D.L. 0932009

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PROPERTY FILE

GENERAL

THIS PROSPECTUS CONSTITUTES A PUBLIC OFFERING OF THESE SECURITIES ONLY IN THOSE JURISDICTIONS WHERE THEY MAY BE LAWFULLY OFFERED FOR SALE AND THEREIN ONLY BY PERSONS PERMITTED TO SELL SUCH SECURITIES.

NO SECURITIES COMMISSION OR SIMILAR AUTHORITY IN CANADA HAS IN ANY WAY PASSED UPON THE MERITS OF THE SECURITIES OFFERED BY THIS PROSPECTUS AND ANY PRESENTATION TO THE CONTRARY IS AN OFFENCE.

DATED: NOVEMBER 30, 1987

NEW ISSUE

PROSPECTUS

BARD SILVER & GOLD LTD.
100 - 455 Granville Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
Incorporated under the laws of the
Province of British Columbia
(hereinafter called the "Issuer")

500,000 SHARES @ $0.35 PER SHARE

	Price to Public	Agent's Commission	Net Proceeds to the Issuer
Per Share	$ 0.35	$ 0.05	$ 0.30
Total	175,000.00	25,000.00	150,000.00

1) Before deduction of the costs of the issue estimated to be $25,000.00.

2) The price of the shares has been determined by the Company through negotiation with the Agent.

3. The Agent has been granted a Warrant to acquire 125,000 shares at $0.40 per share. See "Plan of Distribution".

THERE IS NO MARKET THROUGH WHICH THESE SECURITIES MAY BE SOLD.

A PURCHASE OF THE SECURITIES OFFERED BY THIS PROSPECTUS MUST BE CONSIDERED AS SPECULATION. ALL OF THE PROPERTIES IN WHICH THE ISSUER HAS AN INTEREST ARE IN THE EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT STAGE ONLY AND ARE WITHOUT A KNOWN BODY OF COMMERCIAL ORE. NO SURVEY OF ANY PROPERTY OF THE ISSUER HAS BEEN MADE AND THEREFORE, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LAWS OF THE APPROPRIATE JURISDICTION IN WHICH THE PROPERTIES ARE SITUATE, THEIR EXISTENCE AND AREA COULD BE IN DOUBT. SEE PARAGRAPH "RISK FACTORS" ON PAGE 8.

PURCHASERS OF SHARES OFFERED BY THIS PROSPECTUS WILL SUFFER AN IMMEDIATE DILUTION OF THEIR SHARES. REFERENCE IS MADE TO "RISK FACTORS" ON PAGE 8 HEREIN.

THE VANCOUVER STOCK EXCHANGE HAS CONDITIONALLY LISTED THE SECURITIES BEING OFFERED BY THIS PROSPECTUS. LISTING IS SUBJECT TO THE COMPANY FULFILLING ALL THE LISTING REQUIREMENTS OF THE EXCHANGE ON OR BEFORE JUNE 6, 1988 INCLUDING PRESCRIBED DISTRIBUTION AND FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS.

THIS PROSPECTUS ALSO QUALIFIES FOR SALE TO THE PUBLIC AT THE MARKET PRICE FOR THE SHARES AT THE TIME OF SALE ANY SHARES OF THE ISSUER WHICH THE AGENT MAY ACQUIRE PURSUANT TO THE AGENT'S WARRANTS. REFER TO THE HEADING "PLAN OF DISTIBUTION" ON PAGE 2.

ONE OR MORE OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE ISSUER HAS AN INTEREST, DIRECT OR INDIRECT, IN OTHER NATURAL RESOURCE COMPANIES. REFERENCE SHOULD BE MADE TO THE ITEM "DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS" ON PAGE 10 FOR A COMMENT AS TO THE RESOLUTION OF POSSIBLE CONFLICTS OF INTEREST.

NO PERSON IS AUTHORIZED BY THE ISSUER TO PROVIDE ANY INFORMATION OR TO MAKE ANY REPRESENTATION OTHER THAN THOSE CONTAINED IN THIS PROSPECTUS IN CONNECTION WITH THE ISSUE AND SALE OF THE SECURITIES OFFERED BY THE ISSUER.

UPON COMPLETION OF THIS OFFERING THIS ISSUE WILL REPRESENT 30% OF THE SHARES THEN OUTSTANDING AS COMPARED TO 68% THAT WILL THEN BE OWNED BY THE PROMOTERS, DIRECTORS AND SENIOR OFFICERS OF THE ISSUER. REFER TO THE HEADING "PRINCIPAL HOLDERS OF SECURITIES" ON PAGE 12 HEREIN FOR DETAILS OF SHARES HELD BY DIRECTORS, PROMOTERS AND CONTROLLING PERSONS.

AS AGENT, WE CONDITIONALLY OFFER THESE SECURITIES SUBJECT TO PRIOR SALE, IF, AS AND WHEN ISSUED BY THE ISSUER AND ACCEPTED BY US IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CONDITIONS CONTAINED IN THE AGENCY AGREEMENT REFERRED TO UNDER THE CAPTION "PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION" ON PAGE 2 OF THIS PROSPECTUS.

AGENT

CANARIM INVESTMENT CORPORATION LTD.
2200 - 609 Granville Street
Vancouver, British Columbia

EFFECTIVE DATE: DECEMBER 7, 1987

BARD SILVER & GOLD LTD.

REPORT ON THE

BOB CREEK GOLD-SILVER PROJECT

OMINECA MINING DIVISION

N.T.S. 93L/7

LATITUDE 54°18' N

LONGITUDE 125°38' W

by

J.S. Kermeen, M.Sc., P.Eng.

March 31, 1987

Revised November 10, 1987

BARD SILVER & GOLD LTD.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

OCTOBER 31, 1987

(Unaudited)

3. CAPITALIZED MINING COSTS

The company has incurred costs on the Buck and Beth claims as follows:

Acquisition costs	$ 9,758
Assay	924
Drilling	27,029
Engineering	4,777
	$ 42,488

4. SHARE CAPITAL

Share capital has been issued for the following consideration to October 31, 1987:

	Number of Shares	Amount
Cash	1,150,001	$107,501

5. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

During the period the following shares were issued to directors or companies controlled by directors:

i) 750,000 shares held in escrow at 1¢ each
ii) 300,001 shares at 25¢ each.

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SUMMARY

The Bob Creek gold-silver property, comprising 210 claim units, is located in West Central British Columbia, 11 km south of the resource based community of Houston. An all-weather gravel road links the property to the transprovincial Yellowhead Highway at Houston where there is access to the Canadian National Railway's northern mainline, a large capacity natural gas pipeline and a high voltage electrical transmission line.

Since the discovery of placer gold in Bob Creek in 1914, the property has been subjected to several exploration programs by a number of different companies. Between 1945 and 1985, sixty five holes totalling 27,689 ft. have been drilled.

Prior to 1978, work was concentrated along the bottom of the Bob Creek canyon, at the head of the placer workings, where extensive outcrop of gossanous altered rock carries anomalously high gold, silver and zinc values. Numerous intervals exceeding 0.02 oz Au/t were intersected in diamond drill holes. The most significant of the holes from the Canyon Zone was Asarco's hole A4 which cut 80 ft. grading 0.06 oz Au/t.

Subsequent work shifted to the ridge southwest of the Canyon where high contrast gold-multi-element soil geochemical anomalies and broad induced polarization anomolies coincide (Figure 2). Trenching and diamond drilling of these anomalies led to the discovery of the A, B and C zones. Hole S13, drilled by Selco/BP in the A zone, intersected 61.5 ft. grading 0.107 oz Au/t, 0.95 oz Ag/t and 0.85% zinc.

The extensive trenching, drilling and mapping program undertaken by Selco/BP during 1983-85 led to a better understanding of the geological setting.

The gold, silver and zinc mineralization on the Bob Creek property occurs in a broad carbonate-sericite alteration zone associated with the formation of an Upper Cretaceous quartz-feldspar porphyry ring dyke-breccia complex approximately 2.5 km in circumference. Four zones of mineralization have been recognized and all are associated with breccias adjacent to the porphyry dykes.

In spite of the extensive work previously undertaken, considerable potential remains for the discovery of near surface medium grade deposits and large tonnage low grade gold-silver deposits within and adjacent to the known zones of mineralization and along the unexplored overburden covered portions of the ring dyke-breccia complex.

Bard Silver and Gold Ltd. optioned the property from C.M. Rebagliati, P.Eng. in 1987 after a drastic reduction in Selco/BP's western Canadian exploration budget induced that company in 1986 to abandon their option.

A two-phase program of induced polarization surveying, diamond drilling and metallurgical testing, budgeted at $150,000 and $200,000 respectively, is recommended to assess the extensive gold-bearing dyke-breccia complex. Phase II is contingent upon encouraging results from Phase I.

INTRODUCTION

In March 1987, the writer was commissioned by the President of Bard Silver & Gold Ltd., to make an appraisal of the company's Bob Creek project situated 11 km south of Houston, British Columbia.

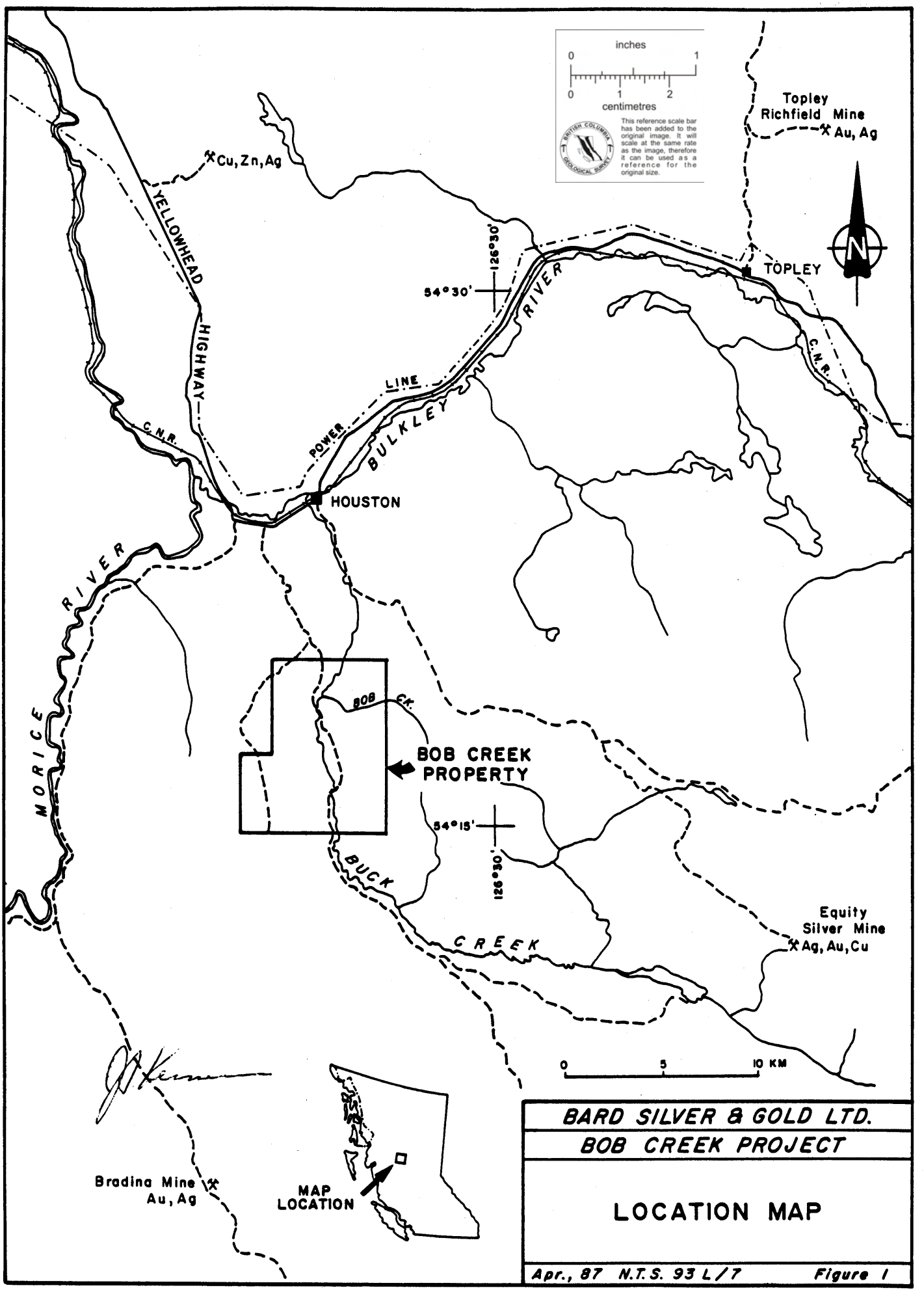
Placer gold was discovered in Bob Creek in 1914 and exploration for lode gold has continued intermittently since that time. The current increase in the price of gold to over $400 US per ounce and the advent of heap leach technology has greatly enhanced the potential of the extensive zones of low grade gold mineralization identified by previous operators.

This report is based on the writer's knowledge of the area gained by the study of available data. In the preparation of this report, the writer has relied heavily upon the reports prepared by Project Geologists, R. Farmer, B.Sc. and I. Trinder, M.Sc. in 1983 and 1984-85 respectively, and co-authored by C.M. Rebagliati, P.Eng., Senior Geologist, Selco/BP. After the publication of the 1985 report, Mr. Rebagliati left the employment of Selco/BP and in late 1986 Selco/BP relinquished their option on the Bob Creek property. The property was then acquired by Mr. Rebagliati and optioned to Bard Silver & Gold Ltd.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Bob Creek property is centered at 54°18' N latitude, 125°38' W longitude in West Central British Columbia, 11 km south of Houston on NTS map sheet 93L/7E (Figure 1). The claims are situated at the confluence of Bob and Buck Creeks. Elevations range from 780 m at Buck Creek to 1350 m along the eastern claim line. The main zone of mineralization is exposed between the elevations of 830 m to 950 m. Topography within the principle area of interest is moderate with the exception of the Bob Creek Canyon.

Houston is a resource based community servicing the Equity Silver Mine and several forest products plants. The northern mainline of the Canadian National Railway and the transprovincial Yellowhead Highway provide ready access to the Port of Prince Rupert and to the regional supply center of Prince George. High


inches
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Topley
Richfield Mine
Au, Ag
Cu, Zn, Ag
YELLOWHEAD HIGHWAY
C.N.R.
POWER LINE
BULKLEY RIVER
C.N.R.
54°30'
126°30'
TOPLEY
N
HOUSTON
MORICE RIVER
BOB CK.
BOB CREEK PROPERTY
54°15'
129°30'
BUCK CREEK
Equity
Silver Mine
Ag, Au, Cu
0
5
10 KM
Bradina Mine
Au, Ag
MAP LOCATION
BARD SILVER & GOLD LTD.
BOB CREEK PROJECT
LOCATION MAP
Apr., 87 N.T.S. 93 L/7
Figure 1

voltage electrical transmission lines and a large capacity natural gas pipeline parallel the transportation corridor and are a ready source of energy.

Access to the property is via the all-weather gravel surfaced Buck Flats road south from Houston, a road distance of 14 km. A series of dirt range roads provide access to the mineralized zone in the Bob Creek Canyon and to the knoll west of the creek.

Vegetation on the claims is mixed and consists of spruce and Jackpine forest, poplar groves and grassy open hilltops and southwest facing slopes.

Either Bob or Buck Creek could supply a year-round source of water for exploration or milling requirements provided adequate measures are taken to maintain water quality.

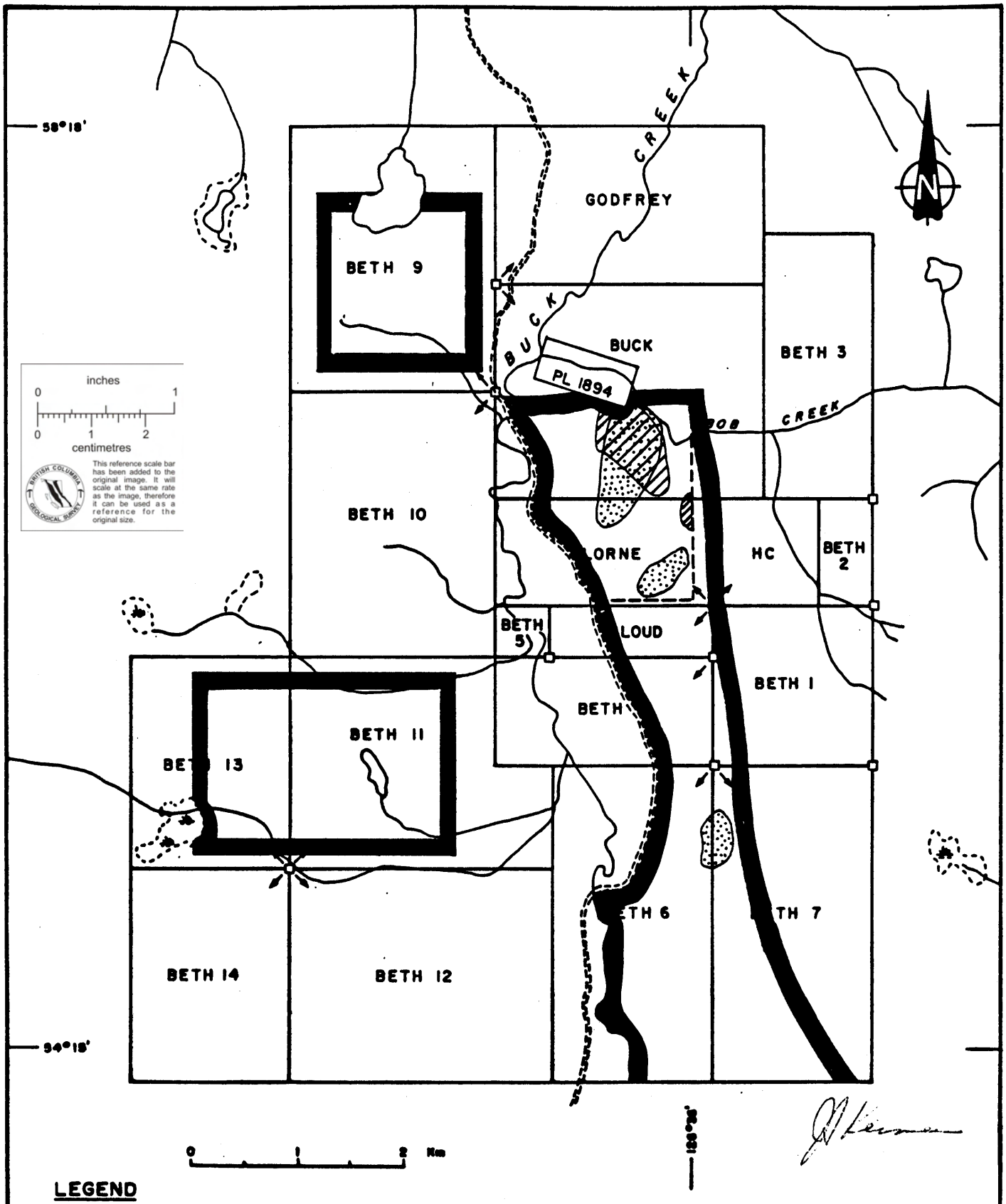
CLAIMS

The following information for the claims was obtained from government and company records. The writer has not examined any of the claim posts and can pass no opinion on the manner of staking nor can he verify the position of the claims as depicted on the accompanying plan (Figure 2). Placer Lease 1894, on the lower reaches of Bob Creek, is held by a third party.

Essential claim data is listed as follows:

CLAIM NAME	UNITS	RECORD NUMBER	ANNIVERSARY DATE
GODFREY	5	317	7 June 1994
BUCK	20	1334	21 June 1994
LORNE	8	1333	21 June 1994
HC	4	1335	21 June 1994
CLOUD	3	812	11 October 1994
BETH 1	9	3622	2 March 1994
BETH 2	2	3623	2 March 1994
BETH 3	10	3624	2 March 1994
BETH 4	8	3625	2 March 1994
BETH 5	1	3626	2 March 1994
BETH 6	18	5526	12 August 1989
BETH 7	18	5527	12 August 1989
BETH 9	20	6834	25 January 1989
BETH 10	20	6834	25 January 1989
BETH 11	20	6835	25 January 1989
BETH 12	20	6836	25 January 1989
BETH 13	12	6837	25 January 1989
BETH 14	12	6838	25 January 1989
TOTAL	210		

The property is situated within the Omenica Mining Division.



BARD SILVER & GOLD LTD.

BOB CREEK PROJECT

CLAIM MAP

N.T.S. 93L/7E

Apr., 87 Scale: 1:50,000 Figure 2

EXPLORATION HISTORY

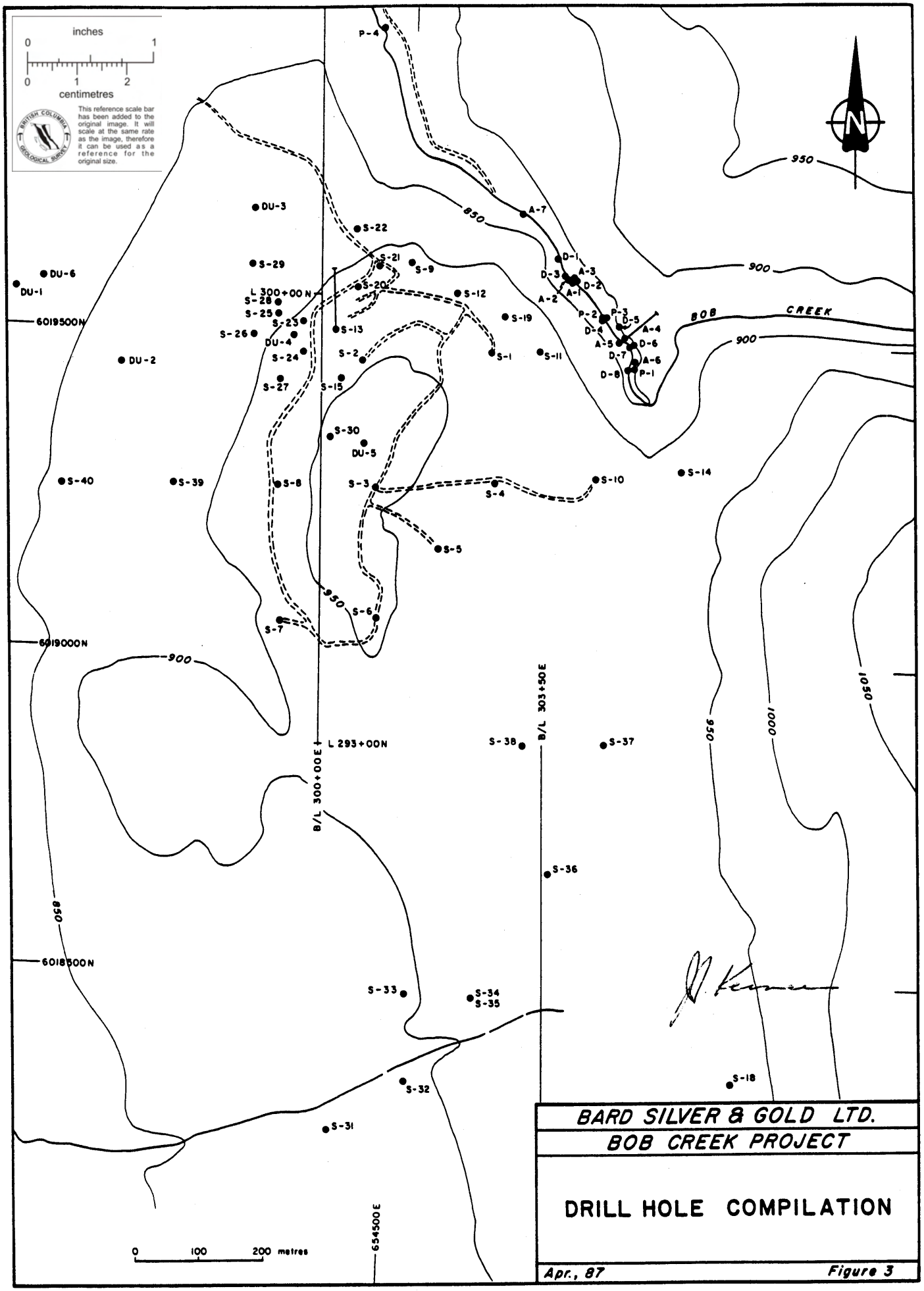
Placer gold was discovered in Bob Creek circa 1914. Subsequent prospecting identified gossanous altered rocks outcropping along the Bob Creek Canyon as the likely source of the gold. Over the intervening years the Bob Creek property (also previously known as the Gold Brick, Horseshoe and the Buck Creek prospects) has been examined by numerous mining companies for metal deposits of various types including high grade precious metals, volcanogenic massive sulphides, porphry copper-molybdenum and, most recently, low grade, large tonnage precious metals.

Placer gold was intermittently produced from Bob Creek during the period 1914 to 1928. No records of production are available.

In 1936, Houston Gold Mines drove a 30 ft. adit from which 85 tons were test milled. Head grades were estimated at 0.064 oz Au/t, 1.0 oz Ag/t and 1.1% Zn. (Caelles, 1982). At an unspecified distance from the adit portal a 4.0 ft. interval ran 0.45 oz Au/t and 0.60 oz Ag/t. Between 1945 and 1968, the 400m long mineralized gossan in the canyon remained the focus of exploration. Nineteen diamond drill holes comprising 3388 feet were sunk at creek level under the canyon walls (Figure 3). The more significant intervals are tabulated as follows:

1945 Premier Gold Mines

DDH	INTERVAL (Ft.)	LENGTH (Ft.)	Au (oz/t)	Ag (oz/t)	Zn%
P1	90-100	10	0.08	0.72	
	120-140	20	0.02	0.38	
	190-200	10	0.04	0.46	
P2	20-30	20	0.02	0.33	
	90-100	10	0.02	0.28	
	140-200	60	0.03	0.32	
	220-248	28	0.05	0.30	
	(234-239)	(5)	(0.12)	(0.20)	
	263-267	4	1.10	0.20	
	275-278	3	0.14	0.27	
	300-329	29	0.02	0.08	



BARD SILVER & GOLD LTD.

BOB CREEK PROJECT

DRILL HOLE COMPILATION

Apr., 87

Figure 3

DDH		INTERVAL (Ft.)	LENGTH (Ft.)	Au (oz/t)	Ag (oz/t)	Zn%
P3		13-20	7	0.02	0.08	
		70-140	70	0.02	0.29	
P4		93-110	17	0.05	0.96	
		130-140	10	0.02	0.48	
1961 Denison Mines						
D1	SLUDGE	5-45	40	0.10	0.3	0.92
	SLUDGE	55-70	15	0.07	0.5	1.18
	SLUDGE	80-85	5	0.04	0.2	1.45
D2	SLUDGE	46-51	5	0.04	0.1	0.49
D3	CORE	35.5-65.5	30	0.06	0.2	1.04
	SLUDGE	19-33	14	0.05	0.2	0.69
	SLUDGE	35.5-100	65.5	0.12	0.67	1.04
D4	CORE	66-80.5	14.5	0.03	0.1	1.70
	SLUDGE	18.5-53.5	35.5	0.06	0.2	0.91
D5	CORE	11-19	8	0.04	0.1	1.49
	SLUDGE	8-23	15	0.13	0.2	2.36
	SLUDGE	22-34.5	12.5	0.07	0.1	0.55
1968 Asarco						
A1		230-250	20	0.070	0.26	
		0-250	250	0.020	0.19	0.32
A2		110-180	70	0.049	0.18	
		320-402	82	0.032	Tr.	
		0-402	402	0.021	0.06	0.24
A3		0-303	303	0.003	0.05	0.15
A4		80-240	160	0.053	Tr.	
		80-160	80	0.061	0.09	
		0-300	300	0.033	0.06	0.34
A5		0-290	290	0.023	0.22	
A6		40-150	110	0.017	0.61	
		0-300	300	0.010	0.24	0.72
A7		0-250	250	0.013	0.29	0.35

Denison's drilling is reported to have been plagued by poor core recovery.

In 1978 and 1983-85, drilling shifted to the ridge west and south of Bob Creek where DuPont and Selco/BP tested EM conductors and geochemical anomolies respectively. Forty-six holes totalling 24,301 feet were sunk during these programs.

DDH	INTERVAL (Ft.)	LENGTH (Ft.)	Au (oz/t)	Ag (oz/t)	Zn%
1978 DuPont					
DP4	92.8-97.1	4.3	0.098	1.18	3.31
	210.2-214.8	4.6	0.072	0.62	1.76
	363.8-368.7	4.9	0.05	0.05	1.25
DP5	135.1-142.0	6.9	0.034	0.19	0.19
	152.5-156.1	3.6	0.036	0.30	0.30
1983-85 Selco/BP					
S3	78.7-108.2	29.5	0.017	0.09	2.11
S11	42.6-52.5	9.9	0.069	0.04	0.33
	406.7-436.2	29.5	0.049	0.21	0.72
S13	32.8-72.2	39.4	0.015	0.39	1.0
	72.2-133.7	61.5	0.107	0.95	0.85
S15	528-537.9	9.9	0.058	0.15	0.57
S19	32.3-219.8	187.5	0.024	0.34	1.24
S20	68.9-98.4	29.5	0.040	0.50	0.80
S23	78.7-96.4	19.7	0.049	1.19	2.7
S24	118.1-127.9	9.8	0.020	1.69	1.34
S25	19.7-147.6	127.9	0.018	0.28	-
S28	11.4-49.2	37.8	0.033	0.37	-
	337.8-344.4	6.6	0.040	0.51	-

In 1957, Minder Exploration undertook a diamond drilling and bulk sampling program. No records of this work are available.

In 1971, Minwealth Exploration drilled a 140 ft. hole near the gabbroic plug to test an airborne EM conductor. Pyrititic, graphitic argillites were identified as the cause of the conductor.

Soil geochemical surveys were carried out by Triform Mining, Frontier Exploration, Hudson Bay Oil & Gas, Mid Mountain Mining, DuPont, Cominco and Selco/BP during the period 1965-1985. Survey grids prior to Selco/BP's had wide sample spacing and all samples were not systematically analysed for gold, silver and arsenic.

Poor base maps made compilation of the early surveys difficult, and led Selco/BP in 1983-85 to blanket the area from Bob Creek to the south end of the Beth 6 and 7 claims with a high density sample grid. Several well-defined, high-contrast multi-element gold anomalies were identified in areas of thin residual overburden. Selco/BP's trenching and drilling programs were primarily directed towards testing these zones.

Induced Polarization surveys were conducted by Mid Mountain Mining and Cominco in 1977 and 1981 respectively. Strong anomalies were outlined west of the canyon in areas of extensive but shallow overburden (Figure 2). These anomalies generally coincided with the soil anomalies and were adequately tested by the Selco/BP drilling. However, neither survey extended far enough to the east to cover the southward projection of the alteration zone exposed in the Bob Creek canyon, which is marked for several thousand feet to the south by a deep overburden-filled topographic depression.

In December 1985, Selco/BP made a substantial option payment to the vendor with the intention of continuing exploration on this promising property in 1986. However, because of a drastic reduction in their 1986 Western Canadian budget, the program was suspended and the property subsequently forfeited.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The regional geology includes an incomplete section of Lower Jurassic to Miocene volcanic and sedimentary rocks (Carter, 1981; Church, 1973). Rocks of

the Lower to Middle Jurassic Hazelton Group are most extensive, and at Bob Creek are covered by an estimated 300 m thick sequence of Eocene flows and breccias of andesite to dacite composition (Church, 1970). Upper Cretaceous rhyolite lavas are locally distributed around the periphery of the Buck Creek Caldera proposed by Church (1983; 1985, Figure 4). The caldera has a ring fracture delineated by Upper Cretaceous gabbro, andesite to rhyolite/granite plugs and by an inner ring fracture delineated by Eocene volcanic centres and feeder plugs. The Eocene Buck Creek volcanic rocks infill the caldera/volcano-tectonic depression. An Eocene radial fracture/lineament, defined by a series of syenomonzonite alkalic gabbro stocks, runs from a resurgent central area at the Equity Silver mine in the centre of the Caldera southwestward to the Bradina Mine at Owen Lake.

The Bob Creek gold-silver-zinc prospect, hosted by Lower Jurassic volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks and Upper Cretaceous Duck Lake instrusive rocks, is located on the Upper Cretaceous ring fracture.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

At the Bob Creek property the Jurassic Hazelton Group rocks are part of the Babine Shelf facies of the Telkwa formation. These Hazelton rocks have been intruded by rhyolite dykes, doirite/gabbro plugs and dykes and by Upper Cretaceous Duck Lake intrusive plugs, dykes and breccias. Eocene Buck Creek Group andesite to dacite volcanic flows, flow breccias and minor tuffs cap the Mesozoic rock sequence (Figure 5).

Layered Rocks

In the Bob Creek Canyon area a series of easterly-striking, south-dipping volcanic and sedimentary Hazelton Group rocks have been divided into eight identifiable units (Figure 6).

Unit 1 occurs north of the canyon and comprises beds of purple to maroon dacite crystal and crystal-lithic tuffs and andesite flows. This composite unit is interpreted as the base of the exposed stratigraphic sequence on the Bob Creek

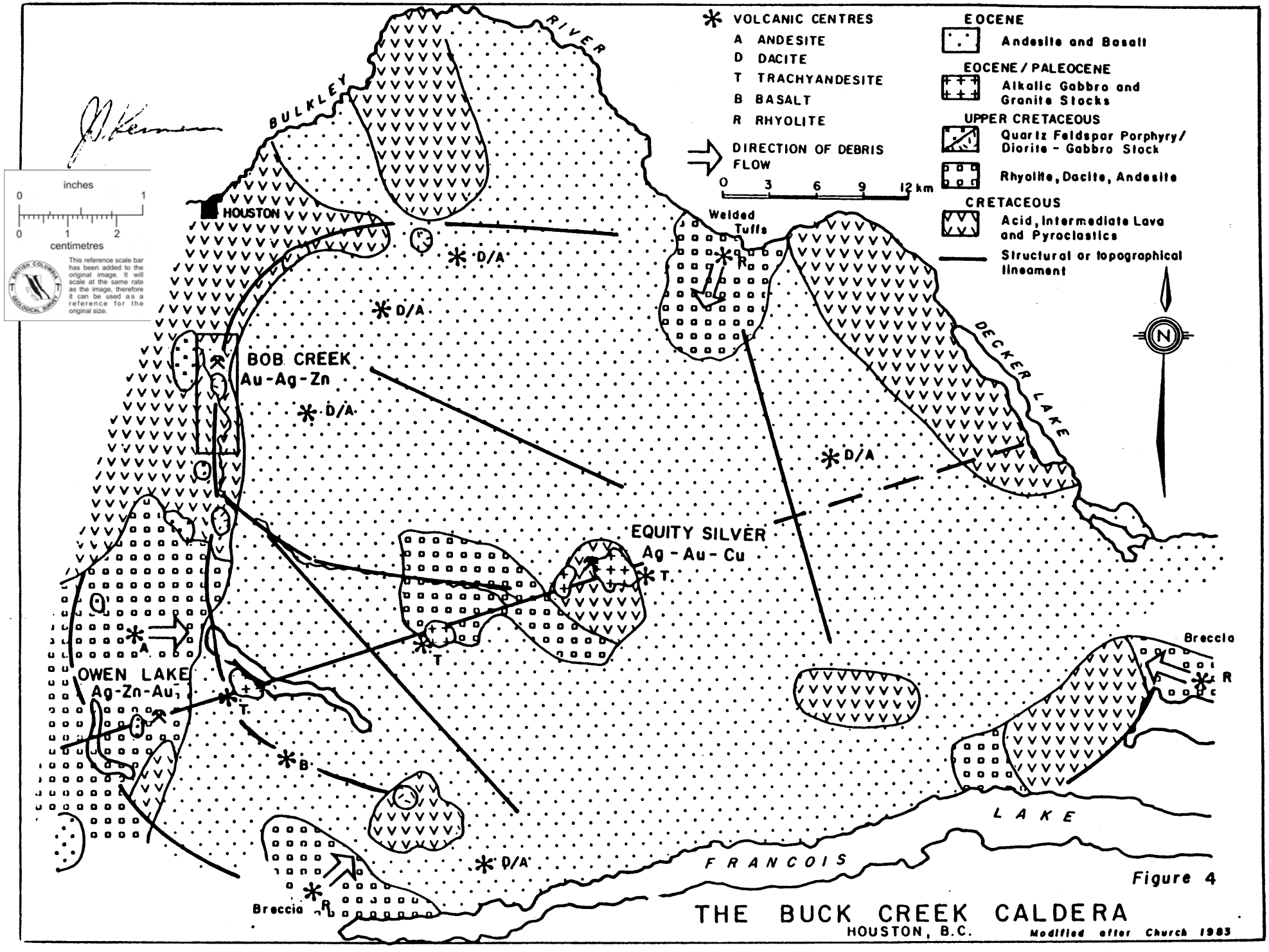
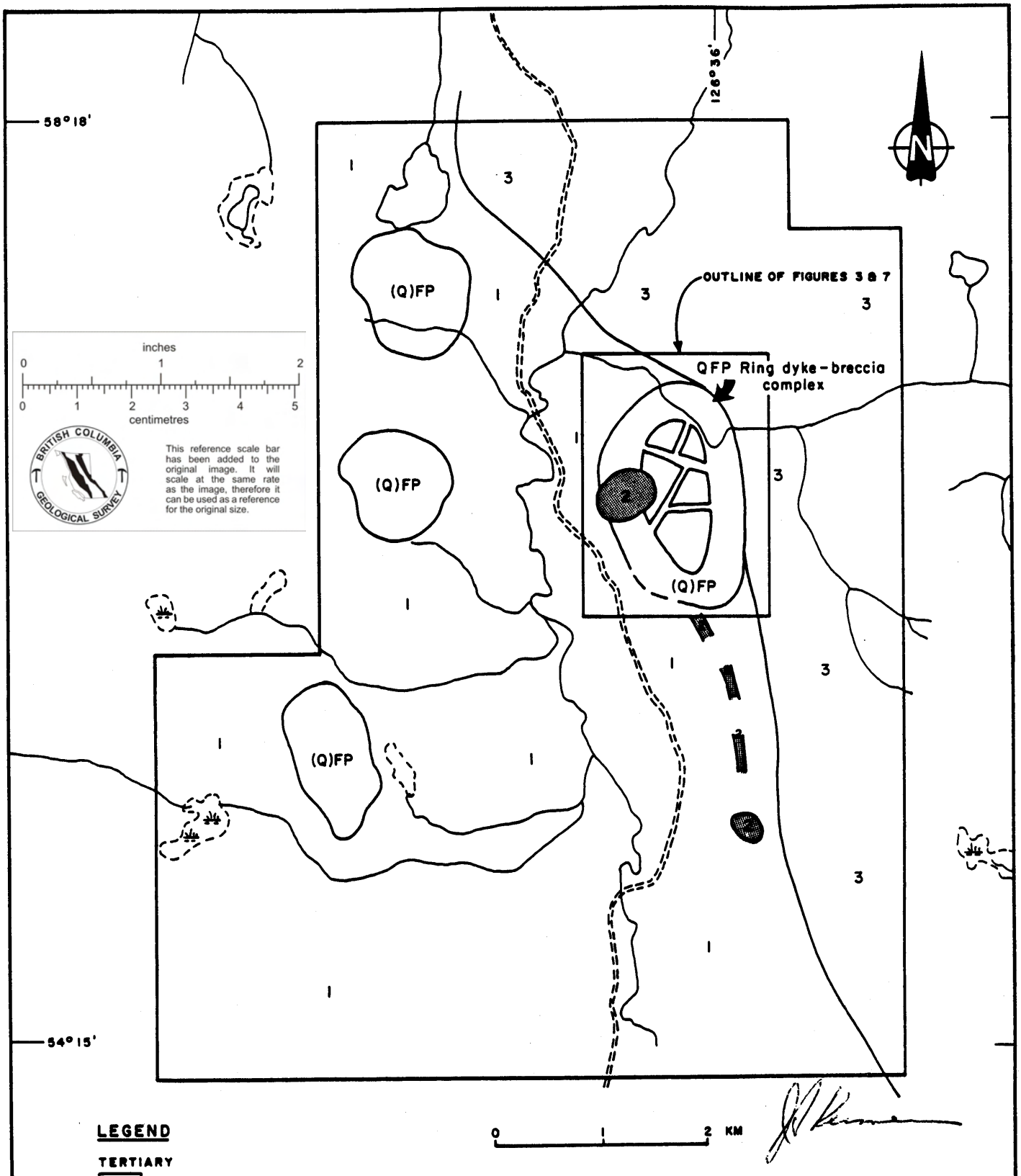


Figure 4

THE BUCK CREEK CALDERA

HOUSTON, B.C.

Modified after Church 1983



LEGEND

TERTIARY
- 3 BUCK CREEK VOLCANICS

UPPER CRETACEOUS
- (Q)FP QFP DUCK LAKE INTRUSIONS

JURA-CRETACEOUS
- 2 GABBRO

LOWER-MIDDLE JURASSIC
- 1 HAZELTON GROUP

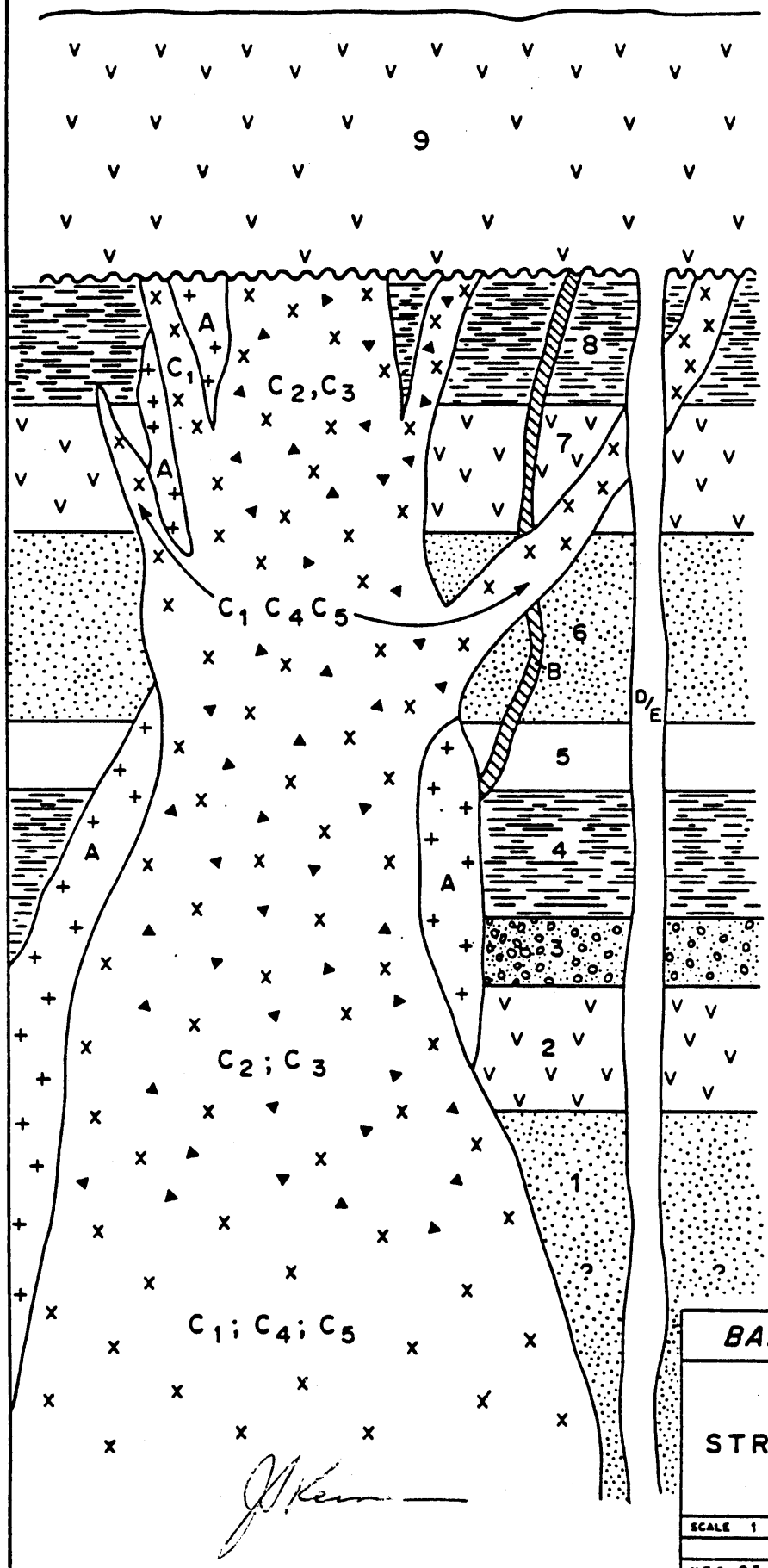
AFTER TRINDER & REBAGLIATI, 1985

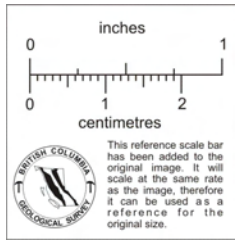
BARD SILVER & GOLD LTD.

BOB CREEK PROJECT

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

Apr., 87 Scale: 1:50,000 Figure 5





LEGEND

BEDDED ROCKS

TERTIARY

9 BUCK CREEK VOLCANIC ROCKS

JURASSIC

HAZLETON GROUP

8 GRAY DACITE ASH TUFF
7 UPPER ANDESITE FLOW&FLOW BX
6 MAROON-GREY DACITE TUFFS
5 ARGILLITE
4 AQUAEGENE ANDESITE TUFF
3 VOLCANIC CONGLOMERATE
2 LOWER ANDESITE FLOW
1 DACITE TUFFS-ANDESITE FLOWS

INTRUSIVE ROCKS

TERTIARY

E BUCK CREEK ANDESITE FEEDER DYKE
D PULASKITE(ANDESITE)DYKE

UPPER CRETACEOUS

C DUCK LAKE INTRUSIVE ROCKS
1) QFP DYKE
2) c-g QFP BRECCIA
3) m-f-g QFP BRECCIA
4) (Q) FP DYKE
5) (Q)-FELD-BIOTITE-PORPHYRY DYKE

JURASSIC-M. CRETACEOUS

B RHYOLITE DYKE
A GABBRO

0 10 20 30 40 50 M

BARD SILVER & GOLD LTD.

BOB CREEK PROJECT

STRATIGRAPHIC COLUMN

(CANYON AREA)

SCALE 1 : 1,000	DRAWN BY: I. T.	FIG. 6
	DRAFTED BY: E. B. W.	
N.T.S. 93 N / 7		

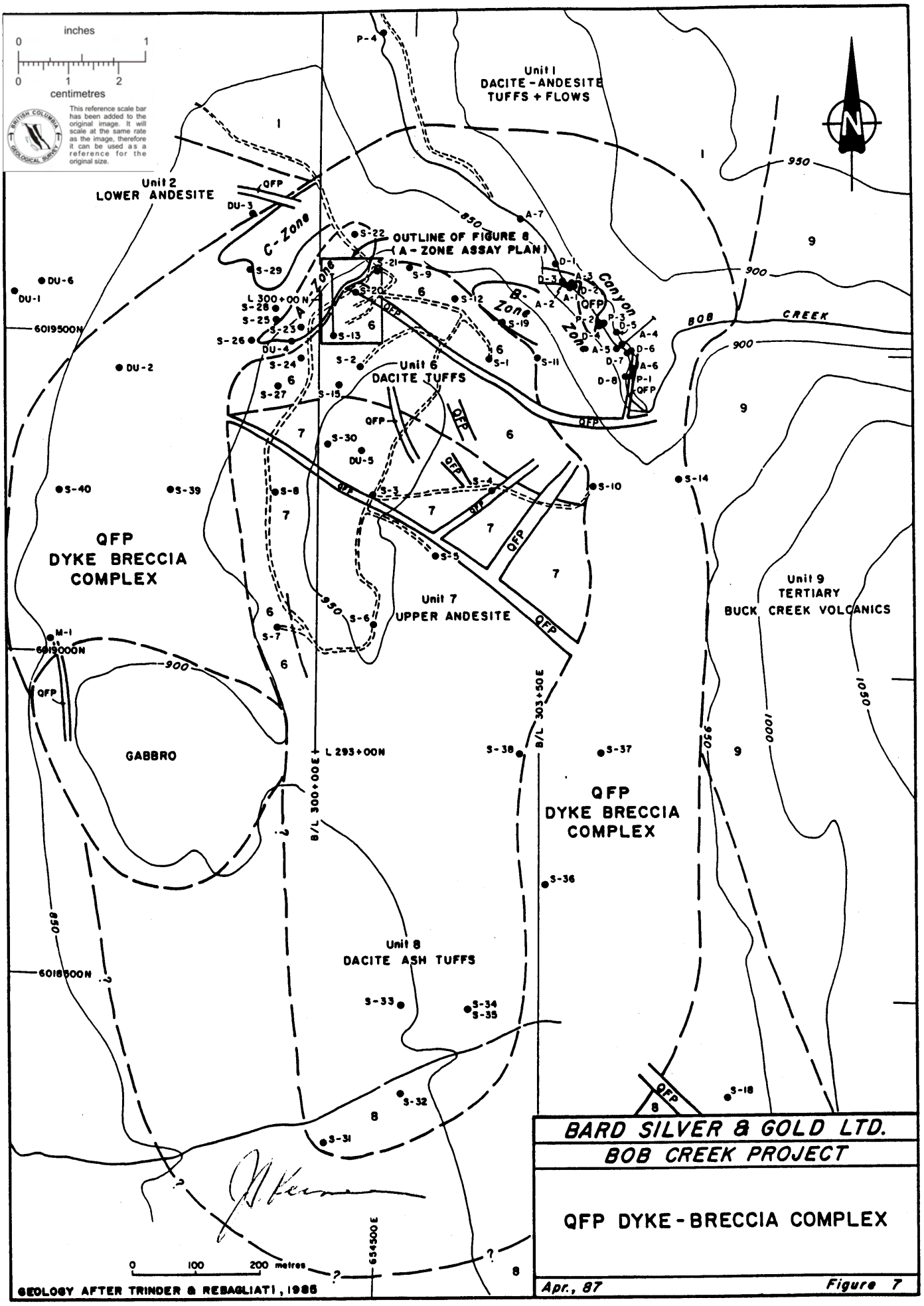
property. The Lower Andesite Flow of Unit 2 is green, very fine-grained to aphanitic and commonly displays pyrite-rimmed, zoned ovoid structures. The volcanic pebble conglomerate of Unit 3 is poorly sorted and matrix supported. Clasts are 0.5 to 10 cm in diameter, well rounded to subangular, polylithic and volcanically derived. The conglomerate is commonly interbedded with aquagene tuff (Unit 4) and, to a lesser extent, fine to medium-grained graywacke. The aquagene tuff overlies and is interbedded with the volcanic pebble conglomerate. The massive, very fine ash tuff is light gray to beige and contains up to 5%, 1 mm-sized dark gray spots and concentrically zoned ovoids. The latter may be concretions or accretionary lapille. The black argillite of Unit 5 is generally massive and very fine-grained; however, it grades locally into a fine graywacke. Slump breccias are present locally. A maroon dacite tuff, Unit 6, overlies the argillite. This unit is a composite rock unit of beds 0.5 to over 10 m in thickness consisting of maroon to grey dacite crystal and crystal-lithic tuffs, dacite ash tuffs and andesite crystal-lithic tuffs. The Upper Andesite Flow (Unit 7) comprises green, massive, very fine-grained flows and flow breccias. The stratigraphic position of the Unit 8 dacite ash tuffs is uncertain; however, it likely overlies the Upper Andesite Flow unit. The light gray tuff unit comprises massive, brecciated and bedded tuffs.

Relatively flat-lying Eocene Buck Creek volcanic rocks unconformably overlie the altered and mineralized Mesozoic rocks along the eastern margin of the property. To date no mineralization or alteration has been found in the Tertiary rock.

Intrusive Rocks

Two gabbro plugs, connected by a swarm of north-south trending gabbro dykes, intrude the Lower Jurassic Hazelton rocks. These plugs form part of an arcuate zone of gabbroic intrusions marking the trace of the Buck Creek caldera's outer ring structure (Figure 5&6).

Also penetrating the outer ring structure at the Bob Creek property are three Upper Cretaceous Duck Lake instrusions and a swarm of related quartz-feldspar porphyry dykes. The dykes form a large oval-shaped ring dyke-breccia complex with associated radial dykes at the Bob Creek canyon (Figure 7). A profusion of similar dykes extend for at least two kilometres south of the canyon.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Unit 1
DACITE - ANDESITE
TUFFS + FLOWS
Unit 2
LOWER ANDESITE
OUTLINE OF FIGURE 8
(A - ZONE ASSAY PLAN)
C-Zone
A-Zone
B-Zone
Canyon Zone
BOB CREEK
Unit 6
DACITE TUFFS
QFP
DYKE BRECCIA
COMPLEX
Unit 7
UPPER ANDESITE
Unit 9
TERTIARY
BUCK CREEK VOLCANICS
GABBRO
Unit 8
DACITE ASH TUFFS
L 300+00N
L 293+00N
B/L 300+00E
B/L 303+50E
6019500N
6019000N
6018500N
654500E
950
900
850
1000
1050
0 100 200 metres
GEOLOGY AFTER TRINDER & REBAGLIATI, 1986
BARD SILVER & GOLD LTD.
BOB CREEK PROJECT
QFP DYKE - BRECCIA COMPLEX
Apr., 87
Figure 7

QFP Dyke-Breccia Complex

The QFP dyke-breccia complex intrudes the entire Mesozoic stratigraphic package and is comprised of quartz-feldspar porphyry (QFP) dykes, quartz-poor quartz-feldspar porphyritic (Q)FP dykes and derived breccia. Due to the configuration and similarity of composition and age, the complex is believed to be related to the collapse of the roof of one of the Duck Lake intrusions. The intrusive breccias formed synchronously with and are derived from the multiple pulses of QFP dyking. Fragments of the host stratigraphy are also incorporated into the breccia.

The breccia is coarse to medium-grained with a pulverized QFP fine-grained matrix. The relative abundance of the different Hazelton fragments is dependent on the proximity of the various units to the breccia. Some QFP fragments within the QFP breccia contain silica veinlets suggesting more than one stage of brecciation.

The QFP dyke-breccia complex generally contains 2-3% pyrite/marcasite as disseminated grains and blebs. Away from the breccia the dykes rarely carry pyrite.

All of the gold-silver-zinc mineralization on the Bob Creek property is associated with the dyke-breccia complex.

ALTERATION

With the exception of the Tertiary volcanic rocks, virtually all the rocks at the Bob Creek property have undergone hydrothermal alteration of varying intensity.

All rocks on the property are carbonate altered; however, the carbonate alteration is most intense within the QFP dykes and breccias and in the rocks along their margins. The carbonate is generally ankeritic to sideritic in composition. The spatial distribution of sericite is similar to that of carbonate; however, it is less abundant and is more sporadic in its distribution. Silica is present as random and sporadic quartz/chalcedony microveinlets and as diffuse

Trenching and diamond drilling have intersected appreciable QFP breccia-hosted mineralization at surface in the A-Zone (Figure 8). Hole S13, drilled under the trench, intersected 0.107 oz Au/t, 0.95 oz Ag/t and 0.85% zinc over 61.5 feet. The surface extent of the A-Zone has been largely delineated by drilling; however, a low angle fault within Unit 5 argillite may have offset the projection of this zone at depth and to the north.

The B-Zone has been trenched at surface and probed by hole S19 which intersected 187.5 ft. grading 0.024 oz Au/t, 0.34 oz Ag/t and 1.24% Zn. The zone is open to the north and east.

The C-Zone comprises a trenched surface exposure of geochemically enhanced altered QFP breccia where metal concentrations are in the order of 50 to 1200 ppb Au, 3 to 40 ppm Ag and 200 to 2300 ppm Zn. This zone is open to the north, north-east and to depth. The C-Zone has not been drilled.

The large Bob Creek Canyon zone has a style of mineralization similar to the A-Zone but may coalesce with the B-Zone. The best hole in the canyon was from Asarco's hole A4 which intersected 80 feet of 0.061 oz Au/ton and 0.09 oz Ag/ton. The area around hole A4 is open to the north and partially open to the northwest and southeast.

In 1968, D.G. MacIntyre estimated a rough geological reserve for the Bob Creek Canyon of 8.6 million tons grading 0.023 oz Au/t, 0.67 oz Ag/t and 0.28% Zn (internal Asarco memorandum).

CONCLUSIONS

Gold and silver mineralization on the Bob Creek property occurs in a broad carbonate-sericite alteration zone associated with the formation of a QFP ring dyke-breccia complex approximately 2.5 km in circumference. Four zones of mineralization have been identified. All are open for extension and a large portion of the dyke-breccia complex remains to be drill tested.

silica flooding post-dating sulphide veinlets and the carbonate-sericite alteration. Minor silica is associated with sulphide veinlets as either gangue or a silica-rich selvage. Pervasive chlorite-carbonate and random, sporadic epidote patches are generally restricted to the andesites and the gabbro. The andesite and gabbro have undergone intense carbonate-sericite alteration near QFP dykes or breccia.

The zone of intense alteration is open to the northwest, west, south and east of the Bob Creek canyon as well as being open at depth.

MINERALIZATION

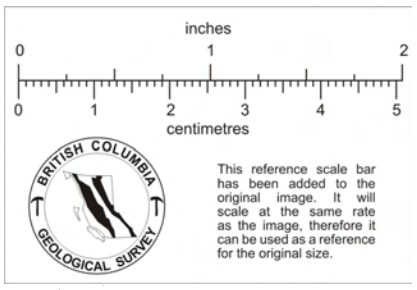
Disseminated pyrite and random veinlets are ubiquitous throughout the altered rocks at Bob Creek. The abundance of pyrite generally increases with increasing alteration intensity. Pyrite and marcasite are generally present in subequal proportions but, because of the difficulty in distinguishing between the two, the field term pyrite is used.

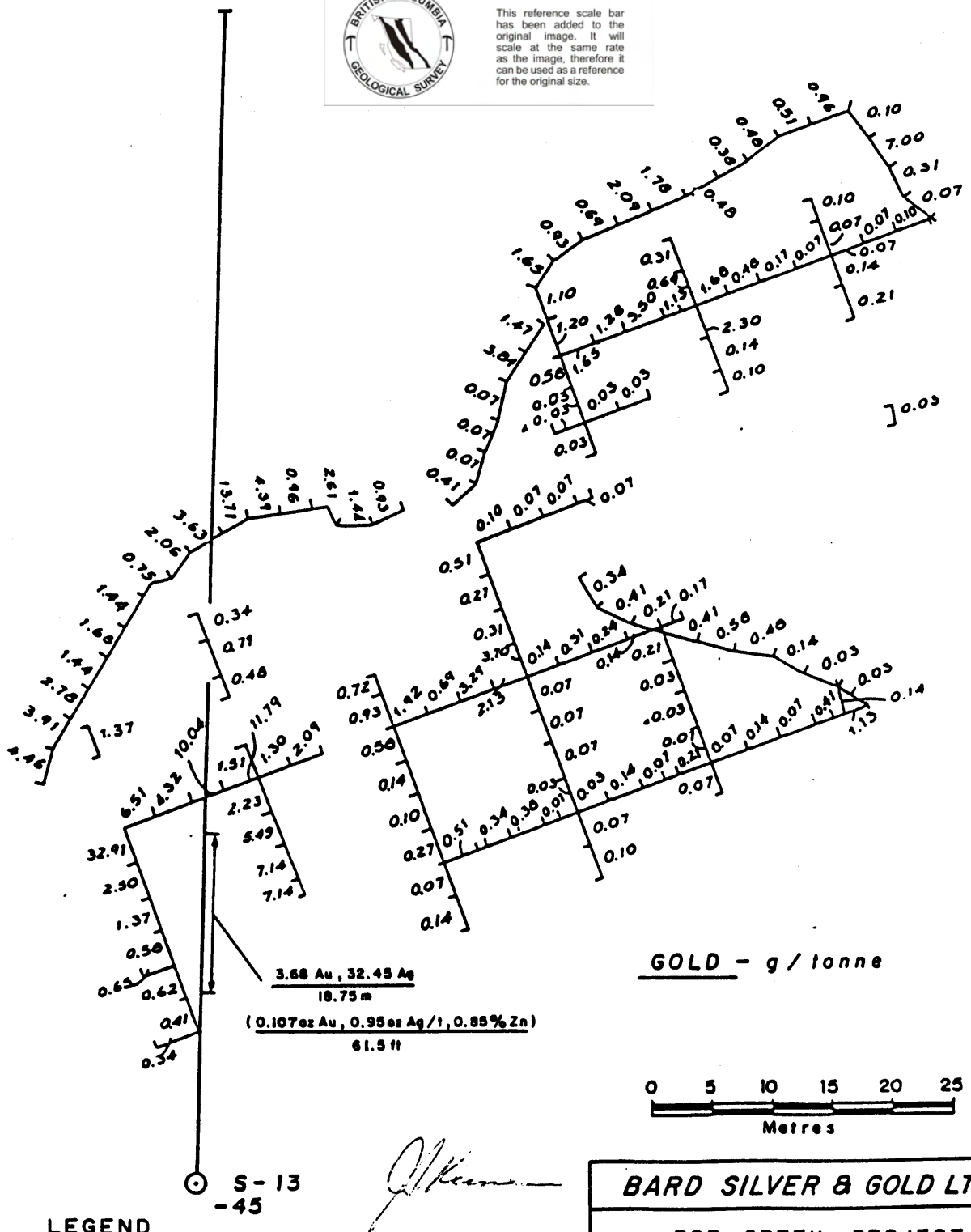
Disseminated sphalerite and random sphalerite (± pyrite) veinlets occur throughout the altered rocks but are most abundant in QFP breccia. Rare and sporadic arsenopyrite, galena, chalcopyrite and tetrahedrite are associated with the sphalerite-pyrite veinlets. Gold is most commonly associated with pyrite but also occurs within sphalerite, marcasite and is interstitial to arsenopyrite and galena (Harris 1983; Trinder 1985). The silver content is attributed to tetrahedrite and galena.

Four distinct zones of mineralization have so far been identified within the large carbonate-sericite altered QFP dyke-breccia complex. Mineralization in the A, C and Canyon Zones is primarily associated with a general increase in the abundance of sulphide veinlets in QFP breccia. Sulphide mineralogy in the B-Zone is similar but with a different style of mineralization. Rather than disseminated sulphide grains and sulphide veinlets, the B-Zone is characterized by angular vug-hosted sulphides in QFP breccia, a brecciated QFP dyke and brecciated dacite tuffs.

Pods of higher grade material occur within the A and Canyon zones which are of sufficient grade to be potentially extractable by conventional open pit mining and milling techniques.

An aggressive exploration program is required to define the limits of the better grade mineralization indicated in the A and Canyon Zones; assess the full extent of the A, B, C and Canyon Zones; and to test the remaining unexplored segments of the dyke-breccia complex.





GOLD - g / tonne

0 5 10 15 20 25
Metres

LEGEND

32.91 CONTINUOUS CHIP SAMPLE 2Kg / M
GOLD GRAMS / TONNE

SAMPLING BY I. TRINDER, PROJECT GEOLOGIST, SELCO/BP, 1985

PLAN AFTER TRINDER & REBAGLIATI, 1985

BARD SILVER & GOLD LTD.

BOB CREEK PROJECT

A-ZONE ASSAY PLAN
GOLD grams/tonne

SCALE 1 : 500	DRAWN BY:	FIG. 8
DATE	DRAFTED BY:	
N.T.S. 93 L / 7	PANEL	

RECOMMENDATIONS

A two-phase success-contingent exploration program directed towards the search for near-surface/moderate grade and large tonnage/low-grade gold-silver deposits is recommended.

Phase I:

1. Run a test induced-polarization profile over the A-Zone to determine its geophysical characteristics. If a definitive response is obtained, extend the survey to cover the unexplored overburden-covered segments of the QFP dyke-breccia complex.

2. Diamond drill the A-Zone around hole S13 on a tight grid pattern to define near-surface reserves.

3. Diamond drill the areas around Asarco's hole A4 in the Bob Creek Canyon on a tight grid pattern to define near-surface reserves.

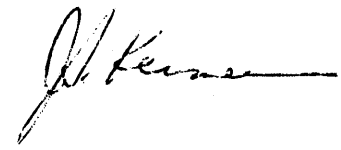
4. Test the IP anomolies by diamond drilling.

5. Undertake metallurgical testing to determine the amenability of the mineralization to extraction techniques.

Phase II:

This program is contingent upon favourable results being obtained from Phase I work.

Continue definition diamond drilling of mineralized zones encountered in the Phase I drilling program.



PROPOSED BUDGET

Phase I

Induced Polarization Survey - 6 km @ $1200/km	$ 7,200
Diamond drilling - 5,000 ft @ $19/ft.	95,000
Assays	11,500
Drill Access Roads	2,000
Metallurgical tests	2,000
Freight and Travel	800
Truck - 1 month @ $1500/month all inclusive	1,500
Room and Board - 60 days @ $66.67/day	4,000
Geological and Support Staff Salaries	23,000
Technical Report	3,000
TOTAL	$150,000

Phase II

Diamond Drilling - 7,000 ft. @ $19.00/ft.	$133,000
Geological and Support Staff Salaries	30,000
Assays	15,000
Drill access roads	5,000
Room and Board - 120 days @ $66.67/day	8,000
Truck - 2 months @ $1500/month all inclusive	3,000
Freight and Travel	1,500
Technical Report	4,500
TOTAL	$200,000

CERTIFICATE

I, James Seaton Kermeen do hereby certify that:

(1) I am a Consulting Geological Engineer, with offices at 511 - 837 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C., Canada, V6C 1B3.

(2) I am a graduate of the University of Saskatchewan with the following degrees:

Bachelor of Science in Geological Engineering, 1951
Master of Science in Geology, 1955.

I have practised my profession continuously for 35 years.

(3) I am a member in good standing of the Associations of Professional Engineers of British Columbia and Saskatchewan.

(4) The attached report on the Bob Creek property of Bard Silver & Gold Ltd. is based upon a study of relevant data and an examination of some of the diamond drill core and rock specimens.

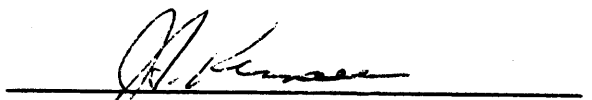
(5) The 1983 to 1985 field work was supervised by Mr. Mark Rebagliati, P.Eng., whom I know to be a highly qualified and experienced exploration geological engineer.

(6) A visit to the property was not made by the writer. Snow conditions at this time are not conducive to meaningful field observations.

(7) I have not directly or indirectly received nor do I expect receive and interest, direct or indirect in the Property of Bard Silver & Gold Ltd., or any affiliate, or beneficially own directly or indirectly, and securities of Bard Silver & Gold Ltd., or any affiliate.

(8) This report may be used as part of a statement of material facts or prospectus relating to the public raising of funds to explore the subject property.

Dated this 10th day of November, 1987, in the City of Vancouver, Province of British Columbia.



James Seaton Kermeen

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THE PREMIER PROSPECT

ON THE

BOB CREEK GOLD-SILVER PROPERTY

- A Report of the Recent Drill Program -

As an Appendix to a Report by J. S. Kermeen,

Dated March 31, 1987

FOR

BARD GOLD AND SILVER LTD.

Alex. G. Jones, P.Eng.
Vancouver, B. C.

October 26, 1987

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I N T R O D U C T I O N

This report has been prepared at the request of Bard Gold and Silver Ltd. and presents information generated during the period Sept. 25 to Oct. 6, 1987 at which time the writer examined part of the Bob Creek property and guided a program of diamond drilling.

The report of March 31, 1987 by J. S. Kermeen stands as the most recent summary of the Bob Creek geology and of previous investigations. The present report is intended as a physical and informational appendix of Kermeen's report and, hence, does not repeat the introductory generalities of regional setting, exploration history, and geology that are already comprehensively outlined therein.

SUMMARY AND GENERAL CONCLUSIONS

Although the Bard campaign of drilling did not produce mineralized intersections of such size and grade as to indicate presence of an orebody at that locality, it did establish facts linking the mineralizing processes of the Premier prospect with those of the central, ring-dyke complex. Moreover, it confirmed the presence of important, disseminated mineralization beyond the confines of the ring complex in a way that may broaden the onward course of exploration.

The premier prospect is probably at least 300 meters beyond the outermost limit of the ring-dyke structure, is entirely within volcanic rocks of the Hazelton group, and is not intimately related with the ring-dyke porphyry in any visible manner (see Figure 2). Yet, the nature of mineralization is practically identical, whether inside or outside the complex, in terms of mineral suite, mode of occurrence, and the general range of assays (compare with Zone A, Kermeen report). These facts imply that the mineralizing processes, previously identified only with the ring complex, are now known to reach well beyond the structural limits of the ring, and are essentially undiminished in mineral make-up, mode of occurrence, and intensity of gold tenor.

The significance of the findings is that a much larger part of the geological terrane can now be considered to have an improved potential for discovery of gold mineralization. Induced polarization (IP) surveys are particularly appropriate for indicating concealed targets of the Bob Creek kind and have been successfully used within the ring-dyke, but have not been tried outside that structure. Accordingly, arguments can now be made to broaden the scope of geophysical and other appropriate exploration techniques to include the zone peripheral to the ring-dyke complex.

LOCATION AND ACCESS TO DRILL SITES

The Premier prospect is on Bob Creek, near the end of the road which leads to the lower reaches of the Bob Creek canyon. In dry weather one can drive all the way to the Bard drill sites in a car although a 2-wheel drive truck is advisable for the last half mile, especially in wet weather. To get there from Houston, drive just west of town on highway 16, drive south on the Buck Flat (gravel) road for 12.2 km (7.6 miles) to just beyond the Buck Creek concrete bridge, and turn sharply back to the left (northeast) onto a minor, dirt road. This dirt road follows northeast along the right bank of Buck Creek, then gradually turns east and southeast, ascending along the margin of Bob Creek tributary, for a total distance of 1.6 km (1 mile), fording the creek in one place, and arrives at a fork in the road. The left fork ascends the hill of the Premier prospect, proceeds about another 300 meters and ends at the northern throat of Bob Creek canyon. The right fork is merely a short spur and leads directly to the Bard drill sites, just above creek-level, on the north side of the outcrop herein named the Premier prospect. (See Figures 1 and 2.)

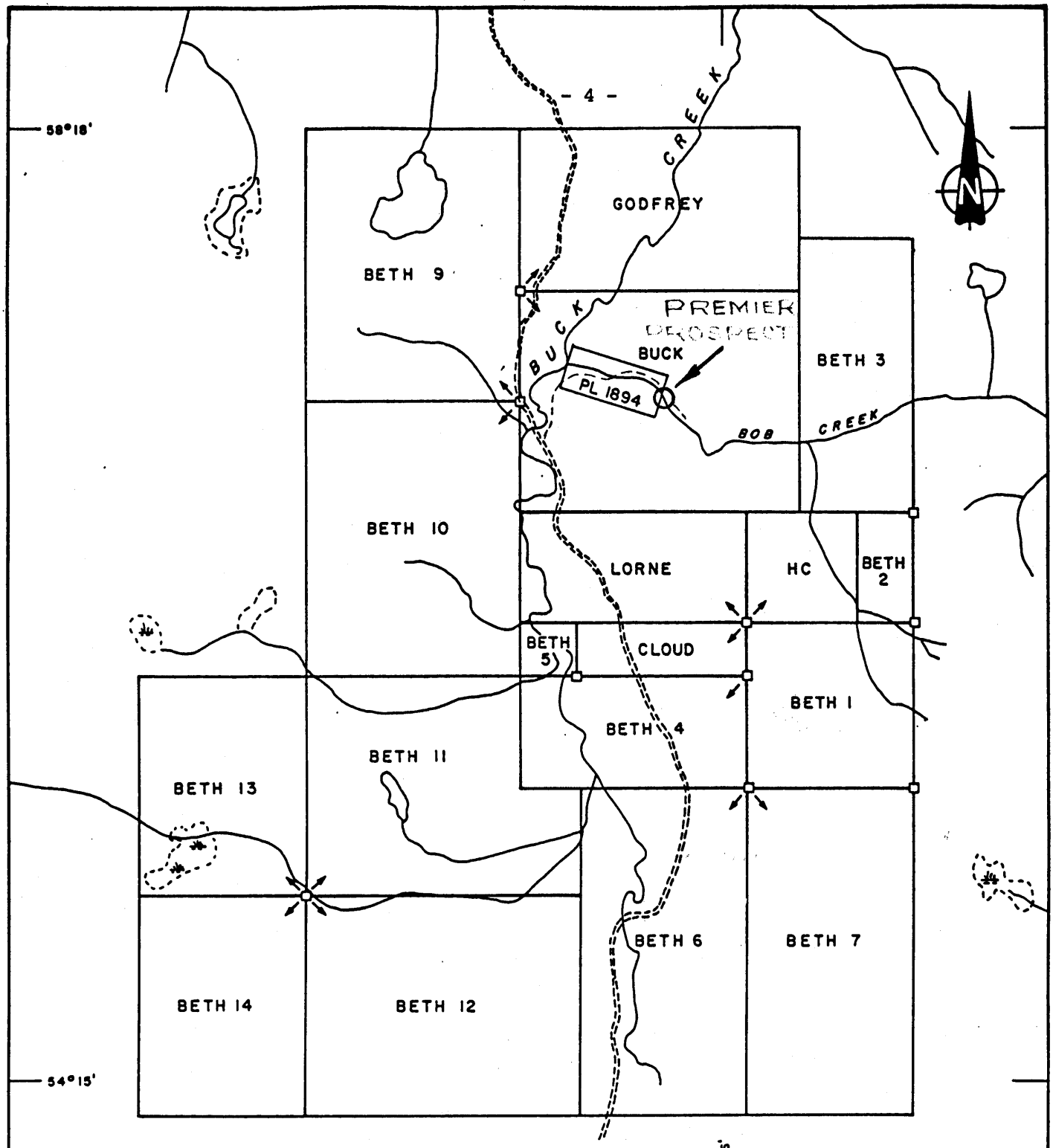

FIGURE 1

- After Kermeen, Figure 2

BARD GOLD & SILVER LTD.

BOB CREEK PROJECT

LOCATION AND

CLAIM MAP

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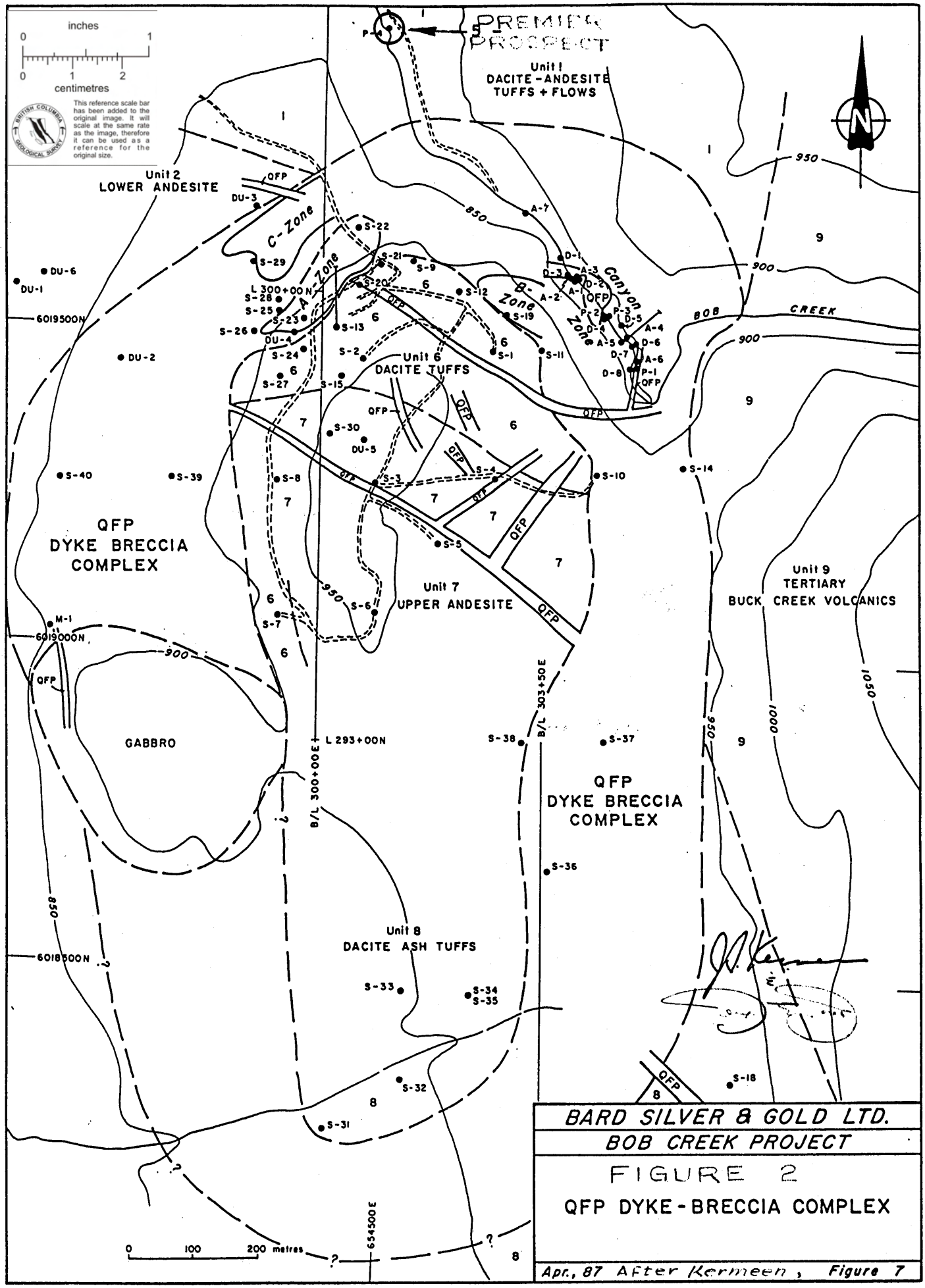
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PREMIER PROSPECT
Unit 1
DACITE - ANDESITE TUFFS + FLOWS
Unit 2
LOWER ANDESITE
C-Zone
A-Zone
B-Zone
Canyon Zone
BOB CREEK
Unit 6
DACITE TUFFS
QFP
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DACITE ASH TUFFS
Unit 9
TERTIARY
BUCK CREEK VOLCANICS
GABBRO
L 300+00N
L 293+00N
B/L 300+00E
B/L 303+50E
6019500N
6019000N
6018500N
654500E
950
900
850
1000
1050
0 100 200 metres
BARD SILVER & GOLD LTD.
BOB CREEK PROJECT
FIGURE 2
QFP DYKE-BRECCIA COMPLEX
Apr., 87 After Kermeen, Figure 7

THE PREMIER PROSPECT

General

The mineralization that brought initial attention to the Buck Creek - Bob Creek area was, undoubtedly, the spectacular, rusty, sulfide-rich rocks exposed along the canyon walls of upper Bob Creek. Those deposits were examined by successive waves of exploration and, eventually, proved to be merely a part of a much larger, well-mineralized entity described as a "ring-dyke and breccia complex", centered on an intrusive plug of quartz-feldspar porphyry. Consequently, as investigations proceeded during successive decades, attention was increasingly focussed on the internal content of the plug and, reciprocally, less interest was paid to mineral prospects in the surrounding rocks just outside of the ring-dyke complex. Nevertheless, Premier Gold Mining Company, towards the end of its canyon campaign in 1945, drilled one of those peripheral deposits on Bob Creek and left a record of mineral intersection that is of greater interest today than it was then because of recent gold-price improvements. For convenience of reference, that particular deposit is now called the Premier prospect, and the hole premier drilled there is designated P-4. (See Kermeen's report, Figure 3, and drill-hole tabulation on his p. 7.)

The program of drilling, described herein, was proposed to re-examine and broaden knowledge of mineralization at the Premier prospect before the incubus of winter weather foreclosed exploration activity until the spring of 1988.

Surface Geology and Mineralization

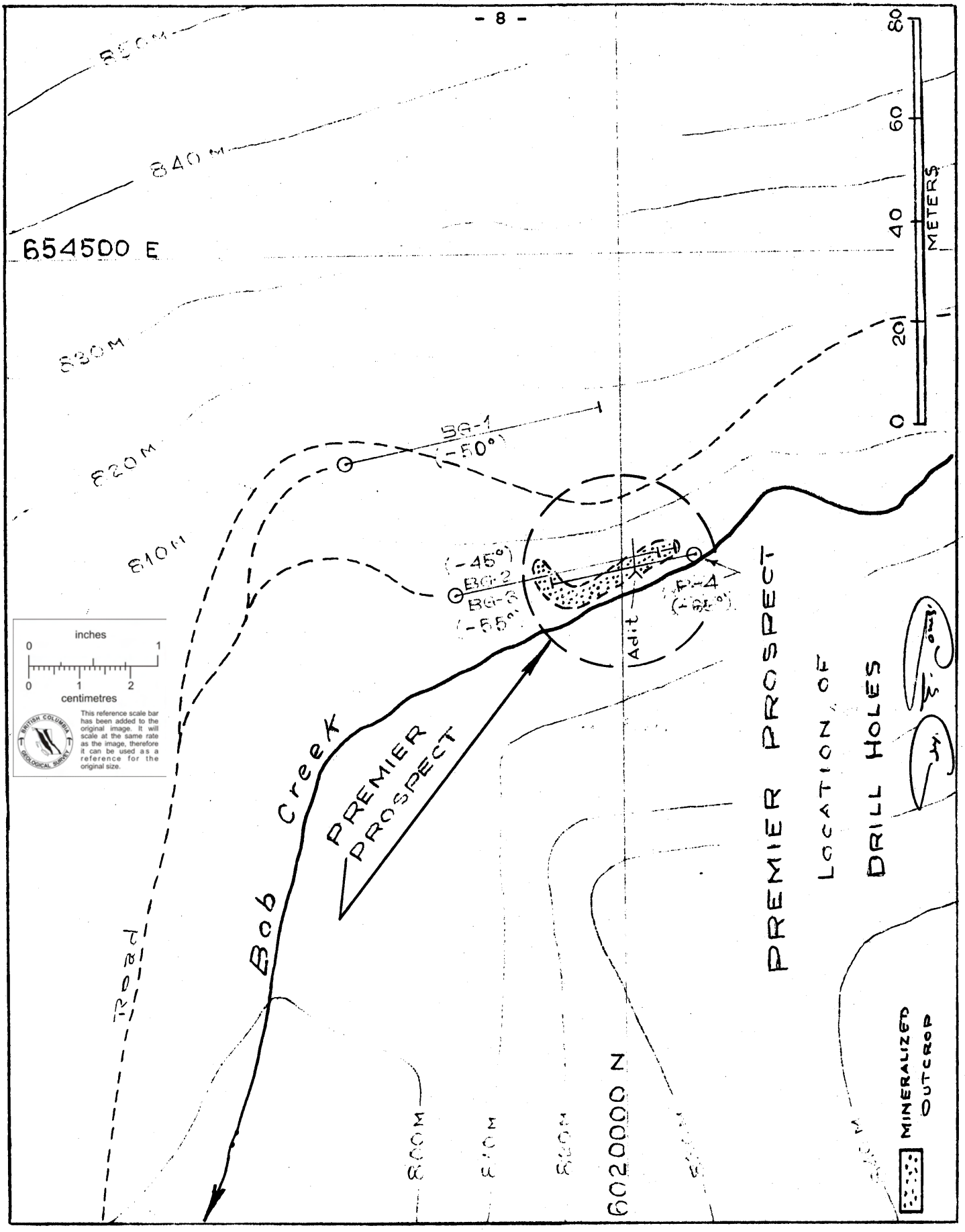
The outcrop of the Premier prospect is a small, 30-foot high, rusty hill on the right (northeast) bank of Bob Creek, isolated from other outcrops of the vicinity by the creek and its outwash deposits on one side, and by an overburden slope, overgrown with mature trees, on the other. The rocks of the hill are entirely of volcanic origin, brown, grey and red pyroclastics, probably members of the Hazelton group of Jurassic age. Most of the surface rock is decomposed by weathering and has a ferruginous coating from oxidation of iron minerals - chief among them, pyrite, as dissemination of small grains

and as coatings along fractures of various orientation. By and large, the rock is devoid of obvious, primary structure as the original volcanic layering is obscure in outcrop.

Nearly all of the rock seems to be mineralized to some extent as demonstrated by the widely distributed rust, but a particular concentration of sulfides and associated alteration lies along or near a prominent zone of shearing that cuts though the outcrop in an eastward direction. This zone is two to three meters wide, has a strike of about 85 degrees and appears to be nearly vertical. The rock in and near the zone is highly altered to soft, pale-coloured, sericitic, pulpy material with coatings of yellow jarosite, rust, and white efflorescence that may be zinc oxide. From the Bob Creek side, the zone is clearly manifested by a sharply incised slot in the outcrop from which the soft, crumbly, altered rock has fallen away. Less evident is the presence of an old adit that enters the base of the slot, just above creek level, now nearly blocked by soft debris fallen from outcrop onto the collapsed timbers of the original portal. The adit could be re-entered after some minor excavation, but the obvious hazard outweighs probable benefits of the exercise. In any case, the adit is indicated to be very short unless the small dump is only a remnant after severe erosion by the creek.

Premier Drill Hole, P-4

Premier's interest in the prospect was probably determined after taking samples from the oxidized outcrop surface, and possibly also from the adit, the results of which must have justified the drill hole (P-4). although its collar location is not exactly known, records show the hole was drilled from the south side of the outcrop, bearing 13 degrees west of north, nearly normal to the strike-trend of the mineralized shear-zone, and at an inclination of minus 65 degrees. Two mineralized sections were noted in Hole P-4 (see Kermeen, p. 7), 17 feet assaying 0.05 oz. Au/ton, and 10 feet assaying 0.02 oz. Au/ton. Figure 3, herewith, shows the probable location of P-4 (from field inspection) and Figure 4 shows the mineralized sections.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Bob Creek
PREMIER PROSPECT
Road
PREMIER PROSPECT
LOCATION OF
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820M
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FIGURE 3

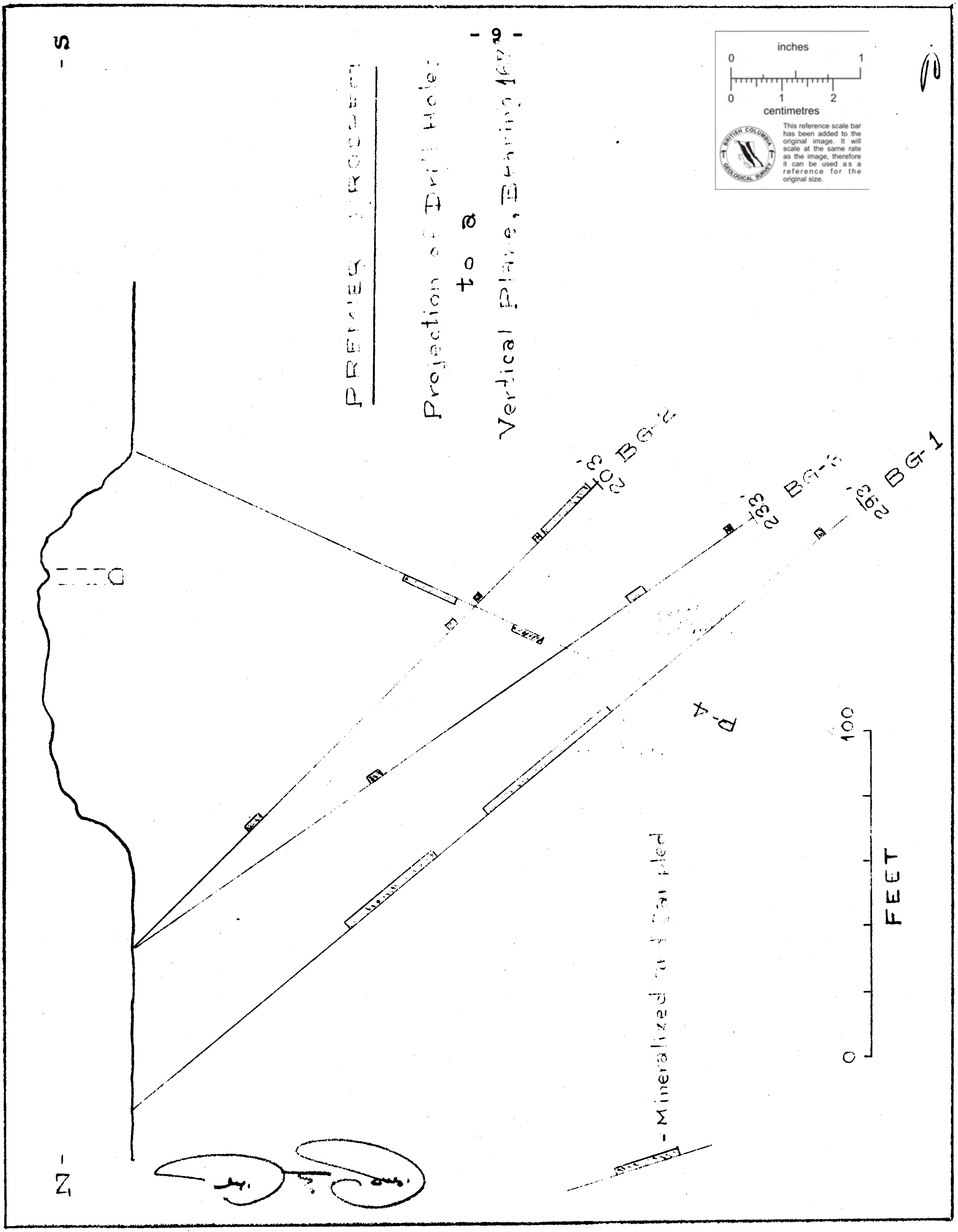

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FIGURE 4

Bard Drill Holes, BG-1, 2, and 3

The Bard holes were drilled from the north side of the Premier prospect on a bearing parallel with, but in a direction opposite to the Premier hole, P-4. Details of the position and angles of the holes are best shown on the drill-log headings and in Figures 3 & 4. Two drill sites were used, each advanced as close to the hill as terrain and other factors would permit; and the hole inclinations chosen were limited by the operator's exclusion to drilling any angle less than minus 45 degrees. The drill collars are located, by survey, with reference to the center-line of the old adit from a point near its collapsed portal.

Details of the drilling results are given in the logs and in the assay records appended to this text, and include description of the rock, as well as the mineralization. Some generalities and conclusions that can be drawn from those records are as follows:

1) The rock cut by all holes is entirely of volcanic nature and is dominated by brightly coloured (purple, pink, maroon, green and grey) dacitic agglomerate and tuff, possessing characteristics described for the Hazelton group in general, and for the Unit 6 in particular (see Kermeen's Figure 6).

2) Only one possible intrusive rock is noted, and this is thought to be a dyke closely related to the volcanic rocks (see log of BG-1, depth 227 feet).

3) The agglomerate and tuff are generally hard, essentially unaltered, provide 100-percent core recovery, and yield long, unbroken core lengths. Silification is rare or absent. Hydrothermal alteration is minor, being largely confined to the immediate vicinity of sulfide-bearing fractures as pale, sericitic bleaching. Otherwise, alteration is manifested by mild deuteric conversion of feldspar to greasy-green luster and by the production of chlorite - changes that are ascribed to events during or

immediately following vulcanism, rather than to later mineralization.

4) Sulfide mineralization is dominated by presence of pyrite and/or marcasite. The pyrite occurs as disseminated specks through the rock and as small, sparkling crystals coating thin fractures - the two modes possibly due to separate mineralizing events. Marcasite more commonly fills open-work features such as vugs or minor breccia interstices; it is finely grained, has a dull metallic luster and, generally, is slightly botryoidal.

5) Sphalerite is black and shows prominently as individual "spots" in the rock or as veinlets containing a mix of sphalerite and pyrite crystals. Galena is seen only in the sphalerite-pyrite veinlets as sparse, individual, bright crystals. Neither sphalerite nor galena is as widespread as the iron sulfides, and galena is particularly rare.

6) Both iron carbonate (ankerite) and quartz are present as fillings of small veins, sometimes in the same vein, sometimes not. Some of the sulfide veins have no gangue of quartz or carbonate, but others have either or both.

7) The higher abundances of iron sulfide (either pyrite or marcasite) generally signal the higher assays of gold but not in any obvious direct proportion. The presence of sphalerite or galena can also be regarded as a propitious omen of higher gold tenor.

8) The zone of shearing, noted in the outcrop, was not specifically identified in any of the three Bard holes, at least not to the degree of intensity that one would expect in either rock alteration or structural disruption. Nevertheless, some mineralized segments of core do involve parallel, close-spaced veinlets and might look less competent and hard if long exposed to weathering.

9) None of the mineralized segments of core correlate from hole to hole in any coherent geometric manner, nor in the intensity or width of tenor.

* * * * * * * * * *

The boxes of drill core are left on the property and will be stored at the central depot where other Bob Creek core is kept.

C E R T I F I C A T E

I, Alex. G. Jones certify:

That I am a consulting geologist, resident at 6425 Adera Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6M 3J7

That I attended the Department of Applied Science at the University of British Columbia during 1941-45, graduating with a B.A.Sc. degree in Geological Engineering.

That I attended the Department of Arts and Sciences at Harvard university, Cambridge, Massachusetts, from 1946-49, and received M.A. and Ph.D. degrees in Geological Sciences.

That I am a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada, Active member of the American Association of Petroleum Geologists, Life Member of the Society of Economic Geologists, and am a Member of the Association of Professional Engineers of British Columbia.

That I have practiced my profession as a geologist for the past forty-three years.

That I have examined and sampled the property herein described, and am responsible for the interpretations recorded.

That I have no interest in the properties or securities of Bard Gold and Silver Ltd., or in any related companies, and do not expect to acquire any such interest in the future.

That permission is granted for the use of this report for the purpose of accreditation and financing.

Alex. G. Jones, Ph.D., P.Eng.

Vancouver, B. C.

October 26, 1987

A P P E N D I X

Drill Hole: BG-1, assays and log

_____ BG-2, " " "

_____ BG-3, " " "

DH: BG-1 (8")

SAMPLE NO.	INTERVAL FROM – TO	FT/M	ASSAYS Au oz/st	Ag oz/st	Au g/mt	Ag g/mt
1	88 - 90' 26.8 - 27.4 M	2 0.6 M	0.005	0.09	0.18	3.0
2	90 - 92' 27.4 - 28 M	2 0.6 M	0.001	0.01	0.02	0.5
3	92 - 94' 28 - 28.2 M	2 0.6 M	0.001	0.05	0.02	1.5
4	94 - 95' 28.3 - 28.6 M	1 0.3 M	0.004	0.09	0.13	3.0
5	95 - 97' 28.9 - 29.5 M	2 0.6 M	0.008	0.19	0.26	6.5
6	98 - 100' 29.9 - 30.5 M	2 0.6 M	0.002	0.01	0.05	0.5
7	100 - 102' 30.5 - 31.1 M	2 0.6 M	0.001	0.02	0.02	0.5
8	102 - 105' 31.1 - 32 M	3 0.9 M	0.001	0.01	0.02	0.5
9	105 - 107' 32 - 32.6 M	2 0.6 M	0.004	0.26	0.13	9.0
10	107 - 108' 32.6 - 32.9 M	1 0.3 M	0.001	0.05	0.02	1.5
11	108 - 110' 32.9 - 33.5 M	2 0.6 M	0.002	0.03	0.07	1.0
12	110 - 113' 33.5 - 34.4 M	3 0.9 M	0.001	0.03	0.02	1.0
13	113 - 116' 34.4 - 35.4 M	3 1.0 M	0.001	0.01	0.02	0.5
14	116 - 118' 35.4 - 36 M	2 0.6 M	0.002	0.03	0.06	1.0
15	118 - 120' 36 - 36.6 M	2 0.6 M	0.001	0.03	0.02	1.0
16	120 - 123' 36.6 - 37.5 M	3 0.9 M	0.001	0.06	0.02	2.0
17	143 - 145' 43.6 - 44.2 M	2 0.6 M	0.001	0.01	0.02	0.5
18	145 - 148.5' 44.2 - 45.3 M	3.5 1.1 M	0.001	0.01	0.02	0.5
19	148.5 - 150' 45.3 - 45.8 M	1.5 0.5 M	0.001	0.02	0.02	0.5
20	150 - 153' 45.8 - 46.6 M	3 0.8 M	0.001	0.04	0.02	1.5
21	153 - 155' 46.6 - 47.2 M	2 0.6 M	0.001	0.02	0.02	0.5
22	155 - 157' 47.2 - 47.9 M	2 0.7 M	0.001	0.02	0.02	0.5
23	158 - 161' 48.2 - 49.1 M	3 0.9 M	0.001	0.01	0.02	0.5
24	161 - 164' 49.1 - 50 M	3 0.9 M	0.001	0.01	0.02	0.5
25	164 - 167' 50 - 50.9 M	3 0.9 M	0.001	0.01	0.02	0.5
26	167 - 168' 50.9 - 51.2 M	1 0.3 M	0.001	0.01	0.02	0.5
27	168 - 170' 51.2 - 51.8 M	2 0.6 M	0.001	0.01	0.02	0.5
28	170 - 173' 51.8 - 52.7 M	3 0.9 M	0.001	0.01	0.02	0.5

DH : BG-1 (2")

SAMPLE NO.	INTERVAL FROM – TO	FT/M	ASSAYS Au oz/st	Ag oz/st	Au g/mt	Ag g/mt
29	176-179' 52·7 – 53·6 M	3' 0·9 M	0·001	0·03	0·02	1·0
30	176-178' 53·6 – 54·3 M	2' 0·7 M	0·001	0·01	0·02	0·5
31	178-180' 54·3 – 54·9 M	2' 0·6 M	0·005	0·04	0·19	1·5
32	180-183' 54·9 – 55·8 M	3' 0·9 M	0·002	0·07	0·05	2·5
33	183-185' 55·8 – 56·4 M	2' 0·6 M	0·001	0·02	0·02	0·5
34	185-188' 56·4 – 57·3 M	3' 0·9 M	0·002	0·01	0·06	0·5
35	188-190' 57·3 – 57·9 M	2' 0·6 M	0·002	0·01	0·07	0·5
36	190-193' 57·9 – 58·8 M	3' 0·9 M	0·001	0·03	0·02	1·0
37	277-279' 84·4 – 85 M	2' 0·6 M	0·001	0·01	0·02	0·5

PROPERTY: BOB CREEK HOLE NO. BG-1 (87)

LOCATION 6020053N 654459E DRILLER Phils Drilling Ltd. PAGE 1 OF 8

BEAR. 167° ANG. -50° 100-MILE HOUSE (2x10-hr. shifts) 1987

COLLAR ELEV. 805 m (±) DRILL: Hydrocore 28 START Sept. 28 (Night Sh.)

TOTAL DEPTH: 293 FT BIT: Impregnated FINISH Oct. 1 (Day sh.)

CORE SIZE: NQ FLUID: Water LOG BY AGJ

METERS	DEPTH Box No.	RUN FT	RECOV. FT	RECOV. %	SAMPLE INTERVAL	ASSAY	COMMENTS
0	0						OVERBURDEN - Sand, well-washed gravel, some boulders. Casing to 72 FT, use bentonite.
1							
2							
3	10						
4							
5	1						
6	20						
7							
8							
9	30						
10							
11							
12	40						

METERS

HOLE NO. BG-1

PAGE 2 OF 8

DEPTH Box No.	RUN FT.	RECOV. FT.	RECOV. %	SAMPLE INTERVAL	ASSAY	COMMENTS
40						
50						OVERBURDEN TO 77' Sand, gravel, boulders, clay.
60						
70						77'
80	5	4	80			Grey to purplish dacitic tuff & agglom., purple & pale rock frags. up to 1cm. Feld-phenoxts All rock soft, feld. is greenish with seric. alt. Rust frac. & dissem. f.g. py. Slight elongat^{n} of frags at ∠ 10°

CASING TO 72' (ALL CASING USED, NONE SPARE)

UNCASED

APPLY HEAVY GREASE TO RODS

78'

83'

HOLE NO. BG-1

METERS

DEPTH Box No.	RUN FT.	RECOV. FT.	RECOV. %	SAMPLE INTERVAL	ASSAY Au / METER	COMMENTS
80						
25 Box 1	83					
	5	2	40			
26 87.5'						
27	88'			88-90' 26.8-27.4 M	0.16g/0.6M	All box dacitic agglom., tuff, grey, purple, mottled as prev. but coarser
90	5	4.5	90	90-92' 27.4-28 M	0.02g/0.6M	frags, to 2cm, some flat at ∠ 10-20°
28	93'			92-94' 28-26.6 M	0.02g/0.6M	Many py vnlts to 2mm wide, some with qtz. Also much f.g. dissem. py.
	5	5	100	94-96' 26.6-29.3 M	0.13g/0.7M	Most fract. vnlts at 30°-40°. Rock
29				96-98' 29.3-29.9 M	0.26g/0.6M	between 93-100' is hard, may
	98'			98-100 29.9-30.5 M	0.05g/0.6M	have silicif^{n} but looks more like fresh aphanitic matrix. Some
30	5	5	100	100-102' 30.5-31.1 M	0.02g/0.6M	frags. & feld. are sericitic — otherwise fresh-looking
100						rock.
31	103'			102-105' 31.1-32 M	0.02g/0.9M	
105'						
32	5	5	100	105-107' 32-32.6 M	0.13g/0.6M	
	108'			107-108' 32.6-32.9 M	0.02g/0.3M	core, this box, similar to prev.
33	5	5	100	108-110' 32.9-33.5 M	0.07g/0.6M	with more mottling from green
110				110-113' 33.5-34.4 M	0.02g/0.9M	frags. Green alteration (?) min. looks like pumpelly-ite, but
34	113'					may be mixture chl. & seric.
	5	5	100	113-116' 34.4-35.4 M	0.02g/1.0M	Many large frags. 3-6 cm and
35						flattened at ∠ 45°. Abund. py
	118'			116-118' 35.4-36 M	0.06/0.6M	as dissem. & rusty fract. but
36	5	5	100	118-120' 36-36.6 M	0.02g/0.6M	see no abnormal alt. except
120				120-123' 36.6-37.5 M	0.02g/0.9M	deuteric. Matrix of aphanitic rock is hard. Some qtz along
37	123'	123'				py vnlets.
38						

HOLE NO. BG-1
PAGE 4 OF 8

METERS	DEPTH Box No.	RUN FT.	RECOV. FT.	RECOV. %	SAMPLE INTERVAL	ASSAY Au/METER	COMMENTS
	120						
37	123'	123'					
38		5	5	100			Grey & purple, coarse dacitic agglom. as prev. box, but green-mottling more prominent as very coarse frags., up to 8 cm & flat at < 45°. Many lithic frags of various grey-pink, aphan. - m.g. Py dissem. as before, but fewer py. fract. Deuteric alt. but no recognizable hydroth. alt.
39		128'					
	130	5	5	100			
40		133'					
41		5	5	100			
42		138'					
	140	5	5	100			Box 5: to 144' as above, then dark purple matrix with brightly coloured frags (grey, white, green,
	141						
43		143'			143-145' 43.6-44.2 M	0.02g/0.6 M	red) and much softer, crumbly - continuing to 153' where gets much pulpier; 1-cm py vnlt. Then abrupt to grey and brick-red, heavy clay to 157'. Clay has clots of white seric. (?) and dissem. f.g. py (clay may be hydro-therm. alt: fault gauge.) Last foot is more cohesive dark grey-brown, dacitic tuff with hairline fract. of pale carb. & py. Botryoidal marcasite 146-148.5 as clots.
44		5	5	100	145-148.5' 44.2-45.3 M	0.02g/1.1 M	
45		148'			148.5-150' 45.3-45.8 M	0.02g/0.5 M	
	150	5	5	100	150-153' 45.8-46.6 M	0.02g/0.8 M	
46		153'			153-155' 46.6-47.2 M	0.02g/0.6 M	
47		5	5	100	155-157' 47.2-47.9 M	0.02g/0.7 M	
48	158'	158'					
	160	5	5	100	158-161' 48.2-49.1 M	0.02g/0.9 M	All Box 6 is grey, maroon, or pink dacitic tuff with marc. & py on hair-line fract. or filling minor bx matrix. Very little carbonate and little or no
49		163'			161-164' 49.1-50 M	0.02g/0.9 M	
50							(continue p. 5)

HOLE NO. BG-1 (87)
PAGE 5 OF 8

METERS	DEPTH Box No.	RUN FT.	RECOV. FT.	RECOV. %	SAMPLE INTERVAL	ASSAY Au / METER	COMMENTS
49	160	5	5	100			(continued from p.4) hydrothermal-type alteration except for minor bleaching along some fractures. Long core-lengths common, 1'-2½'. Some blebs of marcasite c.f. concretions
		163'					
50					164-167' 50-50.9 M	0.02g/0.9M	
		5	5	100			
51		168'			167-168' 50.9-51.2 M	0.02g/0.3M	
					168-170' 51.2-51.8M	0.02g/0.6M	
	170						
52		5	5	100	170-173' 51.8-52.7M	0.02g/0.9M	
		173'					
53					173-176' 52.7-53.6M	0.02g/0.9M	
	176						
		5	5	100	176-178' 53.6-54.3M	0.02g/0.7M	
54		178'					Pink, purple and grey dacitic rock as prev. box - almost no alt., very fresh. Many py-marc. vnlts 178-185', & 187-193', plus usual fine dissem. py. Core lengths 1'-2½' common. Some qtz along few of the py vnlts. Most vnlts are close-spaced, parallel, ∠ 30°
					178-180' 54.3-54.9M	0.19g/0.6M	
55	180	5	5	100	180-183' 54.9-55.8M	0.05g/0.9M	
		183'					
56					183-185' 55.8-56.4M	0.02g/0.6M	
		5	5	100	185-188' 56.4-57.3M	0.06g/0.9M	
57		188'					
					188-190' 57.3-57.9M	0.07g/0.6M	
58	190						
		5	5	100	190-193' 57.9-58.8M	0.02g/0.9M	
		193'					
59	194						
		5	5	100			Box 8: essentially same dacitic rock as above: grey, pink, maroon. Py mainly as dissem., & very few hairline frac.
60		198'					
		5	5	100			
61	200						
		203'					
62							(continued, p 6)

HOLE NO. BG-1
PAGE 6 OF 8

METERS	DEPTH Box No.	RUN FT.	RECOV. FT.	RECOV. %	SAMPLE INTERVAL	ASSAY	COMMENTS
61	200						(Continued from p. 5) Some thin qtz vnlets. Discoloration along some fract. – mainly hematitic. See very little evidence of alt" that is not deuteric
		203'					
62		5	5	100			
		208'					
63							
64	210	5	5	100			
	213'	213'					
65							Box 9: From 213-227' all is fresh, unalt. dacitic tuff & agglom. as prev. box. From 227-229.5' - dark brown, nearly black, aphan.[c] igneous rock, possibly basalt dike. Purple dacitic tuff at end of box. Sulfides minor except as dissem. and scarce fract. and all is py. No interest in this box except petrographic.
		5	5	100			
66		216					
67	220	5	5	100			
		223'					
68							
69		5	5	100			
		228'					
70	230	5	5	100			
	230.5'						
71		233'					
		5	5	100			
72		238'					
73	240	5	5	100			
74		243'					

HOLE NO. BG-1

PAGE 7 OF 8

METERS Σ	DEPTH Box No.	RUN FT.	RECOV. FT.	RECOV. %	SAMPLE INTERVAL	ASSAY Au/METER	COMMENTS
	240						
74		243'					
		5	5	100			
75							
	248'	248'					
76	250						All core, box 11, is dacitic tuff, agglom. (purple, mottled with pink, green-grey, & khaki-brown) very little alt. except for talcy seric. film along some fract. Few veins of qtz and carbonate - together in some cases. Py sparcely dissem. in rock or lightly dusted on few fract. Poss. primary volc. foliat^{n} at ∠45°. Petrographic interest only. No samples justified.
		5	5	100			
77		253'					
78		5	5	100			
		258'					
79	260						
		5	5	100			
80		263'					
	265.5'	5	5	100			
81							
		268'					
82	270	5	5	100			Box 12 mostly similar to core of previous, but one short interval (277-279') of crumbly, granular, chloritic, crushed tuff containing blebs and vnlets of marcasite. Almost no py or marc. on either side of gougey zone.
83		273'					
		5	5	100			
84							
		278'			277-279' 84.4-85 M	0.02g/0.6M	
85	280	5	5	100			
86		283'					
	284'						

METERS

HOLE NO. BG-1
PAGE 8 OF 8

DEPTH Box No.	RUN FT.	RECOV. FT.	RECOV. %	SAMPLE INTERVAL	ASSAY	COMMENTS
280						
86	283'					
284'						
87 13	5	5	100			Box 13: No important change from main content of prev. box. No interest except Petrographic. No sulfides of consequence.
288'						
88 290	5	5	100			
89 293'	293'					
E.O.H.						E. O. H.
90						
91 300						
92						
93						
94 310						
95						
96						
97 320						
98						
99						

DH : BG-2 (S)

SAMPLE NO.	INTERVAL FROM – TO	FT/M	ASSAYS Au oz/st	Ag oz/st	Au g/mt	Ag g/mt
38	51 - 53 15.5 - 16.2 M	2' 0.7M	0.001	0.01	0.02	0.5
39	53 - 55 16.2 M - 16.8 M	2' 0.6M	0.001	0.01	0.02	0.5
40	55 - 57 16.8 - 17.4 M	2' 0.6M	0.002	0.01	0.05	0.5
41	139 - 142 42.4 - 43.3 M	3' 0.9M	0.001	0.01	0.02	0.5
41A	151 – 153 46 - 46.6 M	2' 0.6M	0.001	0.01	0.02	0.5
42	177 - 179 53.9 - 54.6 M	2' 0.7M	0.004	0.16	0.12	6.0
43	181 – 182.5 55.2 - 55.6 M	1.5' 0.4 M	0.006	0.21	0.19	7.0
44	183 – 186 55.8 - 56.7 M	3' 0.9 M	0.003	0.46	0.09	16.5
45	186 - 188 56.7 - 57.3 M	2' 0.6M	0.011	0.38	0.36	13.0
46	188 - 190 57.3 - 57.9 M	2' 0.6M	0.110	2.27	3.76	78.0
47	190 - 193 57.9 - 58.8 M	3' 0.9M	0.070	1.60	2.39	55.0
48	193 - 196 58.8 - 59.7 M	3' 0.9M	0.002	0.06	0.05	2.0
49	196 - 198 59.7 - 60.3 M	2' 0.6M	0.003	0.06	0.09	2.0
50	198 - 200.5 60.3 - 61.1 M	2.5' 0.8M	0.003	0.07	0.09	2.5

PROPERTY: BOB CREEK, B.C. HOLE NO. BG-2 (87)
LOCATION 6020032N 654433E DRILLER: Phils Drilling Ltd. PAGE 1 OF 5
100-Mile House (2x10-hr. shifts)
BEAR. 167° ANG. -45° 1987
COLLAR ELEV. 804 M± DRILL Hydrocore 28 START Oct. 1 (Day shift)
TOTAL DEPTH 203'FT BIT Impreg. FINISH Oct. 2 (Night Sh.)
CORE SIZE NQ FLUID Water (Bentonite in o/b) LOG BY A.G.J.

METERS	DEPTH Box No.	RUN FT	RECOV. FT	RECOV. %	SAMPLE INTERVAL	ASSAY	COMMENTS
0	0						
1							
2							
3	10						Stream-gravel and sand overburden to approx. 30 feet
4							
5							Case to 27', the bentonite mud to bedrock.
6	20						
7							
8							
9	30	28' 5	1	20			30' Pink, maroon, purple, dacitic tuff & agglom. Partly weath., badly frac'd., rusty faces. One 2 mm qtz vn with py at 35'. Otherwise fairly fresh rock.
10		33'					
11		5 38'	5	100			
12	39' 40						

HOLE NO. BG-2
PAGE 2 OF 5

METERS	DEPTH Box No.	RUN FT.	RECOV. FT.	RECOV. %	SAMPLE INTERVAL	ASSAY Au / METER	COMMENTS
	40	5	5	100			First half of box like core of previous to 51' where begins marcasite in blebs ? vugs ; py on some fract. surfaces. All rock looks reasonably fresh except for deuteric alt. Quite a lot of chlorite or some mineral akin that has almost mariposite colour. Most core lengths 1'-2'. Few qtz vnlets.
13		43'					
14	N	5	5	100			
	x	48					
15					51'-53'		
	50 M	5	5	100	15.5-16.2 M	0.02g/0.7M	
16		53'			53'-55'	0.02g/0.6M	
		5	5	100	16.2-16.8 M		
17	57						
		58'			55'-57'	0.05g/0.6M	
18	60	5	5	100	16.8-17.4 M		Pink and purple tuff ± agglom. - all virtually unalt. and very little py. Petrographic interest only. No samples.
19	M	63'					
	x						
20		5	5	100			
	M	68'					
21							
	70	5	5	100			
22		73'					
	74.5						
23		5	5	100			
		78'					
24							
	80 x	5	5	100			
25	M	83'					
26							

HOLE NO. BG-2

PAGE 3 OF 5

METERS	DEPTH Box No.	RUN FT.	RECOV. FT.	RECOV. %	SAMPLE INTERVAL	ASSAY	COMMENTS
25	80	5	5	100			All box is purple, grey, green and pink dacitic agglom. & tuff. Py on fracture surfaces is scarce. No sign of hydroth. alt. Petrographic interest only.
		83'					
26		5	5	100			
		88'					
27	90	5	5	100			
28	93'	93'					
29		5	5	100			No change from last box - except more chloritic green and mottled, brick-red and green. Badly sheared 106'-109' to chlorite sch. with fol" < 20°-30°. No conspicuous sulfides.
		98'					
30	100	5	5	100			
31		103'					
32		5	5	100			
		108'					
33	110	5	5	100			
34	111'	113'					Most of core in this box is fresh-looking, hard, burgundy-red, dacitic tuff. A subordinate portion is green. No sign of hydroth. alt.; long core lengths. Little or no sulfide.
35		5	5	100			
		118'					
36	120	5	5	100			
37		123'					
38							

DH: BG-3

SAMPLE NO.	INTERVAL FROM – TO	FT / M	ASSAYS Au oz/st	Ag oz/st	Au g/mt	Ag g/mt
51	90 - 93' 27.4 - 28.3 M	3' 0.9 M	0.001	0.01	0.02	0.5
52	93 - 94.5' 28.3 - 28.8 M	1.5' 0.5 M	0.001	0.03	0.02	1.0
53	188 - 190' 57.3 - 57.9 M	2' 0.6 M	0.001	0.01	0.02	0.5
54	190 - 193' 57.9 - 58.8 M	3' 0.9 M	0.023	0.24	0.77	8.0
55	193 - 194' 58.8 - 59.1 M	1' 0.3 M	0.021	0.15	0.71	5.0
56	225 - 227' 68.6 - 69.2 M	2' 0.6 M	0.029	0.22	0.98	7.5

PROPERTY: BOB CREEK, B.C. HOLE NO. BG-3

LOCATION: 6020032 N 654433 E

DRILLER: PHILS DRILLING LTD. PAGE 1 OF 6
100-MILE HOUSE. (2x10-hr. SHIFTS)

BEAR. 167° ANG. -55

1987

COLLAR ELEV. 804 m± DRILL HYDROCORE 28 START OCT. 2-3 (NIGHT SH.)

TOTAL DEPTH 233 FT BIT IMPREGNATED FINISH OCT. 5 (DAY)

CORE SIZE NQ FLUID WATER LOG BY AGJ

METERS	DEPTH Box No.	RUN FT	RECOV. FT	RECOV. %	SAMPLE INTERVAL	ASSAY	COMMENTS
0	0						
1							
2							
3	10						OVERBURDEN TO 40' = GRAVEL, SAND, BOULDERS.
4							CASING TO 28'
5	Box 1						CEMENT 28'- 38'
6	20						
7							
8							
9	30						
10							
11	37' Box 2						
12	40 Box						BEDROCK

HOLE NO. BG-3

METERS

DEPTH Box No.	RUN FT.	RECOV. FT.	RECOV. %	SAMPLE INTERVAL	ASSAY	COMMENTS
40	3'	3'	100			BEDROCK
13	43'					
	5	5	100			All core purple, maroon, dacitic tuff & agglom. Same grey. No signif. mineralization.
14	48'					
15 50	5	5	100			
16	53'					
54'						
17	5	5	100			All box is unaltered, hard, grey agglom. mottled with pink. No sulfide mineralization.
	58'					
18 60	5	5	100			
19	63'					
	5	5	100			
20	68'					
21 70	5	5	100			
72'						
22	73'					
	5	5	100			Pink, grey, pink-mottled agglom. & tuff as in prev. box. Long core lengths up to 2½'. No sulfide mineralizatn.
23	78'					
24 80	5	5	100			
25	83'					
26						

HOLE NO. BG-3

PAGE 3 OF 6

METERS	DEPTH Box No.	RUN FT.	RECOV. FT.	RECOV. %	SAMPLE INTERVAL	ASSAY Au/METERS	COMMENTS
	80						
		5	5	100			
25		83					
26		5	5	100			
		88					
27	89.5						
	90	5	5	100	90'-93'	0.02g/0.9M	
28		93			27.4M-28.3M		MOST OF BOX IS PURPLE AND GREY AGGLOM. & TUFF, HARD & UNALT. SOME SULFIDE VEINLETS FROM 90'-93', 93-94.5' CARBONATE VEINLETS COMMON THROUGHOUT.
					93'-94.5'	0.02g/0.5M	
29		5	5	100	28.3-28.8M		
		98					
30	100						
		5	5	100			
31		103					
		5	5	100			
32	108'	108					
33							
	110						
		5	5	100			ALL BOX IS FRESH, PURPLE, MAROON AND GREY, COARSE AGGLOM. & TUFF. LONG CORE LENGTHS 1'-2' NO SIGNIF. MIN.
34		113					
35		5	5	100			
		118					
36							
	120	5	5	100			
37		123					
38							

HOLE NO. BG-3

METERS	DEPTH Box No.	RUN FT.	RECOV. FT.	RECOV. %	SAMPLE INTERVAL	ASSAY	COMMENTS
	120						
37		5	5	100			
		123					
38		5	5	100			
	126						
39		128					ALL BOX BRICK-RED, GREEN, AND GREY TUFF & AGGLOM. BUT SECTION 140-145 IS SOFT, CHLORITIC (SERPENTINOUS) GREEN SCHIST AT FOL. 45°-35° LONG CORE LENGTHS THRU'OUT.
	130	5	5	100			
40		133					
41		5	5	100			
42		138					
	140						
43		5	5	100			
		143					
44	145						
		5	5	100			GREEN SCH. CONTINUES TO 146'. REST OF BOX LONG, HARD LENGTHS PINKISH-GREY AGGLOM. & TUFF. ONE Sp/Py VEINLET AT 146.5' - OTHERWISE NO SIGNIF. MIN.
45		148					
	150						
46		5	5	100			
		153					
47							
		5	5	100			
48		158					
		5	5	100			
	160						
49							
	162.5						
50							

HOLE NO. BG-3
PAGE 5 OF 6

METERS	DEPTH Box No.	RUN FT.	RECOV. FT.	RECOV. %	SAMPLE INTERVAL	ASSAY	COMMENTS
49	160	5	5	100			
	162.5						
50		163					All grey and green tuff ± agglom., hard, unalt., core-lengths to 2'. Minor 'spots' of Sp.
		5	5	100			
51		168					
52	170	5	5	100			
		173					
53							
		5	5	100			
54		178					
	179						
55	180	5	5	100			Most of box hard, flinty, grey tuff. Last 5' is brown-maroon.
		183					
56		5	5	100			
57		188			188'-190' 57.3-57.9 M	0.02g/0.6 M	Sp/py veinlets from 188-194' - sporadic. Veinlets at 10°
58	190	5	5	100	190'-193' 57.9-58.8 M	0.77g/0.9M	
		193					
59		5	5	100	193'-194' 58.8-59.1 M	0.71g/0.3 M	
60		198					
	199						
61	200	5	5	100			
		203					
62							

HOLE NO. BG-3

METERS	DEPTH Box No.	RUN FT.	RECOV. FT.	RECOV. %	SAMPLE INTERVAL	ASSAY Au /METER	COMMENTS
61	200						
		5	5	100			
		203					All hard, brown, green, grey agglom. & tuff. Long core lengths up to 2½'.
62							
		5	5	100			
63		208					Few 'spots' of sp/py but no signif. concent^{n}.
64	210						
		5	5	100			
		213					
65							
		5	5	100			
66	217						
		218					
67	220						As previous box - but scattered 'spots' of sp/py & more concentrated veinlets between 225 - 227' at ∠ 10°. Last 5' no visible sulfides.
		5	5	100			
		223					
68					225 - 227'	0.98g/0.6 M	
					68.6 - 69.2 M		
69		5	5	100			
		228					
70	230						
		5	5	100			
	233	233					
71	233 =	E.O.H.					
72							
73	240						
74							

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

DATE RECEIVED: OCT 8 1987
DATE REPORT MAILED: Oct 20/87.

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

- SAMPLE TYPE: Core
AU** AND AG** BY FIRE ASSAY FROM 1/2 A.T.

ASSAYER: D. Toye. DEAN TOYE, CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYER

BARD GOLD & SILVER LTD. File # 87-4813 Page 1

BG-1

SAMPLE#	AG** OZ/T	AU** OZ/T
1	.09	.005
2	.01	.001
3	.05	.001
4	.09	.004
5	.19	.008
6	.01	.002
7	.02	.001
8	.01	.001
9	.26	.004
10	.05	.001
11	.03	.002
12	.03	.001
13	.01	.001
14	.03	.002
15	.03	.001
16	.06	.001
17	.01	.001
18	.01	.001
19	.02	.001
20	.04	.001
21	.02	.001
22	.02	.001
23	.01	.001
24	.01	.001
25	.01	.001
26	.01	.001
27	.01	.001
28	.01	.001
29	.03	.001
30	.01	.001
31	.04	.006
32	.07	.002
33	.02	.001
34	.01	.002
35	.01	.002
36	.03	.001

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DATE RECEIVED: OCT 8 1987

DATE REPORT MAILED: Oct. 20/87

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

- SAMPLE TYPE: Core

ASSAYER: D. Toye. DEAN TOYE, CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYER

BARD GOLD & SILVER LTD. File # 87-4813 Page 2

SAMPLE#	CU %	PB %	ZN %	AG** OZ/T	NI %	AU** OZ/T
37	-	-	-	.01	-	.001
38	-	-	-	.01	-	.001
39	-	-	-	.01	-	.001
40	-	-	-	.01	-	.002
41	-	-	-	.01	-	.001
41A	-	-	-	.01	-	.001
42	-	-	-	.18	-	.004
43	-	-	-	.21	-	.006
44	-	-	-	.48	-	.003
45	-	-	-	.38	-	.011
46	-	-	-	2.27	-	.110
47	-	-	-	1.60	-	.070
48	-	-	-	.06	-	.002
49	-	-	-	.06	-	.003
50	-	-	-	.07	-	.003
51	-	-	-	.01	-	.001
52	-	-	-	.03	-	.001
53	-	-	-	.01	-	.001
54	-	-	-	.24	-	.023
55	-	-	-	.15	-	.021
56	-	-	-	.22	-	.029
57	-	-	-	.01	-	.001
58	1.71	.01	.54	3.86	.01	.194
59	-	-	-	.16	-	.007

BG-2

BG-3

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. DATE RECEIVED: OCT 8 1987
852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER B.C. V6A 1R6
PHONE (604)253-3158 FAX (604)253-1716DATE REPORT MAILED: Oct. 20/87.

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

- SAMPLE TYPE: Core

ASSAYER: D. Toye DEAN TOYE, CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYER

BARD GOLD & SILVER LTD. File # 87-4813 Page 1

DDH-II: BG-1

SAMPLE#	AG** GM/T	AU** GM/T
1	3.0	.16
2	.5	.02
3	1.5	.02
4	3.0	.13
5	6.5	.26
6	.5	.05
7	.5	.02
8	.5	.02
9	9.0	.13
10	1.5	.02
11	1.0	.07
12	1.0	.02
13	.5	.02
14	1.0	.06
15	1.0	.02
16	2.0	.02
17	.5	.02
18	.5	.02
19	.5	.02
20	1.5	.02
21	.5	.02
22	.5	.02
23	.5	.02
24	.5	.02
25	.5	.02
26	.5	.02
27	.5	.02
28	.5	.02
29	1.0	.02
30	.5	.02
31	1.5	.19
32	2.5	.05
33	.5	.02
34	.5	.06
35	.5	.07
36	1.0	.02

BARD GOLD & SILVER LTD. FILE # 87-4813

SAMPLE#	CU %	PB %	ZN %	AG** GM/T	NI %	AU** GM/T
37	-	-	-	.5	-	.02
38	-	-	-	.5	-	.02
39	-	-	-	.5	-	.02
40	-	-	-	.5	-	.05
41	-	-	-	.5	-	.02
41A	-	-	-	.5	-	.02
42	-	-	-	6.0	-	.12
43	-	-	-	7.0	-	.19
44	-	-	-	16.5	-	.09
45	-	-	-	13.0	-	.36
46	-	-	-	78.0	-	3.76
47	-	-	-	55.0	-	2.39
48	-	-	-	2.0	-	.05
49	-	-	-	2.0	-	.09
50	-	-	-	2.5	-	.09
51	-	-	-	.5	-	.02
52	-	-	-	1.0	-	.02
53	-	-	-	.5	-	.02
54	-	-	-	8.0	-	.77
55	-	-	-	5.0	-	.71
56	-	-	-	7.5	-	.98
57	-	-	-	.5	-	.02
58	1.71	.01	.54	132.5	.01	6.64
59	-	-	-	5.5	-	.23

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 Prospectus as required by the Securities Act, and its requlations.

JAMES HARTLEY McAUSLAND
Chief Executive Officer

GARY WAYNE DECK
Chief Financial Officer

On Behalf of the Board of Directors

DAVID MAURICE MERCIER
Director

WILLIAM KELVIN KYLE
Director

CERTIFICATE OF THE PROMOTERS

JAMES HARTLEY McAUSLAND

DAVID MAURICE MERCIER

CERTIFICATE OF THE AGENT

To the best ot our knowledge, information and beliet, the foregoing consitutes full, true and plain disclosure of all material facts relating to the securities offered by this Prospectus as required by the Securities Act, and its regulations.

CANARIM INVESTMENT CORPORATION LTD.

Per: _____

DATED: November 30, 1987