



Big Valley Resources Inc.

520551

REPORT
ON THE LLOYD-NORDIK PROJECT
CARIBOO MINING DIVISION, BRITISH COLUMBIA

NTS 93A/12

52° 35' north latitude

121° 39' west longitude

By

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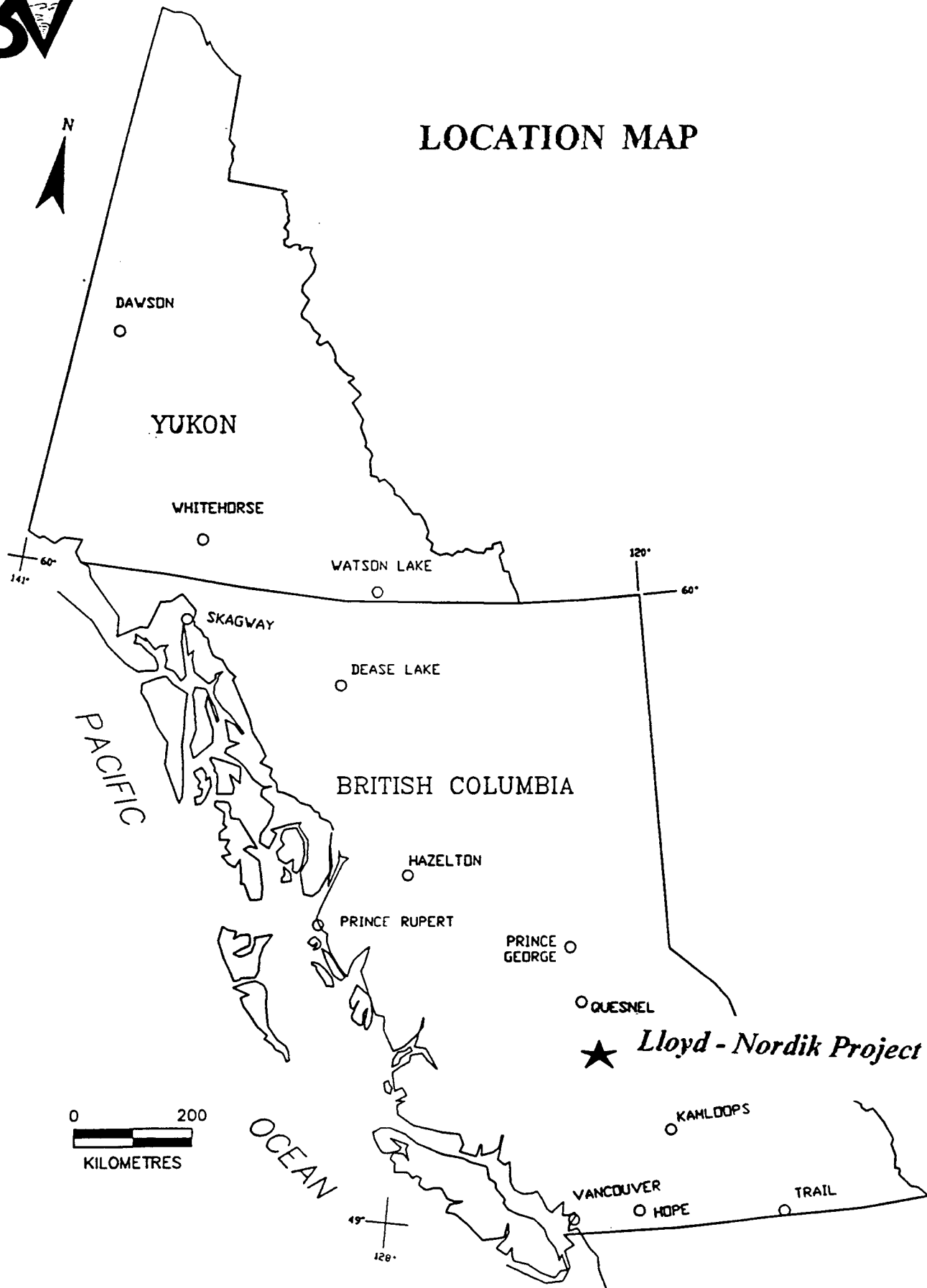
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LOCATION MAP



A.) EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Lloyd Nordik Project, located in the Cariboo Mining Division, encompasses 10,875 hectares of mineral tenure. Over a period of time Big Valley Resources Inc. has acquired this tenure for its potential of hosting economic copper and/or gold mineralization similar in tenure to Imperial Metals' Mount Polley deposits, in the central project area or the 'QR' deposit to the north.

The Lloyd Nordik, 'Mount Polley' and 'QR' projects are all located on a geological feature known as the Quesnel Trough. The Quesnel Trough is a north northwesterly trending, Early Mesozoic Age volcanic-sedimentary belt that runs from the Canada-US border to most northern British Columbia. This belt hosts the porphyry copper and/or gold deposits of the alkalic suite, to name a few, Copper Mountain, Afton, Mount Polley, QR, Mount Milligan, Red Chris and Galore Creek. Characteristics common to all alkalic porphyries are: 1) localizations along regional structures, 2) a relationship to an alkalic intrusive centre, 3) hydrothermal alteration and mineral zoning, and 4) magnetite enrichment.

Big Valley Resources' targets in this large ground position is an alkalic copper-gold porphyry similar to the Mount Polley deposits and or an alkalic gold porphyry similar to the 'QR' deposit. Work by Imperial Metals and previous operators at Mount Polley has outlined 51,402,000 tonnes of rock grading 0.38% copper and 0.55 grams/tonne gold. The 'QR' deposit, owned by Kinross Gold and being put into production, located 15 kilometres to the northwest, contains drill indicated reserves of 1,333,000 tons grading 4.7 grams gold/ton.

As in other areas of the Quesnel Trough, the Mount Polley deposits are related to coeval intrusive centres. The mineralization occurs as vein and breccia replacements of magnetite, chalcopyrite, pyrite and bornite. The gold mineralization at the "QR" deposit is developed in lenses of propylitically altered volcanic and sedimentary rocks peripheral to an alkalic intrusive stock. Regional features recognized at Mount Polley and the "QR" deposits are a strong positive aeromagnetic response with an alkalic stock that has intruded an alkaline volcanic and clastic sequence of Triassic to Jurassic Age.

Further evaluation of the Lloyd-Nordik Project for both Mount Polley and 'QR' deposit types is warranted. Initial targets should be defined as intrusive centres with a magnetic high response. By this criteria the Lloyd, Nordik and BV claims are well located. Alkalic intrusions are also mapped on the Payday and MT claims, but show a weaker magnetic response. To assist in target definition the results of previous surveys should be compiled before embarking on a field program. This is particularly supported by the definition of the Lloyd Target as a compilation of previous geological, geophysical (magnetic and Induced Polarization) and drilling surveys.

Lloyd Target

During the period April to June 1994, 2353 metres of NQ diamond drilling were completed on the Lloyd target. This drilling tested the 250 metre magnetic high portion of a 500 metre northeasterly trending chargeability structure.

This drilling showed the geophysical anomalies (induced polarization-chargeability and magnetic-high) to be in response to magnetite, chalcopyrite, pyrite mineralization as vein and breccia fillings. The host rock is altered (secondary k-feldspar and biotite) volcanics and high level intrusive dykes. The geometry of the mineralization suggests a northeasterly trending steep dipping core, with replacements outward into favorable, sheared and altered horizons. Assay results showed significant intersections, to list a few:

Hole #	From	To	Length metres	copper ppm	gold ppb	%copper equivalent
94-03	80	111	31	19480	1441	2.98
94-04	6	192.3	186.3	3067	148	0.41
incl	60	70	10	22180	676	2.70
incl	160	184	24	7148	568	1.12

Additional diamond drilling is necessary to evaluate the geometry of this mineralization along the strike of the chargeability structure and the geometry down dip.

To further evaluate the potential of the Lloyd-Nordik Project for hosting economic copper and/or gold mineralization a program of expanded geophysical (induced polarization, magnetometer) and geological mapping followed by trenching and diamond drilling is warranted. Trenching and diamond drilling could commence immediately to further define the mineralized zone as the Lloyd Target.

B.) PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

1) Location

The Lloyd-Nordik project is located (Figure 1) in the Cariboo Mining Division, British Columbia, 57 kilometres northeast of the city of Williams Lake and 7 kilometres southwest of the community of Likely. More precisely, it is located at 52 degrees 35 minutes north latitude and 121 degrees 39 minutes west longitude. (National Topographic System Map 93A/6)

2) Access and Physiography

The Lloyd-Nordik property is readily accessible from Williams Lake B.C. via 85 kilometres of paved highway to the Morehead Lake, then 9 kilometres on the Morehead Forestry all-weather gravel road, from hence seasonal logging roads and trails bisect the property.

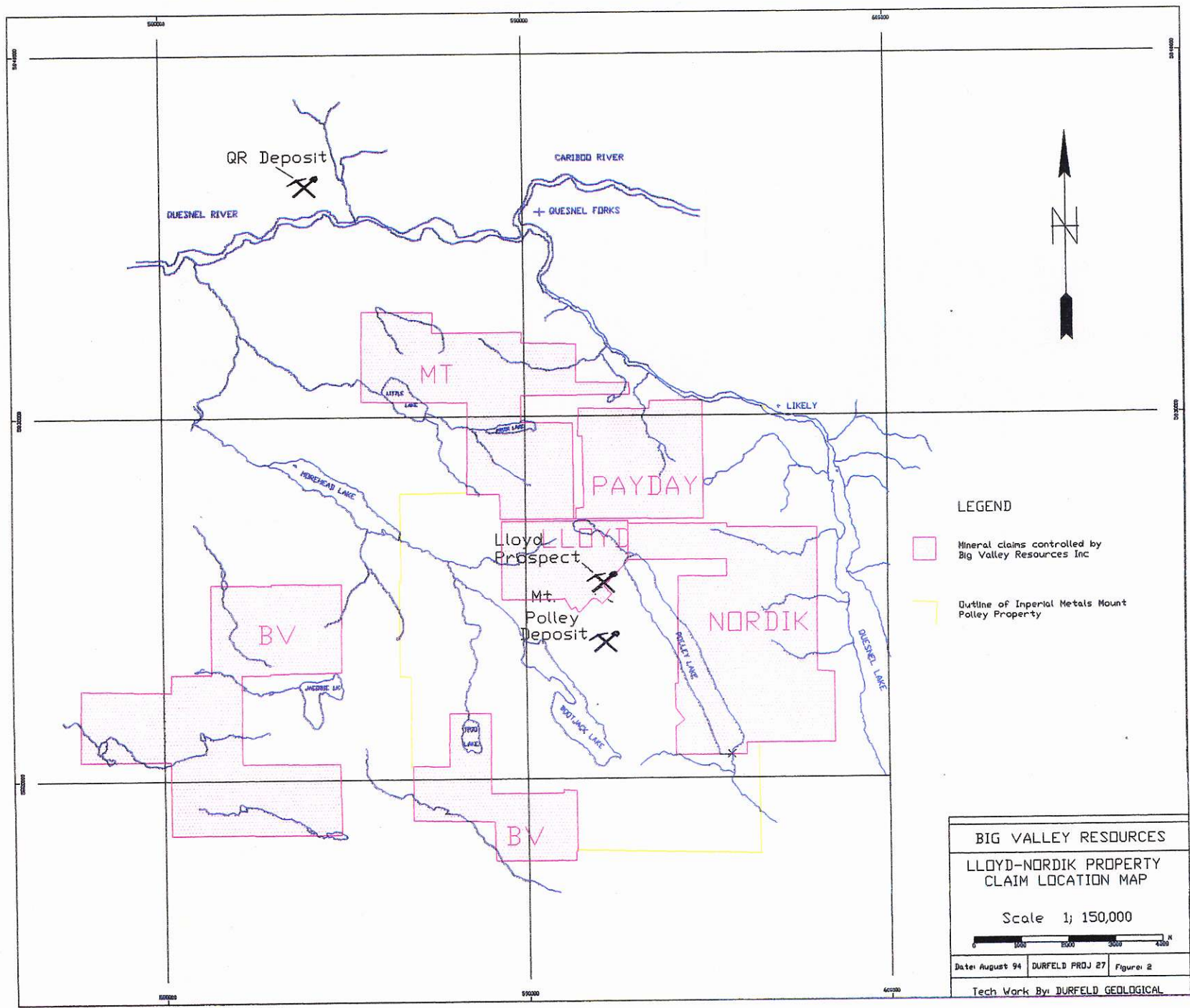
The Lloyd-Nordik property lies in the Quesnel Highland physiographic region of the central B.C. interior. This region is characterized by broad valleys and gently rolling hills with elevations on the property ranging from 3000 feet (914 metres) to 3900 feet (1189 metres) above sea level.

The Lloyd-Nordik property occurs in a moist vegetative zone dominated by combinations of coniferous (cedar-pine-spruce-fir) and deciduous (birch-poplar) forests with variable undergrowths of alder and devil's club. Logging both past and recent has improved the access and provided additional outcrop exposures.

3) Claims

The Lloyd-Nordik property consists of 435 modified grid units and 1 fractional mineral claims, covering some 10,875 hectares (26,872 acres) in 5 distinct claim groups, that were located according to the British Columbia Mineral Act (Figure 2). The current status of these claims is summarized as:

CLAIM NAME	Number of Units	Record Number	Record Date
LLOYD 1	15	6881	June 25, 1985
LLOYD 2	20	6882	June 25, 1985
LLOYD 3	1	10429	Feb 9, 1990
LLOYD 4	Fr	10428	Feb 9, 1990
NORDIK 1	20	8891	Nov 10, 1987
NORDIK 2	20	8892	Nov 10, 1987
NORDIK 3	20	8893	Nov 10, 1987
NORDIK 4	16	8894	Nov 10, 1987
NORDIK 5	18	8895	Nov 10, 1987
NORDIK 6	14	326999	June 27, 1994
PAYDAY 1	12	9340	Sept 7, 1988
PAYDAY 2	12	9341	Sept 8, 1988



PAYDAY 3	9	9342	Sept 9, 1988
PAYDAY 4	12	10145	Sept 21, 1989
BV 1	15	320185	July 31, 1993
BV 2	9	320186	Aug 2, 1993
BV 3	20	320187	Aug 5, 1993
BV 4	20	320188	Aug 8, 1993
BV 5	20	320557	Aug 11, 1993
BV 6	20	320558	Aug 15, 1993
BV 7	20	320926	Aug 29, 1993
BV 8	20	320559	Aug 13, 1993
BV 9	20	320980	Aug 31, 1993
MT 1	15	319829	July 22, 1993
MT 2	15	319830	July 24, 1993
MT 3	9	319831	July 29, 1993
MT 4	15	319832	July 27, 1993
MT 5	8	319833	Aug 4, 1993
MT 6	20	319834	Aug 2, 1993

4) Regional History (Likely - Mount Polley Area)

In 1859 placer gold was discovered at Quesnel Forks on the Quesnel River just to the northeast of the Lloyd-Nordik project. This discovery sparked the Cariboo gold rush which lasted for five years. Placer gold discoveries made during that rush resulted in an estimated 3 million ounces of placer gold being recovered from the Cariboo (Boyle 1979). The Quesnel River system represents a portion of this value as it was subjected to extensive placer mining during that time. Hardrock prospecting and mining that was conducted in conjunction with the placer operations led to the discovery and production of 840,000 ounces of lode gold from the Cariboo Gold Quartz, Island Mountain and Cariboo-Hudson mines near the historic community of Barkerville. There is no record of lode gold production from the Lloyd-Nordik property, but past and recent placer mining activity is evidenced by extensive old workings and development in the area.

The Cariboo Bell porphyry copper-gold deposit, owned by Imperial Metals Corporation, at the centre of the project area, was discovered in 1964 during exploration of a prominent aeromagnetic anomaly. Exploration at the Cariboo Bell property has been ongoing since that time.

The discovery of the Cariboo-Bell deposit spurred exploration interest for additional porphyry copper deposits in this area of the Quesnel Trough. Exploration targets were defined by aeromagnetic anomalies associated with alkalic intrusive complexes.

In 1975, during the investigation of a similar aeromagnetic anomaly, Dome Mines Ltd and Newconex Holdings Ltd discovered the "QR" (Quesnel River) deposit. The "QR" deposit is located 15 kilometres northwest of Mount Polley and adjoins claims of the Lloyd-Nordik project on the north. Exploration by way of diamond

drilling has defined a near surface gold reserve as of 1,333,000 tonnes averaging 4.7 gpt gold that is being developed by Kinross Gold.

The Lloyd-Nordik project represents mineral tenures that were acquired by Mr. Lloyd Tattersall for Big Valley Resources Inc. for their potential of hosting porphyry copper and/or gold deposits similar to the Mount Polley and QR deposits.

This report presents an overview of this large land holding while documenting recent diamond drilling that was conducted on the Lloyd mineral claims.

5) Economic Considerations

The Lloyd-Nordik property is linked to the city of Williams Lake by eighty-five kilometres of paved and all-weather gravel road. The infrastructure at Williams Lake and surrounding areas would support any development in the Lloyd-Nordik area. Domestic hydroelectric lines pass within eight kilometres of the project and high voltage hydroelectric lines would have to be brought in from the McLeese Lake sub-station, a distance of 45 kilometres. A reliable supply of water is readily available from Polley and/or Quesnel Lakes. There is adequate area on the Lloyd-Nordik property for mine-mill development and waste or tailings disposal.

The compatibility of the area to mining is reaffirmed by the recent advanced permitting of the Mount Polley Mine in the centre of the Lloyd-Nordik project area.

6) Program Objective and Program

The objective of this program was to evaluate a geochemical (rock and rotary chip samples anomalous in copper and gold) and coincident geophysical (induced polarization chargeability high and magnetic high) anomalies that had been defined by previous surveys. During the period April to June 1994, 2,353.4 meters (7,721 feet) of NQ were cored on the Lloyd 2 mineral claim.

C.) GEOPHYSICS

1) Aeromagnetic and Ground Magnetic Surveys

The Lloyd-Nordik project area is covered by Aeromagnetic Series Map 1533G that is the documentation of the aeromagnetic survey conducted by the Geological Survey of Canada in 1961. From this survey it is evident that the project area is located in a north-northwesterly trending strong magnetic high feature. The source for this feature is magnetite rich volcanic and intrusive rocks within the regional geological feature known as the Quesnel Trough. The local magnetic highs in the Quesnel Trough often correspond to the location of magnetite rich alkalic intrusions, which are targets for their potential of hosting alkalic porphyry copper and/or gold deposits. Numerous claim locations were initially spotted on magnetic highs which included among others

the Cariboo-Bell, "QR" and properties in the Lloyd-Nordik project. The aeromagnetic response is of particular assistance in areas of extensive overburden.

Ground magnetic surveys provide a more detailed representation of the magnetic response and assist in the further definition of subtle magnetic features.

In February 1990 Romulus Resources Ltd conducted 56 kilometres of ground magnetic surveys on the southern half of the Lloyd 1 and 2 mineral claims. This survey showed several magnetic high and low features that were compiled in a April 1990 report by R.M. Cann of Azimuth Geological Inc. The 1993 total field magnetic survey by Big Valley Resources refined this anomaly with respect to the rotary drill hole 86-33 of E&B Explorations, showing it to be at the centre of a strong magnetic-high feature.

2) Induced Polarization Survey

In 1990, Romulus contracted Lloyd Geophysics to conduct 39.1 kilometres of Induced Polarization survey in the same area as the magnetic survey.

3) Geophysical Interpretation

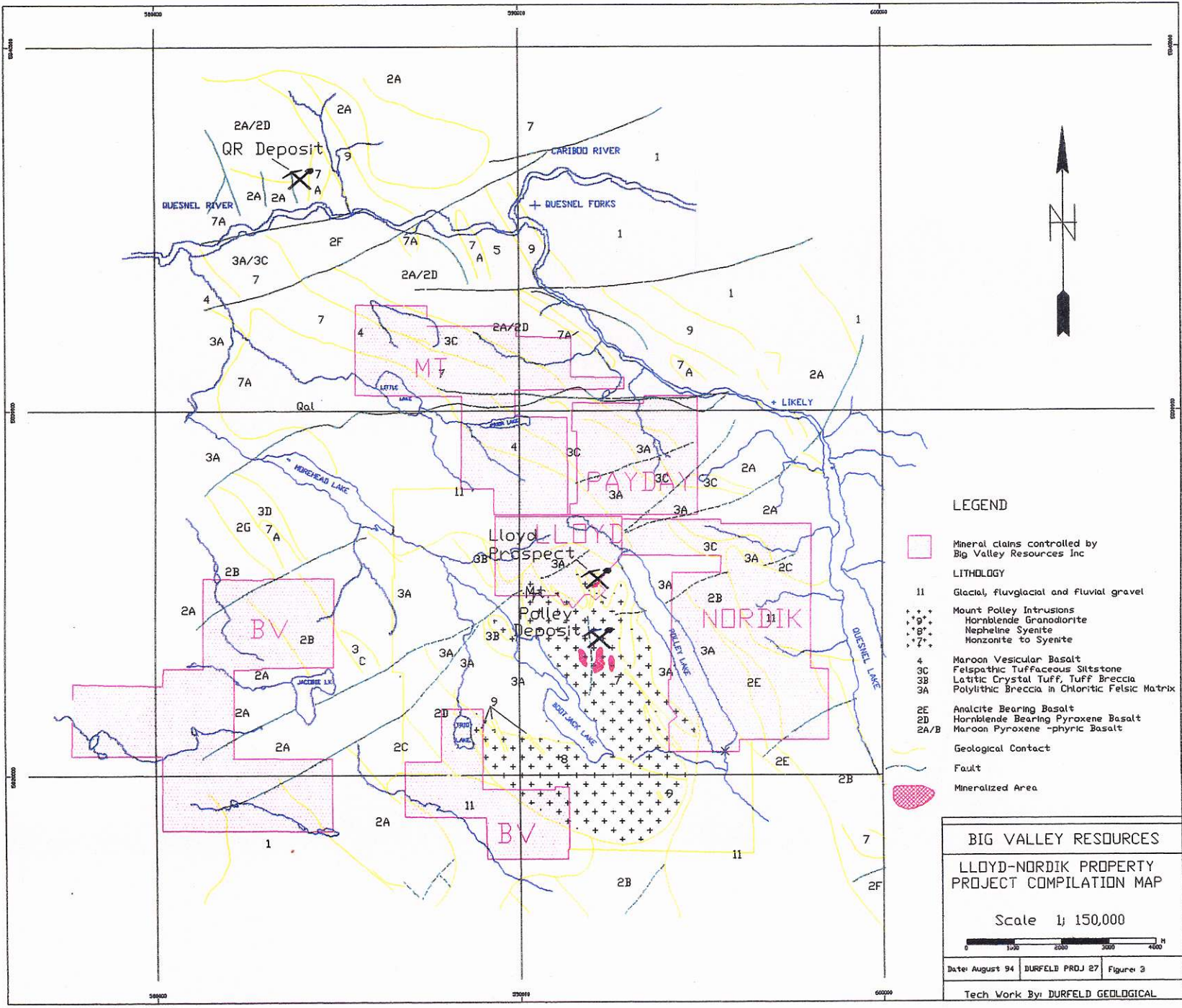
a) Regional

The alkalic intrusives at Mount Polley are magnetite rich and the copper mineralization occurs as magnetite-chalcopyrite-pyrite-bornite (in decreasing order) as breccia matrix. This suite of minerals would have a magnetic high response with the intrusive centres and an additional chargeability high response in the mineralized areas. Throughout the Quesnel Trough magnetic high responses and induced polarization surveys outline targets for porphyry copper and/or gold exploration. Of immediate interest in Big Valley's holdings are the magnetic-high features in the immediate Mount Polley area that are covered by the LLOYD, NORDIK and parts of the BV claim groups. These magnetic high features suggest additional occurrences of alkalic intrusives similar to the Mount Polley stock. The Mount Polley copper-gold deposits have a magnetic-high with a coincident chargeability-high response. Whereas, at the QR and other alkalic hosted deposits the magnetic high does not always occur coincident with the copper and/or gold mineralization.

b) Lloyd Target

In May 1994 Mr. Frank Glaes, a geophysicist with Geonex Aerodat Inc, interpreted the results of a portion of the original induced polarization and magnetic surveys on the southern portion of the Lloyd claims that is documented in a brief report. The results for the interpretation of the pseudo-section have been compiled showing the chargeability anomalies above the grid line and resistivities below the grid line (Figure 6).

Mr. Glass' interpretation is, 'An intense, near surface magnetic



LEGEND

- Mineral claims controlled by Big Valley Resources Inc
- LITHOLOGY**
- 11 Glacial, fluvoglacial and fluvial gravel
- Mount Polley Intrusions
- 19* Hornblende Granodiorite
- 18* Nepheline Syenite
- 7* Monzonite to Syenite
- 4 Maroon Vesicular Basalt
- 3C Felspathic Tuffaceous Siltstone
- 3B Laticic Crystal Tuff, Tuff Breccia
- 3A Polyolithic Breccia in Chloritic Felsic Matrix
- 2E Analcite Bearing Basalt
- 2D Hornblende Bearing Pyroxene Basalt
- 2A/B Maroon Pyroxene -phyric Basalt
- Geological Contact
- Fault
- Mineralized Area

BIG VALLEY RESOURCES

LLOYD-NORDIK PROPERTY
PROJECT COMPILATION MAP

Scale 1: 150,000

Date: August 94 DUFELD PROJ 27 Figure 3

Tech Work By: DUFELD GEOLOGICAL

anomaly is directly coincident with a well defined, near-surface chargeability anomaly of bedrock origin on line 5200N. Both the magnetic and chargeability anomalies extend to the southwest of line 5100N but with decreased amplitude and slightly increased depth. The trend of this chargeability response is N50E (Figure 6) and continues to the southwest but without any significant magnetic response'.

D.) GEOCHEMISTRY

1) Soil and Rock Sampling

A compilation by Cann 1989 for Romulus of previous work shows the Mount Polley deposits to be enclosed by a copper in soil anomaly. He defined and verified additional northwesterly trending anomalies on Big Valley's Lloyd and Nordik claims which should be evaluated. Soil sampling in conjunction with rock chip sampling should be used as the initial reconnaissance tool on all of the Lloyd Nordik project.

2) Drill Core Sampling

All of the drill core of the 1994 program was split and one half of the sample was sent to Echo Tech Laboratories Ltd in Kamloops for analyses in copper and gold by geochemical techniques. All results over 10,000 ppm copper and 1,000 ppb gold were checked by assay techniques. (Appendix III Listing of results and techniques). These results were entered in a data base with the drill interval and geological description. From this data base drill sections and drill logs were generated (Figure 4b1 to 4b6, 5b1 to 5b6 and appendix IV).

E.) GEOLOGY

1.) Regional Geology

Geologically, the Lloyd-Nordik project is located in a structural feature known as the Quesnel Trough, a 30 kilometre wide, northwest-trending, Early Mesozoic Age volcanic-sedimentary belt of regional extent that is fault-bounded to the east by Precambrian to Paleozoic rocks of the Barkerville and Slide Mountain terrains and to the west by Paleozoic rocks of the Cache Creek terrain.

In the project area a belt of mafic and felsic volcanic rocks, comagmatic alkaline intrusions, and included sedimentary rocks make up the Quesnel Trough. The belt is somewhat symmetrical around a central axis of felsic volcanics that are in turn flanked on the east and west by mafic volcanics and sediments.

Locally within the trough intrusive rocks, in part coeval to the volcanics occur on crosscutting structures. The Mount Polley intrusions, representing one such centre, are of interest for their potential of hosting porphyry copper/gold mineralization.

2.) Lloyd Nordik Project Geology

Lithology

Regional geological mapping of the Quesnel Trough in the Mount Polley area (Figure 3) is largely taken from work recently completed by Dr. D. Bailey for the British Columbia Department of Mines. In the property area this mapping shows the basal siltstone 1 outcropping on the flanks of the trough. Moving toward the centre this basal sedimentary sequence gives way to a thick sequence of mafic volcanic flows, breccias and intercalated sediments 2A to 2E which in turn give way to a thick sequence of felsic breccia 3A to 3B in which massive flows and compact monolithic tuff breccias predominate in the centre of the trough. These proximal rocks grade outward to more clastic varieties 3C. A linear belt of alkalic stocks, 7 to 9 of syenite to granodiorite composition, mark the eruptive centres for the felsic rocks. These stocks intrude their felsic extrusives and commonly alter the surrounding rocks. Throughout the trough these alkalic stocks are the host for porphyry copper gold deposits of the alkalic suite, namely Copper Mountain, Afton, Mount Polley (in the centre of the project area), Mount Milligan, Red Chris. These stocks are also host to porphyry-style gold skarns, such as the "QR" deposit.

In the Lloyd Target area the author further subdivides the lithologies for drill core logging to reflect local textural and compositional variations and alteration and mineralization.

Structural Geology

The stratigraphy of the Takla group in the Lloyd-Nordik area develops a regional north to northwesterly trend that is somewhat coincident with the Quesnel Trough. Structures cross-cutting this regional trend are seen on airphoto and aeromagnetic interpretations at all scales. These structures are a strong northeasterly airphoto linear that is also coincident with offsets in the magnetic data. The other main structural direction are east-west and north-south. Shear zones and breccias developed by the brittle nature of these faults are further modified as conduits for the hydrothermal fluids, ultimately being the host for the mineralization at both the Mount Polley deposits and the Lloyd Target. It is a northeasterly trending breccia zone that is the core to the high grade mineralization at the Lloyd prospect.

Alteration

Hydrothermal alteration as secondary K-feldspar and biotite was noted in association with the intrusive activity. In the off cut stains of felsic volcanics it was difficult to differentiate the secondary k-spar from the primary K-feldspar phenocrysts and matrix. Out from this core of potassic enrichment variable epidote, chlorite and carbonate were recognized as propylitic alteration.

Mineralization

Pyrite, chalcopyrite and magnetite were noted in all the lithologies but were generally stronger in areas of hydrothermal alteration. Mineralization, as at Mount Polley, generally occurs disseminated on fine chloritic shears and as tectonic to solution breccia fillings.

F.) LLOYD TARGET DIAMOND DRILLING (1994)

The drill holes are plotted on the geology plan (Figure 5b) and the respective sections (Figure 4b1 to 4b6 and 5b1 to 5b6). Since holes 94-7 thru 11 are at an angle to the other drilling and the east-west sections they occur on several sections.

The drilling on the Lloyd Nordik target was designed to:

- test geophysical anomalies as
 - the induced polarization chargeability, in particular the strong N50E narrow structure.
 - with a coincident strong magnetic high anomaly.
- confirm the high copper and gold values encountered in rotary drill hole 86-33 drilled by E&B Explorations on the Lloyd 2 claim.
- define the geometry of the mineralized zone once defined.

This drilling cored felsic volcanic flows and clastics that were intruded by high level dykes and sills. Shearing would have provided the conduits for the intrusives and related altering and mineralizing fluids. This main structural control is seen as northeasterly and steep dipping, which is also seen by the geometry of the late steep dipping mafic dykes that correspond to the faults implied from the induced polarization resistivity contrast. Also the main chargeability structure suggests a steep dipping mineralized zone. Compilation of the drill sections suggests that this is the core or steep dipping feeder of the mineralized zones which occur as replacements of favorable horizons or traps. This is seen as mineralized breccias and replacements occurring in the less massive volcanic and clastic lithologies. The highest grade mineralization encountered in the drilling occurs as magnetite, chalcopyrite and pyrite breccia. From top to bottom there is a zoning of magnetite to magnetite-chalcopyrite to magnetite-chalcopyrite-pyrite. Away from the breccia zones the mineralization occurs as fine fracture fillings and on shears. The breccia mineralization has been traced for a minimum of 250 meters on a northeasterly trending strike, that is coincident with the chargeability high structure, with significant assays as:

Hole #	From	To	Length metres	copper ppm	gold ppb	%copper equivalent
94-01	79	115	36	904	131	0.18
	147	162.8	15.8	2156	298	0.43

Hole #	From	To	Length metres	copper ppm	gold ppb	%copper equivalent
94-02	58	88	30	2457	352	0.50
incl	60	79	19	3305	472	0.67
	118	163	45	2740	348	0.52
incl	130	156	26	4030	542	0.78
94-03	80	111	31	19480	1441	2.98
incl	83	103	20	25290	2005	3.82
94-04	6	192.3	186.3	3067	148	0.41
incl	10	76	66	5595	192	0.69
incl	80	70	10	22180	676	2.70
incl	160	184	24	7148	568	1.12
94-05	122	128	6	4275	435	0.55
94-06	7.6	51.6	44	1547	74	0.20
incl	19.6	29.6	10	3515	170	0.47
	109	143	34	1580	51	0.20
incl	109	116	7	2847	84	0.35
incl	130	142	12	1717	71	0.23
94-07	29	41	12	1498	63	0.19
94-08	56	66	10	1250	37	0.15
	122	134	12	2861	143	0.39
94-09	70	80	10	3802	55	0.42
	138	150	12	1182	39	0.15
	176	206	30	2311	182	0.36
94-10	150	162	12	1434	56	0.20
94-11	98	202	104	2343	331	0.47
incl	98	130	32	5008	789	1.06
incl	186	202	16	4162	506	0.78

Additional drilling will define the geometry and extent of the mineralized structure that is open along strike to the southwest and partly to the northeast.

G.) DISCUSSION

In excess of 10,000 hectares of mineral tenure was located by Big Valley Resources in the Mount Polley area of the Quesnel Trough for its potential of hosting porphyry copper and/or gold deposits. Preliminary target selection was assisted by identifying intrusions with a magnetic-high response. Within these targets the areas of hydrothermal alteration with or without mineralization are another step in target refinement. By this criteria the Lloyd, Nordik and BV mineral claims are well located. Further target definition would include a compilation of all previous work completed in the area. This is particularly

supported by the success of the Lloyd Target evaluation which was a compilation of previous geological, geophysical (magnetic and induced polarization) and drilling surveys.

1.) LLOYD Target

The 1994 diamond drilling on the Lloyd Target has shown a northeasterly trending mineralized structure coincident with an induced polarization chargeability-high. The mineralization appears to be controlled by 1) a steep dipping shear zone as the feeder system and 2) favorable stratigraphic horizons susceptible to alteration and mineralization. To date these controls have given significant intersections as previously highlighted. Of particular interest is the near surface higher grade mineralization seen in holes 94-04 and 94-06 (Figures 4b3 and 5b3). Surface trenching in conjunction with shallow diamond drilling would define the extent of this mineralization and possible controls, which in conjunction with drilling along strike and across sections would define the full potential of this zone.

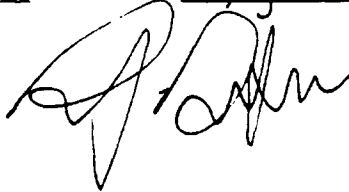
APPENDIX II

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATIONS

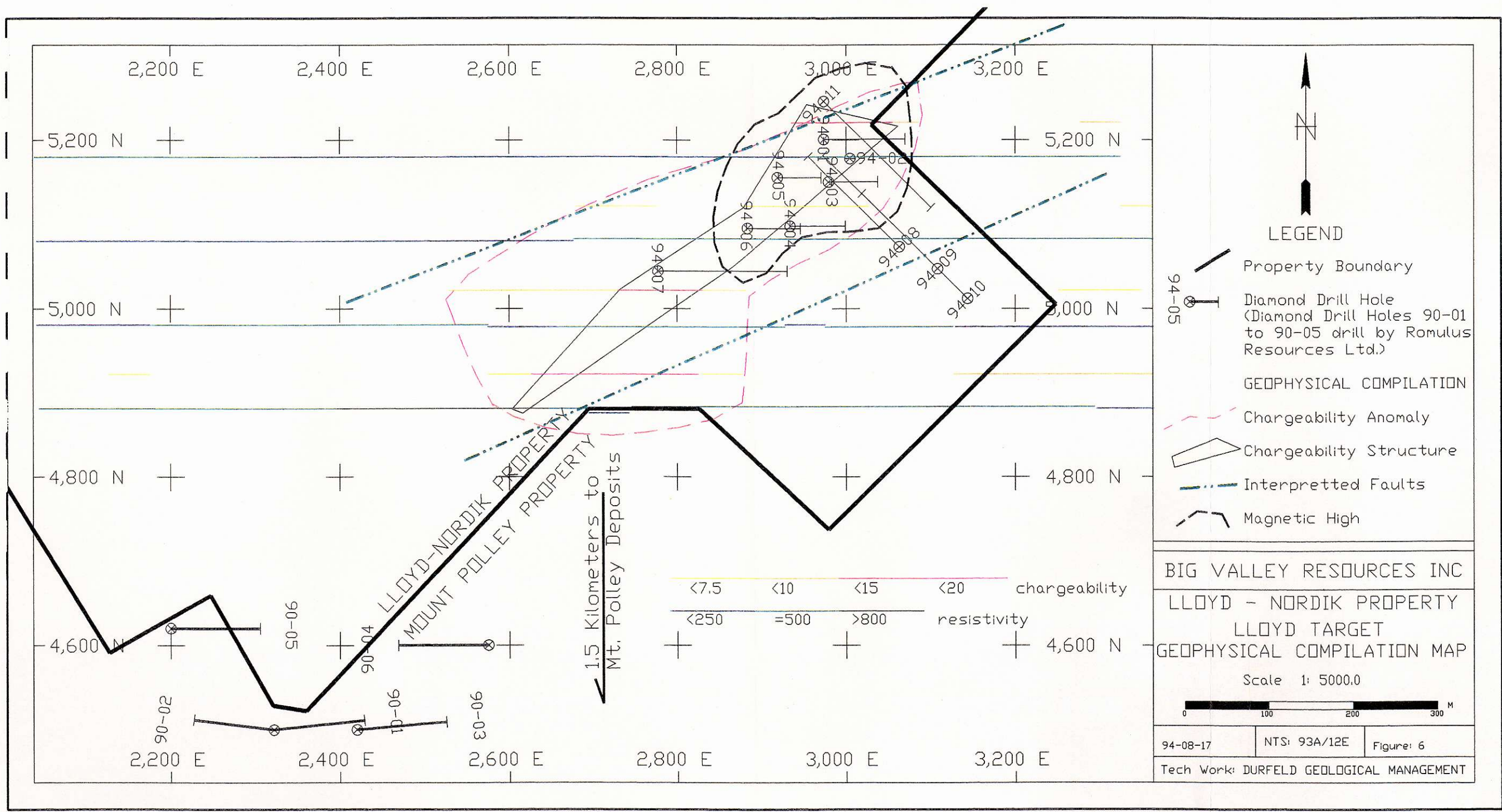
I Rudolf M. Durfeld, do hereby certify:

- 1.) That I am a geologist with offices at 180 Yorston Street, Williams Lake, B.C.
- 2.) That I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia, B.Sc. Geology 1972, and have practiced my profession with various mining and/or exploration companies and as an independent geological consultant since graduation.
- 3.) That I am registered as a Professional Geoscientist (P.Geo.) by the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of B.C. (No. 18,241).
- 4.) That this report is based on: - my personal knowledge of the property, compilation of old data and supervision of the diamond drilling during the period April 1994 to July 1994.

Dated at Williams Lake, British Columbia
this 20th day of August 1994.



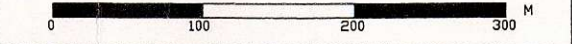
R.M. Durfeld, B.Sc. (Geologist)



LEGEND

- Property Boundary
- Diamond Drill Hole
(Diamond Drill Holes 90-01 to 90-05 drill by Romulus Resources Ltd.)
- GEOPHYSICAL COMPILATION**
- Chargeability Anomaly
- Chargeability Structure
- Interpreted Faults
- Magnetic High

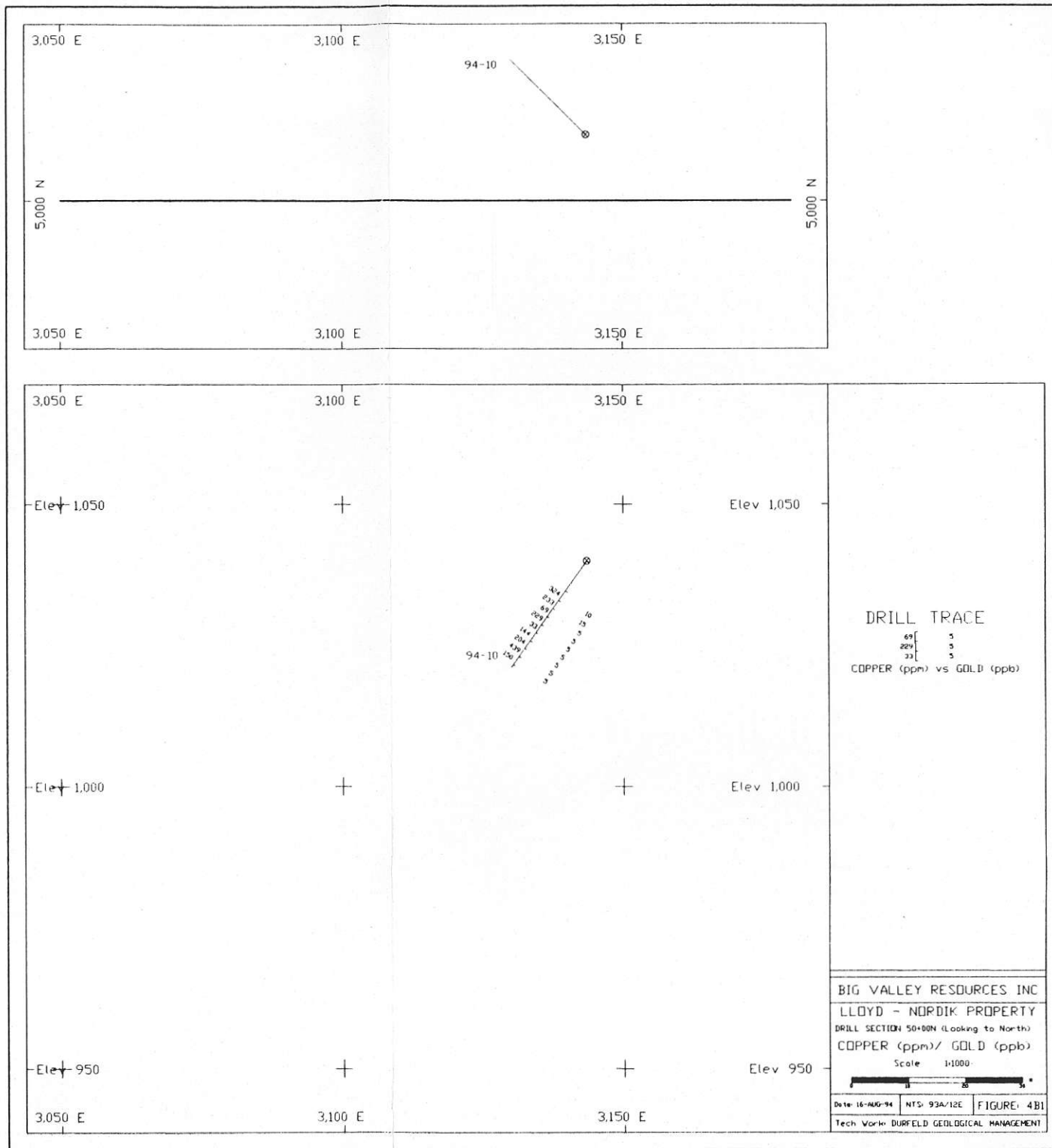
BIG VALLEY RESOURCES INC
 LLOYD - NORDIK PROPERTY
 LLOYD TARGET
 GEOPHYSICAL COMPILATION MAP
 Scale 1: 5000.0



94-08-17 NTS: 93A/12E Figure: 6
 Tech Work: DUFELD GEOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT

<7.5	<10	<15	<20	chargeability
<250	=500	>800		resistivity

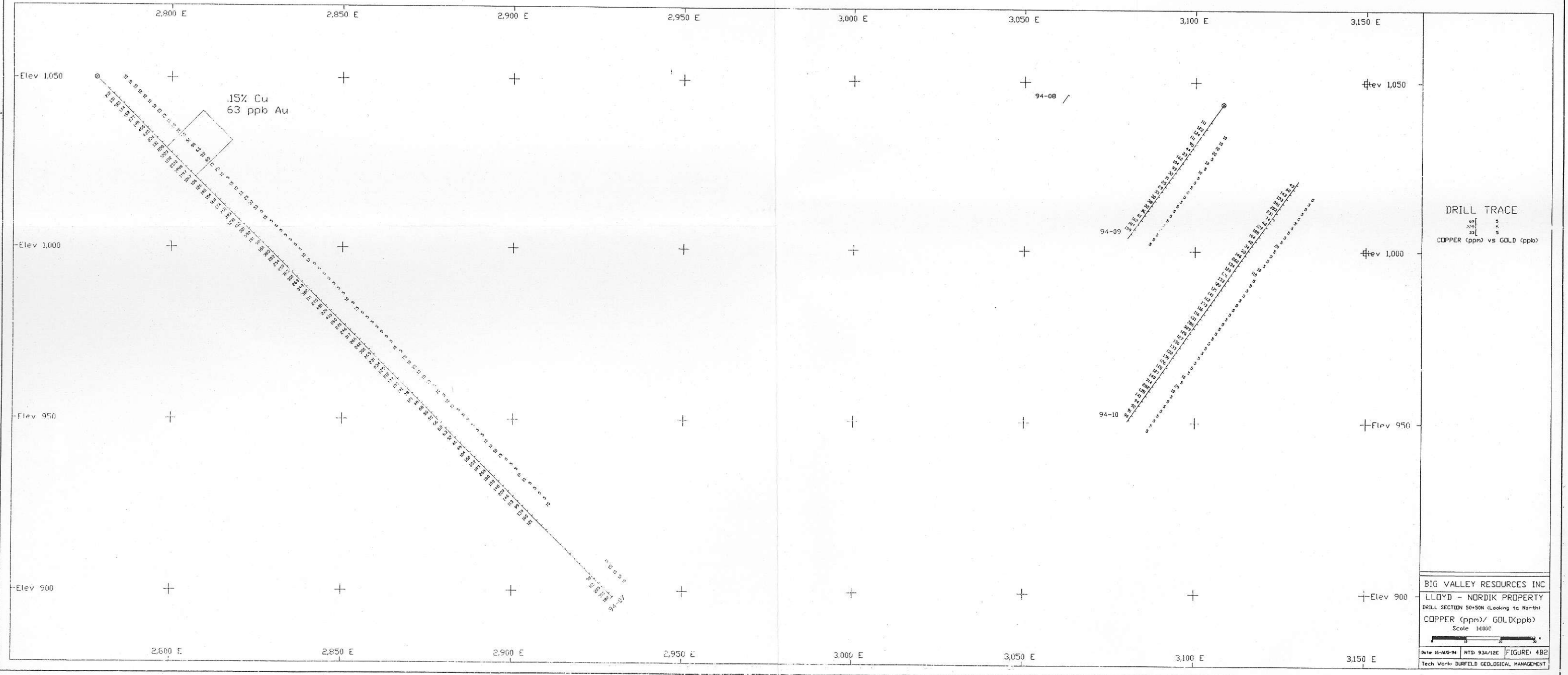
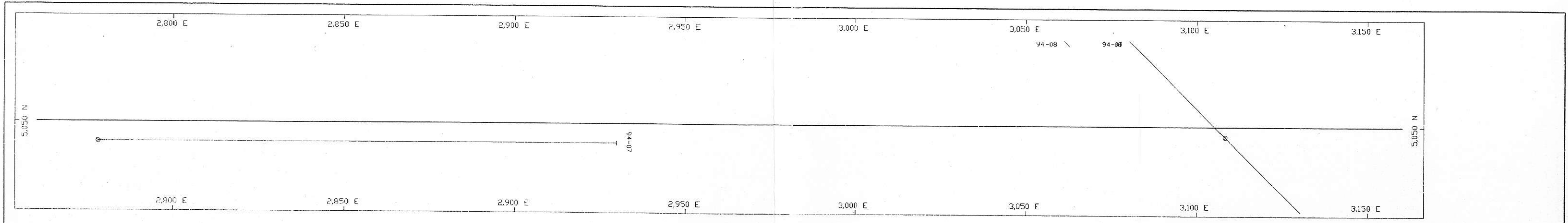
LLOYD-NORDIK PROPERTY
 MOUNT POLLEY PROPERTY
 1.5 Kilometers to
 Mt. Polley Deposits



DRILL TRACE

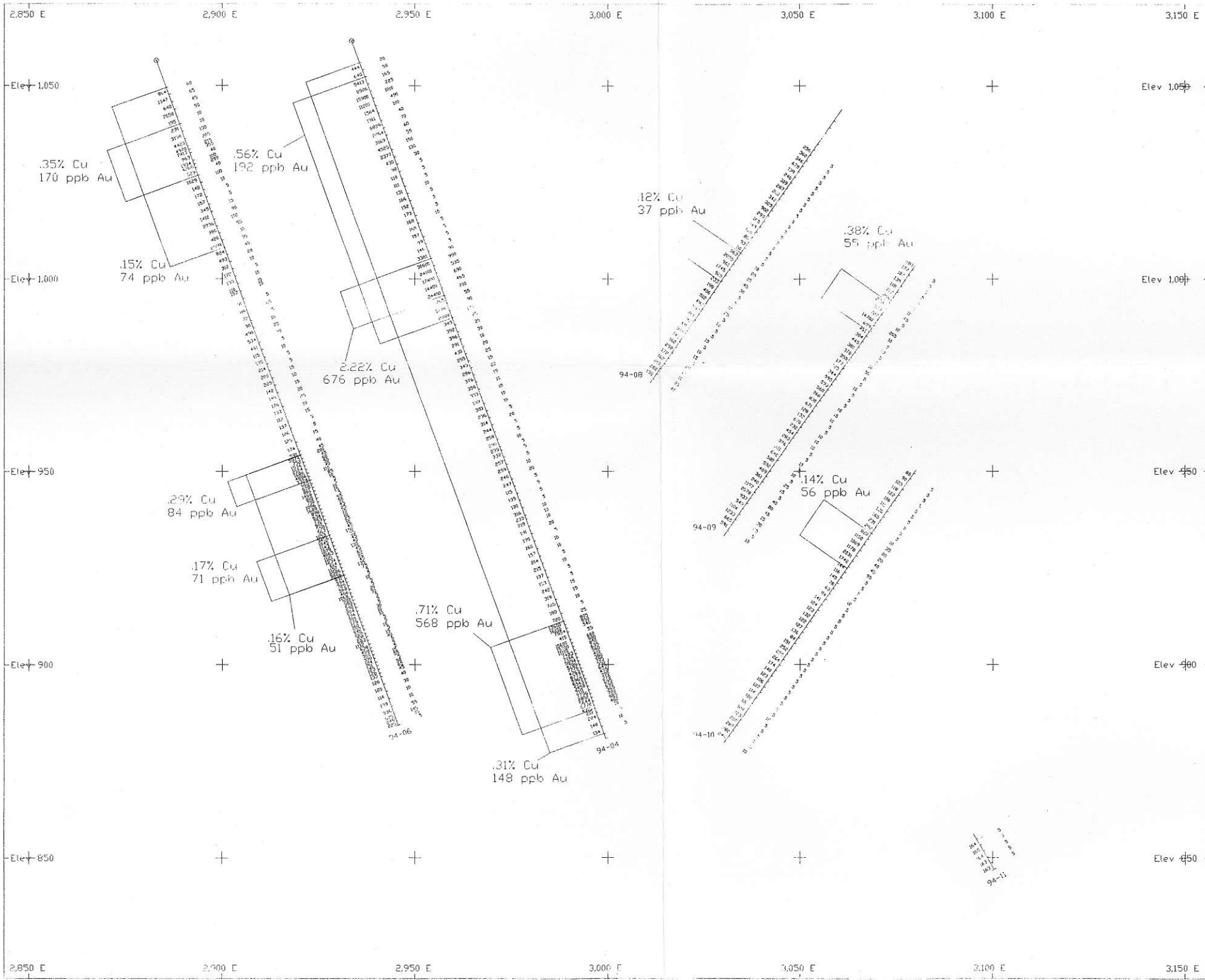
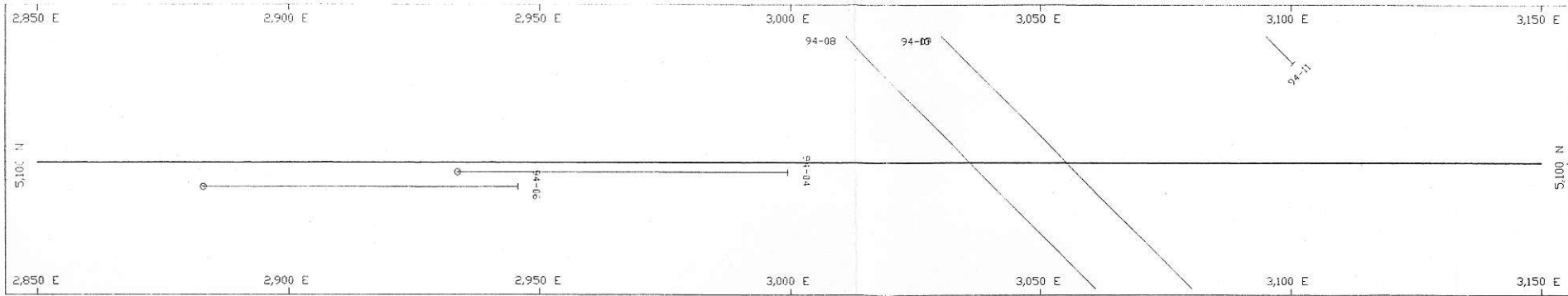
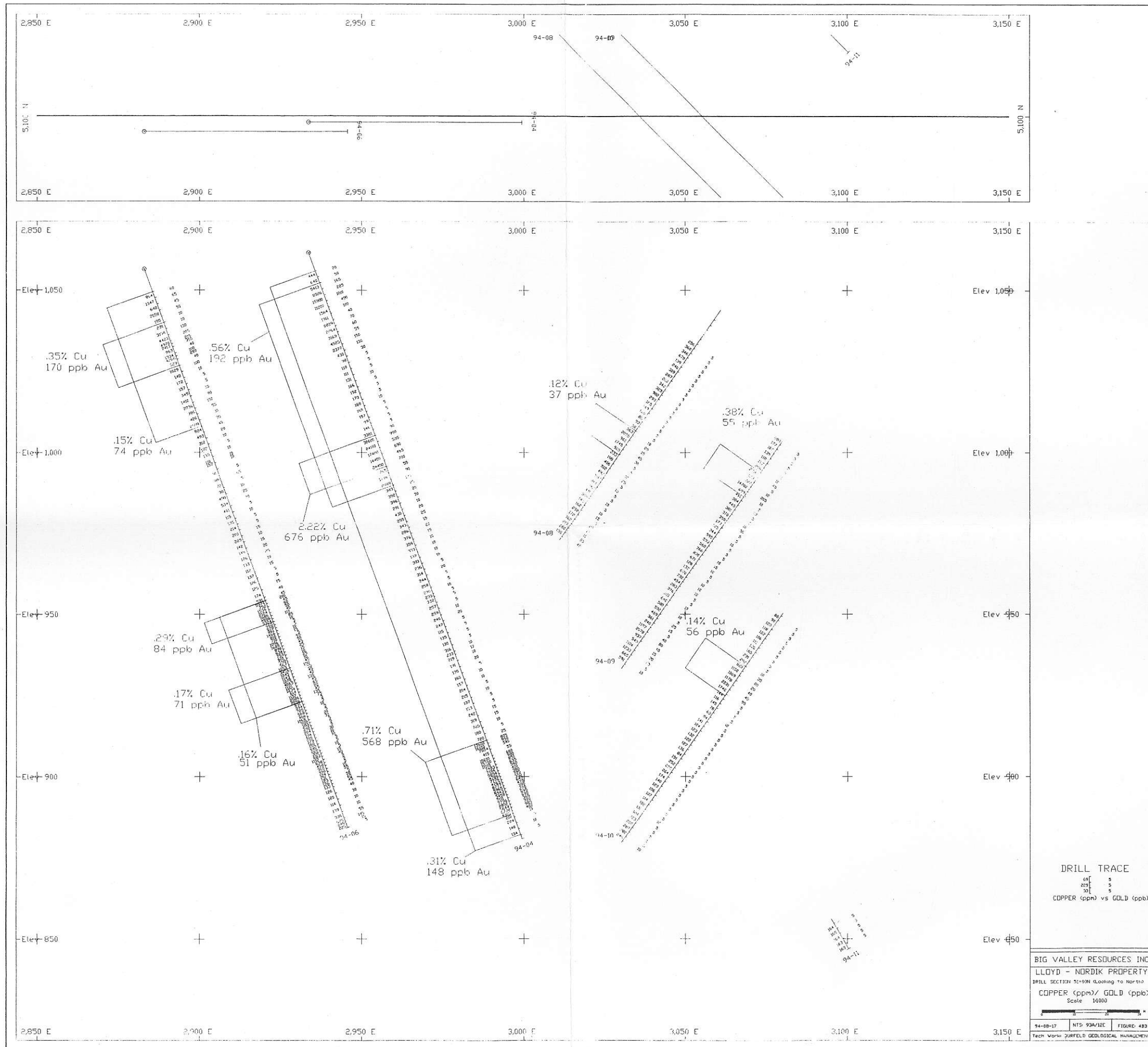
60' 5
 229' 3
 33' 5
 COPPER (ppm) / GOLD (ppb)

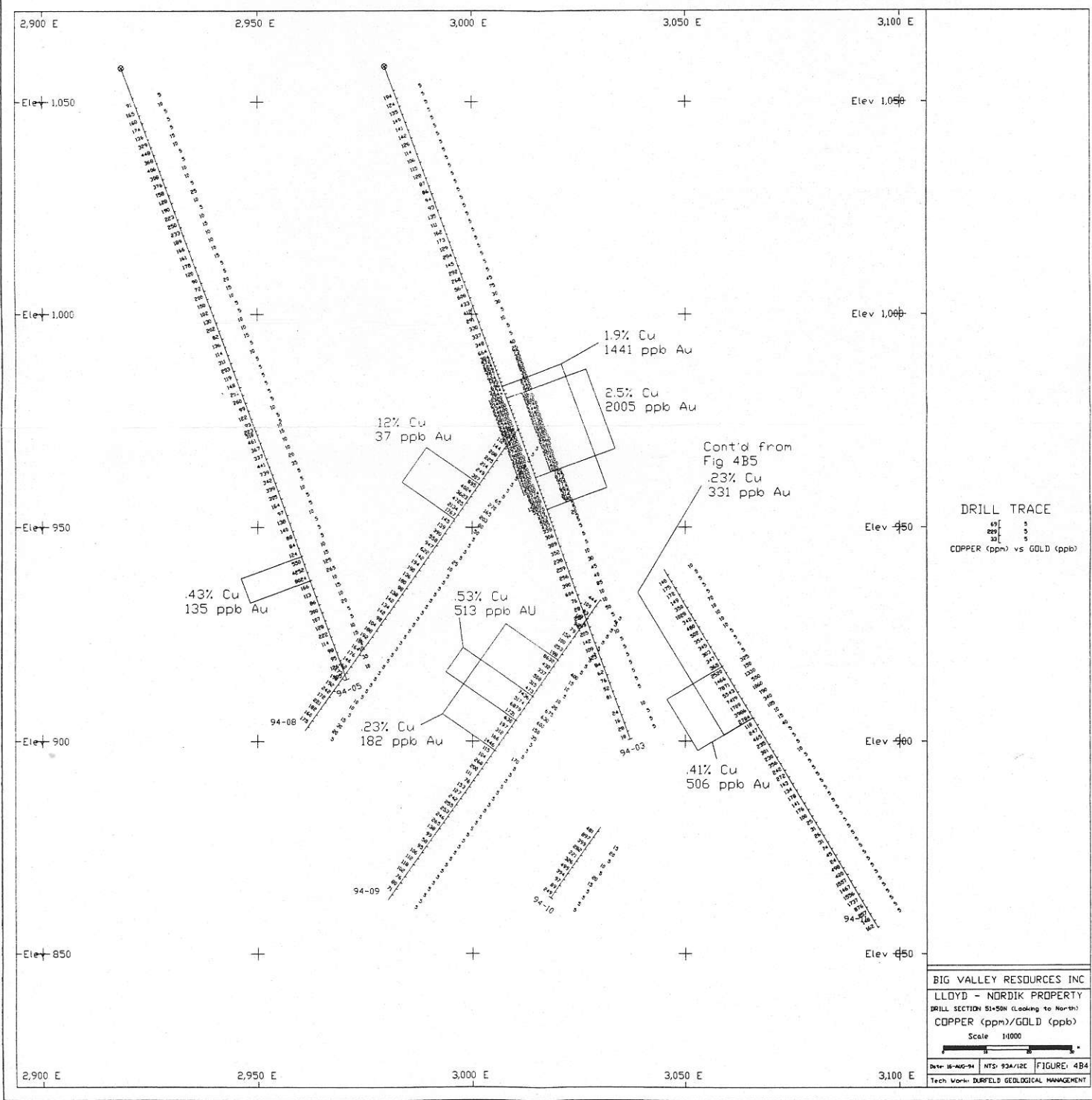
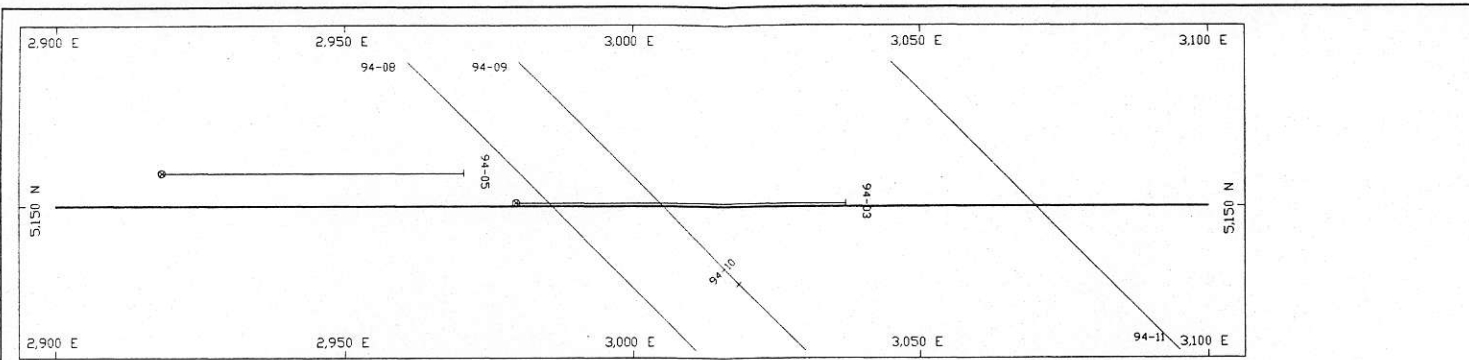
BIG VALLEY RESOURCES INC
 LLOYD - NORDIK PROPERTY
 DRILL SECTION 50+00N (Looking to North)
 COPPER (ppm) / GOLD (ppb)
 Scale 1:1000
 Date: 16-AUG-94 NTS: 93A/12E FIGURE: 4B1
 Tech Work: DURFELD GEOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT



DRILL TRACE
 69' 5'
 229' 5'
 33' 5'
 COPPER (ppm) vs GOLD (ppb)

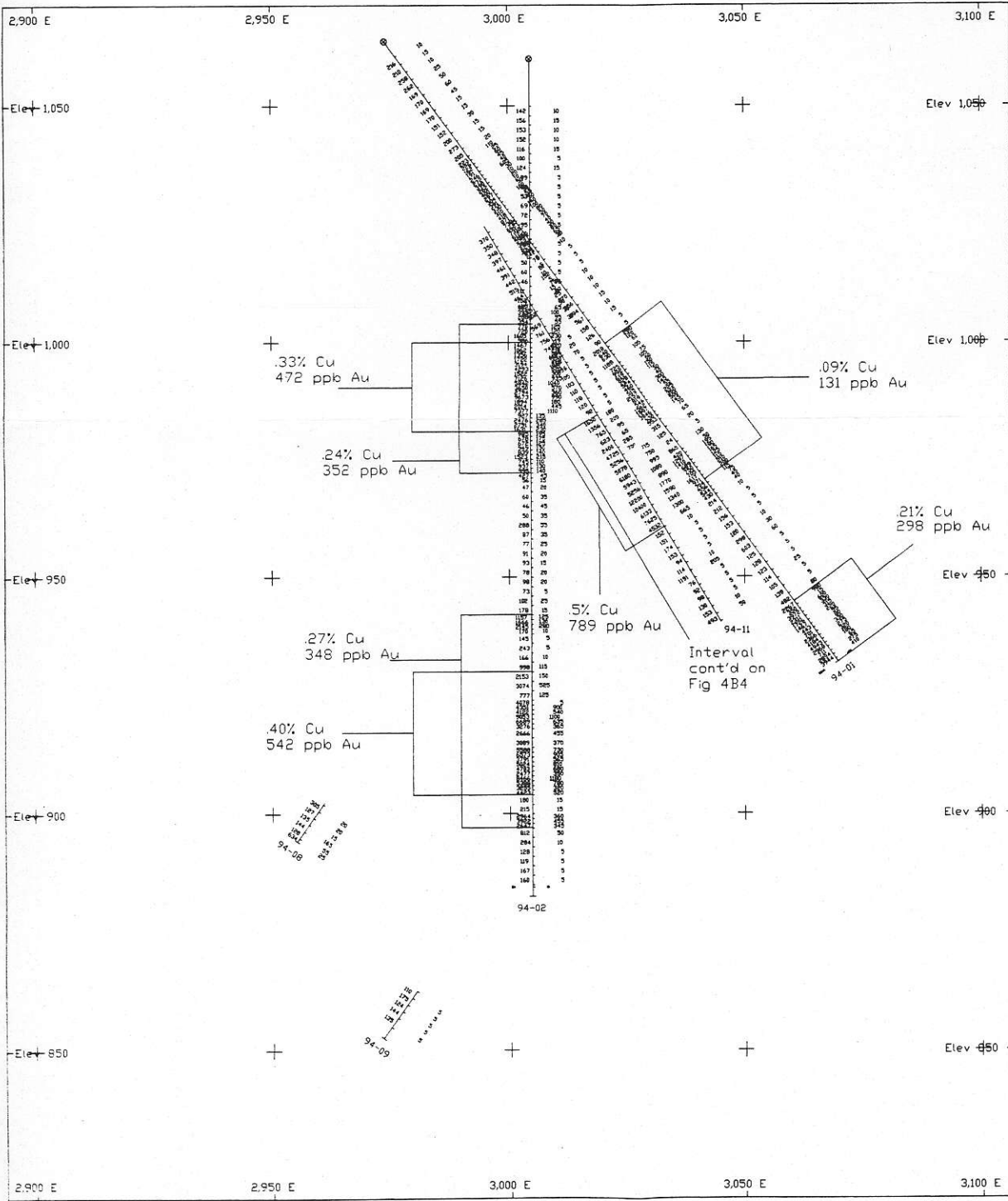
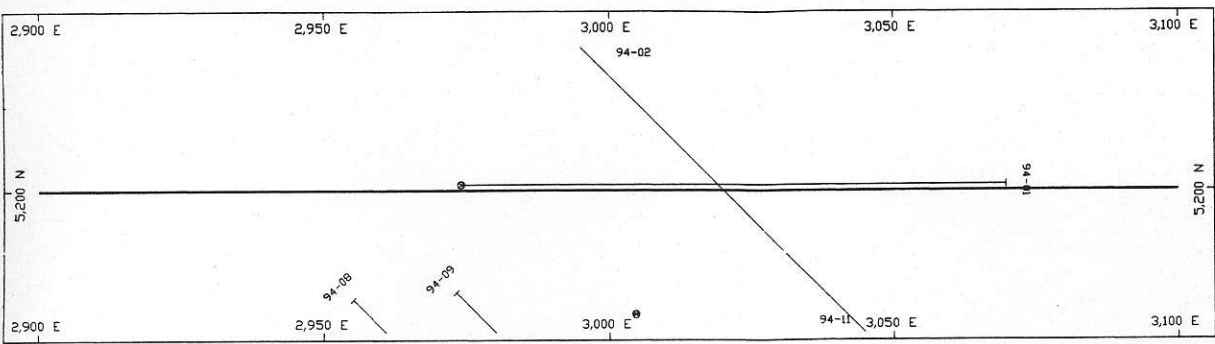
BIG VALLEY RESOURCES INC
 LLOYD - NORDIK PROPERTY
 DRILL SECTION 50*50N (Looking to North)
 COPPER (ppm) / GOLD (ppb)
 Scale 1:1000
 Date 15-AUG-94 NTS: 93A/12C FIGURE: 4B2
 Tech Work: DURFELD GEOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT





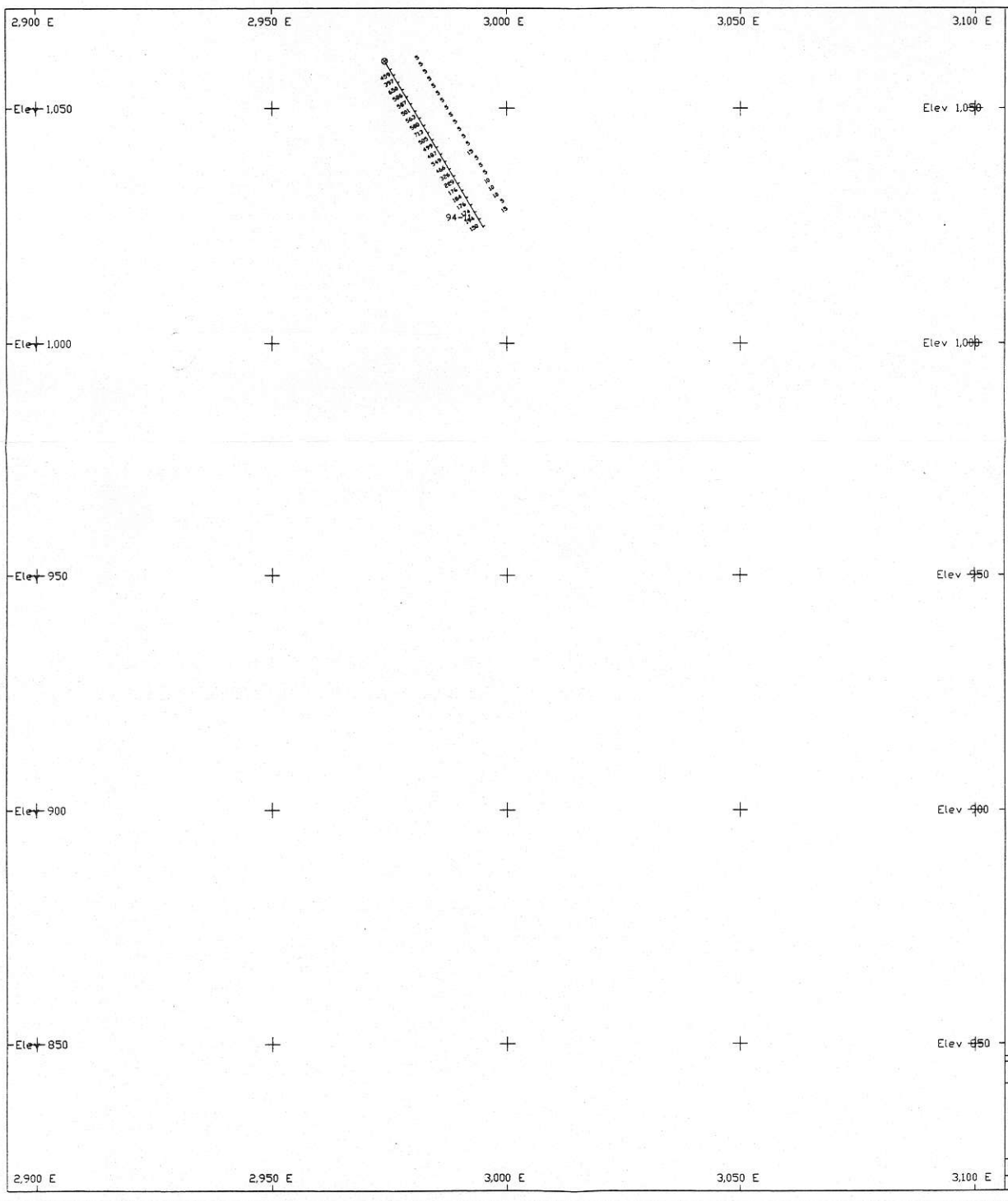
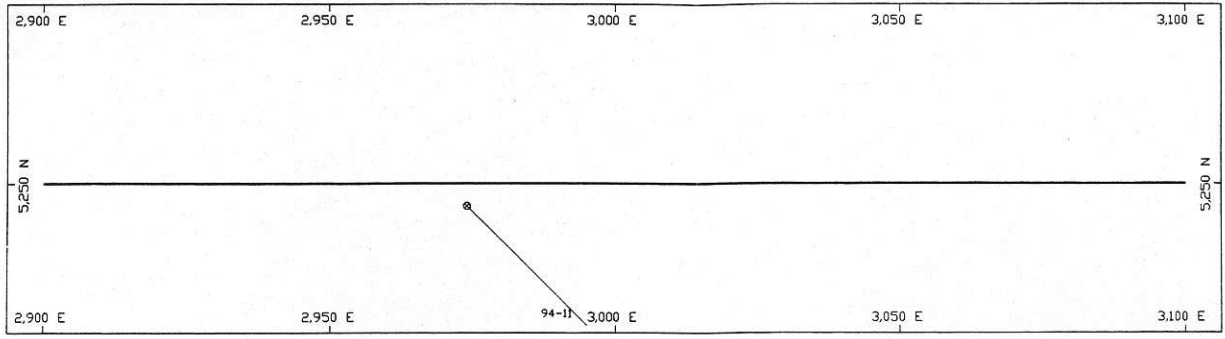
DRILL TRACE
 49' 5
 209' 5
 30' 5
 COPPER (ppm) vs GOLD (ppb)

BIG VALLEY RESOURCES INC
 LLOYD - NORDIK PROPERTY
 DRILL SECTION 51-50N (Looking to North)
 COPPER (ppm)/GOLD (ppb)
 Scale 1:1000
 Date: 11-16-74 NTS: 92A/12E FIGURE: 4B4
 Tech Work: DURFELD GEOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT



DRILL TRACE
 100' 50' 20'
 COPPER (ppm) vs GOLD (ppb)

BIG VALLEY RESOURCES INC
 LLOYD - NORDIK PROPERTY
 DRILL SECTION 58+00N (Looking to North)
 COPPER (ppm)/ GOLD (ppb)
 Scale 1:1000
 Date 16-AUG-94 NTS: 93A/18E FIGURE: 4B5
 Tech: W. J. DUFFIELD GEOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT



DRILL TRACE
 40' 0'
 20' 0'
 10' 0'
 COPPER (ppm) vs GOLD (ppb)

BIG VALLEY RESOURCES INC
 LLOYD - NORDIK PROPERTY
 DRILL SECTION 32+50N Looking to Nor-170
 COPPER (ppm) / GOLD (ppb)
 Scale 1:1000
 Date 18-AUG-94 NTS: 93A/12E FIGURE: 4B6
 Tech Work: DUFFIELD GEOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT

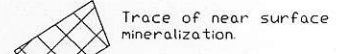


- LEGEND**
- Lithology**
- 11 Overburden
 - 7 Intrusive Rock
 - 7a Late Feldspar Porphyry
 - 7b Crowded Feldspar Porphyry
 - 7c Megacryst Feldspar Porphyry
 - 7d Fine Grained Monzonite
 - 7m Mafic Dyke
 - 3 Volcanic/Clastic
 - 3a Crystal Tuff
 - 3b Lapilli Tuff
 - 3c Mafic Matrix Tuff
 - 3d Felsic Tuff

- Alteration**
- B Brecciation
 - C Calcite
 - K Potassic
 - M Magnetite
 - P Propylitic
 - Q Quartz
 - S Sericite
 - V Vesicular

- Mineralization**
- bn Bornite
 - cpy Chalcopyrite
 - c Calcite
 - fl Flourite
 - mg Magnetite
 - py Pyrite

- Structure**
- Geological Contact
 - Fault

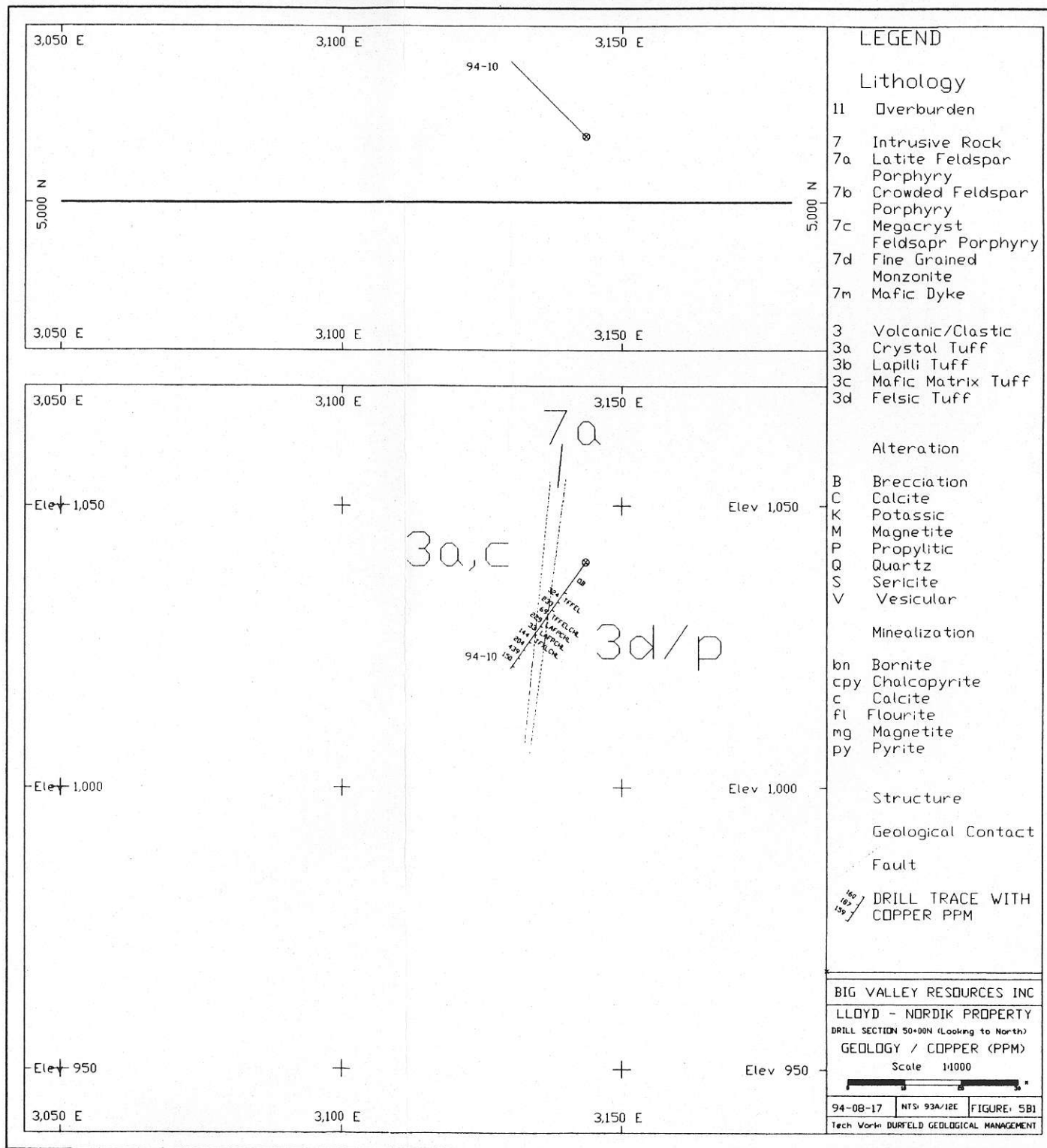


GEOPHYSICAL COMPILATION

- Chargeability Anomaly
- Chargeability Structure
- Interpreted Faults
- Magnetic High

BIG VALLEY RESOURCES INC
LLOYD - NORDIK PROPERTY
GEOLOGICAL COMPILATION MAP
LLOYD TARGET
 Scale 1: 1000.0

Date: 17-AUG-94 NTS: 93A/12E FIGURE 5
 Tech Work: DURFELD GEOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT



LEGEND

Lithology

- 11 Overburden
- 7 Intrusive Rock
- 7a Latite Feldspar Porphyry
- 7b Crowded Feldspar Porphyry
- 7c Megacryst Feldspar Porphyry
- 7d Fine Grained Monzonite
- 7m Mafic Dyke
- 3 Volcanic/Clastic
- 3a Crystal Tuff
- 3b Lapilli Tuff
- 3c Mafic Matrix Tuff
- 3d Felsic Tuff

Alteration

- B Brecciation
- C Calcite
- K Potassic
- M Magnetite
- P Propylitic
- Q Quartz
- S Sericite
- V Vesicular

Minealization

- bn Bornite
- cpy Chalcopyrite
- c Calcite
- fl Flourite
- mg Magnetite
- py Pyrite

Structure

Geological Contact

Fault

DRILL TRACE WITH COPPER PPM

BIG VALLEY RESOURCES INC

LLOYD - NORDIK PROPERTY

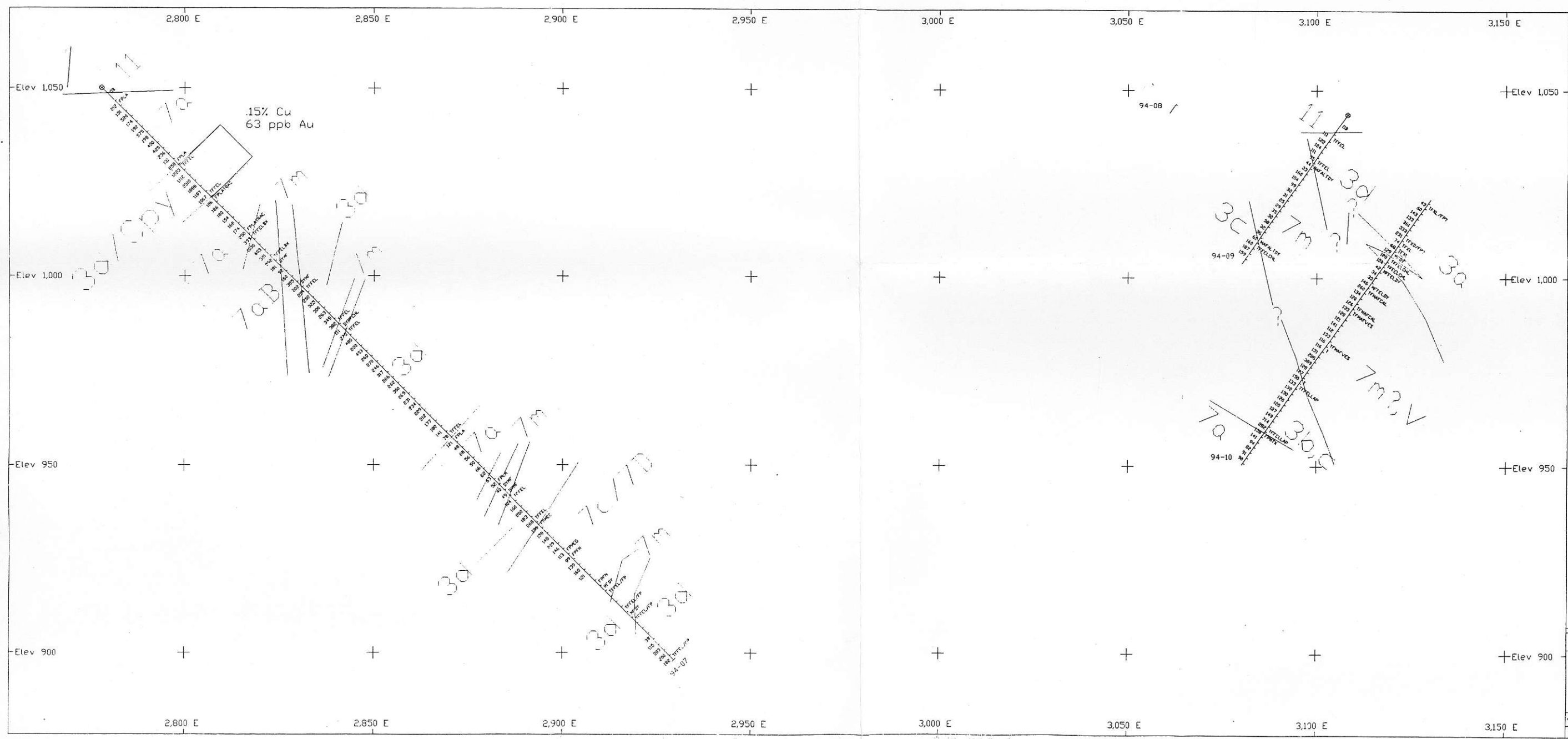
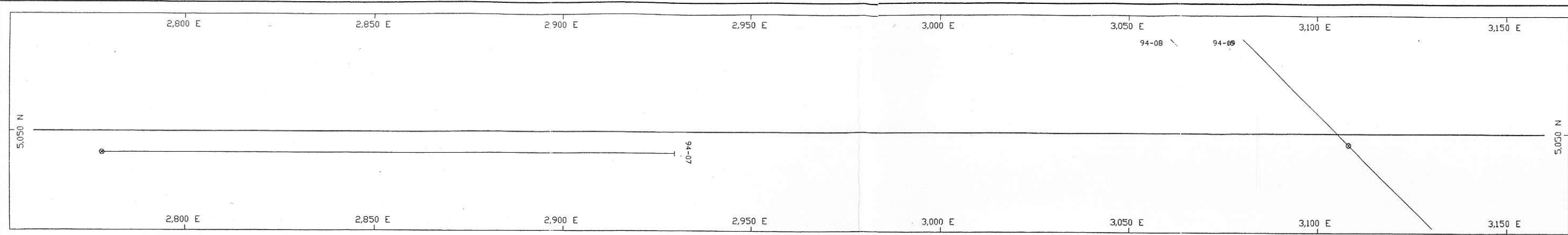
DRILL SECTION 50+00N (Looking to North)

GEOLOGY / COPPER (PPM)

Scale 1:1000

94-08-17 NTS 93A/12E FIGURE 5B1

Tech Work: DURFELD GEOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT



LEGEND

Lithology

- 11 Overburden
- 7 Intrusive Rock
- 7a Latite Feldspar Porphyry
- 7b Crowded Feldspar Porphyry
- 7c Megacryst Feldspar Porphyry
- 7d Fine Grained Monzonite
- 7m Mafic Dyke
- 3 Volcanic/Clastic
- 3a Crystal Tuff
- 3b Lapilli Tuff
- 3c Mafic Matrix Tuff
- 3d Felsic Tuff

Alteration

- B Brecciation
- C Calcite
- K Potassic
- M Magnetite
- P Propylitic
- Q Quartz
- S Sericite
- V Vesicular

Mineralization

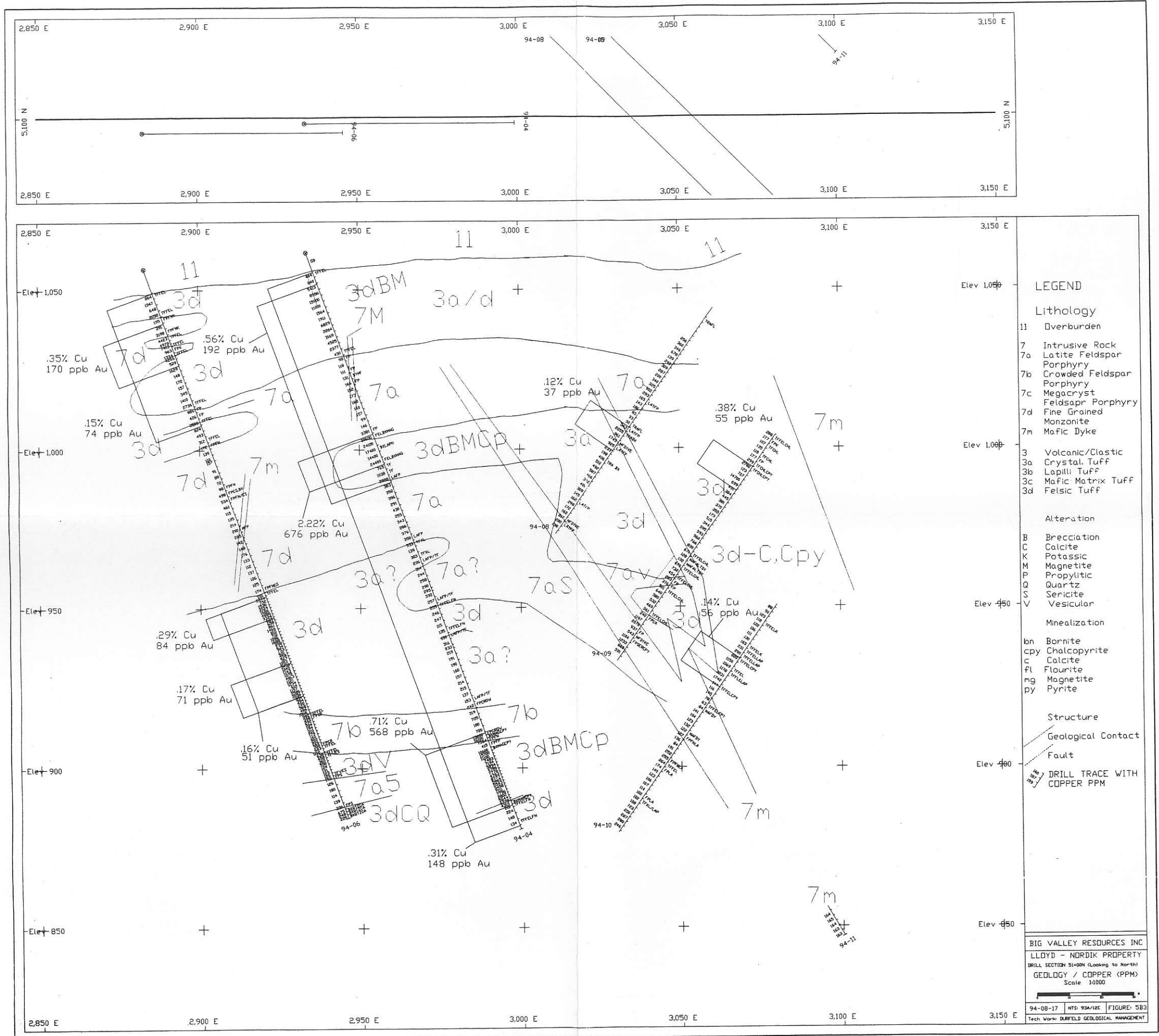
- bn Bornite
- cpy Chalcopyrite
- c Calcite
- fl Flourite
- mg Magnetite
- py Pyrite

Structure

- Geological Contact
- Fault
- DRILL TRACE WITH COPPER PPM

BIG VALLEY RESOURCES INC
 LLOYD - NORDIK PROPERTY
 DRILL SECTION 50-55N (Looking to North)
 GEOLOGY / COPPER (PPM)
 Scale 1:1000

94-08-17 NTS 93A/12E FIGURE 58E
 Tech Work DUFFIELD GEOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT



LEGEND

Lithology

- 11 Overburden
- 7 Intrusive Rock
- 7a Latite Feldspar Porphyry
- 7b Crowded Feldspar Porphyry
- 7c Megacryst Feldspar Porphyry
- 7d Fine Grained Monzonite
- 7m Mafic Dyke
- 3 Volcanic/Clastic
- 3a Crystal Tuff
- 3b Lapilli Tuff
- 3c Mafic Matrix Tuff
- 3d Felsic Tuff

Alteration

- B Brecciation
- C Calcite
- K Potassic
- M Magnetite
- P Propylitic
- Q Quartz
- S Sericite
- V Vesicular

Mineralization

- bn Bornite
- cpy Chalcopyrite
- c Calcite
- fl Fluorite
- mg Magnetite
- py Pyrite

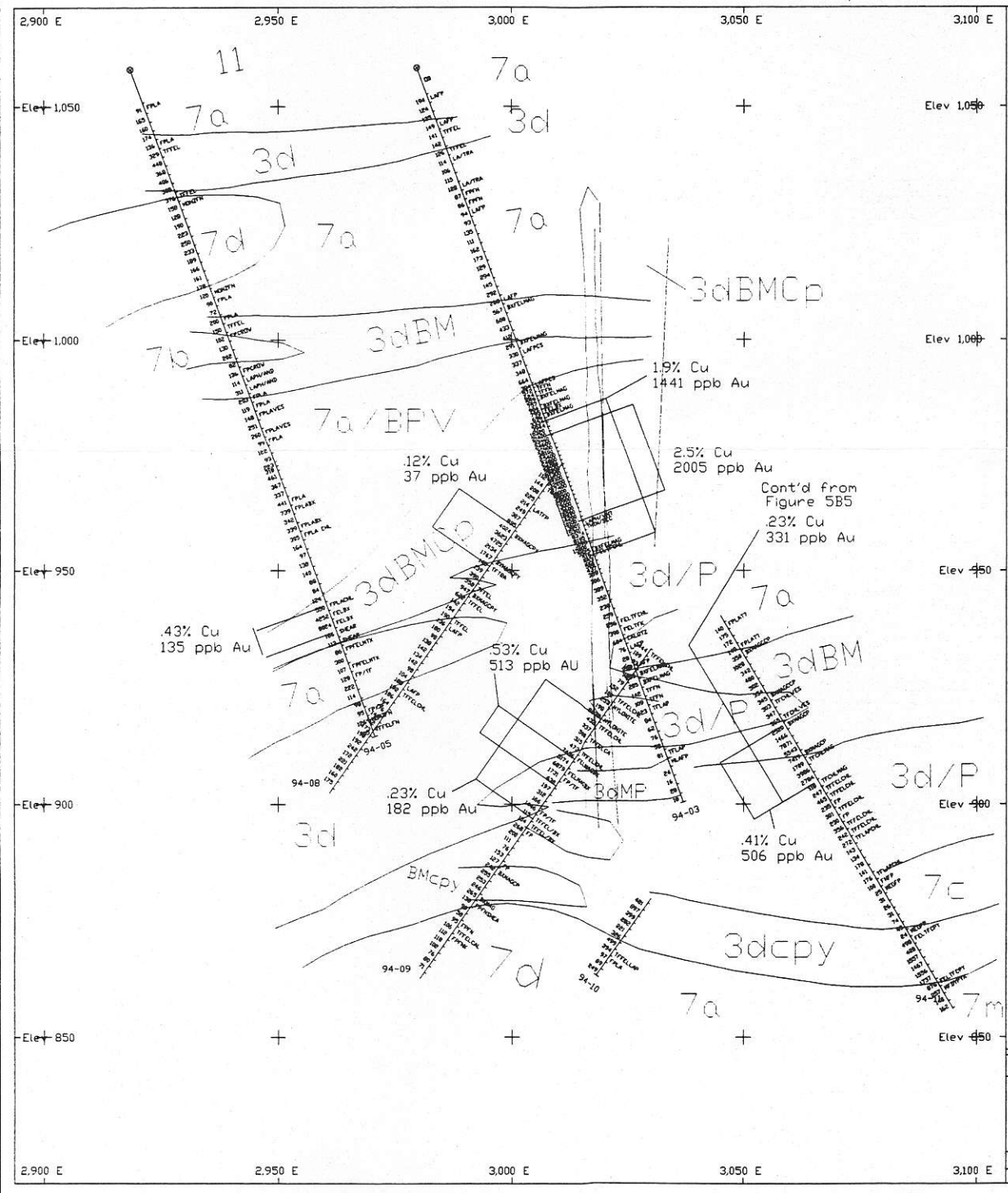
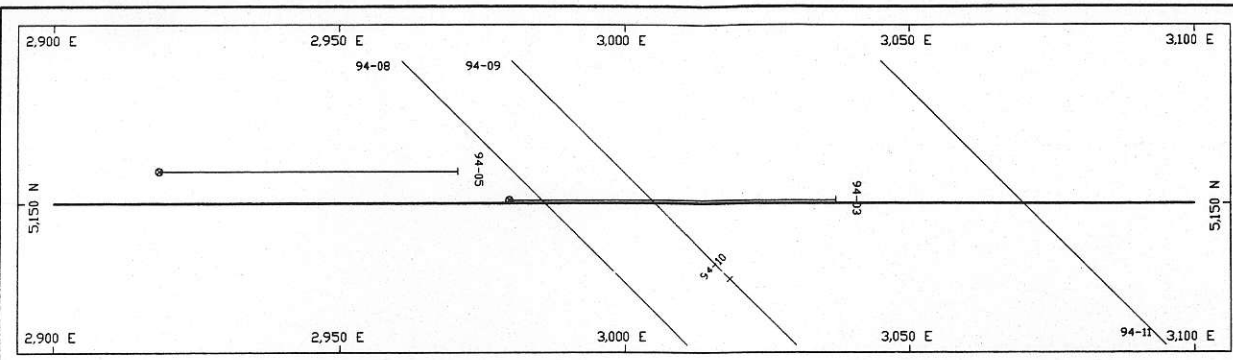
Structure

- Geological Contact
- Fault

DRILL TRACE WITH COPPER PPM

BIG VALLEY RESOURCES INC.
 LLOYD - NORDIK PROPERTY
 DRILL SECTION 51+00N (Looking to North)
 GEOLOGY / COPPER (PPM)
 Scale 1:10000

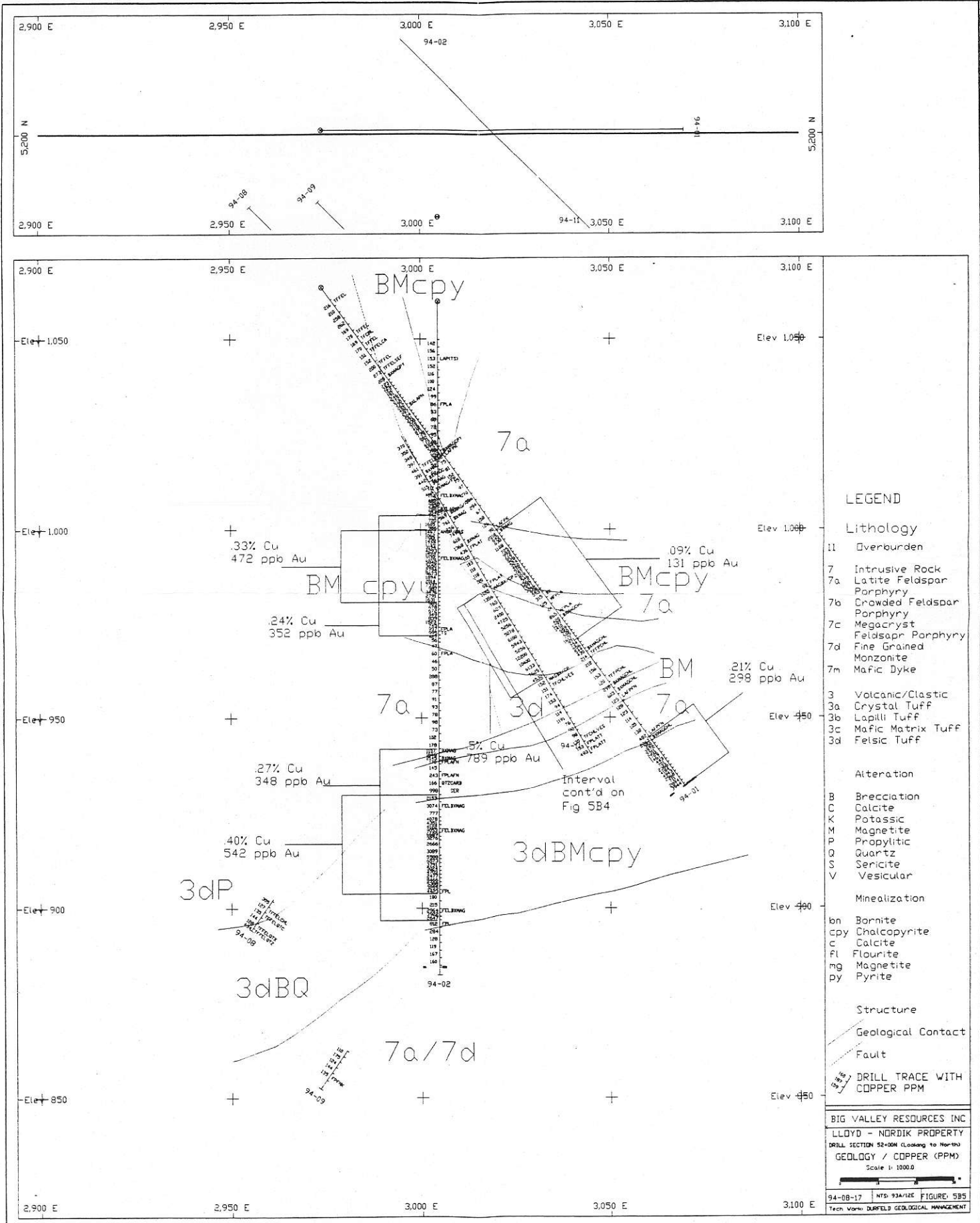
94-08-17 MTS: 93A/12E FIGURE: 5B3
 Tech Work: DUFFIELD GEOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT



- LEGEND**
- Lithology**
- 11 Overburden
 - 7 Intrusive Rock
 - 7a Latite Feldspar Porphyry
 - 7b Crowded Feldspar Porphyry
 - 7c Megacryst Feldspar Porphyry
 - 7d Fine Grained Monzonite
 - 7m Mafic Dyke
 - 3 Volcanic/Clastic
 - 3a Crystal Tuff
 - 3b Lapilli Tuff
 - 3c Mafic Matrix Tuff
 - 3d Felsic Tuff
- Alteration**
- B Brecciation
 - C Calcite
 - K Potassic
 - M Magnetite
 - P Propylitic
 - Q Quartz
 - S Sericite
 - V Vesicular
- Mineralization**
- bn Bornite
 - cpy Chalcopyrite
 - c Calcite
 - fl Flourite
 - mg Magnetite
 - py Pyrite
- Structure**
- Geological Contact
 - Fault
- DRILL TRACE WITH COPPER PPM

BIG VALLEY RESOURCES INC
 LLOYD - NORDIK PROPERTY
 DRILL SECTION 51-50N (Looking to North)
 GEOLOGY / COPPER (PPM)
 Scale 1:1000.0

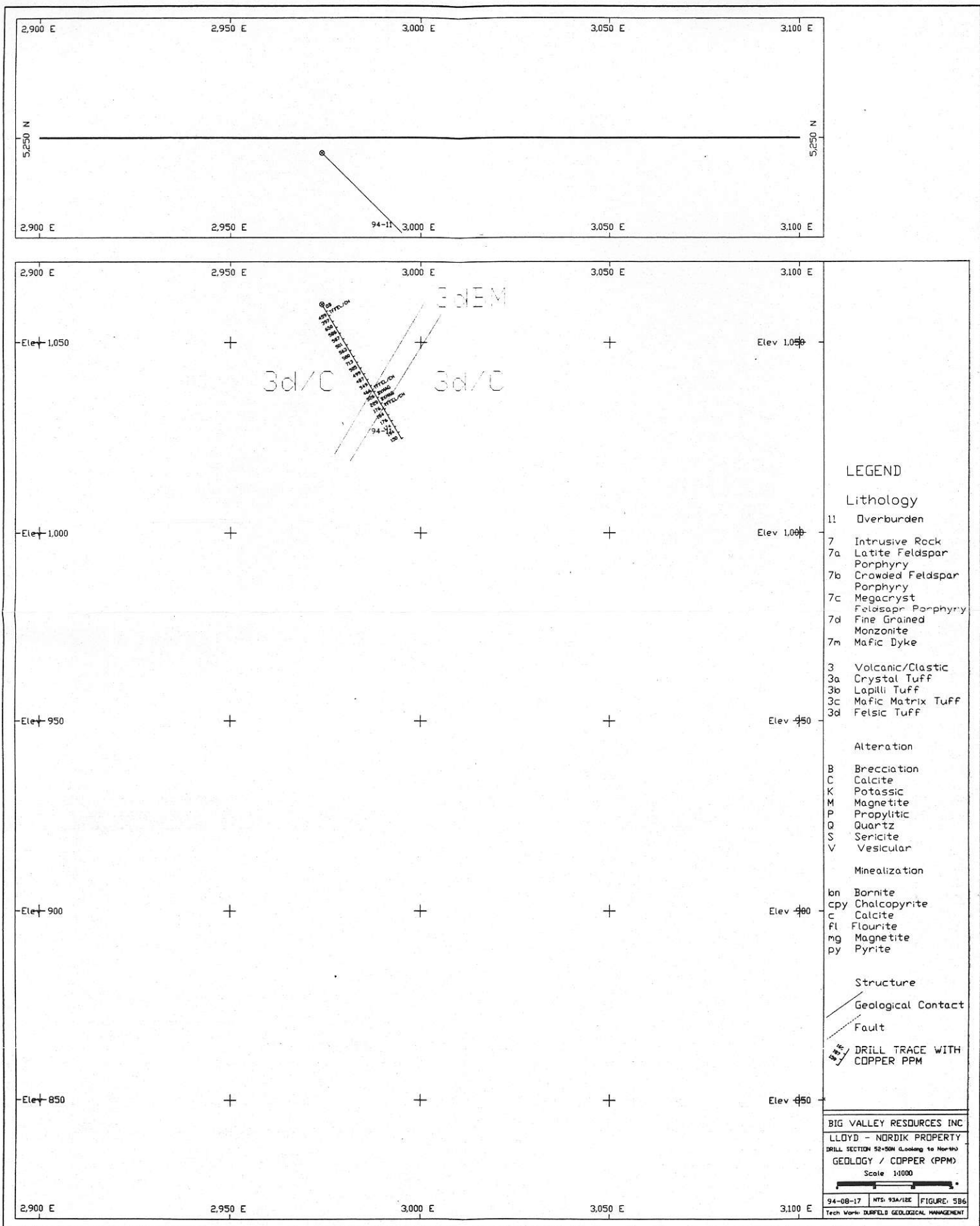
94-08-17 NTS: 93A/12E FIGURE 5B4
 Tech Work: DURFELD GEOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT



- LEGEND**
- Lithology**
- 11 Overburden
 - 7 Intrusive Rock
 - 7a Latite Feldspar Porphyry
 - 7b Crowded Feldspar Porphyry
 - 7c Megacryst Feldspar Porphyry
 - 7d Fine Grained Monzonite
 - 7m Mafic Dyke
 - 3 Volcanic/Clastic
 - 3a Crystal Tuff
 - 3b Lapilli Tuff
 - 3c Mafic Matrix Tuff
 - 3d Felsic Tuff
- Alteration**
- B Brecciation
 - C Calcite
 - K Potassic
 - M Magnetite
 - P Propylitic
 - Q Quartz
 - S Sericite
 - V Vesicular
- Mineralization**
- bn Bornite
 - cpy Chalcopyrite
 - c Calcite
 - fl Flourite
 - mg Magnetite
 - py Pyrite
- Structure**
- Geological Contact
 - Fault
- DRILL TRACE WITH COPPER PPM**

BIG VALLEY RESOURCES INC
 LLOYD - NORDIK PROPERTY
 DRILL SECTION 52+00N (Looking to North)
 GEOLOGY / COPPER (PPM)
 Scale 1:1000.0

94-08-17 NTS 93A/12E FIGURE 585
 Tech Work: DUFFIELD GEOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT



LEGEND

Lithology

- 11 Overburden
- 7 Intrusive Rock
- 7a Latite Feldspar Porphyry
- 7b Crowded Feldspar Porphyry
- 7c Megacryst Feldspar Porphyry
- 7d Fine Grained Monzonite
- 7m Mafic Dyke
- 3 Volcanic/Clastic
- 3a Crystal Tuff
- 3b Lapilli Tuff
- 3c Mafic Matrix Tuff
- 3d Felsic Tuff

Alteration

- B Brecciation
- C Calcite
- K Potassic
- M Magnetite
- P Propylitic
- Q Quartz
- S Sericite
- V Vesicular

Mineralization

- bn Bornite
- cpy Chalcopyrite
- c Calcite
- fl Flourite
- mg Magnetite
- py Pyrite

Structure

- Geological Contact
- Fault
- DRILL TRACE WITH COPPER PPM

BIG VALLEY RESOURCES INC
 LLOYD - NORDIK PROPERTY
 DRILL SECTION 52-50N (Looking to North)
 GEOLOGY / COPPER (PPM)
 Scale 1:1000
 94-08-17 NTS: 93A/12E FIGURE: 5B6
 Tech Work: DUFFIELD GEOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT