

PROPERTY FILE

R E P O R T O N T H E M I N E R A L

E X P L O R A T I O N

. O F

T H E D O R A T H A M O R T O N P R O P E R T Y

Lat. 50 30.8'N; Long. 125 25'W

N.T.S. 92 K/11

VANCOUVER M. D.

British Columbia

1989

SUMMARY AND EVALUATION

for

ARAMIS VENTURES Inc

by

I. BOROVIC, P. Eng.
geologist

VANCOUVER, B. C.
February 08, 1989.
Amended, April 07, 1989.

SUMMARY

The Doratha Morton Property is located on the west side of Phillips Arm, two kilometers southwest of Fanny Bay; 57 kilometers north of Campbell River, and approximately 220 kilometers northwest of Vancouver, British Columbia.

The Doratha Morton property comprises eight contiguous and one detached Crown granted mineral claim. These cover a total area of 352.18 acres or 142.53 hectares.

The boundaries of the property encompass a part of an east-west col built by northwest-southeast faults between Loughborough Inlet and Phillips Arm and eroded to today's level by Pleistocene glaciation. The moderate to steep north and east facing slopes display rock bluffs and incised creeks, typical of coastal topography. Elevations on the property range from 580 to 1100 meters above sea level.

The Doratha Morton Property is underlain by metamorphic rocks of possible Lower Triassic to Upper Triassic age which were intruded by younger, probably Jurassic and/or younger intrusive of dioritic composition.

A major regional structure is a northwesterly trending, sheared contact between dioritic rocks to the southwest and metamorphic rocks to the northeast which dips approximately 75° to the southwest and locally truncates the contact. The shear has been traced or inferred from the Alexandra through the Julie-Enid and Doratha Morton, and on to the Commonwealth properties, a distance of 6.5 kilometers.

On the Doratha Morton, the shear zone has been traced and inferred over a strike length of 1000 m and may exceed 30 m in width (Fig. 5). Crossfault dislocations and the intrusion of numerous dykes complicate the geology of the property.

Importance of the shear zone is that gold and silver mineralization is located in silicified mylonite within the shear.

Pyritic quartz veins and lenses with width from 0.15. to 3 meters in width, commonly occur within the shear zone.

Gold-silver-quartz-sulphide deposits were discovered in the vicinity of Cardero Channel in the late 1890s. By late 1898, the Doratha Morton Mine was placed in production. Ore taken from several adits at an elevation of 2600 feet (792 meters) was conveyed down to a stamp mill and cyanide vat-leach plant.

at the shoreline on a 1.25 mile (2.0 kilometer) tramline. The mine was in operation from December 1898 until October 1899.

During that time the Doratha Morton Mine produced 4 434 oz of gold and 10 222 oz of silver from 10 385 ton of ore thus averaging 0.427 oz/t of gold and 0.984 oz/t of silver.

The property lay dormant until 1925 when, under new ownership, new workings were added and sampled. Small shipments of ore are reported from that period. One shipment of 2.6 t averaged 0.53 oz/t of gold and 1.42 oz/t silver. the second reported shipment of 1.4 t averaged 1.05 oz/t gold and 1.16 oz/t silver.

During the years 1933 to 1936, the mine was reconditioned and the #3, #100 and #250 adits were driven. During this period, some ore was shipped, but no large ore shoots were developed. Some 30 to 40 t was shipped with average gold content of 1.56 to 2.89 oz/t and silver content of 6.0 to 7.0 oz/t.

In 1983, Signet Resources Inc. of Vancouver, British Columbia acquired nine Crown granted mineral claims which covered the Doratha Morton Mine, adjacent ground, and the mill site at the shoreline.

Work done by Signet Resources Inc. includes three kilometers of road building, 1293 meters of diamond drilling, surveying of roads and workings, trenching, limited geochemical surveys, and extensive sampling of underground and surface workings.

Diamond drilling in 1984 revealed that a 27-meter section of Level #1 East, which grades 0.390 ounces gold per ton across 1.3 meters, may extend to the southeast an additional 30 meters. In 1986, hand trenching in the vicinity of Line 6+00W - 0+25S exposed a 13-meter long segment of quartz vein contained within the shear zone. Channel samples returned assays from 0.01 to 0.216 ounces gold per ton across 0.64 meters.

The exploration of the property was basically concentrated on extending known mineralization from the old mine workings toward north-northwest. Most of the trenching and limited drilling was concentrated along mineralized mylonite within shear zone striking 310.

From 1983 to 1987, Signet Resources Inc. has spent approximately \$558,000 on exploration and development of the Doratha Morton Property. (Scott, T. C., 1987)

Exploration efforts during 1987 by New Signet Resources Inc. and in 1988/89 by Aramis Ventures Inc. have continued in the same manner and have been successful in extending gold-silver mineralization in a northwesterly direction about 1000 m away from underground and surface showings located on the southeasterly part of the property.

The writer's sampling in Nov. 1988. confirmed high grade gold and silver assays of samples collected from the trenches located in the Camp Area (middle of the property).

The Camp Area sulfide veins are from 0.12 m to 0.50 m wide within shear zone and contain from 0.034(R-4) to 1.776 oz/t(R-8) gold and 0.10 to 8.14 oz/t silver. (for description of samples see page....)

Samples R-1 (grab; assayed 0.054 oz/t gold and 0.37 oz/t silver) and R-2 (chip across 0.5 m; assayed 0.800 oz/t gold and 2.18 oz/t silver) taken from the newly discovered showing on the Eve Claim are very important because they show that the mineralized shear extends northwest for about 1 000 m. and very possibly much further from the old mine workings toward the northwest.

The VLF-EM survey of the grid area mapped four anomalies (Fig. 14) which coincide with the diorite-metasediment contact (Fig. 5) and follow trend (azimuth 310) of the shear zone

In summary, the work performed on the Doratha Morton Property since 1983 has shown that gold mineralization extends well beyond the limits of the old underground workings, and that additional work is warranted in order to properly assess the economic significance of the prospect.

INTRODUCTION

Aramis Ventures Inc., a Vancouver, B. C. based mineral exploration company, intends to continue the exploration of the gold, silver, bearing mineral property known in the past as Doratha Morton Mine, located on the col in between Loughborough Inlet and Phillips Arm some 45 km northeast from the town of Campbell River, Vancouver Island, B. C.

The following report is a summary of information obtained from the various published and private reports, which are listed in the Bibliography on page 22, and from the writer's personal knowledge and experience gained through extensive research and exploration work in the Campbell River- Phillips Arm area. The writer visited and examined the Doratha Morton property and workings in November, 1988.

The conclusions expressed in this report are based upon the results of the extensive geological, geochemical and geophysical work done on the Doratha Morton property in 1988 and 1989 and in the past.

PROPERTY

Claims

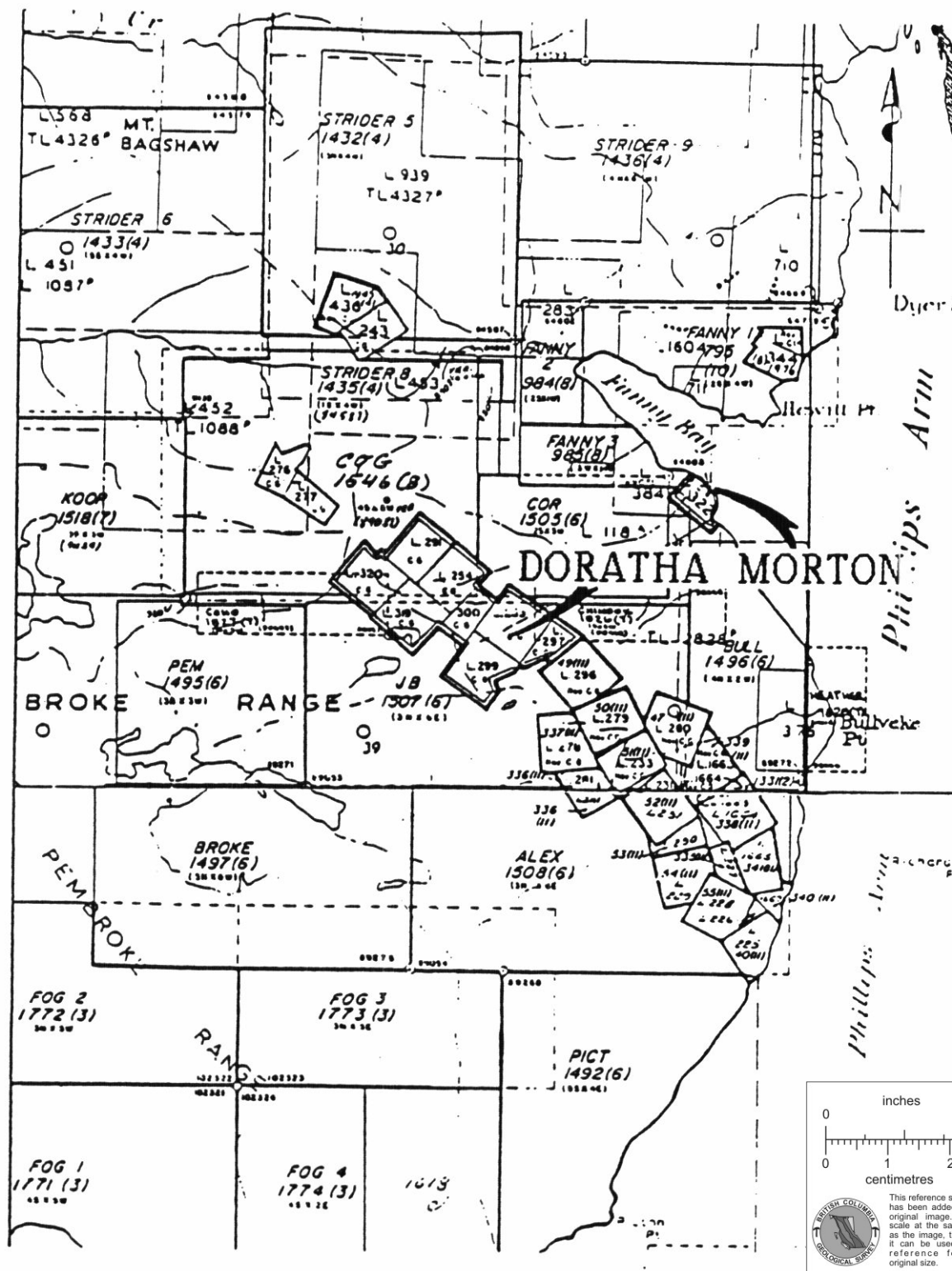
(Fig. 1 & 2)

The Doratha Morton property comprises eight contiguous and one detached Crown granted mineral claim. These cover a total area of 352.18 acres or 142.53 hectares.

lot	claim	area(acres)
---	-----	-----
253	Doratha Morton	51.65
254	Eva	42.14
291	Banker	41.75
297	Comox Fraction	19.85
299	Percy	49.52
300	Doratha Morton Fraction	23.30
319	Chimnang	51.30
320	Douglas	48.74
322	Maggie May	24.00

	Total	352.18

Lot 322, the Maggie May claim, is 1.4 kilometers north-northeast of the contiguous claims, and covers the old mill site at tide water.



TO ACCOMPANY REPORT BY: I. ZGROVIC, P. Eng.

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ARAMIS VENTURES Inc.
DORATHA MORTON PROPERTY

Claim Map

Scale: 0 1000

N.T.S. 92 K/ 11W

Date: Jan 89

Fig. 1

Lot 253, the Doratha Morton claim, covers most of the underground workings and has surface rights attached. No claim posts have yet been located, but the claim boundaries can be reestablished from the old legal survey notes. Several adjoining Crown granted claims are held in good standing as are the more recently located mineral claims which surround the property.

Location

(Fig.2)

Lat. 50 30.8'; Long. 125 25'; N.T.S 92 K/11

The Doratha Morton Property is located on the west side of Phillips Arm, two kilometers southwest of Fanny Bay; 57 kilometers north of Campbell River, and approximately 220 kilometers northwest of Vancouver, British Columbia.

Access

(Fig.2)

Access to the property is by power boat or float plane to Picton Point, thence by 4-wheel drive vehicle on logging roads to a recently constructed mine road which leads to the camp and work areas.

The most convenient access to the property is by charter helicopter directly from Campbell River to a helipad adjacent to the camp. This, however, may be impeded occasionally by inclement weather conditions.

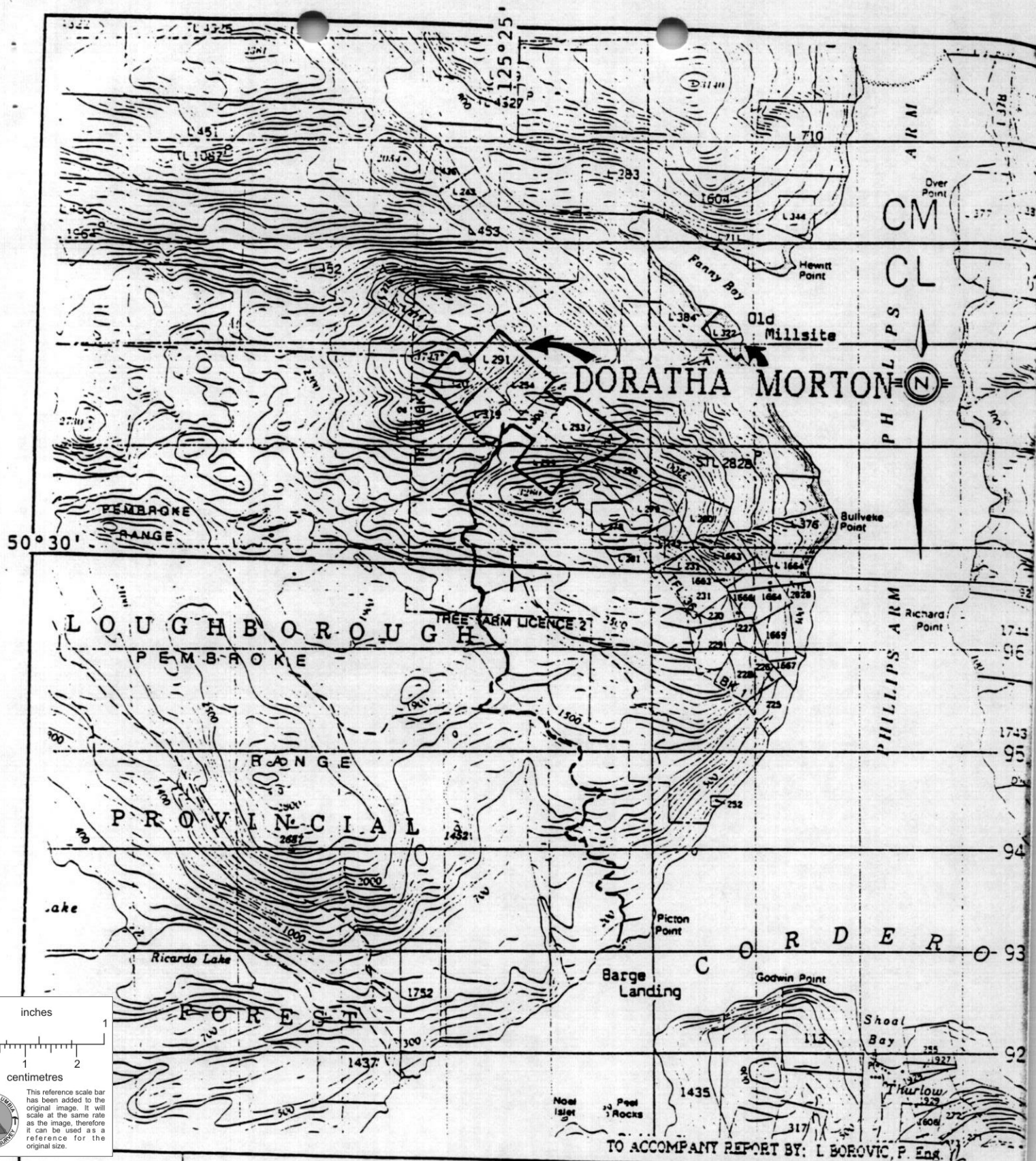
Easy access to the rest of the property, on foot or on trail bike is afforded by the system of mine roads between the camp and most parts of the property.

The northern area where exploration has to continue needs better vehicle access.

Property Facilities

The camp is situated on the south side of a col near the eastern boundary of Lot 319 at an elevation of 730 meters above sea level (Fig. 2). It is sufficient for smaller crew. More extensive program will need a larger camp facilities.

Abundant water and timber for exploration development and mining is available on the property.

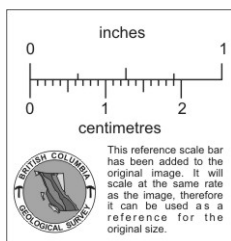
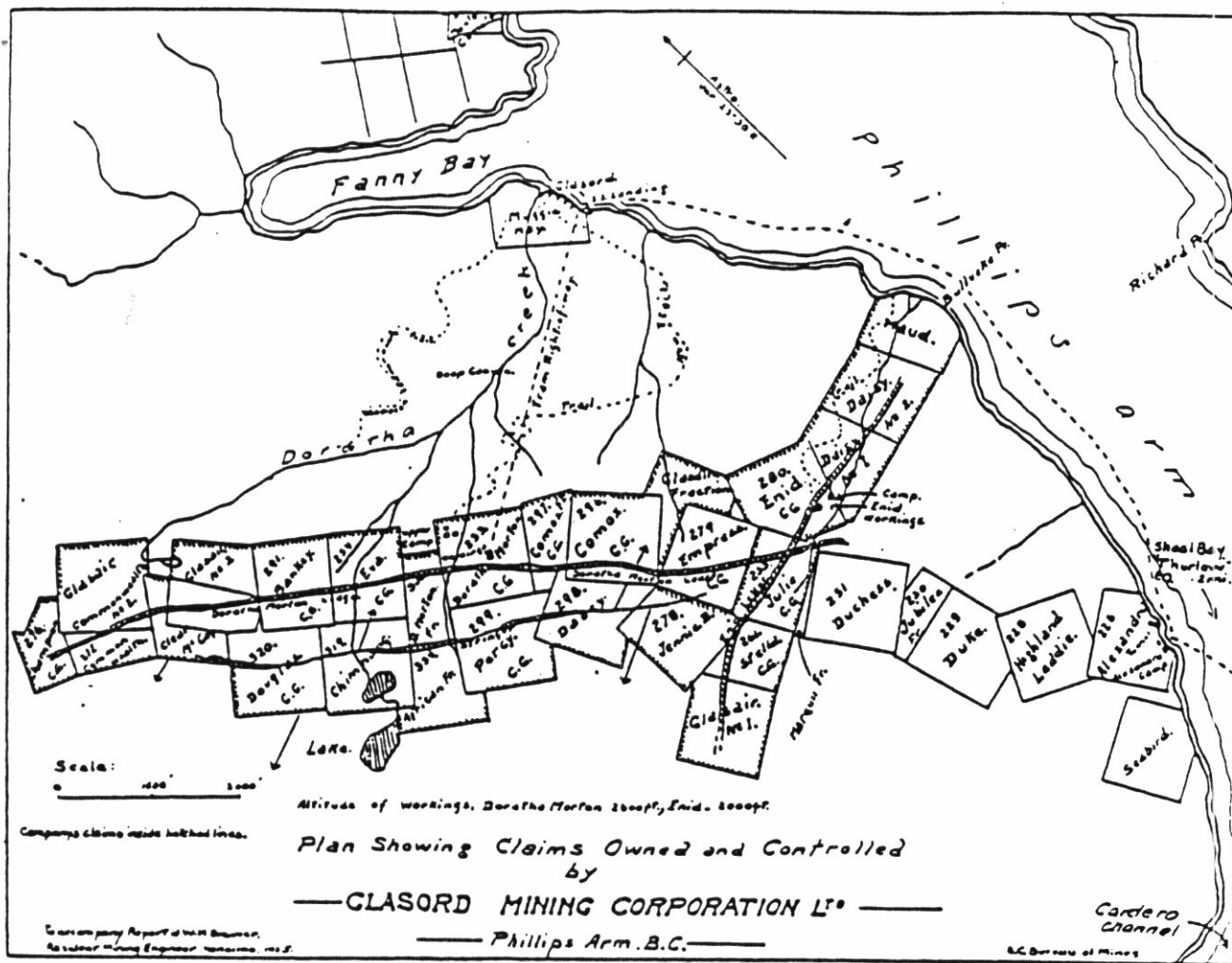


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Location and Access

Metres 1000
N.T.S. 92 30' 11" W
Date: Jan 89
Fig. 2



TO ACCOMPANY REPORT BY: I. BOROVIC, P. Eng.

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DORATHA MORTON PROPERTY.

Claim Holdings 1925.

N. T. S. 93 80 117

Date: Dec. 88

Fig. 3

Facilities and Services

The nearest commercial center is Campbell River some 45 km to the south. Health care facilities, schools and transportation to major centers are all available as well as heavy duty equipment and qualified personnel.

Physiography

The property covers an east-west col between two fjords started by strong shearing and eroded to its present level by Pleistocene glaciation. The moderate to steep north and east facing slopes display rock bluffs and incised creeks, typical of coastal topography. Elevations on the property range from 580 to 1100 meters above sea level.

With the exception of areas adjacent to the underground workings and the tramline right of way, the slopes are covered with a stand of mature virgin timber.

The close proximity to the sea shore has a moderating influence on the climatic condition of the sub-alpine environment.

G E O L O G Y

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

(Fig. 5)

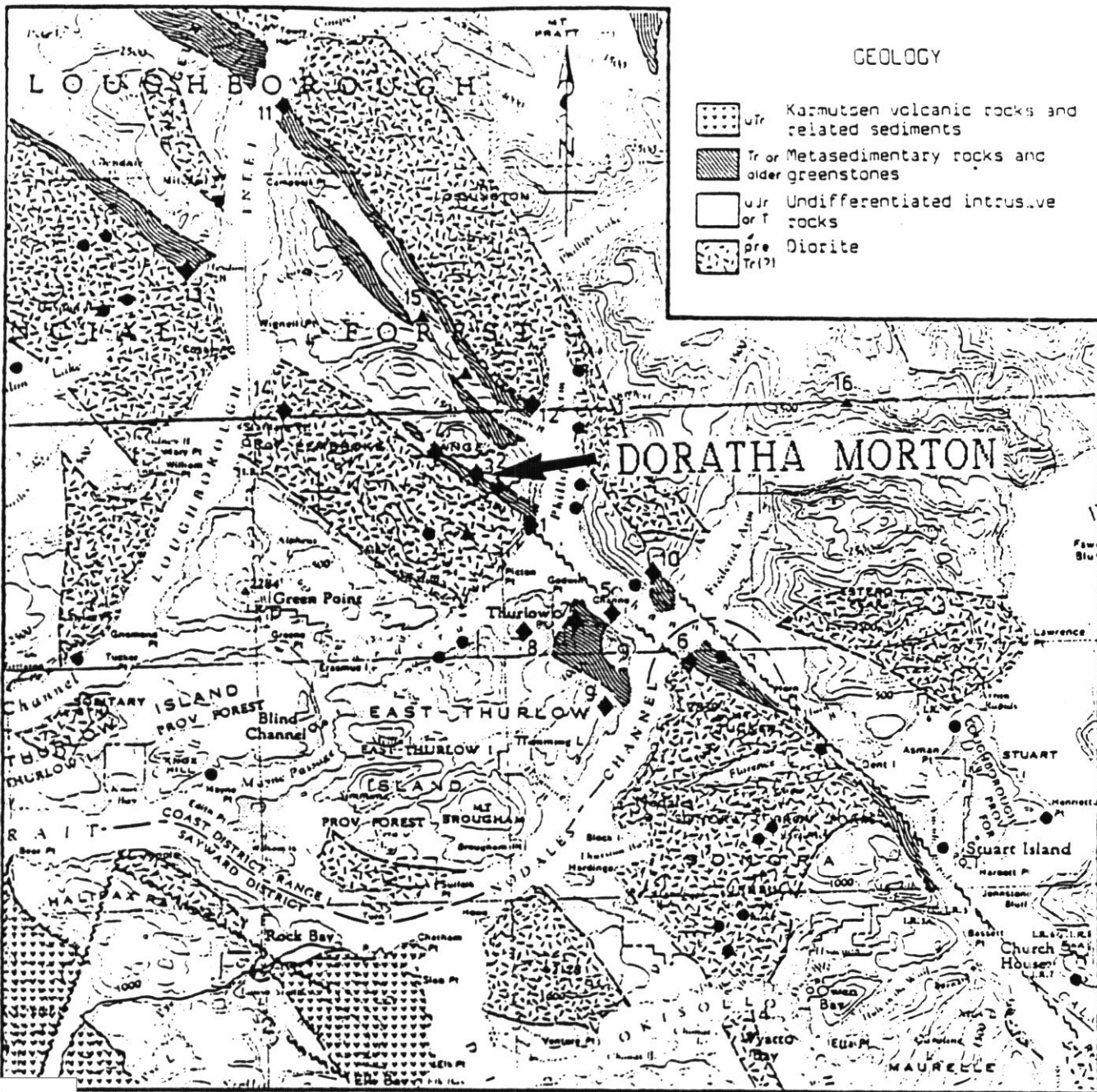
(Roddick, J. A. 1977)

The area of the Doratha Morton Property is underlain by granitoid and metamorphic elements of the western Cordillera's Coast Plutonic Complex. In the vicinity of the Cardero Sound, a long narrow belt of metamorphic rocks accentuate the northwesterly-elongated plutons of predominantly quartz diorite, granodiorite and diorite. The metamorphic rocks include schists, amphibolites, metavolcanics and quartzitic to calcareous metasediments. Locally, diopside, wollastonite and garnet skarn have developed from limestones. The metamorphic rocks are believed to be Triassic or older, while the intrusive rocks are probably Triassic to Cretaceous in age.

STRUCTURE

The persistent bands of steeply dipping metasedimentary and metavolcanic rocks are thought to represent fault slices or grabens along which horsts of plutonic rock were thrust upward (Roddick, 1977). The bounding shear zones are commonly reduced to foliations and obliterated by synplutonic recrystallizations and the intrusion of later dykes.

This geological environment hosts several auriferous quartz-sulfide prospects in the vicinity of the Doratha Morton Property as shown in Fig. 5.



G.S.C. Open File 480, and Cathro and Carne 1983

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N.T.S. 93 K 11W

Date: Dec. 88

Regional Geology and Mineral Occurrences

Fig. 4

HISTORY OF EXPLORATION AND PRODUCTION

Gold-silver-quartz-sulphide deposits were discovered in the vicinity of Cardero Channel in the late 1890s. By late 1898, the Doratha Morton Mine was placed in production near Fanny Bay on the west side of Phillips Arm. Ore taken from several adits at an elevation of 2600 feet (792 meters) was conveyed down to a stamp mill and cyanide vat-leach plant at the shoreline on a 1.25-mile (2.0 kilometer) tramline. The mine was in operation from December 1898 until October 1899, when ore above the #1 Level was considered to be mined out and operations ceased.

The property lay dormant until 1925 when, under new ownership, new workings were added and sampled. During the years 1933 to 1936, the mine was reconditioned and the #3, #100 and #250 adits were driven. Some ore was shipped, but no large ore shoots were developed.

The Alexandra, Julie-Enid and Commonwealth properties located on the same structure, adjacent to the Doratha Morton, were also prospected and partly developed during the years 1897 to 1939.

Production records from the Doratha Morton Mine are incomplete, but the following production records are noted in British Columbia Ministry of Mines reports:

Year	Tons	Gold	Silver
1898/99	10,385	4,434 ounces	10,222 ounces
1925	2.6	0.53 oz/ton	1.42 oz/ton
	1.4	1.05 oz/ton	1.16 oz/ton
1933	30 to 40 (say 35)	1.56 to 2.89 oz/ton	6 to 7 oz/ton

Approx. Totals	10,424	4,514 ounces	10,455 ounces

The Alexandra Mine, 3.5 kilometers to the east, was also a small producer with a recorded production of 1915 tons grading 0.404 ounces gold per ton.

SUMMARY OF DEVELOPMENT WORK ON THE DORATHA MORTON PROPERTY

1898-99 Fairfield Exploration Syndicate, London, Eng.

No. 1 East Adit, 144' (44m), East Drift with crosscuts, 300' (91.5m), West Drift, 220' (67m); No. 2 Adit & drifts, 135' (41.5m); No. 3 Adit, 650' (198m), Drifts & crosscuts, 120' (59m); No. 4 Adit, 210' (64m); No. 5 Shaft, 15' (4.5m); Stopes, 10,385 tons to crusher; Tramway, Stamp mill, Cyanide Vat Leach Plant.

1924-26 Glasford Mining Corp. Vancouver

Acquired title to property; constructed cabins, bunkhouses, cookhouse and trails; No. 5 Adit started, 75' (23m); reconditioned and sampled old workings; shipped 4 tons of ore.

1933-34 Hercules Consolidated Mining, Smelting and Power Corp. Vancouver.

Acquired property; reconditioned camp; open cuts on surface along strike; 250 Adit & Drift, 170' (124.5m); 100 Adit, 47' (14.5m); Marble Adit (at sea level), 409' (124.5m); shipped 30-40 tons ore from old No. 2 Adit.

1935 Santiago Mines Ltd. (under lease from HCMS&P)
Limited work.

1936 HCMS&P
Development ceased.

1983 Signet Resources Inc. Vancouver,

Acquired property; located & opened old workings; mapping & sampling. Note: 3800m of grid lines cut by Bute Joint Venture.

1984

4-wheel drive road access surveyed & constructed from logging road to camp & 250 Adit, approx. 5100' (1550m); camp constructed; workings & trails surveyed & mapped; prospecting; workings sampled; geochemical orientation survey; surface diamond drilling, 1955' (596m) in 5 holes.

1985

Road construction, 4000' (1490m); prospecting; trenching with backhoe; mapping & sampling; underground diamond drilling, 1269' (387m) in 5 holes; surface diamond drilling, 259.4m in 4 holes.

1986

Surface diamond drilling, 438.1m in 6 holes; soil geochemical survey; prospecting, hand trenching & sampling; relogging of 1984 surface & 1985 underground drill core.

1987

Detail geological mapping and sampling has been done for the area starting from the old mine workings and ending at the end of the Camp area (Fig. 5). Stripping and sampling continued.

W O R K D O N E 1988 and 1989

Aramis Ventures Inc. of Vancouver B. C. acquired an option to earn a 49% interest in the nine Crown granted mineral claims owned by New Signet Resources Inc.

During the months of November 1988 and January 1989, Aramis carried out an extensive exploration program that included following work:

- surface stripping and trenching (backhoe, plugger and blasting agent)
- prospecting, confirmation mapping and sampling
- geophysical VLF-EM survey (Sabre-27 and Ronka EM-16)
- camp reconstruction
- repairs of the core storage facilities
- study of available data, confirmation sampling and geological mapping.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

(Fig. 5)

(Shea, G. 1987; I. Borovic 1988)

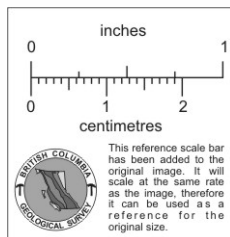
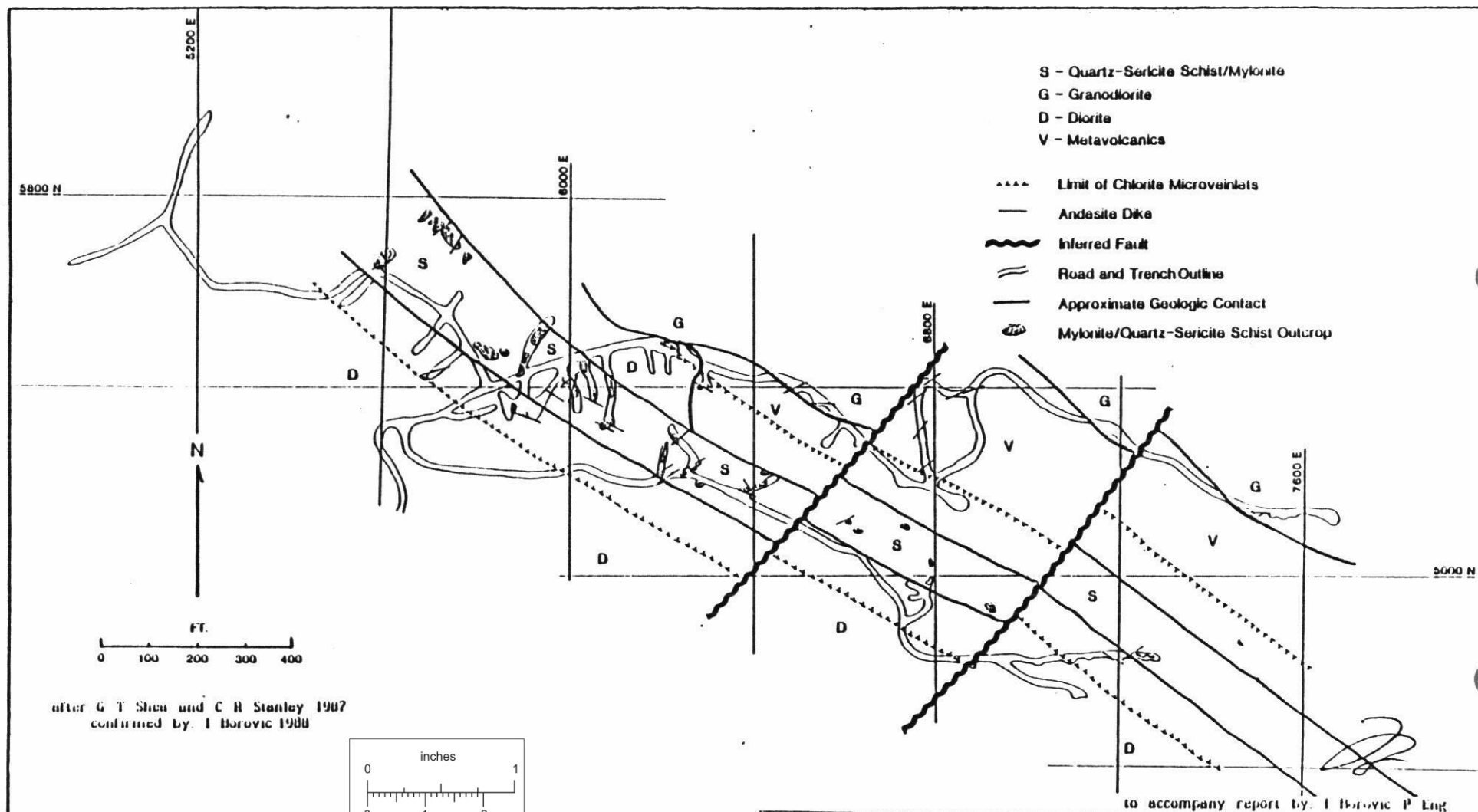
The local geology on the Doratha Morton property consists, generally, of Mesozoic diorite and granodiorite plutons which intrude a Mesozoic metavolcanic/metavolcanoclastic package. The roughly NW-SE trending contact between the diorite (to the SW) and the metavolcanics (to the NE) consists of a well developed shear zone containing quartz veins and mylonite, and hosting pyrite, chalcopyrite, gold and silver mineralization. Seven distinctive rock types was mapped. Following is a detailed description:

Andesite - (A) - Medium-to-dark greenish-grey andesite dikes which weather buff-brown to rusty and contain up to 0.5 mm long crystals of hornblende and plagioclase comprising less than 2% of the rock. These dikes either crosscut the shear zone on an average azimuth of 40° or lie subparallel within it, and average 75 cm thick (with maximum thickness of 2 m). Occasionally, these contain up to 1.0 % pyrite.

Chloritic Andesite - (A_c) - Andesite dikes containing microveinlets of chlorite, epidote, calcite and quartz up to 5 mm thick. These chaotically cross-cut each other and have strike lengths of at least 2 m. Commonly, these veinlets are spaced between 15 cm and 75 cm apart.

Porphyritic Andesite - (A_p) - Porphyritic andesite dikes containing euhedral hornblende phenocrysts up to 1 cm and plagioclase phenocrysts up to 4 mm in long dimension.

Foliated Andesite - (A_f) - Foliated andesite dikes showing weak to strong alignment of hornblende and plagioclase phenocrysts. These may contain some quartz microveinlets and silicification.



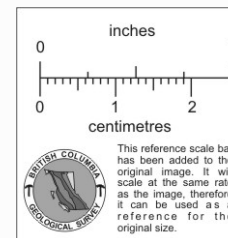
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DORATHA MORTON PROPERTY

Property Geology

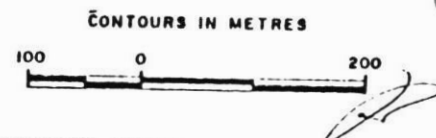
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Fig. 5



LEGEND

- DRILL HOLE
- PROPERTY BOUNDARY
- ROAD
- UNDERGROUND WORKING
- = TRENCH



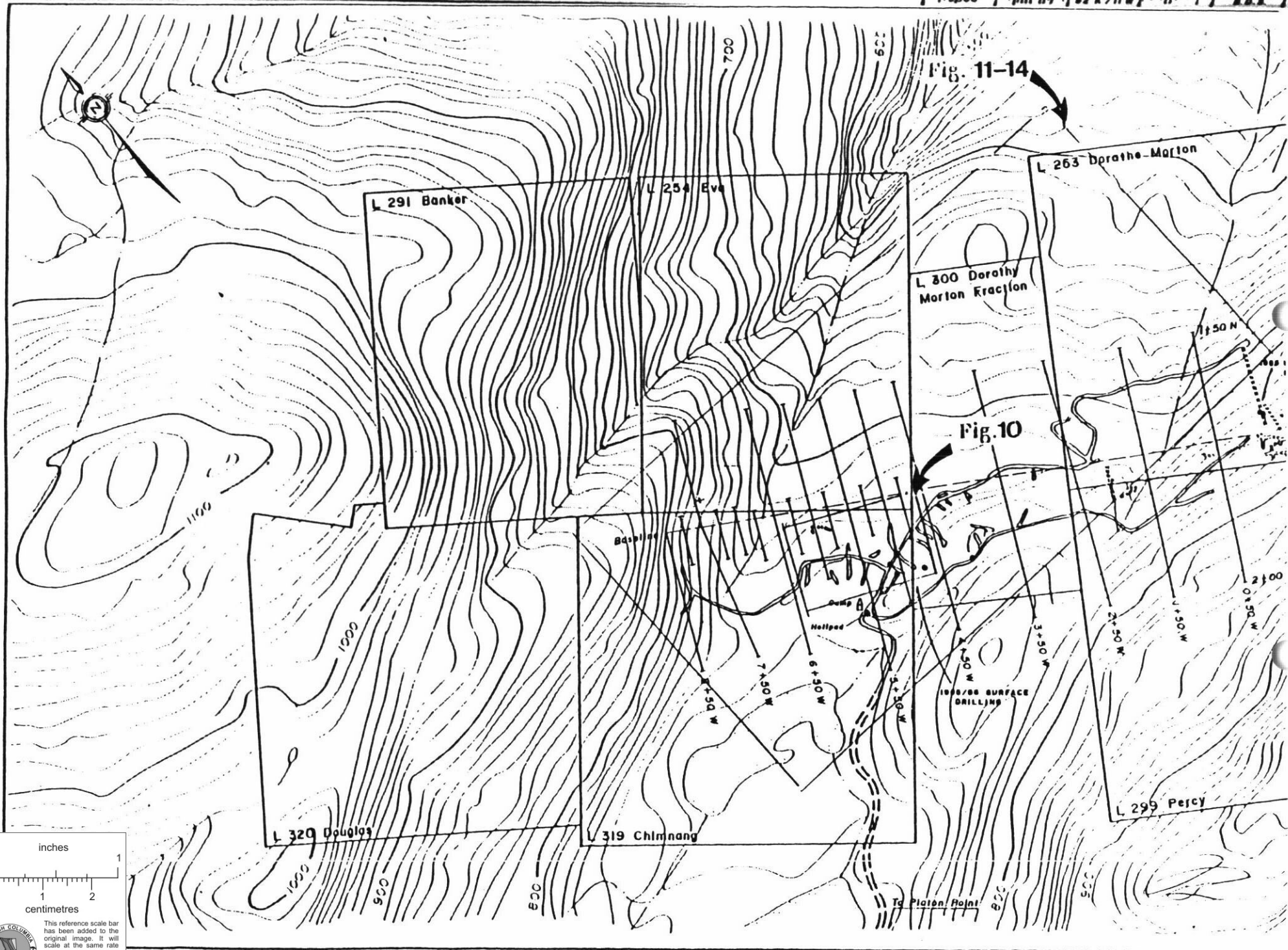
To accompany report by: I Horovic P. Eng.

ARAMIS VENTURES Inc.

DORATHA MORTON PROPERTY
PHILLIPS ARM,
VANCOUVER M.D., B.C.

PLAN OF PROPERTY & WORKINGS

SCALE: | DATE: | NTS | | DRAFTED BY:



Quartz Veins - (Q) - Veins containing translucent to milky quartz with minor phyllosilicate (sericite) partings and occasional concentrations of pyrite and, less commonly, chalcopyrite. Weathers to a salmon pink color and is most commonly associated with boundaries of the most highly sheared zones. Widths range from 5 cm to 1 m.

Mylonite - (M) - Mylonitic shear zone comprised of greater than 5 mm thick light-colored bands of quartz and plagioclase, and dark-colored bands of hornblende and biotite. Occasionally contains up to 20% disseminated to semi-massive pyrite.

Quartz-Sericite Schist - (S) - Highly sheared, quartz-sericite schist containing well developed ribbonlike banding of mafic and quartz-rich layers less than 5 mm thick. Contains occasional quartz veins up to 5 cm thick. Diorite and metavolcanic inclusions within this zone are commonly bleached and silicified.

Granodiorite - (G) - Granodiorite intrusive composed of < 20% mafic minerals, > 10% quartz, plagioclase, and up to 10% potassium feldspar. This stock-like body has a hypidiomorphic texture, and is light grey, weathering to a white color. Some granodiorite dikes also occur.

Diorite - (D) - Diorite intrusive stock with granular, hypidiomorphic texture consisting of plagioclase, hornblende, minor (< 10%) amounts of quartz, and occasional biotite from 2 to 5 mm in size. Weathers to a dark grey to bleached-buff color. Often contains rounded inclusions (restites) between 2 and 10 cm in diameter.

Chloritic Diorite - (D_c) - Diorite intrusive which contains chlorite-epidote-calcite-quartz micro-veinlets similar to those developed in the andesite dikes (A_c). Occurs within 30 m of the NW-SE trending shear zone.

Foliated Diorite - (D_f) - Diorite intrusive showing development of foliation characterized by alignment of hornblende, plagioclase and biotite.

Ranges from weak foliation with minor recrystallization of platy minerals, to strong foliation, where crystals have segregated into dark and light bands (almost gneissic). Restites are elongated parallel to foliation. Occurs immediately adjacent to and within the NW-SE trending shear zone.

Quenched Diorite - (D_q) - Very fine grained diorite dikes and chill zones containing plagioclase phenocrysts < 3 mm in size.

Interbedded Metavolcanics/Metavolcanoclastics - (V) - Package of interbedded metavolcanics and metavolcanoclastics composed of two major lithologies: 1) a very dark green foliated fine grained metavolcanic rock containing minor quartz partings typically 1 to 5 mm thick and 5 mm to 1 cm apart (possibly a mafic to intermediate volcanic tuff protolith); 2) and olive green, unfoliated, slightly calcareous, fine grained metavolcanoclastic containing quartz veins up to 1 cm thick typically occurs as interbeds less than 1 m thick. The unfoliated metavolcanoclastic comprises 30% of this unit and occurs in beds less than 50 cm thick. Development of shear foliation, chloritic microveinlets and silicification does not occur in either unit adjacent to the shear zone.

STRUCTURE

The dominant structural element on the Doratha Morton property consists of a penetrative shear foliation oriented on an average azimuth of 135° . This azimuth becomes slightly more N-S oriented toward the western end of the mapped area. Dips of this foliation range from 70° to 85° SW, dipping into the hill.

The apparent thickening of the shear zone to the NW may only be a manifestation of the lower topographic relief at this end of the mapping area.

The second most important structural element of the property consists of the strike directions of some of the andesite dikes, and the inferred orientation of two crosscutting sinistral faults which offset the shear zone. The dikes have an average strike orientation of 60° and are mostly vertical. The inferred NE-SW oriented cross-faults show apparent strike-slip displacements of approximately 25 to 30 m in a sinistral direction.

A second population of andesite dikes has an average azimuth of 120° , subparallel to the foliation in the shear zone. These dikes only occur within the shear zone, in contrast to the 60° oriented dikes, which occur both within and adjacent to this structure.

MINERALIZATION

Pyrite is the dominant sulfide mineral found on the property. It occurs with quartz as disseminated patches and seams, parallel to the foliation within the silicified shear zone, as fracture coatings within both granitic and metamorphic rocks, and as disseminations and whiskers within areas of skarn development. The pyrite concentration seldom rises above 5%. Trace amounts of galena, sphalerite and chalcopyrite often accompany pyrite, especially in crosscutting stringers. Telluride has been detected in assays and realgar has been noted in fractures in drill core.

Gold values appear to have a positive correlation with concentrations of pyrite and silver within or adjacent to quartz veins. Free gold has seldom been observed.

Confirmation sampling and property examination

The writer examined the property during November 1988. Assays of confirmation sampling confirmed high grade gold and silver assays of samples collected in 1984; 1985 and 1987 from the trenches located in the Camp Area (Fig. 5). The Camp Area sulfide veins are from 0.12 m to 0.50 m wide within shear zone and contain from 0.034(R-4) to 1.776 oz/t(R-8) gold and 0.10 to 8.14 oz/t silver. (for description of samples see overlay of Fig. 10)

Samples R-1 (grab; assayed 0.054 oz/t gold and 0.37 oz/t silver) and R-2 (chip across 0.5 m; assayed 0.800 oz/t gold and 2.18 oz/t silver) taken from the newly discovered showing on the Eve Claim are very important because they show that the mineralized shear extends northwest for about 1 000 m. and very possibly much further from the old mine workings toward northwest.

DESCRIPTION OF WORKINGS

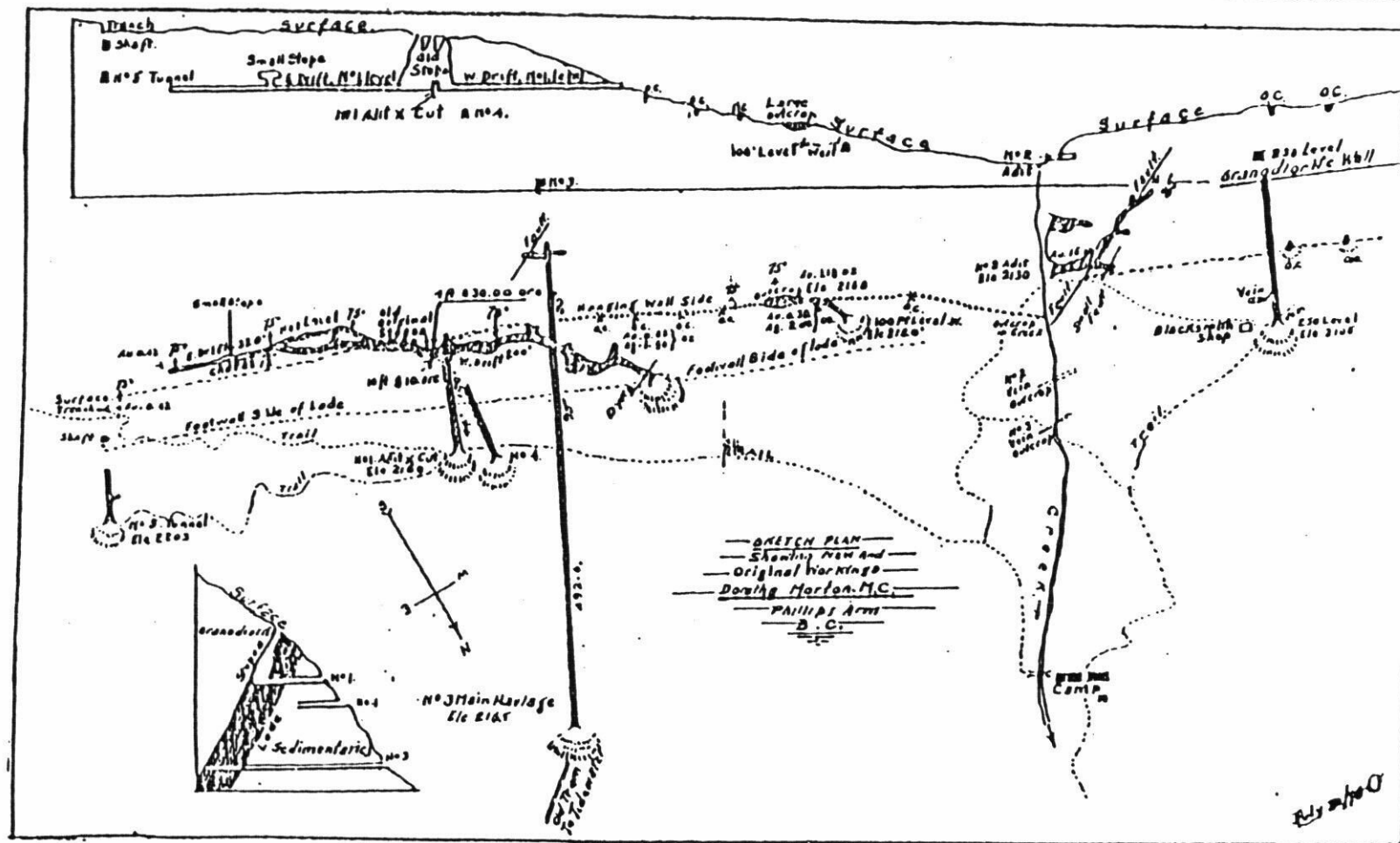
Underground Workings

(C. R. Harris, P. Eng. 1983, 1984; examined by I. Borovic 1988)

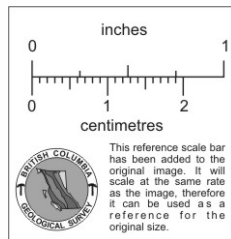
The underground workings were surveyed, mapped and sampled by Mr. C. R. Harris, P. Eng. during 1983 and 1984. As the writer has spent a limited time in the workings area, the following is excerpted from Mr. Harris' report of September 5, 1985.

"The general arrangement of the old underground workings is shown on Figure 2B(in Mr. Harris's 1985 Report). The main mine level #1 (E1.2450) consists of a 145' crosscut, portal now caved, with drifts 360' to the east and 150' to the west. Access to the drifts is gained by the west drift surface breakout. The geology is complicated by post mineral dykes and vein offsets as well as a low angle fault bottoming in the old production stope. The main vein was stoped to surface over a length of 150 feet and another small stope to the east was mined to about 50' height. The old timbering and chutes are badly decayed and the areas unsafe to work in.

"The most important vein section is from the east drift face back for 90' which averages 40" width with 0.390 oz/ton gold. The best assay obtained in this section was at St. 14+34' giving 39" of 1.470 oz/ton gold and 4.14 oz/ton silver. Between this area and the main stope the vein branches and is cut by post mineral dykes but sampling shows that there may be some lower grade material available.



Plan of underground workings "Doratha Morton" mine, Phillips Arm, British Columbia.



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DORATHA MORTON PROPERTY

Plan of Underground Workings(1936)

Scale: 0
N.T.S. 92 N° 11 W
Date: Dec, 68

"In the west portion of #1 Level the vein appears to have been offset and cut off by low angle faulting. Some material was mined but grade was erratic and quantities limited by the lack of backs. However, assays as high as 2.270 oz/ton gold in narrow mineralized sections make it imperative that this area be tested at depth. A lower grade vein in the foot wall and a short but higher grade vein in the hanging wall add to the potential of this area.

"The #3 Tunnel (El. 2260) was driven below the #1 Level as a crosscut for 540 feet and was apparently intended as both a haulage and production level. A quartz vein is cut at 485 feet and drifted on for 120 feet. Sampling shows the vein to be continuous and up to 60" wide but generally of low grade although a narrow hanging wall seam at the west end has assayed 2.10 oz/ton gold over 2 inches.

"The #4 Tunnel (El. 2394) was driven as a crosscut between the #1 and #3 Levels. This tunnel intersected a vein at 205 feet and the vein has blasted but not excavated consequently little information can be gained until the area is cleared. Assays from this section returned only low values but it is not known if the vein showing is the main vein or the foot wall lower grade vein noted in the #1 Crosscut above.

"Above and to the southeast of the #1 Level a short shaft (El. 2623) explores a pod of pyrite in altered sediments of the shear foot wall but sampling gave only low assays. Below this (El. 2500) the #5 Adit was driven part way to the shear but abandoned before its objectives.

"180 feet west of the #1 Portal the #100 Adit was driven for 30 feet along a 24" to 36" vein carrying low gold values although a 24" section near the face assayed 0.137 oz/ton gold. The objective of this tunnel appears to have been to explore below a surface trench, now caved, carrying high grade sulfide ore. A grab sample from a small stockpile from this trench assayed 1.155 oz/ton gold. However, the adit did not reach below this trench. It is not yet known if this vein represents an offset of the main vein or a separate vein further into the shear.

"The #2 Tunnel (El. 2462) was collared 325 feet westerly along the hillside from the #1 Level. This explored some 80' along a fault on the south wall. The first 40 feet of tunnel is caved and it is from this section that small shipments of high-grade are reported during the 1930s. The back section of the tunnel can be entered by climbing down the caved material. A drift round above the caved area near surface assayed as high as 3.36 oz/ton gold across a 12 inch section of vein and 0.583 oz/ton gold across 36 inches of mixed quartz and shear.

"The #250 Tunnel (El. 2409) was driven as a cross-cut for 145 feet and intersected quartz veining at 50' and 130'. The vein at 130' appears to be the same as the high grade vein in the #3 Tunnel and was drifted on for 25' toward the #2 Tunnel where it is cut by a diorite dyke. Assays are generally low but a section by the dyke showed 12" of 0.598 oz/ton gold. Selected samples from the dump have assayed as high sulfide material. The furthest vein also returned only low values but a 6" foot wall section assayed 0.162 oz/ton gold."

A plan of the original underground workings (circa 1936) is shown in Fig. 10 a.

Although the sampling was extensive, only the more significant assays are reported on Fig. 8 and 9.

For the purpose of finding extension of the original Doratha Morton ore body, results of Mr. Harris's work give us an understanding of geology, structure and potential gold and silver mineralization.

Surface Workings

The surface workings include hand trenches, roads and backhoe trenches. Sampling of these has detected a locus of auriferous quartz veins within the shear zone over a strike length of 1 000 meters. The more significant assay results are shown on Figures 8, 9 and 10.

Diamond Drilling

Three phases of diamond drilling have been carried out on the property to date.

1984

(Fig. 8)

The 1984 surface drilling comprised 596 meters of BQ core-size in five holes (DDH5-1 to -5), from two sites in the vicinity of the underground workings. Holes 5-1 and 5-2, drilled from the No. 5 Portal, intersected the shear approximately 73 meters below No. 1 East Level. These holes showed little veining or mineralization and were stopped before crossing the shear zone.

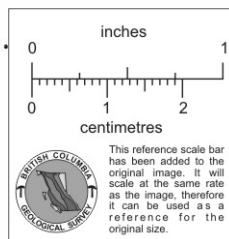
Holes 5-3, 5-4 and 5-5 were drilled from the #5 Shaft area to intersect the main vein southeast of the end of the #1 Level. Important intersections for these holes were:

Significant intersections, DDH 5-3, 5-4, 5-5

Hole	From(m)	To(m)	Length(m)	Gold(oz/t)	Silver(oz/t)
DDH5-3	35.0	36.6	1.6	0.106	0.23
DDH5-4	44.2	45.6	1.4	1.178	2.25
DDH5-5	79.9	82.9	3.0	0.118	0.40
	95.1	98.1	3.0	0.104	0.36

Porphyry

Calcareous
sediments and
Metavolcanics



SIGNIFICANT ASSAYS - SURFACE AND UNDERGROUND

SAMPLE No	WIDTH - m	Au oz/T	Ag oz/T	SAMPLE No	WIDTH - m	Au oz/T	Ag oz/T
1 LEVEL EAST				1 LEVEL EAST			
2004	0.700	.114	.00	2004	0.200	.040	.00
2005	1.112	.227	.00	2005	0.014	.110	.00
2006	0.501	1.470	.14	2006	1.000	.000	.10
2007	1.010	.141	.50	2007	0.001	.000	.20
2008	0.400	.304	.70	2008	0.004	.000	.01
2009	0.000	.227	.00	2009	1.100	.124	.40
2010	1.070	.144	.00	2010	0.300	.400	.07
2011	0.400	.000	.17	2011	0.000	.110	.00
2012	0.000	.000	.10	2012	0.000	.100	.00
2013	0.300	.000	.10	2013	1.041	.000	.00
2014	0.300	.000	.10	2014	0.000	.000	.00
2015	0.100	.000	.10	2015	0.000	.000	.00
2016	0.014	.000	.17	2016	0.000	.000	.00
2017	0.100	.100	.00	2017	0.000	.000	.00
2018	0.000	.000	.00	2018	1.070	.041	.00
2019	0.000	.000	.00	2019	0.000	.070	.00
2020	0.000	.000	.00	2020	0.000	.070	.00
2021	0.000	.000	.00	2021	1.041	.044	.00
2022	0.000	.000	.00	2022	1.041	.044	.00
2023	0.000	.000	.00	2023	1.041	.044	.00
2024	0.000	.000	.00	2024	1.041	.044	.00
2025	0.000	.000	.00	2025	1.041	.044	.00
2026	0.000	.000	.00	2026	1.041	.044	.00
2027	0.000	.000	.00	2027	1.041	.044	.00
2028	0.000	.000	.00	2028	1.041	.044	.00
2029	0.000	.000	.00	2029	1.041	.044	.00
2030	0.000	.000	.00	2030	1.041	.044	.00
2031	0.000	.000	.00	2031	1.041	.044	.00
2032	0.000	.000	.00	2032	1.041	.044	.00
2033	0.000	.000	.00	2033	1.041	.044	.00
2034	0.000	.000	.00	2034	1.041	.044	.00
2035	0.000	.000	.00	2035	1.041	.044	.00
2036	0.000	.000	.00	2036	1.041	.044	.00
2037	0.000	.000	.00	2037	1.041	.044	.00
2038	0.000	.000	.00	2038	1.041	.044	.00
2039	0.000	.000	.00	2039	1.041	.044	.00
2040	0.000	.000	.00	2040	1.041	.044	.00
2041	0.000	.000	.00	2041	1.041	.044	.00
2042	0.000	.000	.00	2042	1.041	.044	.00
2043	0.000	.000	.00	2043	1.041	.044	.00
2044	0.000	.000	.00	2044	1.041	.044	.00
2045	0.000	.000	.00	2045	1.041	.044	.00
2046	0.000	.000	.00	2046	1.041	.044	.00
2047	0.000	.000	.00	2047	1.041	.044	.00
2048	0.000	.000	.00	2048	1.041	.044	.00
2049	0.000	.000	.00	2049	1.041	.044	.00
2050	0.000	.000	.00	2050	1.041	.044	.00
2051	0.000	.000	.00	2051	1.041	.044	.00
2052	0.000	.000	.00	2052	1.041	.044	.00
2053	0.000	.000	.00	2053	1.041	.044	.00
2054	0.000	.000	.00	2054	1.041	.044	.00
2055	0.000	.000	.00	2055	1.041	.044	.00
2056	0.000	.000	.00	2056	1.041	.044	.00
2057	0.000	.000	.00	2057	1.041	.044	.00
2058	0.000	.000	.00	2058	1.041	.044	.00
2059	0.000	.000	.00	2059	1.041	.044	.00
2060	0.000	.000	.00	2060	1.041	.044	.00
2061	0.000	.000	.00	2061	1.041	.044	.00
2062	0.000	.000	.00	2062	1.041	.044	.00
2063	0.000	.000	.00	2063	1.041	.044	.00
2064	0.000	.000	.00	2064	1.041	.044	.00
2065	0.000	.000	.00	2065	1.041	.044	.00
2066	0.000	.000	.00	2066	1.041	.044	.00
2067	0.000	.000	.00	2067	1.041	.044	.00
2068	0.000	.000	.00	2068	1.041	.044	.00
2069	0.000	.000	.00	2069	1.041	.044	.00
2070	0.000	.000	.00	2070	1.041	.044	.00
2071	0.000	.000	.00	2071	1.041	.044	.00
2072	0.000	.000	.00	2072	1.041	.044	.00
2073	0.000	.000	.00	2073	1.041	.044	.00
2074	0.000	.000	.00	2074	1.041	.044	.00
2075	0.000	.000	.00	2075	1.041	.044	.00
2076	0.000	.000	.00	2076	1.041	.044	.00
2077	0.000	.000	.00	2077	1.041	.044	.00
2078	0.000	.000	.00	2078	1.041	.044	.00
2079	0.000	.000	.00	2079	1.041	.044	.00
2080	0.000	.000	.00	2080	1.041	.044	.00
2081	0.000	.000	.00	2081	1.041	.044	.00
2082	0.000	.000	.00	2082	1.041	.044	.00
2083	0.000	.000	.00	2083	1.041	.044	.00
2084	0.000	.000	.00	2084	1.041	.044	.00
2085	0.000	.000	.00	2085	1.041	.044	.00
2086	0.000	.000	.00	2086	1.041	.044	.00
2087	0.000	.000	.00	2087	1.041	.044	.00
2088	0.000	.000	.00	2088	1.041	.044	.00
2089	0.000	.000	.00	2089	1.041	.044	.00
2090	0.000	.000	.00	2090	1.041	.044	.00
2091	0.000	.000	.00	2091	1.041	.044	.00
2092	0.000	.000	.00	2092	1.041	.044	.00
2093	0.000	.000	.00	2093	1.041	.044	.00
2094	0.000	.000	.00	2094	1.041	.044	.00
2095	0.000	.000	.00	2095	1.041	.044	.00
2096	0.000	.000	.00	2096	1.041	.044	.00
2097	0.000	.000	.00	2097	1.041	.044	.00
2098	0.000	.000	.00	2098	1.041	.044	.00
2099	0.000	.000	.00	2099	1.041	.044	.00
2100	0.000	.000	.00	2100	1.041	.044	.00

LEGEND

- SURFACE TRACE OF QUARTZ VEINS
- SAMPLE No & LOCATION
- GRAB SAMPLE
- SURFACE DRILLING
- UNDERGROUND DRILLING
- TRENCH
- SURVEY STATION
- UNDERGROUND WORKING
- ROAD
- CREEK
- PIT
- STOPE, BREAKOUT
- OUTCROP, CONTACT



to accompany report by I. Morton, Inc.

ARAMIS VENTURES Inc.

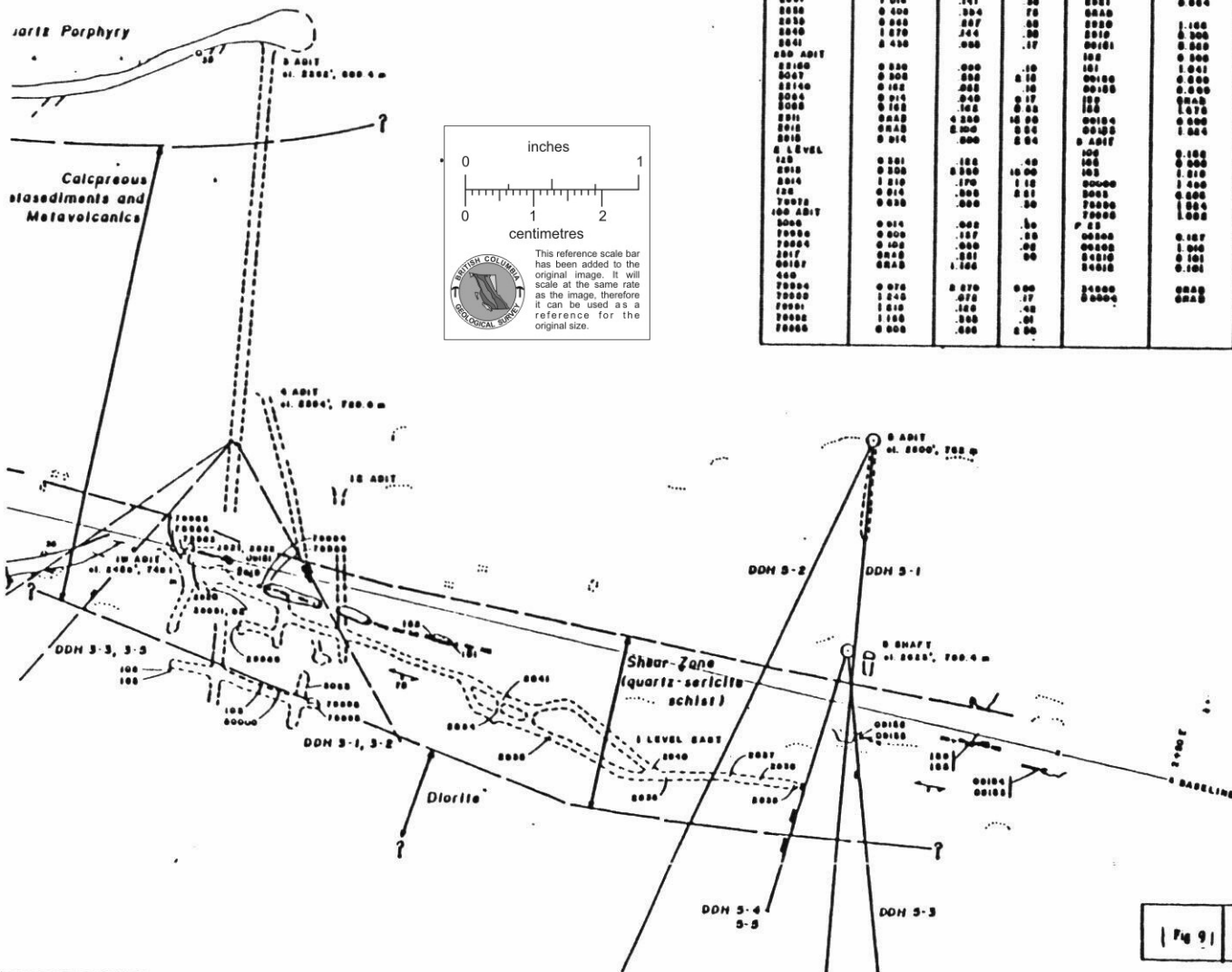
DORATHA MORTON PROPERTY

PHILLIPS ARM

VANCOUVER M.D. B.C.

PLAN OF UNDERGROUND WORKINGS, DIAMOND
DRILLING, TRENCHING, ASSAY RESULTS AND
GENERALIZED GEOLOGY

SCALE: 1:1,000 DATE: JUN 1992 K/11W Fig. 8 DRAFTED BY: B D S

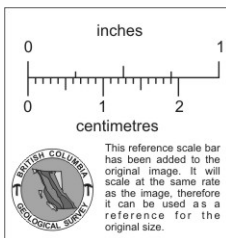
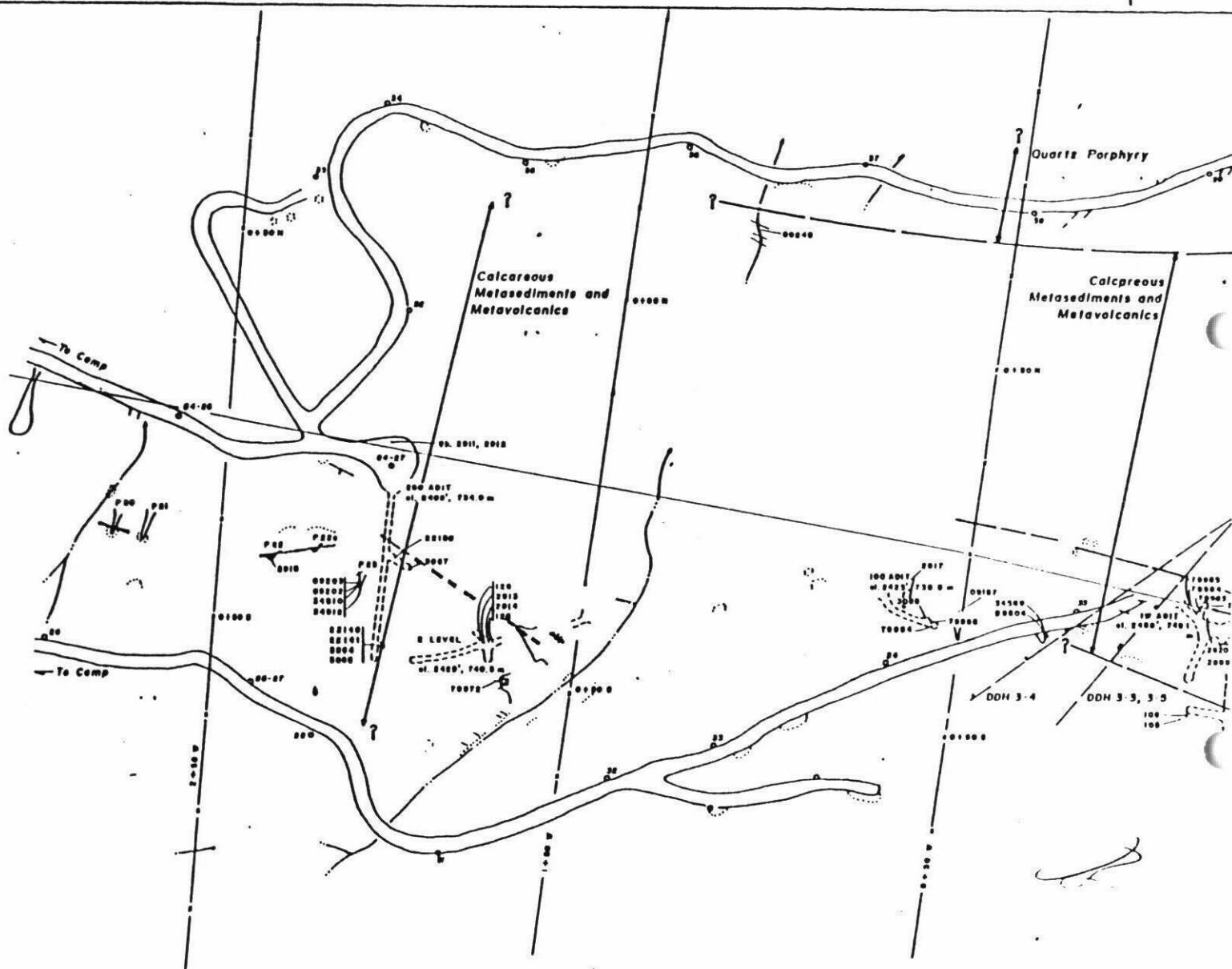


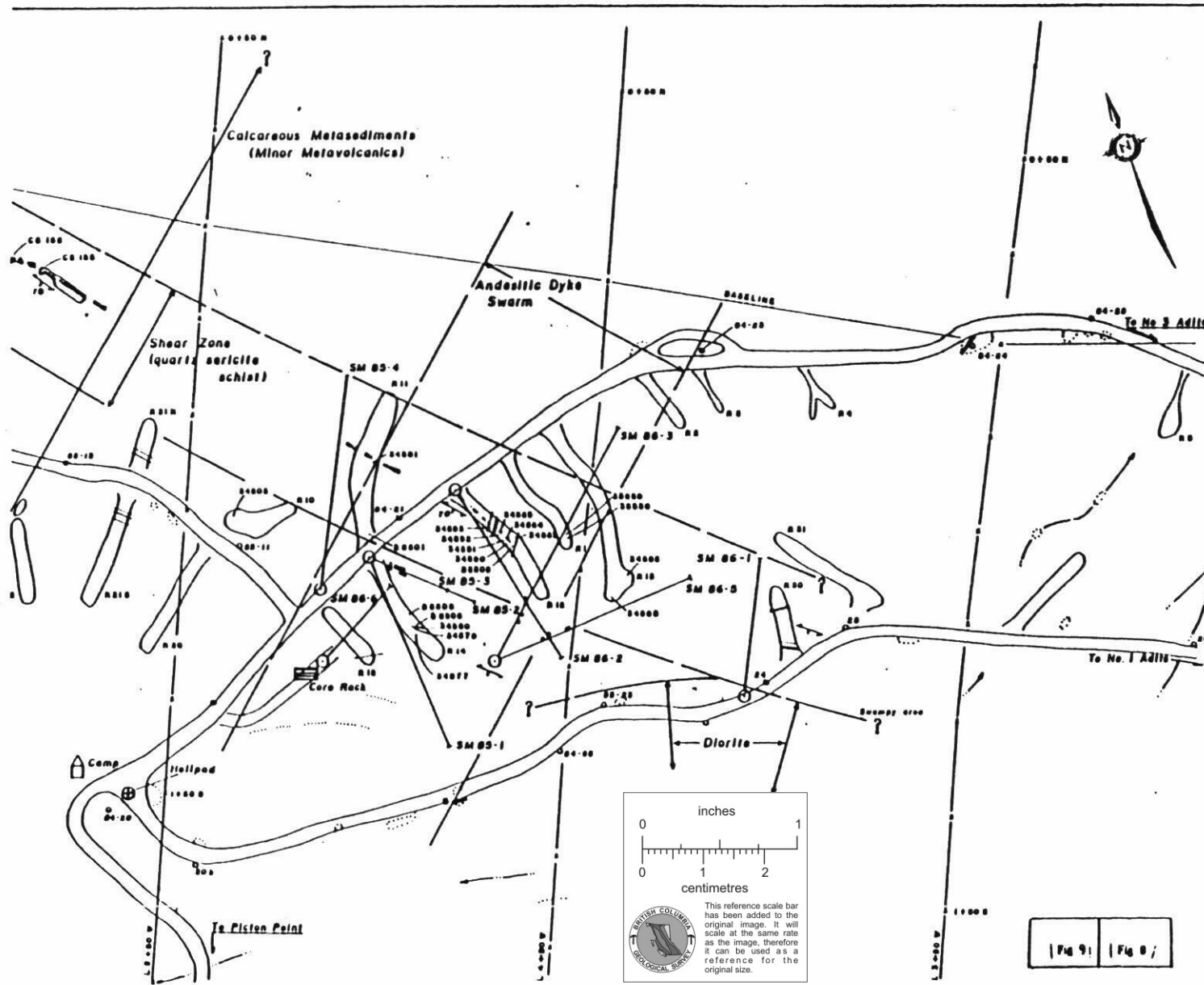
DRILL HOLE SUMMARY

HOLE	AZIMUTH	DIP	LENGTH (m)
D-1	80° to left of tunnel	horizontal	82.8
D-2	80° to left of tunnel	up at 87°	70.1
D-3	80° to right of tunnel	horizontal	70.2
D-4	80° to right of tunnel	horizontal	82.0
D-5	80° to right of tunnel	up at 86°	82.1
D-6	80°	-40°	100.0
D-7	80°	-40°	101.0
D-8	80°	-40°	100.0
D-9	80°	-40°	100.0
D-10	80°	-40°	100.7

SIGNIFICANT ASSAYS

HOLE	DEPTH of INTERSECTION - m	LENGTH (m)	Au oz/ton	Ag oz/ton
D-1	85.0	0.0	0.012	0.00
D-2	80.0	0.0	0.012	0.07
D-3	84.4	0.0	0.011	0.01
D-4	80.0	0.0	0.010	0.01
D-5	80.0	0.0	0.011	0.01
D-6	80.0	0.0	0.010	0.01
D-7	80.0	0.0	0.017	0.02
D-8	80.0	0.7	0.012	0.01
D-9	80.0	1.02	0.100	0.02
D-10	44.2	1.37	1.170	0.00
D-11	70.0	0.0	0.110	0.00
D-12	80.1	0.0	0.104	0.00





LEGEND

SURFACE TRACE OF QUARTZ VEINS

DRILL HOLE

SURVEY STATION

ROAD

CREEK

PIT

TRENCH

STOPE, BREAKOUT

OUTCROP, CONTACT

Scale: 0 to 40 METERS

(to accompany report by I. Kovacs, 1987)

ARAMIS VENTURES Inc.

DORATHA MORTON PROPERTY

PHILLIPS ARM

VANCOUVER M.D., B.C.

PLAN OF DIAMOND DRILLING, TRENCHING, ASSAY RESULTS AND GENERALIZED GEOLOGY

SCALE: 1:1,000 DATE: JUL 11/92 N.T. 92 K/11W Fig. 9 D-DRAFT BY B.O.S.

SIGNIFICANT ASSAYS-SURFACE

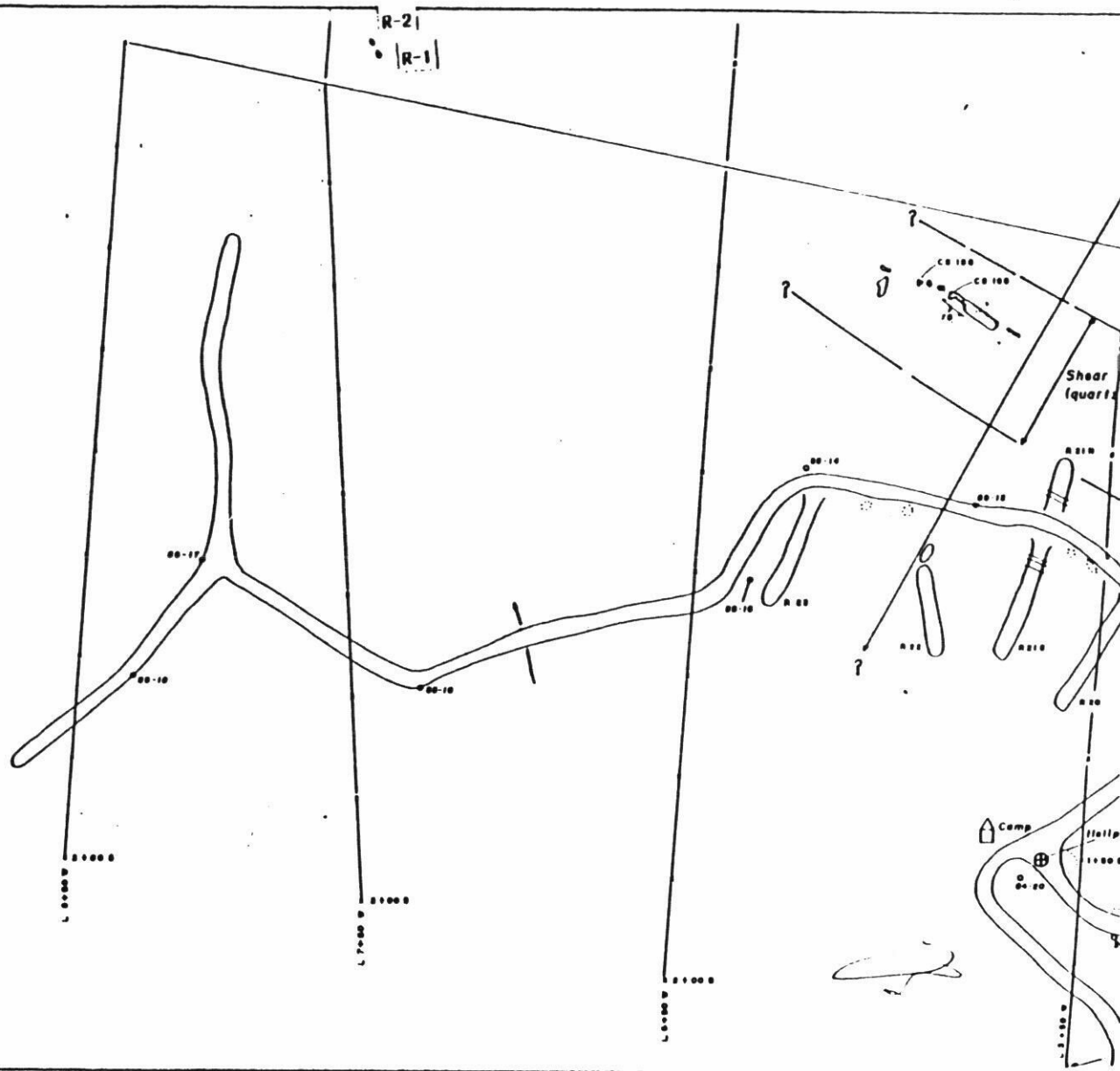
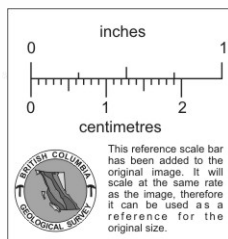
SAMPLE NO.	WIDTH (m)	Au g/t	Ag g/t
CS 100	0.700	0.100	0.00
CS 100	0.900	0.100	0.01
R 1			
24000	0.014	.000	
24000	0.014	.000	
R 10			
24000	0.000	0.000	
R 11			
00501	0.300	.170	
24001	0.100	.040	
R 12			
24003	1.010	.001	
24003	2.100	.104	
24007	0.400	.040	
24000	0.170	.001	
00500	0.400	.201	
24000	1.004	.110	
24004	0.040	.020	
24000	1.071	.410	
R 10			
24000	0.100	.040	
24000	1.004	.000	
R 10			
00500	1.010	1.010	
00500	1.010	.020	
24000	0.000	.000	
24070	0.407	.000	
24077	0.000	.000	

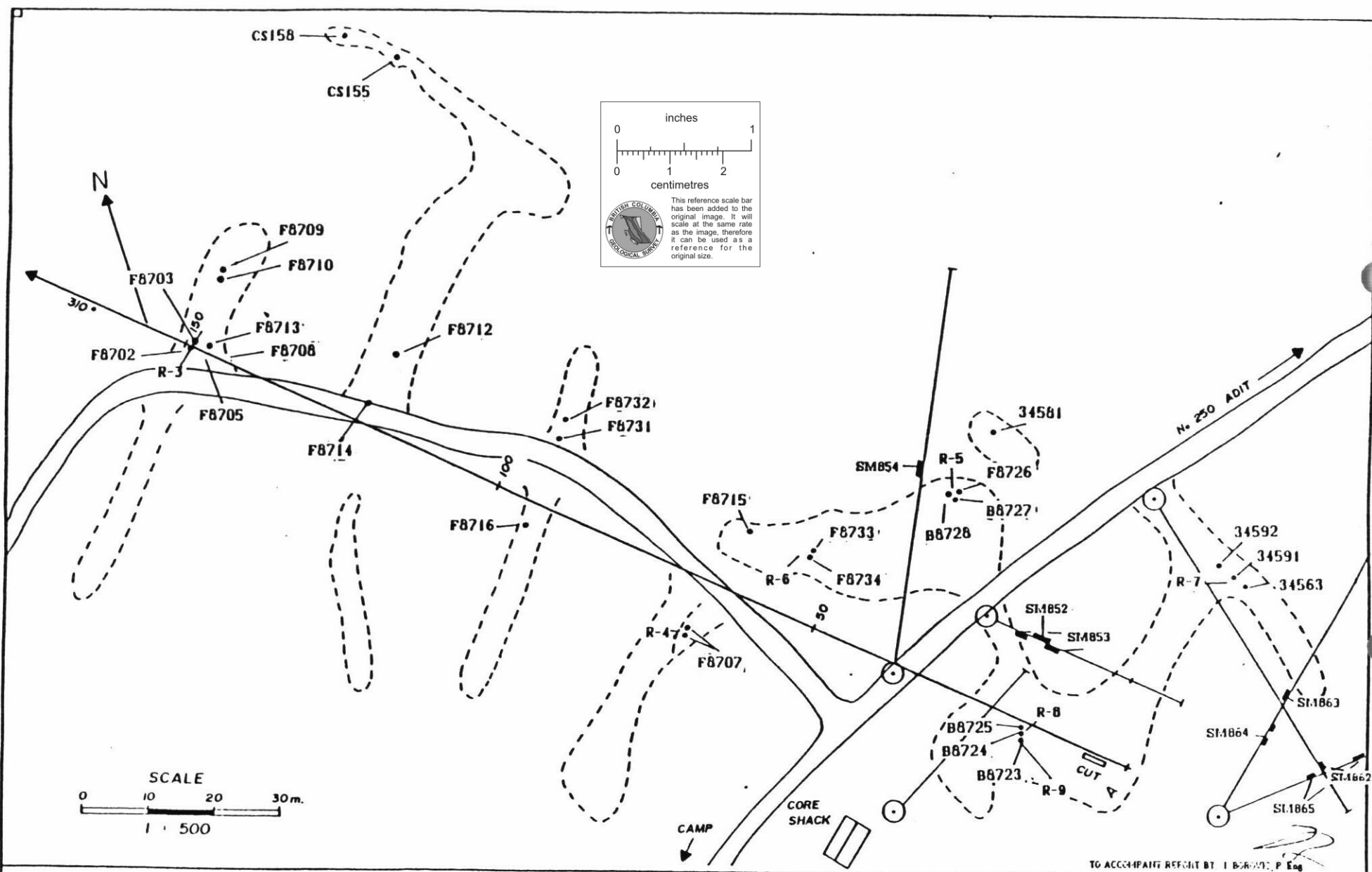
DRILL HOLE SUMMARY

HOLE	AZIMUTH	DIP	LENGTH(m)
DM 00-1	100°	-40°	70.0
DM 00-2	100°	-40°	90.0
DM 00-3	100°	-60°	80.0
DM 00-4	090°	-40°	70.0
DM 00-1	030°	-40°	80.0
DM 00-2	170°	-60°	90.0
DM 00-3	001°	-40°	90.0
DM 00-4	001°	-70°	84.0
DM 00-5	000°	-40°	90.0
DM 00-6	000°	-60°	87.1

SIGNIFICANT ASSAYS - DRILLING

HOLE	DEPTH of INTERSECTION (m)	LENGTH (m)	Au g/t
DM 00-1	10.0	1.00	0.707
DM 00-2	10.0	0.00	0.101
	15.1	1.00	0.201
	20.0	0.00	0.100
DM 00-3	00.0	0.00	0.100
DM 00-3	17.0	0.00	0.110
DM 00-4	00.0	0.00	0.100
DM 00-5	10.0	0.00	0.000
	20.0	1.00	0.110





TO ACCOMPANY REPORT BY I. BROWN, P. Eng.

(SEE MAP OVERLEAF)

ASSAYS FROM CAMP AREA
1985 - 87

DRILL CORE ASSAYS						
HOLE	DIP DEGREE	DEPTH	INTERSECTION (M & FT)	LENGTH	OUNCES GOLD/TON	
SM852	-45	16.6	54.5	1.60	5.25	0.757
SM853	-65	23.4	76.8	1.05	3.45	0.201
.	.	28.5	93.5	0.95	3.12	0.188
TOTAL SECTION	.	23.4	76.8	9.7	31.8	0.097
SM854	-45	19.0	62.3	1.9	6.23	0.031
.	.	38.0	122.6	1.0	3.3	0.045
SM862	-50	65.5	215.0	0.80	2.62	0.149
SM863	-45	17.5	57.4	0.25	0.82	0.229
SM864	-70	53.6	175.9	0.65	2.13	0.290
SM865	-45	19.4	63.6	0.40	1.31	0.528
.	.	29.5	96.8	1.05	3.45	0.110

SAMPLE NO	WIDTH M & FT		OUNCES GOLD	PER TON SILVER
F8702	0.10	0.33	2.110	3.89
F8703	1.00	3.3	0.125	0.25
F8704	1.00	3.3	0.114	0.22
F8705	0.50	1.64	0.039	0.09
F8707	0.50	1.64	0.013	0.07
F8708	1.00	3.3	0.037	0.11
F8709	0.10	0.33	0.016	0.05
F8710	0.60	2.0	1.250	3.29
F8712	0.10	0.33	0.669	1.53
F8713	0.80	2.6	0.066	0.16
F8714	0.10	0.33	0.359	0.47
F8715	0.10	0.33	0.004	0.07
F8716	0.10	0.33	0.086	0.11
B8723	0.50	1.64	0.478	2.24
B8724	0.50	1.64	0.416	1.91
B8725	0.50	1.64	2.380	10.34
B8726	0.40	1.31	0.413	1.77
B8727	0.50	1.64	0.148	0.67
B8728	0.10	0.33	0.410	1.00
F8731	0.66	2.30	0.043	0.14
F8732	2.00	6.56	0.051	0.07
F8733	0.60	2.0	0.582	1.23
F8734	0.60	2.0	0.301	0.10
CS155	0.76	2.50	0.193	0.62
CS158	0.63	2.1	0.216	0.51
34563	1.4	4.6	0.416	
34581	0.15	0.5	0.048	
34591	2.4	7.87	0.046	
34592	2.0	6.56	0.124	
CUT			0.610	

SAMPLING BY: I. Borovic, november 1988.

	oz/st Au	oz/st Ag
R-1 north extension of the mineralized structure grab of sample with 25% pyrite	0.054	0.37
R-2 north extension; 20 m north of R-1; chip sample across 0.50m mineralized shear	0.800	2.18
R-3 confirmation sample from sulphide filled shear chip across 0.25m	0.060	0.18
R-4 0.15m sulphide vein. grab of the whole width.	0.034	0.10
R-5 quartz-sulphide vein within shear; grab sample of the whole massive sulphide vein(about 0.20m wide)	0.464	2.13
R-6 massive sulphide vein, chip across 0.21m	1.554	2.58
R-7 0.12m quartz-sulphide vein; grab of the whole width	0.510	1.03
R-8 0.15m, quartz-sulphide veins; grab	1.776	8.14
R-9 0.27m, quartz-sulphide vein; chip sample	0.338	0.33

These results indicate the original vein structure may extend in excess of 30 meters to the southeast of and to a depth of approximately 35 meters below the No. 1 East workings.

1985

(Fig.s 9 and 10)

In 1985, an underground drill program comprised 387 meters of AQ core-size in five holes (DDH3-1 to 3-5), from a site within the NO. 3 Adit. These holes penetrate the shear zone area above and below the No. 3 Level, but quartz veining is nearly absent. Pyrite content is low, as are assays for gold.

The diamond drill summaries for the 1984 surface and 1985 underground programs are shown on Fig.s 8, 9 and 10.

1985/6

(Fig. 10)

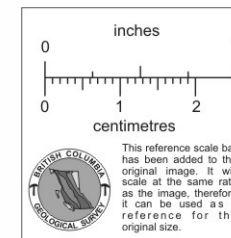
A second surface drilling program was conducted during the winter of 1985/86 to test the distribution of anomalous gold values returned from samples taken in the vicinity of trenches R12 and R14 (Fig.9, 10). Although several assays returned values of greater than 0.1 ounce gold per ton, including a quartz vein in DDH SM 85-2 grading 0.757 ounces gold per ton over 1.6 meters, continuity between intersections has been impeded by the presence of a crosscutting dyke swarm which commonly comprises 50% of the drill core. The drilling did, however, confirm a geological environment and stratigraphy similar to that of the underground workings, 550 meters to the east.

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

(Fig. 7)

During 1986, Signet Resources carried out a soil geochemical survey to the west of the underground workings. The plot of results (Fig. 7) shows a narrow, northwest-trending area, depleted in silver and flanked on both sides by areas of silver enrichment (Spearing, C. G. 1987).

The distribution of gold values is erratic across the grid and does not permit contouring. In the vicinity of Line 5+50W, however, the anomalous values generally occur between the silver highs, and are nearly coincident with the trace of a shear zone revealed by surface trenching. The anomalous gold values are commonly in the 20 to 50 ppb range, but occasionally exceed 100 ppb. The highest value returned is 1400 ppb, from a sample collected at station 6+25W, 0+50S.



LEGEND

- X Au VALUE > 14.5 ppb
- Ag CONTOUR, 0.80, 1.25 ppm
1.95 ppm
- DRILL HOLE
- PROPERTY BOUNDARY
- ROAD
- - - UNDERGROUND WORKING
- TRENCH

CONTOURS IN METRES



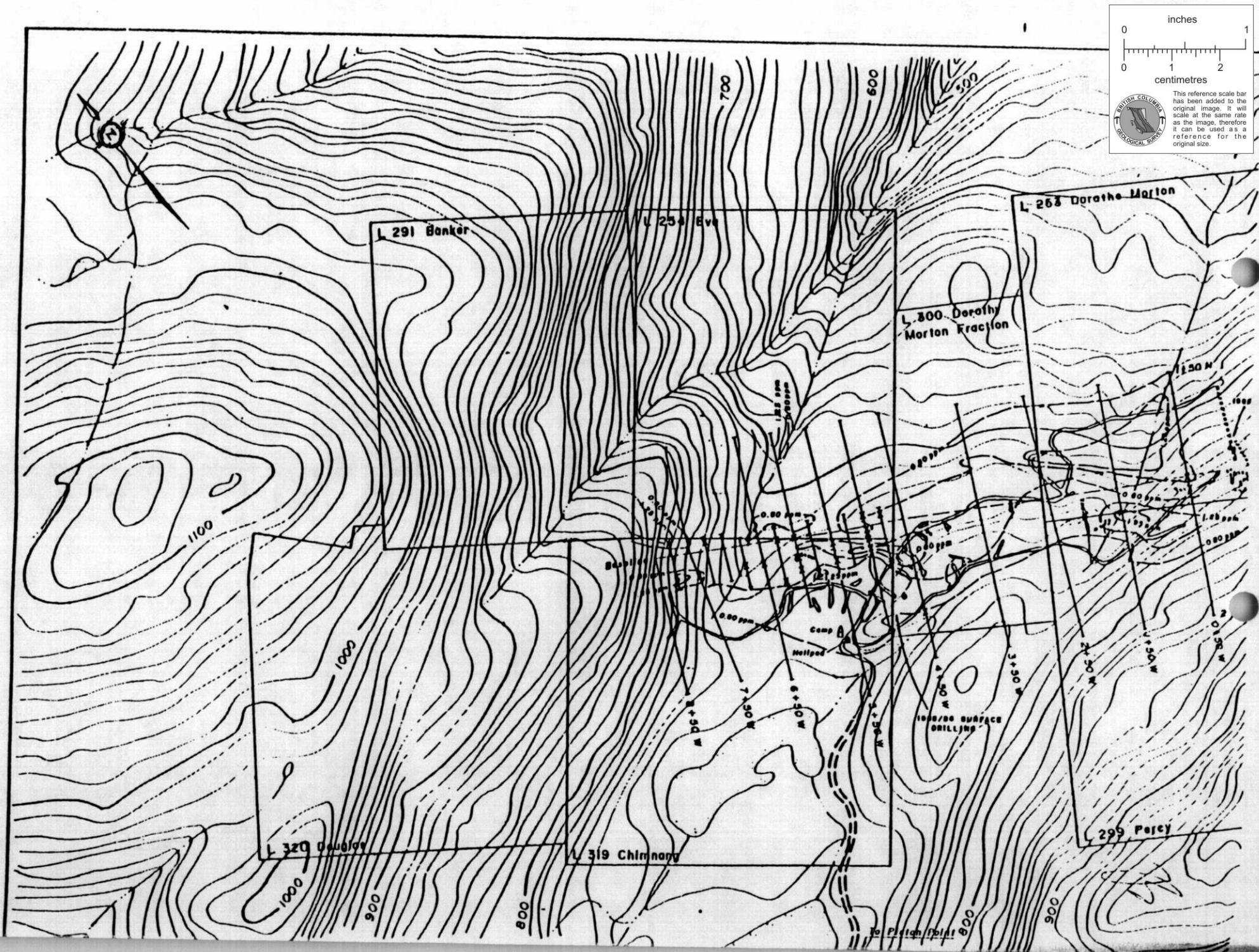
to accompany report by: I. Borovic, P. Eng.

ARAMIS VENTURES Inc.

DORATHA MORTON PROPERTY
PHILLIPS ARM
VANCOUVER M.D., B.C.

SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY

SCALE: 1:5000	DATE: 1 Jun 09	MTB 92 K / 11 W	Fig. 10a	DRAFTED BY: B.D.S.
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GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

VLF-EM survey 1983.

In 1983, a VLF-EM orientation survey was conducted over three lines in the vicinity of the '100' and '250' adits by the Bute Joint Venture as part of a regional investigation of the area. Fraser-filtered results indicate a strong anomaly that coincides with auriferous structures noted in the workings.

VLF-EM survey 1988. (Fig.s 11, 12, 13, 14)

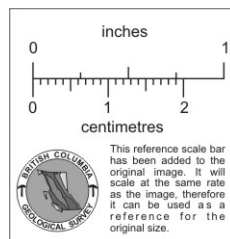
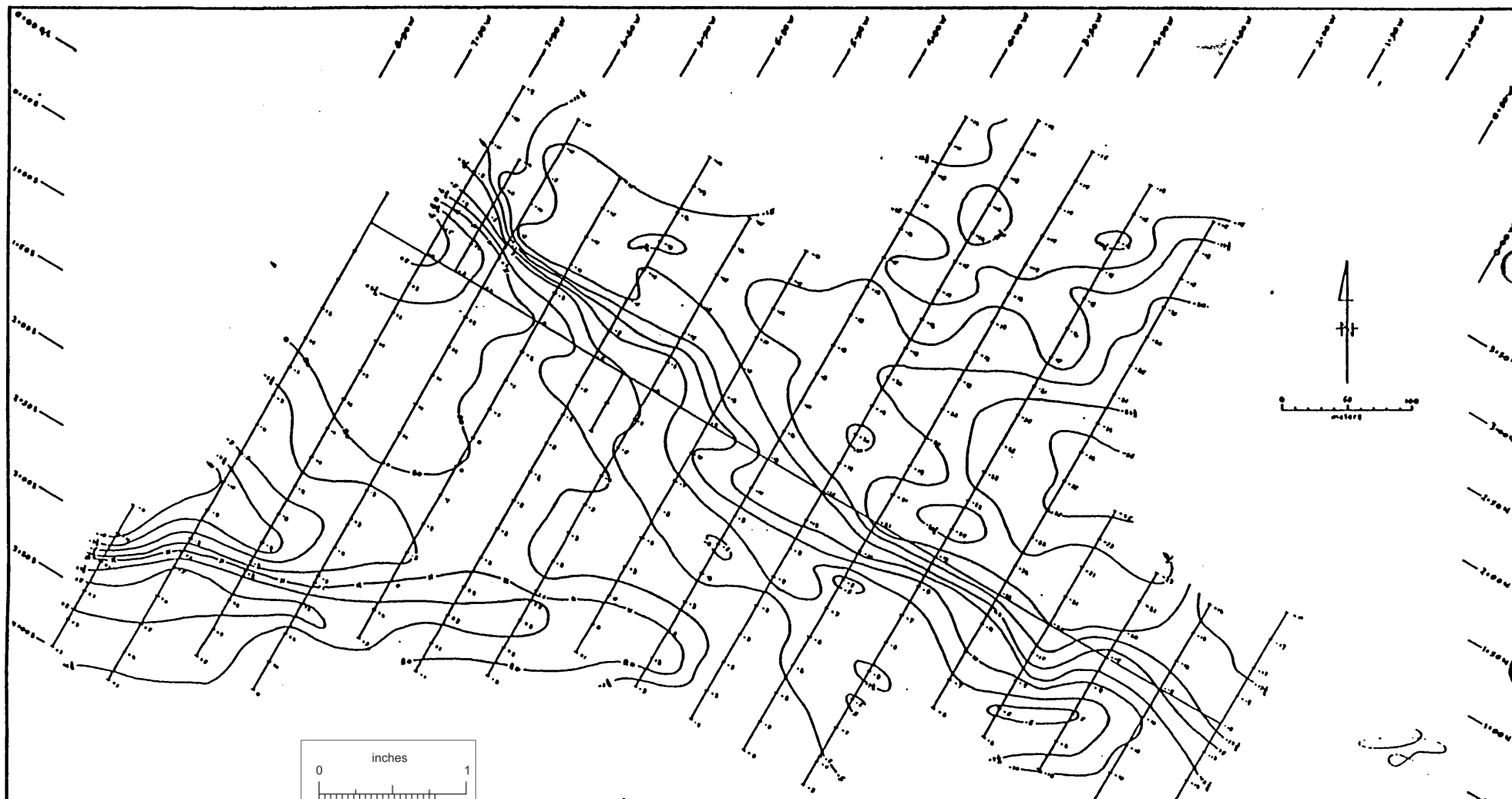
In November 1988 and January 1989, a VLF-EM survey was accomplished on the Doratha Morton property. Using two different instruments, approximately 7.0 km over 17 lines of mapping was done. The two instruments used were a Sabre Model 27 EM receiver, using both the Seattle and Hawaii transmitters, and a Geonics Ronka EM 16, using only Seattle. Several different types of responses were recorded with the Sabre. Proper "crossovers" were noted in two areas, indicating the undeniable presence of conductive bodies. These are indicated as "X" on the accompanying contour maps. In conjunction with the crossovers, "reverse crossovers" were perceived, these being nothing more than self-adjustment by the instrument between conductive zones, and they are designated "RO" on the maps. It is important to be aware of this situation so that there is no unwarranted significance attached to such areas. A third type of response noted was that of sudden shifts of dip angles in the order of 15° , these occurring without showing actual crossovers.

One of the later response types was observed near the east end of the grid area directly above and around old underground workings. This zone, designated as anomaly 1 (Fig. 14), is known to contain significant quantities of sulfide mineralization and its strike is essentially parallel to the overall trend indicated by the EM readings.

Significantly, a very similar pattern was outlined some 350 meters away, at the western part of the survey grid (anomaly 2 see Fig. 14). Not only is this parallel to anomaly 1, but it also lies in the same structure, which appears to be continuous from one end of the grid to the other.

Immediately adjacent to a portion of anomaly 2, a strong crossover was traced for approximately 80 meters (anomaly 3 Fig. 14). Ironically, a new section of road was built over this lineation near the end of the exploration season and a pit dug to provide road fill material missed the anomaly by only 10 meters or so.

Another good crossover lineation begins in a creek gully in the southern part of the grid (anomaly 4, Fig. 14) and extends westward through a small lake for at least 400 m. This anomaly is open to the west. It is significant that other similar creek gullies in the mapped area did not produce anomalous response.



surveyed by J. R. Lucke

to accompany report by: I. Borovic P. Eng.

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ARAMIS VENTURES Inc.
DORATHA MORTON PROPERTY

Instrument: Sabre Model 27
VLF-EM Survey--Hawaii 23.4 kHz
Dip Angle Contours

Scale: 1" = 100'

N.T.S. 92 K 11W

Date: Jan 89

Fig. 11

One of the more significant results of this survey was the lack of indication over a zone containing substantial quantities of sulfides. On line 5+00 W, such mineralization exists around 0+97 S. This continues over to line 5+50 W in the vicinity of 0+87 S. Because the Sabre instrument did not readily indicate the presence of this body, an EM-16 manufactured by Geonics Ltd. was used and the entire grid has been resurveyed (Fig. 13).

Again the known mineralized rock was detected indirectly; results being similar to those obtained with the Sabre. In fact, the entire area mapped with the EM-16 yielded almost exactly the same picture as with the first instrument. Profiles of both "in-phase" (dip angle) and "quadrature" components were prepared from this survey data (Fig. 13).

One of the most useful functions of the EM-16, since it is a much more sensitive instrument than the Sabre, was the precise location of crossovers.

Discussion of Results

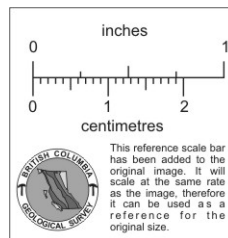
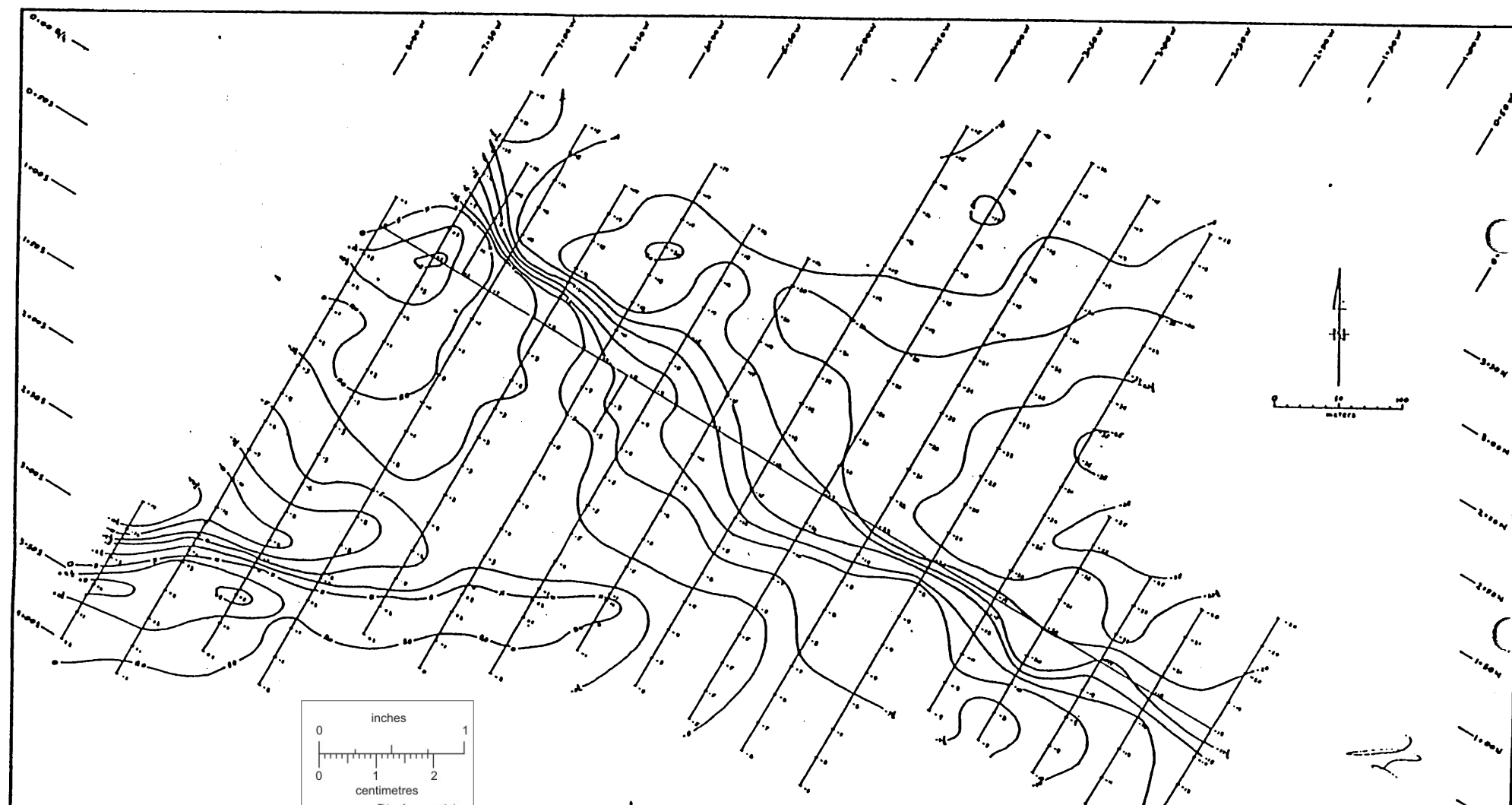
A comparative study of the two contour maps and the in-phase profiles shows somewhat varying locations for the two crossover zones. The EM-16 results are considered to be accurate and take precedence over the others. The following are EM-16 coordinates for the crossover anomalies:

<u>Anomaly 3</u>		<u>Anomaly 4</u>	
7+50W	0+12N	6+00W	2+39S
7+25W	0+19N	5+50W	2+03S
7+00W	0+34N	5+00W	1+79S
6+75W	0+32N	4+50W	1+55S

At both the eastern and western ends of the survey area, steep topography is encountered. Because of slippery, snowy conditions, the survey was not extended to these slopes. While anomaly 1 appears well outlined, anomalies 2 and 3 should be extended to the west.

Anomaly 4 is also open to the west of the small lake and should be extended.

The four anomalous areas are all of considerable economic interest. There is a high possibility of significant sulfide content within any or all of them and determination of this is definitely desirable. Additional geophysics is recommended. Where anomalies are open-ended, additional lines could be surveyed under more acceptable weather conditions. In the case of anomaly 4, New Signet Resources holds the ground surrounding the lake and an encompassing survey would be valuable. In anomalous areas, line spacing should be a maximum of 25 meters so that high location accuracy is accomplished. An EM-16 is recommended for this task.



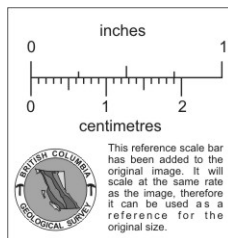
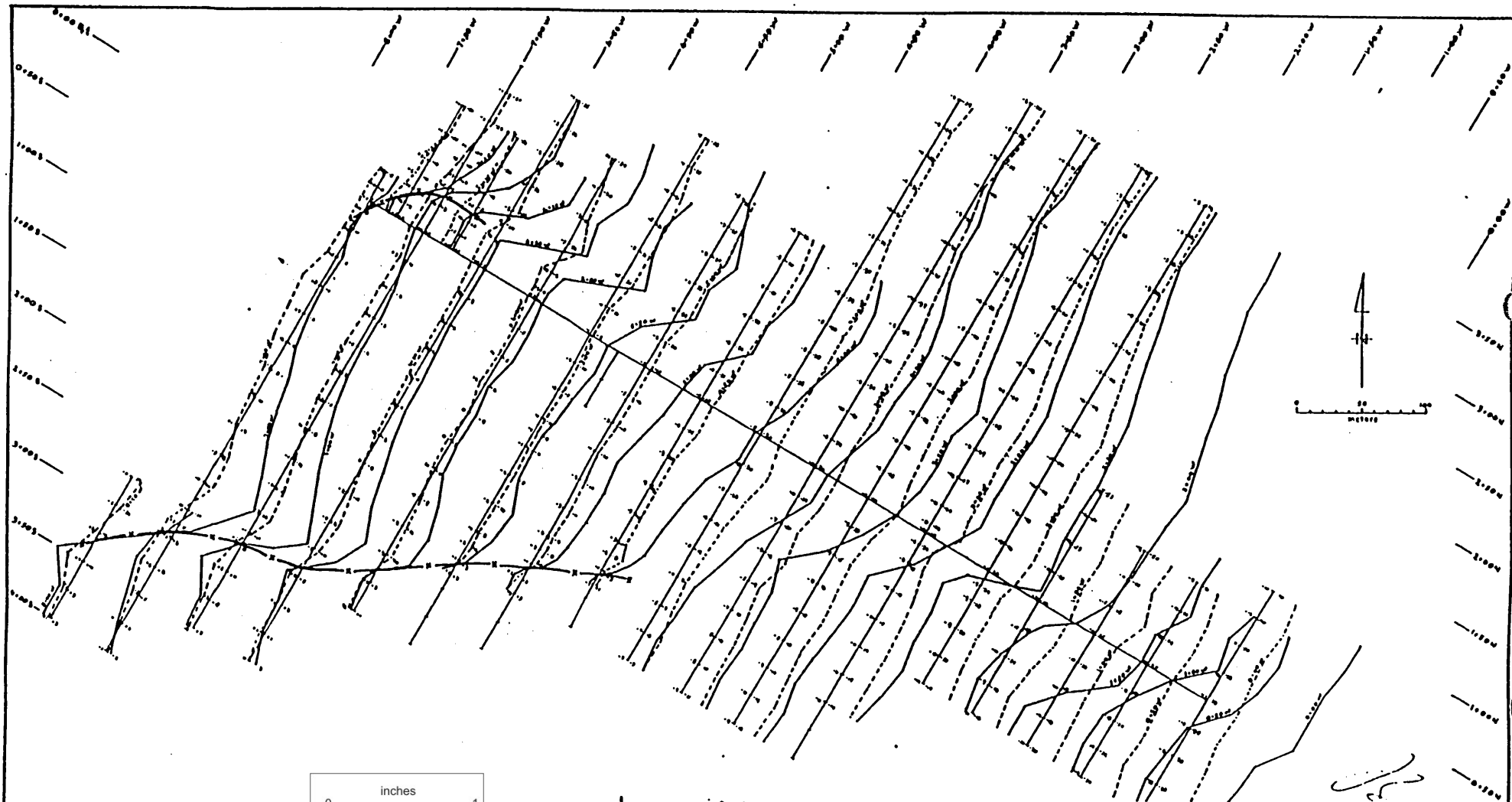
surveyed by J. R. Lucke|

to accompany report by: I. Borovic P. Eng.

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ARAMIS VENTURES Inc.
DORATHA MORTON PROPERTY
Instrument: Sabre Model 27|
VLF-EM Survey --Seattle 24.8 kHz
Dip Angle Contours

Scale: 2
N.T.S. 92 K/ 11W
Date: Jan 89.
Fig. 121



surveyed by J. R. Lucke |

to accompany report by: I. Borovic P. Eng. |

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ARAMIS VENTURES Inc.
DORATHA MORTON PROPERTY
Instrument: Ronka EM-16 |
VLF-EM Survey--Seatie 24.8 kHz
Profiles

Scale: 2" = 100'
N.T.S. 92 K/ 11 W |
Date: jan 89,
Fig. 13 |

DISCUSSION, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Surface, underground and diamond drill investigations carried out on the Doratha Morton Property have revealed the presence of quartz veins laying within a shear zone, parallelling the contact between dioritic plutons and metasomatized sediments and volcanics. This shear zone, although intermittently exposed, appears to be in excess of 1000 meters in length.

Most work to date has been concentrated around the underground workings on the eastern portion of the property. Recent sampling has indicated that the last 27 meters of the No. 1 East Drift grades 0.390 ounces gold per ton over an average width of 1.0 meter (Harris, 1984, 1985). The 1984 surface drilling has indicated that the auriferous structure continues to at least 30 meters beyond the face, and to a depth of at least 40 meters below the No. 1 Level. This zone of mineralization appears to be open to the east and to depth.

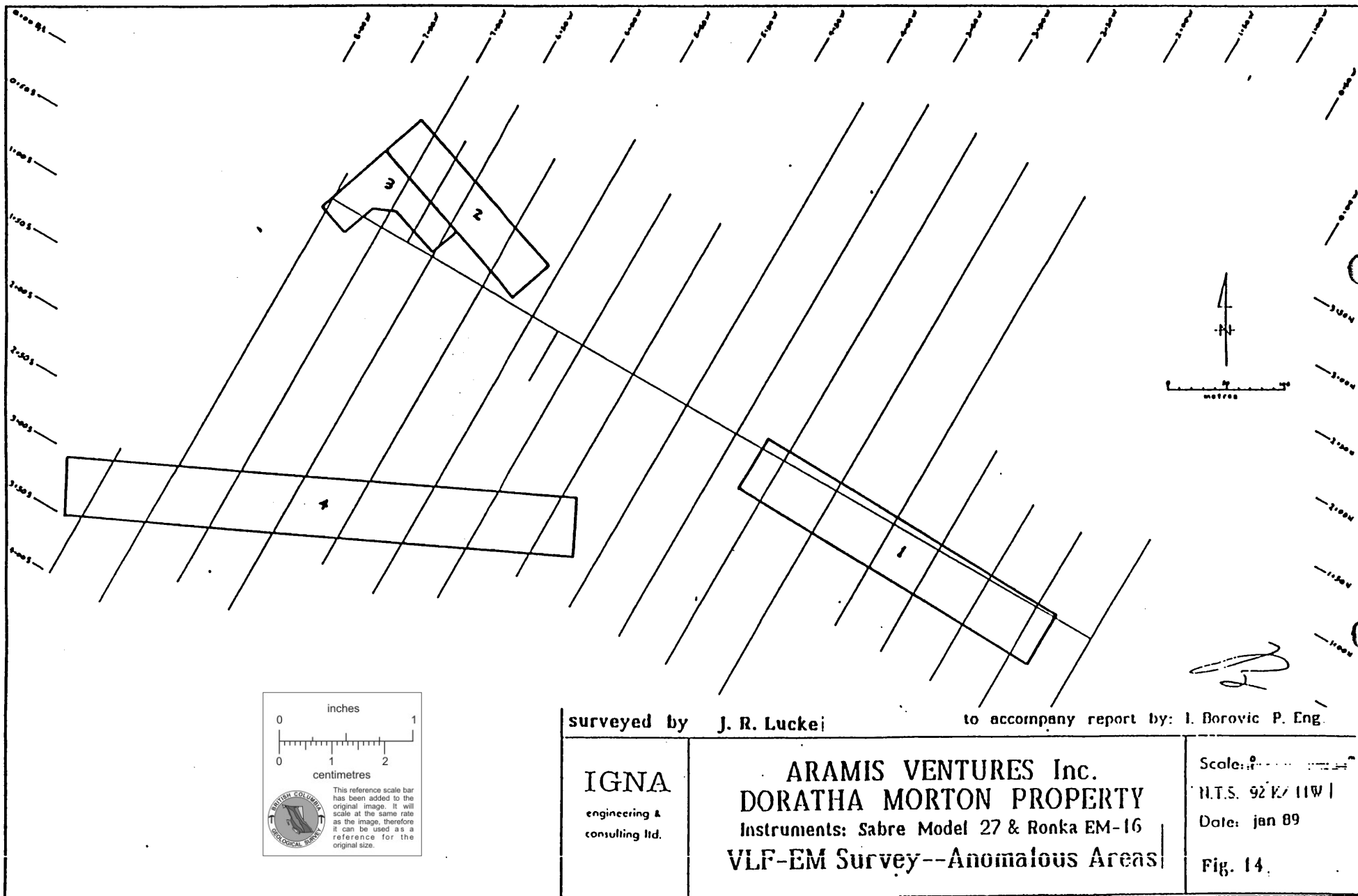
More recent work, during 1987 by New Signet Resources Inc. and by Aramis Ventures Inc. in 1988 and 1989, has centered on the area adjacent to the camp (middle of the property and toward northwest extension) where significant gold values have been returned from trench sampling and diamond drilling, with values in the same order of magnitude as those adjacent to the underground workings. Although the diamond drill core indicates a geological environment similar to the underground workings, it is uncertain if this zone represents the continuation of the "Doratha Morton Ledge", offset by faulting, or a portion of the "Stringer Ledge" as shown on Figs 3 and 5. (Scott, T. C. 1987; Shea, G. 1987; Borovic, I Nov. 1988 personal observations)

The geology of the property is typical of contacts between plutons and metasedimentary/volcanic rocks within the Coast Plutonic Complex.

Conclusions and Exploration Considerations

The complex history of geologic events on the Doratha Morton Property suggests that:

- Movement along the shear zone was long lasting, occurring when these rocks were both below and above 5 km depth, and thus was both ductile and brittle in nature.
- The introduction of hydrothermal fluids responsible for the Au mineralization was also probably long lasting, occurring during and after shearing, faulting and dike intrusion.
- The hydrothermal fluids altered the most deformed rocks (the mylonites) most intensely, probably because these had been reduced to the finer grain sizes and were, thus, the most reactive.



- Intrusion of andesite dikes and the sub-parallel cross-faults occurred both during and after the shearing and influx of hydrothermal fluids.
- The andesite dikes may have acted to confine hydrothermal fluid flow and, thus, helped to control the extent and location of hydrothermal alteration along the shear.
- The andesite dikes and cross faulting interfere with the continuity of the Au mineralized zones, causing gaps and offsets.
- Late brittle shearing may have displaced originally contiguous Au bearing zones large distances.
- Confirmation sampling results show that gold and silver mineralization concentrated in the Doratha Morton shear zone is of the economic grade.
- Strike length of mineralization has been geologically and geophysically mapped and traced for 1 000 m and is still open to the northwest

In conclusion, it is the writer's strong opinion that the Doratha Morton Property warrants further development.

Recommendations for Further Work

Three major recommendations, based on the results of this study, are presented which may be implemented during the current exploration season, subject to budget constraints. These are designed to gain an understanding of the mineralogy, geochemistry and zoning of the Au mineralization, to determine the lateral and vertical extent and geometry of the Au-bearing zones, and to ensure that future drilling is conducted in the proper locations.

Phase 1.

Central to planning additional exploration on this property is an understanding of the nature and distribution of the higher grade pockets of Au mineralization within the shear zone. While preliminary results from the trench located at 5750 E, 5730 N suggest that high Au concentrations occur within the most intensely mylonitized portions of the shear zone, additional systematic sampling of the shear zone should be conducted to confirm this association before any structural exploration model can be used to locate additional reserves on the property. This sampling will also help to determine the lateral and vertical extent of these mylonitized zones, information which could affect both the amount of minable reserves and the future mining method.

Reflection petrography of Au-bearing pyrite samples should also be undertaken to determine what minerals contain the Au, Ag and base metals. This investigation should include a determination of the trace element geochemistry of the Au-bearing mylonite and the immediately enclosing shear zone. The petrography will aid in understanding the mineralogy of the Au-Ag-base metal mineralization, and the geochemistry will help to recognize any zoning characteristics (if present). This information could allow the determination of a mineralogical/geochemical exploration model for use in discovering new, and higher grade reserves on the property. Results will also serve to guide later metallurgical studies.

Finally, additional trenching and detailed geologic mapping will help to understand the distribution and abundance of cross-faults and andesite dikes which offset the shear zone and dilute possible ore-bearing shear zone material. This mapping is required before additional drilling is undertaken. This will prevent drilling from being conducted at locations where faults and dikes prevent the hole from intersecting the shear zone.

Phase 2.

Diamond drilling of the exposed mineralization to test for depth extension .

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NEW SIGNET ASSAYS 1987

<u>Sample No.</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Ag</u>	<u>Au oz/t</u>
F8702	625W 050S	8cm stringer of quartz containing 50% pyrite.	3.89	2.110
F8703	as above	1 m chip across metavolcanics carrying pyrite	0.25	0.125
F8704	trench R17	1 m chip at recently uncovered pyrite in metavolcanics 4m NW of previously sampled zone	0.22	0.114
F8705	1 m S of F8703	0.5 m chip minor pyrite in andesite minor pyrite	0.09	0.039
F8707	NE end of trench R20	0.5 chip minor pyrite in andesite at contact with quartz	0.07	0.013
F8708	4m SE of F8703	1meter in qz-andesite assemblage	0.11	0.037
F8709	10 m NE of F8703	10 cm chip banded foliated andesite fair pyrite	0.05	0.016
F8710	8 m NE of F8703	60 cm foliated andesite fair py	3.29	1.250
F8711	Uphill on SS grid	150W 200N grab minor py in andesite	0.01	0.005
F8712	New trench R24	5 cm grab from shear 30% pyrite	1.53	0.669
F8713	4m SE of F8702	0.8m channel sample not including high grade stringer	0.16	0.066
F8714	20m SW of F8712	Grab from 30% pyrite in quartz on road.	0.47	0.359
F8715	Trench R10	10 cm of better pyritized section of 1 m pyritized mylonite	0.07	0.004
F8716	Tr R21S	Grab from higher grade stringer near road	0.11	0.086
F8717	Pit P22	1 meter chip across sheer. Previously sampled by Harris	0.11	0.039
B8720	600W 100N	Creek zone. At log crossing creek Light rock. Minor fine grained py	0.01	0.004
B8721	10m SW of B8720	Qz containing 1 cm wide py and minor fine grained pyrite	0.01	0.001
B8723	Tr R14	4 m NW of FF8704 0.5 channel qz-mylonite. Bands of fine grained py	2.24	0.478
B8724	Tr R14	0.5 m continuation of above across width of mylonite	1.91	0.416

<u>Sample No.</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Ag</u>	<u>Au oz/t</u>
B8725	Tr R14	0.5 m continuation of B8724 across mineralized zone	10.34	2.380
B8726	Tr R11	0.4 m channel carrying fair pyrite in mylonite & quartz	1.77	0.413
B8727	2 m W of B8726	0.5 m channel across quartz- mylonite with fair pyrite	0.67	0.148
B8728	as above	Grab sample with 30% pyrite	1.00	0.410
B8729	up hill	Float in soil sample area pyrite in dark rock	0.04	0.008
F8730	Creek zone	Pyrite blebs in intrusive quartz grab samples	0.01	0.002
F8731	Tr R21N	0.66m mylonite minor qz Streaks of pyrite	0.14	0.043
F8732	2m NE of F8731	2 m of massive mylonite. large grab samples typical with minor pyrite in specks and streaks	0.07	0.031
F8733	Tr R10 E section	0.6 m mylonite with qz veinlets blebs & streaks of pyrite	1.23	0.582
F8734	N of -33	0.6 m of similar to above	0.01	0.001

SAMPLING BY: I. Borovic, november 1988.

	oz/st Au	oz/st Ag
R-1 north extension of the mineralized structure grab of sample with 25% pyrite	0.054	0.37
R-2 north extension; 20 m north of R-1; chip sample across 0.50m mineralized shear	0.800	2.18
R-3 confirmation sample from sulphide filled shear chip across 0.25m	0.060	0.18
R-4 0.15m sulphide vein. grab of the whole width.	0.034	0.10
R-5 quartz-sulphide vein within shear; grab sample of the whole massive sulphide vein (about 0.20m wide)	0.464	2.13
R-6 massive sulphide vein, chip across 0.21m	1.554	2.58
R-7 0.12m quartz-sulphide vein; grab of the whole width	0.510	1.03
R-8 0.15m, quartz-sulphide veins; grab	1.776	8.14
R-9 0.27m, quartz-sulphide vein; chip sample	0.338	0.33