7.0 1988 EXPLORATION PROGRAM (PHASE I)

7.1 WORK COMPLETED

Twenty mandays were spent in the field during the 1988 exploration program. A total of 25 rock samples, 19 standard stream sediment samples, and 19 -20 mesh stream sediment samples for the extraction of heavy mineral concentrates were taken. A small amount of geological mapping was conducted during the sampling program.

7.2 STREAM SEDIMENT GEOCHEMISTRY SURVEY

7.2.1 Stream Sediment Sampling Techniques

Two types of stream sediment samples were collected on the property:

1) ~0.5 kg of the finest-grained material available within the stream channel (i.e. a standard silt sample).

2) 8-10 kg of -20 mesh material collected from as deep into the accumulated sediment as possible (generally 30-60 cm) in a location where heavy minerals tend to collect (i.e. on the upstream ends of bars, insides of bends in the channels, breaks in slope where the velocity and energy of the stream decreases, etc.)

7.2.2 Stream Sediment Sample Preparation

The standard stream sediments are dried and sieved to -80 mesh. This fraction was digested and analysed (in this program Au geochemistry (FA/AA), and 31 element ICP).

The -20 mesh samples were sent to C.F. Mineral Research in Kelowna for processing as follows:

1) -60 mesh fraction separated.
2) Heavy fraction (S.G. >3.27) separated in methylene iodide.
3) -60 +150 and -150 fractions separated.
4) Magnetic, paramagnetic and nonmagnetic fractions separated.
5) Heavy nonmagnetic fractions sent for 27 element neutron activation analyses and subsequently AA analyses for Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn.

7.2.3 Stream Sediment Survey Analytical Results

Gold and copper values (plus other metal values considered anomalous) from the standard stream sediments and each of the -60 +150 and -150 fractions of the heavy nonmagnetic concentrates are shown in Figure 3, and also listed in Table 1.

The gold content in some of the heavy mineral concentrates was spectacularly high, ranging up to 50,000 ppb (FL-HM-14). Because of the diverse weights of the fractions, however, it was found that interpretation of the survey was simplified if gold values in the original -20 mesh samples were calculated (Table 1). This assumes that all gold values in the original -20 mesh samples was contained in the -60 mesh heavy nonmagnetic fraction. Copper values in the -60 mesh heavy nonmagnetic fractions were also calculated.

In addition to specific information gained from the analysis of the concentrates, some conclusions were drawn from the weights of the separate fractions . The heavy (S.G. >3.27) nonmagnetic fractions are presumably composed predominantly of sulphides, with lesser amounts of native metals and metallic oxides, and minor amounts of silicates and carbonates. The weights of the heavy

TABLE 1

FROST LAKE PROPERTY

1988 STREAM SEDIMENT SAMPLING PROGRAM

	Heavy (S.G. > 3.27) Nonmagnetic				Calculated Metal Content		Standard Stream Sediment Sample	
	Coarse Fraction (-60 +150 Mesh)		Fine Fraction (-150 Mesh)		Au (ppb)* In Original -20 Mesh Sample	Cu (ppm) in H.N. -60 Mesh Fraction	(-80 Mesh)	
Sample No.	Au (ppb)	Cu (ppm)	Au (ppb)	Cu (ppm)			Au (ppb)	Cu (ppm)
FL - 01	30	1300	210	116	0.01	1164	66	88
FL - 02	2500	34	370	55	4.63	35	<5	118
FL - 03	4200	60	<30	94	5.13	66	<5	106
FL - 04	30	131	190	100	0.02	123	<5	92
FL - 05	1300	22	<30	40	1.63	24	<5	47
FL - 06	80	1600	23000	525	1.26	1187	6	162
FL - 07	3100	500	9700	1550	19.74	522	21	191
FL - 08	<30	425	2800	667	0.23	456	10	111
FL - 09	9000	59	17000	100	12.36	63	5	96
FL - 10	<30	66	640	92	0.12	78	9	92
FL - 11	<30	42	40	252	0.09	44	9	110
FL - 12	<30	44	360	70	0.02	46	<5	45
FL - 13	3200	158	<30	181	1.37	161	<5	114
FL - 14	230	25	50000	64	2.92	25	5	44
FL - 15	13000	328	380	268	5.98	312	7	89
FL - 16	<30	560	340	148	0.09	372	<5	132
FL - 17	12000	33	640	495	3.60	166	8	142
FL - 18	12000	93	30	60	3.56	71	7	119
FL - 19	<30	540	820	48	0.18	445	<5	159

* ASSUMES THAT ALL AU IS IN THE -60 MESH FRACTION

TABLE 2

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RELATIVE MAGNETITE AND SULPHIDE CONTENT OF -20 MESH STREAM SEDIMENT SAMPLES

Sample No.	Sample Weight In Grams (-20 Mesh)	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL SAMPLE	
		-60 Mesh Heavy Magnetic (Magnetite)	-60 Mesh Heavy Nonmagnetic (Sulphides, Native Metals, Etc.)
FL-HM 01	7400	0.07	0.02
02	6700	0.13	0.19
03	7400	0.09	0.15
04	7400	0.08	0.03
05	8700	0.10	0.14
06	9000	0.06	0.01
07	8600	0.36	0.61
08	6200	0.07	0.06
09	9300	0.14	0.13
10	7800	0.03	0.04
11	7600	0.06	0.30
12	8400	0.03	0.03
13	8400	0.04	0.05
14	10100	0.36	0.35
15	6500	0.05	0.06
16	6800	0.06	0.05
17	5800	0.09	0.04
18	8900	0.10	0.09
19	4100	0.08	0.09

nonmagnetic fractions are assumed, therefore, to be giving a relative indication of the sulphide content of the rock underlying the drainages.

The heavy magnetic fraction is presumed to be composed predominantly (if not exclusively) of magnetite. Since the target of the exploration program on the property is magnetite-bearing skarn mineralization, the relative magnetite content of the drainages is significant.

Relative sulphide and magnetite contents of the original -20 mesh samples have been calculated using the weights of the -60 mesh heavy nonmagnetic and heavy magnetic fractions respectively (Table 2). These values give only an indication of the relative sulphide and magnetite contents in the original sample because the -20 +60 mesh fraction has been removed.

Calculated gold and copper, and relative percentages of sulphides and magnetite are presented in Figure 4.

The most significant calculated gold-in-stream sediment (-20 mesh) anomalies are located at sample sites FL-HM-07 (19.74 ppb Au) and FL-HM-09 (12.36 ppb Au) on creeks flowing north across Trunk Road 8 (Figure 3 and 4).

FL-HM-07 was collected on a creek draining the area on Trunk Road 8 with boulders of massive magnetite pyrite and chalcopyrite with up to 217 ppb Au and 13.2% Cu. In addition to gold, this stream sediment concentrate contained highly anomalous quantities of copper, magnetite and sulphides. It is the only sample on the property where the four quantities are coincidentally strongly anomalous. Sample FL-HM-08 was collected from the same creek 250 m up stream from FL-HM-07 (above Trunk Road 8). This sample contained only moderately anomalous amounts of copper, suggesting that a gold and copper-bearing magnetite-sulphide

BEAU PRE EXPLORATIONS LTD.

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NEWS RELEASE

Update on current activities.

Robert Beaupre, President of Beau Pre Explorations Ltd. (the Company) is pleased to review the activities as follows:

1. "VALENTINE MOUNTAIN PROJECT" LEECH RIVER FORMATION/VANCOUVER ISLAND (OPTIONED TO NORANDA EXPLORATION COMPANY, LIMITED) (NORANDA). Noranda informs the company that their employees commenced work on site as of March 15, 1989. Work included geological mapping, geophysical review, and geochemical sampling. 118 km of ground magnetometer surveys of Grids 1, 2, 5, 7 is presently proposed, along with 26.5 km of induced polarization survey.

   Diamond Drill Targets established by 1988 programs should be enhanced by this work and new drilling is expected to follow this spring on located targets. Several hundred meters of diamond drilling is proposed. This initial program is due to be completed by June 30, 1989.

2. Beau Pre Explorations Ltd. has completed assessment work on the F.R.S. 12 portion of the discovery zone area and has identified a zone of arsenic bearing quartz carbonate.

3. "GAD PROPERTY", LEECH RIVER FORMATION, VANCOUVER ISLAND
   Visible native gold and pyrrhotite iron formation occur in this area. 14 additional claims have been staked by the company adjoining our property. Placer gold has been observed in a creek near the iron formation.

4. "FROST LAKE", COWICHAN LAKE AREA, VANCOUVER ISLAND
   A geophysical program is planned for this property later this summer to trace boulders of massive sulphides containing up to 13% copper.

The company trades on the Vancouver Stock Exchange under the trading symbol "BPD".

BEAU PRE EXPLORATIONS LTD.

Per:

Robert C. Beaupre
President and Director

The Vancouver Stock Exchange has not reviewed and does not accept responsibility for the adequacy or accuracy of the contents herein.