ASSESSMENT REPORT
on the

BAKER PROJECT
TOODOGGONE AREA

Omineca Mining Division
North-Central British Columbia

N.T.S. 94 E/6E

Latitude 57° 16'N TO 57° 18'N
Longitude 127° 6'W TO 127° 9'W

for

Baker Lake Gold Mines Inc.
403-1661 Portage Avenue
Winnipeg, MB
R3J 3T7
Tel: (204) 925-1112
Fax: (204) 786-6924

by

F. Marshall Smith, F.G.A.C.
6580 Mayflower Drive
Richmond, B.C.
V7C 3X6
Tel:(604) 271-7772

April 30, 1995

TABLE OF CONTENTS

MAPS

Phone: (604) 277-6662 **F. Marshall Smith, F.G.A.C.** Fax: (604) 271-6607
6580 Mayflower Drive, Richmond, British Columbia, Canada V7C 3X6

SUMMARY

The Baker Project consists of 22 claims owned directly by Baker Lake Gold Mines Inc. and 12 Chappelle claims under option from Multinational Resources Inc. The claims are all within claim sheet 94E/6E. The Project covers an area of alpine topography south of the Toodoggone River in the Samuel Black Range of the Omineca, British Columbia. The central portion consists of 'U'-shaped valleys draining to the southeast to Black Lake. The range of relief is from 1900 to 1500 metres with treeline about 1600 metres.

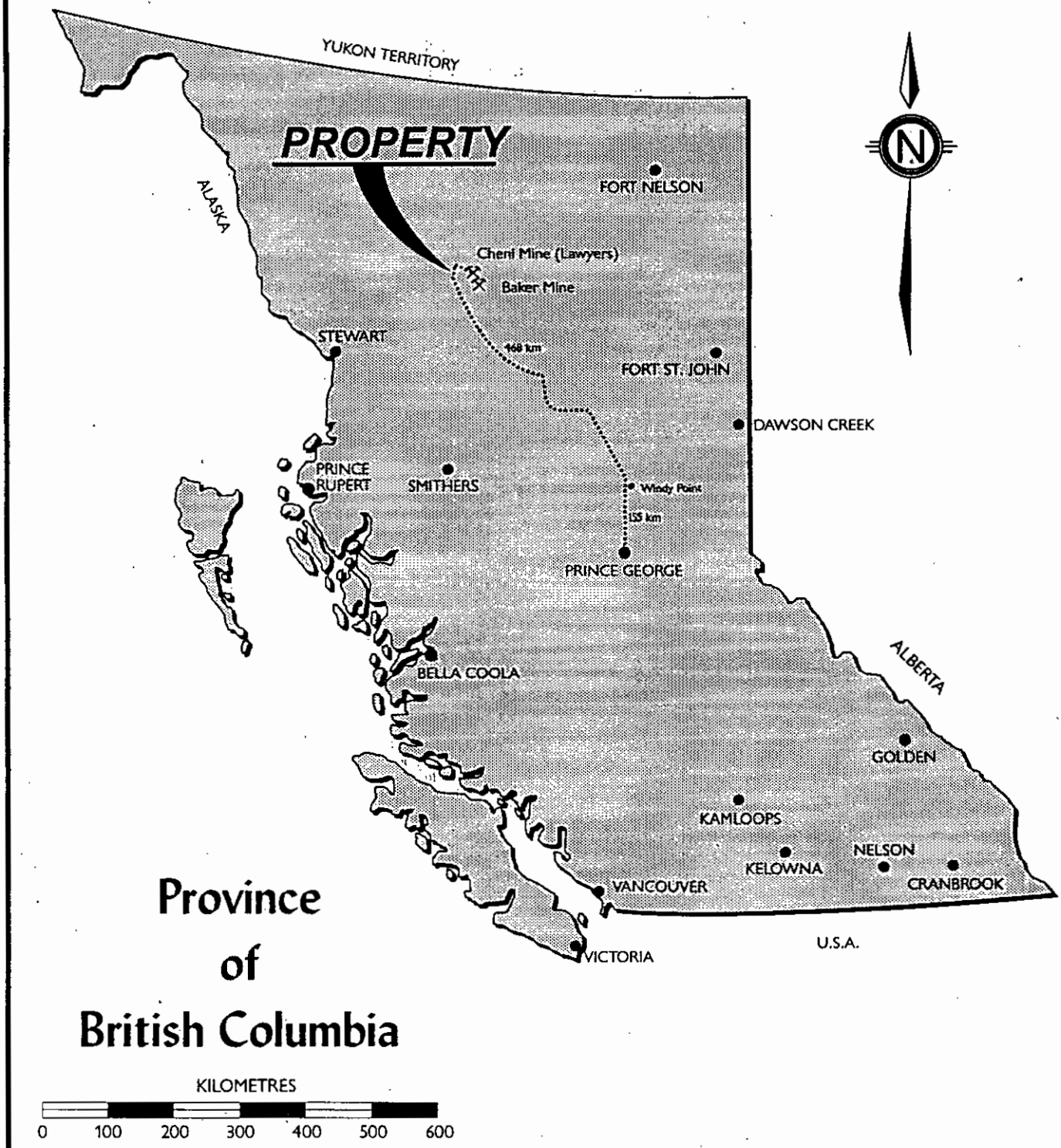
The project claims are in northwestern British Columbia in the Toodoggone mining camp. The district can be reached by fixed wing aircraft from either Terrace or Smithers to the Sturdee airstrip or by road from Windy Point. This junction is 155 km north from Prince George. The gravel road from Windy Point to the Cheni minesite is 468 kilometres and about 450 kilometres to the abandoned Baker Mine site.

The Baker Property is about 3 kilometres east of the Sturdee airstrip. From the airstrip the road branches east to the Baker Mine and north to the Cheni camp. The Baker Mine road connects to Cheni camp by summer route over the Tiger notch. Access to the claims is by two summer 4x4 roads dating from work by Du Pont of Canada Inc.

In 1824, the explorer Samuel Black noted in his diary the unusual and many gossanous colors in the headwaters of the Findlay River system. The Chappelle claims were staked over a period of years from 1968 to 1971 by Kennecott Explorations (Western) Limited as a result of a regional geochemical exploration program exploring the gossanous areas for porphyry copper deposits. Follow-up prospecting discovered quartz float containing high grade gold and silver values. Between 1970 and 1972, Kennecott located and exposed a 250 by 2 metre quartz vein containing gold and silver values of 5 ounces gold per ton and 400 ounces silver per ton over vein widths of 3 metres. After acquiring and detail drilling the property, Du Pont of Canada, in 1980, put the property into production at a rate of 100 tons per day on a year round basis until the reserve was exhausted in 1983. In July 1985, Multinational Resources Inc. optioned the Chappelle property from Du Pont of Canada. The first seasons work located hidden mineralization on the B vein. A test program of heavy mineral sampling using a portable dredge led to the location of several major anomalies not explained by known mineralization

The geology of the Baker Project area consists of a small window of Upper Triassic Takla (Stuhini) Group volcanic rocks intruded by granitic stocks of the Late Triassic-Early Jurassic Omineca Intrusions and overlain unconformably by Jurassic and younger volcanic and sedimentary rocks. The oldest rocks in the area are occasional wedges of crystalline limestone, up to 150 metres or more thick, which are part of the Permian Asitka Group. To the north and east, the Takla Group rocks are unconformably overlain by gently dipping porphyritic flows and fragmental rocks of the Lower- Middle Jurassic Toodoggone Formation. To the west, the Toodoggone volcanics are unconformably overlain by Upper

Phone: (604) 277-6662 **F. Marshall Smith, F.G.A.C.** Fax: (604) 271-6607
6580 Mayflower Drive, Richmond, British Columbia, Canada V7C 3X6



Baker Lake Gold Mines Inc.

LOCATION MAP

BAKER PROPERTY

Omineca Mining Division, B.C.

F. Marshall Smith Consulting Inc.

DATE: February, 1995	SCALE: AS SHOWN
DRAWN BY: FMS	FIGURE NO.: 1

Cretaceous-Eocene age Sustut Group sedimentary rocks. The rocks in the area have been subjected to extensive normal block faulting from Jurassic to Tertiary time, and by thrusting of the Asitka Group rocks over the Takla Group rocks during the Middle Jurassic.

During 1993 and 1994 five large new vein systems were discovered on the Baker Project claims. Veins range up to 50 foot thick and 200 feet long with pyrite, calcite and quartz fill similar to the A and B veins in the district. Sampling and drill testing has failed to locate an economic deposit on these structures. One vein with narrow exposure carries 0.15 ounces gold per ton at surface, remains untested by drilling. This structure is parallel to the West Chappelle vein swarm and has been explored by trenching and IP survey as well. Like the B vein, the structure is narrow and discontinuous on surface but has a large area of intense wallrock alteration. IP anomalies are distinct along the known trace of the structure and extend the zone for at least 100 metres.

This gold bearing structure should be drill tested in a modest program. If there is a gold bearing vein with economically significant assays the area to the south on Chappelle 21, 22 and 40 should be opened by trenching, evaluated by IP survey and drill tested if similar to the B and the vein in Trench 93-01.

PROPERTY

The Baker Project consists of 22 claims owned directly by Baker Lake Gold Mines Inc. and 12 Chappelle claims under option from Multinational Resources Inc. The claims are all within claim sheet 94E/6E.

The following are the Baker Lake Gold Mines claims as of February 11, 1995:

Claim Name	Units/Claims	Record Number	Expiry Date
Baker 9, 10	2	316840, 41	03 04 1998
Baker 11-18	8	320287-294	21 08 1998
Baker 19, 20	2	320691, 92	29 08 1998
Baker Lake	4	330668	07 09 1998
Gold Mine	4	330669	09 09 1998
Baker Lake West	1	330670	12 09 1999
Baker North Fr.	1	330671	08 09 1999

Phone: (604) 277-6662 **F. Marshall Smith, F.G.A.C.** Fax: (604) 271-6607
6580 Mayflower Drive, Richmond, British Columbia, Canada V7C 3X6

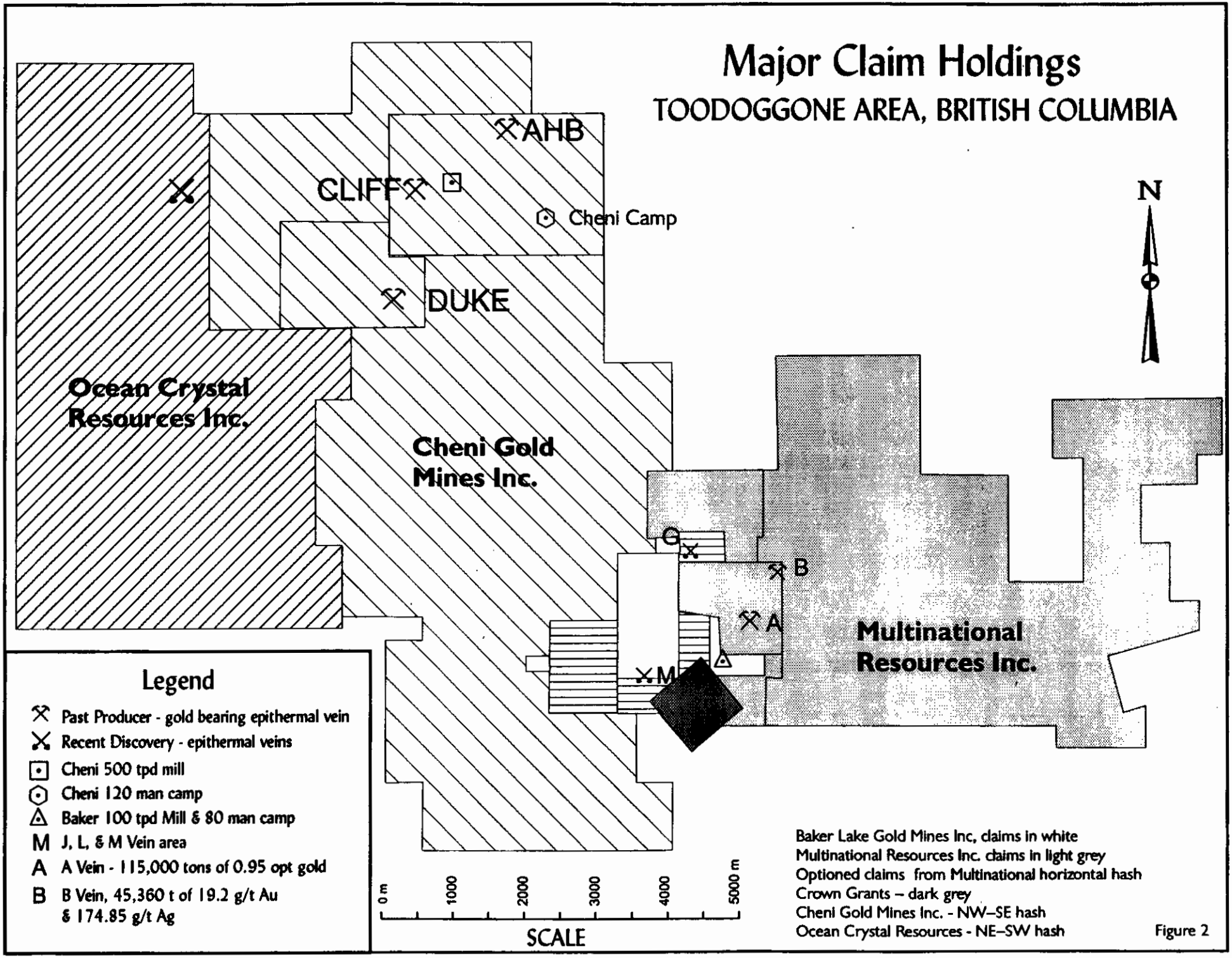
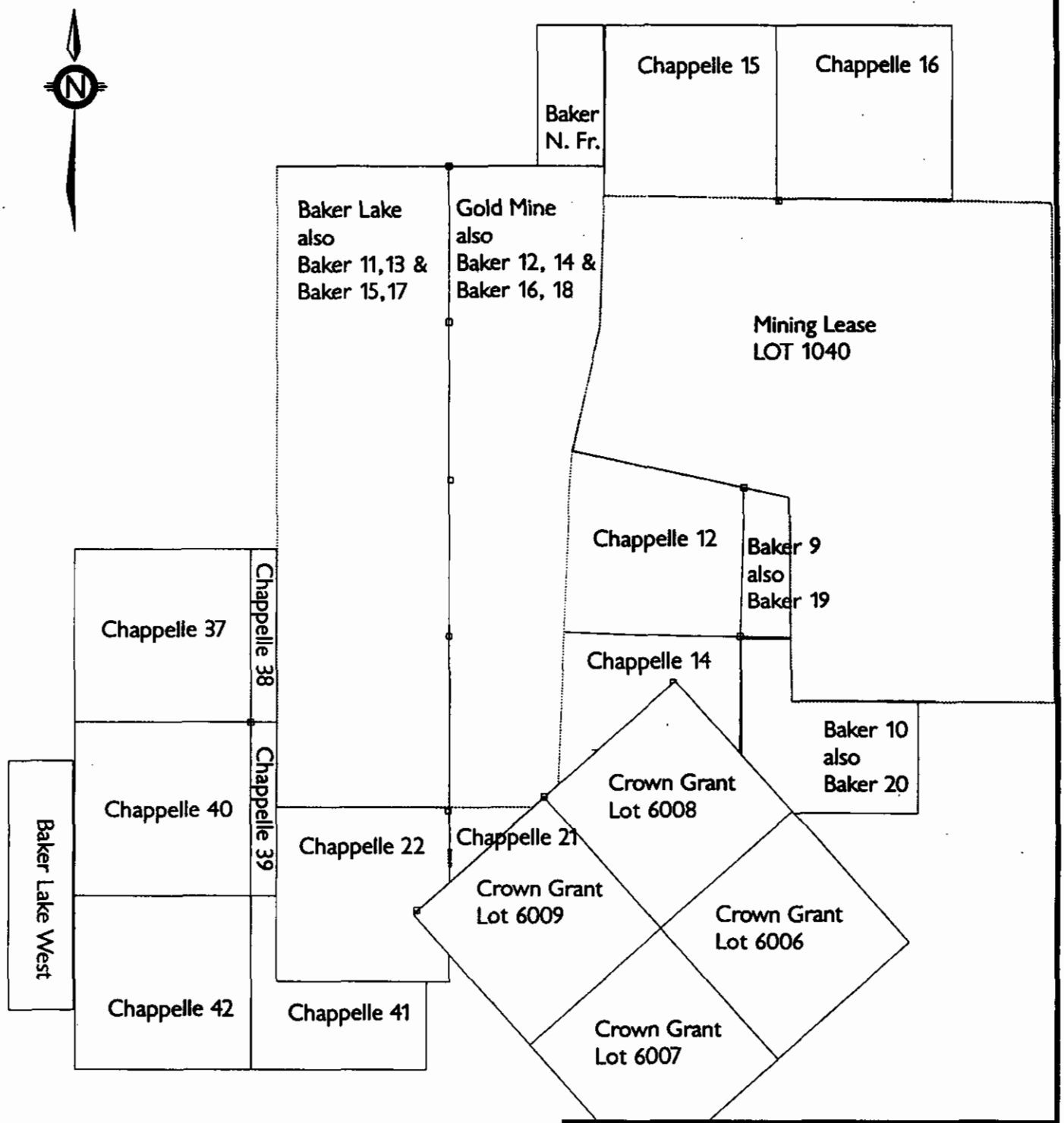

Major Claim Holdings
TOODOGGONE AREA, BRITISH COLUMBIA
AHB
CLIFF
Cheni Camp
DUKE
N
Ocean Crystal Resources Inc.
Cheni Gold Mines Inc.
Multinational Resources Inc.
C
B
A
M
Legend
Past Producer - gold bearing epithermal vein
Recent Discovery - epithermal veins
Cheni 500 tpd mill
Cheni 120 man camp
Baker 100 tpd Mill & 80 man camp
M J, L, & M Vein area
A A Vein - 115,000 tons of 0.95 opt gold
B B Vein, 45,360 t of 19.2 g/t Au & 174.85 g/t Ag
0 m
1000
2000
3000
4000
5000 m
SCALE
Baker Lake Gold Mines Inc, claims in white
Multinational Resources Inc. claims in light grey
Optioned claims from Multinational horizontal hash
Crown Grants – dark grey
Cheni Gold Mines Inc. - NW–SE hash
Ocean Crystal Resources - NE–SW hash

Figure 2



Current Grant Numbers and record date in report

BAKER LAKE GOLD MINES INC.

BAKER PROJECT

Omineca Mining Division, B.C. - N.T.S. 94E/6E

CLAIM MAP

F. Marshall Smith Consulting Inc.

DATE: January, 1995	SCALE: 1 : 15000
DRAWN BY: F.M.S.	FIGURE NO.: 3

The following are the Multinational Resources Inc. claims as of February 11, 1995:

Claim Name	Claims	Record Number	Expiry Date
Chappelle 12	1	244952	11 02 2005
Chappelle 14	1	244954	11 02 2005
Chappelle 15	1	244955	11 02 2005
Chappelle 16	1	244956	11 02 2005
Chappelle 21	1	244961	11 02 2005
Chappelle 22	1	244962	11 02 2005
Chappelle 37	1	307066	11 02 2005
Chappelle 38	1	244972	11 02 2005
Chappelle 39	1	244973	11 02 2005
Chappelle 40	1	244974	11 02 2005
Chappelle 41	1	244975	11 02 2005
Chappelle 42	1	244976	11 02 2005

Baker 11 to 18 will be abandoned into Baker Lake and Gold Mine metric claims during 1995 to consolidate the overlapping of the various claims. Baker 1 to 8 were abandoned into Baker Lake and Gold Mine in 1994. The Baker 1 to 10 were located during winter conditions in 1993 with some minor gaps between claims and along the western side. The Baker 11 to 20 were located during the summer of 1994 to cover the ground that had been allowed to come open by the forfeiture of Chappelle claims in the area. The Baker Lake and Gold Mine metric claims were located to allow the abandoning into the minimum of claims. The locator of the Baker 11 to 20 is based on the discovery of the original Kennecott Canada posts with tags on the property. As most of this original claim location was by witness post the boundaries of forfeited claims was determined by the location of all the witness posts.

All lines for all Baker Gold Mines claims are well marked in areas of vegetation and posts flagged, painted and lines marked by rebar or wooden pickets. All Chappelle claims have been validated by being held continuously for more than twenty years.

PHYSIOGRAPHY and VEGETATION

The Baker Project covers an area of alpine topography south of the Toodoggone River in the Samuel Black Range of the Omineca, British Columbia. The central portion consists of 'U'-shaped valleys draining to the southeast to Black Lake. The range of relief is from 1900 to 1500 metres with treeline about 1600 metres.

The ridge walls and terraces are all covered in light alpine vegetation and the topography consists of relatively steep relief, except for valley floors. The valleys are covered in dense balsam fir with patches of black spruce, willow and ground birch. Alpine vegetation is predominantly heather and sedges.

Phone: (604) 277-6662 **F. Marshall Smith, F.G.A.C.** Fax: (604) 271-6607
6580 Mayflower Drive, Richmond, British Columbia, Canada V7C 3X6

Outcrop is common at higher portions and along the walls of the valleys. The fresh mafic andesites form cliffs and scattered outcrops throughout the valley. Areas of alteration tend to from into long orange gossanous skrees. Glacial deposits cover large portions of the bottoms of West Chappelle and C creeks.

Extensive studies have been done on the environmental impact of Baker Mine and Cheni Mine on the flora and fauna. Du Pont of Canada Exploration Limited found that the mine and the environment can work well together without significant impact on the local conditions. Until the road was opened to public traffic, there had been no pressure on the local caribou, sheep or moose population. Mining in the district has had no measurable effect on the local populations of caribou or moose. Recent opening of the Cheni road to general access has put extreme pressure on the moose, sheep and caribou populations by native and other hunters.

LOCATION and ACCESS

The project claims are in northwestern British Columbia in the Toodoggone mining camp. The district can be reached by fixed wing aircraft from either Terrace or Smithers to the Sturdee airstrip or by road from Windy Point. This junction is 155 km north from Prince George. The gravel road from Windy Point to the Cheni minesite is 468 kilometres and about 450 kilometres to the abandoned Baker Mine site.

The last part of the way the road is private and there is a user fee of $1,000 per user group. It takes a full day from Prince George to drive in, and there are no gas, food or accommodation services on the road. The road closes in the fall when the snow closes the two high passes.

The Baker Property is about 3 kilometres east of the Sturdee airstrip. From the airstrip the road branches east to the Baker Mine and north to the Cheni camp. The Baker Mine road connects to Cheni camp by summer route over the Tiger notch. Access to the western portion of the claims is by two summer roads dating from work by Du Pont of Canada Inc. The southern road leaves the north end of the Baker Camp site and follows the northern side to West Chappelle Creek to near the head waters where it crosses the creek and climbs to a kame terrace and the West Chappelle vein site. The northern road starts out just north of the old open pit on the A vein, traverses westward across the A vein ridge and follows the north side of C creek to the C vein site.

HISTORY of CAMP

In 1824, the explorer Samuel Black noted in his diary the unusual and many gossanous colors in the headwaters of the Findlay River system. In 1915, Charles McClair placer mined $17,500.00 in gold north of the Toodoggone River. In 1929, Cominco explored

several base metal showings in the camp, and in 1933 a group re-explored McClair's placer gold prospects.

The Chappelle claims were staked over a period of years from 1968 to 1971 by Kennecott Explorations (Western) Limited as a result of a regional geochemical exploration program. Follow-up prospecting by Gordon Davies, a Kennecott prospector, discovered quartz float containing high grade gold and silver values. Subsequent work on the claims in 1969 and 1970 consisted of soil and rock geochemistry over many of the gossanous areas to locate the source of gold and silver found in stream sediment samples. Between 1970 and 1972 Kennecott located and exposed a 250 by 2 metre quartz vein containing zones of high grade gold and silver. Values of 5 ounces gold per ton and 400 ounces silver per ton over vein widths of 3 metre were common. Very limited work was done on the claims apart from that on the high grade vein. Several smaller veins were located by prospecting and hydraulic trenching, however no precious metal values were associated with them.

Conwest Exploration Ltd. optioned the claims in 1972 and paid the costs of building a 1,000 m airstrip at Black Lake, a road to the camp and about 213 m of underground drifting on the 1,650 m elevation level. Here, Conwest intersected only barren quartz vein about 50 m below surface. Subsequent underground diamond drilling failed to locate mineralized vein material. Conwest canceled their option in late 1973.

In early 1974, under the management of D.A. Barr, P.Eng., newly formed Du Pont of Canada Exploration Limited optioned the Chappelle claims with the intention of close spaced surface diamond drilling to better define the vein structure. Further surface diamond drilling in 1975 indicated the presence of significant tonnages of gold and silver mineralization within a near vertically dipping vein structure. In 1976 Du Pont went underground to test the homogeneity of the mineralization. Fill in diamond drilling was also undertaken. The results of the 1976 program provided Du Pont with a revised tonnage and grade of approximately 51,000 tons grading 0.90 oz Au and 21.0 ounces silver per ton.

Exploration work on the Chappelle claims resumed in 1979 when Du Pont undertook an underground drifting and surface diamond drilling program. This program was designed to add more detailed vein location information for future underground development, sample the vein and extend known shoots of mineralization.

In 1980 a decision was made by Du Pont to put the property into production at a rate of 100 tons per day on a year round basis. Full scale production started in early 1981 and the first silver-gold brick was poured on April 3, 1981. Subsequent exploration of the Chappelle claims consisted of reconnaissance geochemical surveys on the Northeast block and diamond drilling of the B, C, D and West Chappelle veins in 1981. The following year, detailed soil and rock geochemical surveys were conducted over the West Chappelle

Phone: (604) 277-6662 **F. Marshall Smith, F.G.A.C.** Fax: (604) 271-6607
6580 Mayflower Drive, Richmond, British Columbia, Canada V7C 3X6

and A veins as well as the northeast block. This was followed by a program of surface diamond and percussion drilling in the A vein area, in an attempt to increase mineable reserves. Unfortunately, these efforts were unsuccessful, and the mine was closed after exhausting its ore reserves on December 1, 1983.

In July 1985, Multinational Resources Inc. optioned the Chappelle property from Du Pont of Canada. During the first seasons work, an IP test program, trenching on the A, B, D and E vein areas with drilling on the B, D, E and West Chappelle led to the discovery of the hidden mineralization on the B vein. A test program of heavy mineral sampling using a portable dredge led to the location of several major anomalies not explained by known mineralization. The most anomalous are from a small creek spur of C creek that drains Chappelle 15 and 16 claims and the southern tributary of West Chappelle creek that commences near the barren West Chappelle vein.

During 1992, a consortium of Sable Resources and Shasta International used the old Baker Mine mill and mined from the Shasta deposit and part of the B zone of the Baker Mine.

Work Program in 1993, Baker Project

In February 1993 a portion of the original Chappelle claims was forfeited by Multinational Resources Inc. Mr. David Javorsky acquired the property by location of the Baker claims in April 1993. Mr. Javorsky optioned the property to a private company based in Winnipeg. This company raised funds for a preliminary program in the summer of 1993.

The 1993 exploration by a predecessor to Baker Lake Gold Mines Inc. program was designed to locate additional mineralization on the Baker 1-8 claims (now Baker Lake and Gold Mine claims) through detailed prospecting followed by trenching. The majority of the work focused on the south end of the western block as a follow up to heavy sediment sampling during 1985 (Multinational) which returned 5300 ppb gold in a portable dredge sample. The other two blocks were examined but no detailed work was carried out and the eastern most claims were judged to be of no further interest and allowed to lapse.

Work consisted of claim post surveying, staking of open ground, detailed prospecting, grid construction, geological mapping, bulldozer trenching (D-6 and D-8), trench mapping, rock sampling and trench reclamation.

Fifty-eight rock samples were collected by Mr. Steven Coombes, P.Geo. from the claims including 53 channel samples (trench 93-04), and 5 grab samples. Eight of the rock samples were duplicate check samples collected by Mr. Burton, P.Eng. All trenches were re-contoured using a D-8 bulldozer and seeded with only minor amounts of bedrock left exposed.

Phone: (604) 277-6662 **F. Marshall Smith, F.G.A.C.** Fax: (604) 271-6607
6580 Mayflower Drive, Richmond, British Columbia, Canada V7C 3X6

The trenching revealed one area of primary interest. Trench 93-04 is located about 110m west of the west-most end of the West Chappelle Vein, formerly evaluated by Du Pont of Canada Exploration Ltd. and Multinational Resources Inc. by trenching and diamond drilling. This trench exposed a massive, sulphide bearing quartz vein (J) with an exposed strike length of 33 metres (108 feet) and widths between 2 and 6 metres (6.6 to 19.7 feet) hosted by a major east-west shear zone. Quartz is also exposed in pods within the shear zone over an additional 45 metres to the east of the vein. This structure had not been previously discovered but samples collected from minor parallel veins immediately to the north reportedly returned elevated gold values.

Assay results from the sampling of the J vein by Coombes and Burton are not of economic significance. The size and intensity of the alteration, size and character of the vein filling and the shape of the alteration define most of the characteristics for drilling. Further work was recommended by Mr. Coombes.

The initial trenching in 1993 located on the first trench, a large area of alteration that yielded one sample with 0.15 ounces gold per ton. This vein zone was considered too narrow to justify further work in 1993. The 1993 program did not locate the source of the stream gold anomaly but did locate a new vein similar to gold bearing veins in the district.

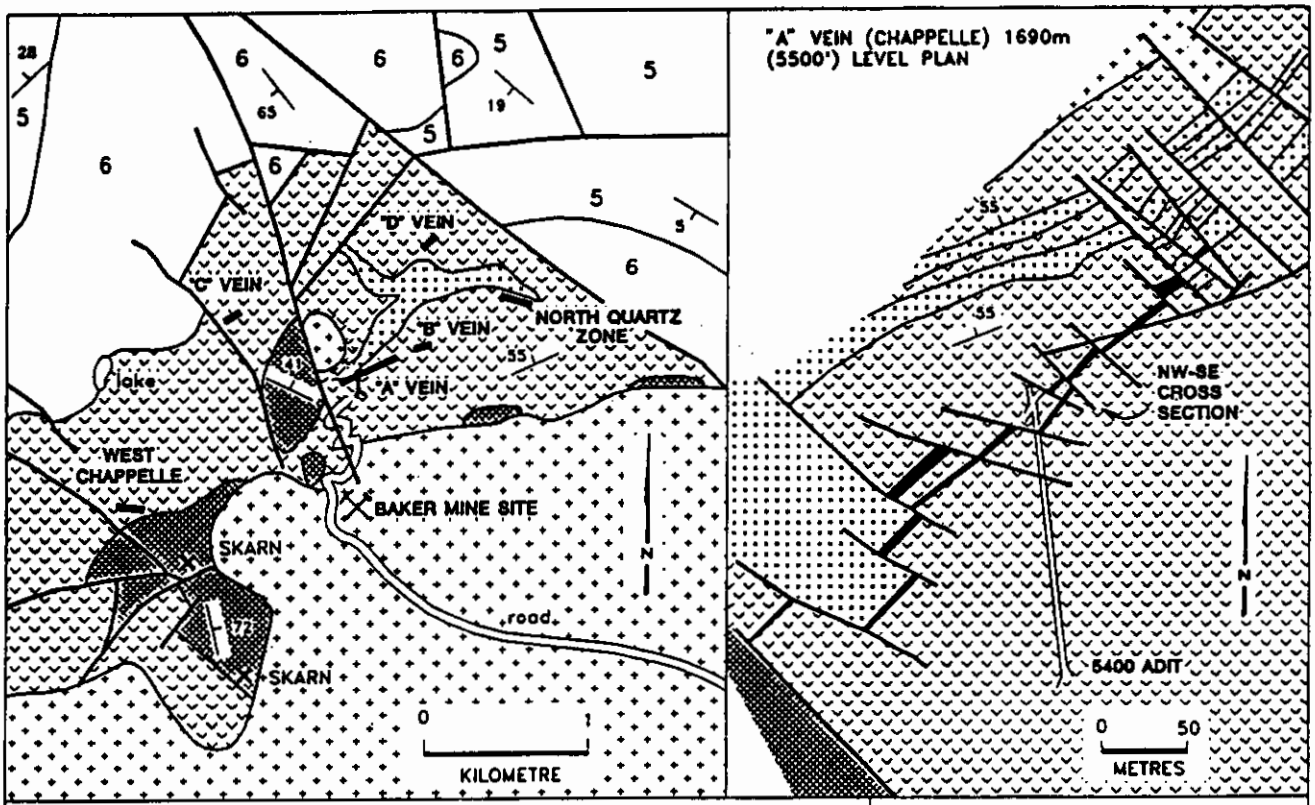
GEOLOGY of CAMP

The Toodoggone district lies within the eastern margin of the Intermontane Belt, of the Canadian Cordillera. The oldest rocks in the area are tilted and broadly folded cherts, volcanics and limestones of the Asitka Group of Paleozoic Age. The next oldest rocks are Takla Group of Triassic Age, consisting of basalt flows, andesitic to dacitic flows and pyroclastic rocks.

Intrusive into the above units are small stocks of Omineca Intrusives of Jurassic and Cretaceous Age. These rocks range in composition from granodiorite to syenite. Minor syenomonzonite and quartz feldspar porphyry stocks and dykes, appear to be part of the Omineca Intrusions and act as feeders to the younger Toodoggone volcanic rocks which unconformably overlie the Takla Group.

Toodoggone rocks form an over 500 metre thick pile of complexly intercalated volcanic and volcano-sedimentary rocks of Lower to Middle Jurassic Age. These rocks consist of a lower volcanic assemblage of andesitic effusives, a middle assemblage of trachytes, crystal and lithic tuffs, welded tuffs, and an upper suite of lacustrine volcanic sediments and younger andesitic flows with minor quartz feldspar porphyries. To the east the Toodoggone rocks are in fault contact with Permian Asitka rocks.

Flanking the area to the west is the nearly flat lying to westerly dipping, Upper Cretaceous to Tertiary Age, Tango Creek Formation of the Sustat Group. This formation consists of



JURASSIC – Toodoggone Formation

6 Saunders Member – Dacite ash-flow tuff

5 Attycelley Member – Dacite pyroclastic and epiclastic rocks

TRIASSIC – Takla Group

Pyroxene basalt and andesite flows, and breccia

PERMIAN – Asitka Group

Marble, limestone, siltstone, chert

Quartz-feldspar porphyritic dikes

Granodiorite, syenite and quartz-syenite border phase

SYMBOLS

5400' and 5500' portal.....

Stratigraphic contact.....

Intrusive contact.....

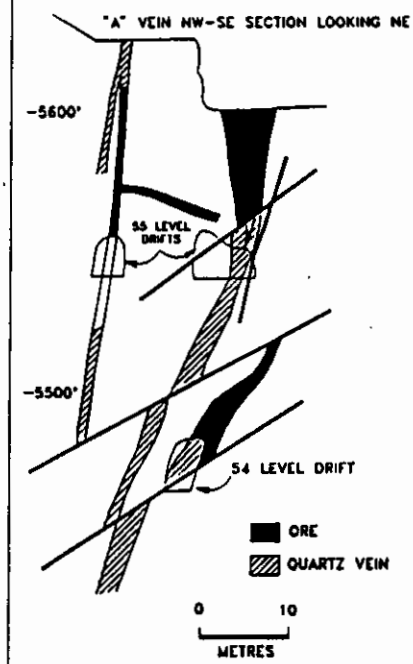
Fault.....

Dike..... 55

Bedding..... 72

Quartz veins.....

Calcsilicate zones with magnetite, sphalerite and galena..... SKARN



From: EMPR Bull. 86
Schroeter et al, 1993

BAKER LAKE GOLD MINES INC.

BAKER PROJECT

Omineca Mining Division, B.C. - N.T.S. 94E/6E

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

F. Marshall Smith Consulting Inc.

DATE: January, 1995	SCALE: AS SHOWN
DRAWN BY: F.M.S.	FIGURE NO.: 4

interbedded pebble conglomerate and sandstones composed, in large part, of quartz and volcanic rock fragments. These sediments unconformably overlie the Takla and Toodoggone volcanic rocks.

The eastern contact for the district is a major series of faults and thrusts with the Jurassic age Haselton group of the Toodoggone volcanics to the east of the faults. Both the Takla and the Toodoggone host gold mineralization.

Brecciation along major faults and splays resulted in silicification and epithermal mineralization, like the Castle and Drybrough northwest fault and subsidiary splays from regional fault systems. There are several sets of faults that host mineralization but the north-north-east and the east-west set may be the critical directions for openings for hydrothermal solutions. The A vein at Baker Mine is the largest and best grade of all of the veins in the district and it is in a north-north-east striking structure. The C, West Chappelle and the discoveries in 1994 all are nearly east-west striking.

Porphyry deposits including the Fin, Kemess, to the south and Porphyry Pearl to the north are known around the claims. They are of interest for their copper, molybdenum, and gold plus silver content. It is the value of their gold and silver that makes them more interesting than before when only the copper and molybdenum had economic significance.

GEOLOGY, BAKER MINE AREA

A small window of Upper Triassic Takla (Stuhini) Group volcanic rocks are intruded by granitic stocks of the Late Triassic-Early Jurassic Omineca Intrusions and overlain unconformably by Jurassic and younger volcanic and sedimentary rocks. The oldest rocks in the area are occasional wedges of crystalline limestone, up to 150 metres or more thick, which are part of the Permian Asitka Group. To the north and east, the Takla Group rocks are unconformably overlain by gently dipping porphyritic flows and fragmental rocks of the Lower- Middle Jurassic Toodoggone Formation. To the west, the Toodoggone volcanics are unconformably overlain by Upper Cretaceous-Eocene(?) Sustut Group sedimentary rocks. The rocks in the area have been subjected to extensive normal block faulting from Jurassic to Tertiary time, and by thrusting of the Asitka Group rocks over the Takla Group rocks during the Middle Jurassic.

Four principal rock units of the Takla Group underlie the Baker property: augite porphyritic andesite, fine-grained andesite, pyroclastic breccia, and feldspar porphyritic andesite. A dacite unit has been recognized on Baker Lake claim and Chappelle 21 & 22 area. This unit is approximately 10 to 20 metres thick. The oldest and most prevalent unit to the east is the augite porphyritic andesite with the feldspar porphyritic andesite the most common unit on the BAKER claims. With the exception of the dacite unit, the Takla Group rocks are all epidotized and chloritized. The augite porphyritic andesite,

Phone: (604) 277-6662 **F. Marshall Smith, F.G.A.C.** Fax: (604) 271-6607
6580 Mayflower Drive, Richmond, British Columbia, Canada V7C 3X6

fine- grained andesite, and dacite are commonly silicified, sericitized or kaolinized in zones or patches particularly in the vicinity of quartz veins.

A thrust faulted block of calcite marble of the Asitka Group occurs immediately to the east and south of the BAKER property. The block is inferred to have a minimum thickness of 150 metres. Limited observations indicate that the volcanic units strike north in the southwest, and northeast in the east, with steep to moderate dips. As exposed, the sequence appears to represent part of a northeast striking and southwest plunging anticline.

The Takla Group rocks are intruded by granitic stocks of the Omineca Intrusions, the largest of these, the Black Lake stock, extends 9 kilometres southeast from the Baker property. Its composition varies from granodiorite to quartz monzonite. Radiometric potassium-argon dates obtained by the Geological Survey of Canada on hornblende from this pluton indicate an emplacement age of 186 Ma. Another pair yielded ages of 189 Ma and 200 Ma on biotite and hornblende respectively (Property File - Barr, 1978). Two small syenomonzonite intrusions occur immediately to the north of the Black Lake stock near the A vein. Highly altered quartz-feldspar porphyry which appears to be a late phase of the syenomonzonite intrusions, occurs immediately to the north of the A vein. The main portion of this porphyry unit lies at the fault contact between Asitka Group and Takla Group rocks near the western end of the A vein. Dyke-like apophyses of this body, varying from 1 to 30 metres in thickness, subparallel and intersect the northeast extension of the A vein.

At the Multinational Baker mine property, seven quartz vein systems occur cutting Takla Group rocks. These are: veins A, B, C, D, E, North Quartz, and North Black Gossan and occur within an area of 2500 metres. The veins occupy two principal trends: northeast and east-southeast. Wallrocks are variably silicified and altered to sericite, clay minerals, and carbonate with intensity increasing with proximity to vein structures.

The A vein is part of a fault-controlled quartz vein system composed of two or more subparallel veins which trend northeast and dip from 80 degrees southeast to approximately 70 degrees northwest. The quartz vein system has been traced for a strike length of 435 metres and across a width varying from 10 to 70 metres. Individual veins within the system vary from 0.5 to 10 metres in width. Drilling indicates that the vein system persists for at least 150 metres vertically from surface. The A vein is the most southeasterly of the two principal veins in the system and, where both veins have been intersected in drill holes, they generally lie about 15 metres apart. Throughout most of its length, the A vein lies within altered Takla Group augite porphyritic andesite and dacite, which are intensely silicified on vein walls. At intervals, it lies partly along a contact between quartz-feldspar porphyry on the northwest and Takla Group volcanic rocks on the southeast. Near it southwest limit, a lobe of quartz-feldspar porphyry extends

Phone: (604) 277-6662 **F. Marshall Smith, F.G.A.C.** Fax: (604) 271-6607
6580 Mayflower Drive, Richmond, British Columbia, Canada V7C 3X6

northwest along the contact between a small stock of syenomonzonite and wedge of Asitka Group marble.

The A vein system is cut by numerous crossfaults that offset portions of individual veins, commonly for 1 to 15 metres and in one instance, for an inferred plan offset of 30 metres in a small graben structure. Most of the faults are northwest trending normal and reverse faults dipping to the northeast, and dip-slip strike faults dipping at shallow angles, generally to the southeast. Wallrocks, particularly in the hangingwall, are badly broken and severely altered at surface but diminishing to depth and towards the southwest. The quartz vein is broken into segments less than 30 metres in length at depth but is much more consistent at surface according to mapping by Kennecott Canada.

A variety of quartz vein textures and crosscutting relationships indicate a complex history of veining with multiple depositional stages. Much of the quartz is massive and drusy, whereas a distinctive earlier ribboned variety is common, particularly near vein contacts. The quartz varies in colour from white to grey to dark grey.

Gold-silver values are generally associated with highly fractured and occasionally brecciated white to grey, vuggy quartz veins containing 1 to 10 per cent pyrite, and to a lesser extent occur in silicified wallrock. Xenoliths of altered andesite and dacite frequently occur in the veins. The only other common gangue mineral is carbonate, which fills fractures.

Higher-grade mineralization is associated with grey quartz, which occasionally contains visible argentite, commonly associated with disseminated grains of pyrite, chalcopyrite, and very minor sphalerite. High grade gold-silver values occasionally occur in narrow (1-5 centimetre) crosscutting silicified shears. Visible gold is rare. Significant precious metal grades were found to be contained in a flat-lying shoot 200 metres in length by 3 metres wide and extending to a depth of 40 metres below surface.

Polished section, X-ray diffraction, and electron microprobe studies indicate that pyrite is the dominant mineral, constituting about 90 per cent of sulphide mineralization. It occurs as euhedral grains and includes blebs of chalcopyrite, electrum, argentite, bornite, and sphalerite. Sphalerite constitutes about 3 per cent of the sulphides and is commonly enclosed in pyrite. Argentite is commonly interstitial between pyrite, chalcopyrite, and gold. Electrum is frequently associated with argentite. The form of occurrence of gold is similar to that of argentite and electrum. Bornite occurs as blebs in pyrite or with chalcopyrite. Galena occurs as rare discrete disseminated grains. Chalcocite forms thick coatings on chalcopyrite and covellite forms a thin coating on both chalcocite and chalcopyrite in the oxidized part of the A vein. Polybasite and stromeyerite are rare constituents.

Surface oxidation in the A vein area extends to a depth of 5 metres or more below surface and is reflected by the presence of hematite, jarosite, and goethite as pyrite alteration

products in vugs and fractures, particularly near surface. There is no apparent weathering of gold from surface and subsurface exposures of the vein.

A production decision was made in 1979 to mine the A vein system and the Baker mine went on stream in 1981 with operations continuing until 1983

The B zone or B vein system is 365 metres northeast of, and on strike with the A vein. The B zone is similar in style and structure to the A vein and has been traced over a northeast strike length of more than 250 metres and to a depth of nearly 200 metres. Drilling has defined a 055 degree striking, vertically to steeply northwest dipping quartz (carbonate) vein structure. True widths of the structure vary from 2.4 to 7.6 metres.

Gold-silver grades are contained within a steeply northeast plunging shoot within the plane of the vein. The surface expression of the B zone is a network of narrow quartz veins and veinlets having an overall east-southeast strike with moderate northeast dips. These are interpreted as being part of the hangingwall alteration zone that also features moderate to intense quartz-carbonate-sericite- clay minerals alteration of the volcanic host rocks. Precious metal values within the alteration zone are low. Takla Group rocks at the B zone comprise augite porphyritic andesite, the most prevalent unit. Dacite, in part an alteration of andesite, but also a discrete unit, is variably silicified. Intravolcanic sediments, in the form of banded siltstones occur within the sequence. All rocks contain disseminated pyrite and are variably altered, epidote being prominent within the andesitic unit. Dacites within the hangingwall alteration zone are transformed to a creamy white rock featuring abundant sericite, carbonate, and clay mineral alteration with numerous quartz veinlets and disseminated pyrite. Limy siltstones locally feature skarn alteration in the form of garnet, epidote, and considerable pyrite.

Takla Group rocks are intruded by coarse-grained quartz-feldspar porphyry and equigranular finer-grained pink felsic units. A quartz-feldspar porphyry dyke apparently marks the southwest limits of the B zone. The intrusive rocks contain some quartz veins.

Structural complexity of the B zone is in the form of fault offsets which increases with depth and along strike to the northeast. Vein contacts are commonly marked by gouge zones.

At least three stages of quartz veining are evident within the B zone structure. Earliest stages include a drusy grey variety with small carbonate patches which is commonly fractured and brecciated and healed by a creamy white chalcedonic quartz and by later quartz-carbonate stringers. Pyrite is a common constituent and chalcopyrite is a good indicator of gold mineralization - better gold grades have a direct correlation with copper values. Galena and sphalerite are also common vein constituents but are more prevalent in gently dipping vein structures in the hangingwall.

Phone: (604) 277-6662 **F. Marshall Smith, F.G.A.C.** Fax: (604) 271-6607
6580 Mayflower Drive, Richmond, British Columbia, Canada V7C 3X6

Before the mining operation by Sable Resources the indicated (probable) reserves at the **B** zone were 45,360 tonnes grading 19.2 grams per tonne gold and 174.85 grams per tonne silver.

The **C** vein is partly exposed on steep mountain slopes due south of the newly located **G** vein. Chip samples from **C** vein assayed up to 1.3 grams per tonne gold and 27 grams per tonne silver across a width of 1.6 metres.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY, MINERALIZATION

The Baker Mine deposit has a classical epithermal low pH alteration system with a gold bearing quartz vein on the footwall of an alteration zone. This alteration zone consists of a strong clay zone which grades upwards into a hangingwall typified by sericite, pyritic sericite, and quartz-sericite zones. The pyritic zones are surface weathered to form rusty gossans. Where this type of mineralization does not contain a fully developed clay alteration zone spectacular gossans can develop that have low gold crackle zones along central faults, but have not yielded economic reserves at depth.

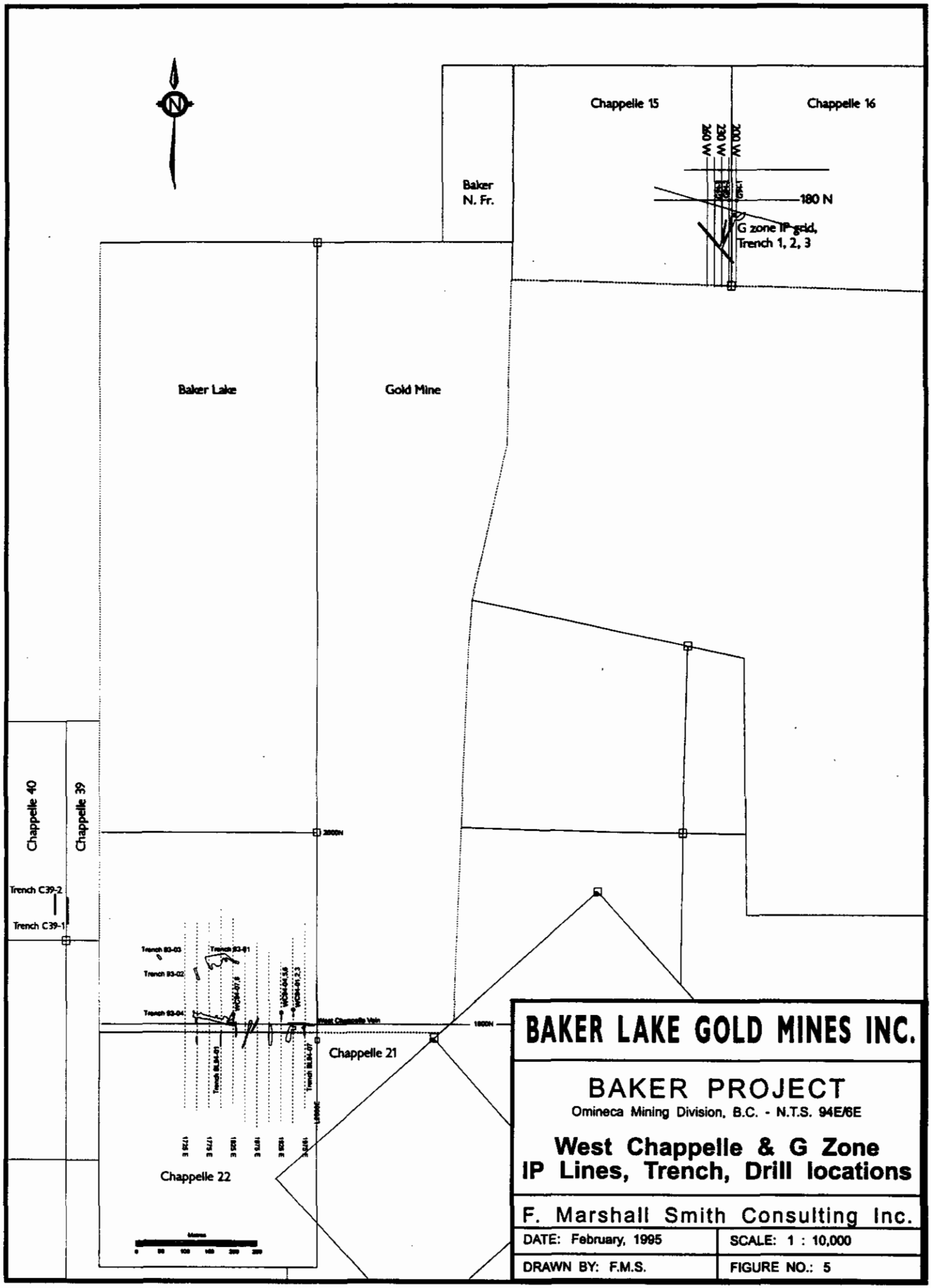
Veins and related alteration zones on the West Chappelle, Chappelle 39 and Chappelle 15 exhibit most of the features described above. All newly located veins are in areas of sericite alteration with pyrite after iron in mafic minerals. Rocks near the veins are kaolinized and highly faulted. The **J, M, L** and **G** veins all have multi-stages of deposition with pyrite, calcite and quartz as the primary fillings. Banded and brecciated quartz is common in some stages or portions of the fillings. Pyrite occurs in several styles of crystal growth and colour depending on the style of filling. Carbonate filling ranges from manganese rich (West Chappelle vein) to white (**J, M, L & G**) to creamy yellow dolomitic (with fluorite) at the **G** vein on surface.

The 1994 program

The initial focus of the program was to locate the source of the gold bearing stream on West Chappelle creek. The work plan consisted of getting 4x4 access to the area of primary effort using the old cat and truck road from the Baker Mine site to the West Chappelle vein.

This work consisted of installing two culverts and leveling the road to the area of the **J** vein. Both **C** creek and the small creek draining Baker Lake tarn required culverts to keep the road out of soft portions of the track. Portions of the road are still very steep and difficult to use in heavy snow or very wet conditions. During the work program there were 22 consecutive days of mixed heavy and light rain or snow in very cool to winter conditions. The roads gave relatively easy access for all work on the property.

At the end of the 1993 work Mr. Coombes considered that the **J** vein dipped to the south onto the adjoining claims owned by Multinational Resources Inc. Chappelle 21 and 22



BAKER LAKE GOLD MINES INC.

BAKER PROJECT

Omineca Mining Division, B.C. - N.T.S. 94E/6E

West Chappelle & G Zone IP Lines, Trench, Drill locations

F. Marshall Smith Consulting Inc.

DATE: February, 1995	SCALE: 1 : 10,000
DRAWN BY: F.M.S.	FIGURE NO.: 5

claims are located just south of the Baker claim block and were expected to cover the down dip extension of the J vein. With the acquisition, by option, of the twelve Chappelle claims the project area consisted of one adjoining claim group with two primary targets included in the group.

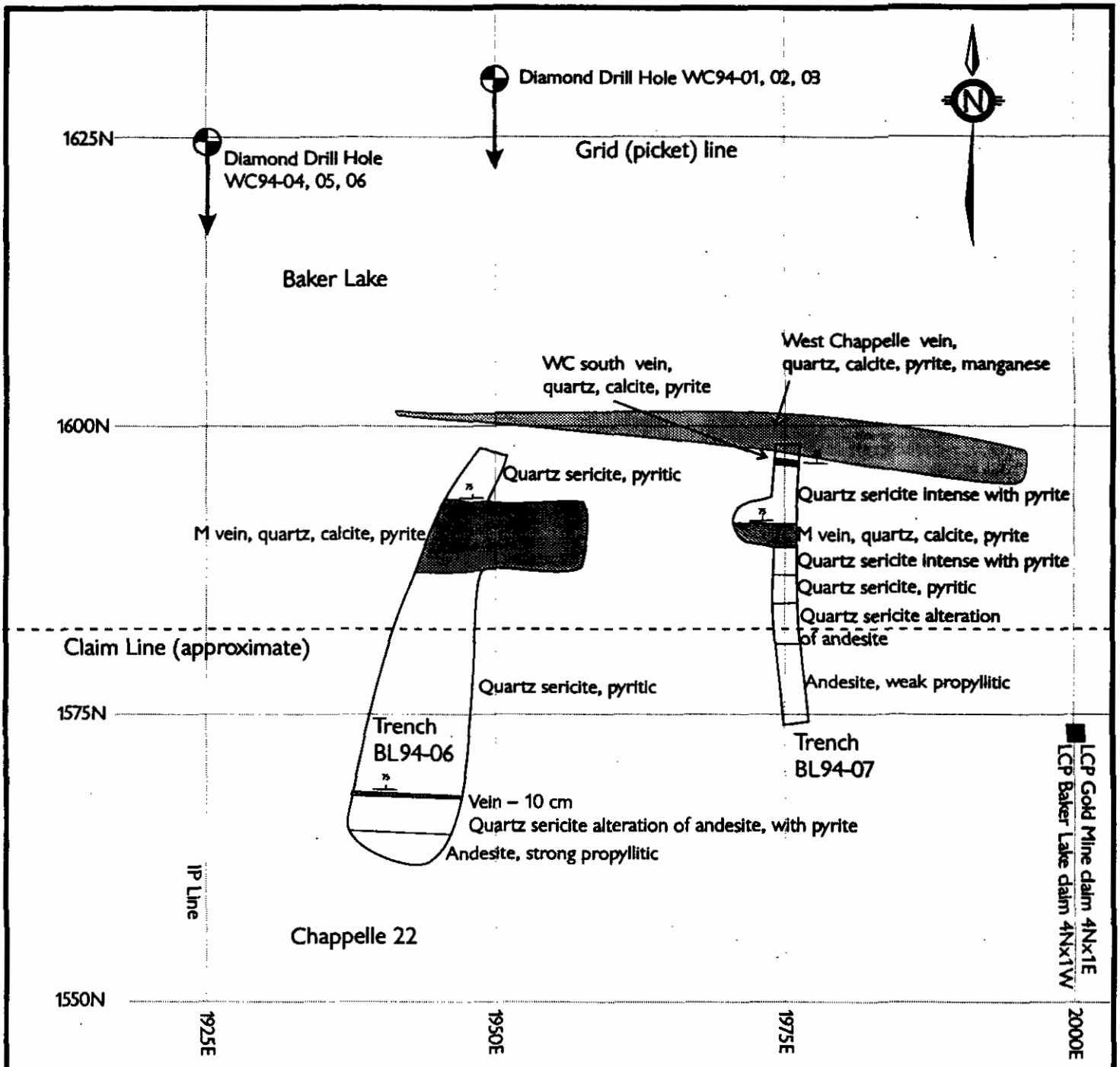
The exploration work on the property started with the trenching of a vein immediately south of the J vein as the float of this structure consisted of banded quartz calcite and there were reports of gold assays to 0.3 ounces per ton gold on the outcrop. The vein parallels the J vein and is called the K vein. The vein float on the hillside probably comes from further uphill on the central portion of Chappelle 22 as the vein in three trenches was not banded or mineralized like the float.

The Cat 225 hoe was moved to the east in the draw east of the J vein and located a large area of alteration and a white calcite and quartz vein rich in pyrite called the L vein. This structure is in an area of very deep cover and only weathered vein material could be brought to surface by the hoe. The structure was cut in two trenches but the third could not get through overburden. As these and all other trenches in the West Chappelle area immediately filled with water only the spoil materials could be used as a guide to the subsurface geology.

The next target was farther east to make an opening at the base of a draw just north of the West Chappelle vein. This site was selected because a large amount of altered soil had been dug up by cat work making a sump for washing the J vein in 1993. The M vein was located in two trenches with the widest intersection consisting of about 50 feet of vein in the floor of trench. This vein consisted of quartz, calcite with pyrite and considerable black heavy sulfide like minerals similar to argentite or antimony sulfides. The vein is banded with two or more filling episodes. The surface character of this structure is very similar to the high-grade B vein found in 1985 on the Multinational property. Both had pyrite, calcite and quartz in a banded vein.

Under the direction of Mr. David Mark, P.Geo., Geotronics Surveys Ltd. (see Appendiz III) conducted an IP resistivity survey to determine the strike and dip of the trenched structures. The first few lines were done over the J vein where there is good exposure of alteration and vein in strike continuity. The alteration envelope and the probable location of the vein could be clearly seen on the sections. The program was extended to the east to cover the L and M veins. In the L and M vein area the IP anomaly shape indicated the fault structures with related ceiling alteration zones. At this time Mr. David Mark, P.Geo. concluded that the veins and the alteration associated dipped to the north onto the Baker claims and not to the south as previously believed. This meant that almost all the West Chappelle area drilling would be on the Baker Claims.

Prospecting in the C creek drainage located a possible source of gold in a small tributary at the north end of the Baker claims on Chappelle 15 claim. This was one of the two



LEGEND

- Quartz vein in altered andesite
- Strike and dip of vein
- Cat 225 Hoe trench
- NQ Diamond Drill hole - inclined
- North-South IP line

BAKER LAKE GOLD MINES INC.

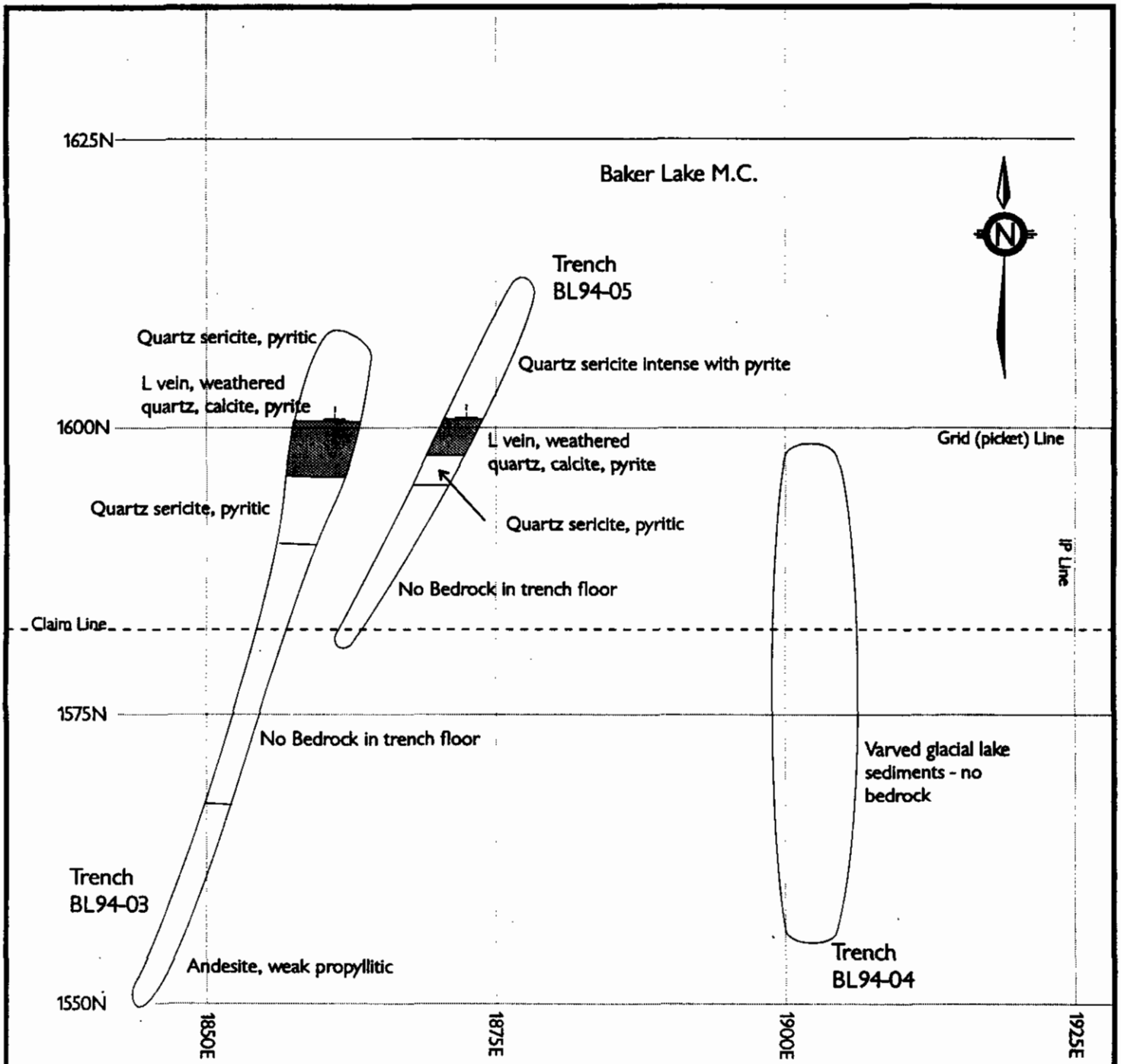
BAKER PROJECT

Omineca Mining Division, B.C. - N.T.S. 94E/6E

Trenches BL94-06, BL94-07
Drill Holes WC94-01 to 94-06

F. Marshall Smith Consulting Inc.

DATE: January, 1995	SCALE: 1 : 500
DRAWN BY: F.M.S.	FIGURE NO.: 6



Chappelle 22 M.C.

Metres

0 5 10 15 20 25

LEGEND

- Quartz vein in altered andesite
- Strike and dip of vein
- Cat 225 Hoe trench
- North-South IP line

BAKER LAKE GOLD MINES INC.

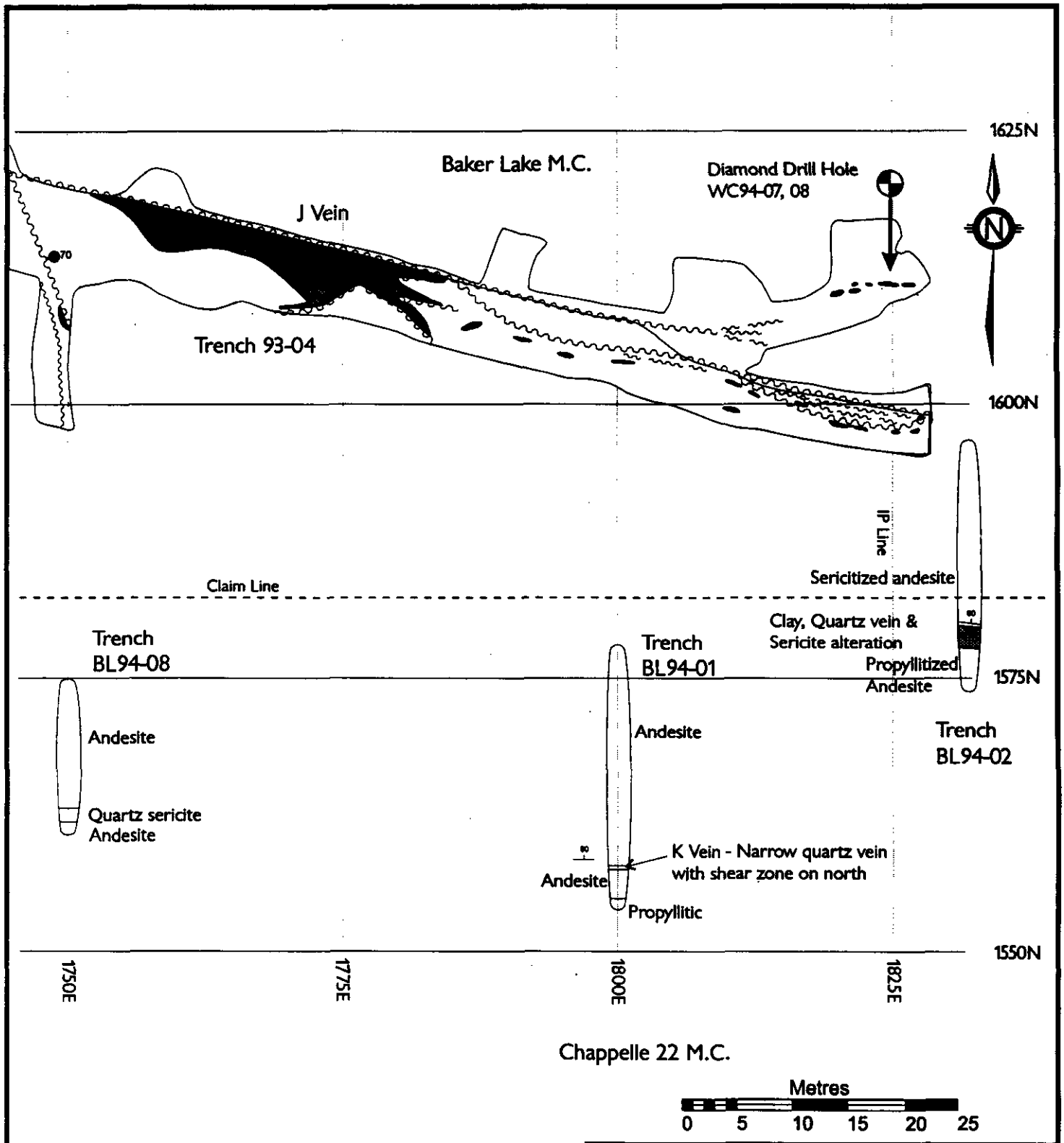
BAKER PROJECT

Omineca Mining Division, B.C. - N.T.S. 94E/6E

Trenches BL94-03, BL94-04 & BL94-05

F. Marshall Smith Consulting Inc.

DATE: January, 1995	SCALE: 1 : 500
DRAWN BY: F.M.S.	FIGURE NO.: 7



LEGEND

- Quartz vein in altered andesite
- Fault, shear zone
- Strike and dip of vein
- Cat 225 Hoe trench
- NQ Diamond Drill hole - inclined
- North-South IP line

BAKER LAKE GOLD MINES INC.

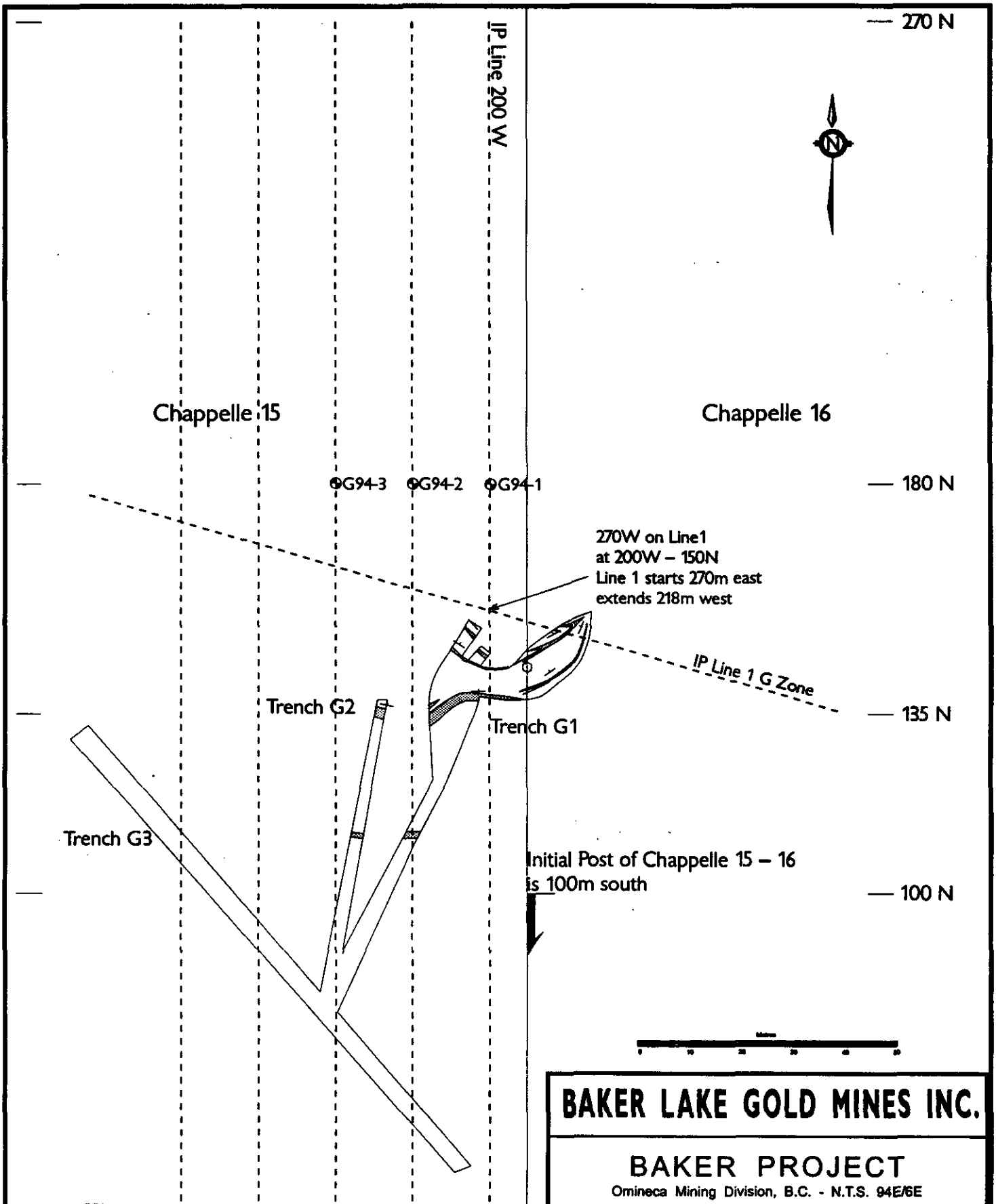
BAKER PROJECT

Omineca Mining Division, B.C. - N.T.S. 94E/6E

Trenches BL94-01, 2, 8 & 93-04
Drill Holes WC94-07 & 94-08

F. Marshall Smith Consulting Inc.

DATE: January, 1995	SCALE: 1 : 500
DRAWN BY: F.M.S.	FIGURE NO.: 8



BAKER LAKE GOLD MINES INC.

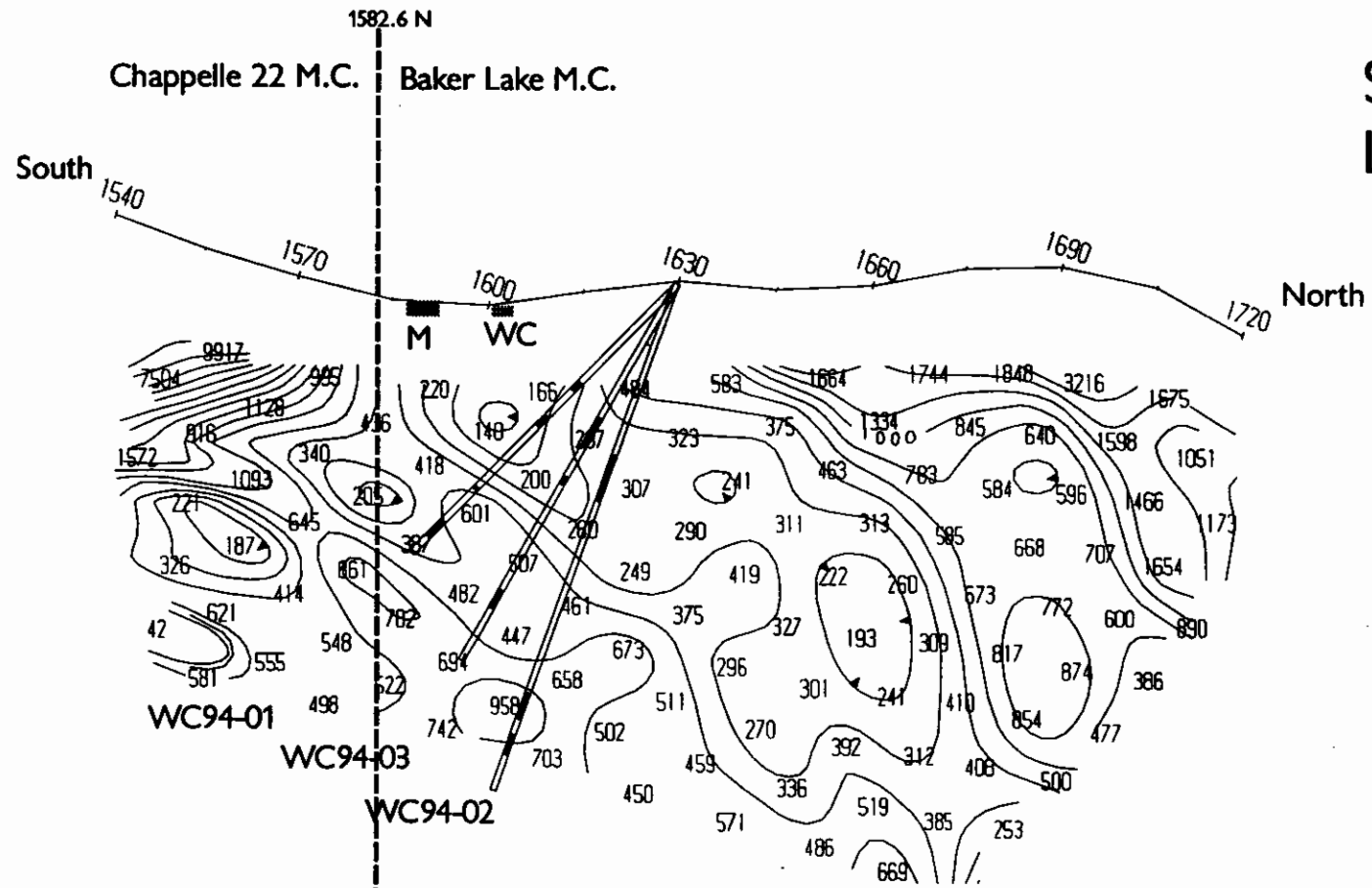
BAKER PROJECT

Omineca Mining Division, B.C. - N.T.S. 94E/6E

G Zone Grid, Trenching and Diamond Drill sites

F. Marshall Smith Consulting Inc.

DATE: September, 1993	SCALE: 1 : 1000
DRAWN BY: F.M.S.	FIGURE NO.: 9



Section 1950E
Looking West

Legend

- WC94-02 — Diamond Drill Hole & number with vein intersections in black
- 241 — Apparent Resistivity value and contour
- Vein in trench - BL94-06
- M, WC — M and West Chappelle vein in Trench BL94-06

25 0 25
Metres

BAKER LAKE GOLD MINES INC.

BAKER PROJECT

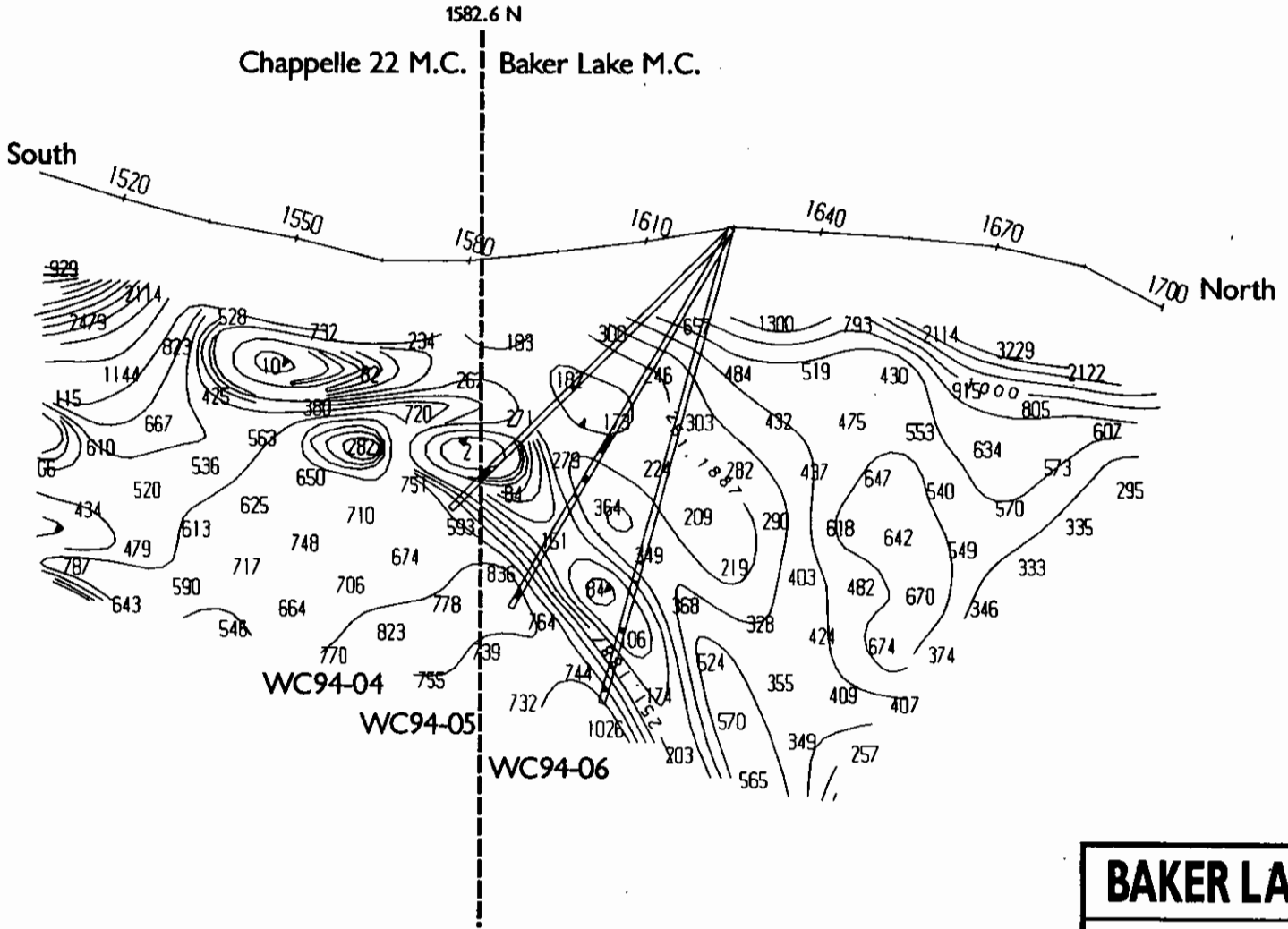
Omineca Mining Division, B.C. - N.T.S. 94E/6E

West Chappelle Section 1950E
Diamond Drill Hole WC94-01 to 03
with a portion of IP Resistivity

F. Marshall Smith Consulting Inc.

DATE: January, 1995	SCALE: as shown
DRAWN BY: F.M.S.	FIGURE NO.: 10

Section 1925E
Looking West



Legend

WC94-02 — Diamond Drill Hole & number with vein intersections in black

241 — Apparent Resistivity value and contour

25 0 25
Metres

BAKER LAKE GOLD MINES INC.

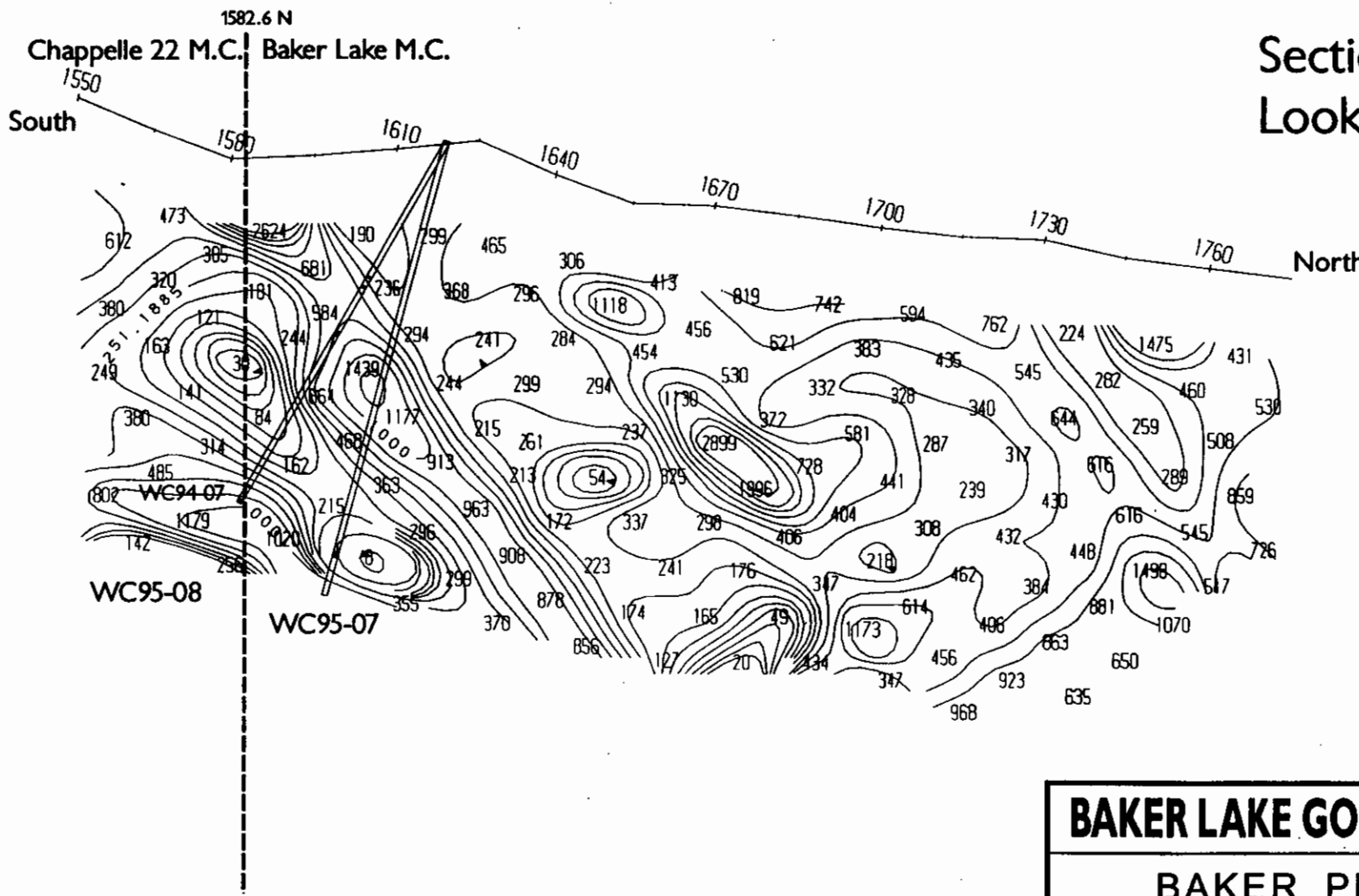
BAKER PROJECT

Omineca Mining Division, B.C. - N.T.S. 94E/6E

West Chappelle Section 1925E
Diamond Drill Hole WC94-04 to 06
with a portion of IP Resistivity

F. Marshall Smith Consulting Inc.

DATE: January, 1995	SCALE: as shown
DRAWN BY: F.M.S.	FIGURE NO.: 11



Section 1825E
Looking West

Legend

WC94-02 — Diamond Drill Hole & number with vein intersections in black

241 — Apparent Resistivity value and contour

25 0 25
Metres

BAKER LAKE GOLD MINES INC.

BAKER PROJECT

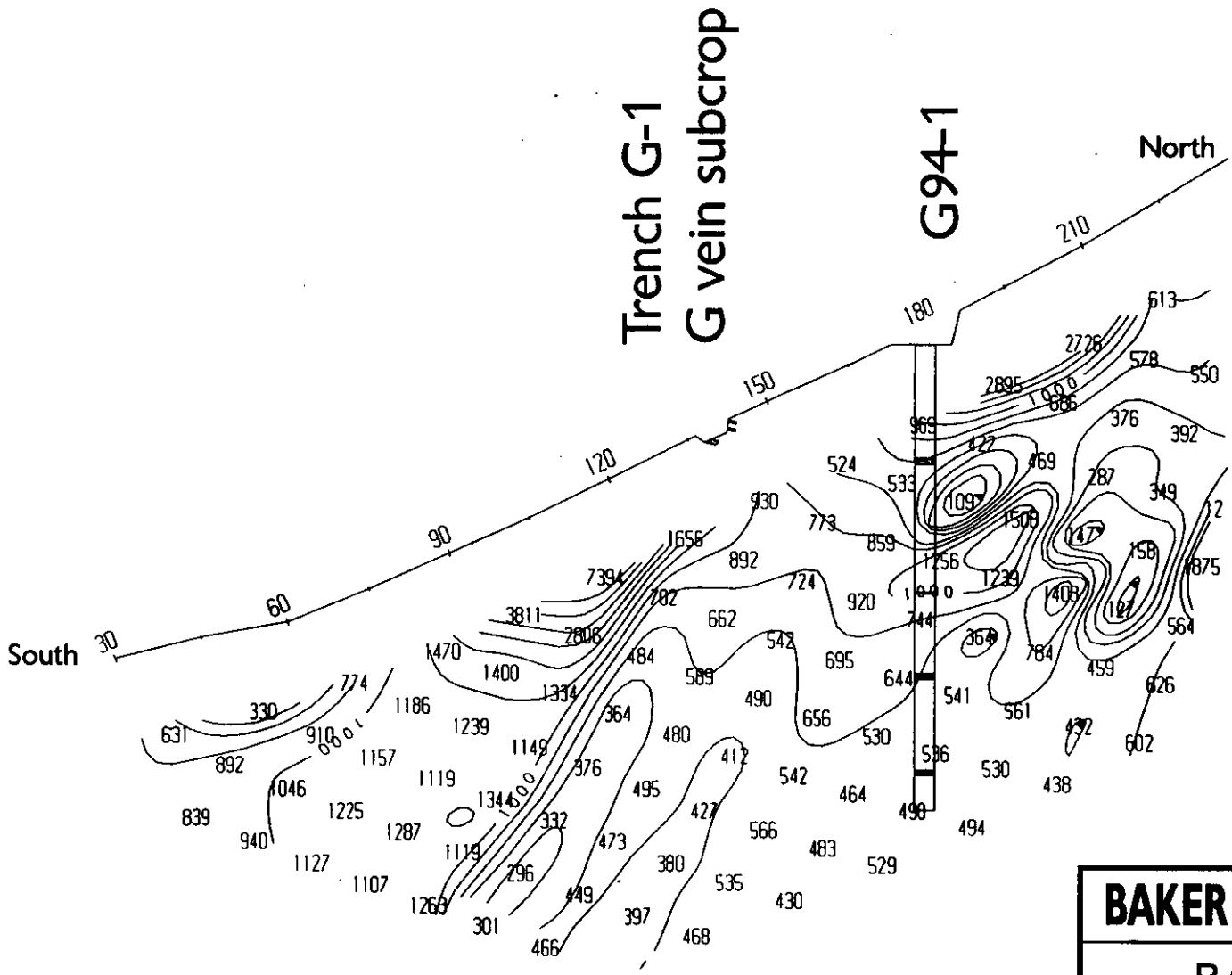
Omineca Mining Division, B.C. - N.T.S. 94E/6E

West Chappelle Section 1825E
Diamond Drill Hole WC94-07 & 08
with a portion of IP Resistivity

F. Marshall Smith Consulting Inc.

DATE: January, 1995	SCALE: as shown
DRAWN BY: F.M.S.	FIGURE NO.: 12

Section 200W
Looking West



Chappelle 15 M.C.

Legend

- Diamond Drill Hole & number with vein intersections in black (G94-1)
- 241 — Apparent Resistivity value and contour
- Shear zone
- Vein & breccia
- Vein in trench floor

25 0 25
Metres

BAKER LAKE GOLD MINES INC.

BAKER PROJECT

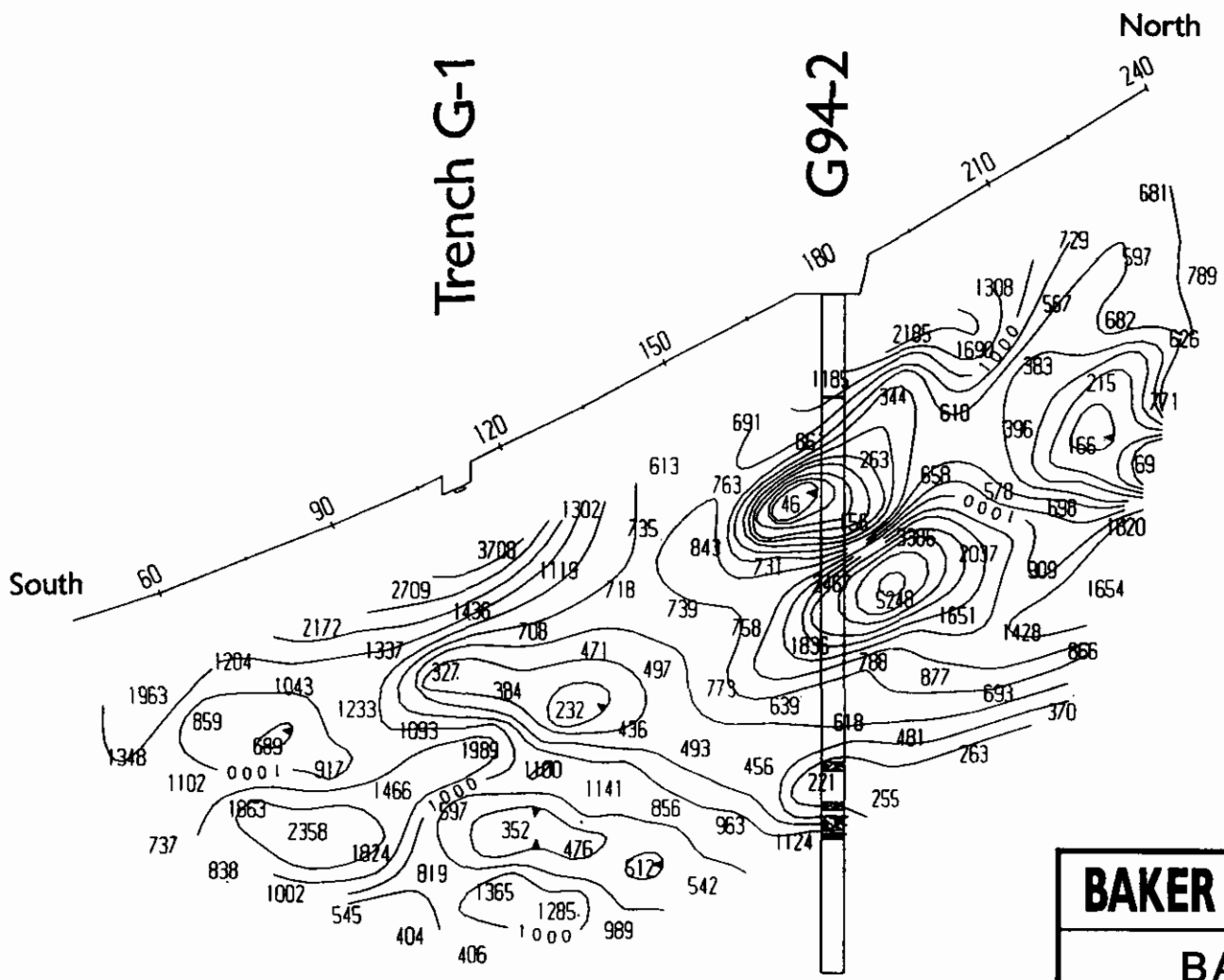
Omineca Mining Division, B.C. - N.T.S. 94E/6E

Chappelle 15 G Vein Section 200W
Diamond Drill Hole G94-1
with IP Resistivity data

F. Marshall Smith Consulting Inc.

DATE: January, 1995	SCALE: as shown
DRAWN BY: F.M.S.	FIGURE NO.: 13

Section 215W
Looking West



Chappelle 15 M.C.

Legend

- Diamond Drill Hole & number with vein intersections in black (G94-1)
- 241 Apparent Resistivity value and contour
- Shear zone
- Vein & breccia
- Vein in trench floor

25 0 25
Metres

BAKER LAKE GOLD MINES INC.

BAKER PROJECT

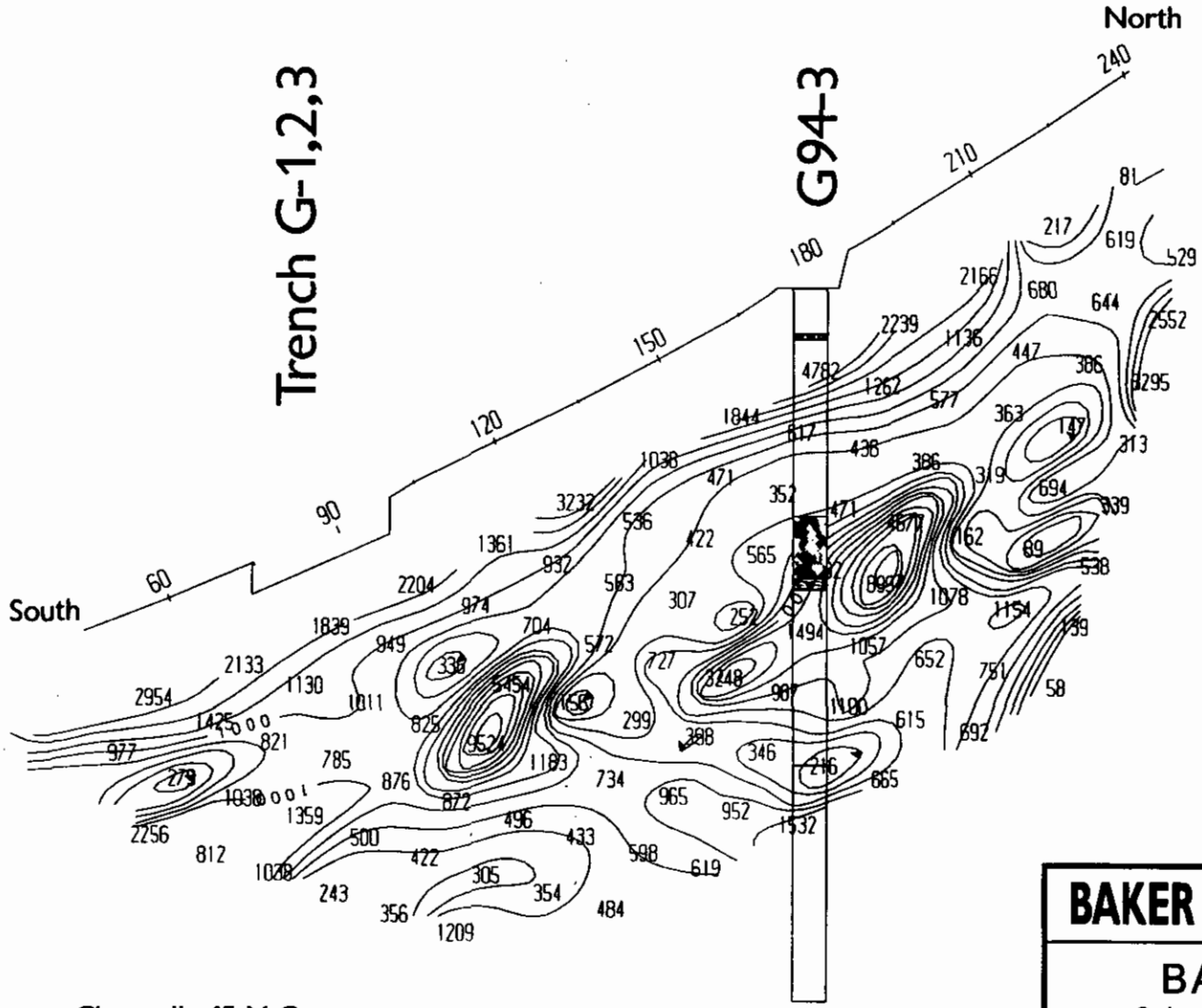
Omineca Mining Division, B.C. - N.T.S. 94E/6E

Chappelle 15 G Vein Section 215W
Diamond Drill Hole G94-2
with IP Resistivity data

F. Marshall Smith Consulting Inc.

DATE: January, 1995	SCALE: as shown
DRAWN BY: F.M.S.	FIGURE NO.: 14

Section 230W
Looking West



Chappelle 15 M.C.

Legend

- Diamond Drill Hole & number with vein intersections in black (G94-1)
- 241 Apparent Resistivity value and contour
- Shear zone
- Vein & breccia
- Vein in trench floor

25 0 25
Metres

BAKER LAKE GOLD MINES INC.

BAKER PROJECT

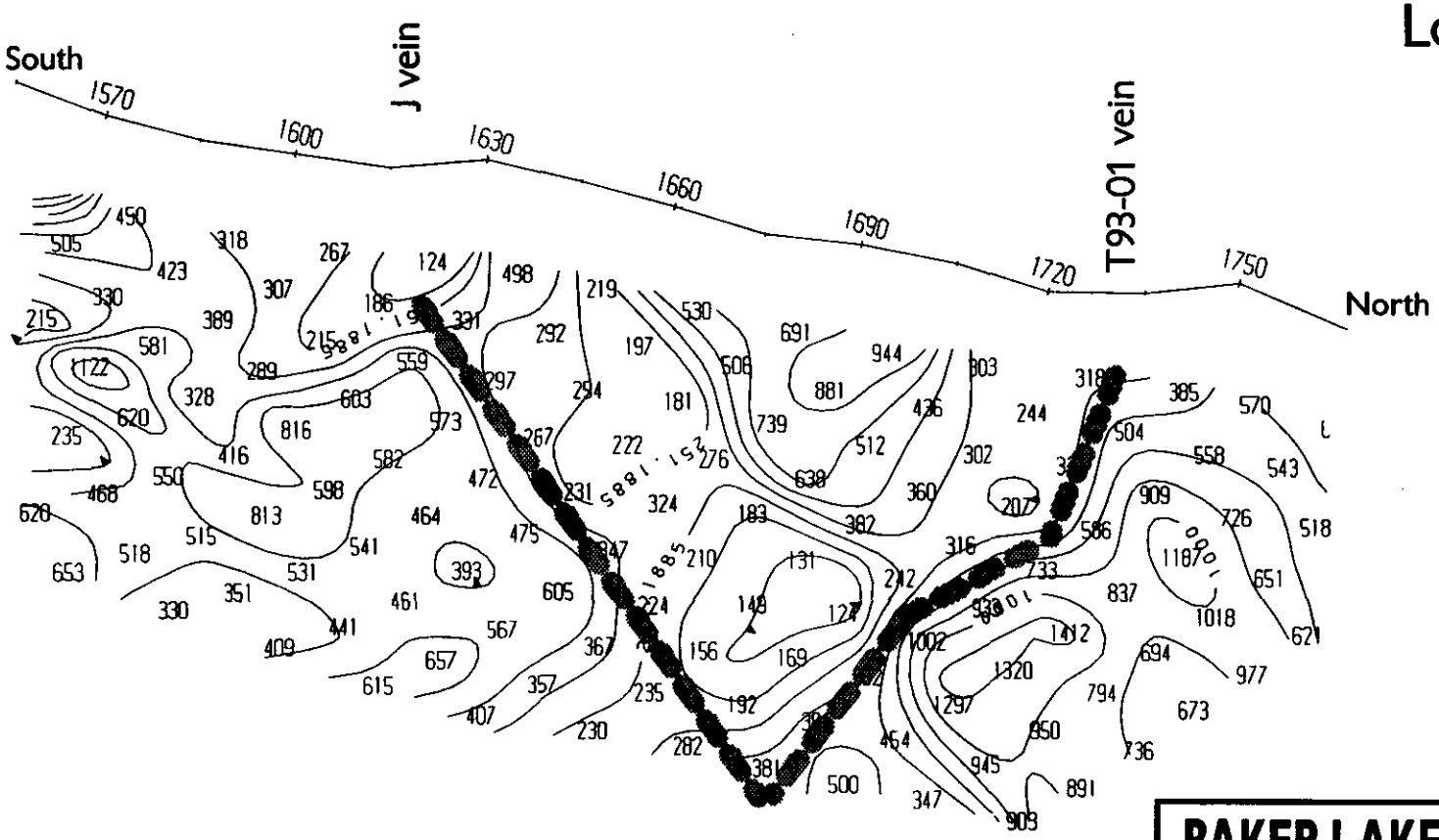
Omineca Mining Division, B.C. - N.T.S. 94E/6E

Chappelle 15 G Vein Section 230W
Diamond Drill Hole G94-3
with IP Resistivity data

F. Marshall Smith Consulting Inc.

DATE: January, 1995	SCALE: as shown
DRAWN BY: F.M.S.	FIGURE NO.: 15

Section 1775E
Looking West



Legend

- Resistivity linear anomaly probably related to veins (J vein)
- 241 — Apparent Resistivity value and contour

25 0 25
Metres

BAKER LAKE GOLD MINES INC.

BAKER PROJECT

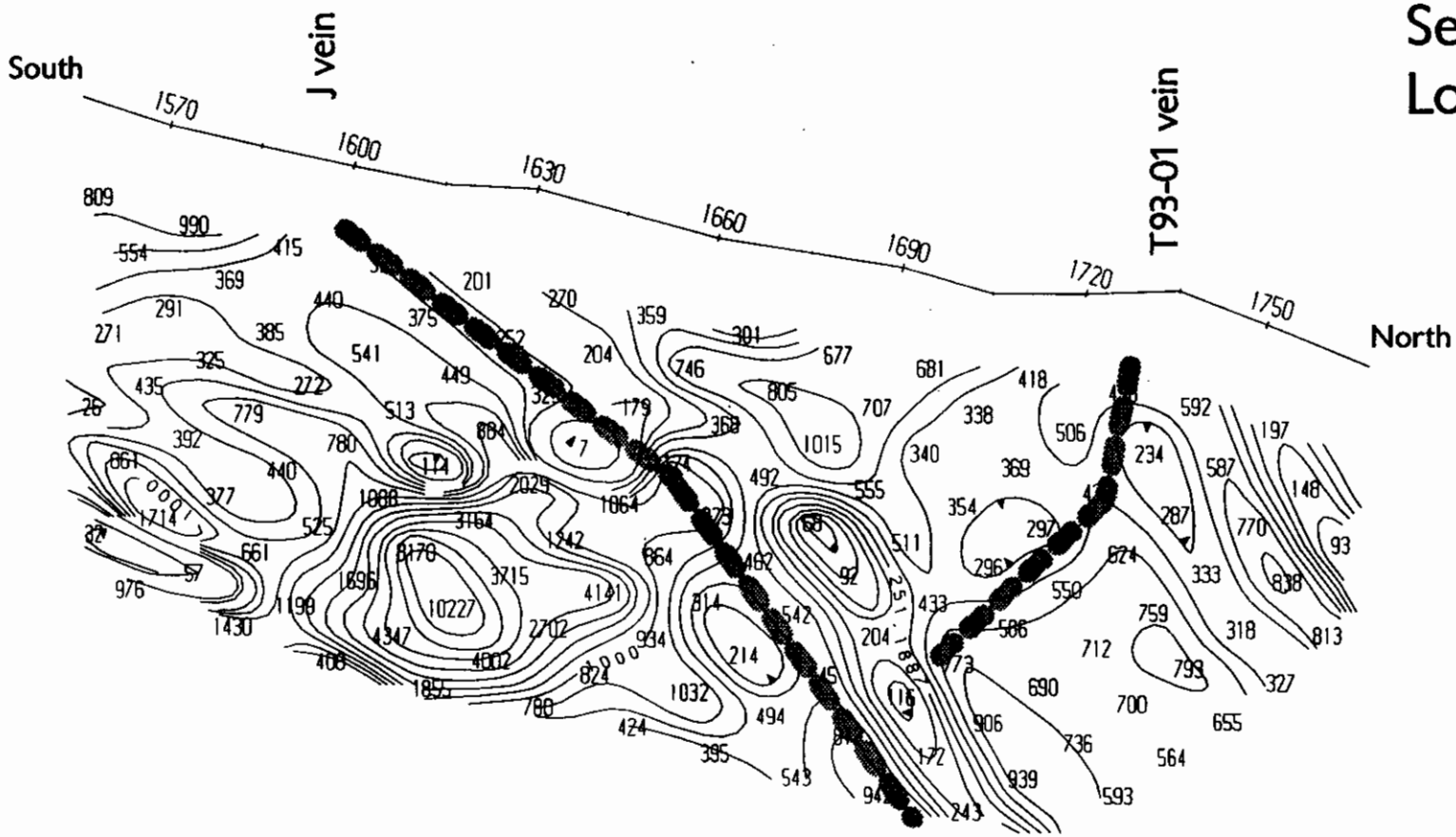
Omineca Mining Division, B.C. - N.T.S. 94E/6E

West Chappelle Section 1775E
Proposed drill targets
with a portion of IP Resistivity

F. Marshall Smith Consulting Inc.

DATE: January, 1995	SCALE: as shown
DRAWN BY: F.M.S.	FIGURE NO.: 16

Section 1750E
Looking West



Legend

J vein — Resistivity linear anomaly probably related to veins

241 — Apparent Resistivity value and contour

25 0 25
Metres

BAKER LAKE GOLD MINES INC.

BAKER PROJECT

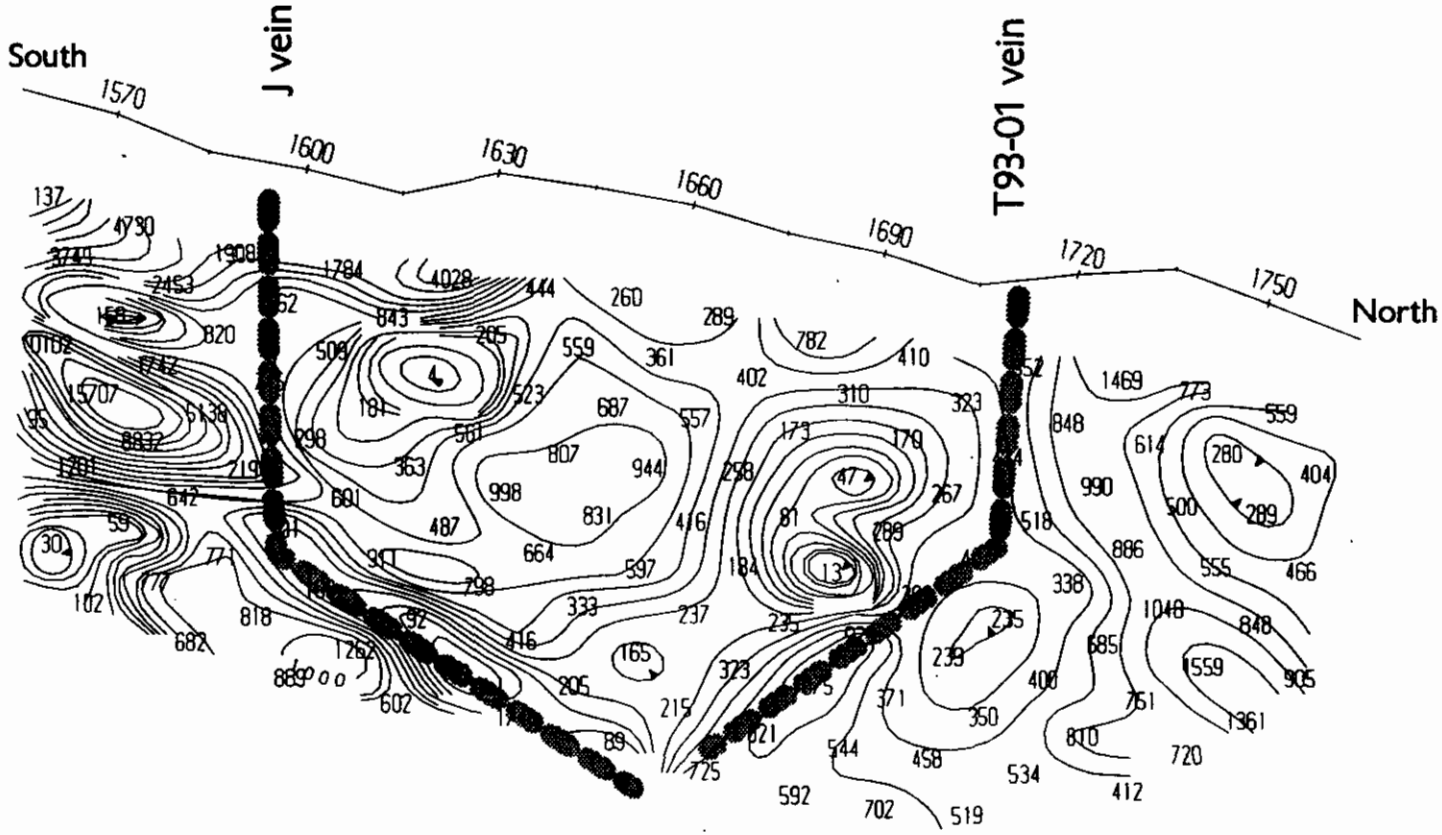
Omineca Mining Division, B.C. - N.T.S. 94E/6E

West Chappelle Section 1750E
Proposed drill targets
with a portion of IP Resistivity

F. Marshall Smith Consulting Inc.

DATE: January, 1995	SCALE: as shown
DRAWN BY: F.M.S.	FIGURE NO.: 17

Section 1725E
Looking West



Legend

- Resistivity linear anomaly probably related to veins (J vein)
- 241 — Apparent Resistivity value and contour

25 0 25
Metres

BAKER LAKE GOLD MINES INC.

BAKER PROJECT

Omineca Mining Division, B.C. - N.T.S. 94E/6E

West Chappelle Section 1725E
Proposed drill targets
with a portion of IP Resistivity

F. Marshall Smith Consulting Inc.

DATE: January, 1995	SCALE: as shown
DRAWN BY: F.M.S.	FIGURE NO.: 18

claims covering the tributary of C creek that yielded a 13,500 ppb gold in dredge sampling in 1985 in the same program that located the anomaly on West Chappelle creek to the south.

The possible source for the gold anomaly was located as small quartz vein fragments called the G vein on the west side of the south flowing creek about 100 metres up hill (north) from the crossing of the creek and the road into C vein on Multinational's Mining Lease. The lease boundary is 125 metres south of the road at this location. Initially the vein was opened by hand trenching with minor washing of soils from the exposed site through a portable sluice box to check for gold. One small flake of gold was recovered in the sluice box. No fine gold was noted but there was considerable pyrite and black sulfides or arsenides were also recovered.

The area was accessed by a 250 metre long low angle road from a turnoff to the west of the creek crossing. This road was used to allow the hoe and later the IP crew and drilling access to the area of the area of the G vein. The structure appears to be a nearly flat vein with a series of complex openings rolling in dip to the west then flattening and rising and closing to the west in an east dipping portion. The western portion are stacked with altered volcanics between and the 3 portions of the vein merge to one narrow structure on the east side. The structure may run to the north west but the true strike and dip is as yet unclear.

The G vein has composition mainly of fine grained quartz with minor calcite to major calcite and 2 to 20% sulfides, mainly pyrite. Fluorite is common in the eastern portion of the vein where the structure is very narrow. There is considerable copper stain on surface in two localities near the structure but copper sulfides were not observed in the vein on surface. The vein varies from about 20 centimetres thick on the eastern side to a maximum of 5 metres in the area of the separation of the three lenses.

IP resistivity was conducted first east west (Line 1) as the structure was expected to strike northerly parallel to the A vein. The eastern end of the U-shaped G vein has a N25□E strike. The net apparent strike and dip for the basal portion of the U-shaped veins is about north south -- the final IP lines were run north-south and defined a resistivity anomaly with a rising to the north and west and end and flatish central portion.

Upon completion of the IP survey on West Chappelle block, Diamond Drilling was conducted. Diamond drilling of the L and M veins on the West Chappelle was carried out first as these are the widest veins with the best mineralization on surface in the creek where the high gold geochemical sample was located. The alteration around the veins is not as wide or as intense as the B vein or the structure located in trench 93-01 but the vein width and character of the filling was considered very significant.

Six holes (WC94-01 to 06) were completed on the M vein defining the strike and dip of the structure. The holes were located in two south dipping fans from 1950E and 1925E

Phone: (604) 277-6662 **F. Marshall Smith, F.G.A.C.** Fax: (604) 271-6607
6580 Mayflower Drive, Richmond, British Columbia, Canada V7C 3X6

lines. None of the holes intersected the thick banded filling characteristic of the wide zone on surface. The shape of the shoot is not yet determined. The dip of the M vein is about 80[]N and the West Chappelle vein in the hanging wall dips 45 to 65[]N and rolls from a steeper dip near surface to a flatter dip at depth. The M and L veins do not change their dip to depth.

Section	Drillhole #	Northing	Easting	Bearing	Dip	Length ft
1950	WC94-01	1630	1950	180	-45	193
	WC94-02	1630	1950	180	-70	273
	WC94-03	1630	1950	180	-60	220
1925	WC94-04	1625	1925	180	-45	220
	WC94-05	1625	1925	180	-60	243
	WC94-06	1625	1925	180	-75	289
1825	WC94-07	1620	1825	180	-75	277
	WC94-08	1620	1825	180	-60	246
200W	G94-1	180	200W	180	-90	257
215W	G94-2	180	215W	180	-90	357
230W	G94-3	180	230W	180	-90	386
				Total feet		2961

The L vein was intersected in both holes drilled on this structure (WC94-08, 09). These two holes were located on line 1825E at 1620N. This vein is very similar in character to the M vein and may be in strike continuity with it at depth. The IP survey was not conclusive as to whether there is one or two structures in this area.

All holes were logged by Les Demczuk, P.Geo. at the Cheni camp site in the carpenter's shed. The core was placed on wood beams on the gravel pad west of the shed in the same area as the Cheni Mine core storage site. The core was labeled with aluminum tags and covered. Samples of vein material were split and stored in a locked cabinet, transported under the care of Mr. Les Demczuk, P.Geo. to Chemex Labs in Vancouver for assay.

None of the assays from any of the vein intersections of the eight drill holes on the West Chappelle area graded more than 0.05 ounces gold per ton. All material from the veins was assayed using metallics assay checking for coarse gold in the materials. The samples were not assayed for silver as the primary target is gold. Check assays should be run on the total reject from the initial assay with careful visual inspection for coarse gold on screens, checks for telluride and other interference elements in the veins. This work will be relatively laborious and slow as the samples are large.

The J and K veins were not tested with drilling due to the requirement to expend moneys on the Multinational claims. Also the K vein did not appear significant in trenching nor did the IP survey indicate that there was a strong structure with alteration at depth in this

area. There were no major anomalies on the south ends of any of the IP lines, that is on the Multinational Chappelle 22 claim. (See Appendix III by David Mark, P.Geo.)

All trenches were rehabilitated on the Baker Lake, Chappelle 22 and 39 claims according to instructions from John Binns, P.Eng., Inspector of Mines. During the visit in 1994, Mr. Binns gave a favourable report on the 1993 clean-up of the *J* vein area and recommendations for the rehabilitation of trenches then all open on the West Chappelle. There will be a very minor requirement to smooth the drill pad on the *L* vein site and to dress the spoil along the sides of the access road from West Chappelle to the mill site.

Diamond drilling was completed on West Chappelle on October 2 and the rig moved to drill three holes on the G vein on Chappelle 15 on October 3, 1994. The three vertical holes located veins that are situated within the resistivity high located by the IP resistivity survey. (See Appendix III) There is much more brecciation in the G vein area than West Chappelle and far less calcite in the veins. Some zones rich in chalcopyrite were located in the drilling.

None of the assays from the many vein intersections in the G vein structure carried economically significant gold values. There are no assays more than 0.03 ounces gold per ton. None of the samples were run for silver. The assay procedure checked for metallics and none were located. The screen float assay carried less gold than the -100 mesh materials.

The G vein is not of economic interest and no further work is justified in testing this structure. The trenches have been completely rehabilitated. The drill sites and access road require rehabilitation that should be a minor cost if heavy equipment is available locally.

CONCLUSIONS and RECOMMENDATIONS

There are many areas on the claims with large areas of intense alteration especially south and west of the West Chappelle on the top of the alpine plateau. These areas should be considered as potential if a significant gold zone can be located on the one well-explored gold bearing structure on the claims. The 93-01 trench vein was considered to be too narrow to be of interest for drilling in 1994 but the results of the drilling indicate that this may be the primary structure in the area.

The features of the current information that point to this target are as follows:

1. This structure yielded 0.15 ounces gold per ton in a grab sample by Mr. Steven Coombes in 1993. This is the only surface or drill sample from any of the veins located that carried nearly significant gold values.

2. The alteration envelope around this structure is the largest discovered on the Baker claims and the degree of alteration is similar to the **B** vein area. The alteration around the *J* vein has more argillic alteration (maximum intensity) but the size of the alteration envelope is much smaller. The 1993 trenching located a spotty vein structure under 4 to 6 metres of glacial debris by following alteration in surrounding outcrop.

3. Like the **B** vein, the structure does not have significant width or strike continuity on surface but the 93-01 vein has at least 50 metres of strike continuity in the IP resistivity. (See IP sections 1825E, 1775E, 1750E, 1725E at the northern ends)

4. The 93-01 vein dips south. All the barren veins in the West Chappelle area dip north. All north dipping veins have narrow alteration envelopes in resistivity surveys -- the south dipping structure has a thick alteration zone. The *J* vein structure dips towards the 93-01 zone and the *J* terminates at the junction. At the Y junction on section 1725E and 1775E there is a very large patch of low resistivity. The 1994 drilling has proven there is a one-to-one relation of low resistivity with intense wall rock alteration around the vein faults at both West Chappelle and G vein areas.

If the drill testing of the 93-01 vein is successful in locating an epithermal vein with economic gold values the veins similar to this structure on the plateau south of the vein should be trenched, gridded with IP resistivity surveys and diamond drilled. This work is only justified if a significant gold zone can be located within the area of the current mineralization.

The small budget is justified as the target is clearly defined, equipment and drillers will be working in the district in 1995 and the Company will have to return to the district to complete the rehabilitation of the drill pads and access roads.

Phone: (604) 277-6662 **F. Marshall Smith, F.G.A.C.** Fax: (604) 271-6607
6580 Mayflower Drive, Richmond, British Columbia, Canada V7C 3X6

COST STATEMENT

The following represents the true costs and time for the work described in this report.

Item	dates	rate	costs
F.M.Smith, Project Management	Aug 25-Oct 10/95	49 days@400	20,972
F.M.Smith, report, drafting etc	Jan 15-Feb 28	10 days@350	3,745
Les Demczuk, P.Geo., field	Sep 24-Oct10	14 days@350	5,136
Les Demczuk,P.Geo., report	Jan-Feb		1,070
David Javorsky, prospecting etc.	Aug 26-Oct 10	39 days@175	6,825
Yvon LeBrasseur, field assistant	Aug 20-Oct 10	53 days@325	18,430
Trucks (2) rentals	Aug 20-Oct 10	70 days@70	5,243
Trucks (2) operating expenses	Aug 20-Oct 10		2,214
Geophysical Surveys	Sept 11-Sept 24	14 days	23,000
Room & Board (Cheni)	Aug 21-Oct 8	292days@75	23,433
Hoe & cat rental (Cheni)	Aug 27-Oct 11	192hrs@135	27,734
Labour, fuel, support, materials	Aug 27-Oct 11	Cheni	9,247
Diamond Drilling (Beaupre)	Sep 24-Oct 8	2961'@20.10	59,442
Equipment rental, survey	Aug 18-Oct 18		3,260
Equipment rental, Britton Bros	Sept 10		1,116
Assays, chemex	85 samples		2.310
supplies, consumables, pickets,	flagging	sample bags etc.	1,156
Total costs (no mob/demob)			$214,333

Yours truly,

F. Marshall Smith
April 10, 1995

Phone: (604) 277-6662 **F. Marshall Smith, F.G.A.C.** Fax: (604) 271-6607
6580 Mayflower Drive, Richmond, British Columbia, Canada V7C 3X6

CERTIFICATE

I, F. Marshall Smith do hereby certify that I am an independent Consulting Geologist with offices at 6580 Mayflower Drive, Richmond, B. C.

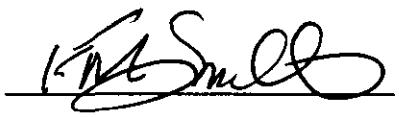
I FURTHER CERTIFY THAT:

1. I am a geology graduate of the University of Toronto, in Honours Geology in 1967.

2. I have practiced as a geologist since 1967 in Canada and the United States of America.

3. I have based this Report on personal field work in 1985, 1993 and 1994, with a review of the data generated by Du Pont of Canada Exploration Ltd. and Multinational Resources Inc.

Dated this 10th day of April, 1995 in Richmond, B.C.



F. Marshall Smith, F.G.A.C.
Consulting Geologist

Phone: (604) 277-6662 **F. Marshall Smith, F.G.A.C.** Fax: (604) 271-6607
6580 Mayflower Drive, Richmond, British Columbia, Canada V7C 3X6

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Carter, N.C. (1988), Report on the 1988 Exploration Program, Chappelle Gold Property, private report for Multinational Resources Inc.

Coombes, S.F. (1993), Private report to SCA Management Ltd. on 1993 exploration work, Baker Claims

Demczuk, L. (1995), Report on the Baker Project, Toodoggone Area, Report to Baker Lake Gold Mines Inc.

MacLean, K.A. (1977), Progress Report for 1976, Report to Du Pont of Canada Exploration Limited.

MINFILE, (1990) Chappelle, 094E 026, EMPR

Nelles, David M. (1985) Report on the 1985 Exploration Programme, private report to Multinational Resources Inc.

Schroeter, T.G. (1993), Geology of Early Jurassic Toodoggone Formation, EMPR Bull. 86

Smith, F.M. (1992), Report on the Silver Pond Property, private report to Ocean Crystal Resources Inc.

Phone: (604) 277-6662 **F. Marshall Smith, F.G.A.C.** Fax: (604) 271-6607
6580 Mayflower Drive, Richmond, British Columbia, Canada V7C 3X6

Appendix I

Diamond Drill Logs

Phone: (604) 277-6662 **F. Marshall Smith, F.G.A.C.** Fax: (604) 271-6607
6580 Mayflower Drive, Richmond, British Columbia, Canada V7C 3X6

F. Marshall [redacted]th Consulting Inc.

Drill Hole Record WC 94 DDH 01

Property N. Cappelle | Location | Div/Dist | Claim | Length 58.82

Start Sep 24 1994 | End Sep 25 1994 | Core Size NQ | Bearing 180° | Elevation

% Recov | Dip -45° | Dip Test | Horizontal | Vertical

Coords 1630N 1950E | Objective

Interval From	Interval To	Description	Recovery Run	Recovery %	Depth From	Depth To	Sample %	Sample	Length	Au oz/t	Ag	AA	Fire g/t
0.00	2.43	CASING											
2.43	7.00	ANDESITE dark green, fine grained (tuff?) upper part badly broken and fractured, limonitic stain on fractures, ox dissem pyrite 5-10% network of narrow calcite veins in the lower part		69									
7.00	8.05	TRACHYTE DYKE grey-pink mottled with strong K-spar alt matrix some pink feldspar phenos to 3mm, patchy fine dissem pyrite throughout 5-7%		100									
8.05	13.28	ANDESITE dark green-brownish, fragmental upper part weakly brecciated and cemented by silica-carbonate narrow veining, diss pyrite 5%		89									
13.28	21.40	AUGITE ANDESITE dark green, fine chloritic matrix, moderately silicified, locally epidote blebs or fracture fillings, diss pyrite ~5%											
21.40	23.17	QUARTZ BRECCIA volcanic fragments cemented by light to dark grey silica (silica flooded), diss pyrite ~5%, chlorite-epidote blebs		86	22.23	23.17		6751M	0.94	<.001		—	
23.17	28.53	ANDESITE TUFF dark green-grey mottled, fine grained, chloritic matrix, diss pyrite ~5% silica flooding in the lower part, strongly silicified		94									
28.53	30.96	QUARTZ VEIN light grey upper and lower contact brecciated locally fragments of volcanic, diss and fracture filling pyrite ~3% from 29.50 to 29.90 clay on the fractures, locally pockets of chlorite		96	28.53	29.53		6752M	1.00	.002		-	
					29.53	30.09		6753M	0.56	.003		-	
					30.09	30.90		6754M	0.81	<.001		-	
30.96	31.07	FAULT ZONE - gouge		95									
31.07	40.53	ANDESITE dark green-grey extremely clay altered and broken (soft), strongly broken or clay like core, upper part ~20% diss pyrite, locally		82									

Client:

Drilling Company:

Logged By: L D

Date: Sept 1994

Hole No: WC 94 DDH 01

Page: 1 of 2

Drill Hole Record

Depth From	Depth To	Description	Recovery Run	Recovery %	Depth From	Depth To	Sample %	Sample Number	Length	Au oz/t	Ag		Au g/t
		amphibole phenos and chlorite patches											
40.53	44.19	ANDESITE dark green, strongly silicified, locally clayey, pyrite on the fractures ~3%, numerous chlorite patches.		64	4145	4224		6786M		<.001			
44.19	44.80 'M'	QUARTZ VEIN dark grey-green core mostly broken (rubble), volcanic fragments, diss and fracture filling pyrite ~3%.		38	44.19	44.80		6755M	0.61	<.001			
44.80	52.70	'CLAY ZONE' dark grey clay-gouge prob of andesitic origin, some sericite and diss pyrite 1-3%, some vein material (qtz)		75									
					50.29	52.70		6778M	2.41	.002			.07
52.70	54.53	QUARTZ BRECCIA grey volcanic fragments cemented by white qtz veinlets and grey silica flood (80% silica), strongly fractured & pyrite and sulphide? infill, 53.34-53.65 gouge zone		92	52.70	53.34		6756M	0.64	.003			.10
					53.34	53.65		6757M	031	.004			.14
					53.65	5453		6758M	0.88	.001			.14
5453	58.72	ANDESITE TUFF light green, fine grained, strongly silicified, strongly propylitic alt (epidote chlorite on fractures), approx 5% qtz-carbonate veinlets at 30°-60 TCA, diss and fracture filling pyrite 1-3% locally gypsum-fluorite? patches and veins		97									
58.72	58.82	FAULT ZONE gouge											
		EOH											

Client:

Drilling Company:

Logged By: L D

Date: Sep 26 1994

Hole No: LC 94 DDH 01

Page: 2 of 2

F. Marshall [redacted]h Consulting Inc.

Drill Hole Record WC 94 DDH 02

Property H. Chappelle | Location | Div/Dist | Claim | Length 83.21

Start Sep 25 1994 | End Sep 26. 1994 | Core Size NQ | Bearing | Elevation

% Recov | Dip -70° | Dip Test | Horizontal | Vertical

Coords 1630N 195DE | Objective

Interval From	Interval To	Description	Recovery Run	Recovery %	Depth From	Depth To	Sample %	Sample	Length	Au oz/t	Ag		g/t
0.00	3.04	CASING											
3.04	6.95	ANDESITE dark green tuff strongly broken brown to end manganese staining on fractures, weak calcite veining at ~45° TCA diss py ~ 5%		73									
6.95	7.62	TRACHYTE DYKE grey-pink mottled strongly silicified, pink feldspar phenos, patches and fracture filling pyrite		95									
7.62	19.81	ANDESITE FELDSPATHIC dark green, fine grained, locally white or pink calcite veins at ~45° TCA, diss pyrite ~ 3%		90									
19.81	28.10	AUGITE ANDESITE dark green motted strongly silicified fine grained diss. pyrite throughout ~ 3% 20.70 – 21.40 strongly fractured section with qtz epidote - chlorite veinlets ∥ TCA.		94									
28.10	34.50	QUARTZ BRECCIA silica flooded and brecciated volcanic with some vein fragments, white to dark grey, locally strongly clay sericite altered section ("soft-"muddy"), 2-3% py		92	28.25	29.30		6759M	1.05	.001			
					31.40	32.00		6760M	0.60	<.001			
					32.00	34.00		6761M	2.00	<.001			
					34.00	34.50		6762M	0.50	<.001			
34.50	34.70	FAULT ZONE gouge		100									
34.70	35.80	QUARTZ VEIN white light grey upper contact sharp lower gradational 1-2% tr of py, strongly fractured with clay infill.		89	34.70	35.80		6763M	1.10	.001			
35.80	50.10	AUGITE ANDESITE dark green, massive, fine grained with up to 4mm augite, locally like "porphyritic" texture, mostly strongly silicified with epidote and chlorite rich groundmass, pyrite upto ~3% throughout occasionally qtz and calcite marcasite veining.		95									
50.10	67.38	ANDESITE TUFF dark green, fine grained, locally brecciated silicified throughout, occasionally weakly chloritic with clay sericite alt											

Client:

Drilling Company:

Logged By: L.D

Date: Sep 27. 1994

Hole No: WC 94 DDH 02

Page: 1 of 2

Depth From	Depth To	Description	Recovery Run	Recovery %	Depth From	Depth To	Sample %	Sample Number	Length	Au oz/t	Ag			g/t
		narrow sections, diss pyrite ~1-3%, weak to moderate epidote alteration, weak carbonate veining in the upper part												
67.38	69.30	QUARTZ BRECCIA light to dark grey, silica flooded wallrock with num qtz veins throughout, upper and lower contact gradational, pockets of pyrite		88	67.28	68.38		6764M	1.10	.002				.07
					68.38	69.30		6765M	0.92	.002				.07
69.30	71.66	QUARTZ VEIN massive, sugary white, locally grey stain, large blebs and fine grained pyrite ~3%, lower contact gradational.		99	69.30	70.30		6766M	1.00	.003				.10
					70.30	71.66		6767M	0.36	.002				.07
71.66	74.05	ANDESITE TUFF dark green-grey mottled, fine grained, pyrite rich (~10%) brecciated section in the upper part, moderately silicified.		95										
74.05	74.67	QUARTZ VEIN silica flooded light grey fine volcanic 80-90% SiO_2 hair like fractures with fine sulphides (mostly py) ~3-5%		90	74.05	74.67		6768M	0.62	.001				.14
74.67	77.52	QUARTZ BRECCIA light to dark grey volcanic subangular to subrounded in shape fragments cemented by silica flood, vein material, lower part carbonate veins, pockets and fracture filling py.		93	74.67	75.67		6769M	1.00	.002				.07
					75.67	76.67		6770M	1.00	.002				.07
					76.67	77.52		6771M	0.85	.002				.07
77.52	83.21	ANDESITE TUFF light green locally darker fine grained chloritic matrix, locally epidote as blebs or fracture fillings, large blebs of pyrite on fractures, hair like pyrite veins at 30-50° TCA, qtz-carbonate veins mostly 40-60° TCA increasing down the hole		95										
		E. O H												

Client:

Drilling Company:

Logged By: L D

Date: Sp 27 1994

Hole No: HC 94 DDH 02

F. Marshall [redacted] Consulting Inc.

Drill Hole Record WC 94 DDH 03

Property H. Chappelle | Location | Div/Dist | Claim | Length 67.05

Start Sep 26. 1994 | End Sep 27 1994 | Core Size NQ | Bearing | Elevation

% Recov | Dip -60° | Dip Test | Horizontal | Vertical

Coords 1630N 1950E | Objective

Interval From	Interval To	Description	Recovery Run	Recovery %	Depth From	Depth To	Sample %	Sample	Length	Au oz/t	Ag		Au g/t
0.00	3.65	CASING											
3.65	6.40	ANDESITE dark green badly broken, partly silicified fine grained volcanic, limonite and manganese staining of fractures		75									
6.40	7.12	TRACHYTE DYKE light grey-pinkish, diss pyrite ~3%, epidote veining, qtz-calcite fractures fillings, weak silicification		85									
7.12	15.54	ANDESITE FRAGMENTAL dark green locally mottled, 2mm pinkish K-spar phenos, chloritic matrix, diss and fracture filling pyrite		88									
15.54	23.85	AUGITE ANDESITE dark green mottled, strongly silicified, diss pyrite, locally chlorite-epidote veinlets		95									
23.85	28.95	QUARTZ BRECCIA light grey, vein material on top, shear fluvial sheared-brecciated fine volcanic, strong epidote-chlorite alteration on fractures, diss and fracture filling pyrite ~3%		94	23.85	25.40		6772M	1.55	<.001			
					25.40	27.05		6773M	1.65	<.001			
28.95	32.50	ANDESITE dark grey mottled-silica, strongly pervasively silicified, locally strongly fractured with chlorite infill.		90									
32.50	34.33	ANDESITE - CLAY ZONE strongly clay-chlorite-sericite altered (soft), a few part cones.		85									
34.33	35.76	QUARTZ-CARBONATE VEIN white-pink-green, large patches of epidote-chlorite, diss sulpide - mostly py ~3-5%		100	34.33	35.76		6774M	1.43	.002			.07
35.76	44.98	AUGITE ANDESITE dark grey, mostly fine grained, moderately silicified with a few strong clay sericite altered sections, locally pink calcite veining, diss and fracture filling pyrite		96									

Client:

Drilling Company:

Logged By: L D

Date: 28 Sep 1994

Hole No: WC 94 DDH 03

Page: 1 of 2

D[redacted]ole Record

Depth From	Depth To	Description	Recovery Run	Recovery %	Depth From	Depth To	Sample %	Sample Number	Length	Au oz/t	Ag		Au g/t
44.98	52.30	ANDESITE TUFF dark grey, very fine grained silica matted, a few weak shear zones, at 50.40 - 51.20 weakly brecciated with qtz-carbonate veining		89									
				98									
52.30	53.10	FAULT ZONE gouge											
53.10	54.58	ANDESITE TUFF upper part weakly silicified, lower "muddy", brecciated		95	53.10	53.64		6715M	0.54	.002			.07
54.58	55.77	QUARTZ VEIN white to dark grey, massive, sulphide [illegible] in fractures.		98	54.58	55.77		6716M	1.19	.003			.10
55.77	57.90	QUARTZ BRECCIA light to dark grey, upper part brecciated and silicified fine volcanic, middle - white quartz (vein material) Lower some as upper, disseminated fracture filling pyrite throughout locally carbonate in fractures.		95	55.77	57.90		6717M	2.13	.002			.07
57.90	67.05	ANDESITE TUFF light to medium green, fine grained "fresh looking", large patches of chlorite and epidote, occ. pinkish calcite veins @ 45-70° TCA, large blebs of pyrite in fractures.		88									
		E.O.H											

Client:

Drilling Company:

Logged By: LD

Date: Sep 24 1994

Hole No: WC 94 DDH 07

Page: 2 of 2

F. Marshall [redacted]ith Consulting Inc.

Drill Hole Record WC 94 DDH 04

Property Lt. Chappelle | Location | Div/Dist | Claim | Length 67.05

Start Sep 27 1994 | End Sep 29 1994 | Core Size NQ | Bearing | Elevation

% Recov | Dip −45° | Dip Test | Horizontal | Vertical

Coords 1625N, 1925E | Objective

Interval From	Interval To	Description	Recovery Run	Recovery %	Depth From	Depth To	Sample %	Sample	Length	Au oz/t	Ag		Hg g/t
0.00	3.35	CASING											
3.35	7.50	ANDESITE TUFF, dark green hard, broken (rubble) and fractured rock, limonite stain on fractures (oxidation zone), weakly pervasively silicified, diss pyrite ~ 2%, carbonate veinlets.		67									
7.50	18.30	ANDESITE TUFF light green mottled, moderately clay chlorite altered and str. pervasively silicified, epidote veinlets common, pyrite filling fractures, strong qtz veining and silica flooded sections, loc weakly "brecciated", 14.93 – 15.30 fault zone		78									
18.30	32.18	AUGITE ANDESITE light green strongly chlorite-sericite altered, locally calcitic zones, calcite veins at 60-90° TCA common, epidote patches or veining, weak qtz stockwork, diss or fracture filling pyrite 1-2%		93									
32.18	37.59	ANDESITE TUFF dark green, fine grained, chloritic matrix, locally small silica flood, slight pyrite cont 710%, only traces of carbonate epidote on fractures.		88									
37.59	38.35	QUARTZ VEIN upper and lower part more like silica flooded breccia, 37.79 – 37.94 light grey, massive (100% qtz) vein, pyrite < 1%		90	37.59	37.79		6778M		<.001			
					37.79	37.94		6780M		.002			
					37.94	38.35		6781M		<.001			
38.35	40.84	"CLAY" ZONE extremely clay-sericite-chlorite altered volcanic		98									
40.84	54.25	AUGITE ANDESITE dark green, mottled massive, strong pinkish calcite veining at 45°-90° TCA, locally "fragmental", occ epidote blebs		99									
54.25	54.64	VOLCANIC BRECCIA clast supported - mostly angular up to 5cm in diameter felsic and mafic volcanic fragments in "muddy" chloritic matrix cemented by qtz-carbonate veining, diss. pyrite ~ 2%		88	54.25	54.64		6782M		.004			.14

Client:

Drilling Company:

Logged By: L D.

Date: Sep 29/94

Hole No:

Page:

D[redacted]ole Record

Depth From	Depth To	Description	Recovery Run	Recovery %	Depth From	Depth To	Sample %	Sample Number	Length	Au oz/t	Ag		Au g/t
54.64	57.70	ANDESITE TUFF dark green, fine, silicification increases to strong by the bottom of the section, well developed pink-colorite veins mostly at ~45° TCA locally 70°-90° T.A, small breccia zones cemented by calcite disc pyrite ~ 2-3%		81									
57.70	58.36	QUARTZ BRECCIA dark grey fine volcanic flooded by silica, strong, fractured with carbonate infill, locally strong sericite-chlorite alt massive sections		78	57.70	58.36		6783M		.002			.07
58.36	59.40	QUARTZ VEIN light to dark grey massive 80% qtz, diss. pyrite 2% carbonate and sulphide? on fractures		79	58.36	59.40		6784M		.004			.14
59.40	60.30	SILICA FLOODED VOLCANIC light grey-greenish, strongly epidote - chlorite fine volcanic pervasively silicified, diss and fracture filling pyrite. 5%		80	59.40	60.30		6785M		.003			.10
60.30	67.05	ANDESITE TUFF light to dark green, fine grained, massive, chloritic matrix, patches of epidote, weakly brecciated with calcite "cement", ptcarbonate veins at 45-90° TCA, diss and fracture filling pyrite.		94									
		E.O.H											

Client:

Drilling Company:

Logged By: L D

Date: Sep 29 1994

Hole No: WC 94001104

Page: 2 of 2

SEARCHLIGHT CONSULTANTS INC.

Drill Hole Record
WC 94 DDH 05

Property: W. Chappelle **Location:** _____ **Division/District:** _____ **Claim:** _____ **Length:** 74.06
Commenced: Sep 29 1994 **Completed:** Sep 29. 1994 **Core Size:** NQ **True Bearing:** 180° **Elevation:** _____
Percent Recovery: _____ **Collar Dip:** -60° ± **Dip Test:** _____ **Hor. Comp:** _____ **Vert. Comp:** _____
Collar Coordinates: 1615N, 1925E **Objective:** _____

Depth From	Depth To	Description	Recovery Run	Recovery %	Sample Interval From	Sample Interval To	Sample % Recovery	Sample Number	Length	Au oz/t	Ag		Au g/t
0.00	3.35	CASING											
3.35	5.90	ANDESITE TUFF badly broken core, dark green fine grained strongly fractured volcanic. limonite stain on fractures diss. pyrite ~ 2%		65									
5.90	17.60	ANDESITE TUFF mostly light green mottled locally to moderate sericite chlorite alt. locally narrow shear zones 1440-1510 silicic flooded section, occ epidote and pyrite on the fractures.		80									
17.60	28.95	AUGITE ANDESITE Light green moderately silicified, locally strong chlorite-sericite altered, occ calcite veins, diss pyrite ~ 2%		90									
28.95	40.50	ANDESITE TUFF dark grey-green, fine grained, diss pyrite > 5%, 3650-4050 extremly silicified section.		91									
40.50	40.74	QUARTZ VEIN - BRECCIA ZONE strongly brecciated and cemented by silicic volcanic rock, some vein material, epidote chlorite matrix, blebs of pyrite ~ 3%		92	40.50	40.74		6787M		.010			

Client:
Drilling Company:
Logged By: L D.
Date: Sep 30 1994
Hole No: WC 94 DDH 05
Page: 1 of 2

D[illegible]ole Record

Depth From	Depth To	Description	Recovery Run	Recovery %	Depth From	Depth To	Sample %	Sample Number	Length	Au oz/t	Ag		Au g/t
40.74	42.55	SILICA FLOODED and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and intensely pervasive silicified, > 10% pyrite		95	40.84	42.55		6788M		.003			.10
42.55	43.89	QUARTZ BRECCIA strongly brecciated and silica flooded volcanic rock but only 20% recovery, pyrite content ~ 20%		20	42.55	44.39		6789M		.002			.07
43.89	48.47	ANDESITE CLAY ZONE extremely chloritized [illegible]te-clay alt volcanic (soft) diss pyrite > 20% in upper part.		67									
48.47	49.52	QUARTZ "VEIN" dark green-grey fine volcanic flooded by silica, patches and fracture filling pyrite ~ 5-7 %		95	48.47	49.52		6790M		.004			.14
49.52	52.27	ANDESITE strongly chlorite-sericite clay alt volcanic, occ calcite veining, diss pyrite ~ 2%		98									
52.27	52.44	QUARTZ VEIN white qtz fragments in brecciated volcanic, epidote blebs, patches of pyrite ~ 3%		95	52.27	52.44		6791M		.002			.07
52.44	70.86	ANDESITE TUFF light to dark green massive, fine grained, locally augite andesite, strongly fractured with calcite veins at 45-30° TCA, epidote-chlorite patches, diss and fracture filling pyrite.		89									
70.86	71.62	QUARTZ BRECCIA - silica flooded brecciated fine volcanic, light green strong epidote chlorite alteration, diss and fracture filling pyrite. calcite in matrix		99	70.86	71.62		6792M		.002			.07
71.62	72.21	QUARTZ VEIN light to dark grey, calcite in fractures, diss. pyrite < 1%		98	71.62	72.21		6793M		.002			.07
72.21	74.06	ANDESITE TUFF strongly chloritic, some black patches of mafic, white-pinkish calcite veining, silicified on top, patches and diss pyrite thr ~ 2-3%		93									

E.O.H

Client:

Drilling Company:

Logged By: L.D

Date: Sep 30 1994

Hole No: WC 94DDH 05

Page: 2 of 2.

SEARCHLIGHT CONSULTANTS INC.

Drill Hole Record
WC 94 DDH 06

Property: W. Chappelle **Location:** _____ **Division/District:** _____ **Claim:** _____ **Length:** 83.21
Commenced: Sep 30 1994 **Completed:** Sep 30, 1994 **Core Size:** NQ **True Bearing:** _____ **Elevation:** _____
Percent Recovery: _____ **Collar Dip:** -70 ? **Dip Test:** _____ **Hor. Comp:** _____ **Vert. Comp:** _____
Collar Coordinates: 1625N, 1925E **Objective:** _____

Depth From	Depth To	Description	Recovery Run	Recovery %	Sample Interval From	Sample Interval To	Sample % Recovery	Sample Number	Length	Au oz/t	Ag		Au g/t
0.00	3.30	CASING											
3.30	6.00	ANDESITE TUFF dark green, badly broken and fractured, limonite stain on fractures, moderately silicified, diss pyrite ~2%		67									
6.00	18.28	ANDESITE TUFF light green, mottled, fine chloritic matrix, locally weakly sheared, diss pyrite 2-3%, 15.80-16.60 silica flooded section		89	16.00	16.60	0.60	6794M		<.001			
18.28	35.61	AUGITE ANDESITE light green, chloritic matrix locally to moderately silicified, fracture filling and calcite veining of 60-80° TCA,		92									
35.61	44.50	ANDESITE TUFF dark grey-green mottled fine tuff with minor section of Augite Andesite, less calcite veining, str silicification		94									
44.50	58.58	AUGITE ANDESITE dark green massive, chlorite-epidote altered weak qtz carbonate veining, locally weakly brecciated, diss pyrite 3% lower part strongly chloritic-clay-sericite alt and pervasive silicified.		90									
58.58	58.71	QUARTZ VEIN upper contact sharp, lower gradational, light to dark massive qtz with weak carbonate on fractures, pyrite < 1%		97	58.58	58.79	0.21	6795M		<.001			

Client:
Drilling Company:
Logged By: LD
Date: Sep 30 1994
Hole No: WC 94 DDH 06
Page: 1 of 2

SEARCHLIGHT CONSULTANTS INC.

Drill Hole Record

Depth From	Depth To	Description	Recovery Run	Recovery %	Sample Interval From	Sample Interval To	Sample % Recovery	Sample Number	Length	Au oz/T	Ag		Au g/T
58.79	61.87	ANDESITE CLAY ZONE extremely chlorite clay-sericite altered volcanic (mostly soft), diss pyrite ~ 3-4%		75									
61.87	62.08	QUARTZ "VEIN" blu. l.-grey-green, strongly brecciated, patches of chlorite-epidote cemented by silica flood and calcite veining, tr. fly.		99	61.87	62.08	0.21	6796M		<.001			
62.08	70.16	ANDESITE TUFF dark green, mottled, fine grained, strongly fractured with pyrite-calcite infill, strongly chlorite altered		96									
70.16	70.75	QUARTZ BRECCIA on the top and bottom light grey sugary massive vein with pinkish and greenish stain on fractures 2-3% pyrite, middle chloritic strongly pyritic and brecciated volcanic cemented by silica.		95	70.16	70.75	0.59	6797M		.004			
70.75	80.70	ANDESITE TUFF mostly dark green massive fine grained with numerous narrow brecciated zones with calcite 'cement', network of calcite veinlets at 45-90° TCA locally patches of epidote and chlorite, chloritic matrix, diss pyrite ~2-3%		92									
80.70	81.14	QUARTZ VEIN upper and lower contact sharp, white ph (80%) with green volcanic fragments, banded grey silica in the lower part, diss. pyrite ~1%		98	80.70	81.14	0.44	6798M		<.001			
81.14	88.08	ANDESITE TUFF strongly broken core, dark green, massive fine grained strongly chloritic volcanic		76									
		E.O.H											

Client:

Drilling Company:

Logged By: L. D

Date: Sep 20. 1994

Hole No: LIC 94 DDH 06

Page: 2 of 2

SEARCHLIGHT CONSULTANTS INC.

Drill Hole Record
WC 94 DDH 07

Property: W. Chappelle **Location:** _____ **Division/District:** _____ **Claim:** _____ **Length:** 84.43

Commenced: Sep. 30 1994 **Completed:** Oct. 01, 1994 **Core Size:** NQ **True Bearing:** 180° **Elevation:** _____

Percent Recovery: _____ **Collar Dip:** -75° **Dip Test:** _____ **Hor. Comp:** _____ **Vert. Comp:** _____

Collar Coordinates: 620N, 1825E **Objective:** _____

Depth From	Depth To	Description	Recovery Run	Recovery %	Sample Interval From	Sample Interval To	Sample % Recovery	Sample Number	Length	Au oz/T	Ag		Au g/T
0.00	3.65	CASING											
3.65	5.94	AUGITE ANDESITE oxidation zone, strongly broken and fractured core, limonite and manganese stain on fractures.		73									
5.94	8.40	AUGITE ANDESITE light green, massive, medium to large (4mm) augite phen. in fine chloritic matrix, some pyrite on fractures ~2%		80									
8.40	14.45	ANDESITE TUFF dark green-grey, mottled to 9.60 strongly clay-sericite alterated, locally calcite in the matrix, diss pyrite ~3%		91									
14.45	15.40	ANDESITE TUFF - QUARTZ BRECCIA ZONE strongly brecciated volcanic cemented by white silica (<50%), chlorite-quartz patches, fracture filling calcite, pyrite ~5%		93	14.45	15.40		6799M	0.95	<.001			
15.40	17.85	ANDESITE TUFF massive dark green, extremely chlorite altered		96									
17.85	30.25	AUGITE ANDESITE light green massive, weak brecciated and qtz veining on the top, appearance "porphyritic" texture, chloritic matrix, diss. and fracture filling pyrite ~3%		90									

Client:

Drilling Company:

Logged By: LD **Date:** Oct 2 1994

Hole No: WC 94 DDH 07 **Page:** 1 of 2

Depth From	Depth To	Description	Recovery Run	Recovery %	Depth From	Depth To	Sample %	Sample Number	Length	Au oz/t	Ag		Au g/t
30.25	33.71	SHEAR - CLAY ZONE light to dark grey extremly clay sericite altered and sheared volcanic, some carbonate in the matrix, qtz fragments in 'muddy' groundmass. 30.80 - 32.00 pervasive silicified section, 32.00 - 32.60 muddy section, 32.60 - 33.71 weakly silicified brecciated muddy volcanic, diss. pyrite throughout ~ 3-5%, shear at 45° TCA		65	30.25	32.00		6800M	1.75	.002			.07
					32.00	33.71		6801M	1.71	.002			.07
33.71	55.75	ANDESITE TUFF light to dark green mottled, massive, fine grained strong chloritic matrix, locally calcite filling the fractures, occ. weakly brecciated with qtz epidote filling, diss and fracture filling pyrite ~ 3%		89									
55.75	70.00	SILTSTONE dark grey mostly black, fine grained, extremly pervasive silicified, diss. and fracture filling pyrite 2%, narrow epidote veins, upper and lower contact gradational.		99	60.14	61.90		6802M	1.76	<.001			
70.00	76.40	ANDESITE TUFF dark green, massive, fine grained, chloritic matrix, epidote patches, weak calcite veining. lower part shear zone with qtz-carbonate cementing sheared volcanic, shear at 40-45° TC.A		95	75.28	76.40		6803M	1.12	<.002			
76.40	77.50	QUARTZ VEIN white to light grey massive, locally vuggy, pyrite and dark grey fine sulphide on the fractures		99	76.40	77.50		6804M	1.10	<.001			
77.50	78.00	FAULT ZONE - gouge		99									
78.00	84.43	ANDESITE TUFF upper part extremly chlorite altered, weakly sheared and brecciated with irregular network of calcite patches and veining, locally fragmental in the lower part, diss. and fracture filling pyrite.		95									
		E.O.H											

Client:

Drilling Company:

Logged By: L D

Date: Oct 2 1994

Hole No: WL94DDH 07

SEARCHLIGHT CONSULTANTS INC.

Drill Hole Record
WC 94 DDH 08

Property: W. Chappelle **Location:** _____ **Division/District:** _____ **Claim:** _____ **Length:** 74.98m

Commenced: Oct 01 1994 **Completed:** Oct 03 1994 **Core Size:** NQ **True Bearing:** 180° **Elevation:** _____

Percent Recovery: _____ **Collar Dip:** -60° **Dip Test:** _____ **Hor. Comp:** _____ **Vert. Comp:** _____

Collar Coordinates: 1620N, 1825E **Objective:** _____

Depth From	Depth To	Description	Recovery Run	Recovery %	Sample Interval From	Sample Interval To	Sample % Recovery	Sample Number	Length	Au oz/t	Ag		Au g/t
0.00	3.04	CASING											
3.04	7.31	AUGITE ANDESITE dark green, badly broken and fractured, limonitic and manganese stain on fractures. diss pyrite ~2%.		68									
7.31	21.12	AUGITE ANDESITE light to dark green, mottled, moderately to strongly chlorite alt, weakly brecciated in the lower part, silica 10%.		95									
21.12	21.90	ANDESITE extremely chlorite sericite clay altered (soft "muddy").		88									
21.90	27.93	AUGITE ANDESITE dark green, mottled, weakly sheared, moderately to locally strong chlorite-sericite-clay alt		90									
27.93	28.29	QUARTZ BRECCIA network of cross cutting qtz carbonate veinlets cementing badly broken andesite, diss pyrite ~2-3%		96	27.93	28.29		6805M	0.36	<.001			
28.29	29.86	SILTSTONE light green, very fine strongly siliceous stained (almost like chert) weakly sheared with some "mini breccia" zones.		100									
29.86	30.38	QUARTZ VEIN white to light grey, massive, almost 100% silica tr of sulphide mostly pyrite on fractures.		98	29.86	30.38		6806M	0.52	<.001			

Client:
Drilling Company:
Logged By: LD
Date: Oct 3 1994
Hole No: WC 94 DDH 08
Page: 1 of 2.

Depth From	Depth To	Description	Recovery Run	Recovery %	Depth From	Depth To	Sample %	Sample Number	Length	Au oz/t	Ag		Au g/t
30.38	36.08	ANDESITE TUFF light to dark green-grey, mottled, fine grained, 0.5 to 3cm wide carbonate-plz filled "mini breccia" zones with sulphide up to 5-7% at mostly 40-60° TCA 34.29 - 34.60 strong fractured zone		89	34.29	34.60		6807M	0.31	<.001			
36.08	37.18	VOLCANIC BRECCIA dark green volcanic fragments in fine grained plz-carbonate veinlets, pitches of epidote, disseminated fracture filling pyrite ~10%		95	36.08	37.18		6808M	1.10	<.001			
37.18	39.30	ANDESITE TUFF dark green, fine grained, strongly pervasively silicified, locally massive gypsum and plz veins at 40-45° T.C.A.		94									
39.30	40.23	QUARTZ VEIN light to dark grey, massive, disseminated fracture filling pyrite ~2%.		99	39.30	40.23		6809M	0.93	.007			
40.23	58.52	ANDESITE TUFF light to dark green, massive, fine grained, upper part strongly epidote-chlorite altered, disseminated veins of pyrite, weakly brecciated (6810M), lower stronger silicified with stockwork of plz-carbonate veinlets and "mini" breccias (6811M),		87	40.76	41.50		6810M	1.74	.002			.07
					46.16	46.85		6811M	0.69	.002			.07
					52.42	53.00		6812M	0.58	.002			.07
58.52	61.00	ANDESITE TUFF strongly chlorite-sericite-clay altered (soft)		90									
61.00	71.20	ANDESITE TUFF dark green, locally mottled, fine grained calcite matrix, patches of epidote, plz-carbonate veinlets with locally narrow brecciated zones, disseminated fracture filled pyrite 2-3%		94									
71.20	71.62	QUARTZ BRECCIA chlorite altered volcanic cement by silica, 10% pyrite		100	71.20	71.62		6813M	0.42	.013			.41
71.62	74.13	ANDESITE TUFF upper part spongy chlorite-clay altered, lower brecciated silica?		93									
74.13	74.52	QUARTZ VEIN cappy light-dk grey, upper and lower contact sharp at 45° TCA		100	74.13	74.52		6814M	1.39	.003			.10
74.52	74.98	ANDESITE TUFF strongly chlorite-clay alt and pervasive silicified, py ~ 5% E.O.H		91									

Client:

Drilling Company:

Logged By: L.D.

Date: Oct 3 1994

Hole No: WC 94 DDH 08

SEARCHLIGHT CONSULTANTS INC.

Drill Hole Record
G 94 DDH 01

Property: _____ **Location:** _____ **Division/District:** _____ **Claim:** _____ **Length:** _____

Commenced: Oct 03, 1994 **Completed:** Oct 04, 1994 **Core Size:** _____ **True Bearing:** 180° **Elevation:** _____

Percent Recovery: _____ **Collar Dip:** -90 **Dip Test:** _____ **Hor. Comp:** _____ **Vert. Comp:** _____

Collar Coordinates: 180 N, 200 W **Objective:** _____

Depth From	Depth To	Description	Recovery Run	Recovery %	Sample Interval From	Sample Interval To	Sample % Recovery	Sample Number	Length	Au oz/t	Ag		Au g/t
0.00	4.87	CASING											
4.87	9.93	ANDESITE FRAGMENTAL dark green-grey-brownish, clast supported, subangular to subrounded up to 5cm in diameter volcanic fragments in fine chloritic matrix, large patches of epidote and pyrite 4.87 to 8.2, strongly broken and limonite stain on fractures (oxidation zone), moderately pervasive silicified.		75									
9.93	17.37	CRYSTAL TUFF green-brownish strongly silicified and propylitic altered, locally strong K-spar alteration, diss. and fracture filling pyrite > 5%.		89									
17.37	18.46	AUGITE DACITE dark grey, extremely pervasive silicified, locally K-spar overprint, diss. and fracture filling pyrite > 5%		90									
18.46	20.11	FAULT ZONE mostly gauge with locally small sheared and silicified volcanic fragments.		85									
20.11	20.70	FAULT BRECCIA light grey strongly sheared and brecciated fine grained volcanic cemented by silica, diss. pyrite < 1%		90	20.11	20.70		6815M	0.59	< .001			

Client: **Logged By:** **Hole No:** G 94 DDH 01

Drilling Company: **Date:** **Page:** 1 of 3

Depth From	Depth To	Description	Recovery Run	Recovery %	Depth From	Depth To	Sample %	Sample Number	Length	Au oz/t.	Ag		Au g/t
20.70	25.97	CRYSTAL TUFF dark grey-green more like ash and fine sediment (tuffite) sericite-carbonate matrix, weakly pervasively silicified, occ K-spar alteration, diss. and wide bands of pyrite on fractures at 50-60 TCA.		88									
25.97	30.60	VOLCANIC BRECCIA, Andesite and Dacite angular fragments in fine chloritic-sericitic matrix, diss. pyrite throughout ~ 3%		92									
30.60	31.20	PORPHYRITIC DACITE dark grey-blackish, fine to medium grained, white feldspar phenos in fine mafic matrix, fine grained plg ~10%, diss py. 1%		100									
31.20	40.20	CRYSTAL TUFF light green-grey, fine grained, massive, from 37.49 to 39.40 strong clay-sericite altered and weakly sheared, chlorite on fractures.		100									
40.20	44.00	AUGITE ANDESITE black augite phenos in fine light green (chloritic) matrix, massive, porphyritic tex., pyrite on fractures ~ 1-2%, upper contact at 60 lower at 30° TCA		98									
44.00	44.60	QUARTZ BRECCIA volcanic fragments cemented by grey silica, some epidote-chlorite blebs, pyrite ~ 3-5%		99	44.00	44.60		68164	0.60	.002			
44.60	52.25	AUGITE ANDESITE as above, locally fragmental and "muddy" section		96									
52.25	52.80	SHEAR ZONE strongly sheared volcanic with bands of grey silica at 40-65° TCA, pyrite ~ 2%.		88	52.25	52.80		68174	0.55	.002			
52.80	55.85	CRYSTAL TUFF with locally Augite Andesite fragments, occ chlorite in the fractures, diss pyrite ~ 2%		93									

Client:

Drilling Company:

Logged By: L D

Date: Oct 5, 1914

Hole No: G 94 DDH 01

Depth From	Depth To	Description	Recovery Run	Recovery %	Depth From	Depth To	Sample %	Sample Number	Length	Au oz/t	Ag		Au g/t
55.85	56.99	QUARTZ VEIN dark grey-greenish, strongly brecciated fine grained cemented by silica flood, trace on the fractures, patches of chlorite and epidote, disc. pyrite ~ 3%.		98	54.85	56.99		6818M	1.14	<.001			
56.99	65.53	CRYSTAL TUFF dark grey-blackish, fine grained, massive, moderately silicified, locally medium grained, diss pyrite ~ 1%.		97									
65.53	66.05	AUGITE ANDESITE light green massive upper contact at 40° T.C.A. lower 33° T.C.A.		95									
66.05	72.47	CRYSTAL TUFF as above with locally Augite Andesite scelrons		93									
72.47	73.31	QUARTZ BRECCIA grey-green, volcanic fragments cemented by white qtz, extremely strong chlorite on the fractures, some epidote, diss. pyrite.		98	72.47	73.31		6819M	0.84	<.001			
73.31	78.33	AUGITE DACITE light to dark grey, massive medium grained, locally mottled, porphyritic texture, moderately silicified, some chlorite on fractures, diss and fracture filling pyrite ~ 2%. E.O.H.		96									

Client:

Drilling Company:

Logged By: L.D.

Date: Oct 5 1994

Hole No: G 94 DDH 01

Page: 3 of 3

SEARCHLIGHT CONSULTANTS INC.

Drill Hole Record
G 94 DDH 02

Property: _____ **Location:** _____ **Division/District:** _____ **Claim:** _____ **Length:** _____

Commenced: Oct 04, 1994 **Completed:** Oct 05, 1994 **Core Size:** NQ **True Bearing:** 180° **Elevation:** _____

Percent Recovery: _____ **Collar Dip:** -90° **Dip Test:** _____ **Hor. Comp:** _____ **Vert. Comp:** _____

Collar Coordinates: 180N, 215W **Objective:** _____

Depth From	Depth To	Description	Recovery Run	Recovery %	Sample Interval From	Sample Interval To	Sample % Recovery	Sample Number	Length	Au	Ag		
0.00	5.18	CASING											
5.18	11.30	ANDESITE FRAGMENTAL dark green-brown badly broken and fractured, limonite stain on fractures, chlorite epidote patches, diss and fracture filling pyrite 2-3%		65									
				89									
11.30	16.44	CRYSTAL TUFF green-brownish, strongly propylitic altered (mostly large patches of chlorite-epidote), silicified, diss pyrite throughout.											
16.44	16.76	FAULT ZONE strongly sheared and brecciated volcanic in clastic zone.		92									
16.76	29.75	CRYSTAL TUFF dark grey-brownish, massive, fine grained, moderately silicified, upper part fragmental, chlorite and pyrite in fractures,		99									
29.75	30.50	AUGITE DACITE dark grey, massive, porphyritic texture, epidote chlorite replacing augite, pyrite ~ 3%		95									
30.50	36.60	CRYSTAL TUFF dark green-grey mottled, fine grained, pervasively silicified, chlorite in the matrix, pyrite 2-3%		86									

Client:

Drilling Company:

Logged By: LD
Date: Oct 06 1994

Hole No: G 94 DDH 02
Page: 1 of 3

Depth From	Depth To	Description	Recovery Run	Recovery %	Depth From	Depth To	Sample %	Sample Number	Length	Au oz/t	Ag		Au g/t
36.60	38.20	VOLCANIC BRECCIA volcanic fragments in chloritic "muddy" matrix, bands of pyrite talk on fractures		86									
38.20	55.66	AUGITE ANDESITE light green with dark green-blackish augite phes. massive, fine to medium grained, upper part locally brecciated, locally "muddy" sections, chlorite diss on the matrix and fracture filling, some epidote.		92									
55.66	58.49	ANDESITE FRAGMENTAL mostly subrounded up to 3cm in diameter volcanic fragments in fine augite andesite, locally conglomerate appearance, strongly chloritic, epidote and pyrite on the fractures, occ pink calcite at 60-70° TCA		93									
58.49	58.82	CRYSTAL TUFF very fine chloritic "muddy"		89									
58.82	67.69	AUGITE ANDESITE light to dk green, massive, fine grained chloritic matrix, occ. narrow pink calcite ~70° TCA, diss pyrite ~1-2%		95									
67.69	68.43	VOLCANIC BRECCIA dark grey volcanic fragments cemented by chlorite-epidote flood, fine qtz grains ~5%, diss pyrite 1%.		90	67.69	68.43		6820M	0.74	<.001			
68.43	75.05	AUGITE ANDESITE as above, stronger chlorite epidote alteration, bottom part locally extremly propylitic silicified, locally massive sulphide ~20% pyrite.		95	13 70	74.35		6821M	0.65	<.001			
75.05	76.50	VOLCANIC BRECCIA dark grey-green, extremly chlorite epidote flooded volcanic fragments with silica overprint, at least two phase of silica flood, locally massive pyrite ~20%		96	75.05	76.50		6822M	1.45	<.001			
76.50	81.60	AUGITE ANDESITE as above with stronger chlorite epidote alteration in the upper part.		98									

Client:

Drilling Company:

Logged By: L D

Date: 01 06 1994

Hole No: 6940DH02

D[redacted] Hole Record

Depth From	Depth To	Description	Recovery Run	Recovery %	Depth From	Depth To	Sample To	Sample Number	Length	Au oz/t.	Ag		Au g/t.
81.60	82.90	VOLCANIC BRECCIA strongly brecciated and fractured andesite, locally white-grey silica flooding, strongly chloritic altered, clay-talc in fractures 81.63-82.16 pinkish zeolite? good cpy, argentite?		88	81.63	82.16		GR13M	0.56	.007			.21
					82.16	82.80		6824M	0.64	.003			.10
82.80	83.80	CRYSTAL TUFF dark grey-green, massive, fine grained, chloritic alt. diss pyr to 2-3%		95									
83.80	86.60	VOLCANIC BRECCIA appearance like volcanic conglomerate brecciated and cemented by fine silica, strongly chloritic alt, locally massive pyrite,		97	83.80	85.40		6825M	1.60	.002			.07
					85.40	86.60		6826M	1.20	.002			.07
										.			.07
86.60	87.65	QUARTZ BRECCIA volcanic fragments cemented by grey-brownish silica flood ($70\%SiO_2$), chlorite patches, white clay on fractures, diss and veinlets of pyrite.		98	86.60	87.65		6827M	1.05	.002			.07
87.65	99.88	AUGITE ANDESITE light green locally mottled, pervasively chlorite alt, ex K-spar alt., locally bands of epidote and pyrite,		100									
99.88	101.04	VOLCANIC BRECCIA sheared and brecciated andesite with same silica, diss and patches of pyrite ~ 3% and cpy		99	99.88	101.04		6828M	1.16	<.001			
101.04	108.81	AUGITE ANDESITE light to dk green, massive, fine chloritic matrix, occ large patches of chlorite and epidote, upper part with qtz veining, diss and fracture filling pyrite, trace pyrrhotite.		97	101.40	101.70		6829M	0.30	<.001			
		E.O.H											

Client:

Drilling Company:

Logged By: L.D.

Date: Oct 06 1994

Hole No: G 94 DDH 02

Page: 3 of 3

F. Marshall [redacted]th Consulting Inc. G 94 DDH 03

Drill Hole Record

Property _____ Location _____ Div/Dist _____ Claim _____ Length 117.95

Start Oct 06 1994 End Oct 07 1994 Core Size _____ Bearing 180° Elevation _____

% Recov _____ Dip -90° Dip Test _____ Horizontal _____ Vertical _____

Coords 180N, 230W Objective _____

Interval From	Interval To	Description	Recovery Run	Recovery %	Depth From	Depth To	Sample %	Sample	Length	Au g/t	Ag		Au g/T
0.00	4.87	CASING											
4.87	7.49	ANDESITE FRAGMENTAL dark green-brownish, badly brecciated, limonite stain on fractures, chloritic matrix, locally patches of epidote and chlorite, diss. and fracture filling pyrite.		69									
7.49	8.44	QUARTZ VEIN light to dark grey massive qtz fragment in brecciated and clay altered volcanic fault zone, pyrite <1%		88	7.49	8.44		6830M					.10
8.44	30.97	ANDESITE light to dark green, locally brownish, massive, fine grained, strongly chloritic altered and weakly silicified, locally fragmental and tuffaceous, patches of epidote and chlorite common, diss. and fracture filling pyrite ~2%		95									
30.97	37.70	CRYSTAL TUFF light green mottled, very fine grained, locally qtz bands of 40-50° TCA, fracture filling pyrite, locally silicified		94									
37.70	48.06	VOLCANIC BRECCIA strongly sheared and brecciated andesite clay-serisite on the fractures, strongly silicified, some qtz fragments, locally K-spar, diss. and fracture filling pyrite 2-3%		98	40.66	42.36		6831M					.07
					44.00	45.20		6832M					<.07
					45.50	46.45		6833M					.07
48.06	50.00	QUARTZ VEIN in strongly sheared extremly clay-serisite altered volcanic qtz fragments, diss. and fracture filling pyrite throughout		94	48.06	50.00		6834M					.14
50.00	64.10	AUGITE ANDESITE dark green mottled, fine grained, massive sleep fractures 80-90° TCA filled with pink zeolite		97									
64.10	65.60	CRYSTAL TUFF dark grey massive, diss chlorite in the matrix, fracture filling pyrite ~ 1-2%		103									
65.60	78.92	AUGITE ANDESITE light to dark green, mottled, locally patches of epidote-chlorite, diss. pyrite ~ 3%		103									

Client:

Drilling Company:

Logged By: L.D.

Date: Oct 7, 1994

Hole No: G 94 DDH 03

SEARCHLIGHT CONSULTANTS INC.

Drill Hole Record
G 94 DDH 03

Depth From	Depth To	Description	Recovery Run	Recovery %	Sample Interval From	Sample Interval To	Sample % Recovery	Sample Number	Length	Au oz/t	Ag		Au g/t
78.92	79.11	QUARTZ VEIN dark-pinkish massive sharp upper and lower contact, diss pyrite and cpy.		100	78.92	79.11		6835M	0.19	.004			
79.11	86.25	AUGITE ANDESITE dark green strongly chloritic, massive, locally fragmental, locally silicified, pyrite ~ 2%		99									
				97									
86.25	87.48	VOLCANIC BRECCIA locally sheared and brecciated andesite, some qtz flooding. pyrite ~ 1-2%											
				100									
87.48	104.85	AUGITE ANDESITE dark green massive, fine to medium grained, fresh looking, locally K-spar alteration, diss pyrite ~ 2-3%											
104.85	117.95	AUGITE ANDESITE light green, extremely chloritic epidote altered bands and patches of diorite?, mottled locally silica bands, pyrite ~ 2%.		98									
		E.O.H											

Client:

Drilling Company:

Logged By: L.D

Date: Oct 7 1994

Hole No: G 94 DDH 03

Page: 2

F. Marshall [redacted]th Consulting Inc. **Drill Hole Record** WC 94 DDH 01

Property N. Cuppalle Location _____ Div/Dist _____ Claim _____ Length 58.02

Start Sep 24 1994 End Sep 25 1994 Core Size NQ Bearing 180° Elevation _____

% Recov _____ Dip -45° Dip Test _____ Horizontal _____ Vertical _____

Coords 1630N 1950E Objective _____

Interval From	Interval To	Description	Recovery Run	Recovery %	Depth From	Depth To	Sample %	Sample	Length	Au oz/t	Au	AA	Fire g/t
0.00	2.43	CASING											
2.43	7.00	ANDESITE dark green, fine grained (tuff?) upper part locally brecciated and fractured, limonitic stain on fractures, ox dissolved, diss pyr 5-10% network of narrow chlorite veins in the lower part		69									
7.00	8.05	TRACHYTE DYKE grey-pink mottled with strong K-spar alt matrix some pink feldspar phenos to 3mm, patches and diss pyrite throughout 5-7%		100									
8.05	13.28	ANDESITE dark green-brownish, fragmental upper part weakly brecciated and cemented by silica-carbonate narrow veining, diss pyrite 5%		89									
13.28	21.40	AUGITE ANDESITE dark green, fine chloritic matrix, moderately silicified, locally epidote blebs or fracture fillings, diss. pyrite ~5%											
21.40	23.17	QUARTZ BRECCIA volcanic fragments cemented by light to dark grey silica (silica flooded), diss pyrite ~5%, chlorite-epidote blebs		86	22.23	23.17		6751M	0.94	<.001		—	
23.17	28.53	ANDESITE TUFF dark green-grey mottled, fine grained, chloritic matrix, diss pyrite ~5% silica flooding in the lower part, strongly silicified		94									
28.53	30.96	QUARTZ VEIN light grey upper and lower contact brecciated locally fragments of volcanic, diss and fracture filling pyrite ~3% from 29.50 to 29.90 clay on the fractures, locally pockets of chlorite		96	28.53	29.53		6752M	1.00	.002		·	
					29.53	30.09		6753M	0.56	.003		·	
					30.09	30.90		6754M	0.81	<.001		·	
30.96	31.07	FAULT ZONE - gouge		95									
31.07	40.53	ANDESITE dark green-grey extremely clay sericite altered (soft), strongly broken or clay like core, upper part ~20% diss pyrite, locally		82									

Client:

Drilling Company:

Logged By: L D

Date: Sept 25 19..

Hole No: WC 94 DDH 01

Page: 1 of 2

Hole Record

Depth From	Depth To	Description	Recovery Run	Recovery %	Depth From	Depth To	Sample %	Sample Number	Length	Au oz/t	Ag		g/t
		amphibole phenos and chlorite patches											
40.53	44.19	ANDESITE dark green, strongly silicified, locally clayey, pyrite on the fractures ~3%, numerous chlorite patches.		64	41.45	42.24		6786M		<.001			
44.19	44.80 'M'	QUARTZ VEIN dark grey green core mostly broken (rubble), volcanic fragments, diss and fracture filling pyrite ~3%.		38	44.19	44.80		6755M	0.61	<.001			
44.80	52.70	'CLAY ZONE' dark grey clay-gouge probably of andesitic origin, some sericite and diss pyrite 1-3%, some vein material (qtz)		75									
					50.29	52.70		6778M	2.41	.002			.07
52.70	54.53	QUARTZ BRECCIA grey volcanic fragments cemented by milky qtz veinlets and grey silica flood (80% SiO_2), strongly fractured with pyrite and sulphide² infill, 53.34 - 53.65 gouge zone		92	52.70	53.34		6756M	0.64	.003			.10
					53.34	53.65		6757M	031	.004			.14
					53.65	54.53		6758M	088	.001			.14
54.53	58.32	ANDESITE TUFF light green, fine grained, strongly silicified, strongly propylitic alt (epidote chlorite in fractures), narrow qtz-carbonate veinlets at 30°-60 TCA, diss and fracture filling pyrite 1-3% locally gypsum-fluorite² patches and veins.		97									
58.32	58.82	FAULT ZONE gouge											
		EOH											

Client:

Drilling Company:

Logged By: L D

Date: Sep 26 1994

Hole No: LC 94 DDH 01

Page: 2 of 2

F. Marshall [redacted]th Consulting Inc. **Drill Hole Record** WC 94 DDH 02

Property H. Chappelle Location _____ Div/Dist _____ Claim _____ Length 83.21

Start Sep 25 1994 End Sep 26. 1994 Core Size NQ Bearing _____ Elevation _____

% Recov _____ Dip -70° Dip Test _____ Horizontal _____ Vertical _____

Coords 1630N 195E Objective _____

Interval From	Interval To	Description	Recovery Run	Recovery %	Depth From	Depth To	Sample %	Sample	Length	Au oz/t	Au		g/t
0.00	3.04	CASING											
3.04	6.95	ANDESITE dark green tuff strongly broken limonite and manganese staining on fractures, weak calcite veining at ~45° TCA diss py ~ 5%		73									
6.95	7.62	TRACHYTE DYKE grey-pink motted strongly silicified, pink feldspar phenos, patches and fracture filling pyrite		95									
7.62	19.81	ANDESITE TRACHYTE dark green, fine grained, locally white or pink calcite veins at ~45° TCA, diss pyrite ~ 3%		90									
19.81	28.10	AUGITE ANDESITE dark green motted strongly silicified, fine grained diss. pyrite throughout ~ 3%, 2070-2140 strongly fractured section with pistachio epidote-chlorite veinlets ∥ TCA.		94									
28.10	34.50	QUARTZ BRECCIA silica flooded and brecciated volcanic with some vein fragments, white to dark grey, locally strongly clay-sericite altered section ("soft-muddy"), 2-3% py		92	28.25	29.30		6759M	1.05	.001			
					31.40	32.00		6760M	0.60	<.001			
					32.00	34.00		6761M	2.00	<.001			
					34.00	34.50		6762M	0.50	<.001			
34.50	34.70	FAULT ZONE gouge		100									
34.70	35.80	QUARTZ VEIN white light grey upper contact sharp lower gradational contact py, strongly fractured with clay infill.		89	34.70	35.80		6763M	1.10	.001			
35.80	50.10	AUGITE ANDESITE dark green massive fine grained with up to 4mm augite, locally like "porphyritic" texture mostly strongly silicified with epidote and chlorite rich groundmass, pyrite upto ~3% throughout occasionally qtz and calcite narrow veining.		95									
50.10	67.38	ANDESITE TUFF dark green, fine grained, locally fragmental silicified throughout, occasionally weakly sheared with clay sericite alt											

Client:

Drilling Company:

Logged By: L.D

Date: Sep 27.1994

Hole No: WC 94 DDH 02

Page: 1 of 2

Depth From	Depth To	Description	Recovery Run	Recovery %	Depth From	Depth To	Sample %	Sample Number	Length	Au oz/t	Ag		g/t
		narrow sections, diss pyrite ~1-3%, weak to moderate epidote alteration, weak carbonate veining in the upper part											
67.38	69.30	QUARTZ BRECCIA light to dark grey, silica flooded wallrock with num qtz veins throughout, upper and lower contact gradational, pches of pyrite		88	67.28	68.38		6764M	1.10	.002			.07
					68.38	69.30		6765M	0.92	.002			.07
69.30	71.66	QUARTZ VEIN massive, sugary white, locally grey stain, large blebs and fine grained pyrite ~3%, lower contact gradational		99	69.30	70.30		6766M	1.00	.003			.10
					70.30	71.66		6767M	0.36	.002			.07
71.66	74.05	ANDESITE TUFF dark green-grey mottled, fine grained, pyrite rich (~10%) brecciated section in the upper part, moderately silicified		95									
74.05	74.67	QUARTZ VEIN silica flooded light grey fine volcanic 80-90% SiO_2 hair like fractures with fine sulphides (mostly py) ~3-5%		90	74.05	7467		6768M	0.62	.002			.14
7467	7752	QUARTZ BRECCIA light to dark grey volcanic subangular to subrounded in shape fragments cemented by silica flood, vein material, lower part carbonate veins, patches and fracture filling py.		93	7467	75.67		6769M	1.00	.002			.07
					7567	76.07		6770M	1.00	.002			.07
					76.67	77.52		6771M	0.85	.002			.07
77.52	83.21	ANDESITE TUFF light green locally darker fine grained chloritic matrix, locally epidote as blebs or fracture fillings, large blebs of pyrite on fractures, hair like pyrite veins at 50-55° TCA, qtz-carbonate veins mostly 40-60° TCA increasing down the hole		95									
		E.O.H											

Client:

Drilling Company:

Logged By: L D

Date: Sep 27 1994

Hole No: NC 94 DDH 02

Page: 2 of 2

F. Marshall [redacted]th Consulting Inc.

Drill Hole Record WC 94 DDH 03

Property H. Chappelle | Location | Div/Dist | Claim | Length 67.05

Start Sep 26, 1994 | End Sep 27 1994 | Core Size NQ | Bearing | Elevation

% Recov | Dip -60° | Dip Test | Horizontal | Vertical

Coords 1630N 1950E | Objective

Interval From	Interval To	Description	Recovery Run	Recovery %	Depth From	Depth To	Sample %	Sample	Length	Au oz/t	Ag		Au g/t
0.00	3.65	CASING											
3.65	6.40	ANDESITE dark green badly broken, partly silicified fine grained volcanic, limonite and manganese staining of fractures		75									
6.40	7.12	TRACHYTE DYKE light grey-pinkish, diss pyrite ~3%, epidote veining, qtz-calcite fractures fillings, weak silicification		85									
7.12	15.54	ANDESITE FRAGMENTAL dark green locally mottled, 2mm pinkish k-spar phenos, chloritic matrix, diss and fracture filling pyrite		88									
15.54	23.85	AUGITE ANDESITE dark green mottled, strongly silicified, diss pyrite, locally chlorite-epidote veinlets		95									
23.85	28.95	QUARTZ BRECCIA light grey vein material on top, silica flooded sheared-brecciated fine volcanic, strong epidote-chlorite alteration on fractures, diss and fracture filling pyrite ~3%		94	23.85	25.40		6772M	1.55	<.001			
					25.40	27.05		6773M	1.65	<.001			
28.95	32.50	ANDESITE dark grey mottled-silica, strongly pervasively silicified, locally strongly fractured with chlorite infill		90									
32.50	34.33	ANDESITE - CLAY ZONE strongly clay-chlorite-sericite altered (soft), a few pyrite cones.		85									
34.33	35.76	QUARTZ-CARBONATE VEIN white-brick green, lenses patches of epidote-chlorite, diss sulphide-mostly py ~3-5%		100	34.33	35.76		6774M	1.43	.002			.07
35.76	44.98	AUGITE ANDESITE dark grey, mostly fine grained, moderately silicified with a few strong clay-sericite stringer & sections, locally pink calcite veining, diss and fracture filling pyrite.		96									

Client:

Drilling Company:

Logged By: L D

Date: 28 Sep 1994

Hole No: WC 94 DDH 03

Page: 1 of 2

Depth From	Depth To	Description	Recovery Run	Recovery %	Depth From	Depth To	Sample %	Sample Number	Length	Au oz/t	Ag		Au g/t
44.98	52.30	ANDESITE TUFF dark grey, very fine grained silica mottled, a few weak shear zones, at 50.40 - 51.00 weakly [illegible] with qtz-carbonate veinlets		89									
				98									
52.30	53.10	FAULT ZONE gouge											
53.10	54.58	ANDESITE TUFF upper part weakly silicified, lower "muddy", brecciated		95	53.10	53.64		6775M	0.54	.002			.07
54.58	55.77	QUARTZ VEIN white to dark grey, massive, minute specks of [illegible] fractures.		98	54.58	55.77		6776M	1.19	.003			.10
55.77	57.90	QUARTZ BRECCIA light to dark grey, upper part brecciated and silicified fine volcanic, middle - white quartz (vein material) lower some as upper, disseminated fracture filling pyrite throughout locally carbonate in fractures.		95	55.77	57.90		6777M	2.13	.002			.07
57.90	67.05	ANDESITE TUFF light to medium green, fine grained "fresh looking", large patches of chlorite and epidote, occ. pinkish calcite veins at 45-70° TCA, large blebs of pyrite on fractures.		88									
		E.O.H.											

Client:

Drilling Company:

Logged By: LD

Date: Sep 29 1994

Hole No: WC 94 DDH 07

Page: 2 of 2

F. Marshal[redacted]ith Consulting Inc. **Drill Hole Record** WC 94 DDH 04

Property L. Chappelle Location _____ Div/Dist _____ Claim _____ Length 67.05

Start Sep 27 1994 End Sep 29 1994 Core Size NQ Bearing _____ Elevation _____

% Recov _____ Dip -45° Dip Test _____ Horizontal _____ Vertical _____

Coords 1625N, 1925E Objective _____

Interval From	Interval To	Description	Recovery Run	Recovery %	Depth From	Depth To	Sample %	Sample	Length	Au oz/t	Au		Au g/t
0.00	3.35	CASING											
3.35	7.50	ANDESITE TUFF, dark green, brecc, broken (rubble) and fractured rock, limonite stain on fractures (oxidation zone), weakly pervasively silicified, diss pyrite ~ 2%, carbonate veinlets.		67									
7.50	18.30	ANDESITE TUFF light green, mottled, moderately clay chlorite altered and str. pervasively silicified, epidote veinlets common, pyrite filling fracture. strong qtz veining and silica flooded sections, occ weakly brecciated, 14.99 – 15.30 fault zone		78									
18.30	32.18	AUGITE ANDESITE light green strongly chlorite-sericite altered locally calcitic zones, calcite veins at 60-90° TCA common, epidote patches or veining, weak qtz stockwork, diss or fracture filling pyrite 1-2%		93									
32.18	37.59	ANDESITE TUFF dark green, fine grained, chloritic matrix, weakly small silica flood, night pyrite cont ~10%, only traces of carbonate epidote on fractures.		88									
37.59	38.35	QUARTZ VEIN upper and lower part more like silica flooded breccia, 37.79 – 37.94 light grey, massive (100% qtz) vein, pyrite < 1%		90	37.59	37.79		67781M		<.001			
					37.79	37.94		67801M		.002			
					37.94	38.35		67811M		<.001			
38.35	40.84	"CLAY" ZONE extremely clay-sericite-chlorite altered volcanic		98									
40.84	54.25	AUGITE ANDESITE dark green, mottled massive, strong pinkish calcite veining at 45°-90° TCA, locally "fragmental", occ epidote blebs		99									
54.25	54.64	VOLCANIC BRECCIA clast supported - mostly angular up to 5cm in diameter felsic and mafic volcanic fragments in "muddy" chloritic matrix cemented by qtz-carbonate veining. diss. pyrite ~2%		88	54.25	54.64		67824M		.004			.14

Client:

Drilling Company:

Logged By: L.D.

Date: Sep 21 14

Hole No:

Page:

Depth From	Depth To	Description	Recovery Run	Recovery %	Depth From	Depth To	Sample %	Sample Number	Length	Au oz/T	Ag		Au g/T
54.64	57.70	ANDESITE TUFF dark green, fine, siliceous, increasing to strong by the bottom of the section well developed pink-calcite veining mostly at ~45° TCA with 70°-90° TCA, small breccia zones, cemented by calcite diss pyrite ~ 2-3%		81									
57.70	58.36	QUARTZ BRECCIA dark grey fine volcanic flooded by silica, strongly fractured with carbonate infill, locally strongly sericite-chlorite alt minerals secondary		78	57.70	58.36		67837M		.002			.07
58.36	59.40	QUARTZ VEIN light to dark grey massive 80% qtz, diss pyrite 2% carbonate and sulphide ? on fractures		79	58.36	59.40		67847M		.004			.14
59.40	60.30	SILICA FLOODED VOLCANIC light grey-greenish, strongly epidote-chlorite fine volcanic pervasively silicified, diss and fracture filling pyrite. 3%		80	59.40	60.30		67857M		.003			.10
60.30	67.05	ANDESITE TUFF light to dark green, fine grained, massive, clastic matrix, patches of epidote, weakly brecciated with calcite "cement", pre carbonate veins at 45-90° TCA, diss and fracture filling pyrite.		94									
		E.O.H											

Client:

Drilling Company:

Logged By: L D

Date: Sep 29 1994

Hole No: WC 94001 04

Page: 2 of 2

SEARCHLIGHT CONSULTANTS INC.

Drill Hole Record
WC 94 DDH 05

Property:	W. Choppelle	**Location:**		**Division/District:**		**Claim:**		**Length:**	74.06
Commenced:	Sep 29 1994	**Completed:**	Sep 29. 1994	**Core Size:**	NQ	**True Bearing:**	180°	**Elevation:**	
Percent Recovery:		**Collar Dip:**	-60° ±	**Dip Test:**		**Hor. Comp:**		**Vert. Comp:**	
Collar Coordinates:	1625N, 1925E			**Objective:**					

Depth From	Depth To	Description	Recovery Run	Recovery %	Sample Interval From	Sample Interval To	Sample % Recovery	Sample Number	Length	Au oz/t	Ag		Au g/t
0.00	3.35	CASING											
3.35	5.90	ANDESITE TUFF badly broken core, dark green fine grained strongly fractured volcanic, limonite stain on fractures diss. pyrite ~ 2%		65									
5.90	17.60	ANDESITE TUFF mostly light green mottled, weakly to moderate sericite chlorite alt, locally narrow shear zones 1440-1510 silica flooded section, occ epidote and pyrite on the fractures.		80									
17.60	28.95	AUGITE ANDESITE Light green moderately silicified locally strong chlorite-sericite altered, occ calcite veins, diss. pyrite - 2%		90									
28.95	40.50	ANDESITE TUFF dark grey-green, fine grained, diss pyrite > 5%, 3650-4050 extremely silicified section.		41									
40.50	40.74	QUARTZ VEIN - BRECCIA ZONE strongly brecciated and cemented by silica volcanic rock, some vein material, epidote chlorite matrix, blebs of pyrite ~ 3%		%	40.50	40.74		6787M		.010			

Client:
Drilling Company:

Logged By: L D.
Date: Sep 30 1994

Hole No: WC 94 DDH 05
Page: 1 of 2

Depth From	Depth To	Description	Recovery Run	Recovery %	Depth From	Depth To	Sample %	Sample Number	Length	Au oz/t	Ag		Au g/t
40.74	42.55	SILICA FLOODED dark green-grey fine volcanic breccia & and extremely pervasive silicified, >10% pyrite		85	40.84	42.55		6788M		.003			.10
42.55	43.89	QUARTZ BRECCIA strongly brecciated and silica flooded volcanic rock but only 20% recovery, pyrite content ~ 20%		20	42.55	44.34		6789M		.002			.07
43.89	48.47	ANDESITE CLAY ZONE extremely chloritized - clay alt volcanic (silt) diss pyrite ~20% in upper part.		67									
48.47	49.52	QUARTZ "VEIN" dark green-grey fine volcanic flooded by silica, patches and fracture filling pyrite ~ 5-7%		95	48.47	49.52		6790M		.004			.14
49.52	52.27	ANDESITE strongly calcite-sericite ring alt volcanic, occ calcite veining, diss pyrite ~2%		98									
52.27	52.44	QUARTZ VEIN white ptz fragments in brecciated volcanic, epidote blebs, patches of pyrite ~ 3%		95	52.27	52.44		6791M		.002			.07
52.44	70.86	ANDESITE TUFF light to dark green massive fine grained, locally augite andesite, strongly fractured with calcite veins at 45-35° TCA, epidote-chlorite patches, diss and fracture filling pyrite.		89									
70.86	71.62	QUARTZ BRECCIA - silica flooded brecciated fine volcanic, light green strong epidote chlorite alteration, diss and fracture filling pyrite - calcite in matrix		99	70.86	71.62		6792M		.002			.07
71.62	72.21	QUARTZ VEIN light to dark grey, calcite in fractures, diss pyrite < 1%		98	71.62	72.21		6793M		.002			.07
72.21	74.06	ANDESITE TUFF strongly chloritic, some black patches of mafic, white-pinkish calcite veining, silicified on top, patchy amn diss pyrite thr ~ 2-3%		93									

E.O.H

Client:

Drilling Company:

Logged By: L.D

Date: Sep 30 1991

Hole No: WC 94DDH 05

Page: 2 of 2

SEARCHLIGHT CONSULTANTS INC.

Drill Hole Record
WC 94 DDH 06

Property: W. Chappelle **Location:** _____ **Division/District:** _____ **Claim:** _____ **Length:** 83.21
Commenced: Sep 30 1994 **Completed:** Sep 30, 1994 **Core Size:** NQ **True Bearing:** _____ **Elevation:** _____
Percent Recovery: _____ **Collar Dip:** -70° **Dip Test:** _____ **Hor. Comp:** _____ **Vert. Comp:** _____
Collar Coordinates: 1625N, 1925E **Objective:** _____

Depth From	Depth To	Description	Recovery Run	Recovery %	Sample Interval From	Sample Interval To	Sample % Recovery	Sample Number	Length	Au oz/t	Ag		Au g/t
000	3.30	CASING											
3.30	6.00	ANDESITE TUFF dark green, badly broken and fractured, limonite stain on fractures, moderately silicified, diss pyrite ~2%		67									
6.00	18.28	ANDESITE TUFF light green, mottled, fine chloritic matrix, locally weakly sheared, diss pyrite 2-3%, 15.80-16.60 silica flooded section		89	16.00	16.60	0.60	6794M		<.001			
18.28	35.61	AUGITE ANDESITE light green, chloritic matrix weak to moderately silicified, fracture filling and calcite veining at 60-80° TCA,		92									
35.61	44.50	ANDESITE TUFF dark grey-green mottled fine tuff with minor section of Augite Andesite, less calcite veining, str silicification		94									
44.50	58.58	AUGITE ANDESITE dark green massive, chlorite-epidote altered weak qtz carbonate veinlets, locally weakly brecciated, diss pyrite 3% lower part strongly chlorite-clay-sericite alt and pervasive silicified.		90									
58.58	58.71	QUARTZ VEIN upper contact sharp, lower gradational, light to dark massive qtz with weak carbonate on fractures, pyrite < 1%		97	58.68	58.79	0.21	6795M		<.001			

Client:
Drilling Company:
Logged By: LD.
Date: Sep 30 1994
Hole No: WC 94 DDH 06
Page: 1 of 2

SEARCHLIGHT CONSULTANTS INC.

Drill Record

Depth From	Depth To	Description	Recovery Run	Recovery %	Sample Interval From	Sample Interval To	Sample % Recovery	Sample Number	Length	Au oz/t	Ag		Au g/T
58.79	61.87	ANDESITE CLAY ZONE extremely chlorite clay sericite altered volcanic (mostly soft), diss pyrite ~ 3-4%		75									
61.87	62.08	QUARTZ "VEIN" lt. l.-grey-greey, strongly brecciated, patches of chlorite-epidote cemented by silica flood and calcite veining, tr dpy.		99	61.87	62.08	0.21	6796M		<.001			
62.08	70.16	ANDESITE TUFF dark green, mottled, fine grained, strongly fractured with pyrite-calcite infill, strongly chloritic altered		96									
70.16	70.75	QUARTZ BRECCIA on the top and bottom light grey sugary massive vein with pinkish and greenish stains on fractures 2-3% pyrite, middle chloritic strongly pyritic and brecciated volcanic cemented by silica.		95	70.16	70.75	0.59	6797M		.004			
70.75	80.70	ANDESITE TUFF mostly dark greey massive fine grained with numerous narrow brecciated zones with calcite cement, network of calcite veinlets at 45-90° TCA locally patches of epidote and chlorite, chloritic matrix, diss pyrite ~ 2-3%		92									
80.70	81.14	QUARTZ VEIN upper and lower contact sharp, white ph (80%) with green volcanic fragments, banded grey silica in the lower part, diss pyrite ~ 1%		98	80.70	81.14	0.44	6798M		<.001			
81.14	88.08	ANDESITE TUFF strongly broken core, dark green, massive fine grained strongly chloritic volcanic		76									
		E.O.H											

Client:

Drilling Company:

Logged By: L.D

Date: Sep 20. 1994

Hole No: WC 94 DDH 06

Page: 2 of 2

SEARCHLIGHT CONSULTANTS INC.

Drill Hole Record
WC 94 DDH 07

Property: W Chappelle **Location:** _____ **Division/District:** _____ **Claim:** _____ **Length:** 84.43

Commenced: Sep. 30 1994 **Completed:** Oct. 01, 1994 **Core Size:** NQ **True Bearing:** 180° **Elevation:** _____

Percent Recovery: _____ **Collar Dip:** -75° **Dip Test:** _____ **Hor. Comp:** _____ **Vert. Comp:** _____

Collar Coordinates: 620N, 1825E **Objective:** _____

Depth From	Depth To	Description	Recovery Run	Recovery %	Sample Interval From	Sample Interval To	Sample % Recovery	Sample Number	Length	Au oz/t	Ag		Au g/t
0.00	3.65	CASING											
3.65	5.94	AUGITE ANDESITE oxidation zone, strongly broken and fractured core, limonite and manganese stain on fractures.		73									
5.94	8.40	AUGITE ANDESITE light green, massive, medium to large (4mm) augite phen. in fine chloritic matrix, some pyrite on fractures ~2%		80									
8.40	14.45	ANDESITE TUFF dark green-grey, mottled to 9.60 strongly clay-sericite chlorite altered, locally calcite in the matrix, diss pyrite ~3%		91									
14.45	15.40	ANDESITE TUFF - QUARTZ BRECCIA ZONE strongly brecciated volcanic cemented by white silica (<50%), chlorite-quartz patches, fracture filling calcite, pyrite ~5%		93	14.45	15.40		6799M	0.95	<.001			
15.40	17.85	ANDESITE TUFF massive dark green, extremely chlorite altered.		96									
17.85	30.25	AUGITE ANDESITE light green massive, weak brecciated and qtz veining on the top, appearence "porphyritic" texture, chloritic matrix diss, and fracture filling pyrite ~2%		90									

Client:

Drilling Company:

Logged By: LD

Date: Oct 2 1994

Hole No: WC 94 DDH 07

Page: 1 of 2

Depth From	Depth To	Description	Recovery Run	Recovery %	Depth From	Depth To	Sample %	Sample Number	Length	Au oz/t	Ag		Au g/t
30.25	33.71	SHEAR - CLAY ZONE light to dark grey extremly clay sericite altered and sheared volcanic, some carbonate in the matrix, qtz fragments in "muddy" groundmass. 30.80 - 32.00 pervasive silicification zone, 32.00 - 32.60 muddy section, 32.60 - 33.71 weakly silicified brecciated muddy volcanic, diss. pyrite throughout ~ 3-5%, shear at 45° TCA		65	30.25	32.00		6800M	1.75	.002			.07
					32.00	33.71		6801M	1.71	.002			.07
33.71	55.75	ANDESITE TUFF light to dark green mottled, massive, fine grained strong chloritic matrix, locally calcite filling the fractures, occ. weakly brecciated with qtz epidote filling, diss and fracture filling pyrite ~ 5%		89									
55.75	70.00	SILTSTONE dark grey mostly black, fine grained, extremely pervasive silicified, diss. and fracture filling pyrite 2%, narrow epidote veins, upper and lower contact gradational.		97	60.14	61.90		6802M	1.76	<.001			
70.00	76.40	ANDESITE TUFF dark green, massive, fine grained, chloritic matrix, epidote patches, weak calcite veining, lower part shear zone with qtz-carbonate cementing sheared volcanic, shear at 40-45° TCA		95	75.28	76.40		6803M	1.12	<.002			
76.40	77.50	QUARTZ VEIN white to light grey massive, locally sugary, pyrite and dark grey fine sulphide on the fractures		93	76.40	77.50		6804M	1.10	<.001			
77.50	78.00	FAULT ZONE - gouge		99									
78.00	84.43	ANDESITE TUFF upper part extremly chlorite altered, weakly sheared and brecciated with narrow network of calcite patches and veining, locally fragmental in the lower part, diss. and fracture filling pyrite.		95									
		E.O.H											

Client:

Drilling Company:

Logged By: L D

Date: Oct 2 1994

Hole No: WL94DDH07

Page: 2 of 2

SEARCHLIGHT CONSULTANTS INC.

Drill Hole Record
WC 94 DDH 08

Property: W. Chippolle **Location:** _____ **Division/District:** _____ **Claim:** _____ **Length:** 74.98 m

Commenced: Oct 01 1994 **Completed:** Oct 03 1994 **Core Size:** NQ **True Bearing:** 180° **Elevation:** _____

Percent Recovery: _____ **Collar Dip:** -60° **Dip Test:** _____ **Hor. Comp:** _____ **Vert. Comp:** _____

Collar Coordinates: 1620N, 1825E **Objective:** _____

Depth From	Depth To	Description	Recovery Ran	Recovery %	Sample Interval From	Sample Interval To	Sample % Recovery	Sample Number	Length	Au oz/t	Ag		Au g/t
0.00	3.04	CASING											
3.04	7.31	AUGITE ANDESITE dark green, badly broken and fractured, limonitic and manganese stain on fractures. diss pyrite ~2%.		68									
7.31	21.12	AUGITE ANDESITE light to dark green, mottled, moderately to strongly chlorite alt, weakly brecciated in the lower part, silica 10%.		95									
21.12	21.90	ANDESITE extremly chlorite sericite clay altered (soft "muddy").		88									
21.90	27.93	ALTERED ANDESITE dark green, mottled, weakly sheared, moderately to locally strong chlorite-sericite-clay alt		90									
27.93	28.29	QUARTZ BRECCIA network of crosscutting pale carbonate stringers cementing badly broken andesite, diss pyrite ~2-3%		96	27.93	28.29		6805 M	0.36	<.001			
28.29	29.86	SILTSTONE light green, very fine strongly siliceous stained (almost like chert) weakly sheared with some "mini breccia" zones.		100									
29.86	30.38	QUARTZ VEIN white to light grey, massive, almost 100% silica tr of sulphide mostly pyrite on fractures.		78	29.86	30.38		6806 M	0.52	<.001			

Client:
Drilling Company:
Logged By: L D
Date: Oct 3 1994
Hole No: WC 94 DDH 08
Page: 1 of 2.

Depth From	Depth To	Description	Recovery Run	Recovery %	Depth From	Depth To	Sample %	Sample Number	Length	Au oz/t	Ag		Au g/t
30.38	36.08	ANDESITE TUFF light to dark green-grey mottled, fine grained, USG 3cm wide carbonate-plz filled "mini breccia" zones with sulphide upto 5-7% at mostly 40-60° TCA. 34.29 - 34.60 strongly brecciated zone.		89	34.29	34.60		6807M	0.31	<.001			
36.08	37.18	VOLCANIC BRECCIA dark green volcanic fragments in fine grained plz-carbonate veinlets, patches of epidote, diss and fracture filling pyrite ~10%		95	36.07	37.18		6808M	1.10	<.001			
37.18	39.30	ANDESITE TUFF dark green, fine grained, strongly pervasively silicified, locally massive gypsum and plz veins at 40-45° TCA		94									
39 30	40.23	QUARTZ VEIN light to dark grey, massive, diss and fracture filling pyrite ~2%.		99	39.30	40.23		6809M	093	.007			
40.23	58.52	ANDESITE TUFF light to dark green, massive, fine grained upper part strongly epidote-chlorite altered, diss and veinl of pyrite, weakly brecciated (6810M), lower stronger silicified with stockwork of plz-carbonate veinlets and "mini" breccias (6811M),		87	40.76	42.50		6810M	1.74	.002			.07
					46.16	46.85		6811M	0.69	.002			.07
					52.42	53.00		6812M	058	.002			.07
58.52	61.00	ANDESITE TUFF strongly chlorite-sericite-clay altered (soft)		90									
61.00	71.20	ANDESITE TUFF dark green, locally mottled, fine grained calcareous matrix, patches of epidote, plz-carbonate veinlets with locally narrow brecciated zones, diss and fracture filling pyrite 2-3%		94									
71.20	71.62	QUARTZ BRECCIA chlorite altered volcanic cement by silica, 10% pyrite		100	71.20	71.62		6813M	0.42	.013			.41
71.62	74.13	ANDESITE TUFF upper part strongly chlorite-clay altered, lower brecciated silicified		93									
74.13	74.52	QUARTZ VEIN cupper grey light-dk grey, upper and lower contact sharp at 45° TCA		100	74.13	74.52		6814M	1.39	.003			.10
74.52	74.98	ANDESITE TUFF strongly chlorite clay alt and pervasive silicified, py ~5% E.O.H		91									

Client:

Drilling Company:

Logged By: L.D.

Date: Oct 3 1994

Hole No: LIC 94 DDH 08

Page: 2 of 2

SEARCHLIGHT CONSULTANTS INC.

Drill Hole Record
G 94 DDH 01

Property: _____ **Location:** _____ **Division/District:** _____ **Claim:** _____ **Length:** _____

Commenced: Oct 03, 1994 **Completed:** Oct 04, 1994 **Core Size:** _____ **True Bearing:** 180° **Elevation:** _____

Percent Recovery: _____ **Collar Dip:** -90 **Dip Test:** _____ **Hor. Comp:** _____ **Vert. Comp:** _____

Collar Coordinates: 180 N, 200 W **Objective:** _____

Depth From	Depth To	Description	Recovery Run	Recovery %	Sample Interval From	Sample Interval To	Sample % Recovery	Sample Number	Length	Au oz/t	Ag		Au g/t
0.00	4.87	CASING											
4.87	9.93	ANDESITE FRAGMENTAL dark greeq-grey-brownish, clast supported, subangular to subrounded up to 5cm in diameter volcanic fragments in fine chloritic matrix, large patches of epidote and pyrite 4.87 to 8.20 strongly broken and limonite stain on fractures (oxidation zone), moderately pervasive silicified		75									
9.93	17.37	CRYSTAL TUFF green-brownish strongly silicified and propylitic altered, locally strong K-spar alteration, diss and fracture filling pyrite > 5%.		89									
17.37	18.46	AUGITE DACITE dark grey, extremely pervasive silicified, locally K-spar overprint, diss and fracture filling pyrite > 5%		90									
18.46	20.11	FAULT ZONE mostly gouge with locally small sheared and silicified volcanic fragments.		85									
20.11	20.70	FAULT BRECCIA Light grey strongly sheared and brecciated fine grained volcanic cemented by silica, diss pyrite 5%		90	20.11	20.70		6815M	0.59	<.001			

Client: **Logged By:** **Hole No:** G 94 DDH 01

Drilling Company: **Date:** **Page:** 1 of 3

Depth From	Depth To	Description	Recovery Run	Recovery %	Depth From	Depth To	Sample %	Sample Number	Length	Au oz/t.	Ag		Au g/t
20.70	25.97	CRYSTAL TUFF dark grey-green more like ash and fine sediment (tuffite) sericite-carbonate matrix, weakly pervasively silicified, occ K-spar alteration, diss and vide bands of pyrite on fractures at 50-60 TC A.		80									
25.97	30.60	VOLCANIC BRECCIA, Andesite and Dacite angular fragments in fine chloritic-sericitic matrix, diss. pyrite throughout ~ 3%		92									
30.60	31.20	PORPHYRITIC DACITE dark grey-blackish, fine to medium grained, white feldspar phenos in fine mafic matrix, fine grained qtz ~10%, diss py ~ 1%		100									
31.20	40.20	CRYSTAL TUFF light green-grey, fine grained, massive, from 37.49 to 39.40 strong clay-sericite altered and weakly sheared, chlorite on fractures.		100									
40.20	44.00	AUGITE ANDESITE black augite phenos in fine light green (chloritic) matrix, massive, porphyritic tex., pyrite on fractures ~ 1-2%, upper contact at 60 lower at 30° TCA		98									
44.00	44.60	QUARTZ BRECCIA volcanic fragments cemented by grey silica, some epidote-chlorite blebs, pyrite ~ 3-5%		99	44.00	44.60		68164	0.60	.002			
44.60	52.25	AUGITE ANDESITE as above, locally fragmental and "muddy" section		96									
52.25	52.80	SHEAR ZONE strongly sheared volcanic with bands of grey silica at 40-65° TCA, pyrite ~ 2%.		80	52.25	52.80		68174	0.55	.002			
52.80	55.85	CRYSTAL TUFF with locally Augite Andesite fragments, occ chlorite in the fractures, diss pyrite ~ 2%		93									

Client:

Drilling Company:

Logged By: L D

Date: Oct 5, 1914

Hole No: G 94 DDH 01

Depth From	Depth To	Description	Recovery Run	Recovery %	Depth From	Depth To	Sample %	Sample Number	Length	Au oz/t	Ag		Au g/t
55.85	56.99	QUARTZ VEIN dark grey-greenish, strongly brecciated fine grained cemented by silica, pleasd, talc on the fractures, patches of chlorite veins, epidote, disc. pyrite ~ 3%.		98	54.85	56.99		6818M	1.14	<.001			
				97									
56.99	65.53	CRYSTAL TUFF dark grey-blackish, fine grained, massive, moderately silicified, locally medium grained, diss pyrite ~ 1%.											
65.53	66.05	AUGITE ANDESITE light green massive upper contact at 40° TCA lower 33° TCA		95									
66.05	72.47	CRYSTAL TUFF as above with locally Augite Andesite seams		93									
72.47	73.31	QUARTZ BRECCIA grey-green, volcanic fragments cemented by white qtz, extremely strong chlorite on the fractures, some epidote, diss. pyrite.		98	72.47	73.31		6819M	0.84	<.001			
73.31	78.33	AUGITE DACITE light to dark grey, massive, medium grained, locally mottled, porphyritic texture, moderately silicified, some chlorite on fractures, diss and fracture filling pyrite ~ 2%.		96									
		E.O.H.											
					↓								

Client:

Drilling Company:

Logged By: L.D.

Date: Oct 5 1994

Hole No: G 94 DDH 01

Page: 3 of 3

SEARCHLIGHT CONSULTANTS INC.

Drill Hole Record
G 94 DDH 02

Property: _____ **Location:** _____ **Division/District:** _____ **Claim:** _____ **Length:** _____

Commenced: Oct 04, 1994 **Completed:** Oct 05, 1994 **Core Size:** NQ **True Bearing:** 180° **Elevation:** _____

Percent Recovery: _____ **Collar Dip:** -90° **Dip Test:** _____ **Hor. Comp:** _____ **Vert. Comp:** _____

Collar Coordinates: 180N, 215W **Objective:** _____

Depth From	Depth To	Description	Recovery Run	Recovery %	Sample Interval From	Sample Interval To	Sample % Recovery	Sample Number	Length	Au	Ag		
0.00	5.18	CASING											
5.18	11.30	ANDESITE FRAGMENTAL dark green-brown blocky broken and fractured, limonite stain on fractures, chlorite-epidote patches, diss and fracture filling pyrite 2-3%		65									
				89									
11.30	16.44	CRYSTAL TUFF green-brownish, strongly propylitic altered (mostly large patches of chlorite-epidote), silicified, diss pyrite throughout.											
16.44	16.76	FAULT ZONE strongly sheared and brecciated volcanic in clayitic zone.		92									
16.76	29.75	CRYSTAL TUFF dark grey-brownish, massive, fine grained, moderately silicified, upper part fragmental, chlorite and py in fractures.		99									
29.75	30.80	AUGITE DACITE dark grey, massive, porphyritic texture, epidote chlorite replacing augite, pyrite ~ 3%		95									
30.50	36.60	CRYSTAL TUFF dark green-grey mottled, fine grained, pervasively silicified, chlorite in the matrix, pyrite 2-3%		86									

Client:

Drilling Company:

Logged By: LD
Date: Oct 06 1994

Hole No: G 94 DDH 02
Page: 1 of 3

Depth From	Depth To	Description	Recovery Run	Recovery %	Depth From	Depth To	Sample %	Sample Number	Length	Au oz/t	Ag		Au g/t
36.60	38.20	VOLCANIC BRECCIA volcanic fragments in chloritic "muddy" matrix, bands of pyrite, talc on fractures		86									
38.20	55.66	AUGITE ANDESITE Light green with dark green-blackish augite phes. massive, fine to medium grained, upper part locally brecciated, locally "muddy" sections, chlorite diss in the matrix and fracture filling, some epidote.		92									
55.66	58.49	ANDESITE FRAGMENTAL mostly subrounded up to 3cm in diameter volcanic fragments in fine augite andesite, locally conglomerate appearance, strongly chloritic, epidote and pyrite on the fractures, occ. pink calcite at 60-70° TCA		93									
58.49	58.82	CRYSTAL TUFF very fine chloritic "muddy"		89									
58.82	67.69	AUGITE ANDESITE Light to dk green, massive, fine grained chloritic matrix, occ. narrow pink calcite ~70° TCA, diss pyrite ~1-2%		95									
67.69	68.43	VOLCANIC BRECCIA dark grey volcanic fragments cemented by chlorite-epidote flood, fine grained ~5%, diss pyrite 1%.		90	67.69	68.43		6820M	0.74	<.001			
68.43	75.05	AUGITE ANDESITE as above, stronger chlorite epidote alteration, bottom part locally extremely propylitic altered, locally massive pyrite ~20% pyrite.		95	73.70	74.35		6821M	0.65	<.001			
75.05	76.50	VOLCANIC BRECCIA dark grey-green, extremely chlorite epidote flooded volcanic fragments with silica overprint, at least two phase of silica flood, locally massive pyrite ~20%		96	75.05	76.50		6822M	1.45	<.001			
76.50	81.60	AUGITE ANDESITE as above with stronger chlorite epidote alteration in the upper part.		98									

Client:

Drilling Company:

Logged By: L D

Date: 01 06 1991

Hole No: G94 DDH 02

Depth From	Depth To	Description	Recovery Run	Recovery %	Depth From	Depth To	Sample %	Sample Number	Length	Au oz/T	Ag		Au g/T
81.60	82.90	VOLCANIC BRECCIA strongly brecciated and fractured intermediate, locally white-grey silica flooded, strongly chlorite altered, clay-talc in fractures 81.60-82.16 pinkish zeolite? good cpy, argentite?		88	81.60	82.16		6823M	0.56	.007			.21
					82.16	82.80		6824M	0.64	.003			.10
82.80	83.80	CRYSTAL TUFF dark grey-green, massive, fine grained, chlorite alt., diss pyrite 2-3%		95									
83.80	86.60	VOLCANIC BRECCIA appearance like volcanic conglomerate brecciated and cemented by fine silica, strongly chloritic alt., locally massive pyrite,		97	83.80	85.40		6825M	1.60	.002			.07
					85.40	86.60		6826M	1.20	.002			.07
										.			.07
86.60	87.65	QUARTZ BRECCIA volcanic fragments cemented by grey-brownish silica flood ($70\%SiO_2$), chlorite patches, white clay on fractures, diss and veinlets of pyrite.		98	86.60	87.65		6827M	1.05	.002			.07
87.65	99.88	AUGITE ANDESITE light green locally mottled, pervasively chlorite alt., ex K-spar alt., locally bands of epidote and pyrite,		100									
99.88	101.04	VOLCANIC BRECCIA sheared and brecciated andesite with some silica, diss and patches of pyrite ~ 3% and cpy		99	99.88	101.04		6828M	1.16	<.001			
101.04	108.81	AUGITE ANDESITE light to dk green, massive, fine chloritic matrix, occ large patches of chlorite and epidote, upper part with qtz veining, diss and fracture filling py, tr of pyrrhotite.		97	101.40	101.70		6829M	0.30	<.001			
		E.O.H											

Client:

Drilling Company:

Logged By: L.D.

Date: Oct 06 1994

Hole No: G 94 DDH 02

Page: 3 of 3

F. Marshall Smith Consulting Inc. G 94 DDH 03

Drill Hole Record

Property _____ Location _____ Div/Dist _____ Claim _____ Length 117.95

Start Oct 06 1994 End Oct 07 1994 Core Size _____ Bearing 180° Elevation _____

% Recov _____ Dip -90° Dip Test _____ Horizontal _____ Vertical _____

Coords 180N, 230W Objective _____

Interval From	Interval To	Description	Recovery Run	Recovery %	Depth From	Depth To	Sample %	Sample	Length	Au g/T	Ag		Au g/T
0.00	4.87	CASING											
4.87	7.49	ANDESITE FRAGMENTAL dark green-brownish, badly broken, limonite stain on fractures, chloritic matrix, locally patches of epidote and chlorite, diss and fracture filling pyrite.		69									
7.49	8.44	QUARTZ VEIN light to dark grey massive qtz fragment in brecciated and clay altered volcanic fault zone, pyrite < 1%		88	7.49	8.44		6830M					.10
8.44	30.97	ANDESITE light to dark green, locally brownish, massive, fine grained, strongly chloritic altered and weakly silicified, locally fragmental and tuffaceous, patches of epidote and chlorite common, diss and fracture filling pyrite ~2%		95									
30.97	37.70	CRYSTAL TUFF light green mottled, very fine grained, locally qtz bands of 40-50° TCA, fracture filling pyrite, locally silicified		94									
37.70	48.06	VOLCANIC BRECCIA strongly sheared and brecciated andesite clay-sericite on the fractures, strongly silicified, some qtz fragments, locally K-spar, diss and fracture filling pyrite 2-3%		98	40.66	42.36		6831M					.07
					44.00	45.20		6832M					<.07
					45.50	46.45		6833M					.07
48.06	50.00	QUARTZ VEIN in strongly sheared extremly clay-sericite altered volcanic qtz fragments, diss and fracture filling pyrite throughout		94	48.06	50.00		6834M					.14
50.00	64.10	AUGITE ANDESITE dark green mottled, fine grained, massive steep fractures 80-90° TCA filled with pink zeolite		97									
64.10	65.60	CRYSTAL TUFF dark grey massive, diss chlorite in the matrix, fracture filling pyrite ~ 1-2%		100									
65.60	78.92	AUGITE ANDESITE light to dark green, mottled, locally patches of epidote-chlorite, diss pyrite ~ 3%		100									

Client:

Drilling Company:

Logged By: L.D.

Date: Oct 7, 1994

Hole No: G 94 DDH 03

Page: 1 of 2

SEARCHLIGHT CONSULTANTS INC.

Drill Hole Record
G94DDH03

Depth From	Depth To	Description	Recovery Run	Recovery %	Sample Interval From	Sample Interval To	Sample % Recovery	Sample Number	Length	Au oz/t.	Ag		Au g/t.
78.92	79.11	QUARTZ VEIN dark-pinkish massive sharp upper and lower contact, diss pyrite and cpy.		100	78.92	79.11		6835M	0.19	.004			
79.11	86.25	AUGITE ANDESITE dark green, strongly chloritic, massive, locally fragmental, locally silicified, pyrite 2%		99									
				97									
86.25	87.48	VOLCANIC BRECCIA locally sheared and brecciated andesite, some qtz flooding. pyrite ~ 1-2%											
				100									
87.48	104.85	AUGITE ANDESITE dark green massive, fine to medium grained, fresh looking, locally K-spar alteration, diss pyrite ~ 2-3%											
104.85	117.95	AUGITE ANDESITE light green, extremely chloritic epidote altered bands and patches of dacite?, mottled. locally silica bands, pyrite ~ 2%.		98									
		E.O.H											

Client:

Drilling Company:

Logged By: L.D

Date: Oct 7 1994

Hole No: G 94 DDH 03

Page: 2

Appendix II

Assay Certificates

Phone: (604) 277-6662 **F. Marshall Smith, F.G.A.C.** Fax: (604) 271-6607
6580 Mayflower Drive, Richmond, British Columbia, Canada V7C 3X6

Chemex Labs Ltd.

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

To: SMITH, F. MARSHALL CONSULTING

6580 MAYFLOWER DR.
RICHMOND, BC
V7C 3X6

A9428991

Comments: CC: LES DEMCZUK

CERTIFICATE A9428991

(SV) - SMITH, F. MARSHALL CONSULTING

Project:
P.O. # :

Samples submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC.
This report was printed on 26-OCT-94.

SAMPLE PREPARATION

CHEMEX CODE	NUMBER SAMPLES	DESCRIPTION
207	43	Assay pulv, screen -150, roll
294	43	Crush and split (6-10 pounds)

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

CHEMEX CODE	NUMBER SAMPLES	DESCRIPTION	METHOD	DETECTION LIMIT	UPPER LIMIT
881	43	Au g/t: Total, metallics calc.	FA-AAS/GRAV	0.07	500.00
885	43	Au- g/t: Metallics calc.	FA-AAS/GRAV	0.07	500.00
887	43	Au+ mg: Metallics calculation	FA-AAS/GRAV	0.002	50.000
889	43	Weight- g: Metallics calculation	BALANCE	1	N/A
888	43	Weight+ g: Metallics calculation	BALANCE	0.01	N/A

Chemex Labs Ltd.

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

To: SMITH, F. MARSHALL CONSULTING **

6580 MAYFLOWER DR.
RICHMOND, BC
V7C 3X6

Project :
Comments: CC: LES DEMCZUK

Certificate Date: 26-OCT-94
Invoice No. : I9428991
P.O. Number :
Account : SV

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A9428991

SAMPLE	PREP CODE		Au tot g/t	Au - g/t	Au + mg	Wt. - grams	Wt. + grams					
6756 M	207	294	0.10	0.10	0.002	217	12.60					
6757 M	207	294	0.14	0.14	0.002	206	13.35					
6758 M	207	294	0.14	0.14	< 0.002	253	6.92					
6764 M	207	294	0.07	0.07	< 0.002	287	3.91					
6765 M	207	294	0.07	0.07	< 0.002	250	4.54					
6766 M	207	294	0.10	0.10	< 0.002	256	5.32					
6767 M	207	294	0.07	0.07	< 0.002	289	12.17					
6768 M	207	294	0.14	0.14	0.002	295	11.71					
6769 M	207	294	0.07	0.07	< 0.002	210	11.86					
6770 M	207	294	0.07	0.07	< 0.002	291	11.95					
6771 M	207	294	0.07	0.07	< 0.000	253	10.97					
6774 M	207	294	0.07	0.07	< 0.002	312	12.11					
6775 M	207	294	0.07	0.07	< 0.002	285	12.47					
6776 M	207	294	0.10	0.10	0.002	282	13.05					
6777 M	207	294	0.07	0.07	0.002	300	13.14					
6778 M	207	294	0.07	0.07	0.002	186	11.42					
6782 M	207	294	0.14	0.14	0.002	251	11.55					
6783 M	207	294	0.07	0.07	< 0.002	232	8.65					
6784 M	207	294	0.14	0.14	0.002	279	10.27					
6785 M	207	294	0.10	0.10	0.002	239	12.31					
6788 M	207	294	0.10	0.10	0.002	278	15.95					
6789 M	207	294	0.07	0.07	0.002	308	10.95					
6790 M	207	294	0.14	0.14	0.002	255	14.41					
6791 M	207	294	0.07	0.07	< 0.002	163	11.00					
6792 M	207	294	0.07	0.07	< 0.002	256	13.74					
6793 M	207	294	0.07	0.07	< 0.002	227	9.63					
6800 M	207	294	0.07	0.07	< 0.002	234	9.08					
6801 M	207	294	0.07	0.07	0.002	224	20.78					
6810 M	207	294	0.07	0.07	0.002	276	12.68					
6811 M	207	294	0.07	0.07	< 0.002	256	7.49					
6812 M	207	294	0.07	0.07	< 0.002	212	12.20					
6813 M	207	294	0.41	0.41	0.004	209	12.27					
6814 M	207	294	0.10	0.10	0.002	231	17.31					
6823 M	207	294	0.21	0.21	0.003	261	14.04					
6824 M	207	294	0.10	0.10	< 0.002	292	14.10					
6825 M	207	294	0.07	0.07	< 0.002	278	11.97					
6826 M	207	294	0.07	0.07	< 0.002	264	17.00					
6827 M	207	294	0.07	0.07	0.002	290	16.63					
6830 M	207	294	0.10	0.10	< 0.002	239	15.45					
6831 M	207	294	0.07	0.07	< 0.002	218	15.52					

CERTIFICATION: Thank Vonk

Chemex Labs Ltd.

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

To: SMITH, F. MARSHALL CONSULTING **

6580 MAYFLOWER DR.
RICHMOND, BC
V7C 3X6

Project :
Comments: CC: LES DEMCZUK

Certificate Date: 26-OCT-94
Invoice No. : I9428991
P.O. Number :
Account : SV

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A9428991

SAMPLE	PREP CODE		Au tot g/t	Au - g/t	Au + mg	Wt. - grams	Wt. + grams					
6832 M	207	294	< 0.07	< 0.07	< 0.002	216	12.33					
6833 M	207	294	0.07	0.07	< 0.002	192	17.00					
6834 M	207	294	0.14	0.14	0.002	236	11.33					

CERTIFICATION:

Chemex Labs Ltd.

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

To: SMITH, F. MARSHALL CONSULTING

6580 MAYFLOWER DR.
RICHMOND, BC
V7C 3X6

A9428990

Comments: CC: LES DEMCZUK

CERTIFICATE A9428990

(SV) - SMITH, F. MARSHALL CONSULTING

Project:
P.O. # :

Samples submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC.
This report was printed on 25-OCT-94.

SAMPLE PREPARATION

CHEMEX CODE	NUMBER SAMPLES	DESCRIPTION
208	42	Assay ring to approx 150 mesh
294	42	Crush and split (6-10 pounds)

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

CHEMEX CODE	NUMBER SAMPLES	DESCRIPTION	METHOD	DETECTION LIMIT	UPPER LIMIT
998	42	Au oz/T: 1 assay ton	FA-AAS	0.001	20.00

Chemex Labs Ltd.

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

To: SMITH, F. MARSHALL CONSULTING **

6580 MAYFLOWER DR.
RICHMOND, BC
V7C 3X6

Project :
Comments: CC: LES DEMCZUK

Page Number :1
Total Pages :2
Certificate Date: 25-OCT-94
Invoice No. :I9428990
P.O. Number :
Account :SV

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A9428990

SAMPLE	PREP CODE		Au oz/T
6751 M	208	294	< 0.001
6752 M	208	294	0.002
6753 M	208	294	0.003
6754 M	208	294	< 0.001
6755 M	208	294	< 0.001
6759 M	208	294	0.001
6760 M	208	294	< 0.001
6761 M	208	294	< 0.001
6762 M	208	294	< 0.001
6763 M	208	294	0.001
6772 M	208	294	< 0.001
6773 M	208	294	< 0.001
6779 M	208	294	< 0.001
6780 M	208	294	0.002
6781 M	208	294	< 0.001
6786 M	208	294	< 0.001
6787 M	208	294	0.010
6794 M	208	294	< 0.001
6795 M	208	294	< 0.001
6796 M	208	294	< 0.001
6797 M	208	294	0.004
6798 M	208	294	< 0.001
6799 M	208	294	< 0.001
6802 M	208	294	< 0.001
6803 M	208	294	< 0.001
6804 M	208	294	< 0.001
6805 M	208	294	< 0.001
6806 M	208	294	< 0.001
6807 M	208	294	< 0.001
6808 M	208	294	< 0.001
6809 M	208	294	0.007
6815 M	208	294	< 0.001
6816 M	208	294	0.002
6817 M	208	294	0.002
6818 M	208	294	< 0.001
6819 M	208	294	< 0.001
6820 M	208	294	< 0.001
6821 M	208	294	< 0.001
6822 M	208	294	< 0.001
6828 M	208	294	< 0.001

CERTIFICATION:

Chemex Labs Ltd.

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

To: SMITH, F. MARSHALL CONSULTING **

6580 MAYFLOWER DR.
RICHMOND, BC
V7C 3X6

Project :
Comments: CC: LES DEMCZUK

Page Number :2
Total Pages :2
Certificate Date: 25-OCT-94
Invoice No. :I9428990
P.O. Number :
Account :SV

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A9428990

SAMPLE	PREP CODE		Au oz/T
6829 M	208	294	< 0.001
6835 M	208	294	0.004

CERTIFICATION:

Appendix III

Geophysical Survey Report

David Mark, P.Geo.

Geotronics Surveys Ltd.

Phone: (604) 277-6662 **F. Marshall Smith, F.G.A.C.** Fax: (604) 271-6607
6580 Mayflower Drive, Richmond, British Columbia, Canada V7C 3X6

GEOPHYSICAL REPORT

ON

INDUCED POLARIZATION AND RESISTIVITY SURVEYS

OVER TWO AREAS OF THE

BAKER PROJECT

TOODOGGONE RIVER AREA

OMINECA MINING DISTRICT, BRITISH COLUMBIA

SURVEY PERIOD	:	September 11 to 23, 1994
WRITTEN FOR	:	BAKER LAKE GOLD MINES INC. 403-1661 Portage Avenue Winnipeg, Manitoba, R3J 3T7
WRITTEN BY	:	David G. Mark, P.Geo., Geophysicist GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD. #405 - 535 Howe Street Vancouver, B.C. V6C 2Z4
DATED	:	May 6, 1995

TABLE OF CONTENTS

MAPS IN POCKET

	Scale	Map #
(1) West Chappelle Area		
IP and Resistivity Pseudosections		
Line 17+25E	1:1250	GP-1
Line 17+50E	1:1250	GP-2
Line 17+75E	1:1250	GP-3
Line 18+00E	1:1250	GP-4
Line 18+25E	1:1250	GP-5
Line 18+50E	1:1250	GP-6
Line 18+75E	1:1250	GP-7
Line 19+00E	1:1250	GP-8
Line 19+25E	1:1250	GP-9
Line 19+50E	1:1250	GP-10
Line 19+75E	1:1250	GP-11
Line 17+75E, 30-meter dipole	1:2500	GP-12
Line 18+25E, 30-meter dipole	1:2500	GP-13
Line 19+25E, 30-meter dipole	1:2500	GP-14

Survey Plans

Chargeability, n=1	1:1250	GP-15
Resistivity, n=1	1:1250	GP-16

2) Chappelle 15 Area

IP and Resistivity Pseudosections

Line One	1:1250	GP-17
Line 200W	1:1250	GP-18
Line 215W	1:1250	GP-19
Line 230W	1:1250	GP-20
Line 245W	1:1250	GP-21
Line 260W	1:1250	GP-22
Line 275W	1:1250	GP-23

Survey Plans

Chargeabililty, n=1	1:1250	GP-24
Resistivity, n=1	1:1250	GP-25

SUMMARY

Induced polarization and resistivity surveys were carried out over two areas of the Baker Project located in close proximity to the Baker Mine, a past producer, in the Toodoggone River area of northern British Columbia.

The IP and resistivity surveys were carried out using a BRGM Elrec 6 multi-channel receiver operating in the time-domain mode. The array used was dipole-dipole, read to 12 separations, with a dipole length and reading interval of 15 m. Three of the lines were repeated with the dipole length and reading interval at 30 m. Eighteen lines were carried out for a total survey length of 7,995 m. The results were plotted in pseudosection and plan, and contoured.

The purpose of the work for each of the two areas was to map epithermal alteration zones and the correlating epithermal vein.

CONCLUSIONS

1. The resistivity lows within the pseudosections have very well reflected the known epithermal vein systems on the property. There is excellent correlation between the surfaced-mapped and the drill-indicated veins directly with the edge of resistivity highs on the floor of the resistivity lows.

2. The pseudosections and subsequent drilling indicate the veins to be dipping northerly. These were found to carry little gold.

3. The T93-01 vein within the West Chappelle area is shown by the pseudosections and surface mapping to be dipping southerly and to have a minimum strike length of 50 meters. It carries gold of up to 0.15 oz/ton.

4. Some of the resistivity lows other than the one reflecting the T93-01 vein indicate epithermal systems dipping southerly.

RECOMMENDATIONS

These are given in Demscuk's report and thus no additional ones will be given here. The writer agrees with Demscuk that the T93-01 vein should be drilled and if positive results are obtained than further IP/resistivity surveying, drilling, and probably trenching should be continued. The target areas would then be systems showing a southerly dip.

GEOPHYSICAL REPORT

ON

INDUCED POLARIZATION AND RESISTIVITY SURVEYS

OVER TWO AREAS OF THE

BAKER PROJECT

TOODOGGONE RIVER AREA

OMINECA MINING DISTRICT, BRITISH COLUMBIA

INTRODUCTION AND GENERAL REMARKS

This report discusses the instrumentation, theory, field procedure and results of induced polarization ("IP") and resistivity surveys carried out over two areas of the Baker Project which consists of mineral claims adjacent to the Baker Mine property, a past producer. The two areas are referred to as West Chappelle and Chappelle 15. The surveys were part of a larger exploration program carried out in the late summer of 1994 that also included diamond drilling and geological mapping. This report is written to be included as an addendum to a geological report on the property by F. Marshall Smith, geologist.

The field work was carried out from September 11 to 23, 1994, under the direct supervision of the writer, who also formed part of the field crew. One geophysical technician as well as two helpers completed the crew of four.

The main purpose of the geophysics was to map, through mainly the resistivity survey, epithermal alteration zones occurring within the two areas that had been previously located. It was intended not only to map the areal extent but also the shape and depth extent of the epithermal alteration and, as a result, locate for optimum drilling purposes the epithermal vein. It was anticipated that the resistivity survey would reflect the alteration zones as resistivity lows, and, if the epithermal quartz veins were large enough, or showed sufficient contrast, it would also reflect the veins as resistivity highs within the resistivity lows. The IP chargeability survey was expected to reflect sulphides, which also at times can be useful in mapping epithermal zones since pyrite often occurs peripheral to the main alteration.

INSTRUMENTATION

The transmitter used for the induced polarization-resistivity surveys was a Model IPT-1 manufactured by Phoenix Geophysics Ltd. of Markham, Ontario. It was powered by a 2.5 kw motor generator, Model MG-2, also manufactured by Phoenix.

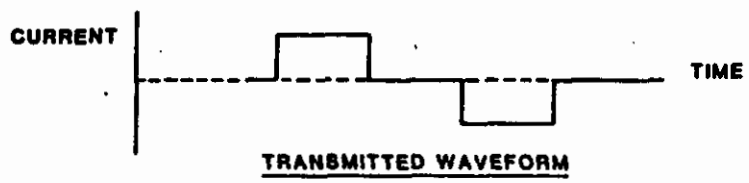
The receiver used was a six-channel BRGM, model Elrec 6. This is state-of -the-art equipment, with software-controlled functions, programmable through a keyboard located on the front of the instrument. It can measure up to 10 chargeability windows and store up to 2500 measurements within the internal memory.

THEORY

When a voltage is applied to the ground, electrical current flows, mainly in the electrolyte-filled capillaries within the rock. If the capillaries also contain certain mineral particles that transport current by electrons (mostly sulphides, some oxides and graphite), then the ionic charges build up at the particle-electrolyte interface, positives ones where the current enters the particle and negatives ones where it leaves. This accumulation of charge creates a voltage that tends to oppose the current flow across the interface. When the current is switched off, the created voltage slowly decreases as the accumulated ions diffuse back into the electrolyte. This type of induced polarization phenomena is known as electrode polarization.

A similar effect occurs if clay particles are present in the conducting medium. Charged clay particles attract oppositely-charged ions from the surrounding electrolyte; when the current stops, the ions slowly diffuse back to their equilibrium state. This process is known as membrane polarization and gives rise to induced polarization effects even in the absence of metallic-type conductors.

Most IP surveys are carried out by taking measurements in the "time-domain" or the "frequency-domain".



Time-domain measurements involve sampling the waveform at intervals after the current is switched off, to derive a dimensionless parameter, the chargeability "M", which is a measure of the strength of the induced polarization effect. Measurements in the frequency domain are based on the fact that the resistance produced at the electrolyte-charged particle interface decreases with increasing frequency. The difference between apparent resistivity readings at a high and low frequency is expressed as the percentage frequency effect, or "PFE".

The quantity, apparent resistivity, ρ_a, computed from electrical survey results is only the true earth resistivity in a homogenous sub-surface. When vertical (and lateral) variations in electrical properties occur, as they always will in the real world, the apparent resistivity will be influenced by the various layers, depending on their depth relatives to the electrode spacing. A single reading cannot therefore be attributed to a particular depth.

The ability of the ground to transmit electricity is, in the absence of metallic-type conductors, almost completely dependent on the volume, nature and content of the pore space. Empirical relationships can be derived linking the formation resistivity to the pore water resistivity, as a function of porosity. Such a formula is Archie's Law, which states (assuming complete saturation) in clean formations:

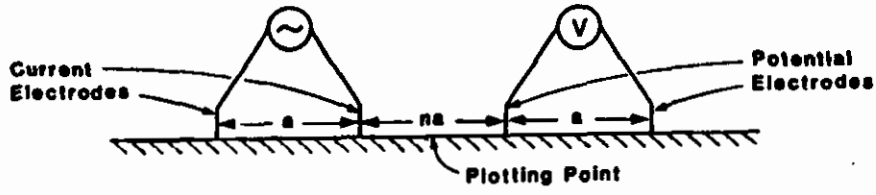
$$\frac{R_o}{R_w} = O^{-2}$$

Where: R_o is formation resistivity
R_w is pore water resistivity
O is porosity

SURVEY PROCEDURE

The IP and resistivity measurements were taken in the time-domain mode using an 8-second square wave charge cycle (2-seconds positive charge, 2-seconds off, 2-seconds negative charge, 2-seconds off). The delay time used after the charge shuts off was 240 milliseconds and the integration time used was 1,600 milliseconds divided into 10 windows. The array chosen was the dipole-dipole, shown as follows:

DIPOLE - DIPOLE ARRAY



The dipole length and reading interval were chosen to be 15 meters. The lines were read to 12 separations, which gives a theoretical depth penetration of 110 m (about 350 feet). On the West Chappelle survey, 3 lines were resurveyed with a dipole length/reading interval of 30 meters which gives a theoretical depth penetration of 220 meters (about 700 feet).

Stainless steel stakes were used for current electrodes as well as for the potential electrodes.

Over the West Chappelle survey area, 11 lines, 17+25E to 19+75E, inclusive, were surveyed for a total survey length of 4,470 m. The line separation was 25 m, and the line direction, due north. The lines resurveyed at the 30-meter dipole interval were

17+75E, 18+25E, and 19+25E giving a survey length totaling 1,140 meters. Thus the total survey length within the West Chappelle area was 5,910 meters.

Over the Chappelle 15 survey area, 7 lines were surveyed for a total survey length of 2,085 meters. The first line, labeled "line one", was surveyed in a 310-degree east direction. It was then determined that the epithermal system ran more easterly and thus the remaining lines were run in a due south direction. These lines, with a separation of 15m, were labeled 200W to 275W, inclusive.

COMPILATION OF DATA

All the data were reduced by a computer software program developed by Geosoft Inc. of Toronto, Ontario. Parts of this program have been modified by Geotronics Surveys Inc. for its own applications. The computerized data reduction included the resistivity calculations, pseudosection plotting, survey plan plotting and contouring.

All the data from the 15-meter dipole lines were plotted in pseudosection form at a scale of 1:1,250. The 30-meter dipole lines were plotted in pseudosection form at a scale of 1:2,500. The map numbers are shown in the Table of Contents at the front of the report. Each value is plotted at a point formed from the intersection of a line drawn from the mid-point of each of the two dipoles. The results of this method of plotting is the farther the dipoles are separated, the deeper is the reading. The resistivity pseudosection is plotted on the upper part of the map for each of the lines, and the chargeability pseudosection is plotted on the lower part.

Also, contoured plan maps were prepared for level 1 (n=1) for each of the two survey areas at a scale of 1:1,250.

All pseudosections and plans were contoured at an interval of 5 milliseconds for the chargeability results, and at an interval of logarithmic to the base 10 for the resistivity results.

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

A. West Chappelle Survey Area

The most prominent feature, in general, of the resistivity data is a series of strong resistivity lows within the center of the survey area, that is, at about 1600 N, that stretches westerly across all the lines. These lows correlate very well with epithermal alteration zones associated with the 'J', 'K', 'L', 'M', and West Chappelle veins. The lows reflect epithermal alteration and the resistivity highs, on the floor of the resistivity lows, reflect the siliceous vein material that is often the host for epithermal gold mineralization. This is confirmed where drilling took place, i.e., on lines 1925E and 1950E. Drill-intersected quartz veining can be seen to correlate directly with resistivity highs or with the edge of resistivity highs. This can also be seen on some of the pseudosections where surficial exposure of epithermal quartz veins also correlates directly with the edge of resistivity highs.

Occurring on the hanging walls of the epithermal zones are chargeability highs that undoubtedly reflect sulphides, most likely pyrite. This is confirmed by the fact that this area is very gossanous. This is unusual to have such a strong zone of sulphides to occur so close to the main part of the epithermal system but this is obviously one of the characteristics that is peculiar to epithermal systems within the Baker Mine area. (Chargeability highs also occur within epithermal systems within the Cheni Mine area but, from work done by the writer, are of much lower amplitude, therefore indicating

less sulphides.) A zone of pyritization is usually part of the epithermal system but for the most part occurring further out from the vein.

The surficial geology indicates that the veins with the associated alteration dip southerly, but the resistivity and IP (chargeability) pseudosections indicate, for the most part, the veins dip northerly. This was subsequently confirmed by drilling. Unfortunately, however, the assay returns did not return any gold values above 0.03 oz./ton.

On pseudosections 17+25W, 17+50W, and 17+75W, can be seen the resistivity signature of the T93-01 vein. The pseudosections indicate this vein to have a strike length of at least 50 meters. Trenching had uncovered this vein in 1993 and the geological mapping of the trench indicates this vein also to dip to the south, but, unlike the others, the resistivity pseudosections confirm this. It is interesting to note that the gold content of this vein was higher at 0.15 0z/ton. It could be, as suggested in Demczuk's report, that the southerly-dipping systems are the ones carrying the gold.

Other resistivity lows with similar shapes to the lows reflecting the known epithermal systems have been interpreted to be possibly caused by epithermal alteration zones with the vein occurring within the floor of the low. These have been labeled by the word "vein?" and occur on all pseudosections.

Many of the resistivity pseudosections show lineal-shaped resistivity lows. These are indicative of faults or shear zones and thus have been labeled by the word "fault?".

A flat-lying or near flat-lying surficial resistivity high occurs on the southern part of most of the lines. The likely causative source is buried ice, especially considering it

occurs on a north-facing slope. Outcroppings of ice buried within talus slides can be seen throughout the area.

As mentioned above, three of the lines were resurveyed with a dipole length and reading interval of 30 meters. The purpose was to explore to a greater depth than the 15-meter dipole survey was capable of. However, the 30-meter pseudosections correlate poorly with known geology and the 15-meter pseudosections and thus are not considered that useful. The geology is obviously too complex to be mapped by any dipole length larger than 15 meters.

B. Chappelle 15 Survey Area

The surveying within this area covers a newly-discovered vein labeled the 'G' vein. At first the limited exposure of the vein from the trenching seemed to indicate the vein to strike northeasterly and thus the first IP/resistivity survey line, labeled 'one', was put in at a 310-degree east direction. Further vein exposure and the lack of any discernible signature on the resistivity pseudosection indicated the vein to strike more east-west. Thus the subsequent survey lines were placed in a north-south direction.

As within the West Chappelle survey area, there is very good correlation between the resistivity pseudosections and the outcropping of the 'G' vein and drill-intersected quartz vein and breccia. This can be seen on pseudosections 200W, 215W, and 230W where vein and breccia occur on the floor of resistivity lows. The pseudosections show the vein(s) to be flatly dipping to the north.

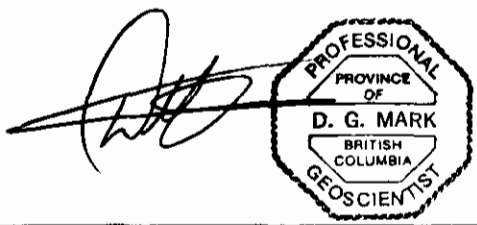
The assay returns on any of the drilling, like that within the West Chappelle area, did not result in any values above 0.03 oz./ton gold. The veins intersected and subsequently assayed all dip northerly thus corroborating the suggestion that northerly-

dipping veins are barren. However, some of the pseudosections, namely 200W, 245W, and possibly 215W and 230W, show resistivity lows dipping steeply south. Perhaps, as is suggested by the T93-01 vein within the West Chappelle area, these reflect epithermal systems with veins that carry gold. The southerly-dipping low on the northern part of line 245W is particularly strong and therefore indicates a strong epithermal system that could carry more gold mineralization.

The IP chargeability pseudosections show the readings to be very high and noisy. The IP highs, which reflect pyritization, thus indicate the geology to be more complex than that of the West Chappelle area.

Resistivity lows indicative of epithermal alteration systems have been labeled by the word 'vein?'. Most of these dip northerly.

Respectfully submitted,
GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.



David G. Mark, P.Geo.,
Geophysicist

REFERENCES

Carter, N.C., Report on the 1988 Exploration Program, Chappelle Gold Property, Private Report for Multinational Resources Inc., 1988.

Coombes, S.F., Private Report to SCA Management Ltd. on 1993 Exploration Work, Baker Claims, 1993.

Demczuk, Les, Report on the Baker Project, Toodoggone Area, Omineca Mining Division, North-Central British Columbia, for Baker Lake Gold Mines Inc., February 12, 1995.

Diakow, Larry J., Pantleleyen, Andrejs, and Schroeter, Tom G., Jurassic Epithermal Deposits in the Toodoggone River Area, British Columbia: Examples of Well-Preserved, Volcanic hosted, Precious Metal Mineralization, Economic Geology, Vol. 86, pp. 529-554, 1991.

MacLean, K.A., Progress Report for 1976, Report to Du Pont of Canada Exploration Limited, 1977.

MINFILE, Chappelle, 094E 026, EMPR, 1990.

Nelles, David M., Report on the 1985 Exploration Programme, Private Report to Multinational Resources Inc., 1985.

Schroeter, T.G., Geology of Early Jurassic Toodoggone Fomration, EMPR Bull. 86, 1993.

Schroeter, T.G., Toodoggone River (94E) B.C. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, Geological Field Work 1981 Paper 1983 - 81, pp. 122-133, 1982.

Smith, F.M., Report on the Silver Pond Property, Private Report to Ocean Crystal Resources Inc., 1992.

GEOPHYSICIST'S CERTIFICATE

I, DAVID G. MARK, of the City of Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

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

I am a Consulting Geophysicist of Geotronics Surveys Ltd., with offices at #405 - 535 Howe Street, Vancouver, British Columbia.

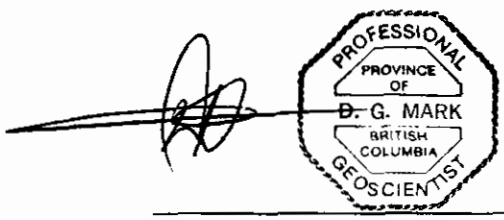
I further certify that:

1. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia (1968) and hold a B.Sc. degree in Geophysics.

2. I have been practicing my profession for the past 27 years, and have been active in the mining industry for the past 30 years.

3. This report is compiled from data obtained from IP and resistivity surveys carried out over two areas of the Baker property from September 11 - 23, 1994. The surveys were carried out directly under my supervision.

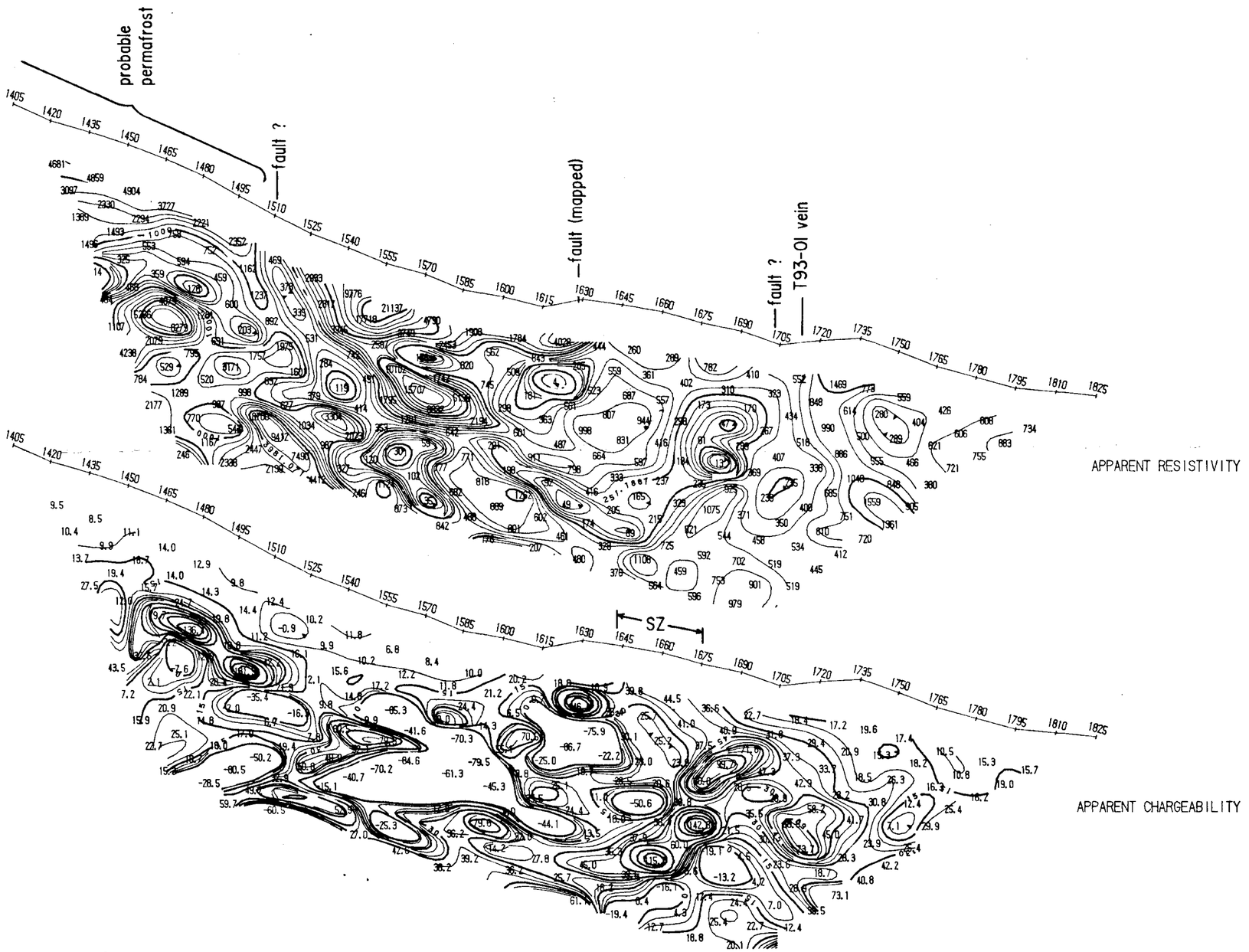
4. I do not hold any interest in Baker Lake Gold Mines Inc.., nor in the properties discussed in this report, nor do I expect to receive any interest as a result of writing this report.



David G. Mark, P.Geo.,
Geophysicist

May 6, 1995

Survey Direction: North

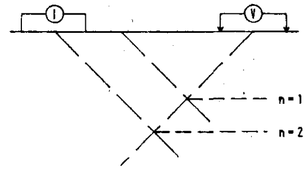


Scale 1:1250

25 0 25 50 75 100 125
(metres)

Surveyed by GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD
SEPTEMBER 1994

Pseudosection Plotting Method



LEGEND

Contour Intervals:
Resistivity : log base 10 ohm-metres
Chargeability: 5 milliseconds

INSTRUMENTATION

Receiver:	BRGM IP-6
Transmitter/Generator:	PHOENIX Model IPT-1 2.5 kWatt

IP SURVEY PARAMETERS

Survey Mode:	Time Domain
Array:	Dipole-Dipole
Dipole Length:	15 metres (50 feet)
Dipole separation:	n=1 to 12
Delay Time:	240 milliseconds
Integration Time:	1600 milliseconds
Charge Cycle:	8 second square wave

vein ? > geophysical
fault? > interpretation

SZ — sulphide zone

PROFESS
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
D.G. MARK
GEOSCIENTIST

GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD

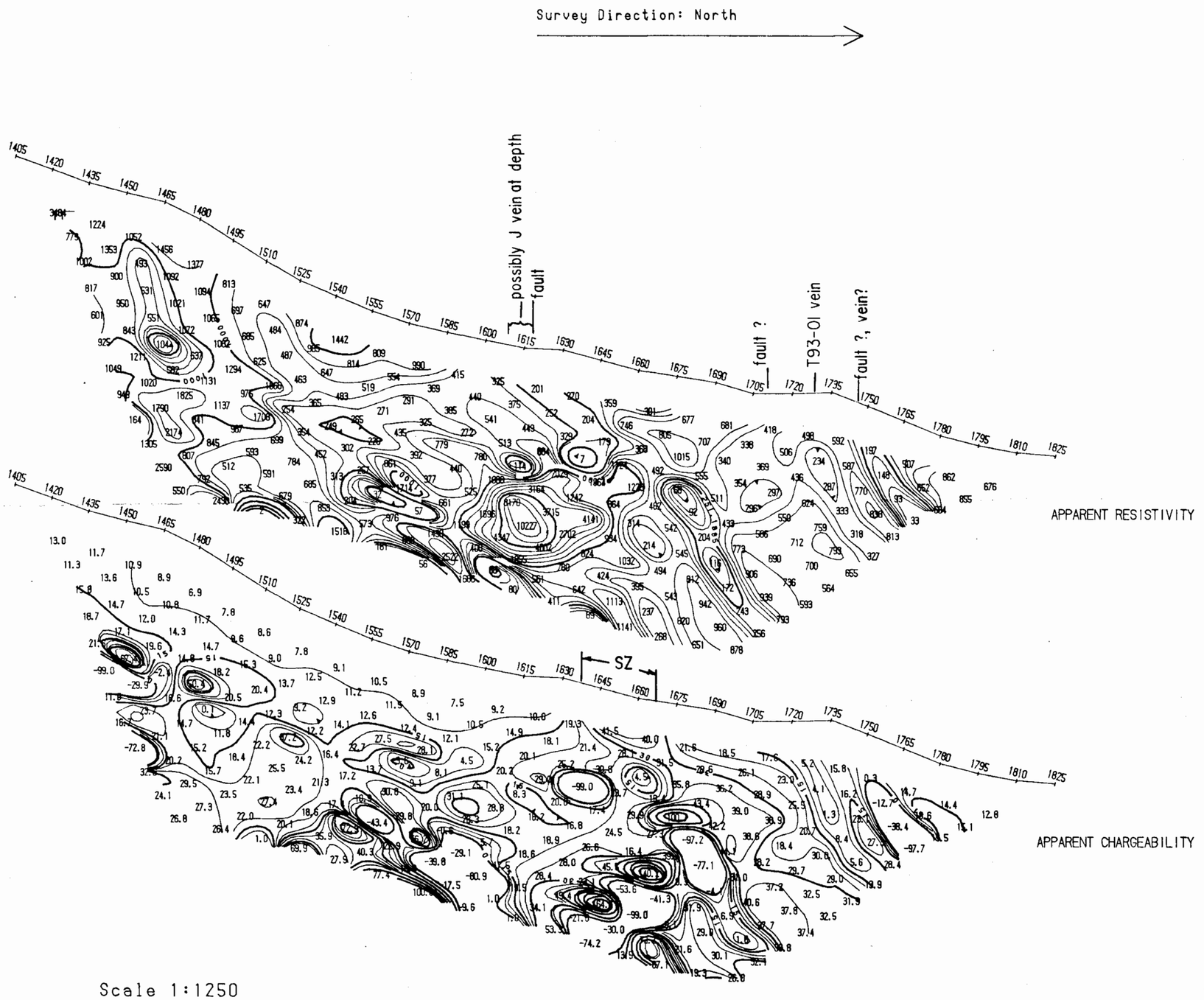
BAKER LAKE GOLD MINES INC
WEST CHAPPELLE PROPERTY

TOODOGGONE RIVER AREA
OMINECA M.D., B.C.

APPARENT RESISTIVITY and CHARGEABILITY
PSEUDOSECTIONS
LINE 1725E

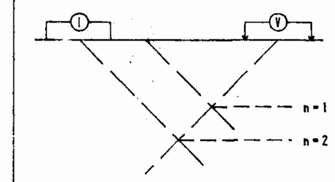
Drawn by:	Job No.	NTS	Scale	Date	Map No.
DM	94-14	94E/6E	1:1250	Aug 94	GP-1

(1)



Surveyed by GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD
SEPTEMBER 1994

Pseudosection Plotting Method



LEGEND

Contour Intervals:
Resistivity : log base 10 ohm-metres
Chargeability: 5 milliseconds

INSTRUMENTATION

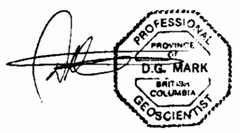
Receiver:	BRGM IP-6
Transmitter/Generator:	PHOENIX Model IPT-1 2.5 kWatt

IP SURVEY PARAMETERS

Survey Mode:	Time Domain
Array:	Dipole-Dipole
Dipole Length:	15 metres (50 feet)
Dipole separation:	n=1 to 12
Delay Time:	240 milliseconds
Integration Time:	1600 milliseconds
Charge Cycle:	8 second square wave

vein ? > geophysical
fault ? > interpretation

SZ —— sulphide zone



GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD

BAKER LAKE GOLD MINES INC
WEST CHAPPELLE PROPERTY

TOODOGGONE RIVER AREA
OMINECA M.D., B.C.

APPARENT RESISTIVITY and CHARGEABILITY
PSEUDOSECTIONS
LINE 1750E

Drawn by:	Job No.	NTS	Scale	Date	Map No.
DN	94-14	94E/6E	1:1250	Aug 94	GP-2

(2)

Survey Direction: North

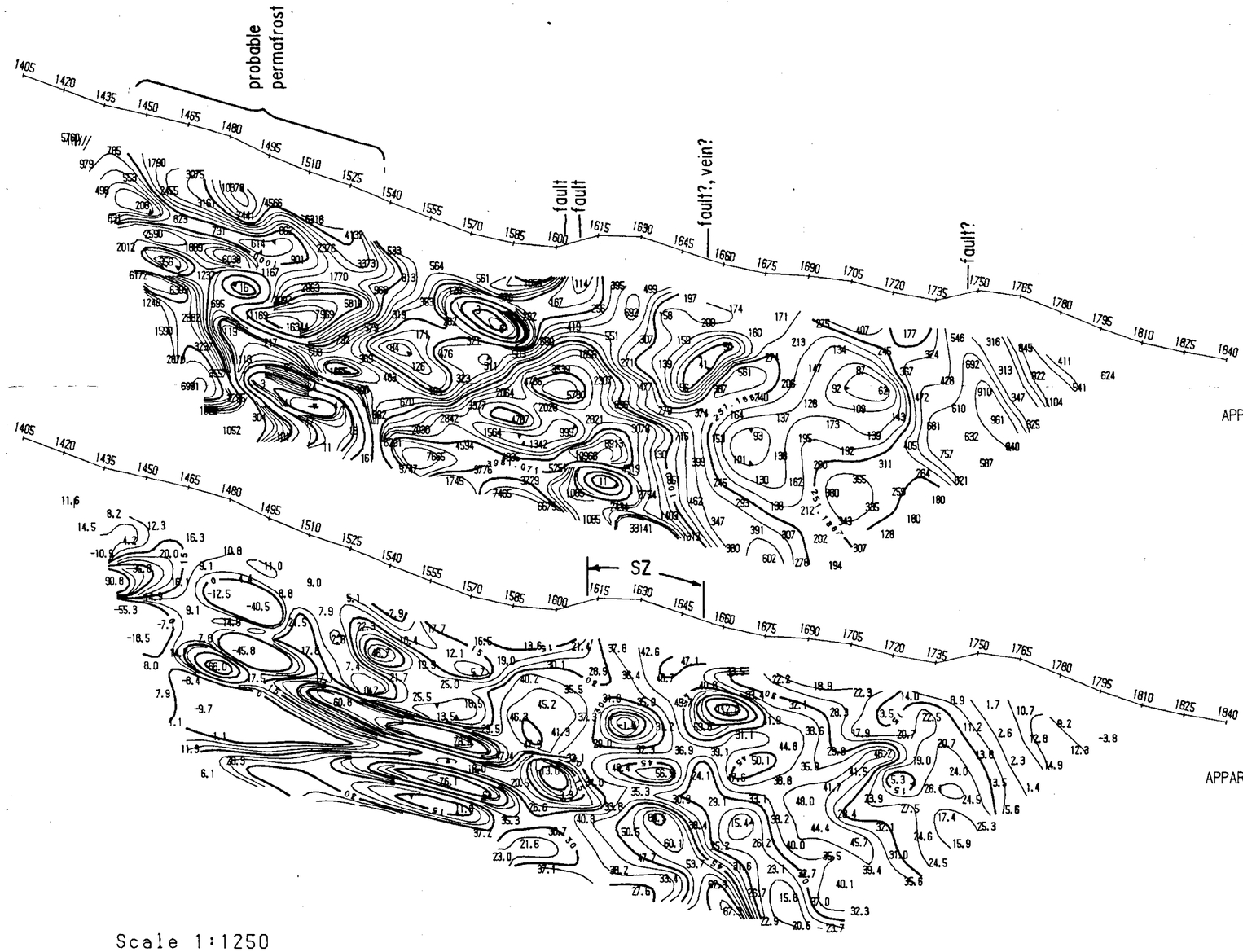
probable permafrost

fault

fault

fault?, vein?

fault?



APPARENT RESISTIVITY

SZ

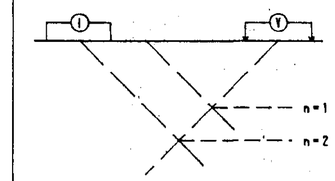
APPARENT CHARGEABILITY

Scale 1:1250

25 0 25 50 75 100 125
(metres)

Surveyed by GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD
SEPTEMBER 1994

Pseudosection Plotting Method



LEGEND

Contour Interval:
Resistivity : log base 10 ohm-metres
Chargeability: 5 milliseconds

INSTRUMENTATION

Receiver:	BRGM IP-6
Transmitter/Generator:	PHOENIX Model IPT-1 2.5 kWatt

IP SURVEY PARAMETERS

Survey Mode:	Time Domain
Array:	Dipole-Dipole
Dipole Length:	15 metres (50 feet)
Dipole separation:	n=1 to 12
Delay Time:	240 milliseconds
Integration Time:	1600 milliseconds
Charge Cycle:	8 second square wave

vein ? > geophysical
fault ? > interpretation

SZ —— sulphide zone

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
D.G. MARK
GEOSCIENTIST

GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD

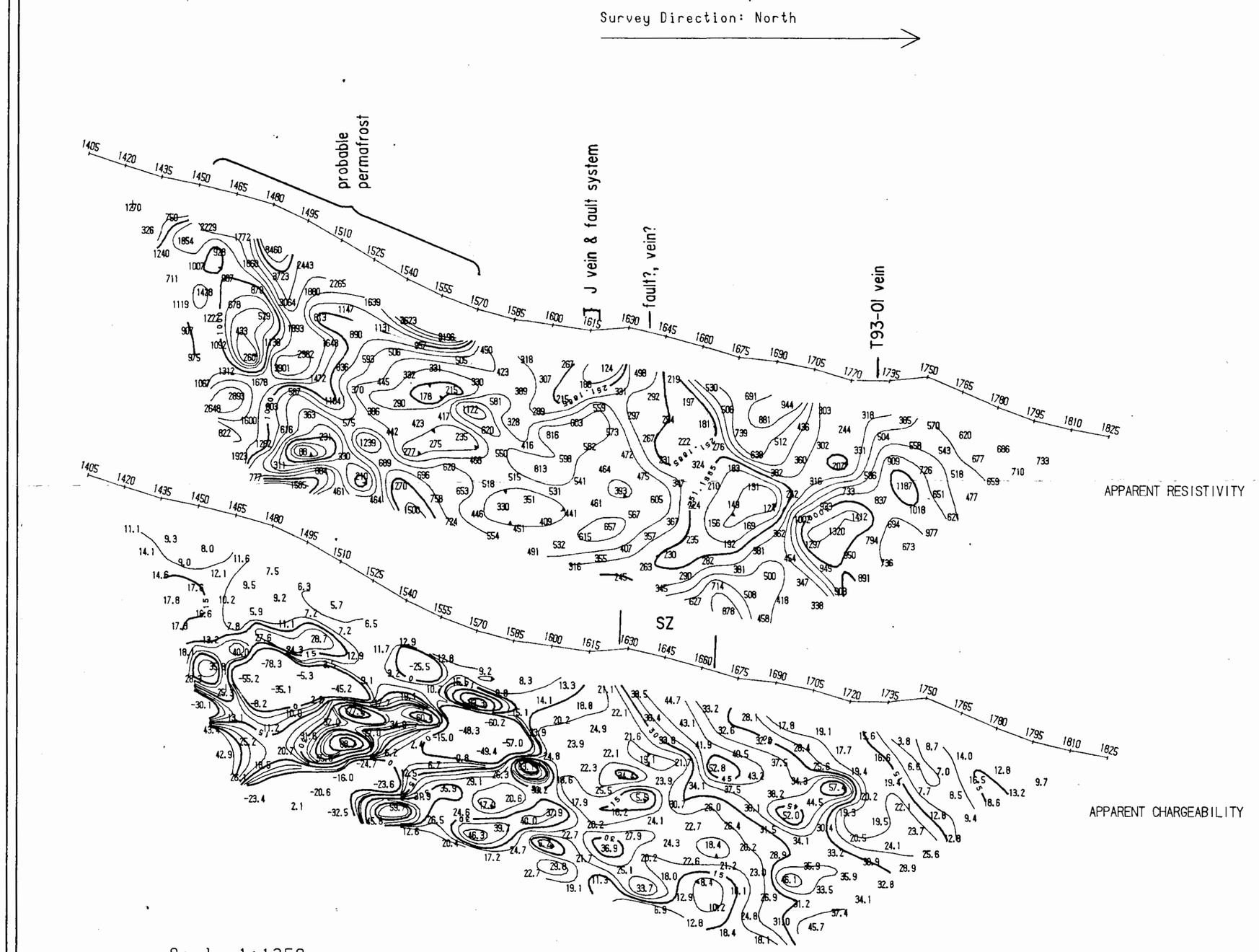
BAKER LAKE GOLD MINES INC
WEST CHAPPELLE PROPERTY

TOODOGGONE RIVER AREA
OMINECA M.D., B.C.

APPARENT RESISTIVITY and CHARGEABILITY
PSEUDOSECTIONS
LINE 1800E

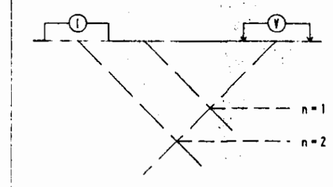
Drawn by:	Job No.	NTS	Scale	Date	Map No.
DM	94-14	94E/6E	1:1250	Aug 94	GP-3

(3)



Surveyed by GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD
SEPTEMBER 1994

Pseudosection Plotting Method



LEGEND

Contour Intervals:
Resistivity : log base 10 ohm-metres
Chargeability: 5 milliseconds

INSTRUMENTATION

Receiver:	BRGM IP-6
Transmitter/Generator:	PHOENIX Model IPT-1 2.5 kWatt

IP SURVEY PARAMETERS

Survey Mode:	Time Domain
Array:	Dipole-Dipole
Dipole Length:	15 metres (50 feet)
Dipole separation:	n=1 to 12
Delay Time:	240 milliseconds
Integration Time:	1600 milliseconds
Charge Cycle:	8 second square wave

vein ? → geophysical
fault ? → interpretation

SZ —— sulphide zone

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
D.G. MARK
GEOSCIENTIST

GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD

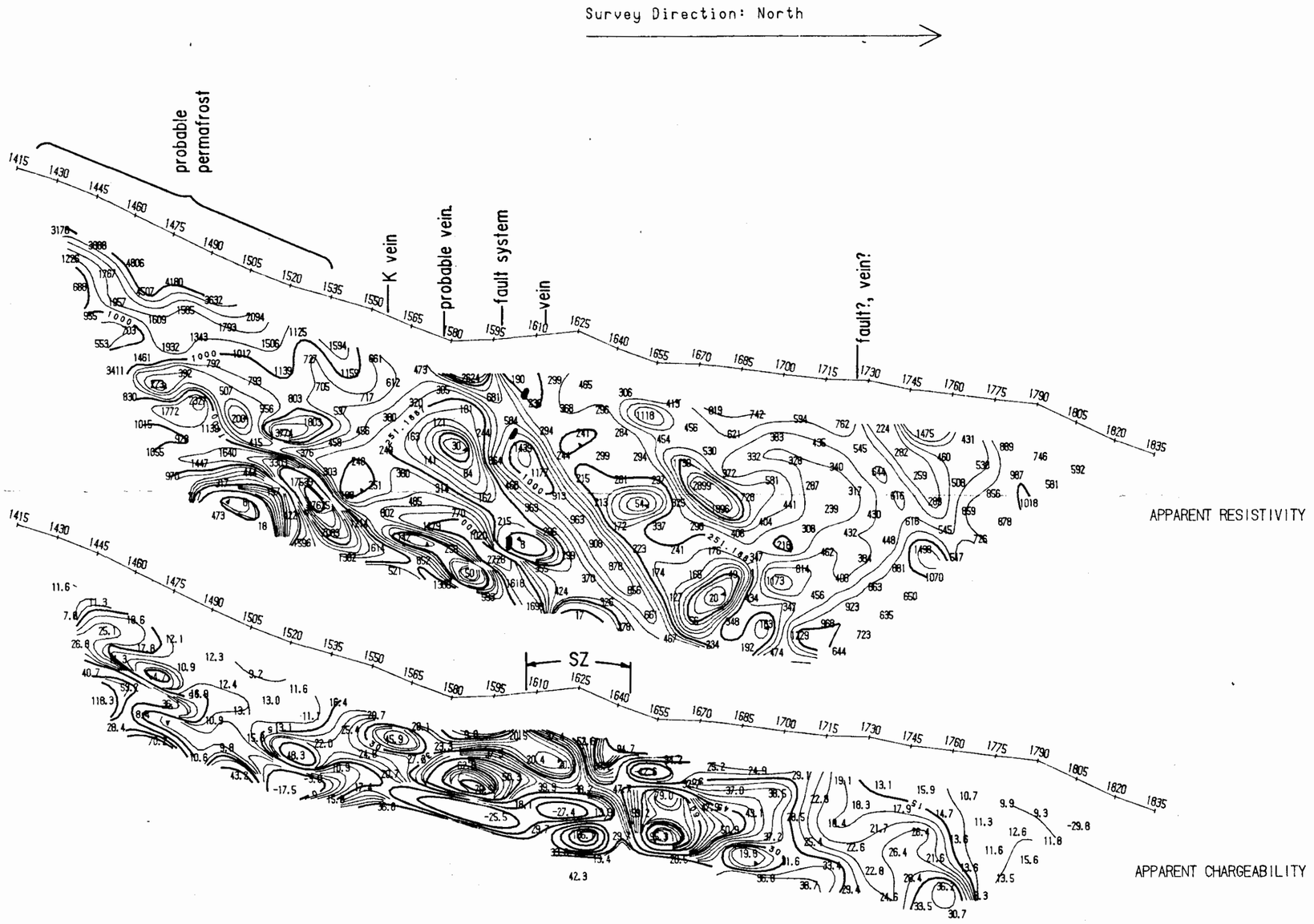
BAKER LAKE GOLD MINES INC
WEST CHAPPELLE PROPERTY

TOODOGGONE RIVER AREA
OMINECA M.D., B.C.

APPARENT RESISTIVITY and CHARGEABILITY
PSEUDOSECTIONS
LINE 1775E

Drawn by:	Job No.	NTS	Scale	Date	Map No.
DM	94-14	94E/6E	1:1250	Aug 94	GP-4

(4)

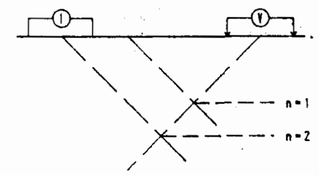


Scale 1:1250

25 0 25 50 75 100 125
(metres)

Surveyed by GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD
SEPTEMBER 1994

Pseudosection Plotting Method



LEGEND

Contour Intervals:
Resistivity : log base 10 ohm-metres
Chargeability: 3 milliseconds

INSTRUMENTATION

Receiver:	BRGM IP-6
Transmitter/Generator:	PHOENIX Model IPT-1 2.5 kWatt

IP SURVEY PARAMETERS

Survey Mode:	Time Domain
Array:	Dipole-Dipole
Dipole Length:	15 metres (50 feet)
Dipole separation:	n=1 to 12
Delay Time:	240 milliseconds
Integration Time:	1600 milliseconds
Charge Cycle:	8 second square wave

vein ? / fault ? > geophysical interpretation

SZ —— sulphide zone

drill hole intersections of quartz veins

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
D. G. MARK
GEOSCIENTIST

GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD

BAKER LAKE GOLD MINES INC
WEST CHAPPELLE PROPERTY

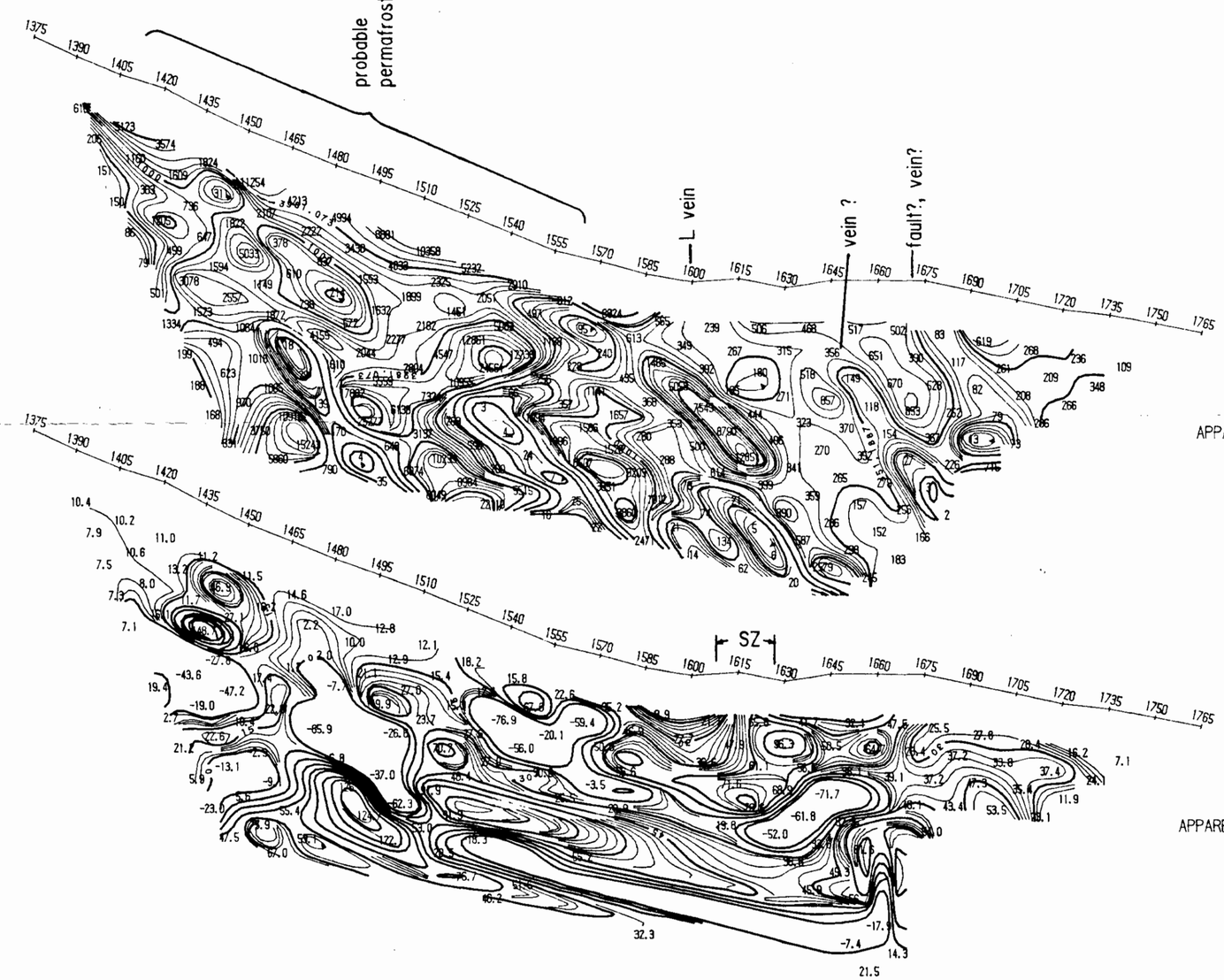
TOODOGGONE RIVER AREA
OMINECA M.D., B.C.

APPARENT RESISTIVITY and CHARGEABILITY
PSEUDOSECTIONS
LINE 1825E

Drawn by:	Job No.	NTS	Scale	Date	Map No.
DM	94-14	94E/6E	1:1250	Aug 94	GP-5

(5)

Survey Direction: North

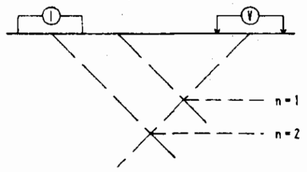


Scale 1:1250

25 0 25 50 75 100 125
(metres)

Surveyed by GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD
SEPTEMBER 1994

Pseudosection Plotting Method



LEGEND

Contour Intervals:
Resistivity : log base 10 ohm-metres
Chargeability: 3 milliseconds

INSTRUMENTATION

Receiver:	BRGM IP-6
Transmitter/Generator:	PHOENIX Model IPT-1 2.5 kWatt

IP SURVEY PARAMETERS

Survey Mode:	Time Domain
Array:	Dipole-Dipole
Dipole Length:	15 metres (50 feet)
Dipole separation:	n=1 to 12
Delay Time:	240 milliseconds
Integration Time:	1600 milliseconds
Charge Cycle:	8 second square wave

vein ? / fault ? > geophysical interpretation

SZ ___ sulphide zone

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA MARK GEOSCIENTIST

GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD

BAKER LAKE GOLD MINES INC
WEST CHAPPELLE PROPERTY

TOODOGGONE RIVER AREA
OMINECA M.D., B.C.

APPARENT RESISTIVITY and CHARGEABILITY
PSEUDOSECTIONS
LINE 1850E

Drawn by:	Job No.	NTS	Scale	Date	Map No.
DM	94-14	94E/6E	1:1250	Aug 94	GP-6

(6)

Survey Direction: North

probable permafrost

vein ?

L vein

fault ?

SZ

APPARENT RESISTIVITY

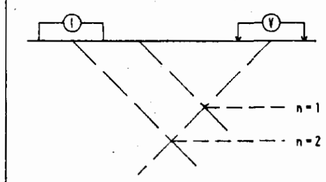
APPARENT CHARGEABILITY

Scale 1:1250

25 0 25 50 75 100 125
(metres)

Surveyed by GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD
SEPTEMBER 1994

Pseudosection Plotting Method



LEGEND

Contour Intervals:
Resistivity : log base 10 ohm-metres
Chargeability: 3 milliseconds

INSTRUMENTATION

Receiver:	BRGM IP-8
Transmitter/Generator:	PHOENIX Model IPT-1 2.5 kWatt

IP SURVEY PARAMETERS

Survey Mode:	Time Domain
Array:	Dipole-Dipole
Dipole Length:	15 metres (50 feet)
Dipole separation:	n=1 to 12
Delay Time:	240 milliseconds
Integration Time:	1600 milliseconds
Charge Cycle:	8 second square wave

vein ? > geophysical
fault ? > interpretation

SZ —— sulphide zone

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
D.G. MARK
GEOSCIENTIST

GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD

BAKER LAKE GOLD MINES INC
WEST CHAPPELLE PROPERTY

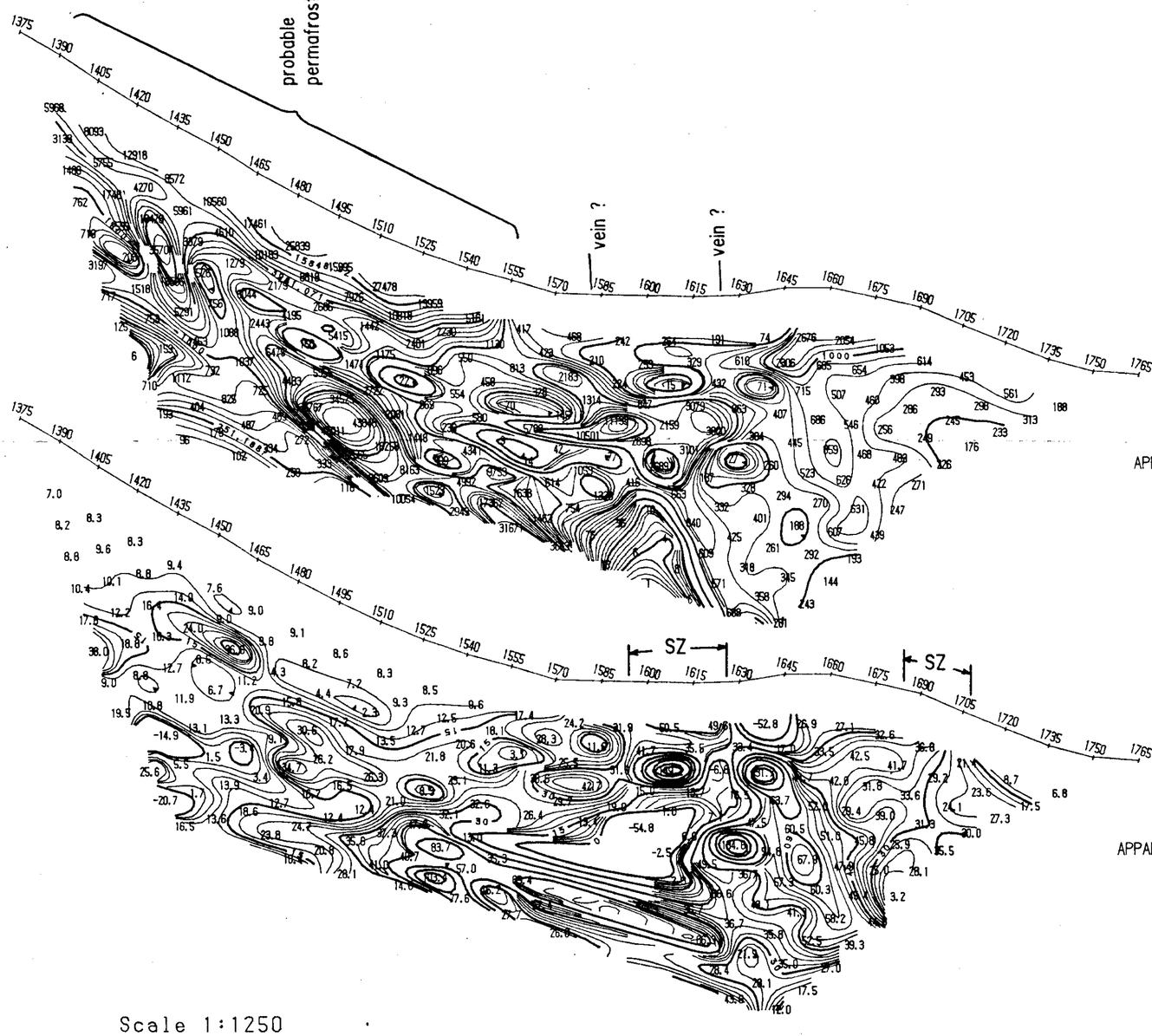
TOODOGGONE RIVER AREA
OMINECA M.D., B.C.

APPARENT RESISTIVITY and CHARGEABILITY
PSEUDOSECTIONS
LINE 1875E

Drawn by:	Job No.	NTS	Scale	Date	Map No.
DM	94-14	94E/6E	1:1250	Aug 94	GP-7

(7)

Survey Direction: North



APPARENT RESISTIVITY

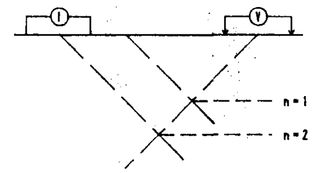
APPARENT CHARGEABILITY

Scale 1:1250

25 0 25 50 75 100 125
(metres)

Surveyed by GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD
SEPTEMBER 1994

Pseudosection Plotting Method



LEGEND

Contour Intervals:
Resistivity : log base 10 ohm-metres
Chargeability: 3 milliseconds

INSTRUMENTATION

Receiver:	BRGM IP-6
Transmitter/Generator:	PHOENIX Model IPT-1 2.5 kWatt

IP SURVEY PARAMETERS

Survey Mode:	Time Domain
Array:	Dipole-Dipole
Dipole Length:	15 metres (50 feet)
Dipole separation:	n=1 to 12
Delay Time:	240 milliseconds
Integration Time:	1600 milliseconds
Charge Cycle:	8 second square wave

vein ? / fault ? > geophysical interpretation

SZ —— sulphide zone

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
D.G. MARK
GEOSCIENTIST

GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD

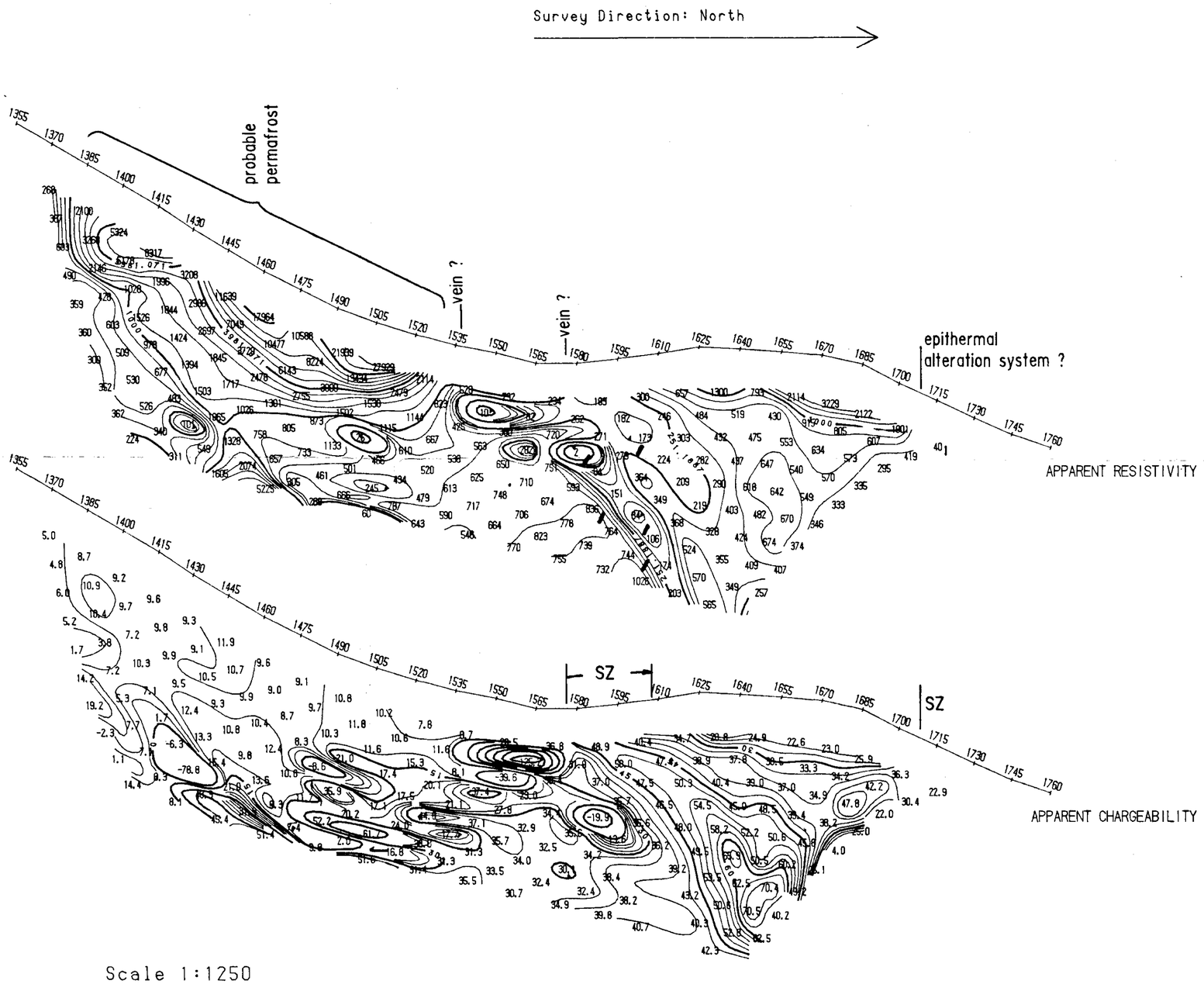
BAKER LAKE GOLD MINES INC
WEST CHAPPELLE PROPERTY

TOODOGGONE RIVER AREA
OMINECA M.D., B.C.

APPARENT RESISTIVITY and CHARGEABILITY
PSEUDOSECTIONS
LINE 1900E

Drawn by:	Job No.	NTS	Scale	Date	Map No.
DM	94-14	94E/6E	1:1250	Aug 94	GP-8

(8)

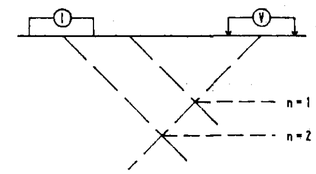


Scale 1:1250

25 0 25 50 75 100 125
(metres)

Surveyed by GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD
SEPTEMBER 1994

Pseudosection Plotting Method



LEGEND

Contour Intervals:
Resistivity : log base 10 ohm-metres
Chargeability: 3 milliseconds

INSTRUMENTATION

Receiver:	BRGM IP-6
Transmitter/Generator:	PHOENIX Model IPT-1 2.5 kWatt

IP SURVEY PARAMETERS

Survey Mode:	Time Domain
Array:	Dipole-Dipole
Dipole Length:	15 metres (50 feet)
Dipole separation:	n=1 to 12
Delay Time:	240 milliseconds
Integration Time:	1600 milliseconds
Charge Cycle:	8 second square wave

vein ? fault? > geophysical interpretation

drill hole intersections of quartz veins

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
D.G. MARK
GEOSCIENTIST

GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD

BAKER LAKE GOLD MINES INC
WEST CHAPPELLE PROPERTY

TOODOGGONE RIVER AREA
OMINECA M.D., B.C.

APPARENT RESISTIVITY and CHARGEABILITY
PSEUDOSECTIONS
LINE 1925E

Drawn by:	Job No.	NTS	Scale	Date	Map No.
DM	94-14	94E/6E	1:1250	Aug 94	GP-9

(9)

Survey Direction: North

probable permafrost

M vein

West Chappelle vein

epithermal alteration system ?

APPARENT RESISTIVITY

SZ

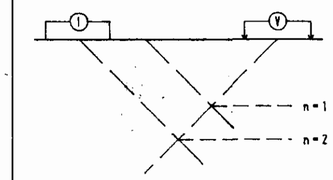
APPARENT CHARGEABILITY

Scale 1:1250

25 0 25 50 75 100 125
(metres)

Surveyed by GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD
SEPTEMBER 1994

Pseudosection Plotting Method



LEGEND

Contour Intervals:
Resistivity : log base 10 ohm-metres
Chargeability: 3 milliseconds

INSTRUMENTATION

Receiver:	BRGM IP-6
Transmitter/Generator:	PHOENIX Model IPT-1 2.5 kWatt

IP SURVEY PARAMETERS

Survey Mode:	Time Domain
Array:	Dipole-Dipole
Dipole Length:	15 metres (50 feet)
Dipole separation:	n=1 to 12
Delay Time:	240 milliseconds
Integration Time:	1600 milliseconds
Charge Cycle:	8 second square wave

vein ? > geophysical
fault ? > interpretation

drill hole intersections of quartz veins

SZ —— sulphide zone

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
D.G. MARK
GEOSCIENTIST

GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD

BAKER LAKE GOLD MINES INC
WEST CHAPPELLE PROPERTY

TOODOGGONE RIVER AREA
OMINECA M.D., B.C.

APPARENT RESISTIVITY and CHARGEABILITY
PSEUDOSECTIONS
LINE 1950E

Drawn by:	Job No.	NTS	Scale	Date	Map No.
DM	94-14	94E/6E	1:1250	Aug 94	GP-10

(10)

Survey Direction: North

probable permafrost

vein ?

M vein

West Chappelle vein

fault ?

APPARENT RESISTIVITY

SZ

SZ

SZ

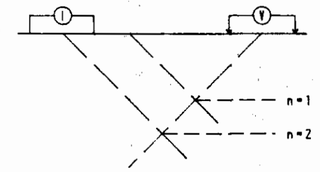
APPARENT CHARGEABILITY

Scale 1:1250

25 0 25 50 75 100 125
(metres)

Surveyed by GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD
SEPTEMBER 1994

Pseudosection Plotting Method



LEGEND

Contour Intervals:
Resistivity : log base 10 ohm-metres
Chargeability: 5 milliseconds

INSTRUMENTATION

Receiver:	BRGM IP-6
Transmitter/Generator:	PHOENIX Model IPT-1 2.5 kWatt

IP SURVEY PARAMETERS

Survey Mode:	Time Domain
Array:	Dipole-Dipole
Dipole Length:	15 metres (50 feet)
Dipole separation:	n=1 to 12
Delay Time:	240 milliseconds
Integration Time:	1600 milliseconds
Charge Cycle:	8 second square wave

vein ? } geophysical
fault ? } interpretation

SZ — sulphide zone

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
D.G. MARK
GEOSCIENTIST

GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD

BAKER LAKE GOLD MINES INC
WEST CHAPPELLE PROPERTY

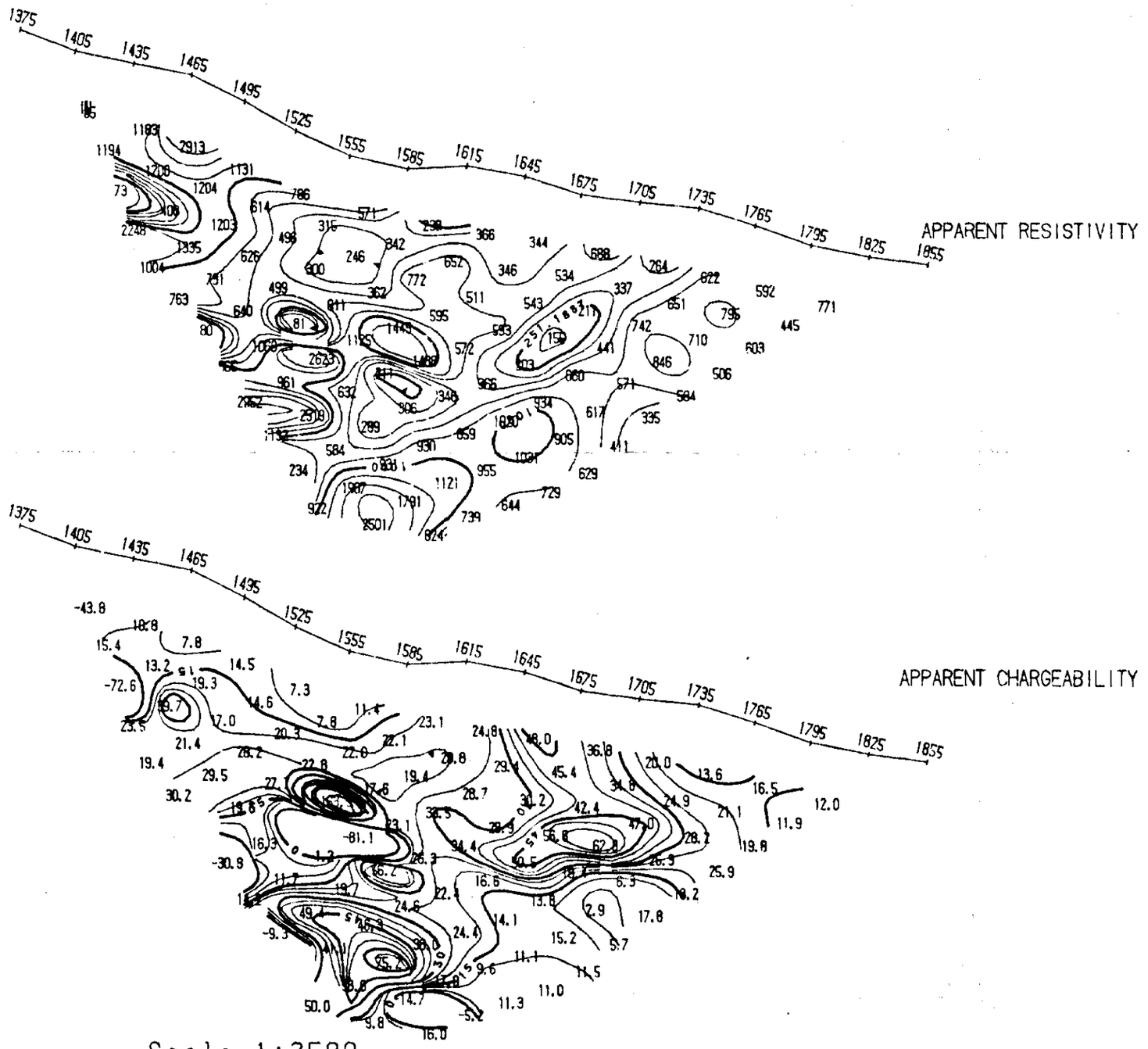
TOODOGGONE RIVER AREA
OMINECA M.D., B.C.

APPARENT RESISTIVITY and CHARGEABILITY
PSEUDOSECTIONS
LINE 1975E

Drawn by:	Job No.	NTS	Scale	Date	Map No.
DM	94-14	94E/6E	1:1250	Aug 94	GP-11

(11)

Survey Direction: North



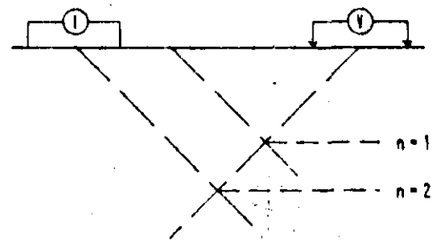
Scale 1:2500

25 0 25 50 75 100 125

(metres)

Surveyed by GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD
SEPTEMBER 1994

Pseudosection Plotting Method



LEGEND

Contour Intervals:
Resistivity : log base 10 ohm-metres
Chargeability: 5 milliseconds

INSTRUMENTATION

Receiver:	BRGM IP-6
Transmitter/Generator:	PHOENIX Model IPT-1 2.5 kWatt

IP SURVEY PARAMETERS

Survey Mode:	Time Domain
Array:	Dipole-Dipole
Dipole Length:	30 metres (100 feet)
Dipole separation:	n=1 to 10
Delay Time:	240 milliseconds
Integration Time:	1600 milliseconds
Charge Cycle:	8 second square wave

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT

23,922

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA D.G. MARK GEOSCIENTIST

GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD

BAKER LAKE GOLD MINES INC
WEST CHAPPELLE PROPERTY

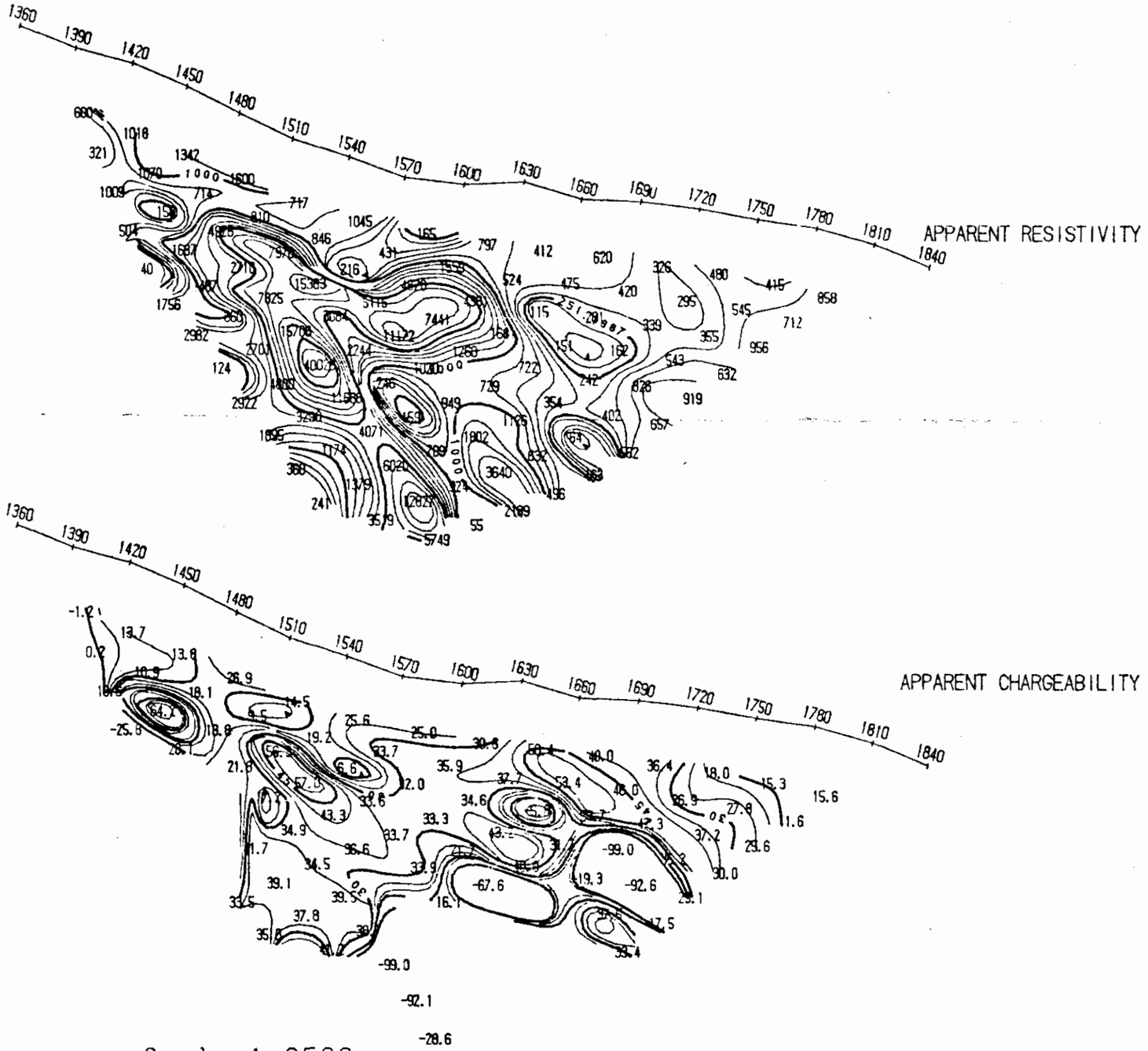
TOODOGGONE RIVER AREA
OMINECA M.D., B.C.

APPARENT RESISTIVITY and CHARGEABILITY
PSEUDOSECTIONS
LINE 1775E

Drawn by:	Job No.	NTS	Scale	Date	Map No.
DM	94-14	94E/6E	1:2500	Sept 94	GP-12

(12)

Survey Direction: North



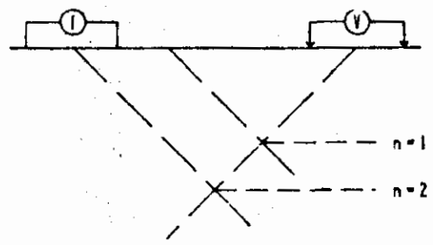
Scale 1:2500

25 0 25 50 75 100 125

(metres)

Surveyed by GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD
SEPTEMBER 1994

Pseudosection Plotting Method



LEGEND

Contour Intervals:
Resistivity : log base 10 ohm-metres
Chargeability: 5 milliseconds

INSTRUMENTATION

Receiver:	BRGM IP-6
Transmitter/Generator:	PHOENIX Model IPT-1 2.5 kWatt

IP SURVEY PARAMETERS

Survey Mode:	Time Domain
Array:	Dipole-Dipole
Dipole Length:	30 metres (100 feet)
Dipole separation:	n=1 to 10
Delay Time:	240 milliseconds
Integration Time:	1600 milliseconds
Charge Cycle:	8 second square wave

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

23,022

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
D.G. MAR
GEOSCIENTIST

GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD

BAKER LAKE GOLD MINES INC
WEST CHAPPELLE PROPERTY

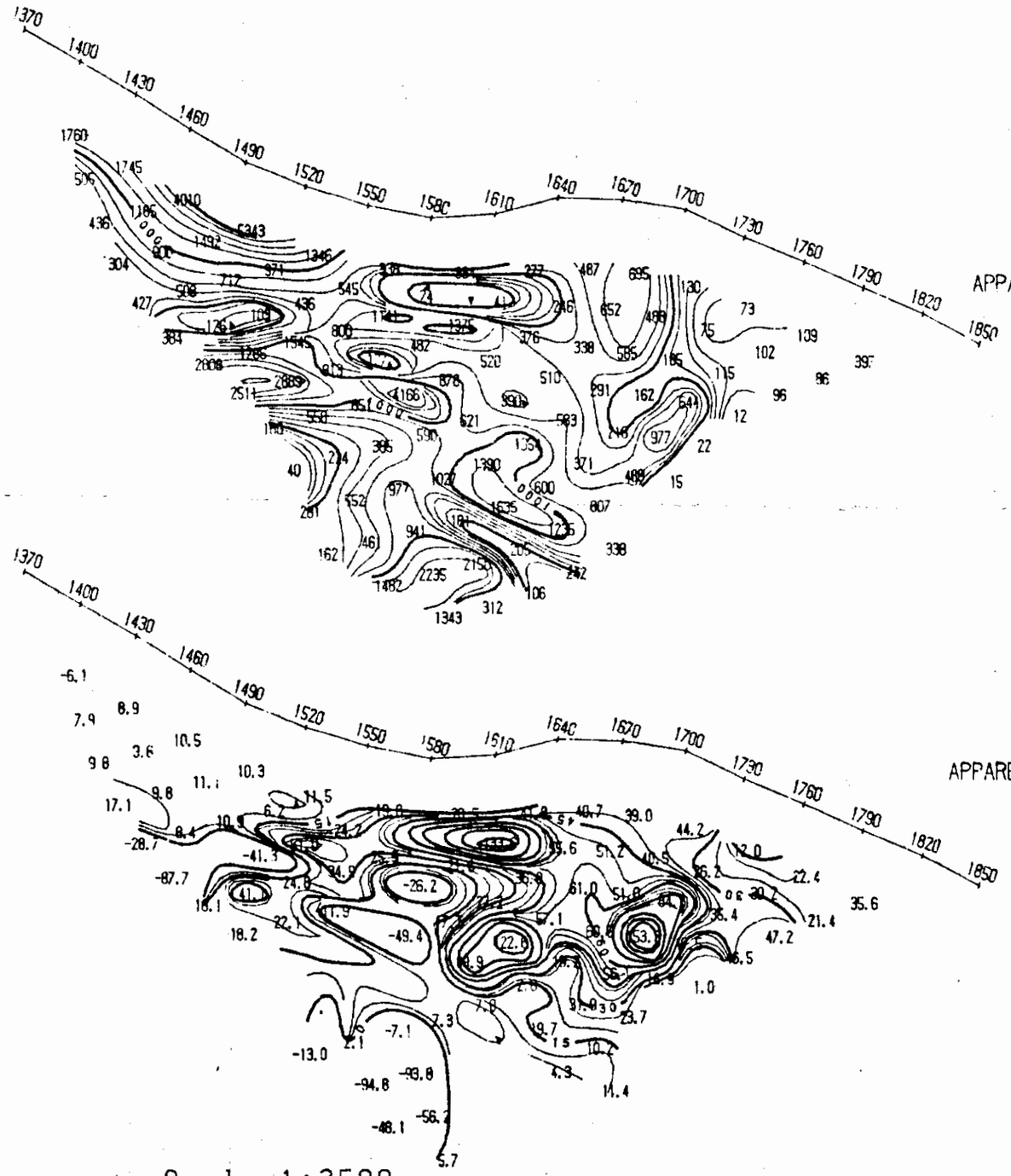
TOODOGGONE RIVER AREA
OMINECA M.D., B.C.

APPARENT RESISTIVITY and CHARGEABILITY
PSEUDOSECTIONS
LINE 1825E

Drawn by:	Job No.	NTS	Scale	Date	Map No.
DM	94-14	94E/6E	1:2500	Sept 94	GP-13

(13)

Survey Direction: North



APPARENT RESISTIVITY

APPARENT CHARGEABILITY

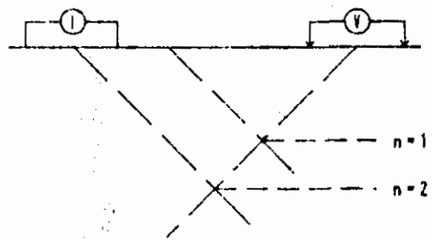
Scale 1:2500

25 0 25 50 75 100 125

(metres)

Surveyed by GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD
SEPTEMBER 1994

Pseudosection Plotting Method



LEGEND

Contour Intervals:
Resistivity : log base 10 ohm-metres
Chargeability: 5 milliseconds

INSTRUMENTATION

Receiver:	BRGM IP-6
Transmitter/Generator:	PHOENIX Model IPT-1 2.5 kWatt

IP SURVEY PARAMETERS

Survey Mode:	Time Domain
Array:	Dipole-Dipole
Dipole Length:	30 metres (100 feet)
Dipole separation:	n=1 to 10
Delay Time:	240 milliseconds
Integration Time:	1600 milliseconds
Charge Cycle:	8 second square wave

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

23,922

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
D.G. MARK
GEOSCIENTIST

GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD

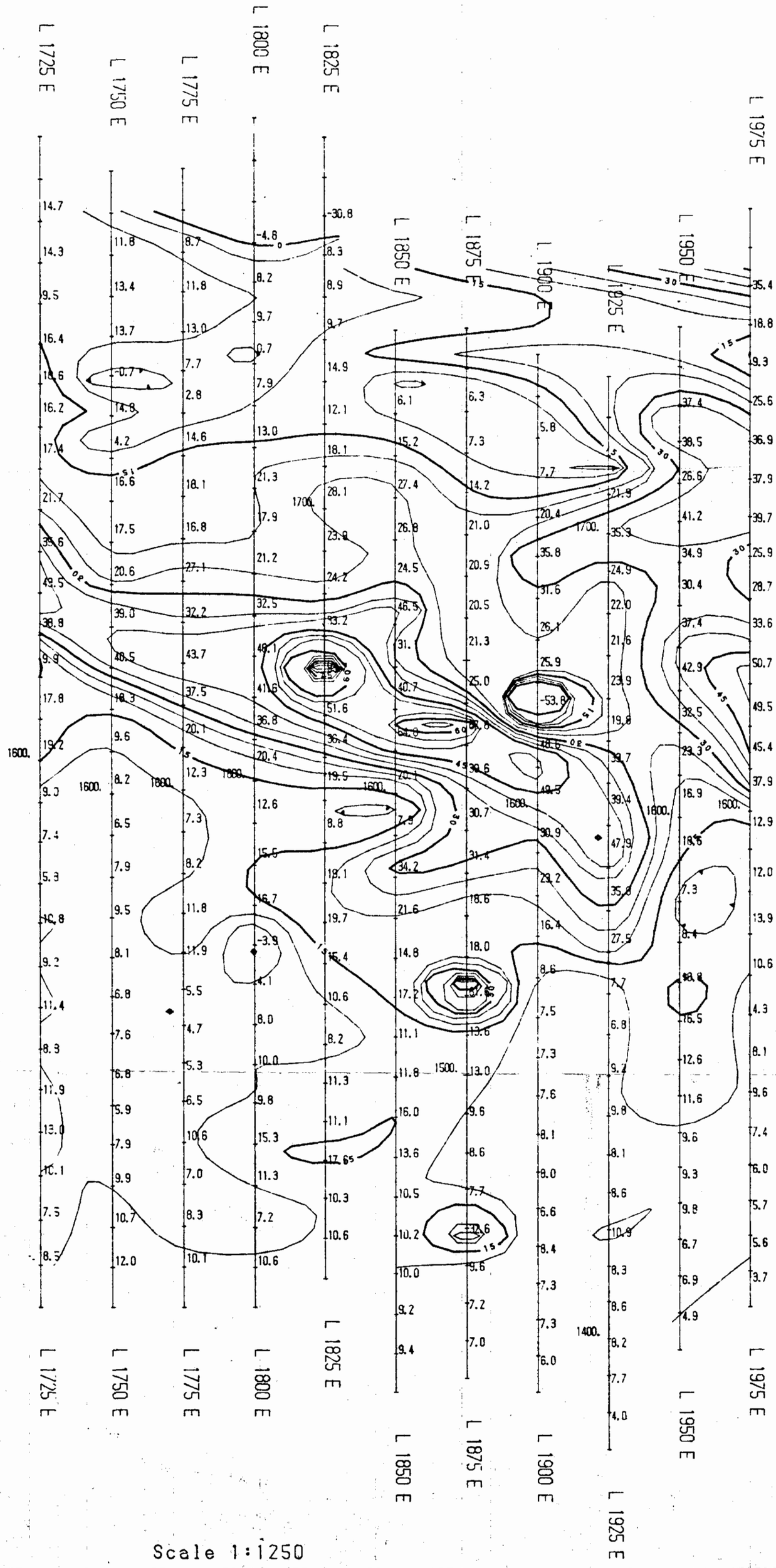
BAKER LAKE GOLD MINES INC
WEST CHAPPELLE PROPERTY

TOODOGGONE RIVER AREA
OMINECA M.D., B.C.

APPARENT RESISTIVITY and CHARGEABILITY
PSEUDOSECTIONS
LINE 1925E

Drawn by:	Job No.	NTS	Scale	Date	Map No.
DM	94-14	94E/5E	1:2500	Sept 94	GP-14

(14)



Declination: 22.5

INSTRUMENTATION

Receiver:	BRGM IP-6
Transmitter/Generator:	PHOENIX Model IPT-1 2.5 kWatt

IP SURVEY PARAMETERS

Survey Mode:	Time Domain
Array:	Dipole-Dipole
Dipole Length:	15 metres (50 feet)
Dipole separation:	n=1
Delay Time:	240 milliseconds
Integration Time:	1600 milliseconds
Charge Cycle:	8 second square wave

LEGEND

Contour Intervals:
Resistivity : log base 10 ohm-metres
Chargeability: 5 milliseconds

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT

23,922

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA D.G. MARK GEOSCIENTIST

Scale 1:1250

25 0 25 50 75 100 125 (metres)

Surveyed by GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD
SEPTEMBER 1995

GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.

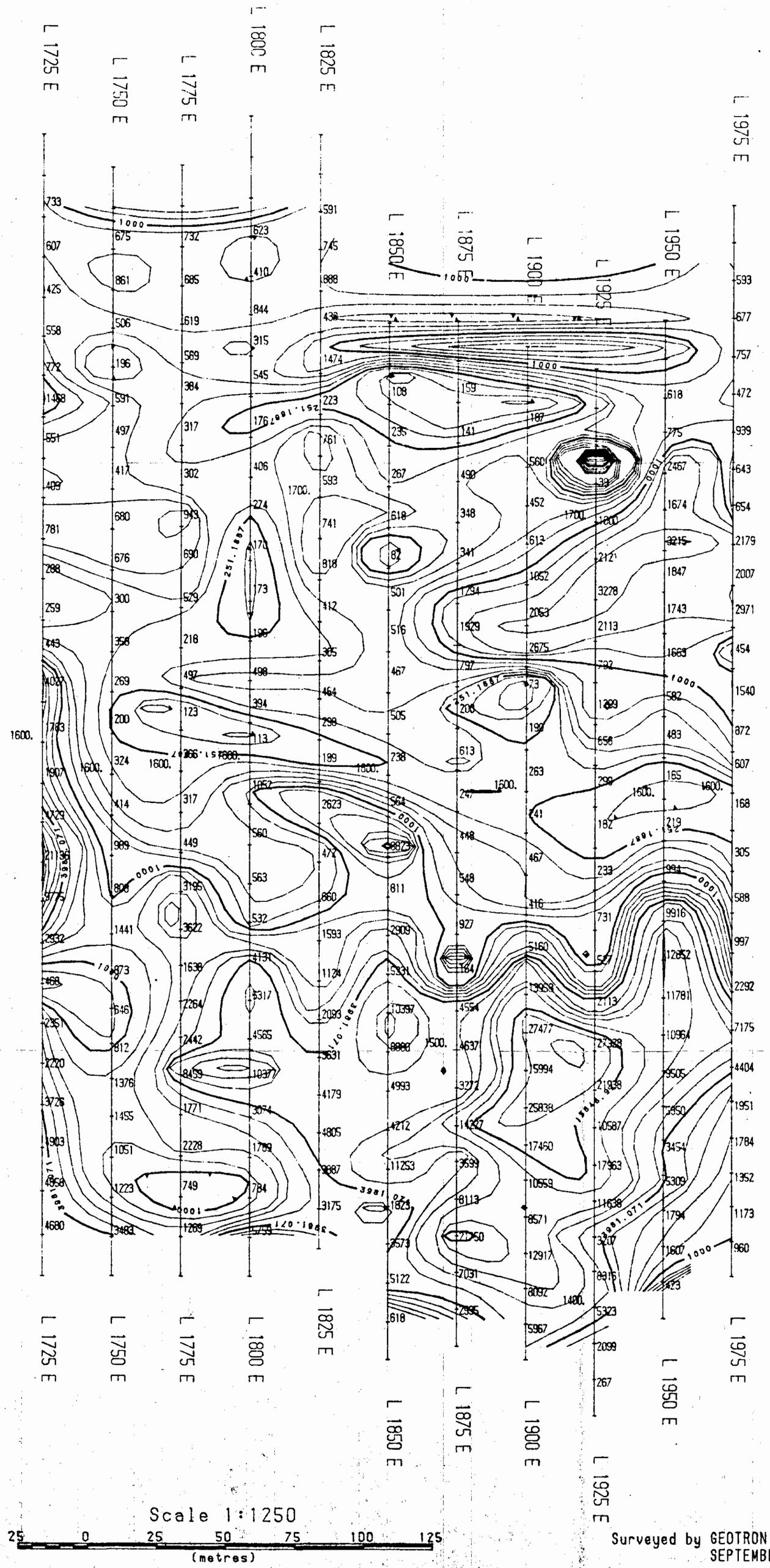
BAKER LAKE GOLD MINES INC.
CHAPPELLE 15 PROPERTY

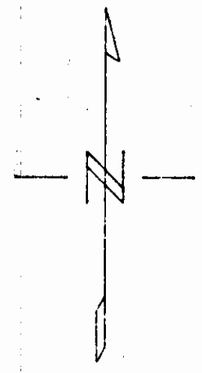
TOODOGGONE RIVER AREA
OMINECA M.D., B.C.

APPARENT CHARGEABILITY
SURVEY PLAN
LEVEL 1

Drawn by:	Job No.	NTS	Scale	Date	Map No.
DM	94-12	94E/6E	1:1250	MAY 95	GP-15

(15)





Declination: 22.5

INSTRUMENTATION

Receiver:	BRGM IP-6
Transmitter/Generator:	PHOENIX Model IPT-1 2.5 kWatt

IP SURVEY PARAMETERS

Survey Mode:	Time Domain
Array:	Dipole-Dipole
Dipole Length:	15 metres (50 feet)
Dipole separation:	n=1
Delay Time:	240 milliseconds
Integration Time:	1600 milliseconds
Charge Cycle:	8 second square wave

LEGEND

Contour Intervals:
Resistivity : log base 10 ohm-metres
Chargeability: 5 milliseconds

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT

23,922

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA D.G. MARK GEOSCIENTIST

Surveyed by GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD
SEPTEMBER 1995

GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.

BAKER LAKE GOLD MINES INC.
CHAPPELLE 15 PROPERTY

TOODOGGONE RIVER AREA
OMINECA M.D., B.C.

APPARENT RESISTIVITY
SURVEY PLAN
LEVEL 1

Drawn by:	Job No.	NTS	Scale	Date	Map No.
DM	94-12	94E/6E	1:1250	MAY 95	GP-16

(16)

Survey Direction: 310 degrees E

L275W, 195N
L260W, 195N
L245W, 187N
L230W, I+73N
L215W, I+57N
L200W, I50N
C creek tributary
intrusive dyke?

APPARENT RESISTIVITY

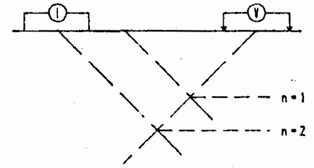
APPARENT CHARGEABILITY

Scale 1:1250

25 0 25 50 75 100 125
(metres)

Surveyed by GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD
SEPTEMBER 1994

Pseudosection Plotting Method



LEGEND

Contour Intervals:
Resistivity : log base 1.3 ohm-metres
Chargeability: 5 milliseconds

INSTRUMENTATION

Receiver:	BRGM IP-6
Transmitter/Generator:	PHOENIX Model IPT-1 2.5 kWatt

IP SURVEY PARAMETERS

Survey Mode:	Time Domain
Array:	Dipole-Dipole
Dipole Length:	15 metres (50 feet)
Dipole separation:	n=1 to 10
Delay Time:	240 milliseconds
Integration Time:	1600 milliseconds
Charge Cycle:	8 second [illegible]

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF
B.G. MARK
BRITISH COLUMBIA
GEOSCIENTIST

GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD

BAKER LAKE GOLD MINES INC
CHAPPELLE 15 PROPERTY

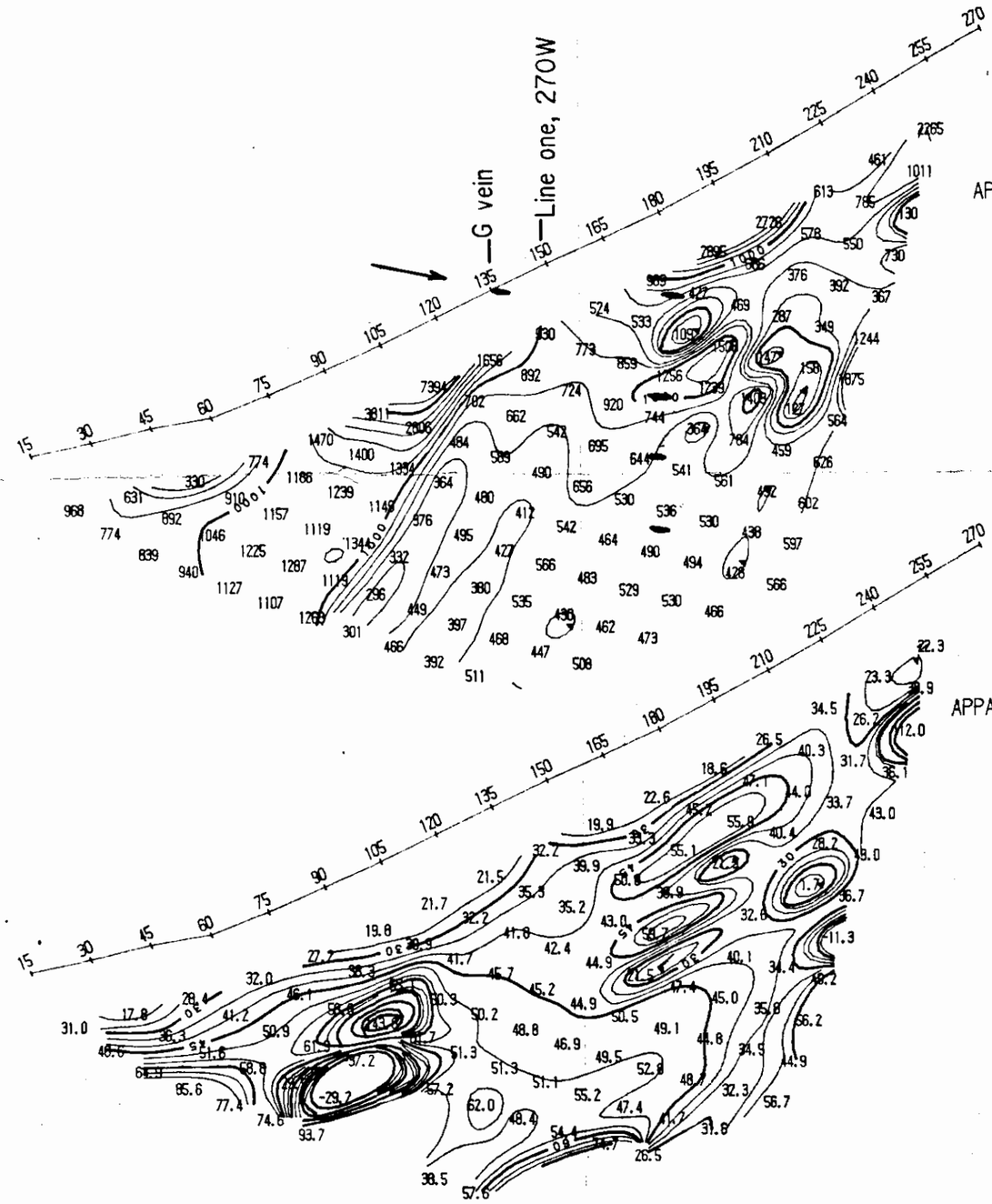
TOODOGGONE RIVER AREA
OMINECA M.D., B.C.

APPARENT RESISTIVITY and CHARGEABILITY
PSEUDOSECTIONS
LINE ONE

Drawn by:	Job No:	NTS	Scale	Date	Map No.
DM	94-14	94E/6E	1:1250	Sept 94	GP-17

17

Survey Direction: South

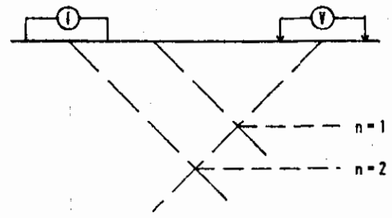


Scale 1:1250

25 0 25 50 75 100 125
(metres)

Surveyed by GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD
SEPTEMBER 1994

Pseudosection Plotting Method



LEGEND

Contour Intervals:
Resistivity : log base 10 ohm-metres
Chargeability: 5 milliseconds

INSTRUMENTATION

Receiver:	BRGM IP-6
Transmitter/Generator:	PHOENIX Model IPT-1 2.5 kWatt

IP SURVEY PARAMETERS

Survey Mode:	Time Domain
Array:	Dipole-Dipole
Dipole Length:	15 metres (50 feet)
Dipole separation:	n=1 to 12
Delay Time:	240 milliseconds
Integration Time:	1600 milliseconds
Charge Cycle:	8 second square wave

Drill-intersected vein

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
D.G. MARK
GEOSCIENTIST

GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD

BAKER LAKE GOLD MINES INC
CHAPPELLE 15 PROPERTY

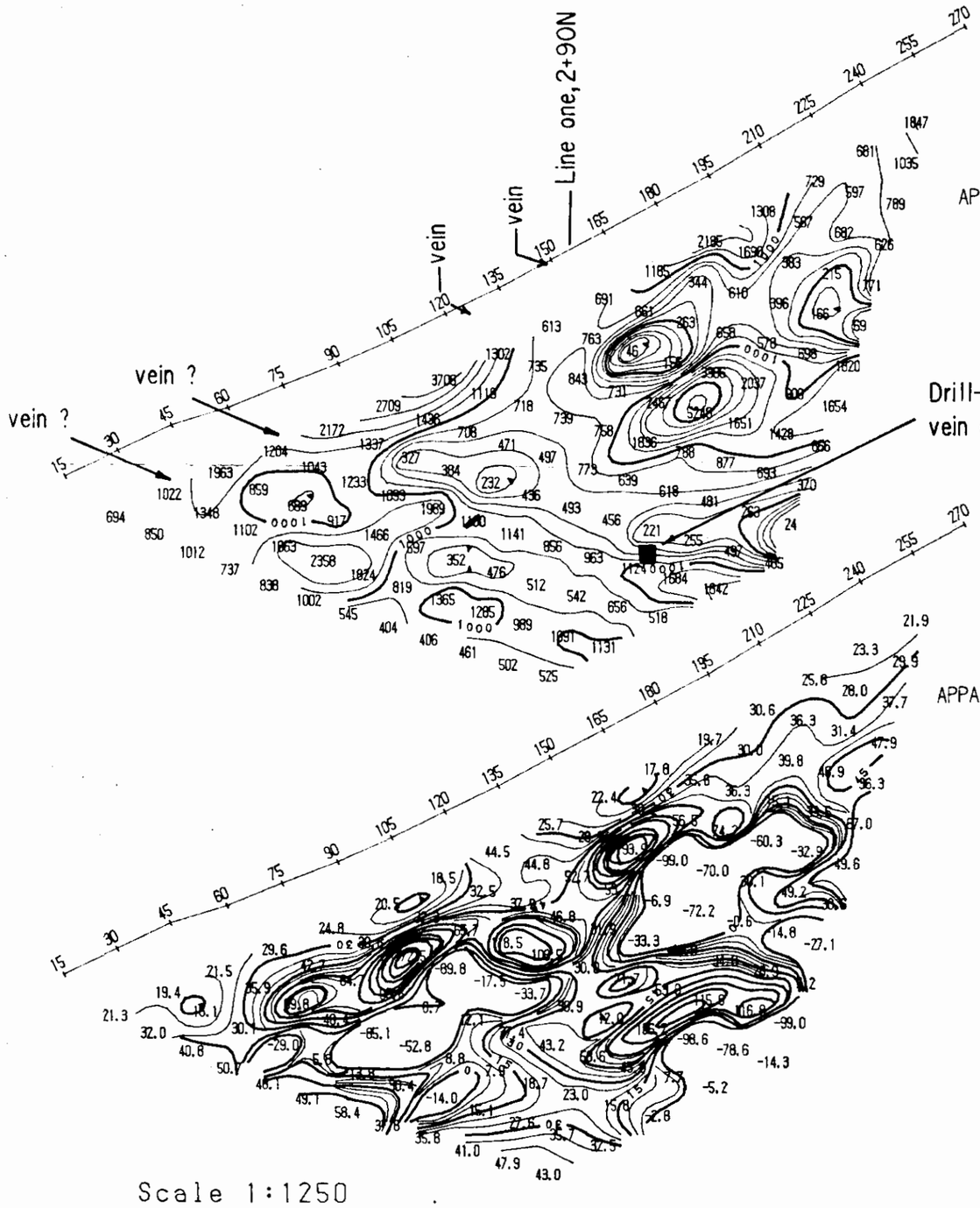
TOODOGGONE RIVER AREA
OMINECA M.D., B.C.

APPARENT RESISTIVITY and CHARGEABILITY
PSEUDOSECTIONS
LINE 200W

Drawn by:	Job No.	NTS	Scale	Date	Map No.
DM	94-14	94E/6E	1:1250	Sept 94	GP-18

(18)

Survey Direction: South

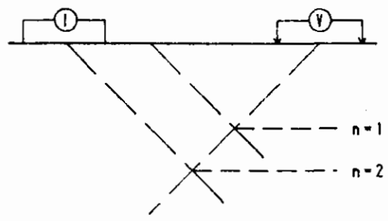


Scale 1:1250

25 0 25 50 75 100 125
(metres)

Surveyed by GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD
SEPTEMBER 1994

Pseudosection Plotting Method



LEGEND

Contour Intervals:
Resistivity : log base 10 ohm-metres
Chargeability: 5 milliseconds

INSTRUMENTATION

Receiver:	BRGM IP-6
Transmitter/Generator:	PHOENIX Model IPT-1 2.5 kWatt

IP SURVEY PARAMETERS

Survey Mode:	Time Domain
Array:	Dipole-Dipole
Dipole Length:	15 metres (50 feet)
Dipole separation:	n=1 to 12
Delay Time:	240 milliseconds
Integration Time:	1600 milliseconds
Charge Cycle:	8 second square wave

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
D.G. MARK
GEOSCIENTIST

GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD

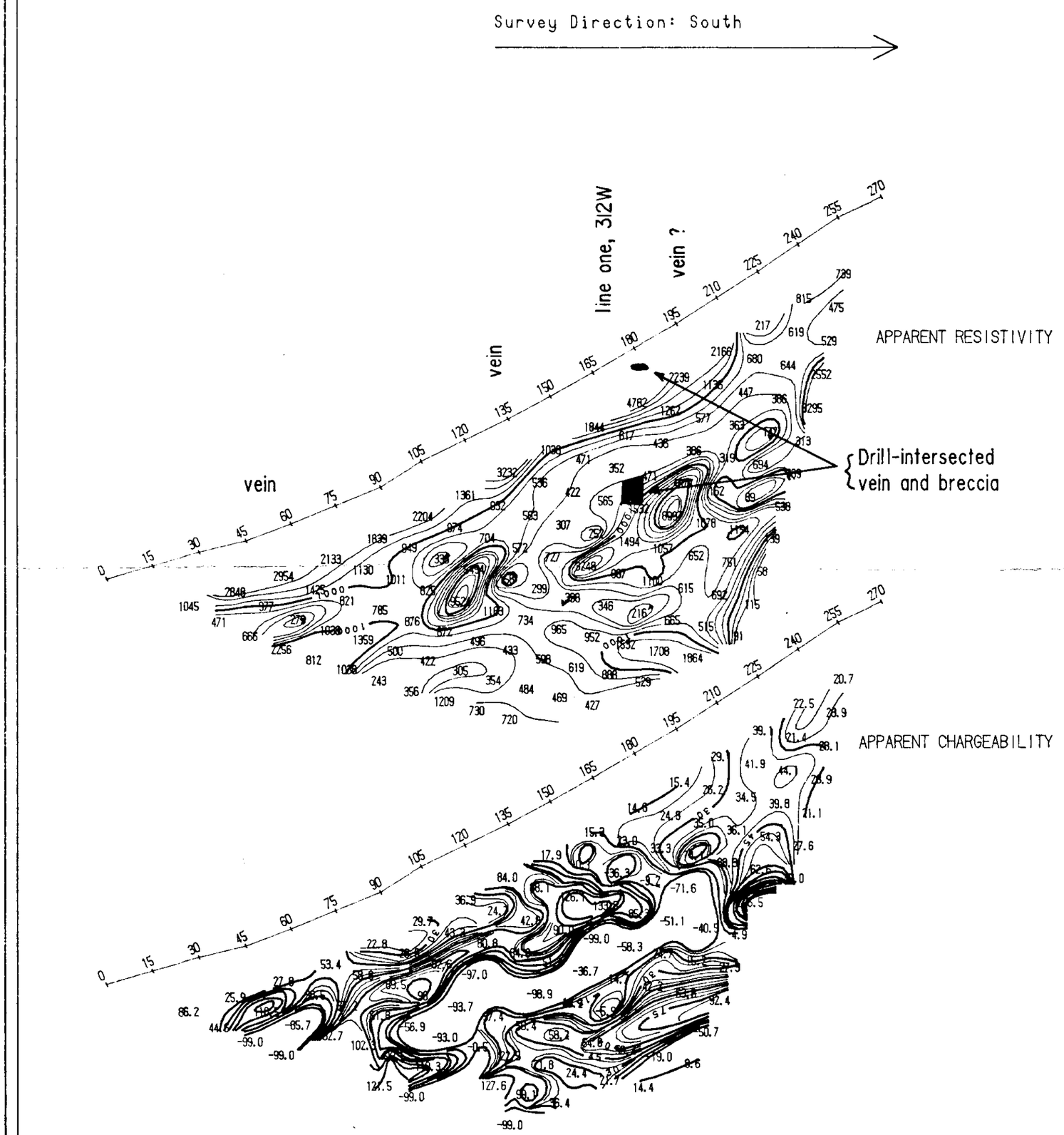
BAKER LAKE GOLD MINES INC
CHAPPELLE 15 PROPERTY

TOODOGGONE RIVER AREA
OMINECA M.D., B.C.

APPARENT RESISTIVITY and CHARGEABILITY
PSEUDOSECTIONS
LINE 215W

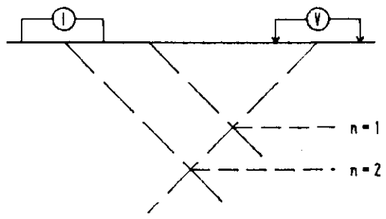
Drawn by:	Job No.	NTS	Scale	Date	Map No.
DM	94-14	94E/6E	1:1250	Sept 94	GP-19

(19)



Surveyed by GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD
SEPTEMBER 1994

Pseudosection Plotting Method



LEGEND

Contour Intervals:
Resistivity : log base 10 ohm-metres
Chargeability: 5 milliseconds

INSTRUMENTATION

Receiver:	BRGM IP-6
Transmitter/Generator:	PHOENIX Model IPT-1 2.5 kWatt

IP SURVEY PARAMETERS

Survey Mode:	Time Domain
Array:	Dipole-Dipole
Dipole Length:	15 metres (50 feet)
Dipole seperation:	n=1 to 12
Delay Time:	240 milliseconds
Integration Time:	1600 milliseconds
Charge Cycle:	8 second square wave

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
D.G. MARK
GEOSCIENTIST

GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD

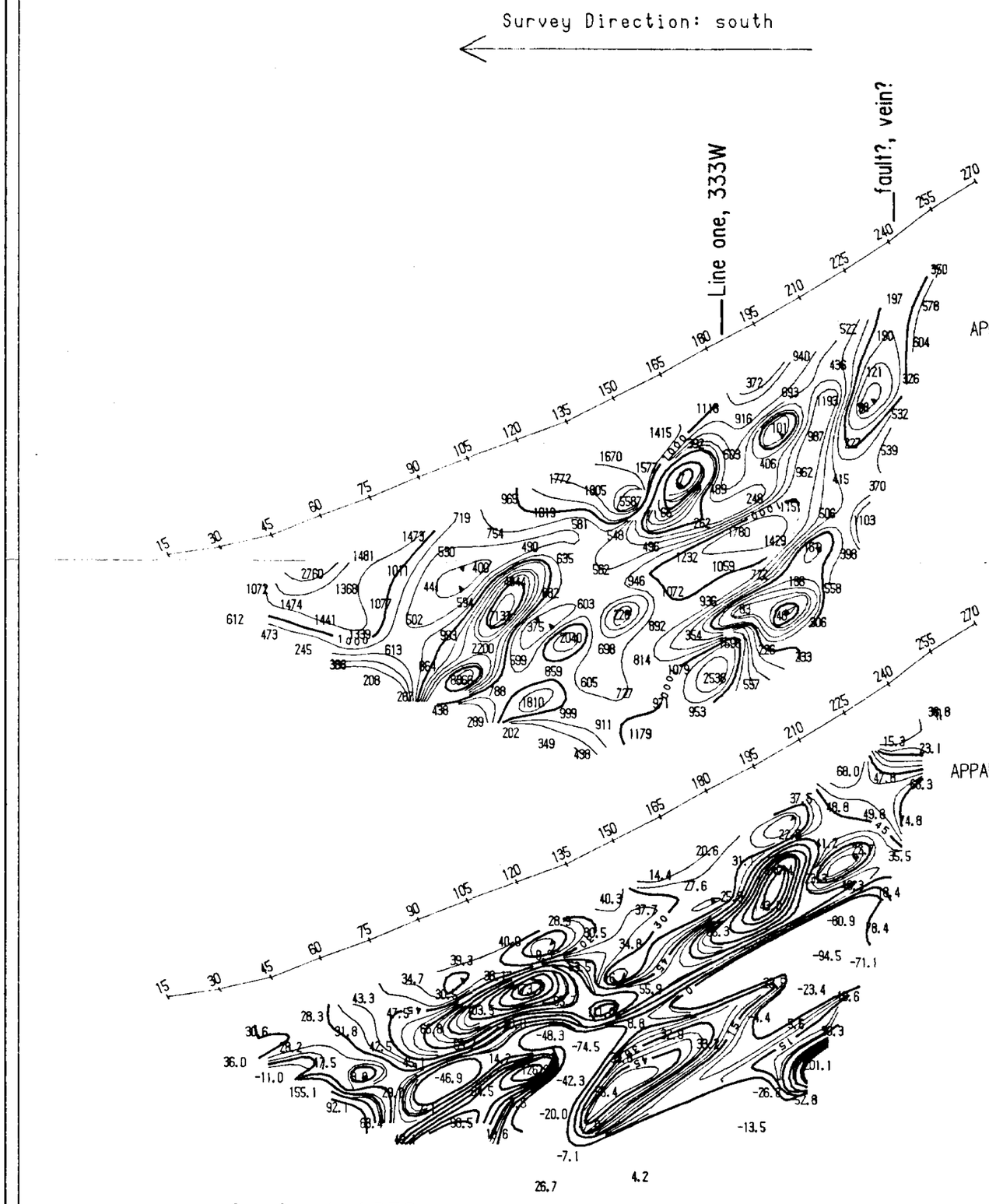
BAKER LAKE GOLD MINES INC
CHAPPELLE 15 PROPERTY

TOODOGGONE RIVER AREA
OMINECA M.D., B.C.

APPARENT RESISTIVITY and CHARGEABILITY
PSEUDOSECTIONS
LINE 230W

Drawn by:	Job No.	NTS	Scale	Date	Map No.
DM	94-14	94E/6E	1:1250	Sept 94	GP-20

(20)

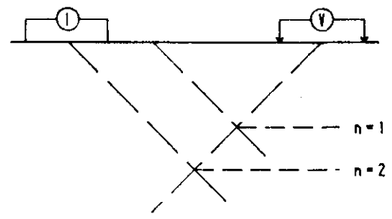


Scale 1:1250

25 0 25 50 75 100 125
(metres)

Surveyed by GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD
SEPTEMBER 1994

Pseudosection Plotting Method



LEGEND

Contour Intervals:
Resistivity : log base 10 ohm-metres
Chargeability: 5 milliseconds

INSTRUMENTATION

Receiver:	BRGM IP-6
Transmitter/Generator:	PHOENIX Model IPT-1 2.5 kWatt

IP SURVEY PARAMETERS

Survey Mode:	Time Domain
Array:	Dipole-Dipole
Dipole Length:	15 metres (50 feet)
Dipole separation:	n=1 to 12
Delay Time:	240 milliseconds
Integration Time:	1600 milliseconds
Charge Cycle:	8 second square wave

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
D.G. MARK
GEOSCIENTIST

GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD

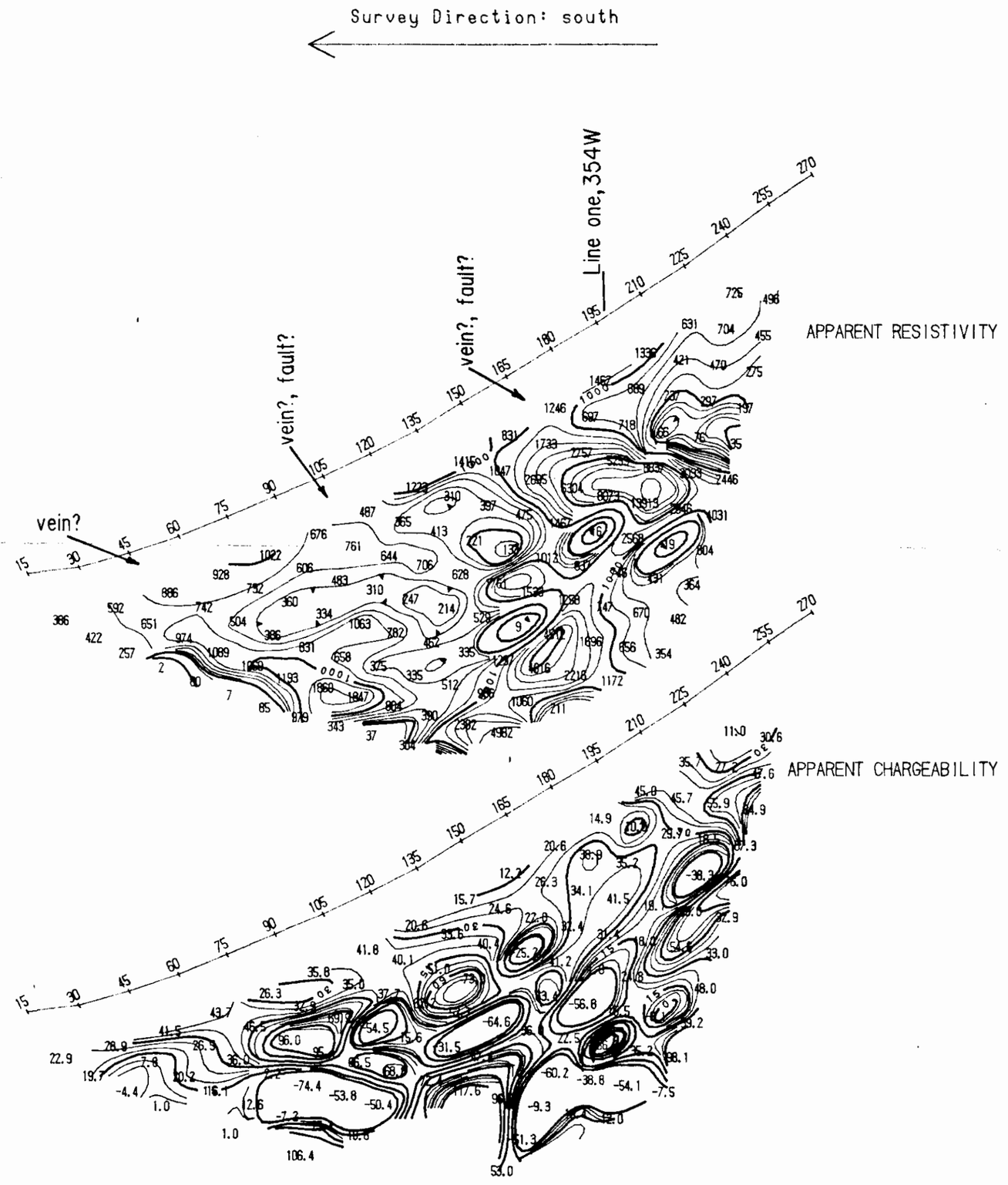
BAKER LAKE GOLD MINES INC
CHAPPELLE 15 PROPERTY

TOODOGGONE RIVER AREA
OMINECA M.D., B.C.

APPARENT RESISTIVITY and CHARGEABILITY
PSEUDOSECTIONS
LINE 245W

Drawn by:	Job No.	NTS	Scale	Date	Map No.
DM	94-14	94E/6E	1:1250	Sept 94	GP-21

(21)

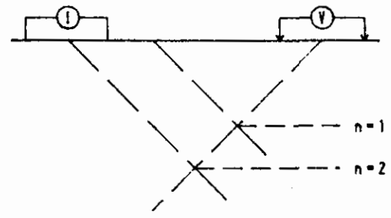


Scale 1:1250

25 0 25 50 75 100 125
(metres)

Surveyed by GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD
SEPTEMBER 1994

Pseudosection Plotting Method



LEGEND

Contour Intervals:
Resistivity : log base 10 ohm-metres
Chargeability: 5 milliseconds

INSTRUMENTATION

Receiver:	BRGM IP-6
Transmitter/Generator:	PHOENIX Model IPT-1 2.5 kWatt

IP SURVEY PARAMETERS

Survey Mode:	Time Domain
Array:	Dipole-Dipole
Dipole Length:	15 metres (50 feet)
Dipole separation:	n=1 to 12
Delay Time:	240 milliseconds
Integration Time:	1600 milliseconds
Charge Cycle:	8 second square wave

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
D.G. MARK
GEOSCIENTIST

GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD

BAKER LAKE GOLD MINES INC
CHAPPELLE 15 PROPERTY

TOODOGGONE RIVER AREA
OMINECA M.D., B.C.

APPARENT RESISTIVITY and CHARGEABILITY
PSEUDOSECTIONS
LINE 260W

Drawn by:	Job No.	NTS	Scale	Date	Map No.
DM	94-14	94E/6E	1:1250	Sept 94	GP-22

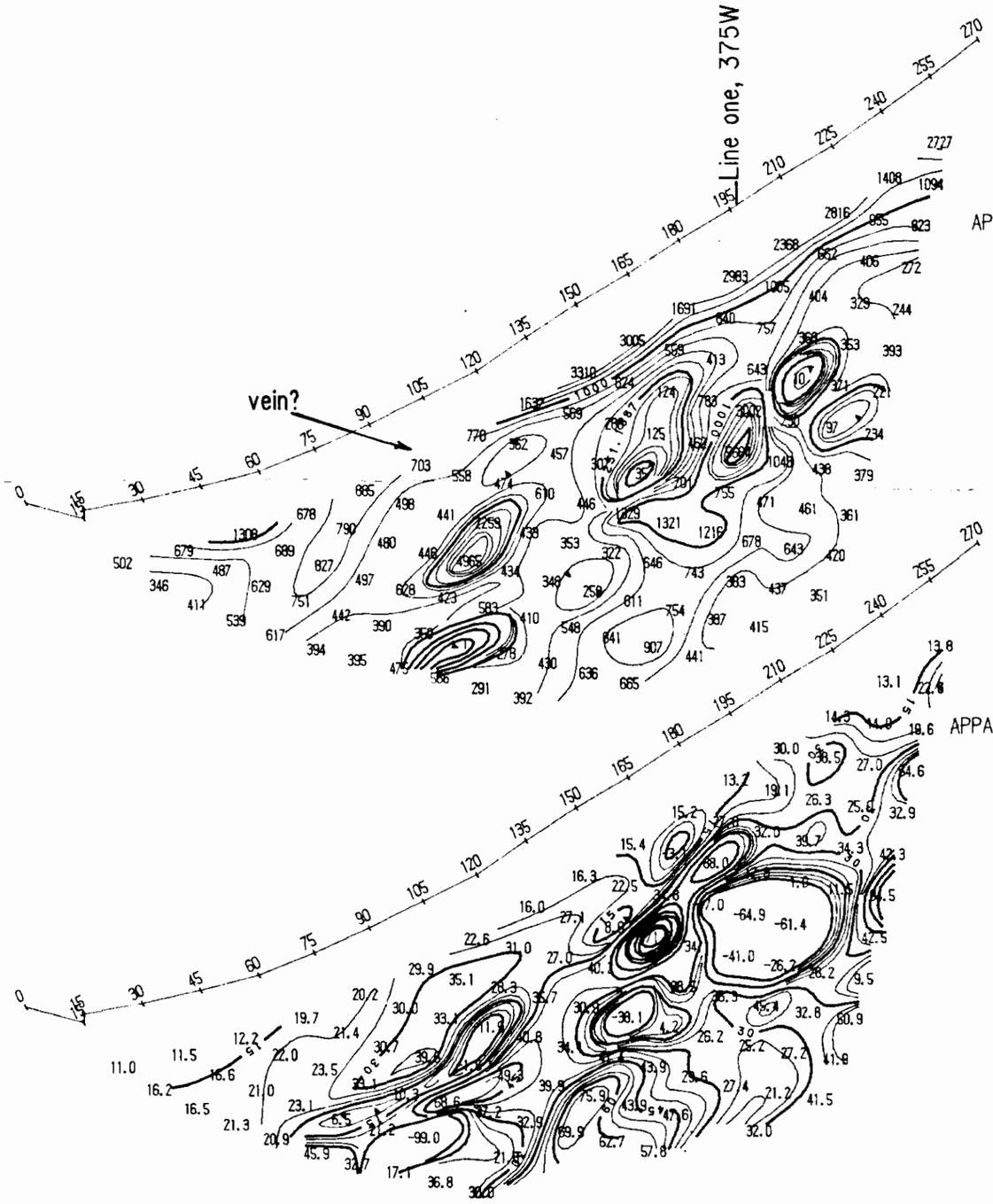
(22)

Survey Direction: south

Line one, 375W

vein?

APPARENT RESISTIVITY



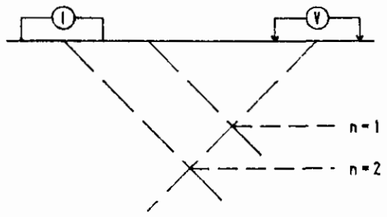
APPARENT CHARGEABILITY

Scale 1:1250

25 0 25 50 75 100 125
(metres)

Surveyed by GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD
SEPTEMBER 1994

Pseudosection Plotting Method



LEGEND

Contour Intervals:
Resistivity : log base 10 ohm-metres
Chargeability: 5 milliseconds

INSTRUMENTATION

Receiver:	BRGM IP-6
Transmitter/Generator:	PHOENIX Model IPT-1 2.5 kWatt

IP SURVEY PARAMETERS

Survey Mode:	Time Domain
Array:	Dipole-Dipole
Dipole Length:	15 metres (50 feet)
Dipole seperation:	n=1 to 12
Delay Time:	240 milliseconds
Integration Time:	1600 milliseconds
Charge Cycle:	8 second square wave

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
D.G. MARK
GEOSCIENTIST

GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD

BAKER LAKE GOLD MINES INC
CHAPPELLE 15 PROPERTY

TOODOGGONE RIVER AREA
OMINECA M.D., B.C.

APPARENT RESISTIVITY and CHARGEABILITY
PSEUDOSECTIONS
LINE 275W

Drawn by:	Job No.	NTS	Scale	Date	Map No.
DM	94-14	94E/6E	1:1250	Sept 94	GP-23

(23)