

KENNECOTT CANADA EXPLORATION INC.

**BLACKWATER-DAVIDSON PROJECT
DAVE CLAIM**

**1997 GEOPHYSICAL AND PHYSICAL
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

NTS 93 F / 2W

AUTHORS: D.B. FLEMING, A.G. COLE

CLAIMS: DAVE (16 UNITS)

WORK PERIOD: JUNE 23-AUGUST 2, 1997

COMMODITY: AU, AG, ZN, CU, MO

LOCATION:

Area	Nechako Plateau, Central British Columbia	
Coordinates	UTM Zone 10	5891500 N
	NAD 83	374500 E
	Latitude	53 09' N
	Longitude	124 53' E
Mining Division	Omineca	

OWNER: J.C. VERHIEL
J.K. BLACKWELL

OPERATOR: KENNECOTT CANADA EXPLORATION INC.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH
OCTOBER 15, 1997
ASSESSMENT REPORT
KENNECOTT VANCOUVER OFFICE

25,174

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SUMMARY

This report documents the results of the 1997 field program conducted on the Dave claim (16 units) by Kennecott Canada Exploration Inc. (KCEI). Field work consisted of a limited pole-dipole induced polarization survey, linecutting and GPS surveying. The Dave claim is internal to a larger block of 437 units collectively referred to as the Blackwater-Davidson property, currently under option from Granges Inc.. Blackwater-Davidson has been explored intermittently since discovery in 1973. The property is located 120 kilometres south-southwest of Vanderhoof in central British Columbia. The objective of the program was the discovery of an unroofed porphyry system believed related to significant Au-Ag-Zn mineralization explored to date.

Regionally, Blackwater-Davidson is situated within a 50 kilometre wide horst of basement rocks dominated by Jurassic Hazelton Group volcanic and sedimentary rocks of island-arc affinity, referred to as the Nechako Uplift. Outliers of Cretaceous and Tertiary continental volcanic and sedimentary rocks are preserved in local down-drop blocks. The property is proximal to the southeastern margin of the upper Jurassic to lower Cretaceous Capoose batholith. Upper Cretaceous and Eocene plutons are spatially related to known mineralization within the uplift.

The Dave claim is underlain by a complex package of felsic to mafic flows, pyroclastics and heterolithic breccias of presumed Lower to Middle Jurassic age. A north-trending structure with a minimum 250 metres of west-side down displacement juxtaposes Eocene crystal-lithic tuffs and andesite flows at the western claim boundary. Feldspar porphyritic intermediate dikes are known from drill core. Exploration in the period 1973 to 1992 partly defined a glacial till covered, disseminated and fracture controlled zone of gold and silver bearing Fe-Zn-Pb-As-Sb-Cu sulphides and sulphosalts (Pem zone) in a one square kilometre area immediately north of the Dave claim. Preliminary work on the Dave claim in 1994 drill tested IP chargeability targets, resulting in intersections of magmatic-hydrothermal breccia and strong, pervasive biotite-pyrrhotite alteration with weak attendant vein and fracture controlled Fe-Cu-As-Mo sulphides.

An induced polarization survey utilizing wide spaced dipoles was conducted in 1997 to detect sulphide mineralization at depth. A pole-dipole array with a dipole spacing of 100 meters measured to $n = 6$ allowed a depth penetration exceeding 200 metres. The results of two north-south lines which traversed the eastern and western limits of the claim block, suggested highly chargeable (total chargeability > 30 msec) material (indicative of sulphide mineralization) existed at depth (> 150 m). Chargeability amplitudes were similar to those recorded historically over the shallow PEM mineralisation.

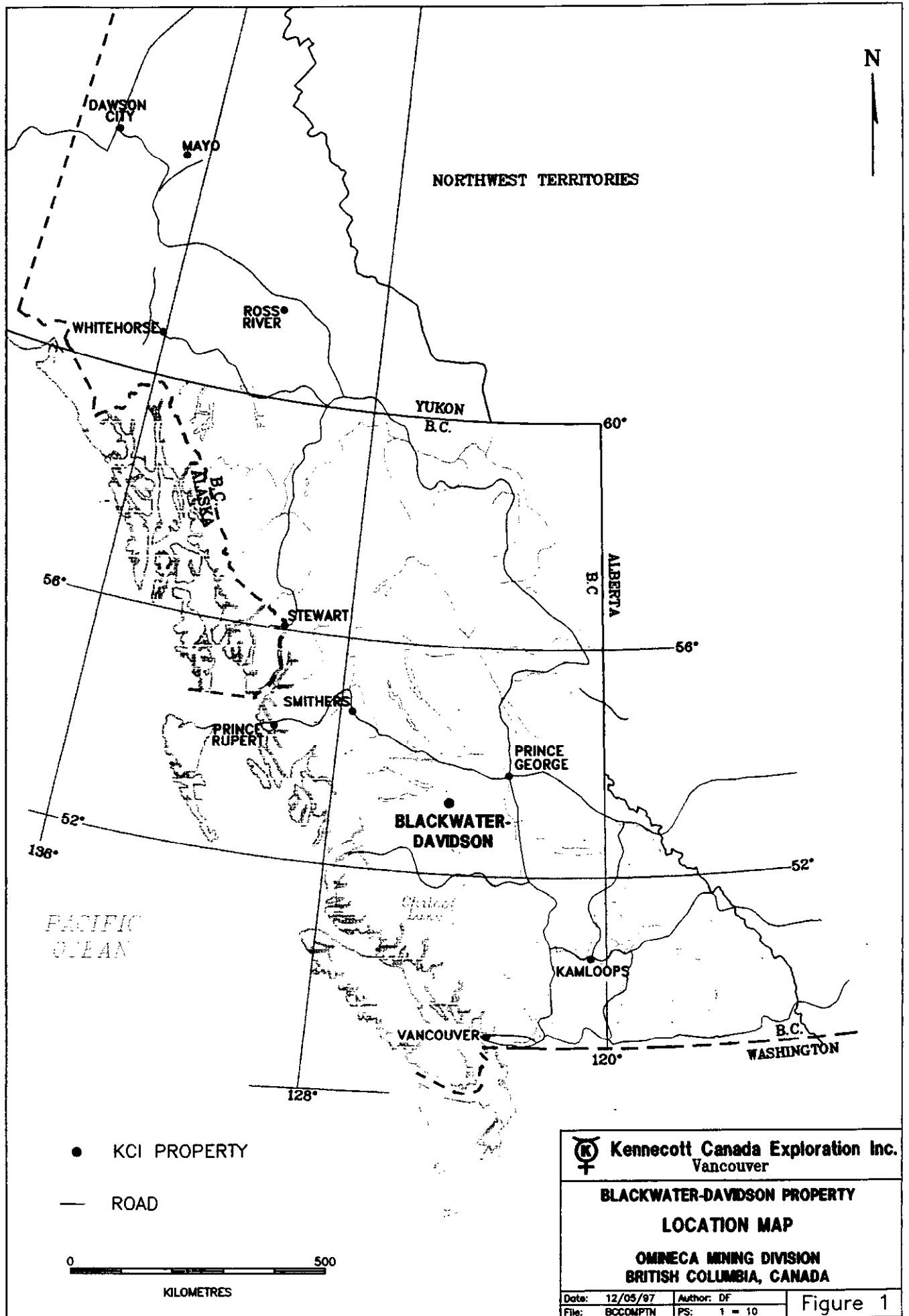


Figure 1

INTRODUCTION

Location and Access

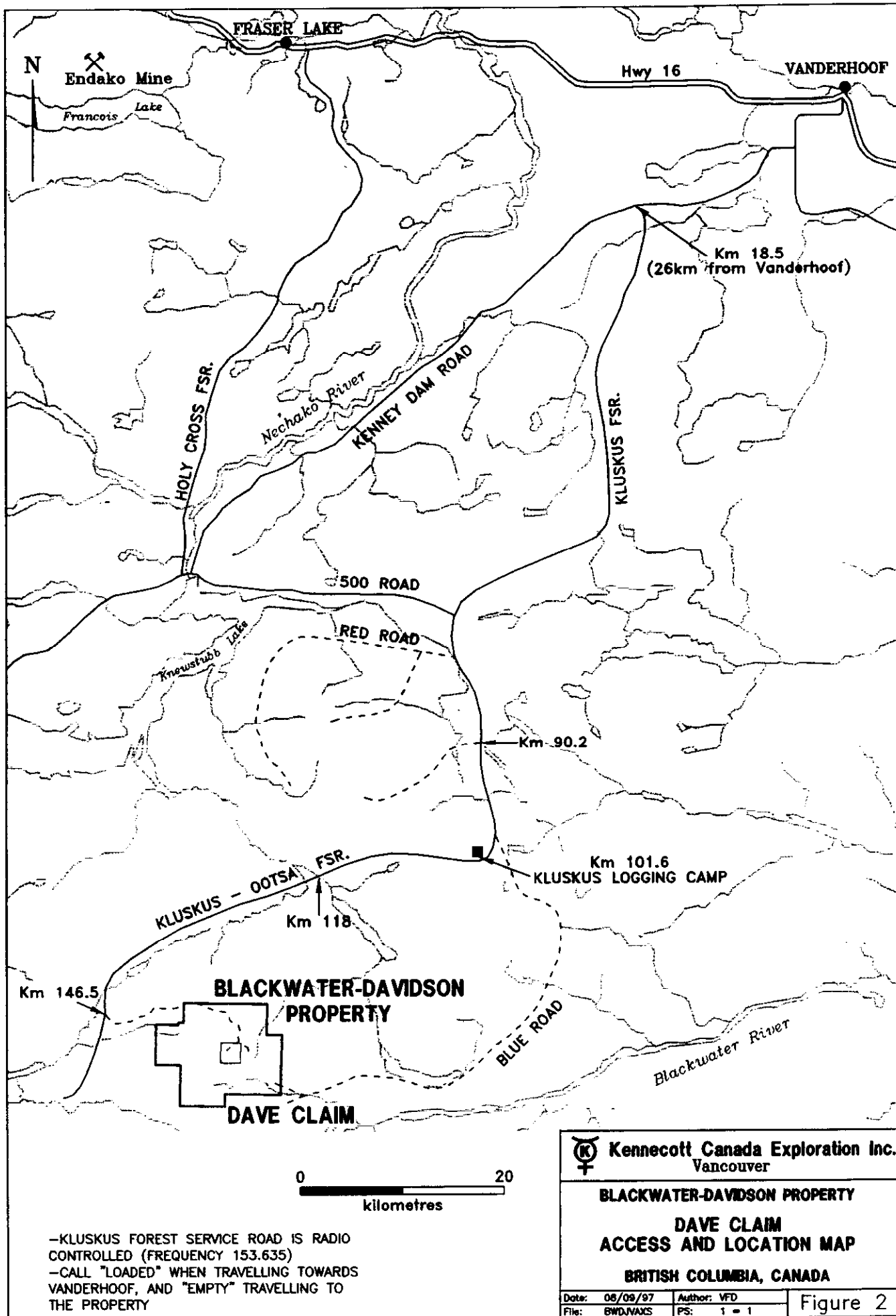
The Blackwater-Davidson property, of which the Dave claim occupies an internal block, is located approximately 120 kilometres south-southeast of Vanderhoof in the Omineca Mining Division of central British Columbia (Figure 1). The property is roughly 10 by 12 kilometres in area, centered on Mt. Davidson (elevation 1861 metres), at the southern limit of the Fawnie Range in the Nechako Plateau physiographic region. Access to the exploration camp on the property is gained by driving south and west from Vanderhoof on the Kluskus-Main logging road to kilometre 146.5 (Figure 2), then 17 kilometres east on the Mt. Davidson "mining" access road. FM radio communication is required for travel on the Kluskus-Main by monitoring Slocan-Plateau frequency 153.635. A four-wheel drive vehicle is not necessary but recommended from the Kluskus to the exploration camp. Beyond the camp, road conditions are poor and comprise a network of drill trails via which ATV access can be gained to the Dave claim.

Claims

The Dave claim is a 16 unit, four-post claim staked July 27, 1983 with a current expiry date of August 3, 2005. It is central to the 437 unit Blackwater-Davidson property which is comprised of 26 four-post claims and 25 two-post claims (Figure 3). The Dave claim is subject to a September 7, 1994 option agreement between Granges Inc. and Dave claim owners J. C. Verhiel and J. K. Blackwell. The entire Blackwater-Davidson claim block was subsequently optioned from Granges by KCEI on June 19, 1996. GPS surveying of claim posts (2-5 metre horizontal accuracy) in the course of 1997 field work has determined the location of the Dave LCP and adjacent Pem, Deb No 1 and Faw 3 claims. Internal fractions to the Blackwater-Davidson property identified along the north and west Dave claim boundaries were staked by KCEI August 23-25, 1997.

Exploration History

Exploration activity at Blackwater-Davidson was prompted by the results of a 1973 Granges regional stream sediment survey which identified anomalous Zn-Ag from a drainage on the northeast flank of Mt. Davidson. The lack of outcrop and thickness of glacial till cover prompted a variety of geophysical surveys in the period 1977 to 1984. Diamond drilling and reverse circulation drilling intermittently from 1985 to 1992 partly defined a zone of pervasive hydrothermal alteration and disseminated Ag-Au-Zn mineralization in the Pem Zone, immediately north of the Dave claim. The first IP survey in 1992 characterized the zone as both chargeable and resistive. Immediately



Kennecott Canada Exploration Inc.
Vancouver

BLACKWATER-DAVIDSON PROPERTY

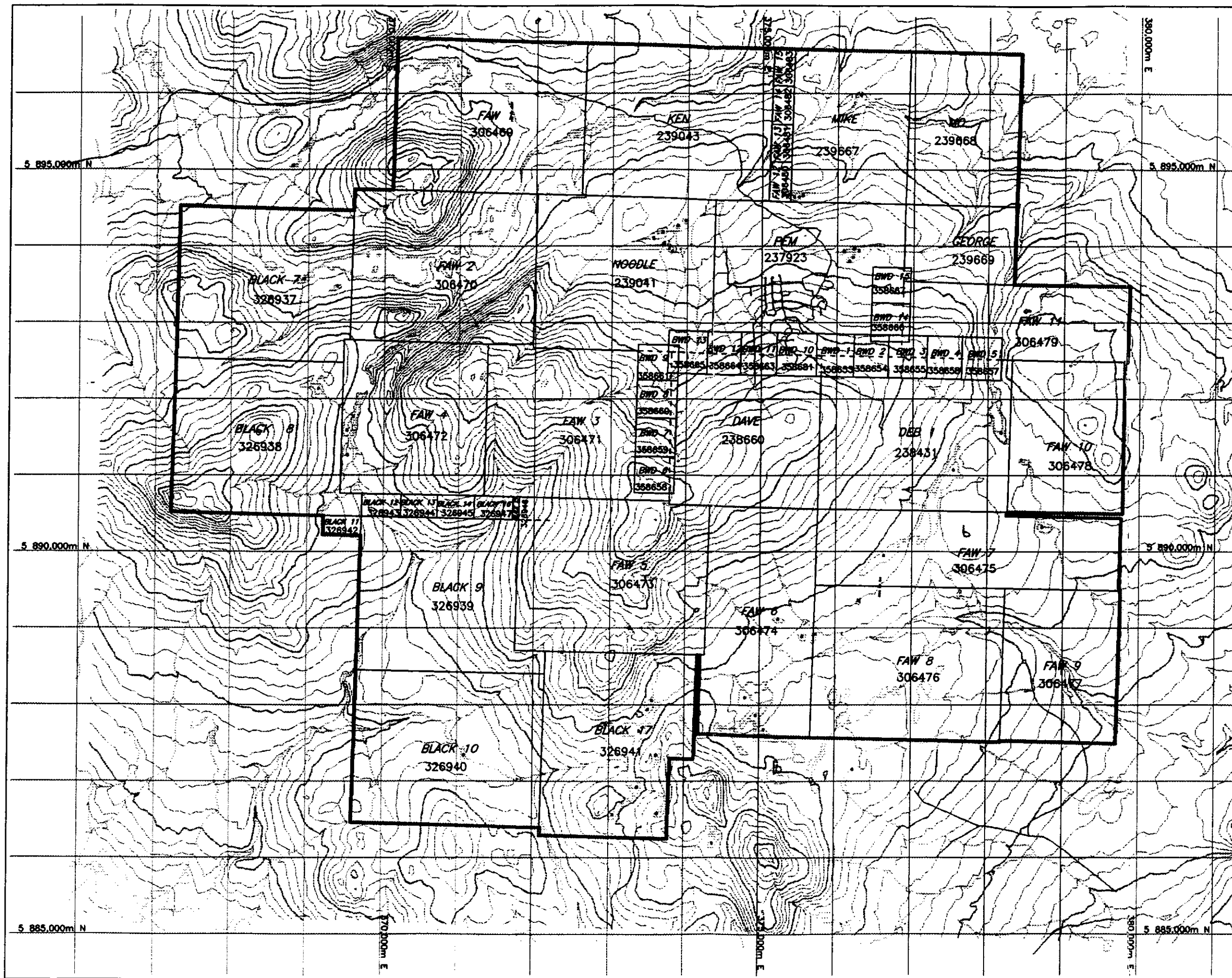
DAVE CLAIM

ACCESS AND LOCATION MAP

BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA

Date: 06/09/97	Author: VFD
File: BWD/VAXS	PS: 1 = 1

Figure 2




True North is approximately
1.5' east of UTM North
UTM ZONE 10 NAD83

SYMBOLS

-  road
-  claim boundary



 Kennecott Canada Exploration Inc. Vancouver	
BLACKWATER DAVIDSON CLAIM MAP BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA	
Date: 12/05/97	Author:
File: BWDCLMAP	PS: 1=1
Figure 3	

following the initial option agreement on the Dave claim in September of 1994, IP surveying and subsequent drilling of chargeability targets led to the identification of magmatic-hydrothermal breccias and pervasive biotite-pyrrhotite alteration in drill hole Dav 94-40. KCEI geological mapping in 1996 further identified pervasive induration and weak hydrothermal alteration in outcrop.

1997 Field Program

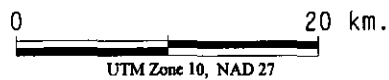
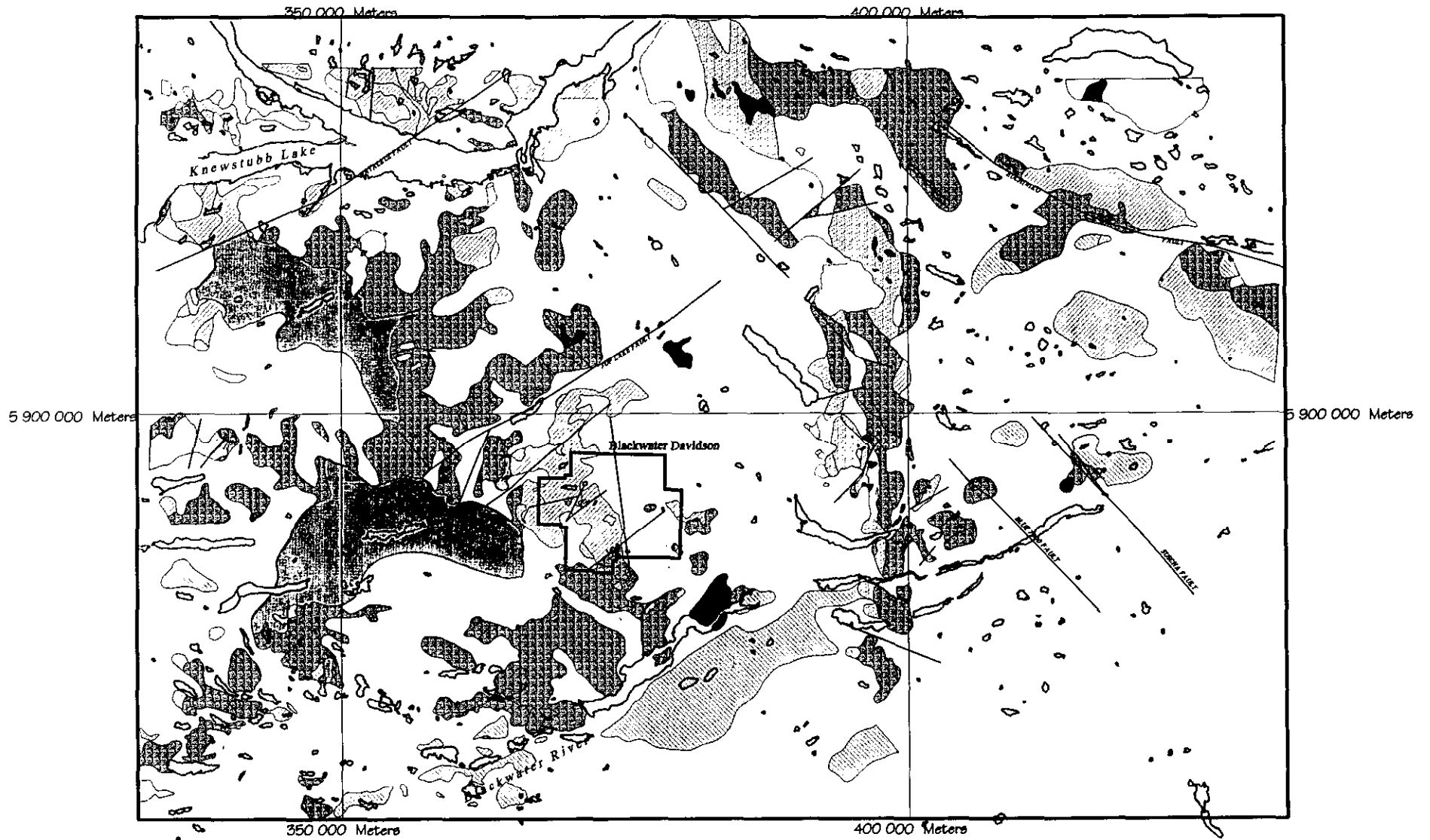
Field work conducted by KCEI on the Dave claim in 1997 is as follows:

- 4.0 kilometres of pole-dipole IP along two north-south lines. Survey parameters were $a = 100$ metres, $n = 6$. Surveying was contracted to Pacific Geophysical Ltd. in the period July 29th, 30th and August 1st, 2nd.
- 4.0 kilometres of linecutting along two north-south grid lines and one east-west tieline. Linecutting was contracted to Sabre Explorations and Durfeld Geological Management in the periods June 22-June 29 and July 24-July 27 respectively.
- GPS surveying of claim posts and the east-west tieline on July 5 by Durfeld Geological Management.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The regional geology of the Nechako Plateau was first documented by H.W. Tipper (1963) of the Geological Survey of Canada and most recently by L.J. Diakow et. al (1993-1995) of the British Columbia Geological Survey. Geochronology of igneous rocks associated with mineralization in the Nechako Plateau is currently in progress under the UBC-MDRU magmatic hydrothermal project (R.M. Friedman).

The Blackwater-Davidson property is situated within a 50 kilometre wide basement horst referred to as the Nechako Uplift, exposing upper Triassic to Neogene lithologies (Figure 4). The uplift is bounded to the north by the northeast trending Natakuz Fault and to the south by an unmapped structure along the Blackwater River. North and south of the uplift, Tertiary volcanic strata dominate bedrock geology suggesting significant post Eocene movement. The uplift itself is predominantly underlain by Jurassic island arc volcanics and intravolcanic sediments of the Hazelton Group. Outliers of Eocene Ootsa Lake Group are situated within local down-drop blocks with the largest accumulation in the vicinity of Mt. Davidson. Blackwater-Davidson is proximal to the southeast margin of the Capoose batholith, recently dated at 148.1 Ma. Upper Cretaceous and Eocene age plutons are spatially related to known mineralization within the uplift.



VOLCANIC AND SEDIMENTARY ROCKS

- CHILCOTIN GROUP
- EOCENE
- OOTSA GROUP
- LOWER CRETACEOUS
- KASALKA GROUP

CRETACEOUS

- SKEENA GROUP
- MIDDLE JURASSIC
- HAZELTON GROUP
- LOWER TO MIDDLE JURASSIC
- NECHAKO RANGE ASSEMBLAGE
- TRIASSIC
- SEDIMENTS AND VOLCANICS

INTRUSIVE ROCKS
TERTIARY

- LATE CRETACEOUS
- Diorite
- JURASSIC - CRETACEOUS
- Quartz Monzonite
- JURASSIC

Kennecott Canada Exploration Inc.
Vancouver

BLACKWATER DAVIDSON PROPERTY

REGIONAL GEOLOGY MAP
Nechako Uplift
NTS 93F/1-3, 6-11

British Columbia, Canada

1:500,000

DPAD

Figure 4

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

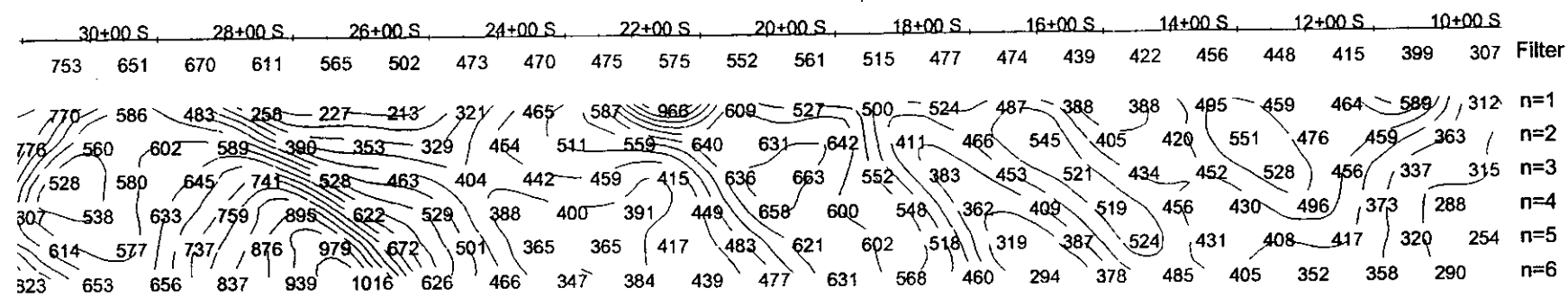
Stratified rocks within the Blackwater-Davidson property boundary are divided into three regionally recognizable groups: The Jurassic Hazelton Group, the Eocene Ootsa Lake Group and the Miocene to Pliocene Chilotin Group. In general terms, the western half of the property is underlain by an anomalously thick package of Eocene crystal lithic tuffs and subordinate intermediate tuffs and flows. The eastern half is underlain by a complex package of felsic to mafic subaqueous flows, pyroclastics, resedimented volcanoclastics, sediments and heterolithic breccias. A north-south fault separates these two groups with a minimum of 250 metres of west side down displacement. A scattered and compositionally diverse suite of intrusive rocks comprise less than 1% of mapped outcrop and drill core, although extensive hornfelsing in outcrop, airborne geophysics and localized magmatic-hydrothermal alteration suggest a significant undefined intrusive component to both surface and subsurface geology.

The Dave claim is situated 95% within the eastern structural panel and underlain by Jurassic rhyolite flows, felsic to intermediate tuffs and heterolithic breccias (Figure 5). All outcropping lithologies are indurated and weakly hydrothermally altered. Drill hole Dav 94-40, collared on an IP chargeability anomaly, intersected moderately to strongly biotite-pyrrhotite altered tuffs and heterolithic breccias. Intervals of phreatic breccias and scattered quartz veins with Fe-As-Cu-Mo sulphides suggest proximity to a metalliferous magmatic-hydrothermal system.

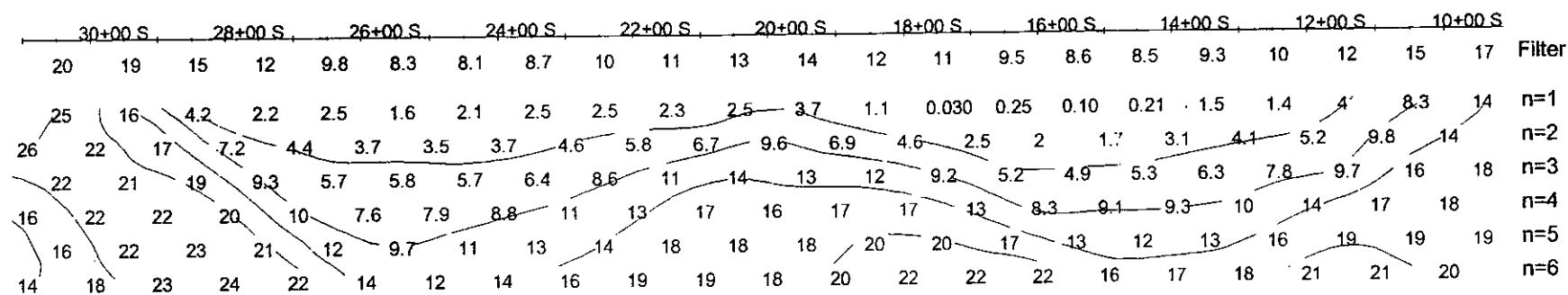
GEOPHYSICS

Methodology and Equipment

A time domain induced polarization survey consisting of two N-S lines (Figure 5 for location) totaling 4.0 kilometers was used to investigate the distribution of polarizable and resistive material in the Dave claim. Pacific Geophysical Ltd. were contracted to complete the survey using a 6 man crew on July 29th, 30th and August 1st, 2nd. Data were acquired with a 1 second pulse using the EDA 6 channel Elrec 6 chargeability / resistivity receiver and 7.5 KW Hunttec transmitter. Currents were generally above 1 Amp using several steel transmitter rods, aluminum foil and weakly salted water as required. At least 2 readings were taken at each station with more depending on secondary signal strengths and data repeatability. Potentials were measured using ceramic porous pots filled with Cu₂SO₄ solution. The last station of each day was repeated the next morning to ensure data integrity and data

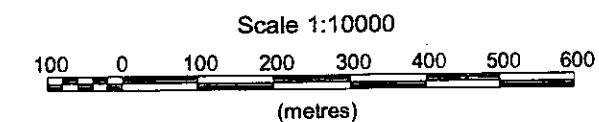
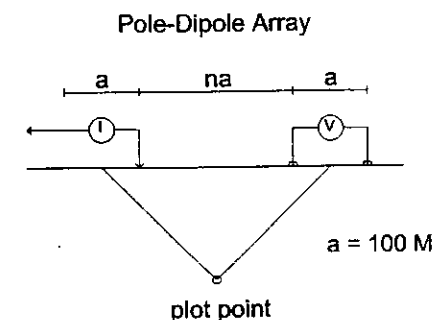


APPARENT RESISTIVITY
ohm.m



TOTAL CHARGEABILITY
msec

Line 1000 W



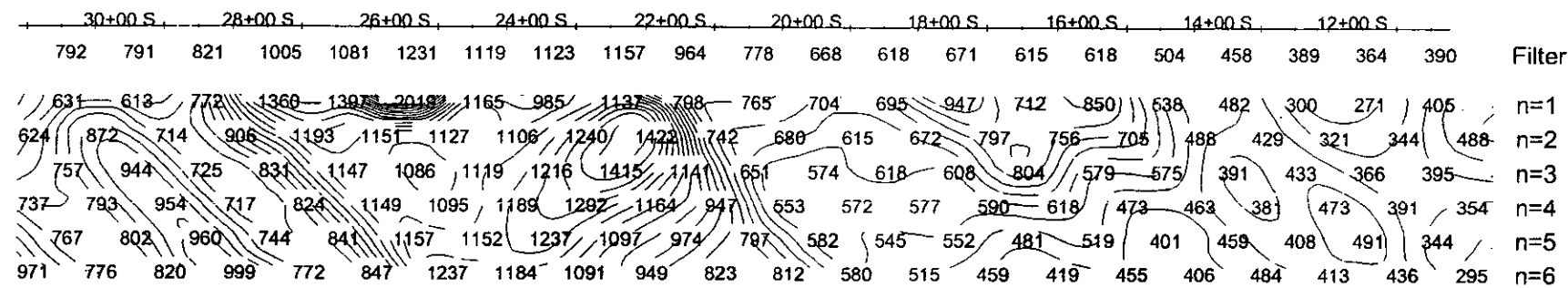
KENNECOTT CANADA EXPLORATION INC.

BLACKWATER DAVIDSON PROJECT
DAVE CLAIM
INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

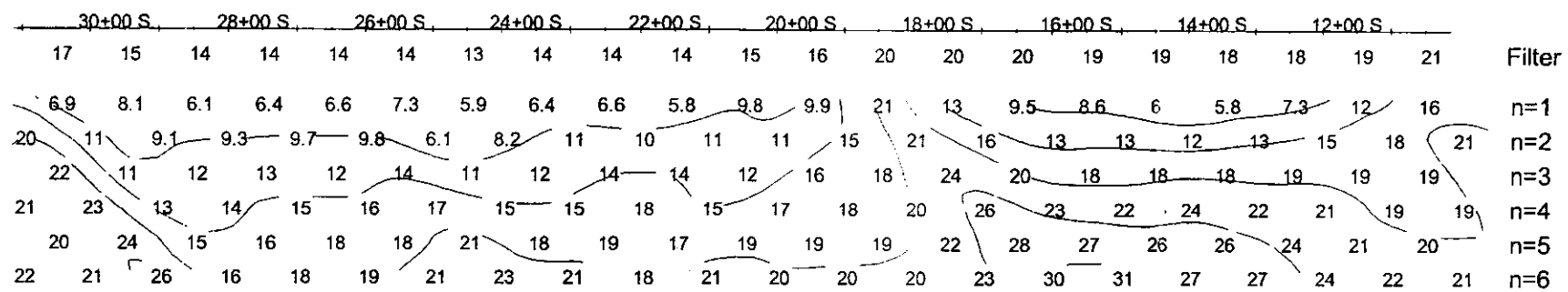
Date: 97/08/06
NTS - 93F2

PACIFIC GEOPHYSICAL

Fig. 6a



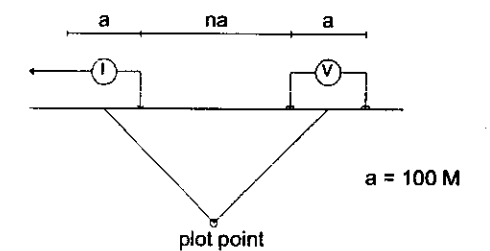
APPARENT
RESISTIVITY
ohm.m



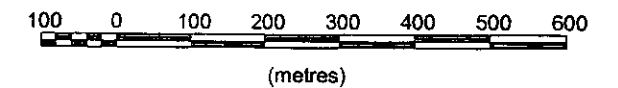
TOTAL
CHARGEABILITY
msec

Line 2200 W

Pole-Dipole Array



Scale 1:10000



KENNECOTT CANADA EXPLORATION INC.

BLACKWATER DAVIDSON PROJECT
DAVE CLAIM
INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

Date: 97/08/06
NTS - 93F2

PACIFIC GEOPHYSICAL

Fig. 6b

merging accuracy's. Data processing included decay analyses with averaging and/or median decay statistics to decrease data noise. Pseudosections of Total Chargeability (msec) and Apparent Resistivity (Ωm) were generated from manually cleaned data and plotted using Geosoft (Figures 6a, 6b).

Results

Data acquired were of high quality with repeatability's generally within 10%. Apparent resistivities on line 1000mW range from 200 Ωm to 1000 Ωm and on line 2200mW from 200 Ωm to 1400 Ωm . Total chargeabilities on line 1000 W range from 0 msec to 24 msec and on line 2200 W from 5.8 msec to 31 msec. Depth penetration is interpreted to range from 200 m to 250 m. Topography effects in the data are negligible except for limiting bedrock investigation below the felsic volcanic lithocap to n=6 and possible n=5.

Discussion

Chargeabilities generally increase with depth indicating a source at a depth >150m centered on 1000 W, 1600 S, and 2200 W, 1900 S with considerable spatial extent. The chargeability anomaly magnitude is comparable to the historically identified anomaly associated with the shallow (<100m) PEM mineralization. Apparent Resistivities are non-descript showing no distinct correlation with measured chargeabilities indicating a possible sulfide overprinting event. IP inversions using commercial 2-D inversion software confirms the presence of a deep chargeable body in the center of the Dave claim lying beneath and to the north weakly altered volcanics (lithocap ?).

LINECUTTING AND GPS SURVEYING

Linecutting

The southern extension of the Pem grid to tieline 2000 S was established on the Dave claim in 1994 to accommodate IP and geochemical surveys. Linecutting in 1997 consisted of establishing a tieline at 3000 S and extending lines 1000 W and 2200 W beyond 3000 S for the subsequent IP survey. Lines were compassed (line of sight where possible), chainsaw cut and picketed at 25 meter stations. Trees exceeding 17 centimetres in diameter were left standing. A total of 4050 metres of line was cut on the Dave claim. Linecutting contractors were Sabre Exploration of Penticton B.C. in the period June 22-29 and Durfeld Geological Management of Williams Lake, B.C. in the period July 24-27.

GPS Surveying

One day of GPS surveying was carried out by Durfeld Geological Management on July 5. Locations determined included 50 metre stations along tieline 3000 S and the Dave LCP and Faw 3 LCP. Legal Corner Posts for the Pem and Deb No 1 claims were established in 1996. The instrument used was a Trimble Pathfinder Pro XL that utilized post-processing of community base station data in from Prince George to provide differential UTM coordinates. All Blackwater-Davidson data is in NAD 83 datum. The published horizontal accuracy is 2 to 5 metres. Check surveying of known topographic features confirmed this level of accuracy.

APPENDIX I

Statement of Costs

STATEMENT OF COSTS

Salaries				
Andrew Cole - Project Geophysicist	July 29,30 August 1,2			1000.00
Room and Board				
	21 man days @ 50.00/day			1800.00
IP Survey				
Pacific Geophysics	July 29,30 August 1,2	4.0 kilometres @ 1200.00/km.		4800.00
Linecutting				
Sabre Exploration	June 22,23,24	3.0 kilometres @ 820.00/km		
Durfeld Geological Management	July 27	1.0 kilometre @ 800.00/km		3260.00
GPS Surveying				
Durfeld Geological Management	July 5	1/2 day @ 800.00/day		<u>400.00</u>
			TOTAL	\$ 11,260.00

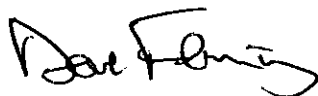
APPENDIX II

Statement of Qualifications

I, DAVID B. FLEMING, of 5435 Paton Drive, Ladner in the Province of British Columbia, DO HEREBY CERTIFY:

1. That I am a Project Geologist employed by Kennecott Canada Exploration Inc. with offices at suite 354-200 Granville Street, Vancouver, British Columbia.
2. That I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia with a Bachelors Degree in Geological Sciences (1979).
3. That I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia.
4. That this report is based on fieldwork carried out under my supervision.

Dated at Vancouver, British Columbia, this 20th day of October, 1997



David B. Fleming, P. Geo

I, ANDREW COLE, of 350 East 10th Avenue, North Vancouver in the Province of British Columbia, DO HEREBY CERTIFY:

1. That I am a Project Geophysicist employed by Kennecott Canada Exploration Inc. with offices at suite 354-200 Granville Street, Vancouver, British Columbia.
2. That I am a graduate of the Curtin University of Technology, Perth, W.A., with a Bachelors Degree in Applied Science, Honours in Geophysics (1991)
3. That this report is based on field work conducted under my supervision.

Dated at Vancouver, British Columbia, this 21st day of OCTOBER, 1997



Andrew Cole

APPENDIX III

References

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APPENDIX IV

Global Positioning Survey (GPS) Procedures



DÜRFELD GEOLOGICAL
MANAGEMENT LTD.

GLOBAL POSITIONING SURVEY (GPS) PROCEDURES

EQUIPMENT

Trimble Pathfinder Pro-

- an eight channel (GPS) receiver.
- connected to an MC-V data logger.
- running Asset Surveyor software supplied by Trimble.

Portable Computer-

- AST 486 with colour monitor.
- with the Pathfinder Post Processing Software supplied by Trimble installed.

FIELD PROCEDURE

Trimble Pathfinder Pro

- was transported in a back-pack and the antennae was placed on a staff, or on a magnetic mount on a vehicle.
- to achieve acceptable accuracies the unit configuration was checked and set to the following settings:
 - elevation mask 13 degrees
 - SNR mask 6.0
 - PDOP MASK 6.0
 - PDOP switch 6.0
 - in point feature 1 second intervals
 - in line feature 3 to 10 second intervals
- Software
 - files were opened and using the Asset Surveyor software and data was stored as lines or nested points.
 - within the Asset Surveyor software labels were attached to these line and/or point features.
 - at the end of each survey day the data-logger was connected to the computer and the raw data (.ssf) down loaded. The completed traverses were displayed on the screen and areas of additional traversing planned.

POST PROCESSING

The post processing consisted of Data Correction and preparation of data files and plan maps.

- Differential Data Correction

- requires base data files for the hours of the survey. The base data files for this survey were purchased from a community base station located at Prince George operated by Forey Management Ltd.

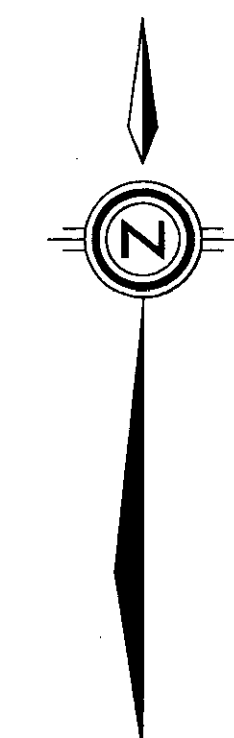
- the Trimble Pfinder software uses these base data files to calculate the corrections that are applied to the field data to generate the corrected (.cor) file. The accuracy of the corrected data is better than 2 to 5 metres and often found to be less than a metre.

- Output Data

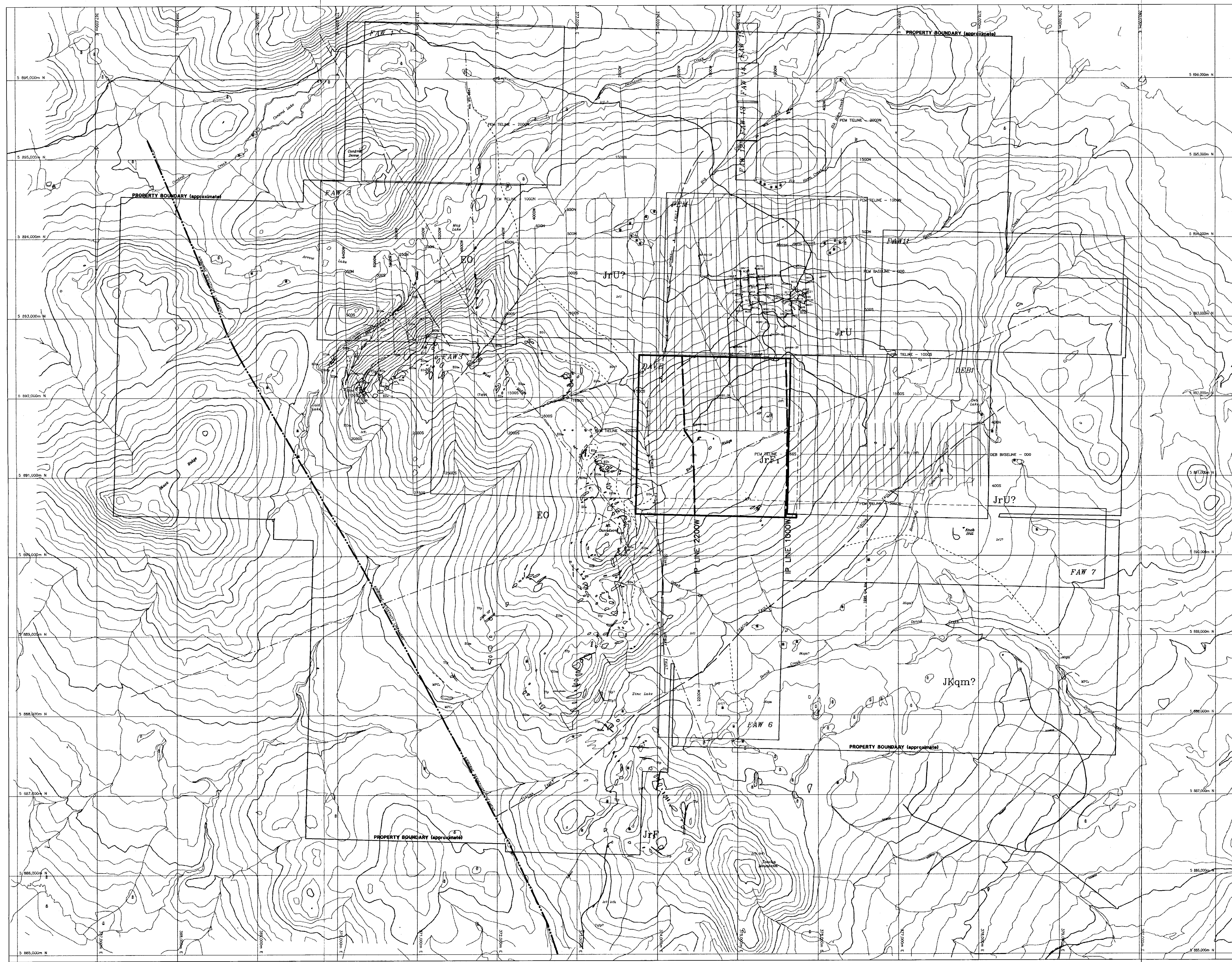
- the Trimble Pfinder software can export the data in various forms. Durfeld Geological Ltd. supplied the ASCII and DXF files for this survey. All data in the GPS is stored in WGS84. The Trimble software is capable of outputting in all the major world grid systems. The data is generally output in Universal Transverse Mercator using NAD83 or NAD27.

COMPUTER ASSISTED DRAFTING

The DXF files can be imported to a computer assisted drafting systems and combined with grid and topographic maps to generate the project base maps. The ASCII files store a permanent grid record of all the mapped features.



True North is approximately 1.5° east of UTM North



VOLCANIC AND SEDIMENTARY ROCKS

**MIOCENE-PLIOCENE
CHILCOTIN GROUP**

MPC BASALT: vesicular, olivine-bearing flows; minor basalt conglomerate

EOCENE

OOTSA LAKE GROUP

EO4 ANDESITE: green and maroon feldspar-phyric flows; minor black tuff, ash tuff

EO3 a) QUARTZ-FELDSPAR CRYSTAL LITHIC TUFF; (OFT) massive, densely welded tuff b) VOLCANIC SEDIMENTS-RHYOLITE TUFF; laminated to cross stratified volcanic mudstone, siltstone, sandstone, minor felsic tuff

EO2 ANDESITE FLOWS: green and maroon, vesicular and/or amygdaloidal, feldspar-phyric

EO1 RHYOLITE FLOWS: pink and green, flow laminated flows; minor lapilli and ash tuff; includes coarse block tuff and breccia

JURASSIC

HAZELTON GROUP

JrF1 RHYOLITE: aphanitic flows, flow breccia and lapilli tuff; minor heterolithic breccia

JrF2 RHYOLITE SUB-VOLCANIC INTRUSIONS: massive flow-welded and auto-brecciated (drill core only)

JrF3 FELSIC TUFF; pale green, welded, monolithic ash and lapilli tuff (SD 92-32)

JrH1 HETEROLITHIC BRECCIA: ash and lapilli tuff, possible debris flows; may include phreatic or magmatic-hydrothermal breccias (drill core only)

JrM1 ANDESITE-BASALT: feldspar-phyric and amygdaloidal flows; intermediate hyaloclastite breccia and lapilli tuff (drill core only)

JrS1 INTRAVOLCANIC SEDIMENTS: mudstone, siltstone, sandstone; interbedded pebbly and volcanic sediments

JrU UNDIFFERENTIATED

INTRUSIVE ROCKS

EOCENE OR YOUNGER

Tfp FELDSPAR PORPHYRY: mid to light green, fine- to medium-grained, biotite-hornblende bearing dikes and sills

Tbfp Biotite-Feldspar Porphyry: light to mid grey, medium-grained

Tqfp QUARTZ-FELDSPAR PORPHYRY: light green, sericitic, aphanitic pencil dikes

UPPER CRETACEOUS?

UKfp FELDSPAR PORPHYRY: white to light green-grey, fine- to medium-grained andesite-dacite dikes and/or sills (Dev 94-39, 40)

JKqm JURASSIC - CRETACEOUS? Biotite-Quartz Monzonite: coarse-grained, equigranular

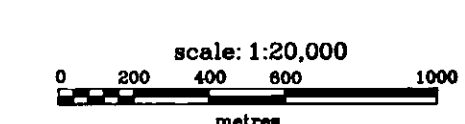
JURASSIC?

Jgb GABBRO-DIORITE: fine- to medium-grained, salt and pepper dikes/sills (SD 92-32)

SYMBOLS

- outcrop
- subcrop
- float
- geological contact: defined, approximate, inferred
- high angle fault: approximate, inferred, solid circle indicates downthrown side
- bedding: inclined, vertical
- jointing: inclined, vertical
- cleavage: inclined, vertical
- rock outcrop grab sample
- rock float sample
- pan concentrate sample
- stream sediment sample
- fossil
- petrographic sample
- road
- 200M grid line
- seismic cut line
- claim boundary
- claim post
- DAV94-40 drill hole
- swamp

To accompany 1997 Assessment Report by D. Fleming and A. Cole



GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

25,174

Kennecott Canada Exploration Inc.
Vancouver

**BLACKWATER - DAVIDSON
DAVE CLAIM
PROPERTY GEOLOGY AND
IP LINE LOCATION MAP
BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA**

NTS: 93/2W	Projection: UTM10Q(NAD83)	Drawn by: MJD
Date: 16/10/97	Author: DF, AC	
File: 78W020	Scale: 1:20,000	Figure 5