

EIGHTY-EIGHT RESOURCES LTD.

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680754

NECHAKO BASIN GOLD PROJECT, BRITISH COLUMBIA

January, 1992

CONTENTS

- Location Map
- Geology and Exploration History
- Management
- Proposed Exploration Program 1992

APPENDIX A (properties)

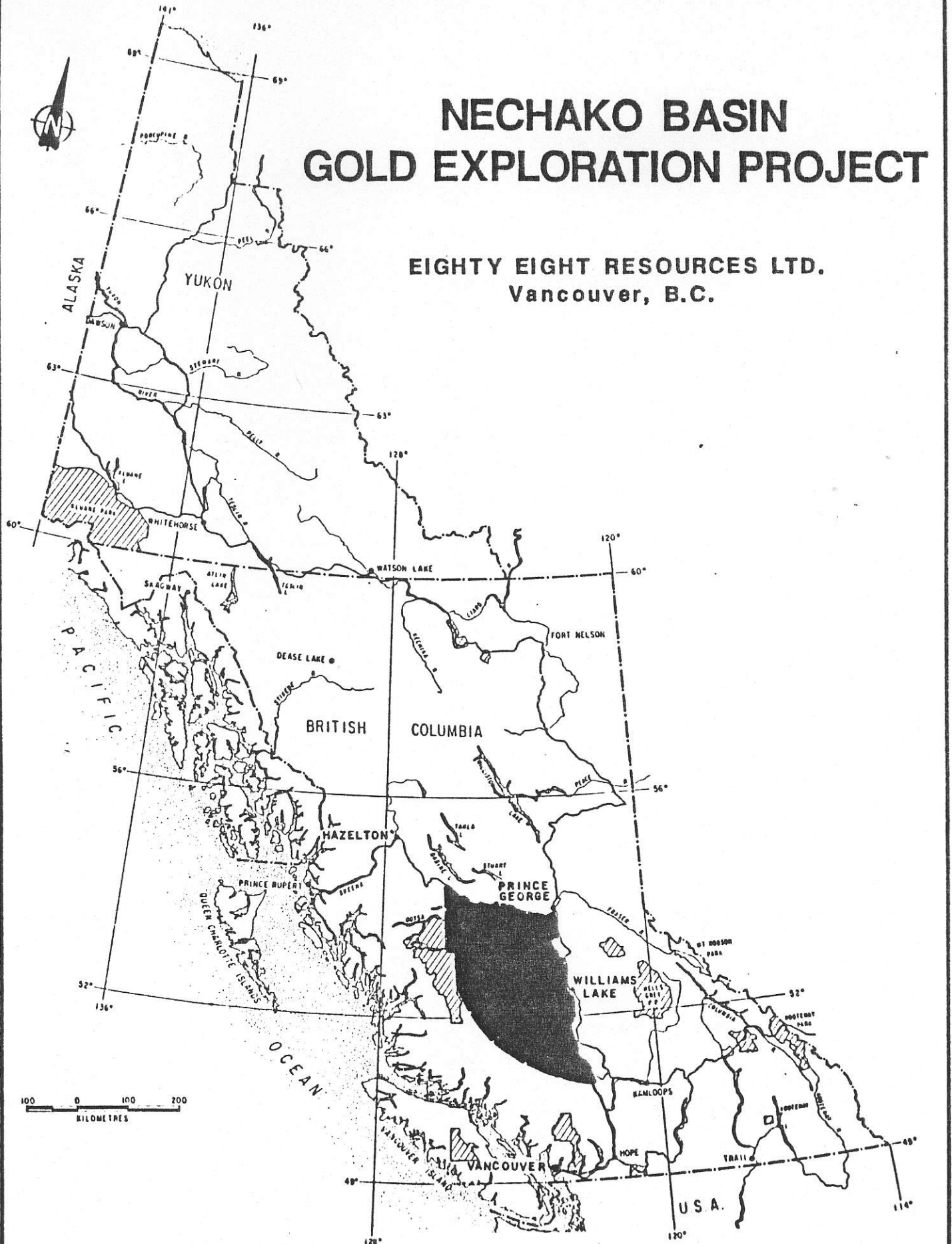
- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| - Mt. Tom | 173 Units |
| - Mons Lake | 252 Units |
| - Clisbako | 400 Units |
| - Fishpot | 94 Units |
| - Jasperoid | 80 Units |

APPENDIX B (Resumes of Management)

- A.F. Reeve
- J.M. Dawson
- G.D. Belik

NECHAKO BASIN GOLD EXPLORATION PROJECT

EIGHTY EIGHT RESOURCES LTD.
Vancouver, B.C.



NECHAKO BASIN GOLD PROJECT

Geology and Exploration History

Eighty-Eight Resources is a private company organized in 1989 to acquire the assets of the Eighty-Eight project syndicate and to continue carrying out "grass roots" exploration for large, new gold resources in the Nechako Basin of south-central B.C. (see enclosed location map). The management of Eighty-Eight believes that this basin is an extensional terrain of some 50,000 square kilometres which is generally analogous to the Great Basin of Nevada with potential for multi-million ounce bulk tonnage gold deposits related to post Eocene Paleo-hot spring systems. The basin is bounded on the west by the Coast Range mountains and on the east by the Fraser River fault and is filled with sedimentary and volcanic rocks of Cretaceous and Tertiary age up to 10,000 feet in thickness. North to northeast trending zones of normal faulting and fracturing frequently localize epithermal silicification and argillic alteration which carries gold accompanied by anomalous concentrations of silver, mercury, arsenic and antimony. One epithermal gold deposit in the southern extremity of the basin at Blackdome Mountain produced 224,234 ounces of gold from 1986 to 1991.

The region is poorly mapped and explored geologically on account of heavily wooded glacial terrain, but has recently become more accessible through the extensive development of a road system which serves clear-cut timber harvesting operations. The economics of mining are enhanced by available road access, and the absence of special problems with reference to terrain, climate and environmental values. Since 1989 the Company has spent a total of \$479,867 on exploration in the basin including \$337,382 on research and regional reconnaissance and \$142,485 on follow up property work. In addition two major companies have spent about \$650,000 on properties optioned from Eighty-Eight.

Eighty-Eight presently owns (100%) of five properties in the basin totalling 62,438 acres. A summary description of each is appended. Three of the properties cover extensive zones of argillic alteration and epithermal silicification with anomalous gold concentrations up to 1.5 gms in rock geochemical samples. The other two properties at Mt. Tom and Mons Lake have prospects for gold-copper porphyries based on geological, geophysical and geochemical evidence.

The Clisbako gold property is optioned to Minnova Inc. which spent approximately \$600,000 on exploration in 1991 and plan expenditures of about \$400,000 in 1992. The prospect is a gold-bearing hot spring field of about 10 sq. km with potential for a large bulk mineable gold-silver deposit. Eocene volcanic rocks are extensively altered and silicified along fault zones. There are silica caps, quartz, veins, quartz stock works and recently expired hot spring sinters in the area of interest. The Fishpot prospect is also an extensive zone of argillic alteration along fault structures accompanied by jasperoid silicification and anomalous gold concentrations.

The Jasperoid prospect was staked in 1991. Gold concentrations up to 190 ppb were found in altered and silicified limestone. Further mapping and sampling is required.

Management

The Company's president is Albert F. Reeve, a geologist of Vancouver, B.C., and exploration programs of the Company are carried out by geologists James M. Dawson of Vancouver, B.C. and Gary D. Belik of Kamloops, B.C. Qualifications of the management and technical group are appended. The incentive of the exploration group is provided through the ownership of Eighty-Eight Resources shares.

Proposed Exploration Program - 1992

Eighty-Eight is committed to continuing grass roots exploration in the Nechako Basin because of the geological potential for a large new gold mining district. Each year since 1989 new gold prospects have been located by the Company and geological confidence in the district has improved.

The principal elements of the 1992 exploration program are as follows:

1. Structural Mapping

In 1989 the Company carried out preliminary regional mapping of fracture patterns through manual interpretation of Landsat and limited shuttle radar imagery. This proved to be helpful in defining exploration targets. The 1992 plan includes a more detailed selective digital analysis of ERS-1 radar data, subject to its availability, covering areas totalling 8,000 square kilometres.....\$ 24,000.

2. Airborne Magnetic Survey

The Company has recently purchased airborne magnetic survey maps covering more than 50% of the basin. Prior to the field season all of the magnetic survey data will be reviewed in conjunction with structural mapping and data from previous field work to develop targets for field investigation in 1992. Estimated cost.....\$ 5,000.

3. Field Reconnaissance

Two, two-man field crews will be engaged for a three month period beginning in early June carrying out prospecting sampling and mapping of selected target areas. Mobile support will be provided by 4-wheel drive vehicles, with limited use of helicopters in some areas, accommodation will be mobile trailer units and local fishing lodges.....\$250,000.

4. Property Acquisition

Claims will be staked to cover areas of geological interest supported by assays or geochemical analysis. Follow up work in the form of geological mapping, sampling, as well as geochemical or geophysical surveys may be required for preliminary evaluation of claim blocks. An allowance of \$75,000 is provided for this work.....\$ 75,000.

Total 1992 Exploration Budget.....\$354,000.

A P P E N D I X A

(Properties)

MOUNT TOM PROPERTY

The Mount Tom Property consists of six claims totalling 120 units. It is located about 48 km due west of Blackdome Mountain. Present access is by helicopter although very rough roads lead to the property from the north (via the Rocky Lake Road) and from the east (via Big Creek and the Sky Ranch Road). This latter road passes through the central part of the claim block and could be upgraded with no cutting of trees. The main obstacle is the lack of a bridge across Big Creek, however there are plans by the local logging companies to build the bridge and upgrade the road.

The property is located in flat to gently undulating topography just east of the Coast Range. Elevations vary from 5300 to 6300 feet and the area is heavily tree covered except for local swampy meadows.

The only recorded work is a brief reconnaissance by Barrier Reef Resources in 1980 and a broadly spaced induced polarization survey by JMT Services in 1981. This latter survey was confined to the northern part of the current property, the area immediately surrounding the feldspar porphyry stock. However, three earlier sets of claim tags were noted (1973, 1968 and pre-1960) during detailed prospecting of the property in September, 1989.

The property is underlain primarily by clastic sedimentary rocks of the Jackass Mountain and Kingsvale Groups which are separated by an east-west striking thrust fault near the center of the claim block. A small plug of Eocene feldspar porphyry intrudes the Kingsvale sediments near the north end of the property. Miocene plateau basalt covers the western portions of the south half of the claim block.

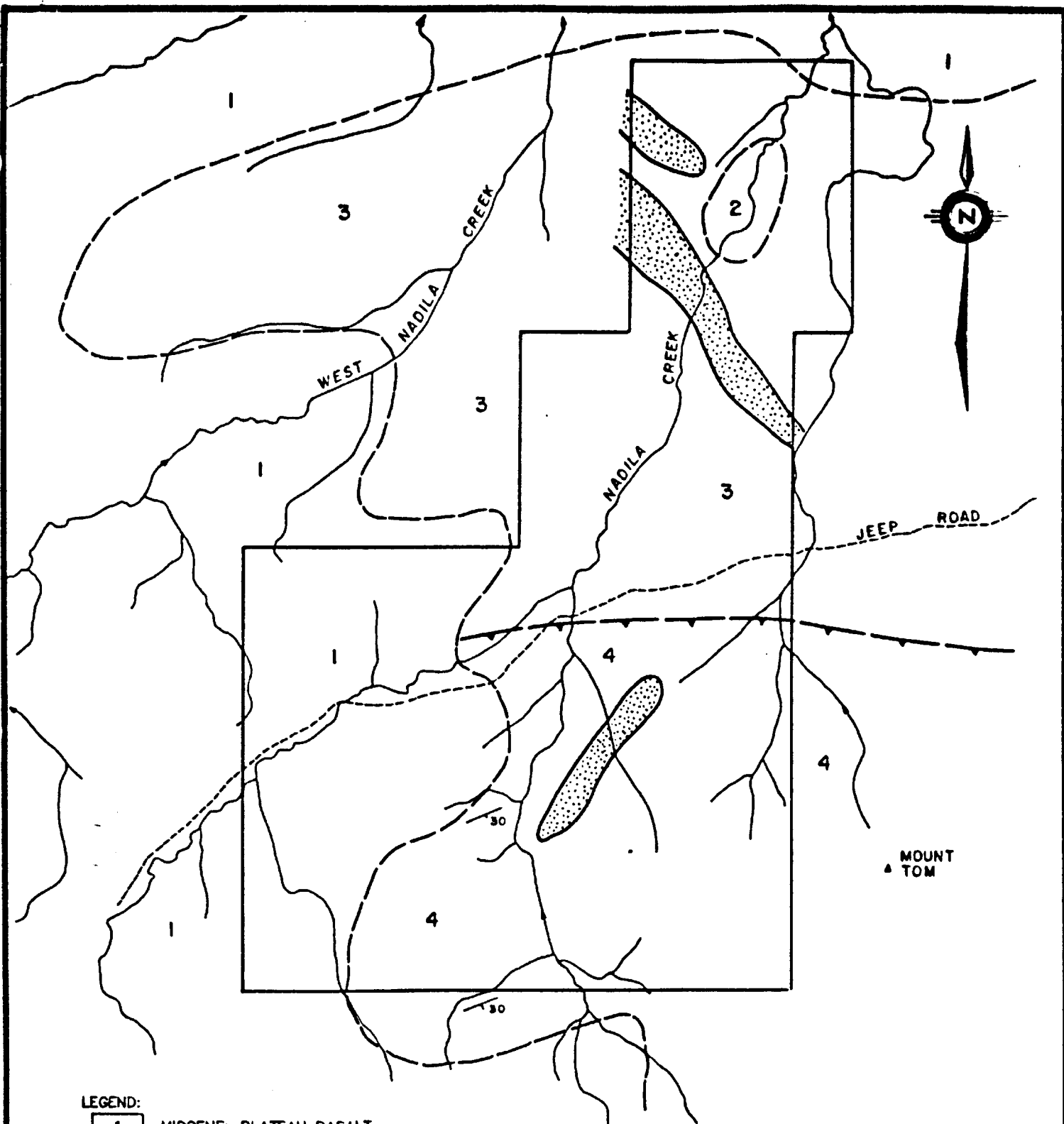
The property was staked because of several anomalous gold values in conventional stream silt samples taken during the late 1970's. Subsequent silting confirmed some of these anomalous values. This fact, plus the presence of an Eocene porphyry stock and favourable regional structure indicated a potential favourable setting for epithermal or distal porphyry gold or copper-gold mineralization.

Outcrop is relatively sparse on the property with most outcrops being found along the several prominent creek valleys. Most

outcrop is of monotonous grey sediments which in places have an orange or red brown colour due to pervasive iron carbonate alteration. Locally minor silica and weak pyrite accompanies this carbonate alteration and some of the "gossans" are quite striking. Sampling of a number of these occurrences has returned only background values in gold, arsenic and copper. The feldspar porphyry plug is uniformly fresh and unaltered with no contained sulphide.


An extensive, though widespread grid was laid out on the property and approximately 1000 soil samples were collected and analyzed for gold, copper and arsenic. Values in copper and arsenic are essentially flat, but gold results outline two broad areas of weakly to moderately anomalous values. Area 1 is located in the south part of the property and has dimensions of roughly 1500 M X 300 M and is oriented in a NNE direction on strike with topographic linears which could represent fault zones. Area 2 is located about 3-5 km further north and defines a NNW trending zone about 2500 M long by an average of about 400 M wide. This latter zone can in places be broken into two or three subzones which vary between 100 and 300 M wide.

In both of these large but weak soil anomalies, outcrop is virtually non-existent. It is the writer's opinion that the southern anomaly is an expression of bedrock mineralization, however, the northern anomaly is enigmatic. My impression is that both these features may represent weak, spotty distal gold values. However, they should both be prospected further before they are written off.



LEGEND:

- 1 MIOCENE: PLATEAU BASALT
- 2 EOCENE: FELDSPAR PORPHYRY STOCK
- 3 UPPER CRETACEOUS: KINGSVALE GROUP
ARGILLITE, GRAYWACKE & MINOR CONGLOMERATE
- 4 LOWER CRETACEOUS: JACKASS MOUNTAIN GROUP
CONGLOMERATE, GRAYWACKE & ARGILLITE

- GEOLOGICAL CONTACT
- THRUST FAULT
-  GOLD-IN SOIL GEOCHEMICAL ANOMALY

EIGHTY EIGHT RESOURCES LTD.	
GEOLOGY & GOLD GEOCHEMICAL ANOMALIES	
MT PROPERTY	
CLINTON MINING DIVISION BRITISH COLUMBIA	
TECH WORK BY: DAWSON GEOL. CONS. LTD.	SCALE: 1:50,000
DRAWN BY: JMD/ rwr	DATE: DECEMBER, 1989
APPROVED BY: J.M. DAWSON, P.Eng	DWG No. 455 A-2

January 23, 1992

MONS PORPHYRY COPPER-GOLD PROSPECT

- Location - 123° 05' West, 51° 42' North, 92-0-14E-11E.
- Claims - 252 mineral claim units.
- Access - By road to the cross roads settlement of Big Creek on the northeast corner of the claim block.
- Topography - Gently rolling, wooded 60%, with open meadows along Big Creek Valley 15%, and 25% clear-cut logging.
- Accommodation - Cabins at Fletcher Lake.
- Previous Work - No known prior staking.
- Airborne magnetic survey by Ponderay Exploration Company Ltd. for oil and gas, 1969.
- Stream sediment sampling by Barrier Reef Resources Ltd. and the Federal Government in 1977 and 1978.
- Fracture pattern mapping using Shuttle Radar Imagery 1989.
- Claim staking and Ground Magnetic reconnaissance survey (45 km) Eighty-Eight Resources, November 1991.

GEOLOGICAL TARGET

The Mons claim group lies on the eastern edge of a prominent ring fracture system about 50 km in diameter which has been mapped using radar imagery recorded from an U.S. space shuttle in 1989. A strong ENE trending linear crosses the ring fracture at the Mons property. The ring is interpreted as a subsidence feature related to an early Tertiary Volcanic Caldera. A group of felsic, early Tertiary stocks, some accompanied by porphyry copper gold mineralization, occur on the western edge and within of the ring fracture (i.e. Fish Lake and Scum Lake). The eastern edge of the circular feature in the general vicinity of the Mons property is covered by extensive overburden; however, a prominent magnetic

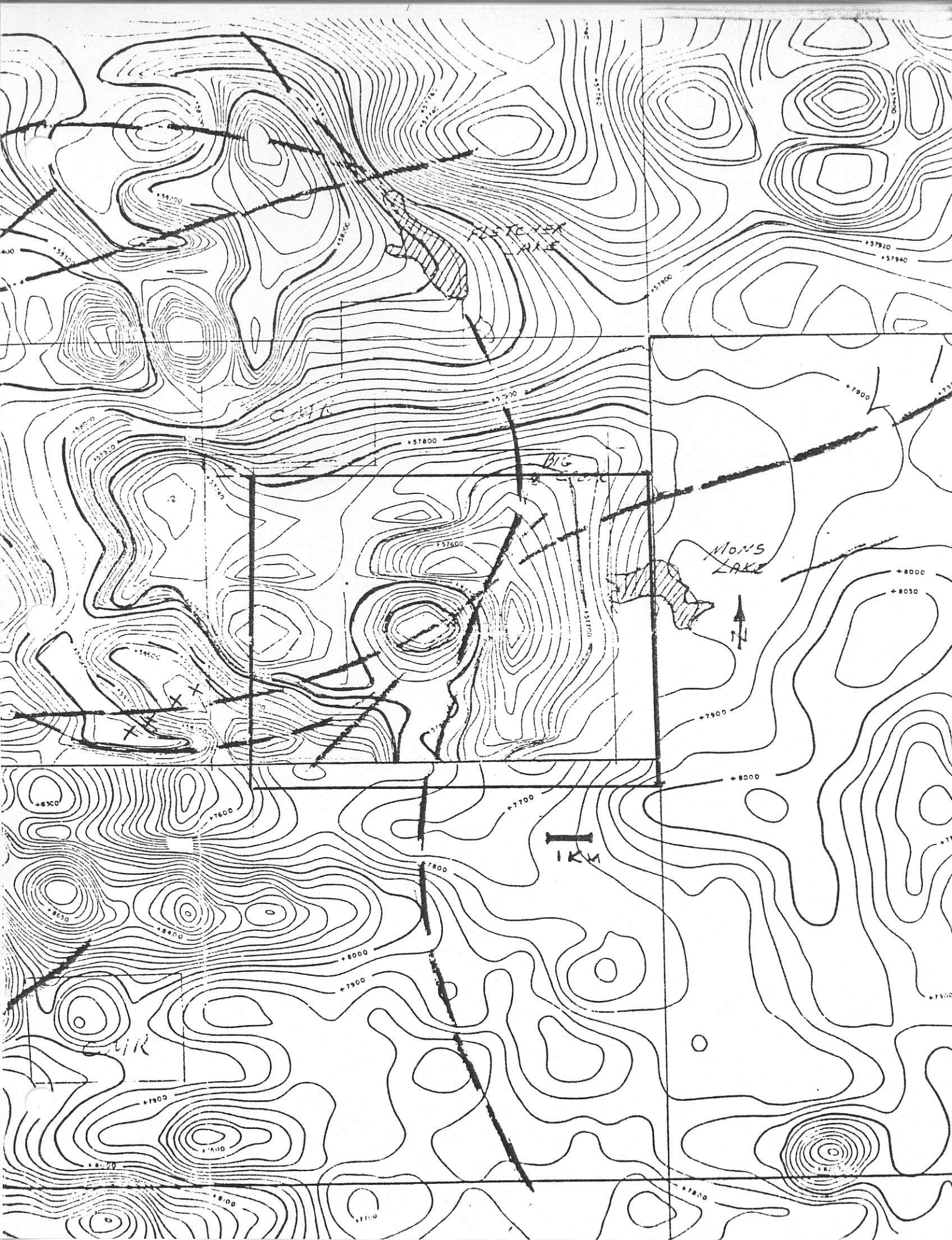
feature observed at the fracture junction creates an attractive target. A semi-circular magnetic low, which is interpreted as a hydrothermal alteration zone, surrounds a discrete circular high which may be an intrusive stock. The magnetic anomaly is about 4 km in diameter. Stream geochemistry in the area provides some general support for the porphyry model; there is an arsenic anomaly immediately to the north and a gold high to the south-west suggesting mineralization peripheral to the main porphyry system.

FURTHER EXPLORATION

Additional ground magnetic detail is required as well as reconnaissance soil sampling and a reconnaissance induced polarization survey. The estimated cost of this work is:

Grid Layout 90 km x \$100	\$ 9,000
Magnetic Survey 45 km x \$50	\$ 2,250
Soil Sampling 900 x \$20	\$18,000
I.P. Survey 45 km x \$1,000	<u>\$45,000</u>
Total	<u>\$74,250</u>

This should provide a well defined target for drilling.



PETER'S LAKE

MONS LAKE

BIG



+57800

+7800

+8000

+7900

+8000

+8000

+8050

+7900

+57920

+57940

+57900

+57900

+57600

+57700

+8300

+7600

+8000

+7900

+7900

+8100

+8100

+7800

+8200

+8100

CLISBAKO PROPERTY SUMMARY

The Clisbako property consists of 15 contiguous, 20 unit claims aggregating 7,500 hectares or 18,750 acres. It is located in central British Columbia about 100 km west of the town of Quesnel and is accessible via 150 km of good quality, all weather roads.

The property is located in low, rolling topography of the Nechako Plateau. Elevations on the property range between 4,000 - 4,500 feet above sea level. The area is densely tree-covered, except for some swampy meadows or recently clear-cut logging patches. The property lies within the "Interior Dry Belt" with the field season extending from May through October. Drilling can be carried out year round as snowfall rarely exceeds two to three feet.

Mineralization was discovered in June 1990, during the course of a regional exploration programme specifically directed towards the delineation of bulk tonnage, epithermal precious metal deposits in the Nechako Basin of British Columbia.

There is no record or evidence of any previous exploration activity on the property. This is probably due to the fact that outcrop is relatively scarce as the area is heavily mantled by glacial deposits locally at least 30+ feet thick. Road access has only recently been completed to this area and it was the exposure of alteration and mineralized boulders in road cuts which ultimately lead to the delineation of the main mineralized zones.

During the summer of 1990, a preliminary exploration programme was carried out. This work consisted of prospecting, geological mapping, grid layout, geochemical soil sampling and extensive rock chip sampling. Approximately 1,500 soil samples and about 350 rock samples were taken. The data is all compiled on a series of detailed property maps.

The Clisbako claim area is predominantly underlain by a well-differentiated sequence of subaerial, basaltic to rhyolitic tuffs, flows and volcanic breccias of probable Eocene age (Ootsa Lake Group). Remnants of a younger (Oligocene?) rhyolitic ash-flow ruff unconformably overlie the Eocene volcanics in the east-central part of the claim area and cover a more extensive area immediately south of the property. Flat-lying, red, scoriaceous and black vesicular basaltic flows of Oligocene and Miocene age underlie a relatively broad, flat region extending north and east of the claim block (see Figure 455H-3).

Extensive normal (extensional) faulting has affected the Eocene volcanics resulting in an array of variably tilted blocks

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LOCATION MAP

CLISBAKO PROPERTY

CARIBOO MINING DIVISION, B.C.

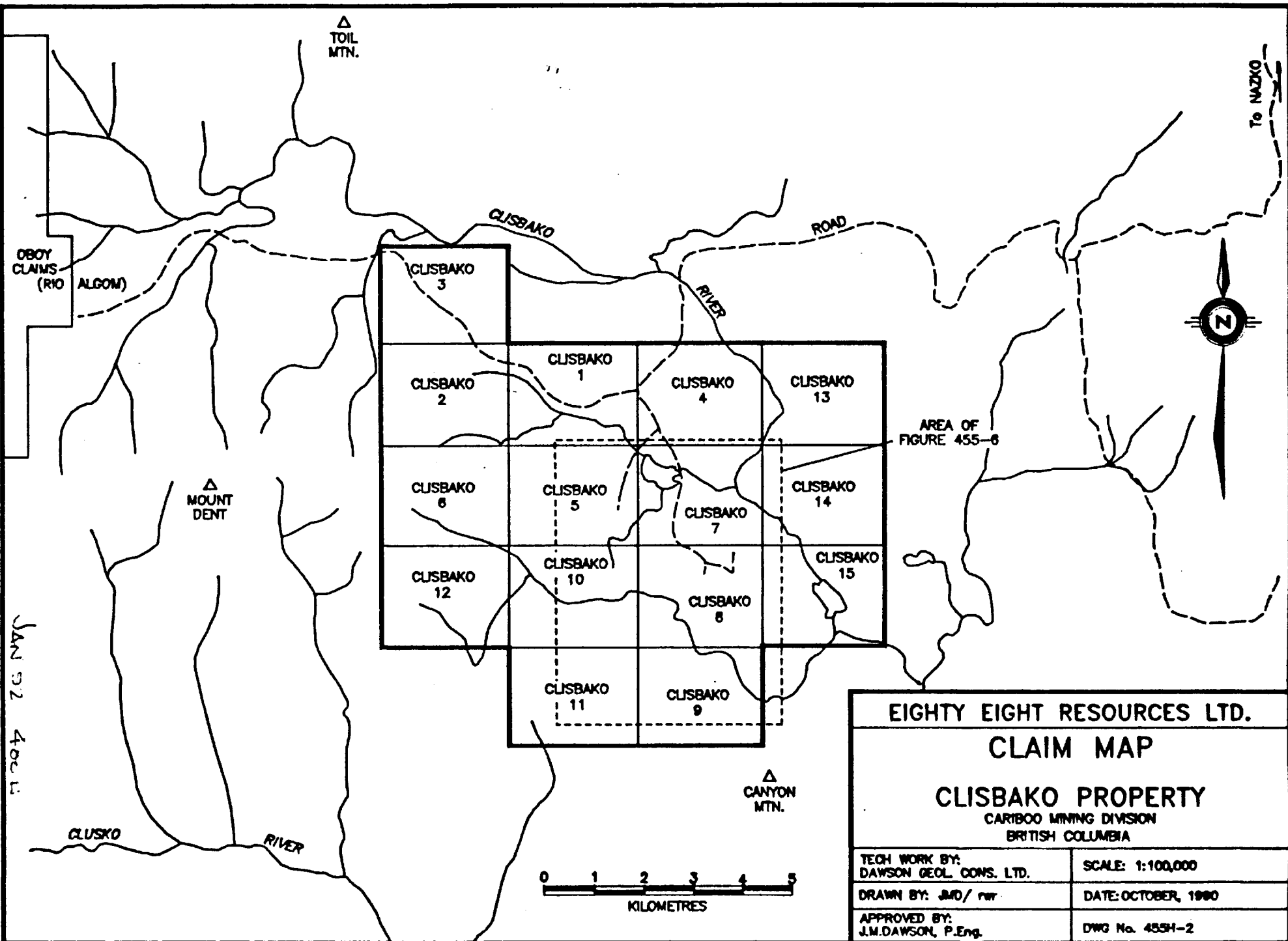
DAWSON GEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS LTD.

DATE: NOVEMBER, 1990

FIGURE: 455H-1



**CLISBAKO
PROPERTY**



JAN 92 400 U

EIGHTY EIGHT RESOURCES LTD.	
CLAIM MAP	
CLISBAKO PROPERTY	
CARIBOO MINING DIVISION BRITISH COLUMBIA	
TECH WORK BY: DAWSON GEOL. CONS. LTD.	SCALE: 1:100,000
DRAWN BY: JMD/ rwr	DATE: OCTOBER, 1980
APPROVED BY: J.M. DAWSON, P.Eng.	DWG No. 455H-2



(see Figure 455H-5). Faulting has also affected the Oligocene (?) ash flow tuff unit, but to a lesser degree with less apparent tilting and offset.

At least three major hydrothermally altered zones, a number of weaker alteration zones and extensive areas of quartz float occur within the eastern half of the claim area. The alteration zones are typical of epithermal systems and are characterized by widespread bleaching and argillic alteration accompanied by a pervasive, moderate to strong stockwork of quartz veinlets and microveinlets. Extensive zones of multi-stage, intense veining, silicification and brecciation are developed. Very fine grained pyrite, marcasite and arsenopyrite locally are present in amounts up to 5%.

The main alteration zones are associated with anomalous to highly anomalous As, Sb, Mo and Ba values. Gold and silver values are also generally anomalous with rock geochemical samples grading up to 3.1 gm Au and 170 gm Ag per tonne. Gold probably occurs in the free state as very fine, micron-sized particles. Pyrargyrite (Ag, SbS₂) has been identified in at least two separate zones and may be the primary silver mineral.

The three main alteration zones on the Clisbako property are referred to as the North Zone, Central or "Ruby" Zone and South Zone. The full extent of these three separate, northeasterly-trending zones has not yet been determined due to extensive overburden cover. The North Zone and South Zone have apparent true widths of approximately 350 metres and 250 metres respectively. The Central Zone is at least 150 metres wide.

Two smaller alteration zones referred to as the Trail Zone and Discovery Zone occur along the projected strike of the South Zone, approximately 400 metres and 1,200 metres respectively to the northeast.

Along the projected strike of the North Zone, two broad, weaker areas of alteration are found roughly 1,500 metres and 2,000 metres respectively to the southwest.

The alteration appears to have developed along complex, steeply dipping, north to northeast-trending fault structures which were formed during a period of extensive regional, high-angle faulting initiated during the Late Eocene. Internally, the alteration zones are complex; many appear to be controlled by a series of closely spaced, subparallel faults rather than a single major structure. The smaller faults acted as discrete conduits for hydrothermal fluids and were the foci of intense multistage silicification, brecciation and veining. In the North and South Zones, areas between individual fault segments were highly fractured, intensely hydrothermally altered and flooded with a

pervasive stockwork of quartz veinlets. In the North and Central Zones, bedding appears to play an important role in channelling hydrothermal fluids between and away from feeder faults (see Figure 455H-5).

A fourth mineralized zone (the Boulder Zone) may be located some distance (1,000 M?) to the west of the North Zone. This is indicated by a collection of angular, mineralized, epithermal quartz boulders "up ice" from all other known mineralized zones. Analyses from these boulders range up to 1 gm Au and 19 gm Ag per tonne.

The main alteration zones appear to have a long history of development characterized by episodic periods of strong, resurgent, hydrothermal activity which resulted in several stages of fracturing, brecciation, veining and silicification. This complexity leads to the generation of a diversity of types of quartz and textures all of which are epithermal in nature. Some phases of quartz veining and silicification are sulphide poor and some sulphide rich. Pyrite is the main sulphide present, but generally it is extremely fine grained. Marcasite and arsenopyrite have been identified in some coarser grained specimens. Carbonate minerals are rare but coarse, bladed carbonate replaced by silica has been noted at a number of locations.

Two recent hot spring (tufa) deposits are located on the property (see Figure 455H-3) and attest to the long-lived, multi-stage nature of the hydrothermal system.

The Clisbako property contains a classic, high-level, volcanic hosted, epithermal precious metal system similar to many deposits (e.g. Round Mountain, Rawhide, Aurora, Bullfrog) currently being mined in the Great Basin of the western United States. Some positive features of the Clisbako alteration zones include: their immense size and strength, their apparent development over a long period of time, the resurgent nature of the hydrothermal activity, the widespread occurrence of anomalous to highly anomalous gold and silver values and the presence of anomalous values in the indicator elements arsenic, antimony, mercury and barium.

Based on the physical characteristics and the various chemical signatures, it is evident that this is a high level system where the "ore-bearing" or "bonanza zone" (see Figure 455H-4) is barely unroofed.

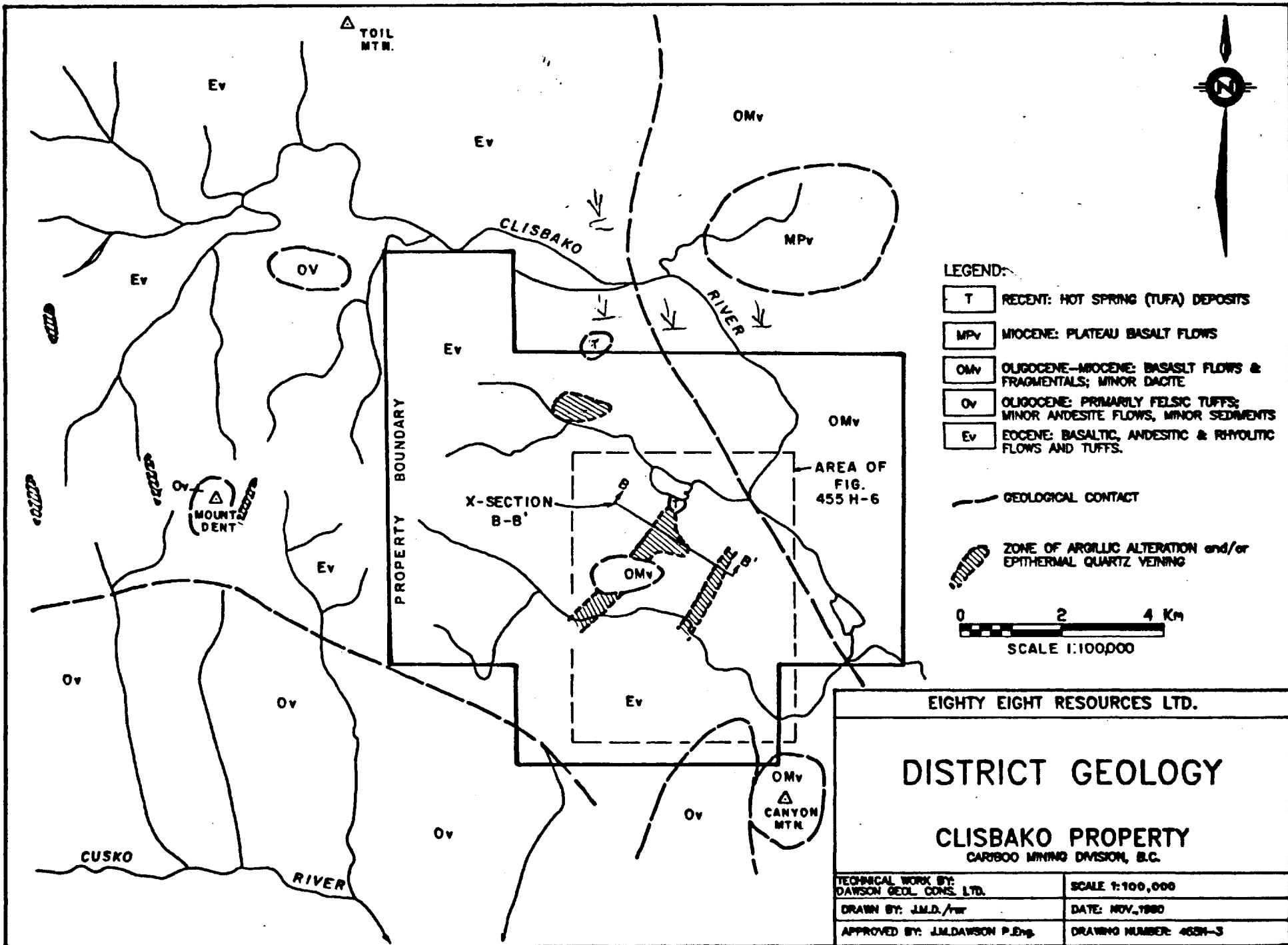
In terms of economic modelling, the most obvious target is a bulk tonnage, open pit minable deposit. Based on the size of the alteration zones and the permissive exploration area, the property could easily host one or more deposits in the 10 MM to

50 MM ton range. The overall grade that might be expected to occur would be in the 0.05 to 0.10 oz/ton gold equivalent range. Within these zones, higher grade "Blackdome-Type" shoots would be expected to occur in the feeder, fault zones.

The next phase of work should consist of:

- a) Preparation of detailed base maps
- b) Layout of an accurate grid over the main areas of interest
- c) Further geological mapping and prospecting
- d) Extensive trenching and surface sampling
- e) An airborne geophysical survey

This work should then be followed by a comprehensive programme of diamond drilling.



DEPOSIT TYPES

B

B'

STEAMBOAT SPRINGS

PALEOSURFACE

(HOTSPRINGS)

BOULDER ZONE NORTH ZONE CENTRAL SHOWING SOUTH ZONE

ELEVATION (IN METRES)

SILICA CAP

BONANZA ZONE

BASE METAL ZONE

MCLAUCHLIN

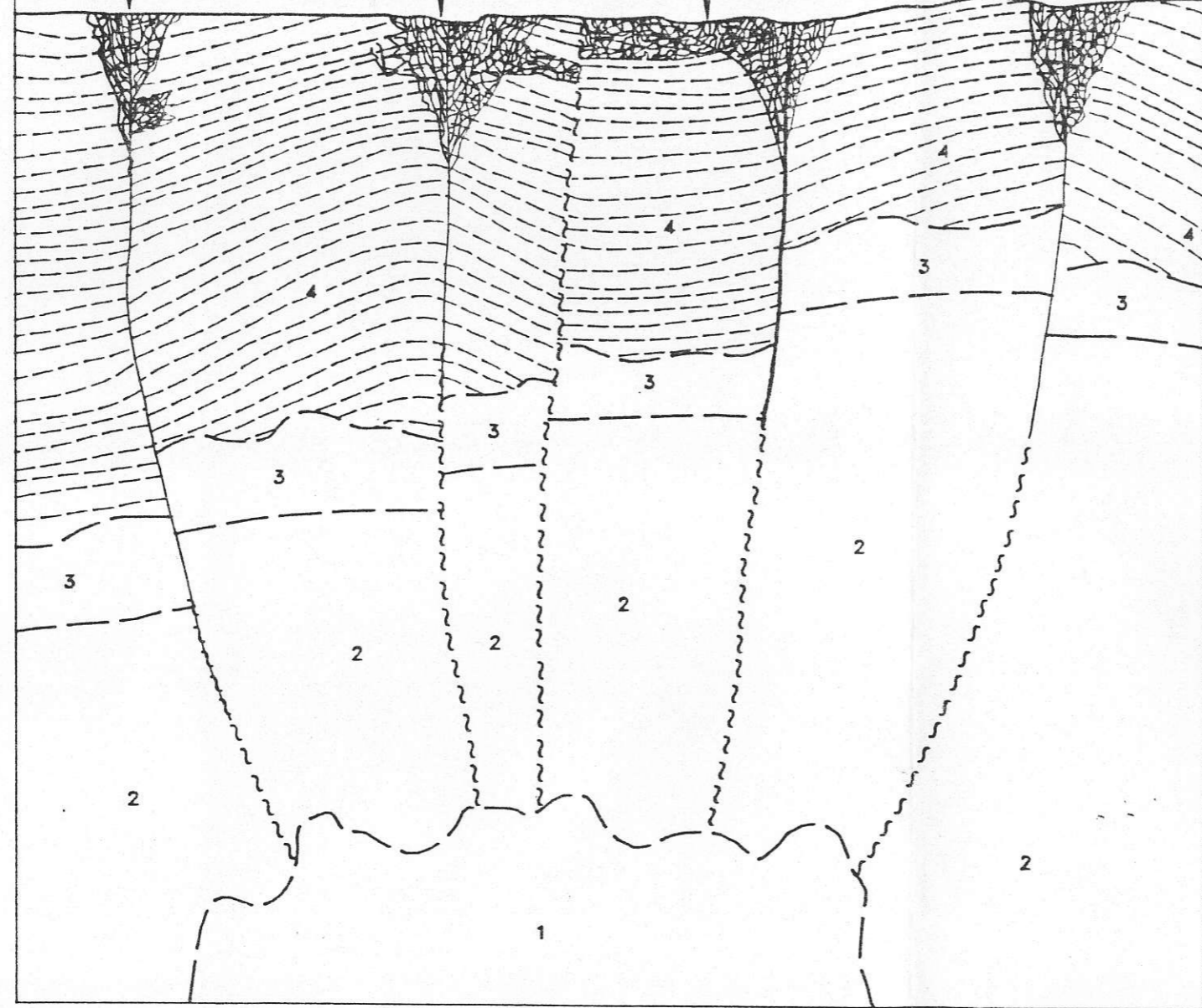
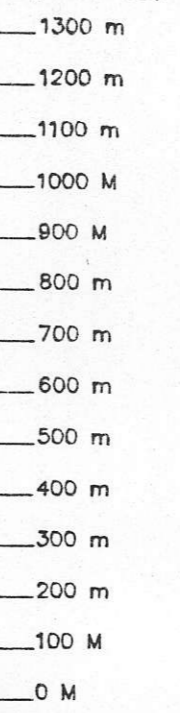
ROUND MOUNTAIN

LAWYERS, BLACKDOME

NADINA

BRALORNE

PORPHYRY
Cu, Mo
SKARN



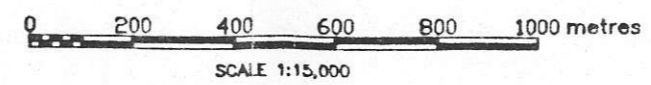
LEGEND:

- 4 EOCENE: OOTSA LAKE VOLCANICS
- 3 CRETACEOUS: SKEENA GROUP SEDIMENTS
- 2 JURASSIC: HAZELTON VOLCANICS & SEDIMENTS
- 1 TERTIARY: GRANITIC STOCK

INTERPRETED BEDDING ATTITUDE

FAULT

EPITHERMAL VEIN AND STOCKWORK SYSTEM

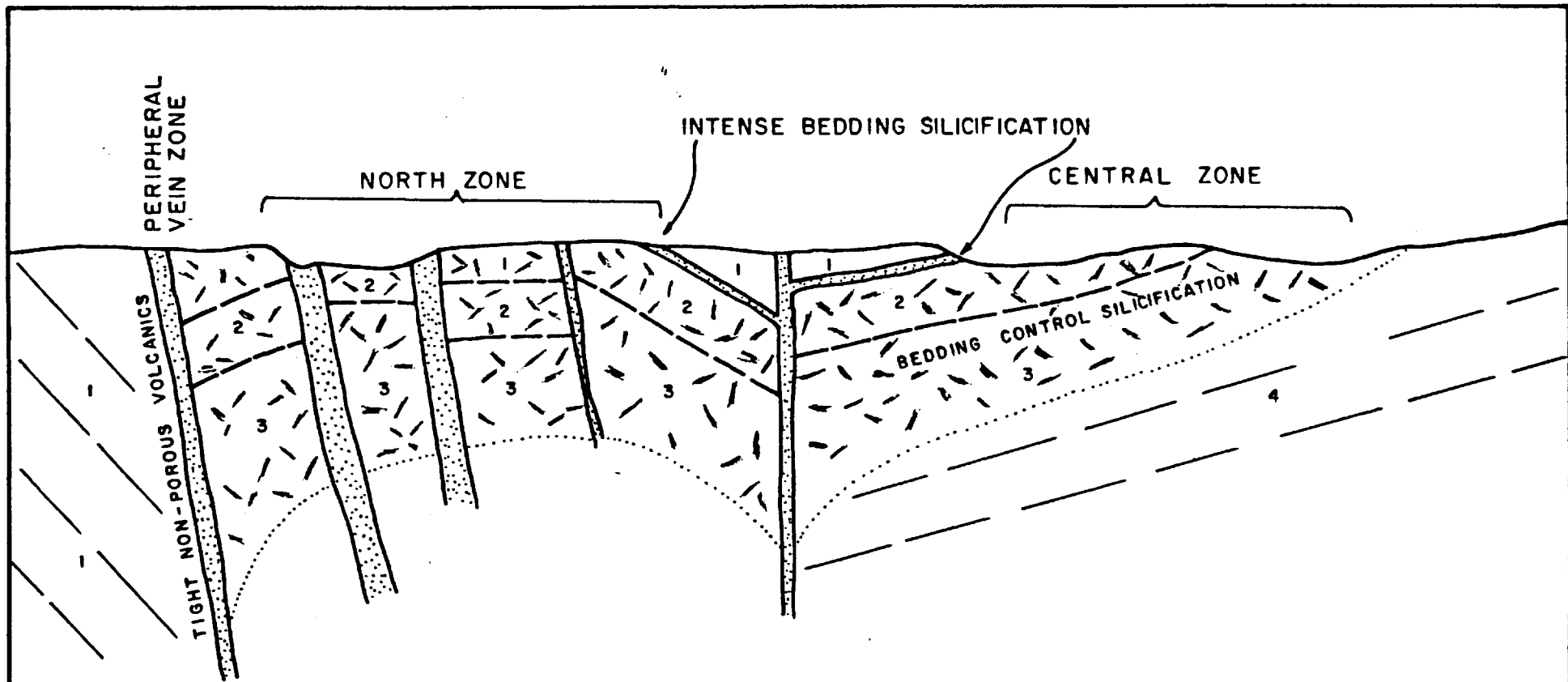


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IDEALIZED CROSS SECTION B-B'

CLISBAKO PROPERTY
CARIBOO MINING DIVISION, B.C.

TECHNICAL WORK BY: G. BELIK & ASSOC. LTD.	SCALE 1:15,000
DRAWN BY: J.M.D./rwr	DATE: NOV., 1990
APPROVED BY: J.M. DAWSON P.Eng.	DRAWING NUMBER: 455H-4




LEGEND:

EOCENE: OOTSA LAKE GROUP

- 1 DARK GREEN, ANDESITIC TO BASALTIC FLOWS
- 2 WHITE TO GRAY, THINLY LAMINATED, RHYOLITIC ASH-FLOW TUFF
- 3 GRAY TO GREEN & PURPLE DACITIC TO ANDESITIC TUFF
- 4 PLATY, GREEN, FINE GRAINED ANDESITIC TUFF

 BEDDING ATTITUDE

 SILICIFIED FEEDER FAULTS GRADING TO BANDED VEINS AT DEPTH, (100-200m)

 STOCKWORK & BEDDING SILICIFICATION



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'CARTOON' CROSS SECTION
NORTH & CENTRAL SHOWINGS AREA

CLISBAKO PROPERTY
CARBOO MINING DIVISION, B.C.

TECHNICAL WORK BY:
G. BELIK & ASSOC. LTD.

SCALE 1:5,000

DRAWN BY: J.M.D./mfr

DATE: NOV., 1980

APPROVED BY: J.M.DAWSON P.Eng.

DRAWING NUMBER: 4534-S

FISHPOT PROPERTY
NAZKO AREA, CARIBOO MINING DIVISION, B.C.

The Fishpot property consists of seven contiguous MGS claims aggregating 94 units and is owned by Eighty-Eight Resources Ltd. It is located about 90 km west of Quesnel and approximately 15 km west of the village of Nazko. Access is excellent with the road paved to Nazko. Well maintained gravel logging roads lead westerly past Fishpot Lake to the property. Portions of the main areas of interest (North Zone) have been logged and are served by secondary roads and skid trails. The South Zone is reached by a short hike from one of the access roads.

The property is an irregular rectangular block measuring about 5 km (EW) by about 6 km (NS). It covers parts of a moderately dissected upland area which is drained by south and easterly draining tributaries of the Baezaeko River. Relief is in the order of 1300 feet with elevations varying from 3500 feet at the eastern and southern claim boundaries to more than 4800 feet near the northerly reaches.

Topography in the central part of the property is irregular and blocky and a number of northeasterly and northwesterly trending lineaments have been delineated from satellite photography. This same photography shows the Fishpot property to be enclosed within a circular structure (roughly 18 km in diameter) which could be the remnants of a caldera (see Figure 455E-13).

The Fishpot property was staked by Eighty-Eight Resources Ltd. in late 1989 during the course of a regional exploration programme directed specifically towards bulk tonnage, epithermal gold deposits. A large area of argillic alteration was outlined and anomalous values in gold, arsenic and copper were returned from soil sampling. In 1990, detailed soil sampling, prospecting and geologic mapping was completed.

The property is underlain primarily by a mixed sequence of volcanics and clastic sediments of the Jurassic Hazelton Group. Minor areas of flat lying sediments of the Early Cretaceous Skeena Group locally overlie the Hazelton. Along the western edge of the main area of interest (see Figure 455E-12) the Hazelton rocks are intruded by a small stock and associated dikes of pyroxene diorite. A small irregularly shaped plug of siliceous felsite also intrudes the Hazelton rocks east of the main diorite body.

Two major and several smaller, northerly-trending zones of argillic alteration have been delineated on the property. These areas are marked by extensive bleaching and limonitic staining as

well as numerous faults and shear zones. Locally there are areas of strong silicification and brecciation. The South Zone contains a number of spires of silicified breccia which resemble classical "Nevada-type" jasperoid.

The geochemical signature of the alteration zones is complex. Within larger zones of anomalous copper and arsenic (see Figure 455E-12) there are local areas anomalous in Au, Ag, Bi, Sb, Zn and Ba. The North Zone appears to have a younger, epithermal type of mineralization superimposed on an older mesothermal or distal porphyry type of alteration/mineralization. Although gold and silver values are generally low, (rock geochem samples up to 1660 PPB gold), the alteration zones are quite large and silicification is locally intense. The South Zone in particular, has many of the characteristics of sediment-hosted, epithermal, precious metal deposits of the Great Basin.

The Fishpot property is located within the Nazko District where a number of epithermal, precious metal prospects have recently been discovered (see Figure 455E-13). These include both volcanic-hosted (Clisbako, Oboy) and sediment-hosted (Bob, Fishpot) types. Extensive drilling has been completed at the Bob property and a small tonnage of subeconomic grade (384,200 tonnes at 0.75 gm/tonne gold) has been outlined. The Fishpot property is similar in many respects to the Bob property and to sediment-hosted epithermal gold deposits in general. This is a potentially significant prospect in a newly emerging epithermal gold district. While exploration is at an early stage, the property could host a significant, low grade, bulk mineable deposit.

EIGHTY EIGHT RESOURCES LTD.

LOCATION MAP

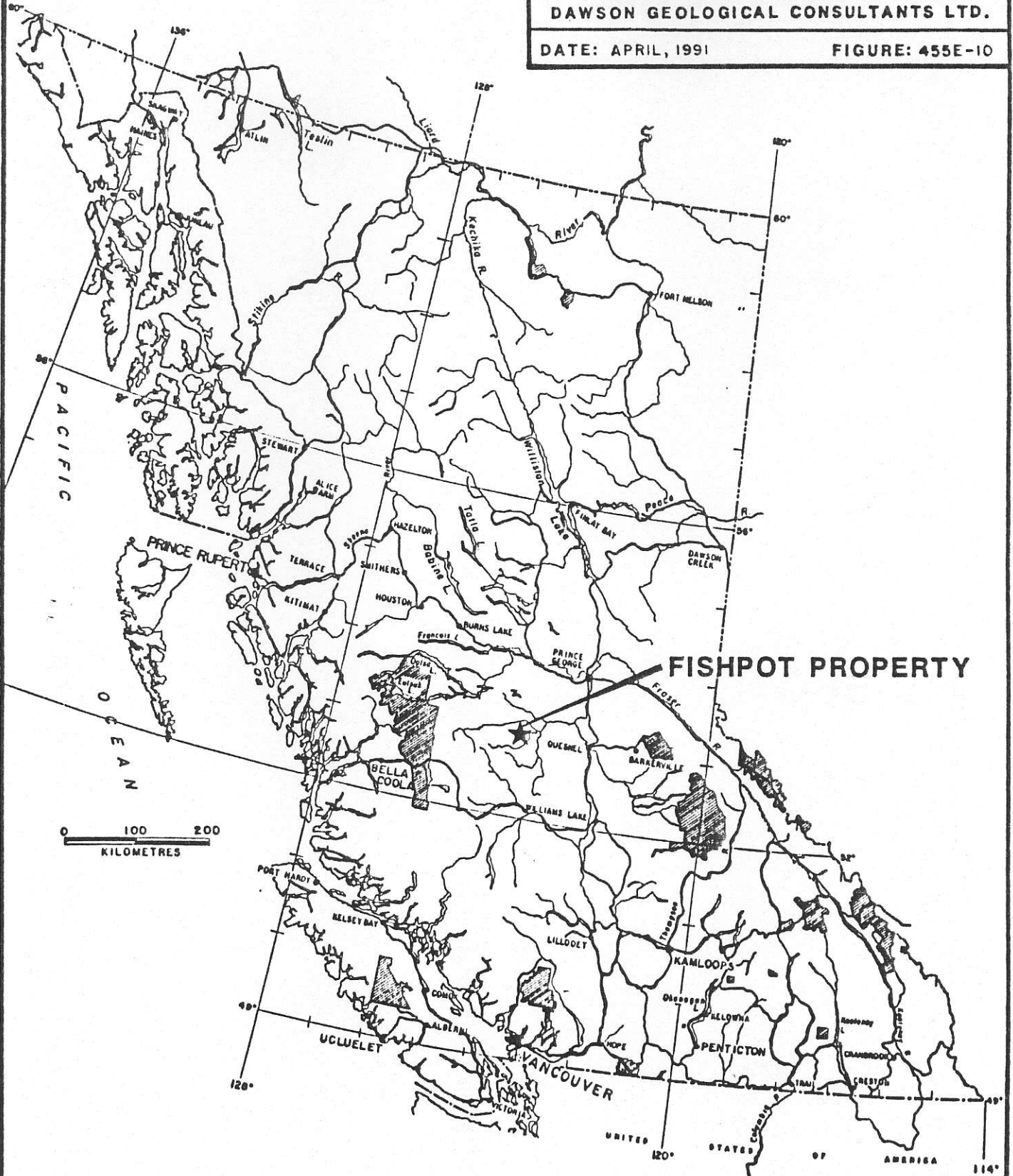
FISHPOT PROPERTY

CARIBOO MINING DIVISION, B.C.

DAWSON GEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS LTD.

DATE: APRIL, 1991

FIGURE: 455E-10





AREA OF FIGURE 455E-12

FISHPOT #3

FISHPOT #2

FISHPOT #7

FISHPOT #1

FISHPOT #4

FISHPOT #5

FISHPOT #6

To NAZKO

BAEZAOKO RIVER



EIGHTY EIGHT RESOURCES LTD.

CLAIM MAP

FISHPOT PROPERTY

CARIBOO MINING DIVISION
BRITISH COLUMBIA

TECH WORK BY:
DAWSON GEOL. CONS. LTD.

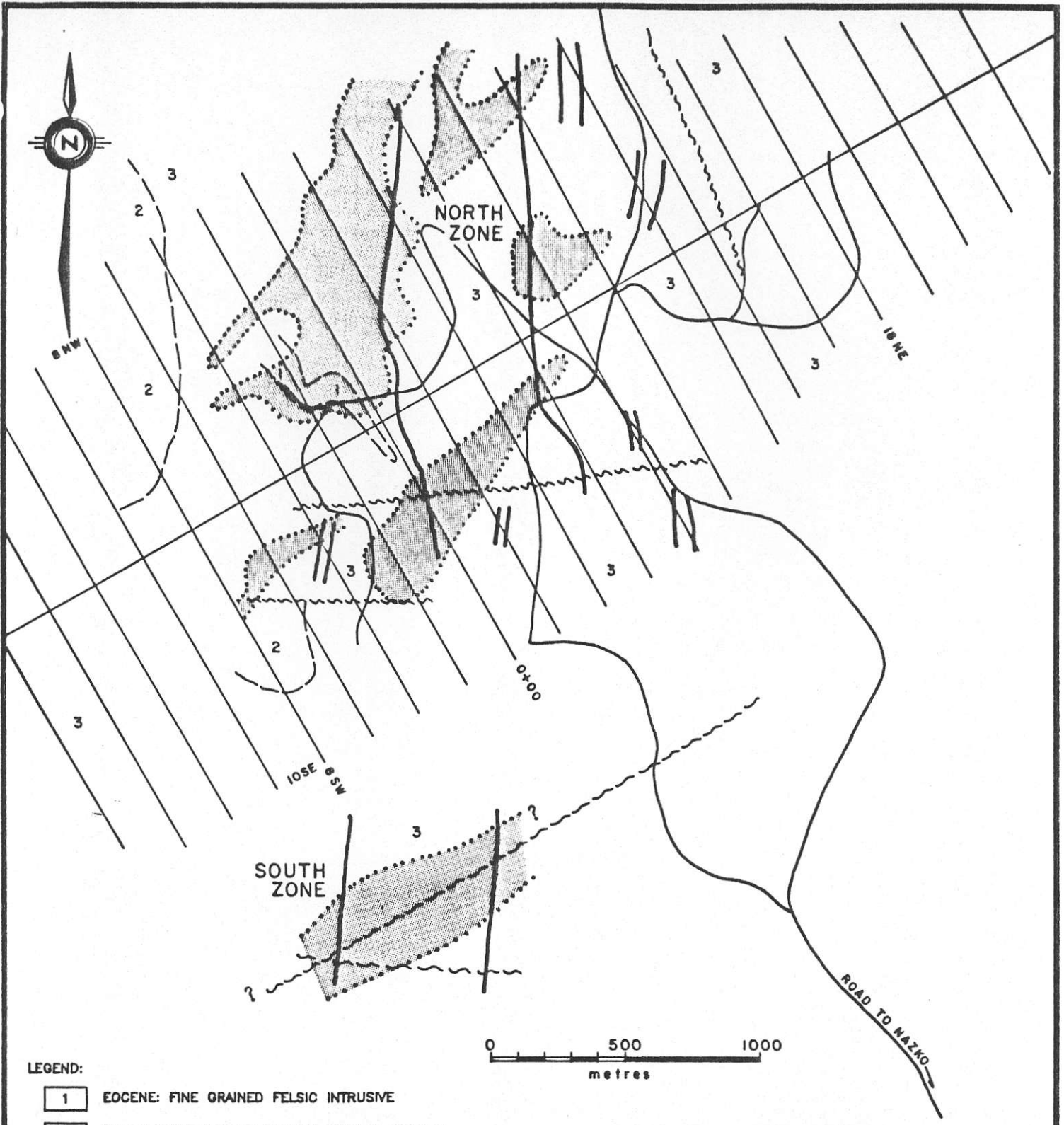
SCALE: 1:50,000

DRAWN BY: JMD/rwr

DATE: APRIL, 1991

APPROVED BY:
J.M. DAWSON, P.Eng.

DWO No. 455E-11



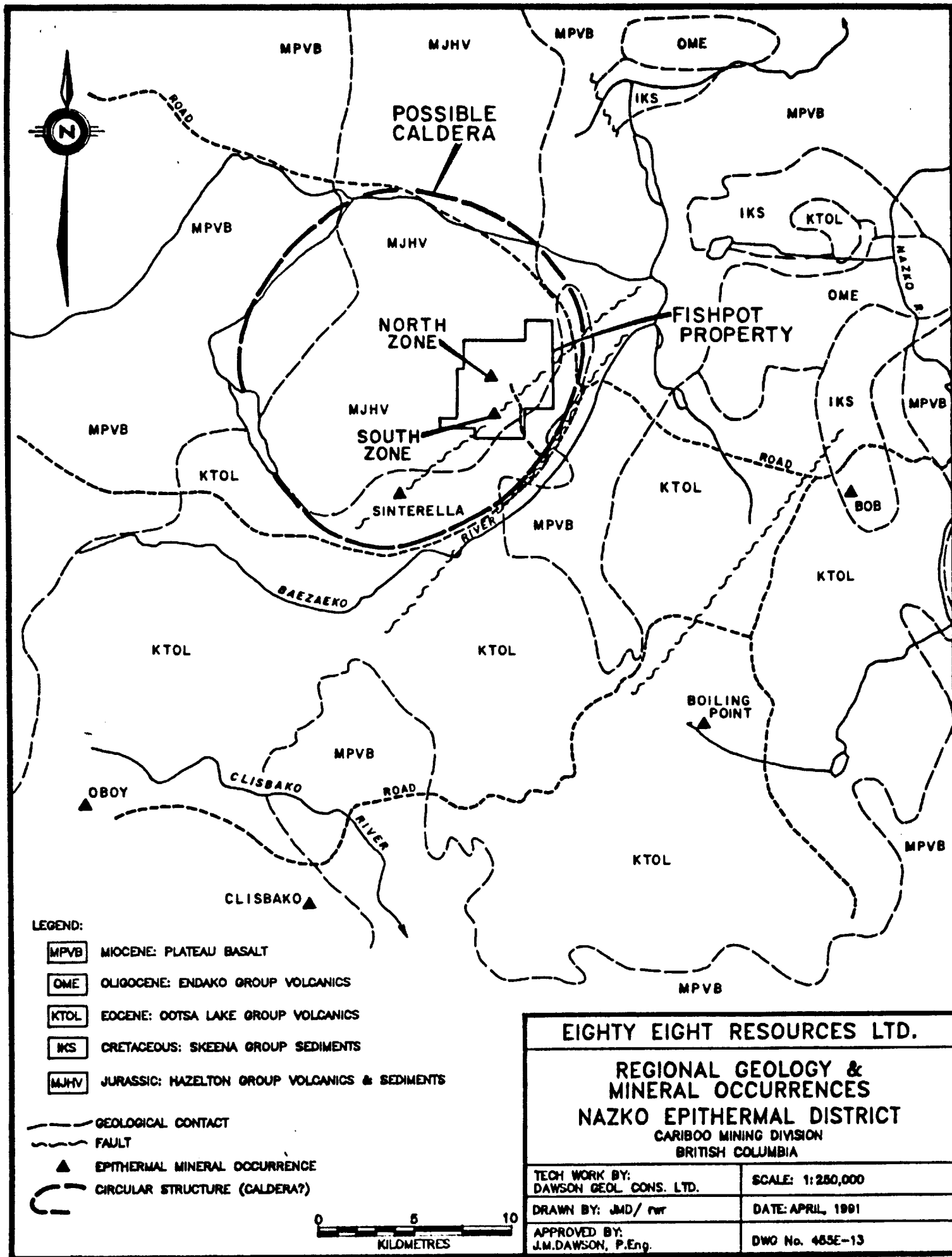
LEGEND:

- 1 EOCENE: FINE GRAINED FELSIC INTRUSIVE
- 2 CRETACEOUS: FINE TO MEDIUM GRAINED DIORITE
- 3 JURASSIC: GREENSTONES, SILTSTONE, GREYWACKE, SLATE

- GEOLOGICAL CONTACT
- FAULT
- BOUNDARY OF ZONE OF ARGILLIZATION AND/OR SILICIFICATION
- APPROXIMATE AREA OF SOIL GEOCHEMICAL ANOMALIES - COPPER, ARSENIC & WEAK GOLD



EIGHTY EIGHT RESOURCES LTD.	
COMPILATION PLAN	
MAIN AREAS OF INTEREST	
FISHPOT PROPERTY	
CARIBOO MINING DIVISION BRITISH COLUMBIA	
TECH WORK BY: DAWSON GEOL. CONS. LTD.	SCALE: 1:20,000
DRAWN BY: JMD/ rwr	DATE: APRIL, 1991
APPROVED BY: J.M.DAWSON, P.Eng.	DWG No. 455E-12



EIGHTY EIGHT RESOURCES LTD.	
REGIONAL GEOLOGY & MINERAL OCCURRENCES NAZKO EPITHERMAL DISTRICT CARIBOO MINING DIVISION BRITISH COLUMBIA	
TECH WORK BY: DAWSON GEOL. CONS. LTD.	SCALE: 1:250,000
DRAWN BY: JMD/rwr	DATE: APRIL, 1991
APPROVED BY: J.M. DAWSON, P.Eng.	DWG No. 465E-13

MEMO

August 6, 1991

TO: A. F. Reeve, Eighty-Eight Resources Ltd.

FROM: J. M. Dawson, P.Eng.

SUBJECT: McFarland Creek Area

Two days (July 21, 22) were spent on reconnaissance of the McFarland Creek area and the general area of the old Boiling Point claims. Dentonia Resources Ltd. have staked the northern half of this original claim block (see attached sketch).

During Gary Belik's original recci in 1989, some weak alteration was noted in the upper McFarland Creek area. In June 1991, the writer noted an area of limestone which is locally limonitic. Subsequent follow-up by G. Belik noted a gradation from fresh limestone to bleached, altered and limonitic limestone as one approaches the contact (fault?) with felsic volcanics of the Ootsa Lake Group. He noted some siliceous float but several samples failed to return significant values in gold or indicator elements.

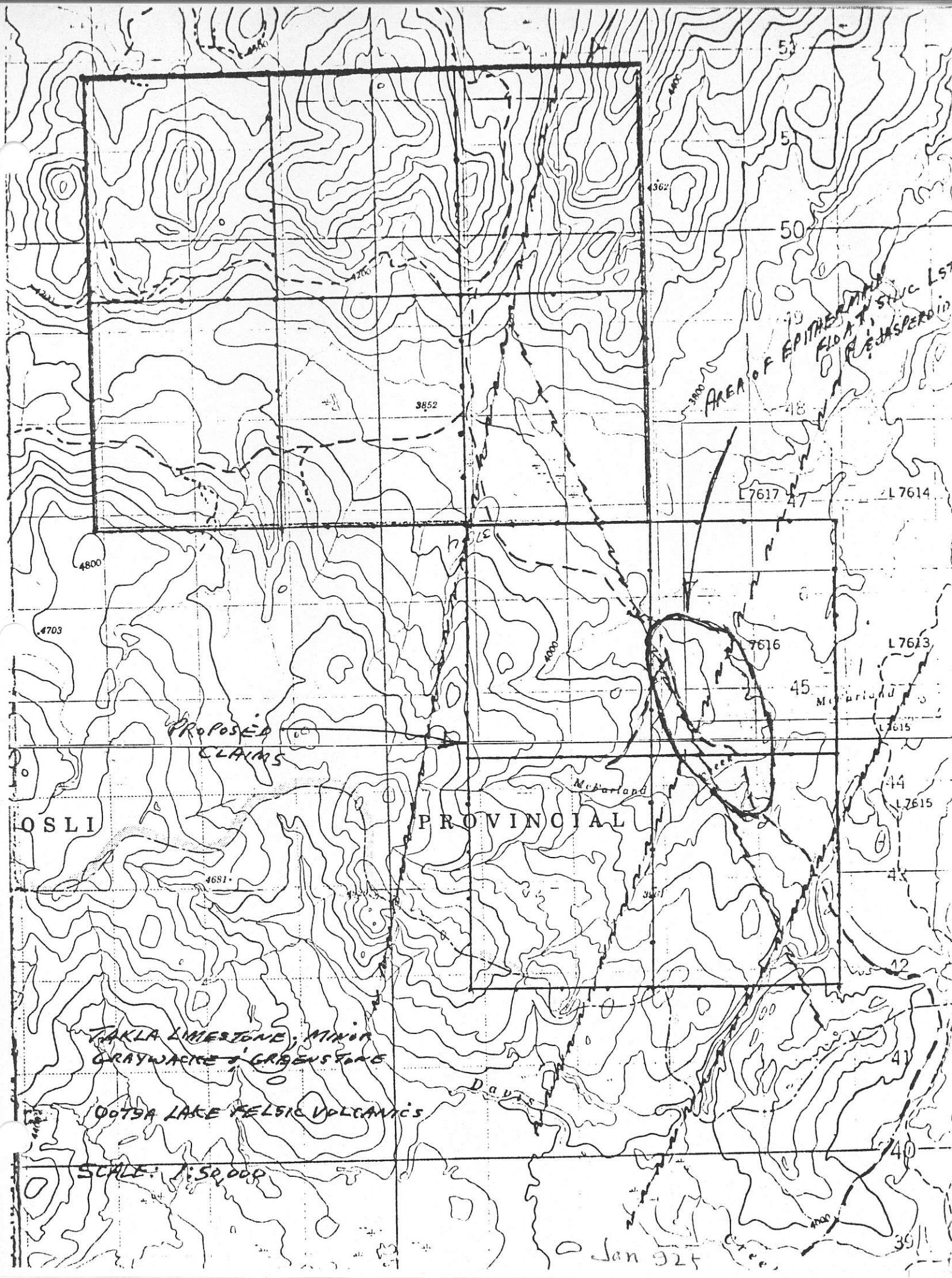
The writer walked all the roads and skid trails and noted at least 50 boulders (5" to 2' in diameter) of white, epithermal quartz, felsic volcanics veined with epithermal quartz, silicified limestone and jasperoid.

Ten samples were taken of these various types of float (the contact between the limestone and felsic volcanics is nowhere exposed) and six of these were anomalous in gold (38-190 PPB) and arsenic (124-2226 PPM).

The area is gently rolling with relief in the order of 300 - 500 feet. Significant parts of the area are clear cut. While there is little outcrop, the overburden does not appear to be deep and I believe soil sampling would work well.

The geology is imperfectly known, but it appears that a window of Takla limestone with lesser greywacke and greenstone is in fault contact with felsic volcanics of the Ootsa Lake Group. Several prominent NE trending linears cut the area, while the contact between the Takla rocks and the younger felsic volcanics is interpreted to be a NNW trending fault.

There is definitely silicified limestone and jasperoid-looking float as well as altered felsic rocks with epithermal quartz veining. This is a very pregnant setting and given the results of our preliminary sampling, I recommend that 4 twenty unit claims be staked immediately as outlined on the attached sketch.



AREA OF EPITHERMAL FLUID STORAGE
FLUID STORAGE
FLUID STORAGE

PROPOSED CLAIMS

OSLI

PROVINCIAL

TAKLA LIMESTONE, MINOR GRAYWACKE & GREENSTONE

DUTSA LAKE FELSIC VOLCANICS

SCALE: 1:50,000

Jan 925

A P P E N D I X B

(Resumes of Management)

January, 1992

R E S U M E

ALBERT F. REEVE

904 - 675 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, B.C. Canada V6B 1N2

Albert F. Reeve is a self-employed mining geologist and a registered professional engineer in the Province of British Columbia. He is President of Laramide Resources Ltd., a Toronto Stock Exchange listed mineral exploration company which is participating in the exploration and development of a gold-base metals massive sulphide deposit on Vancouver Island. Mr. Reeve is President of Eighty-Eight Resources, a private company engaged in grass roots exploration for epithermal gold deposits in central British Columbia. Mr. Reeve was also President of Barrier Reef Resources Ltd. from 1972 to 1985 and was President of Cordilleran Engineering from 1967 to 1974.

During the period of 1978 to 1985 Mr. Reeve, as President of Blackdome Mining Corporation, was in full charge of exploration, development, feasibility studies and financing of the Blackdome Mine which began production in May, 1986. The mine produced 230,000 ounces of gold before closing in January, 1991. The mine paid back its capital and yielded a 25% rate of return.

In 1991 Mr. Reeve was the recipient of the E.A. Sholz medal presented annually by the British Columbia and Yukon Chamber of Mines for outstanding contribution to mine development.

Prior to 1978, Mr. Reeve organized grass roots mineral exploration programmes which resulted in the discovery of four base metals deposits in western Canada, located at Harper Creek (Cu) near Kamloops, B.C.; Robb Lake (Zn, Pb), B.C.; Goz Creek (Zn), Yukon and Gayna River (Zn, Pb), N.W.T.

Curriculum Vitae
JAMES MARTIN DAWSON

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA

BIRTHDATE: May 18, 1940

BIRTHPLACE: St. John's, Newfoundland

CITIZENSHIP: Canadian

RESIDENTIAL
ADDRESS: 5560 Holt Avenue
Richmond, B.C., V7C 5C8

MARITAL
STATUS: Married with one child

UNIVERSITY
EDUCATION: BSc (1960) Memorial University of Newfoundland.
MSc (1963) Memorial University of Newfoundland.
1 1/2 Years at University of B.C., towards PhD.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

Member Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.

Member Association of Professional Engineers of
British Columbia.

Fellow Geological Association of Canada.

Member Geological Society of America.

PROFESSIONAL REFERENCES

Jurgen T. Lau, Partner, Bull Housser and Tupper, 1055 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, B.C., V6E 3R3.

Albert F. Reeve, President, Laramide Resources Ltd., Suite 904, 675 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C., V6B 1N2.

Donald A. McLeod, President, Northair Mines Ltd., Suite 860, 625 Howe Street, Vancouver, B.C., V6C 2T6.

Laurence Reinertson, Senior Vice President - Exploration, Placer - Dome Inc., Suite 1600, 1055 Dunsmuir Street, Vancouver, B.C., V7X 1P1.

John Hogan, Western Regional Manager, Lac Minerals Inc., Suite 470, 1055 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, B.C., V7X 1P1.

William Meyer, Vice President - Exploration, Teck Corporation, 1199 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C., V6E 2K5.

EMPLOYMENT HISTORY

- 1957 - 1959 **Summer Employment** in junior exploration position with Asarco Inc. in Central Newfoundland.
- Summer 1960 **Geologist** with Brinco Ltd. - regional mapping in north-central Newfoundland.
- Summer 1961 **Geologist** in charge of underground mapping, grade control, etc., with Alcan Ltd. at their fluorspar mines in southeastern Newfoundland.
- Summer 1962 Completed field work for MSc Thesis under grant from National Research Council.
- Summer 1963 **Technical Officer 2** with Geological Survey of Canada - regional mapping in northern New Brunswick and southern Quebec.
- Summer 1964 **Technical Officer 2** with Geological Survey of Canada - regional mapping at Bella Coola and Prince Rupert, British Columbia.

EMPLOYMENT HISTORY (cont'd)

- 1965 **Project Geologist** with Norquest Joint Venture (New Jersey Zinc, Utah International, Bralorne Pioneer Mines, Granby Mining Corp, Anaconda Inc. and Asbestos Corp.) - property evaluation and mapping in east-central Yukon and adjacent Northwest Territories.
- 1966 **Project Geologist** with Asbestos Corporation - managed large exploration program for Asbestos in California and Oregon, USA.
- 1967 - 1969 **Project Geologist** with Cordilleran Engineering Ltd. - involved in mapping and evaluating numerous properties in British Columbia, Northwest Territories, Nevada, Utah, Montana, California and Mexico.
- 1969 - 1972 **Exploration Manager** with Versatile Mining Services Ltd. of Kamloops, British Columbia - management and generation of large number of projects in British Columbia and the US.
- 1972 - 1985 **Partner**, Kerr Dawson and Associates Ltd. During fourteen years as a consultant with this firm, I examined, explored and evaluated numerous properties in Canada, the US, Mexico, Colombia, Western Europe and South Africa. I participated in the discovery of the Blackdome Mine and the Frasergold and Taurus properties in British Columbia and the Bighorn Mine in Arizona.
- 1985 - Present **President**, Dawson Geological Consultants Ltd. During the past two and one-half years, I have examined and evaluated a number of properties in Canada, the US, Brazil and Western Europe.

POSITIONS HELD IN PUBLIC COMPANIES

- Director Eureka Resources Ltd.
 1983 to 1986
- Director Relay Creek Resources Ltd.
 1986 to present
- Director and
President Lucero Resource Corp.
 1986 to present

Curriculum Vitae

GARY D. BELIK
664 Sunvalley Drive
Kamloops, B.C.
V2B 6S4
(604) 579-8206
(604) 374-2771

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA

BIRTH DATE: October 3, 1947

CITIZENSHIP: Canadian

HEALTH: Excellent

MARITAL
STATUS: Married

EDUCATION: B.Sc., 1970 - Honors Geology, U.B.C.
Thesis: Lower and Middle Cambrian
Stratigraphy in the Pine Pass Map
Area, British Columbia.

M.Sc. 1973 - Geology, U.B.C.
Thesis: Geology of the Harper Creek Copper
Deposit, British Columbia.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

Fellow Geological Association of Canada.

Member Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.

CURRENT STATUS:

President of G. Belik and Associates Limited

- since incorporation in March, 1981, the company has provided geological consulting, project management and related exploration services for a wide variety of exploration projects located in Canada and the Western U.S.

President and a Director of Getchell Resources Inc.

- Getchell is a VSE listed company with its head office located in Kamloops, B.C. Its principal assets are an interest in the Adelaide Crown Property and Rock Creek Ranch Property located on the Getchell Trend in north-central Nevada. Exploration work on the Rock Creek Ranch is currently being funded by FMC Gold Corp.

EXPERIENCE:

- 23 years of experience in most facets of exploration and development
- main areas of expertise are volcanogenic massive sulphide and epithermal precious metal deposits
- last six years majority of time spent on gold exploration projects in the Western U.S.

Selected Recent Projects:

Lara Massive Sulphide Deposit, B.C.

- generated project, acquired land package and developed main exploration targets

Frasergold Property, B.C.

- developed exploration model

Bighorn Deposit, Arizona

- discovered and delineated 1.2 million ton (+70,000 oz) bulk tonnage, heap leach gold deposit

Adelaide Crown Project, Nevada

- land acquisition and exploration
- 30,000 oz ± heap leachable gold deposit scheduled to commence production in April, 1990

Rock Creek Ranch, Nevada

- acquired land package of fee simple lands and located mineral claims totalling approximately 22,000 acres located along the Getchell Trend
- managed early exploration work on behalf of Getchell Resources and Total Energold
- FMC Gold Corp. is the current operator with a right to earn into the project by expending US\$2.3 million on exploration work and property payments

EMPLOYMENT HISTORY

March, 1981 - Present

G. Belik and Associates Ltd.
Kamloops, B.C.

- consulting, project management and exploration services in Canada and the U.S.

1978 - 1981

Union Oil Co. of Canada Ltd.
Calgary, Alberta

- primarily engaged in uranium exploration in B.C., Saskatchewan, Manitoba and N.W.T.
- for projects and districts under my jurisdiction I was responsible for property acquisitions, joint ventures, planning, and overall management of exploration programs

1977

Conwest Explorations
Smithers, B.C.

- in charge of regional office responsible for exploration projects in B.C. and Yukon

1974 - 1976

Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd.
Smithers, B.C.

- senior project geologist in charge of various regional and property exploration programs

1970 - 1974

Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd.
Smithers, B.C.

- extensive property and regional mapping, property examinations, property evaluations and diamond drill supervision
- detailed studies of a stratiform copper deposit and surrounding district: results incorporated in thesis for M.Sc. degree

1969 Summer Student

Geological Survey of Canada
Calgary, Alberta

- independent, detailed study of Lower and Middle Cambrian stratigraphy in the Pine Pass area, B.C.: results incorporated in thesis for B.Sc. degree

1968 Summer Student

Geological Survey of Canada
Vancouver, B.C.

- mapping in the Anvil-Vangorda and Bonnet Plume districts, Yukon Territories

1967 Summer Student

Amax Exploration Inc.
Vancouver, B.C.

- mapping, prospecting and geochemical sampling in Central B.C.