DRILLING REPORT

on the

OK Property

Claim	OK C - tenure# 258173
Mining Division	Vancouver
NTS Location	092K/02E
Latitude	50°01'N
Longitude	124°38'W
Owner	Mary V. Boylan
	Robert E. Mickle
Operator	CanQuest Resource Corporation

for

CanQuest Resource Corporation
830 - 470 Granville Street
Vancouver, BC V6C 1V5

by

INTEGREX ENGINEERING
303 - 1225 Cardero Street
Vancouver, B.C. V6G 2H8
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J.David Williams, P.Eng.

12 September, 1996

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INTRODUCTION

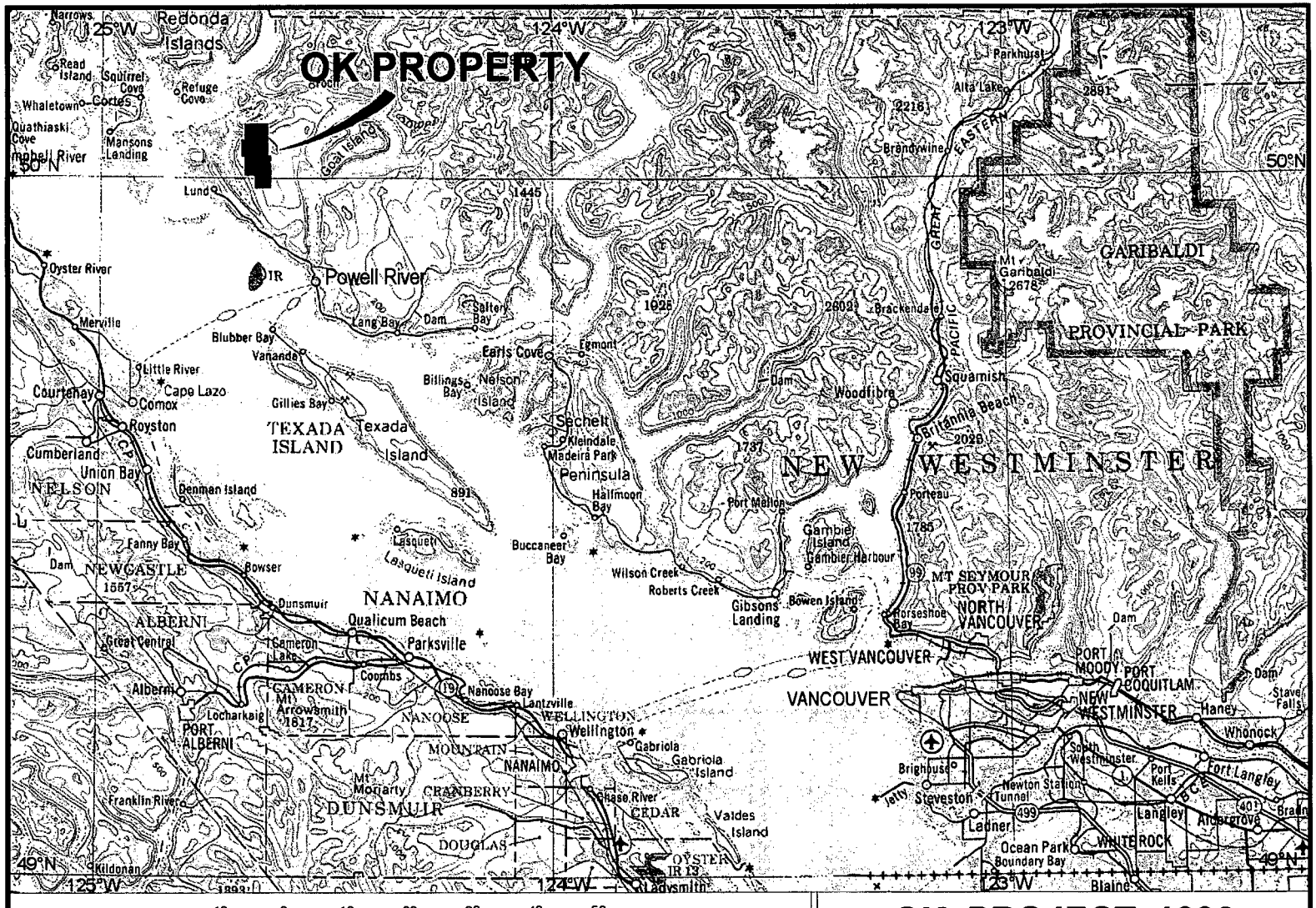
This report outlines details and results from a single hole, OK96-01, drilled in June 1996 on the OK Cu-Mo Property. The writer was contracted by CanQuest Resource Corporation to log and sample the core in July 1996 and tour the property for a day in August. The drill log and assays are appended.

Property, Location & Access

Located about 20 kilometers northwest of the coastal community of Powell River in southwestern British Columbia (see figure 01), the OK Property enjoys a panoramic view of the Strait of Georgia. The claims occupy an area about 3,560 hectares in a roughly rectangular outline 10 kilometers north-south by 2500 to 4000 meters east-west. They lie on the height of land and along the crest of western facing slopes of the Bunster Hills at elevations averaging 900 meters. The north edge of the claims fall to sea level at Theodosia Inlet and at the south edge, the slopes face south below 800 meters in elevation.

New and improved roads built by logging interests are making access to the property easier. From the Powell River bridge on highway 101 just outside the town of Powell River, a 9 kilometer drive north leads to the Southview Road/Theodosia Forest Service Road #01 turnoff. Theodosia Forest Service Road #03 at the southern edge of the Property turns north at 19 kilometers along Southview Road. Theodosia #03 runs along the center-line of the Property for several kilometers but at 3 kilometers a new logging road branches east past the drill-site at about a kilometer along it. Except for highway 101 which is paved, all are well maintained gravel roads, providing access to any vehicle during the summer months, but four-wheel drive would be recommended for regular travel to the Property.

Logging is an active industry in the claim area. Tree cover varies from scrubby patches of short or low growth on high or exposed ground, to stands of heavy timber in sometimes steep ravines. Outcrop is rare with the best exposures along the increasing number of road cuts. Soil profiles are well developed and average about a meter deep.



OK PROPERTY: MinFile No: 092K 057 Lat/Long 5,542,100N 382,575E
Mining Division: Vancouver UTM z10 50° 01' 18"N 124° 38' 21"W

Map Base: Dept of Energy, Mines & Resources Canada, 1967: "Vancouver NM-9/10" Scale 1:1000000

OK PROJECT 1996

PROPERTY LOCATION

DATE: AUGUST 1996	SCALE: 1 : 1,000,000	Figure No. 01
Drawn by: J.D.Williams, P.Eng.	NTS: 092	

Property_Location.cdr

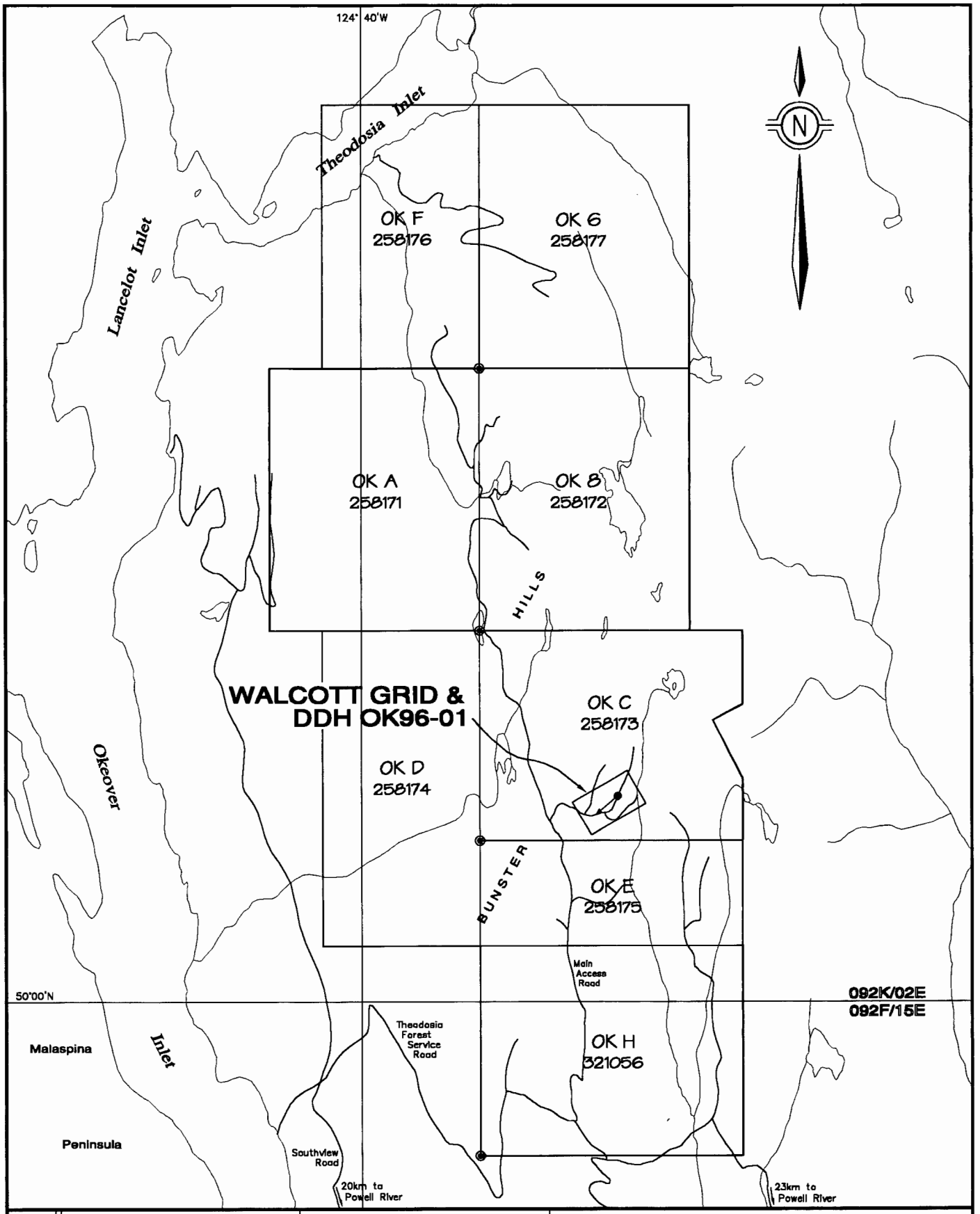
Claims & Ownership

A total of 143 units in 8 contiguous Modified Grid mineral claims outline the OK Property (see figure 2). The subject of this report, drill hole OK96-01, is confined to the OK C claim.

Group No.		Claim Name	Tenure Number	No. of Units	Anniversary Date
6		**OK A**	258171	20	17 June
6		**OK B**	258172	20	17 June
6	7	**OK C**	258173	20	17 June
	7	**OK D**	258174	18	17 June
	7	**OK E**	258175	10	17 June
6		**OK F**	258176	15	17 June
6		**OK G**	258177	20	17 June
	7	**OK H**	321056	20	24 Sept.
			Total	**143**	

CanQuest Resource Corporation operates the Property under option with owners Robert E. Mickle and Mary V. Boylan[1].

[1] CanQuest Resource Corp.: 830-470 Granville Street, Vancouver, BC V6C 1V5
Robert E. Mickle: Dunlop Road, Likely, BC V0L 1N0
Mary V. Boylan: 6935 Quesnel Street, Powell River, BC V8A 2H7



400 0 200 400 600 800 1000
METRES Scale 1: 50,000

Sources:
Claims and base Topography digitized after:
Min Employment & Invest., Mineral Titles Ref.
Map 092F15E, 23May96 & Map 092K02E 16Nov95
Roads digitized from:
Min of Forests, Forest Cover Map Series
Map 09F.097, updated 04-96
Map 09K.007, updated 01-96

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OK PROJECT 1996

CLAIM MAP

DATE: AUGUST 1996	SCALE: 1 : 50,000	Fig. 02
DRAWN By: J.D.WILLIAMS, P.Eng.	N.T.S. 092F/15E, 092K/02E	

OK_Property.dwg

Previous Work

Staking by the current owners on what is now the OK Property was recorded in 1965. From then to 1985 the property was nearly continuously worked by a succession of several companies. These efforts included a wide range of field work including geological mapping, geochemical and geophysical surveying, trenching and drilling. Up to 1996, a total of 94 holes had been drilled (Carter, 1994), consisting of nearly 13,660 meters of diamond drilling and 728 meters in 12 vertical percussion holes.

In 1989, a geostatistical study concluded that a resource of as much as 228,400,000 tonnes grading 0.32%Cu and 0.020%Mo at a 0.2%Cu cut-off could be recovered by an open-pit operation. These resources are considered to be at no better than a 'possible' category (Carter, 1994).

A program of reconnaissance geological mapping was conducted in June 1994, followed by an Induced Polarization (IP) survey by Peter E. Walcott & Associates in June of 1995. Walcott's IP survey consisted of 4.2 line-kilometers over a small portion of OK C (Walcott, 1995). Drill hole OK96-01 was drilled in the same area and was, in part, meant to follow up anomalous results from the Walcott survey.

PURPOSE & SUMMARY of WORK

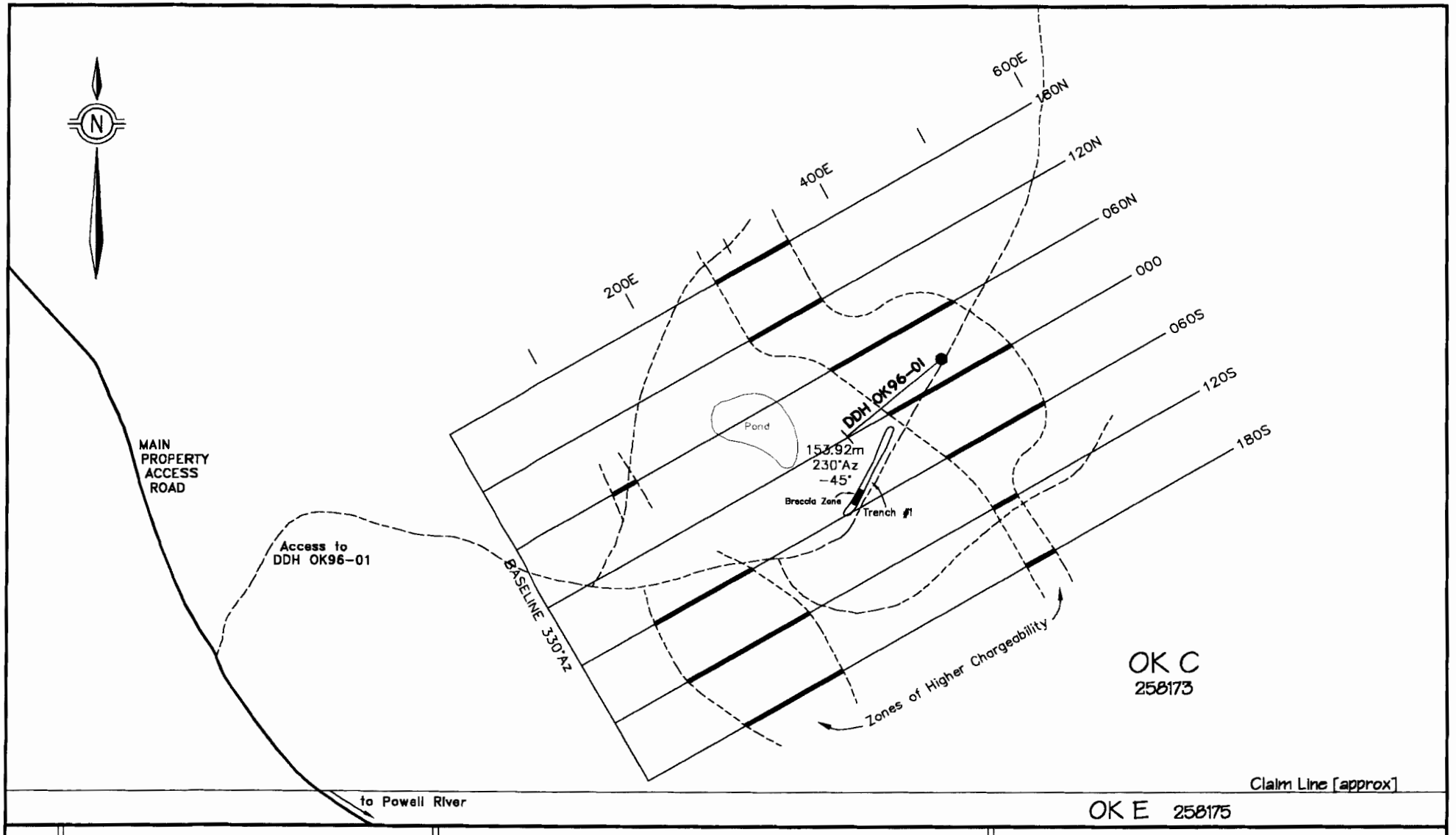
Drill hole OK96-01 was drilled to meet assessment requirements. It was located in an area known as the south breccia zone which is partly exposed by trench #1 (see figure 03) from which notable amounts of pyrite and favorable chip samples, assaying to 2.46%Cu, had been taken (Cardinal 1983, p.18). It was this area that was selected for the Walcott IP survey of 1995 in an attempt to provide details on the extent of the geology exposed in the trench. Walcott's conclusions outlined two zones of higher chargeability that appeared to represent higher sulfide content in an area that was broadly anomalous in chargeability response.

RDF Holdings Ltd. of Courtenay, BC was the drilling contractor who completed the hole over the period 17 June to 21 June 1996. The 505 foot (153.92m) hole fell short of its planned 600 foot (182.88m) length when the 'Gopher' drill ran out of power. The drill hole was located adjacent to a new logging road on the Walcott grid and within the broadest of the anomalous chargeability zones. It was oriented [230°Az, -45°] to extend about parallel to the north and under trench #1. In this manner, the hole would test both the anomalous geophysics of Walcott's IP survey and favorable geology exposed in the trench.

Although the average recovery at 89% is fairly respectable, several intervals in the strongly silicified material were represented by only rubbly core. Broken core of that sort is reflected in the RQD[2] measurements where low values correspond to silicified zones (average RQD for the hole: 58%). There could be several reasons for this but had larger than the AX sized core been drilled, it is likely that recoveries in the important silicified alteration would have been substantially greater.

Eighteen samples were split and sent to Acme Analytical Laboratories in Vancouver, BC for 15-element ICP analyses, including Cu and Mo, and fire-assay Gold assay (see assay certificate, appendix 3). Core is currently stored at the home of John Bissett, president and C.E.O. of CanQuest Resource Corporation. In the field, the hole was collared in outcrop currently identified by a tagged and flagged post.

[2] RQD or Rock Quality Description is a measure of the total length of pieces of core measuring 10 centimeters or longer within intervals marked by drillers footage blocks



50 0 25 50 75 100
METERS Scale 1:5,000

Sources:

Grid Location & Arrangement:
CanQuest Resources Ltd.

Anomalous Geophysics:
Peter E. Walcott & Associates, Sep95

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CanQuest Resource Corporation

OK PROJECT 1996

LOCATION OF DDH OK96-01 ON WALCOTT GRID

DATE:	AUGUST 1996	SCALE: 1 : 5,000	Figure No. 03
DRAWN By:	J.D.WILLIAMS, P.Eng.	JOB No. OK PROJECT 1996	
DRAWING No:	Walcott_Grid.dwg	N.T.S. 092F/15E, 092K/02E	

REGIONAL & LOCAL GEOLOGY[3]

The OK Copper-Moybdenum Property falls within the Coast Plutonic Complex which dominates the entire coastline of British Columbia. Rocks of the Complex are predominantly granitic which, in the vicinity of the Property, consist of granodiorites, and quartz diorites of varying basic composition including gabbros. Radiometric dates from granitic rocks in southwestern B.C. range from early to mid-Cretaceous.

The central portion of the Property is dominated by multiple phases of the OK Intrusive Complex which displaces the diorite-gabbro country rocks that outcrop on its northwestern and eastern margins. The Complex consists of an earlier variably altered granodiorite which has been intruded by a northerly trending dike-like quartz-feldspar porphyry. Quartz-feldspar porphyry is essentially barren of sulfides whereas the granodiorite hosts widespread disseminated pyrite, chalcopyrite and molybdenite.

Hornblende diorite dikes (logged in OK96-01 as diabase) seem to pervade the entire Property. They range to 3 meters wide and sometimes cluster in swarms. These dikes appear to be consistently oriented north-northeasterly, parallel to faults that cut both the Coast Plutonic Complex and the OK Intrusive Complex. Lesser fine grained andesite-dacite dikes represent the youngest intrusive phase on the property, and rare lamprophyre dikes have been noted.

Several breccia zones have been identified along the complete length of the OK Complex. Of particular significance are the breccias near the south end of the property which were the focus of the Walcott IP survey in 1995 and the follow up drilling described in this report. The extent of this particular breccia is uncertain but it has been traced for 100 meters, having an estimated width of at least 10 meters. Its core is intensely mineralized with chalcopyrite, bornite, pyrite and molybdenite that occupy the intersticies of breccia fragments.

Elsewhere on the OK Property, economic mineralization consists of pyrite, chalcopyrite and molybdenite with lesser bornite, sphalerite and magnetite. Principal sulfide minerals occur in a stockwork of predominantly northeast trending quartz veinlets, with molybdenite found as selvages along fractures. The greatest concentration of copper-molybdenum mineralization occurs in granodiorite adjacent to the quartz-feldspar dike. Pyrite is generally associated with chalcopyrite and molybdenite in the more strongly mineralized zones and increases around the periphery of Cu-Mo mineralization.

[3] Much of this section has been modified after Froc, 1989, p 7-11.

DISCUSSION of RESULTS

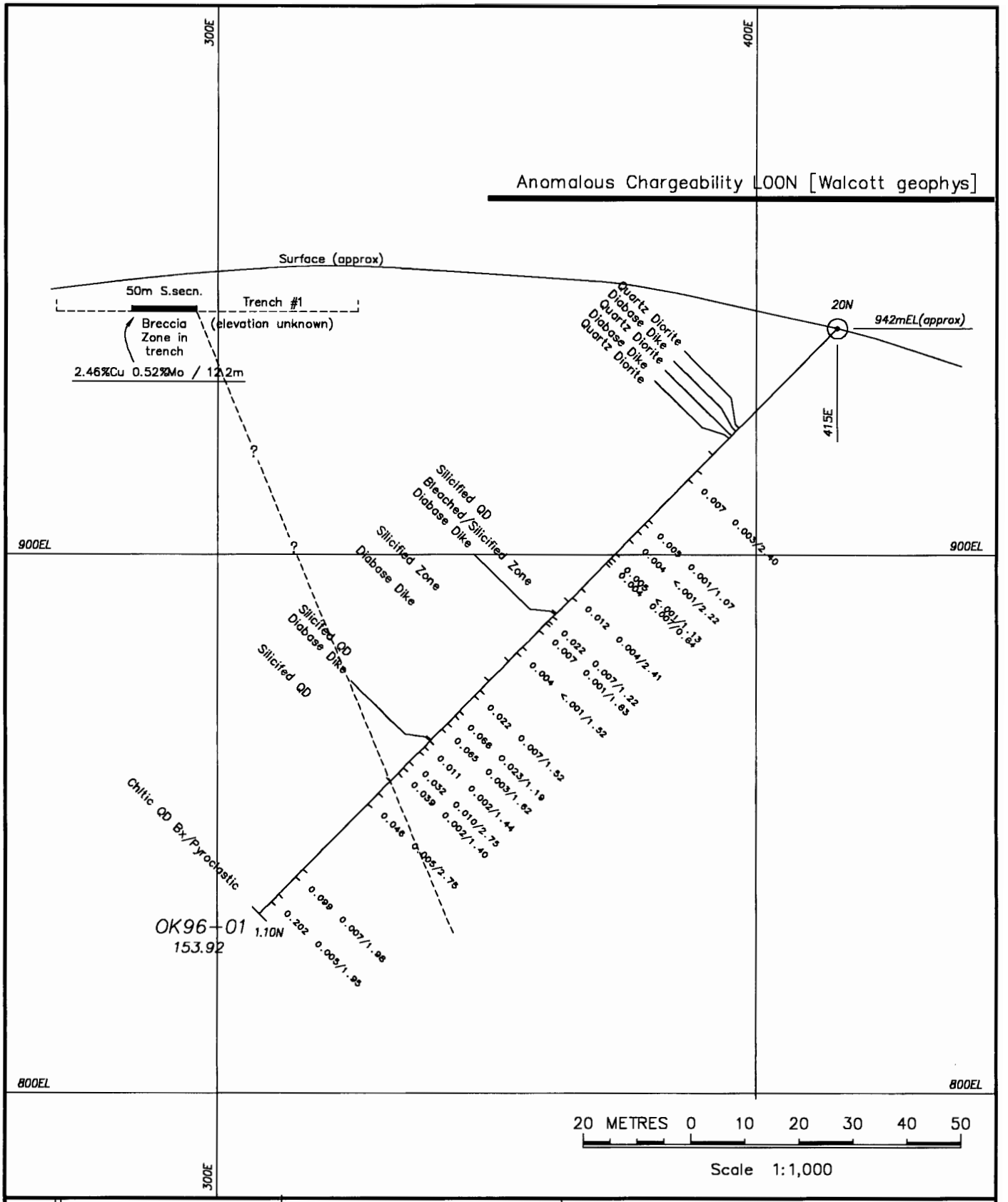
Drill Hole OK96-01 was collared in moderately altered quartz diorite [QD] which, at a depth of 33 meters, showed increasing silicification to about 75 meters culminating in a further 12 meter zone of intense silicification. At 87 meters silicification generally returned to moderate intensity. An abrupt contact to a conspicuous interval logged as a Chloritic QD Breccia/Pyroclastic occupied the last 35 meters of the hole. Diabase (or hornblende diorite) dikes from a few centimeters to 5 meters wide occurred at random locations throughout the core (refer to Drill Log in Appendix 2 and a profile of the hole in figure 04).

Quartz Diorite near the collar showed pervasive, generally moderate chlorite-sericite alteration while carbonate content increased with depth. Pyrite in QD amounted to a minor accessory mineral except in local intervals where it ranged to as much as 25%. If one were to impose a classic porphyry copper zonation model to this drill hole the first 33 meters of QD could be recognized as a propylitic alteration. Beyond 33 meters, both silicification intensity and pyrite content increased (to as much as 5%), making a crude description of a phyllic zone and pyrite shell.

The 12 meter zone of intense silicification at 75 meters was nearly barren of sulfides, but it was this interval that suffered the lowest recoveries, making any discussion of dubious value.

As silicification intensity decreased, sulfide content returned to a sustained 2% in a QD interval logged as a flooded breccia. The character of the leucocratic QD 'clasts' of widely variable size and shape and of slightly different compositions lead to the conclusion that the host rock had been disrupted and transported(?) as opposed to simply shattered as in a stockwork. Thin, randomly oriented fine grained Quartz (chalcedony?) healed the material into hard, tight, well-recovered core. This interval may mark the reappearance of phyllic and pyrite zones corresponding to those intersected earlier. In some places pinkish feldspar (K-spar?) were noted which may indicate an affiliation to a potassic zone.

Although this lower silicified QD contained the greatest sulfide content, samples of greater than average content returned sometimes elevated copper assays but all values were less than 1%Cu. Chalcopyrite was associated with blebs or aggregates of pyrite as tiny flecks; molybdenum showed a weaker association with pyrite but as fine grained flecks in fracture fillings or separately as fine dustings in areas of silicification.



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NOTES:

Assay Format:
Cu[%] Mo[%]/Sample Length[m]

CanQuest Resource Corporation

OK PROJECT 1996

DDH OK96-01
LOOKING BL NORTH; 330°AZ

DATE: SEPTEMBER 1996	SCALE: 1 : 1,000	Figure No.	
DRAWN By: J.D.WILLIAMS, P.Eng.	JOB No.: OK PROJECT 1996	04	
DRAWING No.: 96-01sec.dwg	N.T.S. 092K/02E		

A marked change in both color and habit marks the poorly understood Chloritic QD Breccia/Pyroclastic. It demonstrates a pronounced disrupted habit with, on average, only accessory sulfide content. However, the sulfides are distributed exceedingly irregularly—as large coarse grained knots or blebs up to several centimeters across, generally found interstitial to the clasts or fragments. The last sample taken for assay contained several of these widely dispersed blebs and returned the best copper assay in the hole, 0.20%. It is unfortunate that the hole could not be continued to cut more of this material.

How the Chloritic breccia/pyroclastic is related to the south breccia zone exposed in trench #1 is unclear. Strongly mineralized material in the trench shows vague similarities and could line up with the drilled intersection. No other exposure was noted in the writers visit to the property.

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

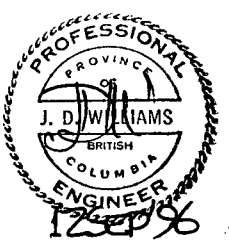
Hole OK96-01 tested the character of the bedrock below the broad IP anomaly described by Walcott, but did not extend far enough to completely test the diverse geology, alteration and mineralization of trench #1. Furthermore, it ended in favorable rocks that, by returning the highest copper assays [0.10 & 0.20% Cu], make recommendations for follow-up work easy to outline.

At best, the anomalous IP over relatively unaltered quartz diorite does not appear to be effective at localizing copper mineralization on the OK property. However, it may be describing variations in bedrock geology that could prove to be useful in an expanded survey.

On the basis of the results from OK96-10, mineralization associated with silicification does not appear to be of economic significance, at least in areas where overall sulfide content is 2% or less. Chalcopyrite in core never exceeded trace amounts over sampled intervals. Molybdenum was distributed even more rarely and samples split over intervals showing greater than average amounts failed to return an assay greater than 0.007%.

Without doubt, the most important result of the drilling is in the potential indicated by the chloritic quartz diorite breccia/pyroclastic intersected towards the bottom of the hole. Additional work ought to focus on correlating this zone with that in the trench by surface mapping and perhaps with trenching. Tracing it along strike and at depth with additional drilling should be a priority for any upcoming program. However, to improve recoveries, a core size larger than AX used in OK96-01 should be considered.

Respectfully submitted,



J.David Williams, P.Eng.

VANCOUVER, B.C.
12 September 1996

jdw/JDW
OK_Assessment96.doc

REFERENCES

CanQuest Resource Corporation, Aug. 1995: Prospectus; CanQuest Resource Corporation, Vancouver, BC, p50-63.

Cardinal, D.G., Jun. 1983: *Geological, Geochemical & Geophysical Assessment Report on the OK Property;* BC Ministry of Employment and Industry, Assessment Report #11162, 24p.

Carter, N.C., Jan. 1994: *Geological Report on the OK Property;* CanQuest Resource Corporation, Vancouver, BC. 24p.

Froc, N.V., Francois-Bongarcon, D.M., Oct. 1989: *A Data Compilation and Geological/Geostatistical Evaluation of the OK Copper-Molybdenum Prospect;* CanQuest Resource Corporation, Vancouver, BC, 33p.

Walcott, Peter E, Sep. 1995: *A Geophysical Report on Induced Polarization Surveying;* BC Ministry of Employment and Industry, Assessment Report #124038, 21p.

CERTIFICATION

I, J.David Williams residing at 303 - 1225 Cardero Street in the City of Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia

DO HEREBY CERTIFY;

1. That I am a consulting engineer with a business address of 303 - 1225 Cardero Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6G 2H8.

2. That I am doing business under the name of INTEGREX ENGINEERING and that I am the sole proprietor of the company and that I hold a valid license issued by the City of Vancouver to conduct business.

3. That I am a graduate of the University of Toronto where I obtained a Bachelor of Applied Science degree in Geological Engineering (exploration option).

4. That I have actively practiced my profession as a geological engineer since graduating in 1978.

5. That I am a registered member, in good standing, of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia.

6. That the information, opinions and recommendations in the attached documents are based on logging the core from drill hole OK96-01, a half-day tour of the OK property and a review of the relevant documents held by CanQuest Resource Corp..

7. I have not received, directly or indirectly, nor do I expect to receive any interest, direct or indirect, in the property of CanQuest Resource Corporation, nor do I directly own any securities of CanQuest Resource Corporation or any affiliate thereof.

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
J. D. WILLIAMS
12 SEP 96

J.David WILLIAMS, P.Eng.

dated at Vancouver, British Columbia this 12th day of September, 1996.

CanQuest Resource Corporation

APPENDIX 1

COST STATEMENT

DIAMOND DRILLING		
RDF Holdings Ltd.		
17Jun-21Jun 1996		
153.92m @$80.01/m	$12,315.64	
		$12,315.64
FOOD, LODGING & TRAVEL		
Accommodation of 2 drillers in Powell River		
17Jul-21Jul 1996		
Food, Lodging & Travel		
5 days @$155.91/person/day	$1,559.13	
		$1,559.13
CORE LOGGING		
Integrex Engineering		
25Jun-29Jun96		
logging core 27hrs @$35/hr	$945.00	
rental of core splitter @$75/week	75.00	
		$1,020.00
ASSAYING		
Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd.		
02Jul-08Jul 1996		
18 samples; preparation,		
15 element ICP, Fire assay Au		
@$22.85/sample	$411.30	
		$411.30
REPORT PREPARATION		
Integrex Engineering		
08Aug-11Sep 1996		
preparation 32hrs @$35/hrs	$1,120.00	
consumables	20.00	
		$1,140.00
	TOTAL	**$16,446.07**

CanQuest Resource Corporation

APPENDIX 2

DRILL LOG

Header Sheet	page 1
Description Sheets	pages 2-7
RQD Log Sheet	page 8
Figure Log01	DDH OK96-01, Profile Looking 320°Az

CanQuest Resource Corporation

DRILL HOLE OK96-01

DIAMOND DRILL LOG
HEADER SHEET

Property	**OK PROJECT**
Claim	OK C, tenure 258173
Location	North of Powell River, BC; **092K/02E**

Purpose

Test geology in area of Walcott grid, below anomalous IP zones and adjacent to Trench #1 which returned favorable assays. Hole planned to be 600 feet [183 meters] long.

NORTHING	20 [grid North]
EASTING	415 [grid east]
ELEVATION	942 [approximate]
LENGTH	153.92m [505 ft]
AZIMUTH	230°
DIP	-45°

Contractor	RDF Holdings Ltd.
Core Size	AX
Date Started	17 July 1996
Date Completed	21 July 1996
Casing Depth	0.0m
Stick-up Length	0.0m

Results

Quartz Diorite intruded my numerous Diabase dikes is the general geology intersected by the hole. In the Quartz Diorite, variable chlorite, sericite and biotite alteration rapidly changes to moderate to intense silicification. Silicification coincides with breccia or stockwork habit. Notable sulfide mineralization visible throughout hole, except in Diabase. The Chlorite breccia/pyroclastic intersected at 119m is not well understood as it has not been observed in outcrop. It is generally low in sulfides but they can occur as aggregates or large knots. The last sample, taken from this Chlorite zone returned the highest Cu assay, 0.20%. Molybdenite visible as an accessory mineral, assaying as high as 0.007% in several samples.

Comments

Core boxed in a non-standard pattern. Core reads *right to left* in reverse-book order so that 0.0m is at the upper right of the first box when box oriented with its metal label on the right-hand end plate.

Drilling ended at 505 feet [154 meters] when machine ran out of power.

Core currently stored at the home of John Bissett of CanQuest Resources [tel. (604) 687-8768].

Handle core with care as several core boxes are in poor condition.

Dip Tests

Depth	Reading	Corrected	Remark
no readings			

Geologist: David Williams

INTEGREX ENGINEERING

Logged by:
J.D. Williams, P.Eng.

DIAMOND DRILL LOG – DESCRIPTION SHEET

INTERVAL From	To	Len	Rec	DESCRIPTION	Mineral	Alterat'n	Fol'n	Orient'n	ASSAYS Sample	Cu%	Mo%
0.0	26.12	26.12	21.56	**QUARTZ DIORITE** salt&pepper texture, white, buff & dark green colored; hard med grained; granitic texture displaying faint white-cream colored feldspar grains along with indistinct glassy quartz grains. Ferromag fraction as indistinct dark green serrated blebs or wispy pigments - color indicative of pervasive? chlorite? alteration. Quartz 20%, feldspar 50%, ferromag/chlorite 30%, py<1%. Pyrite as small <0.5mm sized widely disseminated subhedra preferrentially associated with ferromags. Sulfide range to 5% in very local areas (<10cm across) as larger indistinct grains or flocculated aggregations, sometimes including accessory pyrrhotite. Rare seams or selvages f-m.grained pyrite up to 4mm wide in places. Narrow intervals where granitic texture less distinct; intervals of finer grain size & diffuse areas of prominent weak light green sericitic? alteration. Sericitic intervals range to 15cm across as yellowish-greenish domains usually containing thin seams or veinlets of diffuse, often prominent sericite; pyrite in sericite zones sparser than avg or absent. Structural regime visible as breaks, seams or selvages, highlighted by sericite alteration & oriented 50-60°/ca decreasing to 25-30° with depth and variably expressed, typically sparse but locally densely distributed. (Rare sulfide seam also oriented 55°/ca but oblique to more prominent unmineralized fabric.)	<1% py	mod Chlte; var sericite	weak	seams, breaks 25-60°			
				7.22-7.86: local med-weak sericite alt'n & irreg Qtz veinlets in weak fracture/shear zone 15-30°/ca. Elongate & disorganized med-f. grained pyrite blebs near center of interval. Towards start of interval, single thin discontinuous hard f.grained pale-med red colored (jasperoid?) selvage ~20°/ca	5% py	wk-m sericite		shear/ fractur e15-30°			
				8.71-8.78: two thin med grained pyrite veinlets <4mm wide, ~55°/ca offset & terminated by weak fracture/shear~25°/ca oriented perpendicular to Sx seams	5% py			55° & 25°			
				15.36-15.39: 4mm wide dark chlorite seam 45°/ca cored by diffuse med-f grained pyrite. Seam oriented ~perpendicular typical rock fabric	40% py	strong chlte		chlte 45°			
				21.36-21.49: hard weakly sericitic & weakly bleached in places in rubbly recovered host containing up to 20% f-med grained disseminated & flocculated subhedral pyrite	25% py	weak					
				21.49-24.38: rubbly & poor recovery - FAULT?	5% py	wk ser		fault?			
				25.27-25.57: diffuse zone where feldspars altered to buff color with pinkish cast in places & occasional irregular fleck of med grained biotite	<1% py	feld. bioitie					
26.12	26.97	0.85	0.59	**DIABASE DIKE** fairly hard (H~5.0) dark green, f. grained groundmass with indistinct coarser grained black ferromags & sericitic feldspar? Grains giving rock surface a med grained appearance. Very minor calcite ±sericite veinlets at 45-60°/ca esp. near center of interval. Contacts f.grained - aphanitic over a cm or less. Host rock unaffected by dike but contacts poorly recovered. Pyrite rare as tiny grains.	Tr py						

DIAMOND DRILL LOG – DESCRIPTION SHEET

INTERVAL From	To	Len	Rec	DESCRIPTION	Mineral	Alterat'n	Fol'n	Orient'n	ASSAYS Sample	Cu%	Mo%
26.97	28.13	1.58	1.01	**QUARTZ DIORITE** similar to 0.0+ with abundant sericite seams @50°/ca.	1% py	weak serictie		ser 50°			
28.13	28.89	0.76	0.46	**DIABASE DIKE** similar to 26.97+ but finer grained & accessory diffuse dark (nearly black) hard aphanitic domains. Large & smaller xenos? of Quartz Diorite host floating & occupying central portion of interval but which do not extend across diameter of core. Feldspar in xenos unaltered-strongly altered to a hard yellow-buff colored product. Contacts sharp @50°/ca	Tr py	weak		contact 50°			
28.89	33.19	4.30	3.87	**QUARTZ DIORITE** similar to 0.0+ with greater proportion of ferromags; ~35% at expense of Qtz? Chlte alteration of ferromags just as pervasive. Yellowish-buff colored smears & veinlets sometimes accompanied by light med. & dark aphanitic chlorite oriented at mod. angles/ca but oblique to one-another.	1% py	sericite chlorite carb		smears, veinlet s~30°			
				29.26-29.60: zone of sericitization as coalescing, braided & singular stringers/veinlets oriented ~30°/ca & comprising ~40% of rock by vol. Increasing calcareous component ranging from nearly absent to minor amounts with depth	m py	wek-mod sericite		strgrs, veinlet s~30°			
33.19	71.59	38.40	33.07	**QUARTZ ALTERATION, QUARTZ DIORITE [Silicified Qtz Dioite - Py Zone?]** abrupt change (over <3cm; contacts rubbly recovered) to Quartz Diorite with texture as described in interval 0.0+ but often bleached to a fainter & sometimes completely erased image by quartz alteration. Overall Quartz Diorite type-texture is displayed over ~50% of interval; it predominates at near-contact but decreases hesitantly with depth to become subordinate, displaced by alteration of moderate or greater intensity. Carbonate as detected by HCl generally pervasive but weak. Quartz, white sometimes faintly brown, pink or green, often dark grey & occurs in diffuse domains & rarely as veins. Where Quartz alteration strongest, irregular prominent knots of f.grained dark green chlorite or fainter diffuse dark green chlorite bruises are visible. Pyrite occurs as fine, med & coarse grained blebs, often associated with chlorite but more frequently as isolated disseminated grains, lenses or discontinuous veinlets ranging to 5% by vol (avg 2%). Rock fabric generally uniform except for occasional seams filled with veins or selvages of sericite, chlorite or pyrite; all at inconsistent & locally at opposing orientations. Occasional patches, <20cm wide, of minor-trace disseminated med-coarse grained bioite flecks.	2-5% py	mod silic'n		incon-sistent pattern			
				37.22-39.62: mostly strongly silicified with weaker intervals, occasional dark chlorite seams and fainter chlorite bruises. Diffuse 15cm wide domain of biotitic Qtz diorite (~10% biotite) near 39.10m	5% py	w-strng sil,chlt ebio			24251	0.007	0.003
				50.29-51.36: mod & strongly silicified, containing 10% pyrite as small massive irregular f.-med grained patches or as densely disseminated grains within a pale grey groundmass with relict dioritic texture, or buff, faintly pink silicified material	10% py	m-strng silic'n			24252	0.005	0.001

DIAMOND DRILL LOG – DESCRIPTION SHEET

INTERVAL From	To	Len	Rec	DESCRIPTION	Mineral	Alterat'n	Fol'n	Orient'n	ASSAYS Sample	Cu%	Mo%
				53.16-55.38: mod & strong silicification with relict diorite texture visible over ~half of interval; knots of dark grey f. grained chlorite in more strongly altered domains & occasional med-f.grained pyrite bleb, sometimes very large (to 2cm across) scattered thruout interval. Single patch very f. grained disseminated, dust-sized moly.	5% py tr moly	m-strng silic'n			24253	0.004	<.001
				59.04-60.17: mod-strong silicification with prominent diffuse dark-med grained streaks & bruises of chlorite & occasional large patches, slashes or blebs pyrite locally ranging to 10%	5% py	m-strng silic'n			25254	0.005	<.001
				60.96-61.60: moderate silicification, variably calcareous (weak-mod) softer zone (of bleaching) with disorganized grey-green chlorite seams, veinlets & selvages & 5% disseminated pyrite grains, flocculated blebs & larger massive slashes	5% py	mod silic'n		chlte seams	24255	0.004	0.007
				68.12-70.53: moderate silicification in quartz diorite with granitic texture clearly visible in most places; more strongly silicified zone near center of interval where diorite texture faint-overprinted. Occasional chlorite smear or bruise, numerous pyrite blebs, slashes & f. grained disseminated anhedra. Near 68.24m, 0.8cm Quartz vein, 25°/ca displays matte steel-grey colored very f. grained selvages (of moly?, probably dark grey chlorite) along its contacts with host rock in places.	<5% py tr moly			Qtz vein 25°	24256	0.012	0.004
71.59	74.85	3.26	3.20	**BLEACHED/SILICIFIED ZONE** strong bleaching of Quartz Diorite; original granitic texture very faint. Near-contact distinct over ~2cm ~perp/ca; alteration changes from hesitant or oscillating pattern in previous interval to sustained-very strong alteration intensity. Interval consists of hard, med grained, white & light grey, weak-very weakly calcareous siliceous material, freckled by dark green chlorite altered ferromags (~10% by vol). Chlorite & sericite pervades groundmass in places as evident by a diffuse greenish cast. Pyrite as f. & med grained disseminated isolated grains or as sparse blebs, streaks or tears ususally inconsisently oriented but most often oriented 35-45°/ca.	1% py	strn-v.strng silic'n		py streaks 35-40°			
74.85	75.22	0.37	0.37	**DIABASE DIKE** fairly hard (H~5.5) med-light green f. & med grained, generally massive material with distinct contacts with host rock ~55°/ca. Near-contact displays minor irregularities. Far-contact is knife-edge sharp with dense f. grained lighter green chill? zone extending into interval by 8cm. Host is weakly calcareous but several calcite veinlets or stringers occur oriented ~parallel to contacts. Pyrite as f. grained disseminated subhedra-euhedra.	1% py	weak		contact @55°			
75.22	87.57	12.35	9.42	**SILICIFIED ZONE** very hard white & buff colored (usually rubbly recovered) weakly-moderately calcareous silcification, rarely displaying even faint traces of Quartz Diorite texture except under magnification where visitigial granitic texture usually evident. Occasional small vugs (<4mm across) scattered thruout. Pyrite occurs in minor amounts as very f. grained flocculated disseminated patches <2mm	Minor py Tr moly	intense silic'n					

DIAMOND DRILL LOG – DESCRIPTION SHEET

INTERVAL From	To	Len	Rec	DESCRIPTION	Mineral	Alterat'n	Fol'n	Orient'n	ASSAYS Sample	Cu%	Mo%
				across sometimes forming ragged usually incomplete coatings around centers of nucleation. Chalcopyrite as rare very small patch (<<1mm across) occurring where pyrite locally exceeds average amounts. Several locations of tiny freckles very f. grained flocculated dusty med-dark, often metallic, widely dispersed grey moly.							
				75.74-76.96: interval contains single irregular chalcopyrite bleb 1mm across near 76.14m	m py tr cpy	intense silic'n			24257	0.022	0.007
				76.96-77.57: narrow diabase dikes (dikelets) & host rock. Two, perhaps three dikes over ~15% of interval. Surviving contacts oriented 20-25°/ca. Diabase fairly hard f. grained, sometimes with tiny subhedral ferromag freckles & occasional thin calcite veinlets/stringers. Very f. grained pyrite disseminated thruout dike material.	m py	intense silic'n		dike contact 20-25°			
				77.57-79.40: host material containing f. grained moly flecks near 78.03m & at end of interval	m py tr moly	intense silic'n			24258	0.007	0.001
				83.82-85.34: rubbly recovered host; location of druzy chalcopyrite adjacent to rare med-coarse grained pyrite near 86.41m. Dark very f. grained disseminated moly near 84.06m	m py tr moly	intense silic'n			24259	0.004	<.001
				85.95-86.14: patch of dark green grey diabase? containing diffuse & distinct quartz & feldspar grains ~3mm across oriented at an inconsistent but at shallow angles/ca [Quartz porphyry dike?]	m py						
87.57	92.84	5.27	5.27	**DIABASE DIKE** usually med-f. grained, dark green, fairly hard (H~5.5), moderately calcareous diabase with contacts at host rocks 55-60°/ca. Over about half of interval, wide usually diffuse patches of light yellow-green sericite? alteration highlights distinct dense med grained feldspar porphyry texture not visible in unaltered material. Altered zones often centered around one or more pale yellow-brown sericite? veinlets oriented 15-25°/ca. Near-contact shows evidence of assimilationof host over 2cm but far-contact knife-edge sharp. Pyrite abundant as small disseminated f. grained aggregates.	2% py	m-wk sericite		contact 55 & 60°, veinlets 15-25°			
92.84	108.26	15.42	15.39	**SILICIFIED QUARTZ DIORITE [Flooded Breccia]** similar in many respects to 71.59+. Hard, variably calcareous (weak-moderate) altered Quartz Diroite; a leucocratic granitic texture plainly visible nearly thruout. Granitic texture varies substantially on a dimensional scale of centimeters to decimeters, mostly evidenced in grain size but also by proportion & habit of dark chlorite altered ferromag components (i.e. CI 5-20). In rare locations outlines of domains of diverse texture can be distinguished, providing evidence of brecciated history to all of interval. Breccia fragments, where distinct, vary widely in size, range from angular to subrounded, often resorbed or cloudy in outline, tightly packed. Abundant short, discontinuous, narrow (<1cm) Quartz veinlets or stringers (chalcedonic Quartz?) at random orientations & often indistinct esp. against leucocratic groundmass; chalcedonic Quartz ~10% by vol. Other veinlets, lenses & sometimes elongate patches of hard pinkish feldspar (K-spar?) sometimes accompanied by Quartz & display a separate	2% py tr cpy tr moly	mod silic'n		random Qtz veins, Kspar & Qtz 20-50°			

DIAMOND DRILL LOG – DESCRIPTION SHEET

INTERVAL From	To	Len	Rec	DESCRIPTION	Mineral	Alterat'n	Fol'n	Orient'n	ASSAYS Sample	Cu%	Mo%
				usually consistent regime 20-50°/ca. Distinct veinlets amount to negligible volume but are conspicuous by color & occur at variable frequency but tend to be isolated, sometimes occurring in localized swarms. Pyrite is variable 1-5% as disseminated very f. grained aggregates <0.5mm across or more rarely as f., med & coarse subhedral grains sometimes attached to wall of rare vug. Chalcopyrite occurs in minor amounts as serrated blebs, usually where pyrite occurs in greater than average quantities & in small flecks often barely visible without magnification. Moly occurs in minor amounts often as short, discontinuous slashes, accompanied by pyrite or as very localized patches of microscopic dustings.							
				94.06-94.52: healed shear; filamented white, pale green, pale pink, med grey seams fairly well organized thruout interval ~25°/ca				shear 25°			
				95.10-96.62: numerous thin pink veinlets; rare chalcopyrite fleck & several locations of moly dust	2% py tr cpy tr moly	mod silic'n		veinlet s50°	24260	0.022	0.007
				100.64-101.83: stronger than average silicification; flecks of chalcopyrite along with pyrite along discontinuous Quartz/chalcedony seam near 101.04m, also containing moly smears	2% py tr cpy tr moly	strong silic'n			24261	0.066	0.023
				103.75-105.37: faint breccia texture with abundant very f. grained feldspathic Quartz flooding. Chalcopyrite as very local dissimina near start of interval & as minor constituent in knot of med grained py @105.19m	2% py tr cpy tr moly	mod silic'n			24262	0.065	0.003
108.26	108.51	0.25	0.25	**DIABASE DIKE** distinct hard very f. grained dark green material with small dark cloudy ferromags disseminated thruout central portion of interval; contacts at 50 & 40°/ca	tr py			contact 50 °& 40°			
108.51	119.02	10.51	9.14	**SILICIFIED QUARTZ DIORITE [Flooded Breccia]** similar in almost every respect to 92.84+. Silicification intensity weakens slightly with depth >115.8m so that Quartz Diorite texture is plainly visible in places.	2% py tr cpy tr moly	w-strg silic'n					
				108.50-109.94: trace chalcopyrite & moly occurring as small isolated & irregular widely dispersed aggregates	2% py tr cpy tr moly	mod silic'n			24263	0.011	0.002
				111.25-114.00: thin (1mm wide) discontinuous moly seam 50°/ca @111.28m; irreg Quartz-feldspar-chlorite patch containing 15% pyrite in aggregated knots; moly mantling portions of edges of py blebs near 113.54m. Moly & chalcopyrite visible elsewhere as isolated grains, aggregates or small smears. This sample represents the best mineralized interval in the DDH.	2% py tr cpy tr moly	strg-m silic'n		moly seam 50°	24264	0.032	0.010
				115.49-116.89: weak-strong silicification with rare chalcopyrite fleck. At 115.70m, a discontinuous chalcedonic seam contains f. grained chalcopyrite & a single small bornite? (moderately hard mineral with brown streak) occurrence.	2% py tr cpy tr moly	w-strg silic'n			24265	0.039	0.002

DIAMOND DRILL LOG – DESCRIPTION SHEET

INTERVAL From	To	Len	Rec	DESCRIPTION	Mineral	Alterat'n	Fol'n	Orient'n	ASSAYS Sample	Cu%	Mo%
119.02	153.92	34.90	33.65	**CHLORITIC QUARTZ DIOITE BRECCIA/PYROCLASITC** generally hard (H>5.0), very weak-weakly calcareous material consisting of clasts/frags in a fine grained dark green chlorite matrix/groundmass. Clasts/fragments predominantly Quartz Dioirte ranging in size <1cm to very much larger. Those clasts/frags that can be distinguished in core tend to be rounded-subrounded, shperical-slightly oblate. Quartz Diorite fraction generally chlorite altered; compositions range from f.-med grained leucocratic to ferromag in coarser grained domains up to 20% by vol & variably chlorite altered. Average interval predominantly clastic/fragmental >70% by volume, with interstitial chlorite & local epidote; the latter often associated with uncommon vugs. Clast/frags also include minor proportion mafic-utlramafic material. Yellow-pea green f. grained sericite/saussurite seams are common; occurring as isolated hairline breaks or in very local densely braided intervals. Seams often inconsistently oriented but most occur 30-50°/ca. Pyrite occurs as dense f. grained knots interstitial to Quartz Diorite clast/frags, sometimes replacing certain smaller clast/frags. Pyrite also occurs as disseminated aggregates in more mafic clast/frags, or associated with chlorite alteration in silicic clast/frags. Chalcopyrite occurs in minor amounts, ususally associated with pyrite where the latter exists in greater than average concentrations. Moly is rare, occurring in small isolated flecks also adjacent or nearby heavier pyrite content.	<1% py tr cpy tr moly	m-stng chlte, epid, sauss		seams 30-50°			
				122.22-124.97: most of sample unusually leucocratic (silicified) with very f. grained Quartz. Occasional chalcopyrite fleck associated with pyrite in chlorite seam or small knot.	1% py tr cpy	m-stng silic'n			24266	0.046	0.005
				142.25-144.23: typical type-rock with pyrite knots & patches & minor chalcopyrite flecks	<1% py tr cpy	mod chlte			24267	0.099	0.007
				148.74-150.69: type-rock hosting several pyrite knots esp. @148.96m, where pyrite & chalcopyrite occur in a large bleb 3cm across. Moly is widely dispersed as rare small flecks	1% py tr cpy tr moly	mod chlte			24268	0.202	0.005
				152.58-153.22: unsually dense yellow-brown disorganized saussurite stockwork associated with a single structure ~5°/ca		var sauss		slip ~5°			
153.92	153.92	0.00	0.00	**END OF HOLE**							

Geologist: David Williams

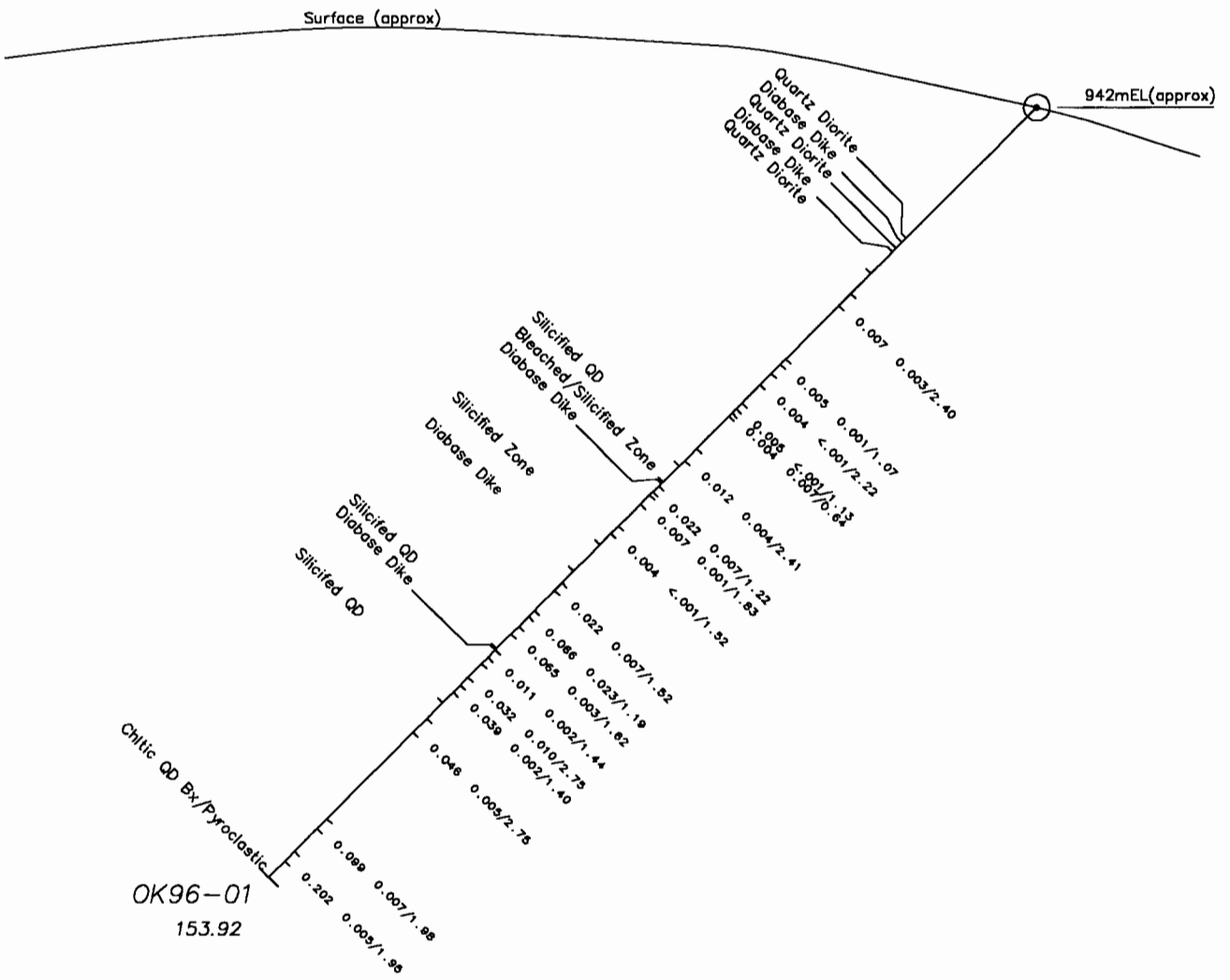
DIAMOND DRILL LOG

RQD LOG SHEET

INTERVAL [m]		RQD		Recov'y	INTERVAL [m]		RQD		Recov'y
From	To	[m]	[%]	[m]	From	To	[m]	[%]	[m]
0.00	1.22	**0.15**	**12.3**	0.40	77.42	79.25	**0.45**	**24.6**	1.19
1.22	2.74	**1.18**	**77.4**	1.31	79.25	80.16	**0.00**	**0.0**	0.55
2.74	3.96	**0.48**	**39.4**	0.98	80.16	80.47	**0.00**	**0.0**	0.18
3.96	5.03	**0.67**	**62.8**	0.79	80.47	81.38	**0.00**	**0.0**	0.46
5.03	7.77	**2.00**	**72.9**	2.29	81.38	81.69	**0.00**	**0.0**	0.21
7.77	8.38	**0.57**	**93.5**	0.76	81.69	83.82	**0.13**	**6.1**	1.71
8.38	10.67	**1.84**	**80.5**	2.13	83.82	85.34	**0.00**	**0.0**	1.28
10.67	13.72	**1.57**	**51.5**	2.80	85.34	87.48	**0.31**	**14.5**	1.98
13.72	16.76	**1.32**	**43.3**	3.02	87.48	90.53	**2.55**	**83.7**	3.05
16.76	19.81	**1.08**	**35.4**	2.90	90.53	93.57	**2.70**	**88.6**	3.05
19.81	21.64	**1.06**	**58.0**	1.89	93.57	96.62	**1.54**	**50.5**	3.05
21.64	24.38	**0.00**	**0.0**	0.61	96.62	99.36	**1.18**	**43.0**	2.74
24.38	26.52	**1.30**	**60.9**	2.13	99.36	102.11	**1.83**	**66.7**	2.74
26.52	27.13	**0.23**	**37.7**	0.46	102.11	105.16	**2.64**	**86.6**	3.05
27.13	30.18	**1.10**	**36.1**	3.05	105.16	108.20	**1.78**	**58.4**	3.05
30.18	33.22	**2.06**	**67.6**	2.01	108.20	111.25	**1.46**	**47.9**	2.56
33.22	34.14	**0.14**	**15.3**	0.37	111.25	114.30	**2.50**	**82.0**	2.80
34.14	35.05	**0.00**	**0.0**	0.21	114.30	117.35	**2.48**	**81.4**	2.77
35.05	37.19	**0.89**	**41.7**	1.80	117.35	120.40	**1.10**	**36.1**	2.35
37.19	40.23	**1.18**	**38.7**	3.02	120.40	122.22	**0.90**	**49.2**	1.65
40.23	42.06	**0.86**	**47.0**	1.37	122.22	124.97	**2.72**	**99.2**	2.74
42.06	44.20	**0.79**	**37.0**	1.89	124.97	128.02	**2.88**	**94.5**	3.05
44.20	47.24	**2.80**	**91.9**	3.08	128.02	131.06	**2.48**	**81.4**	3.05
47.24	50.29	**1.66**	**54.5**	2.29	131.06	134.11	**2.50**	**82.0**	2.93
50.29	53.34	**2.60**	**85.3**	2.80	134.11	136.25	**0.00**	**0.0**	1.16
53.34	56.39	**1.00**	**32.8**	2.13	136.25	139.29	**2.46**	**80.7**	3.05
56.39	59.44	**2.98**	**97.8**	3.05	139.29	141.73	**2.02**	**82.8**	2.99
59.44	62.48	**1.66**	**54.5**	2.87	141.73	144.78	**2.56**	**84.0**	3.05
62.48	65.53	**2.38**	**78.1**	2.96	144.78	147.83	**2.18**	**71.5**	2.93
65.53	67.97	**0.88**	**36.1**	2.19	147.83	150.88	**2.82**	**92.5**	3.02
67.97	71.02	**1.00**	**32.8**	2.44	150.88	153.92	**2.96**	**97.1**	2.99
71.02	72.54	**0.76**	**49.9**	1.46					
72.54	75.59	**1.06**	**34.8**	2.83	**HOLE AVERAGE**			**58%**	**89%**
75.59	77.42	**0.76**	**41.6**	1.62					

RQD measures lengths of core 10cm long or greater.
Intervals defined by driller's footage blocks in core box.

Geologist: David Williams



INTEGREX ENGINEERING

NOTES:

Assay Format:
Cu[%] Mo[%]/Sample Length[m]

CanQuest Resource Corporation

OK PROJECT 1996

DDH OK96-01
PROFILE LOOKING 320°AZ

DATE: SEPTEMBER 1996	SCALE: 1 : 1,000	Figure No.	
DRAWN By: J.D.WILLIAMS, P.Eng.	JOB No.: OK PROJECT 1996	LOG01	
DRAWING No.: 96-01_w.dwg	N.T.S. 092K/02E		

CanQuest Resource Corporation

APPENDIX 3

Assay Certificate

18 Samples

Acme Analytical Laboratories
15-element ICP & Fire Assay Au

ACME ANAL ICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

CanQuest Resources Corp. PROJECT OK PROPERTY File # 96-2562

830 - 470 Granville St., Vancouver BC V6C 1T1 Submitted by: J.D. Williams

SAMPLE#	Mo %	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	Ag oz/t	Ni %	Co %	Mn %	Fe %	As %	U %	Th %	Cd %	Sb %	Bi %	Au** oz/t
C 24251	.003	.007	<.01	.01	<.01	.001	<.001	.01	2.16	<.01	<.01	<.01	<.001	<.001	<.01	<.001
C 24252	.001	.005	<.01	<.01	<.01	.001	<.001	.01	2.31	<.01	<.01	<.01	<.001	<.001	<.01	<.001
C 24253	<.001	.004	<.01	.01	.01	.001	.001	.01	3.09	<.01	<.01	<.01	<.001	<.001	<.01	<.001
C 24254	<.001	.005	<.01	<.01	<.01	.001	.001	.01	3.21	<.01	<.01	<.01	<.001	<.001	<.01	<.001
C 24255	.007	.004	<.01	.01	<.01	.001	.002	.01	4.69	<.01	<.01	<.01	<.001	<.001	<.01	<.001
C 24256	.004	.012	<.01	.01	.01	<.001	.001	.02	1.64	<.01	<.01	<.01	<.001	<.001	<.01	<.001
C 24257	.007	.022	<.01	<.01	<.01	.001	<.001	.01	.31	<.01	<.01	<.01	<.001	<.001	<.01	<.001
C 24258	.001	.007	<.01	<.01	<.01	.001	<.001	.01	.46	<.01	<.01	<.01	<.001	<.001	<.01	<.001
C 24259	<.001	.004	<.01	<.01	<.01	.001	<.001	.01	.32	<.01	<.01	<.01	<.001	<.001	<.01	<.001
C 24260	.007	.022	<.01	<.01	.01	<.001	<.001	.01	1.13	<.01	<.01	<.01	<.001	<.001	<.01	<.001
RE C 24260	.005	.022	<.01	<.01	<.01	<.001	<.001	.01	1.12	<.01	<.01	<.01	<.001	<.001	<.01	<.001
RRE C 24260	.006	.023	<.01	<.01	.01	.001	<.001	.01	1.26	<.01	<.01	<.01	<.001	<.001	<.01	<.001
C 24261	.023	.066	<.01	<.01	.02	.001	<.001	.01	1.02	<.01	<.01	<.01	<.001	<.001	<.01	<.001
C 24262	.003	.065	<.01	<.01	.03	.001	<.001	.01	1.36	<.01	<.01	<.01	<.001	<.001	<.01	<.001
C 24263	.002	.011	<.01	<.01	.01	.001	<.001	.01	1.38	<.01	<.01	<.01	<.001	<.001	<.01	<.001
C 24264	.010	.032	<.01	<.01	.01	.001	<.001	.01	1.10	<.01	<.01	<.01	<.001	<.001	<.01	<.001
C 24265	.002	.039	<.01	<.01	.02	.001	<.001	.01	1.24	<.01	<.01	<.01	<.001	<.001	<.01	<.001
C 24266	.005	.046	<.01	<.01	.01	.001	<.001	.02	1.22	<.01	<.01	<.01	<.001	<.001	<.01	<.001
C 24267	.007	.099	<.01	.01	.02	.001	.001	.04	2.48	<.01	<.01	<.01	<.001	<.001	<.01	<.001
C 24268	.005	.202	<.01	.01	.06	<.001	.001	.04	2.33	<.01	<.01	<.01	<.001	<.001	<.01	<.001
STANDARD R-1/AU-1	.087	.849	1.27	2.63	2.91	.025	.025	.07	6.61	.89	.01	.01	.040	.145	.03	.099

1 GM SAMPLE LEACHED IN 50 ML AQUA - REGIA, DILUTE TO 100 ML, ANALYSIS BY ICP.
- SAMPLE TYPE: CORE AU** BY FIRE ASSAY FROM 1 A.T. SAMPLE.
Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

DATE RECEIVED: JUL 2 1996 DATE REPORT MAILED: July 8/96 SIGNED BY ..... D.TOYE, C.LEONG, J.WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS