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TROUT PROPERTY
Kenny Dam Area
Omineca Mining Division, B.C.

The Trout property consists of a contiguous block of 6 MGS claims aggregating 99 units and is owned by Kerr Addison Mines Ltd. It is located in central British Columbia, about 60 km southwest of the town of Vanderhoof. Access is excellent via the Kenny Dam road southwest from Vanderhoof for about 60 km to the River Ranch and thence by way of about 8 km of jeep road to the center of the property.

The property covers a roughly square block in gently rolling topography with elevations varying from 2700 to 3400 feet. The main areas of relief are the deeply incised valleys of the various tributaries of Swanson Creek (located mainly in the southeast corner of the property). The terrain is typically heavily forested except for occasional meadows and swamps along the valleys containing Swanson Creek and Cutoff Creek. Outcrop is relatively sparse and glacial till deposits can exceed 100 feet in thickness.

The Trout property was staked by Kerr Addison Mines Ltd. in July, 1984 when reconnaissance prospecting located significant areas of siliceous breccias and argillic alteration. Preliminary gridwork, mapping and trenching as well as an induced polarization/resistivity survey was carried out later in that year. In 1985, an access road was constructed to the main area of interest and 1198 metres of NQ core drilling in 11 holes was completed. There were many problems encountered in drilling because of thick, boulder-rich overburden and frequent areas of fractured and sheared bedrock. Three holes were abandoned before reaching bedrock and a fourth was stopped at 30 metres because of caving ground. Recovery was poor in several of the remaining holes.

In April, 1987, Welcoma North Mines Ltd. optioned the property from Kerr Addison and completed a programme of geological mapping, geochemical soil sampling, excavator trenching and reverse circulation drilling. A total of 767 metres of drilling in 13 holes was carried out. Considerable difficulty was encountered in drilling due to sheared and broken ground as well as heavy water in-flow. Six holes had to be abandoned before target depths were reached.

The property is underlain primarily by subaerial trachyte, andesite and rhyolite flows and fragmental rocks of the Late Cretaceous or Early Eocene Ootsa Lake Group. These rocks unconformably overlie clastic sedimentary rocks of the Middle Jurassic Hazelton Group near the south boundary of the claim block. Olivine basalts of the Oligocene Endako Group overlie the Ootsa Lake rocks west and northwest of the main area of interest.

EIGHTY EIGHT RESOURCES LTD.

LOCATION MAP

TROUT PROPERTY

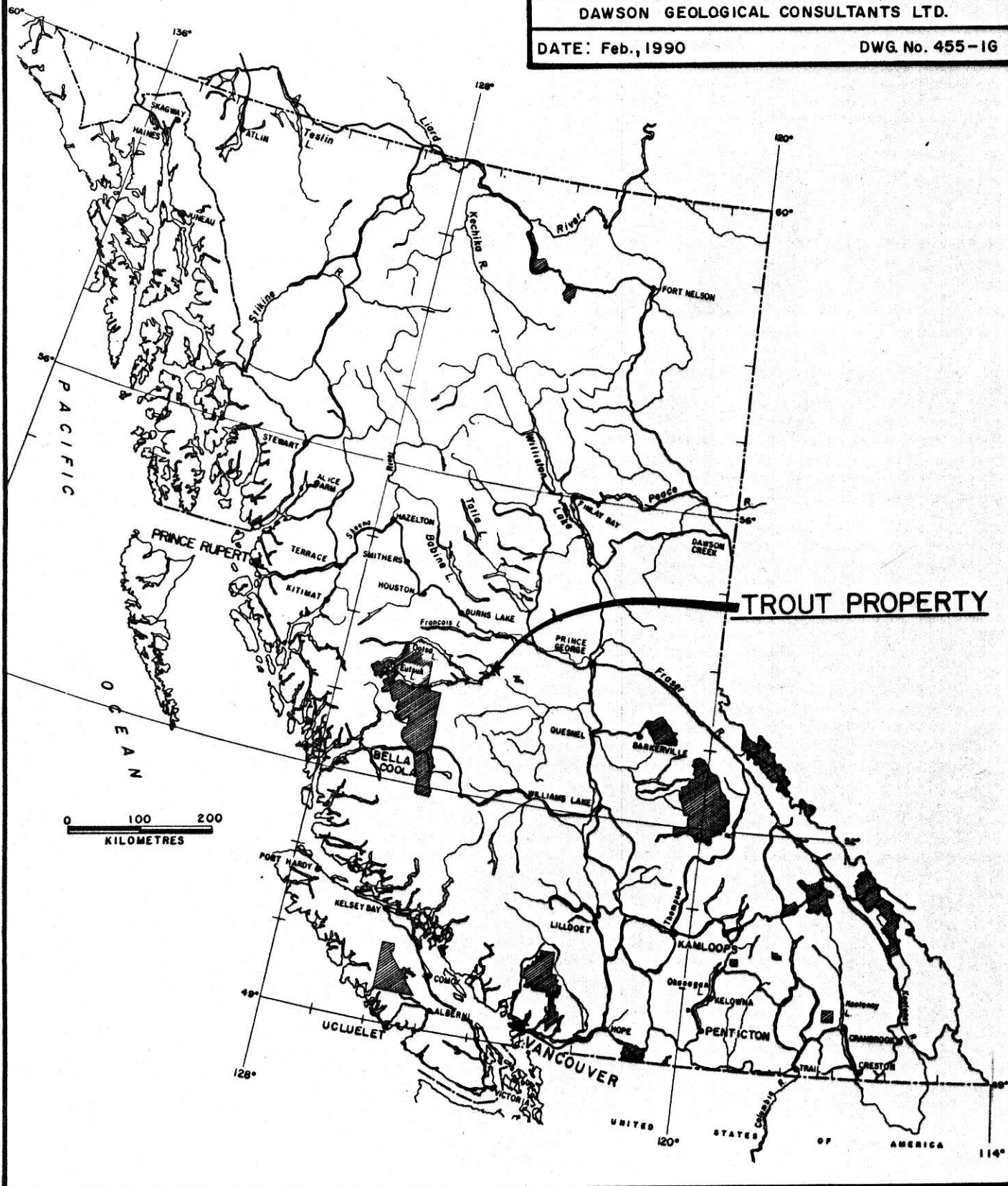
OMINECA MINING DIVISION

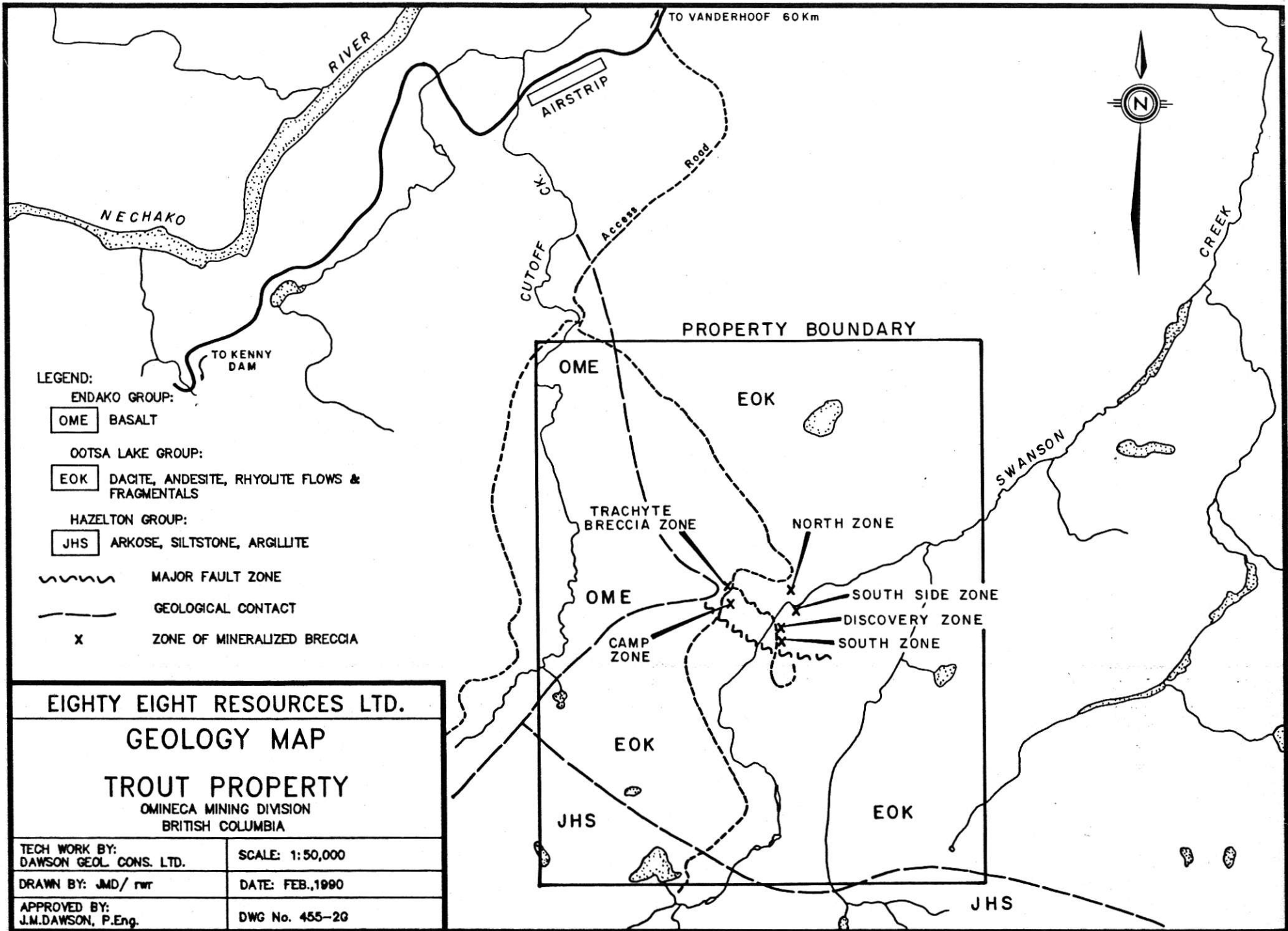
BRITISH COLUMBIA

DAWSON GEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS LTD.

DATE: Feb., 1990

DWG. No. 455-1G





Epithermal gold-silver mineralization occurs in a number of poorly defined breccia zones within an area roughly 700 metres square at the center of the claim block. The breccia zones occur predominantly within trachyte and andesite of the Ootsa Lake Group. There is evidence for several stages of explosive brecciation and at least two stages of silicification. The latest stage of silicification includes northeast striking, steeply dipping, banded quartz adularia veins. Visible sulphides are very minor here and mineralization (from polished section examination) appears to consist of finely divided gold and argentite within a gangue of quartz and adularia. Some of the areas of silicification contain only weakly anomalous gold values and it may be that higher grades are only associated with the latest pulse of silicification.

The area is extensively faulted, and this coupled with the irregular geometry of the breccia zones and the extensive overburden cover makes defining the shape and size of the mineralized zones extremely difficult.

The main mineralized area, the Discovery Zone, was originally considered by Kerr Addison to trend northeast, however later drilling by Welcome North indicates a more east-west strike. This zone now appears to be traced for about 200 metres along strike and to average 3 to 10 metres wide with a maximum width of about 25 metres. It appears to be cut off to the south or southwest by a major fault zone but remains open to depth as well as to the east or northeast. Grades are variable within this zone with the original surface samples running 0.404 oz/ton Au and 0.756 oz/ton Au over five metres each. Hole 85-01 tested this zone and several zones of mineralization were indicated although recoveries were poor (59.9-60.7M, 190 PPM Ag, 6700 PPB Au; 60.7-65.8M, 15.7 PPM Ag, 426 PPB Au; 75.3-81.1M, 35.0 PPM Ag, 3452 PPB Au). Most of the remaining Kerr Addison holes which tested the discovery zone were either aborted, had very poor recovery or did not cut significant mineralization.

Welcome North Mines Ltd. tested the Discovery Zone with 11 holes drilling N-S or NE-SW. Some of their better interesections were:

RDH-2	11M @ 0.08 oz/T Au
RDH-3	20M @ 0.11 oz/T Au
RDH-4	19M @ 0.08 oz/T Au
RDH-6	5M @ 0.10 oz/T Au

Most of the other holes cut varying widths of silicified material with usually weak to moderately anomalous gold values.

Most of the other silicified, breccia zones (see Figure 455G-2) have had very little work done on them. They usually have some gold values in excess of 1 gm/tonne gold. A trench in the South

Zone cut 0.036 oz/T Au over 13M. A trench in the Trachyte Breccia Zone or North Creek Zone averaged 0.02 oz/T Au over 14M. RDH-12 tested the Camp Zone and although the hole had to be abandoned at 59M, the lowermost 7 metres averaged 0.025 oz/T Au with traces of amethyst in a quartz breccia.

In summary, this is a classic, volcanic-hosted, epithermal precious metal system. The heavy overburden, bad ground conditions and extensive faulting make exploration difficult, but it has the potential for the discovery of a number of zones of ore grade material.