	<0.01	<10	16	<10	7	124
21	L17S: 3+00W	<5	0.2	1.56	30	95	<5	0.22	<1	22	22	88	6.70	<10	0.68	794	2	<0.01	54	1420	92	<5	<20	13	<0.01	<10	27	<10	2	169
22	L17S: 3+50W	<5	0.8	1.75	20	105	<5	0.53	1	30	23	74	5.51	10	0.99	1203	<1	<0.01	51	1340	52	<5	<20	27	<0.01	<10	20	<10	5	155
23	L17S: 4+00W	<5	1.2	3.93	30	120	<5	0.32	1	18	22	51	6.00	<10	0.32	632	<1	<0.01	30	1060	90	<5	<20	12	0.03	<10	28	<10	<1	128
24	L17S: 4+50W	<5	1.2	2.38	20	120	<5	0.07	<1	24	20	51	6.18	<10	0.35	2352	<1	<0.01	34	2450	74	<5	<20	6	0.04	20	29	<10	<1	135
25	L17S: 5+00W	<5	0.4	1.52	40	60	10	0.11	<1	20	28	49	7.17	<10	0.64	669	<1	<0.01	46	1750	52	<5	<20	6	0.01	10	22	<10	<1	102

Et #.	Tag #	Au (ppb)	Ag	Al %	As	Ba	Bi	Ca %	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe %	La	Mg %	Mn	Mo	Na %	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sn	Sr	Ti %	U	V	W	Y	Zn	
QC DATA																															
Repeat:																															
1	L16S: B/L 0+00	<5	0.4	1.63	10	65	<5	0.04	<1	13	20	39	6.12	<10	0.27	346	<1	<.01	25	650	42	<5	<20	6	0.02	<10	31	<10	<1	81	
39	L18S: 6+00W	<5	0.4	1.67	10	125	10	0.08	<1	16	23	36	7.20	<10	0.53	1910	<1	<.01	22	5870	62	<5	<20	5	0.08	20	58	<10	<1	101	
77	L21S: 7+50W	<5	1.0	2.15	40	110	<5	0.35	<1	25	22	65	5.94	<10	0.48	1790	2	<.01	49	3280	80	<5	<20	12	0.02	20	29	<10	3	177	
115	L25S: 10+33W	<5	0.8	1.35	10	90	<5	1.49	1	31	23	97	5.50	<10	0.95	1405	2	<.01	74	1720	48	5	<20	64	<.01	10	19	<10	11	171	
Standard:																															
		155	1.2	1.72	70	160	<5	1.86	<1	19	64	85	3.98	<10	0.94	671	<1	0.02	25	660	22	5	<20	56	0.10	<10	75	<10	6	74	
		160	1.0	1.69	65	165	<5	1.88	<1	19	66	84	3.93	<10	0.95	667	<1	0.02	24	710	24	5	<20	57	0.11	<10	74	<10	5	74	
		160	1.0	1.70	65	160	<5	1.86	1	19	66	84	3.90	<10	0.97	673	<1	0.02	26	690	26	5	<20	53	0.10	<10	74	<10	6	77	

df#782


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

14-Oct-94

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

BETHLEHEM RESOURCES CORP. ETK94-804
 P.O. BOX 2970
 REVELSTOKE, B.C.
 VOE 2S0

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

9 ROCK samples received September 27, 1994
 Sample Run Date: 12 October, 1994


Values in ppm unless otherwise reported

Et #.	Tag #	Au ppb	Ag	Al %	As	Ba	Bi	Ca %	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe %	La	Mg %	Mn	Mo	Na %	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sn	Sr	Tl %	U	V	W	Y	Zn
1	901	5	0.4	0.32	10	90	<5	> 15	<1	5	51	32	1.73	<10	1.79	505	3	<0.1	13	620	4	20	<20	819	<0.1	<10	11	<10	10	66
2	902	30	1.0	0.50	15	375	<5	0.26	<1	3	168	32	1.64	<10	0.22	51	21	<0.1	11	850	36	<5	<20	51	<0.1	<10	30	<10	5	67
3	903	10	0.6	0.91	<5	375	<5	0.96	<1	5	103	62	3.55	<10	0.38	47	16	0.01	23	5680	26	<5	<20	107	<0.1	<10	30	<10	10	71
4	904	105	1.4	2.47	165	80	10	3.11	4	27	152	177	> 15	<10	0.75	6628	22	<0.1	105	5450	38	<5	<20	109	0.02	<10	20	<10	2	414
5	905	5	0.6	0.24	25	85	30	2.19	2	13	54	121	> 15	<10	<0.1	392	<1	<0.1	7	2270	<2	<5	<20	76	<0.1	<10	30	<10	<1	51
6	906	10	2.2	0.13	<5	40	<5	4.33	1	5	130	82	10.40	<10	<0.1	334	19	<0.1	6	2740	14	<5	<20	100	<0.1	<10	46	<10	<1	33
7	907	10	2.8	1.49	<5	35	<5	7.88	2	12	107	175	7.84	<10	0.50	10000	4	<0.1	63	710	12	<5	<20	374	0.04	<10	30	<10	1	268
8	908	5	<2	0.37	20	90	<5	4.27	<1	9	71	23	3.54	<10	1.05	908	5	0.01	3	310	2	15	<20	140	<0.1	<10	7	<10	3	40
9	909	5	<2	0.17	<5	5	<5	0.20	<1	6	156	33	1.61	<10	0.05	368	4	<0.1	12	170	6	<5	<20	4	0.04	<10	11	<10	<1	18

QC DATA

Repeat:																															
1	901	5	<2	0.31	10	100	<5	> 15	<1	5	51	32	1.70	<10	1.76	496	4	<0.1	14	620	8	20	<20	814	<0.1	<10	10	<10	11	64	
Standard:		150	1.0	1.88	75	170	<5	1.81	<1	21	65	85	4.24	<10	0.94	680	<1	0.02	27	680	24	5	<20	64	0.13	<10	81	<10	7	76	

XLS/Bethlehem
 df/808r


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 B.C. Certified Assayer

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

23,670

LEGEND

- OUTCROP BOUNDARY
- SAMPLE LOCATION
- GEOLOGIC CONTACT
- S2 FOLIATION SUBVERTICAL, WITH DIP
- L2 LINEATION
- F3 PLUNGE
- S0 BEDDING WITH DIP
- CLIFF
- RIVER, CREEK
- CLEARCUT BOUNDARY
- ROAD
- BRIDGE
- DRILL HOLE COLLAR AND TRACE TO END OF HOLE
- PROJECTED GEOLOGY FROM DRILL HOLE
- UPSLOPE LIMITS OF DDH GEOLOGICAL PROJECTIONS
- HELICOPTER LANDING SPOT
- TALUS SLOPE
- LIMITS OF SOIL GEOCHEM CU/ZN ANOMALY

- QTZ QUARTZITE
- DBP DARK-BANDED PHYLLITE
- 4E MARBLE
- GZ GARNET ZONE
- A (ANDESITE) GREENSTONE
- S SULPHIDES
- CALC CALCAREOUS
- CHL CHLORITIC
- MIC MICACEOUS
- SER SERICITIC

SAMPLES:
ROCKS 901 - 909
SOILS ALL GRID 50m STATIONS

RAIN PROPERTY		
BETHLEHEM RESOURCES CORP.		
PROPERTY GEOLOGY MAP		
SCALE:	1:5000	
	0 100 200 300 400 500	
DATE:	Oct. 1994	FILE NAME: RAINGRID.DWG
DRAWN BY:		FIG. NO. 4

