

JULY 19, 1993

THE CLISBAKO GOLD SILVER PROJECT

93C

CARIBOO MINING DIVISION

BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA

VGS → CLISBAKO
93C/9E
93C 016
881805

The Clisbako property consists of 23 contiguous claims aggregating 10,825 hectares or 27,737 acres owned 100% by Eighty Eight Resources Ltd. of Vancouver, B.C.. It is located in central British Columbia about 100 km west of the town of Quesnel and is accessible via 150 km of good quality, all weather roads. (See enclosed claim map and location map.)

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

Mineralization was discovered in June 1990, during the course of a regional exploration programme carried out by Eighty Eight specifically directed towards the delineation of bulk tonnage,

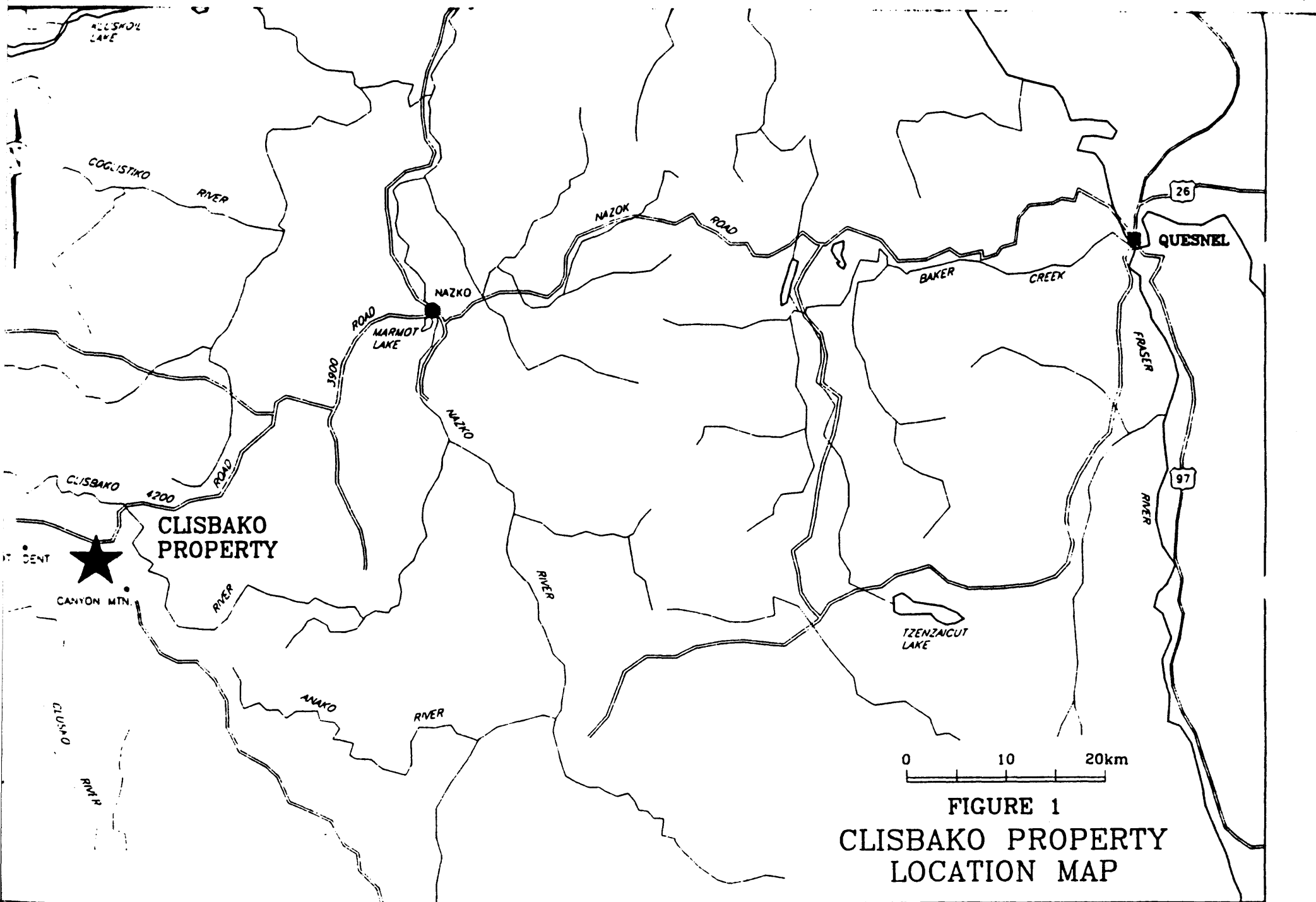


FIGURE 1
CLISBAKO PROPERTY
LOCATION MAP

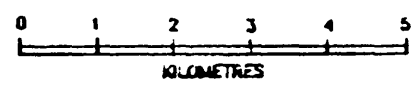
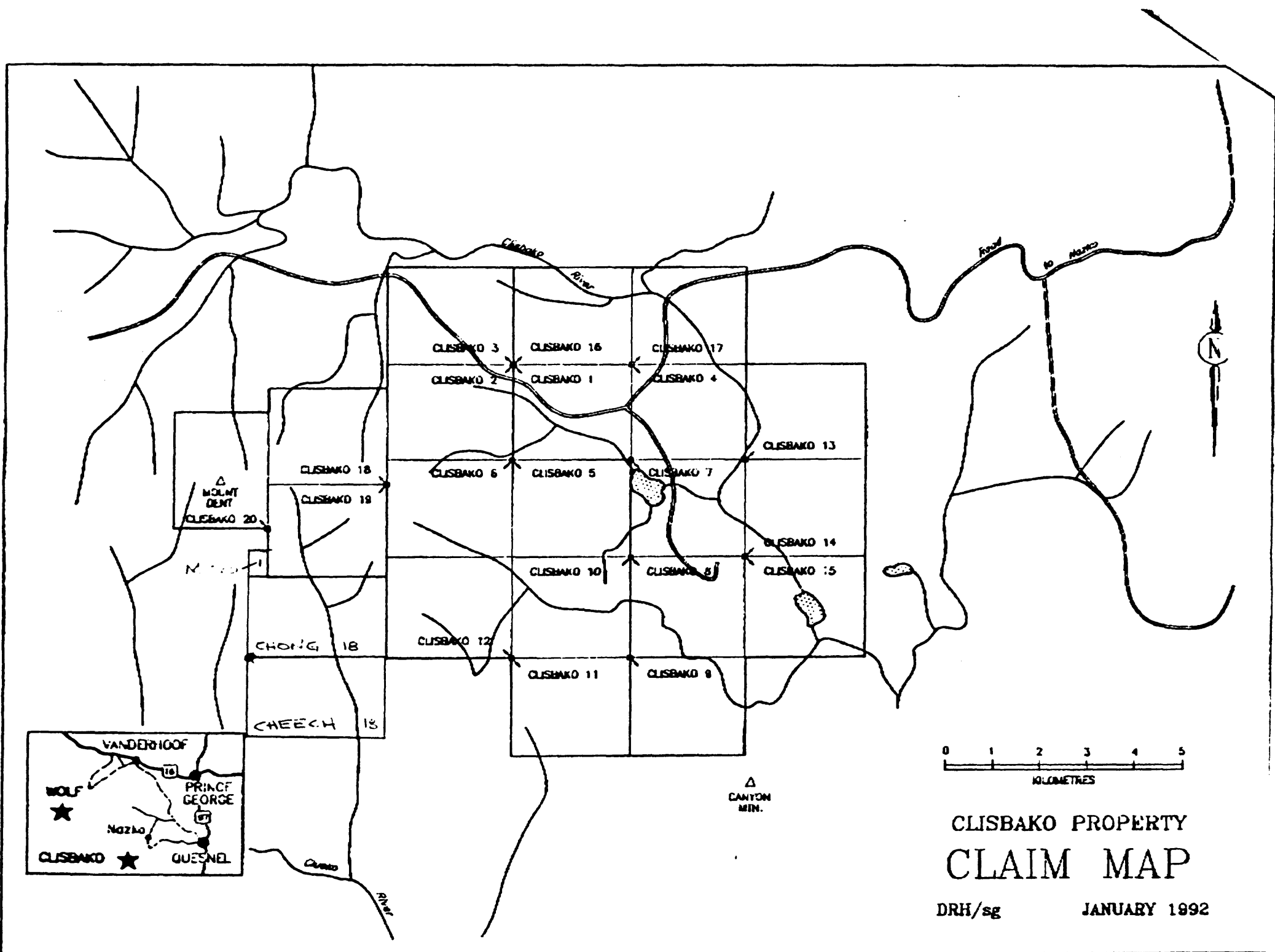
epithermal precious metal deposits in the Nechako Basin of British Columbia.

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

On the Clisbako property anomalous concentrations of gold accompanied by silver, mercury, arsenic and antimony occurs in an extensive system of quartz breccias, veins and stockworks hosted by altered Eocene Volcanic rocks of the Ootsa Lake group.

In 1990, Eighty Eight staked the property and carried out a programme of geological mapping as well as rock and soil sampling at a cost of approximately \$80,000.

In early 1991, the claims were optioned to Minnova Inc. of Toronto, a Noranda Group Company. During the year, Minnova completed an airborne geophysical survey, trenching, detailed mapping and sampling around the known mineralized outcrops, followed by 3025 meters of diamond drilling in 19 holes. In



CLISBAKO PROPERTY CLAIM MAP

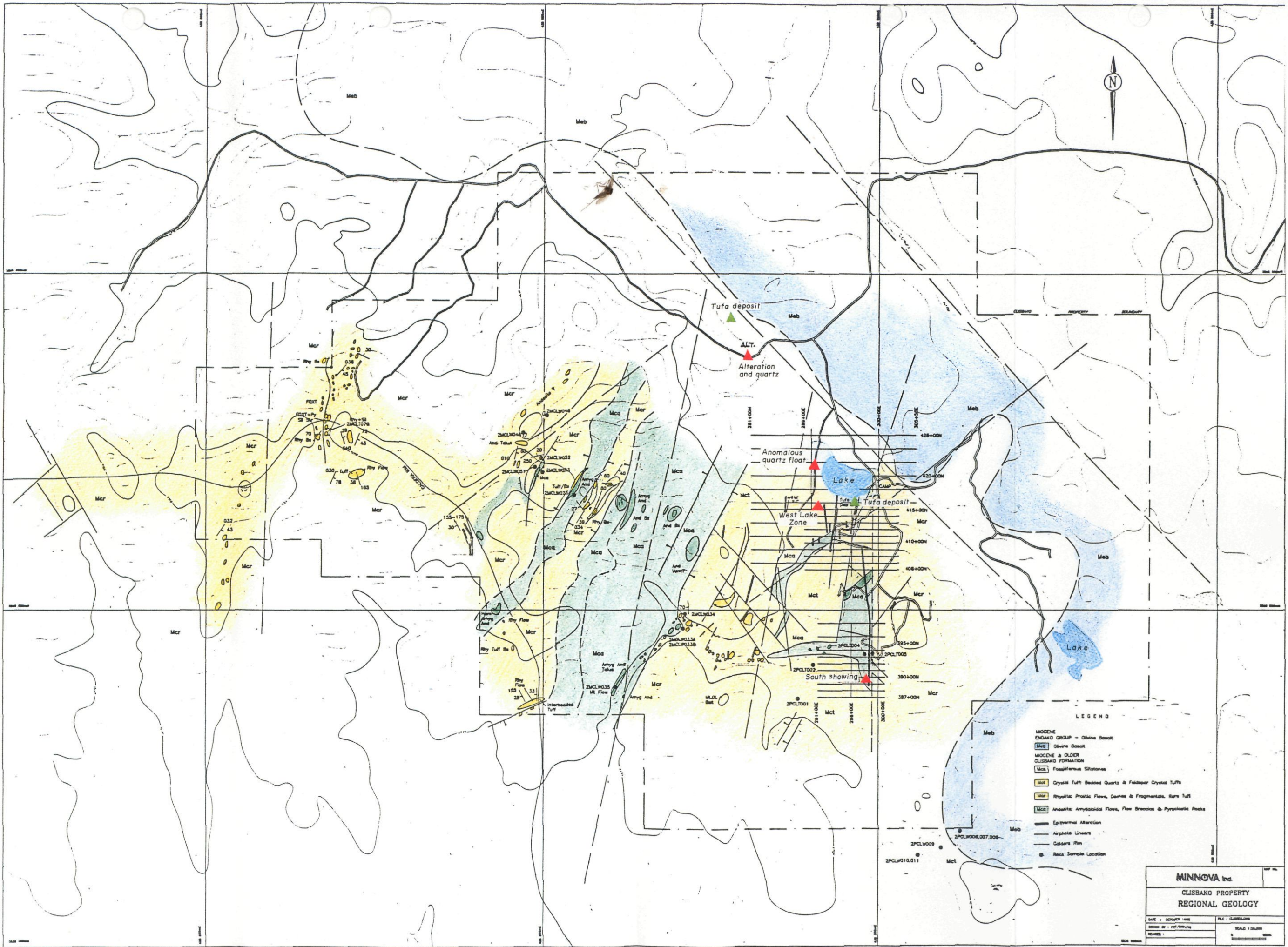
DRH/sg JANUARY 1992

general, this work confirmed the presence of widespread anomalous gold concentrations, but failed to return commercially significant values. Minnova spent \$643,000 on exploration at Clisbako in 1991.

In 1992, Minnova's programme included an I.P. Survey covering the discovery areas as well as further trenching and 1419 meters of diamond drilling in 11 holes, all completed at a cost of \$407,000. Again, sub-commercial but anomalous gold concentrations were encountered. Minnova's option expired in 1993.

Early in 1993, Eighty Eight prospected the areas immediately north and southwest of the Clisbako property and 37 additional claim units were staked to cover anomalous gold concentrations in quartz veins and altered volcanics immediately southwest of the property boundary on freshly logged clearcuts.

Exploration work on the Clisbako property has been focused on a centrally located area roughly 2 km X 4 km in size, lying immediately south of "Clisbako Lake". (See Geology map and cross sectional cartoon). The rocks in this area are rhyolitic flows, tuffs and breccias interbedded with amygdaloidal andesite flows, and associated pyroclastics. These rocks are gently tilted and block faulted in a north trending, shallow, graben. This sequence is covered by post mineral Miocene plateau basalts to the north and east of the property. Two important mineralized trends have been



LEGEND

- MOCNE
- MOCKO GROUP - Olivine Basalt
- Mob Olivine Basalt
- MOCNE & OLDER
- CLISBAKO FORMATION
- Mca Fossiliferous Siltstones
- Mct Crystal Tuff Bedded Quartz & Feldspar Crystal Tuffs
- Mcr Rhyolitic Pyroclastic Flows, Domes & Fragmentals, Stone Tuff
- Mca Andesitic Amygdaloidal Flows, Flow Breccias & Pyroclastic Rocks
- Epithermal Alteration
- Archeite Linears
- Coldwater Rim
- Red Sample Location

MINNOVA Inc.

CLISBAKO PROPERTY

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

DATE: OCTOBER 1988 FILE: CLISBAKO

DRAWN BY: J. HOFFMANN SCALE 1:50,000

REVISED: _____

identified along the east and west margins of the apparent graben. Both are defined by zones of silicification and argillic alteration up to 60 meters in width. Veins, stockworks and breccias coloured grey to black by finely disseminated pyrite most frequently carry the highest precious metal values (more than 50 ppb gold) and have anomalous concentrations of mercury (2 to 17 ppm).

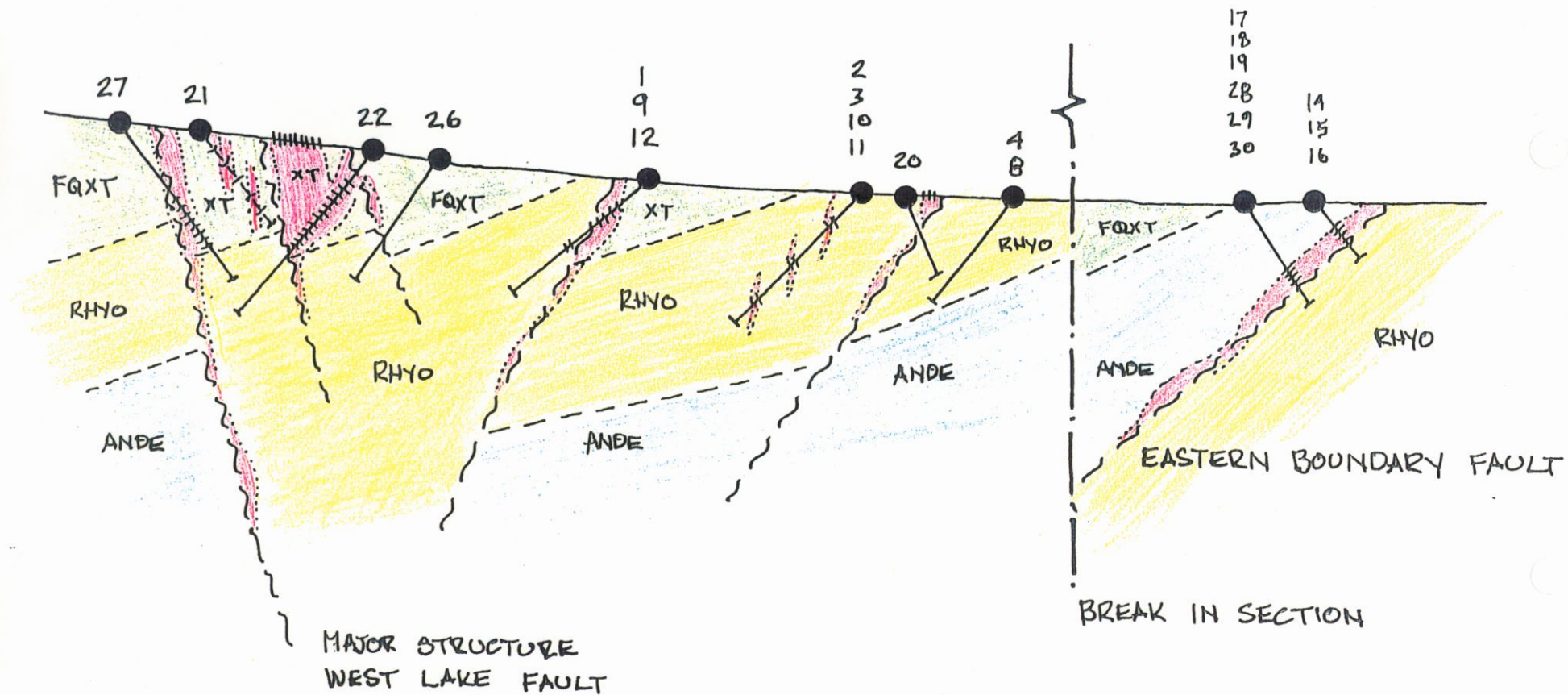
The best assay returned from the west margin is 8.25 gm/tonne across 1 meter from surface at the "West Lake" zone. Drill hole #22 intersected 56.2 meters of intense silicification with maximum gold values of 23 ppb beneath the West Lake trenches. On the east margin of the graben at the "South Showing", the best assay was 3.3 gm/tonne from a 1M X 2M panel. Ten drill holes were completed in this area. The thickest zone of silicification was 11.3 meters in DDH #28 and the highest gold assay was 294 ppb. A recent tufa deposit and active spring are located on this structure at the north end of the survey grid near the south shore of Clisbako Lake.

The Induced Polarization Survey produced chargeability trends (up to 14 mv) with coincident resistivity highs that define pyritic silicification along both graben margins. These chargeability features are open to the north and south and provide excellent focus for continued exploration, particularly northward from the "West Lake Zone". On the north part of the survey grid, toward the

WEST LAKE

NORTH ZONE

SOUTH ZONE



Lake, there is considerable chargeability and resistivity relief between the boundary faults of the apparent graben.

The gold distribution in 1019 core samples is as follows:

less than 50 ppb Au	730 samples
50 - 99 ppb Au	183 samples
100 - 199 ppb Au	92 samples
200 - 499 ppb Au	14 samples

The gold distribution in 232 rock samples taken during the 1990 mapping programme is as follows:

less than 50 ppb Au	140 samples
50 - 99 ppb Au	48 samples
100 - 199 ppb Au	22 samples
200 - 499 ppb Au	13 samples
500 - 1000 ppb Au	7 samples
more than 1000 ppb Au	2 samples

Anomalous silver concentrations frequently occur with gold. In 232 rock samples taken in 1990, the distribution of silver was as follows:

less than 2 ppm Ag	134 samples
2 - 9.9 ppm Ag	76 samples
10 - 29.9 ppm Ag	17 samples
30 or more ppm Ag	5 samples

Assay data from the 1991 and 1992 trenching programmes are not in a form that can be conveniently analyzed at this time.

The results of geochemical sampling using soil and vegetation were not particularly helpful due to the presence of locally thick glacial outwash deposits.

The Clisbako property covers a major hydrothermal field of Tertiary age which was discovered in 1990. Gold and silver are associated with extensive zones of argillic alteration and silicification along the margins of a graben-like fault system which has been explored by 2 clusters of drill holes and trenches. The structure has been mapped for a strike length of 3.5 km and has a potential length of 6.5 km on the property with plenty of scope to host a significant commercial concentration of precious metals.

One area which appears to have particular promise is that portion of the system lying between the two recent tufa or hotspring deposits (see regional geology plan) an area of approximately 3,500 meters of strike length. This area is largely obscured by overburden but has at its south end, the "West Lake Zone" where the 8.25 gm/tonne gold sample was obtained. About 700 meters north of this point is the so called "Boulder Zone", a cluster of mineralized float discovered in 1990 and never investigated further. Of twenty grab samples taken from this area,

six returned values in excess of 400 ppb gold with the highest value being 1017 ppb gold. North and northwesterly from this boulder zone is an extensive area of swamp and overburden extending a further 2,000 meters to the main road where the only outcrop visible is altered felsic volcanics with anomalous gold, arsenic and antimony values.

Further exploration would consist of tracing the known mineralized structures to the north and south using an induced polarization survey and geological mapping. Additional mapping and sampling is required on the new claims staked in 1993 at the southwest corner of the property. Geological and geophysical work should be followed by excavator trenching and drilling.

The ongoing work should recognize the potential for high grade deposits along mineralized fault structures and disseminated mineralization in the adjacent altered volcanic formations. Following the prospective structures must take precedence over cross sectional work to detail the volcanic stratigraphy.