

830516

GEOLOGICAL REPORT

ON THE

BESSHI PROPERTY

**Aiken Lake Area
Omineca Mining Division
British Columbia**

**Latitude 56°28' North
Longitude 125°48' West
NTS 94C/5**

FOR

DENTONIA RESOURCES LTD.

BY

**N.C. CARTER, PH.D. P.ENG.
January 11, 1993**

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SUMMARY

Dentonia Resources Ltd. holds an option on the BESSHI property which consists of 12 mineral claims covering 1250 hectares north of Aiken Lake in north-central British Columbia.

The BESSHI property, near the eastern margin of the Intermontane tectonic belt, is underlain by late Triassic Takla Group volcanic and sedimentary rocks which are variably sheared and altered. At least three styles of metallic mineralization have been identified by previous work within the boundaries of the present claims.

Exploratory work in the 1930's was directed to gold and silver-bearing quartz-carbonate veins in two principal areas of the present property. The westernmost of these, explored by underground workings, includes a central vein structure with a section grading 6.34 g/t gold and 42.46 g/t silver over an average 1.3 metre width and a strike length of 24.4 metres. Polymetallic veins normal to the main structure contain silver values of between 834 and 2283 g/t over narrower widths and shorter strike lengths. A network of 2 - 20 cm wide quartz-carbonate veins in the eastern property area have returned locally high gold values but these zones appear to be of limited size.

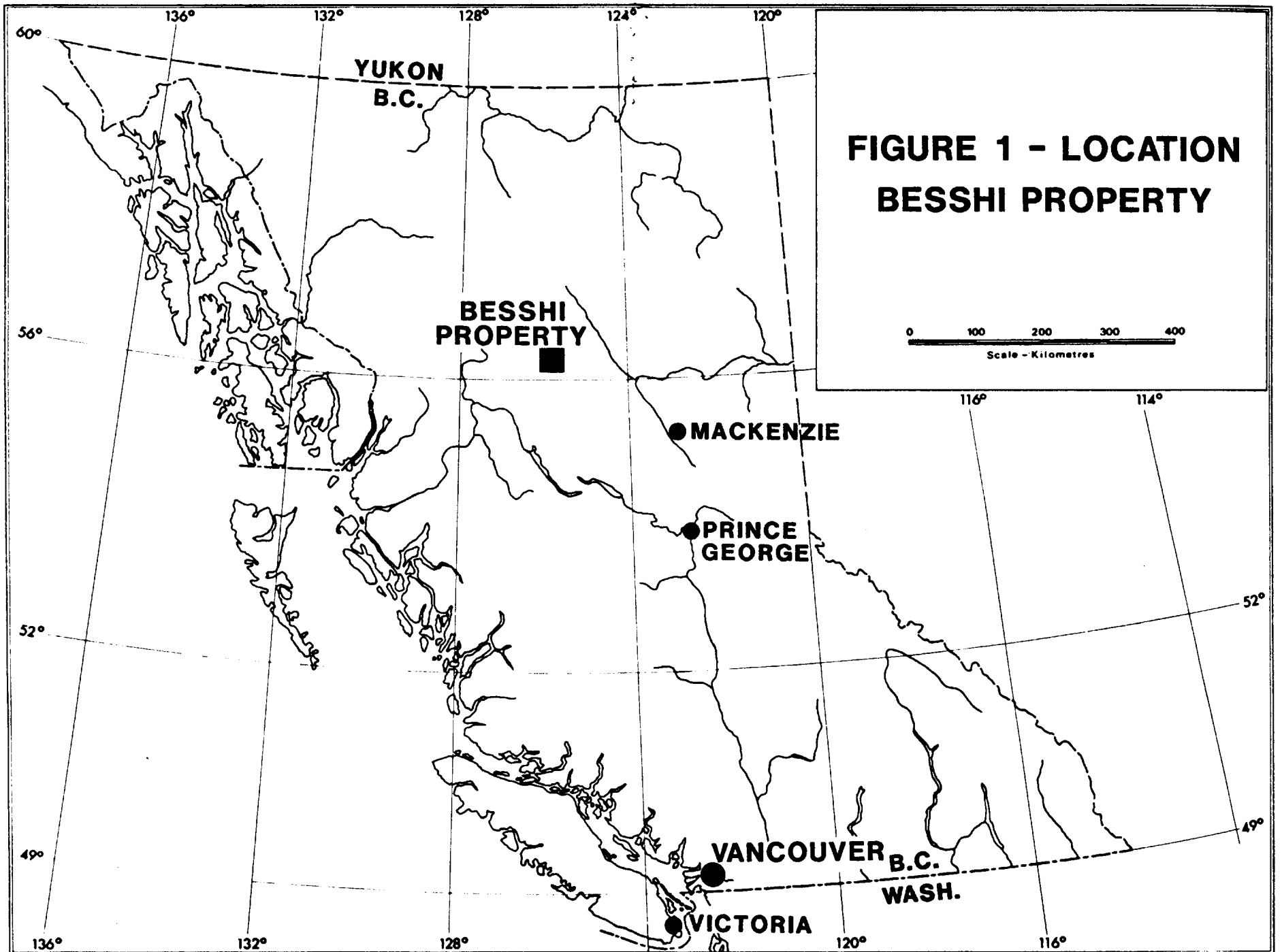
Lenses of massive sulphides in the eastern property

area include a 9 metre wide lens of massive pyrrhotite-pyrite with some chalcopyrite developed along a contact between sheared and altered graphitic siltstones and more massive volcanic rocks. This contact is marked by a pronounced topographic linear to the northwest and is also reflected over a 2.5 to 3 km strike length by coincident anomalous copper and zinc values in soils, linear zones of higher magnetic susceptibilities and VLF-EM conductors.

Volcanic and sedimentary lithologies on the BESSHI property are suggestive of deposition in a back-arc basin, an environment prospective for Besshi-type tabular, stratiform copper-zinc volcanogenic massive sulphide deposits. In the writer's opinion, this style of mineralization represents the best target for additional work on the property. Some further investigation of the precious metal potential of the property should also be considered.

A three phase exploratory program is recommended for the BESSHI property. A \$65,000 first phase program, recommended to include an airborne geophysical survey and surface surveys would be followed by second phase diamond drilling estimated to cost \$100,000.

Third phase work, consisting of additional diamond drilling, would be contingent on the results obtained from the first two recommended work programs.



INTRODUCTION

Dentonia Resources Ltd. has entered into an option agreement with respect to the BESSHI mineral property which consists of 12 mineral claims and is situated immediately north of Aiken Lake in north-central British Columbia.

This report, prepared at the request of Dentonia Resources Ltd., is based on readily available published and unpublished data pertaining to the geological setting of the property and results of previous mineral exploration work. Additional information was provided by Dr. R.H. McMillan, P.Ge., one of the property owners.

The writer has not visited the subject property but has examined and reported on several prospects in the nearby Johanson Lake area over the past number of years, most recently in September of 1992.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The BESSHI property is situated in north-central British Columbia 340 km northwest of Prince George (Figure 1). The mineral claims comprising the property are immediately north of Lay Creek and between 3 and 6 km north of Aiken Lake (Figure 2) in NTS map-area 94C/5 and at latitude $56^{\circ}28'$ North and longitude $125^{\circ}48'$ West.

The property is readily accessible by way of the Omineca

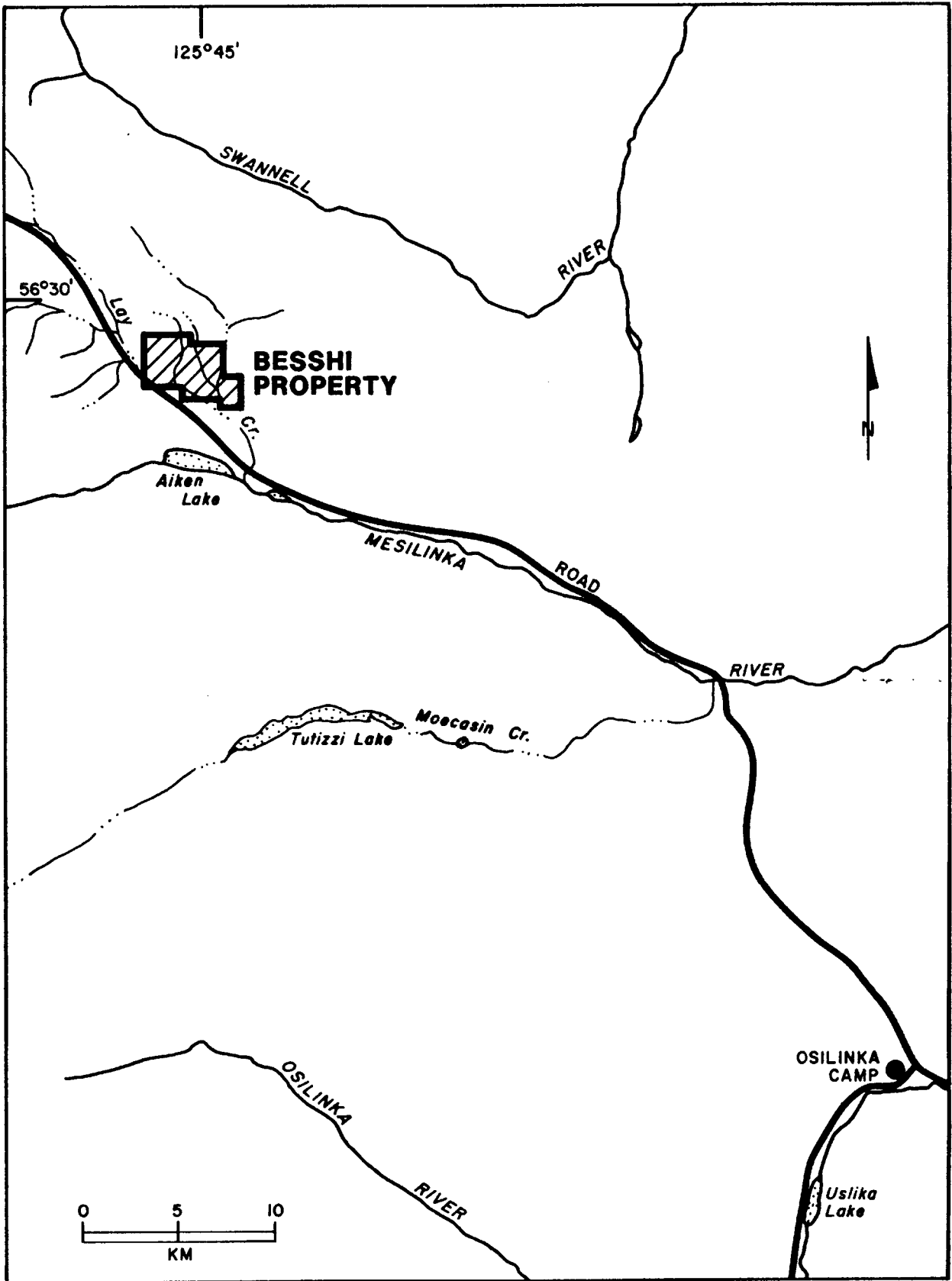


FIGURE 2 - LOCATION - BESSHI PROPERTY

Mining Access Road (OMAR) which passes through the southern part of the claims (Figure 2). Two principal routes are available; one is by some 250 km of active logging roads down the west side of Williston Lake to a point on highway 97 160 km north of Prince George and the second is by way of the traditional OMAR road south to Germansen Landing and Fort St. James, a distance of approximately 335 km.

A 1 km tote road from the OMAR road extends to old underground workings in the western property area which are linked with other mineral prospects in the eastern claims area by way of an old trail.

Accommodation and some supplies are available at a motel 3 km east of Aiken Lake and by prior arrangement at Osilinka Camp, operated by Finlay Forest Products and situated some 50 km southeast of the property (Figure 2).

MINERAL PROPERTY

The BESSHI property is comprised of two 4-post mineral claims of 20 units each and 10 2-post mineral claims located in the Omineca Mining Division of northern British Columbia.

The two 4-post claims (BESSHI #1 and #8) and seven 2-post claims (BESSHI #2 - #7, #9) are owned jointly by R.R. Keefe and R.H. McMillan. The POL 1,2 and 3 2-post claims are registered in the name of W.H. Halleran. All claims are

subject to an option agreement between the registered owners and Dentonia Resources Ltd.

The aforementioned mineral claims are believed to have been located in accordance with procedures as specified by the Mineral Tenure Act Regulations of the Province of British Columbia. No claim posts or lines have been examined by the writer.

The disposition of mineral claims comprising the property are shown on Figure 3 and details are as follows:

<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Record Number</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Date of Record</u>
BESSHI #1	312678	20	August 22, 1992
BESSHI #2	312681	1	" "
BESSHI #3	312682	1	" "
BESSHI #4	312683	1	" "
BESSHI #5	312684	1	" "
BESSHI #6	312685	1	" "
BESSHI #7	312686	1	" "
BESSHI #8	314071	20	October 6, 1992
BESSHI #9	314068	1	" "
POL 1	312048	1	August 5, 1992
POL 2	312049	1	" "
POL 3	312050	1	" "

PHYSICAL SETTING

The BESSHI property is situated on a relatively gentle south-facing slope in the lower reaches of the Lay Range immediately north of Lay Creek, an east flowing tributary of Mesilinka River (Figures 2,3). The broad Lay Creek valley is broken by deeply incised, +100 metres deep canyons along both Lay and Polaris Creeks (Figure 3). Elevations range from

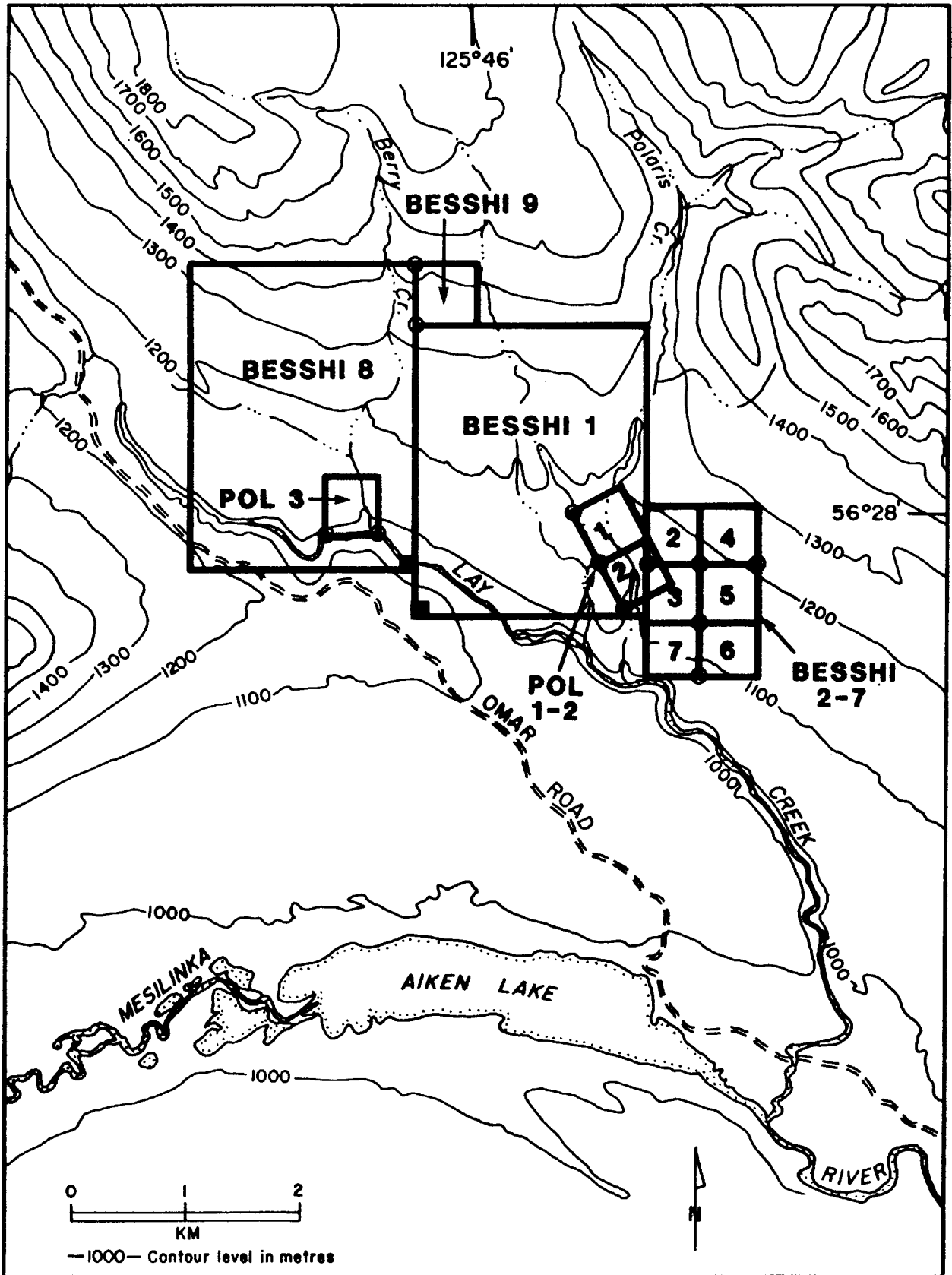


FIGURE 3 - MINERAL CLAIMS - BESSHI PROPERTY

slightly more than 1000 metres above sea level along Lay Creek in the southeastern property area to about 1450 metres along the northern boundary.

An open forest cover of spruce, pine, fir and poplar extends over most of the property. Bedrock is best exposed in the canyons along Lay Creek and the two principal tributaries, Polaris and Berry Creeks. Overburden, consisting of gravel and till and ranging in thickness from several cm to more than 30 metres, obscures bedrock over more than 95% of the property area (Potter, 1976).

HISTORY

The earliest recorded mining activity in the general Aiken Lake area took place in 1899 and was directed to placer gold on Jim May Creek, a tributary of Osilinka River. Prospecting for lode deposits, initiated throughout north-central British Columbia by Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company (CM&S) in 1927, was successful in the discovery of a number of mineral showings including the Jupiter and Polaris gold-silver prospects both of which are included in the present BESSHI property.

Work by CM&S on these two prospects continued through the 1930's and included surface stripping, hand trenching and more than 500 metres of underground development on the

Jupiter prospect and hand trenching and 45 metres of underground workings on the Polaris prospect 4 km to the east.

Both prospects lay dormant until 1975 when a large block of claims located by Susie Gold Mines Ltd. included most of the present BESSHI property. Work by this company in 1976 and 1977 was directed to assessing the potential for porphyry copper-molybdenum mineralization and included geological mapping, 16.5 line kilometres of magnetometer and VLF-EM surveys and the collection and analyses of 876 soil samples over an area north of Lay Creek between Berry and Polaris Creeks.

Claims were relocated over the same general area by Golden Rule Resources Ltd. in 1980. The precious metals potential of the Jupiter and Polaris prospects was the main focus of attention and work through 1983 included soil geochemistry and geophysical surveys centred on the two principal mineral showings, construction of a 1 km tote road linking the Jupiter workings with the Omineca road and some re-sampling of the main Jupiter adit.

Skylark Resources Ltd. relocated essentially the same ground in 1987 and completed limited geological mapping and soil and stream sediment geochemistry north and south of Lay Creek.

Prospecting and limited rock sampling in the area of the Jupiter and Polaris showings was carried out by W.H. Halleran following location of claims in 1990.

REGIONAL GEOLOGICAL SETTING

The Aiken Lake area, which straddles the boundary between the Intermontane and Omineca Crystalline tectonic belts, features a number of diverse geological terranes.

The area southwest of Mesilinka River and Aiken Lake, including the present BESSHI property (Figure 2), is underlain by late Triassic-early Jurassic Takla Group volcanic and lesser sedimentary rocks which lie along the eastern margin of the mainly coeval Hogem granitic intrusive complex.

These intrusive and layered rocks, part of Quesnel terrane, are in apparent fault contact with a late Paleozoic, arc-related clastic and volcanoclastic sequence northeast of Mesilinka River and Lay Creek. This older sequence, part of Harper Ranch terrane, underlies the central part of the Lay Range between Lay Creek and Swannell River and is cored by the northwest-trending 14 x 4 km Alaskan-type Polaris ultramafic complex of late Triassic age (Nixon et al, 1990).

The eastern margin of Harper Ranch terrane is along Swannell River (Figure 2) north of which older, late

Proterozoic Ingenika Group clastic and carbonate sedimentary rocks of Cassiar terrane are in thrust fault contact with younger rocks.

Harper Ranch terrane has previously been included with Quesnel terrane sequences of the Intermontane tectonic belt but is now thought to represent the western margin of the Omineca Crystalline belt (Nixon et al, 1990; Ferri et al, 1991).

A regional northwest-trending structural grain is imparted by major dextral and thrust faults separating the various geological terranes, and by faulting, shearing and stratigraphic trends within the various terranes and the northwest trends of the Polaris ultramafic and Hogem granitic intrusive complexes.

The Aiken Lake area is well known for its number and variety of mineral deposits and occurrences. The most prevalent are copper (gold) showings developed in shear zones and marginal to satellitic intrusions in Takla Group volcanic rocks peripheral to the eastern margin of the Hogem intrusive complex.

Quartz veins containing pyrite, chalcopyrite, magnetite and molybdenite and locally good gold values are numerous in Takla volcanics west of Aiken Lake. Several magnetite lodes in volcanic rocks in the same general area are known to

contain locally significant concentrations of copper and gold.

Quartz-carbonate veins occupying shear zones and containing gold-silver values are developed in Takla Group volcanic-sedimentary sequences in the southern Lay Range north of Aiken Lake. Best examples are the Jupiter and Polaris prospects within the present BESSHI property.

Massive and near massive bands of pyrite and pyrrhotite-pyrite containing some copper and gold values are known in Takla Group volcanics west of Lay Creek several km northwest of Aiken Lake and in the lower part of Polaris Creek on the present BESSHI property.

The Polaris ultramafic complex contains some localized anomalous platinum group element values in chromite-bearing dunites and pyroxenites (Nixon et al,1990).

PROPERTY GEOLOGY, MINERALIZATION, GEOCHEMISTRY AND GEOPHYSICS

Geology

Principal geological elements are shown on Figure 4. As previously noted, bedrock exposures are mainly confined to canyon sections along Lay and Polaris Creeks. The following description is mainly after Potter(1976), Roots(1954) and Lay(1940).

Oldest rocks include a mafic volcanic-dominated section

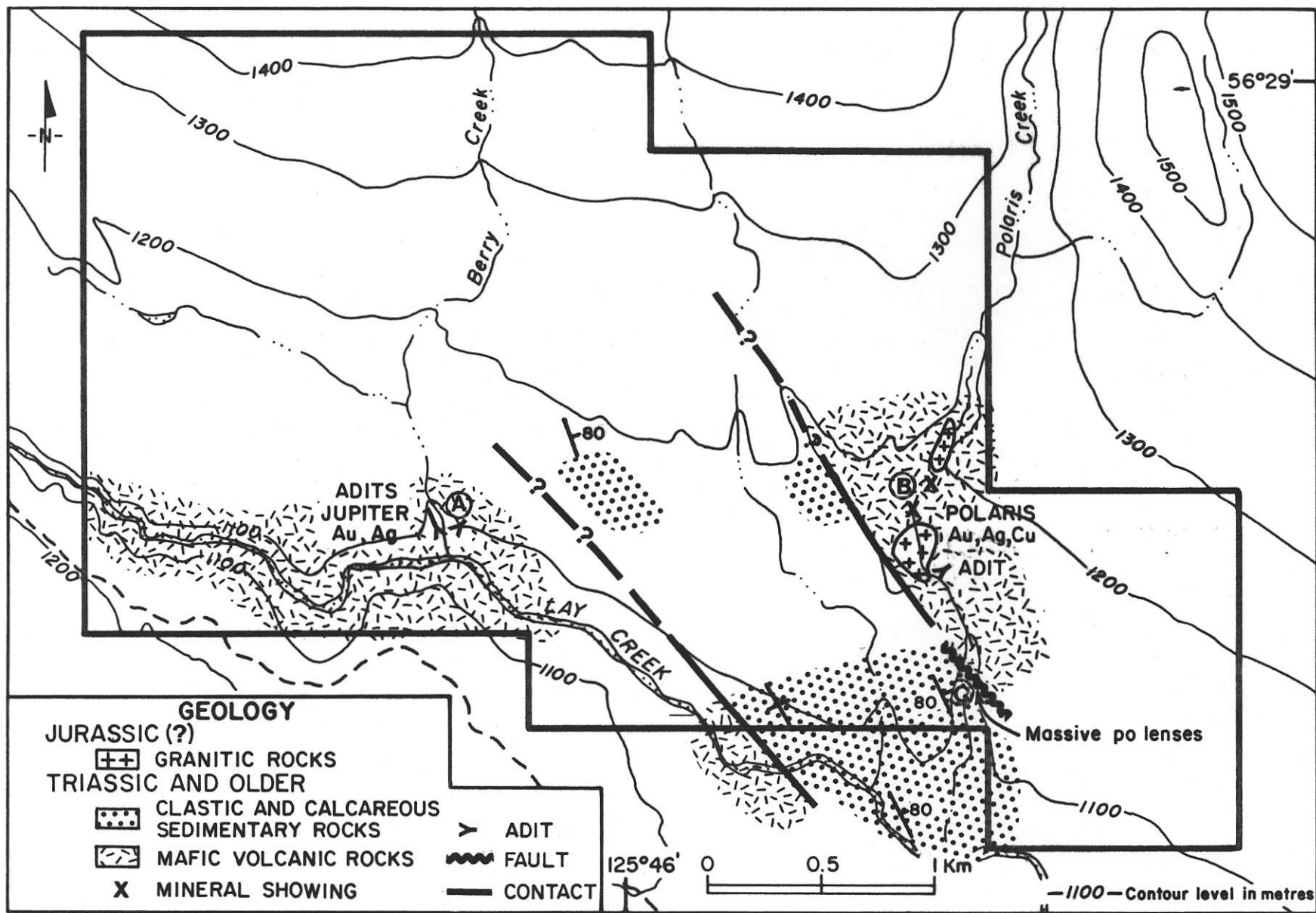


FIGURE 4 - GEOLOGY - BESSHI PROPERTY

exposed in Polaris Creek near the eastern property boundary. This is principally an intensely deformed, massive to fragmental sequence with intercalated impure limestones, cherty argillaceous siltstones and greywackes. The sequence is intruded by dykes and two small granitic stocks believed to be related to the Hogem intrusive complex. These include a porphyritic quartz diorite and a more leucocratic quartz monzonite (Figure 4).

A northwest trending zone of shearing, accompanied by silicification and carbonatization, is well exposed in Polaris Creek. This zone, which is well marked by a prominent topographic linear to the northwest (Figure 4), separates the volcanic sequence from a thick succession of black, pyritic and graphitic, argillaceous siltstone (Potter, 1976). This steeply dipping, northwest trending sequence has an apparent thickness of at least 1000 metres (Figure 4).

The sedimentary sequence is bounded on the southwest by intermediate to mafic volcanic flows and tuffs which are variably sheared and feature both chloritic and carbonate alteration, the latter particularly well developed marginal to mineralized structures at the Jupiter showings (Figure 4). The only intrusive rocks reported in this sequence include a diorite dyke parallelling the main Jupiter shear zone. The nature of the contact between this volcanic unit and the

sedimentary sequence is not well documented.

Volcanic and sedimentary rocks underlying the Lay Range and extending south to Lay Creek were regarded by Roots(1954) as being of late Paleozoic age. Roots' mapping shows these rocks to be separated from younger (late Triassic - early Jurassic) Takla Group volcanics and sediments by a fault along Lay Creek. However, as initially described by Roots(1954) and later confirmed by Potter(1976), there is no apparent displacement of lithologic units across Lay Creek.

Recent work by Ferri (personal communication) indicates that both the volcanic assemblages and the intervening sedimentary unit form the basal part of the Upper Triassic Takla Group. The nature of the sedimentary rocks, which include near-shore limestones and clastic sediments made up of terrigenous (continentally-derived) detritus, suggests deposition in a back-arc environment.

Mineralization

The BESSHI property features three distinct styles of mineralization including shear-hosted quartz (carbonate) veins with gold, silver and base metal values, weakly developed porphyry copper-molybdenum mineralization and lenses of massive pyrite-pyrrhotite.

Two varieties of shear-hosted precious metals-bearing quartz (carbonate) veins are evident at the Jupiter workings

near the confluence of Berry and Lay Creeks ("A" - Figure 4). The principal or Number 2 vein (Lay,1940; Roots,1954) occupies a northerly striking, steeply west dipping brecciated fault zone and consists of quartz-carbonate lenses and abundant graphitic material. Disseminated pyrite occurs both in the quartz-carbonate lenses and brecciated wallrocks. The adit on the west side of Berry Creek (Figure 4) follows the structure over a strike length of more than 200 metres; widths average 0.60 metre or less.

Detailed sampling by CM&S personnel in the 1930's indicated better gold grades to be over a 30 metre strike length between 50 and 80 metres from the adit portal (Lay,1940). A copy of this sampling plan, available in the Property Files maintained by Geological Survey Branch in Victoria, shows individual samples within this zone ranging up to more than 100 g/t gold over widths of several cm.

Calculations by the writer indicate weighted average grades of 42 samples as being 6.34 g/t gold and 42.46 g/t silver over an average width of 1.3 metres and a strike length of 24.4 metres.

Some 30 metres north of this section, a 12 metre crosscut driven east exposes similar vein material from which 4 samples yielded a weighted average grade of 15.98 g/t gold and 79.20 g/t silver over a 1.26 metre width. North of this

crosscut, samples across 0.3 - 1.2 metre widths of the structure as exposed in the main drift yielded values in the 0.70 - 2.40 g/t gold range.

Limited underground sampling (at 10 metre intervals) by Golden Rule Resources Ltd. in 1983 included only one sample within the zone of better grade gold mineralization. It is apparent that Golden Rule did not have access to the detailed CM&S sampling plans.

The second variety of vein mineralization is represented by Numbers 1 and 3 veins which are northeast striking, southeast dipping quartz-carbonate fissure veins containing sphalerite, galena, tetrahedrite and chalcopyrite. These two polymetallic vein structures, exposed in sub-drifts driven northeast and southwest off the main adit, are considered to be part of the same vein system, offset some 20 metres by the younger fault zone hosting Number 2 vein. Silver is the principal commodity of interest and weighted average grades of 17 samples calculated by the writer for Number 1 vein yielded 0.34 g/t gold and 834.22 g/t silver over an average width of 1.33 metre and a strike length of 20 metres. Similar calculations for Number 3 vein, including 12 samples, indicated a weighted average grade of 0.31 g/t gold and 2283.77 g/t silver over average widths of 0.57 metre and a strike length of 10 metres.

A 45 metre long adit on the east side of Berry Creek (Figure 4), driven northeasterly on a continuation of of this structure, yielded only low values (Lay,1940).

A number of quartz (carbonate) veins are exposed on Polaris Creek in the vicinity of the two small granitic stocks ("B" - Figure 4). The "discovery" zone, exposed by earlier work over a 36 x 12 metre area, includes a network of 2 - 20 cm wide quartz-carbonate veins in brittle argillaceous siltstones. The veins, which comprise about 5% of the exposed section, have a northerly trend, are vertical to west dipping and cut by flat faults. Maximum vein length is 10 metres and the veins contain varying amounts of pyrite, arsenopyrite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite.

A CM&S surface sampling plan shows a wide range of gold and silver values within 13 individual veins with the best being 1014.86 g/t gold and 148.80 g/t silver over a 45 cm width. Weighted average grades as calculated by the writer for 36 samples from 13 different veins are 8.71 g/t gold and 13.71 g/t silver over an average width of 10 cm.

Numerous other narrow quartz veins and stringers are reported along Polaris Creek north and south of the "discovery" zone both within and adjacent to the granitic stocks. Most of these also contain pyrite, arsenopyrite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite but gold values are reported to

be low.

Quartz-carbonate stringers containing pyrite and pyrrhotite and hosted by the sedimentary sequence in the lower reaches of Polaris Creek and along Lay Creek reportedly contain minor gold and silver values.

Porphyry copper-molybdenum mineralization related to the northernmost quartz monzonite stock on Polaris Creek (Potter, 1976) consists of chalcopyrite and minor molybdenite in fractures within and adjacent to the intrusive. A grab sample collected by Potter (1976) returned 0.23% copper, 0.004% molybdenum, 5.83 g/t silver and 0.10 g/t gold. Up to 5% pyrite is contained in fractures in wallrocks adjacent to both intrusive stocks on Polaris Creek.

Lenses of massive pyrrhotite-pyrite with some chalcopyrite represent the third style of mineralization on the BESSHI property. There are two documented occurrences of this massive sulphide mineralization along Polaris Creek, which was originally reported as replacement type mineralization by Lay (1940).

The most northerly occurrence is about 150 metres north of the previously described "discovery" zone and consists of massive pyrrhotite and pyrite with some chalcopyrite developed along bedding planes in sediments immediately south of the quartz monzonite stock. The zone attains widths of 0.6

to 1 metre and is exposed over a strike length of between 3 and 7 metres. Reported sample grades range from trace gold and silver and 0.5% copper to 2 g/t gold, 19 g/t silver and 3.5% copper.

The most significant occurrence of this type, exposed in the lower reaches of Polaris Creek ("C" - Figure 4), is a 9 metre wide lens of massive pyrrhotite-pyrite along the sheared and altered contact between the sedimentary and volcanic-sedimentary sequences. This lens is exposed in the canyon of Polaris Creek over a vertical range of 30 metres (Roots, 1954). Limited sampling of this zone yielded between trace and 1.3 g/t gold and up to 0.5% copper.

This zone was originally described by Lay (1940) as being the most impressive in terms of size in the district and later by Fox (1981) as being "a sheared stratiform horizon at the contact of a thick sequence of graphitic schists and massive greenstones".

Geochemistry

Principal zones with anomalous values for copper and zinc in soils are shown on Figure 5. These are based on a compilation of soil sampling results reported by Potter (1976 - 876 samples) and Fox (1981 - 400 samples; 1983 - 65 samples).

The most striking feature is a 1.5 km long, linear zone with +120 ppm copper values and partly coincident +300 ppm

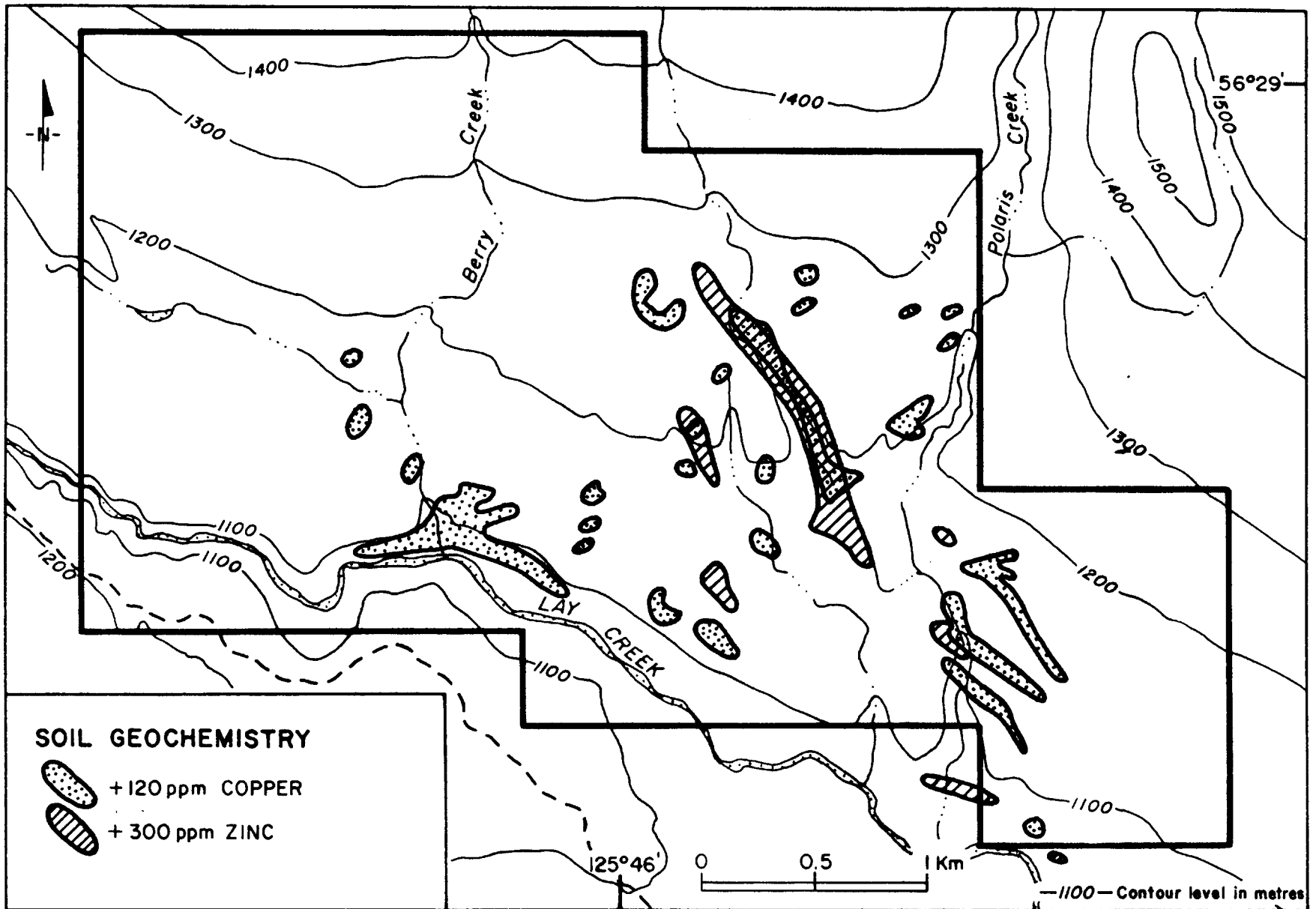


FIGURE 5 - SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY - BESSHI PROPERTY

zinc values and up to 39 ppm molybdenum along the contact between the argillaceous siltstone unit to the southwest and the mixed volcanic-sedimentary unit to the northeast (Figures 4 and 5). Similar linear anomalous zones, on trend to the southeast, were identified adjacent to and southeast of Polaris Creek; one of these is coincident with the 9 metre wide massive pyrrhotite-pyrite lens exposed in Polaris Creek. These copper-zinc anomalous zones have partially coincident, weak silver values (1 - 3.8 ppm), some arsenic values in the 40 - 70 ppm range and between 4 and 6 ppm antimony.

The zone with anomalous copper values in soils east and west of lower Berry Creek (Figure 5) includes more restricted anomalous gold values (to 270 ppb), silver (to 28.6 ppm), arsenic (to 582 ppm), antimony (to 7 ppm) and lead (to 71 ppm) in the vicinity of the Jupiter showings.

Soil sampling over an area including the Polaris showings yielded spotty gold values, the best being 165 ppb (Fox, 1981), which may be a reflection of deep overburden cover east and west of Polaris Creek.

Geophysics

Previous VLF-EM and magnetometer surveys within the present BESSHI property have been restricted to areas northwest and southeast of Polaris Creek and the area near the Jupiter showings on lower Berry Creek.

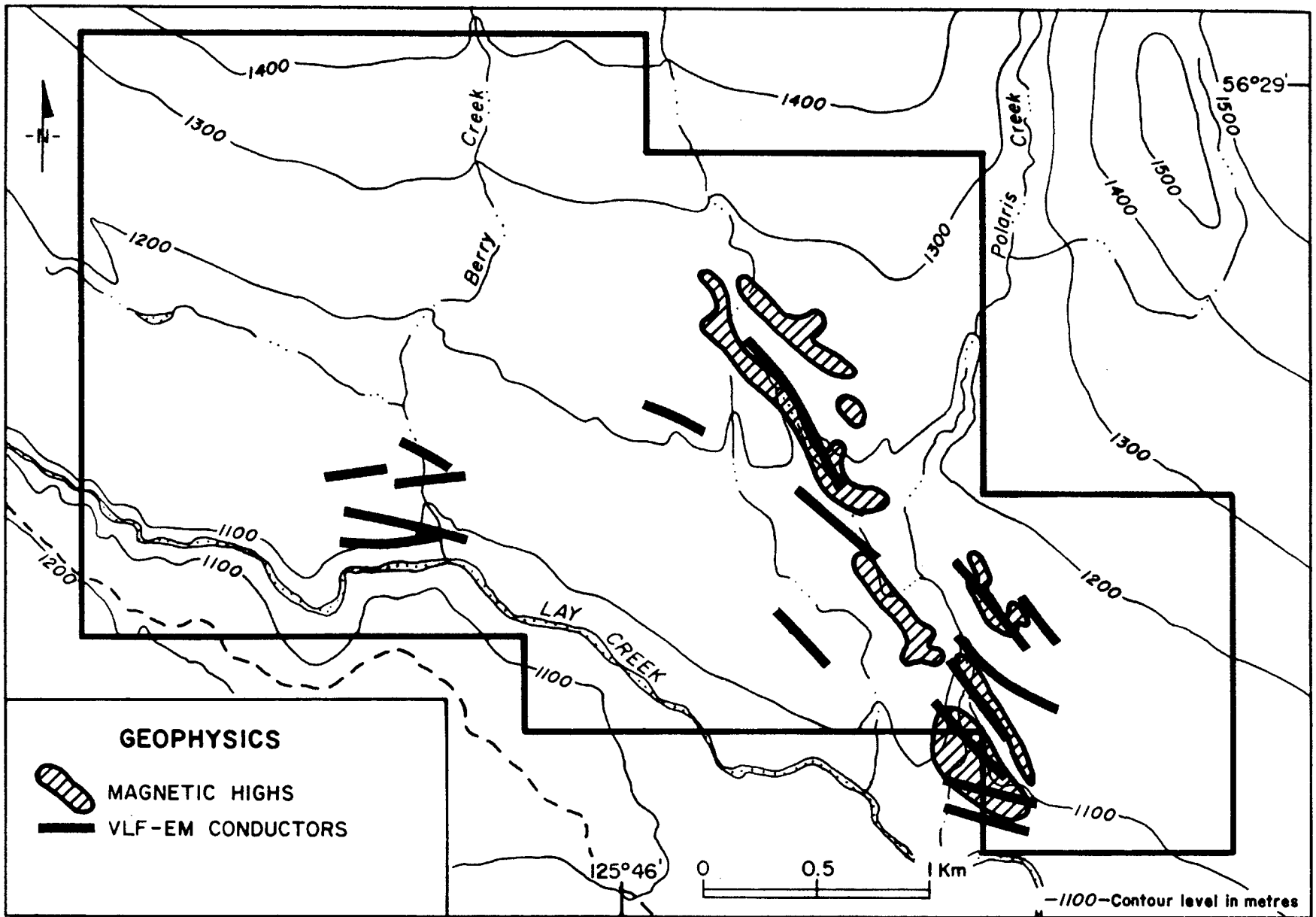


FIGURE 6 - GEOPHYSICS - BESSHI PROPERTY

Linear, northwest-trending magnetic highs (+200 gammas) with coincident VLF-EM conductors (Fraser Filter values of up to +18), marking the lithologic contact northwest of Polaris Creek, were identified by Stelling(1977). Surveys by Fox(1981) show a continuation of these geophysical signatures to the southeast (Figure 6) and areas of higher magnetic response were found to be coincident with the massive pyrrhotite-pyrite lens exposed in Polaris Creek.

VLF-EM conductive zones in the vicinity of lower Berry Creek (Figure 6) were interpreted by Fox(1981) as partly reflecting the northeast structures at the Jupiter showings.

CONCLUSIONS

The BESSHI property is underlain by a late Triassic sequence of volcanic and sedimentary rocks which host at least three styles of precious and base metal mineralization.

The potential for porphyry copper-molybdenum mineralization is considered to be low. The Jupiter and Polaris gold-silver veins, which attracted the earliest exploration efforts, have been further investigated in the recent past.

The potential for volcanogenic massive sulphide mineralization represents the most significant and least tested target on the BESSHI property. Lithologies within the

late Triassic sequence include terrigenous (continentally-derived detritus) clastic sediments, impure limestones and mafic calc-alkaline volcanic rocks, suggestive of deposition within a back-arc basin. Such environments are prospective for Besshi-type tabular, stratiform copper-zinc sulphide deposits (Fox, 1984; Hoy, 1992) which are commonly hosted by mafic volcanic rocks, clastic sediments or along or near contacts between the two. Examples of this deposit type in the northwestern Cordillera include the Windy Craggy copper-cobalt (gold-silver) deposit in northwestern British Columbia, the gold-rich Greens Creek zinc-lead-silver deposit in neighbouring southeast Alaska and the Goldstream copper-zinc-silver deposit north of Revelstoke.

The 9 metre wide massive pyrrhotite-pyrite lens exposed along the contact between argillaceous and graphitic siltstones and mafic volcanic rocks in the eastern property area, and reportedly containing some low copper and gold grades, is considered to have characteristics of Besshi-type massive sulphide mineralization. The potential for this style of mineralization was identified by Fox (1981) who recommended additional work during the course of a program directed principally to assessing the vein gold-silver potential of the property.

The massive sulphide lens along the sedimentary-volcanic

contact is exposed only in Polaris Creek but this prospective contact is reflected by coincident linear anomalous copper and zinc (plus molybdenum and silver) values in soils, and by zones of higher magnetic susceptibilities with coincident VLF-EM conductors over a potential strike length of 2.5 to 3 km (Figures 5 and 6). This contact zone represents the highest priority target for additional work on the BESSHI property.

Some exceptionally high gold values associated with quartz-carbonate stringers have been identified by past work along Polaris Creek and while these are obviously of interest, the lenticular nature of these occurrences limits their potential.

The main or Number 2 vein at the Jupiter workings in the western property area is known to include a small (24 x 1.3 metres) shoot with weighted average grades of 6.34 g/t gold and 42.46 g/t silver. This prospect has not been tested by drilling and consequently the depth potential of Number 2 vein is unknown. There is also some suggestion that the main adit drift north of the shoot with better gold-silver grades was driven parallel to the main structure.

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that a three phase exploratory program be undertaken to assess the potential for volcanogenic massive sulphide mineralization on the BESSHI property.

Phase I work is recommended to include an initial airborne (helicopter) horizontal loop electromagnetic (HLEM) and magnetometer survey with 100 metre spaced flight lines oriented normal to the northwest trending lithologic contacts. The locally significant graphitic component of the sedimentary sequence will undoubtedly result in a number of spurious conductive zones but the accompanying magnetometer survey results should assist in discriminating these from those caused by concentrations of sulphides.

The airborne program could be undertaken during the winter months and followed up by summer field work which would include surface VLF-EM and proton magnetometer surveys to accurately locate anomalous areas indicated by the airborne program. It is recommended that the field program also include geological mapping, relocation of mineral showings and additional soil geochemistry where warranted.

The foregoing program will prepare the property for a Phase II diamond drilling program to test geophysical and geochemical anomalies identified by first phase work. This program is recommended to include 6 inclined holes,

principally to test zones of potential massive sulphides. One or two holes could be directed to assessing the depth potential of the Jupiter Number 2 vein.

Results of Phase I and II programs will predicate if additional work, consisting of additional diamond drilling, is warranted for the BESSHI property.

COST ESTIMATEPhase I

Airborne HLEM and Magnetometer survey - 125 line km @ \$200/line km	\$25,000.00
Program Design, Supervision	\$5,000.00
Surface program - geophysics, geochemistry, geological mapping	
Wages, miscellaneous travel, etc.	\$30,000.00
Equipment rentals, sample analyses	<u>\$5,000.00</u>
Total, Phase I	\$65,000.00

Phase II

Diamond Drilling - 750 metres @ \$100/metre	\$75,000.00
Supervision, reporting	\$5,000.00
Miscellaneous travel	\$2,500.00
Sample analyses	\$5,000.00
Contingencies	<u>\$12,500.00</u>
Total, Phase II	\$100,000.00

Phase III

(Contingent on receipt of encouraging
results from Phase I and II programs)

Diamond Drilling (all-inclusive) - 1200 metres @ \$130/metre	\$156,000.00
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CERTIFICATE

I, NICHOLAS C. CARTER, of 1410 Wende Road, Victoria, British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a Consulting Geologist, registered with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia since 1966.
2. I am a graduate of the University of New Brunswick with B.Sc.(1960), Michigan Technological University with M.S.(1962) and the University of British Columbia with Ph.D.(1974).
3. I have practised my profession in eastern and western Canada and in parts of the United States for more than 25 years.
4. The foregoing report on the BESSHI property is based on a review of published and unpublished information pertaining to the geological setting, styles of mineralization and results of previous exploration programs within and adjacent to the present property and on the writer's background knowledge of the geology and mineral deposits and occurrences in the general Aiken Lake area.
5. I hold no interest, directly or indirectly, in the mineral claims comprising the BESSHI property or in the securities of Dentonia Resources Ltd.
6. Permission is hereby granted to Dentonia Resources Ltd. to use the foregoing report in support of a Prospectus, Statement of Material Facts or Filing Statement to be filed with the British Columbia Securities Commission and the Vancouver Stock Exchange.

N.C. Carter, Ph.D. P.Eng.

Victoria, B.C.
January 11, 1993

N.C. CARTER, Ph.D., P.Eng.
CONSULTING GEOLOGIST