DRILLING REPORT

BRENDA PROPERTY

BRENDA GOLD-COPPER PORPHYRY

TOODOGGONE-KEMESS GOLD CAMP

Omineca Mining Division

British Columbia

Canada

N.T.S. 94E/2W, 7W

Latitude 57°16'N
Longitude 126°52'W

Author: P.J. Weishaupt
Operator: Canasil Resources Inc.

October, 1996

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0 INTRODUCTION

During the period of July 7, 1996 to July 17, 1996 Canasil Resources Inc. and Britton Brothers Diamond Drilling conducted a Drill Program on the Brenda property.

1.1 Location and Access

The Brenda property is located in latitude 57°16'N and longitude 126°52'W in the Omineca Mining Division, approximately 275 km north of Smithers and 450 km northwest of Prince George (Figure 1).

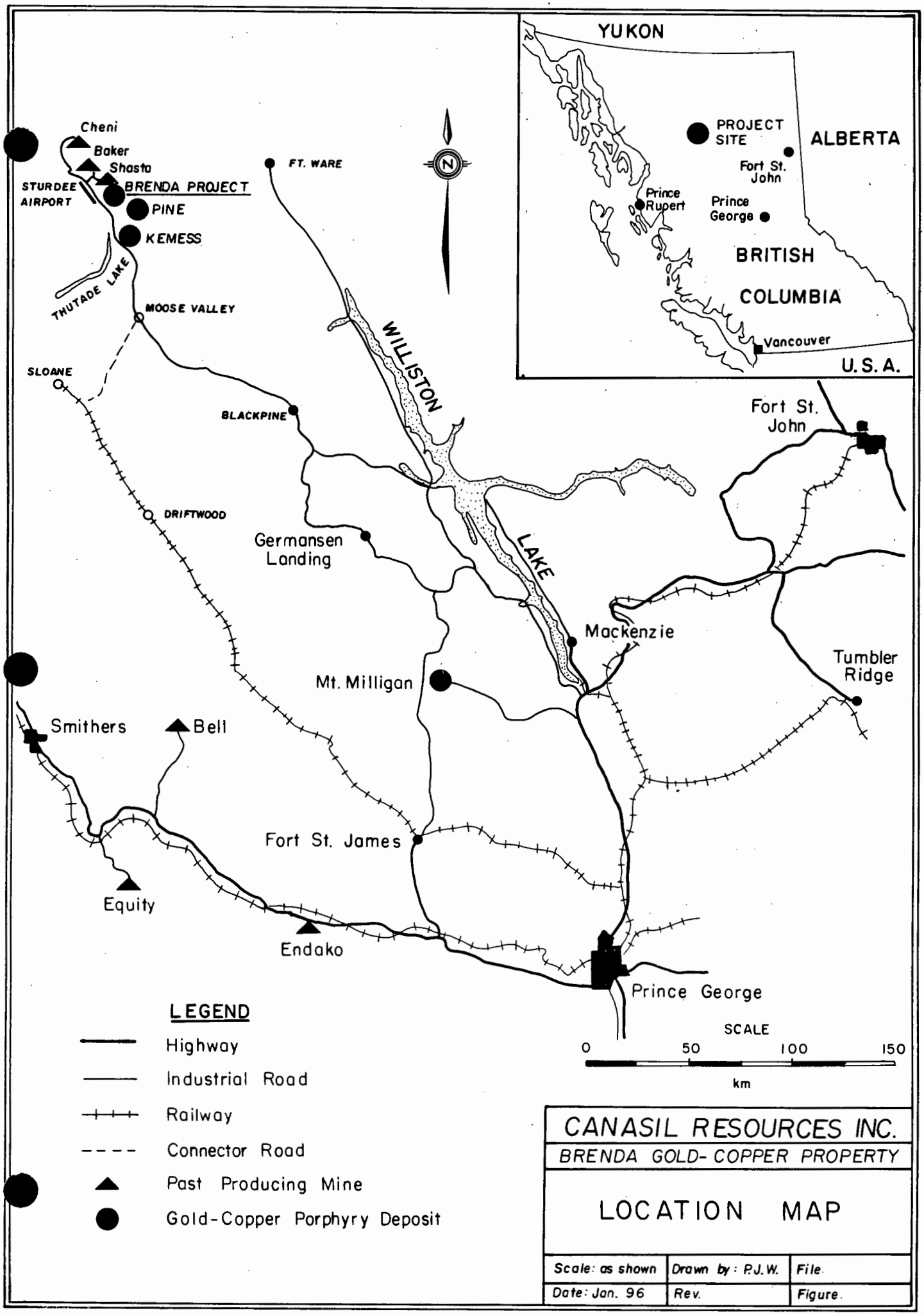
The Sturdee Valley airstrip, which is suitable for Hercules cargo aircraft and turbo prop commuter aircraft, is situated 21 km west of the property. Road access from the airstrip is via the Shasta mine road, a road distance of about 12 km and then by a 9 km long four wheel drive road to the centre of the property.

The Omineca Resource Access Road and all weather mainline logging roads provide access to the Sturdee airstrip from Mackenzie and Fort St. James. The Baker and Cheni mine sites, located 15 km and 23 km respectively northwest of the Brenda claims, are also road accessible from the Omineca Resource Access Road.

Royal Oak Mines development of the $390 million Kemess gold-copper project and the construction of the connection load to the British Columbia Railway at Sloane, via Moose Valley will greatly facilitate the development and operation of porphyry deposits in the Kemess-Toodoggone district.

1.2 Topography and Physiography

Topography is generally moderate except for local areas along incised creek canyons and cirques. Elevations range from 1200 m to 1900 m with the Brenda gold-copper porphyry zone situated at the 1500 m elevation. Vegetation comprises a mix of sub-


YUKON
PROJECT SITE
ALBERTA
Fort St. John
Prince Rupert
Prince George
BRITISH COLUMBIA
Vancouver
U.S.A.
Cheni
Baker
Shasta
STURDEE AIRPORT
BRENDA PROJECT
PINE
KEMESS
THUTADE LAKE
MOOSE VALLEY
SLOANE
FT. WARE
WILLISTON
LAKE
BLACKPINE
DRIFTWOOD
Germansen Landing
Fort St. John
Mackenzie
Tumbler Ridge
Mt. Milligan
Smithers
Bell
Fort St. James
Equity
Endako
Prince George
LEGEND
Highway
Industrial Road
Railway
Connector Road
Past Producing Mine
Gold-Copper Porphyry Deposit
SCALE
0 50 100 150
km
CANASIL RESOURCES INC.
BRENDA GOLD-COPPER PROPERTY
LOCATION MAP
Scale: as shown
Drawn by: P.J.W.
File
Date: Jan. 96
Rev.
Figure

alpine lodge pole pine, balsam and spruce. The climate is generally moderate with temperatures ranging from +30° to -30° celsius. Precipitation, at 900 mm per year, is moderate and is more or less distributed throughout the year. Ample water is available for diamond drilling and mine development.

1.3 Exploration History

In 1950 Emil Bronlund discovered gold-bearing quartz veins in outcrops along the banks of Jock and Red Creeks and staked four claims. The claims were subsequently allowed to expire.

In 1980 P. Weishaupt restaked the area and between 1980-1985 Canmine Development Company Inc. undertook limited prospecting and hand trenching programs. Float samples of epithermal vein quartz grading up to 0.91 oz per ton gold and 63.5 oz per ton silver were found. Even though several epithermal vein occurrences were discovered no source for the high grade float was found.

In 1987 Cypress Gold Canada Inc. optioned the claims and in 1988 drilled 12 diamond drill holes totalling 1219 m (3998 feet) to test epithermal vein zones along Jock and Red Creeks. Results were not up to expectations and the option was dropped.

Soil geochemical surveys and trenching, conducted by Canasil Resources Incorporated from 1989 to 1991, discovered the White Pass area, where highly anomalous concentrations of gold occur in an extensive zone of quartz breccia and stockwork associated with a zone of intense argillic alteration. Trench #5, sampled in two segments graded 964 ppb (0.964 grams/tonne) (0.028 oz/ton) across 19 m and 776 ppb (0.776 grams/tonne) (0.023 oz/ton) across 28 m. An 11 m interval between the two segments was not sampled. Trenching traced the mineralization over a 300 m by 60 m area and indicated that the zone was open in all directions.

The grade and continuity of the gold mineralization encountered in the trenches was sufficiently good that in 1992 Canasil Resources Incorporated bored four short diamond drill holes totalling 271 m, to test, at shallow depths, the mineralization exposed in the trenches. Drill results are summarized as follows:

HOLE	FROM (m)	TO (m)	LENGTH (m)	GOLD (ppb)	GOLD* (oz/t)	COPPER (ppm)	COPPER + (%)
WP92-1	11.25	12.25	1.00	197	(0.006)	796	(0.08)
	12.25	26.50	14.25	NA[x]			
	26.50	28.50	2.00	419	(0.012)	1070	(0.11)
WP92-2	10.60	28.50	17.90	151	(0.004)	1481	(0.09)
	28.50	33.60	5.10	NA[x]			
	33.60	34.60	1.00	936	(0.027)	905	(0.14)
	34.60	38.70	4.10	NA			
	38.70	41.70	3.00	704	(0.021)	1372	(0.14)
WP92-3	9.50	11.00	1.50	811	(0.024)	1363	(0.14)
	11.00	29.00	18.00	NA			
	29.00	38.60	9.60	818	(0.024)	1499	(0.15)
	38.60	56.60	18.00	NA			
	56.60	66.10	9.50	772	(0.023)	1901	(0.19)
WP92-4	16.40	43.00	26.60	915	(0.027)	282	(0.03)

* converted from parts per billion gold to ounces gold per ton
\+ converted from parts per million copper to percent copper
x not assayed

All holes intersected disseminated and vein stockwork mineralization but unfortunately only selected intervals were analyzed and many intervals remain unsampled. As a result, the continuity and tenor of the zone could not be determined. However, from this drilling program, the potentially significant tenor of copper in the mineralized zone became apparent. At surface, where the zone has been intensely weathered and leached, copper concentrations are generally at or below background concentrations.

In 1993 Romulus Resources Ltd. bored four diamond drill holes totalling 957.61 meters to test at depths the 1992 drill results. Results are summarized as follows:

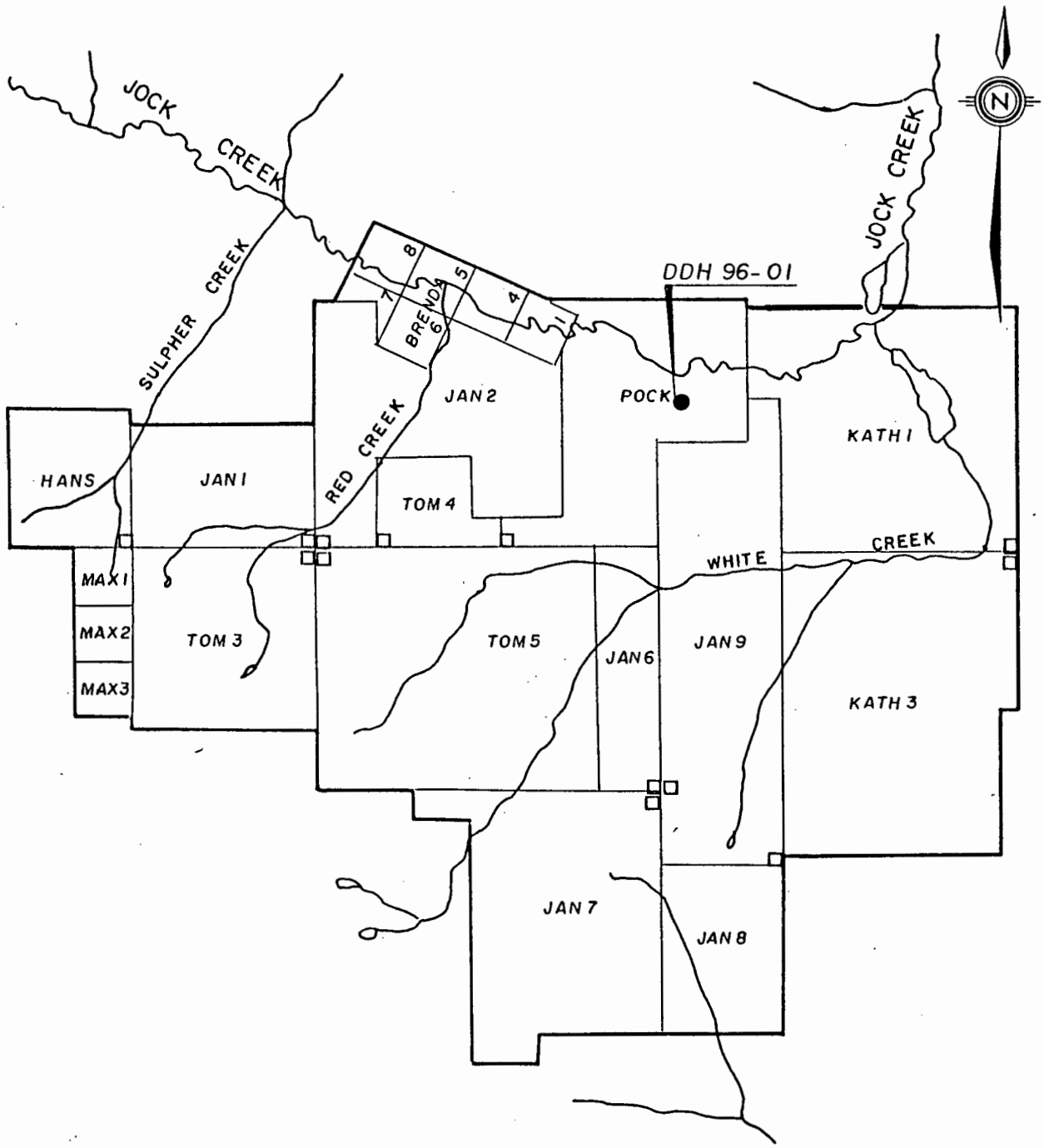
HOLE	FROM (m)	TO (m)	LENGTH (m)	GOLD g/tonne	CU %	AG ppm	MO ppm	PB ppm	ZN ppm	AS ppm	SB ppm
93 -1	9.14	57.00	47.86	1.10	0.130	4.8	11	33	110	1	2
	57.00	281.00	224.00	0.05	0.016	0.2	5	77	409	3	3
	281.00	289.00	8.00	0.30	0.031	0.2	2	7	64	1	1
	289.00	331.04	42.04	0.02	0.007	0.1	3	44	141	3	3
	3.66	10	12.34	0.02	0.007	0.1	1	27	308	9	7
	10	134.00	118.00	0.40	0.054	0.4	18	63	542	6	6
	134.00	234.00	100.00	0.05	0.013	0.1	5	140	344	17	18
93-2	234.00	260	32.00	0.62	0.116	0.7	10	140	652	8	17
	260	270.36	4.36	0.06	0.031	0.1	7	116	561	15	17
93-3	12.20	121.00	108.80	0.48	0.144	1.0	13	105	400	3	2
93-4	15.00	40.00	25.00	0.44	0.103	0.5	11	52	331	5	1
	178.00	193.00	15.00	0.46	0.054	6.6	15	151	1688	5	1

During July to September 1995 Canasil Resources Inc. completed a four (4) hole diamond drill program totalling 477.91 meters. Hole 95-01 and 95-02 tested an IP anomaly 2.0 km east of the White Pass Zone. Hole 95-03 and 95-04 were drilled in the White Pass Zone. Results are summarized as follows:

HOLE	FROM (m)	TO (m)	LENGTH (m)	GOLD g/tonne	CU %	AG ppm	MO ppm	PB ppm	ZN ppm	AS ppm	SB ppm
95-03	20.40	61.90	41.50	0.77	0.11	3.3	10	38	246	12	2
95-04	29.55	99.65	70.10	8-12% Pyrite only							
95-02	3.04	19.00	15.96	Pyrite only anomalous values AU and CU							
95-01	3.04	94.48	91.44	Pyrite only anomalous values AU and CU							

1.4 Claim Data

The Brenda Property consist of 9 two post claims and 13 modified grid claims comprising a total of 178 units owned 100% by Canasil Resources Incorporated.



LEGEND

- □ LEGAL CLAIM POST
- ● DDH 96-01

0 0.5 1 1.5 2 2.5

KILOMETRES

CANASIL RESOURCES INC.		
BRENDA GOLD-COPPER PROPERTY		
CLAIM MAP		
SCALE: As shown	DRAWN BY: P.J.W.	FILE. 2
DATE: January 1996	REV.	FIGURE.

Some claims may in part overlap prior existing claims and as a result reduce the effective area of the claim block (Figure 2). Essential claim data are as follows:

Claim Name	No. of	Tenure No.	Recording Date	Expiry Date
Brenda #1	1	238271	June 13, 1980	June 13, 2004
Brenda #4	1	238272	June 13, 1980	June 13, 2004
Brenda #5	1	238273	June 13, 1980	June 13, 2004
Brenda #6	1	238274	June 13, 1980	June 13, 2004
Brenda #7	1	238275	June 13, 1980	June 13, 2004
Brenda #8	1	238276	June 13, 1980	June 13, 2004
Jan 1	6	238770	March 29, 1984	March 29, 2004
Jan 2	16	238771	March 29, 1984	March 29, 2004
Jan 6	4	239100	Feb. 28, 1986	Feb. 28, 2004
Jan 7	20	239101	Feb. 28, 1986	Feb. 28, 2004
Jan 8	10	239102	Feb. 28, 1986	Feb. 28, 2004
Jan 9	16	240972	July 6, 1989	July 6, 2004
Tom 3	9	306720	May 31, 1988	May 31, 2004
Tom 4	6	239993	May 31, 1988	May 31, 2004
Tom 5	20	306721	May 31, 1988	May 31, 2004
Pock	16	239522	July 6, 1987	July 6, 2004
Hans	6	239523	July 6, 1987	July 6, 2004
Max No. 1	1	238872	Aug. 21, 1984	Aug. 21, 2004
Max 2	1	238873	Aug. 21, 1984	Aug. 21, 2004
Max 3	1	238874	Aug. 21, 1984	Aug. 21, 2004
Kath 1	20	319655	July 19, 1993	July 19, 2004
Kath 3	20	319657	July 20, 1993	July 20, 1996

1.5 Economic Potential

The Brenda Property is considered promising for hosting porphyry-type gold-copper occurrences to the south to epithermal-type gold-silver vein and breccia deposits to the northwest.

Geotechnical and geophysical surveys conducted including diamond drilling suggest that the gold-copper mineralization is associated with (parallel) linear structural zones.

2.0 GEOLOGY

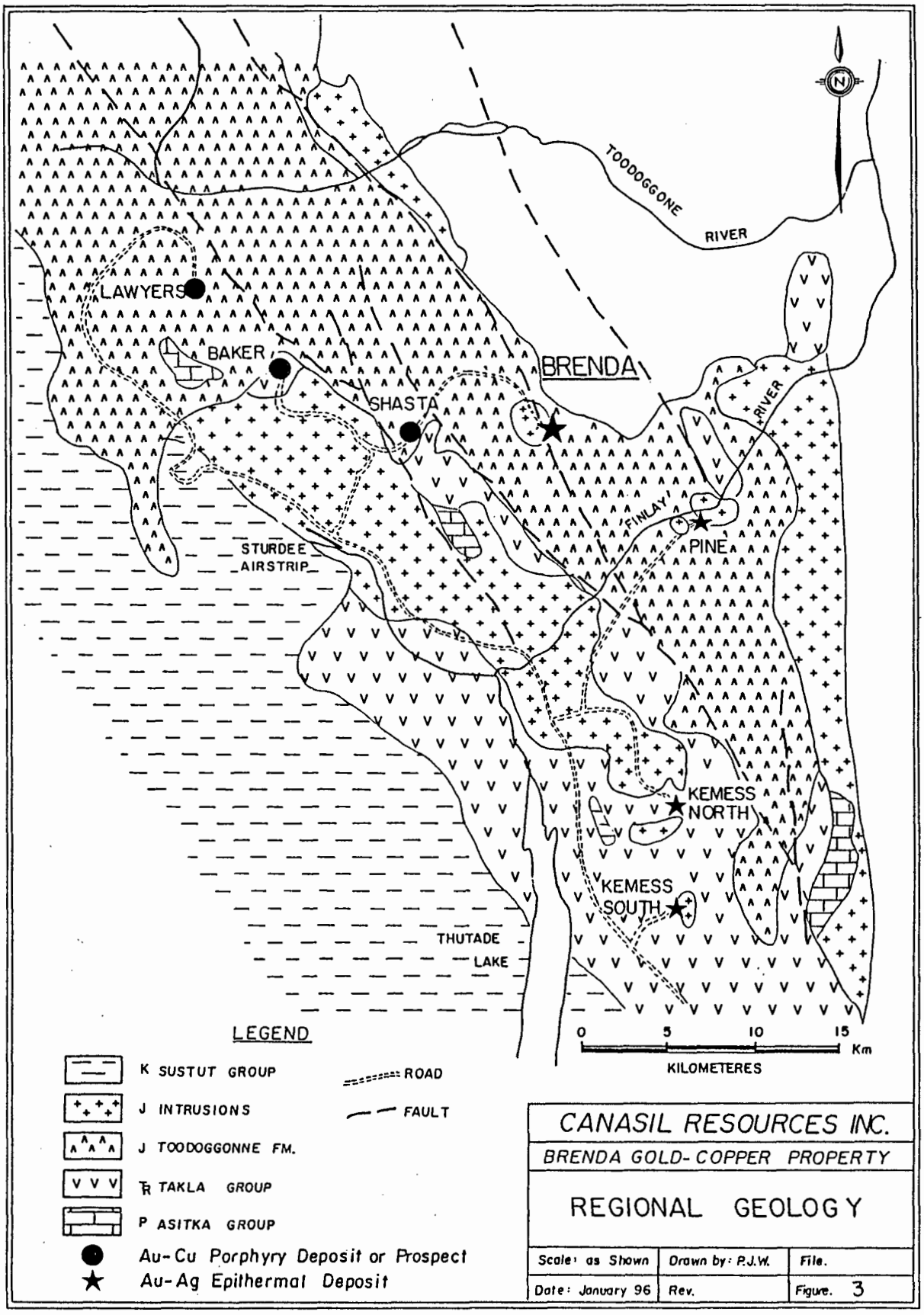
2.1 Regional

The Brenda property lies within the regionally extensive early mesozoic Quesnel Belt. This island-arc belt extends northwesterly for 1600 kilometres and includes equivalent rocks of the upper Triassic to Lower Jurassic Takla, Nicola and Stuhini Groups. To the west, deformed up-lifted Permian Asitka Group rocks are separated from the Quesnel Belt by a regionally extensive fault.

In the southern Kemess-Toodoggone district, the Takla Group is comprised of extensive subaqueous augite porphyry flows and breccias with interbedded graphitic shales, chert, siltstone and minor limestone. Partly subaerial strata, transitionally overlying the subaqueous units, are dominated by polymictic pyroxene and plagioclase porphyry agglomerates and lahars. They are typically matrix-supported and grey-green to maroon in colour.

Intruding the volcanic-sedimentary strata of the Quesnel Belt are coeval alkaline and calc-alkaline batholiths, stocks and dykes which range up to middle Jurassic in age. Many of the plutons lie along linear trends which are interpreted to reflect the fault zones which controlled the location of vulcanism and stock emplacement. Some of these stocks are sites of significant porphyry gold-copper mineralization (Figure 3). In some of the related porphyry deposits, the economic significance of gold is greater than that of copper.

In the Brenda property area, Lower to Middle Jurassic Hazelton Group, Toodoggone volcanics unconformably overlie the Takla Group. Airfall ash tuff, ash flows, coarse


TOODOGGONE RIVER
LAWYERS
BAKER
SHASTA
BRENDA
FINLAY RIVER
PINE
STURDEE AIRSTRIP
KEMESS NORTH
KEMESS SOUTH
THUTADE LAKE
0 5 10 15 Km
KILOMETERES
LEGEND
K SUSTUT GROUP
J INTRUSIONS
J TOODOGGONNE FM.
TR TAKLA GROUP
P ASITKA GROUP
ROAD
FAULT
Au-Cu Porphyry Deposit or Prospect
Au-Ag Epithermal Deposit
CANASIL RESOURCES INC.
BRENDA GOLD-COPPER PROPERTY
REGIONAL GEOLOGY
Scale: as Shown
Drawn by: P.J.W.
File.
Date: January 96
Rev.
Figure. 3

pyroclastics, lava flows and interbedded epiclastic sedimentary rocks comprise the Toodoggone volcanic assemblage.

Lower to Middle Jurassic Omineca Intrusions have intruded the Takla and Hazelton Group in the central and eastern parts of the region, and form the eastern margin of the Toodoggone District. Within the district, monzonitic and quartz feldspar porphyry plutons and dykes may be feeders to the Toodoggone Volcanics.

In the northern Quesnel Belt, a wide variety of mineralization is found, including epithermal and mesothermal veins, porphyries, skarns and placer gold deposits. In the Kemess-Toodoggone gold-silver mining district, examples of every style of mineralization from high-level hotspring deposits to deeper-level porphyries have been preserved. In addition to the epithermal and mesothermal gold-silver vein deposits (Cheni, Baker and Shasta mines), significant gold concentrations are associated with copper porphyry deposits. The Kemess North and Kemess South gold-copper porphyry deposits, located 22 km and 28 km south of the Brenda property are hosted by Takla Group volcanic strata and monzonitic intrusions. At the Pine property, 11 km to the southeast an auriferous copper porphyry is hosted by a quartz monzonite pluton intruding Toodoggone volcanics. Gold-bearing and copper-lead-zinc-silver/bearing skarns are often associated spatially with the porphyry deposits.

In the Toodoggone mining camp, epithermal-mesothermal gold mineralization is associated with Jurassic volcanic centres. Individual gold deposits lie close to major northwest faults and are spatially-associated and genetically-lined with synvolcanic lower-middle Jurassic hypabbysal intrusions (Figure 3).

It is postulated by C.M. Rebagliati that, in the Kemess-Toodoggone district, gold-rich porphyry copper deposits are genetically related to the epithermal gold-silver vein deposits. The quartz monzonite intrusions hosting auriferous porphyry copper mineralization may represent formerly buried magma chambers that fed the overlying Toodoggone volcanic assemblage which hosts the numerous epithermal deposits and

prospects. On the Kemess Property, the overlying Toodoggone Volcanics have been removed by erosion and several monzonitic intrusions, with large associated hydrothermal alteration zones, have been exposed. Porphyry gold-copper mineralization is variably hosted by the intrusions and by the adjacent Takla volcanics. On the Pine Property, where the depth of erosion is less, the mineralization is hosted by both the Toodoggone volcanics and a comagmatic high level quartz monzonite pluton.

The Brenda prospect, hosted by Toodoggone volcanics, appears to be positioned at the transition between the epithermal environment of the Toodoggone camp to the north and the deeper seated Kemess porphyry camp to the south. Undoubtedly, as exploration proceeds, more auriferous porphyry copper deposits will be discovered, especially now that it has been clearly demonstrated that copper mineralization previously considered as being "too low-grade" can be associated with appreciable concentrations of gold.

The abundance and diversity of deposit types in the Kemess-Toodoggone district attests to the high exploration potential of the geological units underlying the Brenda claim.

The Brenda property is underlain by northwesterly trending belts of subaqueous Upper-Triassic Takla Group volcanic strata and subaerial Lower to Middle Jurassic Toodoggone volcanic and volcaniclastic strata. The distribution of the Takla and Toodoggone strata and map unit patterns are determined by the numerous parallel steeply dipping normal faults and a number of strike-slip and thrust faults that juxtapose the various stratigraphic successions. The dominant northwesterly structural trend is disrupted by cross-structures that create block fault domains with variably tilted and rotated blocks of strata.

The influence of some faults on the emplacement of plutons and dykes is suggested by the northwest elongation of plutons and the preferred orientation of dykes

congruent with the trend of the major regional faults. Intrusives comagmatic with the eruption of the Toodoggone volcanics resulted in the synchronous formation of high level epithermal deposits and deeper level porphyry deposits. In the district, increasingly greater tectonic uplifting and correspondingly deeper erosional levels have exposed progressively deeper levels of porphyry and skarn-types of mineral occurrences southwards from the property.

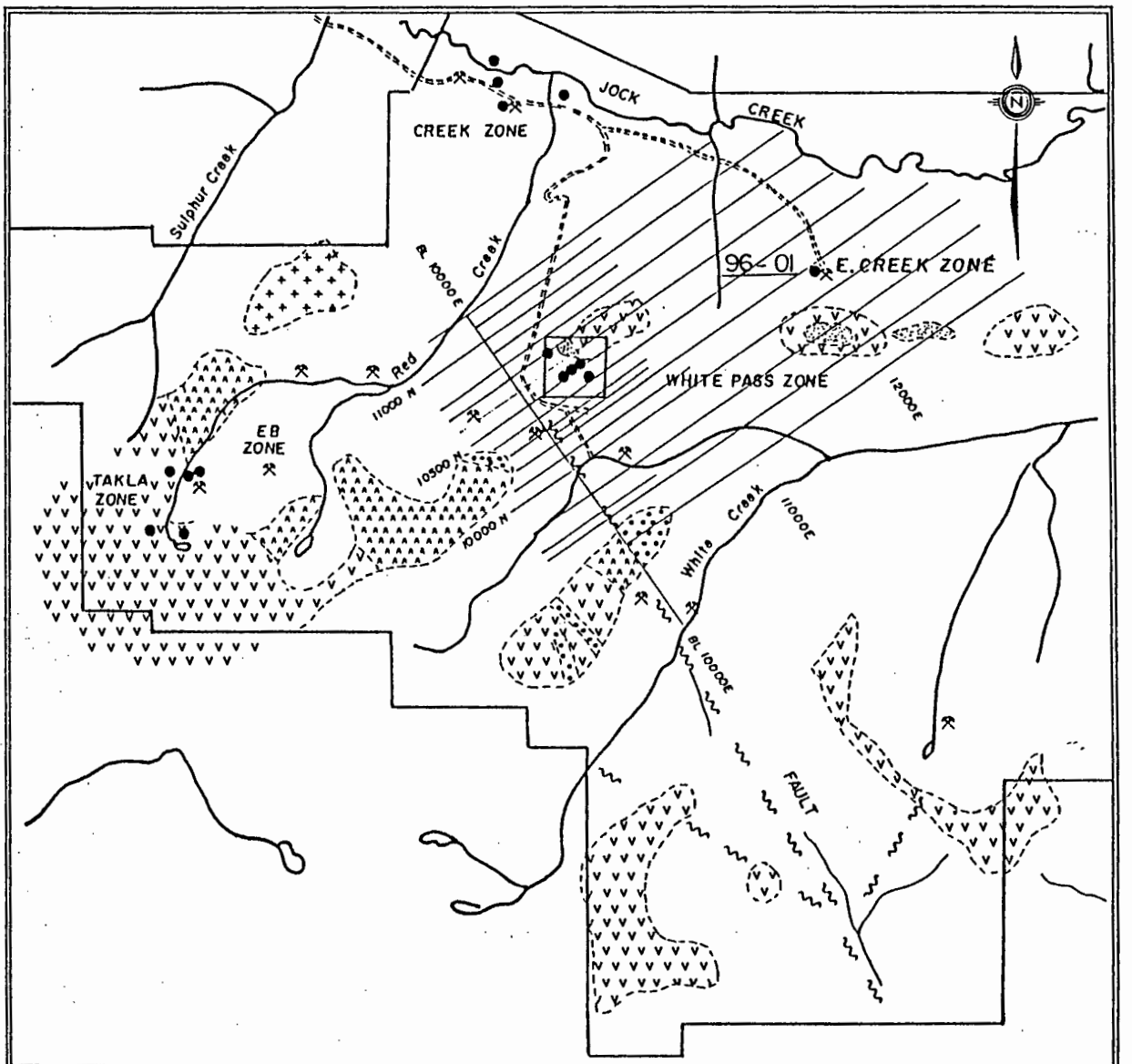
On the Brenda property, this faulting has juxtaposed: near surface epithermal alunite alterations zones, epithermal quartz veins and breccias, basement Takla Group strata, Toodoggone Formation strata and, monzonite plutons and related felsic dykes. As a result, gold-copper porphyry mineralization and epithermal-type mineralization are exposed over a broad vertical range of elevations.

2.2 Property Geology

Faulted segments of Takla Group volcanic strata occur along the southwestern side of the property. This strata lies adjacent to and is overlain by Toodoggone volcanics. Quartz-feldspar andesites and dacitic lapilli tuffs dominate the Toodoggone assemblage in the property area.

Stocks and dykes of quartz monzonite, quartz feldspar porphyry and syenite intrude both the Takla and Toodoggone strata. This intrusion prone area is marked by an extensive sulphide-related gossan which extends over much of the property.

Numerous banded fissure veins, quartz-chalcedony stockworks and breccias associated with silica, clay, sericite, alunite, chlorite and epidote alteration typify the epithermal occurrences on the claims. Spatially these occurrences appear to form a partial ring positioned around the central quartz monzonite stock (Figure 4). These veins and breccias have been extensively prospected, trenched and diamond drilled, and have occasionally yielded high gold and silver values. However, they generally are narrow, low grade and lack continuity over significant strike lengths. Of



LEGEND

- ALUNITE ALTERATION ZONE
- QUARTZ-FELDSPAR PORPHYRY STOCKS & DYKES
- QUARTZ MONZONITE
- TOODOGONNE VOLCANICS
- TAKLA VOLCANICS
- MINERALIZED VEIN OR FLOAT
- DIAMOND DRILL HOLE
- WHITE PASS ZONE - DRILLING
- ROAD
- CLAIM BOUNDARY

SCALE

0 250 500 1000 1500

METRES

CANASIL RESOURCES INC.

BRENDA GOLD-COPPER PROPERTY

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

SCALE: as Shown	DRAWN by: P.J.W.	FILE.
DATE: January 96	REV.	FIGURE. 4

potentially greater importance is the Brenda Zone which lies adjacent to the north side of the northwesterly trending Weishaupt fault and south of a zone of intense alunite alteration.

Previous soil geochemical surveys over the zone revealed moderately high contrast, coincident gold and silver anomalies. Trenching in the area of the soil geochemical anomaly revealed that the gold mineralization, corresponds to a quartz-potassium feldspar stockwork-breccia zone, associated with locally intense argillic alteration, enveloped by a more extensive zone of propylitic alteration. Trench analyses for gold from the sampled portions of the trenches are as follows:

Trench	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	ppb Au	(Au g/tonne) *	(Au oz/tonne) *
2	0			462	(0.462)	(0.013)
3	67	102	35.0	575	(0.575)	(0.017)
4	8	31	23.0	182	(0.182)	(0.005)
5	12	31	19.0	964	(0.964)	(0.028)
	42	70	28.0	776	(0.776)	(0.023)
6	20	24	4.0	345	(0.345)	(0.010)
7	9	14	5.0	490	(0.490)	(0.014)
8	8	24	1	818	(0.818)	(0.024)
9-1994						
11-1994	0	3.0	3.0	140	0.14	0.004
	3.0		3.0	1020	1.02	0.030
		9.0	3.0	270	0.27	0.008
	9.0	12.0	3.0	270	0.27	0.008
	12.0	15.0	3.0	93	0.09	0.003
	15.0	18.0	3.0	480	0.48	0.014
	18.0	21.0	3.0	950	0.95	0.028
	21.0	24.0	3.0	520	0.52	0.015
	24.0	27.0	3.0	550	0.55	0.016
	27.0	30.0	3.0	210	0.21	0.006

* converted from geochemical analyses reported in parts per billion.

Silver and copper concentrations in the near surface highly leached material are at general background levels. The trenching program demonstrated that significant gold concentrations have good continuity from sample to sample and from trench to trench and that the auriferous zone is open to extension in all directions.

3.0 DIAMOND DRILLING PROGRAMME

The focus of the 1996 drill programme was to test a zone of high changeability. The changeability anomaly centred at approximately 10200 N, 12500 E correlate with somewhat discontinuous zones of copper and gold enrichments in soils.

Core is stored at the main camp on Jack Creek.

3.1 Presentation of Drill Hole Data

Drilling parameters for Hole 96-01 are listed in the table below. Refer to Drawings 5 and 6 for plan view and hole section. Detailed hole logs are found in Appendix II and geochemical results from core are found in Appendix I.

Hole #	Length Metres	Coordinates		Azimuth	Dip	Date Collared	Date Completed
		North	East				
96-01	130.75	10235	12360	200°	-50°	July 12/96	July 16/96

3.2 Synopsis of Drill Hole

The hole was collared close to an outcrop, where previous sampling of the outcrop returned low values of copper and gold. The azimuth of the hole ensured to intersect parts of the changeability anomaly.

4.0 SUMMARY

The soil geochemical and geophysical surveys conducted to date have outlined a series of gold-copper porphyry targets. Of these only the Brenda Zone (White Pass Gride) and East Creek Zone have been explored. The rest remain unexplored.

At the Brenda Zone diamond drill holes intersected porphyry-type gold-copper mineralization over variable but significant lengths. Grades are in the range of those currently being mined in porphyry copper (gold) operations in British Columbia.

Two phases of mineralization are present. Both are associated with quartz stockworks and sericitic alteration. One phase carries gold mineralization plus copper in the range of 0.1% to 0.3%. The other carries similar gold grades but associated copper concentrations are only in the order of approximately 0.05%. In the upper 20 metres of each hole, where oxidation and acid leaching have removed the copper, it is not possible to distinguish the two styles of mineralization. While minor concentrations of native copper and chalcocite have been observed, no significant supergene zone has yet been discovered.

Both the diamond drilling and the IP results suggest that the gold-copper mineralization is associated with (parallel) linear structural zones. Trenching and drilling has so far been confined to the core of the anomalies.

At the East Creek Zone two diamond drill holes drilled in 1995 intersected only pyrite mineralization with anomalous values in copper and gold.

The potential of a predominantly porphyry-type gold-copper occurrences has been recognized. However the numerous epithermal quartz veins surrounding the porphyry systems require further investigation for small tonnage high-grade gold-silver targets.

Sample results from three different quartz-breccia veins returned the following values.

Vein System	Gold oz/per ton	Silver oz/per ton
Takla Vein	1.23	47.5
EB Vein	0.91	49.0
Pass Vein	0.69	3.69

5.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Results from the exploration programs conducted to date are sufficiently good to warrant continued exploration on the Brenda Property.

It is recommended that:

1. Additional trenching and/or drilling be directed towards exploring the full extend of the changeability anomaly and the copper and gold enrichments in soils.

6.0 REFERENCES

Barr, D.A., 1978; Chappelle gold-silver deposit, British Columbia: Canadian Inst. Mining Metallurgy Bull., v. 71, no. 790, p. 66-79.

Buchanan, L.J. 1981; Precious metal deposits associated with volcanic environments in the southwest, in Dickinson, W.R. and Payne, W.D., eds., Relations of tectonics to ore deposits in the southern Cordillera, Arizona Geological Soc. Digest, v. 14, p. 237-261.

Clark, J.R. and Williams-Jones, A.E., 1986; Geology and genesis of epithermal gold-barite mineralization, Verrenass deposit, Toodoggone district, British Columbia: Geological Assoc. Canada Annual Meeting Program, Abstracts, v.11, p. 57.

Diakow, L.J. Panteleyev, A. and Schroeter, T.G.., 1985; Geology of the Toodoggone River area (94E): British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petrol. Res., Preliminary map 61.

Forster, D.G., 1984; Geology petrology and precious metal mineralization, Toodoggone River area, north-central British Columbia: Unpub. M.Sc. Thesis, Vancouver, University of British Columbia, 313 p.

Panteleyev, A., 1982; Geology between Toodoggone and Sturdee Rivers (94E): British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petrol. Res., Geological Fieldwork 1982, Paper 1983-1, p. 142-148.

Rebagliati, C.M., 1992; Overview of the Toodoggone Project Claims, Finlay River Area, British Columbia for Minerva Gold Mines Ltd.

Rebagliati, C.M., Copeland, D.J., Bowen, B.K., 1992; 1991 Exploration and Delineation Drilling Program on the Kemess North Project, Omineca Mining Division, British Columbia, Canada.

Rebagliati, C.M., Copeland, D.J., Bowen, B.K., Harris, M. 1992; 1991 Exploration and Delineation Drilling Program on the Kemess South Property, Omineca Mining Division, British Columbia, Canada.

Rebagliati, C.M., Copeland, D.J., Bowen, B.K., 1993; Pine Gold-Copper Porphyry Project, Romulus Resources ltd., Summary Report on the 1992 Exploration and Diamond Drilling Program. Omineca Mining Division, British Columbia.

Rebagliati, C.M., 1993; Summary Report, Brenda Property, Toodoggone-Kemess Gold Camp B.C., Rebagliati Geological Consulting Ltd. for Romulus Resources Ltd.

Rebagliati, C.M., 1993; 1993 Summary Report, Phase I Program, Brenda Property. Toodoggone-Kemess Gold Camp B.C., Rebagliati Geological Consulting Ltd. for Romulus Resources Ltd.

1993; Summary Report, Phase II Program, Brenda Property. Toodoggone-Kemess Gold Camp B.C., Rebagliati Geological Consulting Ltd. for Romulus Resources Ltd.

1993; Summary Report, Phase III Program, Brenda Property. Toodoggone-Kemess Gold Camp B.C., Rebagliati Geological Consulting Ltd. for Romulus Resources Ltd.

Schroeter, T.G., Diakow, L.J. and Panteleyev, A., 1986; Toodoggone River area (94E); British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petrol. Res., Geological Fieldwork 1985, Paper 1986-1, p. 167-168.

Thiersch, P. and Williams-Jones, A.E., 1990; Paragenesis and Ore Controls of the Shasta Ag-Au Deposit Toodoggone River Area, British Columbia (94E); British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petrol. Resources., Geological Fieldwork 1989, Paper 1990-1, p. 315-322.

Vulimiri, M.R., Tegart, P. and Stammers M.A., 1986; Lawyers Gold-Silver Deposits, British Columbia, in Morin, J.A., ed., Mineral deposits of the Northern Cordillera, Canadian Inst. Mining and Metallurgy, Special Vol. 37, p. 191-201.

Weishaupt, P.J., 1991; Brenda Group of Mineral Claims, Toodoggone Gold Camp, Omineca Mining District, British Columbia for Canasil Resources Incorporated.

Weishaupt, P.J., 1992; Geological and Geochemical Report, Brenda Group of Mineral Claims, Toodoggone Gold Camp, Omineca Mining District, British Columbia for Canasil Resources Incorporated.

Weishaupt, P.J., 1994; Summary Report, Brenda Property Toodoggone-Kemess Gold Camp, British Columbia.

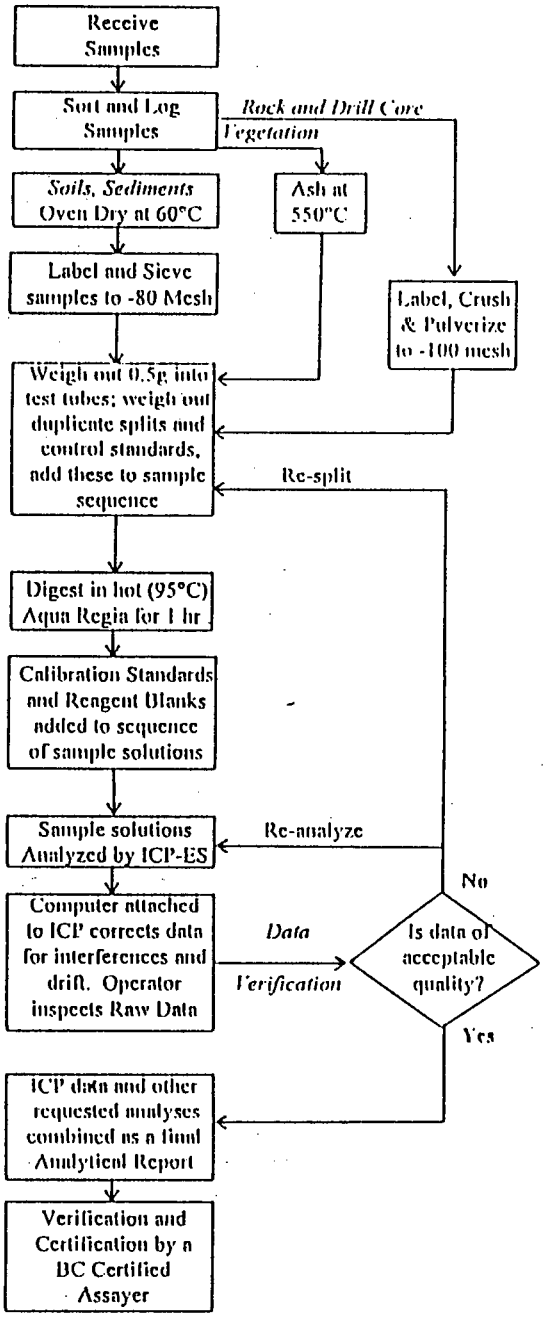
APPENDIX I

LABORATORY ANALYTICAL TECHNIQUES

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD.
Assaying & Trace Analysis
852 E. Hastings St., Vancouver, B.C., Canada V6A 1R6
Telephone: (604) 253-3158 Fax: (604) 253-1716

Methods and Specifications for Analytical Package
Group 1D - 30 Element ICP by Aqua Regia

Analytical Process



Comments

Sample Preparation

Soils and sediments are dried (60°C) and sieved to -80 mesh (-177 microns), rocks and drill core are crushed and pulverized to -100 mesh (-150 microns). Plant samples are dried (60°C) and pulverized or dry ashed (550°C). Moss-mat samples are dried (60°C), pounded to loosen trapped sediment then sieved to -80 mesh. At the clients request, moss mats can be ashed at 550°C then sieved to -80 mesh although this can result in the potential loss by volatilization of Hg, As, Sb, Bi and Cr. A 0.5 g split from each sample is placed in a test tube. A duplicate split is taken from 1 sample in each batch of 34 samples for monitoring precision. A sample standard is added to each batch of samples to monitor accuracy.

Sample Digestion

Aqua Regia is a 3:1:2 mixture of ACS grade conc. HCl, conc. HNO_3 and demineralized H_2O. Aqua Regia is added to each sample and to the empty reagent blank test tube in each batch of samples. Sample solutions are heated for 1 hr in a boiling hot water bath (95°C).

Sample Analysis

Sample solutions are aspirated into and ICP emission spectrograph (Jarrel Ash AtomComp model 800 or 975) for the determination of 30 elements comprising: Ag, Al, As, Au, B, Ba, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, K, La, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, Sb, Sr, Th, Ti, U, V, W, Zn.

Data Evaluation

Raw and final data from the ICP-ES undergoes a final verification by a British Columbia Certified Assayer who then signs the Analytical Report before it is released to the client. Chief Assayer is Clarence Leong, other certified assayers are Dean Toye and Jacky Wang.

Document: ICP30M&S.doc	Date: November 15, 1995	Prepared By: J. Gravel

APPENDIX II

DETAILED DRILL LOG

CANASIL RESOURCES INC.

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

PAGE 1 | HOLE No. 96-01

Location: IP Anomaly
JOCK CREEK
Azimuth: 200°
Dip: -50°
Date Started: July 12. 1996
Date Completed: July 16. 1996
Longitude: NORTHING 10235N
Length: 130.75 m
Core Size: NQ
Dip Test: NIL
Latitude: EASTING 12360E
Elevation: 1280m
Date Logged: July 17. 1996
Property: BRENDA
Claim: ROCK
Section: 10235N
Logged By: P.J. WEISHAUPT

Purpose: TEST large IP Anomaly

Meters From	Meters To	Recovery %	DESCRIPTION	Sample No.	Meters From	Meters To	Lenght Meters	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm
0	2.10		CASING									
2.10	5.18	100	LATITE PORPHYRY Grey color									
			Moderate epidote alteration of hornblende and									
			plagioclase									
5.18	12.65	100	LATITE PORPHYRY - weak Quartz Stockwork-pink	128651	5.18	7.18	2.0	338	0.7	1006		
			weak magnetic	128652	7.18	9.18	2.0	457	0.8	1195		
			mineralized with Pyrite minor chalcopyrite	128653	9.18	11.18	2.0	978	1.2	1306		
				128654	11.18	12.65	1.5	575	0.4	1189		
12.65	39.60		LATITE PORPHYRY - Pink Orange									
			medium to fine grained									
			moderate epidote alteration of hornblende									
			weak chlorite alteration									
			Magnetite occurs as finely grained dissemination									
39.60	71.80		ALTERED LATITE PORPHYRY - Pink									
			Epidote and minor chlorite Alteration									
			1 to 2 mm. Epidote veinlets along fracture									
			planes. Weak Pyrite mineralization									
			1 to 4 cm. Breccia Zones with an increase in									
			Pyrite at 67.10m.									
			Pyrite stringers 1-2 mm at 71.62									
			Bleaching and increase in Pyrite 1-2%									

CANASIL RESOURCES INC.

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

Location: IP ANOMALY, JOCK CREEK | PAGE 2 | HOLE No. 96-01

Azimuth: 200° | Longitude: NORTHING 10235 N | Latitude: EASTING 12360 E | Property: BRENDA

Dip: -50° | Length: 130.75 m | Elevation: 1280 m | Claim: POCK

Date Started: July 12. 1996 | Core Size: NQ | Date Logged: JULY 17. 1996 | Section: 10235 N

Date Completed: July 16. 1996 | Dip Test: NIL | Logged By: P.J. WEISHAUPT

Purpose: TEST large IP Anomaly

Meters From	Meters To	Recovery %	DESCRIPTION	Sample No.	Meters From	Meters To	Lenght Meters	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm
71.80	75.90	100	PINK QUARTZ PORPHYRY LATITE	128655	70.83	73.83	3.0	11	0.3	320		
			5 to 10% 1-4 mm quartz eyes in a fine	128656	73.83	76.33	2.5	16	0.3	34		
			grained plagioclase-orthoclase matrix									
			1 to 2% pyrite									
75.90	79.55	100%	QUARTZ VEIN	128657	76.90	79.55	3.65	40	0.3	389		
			10 to 20% Pyrite fine disseminated Pyrite	128658	79.55	82.55	3.00	14	0.3	53		
			and possible Sphalerite, magnetite	128659	82.55	85.55	3.00	27	0.3	83		
			crystals and up to 1cm. diameter magnetic	128660	85.55	88.55	3.00	24	0.3	81		
			spheroids	128661	88.55	91.55	3.00	124	0.3	172		
				128662	91.55	94.55	3.00	51	0.3	90		
79.55	118.41	100%	QUARTZ PORPHYRY LATITE - PINK	128663	94.55	97.55	3.00	63	0.3	100		
			Small veinlets of Pyrite	128664	97.55	100.55	3.00	32	0.3	157		
			Hematite along micro fractures	128665	100.55	103.55	3.00	66	0.3	502		
			Hornblende replaced by chlorite and	128666	103.55	106.55	3.00	75	0.3	177		
			greenish soft clay mineral?	128667	106.55	109.55	3.00	72	0.3	241		
			Disseminated Pyrite through whole	128668	109.55	112.55	3.00	43	0.3	150		
			core section: Rare grains of chalcopyrite	128669	112.55	115.55	3.00	87	0.3	322		
118.41	130.75	100%	HORNBLENDE LATITE PORPHYRY (Possible Dyke)	128670	115.55	118.55	3.00	22	1.1	150		
			medium to fine grained	128671	118.55	121.55	3.00	8	0.3	33		
			brown reddish in color									
			Minor epidote-chlorite alteration									
			130.75 meters End of Hole 96-01									

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

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Canasil Resources Inc. PROJECT BRENDA File # 96-3286 Page 1

200 - 1695 Marine Drive, North Vancouver BC V7P 1V1 Submitted by: Paul Weishaupt

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppm	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Au* ppb
E 128651	13	1006	6	400	.7	7	7	2937	4.46	3	<5	<2	2	26	1.6	<2	<2	49	1.17	.060	15	19	1.08	209	.01	<3	1.61	.07	.21	<2	338
E 128652	10	1195	8	731	.8	7	8	2996	5.25	<2	<5	<2	2	25	3.7	2	2	65	1.49	.063	14	43	1.04	255	.02	<3	1.49	.05	.18	<2	457
E 128653	10	1306	6	598	1.2	9	8	2601	5.90	<2	<5	<2	2	22	2.7	<2	<2	71	1.24	.063	12	39	1.03	143	.02	<3	1.42	.05	.16	<2	978
E 128654	12	1189	7	277	.4	7	9	2802	6.39	<2	<5	<2	2	27	<.2	2	<2	78	1.21	.060	13	59	1.07	101	.02	<3	1.42	.06	.15	<2	575
E 128655	3	320	6	160	<.3	<1	13	1884	3.35	<2	<5	<2	3	51	.3	<2	<2	38	1.78	.076	13	6	.91	79	.01	<3	1.55	.05	.31	<2	11
E 128656	2	34	160	714	<.3	2	13	1390	4.02	<2	<5	<2	4	40	6.2	<2	<2	33	1.52	.070	11	7	.78	37	.01	3	1.32	.05	.31	<2	16
E 128657	11	389	7	95	<.3	<1	14	536	13.12	16	<5	<2	<2	9	<.2	<2	<2	46	.31	.001	3	19	.19	44	.01	<3	.57	<.01	.04	9	60
E 128658	3	53	14	118	<.3	1	10	985	3.82	<2	<5	<2	3	51	.4	<2	<2	28	1.78	.076	12	10	.55	39	<.01	<3	1.03	.05	.26	<2	40
E 128659	4	83	13	286	<.3	2	9	1769	2.96	4	<5	<2	4	58	1.3	<2	<2	35	1.93	.072	13	8	.93	88	<.01	<3	1.42	.05	.31	<2	14
E 128660	9	81	5	164	<.3	<1	4	2106	3.10	2	<5	<2	5	65	<.2	<2	2	43	2.09	.074	13	9	.98	144	.01	<3	1.50	.06	.29	<2	26
RE E 128660	9	84	4	169	<.3	1	5	2148	3.17	2	<5	<2	5	66	.2	<2	<2	44	2.14	.074	13	9	1.00	155	.01	<3	1.51	.06	.30	<2	27
RRE E 128660	8	91	6	187	<.3	2	5	2273	3.34	<2	<5	<2	5	71	.7	<2	<2	47	2.30	.080	14	8	1.06	136	<.01	<3	1.56	.04	.29	<2	24
E 128661	11	172	3	167	<.3	<1	6	1499	3.71	<2	<5	<2	5	71	.5	<2	2	40	2.12	.073	12	9	.79	70	<.01	<3	1.31	.05	.29	<2	124
E 128662	4	90	7	150	<.3	2	8	1344	3.10	<2	<5	<2	4	70	.2	<2	3	43	1.99	.074	14	9	.93	68	<.01	<3	1.30	.05	.25	<2	51
E 128663	3	100	8	127	<.3	1	8	1174	2.96	<2	<5	<2	5	70	<.2	<2	2	39	1.94	.073	13	9	.85	75	<.01	<3	1.27	.05	.26	<2	63
E 128664	11	157	24	220	<.3	1	7	1724	2.95	2	<5	<2	5	71	1.0	<2	<2	41	2.01	.072	14	8	.84	125	<.01	<3	1.35	.05	.28	<2	32
E 128665	11	502	13	133	.3	<1	8	1550	2.81	<2	<5	<2	5	67	.3	<2	<2	37	2.23	.072	15	9	.91	101	<.01	<3	1.41	.05	.30	<2	66
E 128666	25	177	3	109	<.3	4	6	1399	2.52	<2	<5	<2	5	78	.5	<2	2	35	2.01	.070	15	7	.89	448	<.01	<3	1.37	.05	.26	<2	75
E 128667	9	241	10	110	<.3	<1	7	881	3.20	<2	<5	<2	5	64	<.2	<2	<2	44	1.85	.073	16	9	.91	114	<.01	<3	1.30	.05	.25	<2	72
E 128668	9	150	129	197	.3	3	11	811	3.15	5	<5	<2	4	64	1.7	<2	2	24	1.69	.075	16	8	.51	43	<.01	<3	1.05	.06	.32	<2	43
E 128669	26	322	18	92	.3	2	10	921	3.09	3	<5	<2	4	70	<.2	<2	<2	26	1.85	.072	16	8	.62	50	<.01	<3	1.06	.05	.27	<2	87
E 128670	19	150	243	916	1.1	2	10	1136	3.25	3	<5	<2	4	54	8.5	<2	3	21	1.56	.073	12	7	.63	43	<.01	<3	1.15	.06	.33	<2	22
E 128671	3	33	35	174	<.3	3	7	1150	2.89	<2	<5	<2	3	67	1.1	<2	<2	28	1.87	.072	13	8	.73	77	<.01	<3	1.17	.06	.28	<2	8
RE E 128671	3	32	28	177	<.3	<1	8	1146	2.87	2	<5	<2	3	66	.9	<2	3	27	1.86	.071	12	9	.73	75	<.01	<3	1.14	.05	.27	<2	9
RRE E 128671	3	34	38	169	<.3	1	8	1170	2.91	<2	<5	<2	3	67	1.1	<2	<2	28	1.90	.070	12	7	.75	71	<.01	<3	1.16	.05	.25	<2	6
E 128681	9	168	20	434	1.5	<1	2	942	5.04	<2	<5	<2	4	73	.6	2	<2	74	.18	.058	9	5	1.29	119	.21	<3	2.40	.07	.20	<2	976
E 128682	21	279	19	205	5.5	<1	<1	493	4.23	4	<5	<2	3	23	.7	<2	2	35	.09	.078	4	5	.54	350	.04	<3	1.43	.04	.32	<2	489
E 128683	25	133	12	274	1.6	<1	<1	627	4.05	<2	<5	<2	3	10	<.2	<2	3	54	.10	.093	7	5	1.03	415	.02	<3	2.22	.03	.25	<2	1116
E 128684	16	170	16	209	3.0	1	<1	425	3.70	<2	<5	<2	4	19	.8	<2	<2	41	.09	.076	12	5	.74	465	.01	<3	1.66	.02	.31	<2	756
E 128685	19	277	22	230	1.3	2	1	501	4.55	<2	<5	<2	4	11	2.1	<2	5	56	.08	.081	9	5	.82	201	.01	<3	2.11	.03	.23	<2	691
E 128686	11	369	26	160	1.0	3	<1	278	4.36	<2	<5	<2	4	12	.8	4	7	39	.04	.047	8	5	.54	208	.01	<3	1.66	.03	.35	<2	666
E 128687	8	346	56	59	3.7	<1	<1	106	4.29	19	<5	<2	3	12	<.2	4	3	22	.02	.062	8	7	.16	231	<.01	<3	.85	.02	.32	2	805
E 128688	13	455	58	90	3.9	2	1	263	3.59	3	<5	<2	4	19	.5	<2	8	28	.03	.071	10	6	.34	249	.01	<3	1.11	.01	.34	<2	1125
E 128689	12	870	26	109	2.6	<1	4	396	3.81	<2	<5	<2	3	19	<.2	<2	<2	20	.04	.048	13	7	.48	66	.01	<3	1.24	.01	.39	<2	745
E 128690	11	528	12	197	2.1	<1	2	1105	4.99	5	<5	<2	4	22	<.2	3	<2	56	.08	.106	10	6	1.29	152	.05	3	2.13	.04	.31	<2	1305
E 128691	11	469	20	183	1.4	<1	2	1047	4.99	13	<5	<2	4	26	<.2	4	<2	56	.12	.107	7	7	1.14	130	.08	<3	1.99	.03	.27	<2	750
STANDARD C2/AU-R	20	59	41	142	6.4	73	36	1202	4.06	44	20	8	36	54	20.5	19	17	73	.54	.099	42	67	1.00	217	.08	29	2.09	.06	.15	11	541

ICP - .500 GRAM SAMPLE IS DIGESTED WITH 3ML 3-1-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR AND IS DILUTED TO 10 ML WITH WATER.
THIS LEACH IS PARTIAL FOR MN FE SR CA P LA CR MG BA TI B W AND LIMITED FOR NA K AND AL.
ASSAY RECOMMENDED FOR ROCK AND CORE SAMPLES IF CU PB ZN AS > 1%, AG > 30 PPM & AU > 1000 PPB
- SAMPLE TYPE: CORE AU* - IGNITED, AQUA-REGIA/MIBK EXTRACT, GF/AA FINISHED.
Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

DATE RECEIVED: JUL 31 1996 **DATE REPORT MAILED:** Aug 8/96 **SIGNED BY** C. Leong .D.TOYE, C.LEONG, J.WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

APPENDIX III

STATEMENT OF COSTS

STATEMENT OF COSTS

Project Brenda Toodoggone-Kemess Gold-Copper Camp

Type of Report: Geological Drilling

a.	Wages: Geological Crew No. of Man-days: 30 Rate per Man-day: $205.00 Dates from: July 07 to July 17 Total Wages:	$6,150.00
b.	Food & Accommodations: Geological Crew plus Drillers No. of Man-days: 30 Rate per Man-day: $35.00 Dates from: July 07 to July 17 Total Costs:	1,050.00
c.	Transportation: Trucks No. of Man-days: 8 Rate per Man-day: $60.00 Dates from: July 10 to July 17 Total Costs:	480.00
d.	Supplies No. of Man-days: 8 Rate per Man-day: $25.50 Dates from: July 10 to July 17 Total Costs:	204.00
e.	Drilling: Britton Bros. Diamond Drilling No. of Meters: 130.75 Cost per Meter: $82.00 Dates from: July 10 to July 17 Total Costs:	10,721.50
f.	Mob and Demob of Drill & D7 Cat Britton Bros. Diamond Drilling Total Costs:	2,500.00
g.	Drill Setup Construction D7 Cat No. of Hours: 20 Cost per Hour: $82.50 Total Costs:	1,650.00
h.	Analysis 21 at $17.00 Total Cost:	375.00
	GRAND TOTAL	$23,130.00

APPENDIX IV

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

NAME: P.J. Weishaupt

EDUCATION: Graduated Institute of Technology Agriculture
Flawil, Switzerland

AFFILIATIONS: Member Canadian Institute of Mining
The Geological Society
Member Geological Association of Canada

EXPERIENCE:

1960 - 1967	Bralorne-Pioneer Mines Prospector, Geologists's Assistant Underground mining and surveying
1968 - 1970	Can-Fer Mines Ltd. Geologist
1970 - 1973	Bralorne Resources Ltd. Exploration Manager
1973 - 1975	Westfour Contracting Ltd. Manager, Coal Division
1975 - 1977	Dolmage, Mason & Stewart Consulting Project Manager
1978 - 1981	McIntyre Coal Mine Environmental Consultant
1981 - to present	Canmine Development Company Inc. & Canasil Resources Inc. President

P.J. Weishaupt

DDH 96-01

DDH 95-01, 2

LINE 10200N

CREEK

1995 TRENCH

SAMPLE No.	LENGTH (m)	Au gpt	Cu %
24001	1.0	0.17	0.31
" 02	4.0	0.59	0.08
03	4.0	0.69	0.10
24004	2.0	0.65	0.16
101300	3.0	0.05	0.16
101299	6.0	0.13	0.25
" 98	6.0	0.16	0.11
" 97	4.0	0.05	0.11
" 96	6.0	0.08	0.13
" 95	6.0	0.26	0.07
" 94	6.0	0.21	0.06
" 93	6.0	0.08	0.07
101291		NA	NA

1995 Hand Trench

SAMPLE No.	LENGTH meter	Au gpt	Cu ppm
1, 12051	2.30	3.68	NA
2, " 52	GRAB	0.21	876
3, " 53	GRAB	0.13	474
4, " 54	4.0	0.14	84
5, " 55	2.0	0.10	21
6, " 56	6.0	0.79	52
7, 12057	5.40	0.22	180

SAMPLE No.	LENGTH (m)	Au gpt	Cu %
101281	5.5	0.06	0.06
82	2.0	2.44	NA
83	6.0	0.26	NA
84	6.0	0.28	NA
85	5.5	0.39	NA
86	5.0	0.64	NA
87	5.0	0.33	NA
88	5.0	0.16	NA
89	6.0	0.22	0.05
101290	8.0	0.17	NA

LEGEND

ROCK UNITS		ALTERATION	
1	Latite Porphyry Volcanics	A	Oxidized
2	Latite Dyke	B	Silicified
3	Overburden	C	Kaolinitic
---	Geologic Contact	D	Pyritic
~~	Fault		
⊢⊣	Mineralized Interval		
⊙	Survey Station	●⊣	Diamond Drill Hole
—	Access Road		

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

24,628

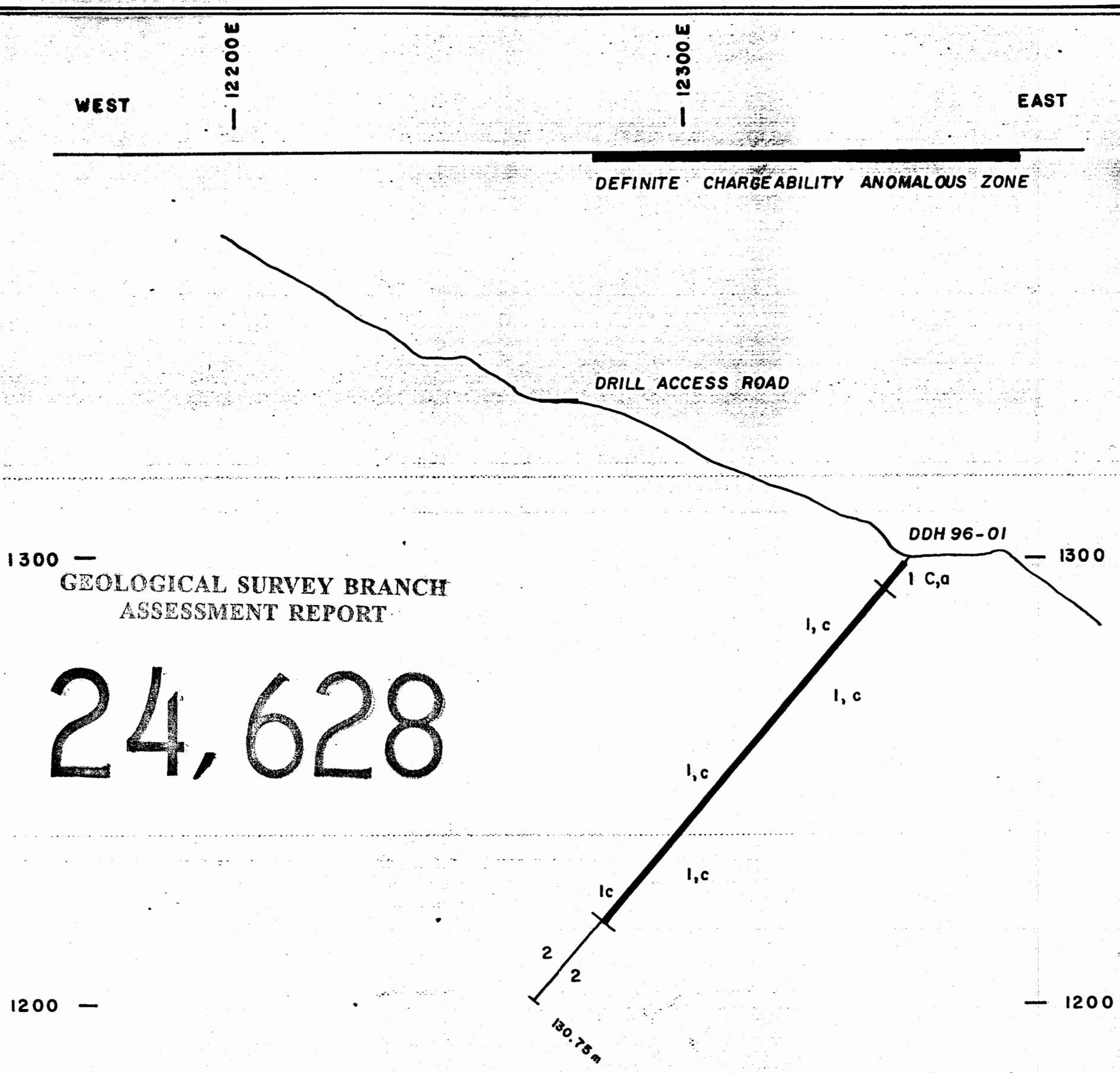
Scale 0 10 20 30 Meters

CANASIL RESOURCES INC.

BRENDA GOLD-COPPER PROPERTY

ROCK GEOCHEMISTRY
SECTION 10200 N

Scale 1:500	Drawn by P.J.W.	File:
Date Nov. 1994	Rev. OCT. 1996	Figure 5



HOLE-ID	FROM (m)	TO (m)	LENGTH (m)	Au gr/t	Cu %	Ag gr/t	Pb ppm	Zn ppm
96-01	5.18	12.65	7.50	0.588	0.11	-	-	-
	12.65	118.41	105.76	Pyrite mineralization only				

LEGEND

SCALE
0 10 20 30 60
METRES

ROCK UNITS		ALTERATION	
5	OVERBURDEN	A	OXIDIZED
4	BASALT DYKE	B	SILICIFIED
3	ANDESITE DYKE	C	QUARTZ STOCKWORK
2	LATITE DYKE	a	± MAGNETITE
1	LATITE PORPHYRY VOLCANICS	b	± SERICITE
		c	± PYRITE
-----	GEOLOGIC CONTACT	d	GYPSUM VEINING
~~	FAULT		
	MINERALIZED INTERVAL		

CANASIL RESOURCES INC.

BRENDA GOLD-COPPER PROPERTY

GEOLOGY
SECTION 10235 NORTH

Scale as Shown	Drawn by P.J.W.	File.
Date Feb. 1996	Rev. Oct. 1996	Figure. 6