Regional Geologist, Vancouver	Date Approved: 1998.05.11	Off Confidential: 1999.05.11	

ASSESSMENT REPORT: 25493 | **Mining Division(s):** Alberni

Property Name: Blaster

Location:

NAD 27	Latitude:	49 11 00	Longitude:	125 25 30	UTM:	10	5450448	323283
NAD 83	Latitude:	49 10 59	Longitude:	125 25 35	UTM:	10	5450640	323187
NTS:	092F03W							

Camp: 025 Tofino - Kennedy River Area

Claim(s): Blaster

Operator(s): Britannic Mining Corporation
Author(s): Payne John G.

Report Year: 1995

No. of Pages: 61 Pages

Commodities Searched For: Gold, Silver

General Work Categories: DRIL, GEOC

Work Done: Drilling
DIAD Diamond surface (6 hole(s);BQ AQ) (489.4 m)
Geochemical
SAMP Sampling/assaying (121 sample(s);)
Elements Analyzed For : Gold, Silver

Keywords: Andesite, Auriferous, Carbonate alteration, Chalcopyrite, Island Intrusions, Karmutsen Formation, Pyrite, Pyrrhotite, Quartz diorite, Quartz veins, Shear zones, Tuff

Statement Nos.:

MINFILE Nos.: 092F 051

Related Reports: 23931, 23451, 22971, 22456, 21563, 18218, 15940

25493

GEOLOGICAL REPORT ON THE BLASTER, WAR EAGLE AND WAR EAGLE II MINERAL CLAIMS

ALBERNI MINING DIVISION
BRITISH COLUMBIA
N.T.S. 92 F/3W
49° 11' N - 125° 25' W

PREPARED FOR

BRITANNIC MINING CORPORATION

BY

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GEOLOGICAL REPORT
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BLASTER, WAR EAGLE,
and
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49°11'N, 125°25'W

1.0 Introduction

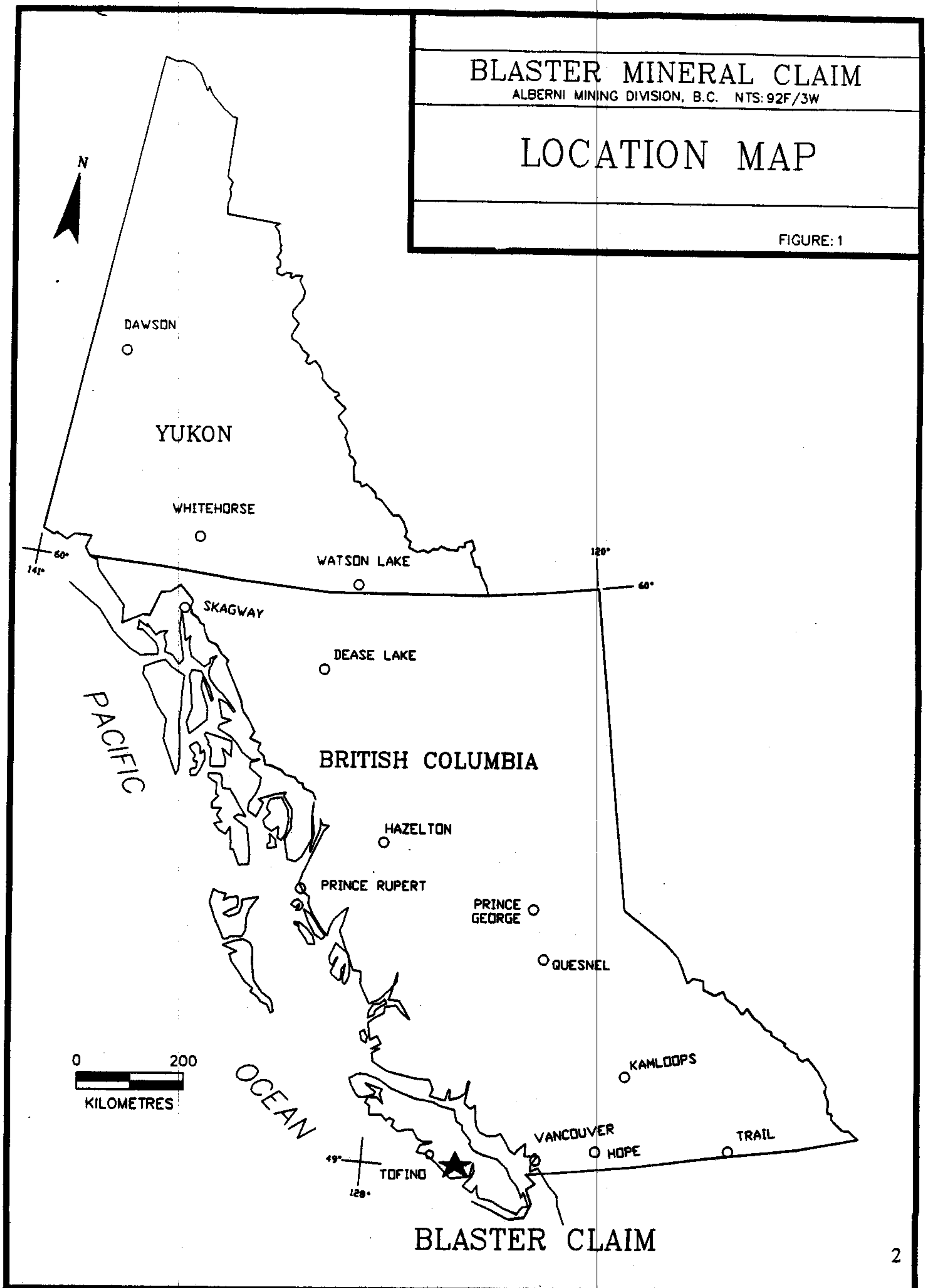
1.1 Location and Access

The Blaster, War Eagle, and War Eagle II mineral claims, in the western part of Vancouver Island, are reached via Highway #4 (Figure 1). The access logging road from the highway is 57 kilometers west of Port Alberni and 43 kilometers east of Ucluelet, and is controlled by a locked gate owned by MacMillan Bloedel, Ltd. The logging road crosses Kennedy Creek and two kilometres south reaches the Blaster claim; an unmaintained logging road in very poor condition continues to rejoin Highway 4 about 6 kilometers further south. Spur logging roads to the west along Olympic Creek give good access to most of the Blaster Claim except the upper part of Devil's Club Canyon. The War Eagle and War Eagle II claims to the west have no road access, and are reached by foot from the road network on the Blaster claim.

1.2 Topography, Climate, and Physiography

The topography is rugged, with elevation ranging from 150 metres at the southeast corner to over 1000 metres on the ridge just north of the western part of the property. Major peaks in the region are Steamboat Mountain (1494 metres) three kilometres to the north and Hidden Peak (1465 metres) two kilometres to the southwest. The Blaster claim is drained by Olympic Creek and Devil's Club Creek which join Kennedy River 800 metres east of the property boundary. Both these creeks and their major tributaries have carved steep-walled canyons, which are difficult to access from the sides. They are difficult to traverse at anything but low water-level and impossible at high-water level during the rainy season and high-runoff seasons. Many of the canyons are along major fault and/or shear zones. The War Eagle and War Eagle II claims are drained by northwest flowing tributaries of Clayquot River. The climate is mild, with up to 275 centimetres of precipitation annually, mainly from October to April; this is rainfall except during the middle of winter when snowfall is significant, especially at higher elevations.

The area was covered by the Wisconsin ice-sheet, which flowed southwestward across Vancouver Island and carved much of the present topography. The lower parts of the property are covered by a mantle of unsorted gravel and clay averaging 2 to 4 metres thick. Partly decomposed organic matter sits on this material, or less commonly on broken or solid bedrock. Nowhere is developed a truly residual soil, which means that soil sampling is not an effective exploration tool on the property. Outcrop is almost continuous in canyons, abundant in other creek valleys and moderate on hillsides. The rain forest cover of cedar, spruce, and hemlock has been logged along much of the Olympic Creek basin. The canyon of Olympic Creek contains much timber debris including large logs which


BLASTER MINERAL CLAIM
ALBERNI MINING DIVISION, B.C. NTS: 92F/3W
LOCATION MAP
FIGURE: 1
N
DAWSON
YUKON
WHITEHORSE
WATSON LAKE
60°
141°
120°
60°
SKAGWAY
DEASE LAKE
PACIFIC
BRITISH COLUMBIA
HAZELTON
PRINCE RUPERT
PRINCE GEORGE
QUESNEL
0
200
KILOMETRES
OCEAN
KAMLOOPS
VANCOUVER
HOPE
TRAIL
49°
128°
TOFINO
BLASTER CLAIM

fell into the creek during logging and logging-induced and natural landslides from the adjacent steep slopes; this debris created dams in the creek, which blocked normal runoff and created thick patches of gravel and boulders upstream. One of these debris zones now covers much of the Elite II zone. The War Eagle and War Eagle II claims are covered by virgin timber, with moderate to abundant outcrops at higher elevations, and limited outcrop in creek beds and small cliffs at lower elevations.

1.3 Claim Status

The claims are shown on Figure 2. The Blaster claim (Tenure No. 200388) was sold by Ken Gourley to Britannic Mining Corporation on May 5, 1995. The War Eagle (Tenure No. 330212) and War Eagle II (Tenure No. 330211) claims were sold by Albert McKay to Britannic Mining Corporation on May 5, 1995. The claims were grouped for assessment purposes as the Gorge Group on May 5, 1995. Details of the claims are listed in Table 1.

Table 1. Claim Data

Claim Name	Type	No. of Units	Tenure No.	Old Tenure	Tag No.
Blaster	4-post	20	200388	2899	124305
War Eagle	4-post	20	330212		209741
War Eagle II	4-post	20	330211		209739

1.4 Exploration History (mainly after Gonzalez, 1991 and Cremonese, 1993)

Placer gold deposits were worked along the west coast of Vancouver Island as early as the 1860s. In 1892, gold-bearing quartz veins were discovered on China Creek (40 kilometres to the east). In 1895, similar veins were discovered on Kennedy (Elk) River and Bedwell River. The first commercial production was on the Rose Marie claim, 4 kilometres south-southeast of the Blaster Claim, where, beginning in 1898, a 4-stamp mill operated for two seasons.

In 1913, the Olympic and Titanic veins were discovered just east of the Blaster claim. Intermittent discoveries and development continued in the region until the Second World War.

In 1986, Kelly Gourley staked the Blaster claim on the northwestern extension of the regional Canoe Creek Fault. In 1987, a geochemical silt survey along Olympic Creek produced anomalous gold values (up to 90 parts per billion). Prospecting led to the discovery of the Elite I quartz-pyrite-(pyrrhotite) vein and the Elite II zone, which contains disseminated to semi-massive sulfides in strongly altered and sheared volcanic rocks, and minor quartz-sulfide veins and veinlets, which bear significant gold and silver.

In 1987 the property was optioned to Nationwide Gold Mines Corporation and Golden Spinnaker Minerals Corporation. Between October, 1987, and February, 1988, a program of trenching, VLF-EM surveying across the Elite I vein and the Elite II zone, petrographic analysis, and diamond drilling was done. The Elite I vein was stripped, hand-trenched, mapped, and sampled over a strike length of about 85 metres and a width of 0.3-0.8 metres. Other quartz veins (Elite II, Elite III, and Rachel) also were discovered, and the Elite II zone was sampled (Henneberry, 1987).

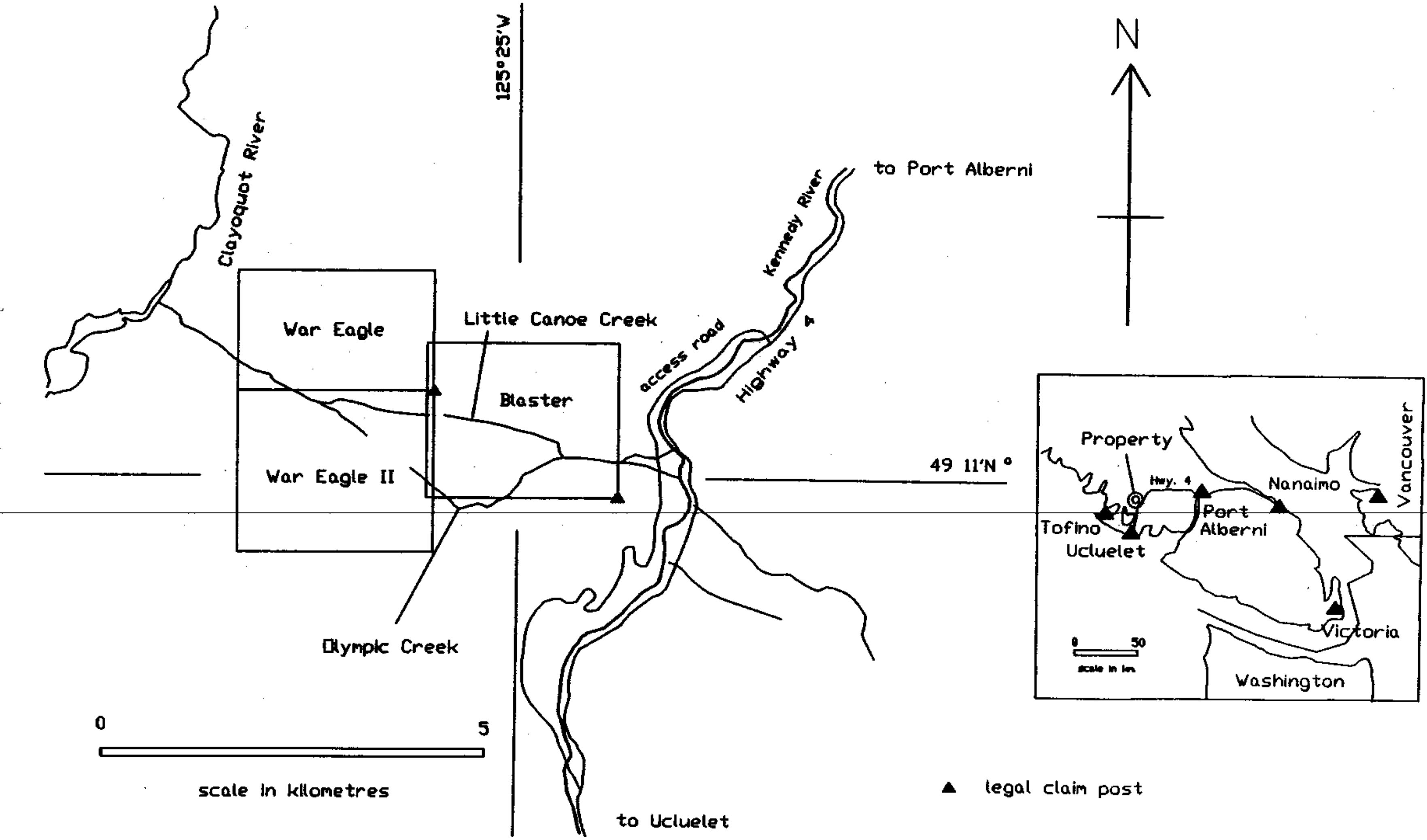


Figure 2 Claim Location and Access

length of about 85 metres and a width of 0.3-0.8 metres. Other quartz veins (Elite II, Elite III, and Rachel) also were discovered, and the Elite II zone was sampled (Henneberry, 1987).

In 1988, ten bulk surface samples from the Elite I vein averaged 2.82 oz/ton gold (Epp, 1988). The Elite I vein and the nearby Rachel vein were tested at shallow depth by fourteen diamond-drill holes totaling 819 metres in length. Drill holes intersected the Elite I vein and structure at depths up to 49 metres below the surface. The highest assay obtained was 0.39 oz/ton Au over a vein width of 32 centimetres.

In 1991, Kancana Ventures Limited optioned the property, but did not carry out a field program. After the property was returned to the owner, Kelly Gourley, he prospected and took rock-chip samples. He discovered 1) several auriferous quartz veins and copper-gold-bearing quartz veins in shear zones in altered Karmutsen volcanic rocks, 2) a contact metamorphic deposit of banded pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite skarn containing anomalous gold values at the contact of a dacitic volcanic rock and an inclusion of Quatsino Limestone in the southwest corner of the claim block, and 3) sulfide-bearing calcite veins and quartz-calcite stringers in plutonic rocks of the Island Intrusions. Eight rock samples were submitted for petrographic analysis.

In 1993, fourteen rock-chip samples were taken from the Frog Lake zone, and seven rock samples were taken from a new discovery, the Kristen II vein, near the eastern boundary of the claim. A float sample of a pyritic quartz vein was taken from lower Devil's Club Creek. In 1993-1994, Kelly Gourley did minor prospecting on the War Eagle and War Eagle II claims.

Throughout all the previous work, no detailed geological map of the property was made, and except around the area of diamond-drilling in 1987-1988, no detailed location maps were made to show locations, widths, and grades of samples.

1.5 Work Done in This Study

All work reported in this study was done on the Blaster claim.

Detailed geological mapping and rock chip and channel sampling were done by John Payne during October and November, 1994, and by Alex Walus during April, 1995. The survey covered most of the Blaster claim at a scale of 1:5000 (area 5 km^2), with detailed mapping in the Elite II zone at a scale of 1:1000. The purpose of the program was to continue exploration of the known auriferous quartz veins and shear zones, to map pertinent parts of the property at a scale of 1:5,000, to sample newly discovered veins and shear zones for precious metals, and to develop an economic model to guide further exploration. The Frog Creek skarn zone at the southeast corner of the property also was examined briefly. Sixty-six (66) rock chip and channel samples were taken (see Appendix 1). In 1995, the Elite II shear zone was tested by three small stages of drilling. Two of these involved holes of lengths of up to 30 metres which were drilled from the floor of the canyon into or across the shear zone. One 300-metre drill hole from the logging road to the south, penetrated the zone at depth of 50 metres below the level of the canyon. The purpose of this drilling was to make a preliminary test of the potential of the Elite II shear zone to contain a lower-grade, higher-tonnage deposit than the auriferous veins themselves. All data were plotted on digital maps using the Autocad-R12 program (Figure 3).

2.0 Geology and Geochemistry

2.1 Regional Geology

Most of Vancouver Island is underlain by rocks of the Insular Belt. Jones et al (1977, 1982) and Muller (1981) recognized that the lower part of the Insular Belt stratigraphy, including the Paleozoic Sicker Group and the Triassic Vancouver Group were part of an allochthonous terrain, named Wrangellia (Jones, 1977), which was derived from more southerly latitudes. Wrangellia "docked" with the North American Plate during the Early Jurassic, coincident with the deposition of the Bonanza Group andesitic volcanic rocks and contemporaneous intermediate Island Intrusions. Terrigenous sedimentary rocks overlie unconformably the volcanic rocks of the Bonanza Group.

The main members of the Vancouver Group are the Karmutsen and Quatsino Formations. The former is a thick (6000-metres) accumulation of submarine extrusive basalt (massive and pillow flows and flow breccia), related dikes and sills, and andesite to latite flows and pyroclastic rocks. In the upper part of the section are minor intercalations of limestone up to 1 metre thick. Regional metamorphism is in the greenschist facies.

The Quatsino Formation is dominated by massive to well banded, light grey to white limestone; it rests para-conformably on the Karmutsen Formation and is overlain by rocks of the Bonanza Group. It ranges in thickness from 25 metres in the northern half of Vancouver Island to 475 metres thick just north of Victoria.

The Bonanza Group volcanic rocks are mainly marine and continental andesite to latite flows, tuff, and breccia, with several interbedded clastic sedimentary sections containing Lower Jurassic fossils. The volcanic rocks are varied and heterogeneous, in contrast to the monotony of the section of Karmutsen volcanic rocks. The unit is estimated to be over 2500 metres thick.

The Jurassic Island Intrusions are mainly diorite to quartz diorite, but range from gabbro to quartz monzonite. More-mafic phases occur on margins and in deeper-seated bodies, whereas more felsic phases occur in small, high-level bodies and in cores of larger plutons. Contacts with rocks of the Karmutsen Group commonly are sharp and well defined. At contacts with the Island Intrusions, the Quatsino Limestone was contact metamorphosed to marble and numerous skarn deposits were formed. The latter are dominated by one or more of garnet, epidote, clinopyroxene, and magnetite, and some contain significant amounts of chalcopyrite and minor sphalerite and native gold.

Tertiary plutons are confined to narrow belts crossing Vancouver Island and radiating outwards from the Tofino area. These are mainly stocks less than two kilometres in diameter, dikes, and sills of medium grained, biotite quartz diorite. Carson (1969) postulated that most gold-bearing quartz veins are associated with these intrusions. Outcrops are jointed conspicuously, with a bouldery or hummocky appearance due to exfoliation. Contacts with older rocks are sharp and in part sheared. Several small Tertiary stocks are present in the Kennedy River District, but none were identified on the Blaster claim.

West-northwest-trending faults of Tertiary age are prominent, and , along with major splays off the main faults, host much of the gold mineralization in the region. In the Kennedy River area, Muller (1977) mapped several regional faults and cross faults, of which two prominent ones (Mine Creek Fault and Canoe Creek Fault) cross the Blaster property.

Table 2. Legend of Geological Events (also used on Figures)

9	**Glacial and Colluvial/Alluvial Deposits**	
8v	**Late Veins, Veinlets** (probably of a few ages)	
Q *	1) Quartz-Pyrite-Pyrrhotite-(Chalcopyrite-Sphalerite-Arsenopyrite-Native Gold)	
Q *	2) Quartz-(Chlorite-Calcite)	
C *	3) Calcite	
7	**Tertiary Dikes**	
	7a	basalt/andesite, aphanitic, dark green
	7b	andesite, porphyritic, light to medium greyish green
	7c	abundant plagioclase phenocrysts (commonly in cores of large dikes)
	7d	felsite, slightly to moderately porphyritic, light grey, greyish green
	Jurassic Island Intrusions	
6v	**Associated Veins and Replacements**	
E *	epidote-(quartz-calcite) (in Units 1 and 2)	
Sk*	skarn (on contact of Unit 4 and Unit 3)	
6	**Main Stage**	
	6a	quartz diorite, diorite, granodiorite, medium grained, hornblende-biotite
	6b	same as 4a, fine to very fine grained, biotite > hornblende
	6d	aplite dikes (late stage)
5	**Early Stage (?)**	
	5a	diorite/gabbro, fine to medium grained
	5b	diorite, coarse grained to pegmatitic
4	**Triassic Quatsino Group**	
	4a	limestone, mainly recrystallized
	(Unit 4 may include interlayers of limestone in Karmutsen section)	
1-3	**Triassic Karmutsen Group Volcanic Rocks**	
3	**Andesite/Latite (light greyish green)**	
	3f	flow
	3p; 3px	porphyritic dome/intrusion; with abundant inclusions of Units 1 and 2.
2	**Andesite (medium green)**	
	2f	flow
	2Lt	lapilli tuff
	2t	tuff, tuffaceous sedimentary rocks
		2tm maroon
1	**Basalt, Andesite (dark green)**	
	1f	flow
	1fa	amygdaloidal flow
	1i	intrusion (very fine grained)
*	indicates map symbol for veins	

2.2 Property Geology

2.2.1 Lithology and Stratigraphy

Previous geological studies were brief, and no detailed geological maps of the property had been made. During this study a tentative history of geological events was determined; this is outlined in Table 2, which also is the legend for the property geological map (Figure 3).

The **Karmutsen Group (Units 1 to 3)** consists of flows and pyroclastic rocks, which range in composition from basalt to latite. Insufficient stratigraphic data is available to determine an internal stratigraphy; bedding planes in thin tuffaceous and tuffaceous/sedimentary intervals commonly are steeply dipping and parallel to a weak to moderate foliation, suggesting a moderate to strong deformation and regional metamorphism in the greenschist facies. The rocks were divided in the field into three lithologic subdivisions, based mainly on color and hardness.

Basalt/andesite (Unit 1) is dark to medium/dark green in color and relatively soft, probably reflecting a high content of chlorite. Flows (Unit 1f) are massive and extremely fine grained to locally very fine grained. Some are amygdaloidal (Unit 1fa), with minor to abundant amygdules up to a few mm across of chlorite, quartz and less abundant calcite and epidote. Some rocks are very fine grained intrusions(?) or cores of thick flows (Unit 1i) and grade texturally into coarser grained diorite/gabbro, which, although mapped as Unit 5c, may be associated more closely with Unit 1. Intrusions of Unit 5c occur only in regions of rocks of Unit 1. Alteration is moderate to very strong and is dominated by epidote, chlorite, and sericite, with less abundant quartz and calcite. Many rocks of Unit 1 contain minor to very abundant veinlets and veins dominated by pale yellowish green epidote. Some larger veins also contain patches of quartz and of calcite. These veins were formed during metamorphism of the volcanic rocks during emplacement of the Island Intrusions (Unit 6).

Unit 2 is a medium green to greyish green, moderately hard andesite. Most rocks are massive flows (Unit 2f). Some of these grade into flow breccia (Unit 2fx) with fragments of aphanitic andesite in a slightly paler green groundmass. Thin interlayers are of banded tuff (Unit 2t) and lapilli tuff (Unit 2Lt) occur south of Canoe Creek Fault; these units are more abundant to the northwest. Unit 2t and 2Lt commonly have a moderately developed metamorphic foliation parallel to compositional banding. A few thin interlayers are of well bedded tuffaceous sedimentary rocks (Unit 2ts).

Unit 3 is a generally hard, light greyish green to bluish grey latite to dacite which is somewhat gradational into Unit 2. Unit 3f consists of massive, aphanitic to plagioclase-phyric flow/dome rocks. Unit 3t is a latite tuff to lapilli-tuff. Rocks contain up to 2% disseminated, extremely fine grained pyrite. In the Elite II shear zone, alteration of rocks of Units 2 and 3 is moderate to very strong to sericite with minor to locally abundant calcite and chlorite.

Unit 3p is a distinctive, massive strongly porphyritic latite to andesite intrusion, which commonly contains 5-15% fragments (Unit 3px) averaging 1-10 cm in size of dark green/grey andesite/basalt (Units 1 and 2) in an extremely fine grained, medium to dark greyish green groundmass containing very abundant plagioclase phenocrysts. In places the rock resembles a lapilli crystal tuff, but its very irregular contact with rocks of Unit 1 and the common presence of monolithic fragments of Unit 1 suggest an intrusive origin. It occurs on the upper road south of Little Canoe Creek and on the lowest switch back on the main road up the south side of Olympic Creek.

The **Quatsino Group** (Unit 4) is exposed locally in the southwest corner of the property. Although a large body was reported in previous studies, the only outcrop seen in this study was a body several metres across included in a zone of Unit 3a. The limestone has a moderate foliation (175,75 W) and is recrystallized to very fine grained marble. Along the eastern contact at the base of the cliff is a small banded skarn zone containing massive sulfide zones up to a few centimetres across of pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite. A few angular blocks of similar limestone up to 2 metres across occur in the upper stretch of Olympic Creek where it follows the regional Mine Creek Fault, and more extensive outcrop of this unit occurs further west on the War Eagle II claim (Kelly Gourley, pers.comm.).

The **Island Intrusions (Units 5 and 6)** represent a wide variety of intrusions of Late Jurassic to Early Cretaceous age.

Several small outcrop zones are of fine to coarse/pegmatitic diorite/gabbro (Unit 5). These mainly intrude rocks of Unit 1, and are tentatively interpreted as early phases of the Island Intrusions. Dominant, fine to medium grained phases are grouped as Unit 5a, and local, coarse to pegmatitic phases are grouped as Unit 5b. These rocks may be early intrusions, formed as a late-stage intrusive episode of the Karmutsen event.

The main stage of the Island Intrusions (Unit 6) is dominated by white to light grey, medium grained diorite to quartz diorite (Unit 6a) containing 7-10% hornblende and biotite, in part altered to chlorite. Near the northern margin of the main intrusion, the grain size commonly decreases to fine grained, (Unit 6b) and biotite commonly is much more abundant than hornblende. In a few localities, the intrusion (Unit 6ai) contains 5-15% subrounded andesite inclusions. In others it forms a more complex intrusive breccia (Unit 6ax) with angular to irregular fragments of Karmutsen Group andesite to basalt enclosed in and cut by quartz diorite. Near major faults, the plutonic rocks commonly are sheared moderately and bleached moderately to strongly; in these zones the altered intrusive rocks resemble similarly altered and deformed rocks of Unit 3. Along the main road, a few dikes averaging 5-7 centimetres wide are of pink aplite (Unit 6d). These generally dip gently to moderately to the south and occur in and near the quartz diorite of Unit 6; they probably are a late stage, magmatic product, derived from the same the magma chamber as the quartz diorite.

Tertiary dikes (Unit 7) averaging 1-2 metres in width and a few from 5-15 metres wide are very common in the quartz diorite but sparse elsewhere. Most are planar to locally irregular in outline and several are very irregular. Many follow fractures trending 130-160° and dipping 65-85°NE. Most are either of aphanitic, medium to dark green basalt-andesite (Unit 7, 7a) or slightly plagioclase-phyric, medium greyish green andesite (Unit 7b). These commonly are gradational; some larger dikes have a core of Unit 7b and a margin of Unit 7a. A few dikes of Unit 7b are strongly flow-banded parallel to walls of the dikes, especially near their margins. A few distinctive, wider dikes have margins of Unit 7b grading into broad cores of strongly plagioclase-phyric andesite/latite (Unit 7c). One dike is of light grey, hard, slightly plagioclase-phyric felsite (Unit 7d).

No outcrops were seen of the **felsic Tertiary plutons**, described by Carson (1969) as being genetically associated with the gold-bearing quartz veins in the Kennedy River region. The nearest intrusion is about three kilometres to the southwest (Muller, 1977).

2.2.2 Structure

The property is cut by three major, steeply dipping zones of faulting and shearing (See Figure 3). The Mine Creek Fault Zone cuts across the southwest corner of the Blaster claim and separates rocks of Units 1 and 5 to the southwest from those of Units 3 and 6 to the northeast. It continues across the War Eagle Claim to the west. The Canoe Creek Fault Zone follows a main east-trending valley from the Clayquot River to the divide, continues along upper part of Little Canoe Creek, then cuts overland to cross the lower part of Olympic Creek just east of the eastern margin of the Blaster claim. Southeast of Kennedy River, it continues up the prominent gully of Canoe Creek. The Elite Fault Zone follows the east-west section of Olympic Creek and to the west up a prominent gully; in this part of the zone it separates Karmutsen Group rocks to the north from quartz diorite of the Island Intrusion to the south. To the southeast on the main logging road, the contact of the quartz diorite intrusion and the Karmutsen volcanic rocks is a fault, which may be a splay off the Elite Fault.

The fault zones are complex and are best seen in the major creek valleys. In a few places discrete gouge-filled faults were seen, mainly in the Elite Fault Zone. The faults commonly range from 1 to 5 cm in width, but just above the junction of Olympic and Little Canoe Creeks the main zone widens to 20-40 cm. Enclosing the fault in Olympic Creek is a zone of moderately to strongly foliated rocks averaging 5-10 metres and locally up to 20 metres wide. This includes sheared and locally brecciated andesite, latite, and quartz diorite (Units 2s, 3s, and 6s, respectively), which were altered to sericite, chlorite, carbonate, quartz, and pyrite.

In much of the Elite Fault Zone the foliated zone occupies the entire width of the canyon of Olympic Creek. The foliation commonly trends 100-130° and dips steeply to the north-northeast. This is consistent with a dominantly left-lateral, regional strike-slip movement along the shear zone. Contortion of foliation is seen immediately adjacent to the fault, suggesting continued or repeated movement over a long period of time. In the Elite II zone, a splay off the shear zone trends into the north wall of the canyon, and may connect with a 1-metre-wide shear zone in the lower part of Little Canoe Creek just above the junction with Olympic Creek. In places along the canyons, shearing is minor to absent. To the southeast of the Kristen II vein, the Elite Fault zone trends into the south wall of the canyon and reappears on the main logging road to the south, trending 110-120° and dipping steeply to the north.

The Canoe Creek Fault occurs in a regional topographic depression which in the Blaster Claim extends along the upper stretch of Little Canoe Creek and continues southeastward through a shallow topographic depression just northeast of the Elite I vein. The fault probably truncates the Elite I vein, as no indication of the vein exists to the northeast of the fault in a zone of good outcrop. Northwest of the Elite I vein, within a few metres of the fault, the host rock is foliated moderately to strongly, whereas further from the fault, foliation is absent to very weak. To the southwest, the Canoe Creek Fault crosses Olympic Creek in a major fault and shear zone 1 metre wide.

Numerous smaller faults cut the rocks at a variety of angles, mainly striking 150-180°, and dipping steeply to the east. One well exposed fault striking south-southwest and dipping 60° northwest marks the southeastern boundary of the main quartz diorite intrusion.

2.3 Gold-Silver Mineralization

2.3.1. In Quartz Veins in tension fractures near Major Fault/Shear Zones

The Elite I, Elite III, Rachel, and Kristen I veins occur in tension fractures in volcanic rocks near but not in major faults and shear zones. The Bald Eagle, Bald Eagle II, and Frog Creek veins occur in fractures further away from major faults. The fractures in which these veins occur probably were formed by dilation during movement along the fault zones. Although no direct evidence is available on the property, a heat source, probably provided by Tertiary plutons, was associated with the formation of the auriferous quartz veins and lenses (Carson, 1969).

The Elite I Vein is hosted in massive to weakly brecciated, Karmutsen latite of Unit 3. It occupies a curving easterly to northeasterly trending fracture zone, which filled a tension-fracture developed in the narrow block of rock between the Elite and Canoe Creek Faults. The vein has been exposed partially and sampled extensively over a strike length of 85 metres, in which it has a width from 35 to 75 centimetres. It pinches and swells slightly along strike and down dip, and is widest near its northeastern end. Some contacts in drill holes are marked by clay gouge. Chlorite pods and seams up to 5 mm wide are parallel to the vein. Sulfides, mainly pyrite and pyrrhotite (ratio ≈ 3/1), with minor chalcopyrite, sphalerite, arsenopyrite and galena, range from 10-30%, and occurs as pods, seams, and fracture coatings. Sulfides are concentrated moderately to strongly along vein margins, mainly along the hangingwall. Limonite and chlorite coat vein fractures; limonite is abundant in zones of high sulfide content. Gangue minerals include minor sericite and calcite, and trace biotite and jarosite. A few veinlets up to a few cm wide are subparallel to the main vein, and a few veinlets up to 1 cm wide in the adjacent wall rock are sub-perpendicular to the main vein. More than one age of quartz vein may be present. Petrographic studies (Northcote and Harris, 1992) described native gold as grains averaging 10-50 microns in size in pyrite and locally in pyrrhotite, and also free grains up to 150 microns in size in quartz and locally in lenses of sericite. In quartz and sericite native gold also forms wispy threads. A bismuth telluride occurs with native gold, its identity was confirmed in this study by scanning electron microprobe (S.E.M) analysis.

Below the western end of the Elite I vein is a small outcrop of another quartz vein (previously named Elite III vein). This is parallel to the Elite I vein (104,78°N) and is 10-15 cm in width. The shape and orientation of this vein have been misplotted on some previous maps. The Rachel Vein, which was intersected northwest of the Elite I vein in the upper parts of a few drill holes in the 1987-1988 program, is irregular and discontinuous. It locally contains up to 3% pyrite, 5% calcite, and 1% chlorite and minor values in precious metals. Limonite is common in fractures and lining vugs.

The Kristen I Vein is exposed over a length of 8 metres and is up to 0.5 metres wide. It is dominated by quartz with patches of pyrite, pyrrhotite, and chalcopyrite. A petrographic study (this report) shows the sample to be a coarse grained quartz vein containing patches up to a few cm across of pyrite and much less abundant chalcopyrite (altered locally to covellite) and minor sericite. Electrum and native gold occur as minor grains averaging 10-30 microns in size intergrown with chalcopyrite in fractures in pyrite. Sphalerite forms a few grains up to 0.02 mm in size associated with chalcopyrite and contains blebby exsolution patches of chalcopyrite averaging 1-2 microns in size. Quartz contains dusty inclusions and shows slightly strained extinction; a few grains are recrystallized slightly to extremely very fine grained patches. Quartz interstitial to pyrite clusters commonly is very fine grained and lacks dusty inclusions, suggesting that it was recrystallized.

Scattered throughout the Blaster claim are other outcrops of veins of quartz or calcite from 5-60 centimetres thick. The largest of these, the Bald Eagle Vein, occurs in quartz diorite along the upper, southwest-trending part of Olympic Creek. Locally it contains lenses of pyrite and pyrrhotite, a few of which are auriferous. The veins cut across two subparallel dikes of Unit 7a, and the dike is displaced a few centimetres along the veins. Calcite veins are later than quartz veins, and are barren of sulfides. The structural nature of the control of the veins suggests that numerous other, unexposed quartz veins should be present in the blocks of rock along the major faults.

2.3.2 In Major Fault/Shear Zones

The Elite II Zone and Kristen II Vein occur in the Elite Fault Zone.

Detailed geological mapping, prospecting, and rock chip sampling were done by Alex Walus of a section 550 metres long in the Elite Fault zone between the junction of Little Canoe Creek and Olympic Creek to just below the easting of the Elite I vein. Alteration ranging from weak to very strong to sericite, chlorite, carbonate, and quartz. Carbonate (mainly iron-bearing calcite) commonly weathers a bright orange-brown color. Numerous carbonate veinlets from 1 to 5 mm wide are parallel to foliation. Sulfides are mainly fine grained, disseminated pyrite averaging 0.5-1.0% and locally minor pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite. The Elite Fault zone continues west from the junction of Little Canoe and Olympic Creeks up a small gully. Near the junction it narrower to 30-40 cm and has no exposed sulfide or precious-metal mineralization. Further to the west it has not been tested.

The main Elite II zone is a 40-metre-long section averaging 10-15 metres wide along the Elite Fault zone, about 100 metres east of the junction of Little Canoe and Olympic Creeks. The central and western parts of the zone are covered by a log jam and gravel debris. In the Elite II zone, foliation is stronger and sulfides more abundant than elsewhere along the Elite Fault zone. Towards the north side of the Elite II fault are three zones several cm wide and up to 13 metres long of very intense, late shearing. These are parallel or cut at low angle the foliation of the main zone. Pyrite content averages 1 to 2% and locally is from 4-5%. A few lenses up to 20 cm in width and a few tens of cm long are of quartz vein material with 2-20% sulfides (mainly pyrite and much less abundant pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite). A grab sample from this zone assayed 3.57 oz/t gold and 2.78 oz/ton silver (Gonzalez, 1991).

The Kristen II vein is a lensy quartz vein up to 50 cm wide, which is exposed over a length of several metres. It contains moderately abundant patches of sulfides, mainly pyrite (after pyrrhotite) with locally abundant chalcopyrite. Samples with the highest values in pyrite also contain the highest values in precious metals. A petrographic analysis of one sample (this study) shows this to be a medium to coarse grained quartz vein containing patches rich in pyrite and less abundant ones rich in chalcopyrite and in pyrrhotite, and minor sphalerite and galena. No native gold or electrum were identified. (Note: It is common not to find native gold in a thin section of a gold-bearing vein, given the small size of the thin section and the normally patchy distribution of gold.) Quartz shows moderately strained and recrystallized textures with a weak foliation, suggesting that it was deformed during the shearing which occurred in the host rock. Pyrrhotite is altered completely to secondary Fe-sulfide-(oxide) assemblages with typical replacement textures. Minor silicates include patches of montmorillonite and much fewer ones of biotite/muscovite.

N

2.4 Geochemistry

2.4.1 Summary of previous studies

A summary of previous assays of the veins, shear zones and altered rocks is given in Table 3. Those in the Elite I vein zone and drill holes are well documented with respect to location and width of sample, the others are not. The samples from the eastern half of the Elite I vein contain 10-15% pyrite, lesser pyrrhotite and minor arsenopyrite. Those from the narrower and moderately lower-grade western zone contain 2-5% pyrite. Gold values in individual samples range up to 3.4 oz/ton, with the exception of one sample (WE-6) which yielded 6.0 oz/ton gold. Silver values are up to 2.7 oz/ton except for one sample (4034) which yielded 4.0 oz/ton.

Table 3. Summary of Previous Assays (Surface and Trench Samples)

Location	No of samples	Length m	Width cm	Assay (oz/ton) Au	Ag	Reference
Elite I (East)	10		62	0.866		Henneberry (1987)
	27	27	54	1.28	≈1	Epp (1987,1988)
	1 (bulk)	2	40	2.82	1.45	Pawliuk (1988)
Elite I (West)	10	11	39	0.78	0.35	Henneberry (1987)
Elite I (composite)	3			1.12	1.09	Gonzalez (1991)
Elite I (composite)	6			1.38	1.24	Gourley (in Gonzalez, 1991)
Elite II						
sulfide-rich lens #1	1		30	0.064		Henneberry (1987)
sulfide rich lens #2	2		110	0.508		Henneberry (1987)
sulfide-rich lens	1		grab	3.57	2.38	Henneberry (1987)
Grab A	1		grab	0.98	-	Gonzalez (1991)
Grab B	1		grab	2.53	2.98	Gonzalez (1991)
hangingwall composite				0.066	0.062	Gonzalez (1991)
Kristen I Vein	8		chip	0-0.13	0.2-3.7	Cremonese (1993)
Kristen II Vein	1		grab	0.46	0.55	Gonzalez (1991)

Two surface samples are slightly anomalous (20-30 ppm) in bismuth, one from each of the Elite I and Elite II zones.

2.4.2 Results from this study

Sixty six (66) rock chip and channel samples were collected for analysis for gold and silver from veins, shear zones, faults, and altered rocks (see Figures 4, 5, and 6 and Appendix 1). The JK series are from mapping by Payne, and the AW samples are from mapping by Walus, which focussed strongly on the Elite Fault zone. All outcrops in the Elite Fault zone from the junction of Canoe and Olympic Creeks to a point 550 metres to the east were sampled, and two chip samples were collected from the extension of the fault west of the junction. The AW series of samples also was analyzed for tellurium.

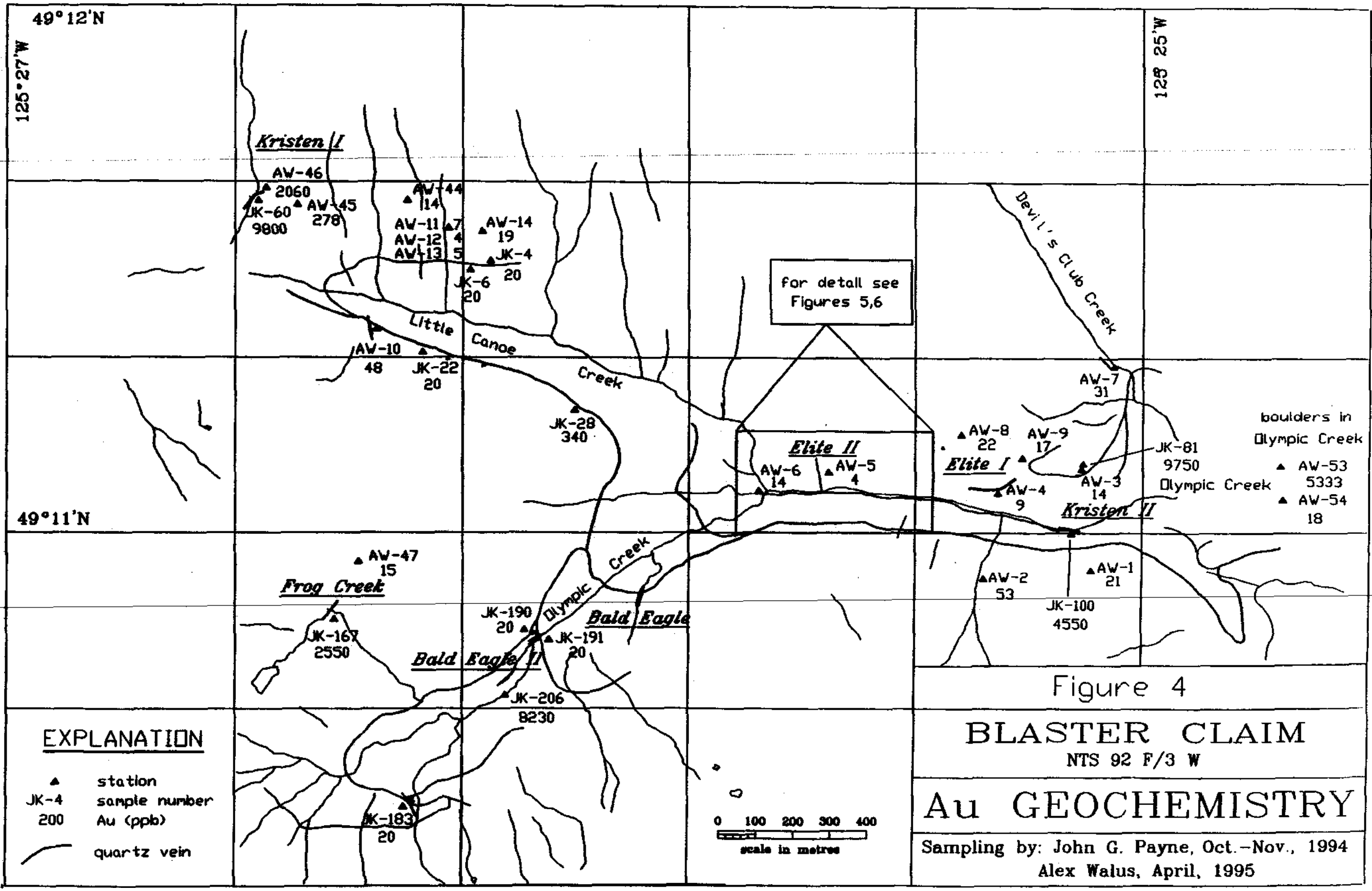


Figure 4

BLASTER CLAIM

NTS 92 F/3 W

Au GEOCHEMISTRY

Sampling by: John G. Payne, Oct.-Nov., 1994

Alex Walus, April, 1995

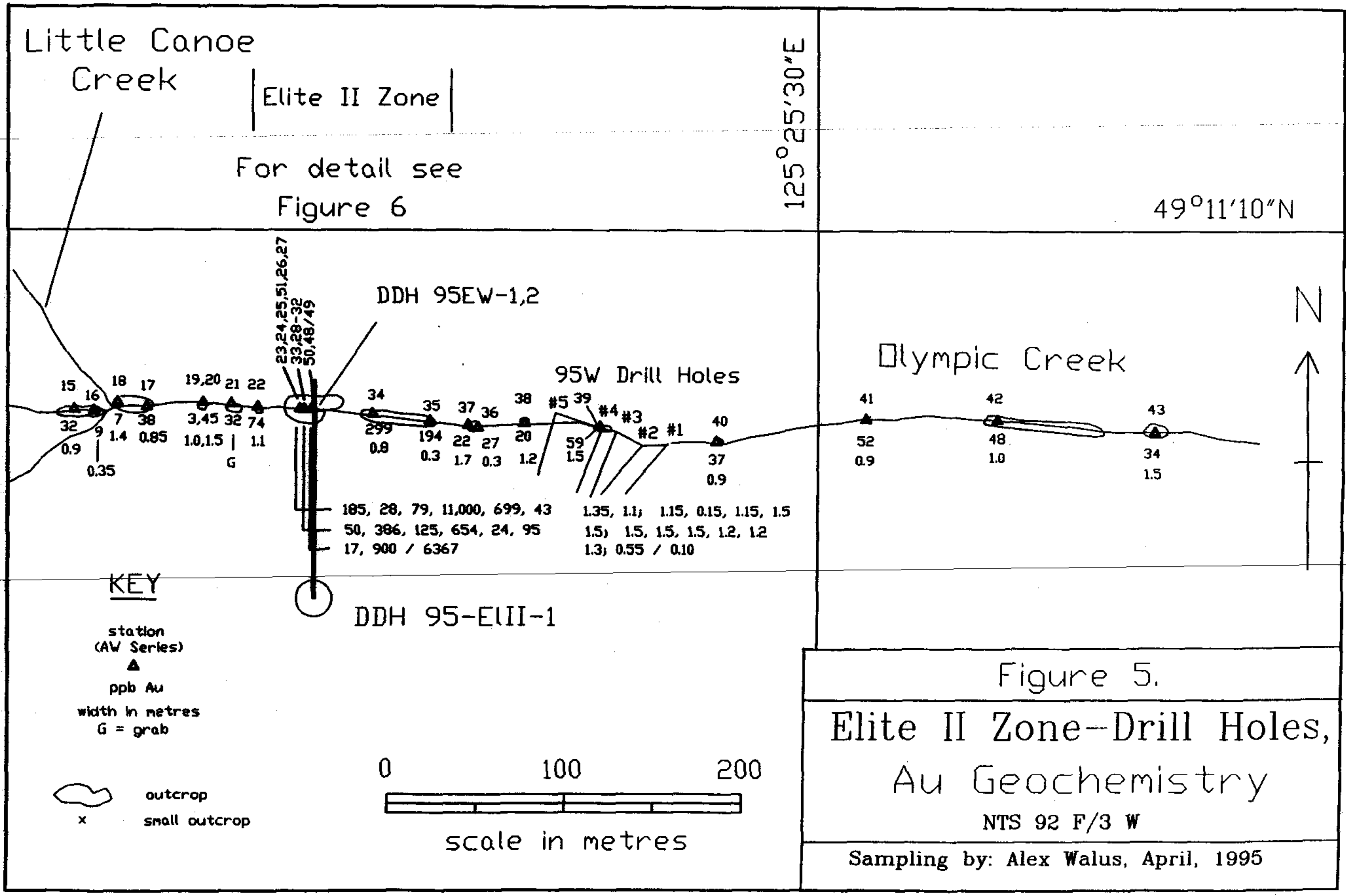
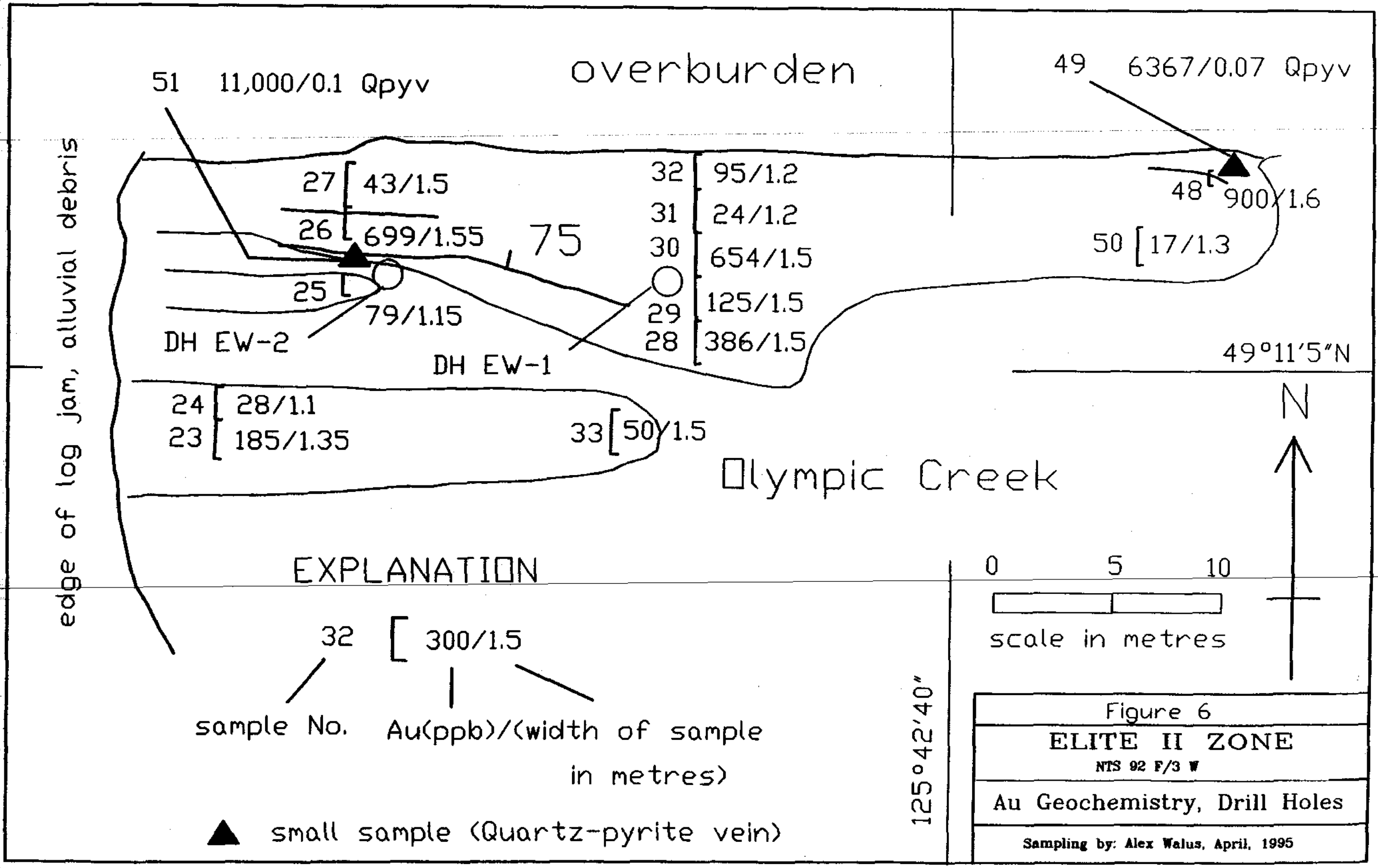


Figure 5.

Elite II Zone–Drill Holes, Au Geochemistry

NTS 92 F/3 W

Sampling by: Alex Walus, April, 1995



overburden
51 11,000/0.1 Qpyv
49 6367/0.07 Qpyv
27 43/1.5
26 699/1.55
25
79/1.15
75
32 95/1.2
31 24/1.2
30 654/1.5
29 125/1.5
28 386/1.5
48 900/1.6
50 17/1.3
DH EW-2
DH EW-1
49°11'5"N
N
24 28/1.1
23 185/1.35
33 50/1.5
Olympic Creek
edge of log jam, alluvial debris
EXPLANATION
32 300/1.5
sample No.
Au(ppb)/(width of sample in metres)
small sample (Quartz-pyrite vein)
0 5 10
scale in metres
125°42'40"
Figure 6
ELITE II ZONE
NTS 92 F/3 W
Au Geochemistry, Drill Holes
Sampling by: Alex Walus, April, 1995

Of the 16 chip samples taken from the main part of the Elite II zone, 8 samples returned over 100 ppb gold and up to 3.3 ppm silver. The chip samples with the highest values contain lensy quartz veins up to 10 cm thick with 10-20% pyrite. Sample AW-49, a 7-cm-wide quartz vein with 10% pyrite contains 6.4 g/tonne gold, 8.1 g/tonne silver, and 8 ppm tellurium. Sample AW-51, a 10-cm-wide quartz vein with 20% pyrite and trace scorodite contains 11 g/tonne gold, 28.5 g/tonne silver, and 37 ppm tellurium. These samples confirm that much of the precious metals and tellurium in the Elite II zone occur in the quartz-rich veins. Almost all samples from the Elite Fault zone outside the Elite II zone returned background values in gold and silver.

Of the 33 samples collected elsewhere on the property, most anomalous samples come from auriferous veins. These include the known Kristen I and Kristen II veins and new showings in the Bald Eagle II and Frog Creek veins.

A 20-cm channel sample of quartz-(pyrite-chalcopyrite) in the Kristen I vein yielded 0.29 oz/ton gold and 0.92 oz/ton silver. This compares with 8 samples taken by Cremonese (1993) which yielded values ranging from 0.001-0.13 oz/ton gold and 0.2-3.7 oz/ton silver over a reported width of 0.9 metres. He also reported copper values up to 0.18% and values of zinc and arsenic of the order of a few hundred ppm. His values are suspect, because nowhere is the outcrop of the vein over 30 cm wide.

A 10-cm-wide chip sample of the Kristen II quartz-pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite) vein yielded 0.134 oz/ton gold and 1.1 oz/ton silver. The grab sample of the Kristen II vein reported by Gonzalez (exact location unknown) yielded 0.46 oz/ton gold and 0.55 oz/ton silver. A 20 cm-wide chip sample of the Frog Creek quartz-pyrite vein yielded 0.075 oz/ton gold and 0.08 oz/ton silver. A sample of rubble from the upper part of the Bald Eagle II vein contains 0.24 oz/ton gold and 1.0 oz/ton silver. Two samples from quartz and quartz-(pyrite) the northeast extension of this zone were barren.

A few samples away from the quartz veins are slightly to moderately anomalous in gold. Sample AW-45, a float sample of silicified breccia with 1-2% pyrite assayed 278 ppb gold and 3.5 ppm silver. Sample JK-81, of a strongly limonitic fault zone 5 cm wide containing a minor quartz veinlet, yielded 0.28 oz/ton gold and 0.73 oz/ton silver.

Two boulders in Olympic Creek just east of the border of the Blaster claim are anomalous. Sample AW-53 of quartz float with 1-2% pyrite assayed 5.3 g/tonne gold and 1.2 g/tonne silver, and Sample AW-54 of float with 2-3% chalcopyrite returned 0.8% copper, 0.02 g/ton gold and 2.5 g/tonne silver. Sample AW-53 probably came from the Elite I or similar vein. Sample AW-54 may have come from the Kristen II or similar vein.

2.5 Drilling

2.5.1 Elite I Vein Zone

The 1988 drill program supervised by Pawliuk, intersected moderately anomalous precious metal values in the Elite I vein in several of the drill holes (Table 4).

Table 4. **Gold-Silver Values in Elite I Vein** (from 1988 drill program, Pawliuk(1988))

Hole	Vein	Intersection	Width (cm)	Sulfides (%)	Au (oz/t)	Ag (oz/t)
EL-88-1	Elite I (E-ce)	34.54-35.18	64	5-10	**0.201**	**0.62**
EL-88-2	Elite I (E-ce)	39.32-39.52	20	1-2	0.106	0.10
EL-88-4	Elite I (E-w)	40.45-40.80	35	20	**0.227**	0.14
EL-88-5	Elite	43.80-44.08	28	20	**0.326**	**0.37**
EL-88-6	Elite I (W)	50.63-51.30	73	1	**0.280**	**0.33**
EL-88-9	Elite I (W)	43.90-44.40	50	0-2	0.087	**0.57**
EL-88-10	Elite I (W)	36.41-37.15	66	2	0.033	0.12
EL-88-11	Elite I (W)	45.79-46.79	100	1	0.074	0.08
EL-88-12	Elite I (W)	34.43-34.98	55	1	0.108	0.12
EL-88-13	Elite I (W)	51.00-51.50	50	1-2	0.032	0.18
EL-88-14	Elite I (W)	55.82-55.95	13	10	0.020	0.02

Gold values and the width of the Elite I vein at depth are significantly lower than corresponding values at the surface. It is difficult to compare the gold values from drill-core samples with those from surface bulk samples because of the nugget-effect of gold distribution in the vein and the relatively small diameter of the core sample, which causes a moderate loss of gold fines in the drilling medium. Studies in many areas have shown that when larger-diameter drill core is used, core recoveries are better and gold values commonly are significantly higher (10-20%) than for smaller core diameters. The few samples of altered wall rocks adjacent to the vein which were assayed generally show background values in gold (0.005 oz/t or less). Also some of the narrower quartz veins and some intervals of wider veins also are not anomalous. These data indicate that the potential of the Elite I vein zone lies in the vein itself and possibly in other similar veins, and not in the surrounding, relatively barren wallrock.

2.5.2 Elite II Zone

Two short holes (95-WE-1 and -2) were drilled in early 1995 in the Elite II zone with a winkie drill (see Figure 6). Recovery was very low (25%), which puts a major limitation on the value of assays, and no detailed drill logs were made. The rocks in the drill holes are similar to those on the surface, being strongly foliated schist derived from felsic volcanic rocks of Unit 3. Alteration is moderate to strong to carbonate and weak to locally strong to pyrite. Assays are shown in Appendix 2. The best assays were from the Hole 95E-2, where two 1.3 metre intervals yielded 0.20-0.29 oz/ton gold and 0.28-0.51 oz/ton silver. This drill hole was collared in a zone of strong pyritic alteration containing lenses of quartz with moderately abundant pyrite and pyrrhotite. The surface samples from this zone contain moderately to locally highly anomalous gold values.

In April, 1995, Drill hole EL-II-1A was drilled from the main logging road to the south to intersect the Elite II zone about 50 metres below the level of the creek (Figure 7). This hole began in quartz diorite of the Island Intrusions and cut several andesite dikes of Unit 7. It intersected the Elite II shear zone between a depth of 252 and 270 metres. The host rock in the shear zone is andesite tuff and quartz diorite. The hole is at an very low angle to the plane of foliation in the shear zone. The hole continued in quartz diorite north of the shear zone to a depth of 317.5 metres. Assays are shown in Appendix 2 and the drill log is shown in Appendix 3.

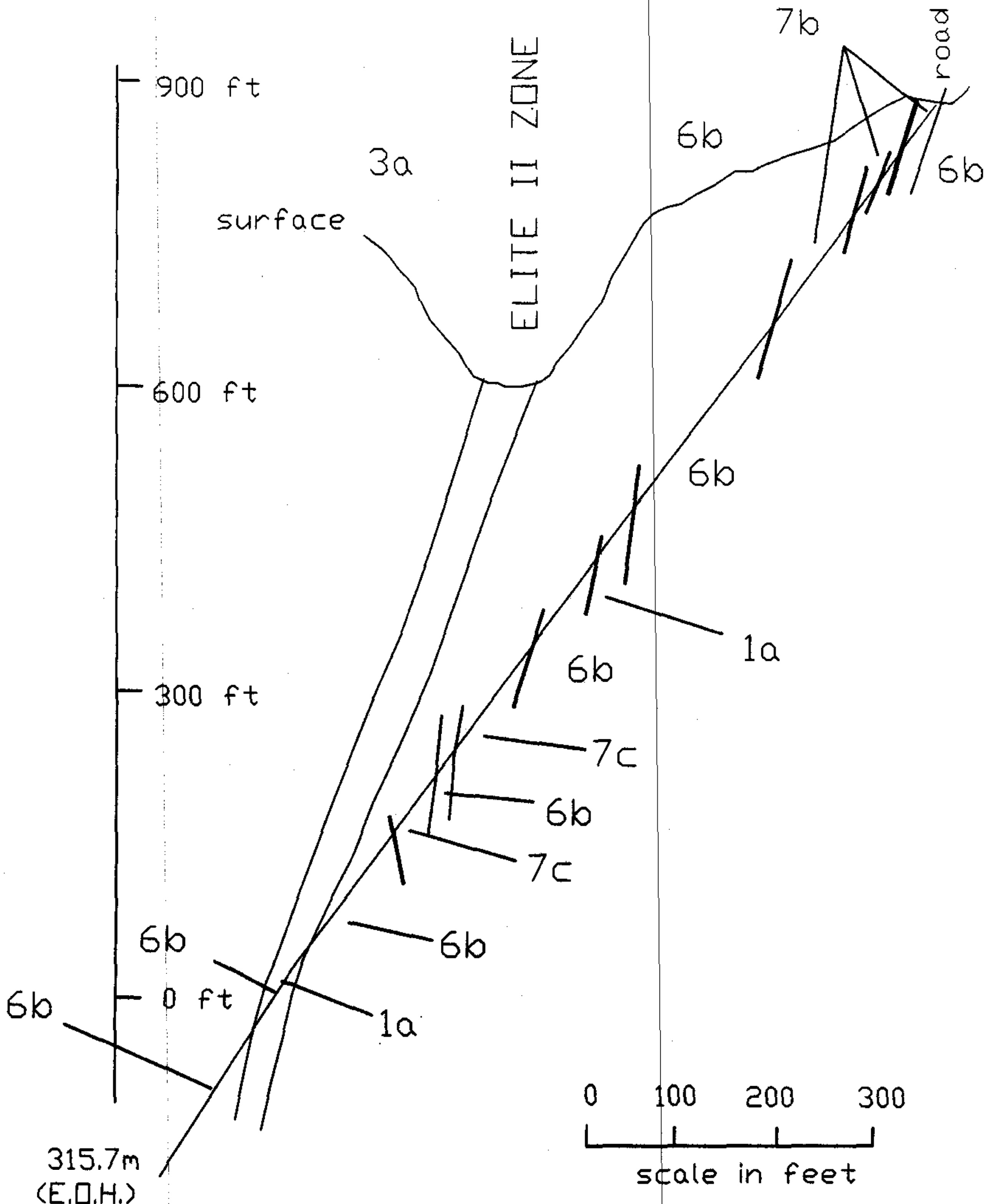
In July, 1995, five drill holes (95-W-1 to -5) averaging 100 feet in length were drilled with a winkie drill along the Elite II Zone about 200 metres east of the main Elite II showing (Figure 8). These were to test a zone beneath a deep pool in the creek which was reported by Ken Gourley to have been the locus of surface samples of semi-massive sulfide containing up to 2 oz/ton gold. Drill logs of the holes are shown in Appendix 3 and assays are shown in Appendix 2. In general, the holes passed through weakly altered rocks of Unit 3 into a zone of more intense shearing and alteration from 10-15 metres wide, and then entered the hangingwall quartz diorite. Here the quartz diorite is altered moderately, with pyrite replacing many of the mafic grains. No quartz-sulfide veinlets were encountered in this drilling.

These results confirm that in the Elite II Fault zone, significant gold mineralization occurs only where quartz-sulfide veinlets and lenses are present in strongly sheared volcanic rocks, such as the Elite II Zone.

Drill core is stored on the property near drillhole EL-II-1A.

2.6 Tonnage Estimate in Elite I Zone

It is difficult to make an accurate prediction for the tonnage to be expected in the Elite I zone, because except for the well sampled surface zone, the only data is from a few small-diameter drill holes. A very preliminary estimate was made of the potential grade and tonnage in the upper part of the Elite I vein (see Figure 8). Based mainly on the large samples from the surface, an estimate of the expected grade of gold in the vein is of the order of 0.5-1.0 oz/ton. If the vein can be expected to extend as deep as it is long (almost 100 metres) at an average width of 0.55 metres (average of surface and drill core values), and with a specific gravity of 2.8 (based on 87% quartz, 10% sulfides, and 3% chlorite), this would yield an estimated tonnage of 15,400 metric tons or 17,000 short tons. At 1 oz/ton gold and at a price of gold of $C500 per ounce, the gross value of gold in the upper part of the Elite I vein would be $C8,500,000.

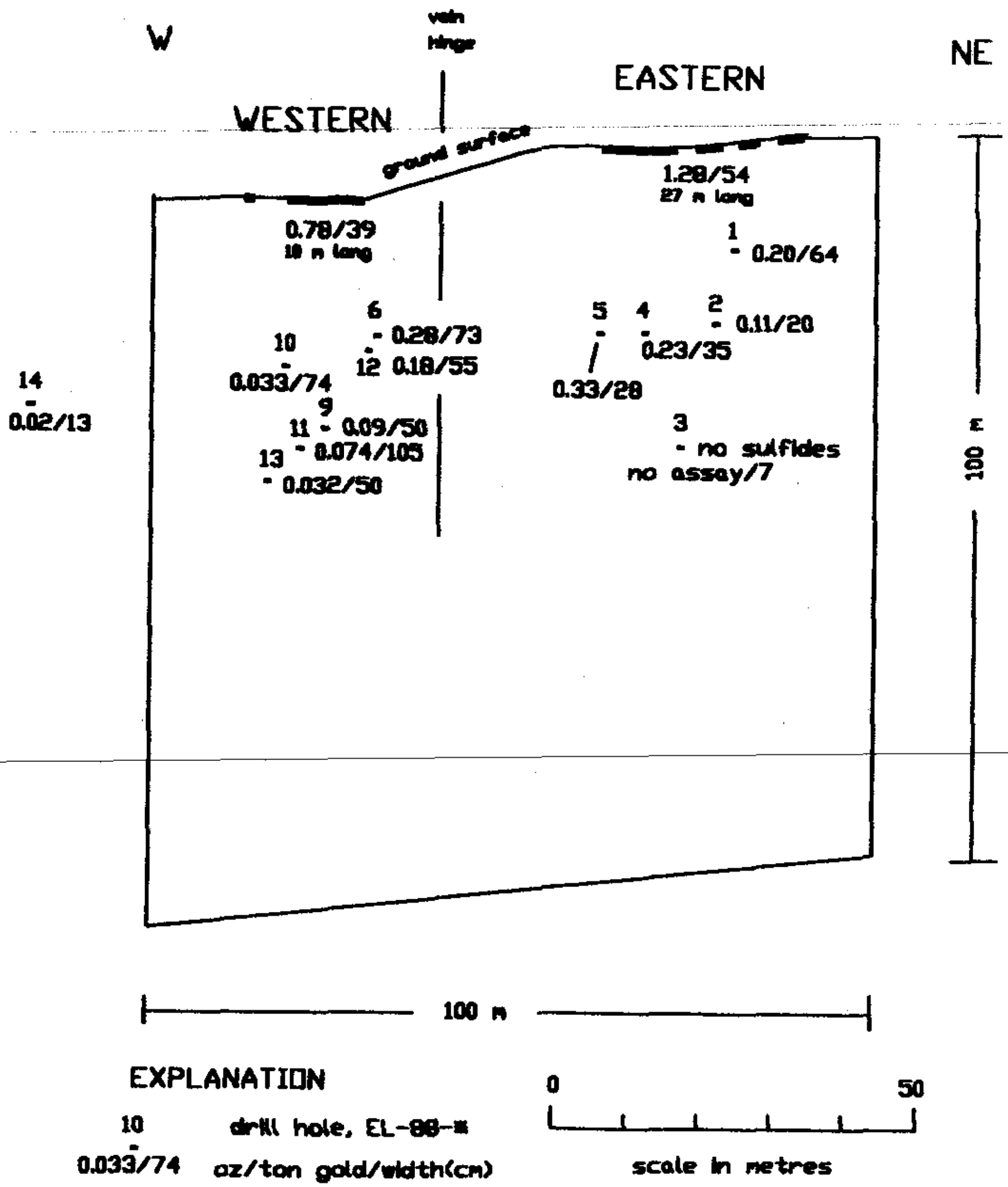


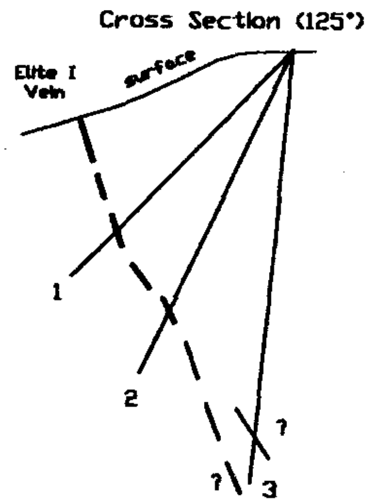
View East

(see Figures 3, 5 for location)

(see Table 2 for legend)

Figure 7. Cross-Section, DDH Elite II-1A





BRITANNIC MINING CORP.

Upper Part of
ELITE I VEIN
Longitudinal Section

Data for Preliminary Tonnage and Grade Estimate

John Payne November, 1995

Figure 8

3.0 Conclusions

The property is crossed by two regional structures and one smaller one, which are complex zones of major faulting and shearing, and are in part en-echelon and braided in nature. The Kennedy River area is a major gold geochemical province, in which gold- and sulfide-bearing quartz veins were emplaced in and near these regional faults and shear zones. Subsequently, the veins were sheared and recrystallized slightly during later movement along the faults and shear zones. The major shear zones, dilatent zones in nearby wall rocks, and especially the junctions of shear zones are loci for quartz veining, hydrothermal alteration, and precious-metal mineralization. The property contains six known auriferous veins, of which only the Elite I Vein has been sampled extensively. Several unmapped zones are important exploration targets for precious-metal mineralization. The two most important types of targets are typified by the Elite I and Elite II zones, respectively.

In the Elite I zone, native gold and electrum occur with sulfides in quartz veins which occupy tension fractures in unsheared host rock between zones of strong shearing along regional and sub-regional faults. The distribution of gold is very erratic, and very high-grade pockets (2-6 oz/ton over 1 metre lengths) are present. This erratic distribution means that only bulk samples will be useful in determining the grade of the vein. Bulk surface samples indicate that the Elite I vein contains a significant gold resource, which can be mined as a small, high-grade, low-tonnage deposit. Development of an adit near the level of Olympic Creek would allow development of the upper part of the vein and would give a much better understanding of the size, shape, grade, and continuity of the vein at depth. This would guide further development and exploration in the vein. As well, the adit would continue along the vein to the intersection with the Canoe Creek Fault. This intersection of two major structures, has potential for being a locus for high-grade gold deposition.

Targets for other veins of this type are the blocks of rocks between and near the major fault/shear zones, especially the block between the Canoe Creek and Elite Fault zones (which hosts the Elite I vein), and in the War Eagle claims, near the junctions of the Mine Creek Fault, Canoe Creek Fault, and Elite Fault.

In deposits of the Elite II type, native gold and electrum occur with sulfides in quartz lenses subparallel to foliation in the sheared rocks within major fault zones, and to a much lesser extent in the sheared rocks. Preliminary evaluation of the Elite II zone indicates that it is not a high-priority target. Because of the regional occurrence of other gold veins in a similar setting along the major faults and shear zones, the three major fault zones on the property, and particularly their junctions are important exploration targets. Much of the War Eagle Claims where these zones occur has never been mapped or sampled. If significant gold zones are found in any of these areas, the Elite II zone will be re-evaluated.

Other parts of the property away from the major faults and shear zone are considered to have lower potential for economic precious-metal mineralization. However, other gold-bearing veins may be present, and in future exploration work, all newly discovered veins which contain significant sulfides should be assayed for precious metals. As well, limonitic faults should be sampled, and if auriferous, should be considered targets for diamond drilling to determine if they widen at depth.

N

4.0 Recommendations

Stage 1

The First Stage of the program should focus on the following:

Detailed geological mapping and prospecting should continue in the zone between the Elite and Canoe Creek Faults to test for the possibility of more veins of the Elite I type. Any veins containing sulfides should be sampled and trenched if preliminary samples are anomalous in gold.

Prospecting, geological mapping, and sampling should be carried out on the War Eagle and War Eagle II claims, focussing on areas in and near the major shear zones (Canoe Creek, Elite, and Mine Creek) and their junctions. Any quartz-sulfide veins found should be trenched and bulk sampled.

A 10-20 ton/per day operation should be set up to develop and mine the upper part of the Elite I vein. This can be accomplished by extending an adit from near the Olympic Creek into the vein, and drifting along the vein. This will allow stoping over a vertical distance of up to 15 metres. At the same time, surface trenching should be continued along the extension of the Elite I vein zone to the east, to test the extension of the high-grade gold zone and to examine the relationship of the Elite I Vein and the Canoe Creek Fault.

The Kristen I vein should be opened up along strike by trenching, and bulk samples taken. Trenches should be excavated and sampled on the other veins with significant gold showings, namely the Bald Eagle II and Frog Creek veins.

Stage 2

The second stage of work, which would be contingent on positive results in the first stage, would include development and mining of the Elite I vein at greater depth and diamond-drilling of targets found in the exploration program elsewhere on the property.

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November 12, 1995

5.0 Budget for Proposed Program

Stage 1		**$ 183,700**
1.	**Set-up of mining operation on Elite I vein**	
	equipment -	$ 25,000
	adit to vein - (15 metres @ $300/metre)	4,500
	drift along vein (85 metres @ $300/metre)	25,500
	raises (50 metres @ $300/metre)	15,000
	Sampling (collecting and assaying) 200 x $50	10,000
	Logistics 100 days @ 300/day	30,000
2.	**Trenching, and sampling of known veins on Blaster Claim**	
	Kristen 1 Vein	$ 7,000
	Bald Eagle II Vein	3,000
	Frog Lake Vein 3,000	
3.	**Geology and Prospecting War Eagle, War Eagle II, (Blaster) Claims**	
	Prospecting: 20 days @ $ 250	$ 5,000
	Geological mapping, sampling:20 days @ 650/ day (geologist and assistant)	13,000
	Trenching, sampling	10,000
	Report preparation: 10 days @ 500	5,000
	Logistics (transport, lodging, food) 20 days @ 250	5,000
	Subtotal	167,000
	Contingency (10%)	16,700
	SUBTOTAL (Stage 1)	**$ 183,700**
Stage 2		**$ 165,000**
1.	Trenching and Sampling of New Veins	$ 20,000
2.	Diamond drilling of Kristen 1 Vein, other new veins 1000 metres @ $100/metre.	$ 100,000
3.	Geology	$ 15,000
4.	Logistics	$ 10,000
5.	Report preparation	$ 5,000
	Subtotal	$ 150,000
	Contingency (10%)	15,000
	SUBTOTAL (Stage 2)	**$ 165,000**
	TOTAL (Stages 1 and 2)	**$ 350,000**

Note: No budget is entered in Stage 2 for development and mining of the Elite I vein.

John G. Payne

John G. Payne, PhD
November, 1995

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7.0 Certificate of Engineer

I, **John G. Payne**, do hereby certify,

1. I live at 877 Old Lillooet Road, North Vancouver, B.C., V7J 2H6

2. In 1961, I received a B.Sc. in Geological Engineering at Queen's University, Kingston Ontario.

3. In 1966, I received a Ph.D. in Geochemistry at McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario.

4. I have been a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada since 1970, Fellow No. .

5. I have practiced the profession of geology continually since graduation, based in British Columbia, and focussed mainly in mineral exploration in the North American Cordillera.

6. This report is based on field work I did on the Blaster claim in October to November, 1994, and on mapping, sampling, and drilling work conducted by Alex Walus under my supervision in May, 1995, and drilling in the Elite II zone in July 1995 which I logged and sampled.

7. I am an independent consultant with no financial interest in the Blaster/War Eagle Claim Group or in Britannic Mining Corporation.

Dated in North Vancouver, November 12, 1995

John G. Payne

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8.0 Appendices

8.1 Appendix 1: Surface Sample Descriptions and Assays

Sample No.	width (cm)	Assay Au (ppb)	Assay Ag (ppm)	Description
AW-1	G	21	0.1	moderately sericite-chlorite altered andesite lapilli tuff with 1-2% disseminated pyrite.
AW-2	G	53	0.1	strongly sericite altered latite tuff with 5-7% disseminated pyrite.
AW-3	G	14	<0.1	2-3 cm wide calcite vein.
AW-4	G	9	0.1	5 cm wide, weakly limonitic quartz vein.
AW-5	G	4	<0.1	2-5 cm wide, brecciated quartz vein with some limonite .
AW-6	G	14	<0.1	angular float of andesite lapilli-tuff with 10% pyrite.
AW-7	10	31	<0.1	shear zone partly replaced by quartz with minor limonite.
AW-8	G	22	0.1	5 cm wide quartz-calcite vein with minor chlorite and limonite.
AW-9	G	17	0.1	5 cm wide quartz vein with trace limonite.
AW-10	280	48	0.1	silicified andesite tuff with 3-5 % pyrite.
AW-11	80	7	0.1	quartz vein with minor chlorite and limonite.
AW-12	80	4	0.1	same vein as Sample AW-11.
AW-13	20	5	0.1	quartz vein with minor chlorite and limonite.
AW-14	10	19	0.2	quartz vein with minor chlorite and limonite.
AW-15	90	32	0.1	sheared sericite-carbonate altered rock with 1-2 % pyrite.
AW-16	35	9	0.1	sericite-clay fault gouge.
AW-17	85	38	<0.1	moderately sheared and sericite-carbonate altered diorite with up to 3% disseminated pyrite.
AW-18	140	7	0.1	sheared andesite (?) with 1-3 % pyrite. Strong sericite-chlorite alteration.
AW-19	100	3	0.1	moderately sheared sericite-carbonate altered rock with <1% pyrite.
AW-20	150	45	0.1	moderately sericite-chlorite altered andesite tuff with <1% pyrite.
AW-21	G	32	0.1	Same locality as Sample AW-19
AW-22	110	74	0.3	strongly sericite-carbonate altered latite tuff (?) with 2-3% pyrite.
AW-23	135	185	0.2	strongly sericite-carbonate altered rock with 1-2 % disseminated pyrite.
AW-24	110	28	<0.1	sericite-carbonate altered rock with 2-3% pyrite cut by ankerite veinlets 1-5 mm wide.
AW-25	70	79	<0.1	strongly sericite-carbonate altered rock, with trace pyrite.
AW-26	115	699	3.3	strongly sericite-carbonate-(chlorite)- altered rock with minor pyrite and limonite; includes a 5-cm-wide quartz vein with 15-20% pyrite.
AW-27	90	43	1.4	strongly sericite-carbonate altered rock with minor pyrite and limonite.
AW-28	50	386	2.1	very strongly sericite-carbonate altered rock with 2-5% pyrite; cut by a few 2-4 mm wide carbonate veinlets.
AW-29	150	125	1.5	sericite-carbonate altered rock with 5-7% pyrite as disseminations and streaks along schistosity planes.
AW-30	150	654	2.8	sericite-carbonate-(chlorite) altered rock with 1% pyrite.
AW-31	150	24	1.7	sericite-carbonate-(chlorite) altered rock with 1% pyrite.
AW-32	120	95	0.3	sericite-carbonate-(chlorite) altered rock with 1% pyrite.
AW-33	150	50	0.1	sericite-carbonate altered quartz diorite (?) with <1% pyrite; cut by 2-4 mm wide carbonate veinlets.

(continued)

Appendix 1 (continued)

Sample No.	width (cm)	Assay Au (ppb)	Assay Ag (ppm)	Description
AW-34	80	299	1.3	strongly sericite-quartz-carbonate altered rock with <1% pyrite.
AW-35	30	194	0.2	strongly sericite-quartz-carbonate altered rock with <1% pyrite.
AW-36	30	27	0.2	strongly sericite-carbonate altered quartz diorite(?) with 2-3% pyrite; cut by carbonate veinlets.
AW-37	170	22	<0.1.	strongly sericite-carbonate altered quartz diorite(?) with 2-3% pyrite; cut by carbonate veinlets.
AW-38	120	20	0.8	sericite-(chlorite) altered rock, 1-2% pyrite, cut by carbonate veinlets.
AW-39	150	59	0.4	strongly sericite-carbonate-(chlorite) altered andesite(?) with 1% pyrite.
AW-40	90	37	<0.1	moderately sheared and carbonate-sericite altered quartz diorite with minor limonite.
AW-41	90	52	0.1	strongly sericite-carbonate-quartz altered rock with 2-3 % pyrite and trace pyrrhotite.
AW-42	100	48	<0.1	sericite-chlorite schist, 2-3% pyrite; several 1-3 mm carbonate-quartz veinlets along schistosity.
AW-43	190	34	<0.1	strongly, silicified feldspar-phyric andesite with 1-2% disseminated pyrite.
AW-44	20	14	<0.1	weakly limonitic quartz vein.
AW-45	G	278	3.5	angular float of silicified breccia with a few vugs filled with pyrite, 1-2% pyrite overall.
AW-46	20	2060	4.8	Kristen I quartz vein with 15-20% semi-massive pyrite
AW-47	G	15	<0.1	float of vein quartz with minor limonite + wad.
AW-48	55	900	1.6	sheared latite, moderately sericite-carbonate altered; contains a 7-cm-wide quartz vein with 10% pyrite.
AW-49	7	6367	8.1	7-cm-wide quartz vein with 10 % pyrite included in Sample AW-48.
AW-50	130	17	1.1	sericite-carbonate altered rock, with 0.5% pyrite.
AW-51	10	11000	28.5	10-cm-wide quartz vein with 20 % pyrite and trace scorodite.
AW-52	15	15	0.3	sericite-dominated fault gouge.
AW-53	G	5333	1.2	50-cm boulder of vein quartz with 1-2 % pyrite in Lower Olympic Creek.
AW-54	G	18	2.5	30-cm boulder of carbonate-quartz-(chlorite) rock with 2-3% chalcopyrite.

Samples AW-1-54 also were analyzed for Te, and Sample AW-54 was analyzed for Cu. Significant results from these analyses are: AW-49: 8 ppm Te, AW-51: 37 ppm Te (background is <5 ppm Te); AW-54: 0.80% Cu.

Sample No.	width (cm)	Assay Au oz/T	Assay Ag oz/T	Description
JK-4	30	<0.001	0.01	shear zone with minor quartz veinlets and limonite
JK-6	6	<0.001	0.01	fault, abundant limonite
JK-22	20	<0.001	0.01	shear zone, minor limonite
JK-28	30	0.010	1.07	gouge, minor limonite
JK-60	20	0.288	0.92	Kristen I vein (quartz-pyrite)
JK-81	5	0.280	0.73	curved fault zone, abundant limonite, quartz veinlet
JK-100	10	0.134	1.09	Kristen II vein (quartz-pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite)
JK-167	20	0.075	0.08	Frog Creek vein (quartz-pyrite)
JK-183	10	<0.001	0.01	quartz-chlorite-pyrite vein in granodiorite
JK-190	5	<0.001	0.02	Bald Eagle II vein (quartz-pyrite)
JK-191	10	<0.001	0.01	Bald Eagle II Vein (quartz)
JK-206	10	0.242	1.03	Bald Eagle Vein II (rubble from upper showing)

8.2 Appendix 2 Assays from 1995 Drill Holes

Hole	Interval	Au (oz/t)	Ag (f.a)	Au -(ppb)	Ag (ppm - ICP analysis)	Te	Cu	Zn	As (ICP)	Fe(%)
95WE-1	0.0-2.3	0.003	0.03	<2	2.2	n.d.	103	103	682	4.9
	2.3-3.9	0.002	0.01	<2	1.1	n.d.	38	86	706	3.8
	3.9-6.6	0.002	<0.01	<2	0.8	n.d.	39	77	208	4.8
	6.6-8.2	0.054	0.07	<2	3.1	n.d.	165	417	174	5.6
	8.2-10.4	0.024	0.02	<2	1.7	n.d.	74	234	126	5.8
95WE-2	0.0-1.3	**0.202**	**0.51**	6	21.0	n.d.	1773	107	866	14.1
	1.3-2.3	**0.188**	0.10	4	4.6	n.d.	186	884	319	5.4
	2.3-4.3	0.007	0.07	<2	3.3	n.d.	196	140	623	5.9
	4.3-6.6	**0.286**	**0.28**	10	11.2	n.d.	360	848	1438	6.3
	6.6-9.8	0.075	0.10	<2	3.8	n.d.	168	330	360	5.3
	9.8-12.8	0.009	0.05	<2	2.3	n.d.	146	147	1480	4.8

Hole (ICP)	Interval	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Te ppm
EL-II-1A	159.6-161.1	<1	<0.3	0.2
	177.6-179.1	<1	<0.3	0.2
	191.5-193.0	<1	<0.3	0.4
	202.5-204.0	1	<0.3	0.3
	216.3-217.8	2	<0.3	0.2
	229.0-229.2	3	0.3	0.2
	244.0-245.5	2	<0.3	<0.2
	257.5-258.6	3	<0.3	<0.2
	258.6-259.3	2	<0.3	0.2
	259.3-260.1	3	<0.3	<0.2
	260.1-261.7	15	0.7	<0.2
	261.7-263.5	7	0.5	0.3
	263.5-265.1	4	0.3	0.3
	265.1-265.9	**1260**	**1.3**	**0.3**
	265.9-267.4	**570**	**0.4**	**0.3**
	267.4-268.9	**75**	**0.4**	**0.5**
	268.9-270.1	**270**	**0.4**	**0.3**

Hole (ICP)	Interval	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Te ppm
EL-II-1A	**280.2-280.6**	**180**	**<0.3**	**0.2**
	281.4-282.5	**480**	**0.3**	**0.3**
	282.5-283.7	**460**	**0.3**	**<0.2**
	292.0-293.5	15	<0.3	0.4
	297.4-298.5	11	<0.3	0.2
	301.2-302.7	17	0.3	0.2
	308.0-309.5	7	<0.3	0.2
	311.1-312.6	4	<0.3	<0.2
	314.2-315.7	4	<0.3	<0.2

Hole	Interval	Au(oz/t) (f.a)
95-W-1	12.1-15.7	0.002
	19.6-22.8	<0.001
	22.8-25.5	0.001
95-W-2	10.5-13.7	0.002*
	13.7-17.3	0.002
95-W-3	9.8-14.1	0.001
	21.8-24.5	<0.001
	24.5-27.1	0.001

Hole	Interval	Au(oz/t) (f.a)
95-W-4	13.1-16.3	0.003*
	16.3-19.9	0.009
	19.9-23.6	0.001
	23.6-26.2	0.004*
95-W-5	9.8-13.1	0.004*
	18.6-21.9	**0.045***
	21.9-25.2	0.010*
	25.2-28.4	0.020*

* two splits from sample vary widely in assay
f.a = fire assay

8.3 Appendix 3. Drill Logs

Holes: El-II-1A
95-W: 1 to 5

Explanation of headings for Holes 95W: 1-5

F	fracturing, indicates degree of brokenness of core
R	rock type, shows internal fabric of rock and angle to core
V	shows veins and schematic orientation, and shape
A	alteration: indicates zones of carbonate and other alteration, disseminated pyrite
S	indicates major structures (faults)

Abbreviations

carb	carbonate (mainly pale yellow, buff, possibly ankeritic)
chl	chlorite
ct	calcite (mainly white)
ep	epidote
fspar	feldspar
py	pyrite
qz	quartz
v vein	
Φ	porphyritic, phenocrysts

PROPERTY:	BLASTER	STARTED:	MAY 12, 1995
HOLE NO:	EL-II-1A	COMPLETED:	MAY 25, 1995
BEARING:	10	DRILLED BY:	BURWASH DRILLING
DIP-COLLAR:	-55	LOGGED BY:	A. WALUS
UNITS:	METERS		

From	To	Interval	Sample #	Recovery	Description
0.0	0.4	0.4			Overburden
0.4	7.8	7.4		100	Feldspar porphyritic andesite. Feldspar phenocrysts 2-5 mm long are set in very fine grained groundmass. Moderate to strong sericite-chlorite-silica alteration. Frequent quartz-carbonate veinlets 1-3 mm wide at different attitudes to c/a. Moderately broken core. Fault at 15 to c/a with 1 cm wide fault gouge at the contact with quartz diorite.
7.80	12.70	4.90		100	Medium grained quartz diorite. Mafic minerals are chloritized and diffused. There are a few quartz veinlets 1-3 mm wide at different attitudes to c/a. Moderately to strongly broken core. Contact with underlying feldspar porphyritic andesite at 20 to c/a.
12.70	29.00	16.3		100	Medium grey-green coloured feldspar porphyritic andesite. Feldspar phenocrysts are 2-4 mm across and often have diffused borders. Moderate chloritization. Very strong silicification. Frequent 0.5-1.0 mm wide quartz veinlets at different attitudes to c/a. Traces of pyrite. Solid to moderately broken core.
29.00	30.5	1.50		100	Dark green andesite tuff, strongly sericite-chlorite altered. Upper contact is regular at 20 to c/a, lower contact very irregular.
30.5	58.00	27.5		100	Feldspar porphyritic andesite same as interval 12.7-29.0. At 54.50-54.75 the rock is brecciated and healed with fine grained diorite. Contact with underlying tonalite is along fault at 15 to c/a, 0.5 cm wide fault gouge is developed.

ORIG.

58.25					Change of core dimention from H to N.
58.00	121.4	63.4		100	Medium grained tonalite. Mafic minerals are chloritized and often diffused. Frequently there are 0.5-5 mm wide quartz lesser carbonate veinlets at different attitudes to c/a - barren. Fractures - often slickensided, are covered by carbonates with minor chlorite and pyrite. Solid to moderately broken core. Contact with underlying andesite tuff is along 4 cm wide shear zone at 30 to c/a replaced by quartz, carbonates and lesser chlorite.
121.4	134.0	12.6		100	Dark green andesite tuff moderately sericite-chlorite altered. Frequent, mostly irregular quartz-carbonate veinlets 0.5-2.0mm wide at different attitudes to c/a. Fractures at different attitudes to c/a covered by carbonates and sporadically minor pyrite. Contact with underlying tonalite sharp, along fault which is at 10 to c/a. Fairly solid to moderately broken core except interval 125.4-127.5 which consits of badly broken core to rock chips. At 122.0-122.55 and 130.0-130.95 insertions of tonalite same as 58.0-121.40 interval; contacts with andesite tuff are sharp at 10 and 65 to c/a, two of the contacts are evidently of the fault type.
134.0	159.6	25.6		100	Tonalite-description as for 58.00-121.40 interval. Shear zone 4 cm wide with crudely developed foliation at 5-10 to c/a is present at the contact with underlying andesite porphyry. It contains 1-2% pyrrhotite and lesser pyrite.

159.6	193.0	33.4		100	White-green andesite porphyry composed of 40-60% subhedral feldspar phenocrysts 1-2 mm across set in fine grained groundmass. There is 0.5-2.0 % pyrrhotite lesser pyrite as disseminated irregular grains up to 2 mm across throughout the whole interval. Sporadically there are quartz-carbonate veinlets 1-5 mm wide at different attitudes to c/a and fractures mostly at 60-70 to c/a covered by carbonates with lesser pyrite and pyrrhotite. Solid to moderately broken core. Contact with diorite very sharp at 80 to c/a.
159.6	161.1	1.5	E-1		
177.6	179.1	1.5	E-2		
191.5	193.0	1.5	E-3		
193.0	201.7	8.7		100	Light-gray medium grained diorite. Mafic minerals are chloritized and diffused. Frequently there are carbonate-quartz veinlets 0.5-5.0 mm wide at different attitudes to c/a - a few contain minor pyrite. Traces of disseminated pyrite lesser pyrrhotite throughout the whole interval. Contact with underlying andesite porphyry gradational over 20-30 cm.
194.5	195.0	0.5		100	Insertion of andesite porphyry same as 159.6-193.0 m interval. Upper contact is along 3 cm wide fault breccia zone at 10 to c/a. Lower contact very sharp (fault?) at 35 to c/a.

201.7	217.8	16.1		100	Gray-green andesite porphyry composed of 40-60% subhedral feldspar phenocrysts set in fine grained groundmass. Often, however, due to alteration fabric of the rock is diffused to obliterated. There is moderate to strong sericitization and chloritization and locally weak silicification. Often there are quartz, lesser chlorite-carbonate veinlets 1-5 mm wide at different attitudes to c/a - barren. Frequent fractures mostly at 60-70 to c/a covered by carbonates. Throughout the interval there are subhedral to euhedral disseminated pyrite grains up to 2 mm across. Contact with underlying diorite very sharp at 40 to c/a. Moderately to badly broken core.
202.5	204.0	1.5	E-4		
216.3	217.8	1.5	E-5		
217.8	252.2	34.4		100	Light gray medium grained diorite. Mafic minerals are chloritized. Frequently there are carbonate, quartz and chlorite veinlets 0.5-10 mm wide at different attitudes to c/a. Traces of disseminated pyrite throughout the interval. Fractures at different attitudes to c/a, often slickensided, covered by carbonates lesser chlorite. Occasionally there are minor shears up to 0.5 cm wide at different attitudes to c/a.
229.2	229.3				Dyke 4 cm wide of dark beige-gray aphanitic latite (?) at 15 to c/a, weak shearing. There is 3-4% pyrite as disseminated grains lesser 1 mm wide short irregular veinlets. Contact of diorite with andesite tuff along 2 cm wide shear zone at 40 to c/a.
229.0	229.2	0.2	E-6		
244.0	245.5	1.5	E-7		

252.2	257.5	5.28		100	Dark green andesite tuff. Moderate sericite-chlorite alteration. Frequent irregular carbonate veining at different attitudes to c/a, veinlets up to 1 cm wide. Also fractures covered by chlorite (sometimes slickensided) at different attitudes to c/a. Minor (<1%) disseminated pyrite. Locally rock is slightly brecciated, healed by calcite.
256.5	257.0	0.5			Insertion of diorite. Upper contact sharp at 20 to c/a along shear zone, lower contact very irregular.
257.5	277.5	20.0		100	ELITE FAULT
257.5	258.6	1.20		100	Diorite, primary fabric almost obliterated, brecciated to strongly sheared locally forming foliation ranging from 0 to 15 to c/a. Frequent carbonate and quartz veining at different attitudes to c/a, irregular, often as infilling between breccia clasts. Rock complately replaced by sericite, quartz, carbonates and chlorite. Pyrite minor (<1%) as disseminated grains. Moderately broken core.
257.5	258.6	1.1	E-8		
258.6	259.3	0.7		100	Clasts of complately sericite-calcite altered rock cemented by clay-sericite-calcite gouge. Trace pyrite.
258.6	259.3	0.7	E-9		

259.3	270.1	10.8		100	Diorite (weak original fabric is occasionally preserved); massive, brecciated to strongly sheared forming foliation with orientation ranging from 0 to 15 to c/a (orientation close to 0 to c/a is dominant). The rock is complately replaced by sericite + calcite with lesser chlorite and locally quartz. There are numerous calcite lesser quartz veinlets up to 0.5 cm wide at different attitudes to c/a, usually very irregular, locally forming stockwork. Disseminated pyrite averaging 1%. Moderately broken core.
259.3	260.1	0.8	E-10		
260.1	261.7	1.6	E-11		
261.7	263.5	1.8	E-12		
263.5	265.1	1.6	E-13		
265.9	267.4	1.5	E-15		
267.4	268.9	1.5	E-16		
268.9	270.1	1.2	E-17		
265.1	265.9	0.8		100	Interval with 3-5% pyrite mostly as thin (<1mm wide) irregular veinlets along schistosity planes lesser as disseminated grains and small blebs. At 265.55-265.9 quartz vein or quartz replacement, contacts irregular, pyrite 1-2%.
265.1	265.9	0.8	E-14		
268.7	269.1	0.35		100	Insertion of diorite, weakly sheared, moderately sericite-carbonate, chlorite altered. Pyrite - trace.
270.1	272.7	2.6		100	Greenish-gray medium grained diorite, locally weakly sheared; moderate sericite-carbonate-chlorite alteration. Occasionally carbonate veinlets up to 3 mm wide at different attitudes to c/a. Pyrite minor (<1%).
272.7	315.7	43.0		100	Greenish-gray diorite with mostly obliterated fabric. Massive to brecciated, sporadically weak to moderate shearing which in a few cases produced weak foliation at 0-10 to c/a in upper part od interval. Almost complete replacement by calcite and quartz with lesser chlorite. Frequent carbonate veinlets up to 0.5 cm wide, at different attitudes to c/a. Minor pyrite (<1%) as disseminated grains, small blebs and thin (1mm wide) irregular, discontinous veinlets and streaks oriented mostly at 0 to c/a.
280.2	280.6	0.4	E-18		
281.4	282.5	1.1	E-19		
282.5	283.7	1.2	E-20		
292.0	293.5	1.5	E-21		
297.4	298.5	1.1	E-22		
301.2	302.7	1.5	E-23		
308.0	309.5	1.5	E-24		
311.1	312.6	1.5	E-25		
314.2	315.7	1.5	E-26		
315.7 m				End of the hole	

95-W-1 Azim. 220°, -70° Length: 102' Logged by J. Payne

Depth	F R V A S	Rock	Veins, Alteration	Structure	Sample	Assay Au (oz/t)
0–78.0		Dacite - mainly massive. Light blue-green 3% plag ϕ = 1-1.5 mm				
~22			ep, qz			
~30			qz, ep			
~39			ep		37–48	0.002, 0.002
~44			qz-ep, 1-5 mm			
~55			ep			
~58			qz			
~67		weak to moderate foliation			60–70	<0.001, <0.001
~72–78			strong carbonate alteration, veins, bleaching; 0-3% py dissem.		70–78	0.002, <0.001
78.0				main fault 1-2 cm		
78.0–83.5		Andesite tuff med green				
83.5–87.0		Andesite dike (plag ϕ)	fresh			
87.0–88.5		Andesite tuff				
88.5 to 102.0'		Quartz diorite, pyrite replaces mafic minerals	scattered qz veins. dissem py			

95-W-2 Azim. 220, -70° Length: 88' Logged by J. Payne

Depth	F	R	V	A	S	Rock	Veins, Alteration	Structure	Sample	Assay Au (oz/t)
0						Dacite tuff, well foliated, 0-10° to core axis				
10							qz - 5 cm // foliation			
20							qz			
25.2						Dacite flow, relatively massive				
30									32	
							qz-ep	1-2 cm gouge		<0.001, 0.004
40							qz-ep		42	
							qz-ep qz-chl? ± py			0.004 0.003
50 / 51.0						Andesite tuff dark green	bleached zone	main fault, bleached envelope	53	
55.6						Qz Diorite - sheared				
57.8						Qz. Diorite - massive chilled contact	dissem py (1%) replaces mafic minerals			
60										
70							Qz, fspar ± py			
80										
88										

95-W-3 Azim: 202°, -70° Length: 103' Logged by J. Payne

Depth	A	Rock	Vein, Alteration	Structure	Sample	Assay Au(oz/t)
0–10.0		Dacite tuff moderate foliation 10-30° to core	carb (5mm) bleached halo			
10.0		Dacite flow massive ± slightly foliated. 1% plag. φ		limonite on fractures		
			qz (1cm)			
	CARB.		carb (1-2mm)	← carbonate bleaching and alteration with carb veins	30	0.001, <0.001
			qz cut by carb.			
			carb			
			qz-(carb) vein	fault 1-2cm in zone of strong fractures		
			qz-ep., ± ep irregular veinlets, stringers			
	±		qz-ep-(chl) slight-moderate bleaching	moderately fractured	67	<0.001, <0.001
		strongly foliated near fault	bleached zone- strong		75	<0.001, 0.002
79.1		Andesite tuff moderately sheared		major fault		
83.0		Quartz diorite, sheared slightly on contact	0.5-1% py dissem			
to 103'						

95-W-4 Azim: 202°, -70° Length: 106' Logged by: J Payne

Depth	F R V A S	Rock	Vein, Alteration	Structure	Sample	Assay Au (oz/t)
0–5.0		Dacite dike / flow aphanitic, light green				
5.0–25.0		Dacite tuff / flow foliation 10-30° to core weak to moderate, variable texture	qv, carb v (1-5mm) several sets			
25.0–72.0		Dacite flow bluish grey relatively massive moderate fracturing	carb - bleached envelope qz (1-3 mm)			
			qz-(ep) ep-qz (1 cm)		40–50	<0.001, 0.005
			carb-qz	moderate-strong fracturing with veins near fault	50–61	0.005, 0.013
			2 qz veins (1-2 cm) silicification (10cm)		61–72	0.001, <0.001
72.0–80.0		Dacite tuff / flow strongly sheared near fault		strong shearing fault (?) moderate shearing major fault	72–80	0.003, <0.001, 0.001, 0.007
80.0–106		Quartz diorite to 106'	bleached, pyrite (0.2-0.5%) replaces mafic minerals qz (1-2mm) qz (1-2 MM) qz-ep	strong shearing ?1% py		

95-W-5 Az. 196°, -70° Length 100' Logged by J. Payne

Depth	Rock	Vein, Alteration	Structure	Sample	Assay Au(oz/t)
	Dacite tuff weak-moderate foliation 10-30° to core axis		1 cm fault		
10	Dacite/andesite lapilli tuff, lensy frags 0.5-1 cm long qtz/carb(?)				
20		qz replacement seams, lenses			
22.5	Dacite tuff-fine, light/med. green.	qz as above	1 cm fault on contact		
30	moderate foliation 45° to core axis	ct-ep-qz sub ll foln. ← dissem py 0.5%; qz seams, replacement lenses ll foliation (abundant)		30–40	<0.001, 0.008
40		ep-ct-qz (1-5 cm) yellow			
50.0	transition to - - - massive dacite flow				
60		qz-carb-ep (5 cm)		57–67	0.018, 0.071
		qz			
70		carb-qz veinlets ± carb alteration	20 cm fault, some lost core weak alteration	67–77	0.020, <0.001
		qz-carb veinlet			
80		carb; qz± carb vein/replacement (15-20 cm)	fault (1 cm)	77–87	<0.001, 0.039
87.0	Quartz diorite bleached	qz-carb; qz; 0.2-0.5% py	moderate carb. alteration		
90					
100					

This Statement has been copied from the financial records of Britannic Mining Corporation

Date	Description	Jrn Ref.	Amount	Total	Accumulated With GST	Accumulated Without GST
5022	**Mapping - Prospecting & Geologic**					
10-06-94	John G. Payne Consultants	J64	2,000.00	2,000.00		
10-17-94	John G. Payne Consultants	J66	3,000.00	5,000.00		
03-27-95	Gourley, Kelly (Prospector)	J221	363.25	5,363.25		
04-03-95	Alojzy Aleksander Walus (Geologist)	J227	750.00	6,113.25		
04-03-95	Alojzy Aleksander Walus (Geologist)	J228	500.00	6,613.25		
04-17-95	Alojzy Aleksander Walus (Geologist)	J234	2,250.00	8,863.25		
05-03-95	Alojzy Aleksander Walus (Geologist)	J270	250.00	9,113.25		
05-08-95	John G. Payne Consultants	J272	3,133.26	12,246.51		
06-11-95	Alojzy Aleksander Walus (Geologist)	J300	100.00	12,346.51		
09-08-95	Gourley, Kelly (Prospector)	J366	3,200.00	**15,546.51**		
	GST Paid		1,088.26	**16,634.77**	16,634.77	15,546.51
			16,634.77			
5024	**Mapping - Geochemical Survey**					
11-28-95	John G. Payne Consultants	J379	1,938.75	**1,938.75**		
	GST Paid		135.71	**2,074.46**	18,709.23	17,485.26
			2,074.46			
5026	**Mapping - Geophysical Surveys**					
10-17-94	John G. Payne Consultants	J66	2,000.00	2,000.00		
11-15-94	John G. Payne Consultants	J96	5,000.00	7,000.00		
06-30-95	John G. Payne Consultants	J327	874.05	**7,874.05**		
	GST Paid		551.18	**8,425.23**	27,134.46	25,359.31
			8,425.23			
5028	**Mapping - Legal Survey**					
12-21-94	Wright Parry Taylor Fuller Eng. Ltd	J124	1,000.00	1,000.00		
02-12-95	Wright Parry Taylor Fuller Eng. Ltd	J188	1,262.00	2,262.00		
02-13-95	Gourley, Kelly (Prospector)	J199	1,200.00	3,462.00		
03-29-95	Kenneth D. Gourley (Supervisor)	J222	400.00	**3,862.00**		
	GST Paid		270.34	**4,132.34**	31,266.80	29,221.31
			4,132.34			
5042	**Drill Preperation - Bulldozing**					
07-10-95	Raymer & Bracht Limited	J335	1,568.71	**1,568.71**		
	GST Paid		109.81	**1,678.52**	32,945.32	30,790.02
			1,678.52			
5050	**Drilling - Diamond Core Samples**					
01-31-95	Kenneth D. Gourley (Supervisor)	J143	1,468.97	1,468.97		
01-18-95	Raider Explorations (drillers)	J146	900.00	2,368.97		
01-18-95	Ole Bendixen	J147	500.00	2,868.97		
01-23-95	Raider Explorations (drillers)	J152	3,747.55	6,616.52		
01-23-95	Gourley, Kelly (Prospector)	J153	1,200.00	7,816.52		
01-31-95	Kenneth D. Gourley (Supervisor)	J159	2,641.66	10,458.18		
05-08-95	Burwash Contract Drilling	J274	12,000.00	22,458.18		
05-08-95	Alojzy Aleksander Walus	J278	700.00	23,158.18		
05-25-95	Burwash Contract Drilling	J290	9,631.75	32,789.93		
05-26-95	Alojzy Aleksander Walus (Geologist)	J293	4,000.00	36,789.93		
09-08-95	Raider Explorations (drillers)	J368	1,700.00	38,489.93		
*09-08-95	To clean up Roger LaRose account	J369	7,000.00	**45,489.93**		
	GST Paid		3,184.30	**48,674.23**	81,619.55	76,279.95
			48,674.23			

* Roger LaRose is Raider Explorations

This Statement has been copied from the financial records of Britannic Mining Corporation

Date	Description	Src Ref.	Amount	Total	Accumulated With GST	Accumulated Without GST
5052	**Drilling - Assay**					
01-23-95	Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd.	J154	384.36	384.36		
03-24-95	Vancouver Petrographics Ltd.	J220	849.25	1,233.61		
04-17-95	Assay	J233	846.00	2,079.61		
04-17-95	Assay	J235	166.68	2,246.29		
05-03-95	Alojzy Aleksander Walus (Geologist)	J270	185.54	2,431.83		
06-01-95	Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd.	J297	54.52	2,486.35		
06-01-95	Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd.	J298	539.76	3,026.11		
08-17-95	Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd.	J360	448.32	3,474.43		
11-28-95	Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd.	J378	56.55	**3,530.98**		
	GST Paid		247.17	**3,778.15**	85,397.70	79,810.93
			3,778.15			
5290	**Permit & Registrations**					
05-05-95	Minister of Finance (Permit)	J280	1,840.00	**1,840.00**		
	GST Paid		128.80	**1,968.80**	87,366.50	81,650.93
			1,968.80			
5400	**Tools & Equipment**					
03-29-95	Deakin Equipment Ltd.	J223	336.87	**336.87**		
	GST Paid		23.58	**360.45**	87,726.95	81,987.80
			360.45			
5590	**Ministry Fees**					
12-31-94	Purchase Maps	J141	47.04	47.04		
12-31-94	Purchase Maps	J142	30.00	77.04		
02-07-95	Purchase Maps	J187	50.00	127.04		
02-13-95	Kenneth D. Gourley (Supervisor)	J197	935.00	1,062.04		
02-13-95	Free Miners Certificate	J198	500.00	**1,562.04**		
	GST Paid		109.34	**1,671.38**	89,398.33	83,549.84
			1,671.38			
5756	**Travel - Living (Direct Expenses)**					
04-03-95	Alojzy Aleksander Walus (Geologist)	J227	217.10	217.10		
04-04-95	Gourley, Kelly (Prospector)	J229	102.31	319.41		
04-17-95	Alojzy Aleksander Walus (Geologist)	J234	137.83	457.24		
05-26-95	Alojzy Aleksander Walus (Geologist)	J293	668.23	1,125.47		
06-11-95	Kenneth D. Gourley (Supervisor)	J302	125.01	1,250.48		
09-08-95	Gourley, Kelly (Prospector)	J366	366.79	1,617.27		
09-08-95	Kenneth D. Gourley (Supervisor)	J370	99.90	**1,717.17**		
	GST Paid		120.20	**1,837.37**	**91,235.70**	**85,267.01**
			1,837.37			
	Payne Report Previously Submitted				**24,541.62**	**24,541.62**
	Work performed but not submitted				**66,694.08**	**60,725.39**

All receipts are stored in our office and will readily be provided on request

DRILLING COSTS
(1995 EXPLORATION PROGRAM)

Burwash Contract Drilling Ltd.	
315.7m @ $68.52/m	**$21,631.75**
Drill Pad Preparation: Raymer and Bracht Ltd.	**1,678.52**
Raider Exploration Ltd. Winkie Drill	
570ft @ $23.42/ft	**13,347.55**
TOTAL DRILLING EXPENDITURES	**$36,657.82**

John Payne is currently on assignment in Europe and should be returning at the end of May.

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

To: PAYNE, JOHN G. CONSULTANTS

877 OLD LILLOOET ROAD
NORTH VANCOUVER, BC
V7J 2H6

Project : BLASTER
Comments:

Page Number : 1
Total Pages : 1
Certificate Date: 08-NOV-94
Invoice No. : 19429712
P.O. Number :
Account : EGE

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A9429712

SAMPLE	PREP CODE		Au oz/T	Ag oz/T
JK 4	208	226	< 0.001	0.01
JK 6	208	226	< 0.001	0.01
JK 22	208	226	< 0.001	0.01
JK 28	208	226	0.010	1.07
JK 60	208	226	0.288	0.92
JK 81	208	226	0.280	0.73
JK 100	208	226	0.134	1.09
JK 167	208	226	0.075	0.08
JK 183	208	226	< 0.001	0.01
JK 190	208	226	< 0.001	0.02
JK 191	208	226	< 0.001	0.01
JK 206	208	226	0.242	1.03

CERTIFICATION: Saint Leinote

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

GEOCHEMICAL/ASSAY CERTIFICATE

Britannic Mining Corporation File # 95-0271 Page 1

P.O. Box 88560, 101 - 137, Surrey BC V3W 0X1 Submitted by: Kenneth D. Gourley

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
#1 0-7 95WE-1	3	103	6	103	2.2	14	15	1241	4.87	682	8	<2	<2	126	.8	<2
#1 7-12	2	38	8	86	1.1	8	9	1297	3.80	706	5	<2	3	120	.9	4
#1 12-28	2	39	9	77	.8	11	12	1139	4.76	208	<5	<2	2	96	.8	<2
#1 20-25	3	165	28	417	3.1	9	13	1301	5.58	174	6	<2	3	104	8.4	<2
#1 25-32	2	74	10	234	1.7	11	14	1397	5.83	126	<5	<2	<2	125	3.5	<2
#2 0-6 95WE-2	4	1773	52	107	21.0	16	48	659	14.09	866	<5	6	<2	44	2.3	2
#2 4-7	3	186	16	884	4.6	13	9	572	5.41	319	<5	4	3	54	17.3	<2
#2 7-13	2	196	23	140	3.3	10	11	857	5.85	623	<5	<2	2	78	1.9	<2
RE #2 7-13	2	189	23	134	3.4	8	11	845	5.69	632	<5	<2	3	75	1.7	2
#2 13-17	3	360	28	848	11.2	12	28	631	6.33	1438	<5	10	<2	64	15.2	5
#2 17-30	2	168	15	338	3.8	10	14	997	5.36	360	<5	<2	2	100	5.9	<2
#2 30-39	5	146	13	147	2.3	14	10	643	4.75	1479	<5	<2	3	71	2.0	3
STANDARD C	20	63	41	137	7.4	70	32	1097	4.16	43	17	8	41	53	19.0	15

SAMPLE#	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Ag** oz/t	Au** oz/t
#1 0-7 95WE-1	<2	17	6.24	.054	2	6	1.66	130	<.01	<2	.99	.01	.20	<1	.03	.003
#1 7-12	3	11	6.53	.052	3	4	1.32	36	<.01	2	.95	.01	.17	<1	.01	.002
#1 12-28	<2	19	4.40	.058	4	6	1.63	43	<.01	<2	1.22	.01	.19	<1	<.01	.002
#1 20-25	<2	26	6.18	.060	3	5	1.36	55	<.01	<2	1.36	.01	.21	<1	.07	.054
#1 25-32	<2	38	6.70	.086	4	5	1.77	37	<.01	<2	1.72	.01	.20	<1	.02	.024
#2 0-6 95WE-2	<2	6	2.01	.030	<2	11	.50	26	<.01	<2	.36	.01	.15	<1	.51	.202
#2 4-7	2	10	2.32	.064	3	9	.78	55	<.01	<2	.66	.01	.21	<1	.10	.118
#2 7-13	2	19	3.53	.070	3	5	1.20	51	<.01	<2	1.25	.01	.19	<1	.07	.007
RE #2 7-13	<2	19	3.46	.069	2	6	1.17	50	<.01	<2	1.22	.01	.19	<1	.08	.007
#2 13-17	<2	15	2.29	.065	3	8	.67	51	<.01	<2	.59	.01	.26	<1	.28	.286
#2 17-30	<2	8	3.99	.066	2	6	1.08	41	<.01	2	.59	.01	.20	<1	.10	.075
#2 30-39	2	17	2.58	.078	5	11	.89	106	<.01	3	1.16	.02	.47	1	.05	.009
STANDARD C	20	61	.58	.096	40	62	.95	180	.10	34	1.97	.07	.18	10	-	-

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: P1 CORE P2 ROCK P3 SLUDGE AG** + AU** BY FIRE ASSAY FROM 1 A.T. SAMPLE.
Samples beginning 'RE' are duplicate samples.

DATE RECEIVED: JAN 30 1995 DATE REPORT MAILED: Feb 6/95 SIGNED BY. D. Toye D.TOYE, C.LEONG, J.WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

ORIG.

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

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Britannic Mining Corporation File # 95-1602

P.O. Box [illegible], 101 - 15T, Surrey BC [illegible]

SAMPLE#	Ag ppm	Au* ppb	Te ppm
EL-II-1A – E-1	<.3	<1	.2
E-2	<.3	<1	.2
E-3	<.3	<1	.4
E-4	<.3	1	.3
E-5	<.3	2	.2
E-6	.3	3	.2
E-7	<.3	2	<.2
E-8	<.3	3	<.2
E-9	<.3	2	.2
E-10	<.3	3	<.2
RE E-10	<.3	2	<.2
RRE E-10	<.3	2	.2
E-11	.7	15	<.2
E-12	.5	7	.3
E-13	.3	4	.3
E-14	1.3	1260	.3
E-15	.4	570	.3
E-16	.4	75	.5
E-17	.4	270	.3
E-18	<.3	190	.2
E-19	.3	480	.3
RE E-19	.4	610	.2
RRE E-19	.3	440	.3
E-20	.3	460	<.2
E-21	<.3	15	.4
E-22	<.3	11	.2
E-23	.3	17	.2
E-24	<.3	7	.2
E-25	<.3	4	<.2
E-26	<.3	4	<.2
STANDARD C/AU-R/H-1	6.8	540	.9

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* ANALYSIS BY ACID LEACH/AA FROM 10 GM SAMPLE. TE ANALYSIS BY HYDRIDE ICP.
Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

DATE RECEIVED: MAY 26 1995 **DATE REPORT MAILED:** May 31/95 **SIGNED BY**.......... D.TOYE, C.LEONG, J.WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

ORIG.

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

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

Britannic Mining Corporation PROJECT THE GORGE CLAIM File # 95-2814

P.O. Box 88580, #101 - 137, Surrey BC

SAMPLE#	Au** oz/t
95W-1 37-48 A	.002
95W-1 37-48 B	.002
95W-1 60-70 A	<.001
95W-1 60-70 B	<.001
95W-1 70-78 A	.002
95W-1 70-78 B	<.001
95W-2 32-42 A	<.001
95W-2 32-42 B	.004
95W-2 42-53 A	.004
95W-2 42-53 B	.003
RE 95W-2 42-53 B	<.001
RRE 95W-2 42-53 B	<.001
95W-3 30-43 A	.001
95W-3 30-43 B	<.001
95W-3 67-75 A	<.001
95W-3 67-75 B	<.001
95W-3 75-83 A	<.001
95W-3 75-83 B	.002
95W-4 40-50 A	<.001
95W-4 40-50 B	.005
95W-4 50-61 A	.005
95W-4 50-61 B	.013
95W-4 61-72 A	.001
95W-4 61-72 B	<.001
95W-4 72-80 A	.003
95W-4 72-80 B	<.001
RE 95W-4 72-80 B	.001
RRE 95W-4 72-80 B	.007
95W-5 30-40 A	<.001
95W-5 30-40 B	.008
95W-5 57-67 A	.018
95W-5 57-67 B	.071
95W-5 67-77 A	.020
95W-5 67-77 B	<.001
95W-5 77-87 A	<.001
95W-5 77-87 B	.039
STANDARD AU-1	.097

AU** BY FIRE ASSAY FROM 1 A.T. SAMPLE.
- SAMPLE TYPE: CORE
Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

DATE RECEIVED: AUG 10 1995 DATE REPORT MAILED: Aug 16/95 SIGNED BY.......... .D.TOYE, C.LEONG, J.WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

iPL
INTERNATIONAL PLASMA LABORATORY LTD.

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS
iPL 95E0108

2036 Columbia Street
Vancouver, B.C.
Canada V5Y 3E1
Phone (604) 879-7878
Fax (604) 879-7898

Client: Britannic Mining Corp
Project: Blaster 7 Rock

iPL: 95E0108

Out: May 04, 1995
In: May 01, 1995

Page 1 of 1 Section 1 of 1
[022109:18:27:59050495]
Certified BC Assayer: David Chiu

Sample Name	Cu %	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Te ppm
AW- 48	—	900	1.6	<
AW- 49	—	6367	8.1	8
AW- 50	—	17	1.1	<
AW- 51	—	11m	28.5	37
AW- 52	—	15	0.3	<
AW- 53	—	5333	1.2	<
AW- 54	0.88	18	2.5	<
Min Limit	0.01	2	0.1	5
Max Reported*	100.00	10000	100.0	10000
Method	Assay	FA/AAS	FA/AAS	ICP

---=No Test ins=Insufficient Sample S=Soil R=Rock C=Core L=Silt P=Pulp U=Undefined m=Estimate/1000 %=Estimate % Max=No Estimate

International Plasma Laboratory Ltd.
2036 Columbia Street
Vancouver, B.C.
Canada V5Y 3E1
Phone (604) 879-7878
Fax (604) 879-7898

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS
iPL 95D1706

Client: Britannic Mining Corporation
Project: Blaster 47 Rock

iPL: 95D1706 M
Out: Apr 20, 1995
In: Apr 17, 1995
[018913:17:3] 95]

 Section 1 of 1
Certified BC Assayer: David Chiu

Sample Name	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Te ppm
AH- 1	21	0.1	—
AH- 2	53	0.1	—
AH- 3	14	<0.1	—
AH- 4	9	0.1	—
AH- 5	4	<0.1	—
AH- 6	14	0.1	—
AH- 7	31	<0.1	—
AH- 8	22	0.1	—
AH- 9	17	0.1	—
AH- 10	48	0.1	—
AH- 11	7	0.1	—
AH- 12	4	0.1	—
AH- 13	5	0.1	—
AH- 14	19	0.2	—
AH- 15	32	0.1	<5
AH- 16	9	<0.1	<5
AH- 17	38	0.1	<5
AH- 18	7	0.1	<5
AH- 19	3	0.1	<5
AH- 20	45	0.1	<5
AH- 21	32	0.1	<5
AH- 22	74	0.3	<5
AH- 23	185	0.2	<5
AH- 24	28	<0.1	<5
AH- 25	79	<0.1	<5
AH- 26	699	3.3	<5
AH- 27	43	1.4	<5
AH- 28	386	2.1	<5
AH- 29	125	1.5	<5
AH- 30	654	2.8	<5
AH- 31	24	1.7	<5
AH- 32	95	0.3	<5
AH- 33	50	0.1	<5
AH- 34	299	1.3	<5
AH- 35	194	0.2	<5
AH- 36	27	0.2	<5
AH- 37	22	<0.1	5
AH- 38	20	0.8	6
AH- 39	59	0.4	<5
AH- 40	37	<0.1	<5
AH- 41	52	0.1	<5
AH- 42	48	<0.1	<5
AH- 43	34	<0.1	<5
AH- 44	14	<0.1	—
AH- 45	278	3.5	—
AH- 46	2060	4.8	—
AH- 47	15	<0.1	—

	Au	Ag	Te	Au	Ag	Te	Au	Ag	Te	Au	Ag	Te
Min Limit	2	0.1	5	2	0.1	5	2	0.1	5	2	0.1	5
Max Reported*	10000	100.0	10000	10000	100.0	10000	10000	100.0	10000	10000	100.0	10000
Method	FA/AAS	FA/AAS	ICP	FA/AAS	FA/AAS	ICP	FA/AAS	FA/AAS	ICP	FA/AAS	FA/AAS	ICP

—=No Test ins=Insufficient Sample S=Soil R=Rock C=Core L=Silt P=Pulp U=Undefined m=Estimate/1000 %=Estimate % Max=No Estimate

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WORK EXPERIENCE IN POLAND

July 77 to Sept. 79

State Exploration Company, Wroclaw, Poland
Position: Geological Technician / Junior Geologist* on several projects located in Lower Silesia, Poland
Supervisor: Stanislaw Balchanowski, senior Geologist
Duties: **Diamond drill core logging** which consisted in recording rock types, textures, structures, alteration and mineralization along with marking intervals for geochemical sampling, and on several occasions collecting samples.

** Note - I was employed by State Exploration Company after completing five years (full time) of Technical School of Geology which combined a high school and technical school. Graduates of this school were fulfilling duties of junior geologists (mostly logging the core and geological mapping) but they were not allowed to be in charge of geological projects. All other work both in Poland and in Canada has been performed after obtaining a Master's Degree in geology at the University of Wroclaw (Poland).*

Oct. 85 to Sept. 87

Oil and Gas State Exploration Company, Zielona Gora, Poland
(see the attached document)
Position: Petrographer
Supervisor: Stanislaw Wolny, Chief of laboratory
Duties: **Microscopic analyses of thin and polished sections** which included determination of rock type, mineral composition, texture and structure, type and degree of cementation (in detrital rocks), types of porosity, and sedimentary facies.
Diamond drill core logging included recording rock type, mineral composition, structural features, cement type, nature and degree of porosity, signs of oil and gas.

WORK EXPERIENCE IN CANADA

Aug. - Sept. 1988

Teuton Resources Corp., Vancouver, B.C.
Project: Treaty Creek- gold bearing skarn occurrence located north of Stewart B.C.
Position: Geologist
Supervisor: Dino Cremonese, President of Teuton Resources.

Duties: **Geological mapping** which included completion of two maps in scale 1:500 and 1:2000. They encompassed middle Jurassic sedimentary and volcanic rocks intruded by plutonic rocks of unknown age.
Trenching supervision included the following:
- marking the exact location of the trenches which subsequently were blasted off and cleaned by the trenching crew of two people.
- making sketches of the trenches in scale 1:100 which included lithology, alteration, structural features and mineralization
- marking intervals for geochemical sampling which were subsequently sampled by trenching crew

November 1988 **MPH Consulting Ltd.**, Vancouver, B.C.
Project: El Captain, northern Vancouver Island
Position: Petrographer
Supervisor: Barbara Thomae, Geologist
Duties: **Microscopic analyses of thin and polished sections** which included determination of rock type, mineral composition, texture and structure, alteration, occurrence mode of sulphides, relative timing of alteration-mineralization events, and protolith.

Jan. - Feb. 1989 **Ainsworth - Jenkins Holdings**, Vancouver, B.C.
Project: Casador (porphyry-copper occurrence), located near Burns Lake, B.C.
Position: Geologist
Supervisor: Mr. Jenkins, Senior Geologist
Ainsworth-Jenkins Holdings, #525-890 W Pender
Vancouver, B.C., Ph: (604) 684-6463
Duties: **Rotary-percussion drill sample analyses.** This job involved description of rock chips collected during drilling process. Every sample, representing certain interval of drilled rocks was described in detail including lithology, alteration, sulphides, presence of clays and oxidation products.

July - Nov. 1989 **Orequest Consultants Ltd.**, Vancouver, B.C.
Project: Tantalus, located 80 km north of Stewart, B.C.
Position: Geologist
Supervisors: George Cavey, President of Orequest Consultants
Wes Raven, Geologist from Orequest Consultants

Duties: **Geological mapping** in scale 1:10000 included middle Jurassic sedimentary and volcanic rocks which in this area host numerous precious metals deposits. Simultaneously with mapping reconnaissance geochemical rock sampling was also carried out.

Diamond drill core logging included detailed description of rock type, alteration, structural features and mineralization; it also involved marking intervals for sampling.

Report writing comprised the following things:

- description of project geology with special emphasis on alteration-mineralization zones
- detailed description of work program including discussion of geochemical results obtained from silt, rock and core samples
- construction of drill hole profiles and cross sections
- discussion and conclusions
- tentative classification of mineralized zones into certain types of mineralization
- recommendations

Project: Cheryl, located around Big Tom Mckay Lake, 80 km north from Stewart, B.C.
Position: Geologist
Supervisors: George Cavey, President of Orequest Consultants
Wes Raven, Geologist from Orequest Consultants
Duties: **Geological mapping** in scale 1:5000 of middle Jurassic sedimentary- volcanic rocks

Project: King Creek- porphyry hosted cooper-gold mineralization located north of Stewart, B.C.
Position: Geologist
Supervisors: George Cavey, President of Orequest Consultants
Wes Raven, Geologist from Orequest Consultants
Duties: **Diamond drill core logging** included determination of rock types, structural features, alteration and mineralization within the core as well as marking intervals for geochemical sampling.
Report writing included presentation of drilling results

Project: GMC, adjacent to Calpine property which hosts Eskay Creek deposit, north of Stewart, B.C.
Position: Geologist
Supervisors: George Cavey, President of Orequest Consultants
Wes Raven, Geologist from Orequest Consultants

Duties: **Geological mapping** in scale 1:5000 of sedimentary-volcanic rocks of middle Jurassic age

July - Oct. 1990 **Orequest Consultants Ltd.**, Vancouver, B.C.
Project: Tantalus, located north of Stewart, B.C.
Position: Geologist
Supervisors: George Cavey, President of Orequest Consultants
Wes Raven, Geologist from Orequest Consultants

Duties: **Supervision of grid construction** - this task involved planing a grid orientation, size and parameters (e.g. distance between crosslines); instructing the crew how to run grid lines and sporadic check-ups of grid correctness.

Geological mapping in scale 1:2500 of porphyry - cooper system hosted within sedimentary-volcanic rocks of middle Jurassic age

Geological mapping in scale 1:1000 of an area containing high grade Au-Ag mineralization hosted in shear zones developed in Jurassic sedimentary and volcanoclastic rocks

Trench mapping consisted in completion of detailed trench profiles in scale 1:100 or 1:200 containing all geological information as lithology, structural features, alteration , mineralization as well as location of geochemical samples.

Report writing included the following:

- detailed description of property geology
- *description of alteration- mineralization zones*
- presentation of all exploration work done on the property in 1990
- presentation and discussion of geochemical results obtained from outcrop, trenches and core samples
- preparation of petrographic report based on microscopic analyses of thin and polished sections
- creation of tentative geological model

Project: Santa Marina
Position: Geologist
Supervisors: George Cavey, President of Orequest Consultants Ltd.
Wes Raven, Geologist from Orequest Consultants

Duties: **Geological mapping and sampling** included reconnaissance mapping in scale 1: 10000 and sampling of fracture controlled Cu-Au mineralization on the contact between diorite and sedimentary-volcanic rocks of Jurassic age.

Project: Tymar, located north of Stewart B.C.
Position: Geologist
Supervisors: George Cavey, President of Orequest Consultants
Wes Raven, Geologist from Orequest Consultants
Duties: **Geological mapping** in scale 1:5000 comprised lower to middle Jurassic sedimentary and volcanic rocks

July - Oct. 1991 **Orequest Consultants Ltd.**, Vancouver, B.C.
Project: Tantalus - shear controlled high grade Au-Ag mineralization; north of Stewart, B.C.
Position: Geologist
Supervisors: George Cavey, President of Orequest Consultants Ltd.
Wes Raven, *Geologist from Orequest Consultants Ltd.*
Duties: **Geological mapping** in scale 1:2500 comprised an area underlain by Jurassic sedimentary and volcaniclastic rocks - a host of high grade precious metals mineralization.
Trenching Supervision comprised the following:
- planning trench locations
- marking trench locations in the field and supervision of the trenching crew which blasted and cleaned trenches
- recording all geological observations which were subsequently used to construct detailed trench profiles
- marking intervals for sampling.

Diamond drill core logging consisted in recording all geological data on special core logging sheets which included rock type, alteration, structural features, mineralization; it also included marking intervals for geochemical sampling
Report writing included the following:
- description of property geology
- description of alteration-mineralization zones on which 1991 work program was concentrated
- presentation of geochemical results from samples collected from outcrops, trenches and core
- conclusions concerning the type of mineralization involved, geological model and suggestions about further exploration.

July - Sept. 1992 **Orequest Consultants**, Vancouver, B.C.
Project: Tantalus, porphyry-cooper system with imprints of *ephitermal mineralization.*
Position: Geologist
Supervisors: George Cavey, President of Orequest Consultants
Wes Raven, Geologist from Orequest Consultants

Duties: **Trench mapping**, this assignment consisted in making detailed trench profiles containing all geological information such as lithology, alteration, mineralization, texture and veins; it also included marking intervals for geochemical sampling.
Geological mapping *in scale 1:500 encompassed a gold bearing* epithermal zone
Report writing involved the following:
- overview of property's geology
- description of alteration-mineralization zones
- presentation of geochemical results from outcrops and trenches
- discussion of results
- creation of geological model with emphasis on determination of mineralization type and origin as well as mineralization controlling factors
- recommendations

July 1993 **Orequest Consultants Ltd.**, Vancouver, B.C.
Project: Diamond and gold exploration project located near Bathurst Inlet, NWT
Position: Geologist
Supervisors: George Cavey, President of Orequest Consultants
Wes Raven, Geologist from Orequest Consultants
Duties: **Geological mapping** in scale 1:20000 comprised Precambrian rocks of Canadian Shield dominated by amphibolites, granites and gneisses.

Aug. - Oct. 1993 **Teuton Resources Corp.**, Vancouver, B.C.
Project: Treaty Creek; epithermal, Au bearing, high sulphidation (alunite-pyrophyllite-pyrite) zone located north of Stewart, B.C.
Position: Geologist
Supervisor: Ed Kruchkowski, Senior Geologist of Teuton Res.
Duties: **Trenching supervision** included planing trench locations, recording all geological information obtained from trenches to construct detailed profiles and marking intervals for chip samples.

July - Oct. 1994 **Teuton Resources**, Vancouver, B.C.
Projects: Del Norte, Red, Glacier Creek, Weasle and Roman; all located north and east of Stewart, B.C.
Position: Geologist
Supervisors: Dino Cremonese, President of Teuton Res.
Ed Kruchkowski, Senior Geologist of Teuton Resources

Duties: **Geological mapping and sampling** - reconnaissance geological mapping in scales 1: 2500 to 1:1000 of lower to middle Jurassic sedimentary and volcanic rocks accompanied by geochemical rock sampling.

Project: Treaty Creek - fracture controlled, bulk, low grade Au *mineralization*
Position: Geologist
Supervisor: Dino Cremonese, President of Teuton Resources

Duties: **Trenching Supervision** included the following:
- planing trench locations
- marking their locations in the field and supervision of the trenching crew responsible for blasting and cleaning trenches
- recording all geological information from the trenches
- marking intervals for geochemical sampling

Supervision of diamond drilling consisted in:
- planing drill hole locations and orientation
- *marking drill hole locations in the field*
- monitoring the drilling process and on the spot deciding about changes in holes orientation and length
- logging the core
- marking intervals for geochemical sampling

Budgeting consisted in keeping track of all project expenses

March - May 1995 **Vancouver Petrographics Ltd.**, Langley, B.C.
Project: Blaster - epithermal gold occurrence, located between Port Alberni and Ucluelet on Vancouver Island
Position: Geologist
Supervisor: John Payne, Senior Geologist of Vancouver Petrographics

Duties: **Geological mapping** in scale 1:5000 of volcanic pile composed of intermediate flows and tuffs intruded by intermediate rocks.
Supervision of diamond drilling comprised the following:
- planning drill holes orientation
- monitoring the drilling process and on the spot deciding about changes in holes orientation and length
- logging the core
- marking intervals for geochemical sampling

July - Nov. 1995 **Teuton Resources Corp.**, Vancouver, B.C.
Project: Clone - shear controlled, hypothermal, high grade Au-Co mineralization located east of Stewart, B.C.
Position: Geologist

Duties: **Geological mapping** included completion of two large, grid based maps in scales 1:2500 and 1:500 covering an area underlined by Jurassic volcanic and volcanoclastic rocks which host high grade mineralization.

Trenching supervision required the following:
- planning trench locations
- marking their location in the field
- recording geological observations from the trenches
- marking intervals for geochemical sampling
- making trench profiles

Supervision of diamond drilling consisted in monitoring the drilling process and on the spot deciding about changes in holes orientation and length.

Report writing included the following:
- description of property geology
- description of gold bearing zones
- microscopic descriptions of thin and polished sections
- presentation of geochemical results obtained from trenches
- conclusions which included creation of tentative geological model

Project: Treaty Creek - *high grade Ag mineralization*
Position: Geologist
Supervisor: Ed Kruchkowski, Senior Geologist from Teuton Res.
Duties: **Geological mapping** *in scale 1:1000 of lower Jurassic (?)* sedimentary and volcanic rocks

June - Oct. 1996 **Teuton Resources,** Vancouver, B.C.
Project: Clone, located east of Stewart B.C.
Position: Geologist
Supervisors: Dino Cremonese, President of Teuton Resources
Ed Kruchkowski, Senior Geologist from Teuton Resources
Duties: **Reconnaissance geological mapping and sampling** of the areas around Clone property, underlined by lower to middle Jurassic sedimentary and volcanic rocks intruded by rocks of intermediate composition

Trench mapping and sampling; this assignment consisted in making detailed profiles which contained all geological data collected from the trenches, sampling involved marking intervals for sampling and chip sampling these intervals.

Project: Treaty Creek, high grade Ag mineralization, located north of Stewart, B.C.
Position: Geologist

Supervisors: Dino Cremonese, President of Teuton Resources
Ed Kruchkowski, Senior Geologist of Teuton Resources

Duties: **Trenching supervision** comprised the following things:

- planning trench locations
- giving their locations to the operator of a small Kubota backhoe responsible for trenching
- monitoring the trenching progress with on the spot deciding about changes in trench orientation and length
- making trench profiles with all geological data
- marking intervals for geochemical sampling

Jan. - March 1997 **Vancouver Petrographics Ltd.**, Langley, B.C.
Aug. - Oct. 1997 Position: Petrographer
Supervisor: John Payne, Senior Geologist of Vancouver Petrographics

Duties: **Microscopic descriptions of thin and polished sections** supplied by several mining and exploration companies based in Vancouver. They averaged one page per section and included: rock type, mineral composition, texture, structure, alteration, occurrence mode of sulphides, relative timing of alteration-mineralization events and genesis (when possible).

May - July 1997 **Vancouver Petrographics Ltd.** Langley, B.C.
Project: Barker- VMS exploration program located near Likely, B.C.
Position: Geologist
Supervisor: John Payne, Senior Geologist of Vancouver Petrographics

Duties: **Geological mapping** comprised outcrop mapping in scale 1:5000 of an area underlain by quartz-muscovite schist and quartzite formed by metamorphism of Paleozoic sedimentary rocks; simultaneously a map of mineralized float was made on which all float occurrences were plotted and subsequently subdivided into 5 groups on the basis of their mineral composition and origin.
Trenching supervision included the following:

- planning trench locations
- giving their locations to the operator of a powerfull Hitachi backhoe in charge of trenching
- monitoring the trenching operation with on the spot deciding about changes in trenches orientation and length.
- collecting selected samples