

PROSPECTING & TOPOGRAPHIC MAPPING REPORT

on the

GOLDEN GENESIS GROUP

Skeena M.D.
104 A/4

6223500N 443500E

Owner: F. Kramaric
Operator: F. Kramaric
Author: D.K. Bragg
Date: July 20, 2000

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INTRODUCTION

The Golden Genesis Group of claims lie in the American Creek valley centred approximately 25 km north-northeast of Stewart, B.C. The group consists of the following: Dorothy 1 and 2, Record Nos. 356329 and 356330; Louise Lot 1555; Blue Jay Lot 3225; Maybee Lot 3226; Ruby Lot 887; Evening Lot 4953; and Lake Fraction Lot 4956.

On September 12, 1999, Frank Kramaric, the owner of the claims contacted me to look at the available data and propose a work program in order to fulfil the required assessment for the current year.

Some of the data was impressive; with silver assays up to 771.26 oz, combined lead-zinc up to 65%, and gold as high as 1.893 oz/ton obtained from grab samples. In many cases, the positions from which these grab samples were taken remain unknown and unmapped. The data lists a total of 13 separate showings but their relative positions and mineralogical relationship to one another have not been mapped or determined.

On September 18, 1998, David Javorsky and Bob Schumaker had flown into the Maybee claim and took six channel samples over a width of 4.26 metres where he could see visible lead-zinc on the main vein (See Assessment Report 26,006). In conversation with Dave Javorsky, he said that he did not sample at least five feet (1.52 metres) of the west side of the vein since there were no visible sulphides there, however, he thought this portion of the vein was mainly barite with some silica. The vein where he had sampled would then be about 5.78 metres wide. Dave estimated the vein to be exposed for about 150 metres in length with a visible dip extension of 122 metres. If these dimensions persist, this vein in itself is a sizable ore body.

The work program was not followed up in the fall of 1999. The writer was again contacted by the owner on May 10, 2000 to do the required assessment work. This left insufficient time to acquire TRIM maps, air photos, and other aids to help in a work program.

The writer left Vancouver on May 18 and returned to Vancouver on May 30, 2000 after having spent ten days on the Golden Gnesis group of claims.

PROPERTY LOCATION & ACCESSIBILITY

The Golden Genesis property (see Fig. 1) can be accessed from Stewart via Highway 37A a distance of approximately 17 km to the turn-off to the gravel road up into American Creek. From the highway, the south portion of the group is about 5 km on a very good gravel road.

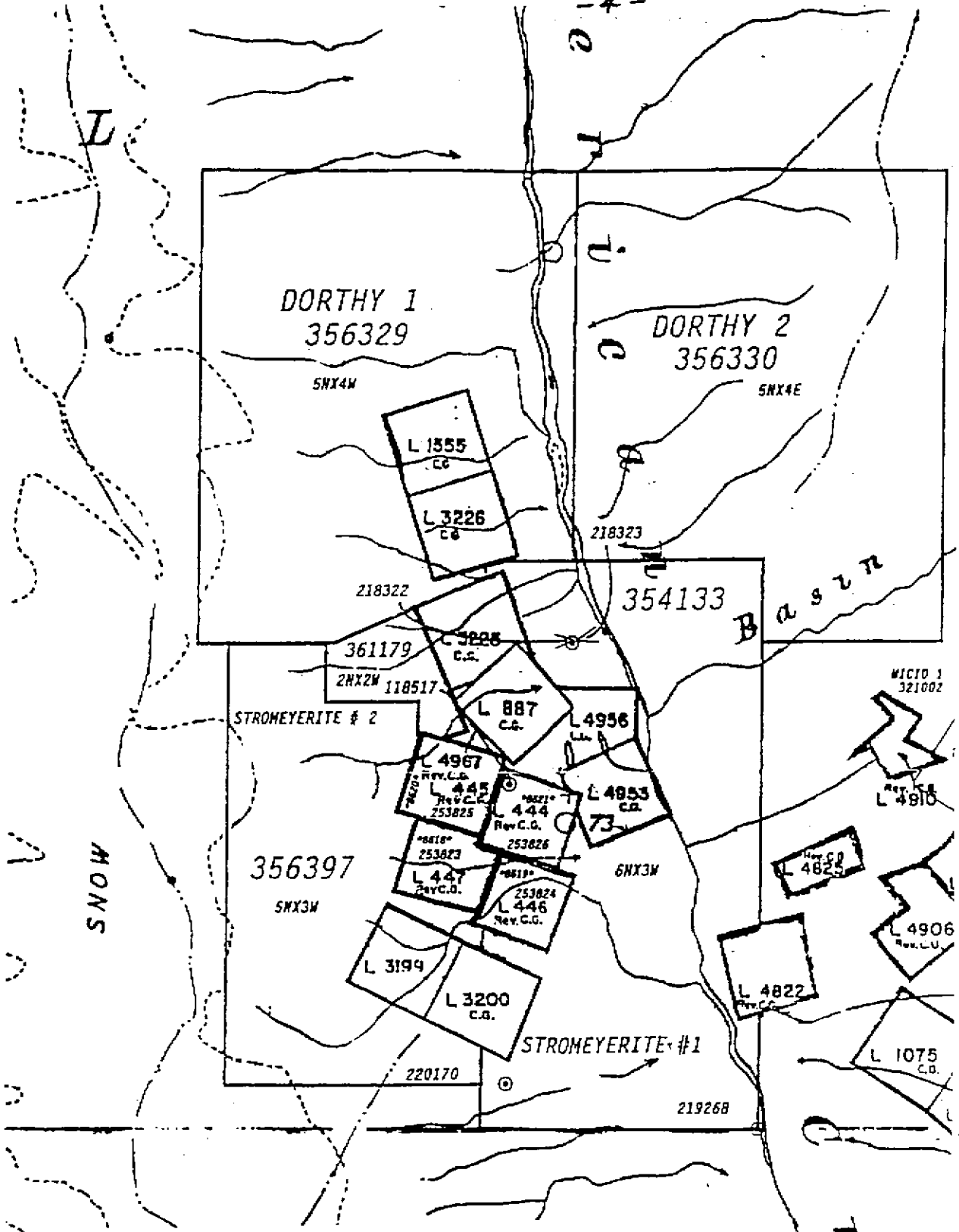
The Golden Genesis Group of claims straddle American Creek in the vicinity of where Basin Creek enters American Creek and to the north (see Fig. 2) all the Crown Granted claims lie on the west side of American Creek.

American Creek lies within a deeply-incised valley. The valley bottom is narrow, about 500 metres wide, with very precipitous slopes and cliffs on either side. This makes traversing the claims very dangerous and, in many places, some areas are impassable.

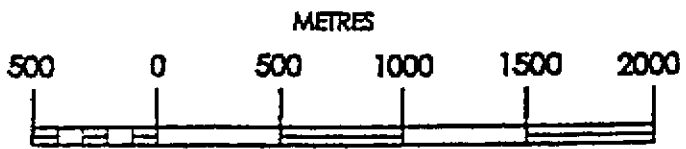
The west facing slopes were well timbered with a few tag alder slides. The east facing slopes are sparsely timbered with much of the area sub-alpine bush or open slide areas and rock. The valley bottom itself is covered by alder and willow with small patches of timber with some poplar and cottonwood. The valley bottom is fairly easily traversed.



LOCATION MAP
MINING DIVISION - SKEENA FIGURE 1



ORIGINAL PRODUCED AT 1 : 31 680



MINERAL TITLES REFERENCE

MAP 104A04W

ADMINISTRATIVE AREAS

U.T.M. ZONE 9

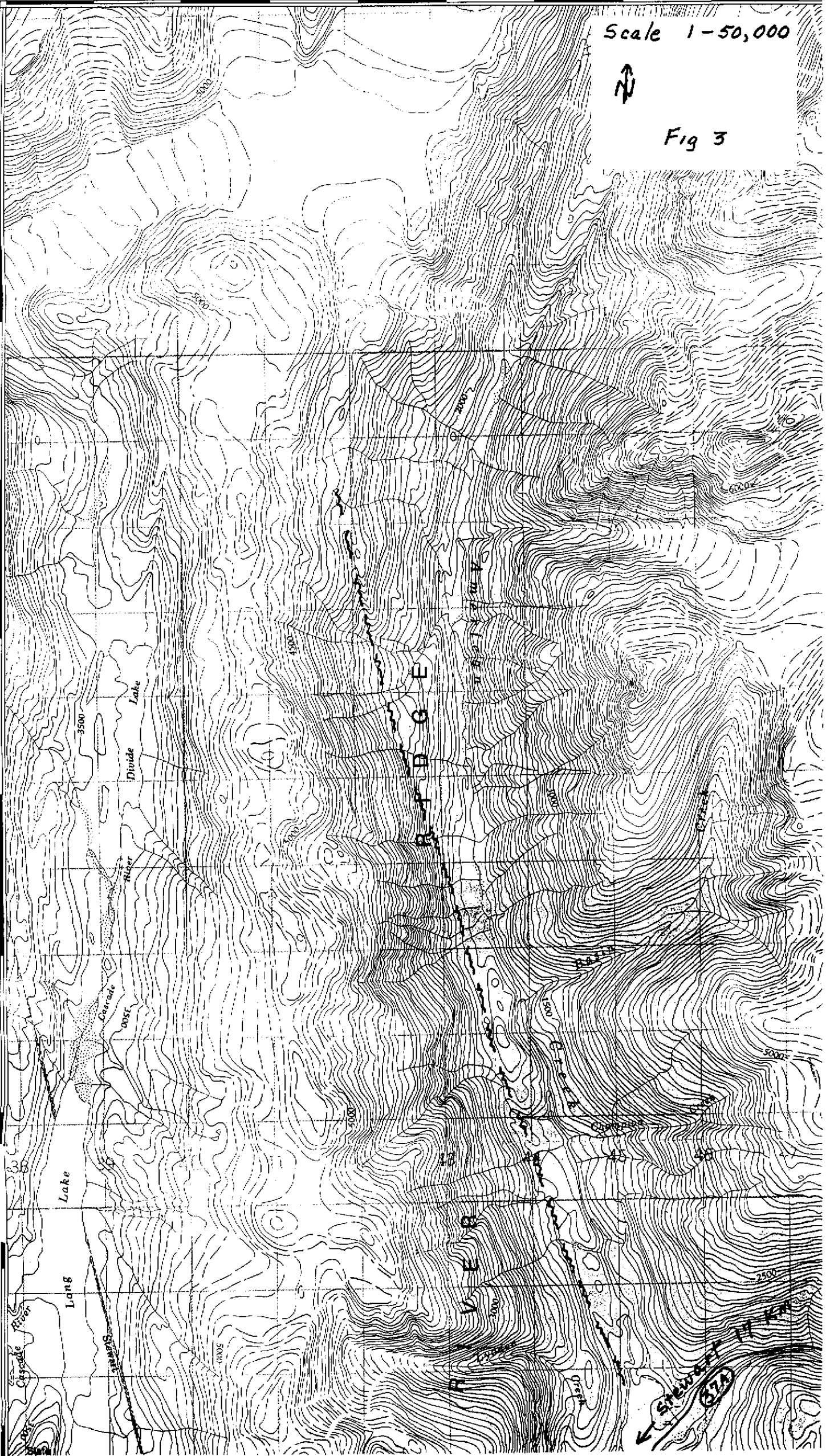
MINING DIVISIONS: SKEENA

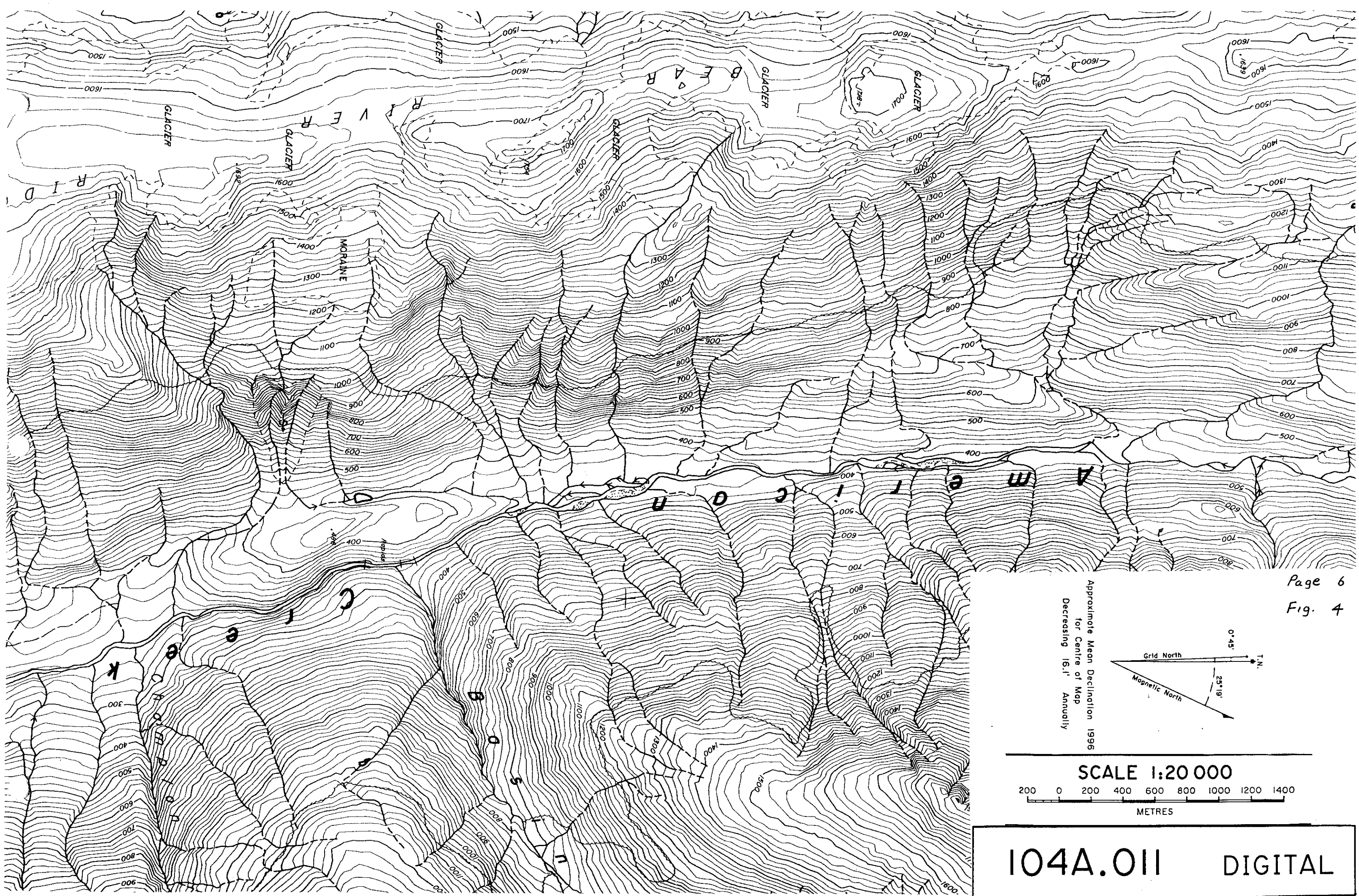
LAST MAP UPDATE: 1998 APR 09

Scale 1-50,000



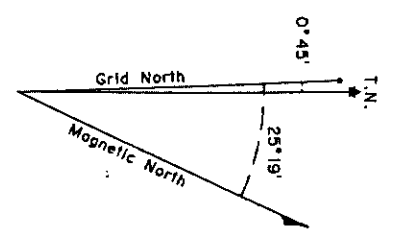
Fig 3



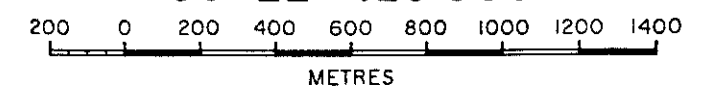


Page 6
Fig. 4

Approximate Mean Declination 1996
for Centre of Map
Decreasing 16.1' Annually



SCALE 1:20 000



104A.011 DIGITAL



30BCC97/42 No 29



0 500 1000 metres

Scale approx. 1:5000

Fig. 5 Page 7

GEOLOGY

The regional geology of the area has been described very adequately by Peter J. Hawley, consulting geologist in his Report on the Dorothy Property dated May 27, 1998, Assessment Report 25,623, pages 3 and 4. An excerpt is included here for convenience (see Appendix).

During this current investigation, little time was spent on geology as much of the area was covered with snow. Of particular note was what appears to be a fault along American Creek that seems not to be marked on any maps that I have seen. The strike of this fault is 344 degrees approximately and has been traced on Fig. 3, 1:50,000 topographic map, and also seen in the air photo Fig. 5. There may be some offsetting by cross-faulting but the displacement is not large. Although no time was spent on this fault, the perception while prospecting was that the volcanics west of the fault were different than those east of the fault at the same elevation. Also some intrusive rocks-granodiorite was found on the east side of the fault.

HISTORY

Prospecting began in the Portland Canal area about 1898 and moved northward in the American Creek area. The first claims staked in the area were the American Girl and the Mountain Boy in September 1902. Work was done on these claims and including the Hard Money starting that year and since then considerable tunnelling, trenching, and open cutting has been done resulting in the identifying of seven main veins and four minor veins. Some very spectacular assay results have come from some of these veins.

These claims have had a resurgence of interest in them in the last four years and Mountain Boy Minerals Ltd. are initiating an aggressive exploration and mining program (see I.P.O. Mountain Boy Minerals Ltd. dated April 17, 2000).

The claims of the Golden Genesis Group were staked on the following dates:

Blue Jay	Lot 3225	September 23, 1903
Ruby	Lot 887	October 19, 1903
Louise	Lot 1555	August 8, 1904
Maybee	Lot 3226	September 19, 1915
Evening	Lot 4953	June 17, 1938
Lake Fr.	Lot 4956	June 14, 1930
Dorothy 1	Record No. 356329	May 30, 1997
Dorothy 2	Record No. 356330	May 30, 1997

Some stripping and open cuts were done on the Ruby in 1904 and some work was recorded on the Louise and the May Bee in 1905. (This is possibly a precedent claim to the Maybee Lot 3226 that was located in 1915.) However, work on all these claims continued to be sporadic.

Interest in these claims was initiated again when Bob Schumaker acquired the six Crown-granted claims and the Dorothy 1 and 2 were staked.

PREPARATION & FIELD WORK

During the process of reviewing the data and trying to get a feel for the property, I examined five samples of the vein material that Dave Javorsky had brought out from his visit to the Maybee vein on September 18, 1998. A description of these samples is appended. Although I had not been on the property and the Maybee vein itself, these samples did give me an insight into the mineralogy of the vein, however since they were only grab samples and not part of the six samples which were assayed, it was difficult to relate the visual aspects of these samples to the results obtained by assay. Of significance was the amount of barite present in some of these samples.

Since the pulps of the six samples collected by Dave Javorsky has been retained by Acme Analytical Labs, these were subsequently run for 32-Element ICP plus barite. These results are appended.

On May 18, 2000, the writer travelled to Stewart, B.C. and contacted Mr. Randy Kasum, one of the principles of Mountain Boy Minerals Ltd. Mr. Kasum thought that it might be impossible to get into the claims as one of the culverts had washed out and there was a report of considerable snow on the road. After filling in the washout so that I was able to get the truck through, I was able to get within 2.5 km of the Golden Genesis Group stopped by 0.75 metres of hard-packed snow on the road.

Ten days were spent on the property. Unfortunately, the timing of this trip was a little too early for the program that had been planned. Spring was perhaps a bit later than usual and there was still 1.5 metres of packed snow on the valley floor and some of the snow slide areas were estimated to be up to 5 metres deep. Outcrop exposures were less than 10% except on the very steep slopes that were difficult and treacherous to get to and to traverse.

Having reviewed the data the Maybee vein that had been sampled in 1998 presented itself as a sizable ore body and might be economically minable. In order to accomplish this, a trail or road will have to be constructed. A road would also access some of the other zones of mineralization and assist exploration. To estimate how difficult this might be, 4.1 km of compass and chain lines were run from the pass at the end of the existing road below the Mountain Boy claim northerly up the American Creek valley to just past the Louise Lot 1555. The main baseline was 2757 metres in length with

1338.5 metres of lines run to identifiable features or at roughly right angles to the baseline in order to map the topography and to establish elevational control for contouring. Much of the baseline was cut out, but due to the fact that there was a metre and a half of snow, much of the willow and alder will spring up after the snow is gone.

An elevation of 426.7 metres (1400') was assumed at TPO and elevations were carried both by altimeter and by calculating the degree of rise or decline in elevation over the distance the lines were run. These two figures were averaged. In most cases, the difference was less than 5 metres. These elevations were then used to contour the surveyed area at 5 metre contours (see maps, Figs. 7 to 9).

As I only had the 1:500,000 topography map and 1:50,000 mineral titles map, it was difficult in the field to determine with exactitude just where I was doing the work relative to the claim boundaries. In order to determine this, when I returned to Vancouver, I obtained the survey notes of the Crown-granted claims, scaled these notes to the scale of 1:1000, the same as my maps, and drafted these boundaries onto my base maps. As there were a number of coincidental points of references between my mapping and the scaled up survey notes, I have a high degree of confidence with the relativity of my mapping with the claim boundaries. This will greatly assist in future mapping of the area.

I spent some time trying to find the L.C.P. of Dorothy 1 and 2. Although more than a day was spent, I could find neither post nor fresh lines. It might have been buried by one of the snowslides.

About half the time I spent in the area was prospecting those areas that were accessible and open from snow cover. There were a few outcrops in the lower valley so most of this time was spent on the Evening, Mill Lake, and Ruby claims trying to find the mineralization and veins reported there. Some time was spent in the area where the Jewelry Shop Vein, the Shear Zone vein, and where it is reported that Bob Schumaker had collected two samples from the valley floor, one running 95 oz, the other 105 oz silver per ton. This latter area was difficult to prospect as the creek gut was filled with snow and ice and impassable to climb up. The only accessible area was the top of the talus fans where the snow had melted. This was the case for most of the area along the west wall of the valley. I was unable to find these reported showings.

RESULTS

The results of the topographic mapping suggests that a trail or road could be built from the end of the existing road in the pass below the Mountain Boy claim for a distance of 2700 metres to the end of the mapped area. The environmental impact would be minimal as there is no timber along the proposed route, it would skirt the pond by forty metres, and would be on the valley floor for most of the way. The grade from the pass north down to the valley floor is a drop of 75 metres over a distance of 1250 metres a drop of 6% with the steepest grade being less than 10% over 250 metres. There is considerable construction material in the numerous talus fans along the route. The creeks could be easily bridged.

Only the first kilometre of the road would be impacted by the numerous snowslides along the west wide of the valley but these would be nearly gone by the time the snowslides along the 5 km of road from the highway into the pass would have melted. The road from the pass would be open probably from about June 15 to November 15 in a normal year or six months without having to snowplough.

This road or trail would facilitate continued exploration along the route and would make the northern portion of the Dorothy 1 and 2 more accessible to exploration.

I do not think the cost of building this road would be excessive and could initially be put in as a cat trail accessible to four-wheel drive and upgraded later.

CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

Mapping the topography of the area has shown that a road route into the Maybee vein and beyond could be constructed. A 4x4 access trail could be cat-bladed in at a minimal cost and then upgraded to a haul road at a later date. This would facilitate further exploration of the area and bulk samples could be brought out for testing.

The area of the Golden Genesis Group needs to be prospected in detail to find all the zones of mineralization that has been reported. These and any new mineral occurrences should be mapped and sampled in detail, and if possible, tied into the baseline. The baseline itself should be cut out more and extended north.

Since at this point the mineralization zone on the Maybee claim which was sampled in 1998 seems to be a zone of some potential size, an attempt should be made to see if foot access could be had from the valley floor to the top of the vein so that the vein could be mapped and sampled in more detail in order that the suggested size and potential tonnage can be verified. The top of this vein is 510 metres above the base of the cliffs so the downward extension and geometry of the vein needs to be determined and drill platforms need to be located for doing this.

An air photo interpretation should be done to identify the fault, linear and fracture patterns. This would greatly assist in follow-up prospecting. Initially, all the talus fans on the west side of the valley should be quickly prospected for mineralized float that has fallen from the slopes above. Soil samples should be taken from the tops of the fans and, if there is a stream, silt samples should also be taken. This should quickly identify potential areas of interest.

The Maybee vein should be the focus of interest and the prospecting of the area should be expanded outward from here and all new occurrences found mapped and sampled relative to the Maybee vein to see if they are part of the same system.

To realize the full economic potential of the vein systems that have high barite values in them, recovery of the barite should be looked at and markets for the barite investigated. End use, other than drilling mud, should be looked at and value-added manufacturing of barite products such as pharmaceutical-grade barite and other barite chemicals should be investigated.

Recovery of the barite potentially could increase the gross assay value of the Maybee vein by as much as \$50.00 per ton and decrease the size and cost of a tailings pond by as much as 50% and thus be a more environmentally sound operation.

The Golden Genesis property has an advantage of being only 25 km from an all-weather port over good road and can access cheaply outside markets.

STATEMENT OF COSTS

Wages - D.K. Bragg 10 days @ \$250/day	\$ 2,500.00
Truck 10 days @ \$50/day	500.00
Camp and Food 10 days @ \$36/day	360.00
Field Supplies	75.00
Assaying	111.49
Report Cost	700.00
Prorated Transportation Costs	<u>843.51</u>
Total Costs	<u>\$ 5,090.00</u>

REFERENCES

Bibliography	EMPR AR 1904-100; 1905-79; 1908-57; 1910-65 and MAP 80; *1929-104; 1930-109 EMPR ASS RPT <u>20195, 21417</u> <i>25623, 26006</i> EMPR BULL 58; 63 EMPR MAP 8 GSC MAP 216A; 217A; 307A; 317A; 9-1957; 1418A GSC MEM 175, pp. 105, 145 GSC OF 2582 MIN REV Fall 1998, p. 62
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I.P.O. Mountain Boy Minerals Ltd. dated April 17, 2000

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

D.K. BRAGG did the work involved in this investigation. His qualifications are as follows.

- Attended U.B.C. from 1958 to 1962 in Arts and Science; Honours Geology.
- Has worked in the mineral exploration industry since 1956.
- Worked for Kennco Explorations during the summers of 1956, 1957, and 1969 in the Yukon and Northern B.C. as an Assistant Prospector and Geochem Sampler under the direction of Dr. R. Campbell and R. Woodcock.
- Worked as Head Prospector for the Nahanni 60 Syndicate in the Northwest Territories in 1960 under the direction of Doug Wilmont.
- Worked as Head Prospector in the Yukon for Dualco in 1961 under the supervision of E. Wozniak.
- Worked as Head Prospector for Mining Corp. of Canada in Southwest B.C. in 1962 under J.S. Scott and Dr. K. Northcote.
- Worked as Head Prospector during the summer of 1963 for the Francis River Syndicate in Central Yukon under the direction of Dr. A. Aho.
- Worked as Field Geologist in the Greenwood area of B.C. for Scurry Rainbow Oil.
- Worked as Field Supervisor for Alray Explorations Ltd. from September 1965 to April 1967 under the direction of Rae Jury.
- Since 1956, has also worked as a Self-Employed Contractor working for various mining companies in the following fields: prospecting, property examination, staking claims, line cutting, topographical mapping, geological mapping and reconnaissance, mineral sampler, drafting, air photo interpretation, geochemistry, geophysics, and supervising property exploration programs. Since 1956, has also been a Self-Employed Prospector working in various areas in B.C. on numerous properties.
- Has assisted in teaching the geochemical section of the Ministry of Energy, Mines & Petroleum Resources Mineral Exploration Course For Prospectors under the direction of Dr. S. Hoffman in 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991.
- Has received the B.C. Provincial Grubstake for the years 1964, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990.
- Has worked in the Rossland Camp since 1971 as a Miner on the Snowdrop and Bluebird claims. Also spent considerable time in the camp as a Prospector and Mining Exploration Contractor.

APPENDIX



GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Kramaric, Frank PROJECT STEWART File # 9804168R
215 - 518 Richard St., Vancouver BC V6B 3A2 Submitted by: Frank Kramaric

SAMPLE#	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Tl	Hg	Ba*
	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
MAYBE #1	4	2530	953	1439	50.5	6	6	3471	4.00	<2	<8	<2	<2	211	12.7	26	<3	65	3.66	.015	10	17	.07	1365	.01	6	.18	.01	.06	23	7	1	123377
MAYBE #2	4	1976	1776	2638	36.1	4	10	3964	4.12	6	<8	<2	<2	111	27.2	97	<3	64	4.95	.030	13	15	.17	947	.02	3	.42	.01	.10	14	9	<1	39987
MAYBE #3	2	1765	1987	1562	131.8	5	8	2297	2.49	3	<8	<2	<2	278	14.8	64	<3	55	1.36	.013	5	11	.15	807	.01	<3	.35	<.01	.04	<2	<5	1	202975
MAYBE #4	8	12179	23214	42662	48.9	1	8	391	1.24	<2	<8	<2	<2	106	701.3	194	9	2	.03	<.001	<1	6	.01	31	<.01	<3	.03	<.01	.01	<2	<5	14	350473
MAYBE #5	3	7511	22966	53191	61.1	2	8	121	.78	<2	<8	<2	<2	87	900.1	120	5	2	.01	<.001	<1	5	.01	22	<.01	<3	.02	<.01	.01	15	<5	16	366439
MAYBE #6	3	9899	22845	29371	136.9	1	5	179	1.19	3	<8	<2	<2	115	467.7	239	4	4	.01	<.001	1	5	.01	23	<.01	<3	.03	<.01	.01	<2	<5	9	345683
RE MAYBE #6	3	9970	22851	28931	137.8	2	5	171	1.21	4	<8	<2	<2	116	460.3	246	3	4	.01	<.001	<1	5	.01	32	<.01	<3	.03	<.01	.01	<2	<5	8	325998
STANDARD C3/SO-15	27	69	37	170	6.4	37	13	811	3.61	56	25	5	22	31	25.3	21	24	82	.61	.094	19	182	.65	160	.08	22	2.06	.04	.18	16	<5	1	2012

GROUP 1D - 0.50 GM SAMPLE LEACHED WITH 3 ML 2-2-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR, DILUTED TO 10 ML, ANALYSED BY ICP-ES.
UPPER LIMITS - AG, AU, HG, W = 100 PPM; MO, CO, CD, SB, BI, TH, U & B = 2,000 PPM; CU, PB, ZN, NI, MN, AS, V, LA, CR = 10,000 PPM.
ASSAY RECOMMENDED FOR ROCK AND CORE SAMPLES IF CU PB ZN AS > 1%, AG > 30 PPM & AU > 1000 PPB
- SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK PULP BA* .2 GM SAMPLE FUSED WITH 1.2 GM LiBO2, ANALYSIS BY ICP.
Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RR' are Reject Reruns.

DATE RECEIVED: OCT 5 1999 DATE REPORT MAILED: *Oct 7/99* SIGNED BY: *C. Leong* D. TOYE, C. LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

Assay recommended for Ba > 10%

	% Ba	% Barite
May Bee 1	12.4	21.0
May Bee 2	3.99	6.8
May Bee 3	20.3%	34.5
May Bee 4	35	59.5
May Bee 5	36.6	62.2
May Bee 6	33.6	57.0 (averaged)

**DESCRIPTION OF SAMPLES COLLECTED BY
DAVE JAVORSKY SEPTEMBER 18, 1998**

- SAMPLE #1** Quartz with massive pyrite cubes up to 5 mm. Can see no chalcopyrite or barite. One side of the sample, grey phyllite, may be inter vein shear or part of foot or hanging wall.
- SAMPLE #2** Malachite stained. Banded mineralization in silica. 10% of sample barite. Some vugs with calcite and malachite. Can see chalcopyrite perhaps 1%. Rest of mineralization very fine grained and difficult to determine. Streaks a reddish-brown and could be a combination of hematite, sphalerite, maybe cuprite(?) with galena and perhaps chalcocite. As there is azurite in the sample, I suspect tetrahedrite and perhaps bolangerite.
- SAMPLE #3** Very fine-grained mineralization in a silica-barite gangue. Estimate silica (30%), barite (55%), sulphides (15%). Very little malachite. No chalcopyrite seen. Mineralization streaks reddish-brown - hematite. Can identify sphalerite in this sample but rest of the mineralization very fine. Cannot positively identify galena. On fresh breaks, can see a reddish vitreous mineral - paragerite-proustite(?). Mineralization exhibits banding.
- SAMPLE #4** Best mineralized sample. 60% sulphides in a silica (15%)-barite (25%) gangue. Galena easily recognized. Sphalerite and other assorted minerals fine grained that in places streak reddish-brown - hematite(?). Some chalcopyrite can be seen disseminated throughout the galena. Sulphides predominantly galena. There is a reddish tinge throughout the fine-grained material.

Also a sample of jasperized silica with chalcopyrite and pyrite.

Also a sample of copper carbonates - malachite and azurite. Contains very blue crystals that may be copper sulphate(?).

SAMPLE #5 High grade boulder. Predominantly steel galena and sphalerite in a silica (15%) barite (20-25%) gangue. The sample exhibits distinct banding and one side is quite flat as if it may have been from foot or hanging wall or inter-vein shearing. Chalcopyrite is disseminated throughout the steel galena. Azurite has formed in places so suspect tetrahedrite. Some pyrite also disseminated throughout the galena and sphalerite. Do not see the reddish tinge seen in other specimens. Tested the specific gravity of this boulder. S.G. is 4.75.

Both the assay results of the six samples and the visual examination of these samples suggest some zoning in the Maybee vein.

DESCRIPTION OF SAMPLES COLLECTED YEAR 2000
(See Figs. 7, 8, 9 for Location)

NG 2000-1 Float from top of talus fan.

Three pieces of rock are barite-silica vein material containing up to 2% galena with minor sphalerite. These samples also contain about 1% chalcopyrite and 1% pyrite. Both malachite and azurite stain the samples. Suspect tetrahedrite, and other silver minerals too fine grained to determine positively.

Fourth piece of float is dark basalt with stringers of calcite, silica and minor barite containing chalcopyrite and some pyrite with considerable malachite. No azurite seen on this sample.

NG 2000-2 Float from top of the talus fan.

Approximately 2% of the fan debris has some mineral in it. No high-grade float seen. The float collected are probably from small stringers of barite, calcite, silica with some feldspar. These contain less than 1.5% sulphides mostly galena with some pyrite and minor chalcopyrite. There also may be some minor bolangerite. Some malachite observed but no azurite. Volcanics and vein material hematite stained.

NG 2000-3 Three percent of the float on this talus fan contains quartz-barite stringers 1/4" to 3" thick, containing hematite up to 1%. There was no evidence of malachite or azurite.

NG 2000-4 Samples from the creek bed.

Two types of float. One is a calcite, quartz, barite gangue with minor pyrite.

The second is irregular quartz veins and blebs in a dark volcanic. Five percent plus pyrite with minor chalcopyrite. No malachite.

- NG 2000-5** Light-greenish biotite granodiorite. Medium grained. On east side of fault previously described.
- NG 2000-6** Zone of fine quartz feldspar veining 20 m 320 degrees from the upper switchback of road into the Mountain Boy workings. The sample contains 1% hematite. This sample is from the Mountain Boy claim. Sample taken for comparison.
- NG 2000-7** Zone 70 m 344 degrees from upper switchback of road into Mountain Boy workings. Barite with hematite. No other sulphides identified although there was very minor malachite. This sample is from the Mountain Boy claim. Sample taken for comparison.
- NG 2000-8** Fine-grained granodiorite with 10% pyrite. Maybe some introduction of silica. This sample is on the east side of the fault previously described.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY (from A.R. 25,623 by Peter J. Hawley)

The property lies close to the boundary between the Intermountain Belt and the Coast Plutonic Complex of the Canadian Cordillera. The property is located in the southern part of the Stikine Arch, a late Paleozoic to Mesozoic assemblage of volcanic and sedimentary rocks. The Stikine Arch stretches from Anyox to Atlin and east of Telegraph Creek around the northern edge of the Bower basin.

Within the Stikine Arch, Triassic rocks are found only in the Iskut/Unuk River area. Named the Stuhini Group these rocks are dominantly intermediate volcanics and sediments and host several deposits in the area.

Triassic rocks are unconformably to and gradationally overlain by the lower to middle Jurassic Hazelton Group. Grove (1986) divided the Jurassic Hazelton Group into four major lithostratigraphic divisions: the Unuk River Formation (Early Jurassic), the Betty Creek and Salmon River Formations (middle Jurassic), and the Nass Formation (late Jurassic). Anderson and Thorkelson (1990) do not include the Nass Formation, which includes Bower Basin sediments. The Hazelton Group is dominated by island arc volcanics which are the source rocks for much of the Bowser Basin sediments. Anderson and Thorkelson (1990) do recognize a regionally mapable unit (the Mt. Dilworth Formation), between the Betty Creek Formation and the Salmon River Formation. The Unuk River Formation is characterized by basal pyroclastic flows that are progressively overlain by tuffs, argillites, local andesite breccia and finally conglomerates with interbedded tuffs, wackes, siltstones and minor carbonate lenses. The Betty Creek Formation unconformably overlies the Unuk River Formation and is comprised of maroon to green volcanics, siltstone, greywacke, conglomerate, breccia, basaltic pillow, lavas, andesitic flows and some carbonate lenses. The Mt. Dilworth Formation, recognized in the Iskut-Unuk River region consists of tuff breccia, felsic tuff, ash tuff and argillaceous sediments. The Salmon River Formation conformably to and unconformably overlies the Betty Creek Formation and the Mt. Dilworth Formation. It consists of intensely folded color banded siltstones and lithic wackes with locally occurring calcarenite and volcanic components.

At the end of the Middle Jurassic the volcanic complex was uplifted and detritus shed from the Stikine Arch into the adjacent Bowser Basin. The Nass Formation outcrops mainly along the western part of this basin and represents primarily deltaic calcareous siltstones.

These volcanic and sedimentary sequences were subsequently intruded by middle age Jurassic to Tertiary granitoid intrusions associated with the Coastal Pluton Complex. Later stage (Quaternary) basaltic volcanism resulted in deposits of columnar basalt flows, ash and tephra layers, and cinder cones, that are relatively rare in the southern part of the Stikine Arch. Pleistocene. Recent glaciation has eroded and/or covered much of this volcanism.

Continuation of Tie to N.E.L. 444.

page 1500

LOUISE M.C.
LOT 1555
51.65 Acres

Inaccessible Mountain side
of bare rock cliffs.

American Creek Valley
filled by snowdrifts each winter
from 50 to 100ft deep

RUBY M.C.
LOT 887

Rocky, wooded

Ridge 50 to 200ft high

Small Lake

MAYBEE M.C.
LOT 3226

American Girl M.C.
LOT 444.

BLUEJAY M.C.
LOT 3225

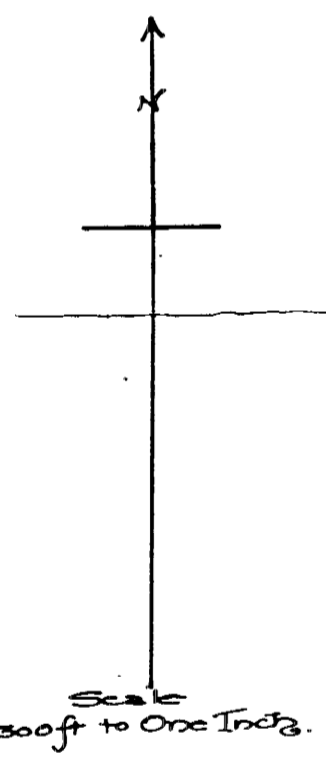
RUBY M.C.
LOT 887

Survey Map
1915

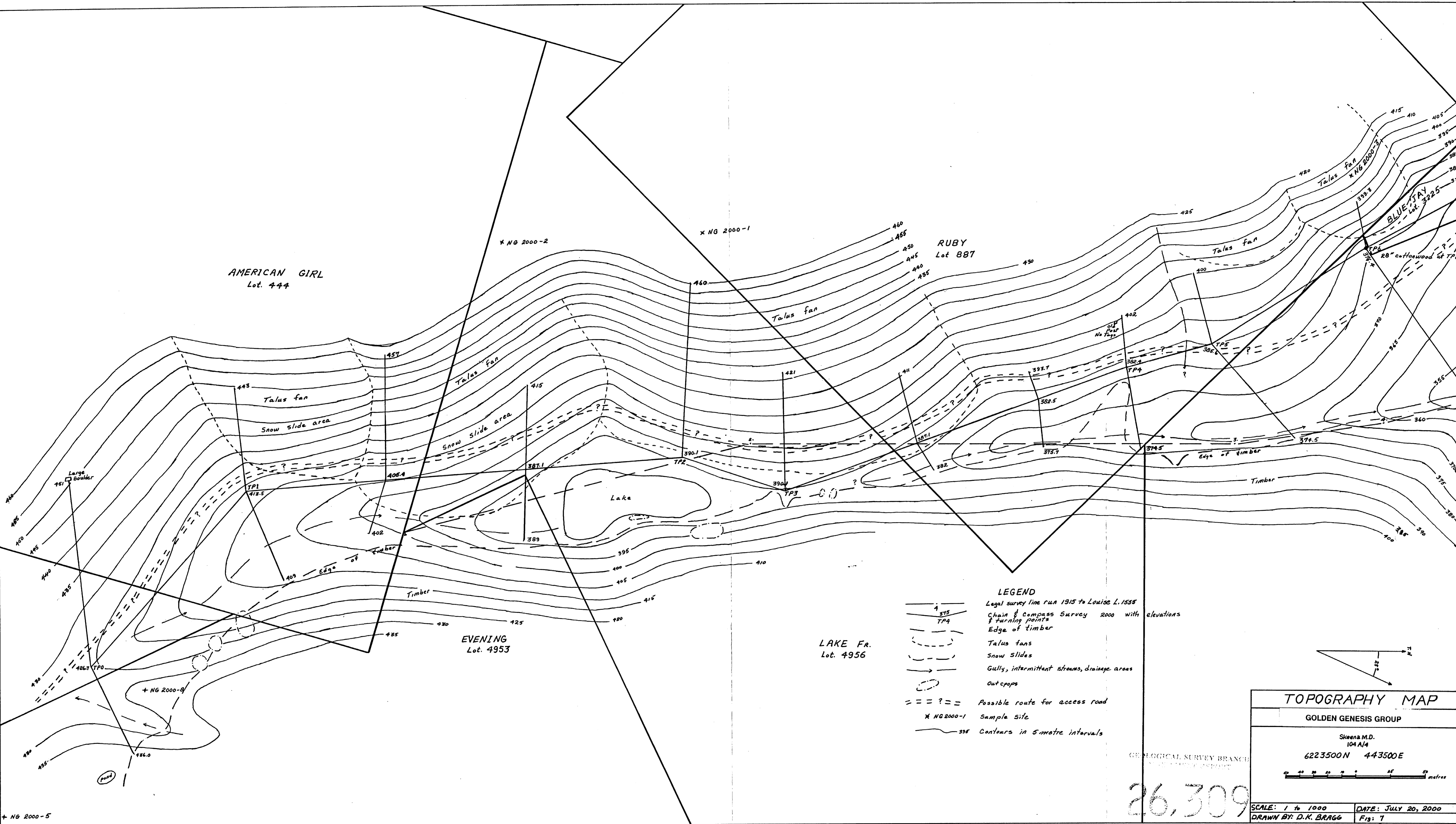
Fig. 6

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH
WASHINGTON, D.C.

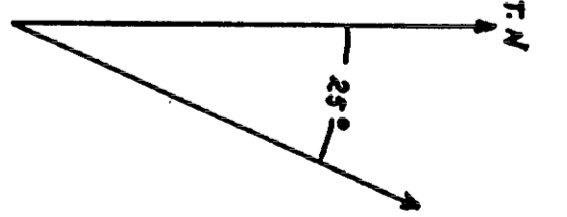
26,309



John Davidson
B.C.L.S.



- LEGEND**
- Legal survey line run 1915 to Louise L. 1535
 - Chain & Compass Survey 2000 with elevations
 - Turning points
 - Edge of timber
 - Talus fans
 - Snow slides
 - Gully, intermittent streams, drainage areas
 - Out crops
 - Possible route for access road
 - Sample site
 - Contours in 5 metre intervals



TOPOGRAPHY MAP

GOLDEN GENESIS GROUP

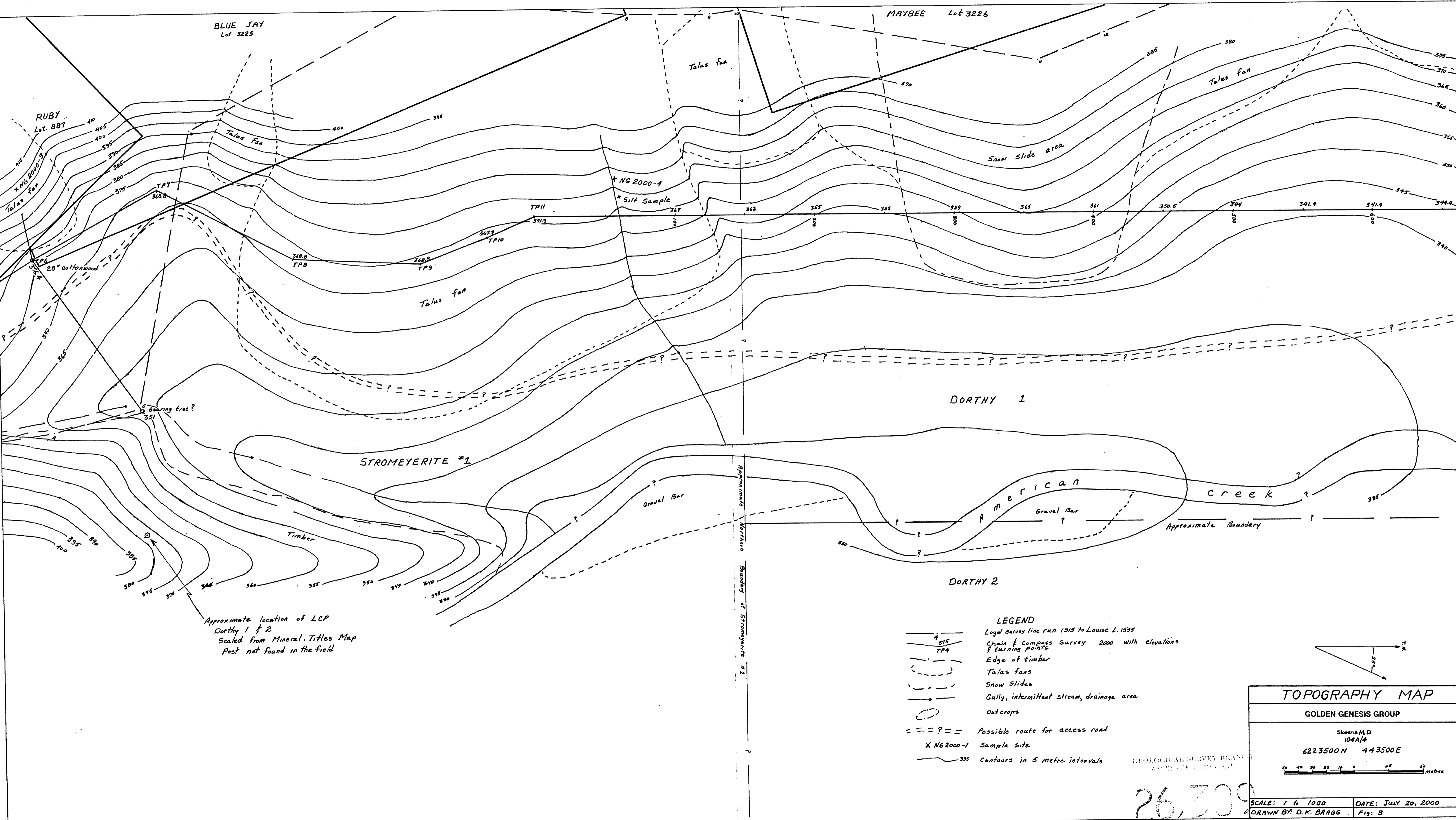
Skeena M.D.
104 A/4
6223500N 443500E

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH
SKEENA DISTRICT

SCALE: 1 to 1000 DATE: July 20, 2000
DRAWN BY: D.K. BRAGG FIG: 7

26,309

+ NG 2000-5



BLUE JAY
Lot 3225

MAYBEE
Lot 3226

RUBY
Lot 887

STROMEYERITE #1

DORTHY 1

DORTHY 2

American
creek

LEGEND

- Legal survey line run 1915 to Louise L. 1535
- Chain & Compass Survey 2000 with elevations & turning points
- Edge of timber
- Talus fans
- Snow slides
- Gully, intermittent stream, drainage area
- Outcrops
- Possible route for access road
- X NG2000-1 Sample site
- Contours in 5 metre intervals

TOPOGRAPHY MAP

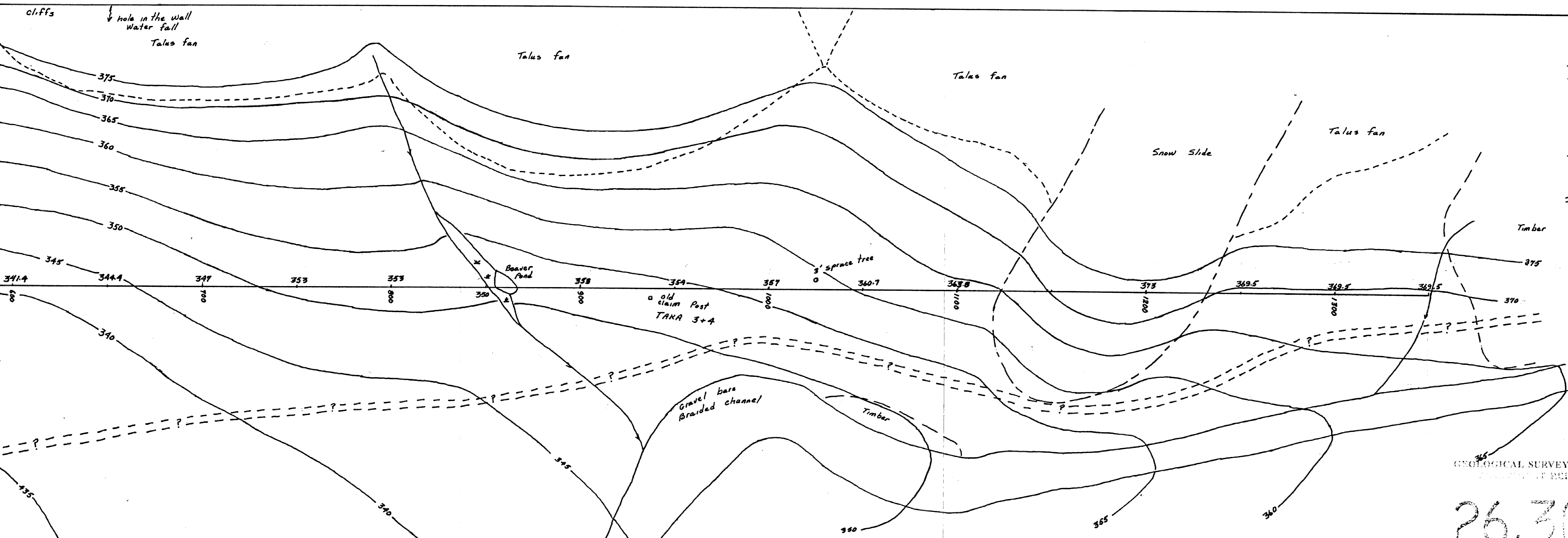
GOLDEN GENESIS GROUP

Skeena M.D.
104A/4
6223500N 443500E



SCALE: 1 to 1000
DATE: July 20, 2000
DRAWN BY: D.K. BRAGG
Fig: 8

26,300



- LEGEND**
- Legal survey line run 1915 to Louise L. 1555 Chain & Compass Survey 2000 with elevations & turning points
 - Edge of timber
 - Talus fans
 - Snow Slides
 - Gully, intermittent streams, drainage areas
 - Outcrops
 - Possible route for access road
 - Sample Site
 - Contours in 5 metre intervals

TOPOGRAPHY MAP

GOLDEN GENESIS GROUP

Skeena M.D.
104A/4
6223500N 443500E

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH
PROJECT REPORT

SCALE: 1 to 1000 DATE: JULY 20, 2000
DRAWN BY: D.K. BRAGG FIG: 9

26,300