17172, yes

003333

SUPERINTENDENT OF BROKERS
AND
VANCOUVER STOCK EXCHANGE

STATEMENT OF MATERIAL FACTS #37/88

EFFECTIVE DATE: May 26, 1988

A.L.

PROPERTY FILE

Shawn 82F/3W, 6W
Rachel 82F/3W/299

EXODUS VENTURES LTD. (formerly "GENESIS RESOURCES CORPORATION"),
90 West Pender Street, Vancouver,
Columbia V6C 1J9 (604) 681 - 7570
Issuer, Address of Head Office and Telephone Number

oor, 1190 Hornby Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6Z 2L3
of Registered and Records Offices of Issuer

y Trust Company of Canada, 800 West Pender Street,
er, British Columbia V6C 2V7
d Address of Registrar and Transfer Agent for Issuer's Securities in
Columbia

G: 750,000 COMMON SHARES WITHOUT PAR VALUE

	Estimated Price to Public(1)	Estimated Commission	Estimated Net Proceeds to be received by the Issuer(2)
Per Share	$0.40	$0.03	$0.37
Total	$300,000	$22,500	$277,500

(1) The Offering price was determined by the Issuer in consultation with the Agent.

(2) Before deduction of the balance of the costs of the issue estimated to be $10,000.

ADDITIONAL OFFERING: Any Shares purchased by the Agent from the Offering or acquired upon the exercise of the Agent's Warrants, at the prevailing market price for a period of one year from the Offering Day.

The Issuer is, under the rules of the Exchange, a "Development Company".

The Securities offered hereunder are speculative in nature. Information concerning the risks involved may be obtained by reference to this document; further clarification, if required, may be sought from a broker.

AGENT:

GEORGIA PACIFIC SECURITIES CORPORATION
16th Floor, 555 Burrard Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V7X 1S6

Neither the Superintendent of Brokers nor the Vancouver Stock Exchange has in any way passed upon the merits of the securities offered hereunder and any representation to the contrary is an offence.

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GENESIS RESOURCES CORPORATION

Notes to Interim Financial Statements

(unaudited)

November 30, 1987

7. Commitments: Continued -

i) pay the optionor the sum of $165,000 as follows:

a. $30,000 on the date that the company's statement of material facts is approved by regulatory authorities;

b. $55,000 on or before February 1, 1988;

c. $80,000 payable 30 days prior to the commencement of phase II of the Work Program;

ii) issue to the optionor 100,000 common shares of the company as follows:

a. 50,000 shares upon the date the company's statement of material facts is approved by regulatory authorities;

b. 50,000 shares upon the completion of phase I of the Work Program.

8. Name Change:

At the 1987 annual general meeting the shareholders approved a change of name to Golden Exodus Ventures Ltd., subject to regulatory approval.

9. Continuing Operations:

These interim financial statements have been prepared on the assumption that the company will continue as a going concern. However, the company has incurred substantial losses for the past six years. In addition, the Superintendent of Brokers issued a permanent cease trading order on the company shares as of April 10, 1986. Thus the ability of the company to continue as a going concern is very much dependent on the availability of additional financing and its ability to satisfactorily resolve the requirements of the Superintendent of Brokers in order to obtain rescission of the Cease Trading Order.

GEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
of the
SHAWN PROPERTY
Nelson Mining Division
NTS 82-F/3, 82-F/6
Latitude 49°14'30" North
Longitude 117°02'00" West
British Columbia

March 15, 1988

on behalf of

GOLDEN EXODUS VENTURES LTD.

Vancouver, B.C.

by

J. R. Allan, P.Geol., F.GAC

TAIGA CONSULTANTS LTD.
#400, 534 - 17th Avenue S.W.
Calgary, Alberta T2S 0B1

SUMMARY

The Shawn property is located in the southern Kootenay area of British Columbia, approximately 16 km northeast of Salmo. The property comprises 20 contiguous two-post claims which are underlain by a narrow belt of Lower Cambrian metasediments. South of the property, 7 km along strike, this belt hosts gold deposits of the Sheep Creek Camp. Seven major precious metals mines, a few minor producers, and numerous prospects are located in this latter district. Total production from the major producers (1900 to 1974) was 22,799,845 grams gold and 8,092,749 grams silver from 1,578,654 tonnes of ore.

The second phase of the 1987 exploration program was completed in mid-January. The program consisted of five diamond drill holes totalling 504 m, the mapping and sampling of an old adit, and the excavation of one 'cat' trench.

Drilling was targeted on the Main Showing area of the property adjacent to the old adit. Gold mineralization was revealed to be of similar grade (up to 1.0 oz/ton Au) and of greater width than that documented previously by surface examinations reported by Netolitzky (July 1987) and Adams (Dec. 1987 and Feb.1988). The presence of a northwest-striking fault containing quartz vein/sulphide mineralization was confirmed in a location just north of the adit area.

Geological mapping within the old adit indicates that previous workers followed the contact between Reeves limestone and a small granite/granodiorite body. Rock chip sampling returned a single anomalous interval of 1120 ppb Au over 1.4 m. No evidence of skarn-type Au mineralization was encountered.

An attempt was made to expose the subcrop of the previously mentioned northwest-trending fault at the junction of the carbonate unit with the granodiorite intrusion. As no bedrock was encountered at a depth of 5.5 m, the trench was back-filled and abandoned.

As a result of the drill program, gold mineralization was found not to be confined to the Reno Formation quartzites as had been assumed by earlier workers. The strongest Au mineralization appears to have a strong affinity for granodiorite adjacent to and beneath the quartzite. This is in marked contrast to the Sheep Creek Camp where the best vein-type mineralization occurs in the quartzites well above the intrusive mass (Mathews, 1953).

A Phase III field program consisting of cut-line grid establishment, soil geochemical sampling, VLF-EM/magnetometer surveying, detailed geological mapping, and prospecting is recommended for the spring of 1988. In addition, a program of limited back-hoe trenching on known showings and geochemical anomalies is proposed to be completed concurrent with the grid work. Contingent upon favourable results of the Phase III program, an intensive follow-up Phase IV program of back-hoe trenching and diamond drilling is proposed. The combined cost of Phases III and IV is estimated at $335,000.

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INTRODUCTION

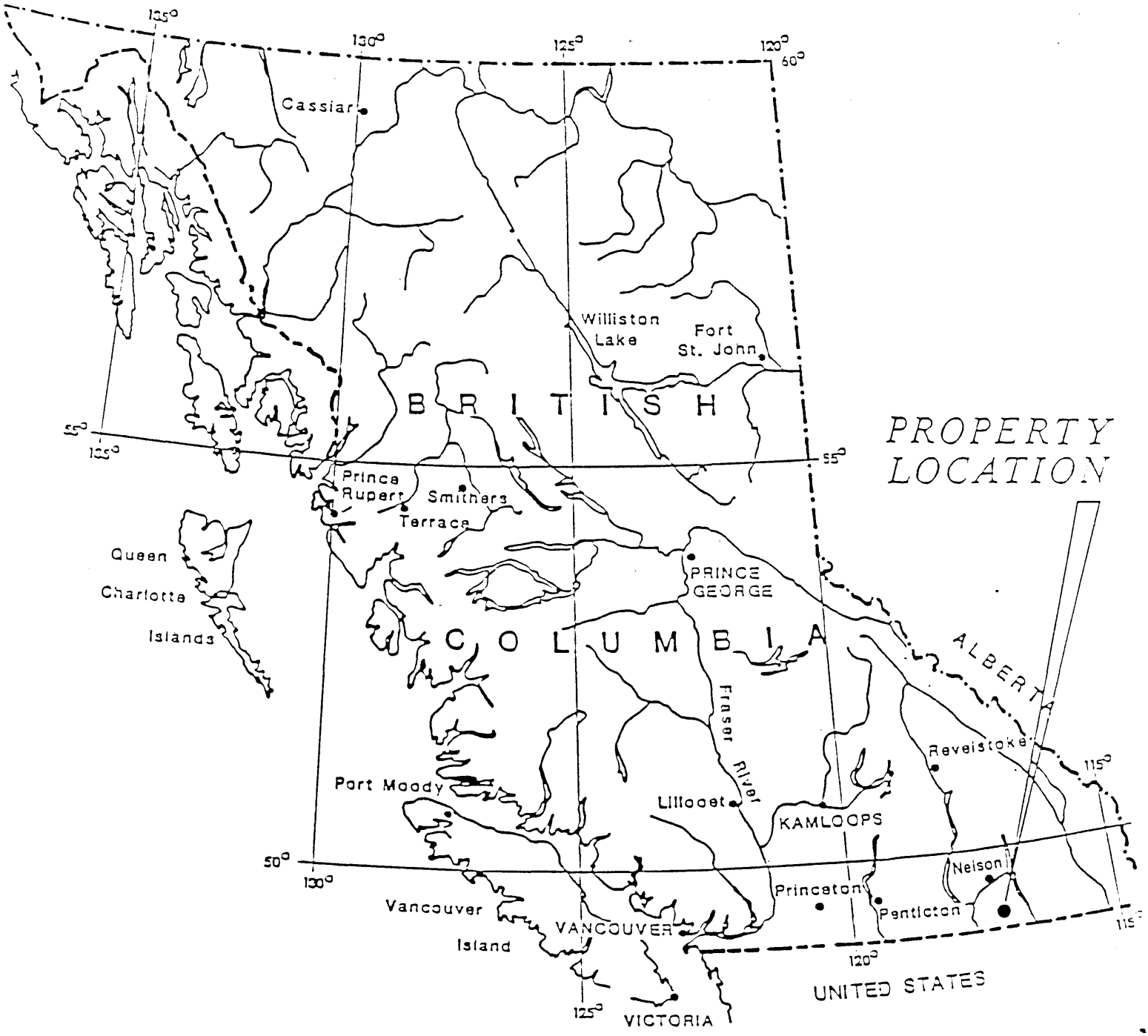
On behalf of Golden Exodus Ventures Ltd. of Vancouver, B.C., Taiga Consultants Ltd. undertook a geological evaluation of the Shawn property in British Columbia. The geology of the area is described and the history of the mining exploration in the region is summarized. Results of the exploration work carried out on the Shawn property during the period from October 1986 to January 1988 are summarized. Following an initial property visit, a two-phase exploration program was carried out. Phase I consisted of flagged grid establishment, soil geochemical sampling, VLF-EM/magnetometer surveying, detailed geological mapping, and prospecting. Phase II consisted of 504 metres of diamond drilling in five holes as well as mapping and sampling of the existing adit.

This evaluation is presented along with a recommended program of exploration and a proposed budget.

Location and Access

The Shawn property (Figures 1 and 2) is located in the Nelson Range approximately 16 km northeast of Salmo and 30 km southeast of Nelson, B.C. The property straddles the Salmo (NTS 82-F/3) and Nelson (NTS 82-F/6) map sheets and is centered about 49°14'30" North latitude and 117°02'00" West longitude.

Access to the property can be gained by travelling 8 km north from Salmo on Highway 6 then 12.8 km east along the Porcupine Creek logging road. From this point, which is the northwest corner of the property, a logging trail runs south and up into the central portion of the property. The trail is passable to a two-wheel-drive vehicle up to a slide area approximately 0.5 km northwest of an old adit (circa 1930?), which constitutes the 'Main Showing' area.



SHAWN PROPERTY

NELSON M.D.

82 F/3, 82 F/6

0 100 200 300 400 Km

50 0 100 200 MI

inches

0 1

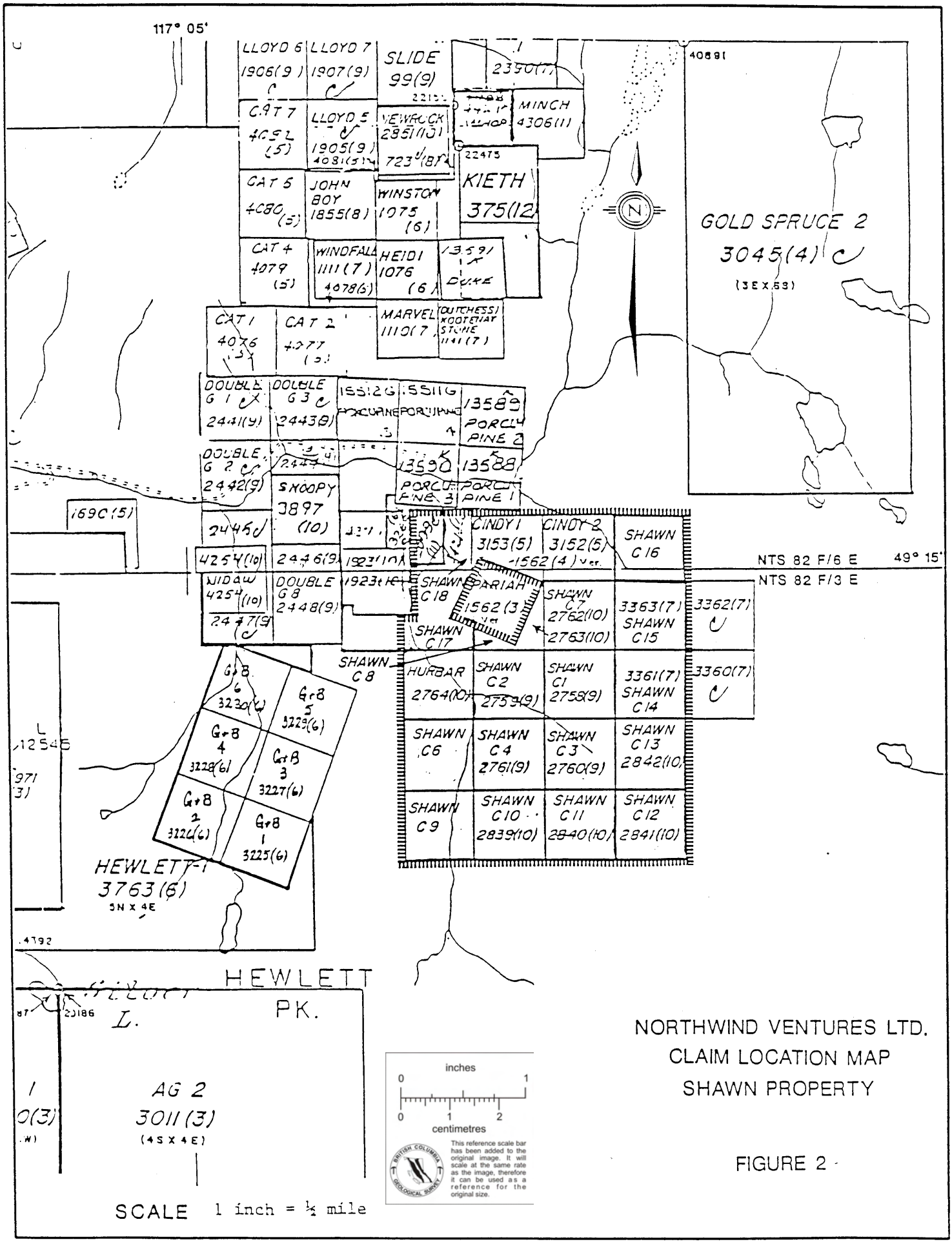
0 1 2

centimetres

This reference scale bar has been added to the original image. It will scale at the same rate as the image, therefore it can be used as a reference for the original size.

FIGURE 1

GENERAL LOCATION MAP



NORTHWIND VENTURES LTD.
CLAIM LOCATION MAP
SHAWN PROPERTY

FIGURE 2

About one-third of the property has been logged in recent years (1981-1982). The remainder is moderately wooded with a variety of coniferous trees over a somewhat rugged terrain.

Property Status

The property consists of twenty two-post claims in the Nelson Mining Division (see Figure 2). The claims are described more fully on Table 1. These claims were purchased by Wallace Nesbitt on Sept.15, 1986 from Stuart and Eleanor Barclay of Nelson, and are subject to an agreement between these parties. A transfer of title to Northwind Ventures is pending. Golden Exodus Ventures Ltd. can earn up to a 37.5% interest in the property by financing 50% of the 1987 proposed exploration expenditures ($160,000).

TABLE 1 - Claims Data

Claim	Approx Area	Record Number	Date of Record	Next Anniv-sary Date
Shawn C1	51.65	2758	Sep.07/82	Sep.07/88
Shawn C2	51.65	2759	Sep.07/82	Sep.07/88
Shawn C3	51.65	2760	Sep.07/82	Sep.07/88
Shawn C4	51.65	2761	Sep.07/82	Sep.07/88
Shawn C7	51.65	2762	Oct.01/82	Oct.01/88
Shawn C8	51.65	2763	Oct.01/82	Oct.01/88
Hurbar	51.65	2764	Oct.06/82	Oct.06/88
Cindy 1	51.65	3152	May 25/83	May 25 88
Cindy 2	51.65	3153	May 25/83	May 25/88
Shawn 6	51.65	4443	Oct.07/86	Oct.07/90
Shawn 9	51.65	4444	Oct.07/86	Oct.07/90
Shawn 10	51.65	4445	Oct.07/86	Oct.07/90
Shawn 11	51.65	4446	Oct.07/86	Oct.07/90
Shawn 12	51.65	4447	Oct.07/86	Oct.07/90
Shawn 13	51.65	4448	Oct.07/86	Oct.07/90
Shawn 14	51.65	4449	Oct.07/86	Oct.07/90
Shawn 15	51.65	4450	Oct.07/86	Oct.07/90
Shawn 16	51.65	4457	Oct.07/86	Oct.07/90
Shawn 17	51.65	4458	Oct.07/86	Oct.07/90
Shawn 18	51.65	4459	Oct.07/86	Oct.07/90
	1,033.00 acres			
Less	45.00	existing internal claim, the Pariah, Record No. 1562		
Net Acreage	988.00 acres, approximate (399.8 hectares)			

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The property is located within the Kootenay Arc, a narrow northerly trending arcuate structural domain characterized by a regionally metamorphosed and poly-deformed late Proterozoic to Mesozoic stratigraphic succession which has been subjected to multiple episodes of intrusion and deformation. Regional mapping by H. W. Little of the Geological Survey of Canada (Map 1090A) shows that the map area is underlain by northerly trending folded Lower Paleozoic metasediments intruded by several granitic stocks and displaced by two fault systems. Figure 3 shows the property in relation to the regional geology.

Sheep Creek Camp

The Sheep Creek gold camp, located in the Salmo map-area (NTS 82-F/3), is defined by seven major precious metals producers, a few minor producers, and numerous prospects. The auriferous quartz veins are hosted by tightly folded Lower Cambrian quartzites exposed along and near the crests of two major north trending folds referred to as the "Sheep Creek Anticline" and the "Western Anticline". Total production from the major producers of the camp during the period 1900 to 1974 was 22,799,845 grams gold and 8,092,749 grams silver from 1,578,654 tonnes mined.

The principal producing mines were the Gold Belt, Kootenay Belle, Queen, Nugget, Motherlode, Reno, and Yellowstone mines. Minor production came from the Bonanza, Fawn (Golden Fawn), Ore Hill, Summit, and Vancouver prospects. Production took place as early as 1900 at the Yellowstone mine. Other early producers during the period 1900 to 1915 were the Kootenay Belle, Motherlode, Nugget, and Queen mines. Except for approximately 13,600 tonnes mined at the Nugget in 1920 and 1921, there was a hiatus in production from the camp during the period 1916 to 1929. 1929 marked the re-opening of the Queen mine and the first year of production from the Reno mine. From 1932 to 1943, the Motherlode, Nugget, and Reno mines were vigorously developed and mined, as were the Kootenay Belle and Gold Belt mines. Production at the

Refer to Table 2 for Geological Legend

after: Taiga Consultants Ltd., S.E. B.C. Compilation

July 1, 1987. NTS 82 F/3,6

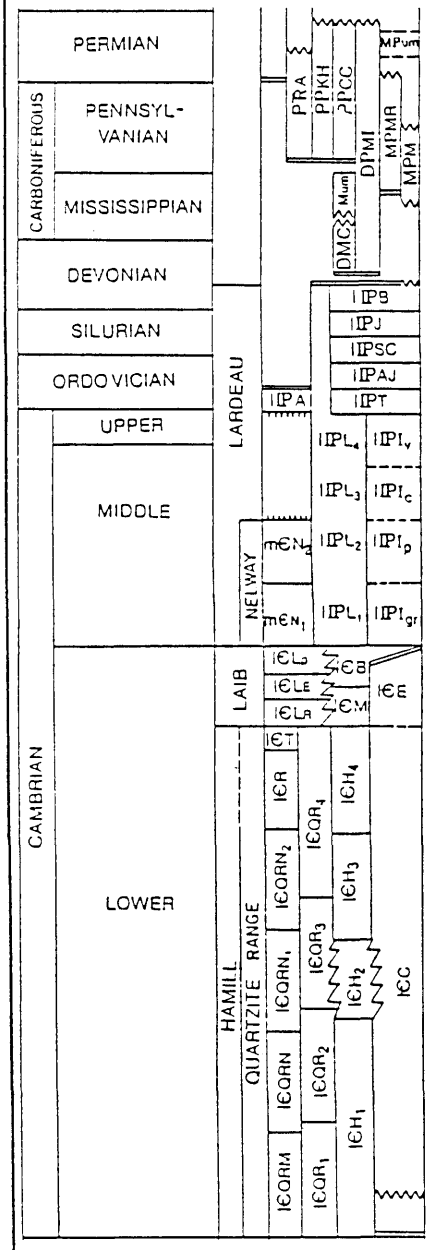
0 1 2 kms

NORTHWIND VENTURES LTD.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

FIGURE 3

TABLE OF FORMATIONS



PPKH ; KNOB HILL GROUP; chert, greenstone, ls, arg.

PPCC ; CACHE CREEK GROUP; chert, arg., greenstone, ls.

MPum ; ultramafics

MPMR; MOUNT ROBERTS Fm; siltstone, quartzite, slate, ls, chert

MPM ; MILFORD GROUP: arg., qtzite, chert, ls; MPM_{ch}: chert; MPM_q: quartzite; MPM_p: phyllite; MPM_{sb}: biotite schist, paragneiss; MPM_c: ls; MPM_{sc}: calc-silicates; MPM_v: basalt; MPM_{cg}: cg

Mum ; ultramafics

DMC ; CHAPPERON Fm; arg., chlorite-mica schist, arg.

DPMI ; MOUNT IDA Fm; schist, slate, ls, qtzite, andesite, agglomerate

IPPB BROADVIEW Fm; IPPBc: ls, phyll. ls, grey phyll.; IPPBs: phyll. grit, phyll.

IPPJ JOWETT Fm; green phyllite, limey green phyllite; basic lavas, pyroclastics

IPPSC SHARON CREEK Fm; black siliceous phyllite and argillite

IPPAJ AJAX Fm; quartzite

IPPA ; ACTIVE Fm: black argillite and slate; $IPPA_3$: dolomite, dolomite breccia, and limestone; $IPPA_2$: silicified argillite and limestone; $IPPA_1$: grey limestone and argillaceous limestone

IPPT ; TRIUNE Fm: black siliceous phyllite, quartzite

$IPPL_4$-$IPPL_1$: LARDEAU GROUP in Riondel area

$IPPL_4$: biot-qtz-feldspar gneiss; $IPPL_3$: calc-silicate gneiss with amphibolite, schist, marble layers; $IPPL_2$: amphibolite, hornblende gneiss; $IPPL_1$: micaceous sch and qtzite; garn-staur. sch, biotite gneiss

IPPI ; INDEX Fm; $IPPI_v$: grey phyllite, limy green phyllite, greenstone; $IPPI_c$: phyllitic and arenaceous limestone; $IPPI_p$: grey and light green phyllite, minor ls and qtz grit; $IPPI_{gr}$: qtz grit

mPN ; NELWAY Fm; mPN_1: limey argillite, limestone; mPN_2: limestone, dolomite

LAIB FORMATION

ICLp;LAIB PHYLLITE: phyllite, argillite, micaceous quartzite, schist

ICLE: EMERALD MEMBER: phyllite, argillite; ICLR: REEVES MEMBER: limestone, dolomite

ICB ; BADSHOT limestone

ICM ; MOHICAN phyllite, limestone

ICBM ; BADSHOT-MOHICAN Formations, undivided

ICE ; EAGER Fm: argillite, silty argillite, silty limestone, rare bioclastic beds

HAMILL GROUP in Selkirk Mountains

ICR; RENO Fm: quartzite, argillite; ICT: TRUMAN MEMBER: phyllite, argillite; limestone in Salmo area

QUARTZITE RANGE FORMATION: $ICQRN_2$: UPPER NEVADA quartzite; $ICQRN_1$: LOWER NEVADA argillite, quartzite; ICQRN: NUGGET quartzite; ICQRM: MOTHERLODE massive white quartzite, argillite, gray grit and greenschist; ICQR: QUARTZITE RANGE Fm; undivided; $ICQR_4$: white and bluish-green quartzite, argillite; $ICQR_3$: conglomerate; $ICQR_2$: brown micaceous quartzite; $ICQR_1$: white, green and pink orthoquartzite

HAMILL GROUP in Purcell Mountains

ICH_4: biotite-quartz schist; ICH_3: pure white quartzite; ICH_2: chlorite schist, chlorite-muscovite schist, epidote-chlorite-amphibole gneiss; ICH_1: grey-green feldspathic quartzite, white quartzite; ICH_{1b}: massive white quartzite, micaceous quartzite; ICH_{1a}: pebbly and feldspathic quartzite; ICH_{1c}: pebble and cobble cg; ICH_{1d}: calcitic and dolomitic marble

ICC ; CRANBROOK Fm: white, purple and green quartzite, purple argillite and argillaceous quartzite, gritty quartzite, pebble and cobble conglomerate

ICC_1: pebble to cobble cg derived from MIDDLE CRESTON and younger Purcell strata

after: Taiga Consultants Ltd. S.E. B.C. Precious Metals Compilation Study Aug./83

TABLE 2

Queen increased steadily from 1932 until 1942, followed by a steady decline which ended with the formal closure of the mine in 1951.

The geology of each of the producing mines is similar and consists of simple vein structures that strike northeast to east-northeast and dip vertically or steeply to the south. Vein widths vary from mere centimetres to as much as 4.5 m, averaging 0.9 to 1.2 m. The upper levels of most veins are oxidized to depths of several hundred feet, with the exception of the veins at the Gold Belt mine, where fresh sulphides are present in some vein outcrops. Vein mineralogy typically consists of pyrite, pyrrhotite, sphalerite, and galena disseminated in a quartz gangue. Sulphide mineralization (mainly pyrite) commonly extends into fractured and brecciated wallrocks.

The productive parts of veins occurred as shoots a few tens to several hundred feet in length, and were generally confined to those portions of the veins where one or both walls consisted of competent quartzites of the Upper and Middle Nugget and Upper Nevada members of the Lower Cambrian Quartzite Range Formation. The less competent sediments and schists of the Laib and Reno Formations (plus the Lower Nevada, Lower Nugget, and Motherlode members of the Quartzite Range Formation) were not as favourable. The Reno Formation, however, hosted important quantities of ore at the Reno mine where

TABLE 3 - Selected Production Statistics

Mine	Tonnes Mined	Au (g)	Ag (g)
Yellowstone	15,415	183,863	135,409
Queen	653,193	9,397,767	3,096,814
Kootenay Belle	293,588	3,422,866	1,059,079
Nugget	36,734	742,326	222,085
Motherlode	105,766	1,783,709	659,320
Reno	243,833	4,769,309	1,887,304
Gold Belt	230,125	2,500,005	1,032,738
TOTALS	1,578,654	22,799,845	8,092,749

"pre-vein" metamorphism had resulted in the development of a spotted andalusite schist of similar competency to the underlying productive quartzites.

No definite evidence of supergene enrichment in the oxidized portions of the veins has been determined, nor has any definite relationship between grade and depth been established in the oxidized zones or upper sulphide zones. However, there is a tendency for veins to narrow in width upwards. In addition, there is also a southward plunging productive zone defined throughout the camp by an upper and lower vertical limit of economic grade within the ore shoots. In the Reno mine at the northern end of the camp, the productive range was between 1646 and 2104 m (5400 and 6900 feet) ASL. The Kootenay Belle 'A' vein, near the centre of the camp, was productive between 823 and 1311 m (2700 and 4300 feet) ASL. In the southern part of the camp at the Queen mine, production came from below 1006 m (3300 feet) ASL. Most of the important producing veins of the camp have been explored below the lower "plane" which limits the downward extent of economic grades, but were unsuccessful in finding additional economic reserves.

In summary, there are four important controls to the mineralization. First is the existence of northeast trending fractures in which the quartz veins developed. Second is the presence of the competent quartzites of the Quartzite Range Formation and the recrystallized andalusite schist of the Reno Formation. Brittle deformation along fracture zones resulted in periodic large dilatant zones along the vein structures. Third is the localization of values over certain parts of the veins, the "ore shoots". And lastly is the vertical control (i.e., the southward plunging envelope) of economic mineralization within the ore shoots.

To date, the "Western Anticline" and western limb of the "Sheep Creek Anticline" have hosted the known productive mines, but significant exploration potential remains in the eastern limb of the Sheep Creek Anticline. The geology and distribution of gold-bearing quartz veins of the Sheep Creek Camp is shown on Figures 4 to 6. These figures are reproduced from "Geology of the Sheep Creek Camp" (Mathews, 1953).

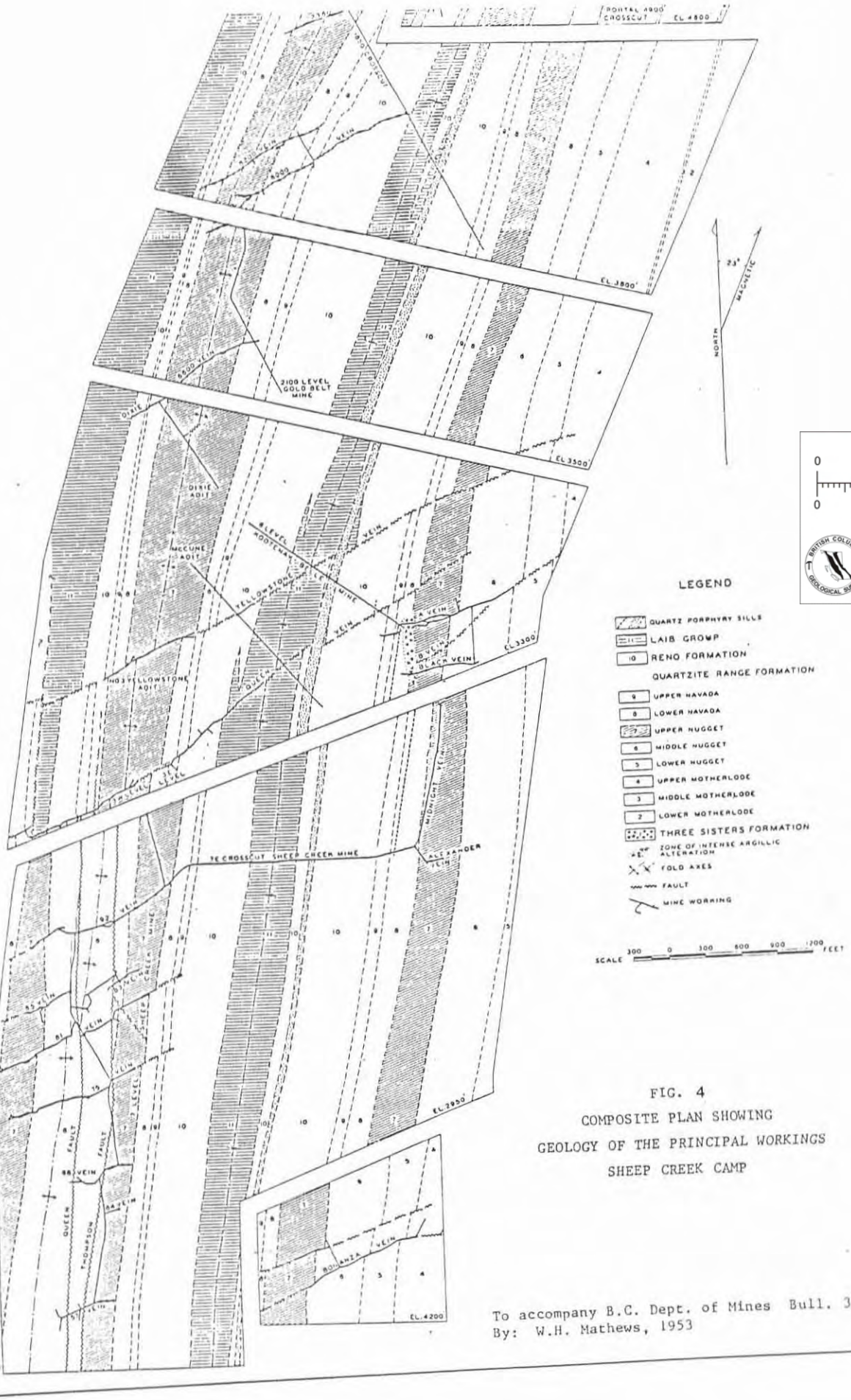


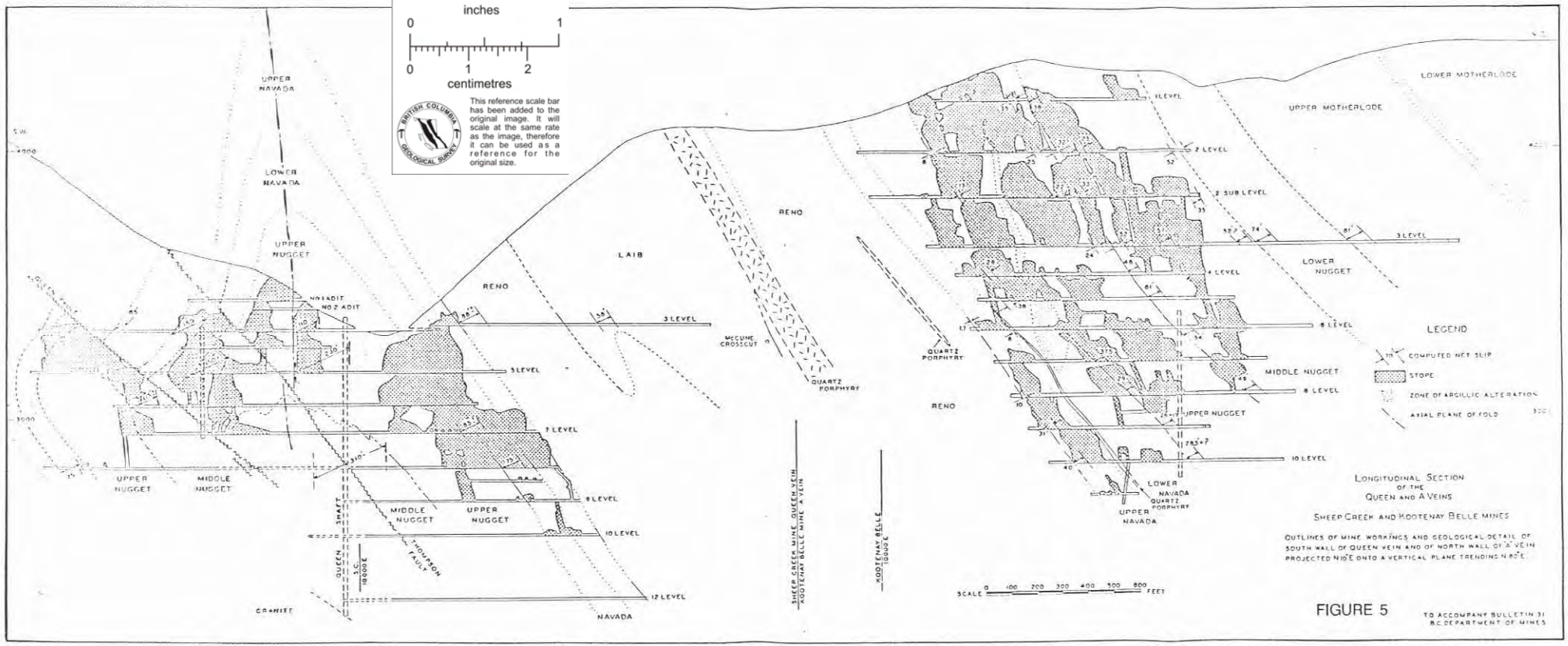
FIG. 4

COMPOSITE PLAN SHOWING

GEOLOGY OF THE PRINCIPAL WORKINGS

SHEEP CREEK CAMP

To accompany B.C. Dept. of Mines Bull. 3
By: W.H. Mathews, 1953

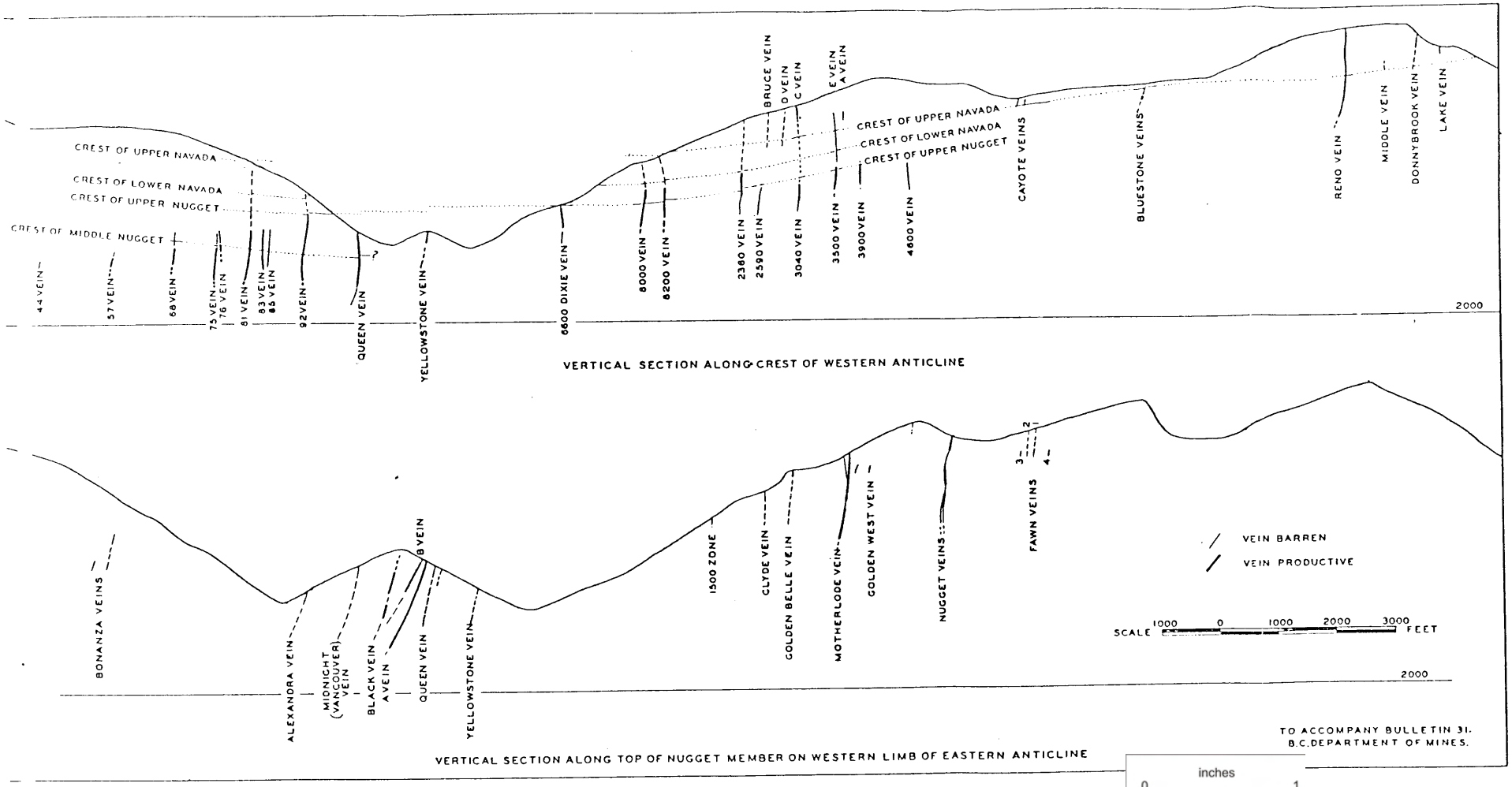


LONGITUDINAL SECTION OF THE QUEEN AND A VEINS SHEEP CREEK AND KOOTENAY BELLE MINES

OUTLINES OF MINE WORKINGS AND GEOLOGICAL DETAIL OF SOUTH WALL OF QUEEN VEIN AND OF NORTH WALL OF A VEIN PROJECTED N 10° E ONTO A VERTICAL PLANE TRENDING N 80° E.

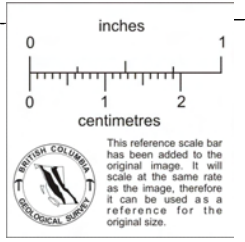
FIGURE 5

TO ACCOMPANY BULLETIN 31 B.C. DEPARTMENT OF MINES



TO ACCOMPANY BULLETIN 31.
B.C. DEPARTMENT OF MINES.

FIGURE 6



LOCAL GEOLOGY

The Shawn property is underlain by a northerly trending belt of Proterozoic to Middle Cambrian metasedimentary rocks. A small granitic stock and several east-west trending faults have interrupted this metasedimentary belt between the property and the Sheep Creek Camp (see Table 2 for the formations present in the area). The formations dip steeply and are repeated by faulting and (possibly) by folding.

The prospective Quartzite Range Formation, which hosts most of the auriferous quartz veins in the Sheep Creek Camp, is exposed in the western part of the property. This formation is at least 1000 m thick and is predominantly comprised of pure, massive white quartzite beds with minor thin argillaceous intercalations.

Bedrock exposures are generally poor except for on the steeper slopes and within the main drainage. However, bedrock coverage can be increased through systematic stripping of thin overburden and vegetative cover.

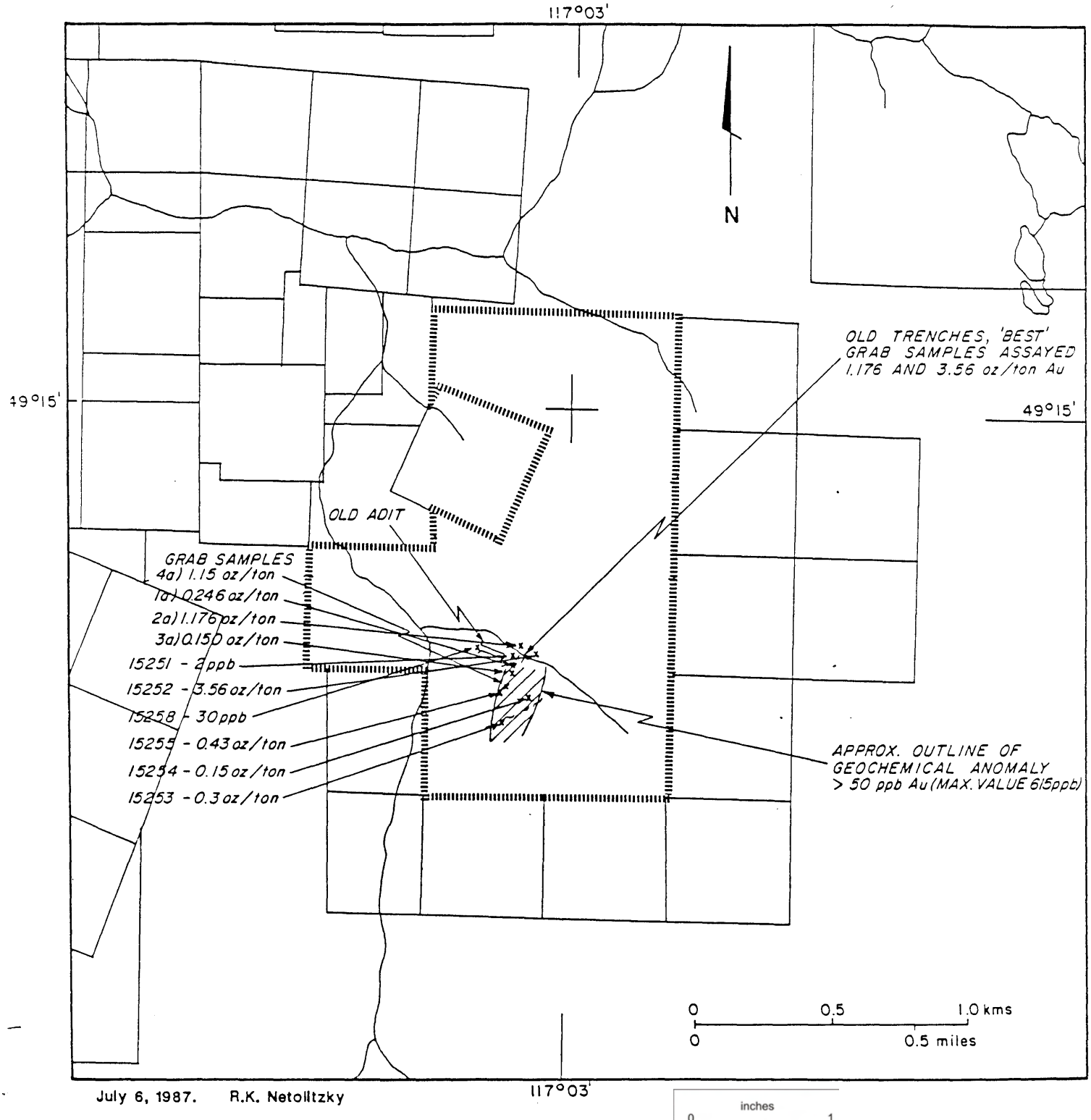
1986 GEOCHEMICAL PROGRAM

Lithogeochemistry

During 1986, several phases of rock sampling were carried out. Most of this work was carried out by Mr. Stuart Barclay, the property vendor. Mr. R. K. Netolitzky collected six rock and five soil samples during the initial property examinations. The results of all the programs are summarized on Table 4 and plotted on Figure 7. The rock sampling program has identified several high gold assays (>1 oz/ton) from quartz veins near the north-south claim line.

Soil Geochemistry

The soil geochemical program involved the collection of 86 samples from locations at 30 foot intervals along four lines 100 to 150 feet apart. A 500-foot long, narrow, north-south trend of anomalous gold values has been outlined immediately to the west of the centre claim line. This trend is on strike with the gold-bearing quartz veins exposed in the valley and is characterized by values greater than 50 ppb Au (see Figure 7).

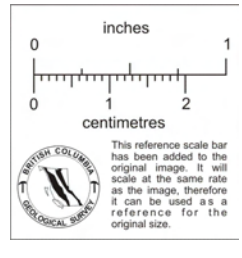


July 6, 1987. R.K. Netolitzky

GRAB SAMPLES

SAMPLES 1a - 4a W. Nesbitt; July 1986
SAMPLES 15251 - 15258 R.K. Netolitzky; Oct 1986

Assays in oz/ton Au



LOCATION OF MAIN SHOWING

FIGURE 7

Sample Number	Sampled by	Date	Type	Description	Gold oz/ton	Silver oz/ton	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %
#1 (1a)	Nesbitt	July/86	Rock		.246	.53		1.18	1.19
#2 (2a)	"	July/86	Rock		1.176	1.06		.79	.46
#3 (3a)	"	July/86	Rock		.150	.01		.56	.68
#4 (4a)	"	July/86	Rock		1.150	.31		.18	.04
#1	Nesbitt	Aug./86	Rock Chip	New popped cut 12" qtz vein	.002	-			
#2	"	Aug./86	Rock Chip	Outcrop 20' above #1 popped cut	.004	.02			
#3	"	Aug./86	Rock Chip	20' NW of #1 outcrop	.090	.63			
#4	"	Aug./86	Rock Chip	Vein 150'SW of #1 popped hole	.026	.21			
#5	"	Aug./86	Rock Chip	Top cut on Zone 2 wallrock	.030	-			
#6	"	Aug./86	Rock Chip	Wide exposure of sulphides	tr	-			
#7	"	Aug./86	Rock Chip	Dump Grab from old pit - Top of Zone 1	.030	.07			
#8	Nesbitt	Aug./86	Rock Chip	New Cut - Pit chip sample	1.094	1.21			
#9	"	Aug./86	Rock Chip	Zone 1 - new outcrop	.034	.35			
#10	"	Aug./86	Rock Chip	New cut-off left 4' face	.012	-			
#11	"	Aug./86	Rock Chip	Right 4' face new cut 9'	.060	-			
#12	"	Aug./86	Rock Chip	Old cut above creek - 100'	.008	-			
#251	G.J. Liedtke	Sep./86	Rock Chip		.002	.02	.01	.01	.01
#252	"	Sep./86	Rock Chip		1.056	1.32	.03	.54	.01
#253	"	Sep./86	Rock Chip		.820	1.18	.15	1.41	.02
#254	"	Sep./86	Rock Chip		1.198	.86	.11	.93	.51
#255	"	Sep./86	Rock Chip		tr	.08	.01	.05	.02
# 8	Barclay	Aug./86	no assay certificates;		.4				
# 9	"	Aug./86	locations not shown on map		1.6				
#10+11	"	Aug./86			1.4				
#15252	Netolitzky	Oct./86	Rock		3.56	2.83			
#15253	"	Oct./86	Rock		.30	.22			
#15254	"	Oct./86	Rock		.15	.36			
#15255	"	Oct./86	Rock		.43	.54			
					(ppb)	(ppm)			
#15251	Netolitzky	Oct./86	Rock		2.0	0.2			
#15258	"	Oct./86	Rock		30.0	5.72			

TABLE 4 ASSAY RESULTS

PHASE I EXPLORATION PROGRAM - 1987

Work conducted on the Shawn property in 1987 consisted of soil geochemical sampling followed by VLF-EM and magnetometer surveying, geological mapping, and prospecting. A flagged grid and cut baseline (100 m spaced crosslines and 25 m station intervals) was established prior to conducting the above noted surveys. In-fill lines at 50 m line spacings were completed in areas of interest.

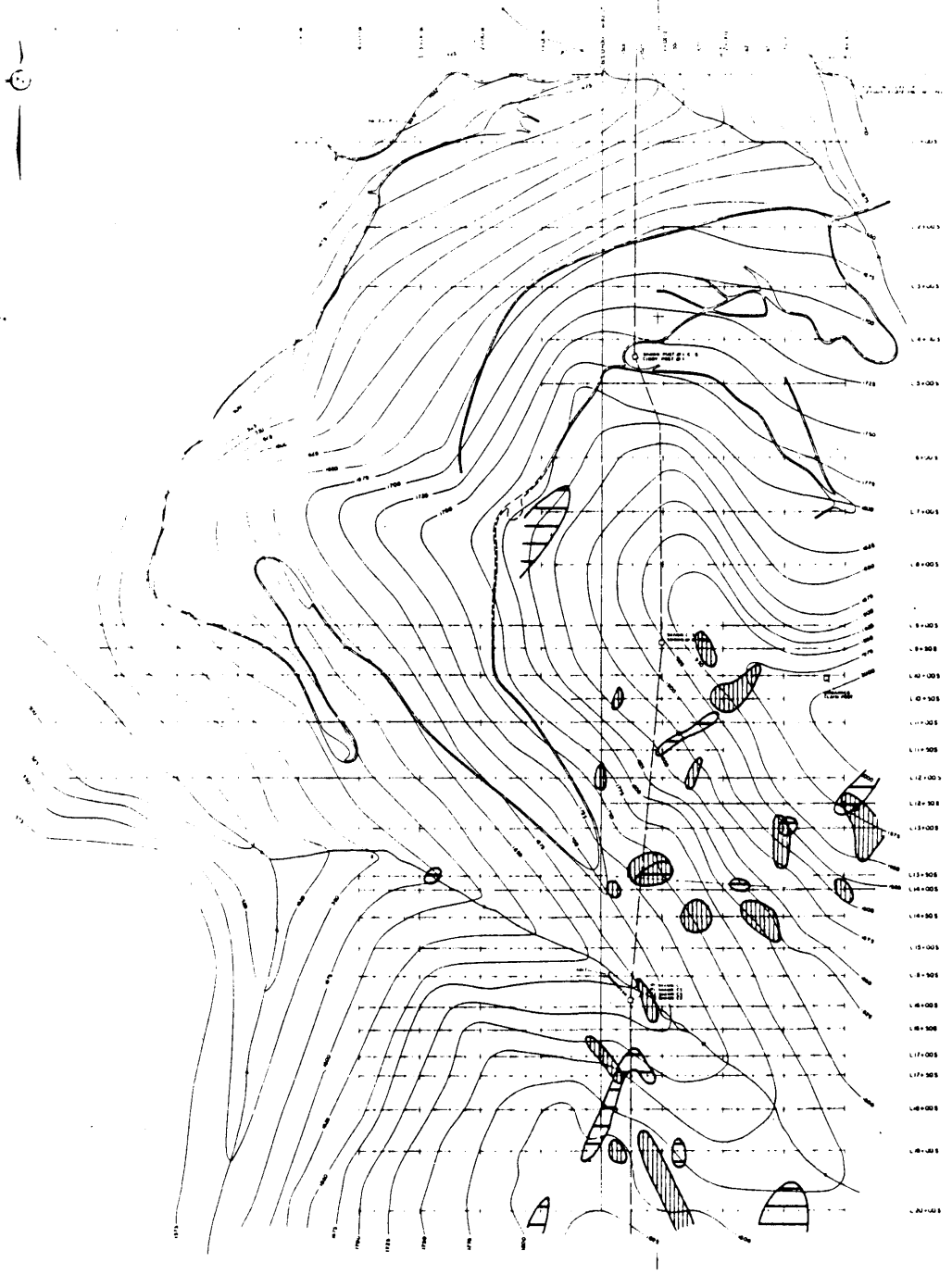
Soil Geochemical Sampling

A total of 930 soil geochemical samples (B-horizon) were collected at 25 m intervals from the grid lines over the central nine claims. Samples were air-dried and submitted to TerraMin Research Labs Ltd. in Calgary, Alberta, for gold, silver, lead, and zinc analyses. The geochemical anomalies are summarized on Figure 8. The results are also discussed under the heading "Prospecting and Soil Geochemistry Results".

VLF-EM Survey

Approximately 23 line km of ground VLF-EM were completed over the grid area. A Geonics EM-16 unit was used with the Seattle, Washington transmitting station (18.6 KHz). The survey was selected to test the conductive responses of both known and hidden quartz veins and silicified shears, and their continuation into overburden covered areas.

No significant conductive response was noted in the vicinity of the known veins and shears. The survey provided some aid in the mapping program as it delineated a northwest trending fault in the central part of the property and verified the orientation of the graphitic argillites in the north-central area.



LEGEND

GOLD (≥100 ppb)

LEAD (≥100 ppm)

inches

0 1

0 1 2

centimetres

This reference scale bar has been added to the original image. It will scale at the same rate as the image, therefore it can be used as a reference for the original size.

NORTHWIND VENTURES LTD.	
SHAWN PROPERTY - NELSON MINING DIVISION	
SUMMARY OF GEOCHEMICAL RESULTS 1987 SURVEY	
DATE March, 1988.	NTS 82 F/3,6
PROJECT BC-87-7	MAPPED/DRAWN BY D.H. ADAMS
SCALE 1 : 7500	0 100 200 m
TAIGA CONSULTANTS LTD.	FIG. 8

Magnetometer Survey

In August and September 1987, a magnetometer survey was completed on the Shawn grid. Total-field magnetic readings were taken with a Scintrex MP-2 magnetometer at 12.5 m spaced intervals along the east-west grid lines. The sensor head was carried on the back of the operator. A Geo-Metrics G826A base station and a Hewlitt-Packard recorder were used to measure diurnal magnetic variations, and the field readings were corrected using these data.

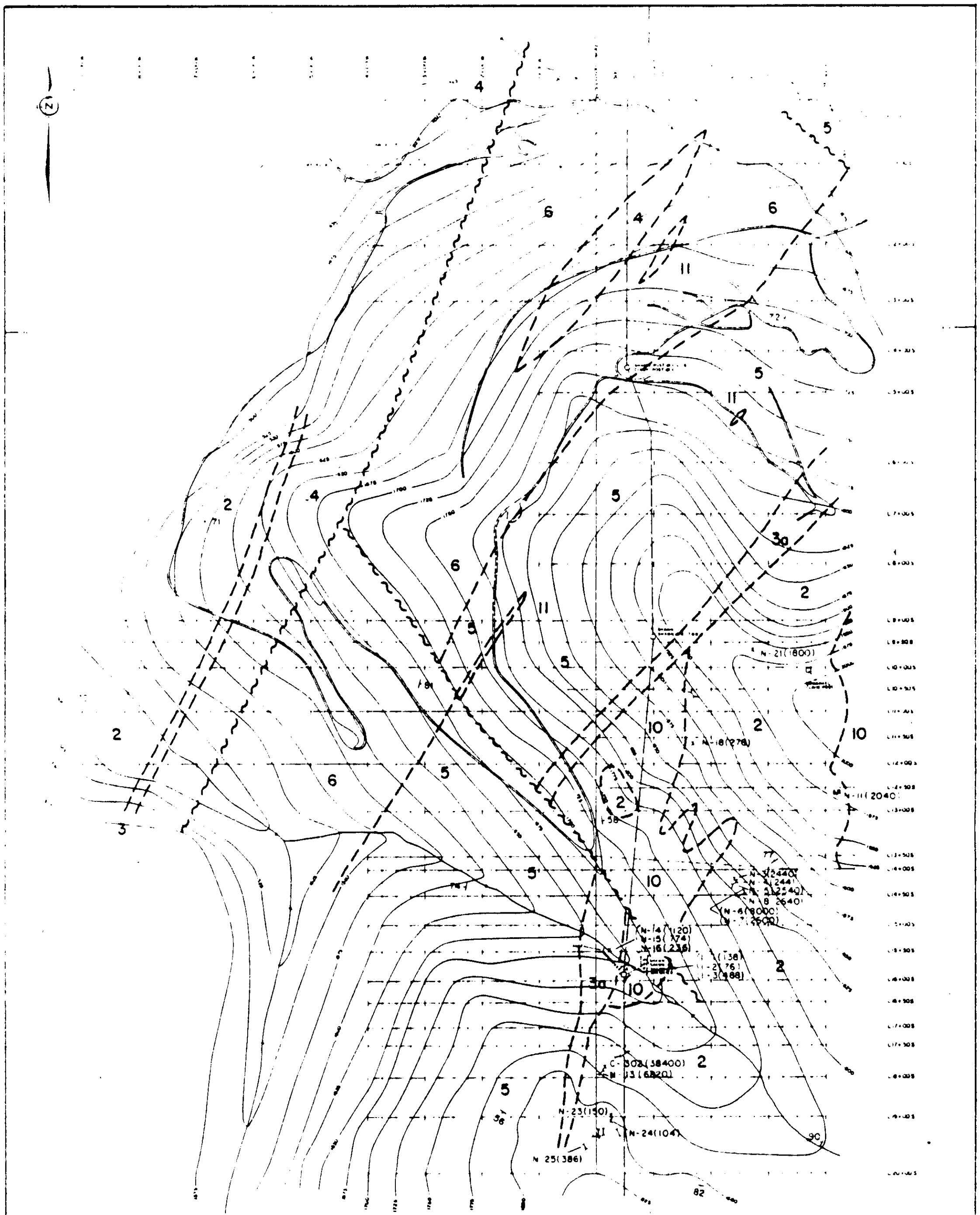
Magnetic susceptibility varies from 56,900 to 58,500 gammas (with rare exceptions). Contoured data show north-northeast trends which coincide with the dominant bedding direction shown on Figure 9.

Geological Mapping

Reconnaissance mapping was undertaken over the entire grid area at a scale of 1:2,500. More detailed investigations were carried out in the vicinity of the adit and known mineralization (see Figure 11) at a scale of 1:500. A description of the geology is included in the section "Property Geology". The geology of the grid area is summarized on Figure 9.

Prospecting

Detailed prospecting was performed in the areas of known mineralization and over anomalies generated by the soil geochemical sampling program. A total of 70 lithogeochemical samples were collected and analyzed for Au, Ag, Pb, and Zn from both the mapping and prospecting programs. The results are discussed in the section "Prospecting and Soil Geochemistry Results".



11 Lamprophyre lenses, sill and dykes

Upper Cretaceous

10 Nelson plutonic rocks, granodiorite plugs and sills

Middle Cambrian

6 Nelway formation, dark grey limestone, siliceous and argillaceous

Lower Cambrian

5 Laib formation undifferentiated; black to brown argillite to siliceous argillite. Phyllites (?) in part

4 Laib phyllites, grey green to light brown quartzitic phyllites to micaceous quartzites

3 Reeves member, cream to light blue-grey limestone laminated in part, possibly stromatolitic in places

3a Reeves member; light green to cream and brown, slightly argillaceous to siliceous limestone/dolostone interbeds blotchy bedded in part

2 Reno formation, slightly argillaceous to sericitic quartzites, minor argillite, micaceous to gneissic near intrusives

1 Quartzite range formation; white, pink to lime green quartzites, minor argillaceous to sericitic content

SYMBOLS

- Stream
- Road
- Property boundary
- Bedding
- Shaft
- Fault
- Adit
- Trench
- N-16 Sample location and number
- Geological contact (defined, assumed)
- Claim post

NORTHWIND VENTURES LTD.	
SHAWN PROPERTY - NELSON MINING DIVISION	
SUMMARY OF PROPERTY GEOLOGY	
DATE March, 1988.	NTS 82 F/3,6
PROJECT BC-87-7	MAPPED/DRAWN BY D.H. ADAMS
SCALE 1 : 7500	0 100 200 m
TAIGA CONSULTANTS LTD.	FIG. 9

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

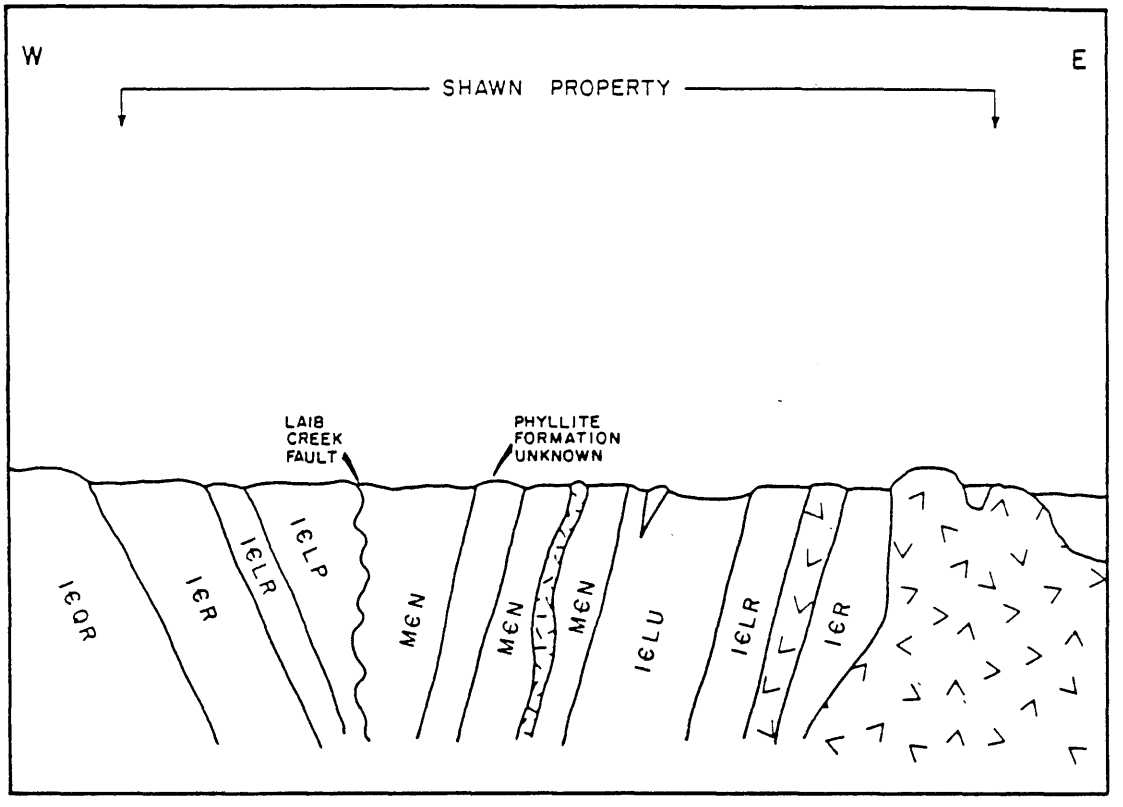
The Shawn property lies within a northerly trending belt of metasedimentary rocks (see Figure 3). A small granite stock within a large block of undifferentiated Middle Cambrian metasediments separates this part of the belt from the Sheep Creek Gold Camp 7 km to the south (Netolitzky, 1987).

The formations strike north to northeast on the property (Map 1) and are vertical to steeply east and west dipping (Figure 10). The oldest unit recognized here is the Quartzite Range Formation which hosts most of the auriferous quartz veins in the Sheep Creek camp. Outcrops of it, a fairly pure, medium to massive bedded quartzite with minor sericitic partings, were found along Porcupine Creek immediately north of the northwest corner of the property.

Outcrops of a somewhat more argillaceous (sericitic) quartzite with a more medium to thin bedded nature and minor argillite bands occur on cliffs and road cuts on the west side of the property (see Figure 9). This interval equates to the slightly younger Reno Formation (see Table 2) which is also a host rock in parts of the Sheep Creek camp. On the western side of the property, both it and the Quartzite Range quartzites exhibit considerable quartz veining along bedding planes but no sulphides or iron staining were noted in the outcrops examined. Minor folding, with fold axes paralleling the bedding, can be seen in the Reno quartzites along the road cut of the trail running into the property.

The Reno Formation is succeeded eastward by the Laib Formation. Outcrops of a fairly pure, laminated lime-mudstone, believed to represent the Reeves Member of the Laib, are exposed as a narrow outcrop (5 to 12 m wide) running north-northeast. Tight folds subparallel to bedding and with calspar/dolspar veining were observed in parts of the limestone outcrops.

Limestone is succeeded by quartzitic phyllites and micaceous quartzites which probably represent the Emerald and Laib phyllite members of the Laib Formation. Minor conformable quartz veins along bedding and small folds



CRETACEOUS & YOUNGER

Lamprophyre dykes and sills

Nelson Intrusives Granodiorite, granite

MIDDLE CAMBRIAN

MЄN — NELWAY FORMATION Dark limestone

LOWER CAMBRIAN

IЄLU — LAIB FORMATION UNDIFFERENTIATED Argillites and quartz argillites

IЄLP — LAIB PHYLLITES Phyllites

IЄLR — REEVES MEMBER Limestone, dolostone

IЄR — RENO FORMATION Argillite quartzites

IЄQR — QUARTZITE RANGE FORMATION Clean quartzites

FIGURE 10

SCHEMATIC SECTION ACROSS SHAWN PROPERTY

subparallel to the bedding occur in this unit but bear no indications of mineralization. However, large boulders of white 'bull quartz' with phyllite remnants were found in a recessive area between the outcrops of the phyllite and the next lithology to the east of it in the central portion of the property. The regional map (see Figure 3) indicates this contact as an assumed fault (the Laib Creek Fault) which may well explain the coarse veining in this area.

A thick interval of dark grey siliceous limestone, with minor calcareous argillites and phyllites in places, occurs in outcrop immediately east of the Laib Formation and the postulated fault zone. This interval, here assumed to be the Nelway Formation and next youngest to the Laib (see Table 2), is quite deformed by folding over much of its extent. Thin to medium width (2 to 10 cm) quartz veins, often leached with a 'rotten' appearance, are found within the folded sequences conformable to bedding and along fold axes. No anomalous geochemical values were obtained in samples of these veins.

A lamprophyre intrusion of about 25 m width was mapped within this limestone in a road cut towards the north end of the property. Significant veining plus sericitic partings and folding were observed adjacent to the intrusion. A 150 m interval of phyllite to sericitic quartzite with numerous en echelon quartz veins in tight folds was noted 50 m west of the intrusion in the limestones. This interval resembles the Laib phyllites and possibly is indicative of a fold or fault in the immediate area.

The Nelway limestone is succeeded eastward by a thick argillite to quartzitic argillite, followed by a thinner carbonate unit and then a thicker slightly argillaceous quartzite interval which extends to the eastern edge of the grid in the southern half of the property. From the regional geology map (see Figure 3), it can be seen that this is simply a reversed sequence to that of the western edge of the grid with the units equating to undifferentiated Laib Formation followed by the Reeves Member limestone and Reno Formation quartzites.

This repetition of sequence, although cut by the Laib Creek Fault, is part of the Laib Syncline which (along with a similar fault) makes up the eastern flank of the Sheep Creek camp's structural pattern (see Figure 3). Of note on the property geology map is the variance in descriptions for the same formations for the opposite sides of the property. The eastern equivalents of the Laib Formation, Reeves Member, and Reno Formations do not have the same degree of deformation and schistosity as observed on the west side of the property. Exceptions to this were noted in the vicinity of intrusions with granitization and gneissic development in the quartzites.

Another observation from the property mapping is the shift of the formational boundaries on the eastern side of the claim group, approximately 700 m to the west from that indicated by the Geological Survey of Canada. This may not be significant to the regional picture but could imply tighter folding plus cross-cutting structures on or near the property.

The undifferentiated Laib Formation is a thick argillite to quartzitic argillite sequence. Minor quartz veining was found within it along bedding and as thin cross-cutting fracture fillings. Thin lamprophyre intrusions were mapped near the top contact of this unit with the Nelway Formation.

The Laib argillites are succeeded eastward by the Reeves Member, a limestone/dolostone interval of variable thickness.

A number of old workings, including a 43 m long adit and several hand-dug trenches (Figure 11) are located within the vicinity of the eastern margin of the Reeves Member. This contact of the carbonates with the older Reno Formation quartzites is largely obscured by granodiorite intrusions and overburden, although it appears to be gradational from dolomitic quartzites to slightly argillaceous quartzites.

A left-lateral fault, trending approximately 320°, offsets the Reeves limestone and Reno quartzites roughly 150 m in the central part of the property.

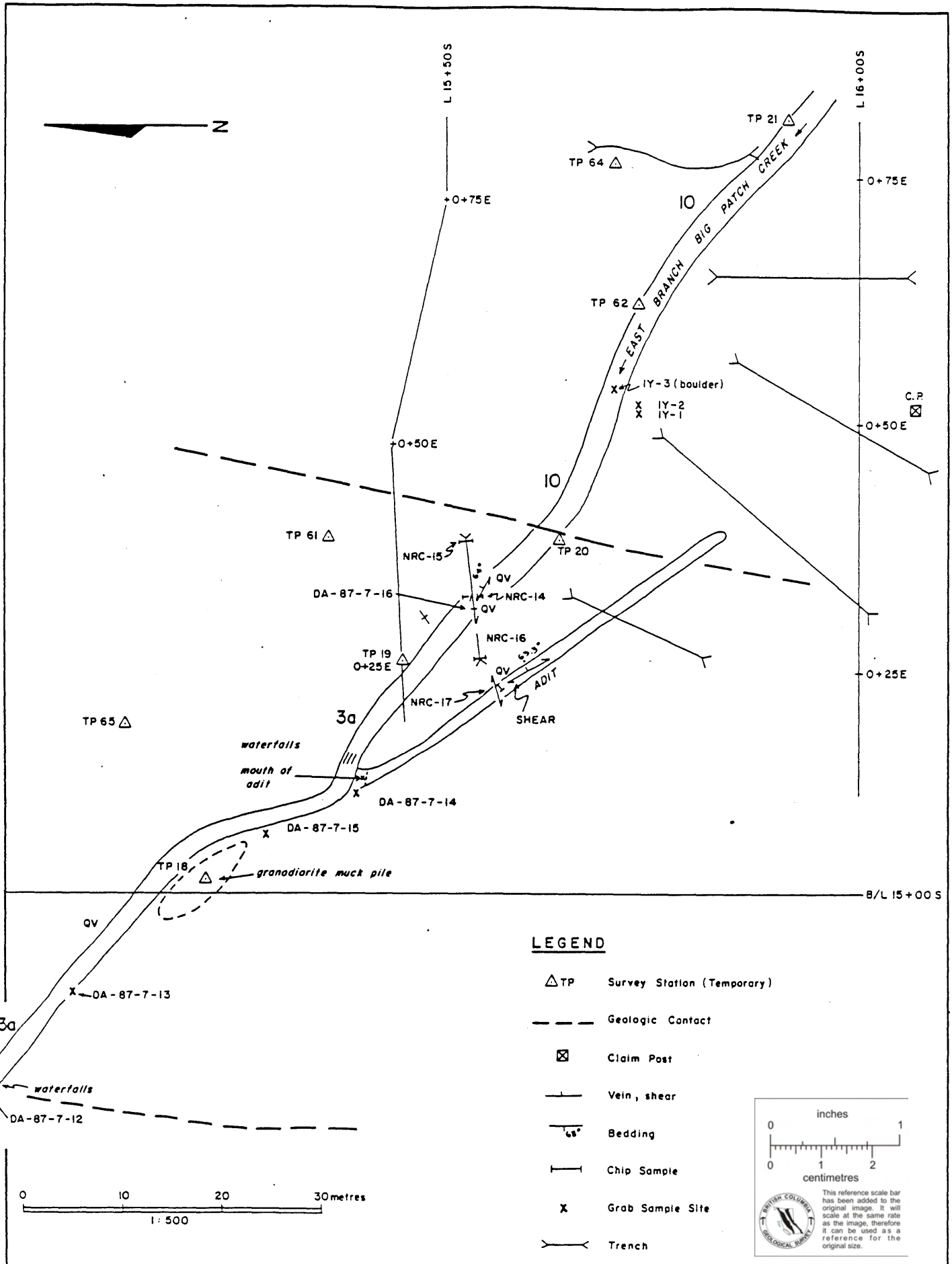


FIGURE 11 - ADIT AREA

A number of quartz veins, including several which crosscut the stratigraphy at 320° and at 040° to 050° and carrying minor sulphides along with gold values, occur within the Reno quartzites on the eastern side of the property. The prospecting results of this and other areas are discussed in the next section of this report.

The slightly argillaceous quartzites of the Reno Formation grade eastward into purer quartzites with only minor argillaceous content, but do not become quite pure enough to be called Quartzite Range Formation on the property grid.

The strike of the bedding in these quartzites displays a moderate swing from northeast to east-northeast on the ridge at mid-property. An even more dramatic strike deviation was observed in the quartzites exposed along the creek near the adit to those above them on the ridge in the southeast corner of the grid. This phenomenon may be related to deformation by granitic intrusions in a similar fashion to that imposed by granitic stocks to the south and west of the Shawn property (see Figure 3).

PROSPECTING AND SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY RESULTS

A property-wide soil geochemical sampling program at 25 m intervals on 100 m spaced grid lines was carried out in August/September 1987. Detailed prospecting of anomalous Au-in-soil areas was carried out by N. R. Cozens during the period October 20 to 31, 1987.

Several trends of high Au values (100 ppb and greater) are located in the southern to central part of the eastern half of the property (see Figure 8). They are confined almost exclusively to the Reno Formation quartzites and the granodiorite intrusions. Only isolated values of slightly anomalous Au, generally 40 to 60 ppb, occur outside this area.

A series of three old trenches were discovered between lines 14+00S and 14+50S at approximately 2+50E. The two southernmost trenches tested a quartz vein varying from 5 to 60 cm in width with minor visible sulphides. A grab sample (NRC-7 / see Figure 9) assayed 28,600 ppb Au, 56.0 ppm Ag, 5,300 ppm Pb, and 24 ppm Zn; while chip samples across it (NRC-6 and NRC-8) yielded 8,000 ppb Au, 6.4 ppm Ag, 310 ppm Pb, and 24 ppm Zn over 60 cm; and 2,640 ppb Au, 1.72 ppm Ag, 167 ppm Pb, and 78 ppm Zn over 40 cm (5 cm vein within 40 cm shear) respectively. Two of three grab samples taken in and near the third trench had slightly lower values of Au (NRC-3: 2,440 ppb; NRC-5: 2,540 ppb). These trenches and veins appear to explain the trend of anomalous Au-in-soil values to the southwest and downslope to the creek.

A similar situation occurs near line 12+50S and 4+25E where a 3 to 4 m long adit was found with a small hand trench just above it. Within the trench, a 5 cm wide quartz vein, cut off by a near-horizontal shear, yielded 2,040 ppb Au, 12.6 ppm Ag, 8,900 ppm Pb, and 600 ppm Zn (sample NRC-11). Downslope dispersion from this showing, which is in an area of high outcrop exposure, seems to account for the soil geochemical anomaly extending southwest from it.

A quartz pod just north of L.10+00S,2+75E yielded 1,800 ppb Au (sample NRC-21). Sample NRC-18, within the same trend but taken as a one-metre chip

sample across a rusty quartzite outcrop containing a 5 cm quartz vein, yielded only 276 ppb Au. Vein and shear directions for all of the above-mentioned anomalous samples have a bearing of approximately 320°.

A northwest-oriented zone of +100 ppb Au-in-soil has been delineated south and upslope of the main adit. A number of trenches have been emplaced within or on the margins of anomalies. Grab sample CRO-311, taken from a trench near L.17+50S,0+25E, had values of 76 ppb Au, 6.40 ppm Ag, 6,100 ppm Pb, and 7,200 ppm Zn. A 90 cm long chip sample (NRC-12) from this same trench (including a 20 cm pyritized quartz vein) yielded 88 ppb Au, 0.34 ppm Ag, 76 ppm Pb, and 103 ppm Zn. Sample NRC-13, approximately 50 m upslope and between soil values of 12 and 32 ppb Au, assayed 6,820 ppb Au, 4.00 ppm Ag, 7.40 ppm Pb, and 131 ppm Zn over a sample width of 75 cm which included two quartz veins of 3 cm and 15 cm width. A grab sample in this trench (CRO-302) returned values of 38,400 ppb Au, 35.0 ppm Ag, 12,200 ppm Pb, and 810 ppm Zn. The veins at sites NRC-12 and NRC-13 trend 070°/50°NW and 066°/40°NW respectively.

Grab samples NRC-23 and NRC-24 (L.19+00S,0+25E) returned only 150 and 104 ppb Au although they were selected from pyritiferous quartz veins in the same vicinity. In a trench at 19+50S,0+25W, chip sample NRC-25, taken across a width of 75 cm, which included 30 to 40 cm of heavily pyritized quartz and quartzite, assayed 386 ppb Au, 1.17 ppm Ag, 350 ppm Pb, and 101 ppm Zn. The vein strikes 324° and dips 79°E.

A chain-and-compass survey was carried out in the vicinity of the adit and several old trenches in order to establish control for future drill sites (see Figure 11). A long trench oriented approximately east-west crosses the creek just above the adit entrance. Contained within the trench is a quartz vein with a pinch and swell of 5 to 15 cm and containing visible sulphides including pyrite, chalcopyrite, and galena. Very fine gold was also panned from the bottom of this trench. A grab sample (DA-87-7-16) taken at mid-trench yielded values of 6,840 ppb Au, 25.0 ppm Ag, 6,300 ppm Pb, and 105 ppm Zn. Chip sample NRC-15, located at the eastern end of the trench, of 90 cm of sulphidized altered quartzite with 10 to 15 cm of quartz

veining, yielded 774 ppb Au, 1.02 ppm Ag, 116 ppm Pb, and 65 ppm Zn. A 1.4 m wide chip sample (NRC-14) located at mid-trench includes 10 cm of the main vein and 5 cm of a splayed quartz vein. It assayed 1,120 ppb Au, 1.62 ppm Ag, 115 ppm Pb, and 77 ppm Zn. Sample NRC-16, taken at the west end of the trench over an 80 cm width in limestone and quartzite with minor pyrite, chalcopyrite, and quartz blebs (eyes), returned values of 236 ppb Au, 1.27 ppm Ag, 30 ppm Pb, and 118 ppm Zn.

A quartz vein with similar orientation and dimensions to that in the trench noted above was also observed in the adit (the vein was not sampled due to unsafe loose conditions). Sample NRC-17 was taken just south of the unsampled vein across a silicified shear containing visible sulphides. The shear has a bearing of 330° and dips 63°E. The sample returned values of only 6 ppb Au, 0.23 ppm Ag, 44 ppm Pb, and 64 ppm Zn over a true width of 65 cm. 50+ years of accumulated sludge from the dripping back and walls of the adit did not permit further effective prospecting or mapping within the workings. Granodiorite was noted towards the far end of the adit which appears to be on strike with its contact in the creek bed.

A grab sample of relatively unaltered dolomite at the adit mouth (DA-87-7-14) returned an anomalous gold value of 294 ppb Au. The high gold analysis may indicate the possibility of finding skarn mineralization within the vicinity of the granodiorite to carbonate contact. A grab sample of the skarn taken from a boulder in the creek above the adit by W. Nesbitt (Neto-litzky, 1987) assayed 0.246 oz/ton Au and 0.53 oz/ton Ag.

While several other trenches were observed near the adit, none had any bedrock exposure except where they extended down to the creek bank. It appears that they were either heavily sloughed in or that bedrock had not been reached. Two grab samples (IY-87-7-1 and IY-87-7-2) at the creek in one of the trenches, returned weakly anomalous values of 138 and 76 ppb Au with 184 and 197 ppm Pb respectively.

The anomalous lead-in-soil analyses (see Figure 8) yielded a nearly coincidental pattern to that obtained from the gold-in-soil geochemistry. This is likely due to dispersion from the same vein systems as carried the gold. A possible exception to this is in the area of L.20+00S,2+25E to 3+25E which had only low to moderate values of Au within the Pb anomaly. A few talus boulders within and downslope from this anomaly contain minor quartz veining with pyrite disseminations and rare galena blebs.

PHASE II EXPLORATION PROGRAM - 1987

The second phase of the 1987 program was carried out from December 5-22, 1987, and January 3-18, 1988. It consisted of a five-hole diamond drill program, the mapping and sampling of an old adit (circa 1930), and the excavation of a 'cat' trench, as well as the extension of a logging trail into the drilling area.

The construction of one kilometre of new trail, including three switchbacks, was required to provide access for the purpose of locating and moving the drill. Most of this (approximately 0.7 km) consisted of the construction of two switchbacks and trail in a previously logged area. The rest of the road and all five of the drill sites were constructed in an area of moderately wooded mature balsam. The few trees that had to be cleared were logged and skidded to a landing in the drill area.

'CAT' TRENCHING

A 20 m long trench was dug to a depth of about 5.5 m in the bank on an old skidder trail approximately 40 m northeast of DDH 87-1. Subcrop was not reached and the trench was backfilled to the skidder trail level. Two float samples of boulders and one deep soil sample were taken from the trench. The locations and results are shown on Map 1; the descriptions and analytical results are recorded in the Adams (Feb.1988).

A 'cat' trench was excavated approximately 40 m northwest of DDH 87-1 (Map 1). The trench did not reach bedrock; however, four samples of float from the excavation were sent for assay. All samples returned background analyses of Au, Ag, Pb, and Zn.

ADIT MAPPING AND SAMPLING

A Wajax fire pump was used to wash off the walls and back of the adit in mid-December. Two days were spent by Adams mapping and sampling the adit in January. Fifteen chip samples and one grab sample were taken in the adit at that time. The locations of sample sites and the geology of the adit are shown on Map 1. A discussion of the results of this part of the program are included in a following section of this report.

Only two anomalous gold samples were obtained from the adit (Map 1). Sample Adit-6, taken at 14.0-15.0 m in from the adit mouth and composed of limestone with only minor calspar veining, returned a value of 178 ppb Au. Sample Adit-12, on the other hand, returned a value of 1220 ppb Au and was collected at 19.0-19.5 m in from the adit mouth. The sample was taken at the contact of the limestone and granodiorite and exhibited extensive silicification and amphibolitic alteration (hornblende). This pronounced alteration zone could be found only on the southwest wall. The northeast wall, although composed of granodiorite, does not show evidence of alteration. The adit wall follows the limestone/granodiorite contact for 5 m into the adit and then cuts into the intrusion.

Sample Adit-8, taken across the zone of calspar and quartz veining (<5 cm each) on the northeast wall at 16.0-16.3 m, returned only 18 ppb Au. These veins are thought to make up the extension of an auriferous quartz vein found in the creek trench above the adit. That trench yielded chip sample values of up to 1120 ppb Au over a width of 140 cm.

The geology of the adit is quite uncomplicated with blotchy bedded green lime mudstone beds occurring from the mouth of the adit to 19.5 m, then granodiorite to the end of the adit at 42.5 m. A thin bed (<0.2 m) of what appears to be amphipora, a stick-like stromatoporoid fossil, was found in the limestone near the adit mouth. This bed correlates with a similar bed along strike in DDH 87-1. The amphipora zone coincidentally occupies a thin (0.1-0.3 m) shear zone in the adit with both gouge and calcite breccia vein development. A sample of this shear, Adit-2, yielded only 4 ppb Au.

Of special note in the adit, and possibly the original exploration target here, is a calspar-healed joint plane which is exposed for the length of the adit. Map 1 shows it on the southwest side of the back at the adit mouth and eventually crossing over to the northeast side and striking along the wall and floor to the end of the adit. Chip sample NRC-17 (Map 1) was previously taken on a sheared portion of this joint plane. It yielded a value of 6 ppb Au over the widest part of the shearing (65 cm). Sample Adit-5 was also taken on the joint but at 9.0 m and over 0.2 m across it in calspar veining with trace sulphides. It returned a value of 24 ppb Au. It appears that this joint/shear zone was probably wider and contained more sulphides in the portion removed than can be observed in the adit today. A trace of malachite was observed in a similarly striking calspar vein in the back near the end of the adit in mid-December immediately following the sluicing but could not be re-located later while mapping.

DIAMOND DRILLING

White Rock Drilling Ltd. of Surrey, B.C. drilled 504 m of BQ core in the five holes using a Craelius 260 diamond drill. A discussion of the drilling results follows. Map 1 illustrates in plan view the five diamond drill holes including the vertically projected values and widths of the mineralized intersections.

DDH 87-1, located to test for 'skarn' mineralization in the Reeves Member limestone, failed to intersect any significant gold values. The best value (124 ppb) was obtained at 83.0-84.0 m in a fracture zone with calcite veining and minor pyrite/pyrrhotite mineralization approaching a zone of silicified carbonates near the end of the hole.

DDH 87-2 was located to test both the depth continuity of the creek trench vein and for additional mineralized veins beneath the covered slopes on both sides of the creek. As can be seen from the cross-section of this hole, a 0.2 m quartz vein with 12,400 ppb (0.36 oz/ton) Au was intersected at 39.8-40.0 m in a near-vertical projection of the vein. A slightly thicker vein (approximately 35 cm true width) was intersected at 17.0-17.4 m with a value of 8,030 ppb (0.23 oz/ton) Au. Two other moderate values (in the 150-1000 ppb Au range) are scattered in thin quartz veins mainly in the granodiorite sections or associated with the silicified limestone/granodiorite contacts. This section of this hole and that of DDH 87-3 show the contact as highly irregular.

DDH 87-3 contains numerous intersections of strong Au mineralization throughout the hole. Interval 18.0-22.0 m had an average of 3,086 ppb (0.09 oz/ton) Au with one 0.2 m sub-interval within it at 29,400 ppb (0.86 oz/ton) Au. Several other spot values with up to 12,000 ppb Au over a metre width were also intersected down the hole. All of the significant intersections (>1000 ppb Au) within this hole are associated with thin (0.2 to 7.0 cm) quartz veins with trace to minor pyrite and sulphides within the granodiorite section.

DDH 87-4 was drilled to test for a fault zone postulated by Adams (1987). He speculated that the fault zone would serve as a locus of increased quartz veining and possibly mineralizaiton. In addition, it was thought that skarn mineralization might exist at the granodiorite/limestone contact. It was expected that DDH 87-4 would start in granodiorite, enter the carbonate, then cross the fault zone back into granodiorite. However, the hole was collared in granodiorite, and it did not enter the carbonate unit per se but intersected a number of silicified bands of former carbonate containing fracture veining and some brecciation. This latter zone, which continues from 67.8 m to the end of the hole (113.5 m) probably represents dragged remnants within the fault zone even though no large veins or shears were noted in that part of the hole.

Small sericitic slips were observed cutting off earlier quartz veins in the interval from 37.0-54.0 m. It is likely that much of the fault movement was taken up in that area with lesser amounts between there and the end of the hole. The widest quartz vein was within this zone of slips and yielded 12,800 ppb (0.37 oz/ton) Au over 0.9 m. The best intersection of the hole was at 99.0-100.0 m with 34,000 ppb (0.99 oz/ton) Au associated with thin veins of quartz and calcite with trace sphalerite. Several other significant intersections (>1000 ppb) of gold mineralization can be seen throughout the hole.

DDH 87-5 was drilled further up the creek with the same bearing as holes 87-1 through 87-3. The target here was a postulated fault zone and the granodiorite/quartzite contacts as observed in the creek (Map 1 of Adams, 1987). No significant veins or faults zones were intersected in the hole with the exception of a one-metre interval (68.0-69.0 m) at 7,040 ppb (0.21 oz/ton) Au. Only a few moderate values of gold mineralization below 1000 ppb were encountered otherwise. All of the better values are associated with thin quartz veins and/or veinlets near the granodiorite/quartzite contact.

It should be noted that the argillaceous quartzites encountered in holes 87-2, 3, 4, and 5 have interbeds of what are undoubtedly silicified carbonates with many of their original features (i.e., fossils and fenestral textures). Except for their silicification, the textures of these relict carbonates are indistinguishable from the textures observed in the Reeves Member limestone (see Table 2). In addition, neither the drilling nor the mapping has shown whether the units have conformable contacts or not. Only local silicification (0.5 m) was noted at the contact of the Reeves limestone with the granodiorite in the adit, which does not readily explain the more pervasive silicification seen elsewhere.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Three of the five holes drilled to date on the Shawn property contain encouraging intersections of gold mineralization. The style of mineralization exhibits both similarities and differences to that of deposits in the nearby Sheep Creek gold camp. One notable similarity has been the strike of auriferous quartz veins; the Sheep Creek veins strike northeast to east, while the Shawn veins strike mainly east to southeast. Although there is a slight discrepancy, they are both roughly perpendicular to the strike of the same major anticlinal structures.

The major point of difference between the two camps is where the strongest Au mineralization occurs. At Sheep Creek, the best Au concentrations are found within quartz veins in 350 m to 500 m thick zones within quartzites of the Quartzite Range and Reno Formations with the base well above an irregular intrusive body(s) (Mathews, 1953). In contrast, the best mineralization found to date on the Shawn property has been in quartz veins at the intrusive contact with the overlying and adjacent metasediments of the Reno and Laib Formations or within the intrusive body itself. It may well be that the mineralizing fluids for both camps were subject to the same pressure/volume/temperature/distance controls as they emanated from different deep-seated intrusions or that they represent different pulses from a common intrusion.

Drilling indicated that grades and widths of gold mineralization are better on the northeast side of the creek, probably as a result of increased veining associated with a northwest-trending fault zone. Auriferous quartz veins striking parallel to the fault zone have previously been delineated by prospecting and trenching (Adams, 1987). All of those veins are contained within the Reno Formation quartzites adjacent to granodiorite, albeit poorly exposed. These occurrences plus those discovered by drilling are situated within a high gold-in-soil anomaly which trends off the present grid to both the south and the east.

In light of these highly encouraging results, further aggressive exploration of the Shawn property is definitely warranted. A two-phase program is recommended as set out below.

Phase III - Spring 1988

1. Replacement of a portion of the 1987 reconnaissance grid (i.e., over the Main Showing area and the gold-in-soil geochemical anomalies) with a controlled, cut-line picket grid, and extension of this controlled survey to the south and east property boundaries.

2. Soil geochemical sampling and VLF-EM/magnetometer surveying of the new grid.

3. Detailed geological mapping and prospecting of the grid and that area peripheral to the property, specifically with a view to identifying intrusions and structural settings similar to those observed in the vicinity of the Main Showing.

4. Back-hoe trenching across projections of known auriferous veins and gold-in-soil anomalies in overburden covered areas, especially at quartzite to granodiorite contacts.

Pending a detailed review of the results from Phase III, an intensive follow-up program of back-hoe trenching and diamond drilling is proposed. A significant proportion of this work would be directed at exploring the Main Showing area at depth. A combined Phase III and IV budget of $335,000 (detailed overpage) is herein proposed.

PROPOSED BUDGET - PHASE III

PRE-FIELD PREPARATION			
Work permit, crew and equipment assembly, base map preparation			2,200
FIELD PROGRAM			
Mobilization/Demobilization			
Travel expenses and accommodation		1,000	
1-ton van rental (camp equipment)		1,000	2,000
Personnel			
Project Supervisor	4 days @ $450/day	1,800	
Project Geologist	28 days @ $350/day	9,800	
Junior Geologist	28 days @ $275/day	7,700	
Line-cutters	2 x 15 days @ $250/day	15,000	
Labourers/Samplers	2 x 28 days @ $190/day	10,640	
Camp Cook	28 days @ $190/day	5,320	50,260
Support Costs			
Camp/prospecting equipment rental and food	204 man days @ $45/day	9,180	
Freight, expediting, long-distance telephone		820 *	
Disposable supplies, fuel		2,550 *	
3/4-ton van	28 days @ $ 50/day	1,400	
VLF-EM unit	15 days @ $ 18/day	270	
Mag w/ base station	15 days @ $ 50/day	750	
Generator	28 days @ $ 15/day	420	
Rock saw	7 days @ $ 20/day + blades	654	
Chainsaw	28 days @ $ 7/day	196	
FM Radio-telephones	2 x 28 days @ $ 10/day	560	16,800
Back-hoe	50 hours @ $80/hour	4,000 *	
Trucking (mob/demob of back-hoe)		500 *	4,500
Geochemical Analyses (Au, Ag, Pb, Zn)			
Soil samples	800 @ $12.00/sample	9,600 *	
Rock samples	250 @ $14.00/sample	3,500 *	13,100
POST-FIELD: data compilation, final report, drilling recommendations			
Geologist	10 days @ $350/day	3,500	
Drafting	65 hours @ $25/hour	1,625	
Reproductions, photocopying		625 *	
Supplies; secretarial services		750	6,500
* Handling Charges on third-party expenditures 12% of estimated $22,000			2,640
	PHASE III		$98,000

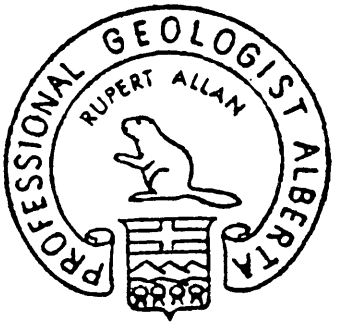
continued

PROPOSED BUDGET - PHASE IV

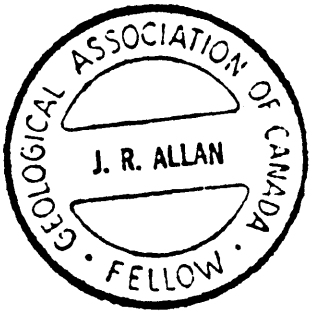
BACK-HOE TRENCHING and DIAMOND DRILL PROGRAM

DIAMOND DRILLING PROGRAM			
Mob & demob (drill crew and equipment)		8,000 +	
Diamond Drilling BQ core	1200 m @ $85/m	102,000 +	
Drill supplies, moves, water lines		10,000 +	120,000
TRENCHING PROGRAM			
Provision for trenching program: back-hoe rental and operator, trucking and support costs, trenching sampling		25,000 +	25,000
FIELD PROGRAM			
Pre-Field Preparation			1,750
Mobilization/Demobilization			
Travel expenses and accommodation		750 *	
Trucking 'cat' to/from property		2,000 *	2,750
Personnel			
Project Supervisor	6 days @ $450/day	2,700	
Project Geologist	28 days @ $350/day	9,800	
Catskinner/Back-hoe operator	28 days @ $275/day	7,700	
Labourer/Sampler	28 days @ $190/day	5,320	25,520
Support Costs			
Room and board (including drill crew)	200 man days @ $55/day	11,000	
4x4 truck rental	28 days @ $75/day	2,100	
Cat rental (drill pads and road construction, drill moves	280 hours @ $40/hr	11,200 +	
FM Radio-telephone rental and calls		600	
Microscope, core splitter, chainsaw, generator, fluorescent lamp, etc.	28 days @ $30/day	840	
Freight on samples		550 *	
Disposable supplies		2,000	
Fuel		2,000 *	30,290
Assays (Au, Ag, Pb, Zn)			
Core and trench samples	1100 @ $14/each	15,400 *	15,400
POST-FIELD: data compilation, final report			
Geologist	12 days @ $350/day	4,200	
Drafting	50 hours @ $25/hour	1,250	
Reproductions, photocopying		450 *	
Supplies; secretarial services		1,000	6,900

* Handling Charges @ 12% of third-party expenditures	4,690	
+ Handling Charges @ 3% of sub-contractors' costs	4,700	9,390
PHASE III		$237,000
TOTAL PHASES III and IV		$335,000



J. R. Allan, P.Geol., F.GAC



CERTIFICATE

I, James Rupert Allan, of 3609 - 1A Street S.W. in the City of Calgary in the Province of Alberta, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a Consulting Geologist with the firm of Taiga Consultants Ltd. with offices at Suite 400, 534 - 17th Avenue S.W., Calgary, Alberta.

2. I am a graduate of the University of Alberta, B.Sc. Geology (1969), and have practised my profession continuously since that date.

3. I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of Alberta; and I am a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada.

4. I am the author of the report entitled "Geological Evaluation of the SHAWN PROPERTY, Nelson Mining Division, British Columbia", dated March 15, 1988.

5. I personally visited the Shawn Property on two occasions during October to December 1987, and supervised the field work conducted thereon.

6. I do not own or expect to receive any interest (direct, indirect, or contingent) in the property described herein nor in the securities of NORTHWIND VENTURES LTD. or GOLDEN EXODUS VENTURES LTD., in respect of services rendered in the preparation of this report.

DATED at Calgary, Alberta, this 15th day of March, A.D. 1988.

Respectfully submitted,

GEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF CANADA
J. R. ALLAN
FELLOW

J. R. Allan, P.Geol., F.GAC

PERMIT TO PRACTICE
TAIGA CONSULTANTS LTD.
Signature
Date Mar 17/88
PERMIT NUMBER: P 2399
The Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of Alberta

PROFESSIONAL GEOLOGIST ALBERTA
RUPERT ALLAN

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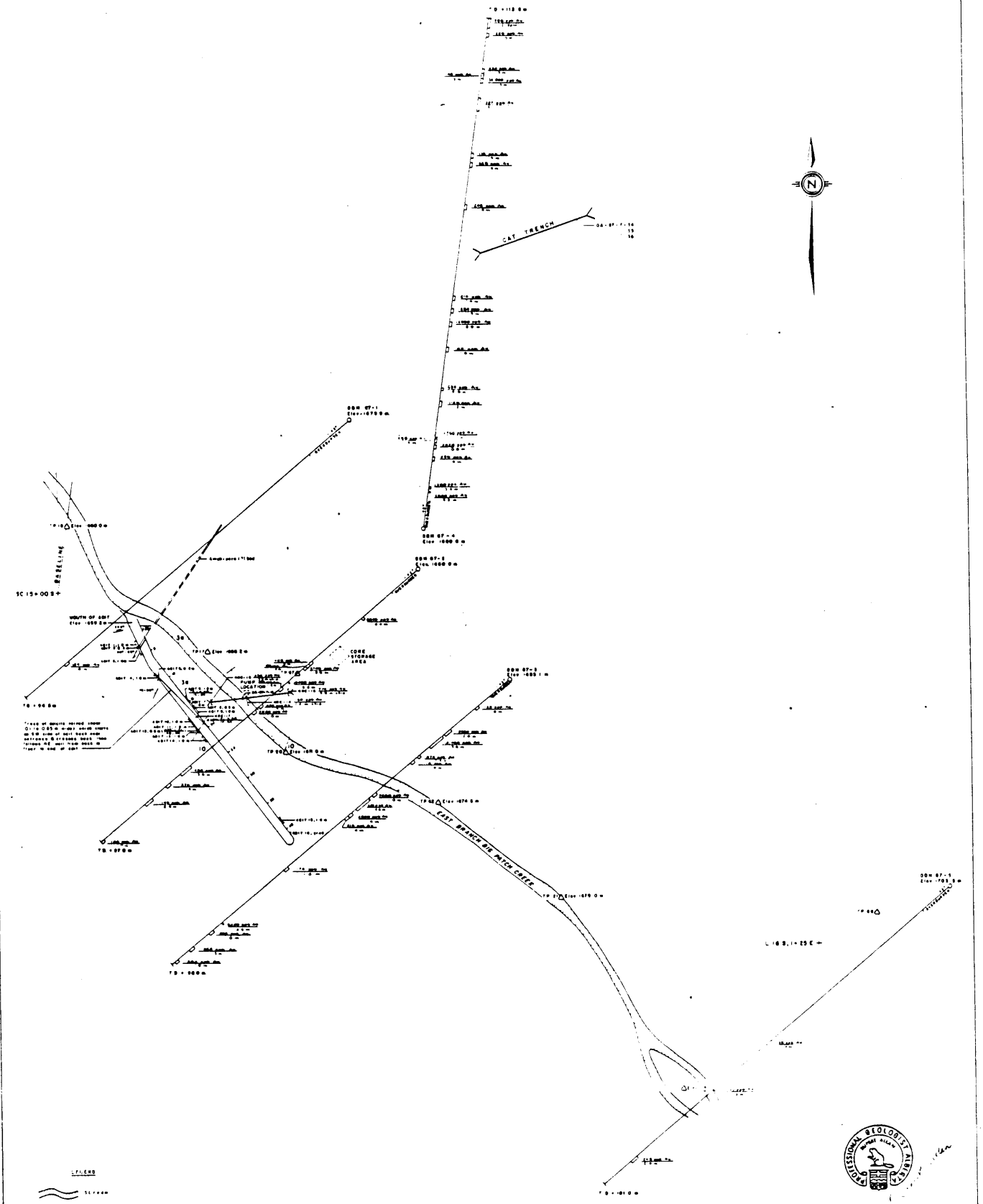

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SHAWN PROPERTY
NELSON MINING DIVISION
DRILL HOLE LOCATION MAP

DATE FEB. 1988	NTS 82 F/3,4
PROJECT BC-87-7	DRAWN BY J.M. ADAMS
SCALE 1:50	
TARGA CONSULTANTS LTD	MAP

GEOLOGICAL, GEOCHEMICAL, AND GEOPHYSICAL EVALUATION of the RACHEL PROPERTY

N.T.S. 82-F/6
Latitude 49°18' North
Longitude 117°28' West
Nelson Mining Division
British Columbia

December 15, 1987

on behalf of

GENESIS RESOURCES CORPORATION

Vancouver, B.C.

by

G. I. Hall, M.Sc., F.GAC

TAIGA CONSULTANTS LTD.
#100, 1300 - 8th Street S.W.
Calgary, Alberta T2R 1B2

SUMMARY

In the late summer and fall of 1987, Taiga Consultants Ltd. completed a geological, geochemical, and geophysical evaluation of the Rachel 5 and 6 claims on behalf of Northwind Ventures Ltd. and Genesis Resources Corporation. The Rachel property, containing 750 hectares, is located in the Nelson Mining Division, approximately 22 km southwest of Nelson, British Columbia (NTS 82-F/6 SW) at elevations ranging from 1341 to 2012 m ASL. The property is accessible by a logging road from Highway 3, 4 km west of Salmo, B.C.

Within the Nelson district, numerous high-grade gold occurrences and deposits have been discovered since the early 1800's, in quartz veins and sulphide zones, adjacent to the contact of the Nelson Batholith and Rossland Group volcanics and sediments.

The Rachel property is entirely contained within the Jurassic Nelson Batholith granodiorite. Attention was focused on gold/lead mineralization exposed in an adit from which 15.5 tons of ore grading 1.94 oz/ton gold was produced in 1980.

The quartz vein that hosts the mineralization varies in width from 10 to 40 cm over a northwest trending strike length of 25 m. Mineralization, consisting of galena and gold, is developed in the adit in the axial portion of a fold in the quartz vein. The fold plunges about 20°NW. Gold values of over 7 oz/ton have been reported by others from the quartz vein. Sampling by the writer during geological mapping on the property resulted in gold values up to 1.76 oz/ton Au from the adit.

Several narrow quartz veins with low gold values trend north to northwest in the western part of the property. Geochemical soil samples contain low gold values, while weakly anomalous lead occurs in the alluvial environment.

Contoured results of the magnetometer survey indicate a north-south trending pattern which corresponds to the major jointing and lineament directions in the granodiorite. There are no anomalies of potential economic significance.

A VLF-EM survey that was conducted over the grid was poorly aligned to the only transmitting station available at the time of this work. No major conductors were recorded. However, weakly conductive zones would probably not be detected by this survey because of the poor alignment.

Because of the lack of encouragement from the exploration program, no further work is recommended on the Rachel property at this time.

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FIGURES

MAPS (in pocket)

1	Property Geology	1:2500
2	Detailed Geology	1: 500
3	Gold/Silver Soil Geochemistry	1:2500
4	Lead/Zinc Soil Geochemistry	1:2500
5	Magnetometer Survey	1:2500
6	VLF-EM Survey	1:2500

INTRODUCTION

In the late summer and fall of 1987, Taiga Consultants Ltd. completed an exploration program on the Rachel 5 and 6 claims on behalf of Northwind Ventures Ltd. of Calgary, Alberta. The program consisted of a flagged grid emplacement, geological mapping and rock sampling, soil geochemical sampling, and magnetometer and VLF-EM surveying. Attention was focused on gold/lead mineralization exposed in an adit from which a small amount of gold was produced in 1980.

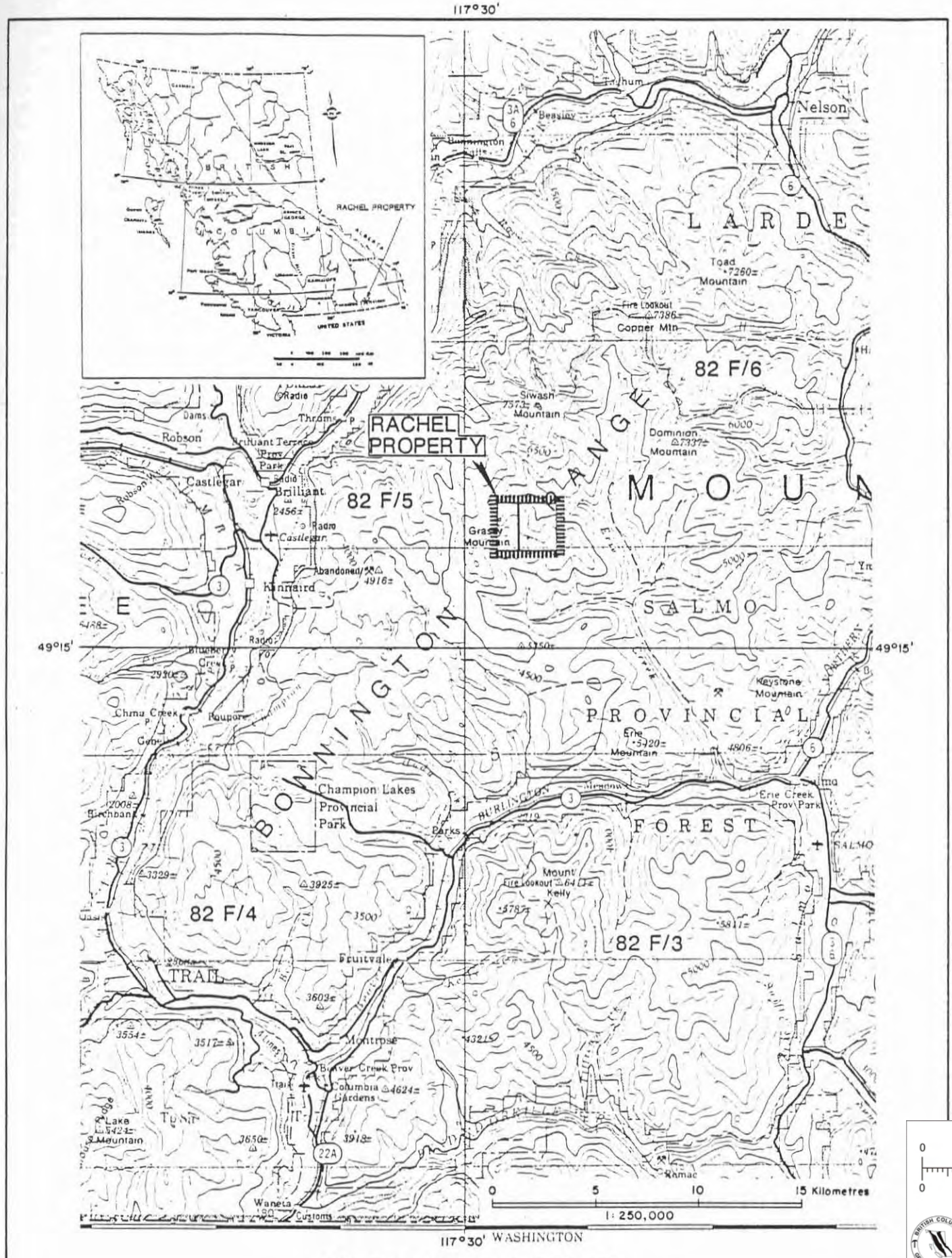
Location and Access

The Rachel property is located 22 km southwest of Nelson, British Columbia on the eastern flank of Grassy Mountain, on NTS map-sheet 82-F/6 SW (Figure 1). Elevations on the property range from 1341 m (4400 ft) ASL at the northeastern corner to 2012 m (6600 ft) ASL along the western boundary. The northeastern corner of the claim block is located at 49°18'44" North latitude and 117°26'03" West longitude.

Access to the property is gained by a logging road that starts from Highway 3 approximately 4 km west of Salmo. The narrow logging road heads north-northwest up the east side of Erie Creek for about 16 km, then west along the north side of Granite Creek for about 3 km. At this point, it heads south across Granite Creek to the centre of the Rachel 5 claim where it ends in a logging landing at an elevation of 1676 m (5500 ft) ASL. A four-wheel-drive logging road, approximately 1.5 km long, heads south from the landing to the top of the ridge near the southern boundary of the Rachel 5 claim at an elevation of 1860 m (6100 ft) ASL.

Property

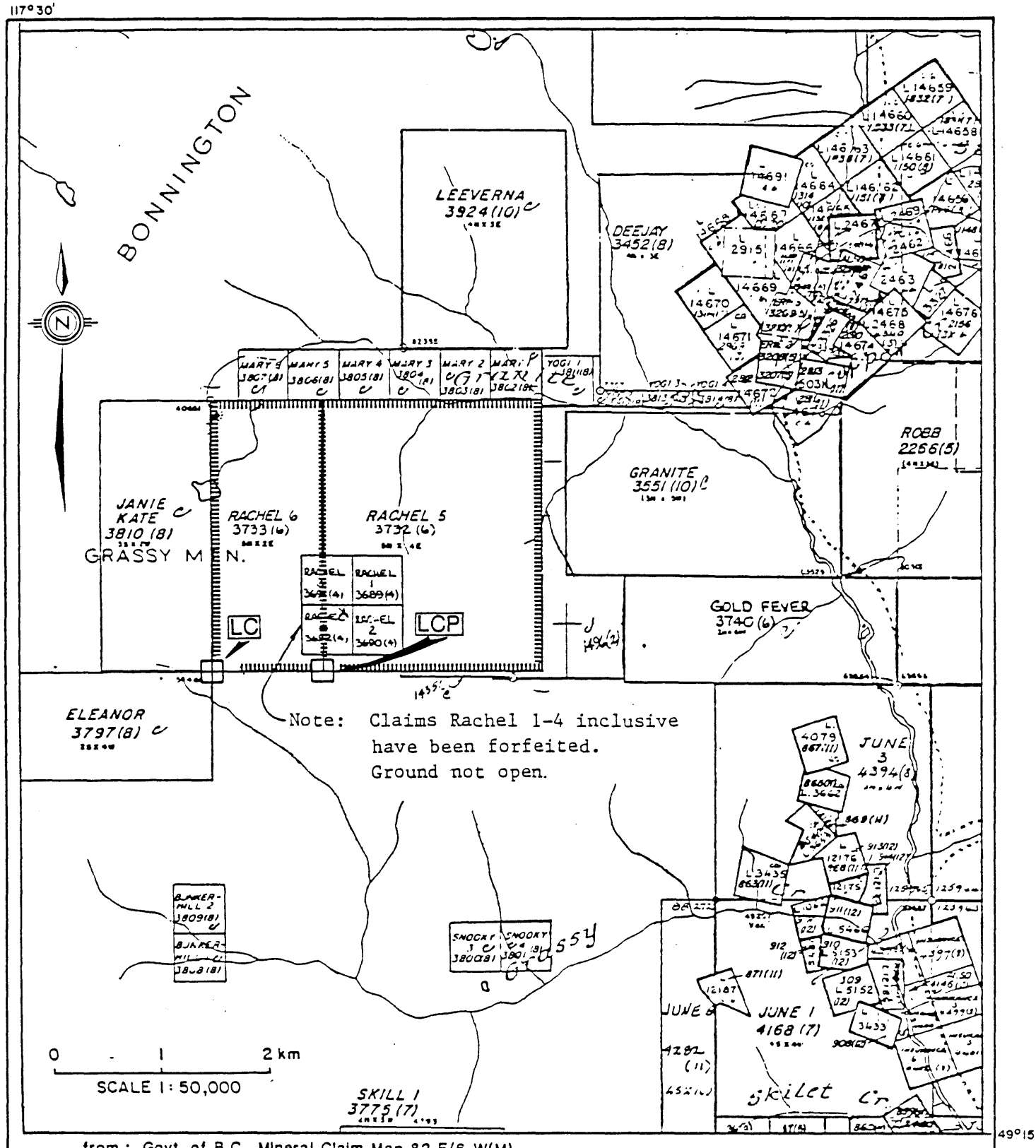
The Rachel property, consisting of the Rachel 5 and 6 mineral claims, is located in the Nelson Mining Division of British Columbia (Figure 2). The



NORTHWIND VENTURES LTD.

RACHEL PROPERTY LOCATION MAP

FIGURE 1



from : Govt. of B.C., Mineral Claim Map 82 F/6 W(M).

Note: This map is prepared to serve as a guide to the positions of located mineral claims and Placer Mining Leases only. Unsurveyed claims and leases are plotted from locators' sketches and are not guaranteed. Symbol "c" indicates claim has forfeited.

NORTHWIND VENTURES LTD.
PROPERTY MAP

FIGURE 2

property covers approximately 750 hectares (1853 acres) in a single block 3.0km x 2.5 km. The claims are registered in the name of Stuart William Barclay of Nelson, B.C., and a transfer to Northwind Ventures Ltd. is pending. Genesis Resources Corporation can earn up to a 37.5% interest in the property by financing 50% of the proposed 1987 exploration expenditures. Northwind Ventures will act as Operator for the 1987 program. Details of the claims are listed below:

Claim Name	Record Number	No.of Units	Approx Area	Date of Record	Next Assessment Due Date
Rachel 5	3732	20	500 ha	June 2 1984	June 6 1988
Rachel 6	3733	10	250 ha	June 2 1984	June 6 1988

Physiography and Glaciation

The claims are located in the Bonnington Range of the Selkirk Mountains which form an imposing mountain barrier in the area, breached only by the Kootenay River. The range is transected by the valley of Beaver Creek which provides access to the Salmo River valley and the town of Nelson. The southern part of the range, which is underlain by volcanic rocks, contains heavily wooded, rounded mountains; but the northern part, which is underlain predominantly by granite, contains higher more serrated peaks.

The claims are situated near the northeast-central portion of the range on the eastern slopes of Grassy Mountain, and are underlain by granitic rocks of the Nelson Batholith.

The country is rugged but sub-alpine in character with modified cirque basins recognizable at the heads of north-flowing streams that start at high elevations. Sharply defined cirques and cirque lakes are seen only in the granodiorite terrain such as at Grady Lake on the north slope of Grassy Mountain. Here (particularly on northern granodiorite exposures), the stream valleys are conspicuously U-shaped. Elsewhere, particularly on southern exposures, V-shaped valleys (dominantly the result of stream erosion) are the rule.

The topography of the area was considerably influenced by Cordilleran glaciation, with evidence in the form of transported material and erratics, found everywhere but not commonly above 1829 m (6000 ft) ASL. Fragmentary terraces in alluvial material are prominent along Erie Creek and about the mouth of Granite Creek. A drift veneer mantles most of the area, supporting a thick growth of timber and bush. The movement of the Cordilleran ice sheet has been recorded by many measurements of glacial striae and roches moutonée. In all cases, the direction of ice movement was southerly. Valley glaciation appears to have been on a small scale and confined to the headwaters of some of the streams rising at higher elevations.

At one time, the area was heavily forested with white pine, Douglas fir, spruce, hemlock, and cedar; but forest fires and logging operations have largely obliterated any stands of large trees. Consequently, the claims are largely covered by a dense secondary growth of small timber and bush. Much of the land along the ridges above 1676 m (5500 ft) is open grassland.

The climate of the area is pleasant with moderate winters and fairly hot summers. Snowslides are common in seasons of heavy snowfall, especially on over-steepened north-facing rocky slopes. The snow has almost entirely disappeared by the first of June except for small areas on the higher summits, and does not interfere with prospecting until late in October.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

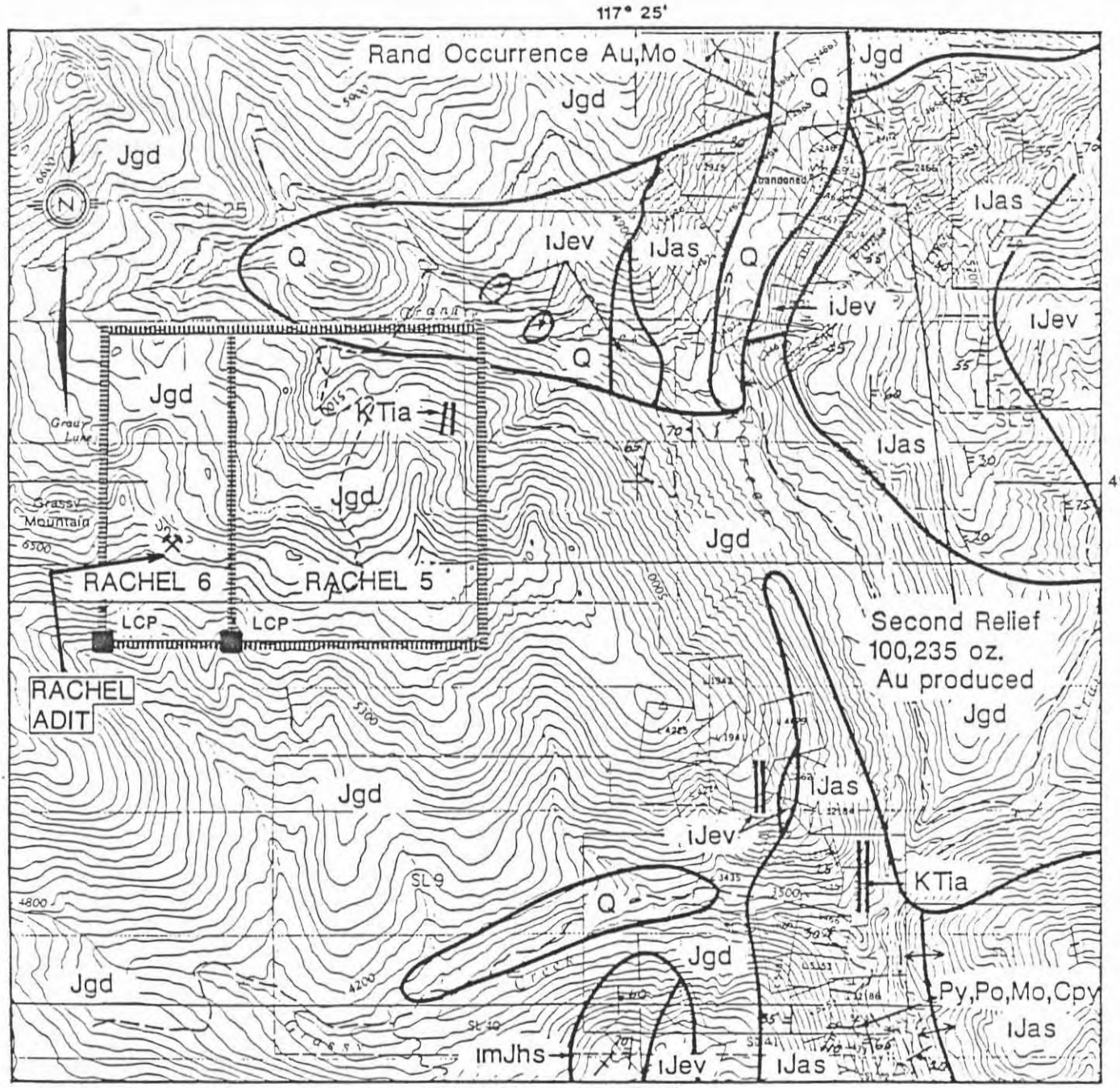
The area around Ymir was originally mapped by C. W. Drysdale (1917). W. E. Cockfield examined and reported on the mines in the Bonnington-Ymir areas in 1936. R. Mulligan mapped the Bonnington area at a scale of 1 inch = 1/2 mile in 1952. These data were subsequently compiled onto G.S.C. Map 1090A at a scale of 1:253,440 by H. W. Little in 1960. Little (1982) later published Map 1571A from which the following description is excerpted (Figure 3).

The Bonnington Range area is underlain by the Nelson Batholith, a large Jurassic intrusion which varies in composition from granite to granodiorite. The batholith intrudes the Lower Jurassic Rossland Group which is composed of Elise Formation mafic to intermediate volcanics and Archibald Formation argillaceous sediments. Numerous xenoliths and rafts of Rossland Group rocks have been mapped within the Nelson Batholith. A number of small aplite dykes of Cretaceous to Tertiary age have been mapped as crosscutting older units within the area.

Numerous gold occurrences and deposits have been discovered in the Ymir-Nelson area since the late 1800's. Most of these occurrences are characterized by high-grade gold mineralization in 'quartz fissure' veins. A number of occurrences are located along the margins of the Nelson Batholith either in Rossland Group rocks or within the outer portion of the batholith itself. These occurrences include the Bear, Fern, Second Relief, Harriet, Porto Rico, Drum Lummun, Dora, Rand, and Whitewater (Taiga, 1981), of which significant production was realized from only the Second Relief and the Porto Rico workings. A brief description of the Second Relief (Figure 3) follows.

Second Relief Mine

Northeast striking, steeply northwest dipping veins at the Second Relief Mine are hosted in greenstones intercalated with sediments of the Archibald



GEOLOGICAL LEGEND

QUATERNARY

Q — Unconsolidated sediments: till, sand, gravel, silt

CRETACEOUS AND/OR TERTIARY

KTia — Aplite dyke

JURASSIC AND CRETACEOUS

Jgd — Nelson Intrusions: granodiorite, granite, diorite

JURASSIC: LOWER AND MIDDLE

Rossland Group

imJhs — Hall Formation: argillite, sandstone, shale, siltstone, conglomerate, some argillaceous quartzite

lJev — Elise Formation: andesite and basalt flows and flow breccia, agglomerate, augite porphyry, minor tuff

lJas — Archibald Formation: argillaceous and micaceous quartzite, siltstone, argillite, minor tuff

SYMBOLS

- Geological contact (approximate)
- Bedding, tops unknown (inclined, vertical)
- Compositional layering in gneisses; primary foliation in igneous rocks (inclined)
- Anticline (approximate)
- Pit and/or Trench
- Adit
- Property Boundary
- Access road

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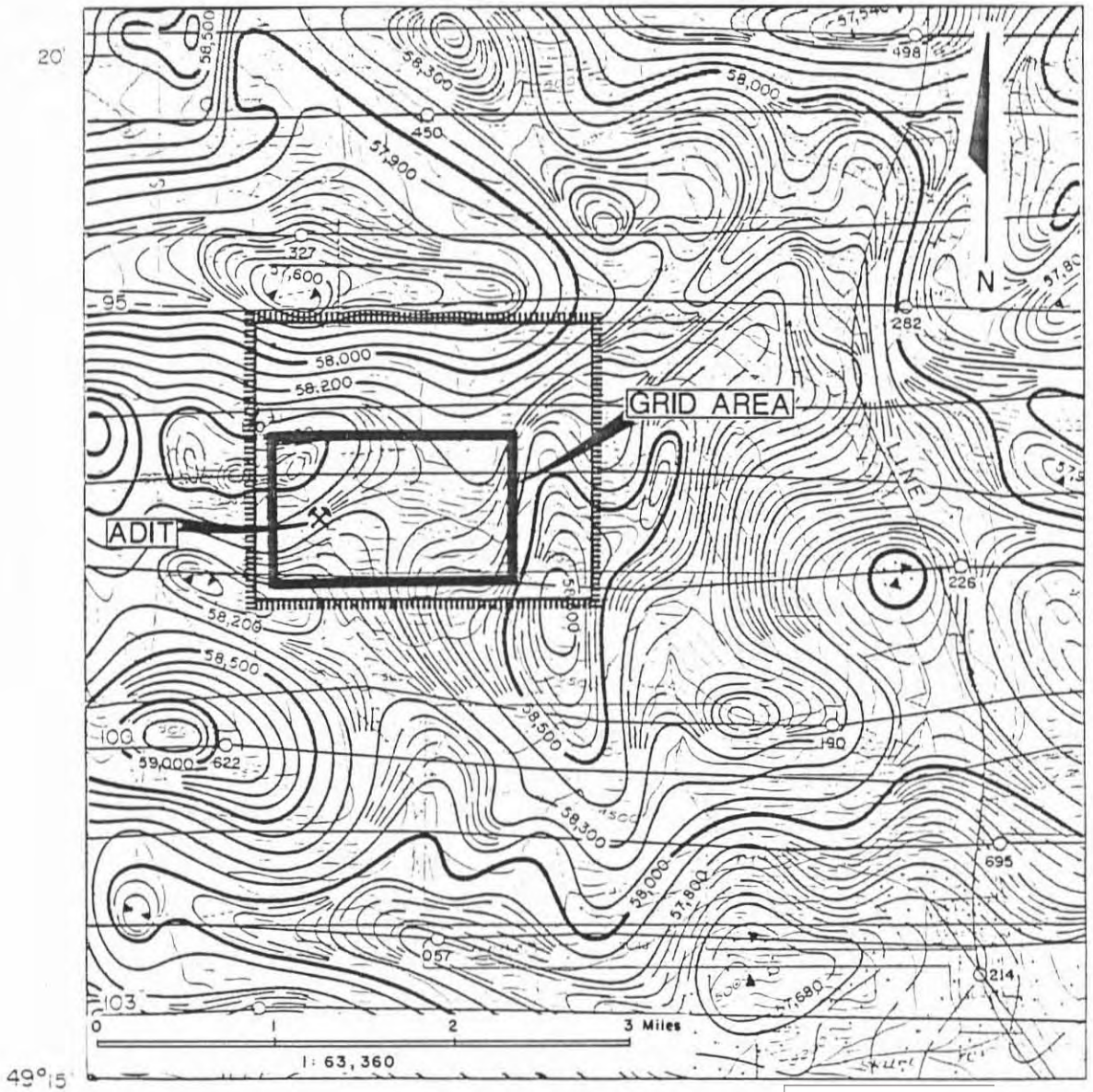
NORTHWIND VENTURES LTD.
REGIONAL GEOLOGY

FIGURE 3

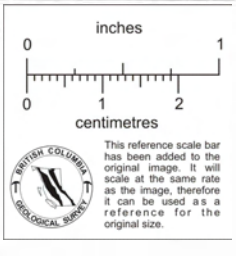
Formation/Ymir Group. Pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, and minor molybdenite occur in a gangue of country rock and quartz, occasionally carrying magnetite, garnet, and epidote. The veins average about 12 g/tonne (0.4 oz/ton) Au, and lose both values and continuity where they pass from competent greenstones into less competent sediments. Recorded production to 1959 was:

	Metric	Imperial
Mined and Milled:	224,398 tonnes	228,000 tons
Gold:	3,117,309 grams	100,235 ounces
Silver:	866,822 grams	27,856 ounces
Copper:	20,206 kg	44,555 pounds
Lead:	1,060 kg	2,338 pounds
Zinc:	147 kg	324 pounds

The aeromagnetic map (Figure 4) shows the property located on the flanks of several surrounding magnetic highs associated with the Nelson Batholith. Regionally, there is no strong correlation of aeromagnetic features with known mineralization such as at the Second Relief, or with enclosed roof pendants of Rossland Group volcanics and sediments.



TAKEN FROM AEROMAGNETIC MAP 8480 G
GSC - NELSON 82 F/6



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AEROMAGNETIC MAP

RACHEL PROPERTY

FIGURE 4

HISTORY OF EXPLORATION

The auriferous quartz vein which forms the point of interest on the Rachel claims was discovered by Stuart Barclay in 1954. No significant work was carried out on the occurrence until 1980 when Kimberley Gold Resources Inc. mined 15.5 tons of high-grade ore from a small adit located on the south side of the Grassy Mountain peak. The ore was flown out to Nelson via helicopter and shipped to the Cominco Inc. smelter at Trail. The average assay of the shipment was 1.944 oz/ton Au, 7.92 oz/ton Ag, and 9.42% Pb (Santos, 1984).

In 1981, Kimberley Gold Resources Inc. carried out a limited exploration program on a grid centered about the Rachel adit. They completed soil geochemical sampling, VLF-EM surveying, geological mapping, and prospecting (Page, 1981). Only the soil geochemical survey and the geology map were filed for assessment, and so were available to this author. A significant lead anomaly is shown centered around the Rachel adit as well as a lesser lead anomaly located 225 m to the west.

Subsequently, the property was examined and sampled by Cominco Ltd., Aurun Mines Ltd., and Grit Resources Inc. Sampling results of the Cominco Ltd. and Aurun Mines Ltd. investigations are available in Santos' 1984 report for Grit Resources Inc. Gold assays from the adit are very high, ranging from 0.316 to 7.636 oz/ton over narrow widths on the east limb of the vein. The vein is exposed over a strike length of 8 m and is at least 50 cm thick.

No drilling has been done on this property.

GRID PREPARATION

Approximately 22 km of grid and 2 km of mini-grid were established in the southern part of the Rachel property to serve as control for geological mapping, geochemical sampling, and geophysical surveying.

The main grid consists of a 1 km north-south blazed baseline from 10+00S to 20+00S and east-west flagged cross lines at 100 m intervals from 10+00S to 20+00S. Cross lines at 50 m intervals were added from 15+50S to 18+50S. The lines were established with a compass and hip-chain measuring device, and corrected for slope angle. Stations were established at 25 m intervals along the lines.

The mini-grid covers an area 200 m east-west by 100 m north-south, centered at 16+00S/6+25W. Stations are located in a 10 m square grid established with a compass and hip-chain measuring device. The adit is located at 16+30S/6+30W.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

Geological mapping at a scale of 1:2500 was completed on the main grid (Map 1) and at a scale of 1:500 on the mini-grid established around the adit (Map 2). Outcrop exposure on the grid area is in excess of 50% south of Line 15+50S and on the mini-grid. North of Line 15+50S, exposure is poor because of thick accumulations of soil and talus rubble.

Rocks in the grid areas are composed of medium- to coarse-grained, massive granodiorite, usually with less than 10% hornblende and only a trace of biotite. Grain size of feldspars varies from 3 mm to 1 cm. Orthoclase phenocrysts up to 10 cm square occur in porphyritic phases of the intrusions which show gradational contacts with the more common equigranular phase.

Aplite dykes, while not numerous, were seen in a number of locations cutting the granodiorite. They are leucocratic, very fine-grained, and vary in width from several centimetres to one metre. Sulphide mineralization is absent.

Quartz veins, cutting the granodiorite, are scattered in the western half of the grid area. They occur as single 0.5 to 3.0 cm wide veins generally trending north and dipping steeply. Occasional veins may reach in excess of 30 cm in width, as in the adit and on L.16S/8+50W. Descriptions of quartz veins sampled and assayed are included in the Appendix. Sulphide mineralization is rare on the property, with the exception of galena and traces of pyrite in the quartz vein in the adit. Argillic alteration is weakly developed along the edges of quartz veining and shearing in the vicinity of the adit.

The quartz vein that hosts the galena/gold mineralization varies in thickness from 10 cm at the portal to 40 cm on the east wall of the adit. The vein appears to have been folded from a northwest trend and north dip west of the adit, to just east of north with a west dip along the west wall of the adit, then to a shallow attitude on the east wall. The vein does not appear on surface east of the adit. The fold appears to have given the vein

a plunge of about 20° to the northwest. A very weak, narrow (10 cm) shear zone with iron staining and argillic alteration was mapped at the projected location of the vein on the east side of the adit. A vertical barren fracture can be traced from the crest of the quartz vein in the adit to surface outcrop. Along strike to the northwest, the quartz vein is exposed in several shallow pits for a distance of about 25 m where it reaches a thickness of 30 cm and a dip of 40°NE. Assay values from the adit include 60.4 g/t (1.76 oz/ton) Au from the 15 cm wide ferruginous quartz vein on the east wall of the adit, and 47.2 g/t (1.38 oz/ton) Au from the 10 cm wide quartz vein on the west wall of the adit (Map 2). All other assays for gold from the scattered single narrow quartz veins elsewhere on the grid are less than 2.5 g/t Au.

Several north trending lamprophyre dykes were mapped in the grid area. The widest and best exposed occurs in the northeast corner of the mini-grid where the dyke reaches a width in excess of 5 m. Other exposures are less than 1 m wide. No sulphide or quartz mineralization was seen in these dykes.

Well-developed barren fractures are a common feature in the grano-diorite. They are seldom spaced any closer than one metre apart and trend from northeast to northwest, with near north-south directions being the most common. Topographical lineaments trending north-south on the grid appear to reflect the dominant jointing direction.

Mineralization of potential interest consists of gold and galena exposed in the adit at 16+30S/6+30W. Kimberley Gold Resources Inc. shipped 15.5 tons of ore to Trail in 1980, which graded 1.944 oz/ton Au, 7.92 oz/ton Ag, and 9.42% Pb (Santos, 1984). Since then, several companies, including Cominco Ltd., Aurun Mines Ltd., and Grit Resources Inc., have sampled the quartz vein and verified the presence of gold. Four samples were taken by the writer from the quartz vein in the adit. The best assay returned 60.4 ppm Au (1.76 oz/ton) from a 15 cm wide sample of the strongly iron-oxidized material in the quartz vein zone on the east side of the adit (see Map 2 and the Appendix). Galena up to 8 cm thick is exposed for a length of 50 cm in the quartz vein at the north end of the adit. Silver values are expected to

be associated with the galena. The granodiorite in the adit shows only weak argillic alteration, mainly adjacent to the quartz vein. The vein along the west side of the adit is massive, about 10 cm wide, and dips 70°W. In the back of the adit, the quartz vein becomes spongy to crystalline along the axis of the fold that plunges the quartz vein about 20°N. On the east wall of the adit, the quartz vein is both massive and crystalline in places, and contains zones of intense iron oxide alteration, probably of pyrite, up to 20 cm thick. Its attitude here is nearly flat-lying.

SOIL GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLING

A total of 718 soil samples were collected from the grid lines at 25 m spaced intervals. Whenever possible, samples were collected from the top of the B-horizon, approximately 15 cm below the surface. Samples were analyzed for gold, silver, lead, and zinc using standard atomic absorption and assay techniques. Rock samples collected during geological mapping were analyzed for gold and silver.

The highest gold-in-soil value was 36 ppb from 17+50S/5+50W. A 20 cm quartz vein cutting granodiorite was mapped and sampled about 50 m upslope to the north but showed only 14 ppb Au. A re-sample of the original soil sample site gave only 4 ppb Au (Map 3). Several other samples of quartz rubble and pebbles were collected from nearby the anomalous sample site. No anomalies were recorded.

The next highest value was 14 ppb Au which was collected on the down-slope side of the adit dump.

Two sample sites at L.10+00S/7+25W and 7+50W containing 16 and 10 ppb Au respectively were re-sampled with results and 6 and 4 ppb Au respectively. Outcrops in the area are massive, barren granodiorite.

Threshold values for lead and zinc in soils are estimated to be 150 ppm and 200 ppm respectively. Five samples contain values greater than 300 ppm Pb and 350 ppm Zn outside of the mini-grid area. Four of these sites were re-sampled giving results lower than the original values (Map 4). Three of these samples (at 19+00S/1+50W, 18+50S/0+50W, 14+00S/1+75E) were collected from alluvial material deposited in gullies from intermittently flowing streams, perhaps as spring run-off. The anomalous sample at 17+50S/5+50W was re-sampled and showed 370 ppm Pb and 420 ppm Zn. The anomalous sample at 16+00S/8+75W was collected from alluvial material and was not re-sampled. There are abundant granodiorite outcrops upslope which contain several narrow quartz veins that were sampled. Maximum gold value was 572 ppb.

MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

In September 1987, 22 line km of magnetometer survey were completed on the Rachel grid. Total-field magnetic readings were taken with a GeoMetrics G826 magnetometer at 12.5 m spaced intervals along the east-west grid lines. The sensor was carried on the back of the operator. A GeoMetrics G826A base station and Hewlitt-Packard recorder were used to measure diurnal magnetic variations, and the field readings were corrected using these data. No magnetic storms were detected during the survey period.

Magnetometer readings are recorded on Map 5 and contoured at 1000-gamma intervals from a base level of 57,000 gammas.

Magnetic susceptibility ranges from 56,168 to 60,610 gammas. Contoured data shows a north-south trend which coincides with the dominant jointing direction and topographical lineaments in the granodiorite, as shown on Map 1 (Geology). Magnetic variation is most intense south of the escarpment which trends west-northwest from L.18+00S/7+00E to L.12+00S/9+50W, where outcrop exposure is greatest. This variation is shown by susceptibility changes of up to 1000 gammas or more in 12.5 m. North of the escarpment, abundant overburden and boulder fields are common, so the sensor on the back of the operator is farther from bedrock and magnetic variations are more subdued.

VLF-EM SURVEY

In September 1987, 22 line km of VLF-EM survey were completed on the Rachel grid, using a Geonics VLF-EM-16 unit. The transmitting station was NLK (Seattle, Washington / 24.8 kHz) on a bearing of 245°. The operator was facing in a direction of 155° to take the readings.

VLF-EM readings are recorded on Map 6 in profile format using a vertical scale of 1 cm = 20°.

No strong conductors were detected during the survey. The east-west grid orientation is poorly aligned to the only transmitting station operating during the survey, resulting in poor coupling between the transmitter and the EM-16 receiver. As a result, weak anomalies if present were not detected. An optimum transmitter location would be north or south of the property.

CONCLUSIONS

As a result of geological mapping, soil geochemical sampling, and VLF-EM and magnetometer surveying on the Rachel property grid, the following conclusions are reached:

1. The galena/gold mineralization exposed in the adit is located at the crest of a single narrow folded quartz vein in unaltered granodiorite. In the grid area of abundant outcrop, there are no other surface expressions of mineralization. The down-plunge extension of mineralization is considered to be minimal.

2. Quartz veining elsewhere in the grid area is very minor.

3. Sulphide mineralization is virtually absent on the property, except in the adit.

4. Soil geochemical sampling results show low values in gold. The areal extent of lead-in-soil anomalies detected during an earlier survey could not be verified. However, there does appear to be weakly anomalous lead in the alluvial environment.

5. Magnetometer survey results show a strong correlation with north-south fracture directions. There are no strong conductive zones in the grid area.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Low gold-in-soil values, the lack of mineralized zones in an area of abundant outcrop, the low gold values from quartz vein samples, and the small size of the known gold showing indicate the low potential for an economic deposit being located on the Rachel property.

It is therefore recommended that no further work be carried out by Northwind Ventures Ltd. on the Rachel property at the present time.

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, G. Ian Hall, of 5335 Grovehill Road S.W. in the City of Calgary in the Province of Alberta, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a graduate of Michigan Technological University, B.Sc. in Geology (1965), and of the University of Wisconsin - Milwaukee, M.Sc. in Geology (1970).

2. I have been practising my profession continuously since 1965.

3. I am a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada.

4. I am the author of the report entitled "Geological, Geochemical, and Geophysical Evaluation of the Rachel Property, Nelson Mining Division, British Columbia", dated December 15, 1987.

5. This report was prepared with references to the sources cited in the Bibliography. I carried out the geological mapping on the Rachel property.

6. I do not own or expect to receive any interest (direct, indirect, or contingent) in the property described herein nor in the securities of Northwind Ventures Ltd. or Genesis Resources Corporation, in respect of services rendered in the prep- aration of this report.

DATED at Calgary, Alberta, this 15th day of December, A.D. 1987.

PERMIT TO PRACTICE
TAIGA CONSULTANTS LTD.
Signature
Date May 2/88
PERMIT NUMBER: P 2399
The Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of Alberta

Respectfully submitted,

G. Ian Hall, M.Sc., F.GAC

GEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF CANADA
G.I. HALL
FELLOW

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APPENDIX

Summary of Personnel
Rock Sample Descriptions
Certificates of Analysis

SUMMARY OF PERSONNEL

Name / Address	Position	Dates	Man Days
G. I. Hall 5335 Grovehill Road SW Calgary, Alberta	Project Supervisor	Oct.-Dec.1987	25.0
D. H. Adams 271 Queensland Circle SE Calgary, Alberta	Project Geologist	Sep.1987	4.5
K. E. Collard 18 Dalhousie Cres. NW Calgary, Alberta	Geologist	Aug.1987	4.0
J. M. Hislop P. O. Box 745 Cranbrook, B.C.	Geophysical Operator	Sep.1987 Oct.1987	9.0 3.0
R. C. Davy 231 - 18th Avenue NE Calgary, Alberta	Geophysical Operator	Aug.1987 Sep.1987	5.0 13.0
I. Q. Young 3609 - 1A Street SW Calgary, Alberta	Geophysical Operator	Aug.1987	11.0
M. A. Swanson 10224 - 171A Avenue Edmonton, Alberta	Sampler	Sep.1987	13.0
B. S. Vouri 5036 Dalhart Road NW Calgary, Alberta	Sampler	Aug.1987	4.0
Rodney Lang P. O. Box 55 Salmo, B.C.	Sampler	Sep.1987	3.0
			91.0 man days

ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

105276 105277	8 cm quartz vein in small pit
105278	20 cm quartz vein exposed for 0.6 m in pit, in m.g. granodiorite
105279	15 cm quartz vein, strike length 5 m, in m.g. granodiorite
105280	5 cm quartz vein in m.g. granodiorite
105281	15 cm strongly Fe oxide vein gouge, from east wall of adit
105282	10 cm quartz vein along west wall of adit at the north end
105283	10 cm quartz vein on west wall of adit at the mid-point
105284	25 cm quartz vein from east wall of adit
105285	10 cm quartz vein cutting m.g. granodiorite, tr pyrite octahedra
105286	10 cm quartz vein cutting m.g. granodiorite
105287	30 cm quartz vein, iron stained, vuggy, cutting m.g. granodiorite in small pit
105288 105289	2 cm quartz rubble, vuggy crystalline
105290	35 cm quartz vein cutting m.g. granodiorite
105291	35 cm quartz vein cutting m.g. granodiorite
105292	10 cm quartz vein cutting m.g. granodiorite
105293	5 cm quartz vein cutting m.g. granodiorite
105294 105295	quartz stockwork, veinlets, in argillically altered granodiorite, over 0.8 m length
105296	8 cm quartz rubble, vuggy, crystalline
105297	3 cm quartz pebble in rusty granodiorite

TERRAMIN RESEARCH LABS LTD.

ANALYTICAL REPORT

Taiga Consultants

Rupert Allan

Date : 87/09/14

Job #: 87-342

Project: BC-87-3

No. of Samples: 108

Sample Type: Soil

Signed: _____

14 - 2235 30th Ave. N.E., Calgary, Alberta, T2E 7C7
(403) 250-9460

TERRAMIN RESEARCH LABS LTD.

Job#: 87-342

Sample	Number	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm
L 16 S	9+25 W	2	0.12	78	140
	9+00	4	0.19	81	186
	8+75	4	0.49	360	710
	8+50	6	0.22	153	310
	8+25	2	0.28	63	164
	8+00	2	0.22	41	91
	7+75	4	0.15	47	104
	7+50	4	0.24	18	78
	7+25	4	0.19	210	125
	7+00	2	0.22	118	260
	6+75	2	0.14	53	108
	6+50	2	0.33	64	105
	6+25	6	0.71	260	520
	6+00	2	0.54	64	83
	5+75	4	0.14	31	78
	5+50	4	0.16	76	111
	5+25	4	0.20	68	101
	5+00	4	0.10	21	70
	4+75	2	0.31	29	65
	4+50	2	0.08	29	51
	4+00	2	0.10	19	41
	3+75	2	0.17	14	69
	3+50	4	0.30	60	73
	3+25	2	0.09	35	113
	2+50	2	0.23	17	82
	1+75	2	0.23	46	76
	1+00	4	0.28	42	121
L 17 S	10+00 W	6	0.11	41	87
	9+75	2	0.07	38	139
	9+50	4	0.08	28	91
	9+25	4	0.16	42	183
	9+00	4	0.18	59	94
	8+75	4	0.13	31	143
	8+50	4	0.13	96	210
	8+25	4	0.14	32	132
	8+00	4	0.20	42	150
	7+75	2	0.15	17	87
	7+50	2	0.16	51	93
	7+25	2	0.12	52	99
	7+00	2	0.20	53	164

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TERRAMIN RESEARCH LABS LTD.

ANALYTICAL REPORT

Taiga Consultants Ltd.

Rupert Allan

Date : 87/10/16

Job #: 87-395A

Project: BC-87-3 Rachel

No. of Samples: 610

Sample Type: Soil

Signed: _____

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(403) 250-9460

TERRAMIN RESEARCH LABS LTD.

Job#: 87-395-A Sample Number

		Au ppb	Ag ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm
BC-87-3					
Rachel	L 10+00 S 10+00 W	2	0.22	21	57
	9+75	2	0.16	56	39
	9+50	2	0.18	23	65
	9+25	2	0.12	24	46
	9+00	4	0.14	23	58
	8+75	2	0.16	66	69
	8+50 1/2	2	0.16	61	66
	8+50 2/2	2	0.26	32	73
	8+25	2	0.30	25	66
	7+75	2	0.20	52	72
	7+50	16	0.32	48	90
	7+25	10	0.28	85	96
	7+00	2	0.28	66	103
	6+75	2	0.20	25	100
	6+50	4	0.12	65	116
	6+00	2	0.14	44	102
	5+75	4	0.14	37	94
	4+75	2	0.56	27	78
	3+25	4	0.18	61	88
	3+00	2	0.16	98	87
	2+50	4	0.10	33	107
	2+25	2	0.10	29	118
	2+00	2	0.10	81	139
	1+75	2	0.18	32	88
	1+50	4	0.16	86	118
	1+25	6	0.14	41	150
	1+00	2	0.12	31	134
	0+50	4	0.20	40	123
	0+25	2	0.28	38	106
	0+00	2	0.22	60	133
	0+50 E	4	0.36	58	116
	0+75	2	0.44	45	87
	1+75	2	0.12	22	67
	2+00	2	0.30	27	98
	2+25	2	0.24	56	94
	2+50	2	0.28	63	110
	2+75	2	0.16	13	46
	3+00	2	0.14	22	36
	3+25	2	0.20	99	80
	3+50	4	0.14	40	94

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TERRAMIN RESEARCH LABS LTD.

Job#: 87-396-A Sample Number		Au ppb	Ag ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm
L 10+00 S	3+75 E	8	0.16	18	58
	4+00	2	0.10	20	58
	4+75	4	0.10	17	48
	5+00	2	0.20	16	57
	5+25	2	0.34	21	48
	5+50	2	0.14	36	54
	6+00	2	0.10	40	23
	6+50	2	0.12	19	29
	6+75	2	0.10	25	40
	7+25	6	0.14	41	49
	7+50	4	0.12	38	66
	7+75	2	0.30	16	60
	8+75	2	0.16	9	83
	9+00	2	0.44	24	70
	9+50	4	0.17	13	47
	9+75	2	0.20	54	52
	10+00	2	0.28	23	63
L 12+00 S	10+00 W	2	0.13	59	89
	9+75	2	0.19	22	53
	9+50	2	0.08	12	52
	9+25	6	0.18	78	126
	9+00	2	0.11	35	82
	8+75	2	0.09	19	60
	8+50	2	0.19	38	75
	8+25	2	0.25	29	39
	8+00	2	0.19	19	44
	7+75	4	0.14	19	42
7150	7+30	2	0.12	26	53
	7+25	2	0.16	23	72
	7+00	2	0.14	14	65
	6+75	2	0.24	15	75
	6+50	2	0.24	39	90
	6+25	2	0.16	58	121
	6+00	2	0.25	13	81
	5+75	6	0.30	34	69
	5+50	2	0.15	79	72
	5+25	2	0.33	21	67
	5+00	2	0.21	13	50
	4+75	2	0.17	20	50
	4+50 1/2	2	0.15	16	54

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Job#: 87-395-A Sample Number		Au ppb	Ag ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm
L 12+00 S	4+50 2/2	4	0.34	18	79
	4+25 W	2	0.34	23	49
	4+00	2	0.19	24	71
	3+75 1/2	6	0.32	23	94
	3+75 2/2	4	0.27	71	104
	3+25	2	0.32	38	76
	3+00	2	0.46	25	86
	2+50	2	0.26	65	90
	2+25	2	0.13	65	78
	2+00	2	0.22	19	56
	1+75	4	0.15	21	65
	1+50	2	0.24	30	81
	1+25	2	0.26	20	91
	1+00	2	0.33	33	115
	0+75	4	0.26	28	105
	0+50	4	0.27	26	115
	0+25	6	0.17	74	110
	BL	4	0.20	58	143
	0+25 E	2	0.29	78	118
	0+50	2	0.13	26	102
	0+75	2	0.11	22	94
	1+00	2	0.23	41	113
	1+25	2	0.19	81	167
	1+50	2	0.24	83	170
	1+75	6	0.20	77	182
	2+00	2	0.21	82	109
	2+25	4	0.15	29	74
	2+50	6	0.25	18	157
	2+75	2	0.07	32	49
	3+00	2	0.12	17	44
	3+25	2	0.10	30	73
	3+50	4	0.13	28	69
	3+75	2	0.22	58	60
	4+00	2	0.05	15	33
	4+50	4	0.01	23	63
	4+75	2	0.03	19	66
	5+00	6	0.02	20	57
	5+25	2	0.15	10	59
	5+50	2	0.17	16	76
	5+75	2	0.30	17	51

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Job#; 87-395-A Sample	Number	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm
L 12+00 S	6+00 E	2	0.21	17	48
	6+25	2	0.09	16	40
	6+50	4	0.12	18	49
	6+75	2	0.31	14	35
	7+00	2	0.09	24	63
	7+25	2	0.16	15	46
	7+50	2	0.35	37	63
	7+75	4	0.36	140	90
	8+00	2	0.20	15	50
	8+25	2	0.20	38	50
	8+50	4	0.26	23	90
	8+75	2	0.28	61	67
	9+00	2	0.23	20	67
	9+25	6	0.18	21	103
	9+50	4	0.38	30	81
	9+75	2	0.18	14	61
	10+00	2	0.21	25	60
L 13+00 S	8+00 W	2	0.08	23	55
	7+75	2	0.09	19	46
	7+50	2	0.15	25	74
	7+25	4	0.09	20	80
	7+00	4	0.11	17	79
	6+50	2	0.10	26	75
	6+25	2	0.12	26	90
	6+00	4	0.24	55	107
	5+75 1/2	2	0.20	23	95
	5+75 2/2	4	0.16	12	35
	5+50	4	0.18	32	78
	5+25	2	0.18	28	84
	5+00	2	0.42	33	114
	4+75	2	0.38	25	67
	4+50	2	0.36	14	28
	4+25	2	0.28	20	22
	4+00	2	0.14	17	53
	3+75	4	0.14	15	62
	3+25	4	0.18	39	82
	3+00	2	0.16	20	54
	2+75	6	0.18	22	62
	2+25	4	0.40	19	38
	1+75	4	0.18	25	35

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TERRAMIN RESEARCH LABS LTD.

Job#: 87-395-A Sample Number		Au ppb	Ag ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm
L 13+00 S	1+50 W	2	0.12	32	61
	1+00	2	0.28	107	132
	0+50	4	0.16	18	56
	0+25	2	0.32	35	84
	BL	2	0.20	82	111
	0+25 E	2	0.38	73	63
	1+00	2	0.16	26	73
	1+50	2	0.14	28	120
	1+75	2	0.12	44	93
	2+75	2	0.16	79	140
	3+00	6	0.16	56	54
	3+25	2	0.24	76	40
	3+50	2	0.16	42	110
	3+75	2	0.10	31	96
	4+00	2	0.18	20	67
	4+25	2	0.38	18	90
	4+50	2	0.28	30	56
	5+00	4	0.12	36	64
	5+25	2	0.20	19	65
	5+50	2	0.20	22	37
	5+75	2	0.36	91	72
	6+00	2	0.38	19	70
	6+25	4	0.46	28	50
	6+50	2	0.18	22	55
	6+75	8	0.16	13	64
	7+00	4	0.18	17	34
	7+25	2	0.20	23	38
	7+50	2	0.28	22	61
	7+75	2	0.30	24	51
	8+00	2	0.66	26	61
L 14+00 S	8+00 W	4	0.20	61	74
	7+75	4	0.18	20	89
	7+50	2	0.24	21	37
	7+25	2	0.22	46	92
	7+00	2	0.22	33	60
	6+75 1/2	2	0.10	40	125
	6+75 2/2	2	0.18	16	60
	6+50	4	0.20	30	63
	6+25	2	0.14	22	64
	6+00	2	0.08	29	70

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Job#: 87-395-A Sample Number		Au ppb	Ag ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm
L 14+00 S	5+75 W	4	0.14	71	80
	5+50	2	0.10	47	156
	5+25	2	0.14	49	143
	5+00	2	0.18	68	103
	4+75	2	0.30	16	51
	4+50	6	0.44	24	89
	4+25	4	0.14	69	31
	4+00	4	0.20	40	37
	3+75	4	0.26	32	74
	3+50	8	0.26	24	43
	3+25	2	0.26	24	49
	3+00	12	0.12	68	90
	2+75	2	0.18	28	109
	2+50	4	0.28	15	69
	2+00	4	0.14	150	162
	1+75	2	0.52	16	75
	1+50	2	0.36	34	70
	1+25	2	0.24	33	94
	1+00	2	0.22	58	122
	0+25	2	0.24	52	51
	0+75 E	2	0.30	26	89
	1+00	2	0.12	31	70
	1+50	4	0.18	51	99
	1+75	2	0.30	1040	400
	2+00	2	0.38	56	166
	2+25	2	0.16	45	83
	2+75	6	0.10	37	53
	3+75	2	0.26	33	62
	4+00	2	0.10	82	66
	4+25	4	0.14	28	80
	4+50	2	0.10	39	72
	4+75	2	0.14	15	84
	5+00	2	0.10	24	90
	5+50	4	0.14	25	55
	5+75	4	0.12	19	50
	6+00	2	0.20	43	59
	6+25	2	0.14	27	56
	6+50	6	0.14	42	61
	6+75	2	0.16	47	71
	7+00	4	0.12	62	62

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Job#: 87-395-A

Sample Number		Au ppb	Ag ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm
L 14+00 S	7+50 E	2	0.20	28	39
	7+75	12	0.16	13	43
	8+00	2	0.10	40	41
L 15+00 S	0+75 E	2	0.08	14	28
	1+00	2	0.10	25	97
	1+25	2	0.12	16	59
	1+50	2	0.12	32	47
	1+75	2	0.08	12	32
	2+25	2	0.20	58	84
	2+50	2	0.28	21	63
	3+00	2	0.12	62	63
	3+75	4	0.10	28	102
	4+00	4	0.12	68	83
	4+25	2	0.14	31	79
	4+50	2	0.12	25	111
	4+75	2	0.08	53	108
	5+00	2	0.10	35	112
	5+25	2	0.04	36	90
	5+50	2	0.18	24	75
	5+75	4	0.10	20	69
	6+00	2	0.02	17	62
	6+25	6	0.08	46	82
	6+50	2	0.06	21	74
	6+75	2	0.06	53	91
	7+25	4	0.10	15	39
	7+50	2	0.18	21	49
	7+75	2	0.12	19	45
	8+00	8	0.12	25	71
L 15+50 S	7+75 W	2	0.04	41	113
	7+00	2	0.14	155	890
L 17+50 S	5+50	36	1.42	420	550
L 17+50 S	5+25	8	0.10	61	146
L 17+50 S	5+00	2	0.94	177	250
	4+75	2	0.08	39	115
	4+50	2	0.32	270	170
	4+25	4	0.14	42	93
	4+00	2	0.14	25	91
	3+75	2	0.34	22	52
	3+50	2	0.04	29	73
	3+25	2	0.06	31	41

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Sample Number		Au ppb	Ag ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm
L 15+50 S	3+00 W	2	0.10	65	105
	2+50	2	0.06	14	90
	2+25	6	0.10	90	127
	2+00	2	0.26	62	170
	1+75 1/2	2	0.22	28	113
	1+75 2/2	2	0.14	83	193
	1+50	4	0.10	25	139
	1+25 1/2	2	0.38	25	142
	1+25 2/2	2	0.14	23	82
	0+75	2	0.06	26	88
	0+50	2	0.10	28	82
	0+50 E	2	0.12	36	156
	0+75	4	0.18	34	81
	1+00	2	0.20	32	91
	1+50	4	0.14	30	144
	1+75	2	0.06	32	98
	2+25	2	0.12	34	94
	2+75	6	0.18	53	94
	3+00	2	0.12	19	52
	3+50	2	0.10	152	99
	3+75	2	0.10	40	92
	4+00	2	0.14	23	71
	4+25	2	0.10	36	58
	4+50	4	0.10	62	106
	4+75	2	0.12	43	92
	5+00	4	0.14	19	64
L 16+00 S	0+25 E	2	0.14	15	48
	0+50	12	0.18	62	167
	0+75	2	0.20	78	155
	1+00	2	0.30	53	190
	1+75	2	0.10	18	64
	2+25	2	0.12	46	66
	2+50	2	0.16	50	147
	3+50	2	0.14	20	86
	3+75	2	0.10	16	61
	4+00	2	0.38	57	131
	4+25	4	0.12	30	30
	4+50	4	0.08	26	37
	4+75	2	0.12	104	107
	5+00	2	0.06	73	138

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Sample Number		Au ppb	Ag ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm
L 16+00 S	5+25 E	2	0.12	27	45
	5+50	2	0.14	19	49
	5+75	2	0.10	36	65
	6+00	2	0.10	42	84
	6+25	2	0.08	30	79
	6+50	2	0.10	24	52
	6+75	4	0.12	19	71
	7+00	2	0.12	72	68
	7+25	2	0.12	17	59
	7+75	4	0.22	78	80
	8+00	2	0.14	36	73
L 16+50 S	8+00 W	12	0.24	65	152
	7+50	2	0.14	23	93
	7+25	2	0.12	24	85
	7+00	2	0.30	35	78
	6+75	4	0.18	102	157
	6+50	14	0.98	3200	2400
	6+25	4	0.42	670	1350
	6+00	4	0.32	149	340
	5+75	2	0.22	46	112
	5+50	2	0.32	57	171
	5+25	2	0.20	32	130
	5+00	2	0.26	76	105
	4+75	2	0.24	106	143
	4+00 1/2	6	0.24	65	106
	4+00 2/2	2	0.20	38	100
	3+75	2	0.48	38	130
	3+50	2	0.34	21	77
	3+25	2	0.20	20	43
	2+75	2	0.18	18	55
	2+50	2	0.20	91	70
	2+25	2	0.18	17	45
	2+00	4	0.32	39	124
	1+75	2	0.34	37	92
	1+50	2	0.12	33	71
	1+25	2	0.58	26	68
	1+00	2	0.18	38	102
	0+75	2	0.12	22	73
	0+50	2	0.16	14	56
	0+25	2	0.22	19	46

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Sample Number		Au ppb	Ag ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm
L 16+50 S	0+00 W	2	0.12	16	44
	0+00	2	0.30	21	42
	0+25 E	2	0.18	40	43
	0+50	2	0.22	34	61
	0+75	2	0.18	19	73
	1+00	2	0.24	24	65
	1+25	2	0.14	25	62
	1+50	2	0.28	20	50
	1+75	2	0.20	21	56
	2+00	2	0.86	12	55
	2+25	2	0.28	13	30
	2+50	4	0.12	20	79
	2+75	2	0.18	19	65
	3+00	2	0.16	13	58
	3+25	2	0.22	20	68
	3+50	2	0.12	34	58
	3+75	2	0.16	20	28
	4+25	2	0.32	54	75
	4+50	2	0.32	50	94
	4+75	6	0.14	27	89
	5+00	4	0.32	82	106
L 17+00 S	0+25 E	2	0.18	30	79
	0+50	2	0.16	37	68
	0+75	2	0.20	26	67
	1+00	4	0.38	27	70
	1+25	2	0.22	30	38
	2+50	2	0.14	38	44
	2+75	2	0.14	19	42
	3+00	4	0.16	21	35
	3+25	2	0.16	18	31
	3+75	2	0.14	54	51
	4+00	2	0.14	18	66
	5+25	2	0.14	36	76
	5+50	8	0.10	47	96
	5+75	2	0.16	67	128
	7+00	2	0.12	18	53
	7+25	2	0.12	60	41
	7+50	2	0.12	16	46
	8+00	2	0.16	35	82
L 17+50 S	8+00 W	6	0.20	39	139

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Sample Number		Au ppb	Ag ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm
L 17+50 S	7+75 W	2	0.12	19	121
	7+50	2	0.06	20	117
	7+25	2	0.16	50	108
	6+75	2	0.16	27	87
	6+50	4	0.10	24	178
	6+25	2	0.22	53	340
	6+00	4	0.14	61	189
	5+75	2	0.20	82	161
	5+00	2	0.20	36	93
	4+50	4	0.16	32	124
	4+25	4	0.20	23	102
	4+00	2	0.16	22	106
	3+75	2	0.26	21	111
	3+50	2	0.28	24	115
	3+25	2	0.26	165	149
	2+75	2	0.08	17	104
	2+50	4	0.16	28	102
	2+25	2	0.14	28	125
	1+00	2	0.04	14	65
	0+75	2	0.16	43	77
	0+50	6	0.18	13	83
	0+25	4	0.14	25	102
	0+25 E	2	0.14	22	68
	0+75	4	0.36	27	51
	1+00	2	0.42	28	57
	1+25	2	0.28	46	63
	1+75	2	0.14	13	32
	2+25	2	0.20	20	43
	2+50	4	0.20	21	51
	2+75	2	0.24	17	44
	3+00	2	0.20	17	29
	3+25	2	0.10	20	83
	3+50	2	0.05	24	71
	3+75	4	0.08	38	74
	4+50	2	0.25	57	70
L 18+00 S	0+25 E	2	0.12	35	97
	0+75	6	0.33	42	100
	1+00	2	0.45	24	103
	1+25	2	0.07	29	67
	1+50	2	0.15	18	59

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Sample Number		Au ppb	Ag ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm
L 18+00 S	1+75 E	2	0.24	26	39
	2+25	2	0.27	17	54
	3+25	2	0.18	18	46
	3+50	2	0.16	28	39
	3+75	2	0.10	53	126
	4+00	6	0.36	22	57
	4+50	4	0.15	17	74
	4+75	2	0.12	15	61
	5+00	2	0.21	23	94
	5+25	2	0.18	27	104
	5+50	2	0.20	30	45
	5+75	2	0.20	20	40
	6+25	2	0.16	27	54
	7+75	2	0.08	27	38
	8+00	2	0.10	21	45
L 18+50 S	5+00 W	2	0.54	59	280
	4+75	2	0.42	122	114
	4+50	2	0.22	32	112
	4+25	2	0.24	53	93
	4+00	2	0.20	24	73
	3+75	2	0.20	77	121
	3+50	4	0.46	56	107
	3+25	2	0.24	36	124
	3+00	2	0.30	38	112
	2+75	2	0.20	46	165
	2+25	4	0.22	110	178
	2+00	6	0.20	29	168
	1+75	2	0.20	46	160
	1+50	4	0.30	58	149
	1+25	2	0.22	77	148
	0+75	2	0.46	45	128
	0+50	6	1.76	420	640
	0+25	2	1.34	51	120
	0+00	2	0.28	40	165
	0+25 E	2	0.28	96	154
	0+50	4	0.42	33	91
	0+75	4	0.20	41	125
	1+00	2	0.32	46	99
	1+50	4	0.24	31	50
	1+75	2	0.24	54	67

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		Au ppb	Ag ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm
L 18+50 S	2+00 E	2	0.14	22	49
	2+25	2	0.20	47	76
	2+50	4	0.20	29	67
	3+25	2	0.18	55	96
	3+50	2	0.36	35	50
	3+75	2	0.24	15	67
	4+00	2	0.28	22	63
	4+25	2	0.22	16	47
	4+50	2	0.52	27	72
	4+75	4	2.00	29	85
	5+00	2	1.44	49	101
L 19+00 S	7+50 W	2	0.40	26	87
	7+25	4	0.30	40	96
	7+00	2	0.16	23	91
	6+75	2	0.32	52	99
	6+50	2	0.36	45	99
	6+25	2	0.20	59	138
	6+00	2	0.26	27	86
	5+75	2	0.20	117	128
	5+50	4	0.20	43	103
	5+25	2	0.22	51	103
	5+00	2	0.18	55	133
	4+75	2	0.40	18	81
	4+50	2	0.26	48	135
	4+25	2	0.18	25	82
	4+00	2	0.16	23	83
	3+75	2	0.20	30	98
	3+50	4	0.20	43	116
	3+25	4	0.18	72	161
	3+00	2	0.18	48	108
	2+75	2	0.18	53	138
	2+50	2	0.16	24	99
	2+25	2	0.12	49	132
	1+50	4	6.00	940	370
	0+75	6	0.24	65	93
	0+25	2	0.22	29	90
	0+00	2	0.26	40	94
	0+25 E	2	1.54	84	169
	0+50	6	0.28	30	97
	0+75	2	0.28	49	93

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Job#: 87-395-A

Sample Number		Au ppb	Ag ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm
L 19+00 S	1+00 E	10	0.20	40	67
	1+25	2	0.28	28	93
	1+50	4	0.14	17	76
	1+75	2	0.26	17	62
	2+00	2	0.34	29	89
	2+50	2	0.18	16	42
	2+75	2	0.24	18	60
	3+00	4	0.24	13	54
	3+25	2	0.76	10	68
	3+50	2	0.28	27	76
	3+75	2	0.30	19	69
	4+00	2	0.14	13	56
	4+25	2	0.20	18	66
	4+50	2	0.18	52	84
	4+75	4	0.28	31	58
	5+00	2	0.12	22	102
	5+25	2	0.16	23	84
	5+50	2	0.12	22	84
	5+75	2	0.18	46	48
	6+00	2	0.10	14	56
	6+50	2	0.12	13	28
	6+75 1/2	2	0.06	12	98
	6+75 2/2	2	0.12	13	34
	7+00	2	0.08	12	52
	7+25	2	0.06	17	70
	7+50	2	0.10	60	52
	7+75	4	0.14	14	37
	8+00	2	0.16	12	32
L 20+00 S	8+00 W	6	0.24	16	112
	7+75	6	0.14	79	139
	7+50	4	0.12	25	171
	7+25	2	0.10	81	205
	7+00	2	0.18	76	350
	6+75	2	0.10	75	175
	6+50	2	0.06	43	120
	6+25	2	0.14	20	118
	6+00	2	0.18	24	116
	5+75	4	0.24	80	138
	5+50	2	0.10	58	121
	5+25	2	0.22	80	140

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Job#: 87-395-A

Sample Number		Au ppb	Ag ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm
L 20+00 S	5+00 W	2	0.18	77	128
	4+75	4	0.08	116	135
	4+50	6	0.22	62	135
	4+25	2	0.20	63	112
	4+00	2	0.24	32	114
	3+75	2	0.12	81	113
	3+50	2	0.10	33	121
	3+25	6	0.36	44	78
	3+00	2	0.10	30	125
	2+75	2	0.14	24	111
	2+50	4	0.18	27	128
	2+00	4	0.06	19	92
	1+75	2	0.16	68	120
	1+50	2	0.32	40	160
	1+25	2	0.24	49	107
	1+00	8	0.80	61	159
	0+75	4	0.42	77	191
	0+50	2	0.22	39	103
	0+25	6	0.26	63	136
	0+25 E	2	0.74	29	107
	0+75	2	0.28	27	79
	1+00	2	0.14	87	110
	1+25	2	1.26	310	460
	1+50 1/2	2	0.20	36	77
	1+50 2/2	4	0.90	27	152
	1+75	2	0.22	12	65
	2+00	4	0.18	44	75
	2+25	2	0.28	14	65
	2+50	6	0.18	53	83
	2+75	2	0.22	24	80
	3+00	2	0.36	62	83
	3+50	2	0.60	31	133
	3+75	2	0.20	18	72
	4+00	4	0.12	33	73
	4+25	2	0.14	17	62
	4+50	4	0.18	193	113
	4+75	2	0.26	22	68
	5+00	2	0.20	17	56
	5+25	2	0.12	16	74
	5+50	2	0.14	35	64

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Job#: 87-395-A Sample Number		Au ppb	Ag ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm
L 20+00 S	5+75 E	2	0.12	34	70
	6+00	2	0.06	19	64
	6+25	4	0.12	44	85
	6+50	2	0.14	21	33
	6+75	2	0.14	41	66
	7+00	2	0.12	21	36
	7+25	2	0.16	20	50
	7+50	6	0.08	115	55
	7+75	4	0.14	15	43
	8+00	2	0.24	18	37

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TERRAMIN RESEARCH LABS LTD.

ANALYTICAL REPORT

Taiga Consultants Ltd.

Ian Hall

Date : 87/11/17

Job #: 87-468

Project: BC-87-3

No. of Samples: 22 Rocks

8 Soils

Signed: _____

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TERRAMIN RESEARCH LABS LTD.

Job#: 87-468	Sample Number	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm
Proj BC-87-3					
Soil	L 10+00 S 7+50 W	6	0.14	50	79
	L 10+00 S 7+25 W	4	0.26	48	74
	L 14+00 S 1+75 E	2	0.42	680	310
	L 15+00 S 9+25 W	2	0.26	42	75
	L 17+50 S 5+50 W	4	1.82	370	420
	L 18+50 S 0+50 W	2	1.54	220	360
	L 19+00 S 1+50 W	2	7.00	690	330
	L 18+50 S 1+70 W	4	3.70	220	164

	Sample Number	Au ppb	Ag ppm
Rock	105276	4	0.98
	105277	6	0.55
	105278	14	0.38
	105279	4	0.08
	105280	126	0.32
	105281	60400	141.0
	105282	2360	7.60
	105283	47200	109.0
	105284	2220	22.0
	105285	1620	10.4
	105286	38	1.05
	105287	614	12.2
	105288	4	0.09
	105289	6	0.10
	105290	46	2.50
	105291	122	3.20
	105292	96	0.64
	105293	572	0.46
	105294	1720	1.43
	105295	422	1.88
	105296	8	0.05
	105297	4	2.00

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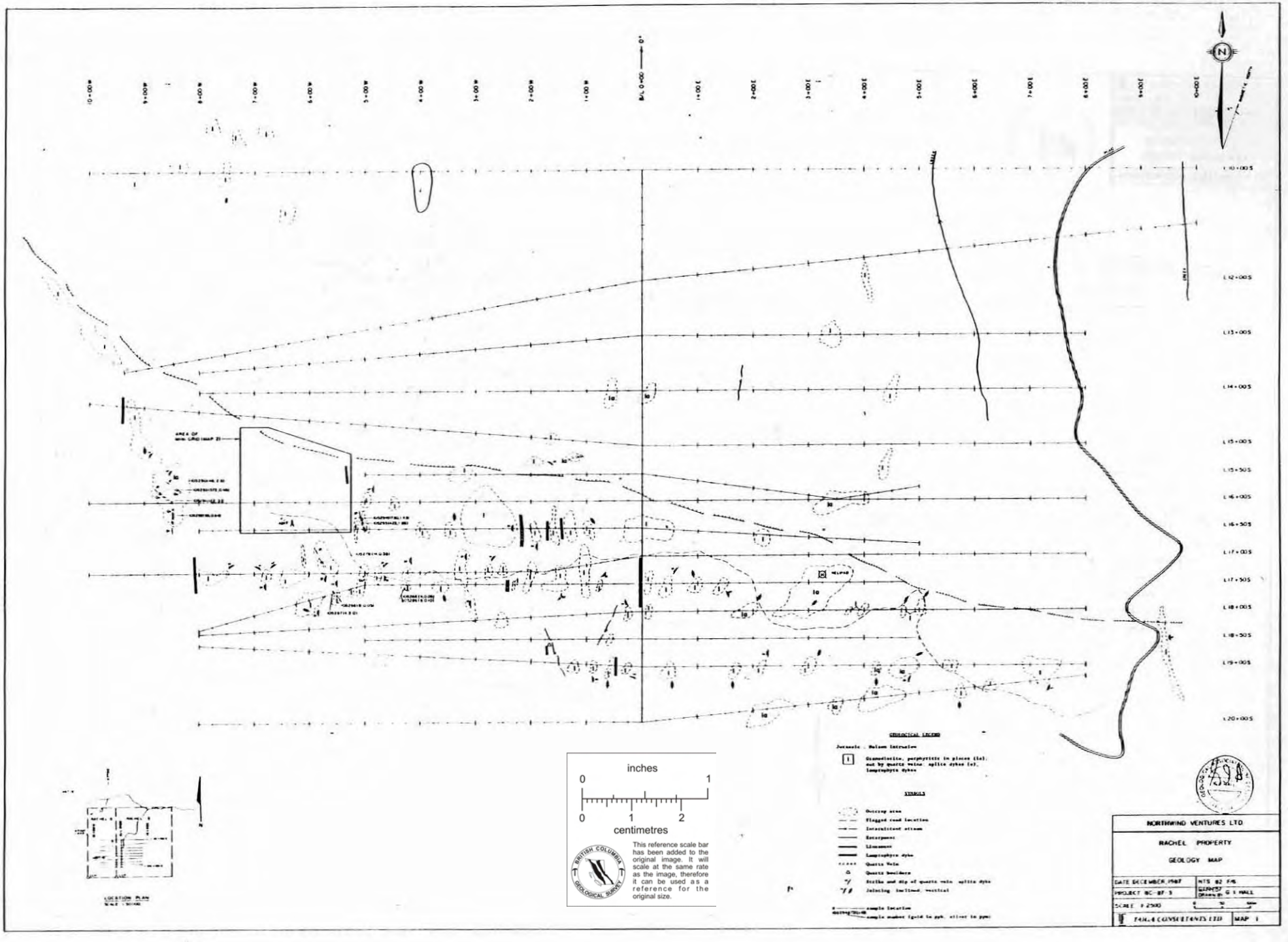
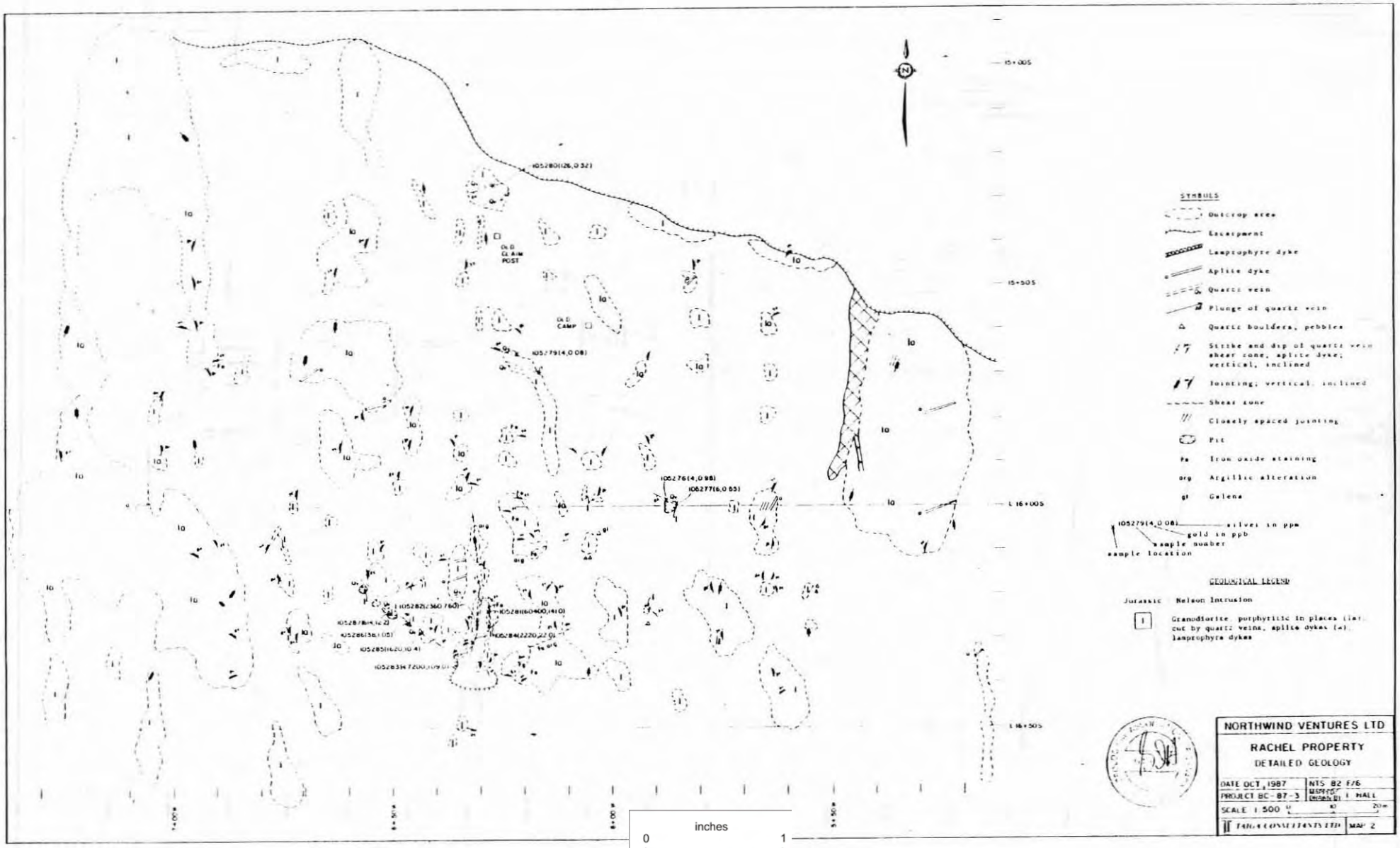

N
L10+00S
L12+00S
L13+00S
L14+00S
L15+00S
L15+50S
L16+00S
L16+50S
L17+00S
L17+50S
L18+00S
L18+50S
L19+00S
L20+00S
inches
0
1
0
1
2
centimetres
This reference scale bar has been added to the original image. It will scale at the same rate as the image, therefore it can be used as a reference for the original size.
BRITISH COLUMBIA GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
GEOLOGICAL LEGEND
STRUCTURE
LOCATION PLAN
NORTHWIND VENTURES LTD.
RACHEL PROPERTY
GEOLOGY MAP
DATE DECEMBER, 1987
NTS 82 F/6
PROJECT NO. 87-3
SURVEY
Drawn By: G.S. HALL
SCALE 1:2500
FALK CONSULTANTS LTD.
MAP 1


15+00S
15+50S
L 16+00S
L 16+50S
0+00E
0+50E
1+00E
1+50E
Ck.D. CLAIM POST
Ck.D. CAMP
105280(26,0.32)
105279(4,0.08)
105276(4,0.98)
105277(6,0.55)
105282(360,760)
105281(60400,410)
105284(2220,22.0)
105285(620,10.4)
SYMBOLS
Outcrop area
Escarpment
Lamprophyre dyke
Aplite dyke
Quartz vein
Plunge of quartz vein
Quartz boulders, pebbles
Strike and dip of quartz vein shear zone, aplite dyke; vertical, inclined
Jointing; vertical, inclined
Shear zone
Closely spaced jointing
Pit
Fe Iron oxide staining
arg Argillic alteration
gl Galena
105279(4,0.08)
silver in ppm
gold in ppb
sample number
sample location
GEOLOGICAL LEGEND
Jurassic Nelson Intrusion
Granodiorite porphyritic in places (la) cut by quartz veins, aplite dykes (a), lamprophyre dykes
NORTHWIND VENTURES LTD
RACHEL PROPERTY
DETAILED GEOLOGY
DATE OCT., 1987
NTS 82 F/6
PROJECT BC-87-3
DRAWN BY I. HALL
SCALE 1:500
MAP 2
inches
0 1
0 1 2
centimetres
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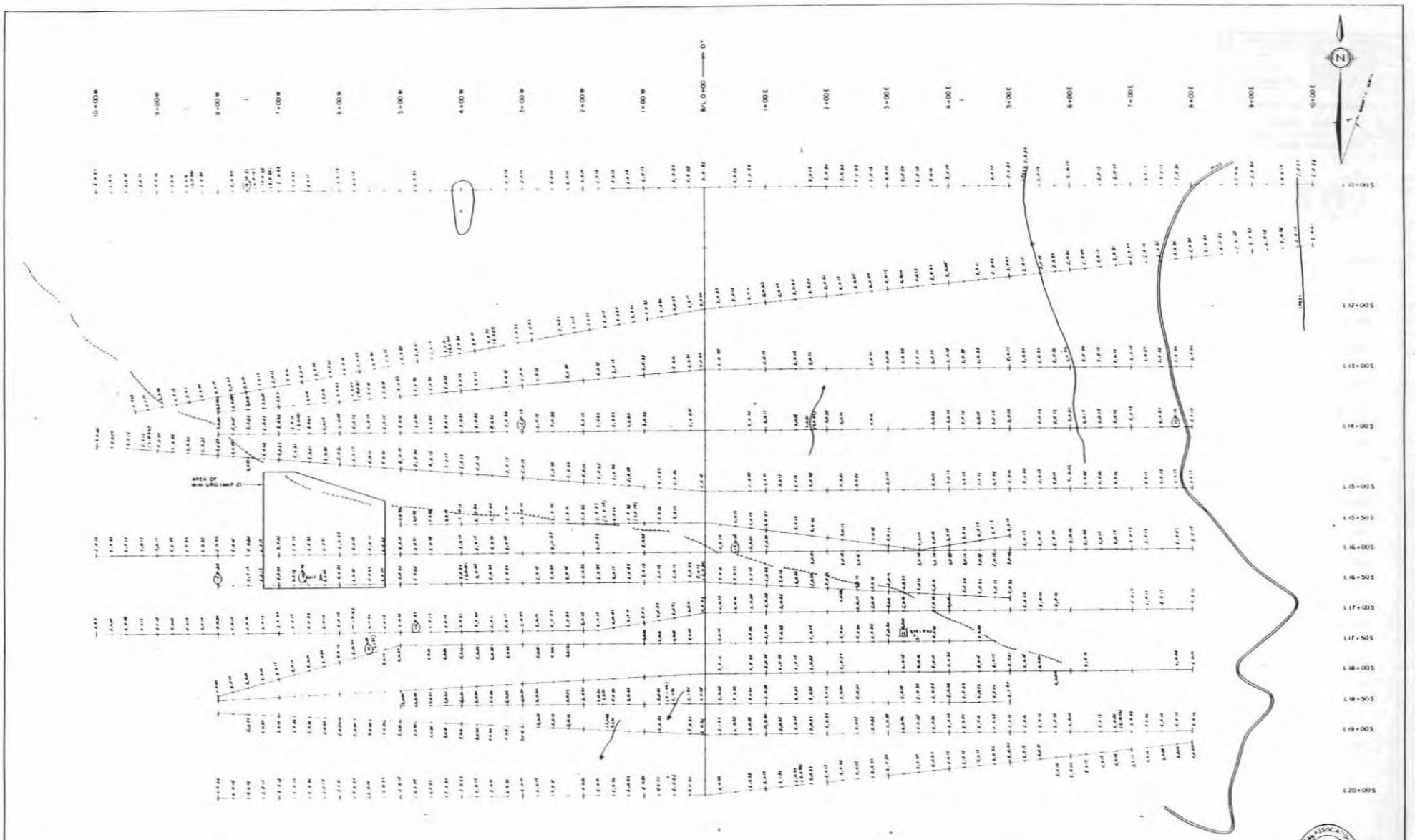
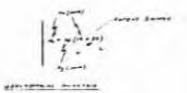
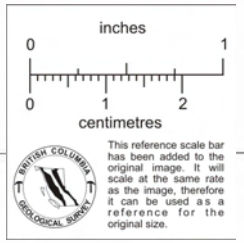


LOCATION PLAN



(N) >10 ppb GOLD IN SOIL



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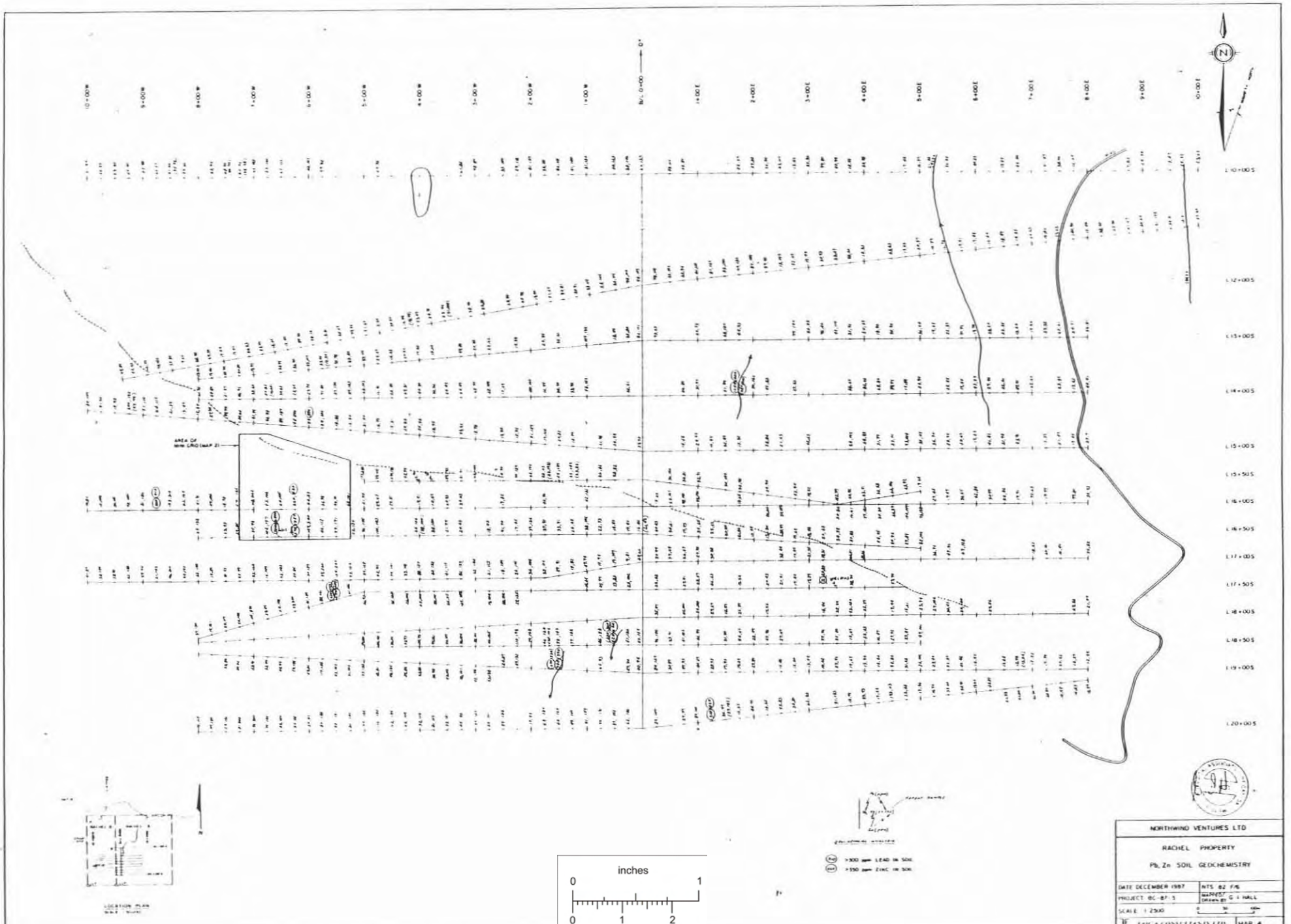
NORTHWIND VENTURES LTD	
RACHEL PROPERTY	
Au, Ag SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY	
DATE DECEMBER 1987	NTS 82 F/6
PROJECT BC-87-3	WARREN G. HALL Ontario BC
SCALE 1:2500	0 50 100m
TARGA CONSULTANTS LTD	MAP 3



inches
0 1
0 1 2
centimetres

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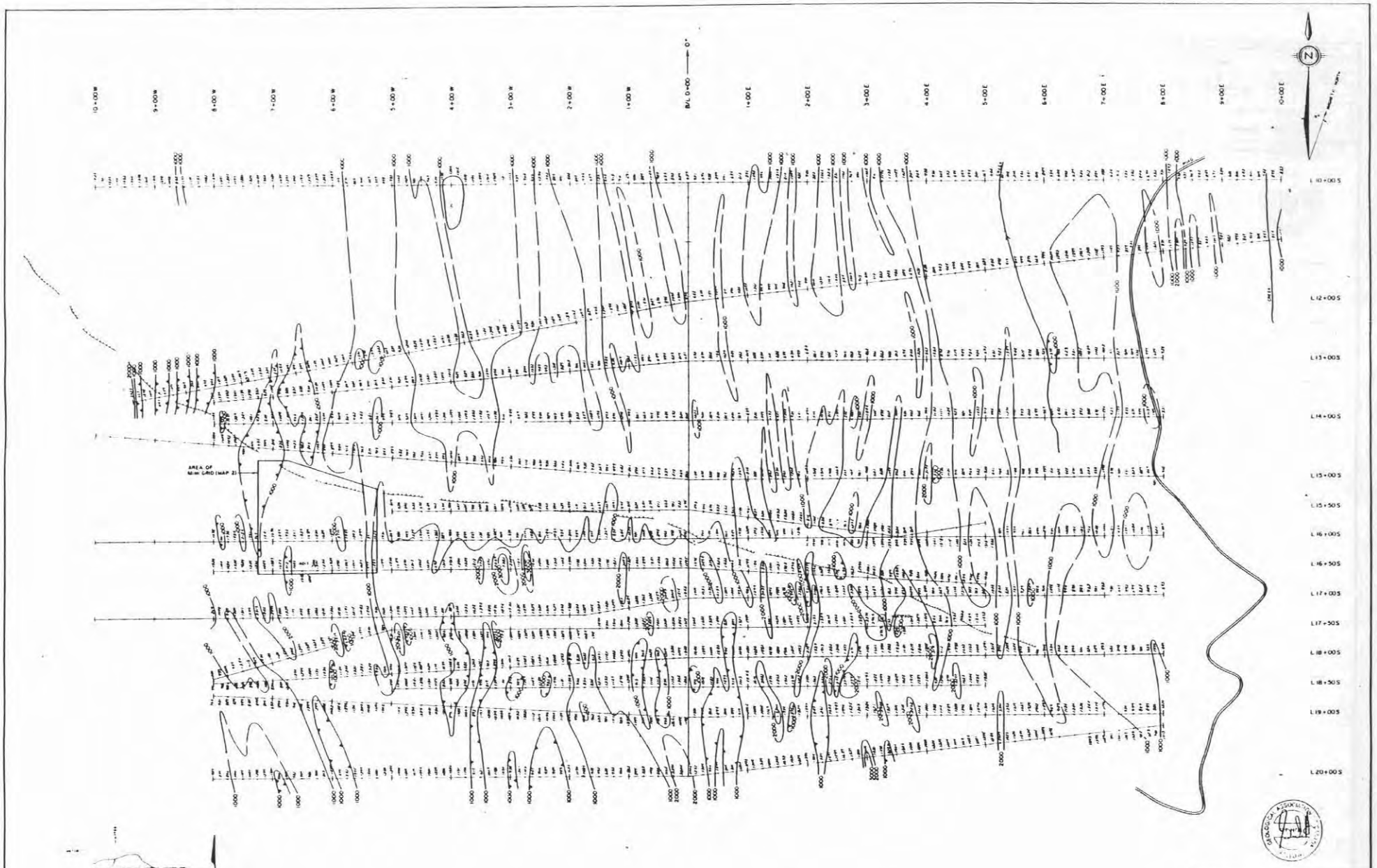
NORTHWIND VENTURES LTD

RACHEL PROPERTY

Pb, Zn SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY

DATE DECEMBER 1987	NTS 82 F/6
PROJECT BC-87-5	SURVEY/DRAWN BY G. I. HALL
SCALE 1:2500	0 50 100m
TARGA CONSULTANTS LTD	MAP 4



LOCATION PLAN
Scale 1:50000

inches
0 1
0 1 2
centimetres

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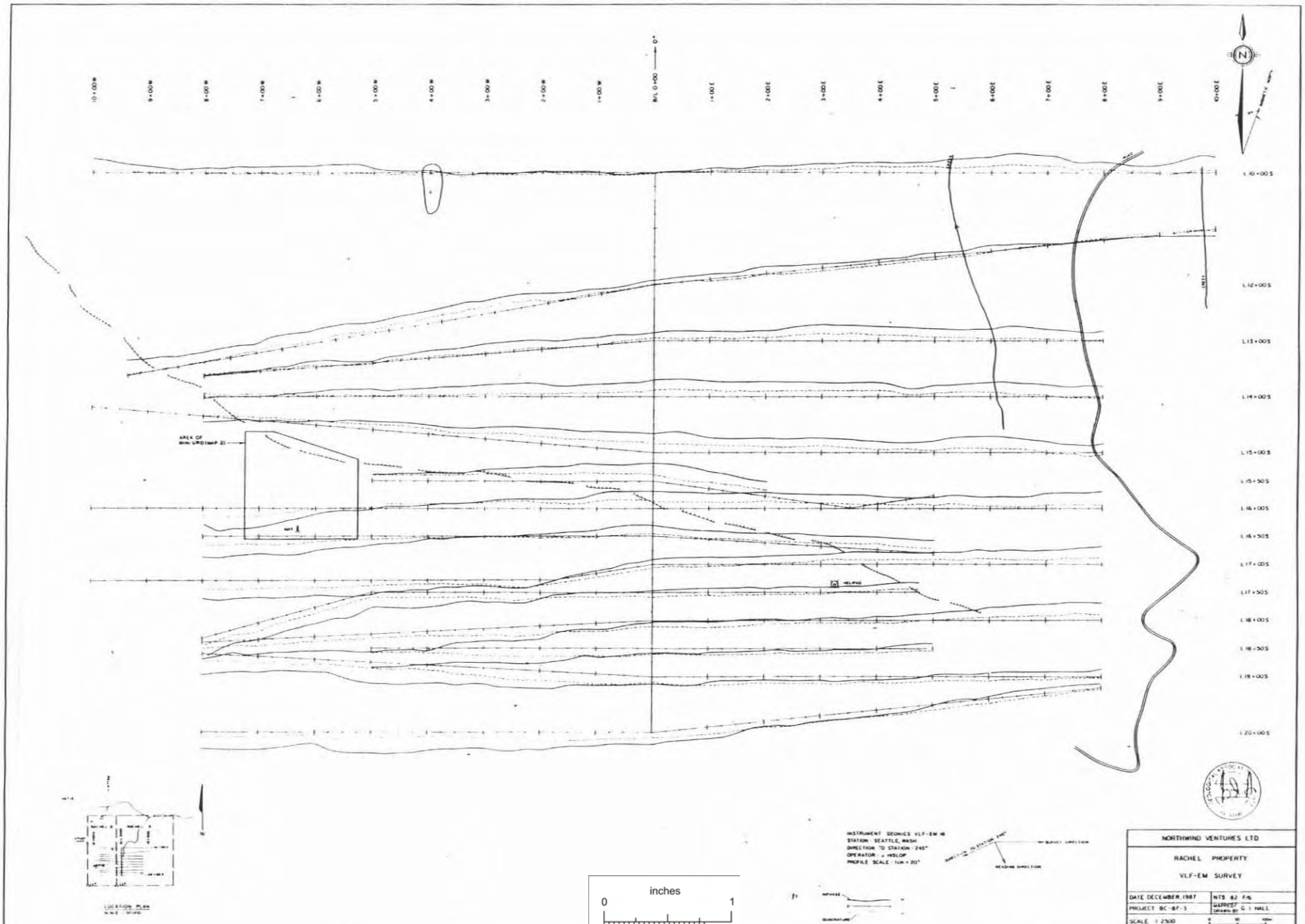
Note: All readings and contours relative with 1 mm plus gamma.
Contour Interval = 1,000 gamma.

NORTHWIND VENTURES LTD.	
RACHEL PROPERTY	
MAGNETOMETER SURVEY	
DATE DECEMBER 1987	NTS 82 F/6
PROJECT BC-87-3	DRAWN BY G. I. HALL
SCALE 1:2500	0 50 100m
TAIGA CONSULTANTS LTD.	MAP 5



NORTHWIND VENTURES LTD

RACHEL PROPERTY

VLF-EM SURVEY

DATE DECEMBER, 1987	NTS 82 F/6
PROJECT BC-87-3	GEOLOGIST G. I. HALL
SCALE 1:2500	

TAIGA CONSULTANTS LTD | MAP 6

inches
0 1
0 1 2
centimetres

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CERTIFICATE OF THE DIRECTORS AND PROMOTERS OF THE ISSUER

The foregoing constitutes full, true and plain disclosure of all material facts relating to the securities offered by this Statement of Material Facts as required by the Securities Act and its regulations.

DATED: May 20, 1988

GOLDEN EXODUS VENTURES LTD.

Terry Butchart
Chief Executive Officer

Richard Grant Howes
Chief Financial Officer

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

R. Gordon Cormie
Director

Ronald A. Martin
Director

ON BEHALF OF THE PROMOTERS

Terry Butchart
Promoter

CERTIFICATE OF THE AGENT

To the best of our knowledge, information and belief, the foregoing constitutes full, true and plain disclosure of all material facts relating to the securities offered by this Statement of Material Facts as required by the Securities Act and its regulations.

DATED: May 20, 1988

GEORGIA PACIFIC SECURITIES CORPORATION

Per: R. Brian Ashton