Preliminary Prospectus (Draft), 1998
For
Booker Gold Explorations Limited
By
Gordon Weary

1. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

1. The Hearne Hill and Morrison claims are situated 65 km northeast of Smithers, in the Babine Lake district of British Columbia.

2. The Hearne Hill property is underlain by volcanic rocks belonging to the Lower to Middle Jurassic Hazelton group, which consists principally of water lain grey lapilli crystal tuffs and grey andesites, with some associated sedimentary rocks. The Morrison property is underlain by Middle to Upper Jurassic sediments of the Ashman Formation from the Bowser Lake group. The country rocks have been intruded by Biotite Feldspar Porphyry (BFP) bodies which belong to the Tertiary (Eocene) Babine Igneous Intrusive Suite.

3. Copper and gold mineral deposits in the Babine Lake district are associated with the BFP intrusions.

4. The Hearne Hill and Morrison deposits are porphyry copper + gold ± molybdenum ± silver deposits of the general Babine type. At Hearne Hill breccia bodies containing enriched copper-gold mineralization (>0.5% Cu, >0.5 g/t Au) are situated within the porphyry deposit. The Chapman and Bland zones are two distinct areas of the Hearne Hill property known to contain mineralized breccias. At Morrison the porphyry system is disrupted by a 330 m dextral offset along a north-south shear zone. Enriched copper grades (>0.5% Cu) exist near the centres of both the North and South zones.

5. In the BFP intrusives and surrounding country rock, mineralization occurs as fracture fillings, as disseminations and within stockwork quartz veinlets. The host rocks contain biotite and quartz - sericite alteration. Alteration zoning from fresh unaltered porphyry through propylytic, phyllic and potassic is present within both porphyry deposits.

6. The approximate surface dimensions of the Hearne Hill mineralized porphyry deposit (>0.1% Cu) is 700 m by 400 m with a depth of over 300 m. The dimensions of the mineralized Morrison porphyry are approximately 1000 m by 400 m by 300 m. Ogryzlo et al. (1994) reported a resource estimate for the Morrison deposit of 190 million tons of 0.40% Cu and 0.20 g/t Au.

7. The breccia bodies at Hearne Hill are situated within and adjacent to the porphyry -copper stockwork. The Chapman and Bland zones are separated by approximately 300 m, have a N 10-30E strike, and appear to dip steeply (70-80°) to the east. The breccias consist of angular clasts up to several tens of centimetres size of BFP and Hazelton group volcanics. Open space in the breccia prior to mineralization is estimated at 5 to 20% of total rock

volume. Chalcopyrite, pyrite and minor chalcocite were deposited in the space between the angular clasts.

8. Drilling of the Chapman breccia by Noranda Mining and Exploration Inc. in 1989 and 1990, intersected 22.9 m of 2.75% Cu, but Noranda concluded that the breccia was cut-out at 70 to 80 m depth by an intrusion of bleached, massive quartz-biotite-feldspar-porphyry (QBFP).

9. Subsequent drilling of the breccia by David Chapman (1991) indicated that the area of mineralized breccia was more extensive than that indicated by the Noranda drilling. Of the seven holes drilled by Chapman all intersected mineralized breccia, however core from only one hole was assayed. This hole contained a 50 m section of 2.3% Cu, and several 3 m sections with 0.4 - 2.0 g/t Au, including one section with 14 g/t Au.

10. Booker Gold's 1994 and 1995 diamond drilling programmes led to the discovery of the Bland zone, a second breccia body of enriched grade (>0.5% Cu, >0.5 g/t Au) copper-gold mineralization. The Bland zone was situated 300 m northeast of areas investigated by previous exploration programmes.

11. In 1996 and 1997, Booker Gold was successful in extending the Bland and Chapman zones. Trenching of a copper - gold till geochemical anomaly 50 - 100 m west of the Bland zone revealed over 75 m of mineralized (>0.8% Cu) breccia. Drilling proved that this breccia occurrence was part of the Bland zone and extended the zone to the southwest. Drilling in the vicinity of the Chapman zone produced the highest copper and gold grades to date on the Hearne Hill property (17.75% Cu over 1 m, 11.14g/t Au over 3 m), and extended the zone both at depth and to the southeast. The surface expression of the Bland zone is determined to be approximately 100 m by 75m by a depth of 300 m. The Chapman zone has a surface expression of 75m by 50 m by a depth of 100 m. The source of a large copper-gold geochemical anomaly 100 m - 300 m west of the Bland zone remains to be found. Trenching in this area uncovered mineralized boulders within deep overburden. Further exploration drilling in this area is recommended.

12. As of November 31, 1997, Booker Gold had drilled 141 diamond drill holes on the Hearne Hill property. In addition, extensive surface trenching, geological mapping, geochemical sampling and geophysical surveys have been performed.

13. Booker Gold's approach to exploration on Hearne Hill, since its acquisition in 1993, has been to explore for further breccia zones and associated high grade mineralization. Booker Gold has been successful in expanding the high grade core of the Hearne Hill deposit and surrounding porphyry stockwork. Booker Gold will use a similar strategy in exploring the Morrison deposit. Higher grade areas within the Morrison deposit will be further explored as will potential extensions to the porphyry system.

14. Booker Gold entered into an agreement with Noranda in October 1997 to conduct exploration on the Morrison property. Between 1963 and 1973 Noranda drilled 95

diamond drill holes totalling 13,890 m. Sixty-five of the holes were drilled with AEX core and 30 with BQ. Most holes were directed at 45 degree angles east or west along section lines 60 m apart and were drilled to a maximum of 250 m. Indicated and inferred resources for the Morrison deposit, using a 0.30% Cu cutoff grade, are estimated to total 190 million tonnes of 0.40% Cu and 0.20 g/t Au to a depth of 300 m. An open pit resource developed on the basis of a 0.75:1 waste to ore stripping ratio and a cutoff grade of 0.30% Cu is estimated at 58 million tonnes of 0.41% Cu and 0.21 g/t Au. Gold grades were estimated using a gold-copper regression equation developed on the basis of 477 pulp composite samples assayed in 1988. The 1988 composite gold grades were significantly lower than composite gold grades obtained in 1967 (.21 g/t Au versus 0.35 g/t Au) (Ogryzlo et al. 1994). It is recommended that Booker Gold establish a drill program on the Morrison property to explore potential high grade (>0.8% Cu) zones, determine gold, silver, and molybdenum grades, and increase potential mineable reserves.

1.1 RECOMMENDATIONS AND COST ESTIMATES

Recommendations for future exploration and work on the Hearne Hill property are as follows:

1) Exploration drilling of trench targets excavated 300 m west of the Bland zone.
2) Drilling of selected holes near high-grade zones to provide complete coverage for a geostatistical block model.
3) Development of a geological block model taking into consideration varying specific gravities of different rock types.
4) Data base management and quality control review of all assay data for a bankable resource estimate.

Recommendations for future exploration and work on the Morrison property are as follows:

1) Detailed examination and review of all Noranda's data from the Morrison property.
2) Re-establish road access to property and locate all trenches and drill collars, geologically map outcrop and trenches.
3) To increase recovery and determine gold grades, twin a select number of higher-grade holes with large diameter drill core.
4) Use information from twinned holes and Noranda data, to implement a strategic drill program to delineate potential high-grade areas within the deposit.
5) Statistically compare new data with old data and if comparable develop a geological block model and re-determine tonnage and grade. If new data is positive but not statistically comparable to older data, implement plans for a large scale drill program.
6) Examine geochemical anomalies from Booker Gold's fall 1997 geochemical survey of the Morrison property to determine potential drill or trench targets.

Cost estimates are as follows:

Hearne Hill	
Drilling (7000 m, NQ), camp costs etc., (Recommendations 1 and 2)	$1,200,000
Block modelling, data base management, etc., (Recommendations 3 and 4)	50,000
Total Hearne Hill	$1,250,000
Morrison	
Drilling (10,000 m, HQ), camp costs, etc., (Recommendations 3 and 4)	1,650,000
Data review and compilation, etc., (Recommendations 1 and 6)	50,000
Re-open access and map geology, etc., (Recommendation 2)	50,000
Total Morrison	$1,750,000
Total Both Properties	$3,000,000
Unallocated Working Capital	$1,500,000
Total Budget	**$4,500,000**

2. INTRODUCTION

This report describes the Hearne Hill and Morrison properties. Results from exploration in 1996 and 1997 on the Hearne Hill property extended the core of the Hearne Hill copper-gold porphyry deposit and identified new copper-gold occurrences. Exploration in 1996 and 1997 included drilling of 109 diamond drill holes, extensive geochemical and geophysical surveys, and surface trenching. Drilling of geochemical and geophysical targets suggests that sulphide mineralization extends along a northeast trend with a partial pyrite halo surrounding a chalcopyrite enriched core. Results from the till geochemical sampling survey revealed strong copper and gold anomalies in the area of the high grade core (Chapman and Bland zones) with separate anomalies to the west. Drilling and trenching will continue to the west to determine the source of the geochemistry anomalies.

Results from drilling and exploration by Booker Gold on Hearne Hill in 1994 and 1995 are described by Sampson (1996). Results from drilling and exploration by Noranda on the Morrison deposit, prior to Booker Gold's acquisition in October 1997, are described by Niosi (1988).

3. PROPERTY, LOCATION AND ACCESS

The properties are situated as follows:

Hearne Hill

Latitude	Longitude	Average Elevation	NTS
55° 11'N	126° 16'W	3600 ft. (1100 m)	93-M-1W

Morrison

Latitude	Longitude	Average Elevation	NTS
55° 11'N	126° 18'W	2800 ft. (850 m)	93-M-1W

The Hearne Hill property consists of the following claims:

Claim	**Tenure No.**	**Units**	**Expire Date** **(All claims expire in 1999, unless indicated)**
CUB 200	341509	20	October 13 (2002)
Copper 100	341512	20	October 13
Copper 200	341511	20	October 13
Hearne 1	242812	15	October 7
Hearne 2	242813	15	October 7
Hearne 3	347037	20	June 20
Hearne 4	347038	12	June 20
Hearne 5	347039	18	June 18
Hearne 6	347040	12	June 20
Hearne 7	347041	18	June 20
Hearne 8	347042	9	June 19
Hearne 9	347043	15	June 19
Hearne 10	347046	1	June 20
Hearne 11	347047	1	June 20
Hearne 12	348735	1	July 25
Hearne 13	348736	1	July 25
CUB 100	341513	10	October 13
BB 1	341551	20	October 19
BB 2	341552	20	October 24
BB 3	341553	20	October 19
BB 4	341554	20	October 24
CUB 300	341510	20	October 13

The Morrison property consists of the following claims:

Claim	Tenure No.	Units	Expire Date (All claims expire in July 1998, unless indicated)
ALVA 1	243863	1	
ALVA 2	243864	1	
DULL AXE 1	244266	1	
DULL AXE 2	244267	1	
DYKE 1	244314	1	
DYKE 2	244315	1	
DYKE 3	244316	1	
DYKE 4	244317	1	
DYKE 5	244318	1	
DYKE 6	244319	1	
DYKE 7	244320	1	
ELLEN 1	243847	1	
ELLEN 2	243848	1	
ELLEN 3	243849	1	
ELLEN 3 FR	243879	1	
ELLEN 4	243850	1	
ELLEN 5	243851	1	
ELLEN 6	243852	1	
ELLEN 7	243853	1	
ELLEN 8	243854	1	
ELLEN 9	243855	1	
ELLEN 10	243856	1	
ELLEN 11	243857	1	
ELLEN 12	243858	1	
ELLEN 13	243859	1	
ELLEN 14	243860	1	
ELLEN 15	243861	1	
ELLEN 16	243862	1	
FRANCES 25	244011	1	

FRANCES 27	244012	1	
PATCH	244326	1	
SHE 13	244278	1	
SHE 14	244279	1	

The Hearne Hill property consists of 308 metric claim units and Morrison consists of 33 claim units. The properties are located along the flank of Hearne Hill, east of Morrison Lake, approximately 65 km northeast of Smithers in central British Columbia.

Access to the properties is by a series of main haulage logging roads. The major access route is from Smithers to Topley Landing, then by Northwood barge across Babine Lake and via the Jinx and Hagan Forest Service roads to within 4 km of the properties. A four-wheel drive exploration road to the Hearne Hill property and a forestry road to the Morrison property intersect the Hagan road at Kilometre 40, approximately 20 km north of the Bell Mine site.

The properties vary in elevation from a low of 734 m. (2405 ft.) on Morrison Creek on the west side to a high point of 1350 m. (4430 ft.) on Hearne Hill. Hearne Hill forms part of a ridge trending southeast caused by block faulting in the area. The western slope of Hearne Hill is quite steep and is drained by several small creeks westward into Morrison Lake (Figure 3).

4. EXPLORATION HISTORY

The Babine Lake area has been actively explored since the 1920's. In the 1950's and 1960's, British Columbia experienced an exploration boom for porphyry-copper deposits. The Babine Lake area was intensely explored by programmes of prospecting, geophysics and geochemistry which resulted in the discovery of many porphyry-copper deposits, two of whioh - Granisle and Bell - were subsequently placed into production. The Granisle Mine, was discovered by Granby (later Zapata-Granby, and eventually sold to Noranda as part of the Bell Copper Division) and started production in 1955 at 5000 TPD. Before closure in 1982, production was at 14,000 TPD. The Bell Minc of Noranda Minerals was commissioned between 1972 and 1992. Production began at 10,000 TPD and was increased to 17,000 TPD by 1980. Granisle and Bell produced 130 m. tonnes with average recovered grades of 0.40% Cu, 0.15 g/t Au and 0.75 g/t Ag (Carter et al., 1995).

The Morrison Lake deposit was discovered in 1962 from a regional geochemical stream sediment survey. The deposit was delineated between 1963 and 1973 when Noranda drilled 95 diamond drill holes totalling 13,890 m. Sixty-five of the holes were drilled with AEX core and 30 with BQ. Most holes were directed at 45 degree angles east or west along section lines 60 m apart and were drilled to a maximum of 250 m. Indicated and inferred resources for the Morrison deposit, using a 0.30% Cu cutoff grade, are estimated to total 190 million tonnes of 0.40% Cu and 0.20 g/t Au to a depth of 300 m. An open pit resource developed on the basis of a 0.75:1 waste to ore stripping ratio and a cutoff grade of 0.30% Cu is estimated at 58 million tonnes of 0.41% Cu and 0.21 g/t Au. It is noteworthy that gold grades were estimated using a gold-copper regression equation developed on the basis of 477 pulp composite samples assayed in 1988. The 1988 composite gold grades were significantly lower than composite gold grades obtained in 1967 (.21 g/t Au versus 0.35 g/t Au) (Ogryzlo et al. 1994).

Morrison Drill Hole Summary

Hole	Ft	Cu above 0.5%	Aprx. grade	Au?	Additional notes
1	336	330'	0.50%	no	Ends in 0.6%
2	409	170'	0.35	no	Spotty mineralization, ends in .43%
3	150	no	0.15	no	
4	256	10'	0.1	no	improves at depth
5	461	25'	0.15	no	assays are mainly tr. to 280', 280-350' is much better grades.
6	602	25'	0.075	no	mainly tr. as above, spotty mineralization
7	202	no	0.1	no	very poor recovery, hole stopped early b/c of recovery problems.
8	178	no	0	no	only 3 sample intervals taken. Barren or no assays taken??
9	92	no	0.05	no	Few sample intervals. First interval likely not assayed?
10	400	no	0.03	no	Low grade
11	401	no	0.07	no	
12	400	no	0.07	no	
13	77	no	0.01	no	
14	404	20'	0.25	yes	Grade best b/w 60-160
15	204	10'	0.25	yes	finishes well

Hole	Ft	Cu above 0.5%	Aprx. grade	Au?	Additional notes
16	204	no	0.1	no	
17	300	no	0.15	no	
18	654	240'	0.5+	yes	Up to 1.5%
19	300	80'	0.4	yes	80-250' best grade. EOH in .38%
20	321	270'	0.65%	yes	excellent hole, ends in 0.6%
21	745	250'	0.45%	partially	good hole, high grade ends at 450'
22	798	40'	.15-.2	no	grade begins at 500'
23	502	60'	0.3	yes	spotty up to 380', good grade to 500'
24	149	no	0.37	yes	short hole ends in .33%
25	750	100'	0.35	partial	best b/w 310-450 and spotty thereafter. EOH is in .41%
26	698	70'	.4% until 600'	partial	top 87 feet is C/i (o/b?) mod to very good grades to 580'
27	172	70'	0.50%	yes	good hole, ends in 0.6%
28	808	300'	0.50%	yes	very good hole, ends in .56%
29	700	450	.2% to 260, 0.6% EOH	yes	top of hole was low grade but last 450' are high grade. Ends in 0.62%
30	407	40'	0.33	yes	best interval b/w 100-180'
31	402	no	0.11	no	consistently low
32	405	10'	0.28	yes	
33	407	100'	0.37	yes	spotty
34	400	20	0.25	partial	
35	390	no	0.13	yes	top 70' are the best
36	395	60'	0.4	yes	ends in .31
37	798	420'	0.55	yes	good grades up to 700'
38	678	40'	0.3	yes	
39	347	no	0.15	?	low grade
40	218	no	0.11	no	
41	514	no	0.07	no	
42	620	50'	0.39	no	last 70' averages 0.5%.
43	400	no	0.035	no	barren
44	400	no	0.05	no	barren
45	507	no	0.075	no	large sample intervals
46	500	360'	0.55	no	EOH in .55%, VERTICAL
47	798	150'	0.33	no	grade begins at 430'. Low grade above.
48	400	90'	0.36	no	best grade 170-350'
49	137	no	0.22	no	
50	417	no	0.2	no	grade crudely inc. w/ depth
51	402	10'	0.3	?	better grades at depth
52	400	30'	0.42	?	best grades at top and bottom
53	800	60'	0.35	no	spotty
54	605	10' at 590'	0.25	no	One sample above 0.4%
55	600	80'	0.37	no	mineralization is geology-controlled
56	598	250'	0.45	no	very good intercepts from 320' on. EOH in .5%

Hole	Ft	Cu above 0.5%	Aprx. grade	Au?	Additional notes
57	790	150'	0.45	no	several mineralized intervals
58	800	140'	0.35	no	top 320' ave .15. EOH 0.51%
59	785	50'	0.33	no	spotty min.
60	789	50'	0.3	no	higher grades 50-220'
61	800	30'	0.3	no	low grade (0.05-.1) to 320', thereafter, 0.4+
62	500	10'	0.06	no	low grade throughout
63	793	20'	0.3	no	slightly better grades at 500-700'.
64	817	280'	0.5	yes	barren until 400', thereafter high grades to 0.97%, EOH in .55%. First BQ core size
65	786	160'	0.4	yes	very good b/w 340-510'; low grade at 600' (0.15%)
66	327	no	0.01	no	low grade but few sample intervals.
67	573	120'	0.35	yes	good grades b/w 360 to end. 0.15% 45' to 360'.
68	877	150'	0.4	yes	spotty mineralization
69	813	30'	0.3	yes	barren b/w 22-330', spotty mineralization.
70	735	170'	0.45	yes	rel. low grade to 240' (.12). Up to .95%.EOH in .42%
71	151	no	0.07	no	low grade
72	564	20'	0.18	yes	consistently low
73	417	ne	0.14	no	same
74	505	no	0.1	no	same
75	400	400'	0.4	yes	High grade intercept of 1.15% 50-60'. Good grades from 220-EOH (.5%)
76	327	70'	0.4	yes	good grades 50-180'.
77	342	140'	0.45	yes	good grades throughou although grade falls at 290'
78	246	no	0.18	yes	consistently low
79	494	no	0.1	yes	same
80	902	210'	0.35	yes	spotty mineralization.Grades up to 1.04%.
81	347	10'	0.33	no	
82	295	0	0.05	no	barren
83	550	40'	0.38	no	consistent
84	600	70'	0.3	no	marginal increase of grade w/ depth
85	603	130'	0.27	no	very good intercept b/w 250-360'
86	606	70'	0.33	no	good intercept 520-580'. Up to .95%
87	402	30'	0.35	no	good b/w 320-390'.
88	401	120'	0.4	no	good b/w 140-320'.
89	240	0	0.02	no	barren
90	109	N/A	N/A	N/A	all overburden?
91	476	30'	0.16	no	heavy o/b to 76', spotty, inconsistent min.
92	700	50'	0.3	no	spotty mineralization
93	397	0	0.07	no	barren
94	394	0	0.12	no	consistently low
95	346	0	0.15	no	same

Copper mineralization on Hearne Hill was first discovered by Trojan Consolidated Mines and Buttle Lake Mining in 1967. Trenching of magnetic and geochemical highs unveiled mineralized boulders of volcanic breccia near the present day location of the Chapman zone.

The Hearne Hill property was optioned by Texas Gulf Sulphur Company whose exploration programmes included induced polarisation (I.P.), magnetometer and diamond drilling (12 holes totalling approx. 6,000 ft. (1942 m.) in 1968. The drill programme indicated presence of a Babine style porphyry-copper deposit on the Hearne Hill property, similar to the Bell and Granisle deposits. Texas Gulf calculated the overall grade of the porphyry deposit at 0.2% copper, however drilling apparently failed to intersect the mineralized breccia.

In 1968 Hearne Hill was optioned by Canadian Superior Exploration, who completed geological mapping, induced polarisation, magnetometer and geochemical sampling surveys, followed by some preliminary diamond drilling (Kahlert and Fawley, 1968). Canadian Superior followed this with a programme of percussion drilling in 1969 (Kahlert, 1969).

The property then lay dormant until 1989 when it was acquired by Dave Chapman. Chapman rekindled interest in thc property by carrying out a limited programme of trenching on the old showings with a skidder mounted backhoe.

In July 1989 Noranda Minerals and Bell Mine (a Noranda Mines subsidiary) optioned the property. A diamond drill hole program consisting of 6 holes totalling 1537 ft. (468 m.) was aimed to determine whether the mineralization in the volcanic breccia exposed at surface had any vertical continuity and to establish the attitude of the mineralization.

As reported by Ogryzlo (January, 1991) 4 holes intersected the breccia style copper mineralization. Hole H89-1 was lost in mineralization at 270 ft. (82 m.) when the rods stuck in a mud seam. The last core run was recovered which assayed 3.32% copper. Significant intersections from the 1989 drilling programme are summarised as follows:

Summary of Results - 1989 Programme

Hole Number	From feet (metres)		To feet (metres)		Width feet (metres)		% Cu
H89-1	190.0	(57.9)	227.5	(69.3)	37.5	(11.4)	1.34
	227.5	(69.3)	270.0	(82.3)	42.5	(12.9)	3.61
H89-2	45.0	(13.7)	65.0	(19.8)	20.0	(6.1)	1.84
	65.0	(19.8)	85.0	(25.9)	20.0	(6.1)	2.68
	85.0	(25.9)	130.0	(39.6)	45.0	(13.7)	1.10
H89-3	60.0	(18.3)	77.5	(23.6)	17.5	(5.1)	2.11
H89-4	97.5	(29.7)	160.0	(48.8)	62.5	(19.1)	0.78

The drilling established that the overall trend of the breccia deposit is N10E to N20E with 70-80^0 dip to the east.

In 1990 Noranda drilled a further 5 NQ size holes, totalling 2,807 ft. (856 m) in order to test the vertical extent of the mineralized breccia.

As reported by Ogryzlo (January 1991) hole H90-3 was the only hole to intersect the full width of the breccia. Mineralization was intersected over a width of 80' (24.4 m) with an average grade of 0.67% Cu, 0.05% Mo and 0.16 g/t Au. Holes H90-1 and H90-5 also intersected sections of the mineralized breccia. Much of the target area, however, was largely occupied by post-mineral intrusions of biotite-feldspar-porphyry (BFP) including a massive unit of bleached white BFP, similar to the post-mineral quartz-feldspar-porphyry (QFP) body that has replaced approximately 1/3 of the Bell ore body. Holes H90-2 and H90-4 also intersected post-mineral intrusions. Significant intersections from the 1990 drill programme are summarised as follows:

Summary of Results - 1990 Programme

Hole Number	From feet (metres)		To feet (metres)		Width feet (metres)		% Cu
H90-1	340.0	(103.6)	400.0	(121.9)	60.0	(18.3)	0.39
(includes)	372.5	(113.5)	395.0	(120.4)	17.5	(5.3)	0.59
H90-2	380.0	(115.8)	691.0	(210.6)	311.0	(94.7)	0.18
H90-3	80.0	(24.4)	390.0	(118.9)	310.0	(94.5)	0.31
(includes)	305.0	(93.0)	385.0	(117.3)	80.0	(24.4)	0.67
H90-4	110.0	(33.5)	465.0	(141.7)	355.0	(108.2)	0.22
H90-5	Weakly mineralized over				557.0	(169.8)	0.11
(includes)	minor breccia				5.0	(1.5)	0.56

In 1991, David Chapman drilled 7 diamond holes, totalling approximately 550 m in the breccia zone. All holes intersected intensely mineralized volcanic breccia but only hole 91-2 was assayed. Hole 91-2 intersected 50.0 m assaying 2.3% Cu, which included a 10 foot section that assayed 14 g/t gold.

Booker Gold optioned the property in late 1992 to explore for other mineralized breccia bodies. Booker Gold's initial exploration involved trenching and percussion drilling, followed in 1994, 1995 and 1996 by diamond drilling programmes. Extensive geochemical and geophysical surveys were carried out in 1995 and 1996.

5. REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Hearne Hill and Morrison area is situated on the northern edge of the Skeena Arch in a region which is underlain by volcanic and epiclastic rocks ranging in age from lower Jurassic (Telkwa) formation to lower Cretaceous (Skeena) group. This sequence of rocks has been cut by a northwest trending series of faults that have created a long linear sequence of horsts and grabens. The rocks have been intruded by a variety of intermediate to felsic stocks, plugs and dykes of Eocene age (Richards, 1990).

During the Tertiary-Eocene period, BFP plugs and stocks of the Babine Igneous Suite were emplaced along major faults in a continental magmatic arc. Two ore bodies (Bell and Granisle) and numerous sub-economic deposits occur as porphyry-copper deposits which are temporally and spatially associated with the Babine Igneous Suite intrusions (Carson and Jambour, 1973). The Babine Igneous Suite is a high potassium, calcalkaline suite which shows some trace elements normally associated with alkaline porphyry copper deposits rather than calcalkaline.

An updated and modified regional geology map has been compiled by Booker Gold based on outcrop information and recent mapping by the British Columbia Geological Survey (c.f. MacIntyre et al., 1997).

6. PROPERTY GEOLOGY, MINERALIZATION AND ALTERATION

The following description of geological setting, mineralization and alteration is based on Ogryzlo (1991) and field work done by Booker Gold from 1993 to 1997.

6.1 Geological Setting:

Hearne Hill is underlain by volcanic rocks of the lower to Middle Jurassic Hazelton Group (Richards, 1990). The volcanic rocks on the property belong to the submarine Kotsine facies of the Sinemurian Telkwa formation (Tipper and Richards, 1976). The volcanic rocks are characterised by waterlain grey lapilli-crystal tuffs and grey andesite. Morrison is underlain by sediments and meta-sediments of the Middle to Upper - Jurassic Bowser Lake Group, consisting mostly of siltstone, argillite and minor conglomerate (Ogryzlo et al., 1994).

The country rocks at both properties have been intruded by porphyritic rocks of the Eocene Babine igneous suite. Mapping by Booker Gold on the Hearne Hill property indicates that the Eocene biotite-feldspar porphyry intrusives form a series of north-easterly trending dykes. Ogryzlo (1990) concluded that the intrusions on Hearne Hill are multiphase, with more than one post mineral intrusion of BFP. The intrusives are diorite or quartz diorite composition. The Morrison deposit has a well defined intrusive centre of BFP (Carson and Jambour, 1976), similar to the centre noted at the Bell Mine (Carson et al., 1976). Porphyry copper related mineralization with in the BFP consists primarily of disseminated chalcopyrite with minor chalcocite and bornite filling fractures.

6.2 Porphyry Copper Mineralization

Chalcopyrite, bornite and molybdenite occur as fracture fillings and disseminations in the biotite feldspar porphyry and surrounding wallrocks of the Hearne Hill and Morrison deposits. Mineralization is due to large porphyry copper systems of the Cu-Mo type.

At Hearne Hill, many of the biotite feldspar porphyry units are intermineral or post mineral in age. The erratic nature of the copper distribution is caused by these late stage intrusions. The volcanic rocks, in contrast with late stage BFP, are invariably higher in grade. The Hazleton volcanics were deposited before any mineralizing event, and have been subjected to all stages of mineralization. When the distribution of copper in the volcanics alone is examined, it appears that grades are increasing to the south and west of the Chapman breccia zone.

Morrison is a strongly zoned classic porphyry copper-gold deposit (Ogryzlo et al., 1994), similar to the Bell Mine deposit. Mineralization of the Morrison porphyry has been well described by Carson and Jambor (1974, 1976). Zoning is symmetrical, with shells of copper sulphides and pyrite distributed concentrically within and around a zone of intense hydrothermal biotite alteration. The symmetry of the deposit has been disrupted by a dextral transcurrent shear of unknown vertical displacement and a 330 m horizontal translation, dividing the deposit into North and South zones.

6.3 Breccia Mineralization - Hearne Hill

At present, there are two known bodies of mineralized breccia. The southern body (the Chapman zone) has been known for several years and was extensively studied by Ogryzlo. The northern body (the Bland zone) was discovered by Booker Gold during the 1995 drill programme.

The Chapman and Bland breccia zones are elongated along a principal N10-20E striking fracture system. These are dilational zones of brecciation which are surrounded by areas of fracturing which carry enriched copper and gold mineralization. Booker Gold's 1996 drilling has shown that mineralization extends to considerable depths (in excess of 500 m).

The Chapman breccia zone is ovoid in plan, with a length of approximately 75 m and a width of 50 m. It strikes N10-20E, dips steeply east with a southeast plunge. Clasts are angular, with the brecciated rocks having the texture of cemented rubble or talus.

The porosity of the breccia before sulphide and carbonate cementation would have been close to the theoretical maximum of around 25%. Chalcopyrite, pyrite and marcasite fill angular interstices between the breccia clasts with later cementation provided by calcite, dolomite and minor chalcedony. Porosity remains between 5% and 8%. There is little evidence of milling or attrition of clasts. Rock flour is present between clasts but is a minor constituent.

Fluids associated with the breccia mineralization were dilute epithermal chloride brines. In the breccia, fluid inclusions that are trapped in the dolomite cement homogenize at a mean temperature of 172.5^{0}C (in a range of between 83^{0}C and 240^{0}C) with salinities ranging from 2% to 10% NaCl equivalent (Ogryzlo et al 1995).

Gold is enriched in the breccia pipe relative to the stockwork mineralization and averages 0.8 g/t. However, higher values (14 g/t over 3 m) have been obtained. Such values are rare in the stockwork deposits of the Babine region and indicate that suitable conditions for an epithermal preeious metal deposit may be present.

The breccia clasts are lithologically identical to the enclosing wallrocks, making the breccia virtually monolithologic. Heterolithic breccia was observed in Noranda holes H90-3 and H90-1. Sericitized and bleached biotite feldspar porphyry clasts with grey andesite and tuffaceous felsic clasts form the bulk of the Chapman breccia zone. Many clasts reveal pre-breccia mineralization consisting of sulphide and quartz sulphide veinlets.

The breccias in the Bland zone are also related to a N10-20E striking principal fracture system which dips steeply to the east. As in the Chapman zone, copper and gold mineralization occurs infilling what were originally voids between the breccia clasts.

As a result of the 1996 drilling programme, the Chapman and Bland breccia zones have been shown to be elliptical (in plan) dilational zones centred and elongated along a principal fracture system which strikes N10 - 20E and dips steeply (approximately 80^0) east.

The breccia zones appear to have gradational contacts with their host rocks; the brecciation grades into strongly fractured host rock on both foot and hanging wall sides of each of the Chapman and Bland zones. These areas of intense fracturing contain grades of copper and gold similar to those in the breccia zones themselves which gradually diminish over a distance of 10-50 m laterally away from each breccia zone. The surface expression of the Bland zone is determined to be approximately 100 m by 75 m by a depth of 300 m. The Chapman zone has a surface expression of 75 m by 50 m by a depth of 100 m.

Booker Gold's drill programmes have concentrated on finding more high grade breccia and associated high grade fracturing, thus holes have not been drilled on a regular grid pattern. However, sufficient drilling has been done to date to enable an estimate of the dimensions of the enriehed core with a strike length of approximately (500 m), an average width (from sections and surface expression) of 50 m and a depth in excess of 300 m.

7. EXPLORATION PROGRAMMES 1996 and 1997

7.1 Geochemistry and Surficial Geology

A surficial geochemical programme was established on the Hearne Hill property during the summer of 1996 and on the Morrison property in 1997, in order to obtain regional geochemical coverage of the property and locate additional drill targets. A thorough understanding of surficial geology is necessary to accurately interpret geochemical anomalies on the steep glaciated terrain of the area. To minimize the error associated with post-glacial hydromorphic effects in B-soil horizons, and to better identify the surficial overburden, deep samples were obtained from the C-horizon at an average depth of 1 m below the surface. Terrain morphology of the sample location and sedimentological characteristics of the sample meditum were used to identify each sample site. Most samples were classified as either a blanket (> 1 m thick) or veneer (< 1 m thick) of basal till, remobilised till or colluvium. Basal till is a matrix supported diamicton that is transported and deposited directly from glacier ice. Ice flow in the region during the glacial maximum was towards the south - southeast (150-160°). Colluvium is weathered, broken-up bedrock transported down slope. The slope gradient of Hearne Hill is between 10 and 25 degrees, toward the west - southwest (250-260°). Remobilised till is diamicton originally of a basal till sedimentological characteristic that has been washed of fines and re-deposited.

At each site deep C-horizon samples were obtained and were sent to ACME laboratories in Vancouver to be split and sieved for thirty-two element ICP (plus gold) analysis of the -230 mesh fraction. Geochemical results for each sample and sample attributes were documented.

Over 1000 C-horizon soil samples were collected at 100 m intervals over the two properties. Results from the 1997 survey over the Morrison property are currently being analyzed. Results from the Hearne Hill property scale sampling programme indicated very significant copper-gold mineralization near the centre of the deposit. To more accurately define the trend of these anomalies, an additional 175 samples were obtained at 25 m spacing. Results at this sample density produced areas with copper-gold concentrations 50-100 times greater than background levels. Samples obtained within the detailed grid were identified predominantly as veneers of colluvium or remobilised basal till. The sediment in these samples is likely sourced from areas a short distance up-slope and up-ice of the sample locations. Property scale and detailed scale contour maps for copper and gold concentrations were produced.

Road construction and trenching up-slope of an area with elevated copper concentrations, uncovered approximately 40 m of intensely mineralized volcanic breccia that assayed over 1% Cu and 1g/t Au. Subsequent diamond drill holes in this area (96-64 to 96-70) produced excellent results.

An additional area of high copper concentrations also has coincident geochemical anomalies for Au, As, Mo and K. Limited trenching to the north and east of this area failed to reveal the source for this anomaly. A more distal source farther up-ice (southeast) has been proposed. Trenching followed by drilling in this area is proposed.

7.2 Geophysics

In 1996 and 1997, Geotronics Inc. surveyed over 35 km of IP lines on the Hearne Hill property. The lines extended and expanded the original kilometre square grid to the north, west and south. Plan maps of the apparent chargeability (I.P.) and apparent resisitivity are shown in Figures 15-16. Terrain adjusted pseudosections and self potential for each line were also created. Instrumentation included a IRIS (BRGM) IP-6 receiver and a PHOENIX MODEL IPT-1, 2.5 kWatt Transmitter/Generator. The I.P. survey parameters included a time domain survey mode, a dipole-dipole array, a dipole length of 30 m, a dipole separation of n=1 to n=6, a delay time of 240 milliseconds, an integration time of 1600 milliseconds, and a 8 second square wave charge cycle. In the fall of 1997 Geotronics Inc. began *Inversion* on IP lines over the Bland and Chapman zones. Results are still in the preliminary stage.

The geophysical survey indicates a strong northeast trend in the chargeability consistent with the strike direction of local faults in the area. A low resisitivity response outlines the area of a pyrite halo with near circular dimensions of an approximately 750 m diameter. The Bland zone is located over a chargeability high - resisitivity low. Drilling of an additional large chargeability high - resisitivity low target to the south revealed massive pyrite. Chargeability highs located along strike of the Chapman - Bland zones and within the pyrite halo may represent areas of enriched chalcopyrite mineralization. Booker Gold expects to receive a detailed geophysical report from Geotronics Inc. by year end.

7.3 Diamond Drilling

Drilling from January 1996 through to October 1997, resulted in a total of 108 diamond drill holes numbered DDH 96-33 - DDH 97-141. Detailed logs and assay results for these holes are available upon request at Booker Gold Explorations Ltd., Vancouver office.. Drill hole logs for holes drilled in 1994 and 1995 are included in the report by Sampson (1996).

Summary of Booker Gold Drilling

Drill Hole	Coordinates West (m)	South (m)	Azimuth (deg.)	Dip Angle (deg.)	Hole Length (m)	Notable Intercepts Interval(m) From	To	Length (m)	(ft)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)
94-01	10077	10114	350	-45	96.3						
94-02	10097	10074		-90	96.9						
94-03	10146	9999	30	-62	96.9						

Drill Hole	Coordinates West (m)	South (m)	Azimuth (deg.)	Dip Angle (deg.)	Hole Length (m)	Notable Intercepts Interval(m) From	To	Length (m)	(ft)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)
94-04	10183	9982			75.6						
94-05	10030	10092	332	-47	217.6						
94-06	10013	10142	335	-46	214.6	0.0	214.6	214.6	704	**0.22**	NA
94-07	10004	10063	340	-50	214.0	125.3	214.0	88.7	291	**0.50**	0.21
								18.3	60	**0.93**	
94-08	9995	9963	340	-50	187.5						
94-09	10085	10034	342	-50	197.5						
94-10	10101	10021	50	-50	96.3						
94-11	10039	10061	355	-52	214.0	0.0	214.0	214.0	702	**0.20**	0.10
						188.4	214.0	25.6	84	**0.65**	0.15
94-12	10026	9999	340	-62	209.4	0.0	209.4	209.4	687	**0.40**	0.14
						126.5	209.4	82.9	272	**0.64**	0.29
94-13	10022	10009		-90	240.2	63.4	68.6	5.2	17	**0.45**	0.22
						208.2	224.9	16.8	55	**0.45**	0.22
						235.6	240.2	4.6	15	**0.43**	0.19
95-14	10041	9966		-90	301.1	0.0	304.2	304.2	998	**0.46**	0.20
						19.5	28.7	9.1	30	**1.02**	0.38
						121.3	212.8	91.4	300	**1.07**	0.38
						167.0	197.5	30.5	100	**2.32**	0.80
95-15	10041	9966	340	-60	179.2	0.0	179.2	179.2	588	**0.47**	0.20
						63.4	93.9	30.5	100	**1.17**	0.38
95-16	10054	9921		-90	304.2	0.0	304.2	304.2	998	**0.75**	0.32
						0.0	156.4	156.4	513	**1.03**	0.43
						0.0	61.0	61.0	200	**1.35**	0.54
						101.5	132.0	30.5	100	**1.93**	0.82
95-17	10054	9921	340	-60	32.9						
95-18	10054	9921	340	-70	304.2	0.0	304.2	304.2	998	**0.20**	0.06
95-19	10054	9921	110	-60	304.2						
95-20	10061	9874		-90	274.3	0.0	274.3	274.3	900	**0.18**	0.09
95-21	10054	9921	200	-70	304.2			20.4	67	**0.70**	0.32

Drill Hole	Coordinates		Azimuth	Dip	Hole	Notable Intercepts					
	West	South		Angle	Length	Interval(m)		Length		Cu	Au
	(m)	(m)	(deg.)	(deg.)	(m)	From	To	(m)	(ft)	(%)	(g/t)
								15.2	50	**0.58**	0.18
								39.6	130	**0.58**	0.25
								13.7	45	**0.41**	0.16
								9.1	30	**0.69**	0.28
								6.1	20	**0.47**	0.24
95-22	10067	9818		-90	242.9						
95-23	9975	10053	330	-60	348.1			209.1	686	**0.45**	0.18
								152.1	499	**0.60**	0.20
								22.9	75	**0.91**	0.15
								8.2	27	**2.15**	0.61
								12.2	40	**0.93**	0.31
95-24	9964	10104		-90	305.4						
95-25	10061	9874	200	-60	349.3	0.0	349.3	349.3	1146	**0.25**	0.10
								26.8	88	**0.56**	0.19
								22.9	75	**0.41**	0.22
										0.70	0.38
95-26	10067	9818	200	-60	337.4	122.5	144.8	22.3	73	**0.37**	0.19
						122.5	124.1	1.5	5	**0.68**	0.26
						136.2	137.8	1.5	5	**0.55**	0.23
						139.3	140.8	1.5	5	**0.61**	0.25
						247.5	267.3	19.8	65	**0.29**	0.16
						264.6	266.1	1.5	5	**0.79**	0.48
						280.1	303.3	23.2	76	**0.35**	0.21
						280.1	281.6	1.5	5	**0.48**	0.34
95-27	10073	9764		-90	216.7	3.7	216.7	213.1	699	**0.14**	
95-28	10041	9966	200	-60	285.6	6.7	285.6	278.9	915	**0.18**	
95-29	10140	10129	0	-60	297.8	3.7	297.8	297.8	977	**0.27**	
95-30	10104	10187	340	-70	303.9	3.7	303.9	300.2	985	**0.23**	
95-31	10094	10048	335	-60	23.5						
95-32	10094	10048	335	-70	467.9	3.7	467.9	464.2	1523	**0.21**	
						102.7	104.2	1.5	5	**0.48**	
						124.1	128.6	4.5	15	**0.54**	
						125.6	127.1	1.5	5	**0.72**	
						159.1	160.6	1.5	5	**0.41**	
						167.6	171.3	3.7	12	**0.54**	

Drill Hole	Coordinates		Azimuth	Dip	Hole	Notable Intercepts					
	West	South		Angle	Length	Interval(m)		Length		Cu	Au
	(m)	(m)	(deg.)	(deg.)	(m)	From	To	(m)	(ft)	(%)	(g/t)
						196.0	197.2	1.2	4	**0.49**	
						206.4	210.9	4.6	15	**0.51**	
						206.4	207.9	1.5	5	**0.62**	
						212.5	215.5	3.0	10	**0.53**	
96-33	10209	10100	330	-60	370.3	242.0	244.9	2.9	10	**0.40**	
96-34	10305	10410	90	-70	318.2						
96-35	10375	10300	180	-55	307.8						
96-36	10250	10300	10	-55	322.2	10.4	275.2	264.9	869	**0.25**	
						157.6	160.6	3.0	10	**0.42**	
						163.7	172.6	9.0	29	**0.53**	
96-37	10250	10300	180	-55	349.0	10.7	50.9	40.2	132	**0.19**	
						44.8	47.9	3.0	10	**0.41**	
96-38	10200	10400	270	-55	276.5						
96-39	9952	9721	340	-55	334.4						
96-40	9952	9721	160	-55	255.1						
96-41	9887	9652		-90	227.7						
96-42	9887	9652	340	-55	169.8	69.2	81.4	12.2	40	**0.23**	
96-43	9712	9658	160	-55	199.0						
96-44	9996	9887	290	-70	321.3	296.3	297.8	1.5	5	**0.79**	
96-45	10297	10460	270	-60	419.7						
96-46	10309	10500	290	-50	212.4						
96-47	10300	10548	290	-50	175.9						
96-48	10295	10650	290	-50	159.1						
96-49	10300	10600	290	-50	213.4						
96-50	10430	10600	290	-70	197.2						
96-51	10220	10185	290	-75	345.3	5.2	255.1	249.9	820	**0.20**	0.07
						215.4	218.5	3.1	10	**0.46**	0.15
						322.2	325.2	3.0	10	**0.47**	0.15

Drill Hole	Coordinates West (m)	South (m)	Azimuth (deg.)	Dip Angle (deg.)	Hole Length (m)	Notable Intercepts Interval(m) From	To	Length (m)	(ft)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)
96-52	10200	10150	290	-70	306.9	8.2	102.7	94.5	310	**0.20**	0.08
96-53	10510	10495	310	-45	320.6						
96-54	10440	10950	290	-50	56.3						
96-55	10900	11560		-90	133.5						
96-56	10950	11225		-90	164.0						
96-57	10375	10300	360	-50	306.3	185.0	303.9	118.9	390	**0.23**	0.09
						206.3	209.4	3.1	10	**0.90**	0.39
96-58	10200	10150	165	-70	139.6	5.5	32.9	27.4	90	**0.23**	0.07
						57.3	118.3	61.0	200	**0.24**	0.06
96-59	10200	10150	165	-57	127.1	63.0	93.5	30.5	100	**0.68**	0.12
						63.0	72.2	9.2	30	**1.95**	0.27
						63.0	69.1	6.1	20	**2.51**	0.28
96-60	10200	10185		-90	96.9	4.0	84.7	80.7	265	**0.97**	0.22
						4.0	60.3	56.3	185	**3.16**	0.30
						5.4	20.7	15.3	50	**1.59**	0.28
						26.8	29.8	3.0	10	**1.44**	0.40
						32.9	35.9	3.0	10	**1.72**	0.25
						54.2	60.3	6.1	20	**2.77**	1.15
						69.4	75.5	6.1	20	**0.44**	0.07
96-61	10235	10175	340	-50	215.5						
96-62	10020	9980		-90	238.7			3.0	10	**1.40**	0.87
						133.5	142.6	9.1	30	**0.80**	0.51
						115.0	148.7	33.5	110	**0.48**	0.24
96-63	10020	9980	270	-59	118.9	26.5	38.7	12.2	40	**0.40**	
96-64	10085	9965	0	-90	506.0	3.0	6.1	3.0	10	**1.10**	0.30
						168.2	370.9	167.6	550	**0.38**	0.15
						3.0	506.0	503.0	1650	**0.28**	0.11
96-65	10085	9912	110	-75	320.0			3.0	10	**4.70**	0.98
						139.3	236.2	97.5	320	**0.87**	0.21
						21.0	236.2	216.4	710	**0.62**	0.16
						4.2	320.6	317.0	1040	**0.50**	0.13

Drill Hole	Coordinates West (m)	South (m)	Azimuth (deg.)	Dip Angle (deg.)	Hole Length (m)	Notable Intercepts Interval(m) From	To	Length (m)	(ft)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)
96-66	10075	9885	110	-50	103.6			3.0	10	**1.20**	0.50
						29.5	66.1	24.4	80	**0.75**	0.21
96-67	10075	9885	110	-75	335.3			3.0	10	**5.40**	3.00
						121.0	127.1	6.1	20	**5.40**	1.60
						99.7	133.2	30.5	100	**3.10**	1.00
						96.6	261.2	164.6	540	**1.40**	0.46
						4.6	300.8	295.7	970	**0.81**	0.28
96-68	10092	9935	100	-75	362.7	105.8	108.8	3.0	10	**3.00**	0.80
						71.6	108.8	36.6	120	**1.10**	0.31
								246.9	810	**0.60**	0.15
96-69	10092	9935	100	-48	149.4			3.0	10	**2.40**	1.40
						55.8	75.3	18.3	60	**0.60**	
96-70	10095	9965	95	-48	120.4	23.5	26.5	3.0	10	**1.10**	3.30
						57.0	75.3	18.3	60	**0.43**	
96-71	10095	9965	95	-75	335.3	206.3	209.4	3.0	10	**4.30**	1.80
						194.2	209.4	15.2	50	**3.30**	1.00
						118.0	246.9	128.0	420	**0.98**	0.30
						0.0	246.9	246.9	810	**0.74**	0.20
96-72	10095	9960	272	-60	350.5			3.0	10	**0.50**	0.40
96-73	10090	9995	305	-75	222.5	218.5	222.5	3.0	10	**0.98**	0.40
						20.4	142.3	121.9	400	**0.30**	
96-74	10150	9995		-90	289.6	281.3	284.4	3.0	10	**0.51**	0.51
						272.5	284.4	12.2	40	**0.43**	0.37
						206.3	288.6	82.3	270	**0.33**	0.22
96-75	10150	9995	124	-75	219.5	142.3	145.4	3.0	10	**0.64**	1.20
								85.3	280	**0.24**	0.15
96-76	10195	9970		-90	214.9			3.0	10	**0.34**	0.37
								15.2	50	**0.28**	0.23
96-77	10195	9970	264	-50	218.5						
96-78	10195	9970	315	-50	250.5						
96-79	10195	9970	45	-50	246.9			6.1	20	**0.38**	0.20
96-80	10200	9900		-90	200.3						
96-81	10200	9900	324	-50	131.4						

Drill Hole	Coordinates West (m)	South (m)	Azimuth (deg.)	Dip Angle (deg.)	Hole Length (m)	Notable Intercepts Interval(m) From	To	Length (m)	(ft)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)
96-82	10200	9900	132	-75	350.5	273.4	279.5	6.1	20	**0.56**	0.54
						273.4	285.6	12.2	40	**0.52**	0.31
						255.1	288.6	33.5	110	**0.37**	0.24
96-83	10255	9895		-90	249.9			3.0	10	**0.32**	3.10
96-84	10255	9895	314	-75	237.1						
96-85	10255	9895	234	-75	231.6	108.8	111.8	3.0	10	**0.64**	0.52
								6.1	20	**0.46**	0.40
								39.6	130	**0.30**	0.19
96-86	10255	9895	132	-75	133.2						
96-87	10240	9950	223	-65	213.4	54.0	75.3	21.3	70	**0.40**	0.31
						35.7	77.9	42.7	140	**0.28**	0.24
96-88	10248	9950	270	-60	290.5						
96-89	10248	9950	150	-70	236.0	157.6	166.7	9.1	30	**0.45**	0.34
						160.6	163.7	3.1	10	**0.51**	0.58
						157.6	175.9	18.3	60	**0.35**	0.26
						157.6	188.1	30.5	100	**0.26**	0.21
97-90	10248	9950		-90	242.3	32.6	35.7	3.1	10.2	**0.73**	0.26
						32.6	38.7	6.1	20.0	**0.55**	0.18
						215.4	242.3	26.9	88.2	**0.31**	0.27
						181.9	242.3	60.4	198.1	**0.25**	0.22
						3.0	242.3	239.3	784.7	**0.20**	0.15
97-91	10248	9950	314	-60	235.9						
97-92	10255	9849		-90	304.8						
97-93	10255	9849	345	-75	285.6						
97-94	10255	9849	345	-50	293.5						
97-95	10255	9849	45	-60	266.1						
97-96	10255	9849	300	-75	297.8						
97-97	10255	9849	60	-60	240.5	87.2	90.5	3.3	10.8	**0.37**	0.28
97-98	10125	10015	90	-75	335.3	138.4	141.4	3.0	9.8	**0.74**	0.45
						127.1	144.4	17.3	56.7	**0.52**	0.19
						182.0	188.1	6.1	20.0	**0.41**	0.17

Drill Hole	Coordinates West (m)	South (m)	Azimuth (deg.)	Dip Angle (deg.)	Hole Length (m)	Notable Intercepts Interval(m) From	To	Length (m)	(ft)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)
						96.6	144.4	47.8	156.7	**0.38**	0.12
						1.2	335.3	334.1	1095.5	**0.23**	0.09
97-99	10062	9871	104	-75	317.6	285.5	288.6	3.1	10.2	**0.55**	0.50
97-100	10035	9845	112	-60	291.7						
97-101	10035	9845	112	-75	302.7	139.3	148.4	9.1	29.8	**0.37**	0.10
97-102	10035	9845	180	-65	358.7	256.9	259.9	3.0	9.8	**4.60**	1.40
						249.0	261.2	12.2	40.0	**2.90**	0.63
						209.4	212.4	3.0	9.8	**1.34**	0.30
						181.9	185.0	3.1	10.2	**1.00**	0.26
						157.5	163.6	6.1	20.0	**0.96**	0.25
						145.3	148.4	3.1	10.2	**0.92**	0.10
						200.3	212.4	12.1	39.7	**0.95**	0.27
						145.3	270.4	125.1	410.2	**0.82**	0.23
						124.0	352.7	228.7	749.9	**0.57**	0.17
97-103	9997	9955	110	-60	235.2						
97-104	9576	9560	155	-60	205.4						
97-105	10085	10105	292	-70	384.7	84.0	86.6	2.6	8.5	**0.55**	0.15
						322.2	355.7	33.5	109.9	**0.39**	0.28
						340.5	343.5	3.0	9.8	**0.62**	0.44
97-106	10035	10072	300	-75	369.1	231.9	364.8	132.9	436.0	**0.33**	0.15
						231.9	255.1	23.2	76.0	**0.48**	0.22
						239.8	242.9	3.0	10.0	**0.92**	0.37
97-107	10139	10124	300	-75	319.1	105.7	124.0	18.3	60.0	**0.30**	0.17
						226.8	236.2	9.4	30.0	**0.38**	0.25
97-108	10119	9930		-90	319.1	72.0	319.1	247.1	810.2	**0.23**	0.13
						102.7	105.8	3.1	10.2	**0.53**	1.38
97-109	10120	9930	100	-75	227.6	108.8	124.0	15.2	49.8	**0.41**	0.25
						157.5	227.6	70.1	229.9	**0.35**	0.16
97-110	10120	9933	236	-75	264.2	3.5	29.5	26.0	85.3	**0.25**	0.05
						44.8	203.3	158.5	519.7	**0.22**	0.09
97-111	10220	10000	225	-75	263.6	117.9	124.0	6.1	20.0	**0.38**	0.50
						221.5	266.7	45.2	148.0	**0.24**	0.36
						242.9	245.9	3.0	10.0	**0.50**	1.91
97-112	10220	10000	128	-75	255.1	127.1	244.1	117.0	384.0	**0.40**	0.32

Drill Hole	Coordinates West (m)	South (m)	Azimuth (deg.)	Dip Angle (deg.)	Hole Length (m)	Notable Intercepts Interval(m) From	To	Length (m)	(ft)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)
						139.2	175.8	36.6	120.0	**0.67**	0.51
						145.3	157.5	12.2	40.0	**0.88**	0.79
						151.4	157.5	6.1	20.0	**1.00**	0.91
97-113	10275	10026	220	-70	285.5	6.2	117.9	111.7	366.3	**0.18**	0.11
						139.3	151.4	12.1	39.7	**0.27**	0.20
97-114	10350	10020	135	-70	275.0	47.8	60.0	12.2	40.0	**0.31**	0.20
						72.2	148.3	76.1	249.5	**0.21**	0.10
97-115	10410	10140	135	-70	249.0	145.3	178.9	33.6	110.2	**0.30**	0.12
97-116	10194	10036		-90	288.6	5.7	200.2	194.5	638.1	**0.22**	0.12
						142.3	172.8	30.5	100.0	**0.37**	0.15
97-117	10194	10036	35	-60	273.4	145.3	273.4	128.1	420.0	**0.20**	0.11
97-118	10098	10210	290	-65	246.2	121.3	145.6	24.3	80.0	**0.32**	0.23
						127.4	130.4	3.0	10.0	**0.79**	1.38
97-119	10098	10210	105	-50	282.2						
97-120	10088	10232	292	-65	249.3	96.9	185.3	88.4	290.0	**0.22**	0.06
97-121	10340	10180	110	-50	310.2	90.8	310.2	219.4	720.9	**0.19**	0.06
97-122	10250	10300	110	-50	240.1	48.1	63.3	15.2	48.9	**0.23**	0.09
97-123	10175	10195	-	-90	228.2	5.8	72.8	67.0	220.0	**1.08**	0.25
						54.6	57.6	3.0	10.0	**4.94**	1.15
						54.6	57.6	3.0	10.0	**(.117%Mo)**	
97-124	10175	10195	200	-65	288.3	1.8	44.5	42.7	140.0	**1.07**	0.24
						29.2	32.3	3.1	10.0	**1.14**	1.48
						35.3	38.4	3.1	10.0	**2.48**	0.88
97-125	10168	10213	290	-65	93.2	14.0	50.5	36.4	120.0	**2.50**	0.41
						17.0	20.1	3.0	10.0	**2.78**	1.20
						26.2	29.2	3.0	10.0	**3.51**	0.38
97-126	10168	10213	25	-45	120.3	13.7	53.3	39.6	129.8	**0.46**	0.10
97-127	10191	10186	110	-75	87.4	2.1	20.4	18.3	60.0	**1.00**	0.10
97-128	10253	10244	290	-60	220.9						
97-129	10179	10206	110	-70	282.5						

Drill Hole	Coordinates West (m)	South (m)	Azimuth (deg.)	Dip Angle (deg.)	Hole Length (m)	Notable Intercepts Interval(m) From	To	Length (m)	(ft)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)
97-130	10169	10212	110	-75	142.3	8.3	17.3	9.0	29.5	**3.23**	1.31
						8.3	11.2	2.9	9.5	**6.88**	1.49
						8.3	9.3	1.0	3.3	**17.75**	4.11
						8.3	72.2	63.9	209.6	**1.70**	0.80
						8.3	38.7	30.4	99.7	**2.70**	1.28
						23.4	38.7	15.3	50.2	**3.39**	1.76
						23.4	26.5	3.1	10.2	**7.29**	3.36
97-131	10164	10226	110	-75	132.5						
97-132	10187	10184	110	-70	175.8	44.8	72.2	27.4	89.9	**3.29**	0.38
						53.9	72.2	18.3	60.0	**4.08**	0.56
						57.0	72.2	15.2	49.9	**4.23**	0.65
						44.8	105.8	61.0	200.1	**1.70**	0.22
						72.2	105.7	33.5	109.9	**0.40**	0.08
97-133	10190	10158	110	-65	142.3	63.0	81.3	18.3	60.0	**0.51**	0.15
97-134	10196	10146	110	-50	132.6	1.5	74.6	73.1	239.8	**0.24**	
97-135	10177	10198	290	-70	75.5	2.4	17.6	15.2	49.9	**1.10**	0.20
						2.4	54.2	51.8	169.9	**0.68**	0.08
97-136	10137	10300	290	-63	93.8						
97-137	10173	10201	110	-50	86.2						
97-138	10191	10158	55	-75	52.9	8.5	52.9	44.4	145.6	**2.15**	0.32
						8.5	10.5	2.0	6.6	**9.49**	1.47
						51.2	52.9	1.7	5.6	**1.16**	0.24
97-139	10169	10212	20	-70	103.0	11.5	75.6	64.1	210.2	**2.74**	0.95
97-140	10169	10212	155	-75	133.1	8.2	56.9	48.7	159.7	**1.79**	1.20
						26.5	41.7	15.2	49.9	**3.00**	3.14
						38.7	41.7	3.0	9.8	**2.58**	11.14
97-141	10082	10112	142	-60	115.0						
				Total	33278.4						

REFERENCES AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

Carson, D.J.T. and Jambour, J.L. Mineralogy, Zonal Relationships and Economic Significance of Hydrothermal Alteration at Porphyry Copper Deposits, Babine Lake Area, B.C., C.I.M. Bulletin, February 1974.

Carson, D.J.T., Jambour, J.L., Ogryzlo, P.L., and Richards, T. (1976). Bell Copper: Geology, Geochemistry and Genesis of a Supergene-Enriched Biotitized Porphyry copper Deposit with a Superimposed Phyllic Zone in Porphyry Deposits of the Canadian Cordillera. Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy Special Volume 15.

Carson, D.J.T. and Jambour, J.L. (1976). Morrison: Geology and Evolution of a Bisected Annular Porphyry Copper Deposit in Porphyry Deposits of the Canadian Cordillera. Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy Special Volume 15.

Carter, N.C., Dirom, G.E., and Ogryzlo, P.L. (1995) Porphyry copper-gold deposits, Babine Lake area, west-central B.C., Paper 13 in Porphyry Deposits of the Northwestern Cordillera of North America, CIM Special Volume 46.

Dirom, G.E., Dittrick, M.P., McArthur, D.R., Ogryzlo, P.L., Pardade, A.J., and Stothart, P.G. (1995). Bell and Granilse porphyry copper-gold mines, Babine region, west-central B.C., Paper 14 in Porphyry Deposits of the Northwestern Cordillera of North America, CIM Special Volume 46.

Dirom, G.A. (1967). Geochemical and Magnetometer Report [K] Group of Mineral Claims Morrison Lake. British Columbia Ministry of Mines Assessment Report 1102.

Huntley, D.H., Levson, V.M. and Weary, G.W. 1996, Surficial Geology and Quaternary Sratigraphy of the Old Fort Mountain Area (93-M-1) B.C. BCMEMPR Open File 1996-09 (1:50,000 map).

Kahlert, B.H., and Fawley, A.P., 1968, Report on geological, geophysical and geochemical surveys and preliminary diamond drilling on the Trobuttle Mines Limited property, Morrison Lake. B.C. Min. of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, Assessment Report 1854, 11 pp. plus appendices.

Kahlert, B.H., 1969, Morrison Lake area drilling results: Map prepared for Canadian Superior Exploration Ltd.

Kirkham, R.V. (1971). Intermineral intrusions and their bearing on the origin of porphyry copper and molybdenum deposits. Economic Geology Volume 66, pp. 1244-1249.

MacIntyre, D.G., Webster, I.C.L. and Villeneuve, M (1997): Babine Porphyry Belt Project: Bedrock geology of the Old Fort Mountain area (93M/1), British Columbia. BCMEMP Fieldwork, 1996, paper 1997-1.

Newell, J.M., 1968, 1967 exploration report, Hearne Hill properties, Omineca Mining Division, B.C.: Report for Texas Gulf Sulphur Co.

Ogryzlo, P.L., 1991, 1990 diamond drilling program of the Hearne Hill breccia pipe: Report for Noranda Minerals Inc., 13 pp. plus appendices.

Ogryzlo, P.L., 1990, Geochemical and diamond drilling assessment of the Hearne Hill breccia pipe: Report for Noranda Minerals Inc., 17 pp. plus appendices.

Ogryzlo, P.L., 15 January 1993. Letter to Chapman and Bland and Summary for talk at Cordilleran Round Up (Jan. 1993).

Ogryzlo, P.L., Dirom, G.E. and Stothart, P.G., Morrison-Hearne Hill Copper Gold deposit, Babine Region West Central B.C. in Porphyry Deposits of the N.W. Cordillera Special Volume 46 C.I.M.M. 1995.

Richards, T.A., 1990, Geology of Hazelton map area (93M): Geological Survey of Canada, OF 2322 map, two sheets.

Sampson, C.J., 1993 (a), Report on Geology, Exploration Results and Potential of the Hearne Hill Property, 20 February 1993, for Booker Gold Exploratlons Ltd.

Sampson, C.J., 1993 (b), Report on 1993 Exploration Programmes and potential Hearne Hill Property, 20 November 1993 for Booker Gold Explorations Ltd.

Sampson, C.J., 1996, Report on 1994, 1995 Exploration Programmes, 28 February 1996 for Booker Gold Explorations Ltd.

Sampson, C.J. and Weary G.W., 1997, Highlights of 1996 Exploration Programmes, January 1996 for Booker Gold Explorations Ltd.

Smith, H., 1991, Diamond drill core log of hole 91-2: Log for David Chapman, 4 pp.

Stumpf A.J., Huntley D.H., and Levson, V.M. 1996, Babine Porphyry Belt Project: Detailed Drift Exploration Studies in the Old Fort Mountain (93-M-1) and Fulton Lake Map areas B.C. BCMEMPR Geological Fieldwork 1995 Paper 1996-1.

Tipper, H.W., and Richards, T.A., 1976, Jurassic stratigraphy and history of north-central British Columbia: Geological Survey of Canada, Bull. 270, 73 pp.

Weary, G.F., Levson, V.L., and Broster, B.E. 1997, Till Geochemistry of the Chedakuz Creek Map Area (93 F/7), British Columbia, BCMEMPR Open File 1997-11.