REPORT ON THE GEOLOGICAL AND DIAMOND DRILLING PROGRAMS CARMAN AND LANGMUIR TOWNSHIPS PROPERTY N.T.S. 42 A/6 FOR GOLDEN PHEASANT RESOURCES LTD.

Porcupine Mining Division
District of Cochrane
Ontario

48°22' N Latitude, 81°03' W Longitude

James Wade Engineering Ltd.
501-5734 Yonge Street
Willowdale, Ontario
MwM 3T3

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Timmins, Ontario
February 24, 1989
Project Number: 88-191

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SUMMARY

During the fall of 1988, James Wade Engineering Ltd. was commissioned by Ms. A. Nyarady, President of Golden Pheasant Resources Ltd., to carry out an exploration program on the Carman-Langmuir Townships property near Timmins.

The program included geological mapping, geophysics (I.P.) and diamond drilling to delineate and test zones for iron formation hosted gold mineralization mainly in the northern portion of the property. The geophysical survey was described in an earlier report (Gillick, 1988).

Mapping of the northernmost eleven claims of the Golden Pheasant property indicates they are underlain by mafic to intermediate metavolcanic rocks containing two zones of banded iron formation. The volcanics are intruded by an ultramafic body in the east part of the grid. At least two ages of diabase dikes cut the older rocks. Drilling on the property also revealed porphyry dikes and felsic metavolcanic rocks.

The presence on the property of gold-bearing banded iron formation has been confirmed by the geological survey and subsequent diamond drilling program. Assay results as high as 0.2 oz Au/ton from grab samples were obtained during sampling of a blasted outcrop of iron formation on L16+00 N, just west of the baseline. This iron formation was tested by 4 drill holes, one of which was drilled north along strike from the blasted area. It gave a weighted average of 0.185 oz Au/ton over 0.9 m (DDH 88-5). Another iron formation further to the northwest, possibly a separate unit or the faulted continuation of the first one, was tested by 3 drill holes, one of which gave a weighted average of 0.24 oz Au/ton over 1.08 m (DDH 88-8). A total of 1138 meters of BQ core in 8 holes were drilled on the property.

A program consisting of additional trenching and diamond drilling is recommended for the property.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Between September 12 and November 8th, 1988 a portion of an eleven claim block of unsurveyed, unpatented claims was geologically mapped by the author, with the help of two assistants: Steve Walasek from September 26 to November 8 and Paul Provencher from September 26 to October 16. The claim group is in the southwestern part of Carman Township, Porcupine Mining Division, about 23 kilometres southeast of the Town of South Porcupine, Ontario. (Figures 1 and 2). The claims are held by Golden Pheasant Resources Ltd. of Vancouver, B.C.

Figure 3 shows the present grid on the property. Prior to 1988, a grid with a north-south baseline had been cut to cover the original 25 claims. In 1988, a grid was cut to the north to cover eleven new claims. The 1988 baseline is oriented at 034 azimuth in order to be in better alignment with the strike of the underlying lithology.

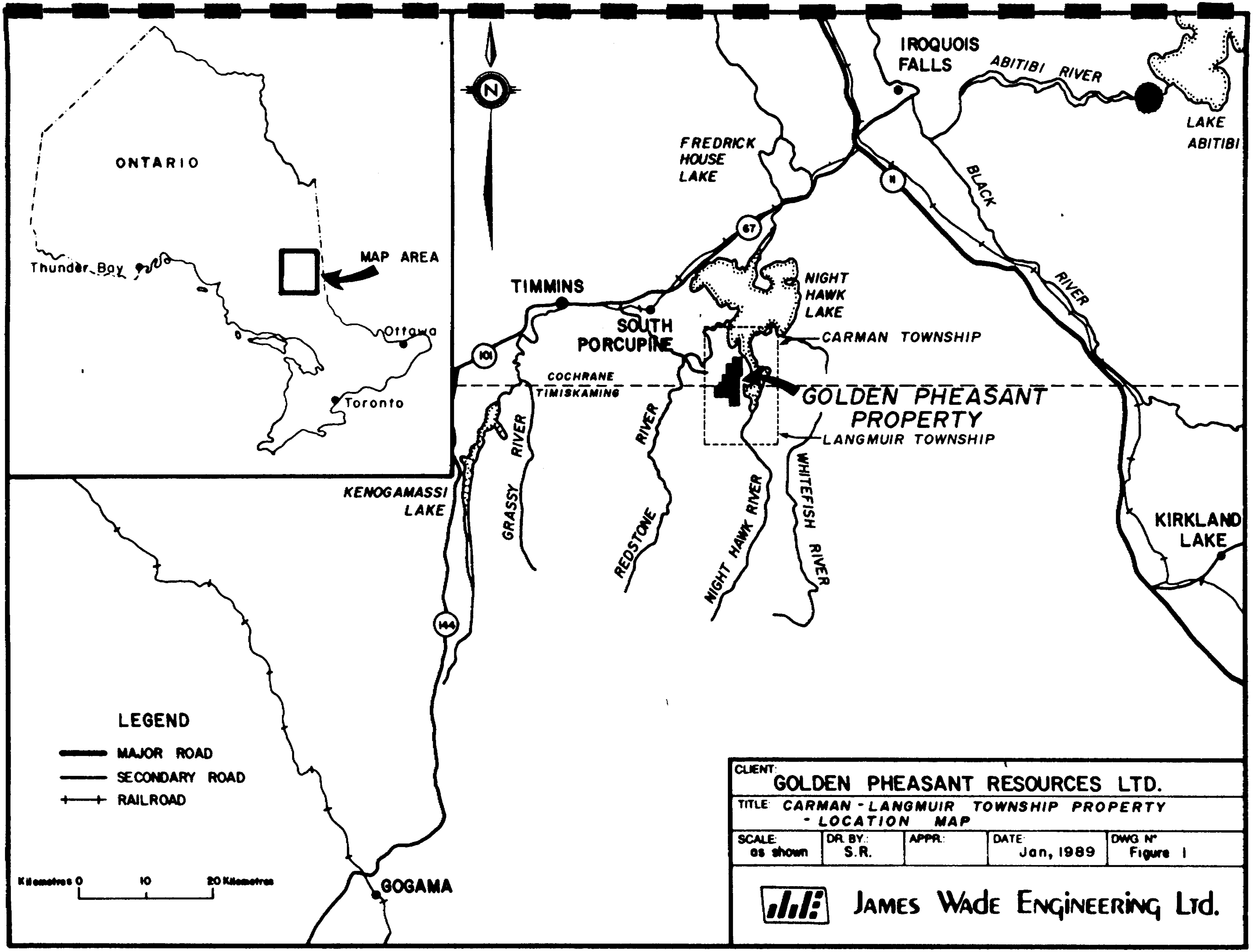
Lines were turned off every 100 metres along the baseline and pickets were placed every 25 metres along the cross lines. In total, 24 km of line were cut in 1988.

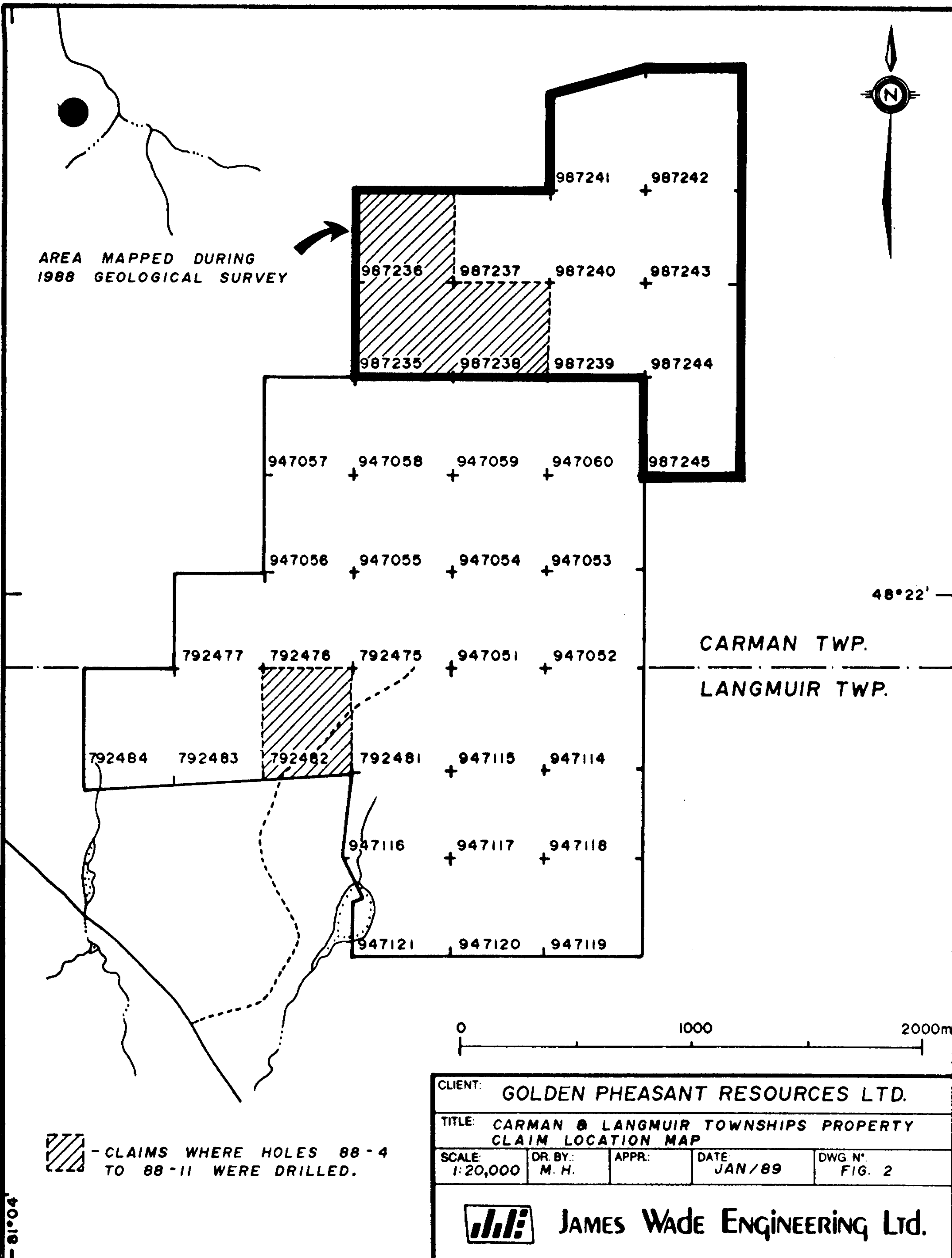
From November 23rd, 1988 to January 13th, 1989, eight holes were drilled on the property by McKnight Diamond Drilling Co. Ltd. of Haileybury. All of the holes were drilled in Carman Township except for hole 88-9 which was drilled in Langmuir Township. A total of 1,138.16 m were drilled.

1.1 Property Description

The property straddles the boundary between Langmuir and Carman Townships in the Porcupine Mining Division, Ontario (Figure 2). The property consists of 36 contiguous, unpatented mining claims, 29 of which are wholly owned by Golden Pheasant Resources Ltd. The remaining 7 claims, the MK Gold Property, were optioned from Filo and Kean in 1986.

The following description of the Carman and Langmuir townships property is taken from the prospectus of Golden Pheasant Resources Ltd.


ONTARIO
Thunder Bay
MAP AREA
Ottawa
Toronto
N
IROQUOIS FALLS
ABITIBI RIVER
LAKE ABITIBI
FREDRICK HOUSE LAKE
11
BLACK RIVER
67
NIGHT HAWK LAKE
TIMMINS
SOUTH PORCUPINE
CARMAN TOWNSHIP
101
COCHRANE
TIMISKAMING
GOLDEN PHEASANT PROPERTY
LANGMUIR TOWNSHIP
GRASSY RIVER
REDSTONE RIVER
NIGHT HAWK RIVER
WHITEFISH RIVER
KENOGAMASSI LAKE
KIRKLAND LAKE
144
GOGAMA
LEGEND
MAJOR ROAD
SECONDARY ROAD
RAILROAD
Kilometres 0 10 20 Kilometres
CLIENT: GOLDEN PHEASANT RESOURCES LTD.
TITLE: CARMAN - LANGMUIR TOWNSHIP PROPERTY - LOCATION MAP
SCALE: as shown
DR. BY.: S.R.
APPR.:
DATE: Jan, 1989
DWG Nº Figure 1
JAMES WADE ENGINEERING Ltd.



AREA MAPPED DURING
1988 GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
987241
987242
987236
987237
987240
987243
987235
987238
987239
987244
947057
947058
947059
947060
987245
947056
947055
947054
947053
48°22'
CARMAN TWP.
LANGMUIR TWP.
792477
792476
792475
947051
947052
792484
792483
792482
792481
947115
947114
947116
947117
947118
947121
947120
947119
0
1000
2000m
- CLAIMS WHERE HOLES 88 - 4
TO 88 - 11 WERE DRILLED.
81°04'
CLIENT: GOLDEN PHEASANT RESOURCES LTD.
TITLE: CARMAN & LANGMUIR TOWNSHIPS PROPERTY
CLAIM LOCATION MAP
SCALE: 1:20,000
DR. BY.: M. H.
APPR.:
DATE: JAN/89
DWG. N°. FIG. 2
JAMES WADE ENGINEERING LTD.

The MK Gold Property

By an Option Agreement dated the 5th of September, 1986 made between Kevin Filo and Mark Kean, both of #804-246 Roslyn Road, Winnipeg, Manitoba (the "Optionors") and the Issurer, the Issuer acquired an option to earn an undivided 100% interest in and to seven (7) unpatented mineral claims situated in the Langmuir and Carman Townships, in the Porcupine Mining Division, Timmins, in the Province of Ontario, subject to a 1¼% net smelter return royalty, and more particularly described as follows:

PERMIT NUMBER	EXPIRY DATE
792475	March 12, 1988
792476	March 12, 1988
792477	March 12, 1988
792481	March 29, 1988
792482	March 29, 1988
792483	March 29, 1988
792484	March 29, 1988

(the "Property")

The Issuer has agreed to pay a total of $6,000 (which has been paid) and will issue a total of 80,000 common shares to the Optionors on the following basis:

(a) the issuance of 20,000 common shares upon receipt of this prospectus in the Province of British Columbia;

(b) the issuance of 10,000 common shares subject to the prior approval of the Vancouver Stock Exchange (the "Exchange") based on the submission of an engineering report acceptable to the Exchange which reviews the first work program on Property since listing and recommends that a second work program be commenced;

(c) the issuance of 10,000 common shares subject to the prior approval of the Exchange based on the submission of an engineering report acceptable to the Exchange which reviews the second work program on the Property since listing and recommends that a third work program be commenced; and

(d) the issuance of 40,000 common shares subject to the prior approval of the Exchange based on a feasibility report recommending economic production.

The issuer has staked, at a cost of $2,920, a further twenty-nine (29) contiguous unpatented mineral claims also located in the Carman and Langmuir Townships and contiguous to the seven (7) optioned claims. Eleven of the twenty-nine (29) claims expire on May 26, 1988 and the remaining eighteen claims expire of September 16, 1988. This brings the total number of claims held by the issuer to thirty-six.

Neither the Directors, any other insiders, nor any company that they are associated with own any contiguous claims.

The wholly owned claims are as follows: P947051 to P947060 inclusive, and P947114 to P947121 inclusive, expiring on September 16, 1989; and P987235 to P987245 inclusive, expiring on May 26, 1989.

1.2 Location and Access

The Golden Pheasant property is located at 48°22' N latitude and 81°03' W longitude in northeastern Ontario, almost 30 kilometres southeast of the city of Timmins. The claim group is located in the southwest quadrant of Carman Township and NW quadrant of Langmuir Township (Figure 1).

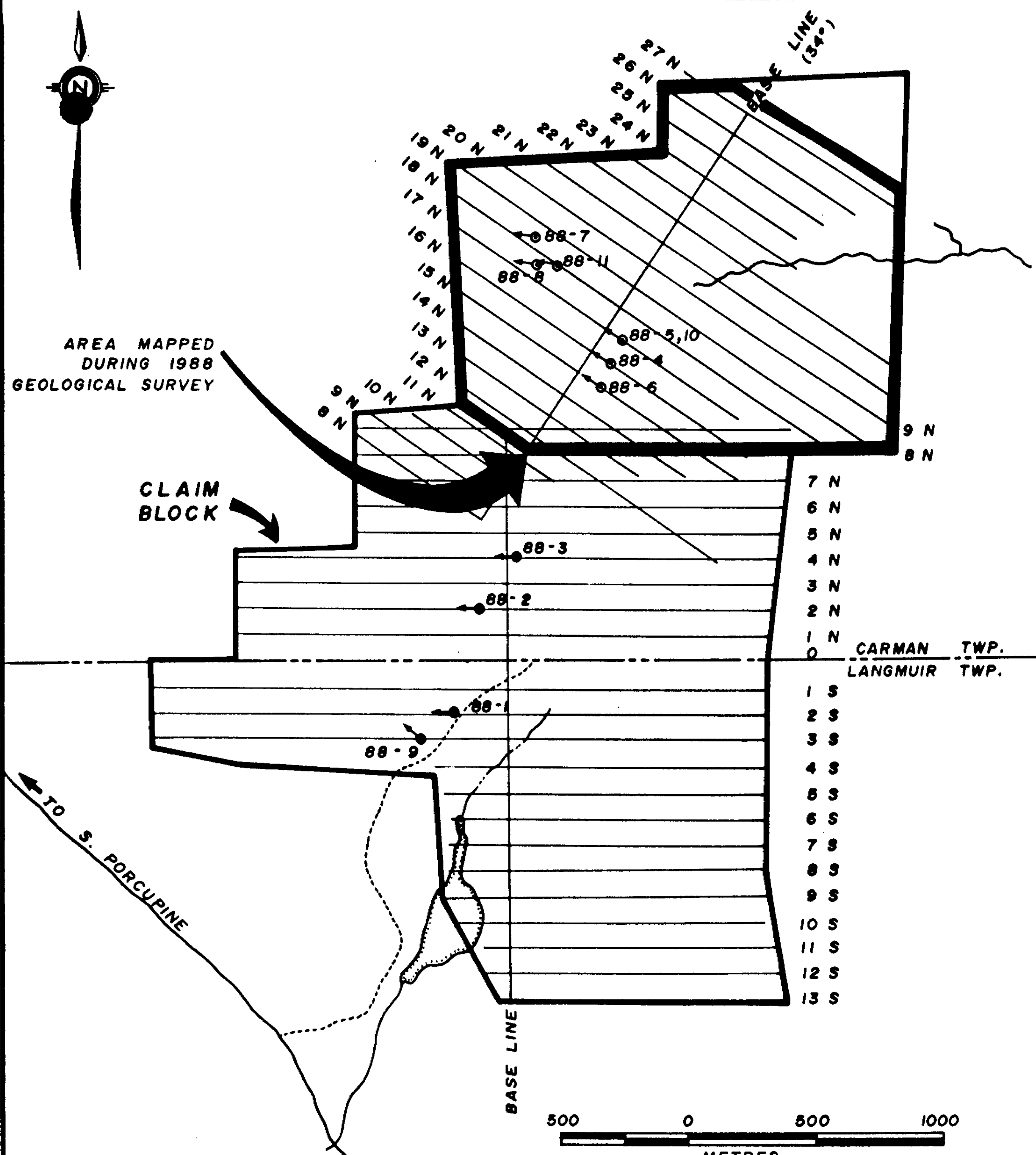
Access to the property is gained by travelling south from South Porcupine on the Tisdale Road and then southeast on an all-weather road towards the Langmuir Mine. The Langmuir Mine road passes approximately a half-mile south of the property and there are numerous trails leading north from the road. The best of the trails is shown in Figure 3. It was along this trail that the diamond drill was mobilized.

It takes roughly one hour to travel from downtown Timmins to the centre of the property.

1.3 Topography

Approximately 60% to 70% of the property area is low-lying and covered by swamp or muskeg. Over the remainder of the property, topographic relief is variable ranging from several metres to a maximum of about 20 metres. The relief is relatively abrupt in places, especially over diabase dikes where differential weathering has left the hard dike rock prominently exposed.

Vegetation is generally mixed. Cedar is common in the swampy areas with black spruce, tamarack and balsam fir occurring in the regions of muskeg. Stands of birch, poplar, jack pine and white spruce occur along the ridges and in the dryer parts of the property.



LEGEND

- —— - MAIN ROAD
- ----- - SKIDDER ROAD
- ---·--- - TOWNSHIP BOUNDARY
- ⟵● - DIAMOND DRILL HOLE

AFTER ANDERSON, 1988

CLIENT: GOLDEN PHEASANT RESOURCES LTD.				
TITLE: CARMAN-LANGMUIR TOWNSHIP PROPERTY PROPERTY GRID and DIAMOND DRILL HOLE LOCATION				
SCALE: As Shown	DR. BY.: R.C.	APPR.:	DATE: JAN / 89	DWG. N°: FIG. 3
JAMES WADE ENGINEERING Ltd.				

2.0 REGIONAL GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

The Timmins area lies within the Abitibi Volcanic Belt which forms a sub-province of the Superior Province of the Canadian Shield. The belt is characterized by a predominance of Archean metavolcanic/metasedimentary rock types intruded by numerous felsic to ultramafic bodies and transected by several major structural breaks. Six major gold/base metal mining camps are located along this belt making it one of the most productive mining regions in the world.

The Timmins area is located near the western extremity of the Abitibi Belt. Volcanic rocks within this sub-region have been divided into the Tisdale and Deloro groups. The Tisdale group consists of a basal formation of predominantly ultramafic volcanic rocks (komatiites) overlying tholeiitic basalts which in turn are overlain by volcaniclastic rocks of calc-alkaline composition. The Deloro group is composed of andesitic and basaltic flows overlain by dacitic flows and dacitic and rhyolitic pyroclastics. Iron formation commonly occurs near the top of the Deloro group. Both groups are overlain by interlayered and intercalated metasediments consisting of wacke, siltstone and, to a lesser extent, conglomerate. The regional metamorphic grade is lower to middle greenschist facies. Both groups have been intruded by numerous north and north-east trending diabase dikes.

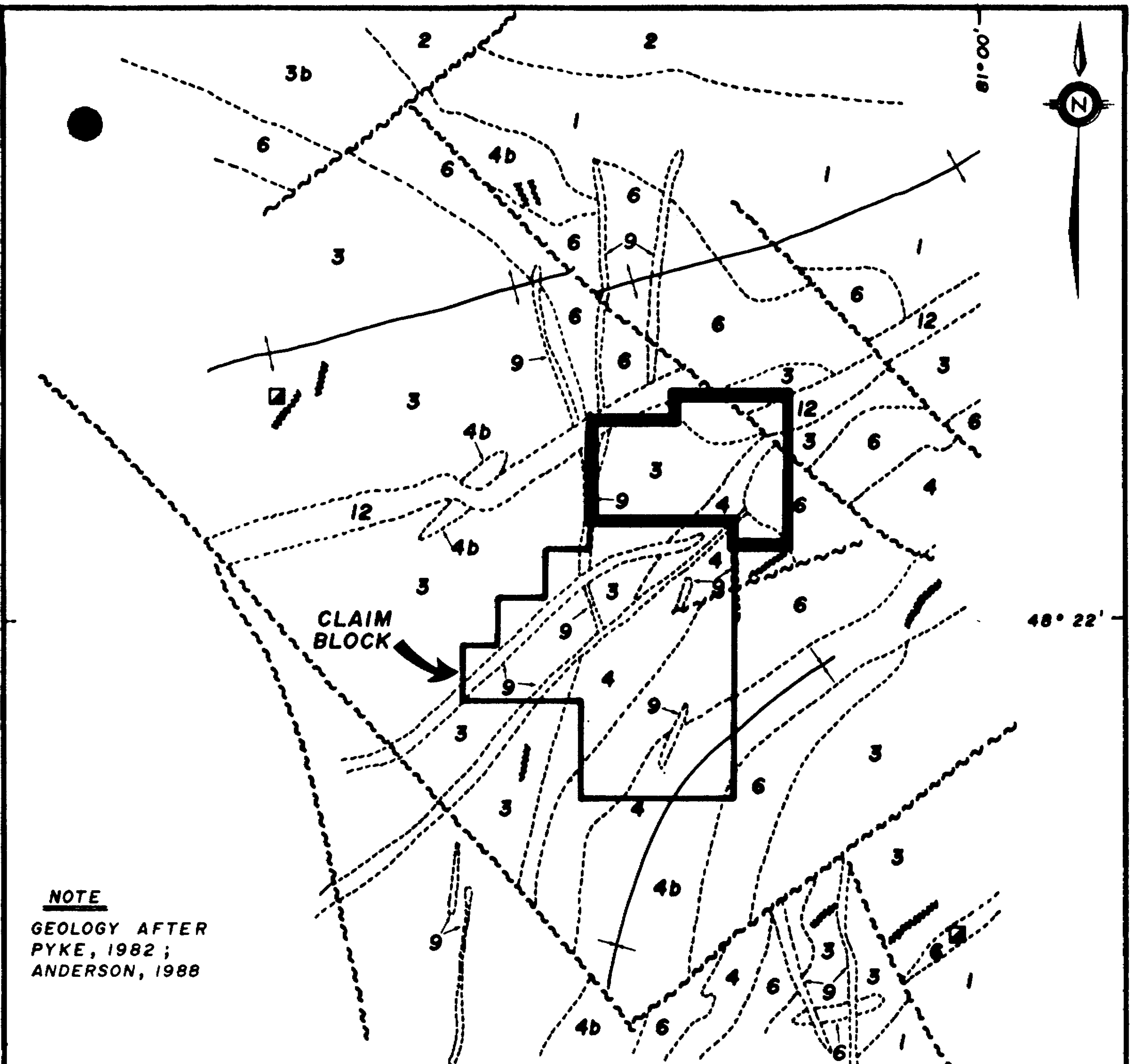
The Destor-Porcupine Fault forms a major structural break in the Timmins area striking northeasterly between the Tisdale group and the Deloro group. The majority of gold deposits in the area are hosted by the lower volcanic rocks of the Tisdale sequence immediately to the north of the Destor-Porcupine Fault.

The Shaw Dome forms the main structual feature associated with the Deloro volcanic group. The easterly dip and northerly strike of the rocks on the Golden Pheasant property are due to their location along the eastern margin of the Shaw Dome.

More than 49 gold mines have operated in the Timmins area producing a combined total of over 65 million ounces of gold from ore with an average grade of 0.254 ounces gold per ton. The majority of the gold in the Timmins camp has been hosted by quartz-carbonate veins within volcanic rocks in the lower part of the Tisdale sequence. Most of the deposits are in close proximity to a major structural break (Destor-Porcupine Fault) and in close spatial association with ultramafic volcanic rocks.

Two iron formation-hosted gold deposits are located within the Deloro volcanics about 2.5 kilometres northwest of the Golden Pheasant property. The Carshaw and Malga deposits are reported to have hosted 247,000 tons of ore with a combined average grade of 0.249 ounces gold per ton. Gold mineralization in both these deposits is associated with quartz veining and attendant pyrite replacement of magnetite-rich mesobands. The mineralization appears to have been emplaced by the percolation and precipitation of exotic gold and sulfur bearing hydrothermal solutions within fracture systems formed by the brittle deformation of the iron formation.

The Langmuir Mine, a former nickel producer, is located about 2.5 kilometres southeast of the Golden Pheasant property. Between 1973 and 1977, 1.1 million tons of ore grading 1.5% nickel were mined from this ultramafic hosted deposit.



NOTE

GEOLOGY AFTER PYKE, 1982 ; ANDERSON, 1988

LEGEND

- 9,12 - DIABASE
- 6 - ULTRAMAFICS
- 5 - METASEDIMENTS
- 4 - FELSIC VOLCANICS
  - b - LAPILLI TUFF
- 3 - MAFIC VOLCANICS
  - b - PILLOWS
- 2 - THOLEIITES
- 1 - KOMATIITES
- ---- - GEOLOGICAL CONTACT
- ~~ - FAULT

IRON FORMATION

ANTICLINE

SYNCLINE

□ - AREA MAPPED DURING 1988 GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

1000 0 1000 2000
Metres

CLIENT: GOLDEN PHEASANT RESOURCES LTD.				
TITLE: CARMAN - LANGMUIR TOWNSHIP PROPERTY - REGIONAL GEOLOGY				
SCALE: 1:50,000	DR. BY.: R. C.	APPR.:	DATE: JAN / 89	DWG. N°. FIG. 4

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3.0 PREVIOUS WORK

Although no documented evidence is available in government assessment files indicating work on the Golden Pheasant claims prior to the 1960's, old pits and trenches observed on the property suggest that some work must have been carried out.

In 1962, Dumont Nickel Corporation of Quebec, drilled a single hole (602') on the property in the west central part of present claim 792481. The hole reportedly intersected several bands of siliceous pyrite-bearing iron formation. One of the bands assayed 0.67 ounces gold per ton over a core length of 6 feet. The assessment file, including the drill log, is reproduced in Appendix I.

In 1974, T. K. Dowe drilled a single hole (146') in the northeast corner of present claim 792481. Banded iron formation was intersected near the bottom of the hole. No significant gold assays were reported.

In 1975, Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd. performed magnetometer and electromagnetic surveys on the property in order to assess its base metal potential.

In 1982, Rio Tinto Canadian Exploration Ltd. carried out magnetometer and VLF-EM surveys over the southern part of the present property. One hole was drilled to a depth of 372 feet in the east central part of present claim 792482. The hole reportedly intersected several bands of siliceous iron formation well mineralized (5-10%) with pyrrhotite and pyrite and containing up to several percent chalcopyrite in places. No gold assays were published for this hole.

In 1984/85, J. K. Filo and M. C. Kean staked seven claims covering and surrounding the Dumont drill hole. VLF-EM surveying and geological mapping were carried out.

In 1986, Golden Pheasant Resources Ltd. optioned the Filo-Kean claims. During the latter part of 1986 and early part of 1987, 29 additional claims were staked contiguous to the original block to form the present 36 claims. During the early part of 1987, Golden Pheasant commissioned geophysical surveying (HLEM, magnetometer, IP) and geological mapping over the southern 25 claims of the block.

In the spring of 1988, Golden Pheasant commissioned further work on the property including grid cutting and magnetometer surveying over the eleven northerly claims and IP surveying on selected lines of both the old (1987) and new (1988) grids. In addition, three holes totalling 273 metres were drilled on the property to re-test the Dumont Zone as well as to investigate several IP anomalies believed to represent a possible northward extension of the zone. The 1988 drilling program failed to detect any of the economic gold mineraliztion indicated by the Dumont Nickel Corporation Hole No. 11. No iron formation was found.

4.0 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The southern portion of the property was mapped in May, 1987, by four geologists working for R.S. Middleton Exploration Services Inc. (Moore, 1987). The geological report indicates this area is underlain by intermediate Archean metavolcanic rocks intruded by an ultramafic intrusion to the east. Two zones of interflow, banded iron formation were located, locally giving anomalous gold values (380 ppb Au). An easterly trending carbonatized shear zone in porphyritic andesite occurs near the centre of the grid. A few samples were taken but gave only low gold values (60 ppb). Several outcrops of quartz feldspar porphyry occur in the west part of the grid and two ages of diabase dikes cut the older rocks. The dikes trend roughly north-south and north-east and form high, resistant outcrop ridges.

The northern part of the property, that is the eleven claims mapped during the present program, is underlain by mafic to intermediate, locally amygdaloidal and pillowed, calc-alkalic metavolcanic rocks of the Deloro Group (Map 1, back pocket). Two interflow iron formation units were located on the property; iron formation #1 is exposed in outcrop just west of the baseline between L15N and L16N and strikes about 020 AZ; iron formation #2 occurs between L17N and L19N, from 4+50 W to 6+00W and strikes about north-south. A total of 57 samples were assayed for gold, 30 of these were taken during the mapping program and the other 27 during a trenching program. Table 1 lists all samples which contained 100 ppb Au or more.

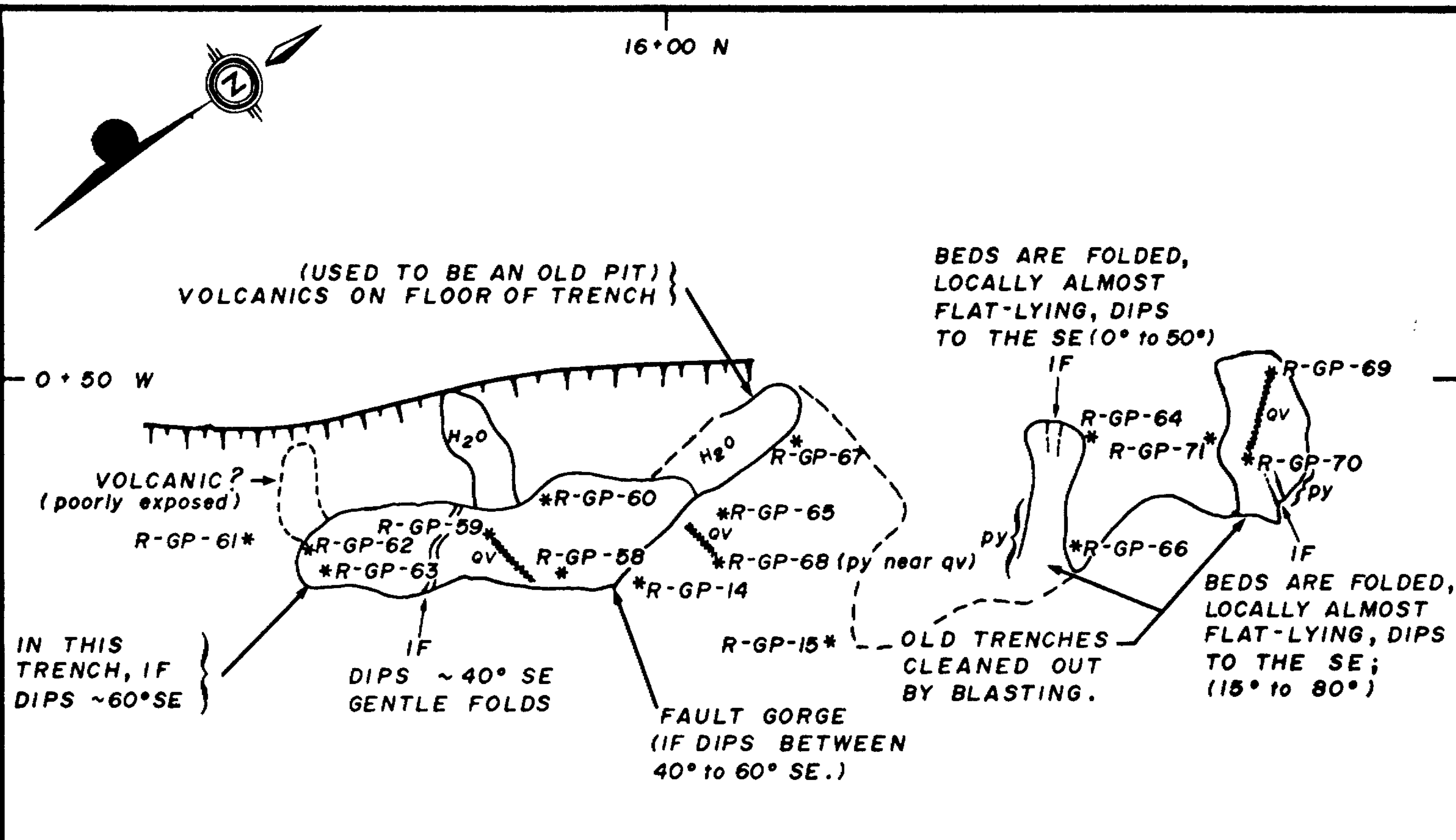
The metavolcanic sequence is intruded by an ultramafic body in the eastern part of the property. It is only exposed in the southeast corner but it is probably present in the northeast as well, based on magnetic data. Several diabase dikes cut the metavolcanic sequence. These dikes generally strike in northernly and northeasterly directions.

TABLE 1

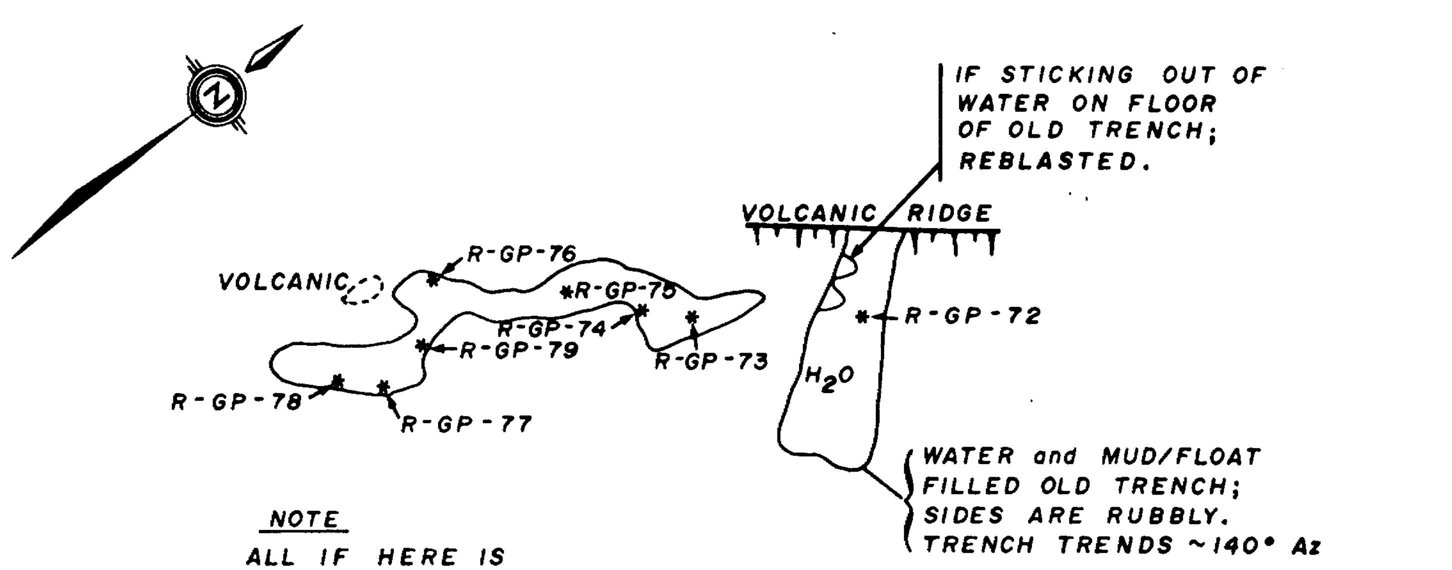
Samples taken during the 1988 mapping and trenching program

FIELD	SAMPLE	LOCATION	ROCK TYPE	Au ppb
R-GP-15	-	L16N, 0+50W	Cherty IF with pyrite	1690/1570
R-GP-32	209	25 m grid N of L17N, 5+00W	Siliceous bands in IF	120
R-GP-34	211	50 m grid S of L16N, 0+50W	IF, all over a small outcrop	630
R-GP-36	213	27 m grid S of L16N, 0+50W	1.3 cm quartz vein cutting IF	1630 to 2240
R-GP-37	214	L16N, 0+50W	Coarse Quartz Layer in IF	790
R-GP-38	215	L16N, 0+50W	Coarse pyrite in mafic IF	330
R-GP-39	216	old trench at L16N, 0+50W	Siliceous IF	340
R-GP-41	218	15.5m SE of L18N,5+25W	Rusty siliceous band in IF	160/140
R-GP-46	222	25m grid S of L19N,5+75W	Siliceous IF	190
Trench samples: Iron formation #1 (L16N, 0+50W)				
R-GP-53	226	loose from blast	coarse quartz vein cutting IF with pyrite	390/620
R-GP-57	230	loose from blast	Cherty IF	2240/2130 (0.06 oz/ton)
R-GP-59	232	from flat outcrop	Chip sample from finely laminated IF, about 2m	270
R-GP-60	233	same location as #232	Quartz veins in IF with pyrite	2150/2400 (0.06 oz/ton)

FIELD	SAMPLE	LOCATION	ROCK TYPE	Au ppb
R-GP-61	234	from flat outcrop	Chip sample from IF with pyrite, about 2m	220
R-GP-63	236	same location as #234	Quartz vein in IF	530
R-GP-64	237	old trench	Chip sample in IF with pyrite, about 3m	1280
R-GP-65	238	old pit	Quartz vein in IF with pyrite	570
R-GP-66	239	same location as #237	Quartz vein in IF with pyrite	600
R-GP-67	240	flat outcrop	Chip sample along possible fault gouge in IF	170
R-GP-69	242	flat outcrop	Chip sample of QV in IF with pyrite, 15 cm	5900 to 8910 (0.20 oz/ton)
R-GP-70	243	weathered, flat outcrop	Chip sample of same quartz vein as #242, 45 cm	3630/3150 (0.09 oz/ton)
R-GP-71	244	flat outcrop	Chip sample of folded, flat dipping IF with pyrite, 3 m	1650
Trench samples: Iron formation between L3S and L2S, near 6+00W				
R-GP-54	227	50 m grid S of L2S, 6+00W	Quartz vein in IF	150
R-GP-73	246	same as #227	Possible fragmental?	110



TRENCH AT LINE 16 N



NOTE

ALL IF HERE IS DIPPING TO SE LOCALLY, STEEPLY TO ~50°

TRENCH AT LINE 2+50 S, 6+00 W

5 4 3 2 1 0 5

METRES

CLIENT: GOLDEN PHEASANT RESOURCES LTD.				
TITLE: CARMAN-LANGMUIR TOWNSHIP PROPERTY MAP OF TRENCHED AREAS				
SCALE: As Shown	DR. BY.: R.C.	APPR.:	DATE: JAN/89	DWG. Nº.: FIG. 5

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Two areas of banded iron formation were power stripped using explosives to remove the overburden (Figure 6). Iron formation #1 was cleared near L16N, 0+50W and chip and grab samples were taken. Of 16 samples taken, the highest was a 15 cm chip sample along a quartz vein cutting pyrite bearing iron formation which assayed 0.20 oz Au/ton. Another outcrop of banded iron formation was located by S. Walasek during remapping of some outcrops on the 1987 grid between L2S and L3S, at about 6+00W. Of 11 samples taken, only two carried more than 100 ppb Au and the highest was 150 ppb (Table 1).

5.0 DIAMOND DRILLING PROGRAM

From November 23rd, 1988 to January 13th, 1989, eight holes were drilled on the property by McKnight Diamond Drilling Co. Ltd. of Haileybury. All of the holes were drilled in Carman Township except for hole 88-9 which was drilled in Langmuir Township. A total of 1,138.16 meters were drilled. The drill core is stored at 301 Crawford Street, South Porcupine, Ontario.

Table 2 lists some of the more important statistics of the drill holes. Figures 6, 7 and 8 are plans showing the location of the drill holes. Figures 9 through 14 are vertical sections of the drill holes. Appendix III contains the drill logs for holes 88-4 to 8-11. Map 2 (back pocket) is a compilation map showing the diamond drill holes, the I.P. anomalies and the magnetic highs on the geology map.

Drilling revealed the following rock types: locally amygdaloidal, pillowed to massive, mafic to intermediate metavolcanic flows; locally auriferous banded iron formation rarely associated with breccia; possible gabbro; feldspar porphyry; quartz feldspar porphyry; dacite agglomerate; felsic metavolcanic; and diabase dike (Appendix III). The rocks appear to be dipping approximately 45 degrees east to southeast.

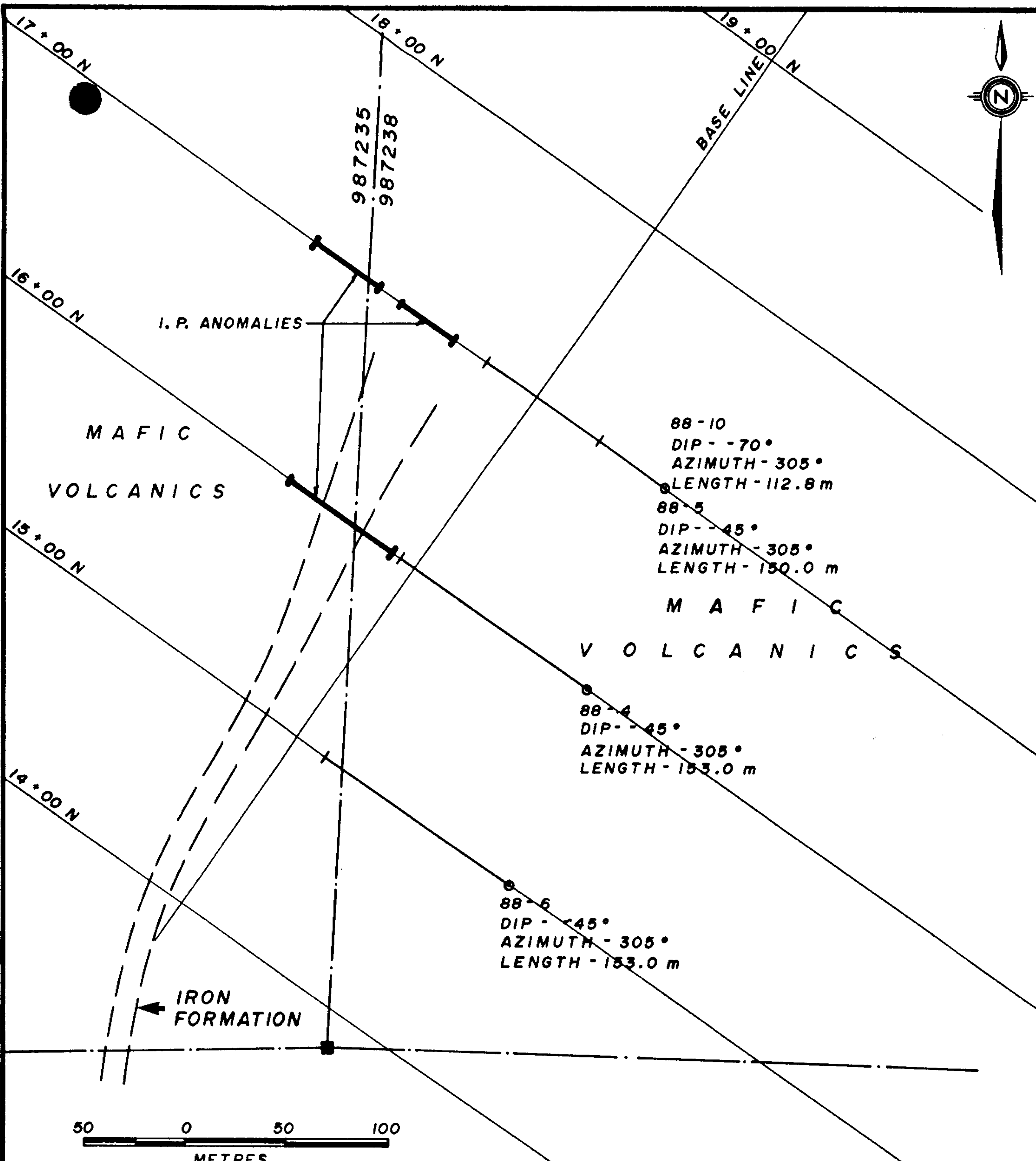
Diamond drill holes 88-4, 88-5, 88-6 and 88-10 were drilled to test iron formation #1, near the baseline at L16N. All four holes cut at least two units of iron formation. The highest assay result in hole 88-4 was from the second iron formation unit. It gave 620 to 690 ppb Au over 1.1 m from part of the iron formation unit. The highest assay result in hole 88-5 was from the first iron formation and it gave a weighted average of 0.185 oz Au/ton over 0.9 m.

The second iron formation unit was also anomalous in gold but gave only 850 ppb Au over 0.7 m from part of the unit. Low values were found in hole 88-6, with only slightly anomalous gold values from the second iron formation (up to 215 ppb Au). The highest gold value from hole 88-10 was from a pyrite-bearing bleached zone with quartz and tourmaline veins in pillowed, amygdaloidal metavolcanic rocks which gave 1340 to 1430 ppb Au over 1.0 m. Out of three iron formation units found in hole 88-10, two were found to be slightly anomalous in gold: 260 ppb Au from part of the first unit and up to 680 ppb Au from part of the third unit. A steeply dipping diabase dike occurs in all but hole 88-10.

TABLE 2

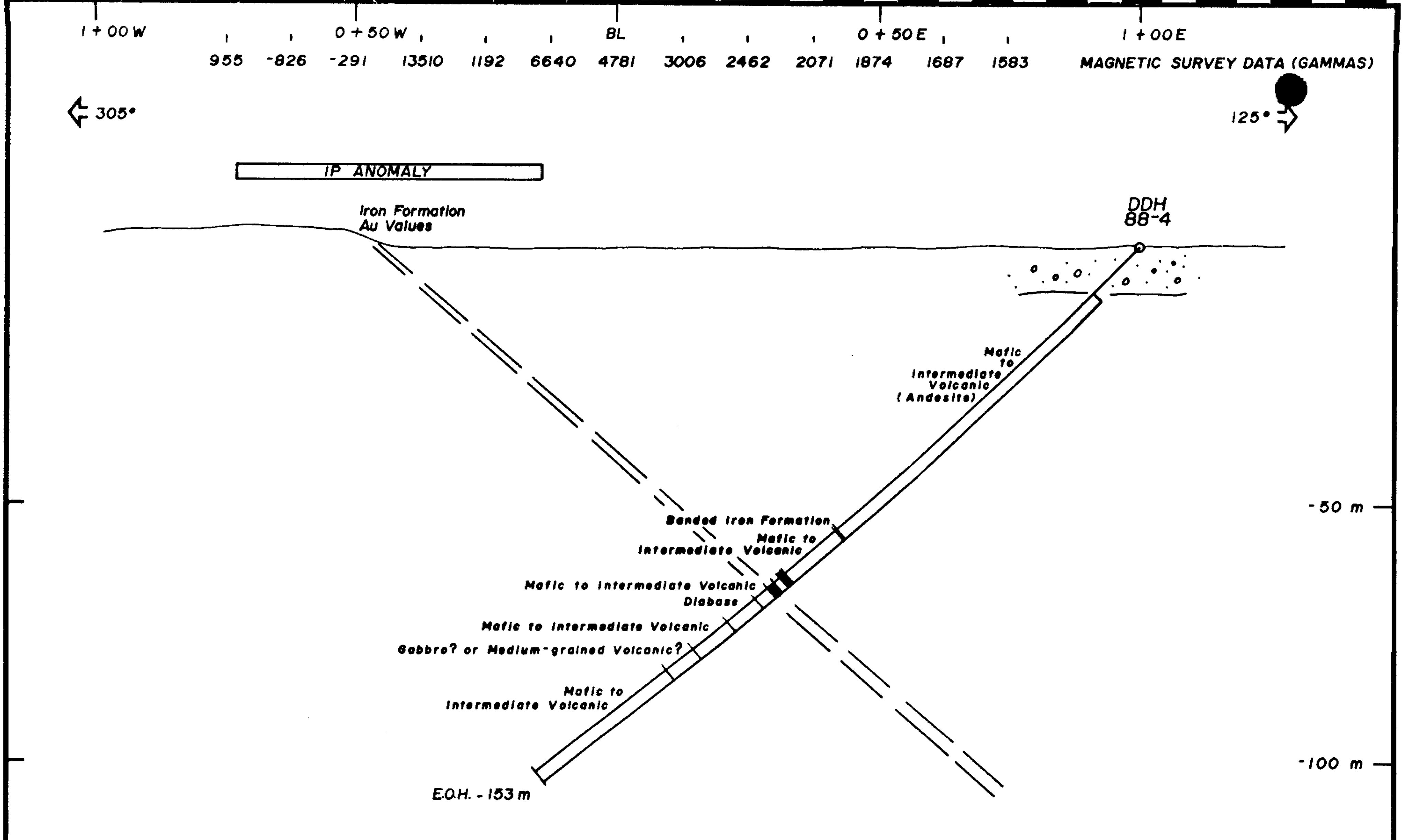
Description of Diamond Drill Holes 88-4 to 88-11

DDH	CASING	LENGTH	LOC.	DIP	AZM.	STARTED	FINISHED	HIGH AU ASSAY	METERS DRILLED PER CLAIM
88-4	12.80 m	153.01 m	L16+00N, 1+00E	-45°	305°	Nov. 25	Nov. 28	620 ppb over 1.1 m	153 m drilled on P987238
88-5	12.80 m	149.96 m	L17+00N, 0+75E	-45°	305°	Dec. 02	Dec. 07	0.185 oz/ton over 0.9 m	150 m drilled on P987238
88-6	9.75 m	153.01 m	L15+00N, 1+25E	-45°	305°	Dec. 07	Dec. 12	210 ppb over 0.13 m	138 m drilled on P987238 15 m drilled on P987235
88-7	31.09 m	162.15 m	18+50N, 4+25W	-45°	280°	Dec. 12	Dec. 15	310 ppb over 0.24 m	162 m drilled on P987236
88-8	29.57 m	140.82 m	17+60N, 3+80W	-45°	280°	Dec. 15	Dec. 19	0.24 oz/ton over 1.08 m	18 m drilled on P987235 123 m drilled on P987236
88-9	29.57 m	153.01 m	L3+00S, 4+50W	-45°	305°	Dec. 19	Jan. 08	80 ppb over 0.51 m	153 m drilled on P798482
88-10	9.75 m	112.78 m	L17+00N, 0+75E	-70°	305°	Jan. 08	Jan. 10	0.037 oz/ton over 1.0 m	113 m drilled on P987238
88-11	46.33 m	113.39 m	L18+00N, 3+15W	-45°	280°	Jan. 10	Jan. 13	no samples	91 m drilled on P987235 22 m drilled on P987236



CLIENT: GOLDEN PHEASANT RESOURCES LTD.				
TITLE: CARMAN-LANGMUIR TOWNSHIP PROPERTY DIAMOND DRILL PLAN - DDH 4, 5, 6 and 10				
SCALE: 1:2500	DR. BY.: R. C.	APPR.:	DATE: JAN / 89	DWG. N°. FIG. 6

JAMES WADE ENGINEERING LTD.



LEGEND

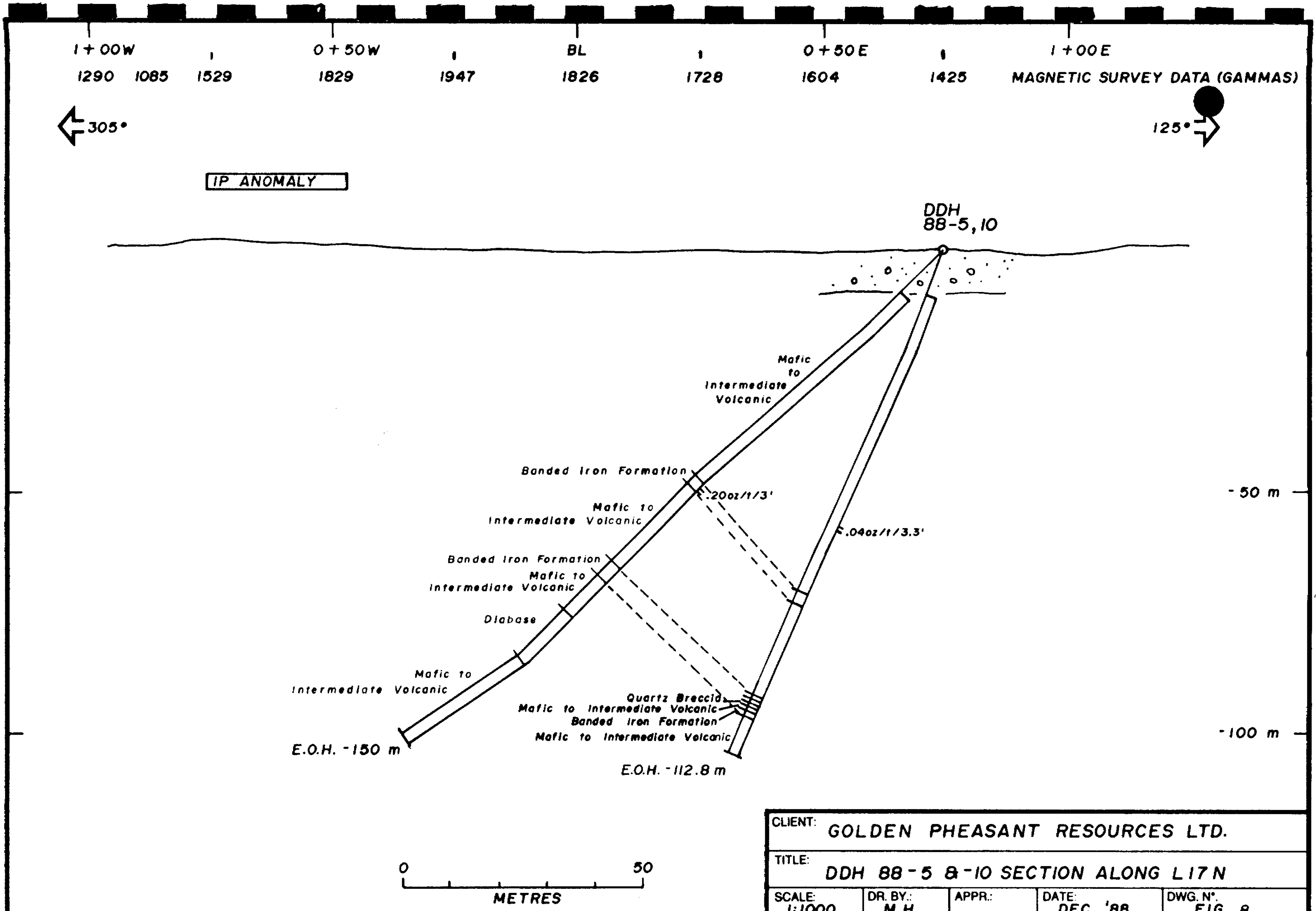
- Banded Iron Formation.
- Mafic to Intermediate Volcanic unless otherwise stated.

0 — 50
METRES

CLIENT:	GOLDEN PHEASANT RESOURCES LTD.
TITLE:	DDH 88-4 SECTION ALONG L16N

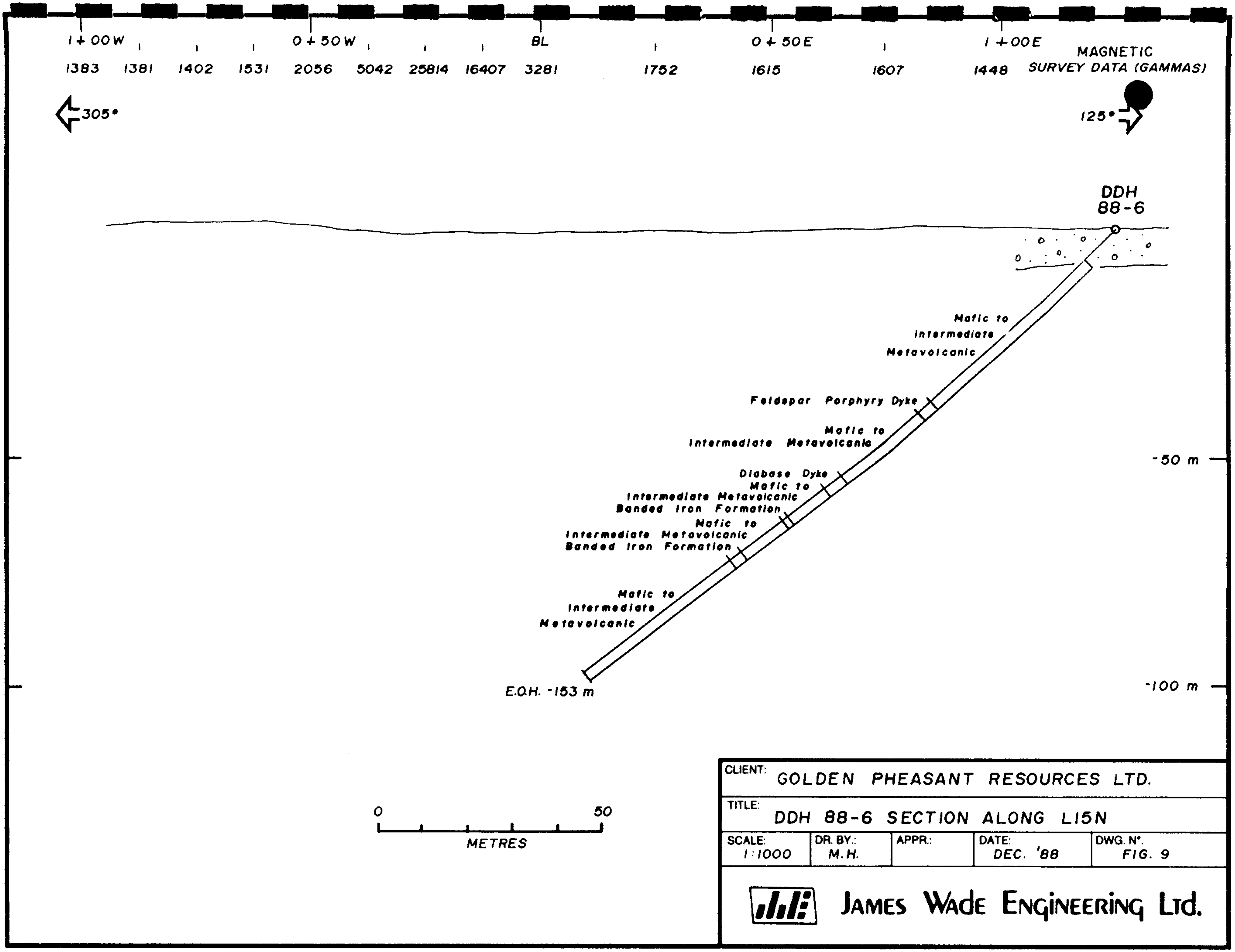
SCALE:	DR. BY.:	APPR.:	DATE:	DWG. N°.
1:1000	M.H.		DEC. '88	FIG. 7

JAMES WADE ENGINEERING LTD.



CLIENT: GOLDEN PHEASANT RESOURCES LTD.				
TITLE: DDH 88-5 & -10 SECTION ALONG L17N				
SCALE: 1:1000	DR. BY.: M.H.	APPR.:	DATE: DEC. '88	DWG. N°: FIG. 8

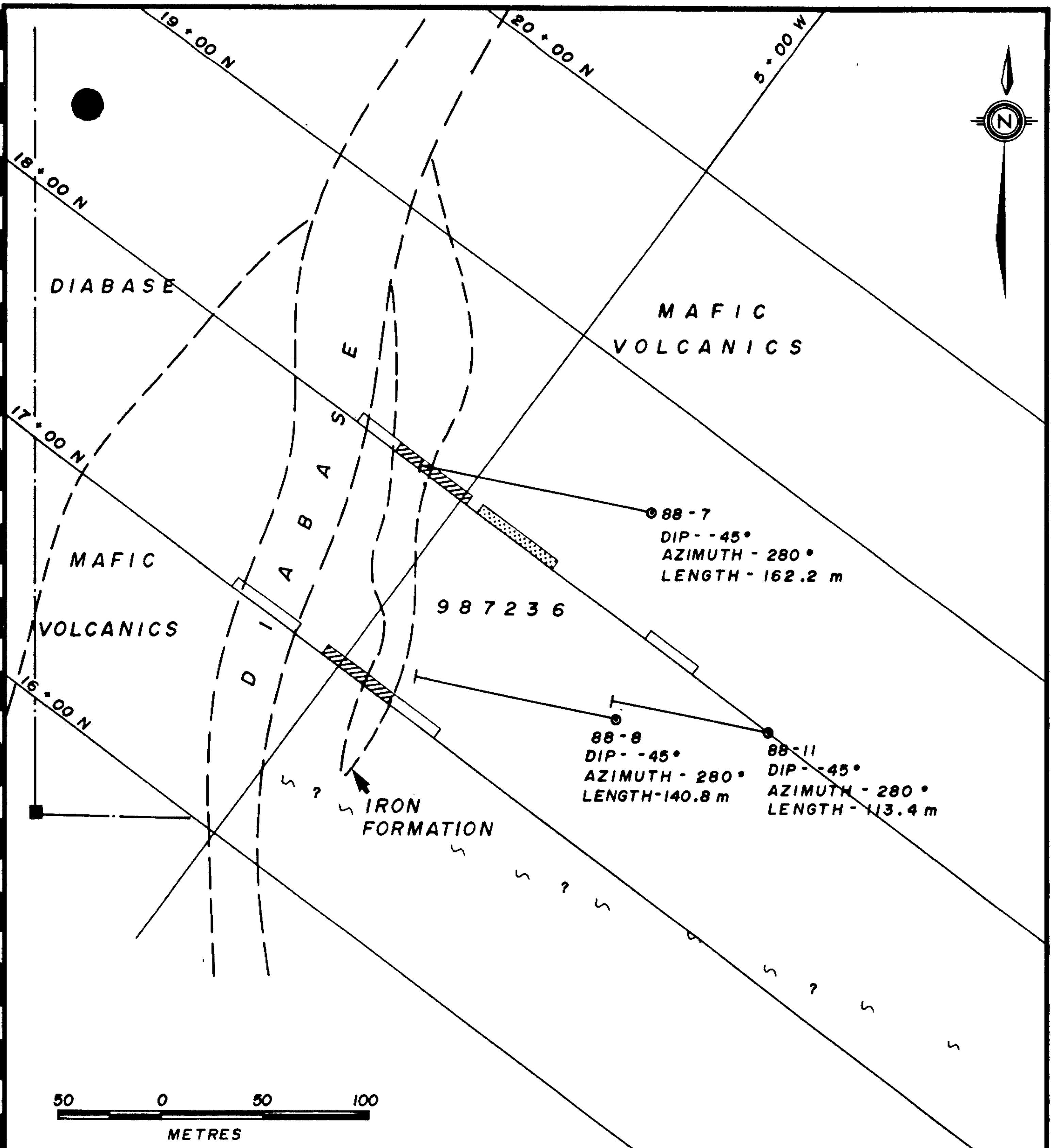
JAMES WADE ENGINEERING LTD.



1+00W
0+50W
BL
0+50E
1+00E
1383 1381 1402 1531 2056 5042 25814 16407 3281 1752 1615 1607 1448
MAGNETIC SURVEY DATA (GAMMAS)
305°
125°
DDH 88-6
Mafic to Intermediate Metavolcanic
Feldspar Porphyry Dyke
Mafic to Intermediate Metavolcanic
Diabase Dyke
Mafic to Intermediate Metavolcanic
Banded Iron Formation
Mafic to Intermediate Metavolcanic
Banded Iron Formation
Mafic to Intermediate Metavolcanic
E.O.H. -153 m
-50 m
-100 m
0
50
METRES
CLIENT: GOLDEN PHEASANT RESOURCES LTD.
TITLE: DDH 88-6 SECTION ALONG L15N
SCALE: 1:1000
DR. BY.: M.H.
APPR.:
DATE: DEC. '88
DWG. N°. FIG. 9
JAMES WADE ENGINEERING LTD.

Holes 88-7, 88-8 and 88-11 were drilled to test iron formation #2, occurring between L17N and L19N at about 5+00W. Hole 88-7 shows a 50 m wide zone of alternating volcanic flows and banded iron formation units. The highest gold value was 310 ppb Au from part of an iron formation unit. Hole 88-8 collared in iron formation. This whole unit was anomalous in gold, the lowest value being 250 ppb and the highest giving a weighted average of 0.24 oz Au/ton over 1.08 m. The highest gold value in the second iron formation was 700 to 820 ppb over 0.7 m. Dacite agglomerate and felsic metavolcanic rocks also occur in this drill hole. Hole 88-11 was drilled to test the down dip extension of the high gold values in hole 88-8 but failed to intersect any iron formation. No indication of mineralization was seen in the mafic to intermediate metavolcanic rocks and feldspar porphyry in this hole and therefore no samples were taken. Since no evidence of faulting was observed in hole 88-11, a steepening of the iron formation in hole 88-8 is possibly the reason for the lack of iron formation in hole 88-11.

Hole 88-9 was drilled on the 1987 grid to test an iron formation unit found while remapping a few outcrops in the fall of 1988. It was also thought to be in the general area of the old Dumont hole. Three to possibly four iron formation units were intersected in the hole but the highest value was 60 ppb gold. Several narrow diabase sills, roughly parallel to the bedding, occur in the metavolcanic flows, similar to the outcrops mapped. Felsic metavolcanic rocks also occur in this hole.



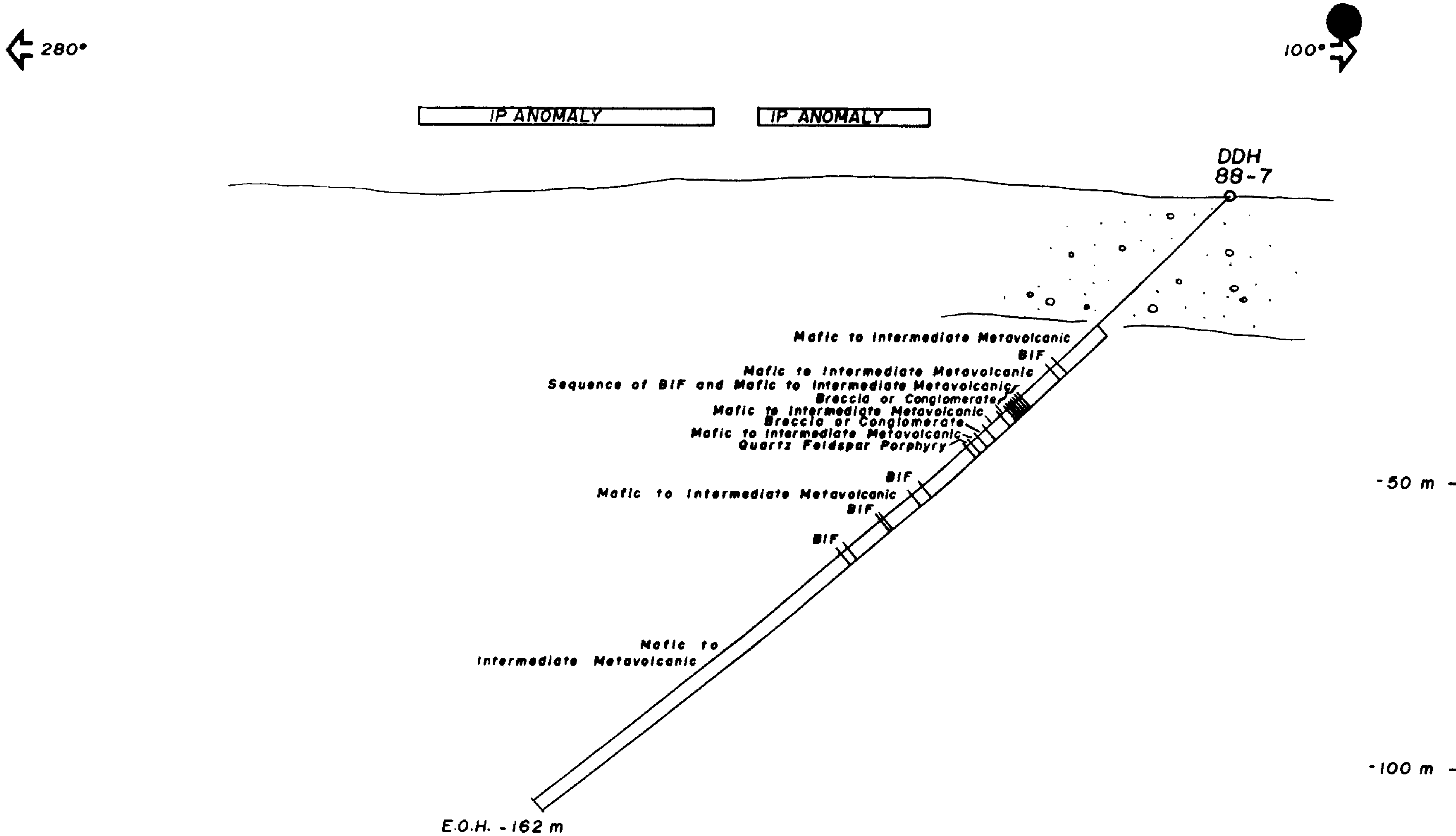
LEGEND

IP SURVEY

- Definite Bedrock Anomaly
- Probable Bedrock Anomaly
- Possible Bedrock Anomaly
- Fault

CLIENT: GOLDEN PHEASANT RESOURCES LTD.				
TITLE: CARMAN-LANGMUIR TOWNSHIP PROPERTY DIAMOND DRILL HOLE PLAN: DDH 7, 8 and 11				
SCALE: 1 = 2500	DR. BY.: R. C.	APPR.:	DATE: JAN/87	DWG. N°. FIG. 10

JAMES WADE ENGINEERING LTD.



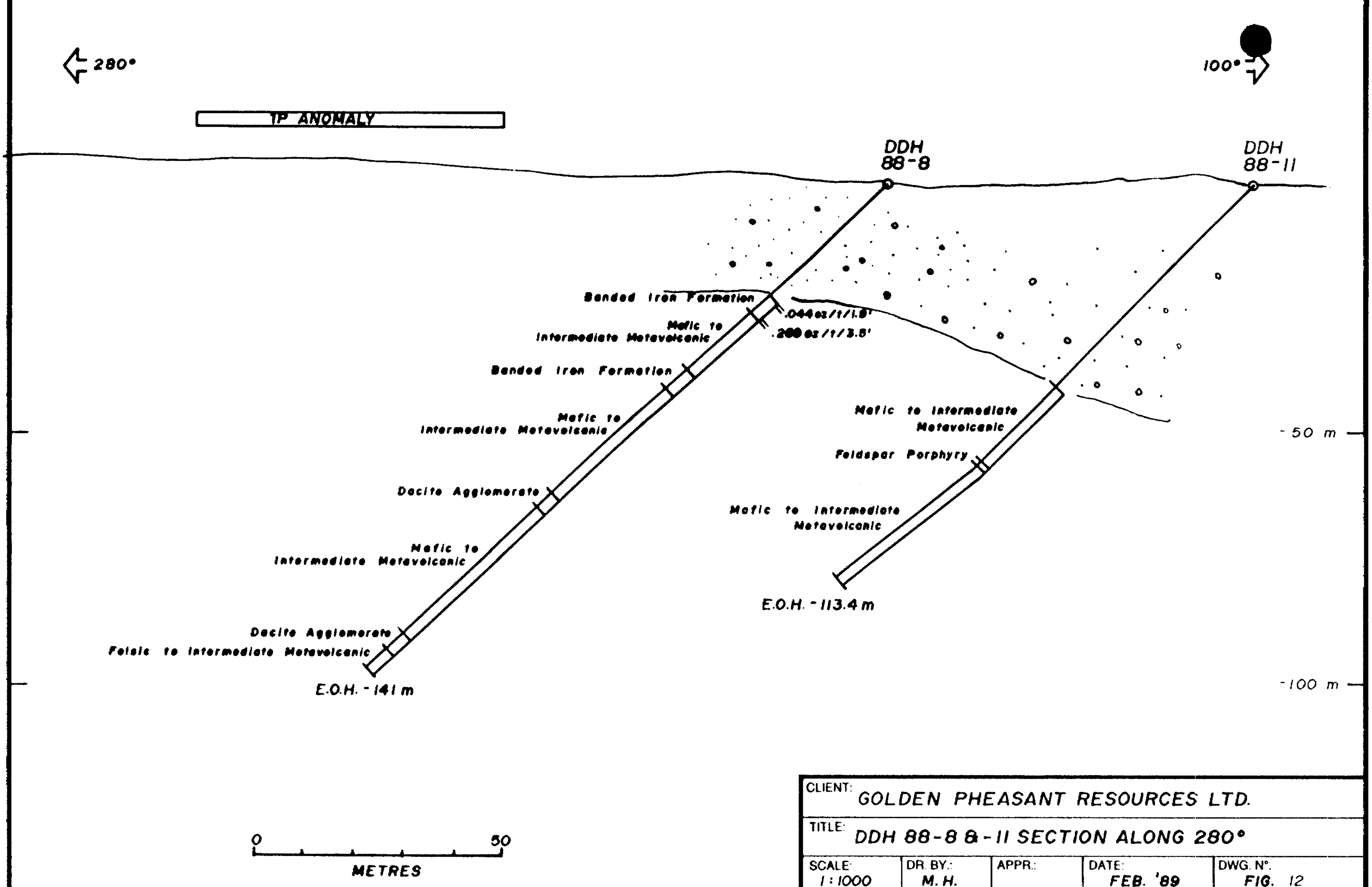
0 — 50

METRES

BIF - Banded Iron Formation

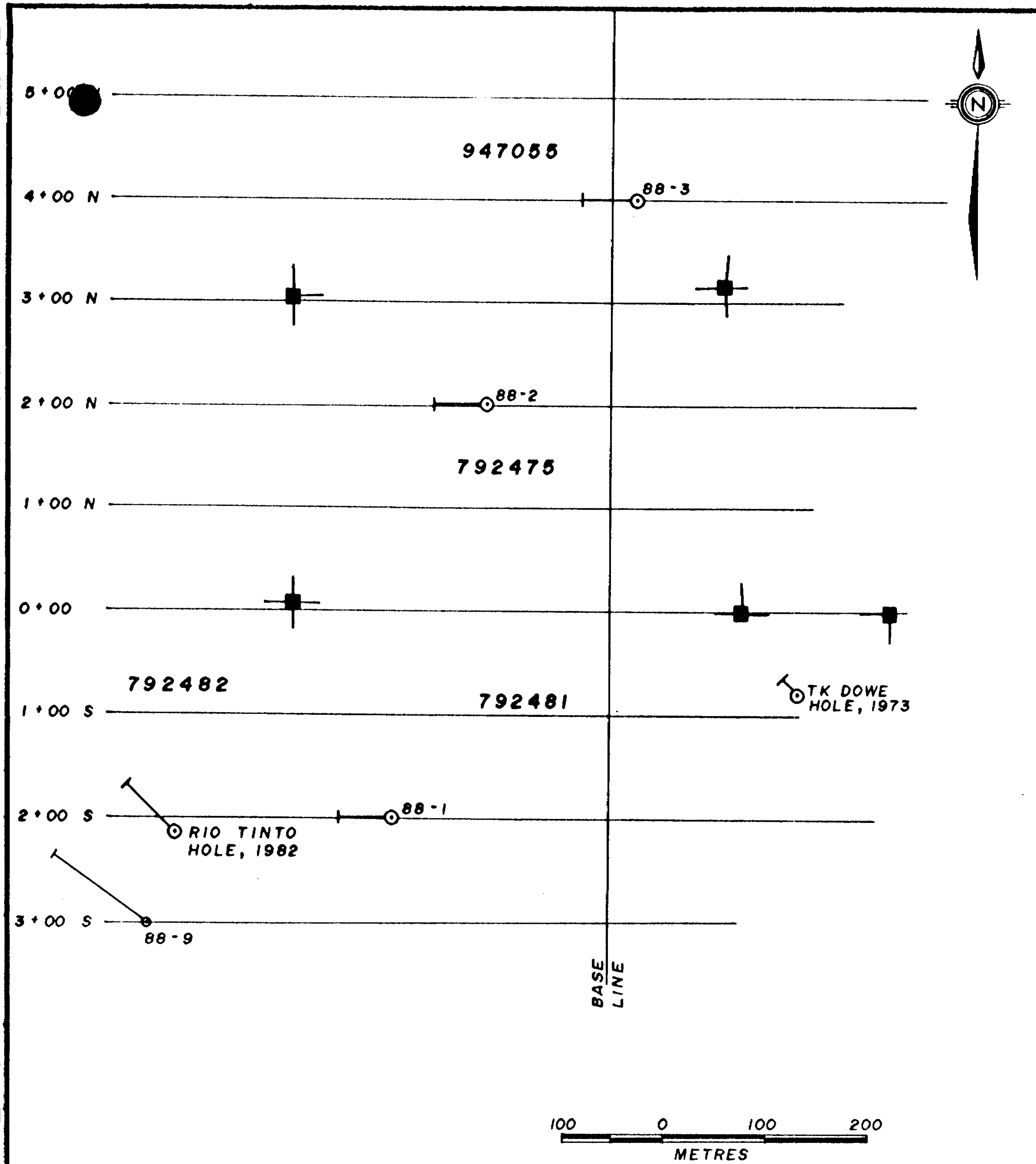
CLIENT: GOLDEN PHEASANT RESOURCES LTD.				
TITLE: DDH 88-7 SECTION ALONG 280°				
SCALE: 1:1000	DR. BY.: M. H.	APPR.:	DATE: JAN. '89	DWG. N°. FIG. 11

JAMES WADE ENGINEERING LTD.



CLIENT: GOLDEN PHEASANT RESOURCES LTD.				
TITLE: DDH 88-8 & -11 SECTION ALONG 280°				
SCALE: 1:1000	DR. BY.: M. H.	APPR.:	DATE: FEB. '89	DWG. N°.: FIG. 12

JAMES WADE ENGINEERING LTD.

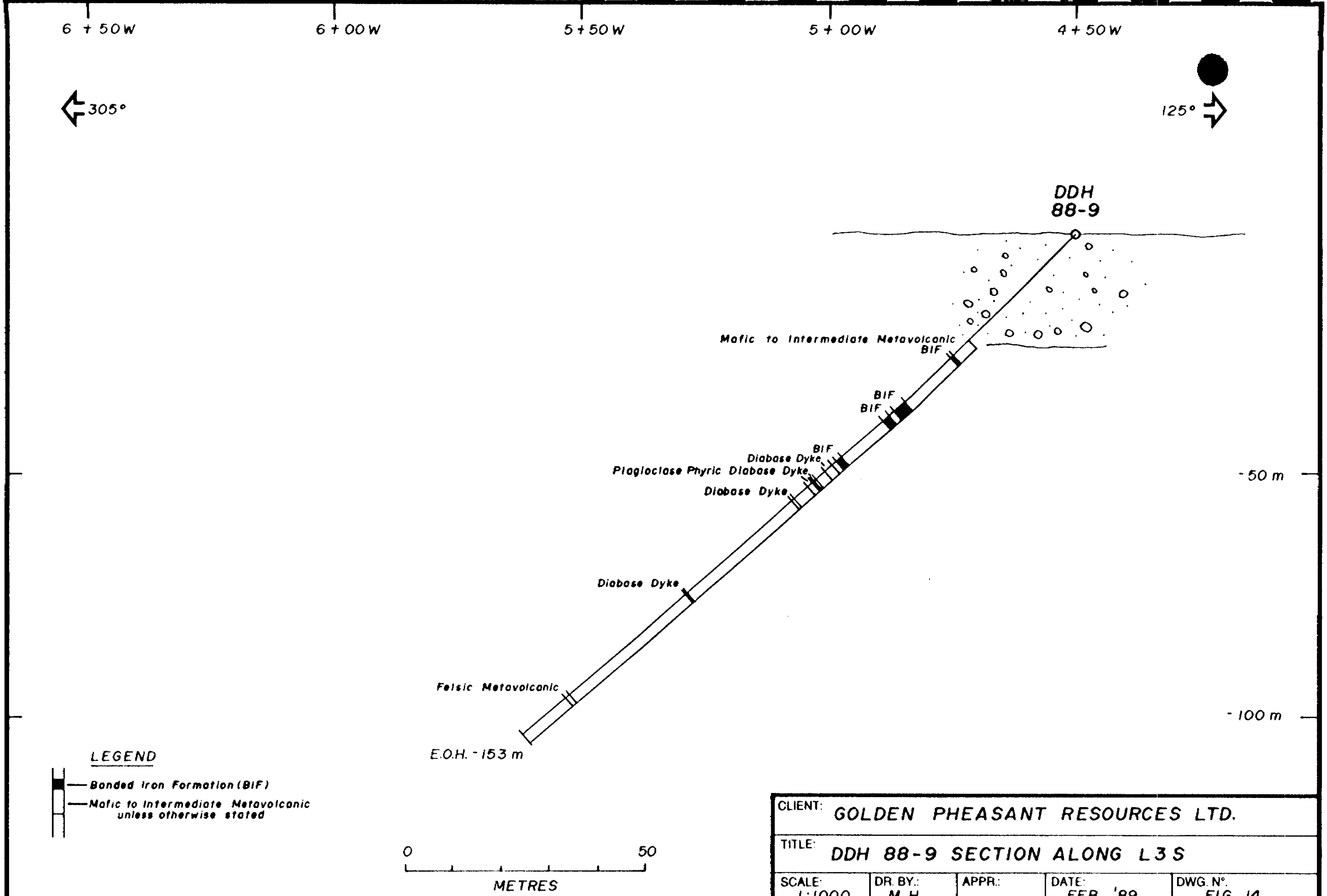


CLIENT: GOLDEN PHEASANT RESOURCES LTD.

TITLE: CARMAN - LANGMUIR TOWNSHIP PROPERTY - DIAMOND DRILL PLAN - DDH 88-9

SCALE	DR. BY.:	APPR.:	DATE:	DWG. N°:
1:5000	R. C.		JAN/89	FIG. 13

JAMES WADE ENGINEERING Ltd.



CLIENT: GOLDEN PHEASANT RESOURCES LTD.				
TITLE: DDH 88-9 SECTION ALONG L3S				
SCALE: 1:1000	DR. BY.: M. H.	APPR.:	DATE: FEB. '89	DWG. N°. FIG. 14

JAMES WADE ENGINEERING LTd.

6.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Gold-bearing iron formation was located during the 1988-1989 drilling program on the Carman-Langmuir Townships property held by Golden Pheasant Resources Ltd.
2. Gold is associated with the iron formation, but it does not appear to be uniformly distributed within it. The presence of gold may be related to factors such as cross cutting structural features. Detailed sampling of the stripped area on L16N, 0+50W indicates this might be the case since the highest gold values are from quartz veins cross cutting the iron formation.
3. The high gold values in holes 88-5 and 88-8 may be related by a structural feature such as an east-west fault or a large S-fold, such that formation #1 and #2 would be part of the same stratigraphic horizon. Thus, the drill holes would have intersected the iron formation in the fold noses or near the fault zone. However, no proof exists at the moment and this theory should be investigated further by detailed magnetic surveying, power stripping/trenching, detailed mapping and sampling, and further drilling.
4. The metavolcanic unit should be prospected and sampled for bleached, pyritic zones with quartz and tourmaline veins similar to the zone sampled in drill hole 88-10 which gave 0.037 oz Au/ton (average 1385 ppb Au).

Roberta Bald

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CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Roberta C. Bald, of the City of Timmins in the District of Cochrane, hereby certify:

1. That I reside at 301 Crawford Street, South Porcupine, Ontario.

2. That I received an Honours B.Sc. in Geology from Laurentian University in 1975 and M.Sc. in Earth Sciences from the University of Manitoba in 1981.

3. That I have practised my profession as geologist since graduation.

4. That I do not have any interest, either directly or indirectly, in the claims described in this report.

5. That I am the author of this report which is based on geological mapping, core logging and previous James Wade Engineering Ltd. company reports.

6. That I am a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada.

7. That I authorize Golden Pheasant Resources Ltd. to use this report for whatever corporate purpose required.

Date at Timmins, Ontario, this 24th day of February, 1989.

Roberta Bald, M.Sc., F.G.A.C.

H. DUMONT, CONS. ENG.

DUMONT NICKEL CORPORATION

ALLERSTON PROPERTY

Diamond Drill Hole No. 11

Location:	Claim P-49802 - Langmuir Twp., Ontario. Line 30-W - Station 9-00 S.
Strike:	N - 45° - W.
Dip:	50° at collar.
Length:	602 feet.
Started:	January 25th, 1962.
Finished:	January 31st, 1962.
Drilled by:	J.P. Bérubé Diamond Drilling Co. Ltd.
Assayed by:	Bourlamaque Assay Office Reg'd.
Logged by:	G.H. Dumont, P. Eng.

0.0-108.0	Casing.
108.0-110.0	Well silicified banded material. Pyrite bands at 108.3, 108.6, 109.2. Much fine chalco at 109.2.
110.0-156.0	Massive medium-grained carbonatized andesite. 127.5 - ½" qtz-carb. str. 146.5-147.0 Highly carbonatized. Low angle fracture. Diss. Pyrite.
156.0-171.0	Iron Formation. Highly siliceous in places. 162.5-163.0 Much chalco. Approx. 2 to 3% Cu. 163.0-164.5 Approx. 5% Pyrite. 166.8 - 1" heavy pyrite. 167.0-169.0 Highly siliceous. Some fine pyrite.
171.0-204.0	Fine-grained diabase. Vertical contact at 171.0. Contact low angle to core, about 75° N.W. at 204.
204.0-215.5	Massive fine-grained andesite.
215.5-225.0	Highly silicified iron formation. Well mineralized with pyrite 215.5-221.5.
225.0-270.5	Intermediate Lavas. Amygdaloidal in places. 247.0-249.0 Brecciated. Diss. Pyrite.

ASSESSMENT WORK

D. D. Hole No. 11

270.5-273.0 Fine-grained basic dyke.

273.0-278.0 Intermediate Lavas.
276.0 Low angle 1" qtz-carb-pyrite stringer.

278.0-342.0 Massive medium-grained andesite.
Slightly carbonatized.
Altered and carb. with some fine pyrite 287.0-291
308.0-316.0 Highly carbonatized. Chiefly ankerite
Diss. fine pyrite. Scattered specks of green carbonate.
332.5 - ½" qtz-carb.-pyrite stringer.

342.0-349.0 Fine-grained basic dyke.

349.0-382.0 Andesite.
356.0-357.0 Fine-grained basic dyke.
359.2 1" qtz-carb. and coarse pyrite.
373.8 ½" " " " " "

382.0-594.0 Intermediate to basic Lavas.
Amygdaloidal in places.
388.0-389.8 Fine-grained basic lavas.
391.0-391.5 " " " "
431.5 - ¾" qtz-carb.-pyrite stringer.
432.0 - ½" " " " "
433.2 - 1" " " " "
493.7-494.4 Fine-grained basic dyke.
504.5 - 1" qtz-carb. stringer.
524.6-527.0 Fine-grained basic dyke.
549.0-549.6 " " " "

594.0-602.0 Lamprophyre.

- - - - - End of Hole - - - - -

Samples taken - Assay Results

	Sample No.	Footage	Width	Au oz	Ag oz	Cu %	
	11-108A	108.0-110.0	2.0'	0.005	0.13	0.13	
	11-146	146.0-147.0	1.0'	0.01			
	11-162	162.5-163.0	0.5'	0.005	0.66	1.15	
	11-163	163.0-164.5	1.5'	0.002	0.25	0.20	
	11-167A	167.0-169.0	2.0'	0.005			
4 assays	11-216A	216.0-218.0	2.0'	0.55	0.08	0.18	
3 "	11-218A	218.0-220.0	2.0'	0.09	0.11	0.27	
7 "	11-220A	220.0-222.0	2.0'	1.38	0.80	0.17	Iron formation
	11-222A	222.0-224.0	2.0'	0.01			
	11-247A	247.0-249.0	2.0'	0.005			
	11-276	275.5-276.5	1.0'	Trace			
	11-308A	308.0-310.0	2.0'	0.005			
	11-310A	310.0-312.0	2.0'	Trace			

D. D. Hole No. 11

Sample No.	Footage	Width	Au oz	Ag oz	Cu %	Ni %
11-312A	312.0-314.0	2.0'	0.005			
11-314A	314.0-316.0	2.0'	0.005			
11-332	332.0-333.0	1.0'	Trace			
11-359	359.0-		Trace			
11-432A	431.5-433.5	2.0'	0.005			

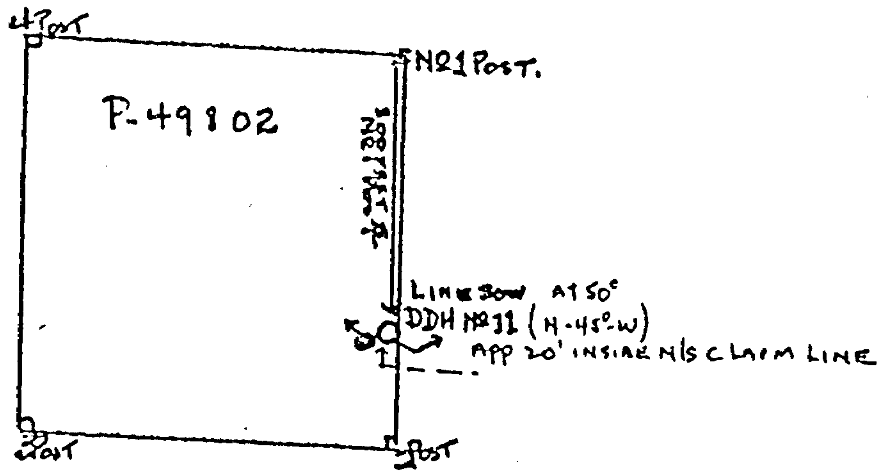
Average: From 216-222 - 0.67oz Au over 6 feet - $23.45 @ 35⁰⁰/per oz
+ 23' @ .24 oz. .12 oz - 9.15

ASSESSMENT WORK

T-690

STANLEY NELSON
LIC. No M-15433
GROUP- LANGMUIR TP.

P. 49801	P. 49802	P. 49803	P. 49852



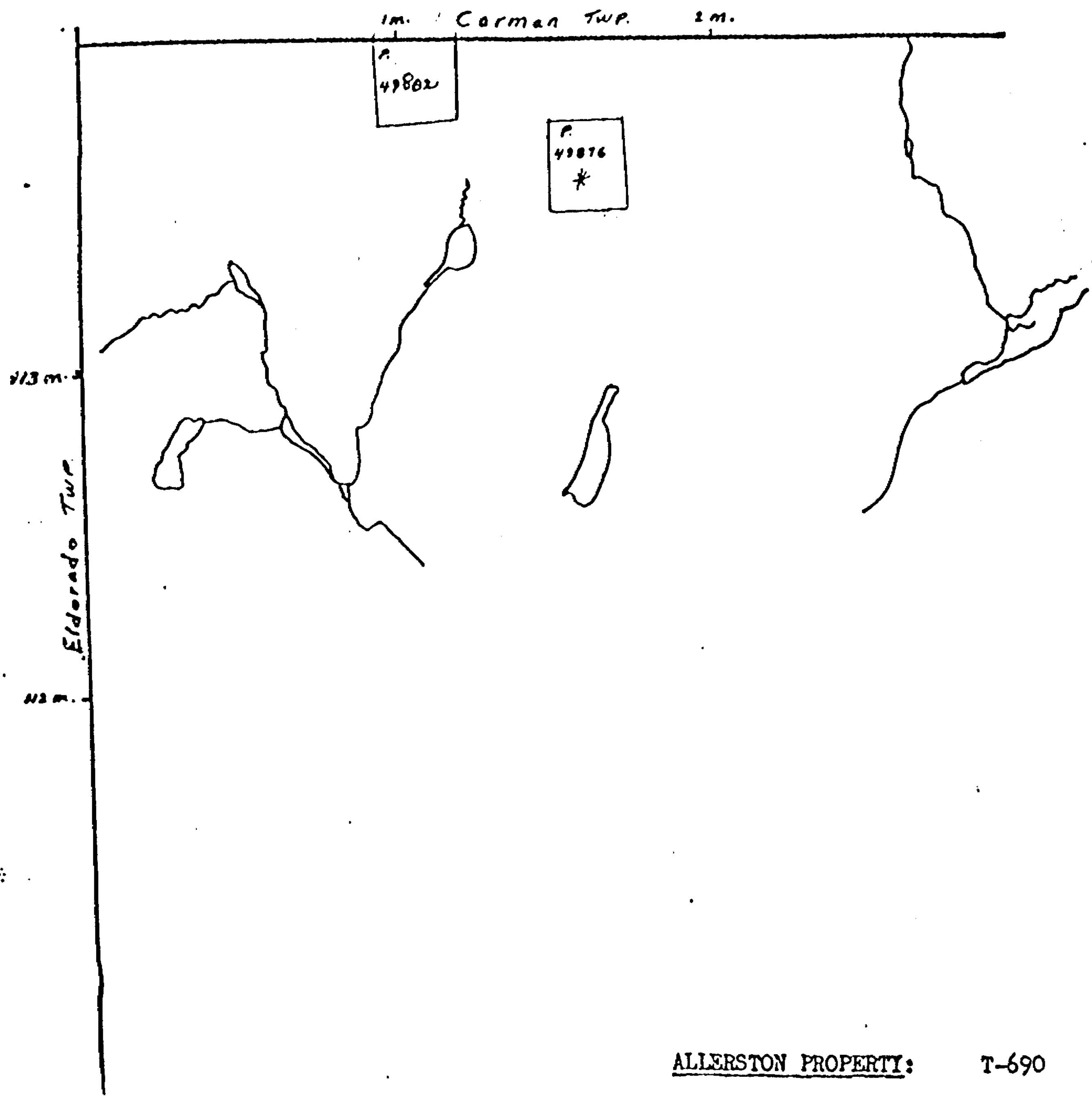
LENGTH OF HOLE (602 FEET, AT 50°)

CORE DIAMETER 1 1/4 INCH.

ASSESSMENT WORK

T-690

102



ALLERSTON PROPERTY: T-690

Langmuir Township

Scale: 1 inch - 40 ch.

See: T-244 New Rouyn Merger (other Allerston cla)
* T-1015 PARAMAQUE
1982: See RioTinto T-2454

SWASTIKA LABORATORIES LIMITED

P.O. BOX 10, SWASTIKA, ONTARIO P0K 1T0
TELEPHONE: (705) 642-3244 FAX: (705) 642-3300
ANAYLTICAL CHEMISTS • ASSAYERS • CONSULTANTS

Certificate of Analysis

ROCK [illegible] [illegible] MAPPIN[illegible] GOLDEN [illegible]

Certificate No. 73058 Date: Sept. 30, 1988

Received Sept. 27, 1988 6 Samples of Rock

Submitted by James Wade Engineering Ltd., Willowdale, Ontario.

SAMPLE NO.	GOLD PPB
R-GP-5	Nil
9	Nil
11	70
12	20
13	40
15	1690/1570

SAMPLES FROM MAPPING PROGRAM.
(R-GP-5 to 15;
201 to 302)

Per G. Lebel

G. Lebel - Manager /ns

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Certificate of Analysis

Certificate No. 73274 Date Oct. 17, 1988

Received Oct. 13, 1988 24 Rock Samples

Submitted by James Wade Engineering Ltd., Willowdale, Ontario.

Proj. #191

FIELD No. (ON MAP, Figure 5)	SAMPLE NO.	GOLD PPB	FIELD No.	SAMPLE NO.	GOLD PPB
10	SL-201	Nil	37	SL-214	790
14	202	Nil	38	215	330
20	203	Nil	39	216	340
21	204	Nil	40	217	40
22	205	Nil	41	218	160/140
23	206	Nil	42	219	90
26	207	Nil	43	220	50
29	208	Nil	44	221	10
32	209	120	46	222	190
33	210	30	47	223	10
34	211	630	49	224	Nil
35	212	10			
36	213	1860/2240			
	Second Pulp	1630/1910			

Per [signature]
G. Lebel - Manager /ns

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Certificate of Analysis

Certificate No. 73331 Date Oct. 21,1988

Received Oct. 17, 1988 7 Rock Samples

Submitted by James Wade Engineering, Willowdale, Ontario.

FIELD NO.	SAMPLE NO.	GOLD PPB
52	SL-225	90
53	226	390/620
54	227	150
55	228	Nil
56	229	40
57	230	2240/2130
58	231	50

Per G. Lebel

G. Lebel - Manager /ns

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Certificate No. 73416 Date Oct. 27, 1988

Received Oct. 23, 1988 20 Rock Samples

Submitted by James Wade Engineering, Willowdale, Ontario.

Proj. #191

FIELD NO.	SAMPLE NO.	GOLD PPB
59	SL-232	270
60	233	2150/2400
61	234	220
62	235	40
63	236	530
64	237	1280
65	238	570
66	239	600
67	240	170
69	242	6860/8230
	Second Pulp	5900/8910
70	243	3630/3150
71	244	1650
72	245	80
73	246	110
74	247	50
75	248	30
76	249	20
77	250	40
78	301	10
79	302	40

Per G. Lebel

G. Lebel - Manager /ns

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Certificate of Analysis

Certificate No. 73918 Date Dec. 2, 1988

Received Dec. 1, 1988 22 Samples of Split Core

Submitted by James Wade Engineering, Willowdale, Ontario.

SAMPLE NO.	GOLD PPB
303	Nil
304	Nil
305	Nil/Nil
306	20
307	Nil
308	Nil
309	Nil
310	Nil
311	Nil
312	Nil
313	Nil
314	Nil
315	20
316	Nil
317	20
318	Nil
319	Nil
320	Nil
321	Nil
322	620/690
323	290
324	Nil

Per [signature]
G. Lebel - Manager /ns

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Certificate of Analysis

Certificate No. 73999 Date December 14, 1988

Received December 11, 1988 22 Samples of Split Core

Submitted by James Wade Engineering, Willowdale, Ontario Proj.#191

SAMPLE NO.	GOLD PPB
325	Nil
326	20
327	Nil
328	Nil
329	10
330	50
331	30
332	Nil
333	6170/6450
Second Pulp	4800/4390
334	12070/11930
335	90
336	10
337	20
338	20
339	Nil
340	140
341	Nil
342	400
343	140
344	850
345	20
346	Nil

Per G. Lebel
G. Lebel-Manager/rl

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RECEIVED DEC 28 1988

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Certificate of Analysis

Certificate No. 74052 Date December 20, 1988

Received December 16, 1988 21 Samples of Split Core

Submitted by James Wade Engineering, Willodale, Ontario Proj.# 191

Samples per Roberta Bald

SAMPLE NO.	GOLD PPB
347	Nil
348	210/220
349	Nil
350	80/110
351	Nil
352	70
353	30
354	Nil
355	Nil
356	60
357	Nil
358	Nil
359	Nil
360	Nil
361	Nil
362	Nil
363	Nil
364	Nil
365	Nil
366	Nil
367	20

Per G. Lebel

G. Lebel-Manager/rl

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Certificate of Analysis

Certificate No. 74097 Date Dec. 27, 1988

Received Dec. 21, 1988 24 samples of split core

Submitted by James Wade Engineering Limited, Willowdale, Ontario proj#191

SAMPLE NO.	GOLD PPB
368	1490/1480
369	470
370	530
371	250
372	370
373	920
374	10700/9290
second pulp	11310/10220
375	7820/7230
376	80
377	490
378	210
379	270
380	700/820
381	150
382	340
383	110
384	Nil
385	200
386	90
387	50
388	270
389	20
390	310
391	100

Per G. Lebel
G. Lebel, Manager/dg

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RECEIVED JAN 1 1 1989

Certificate of Analysis

Certificate No. 74139 Date Jan. 4, 1989

Received Dec. 28, 1988 8 Samples of Split Core

Submitted by James Wade Engineering, Willowdale, Ontario.

SAMPLE NO.	GOLD PPB
392	70
393	20
394	10
395	20
396	190/260
397	10
398	Nil
399	Nil

Per G. Lebel

G. Lebel - Manager /ns

P.O. Box 10, Swastika, Ontario P0K 1T0
Telephone (705) 642-3244 FAX (705)642-3300

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RECEIVED JAN 23 1989

Certificate of Analysis

Certificate No. 74213 Date Jan. 18, 1989

Received Jan. 16, 1989 22 Samples of Split Core

Submitted by James Wade Engineering, Willowdale, Ontario.

SAMPLE NO.	GOLD PPB
400	80
401	30
402	60
403	Nil
404	10
405	40
406	20
407	30
408	30
409	50
410	40
411	1340/1430
412	10
413	20
414	Nil
415	20
416	260/260
417	30
418	10
419	20
499	20
500	10

Per G. Lebel
G. Lebel - Manager /ns

P.O. Box 10, Swastika, Ontario P0K 1T0
Telephone (705) 642-3244 FAX (705)642-3300

Established 1928

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Assaying - Consulting - Representation

RECEIVED JAN 2 6 1989

Certificate of Analysis

Certificate No. 74236 Date Jan. 23, 1989

Received Jan.18, 1989 9 Samples of Split Core

Submitted by James Wade Engineering, Willowdale, Ontario.

SAMPLE NO.	GOLD PPB
420	40
421	10
422	230
423	40
424	560/680
425	400
426	40
427	40
428	50

Per G. Lebel

G. Lebel - Manager /ns

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DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

NAME OF PROPERTY CARMAN-LANGMUIR TWPS-GOLDEN PHEASANT
HOLE NO. 88-4 LENGTH 153 metres BQ Core
LOCATION L16+00N, 1+00E (175 m N and 128 m E of post #3 P987238)
LATITUDE ______ DEPARTURE ______
ELEVATION ______ AZIMUTH 305° Az DIP -45°
STARTED November 25, 1988 FINISHED November 28, 1988

FOOTAGE	DIP	AZIMUTH	FOOTAGE	DIP	AZIMUTH
46.3 m	-43°				
92 m	-39.5°				
137.8 m	-37.5°				

HOLE NO. 88-4 SHEET NO. 1 of 5
REMARKS 88-1 to 88-3 earlier program

LOGGED BY R. Bald

FOOTAGE (m) From	To	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE No.	% Sulphides	Footage (m) From	To	Total	AU ASSAYS % ppb	%	oz/ton
0	12.2	CASING IN OVERBURDEN								
12.2	79.6	MAFIC TO INTERMEDIATE VOLCANIC (Andesite)								
		Fine to medium grained, dark green, hard; locally contains white very small plagioclase crystals; contains about 1% overall quartz ± carbonate veinlets <0.6 cm wide, generally threadlike and randomly oriented; contains trace fine to coarse grained pyrite locally; contains local carbonate or quartz or chlorite filled amygdules from 0.25 to 0.6 cm in diameter, round to ellipsoid to rarely coalescing and rarely zoned, amygdules occur in patches, possibly indicating pillow margins?; local chlorite ± quartz rich, brecciated zones may indicate pillow interstices.								
		From 38.0 m to 42.7 m unit contains large, ellipsoid to irregular shaped amygdules filled with white carbonate or carbonate and quartz, up to 3.2 cm long by 1.3 cm wide.								
		From 52.9 to 53.0 m, 2% medium to coarse-grained pyrite.								
		Local quartz ± carbonate ± epidote ± pink carbonate veins (irregular, possibly pillow interstices?) locally with medium to coarse grained pyrite: up to 3.8 cm wide at 54.7, 56.2, 57.8 and from 57.9 to 58.3 m; local patches of pyrite in the volcanics occur from 55.5 to 58.2 m (medium to coarse grained cubes).	309 310 311		54.6 56.1 57.7	54.9 56.3 58.3	0.3 0.2 0.6	Nil Nil Nil		
		Increase in amygdules from 57.6 to 61.3 m (up to 15% in patches)								
		Quartz-pink carbonate-epidote vein at low angle to core axis occurs from 61.2 to 61.7 m with fine dusting of pyrite in patches.	312		61.2	61.7	0.5	Nil		
		From 61.9 to 62.0 m is purplish tinged altered amygdaloidal volcanic with quartz filled round amygdules and fine grained disseminated pyrite, about 5%.	313		61.9	62.0	0.1	Nil		
		From 62.0 to 63.7 m : porous, vuggy, soft, possible biotite-bearing medium to coarse-grained section with pink carbonate blobs; possibly a lamprophyre dike? or altered fault zone in volcanics? Contacts appear to be gradational.								

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

NAME OF PROPERTY Golden Pheasant

HOLE NO. 88-4 SHEET NO. 2 of 5

FOOTAGE (m) From	FOOTAGE (m) To	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE No.	% Sulphides	Footage (m) From	Footage (m) To	Total	AU ASSAYS % ppb	%	oz/ton
		Very large amygdules similar to 38.0 to 42.7 m from 63.7 to 71.5 m.								
		Possible lamprophyre dike similar to 62.0 to 63.7 m from 65.7 to 66.0 m; lower contact sharp at 80° to core axis, in contact with fine to medium grained amygdaloidal volcanic.								
		Red-brown alteration with 2% fined grained dusting of pyrite from 66.1 to 66.4 m.								
		Unit becomes fine-grained, massive from 71.5 m, locally light green (possibly bleached?)								
		Local coarse-grained pyrite crystals.								
		Quartz-carbonate breccia or vein from 77.8 to 77.9 m @ 70° to core axis.	303		77.7	78.3	0.6	Nil		
			304		78.3	79.0	0.7	Nil		
		Patches of fine to coarse grained pyrite from 79.0 to 79.3 m with a large cube up to 1.3 cm in diameter (about 2-3% pyrite overall)	305		79.0	79.3	0.3	Nil		
			306		79.3	79.6	0.3	20		
		Quartz breccia with dark green, soft chloritic matrix between angular fragments (in situ) brecciation) with patches of medium to coarse grained pyrite in chloritic matrix, from 79.3 to 79.5 m.								
		From 79.5 to 79.6 m: dark green chloritic material, fine-grained, massive								
		Sharp contact with next unit.								
79.6	79.9	BANDED IRON FORMATION								
		Alternating magnetic iron oxide bands and siliceous cherty bands; local thin pyrite bands also (approximately 1-2% overall) mixed with siliceous material; banding at 65° - 70° to core axis.	307		79.6	79.9	0.3	Nil		
		Lower contact sharp, parallel to banding.								

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

NAME OF PROPERTY Golden Pheasant

HOLE NO. 88-4 SHEET NO. 3 of 5

FOOTAGE (m) From	FOOTAGE (m) To	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE No.	% Sulphides	Footage (m) From	Footage (m) To	Footage (m) Total	AU ASSAYS % ppb	%	oz/ton
79.9	92.8	MAFIC TO INTERMEDIATE VOLCANIC								
		Similar to 12.2 to 79.6 m Possible carbonate crystals from 81.0 to 81.7 m, small, disseminated. Chlorite-rich from 82.3 to 83.0 m, soft. Lower contact sharp.	308		79.9	80.6	0.7	Nil		
92.8	93.1	BANDED IRON FORMATION	314		92.4	92.8	0.4	Nil		
		1% pyrrhotite; banding at 90° to core axis.	315		92.8	93.1	0.3	20		
93.1	93.3	MAFIC TO INTERMEDIATE VOLCANIC								
		Similar to 12.2 to 79.6 m	316		93.1	93.3	0.2	Nil		
93.3	93.7	BANDED IRON FORMATION								
		1% pyrite, banding at 80° - 90° to core axis.	317		93.3	93.7	0.4	20		
93.7	95.5	MAFIC TO INTERMEDIATE VOLCANIC								
		Similar to 12.2 to 79.6 m; Quartz breccia from 94.0 to 94.8 m (with some pyrrhotite and minor pyrite in chlorite-rich matrix); also quartz breccia from 95.3 to 95.5 m.	318		93.7	94.0	0.3	Nil		
			319		94.0	94.8	0.8	Nil		
			320		94.8	95.3	0.5	Nil		
			321		95.3	95.5	0.2	Nil		
		From 94.8 to 95.3 m, unit appears carbonatized and cut by randomly oriented dark grey quartz veinlets.								
95.5	97.2	BANDED IRON FORMATION								
		Well banded, locally finely laminated with local thin chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite bands.	322		95.5	96.6	1.1	620	690	
			323		96.6	97.2	0.6	290		

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

NAME OF PROPERTY Golden Pheasant

HOLE NO. 88-4 SHEET NO. 4 of 5

FOOTAGE (m) From	To	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE No.	% Sulphides	Footage (m) From	To	Total	AU ASSAYS % ppb	%	oz/ton
97.2	100.3	MAFIC TO INTERMEDIATE VOLCANIC Similar to 12.2 to 79.6 m Local small white amygdules. Lower contact sharp at 40° to core axis, diabase chilled against volcanic, volcanic is baked (dark grey-black, hard) within approximately 1.5 m of contact.	324		97.2	97.8	0.6	Nil		
100.3	107.7	DIABASE Fine to medium grained with local greenish plagioclase phenocrysts up to 3cm long, randomly oriented. Unit is cut by approximately 2% threadlike carbonate ± epidote veinlets, randomly oriented. Unit is massive, with diabasic texture, slightly magnetic. Sharp lower contact at 40° to core axis, diabase is chilled.								
107.7	115.8	MAFIC TO INTERMEDIATE VOLCANIC Baked throughout; local small amygdules. Gradational lower contact.								
115.8	122.3	GABBRO? OR MEDIUM-GRAINED VOLCANIC? Medium-grained, dark green, ophitic texture; possible carbonate crystals locally; massive; no amygdules seen. Gradational contact noted by appearance of amygdules in fine-grained matrix compared to medium grained, massive texture of "gabbro".								

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

NAME OF PROPERTY Golden Pheasant

HOLE NO. 88-4 SHEET NO. 5 of 5

FOOTAGE (m) From	To	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE No.	% Sulphides	Footage (m) From	To	Total	AU ASSAYS % ppb	%	oz/ton
122.3	153.0	MAFIC TO INTERMEDIATE VOLCANIC								
		Local large (>2.5 cm long) amygdules and local sections containing light grey carbonate crystals, disseminated (to approximately 139 m).								
		Quartz-carbonate vein from 135.1 to 135.2 m at 30° to core axis; light grey, translucent with zones of chlorite throughout; no sulphides seen. Large amygdules (<3.8 cm long) from 145.4 to 148.4 m.	325		153.0	153.3	0.3	Nil		
153.0		END OF HOLE								
		12.8 m (42 feet) of Casing left in hole.								

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

NAME OF PROPERTY GOLDEN PHEASANT - CARMAN TWP.
HOLE NO. 88-05 LENGTH 150.0 m
LOCATION L17N, 0+75E (272 m E and 166 m E of Post 3 P987238)
LATITUDE - DEPARTURE
ELEVATION - AZIMUTH 305° DIP -45°
STARTED December 2, 1988 FINISHED December 7, 1988

FOOTAGE	DIP	AZIMUTH	FOOTAGE	DIP	AZIMUTH
45.7m	-41°				
92.0m	-46°				
150.0 m	-34°				

HOLE NO. 88-05 SHEET NO. 1 of 3
REMARKS BQ core

LOGGED BY R. Bald

FOOTAGE (m) From	To	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE No.	% Sulphides	Footage (m) From	To	Total	AU ASSAYS ppb		oz/ton
0	12.2	CASING IN OVERBURDEN								
12.2	68.9	MAFIC TO INTERMEDIATE METAVOLCANICS								
		Probably andesite; amygdaloidal; similar to unit in DD Hole 88-4.								
		Possible biotite-bearing lamprophyre dike from 23.8 m to 24.3 m, brownish grey with black specks; sharp chilled upper and lower contacts at 40° and 50° to core axis respectively.								
		From 48.5 to 49.8 m: magnetite-bearing section, locally with amygdules; magnetite is fine-grained, disseminated crystals except near 48.8 m where there may be a narrow (<15 cm) lean iron formation unit, brecciated and deformed; trace pyrite.	326		48.5	49.1	0.6	20		
		Local short sections of fine to coarse grained pyrite disseminated in amygdaloidal volcanic from 49.8 m to 55.6 m.								
		Possible lean iron formation similar to 48.8 m from 51.6 m to 51.7m, deformed; also very short section (<2.5 cm) near 53.9 m.	327		51.5	51.8	0.3	Nil		
		Possible biotite bearing lamprophyre from 55.6 m to 56.5 m.								
		Dark, pyrite-bearing amygdaloidal volcanic from 56.5 m to 56.9 m: altered by lamprophyre?	328		56.5	56.9	0.4	Nil		
		From 66.8 m to lower contact, unit contains increasing amount of carbonate crystals disseminated throughout.								
		From 67.8 m to lower contact: local concentrations of fine to coarse-grained pyrite in curvilinear zones (possible pillow interstices), locally almost massive pyrite.								
		Lower contact ground.	329		67.8	68.9	1.1	10		

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

NAME OF PROPERTY Golden Pheasant - Carman Twp.

HOLE NO. 88-05 SHEET NO. 2 of 3

FOOTAGE (m) From	FOOTAGE (m) To	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE No.	SAMPLE % Sulphides	SAMPLE Footage (m) From	SAMPLE Footage (m) To	SAMPLE Footage (m) Total	AU ASSAYS ppb	AU ASSAYS ppb	AU ASSAYS oz/ton	
68.9	71.2	BANDED IRON FORMATION	330		68.9	69.2	0.3	50			
		Banding generally at 70° - 80° to core axis, locally deformed, folded.									
		Finely banded section from 68.9 m to 69.2 m with light grey-white cherty bands, pyrite-rich bands (5% overall) and dark green chlorite-rich bands, locally containing pyrite.									
		From 69.2 m to 69.6 m: similar to above but mafic-chlorite component is up to 75%.	331		69.2	69.6	0.4	30			
		From 69.6 m to 70.0 m: possible silicified amygdaloidal mafic volcanic (quartz amydgules clearly observed).	332		69.6	70.0	0.4	Nil			
			333		70.0	70.7	0.7	6170 4800	6450 4390	.180 .140	.188 .128
		From 70.0 m to 70.7 m: mainly white quartz containing bands of chloritic material and magnetite bands with about 3% overall pyrite as medium to coarse-grained crystals disseminated within quartz or along bands; from 70.4 m to 70.5 m is a mafic (chlorite and minor magnetite) section with approximately 2% pyrite.									
		From 70.7 m to 70.9 m: banded magnetite, chert and chlorite material, approximately 1% fine to coarse-grained pyrite.	334		70.7	70.9	0.2	12070	11930	.352	.348
		From 70.9 m to 71.2 m: grey, hard material, possible chert? or silicified host rock (volcanic?) lower contact gradational.	335		70.9	71.2	0.3	90			
71.2	93.6	MAFIC TO INTERMEDIATE VOLCANIC									
		Similar to 12.2 m to 68.9 m, bleached to light greenish grey to approximately 75 m.									
		Rare amygdules; possibly a massive flow.									
		Possible tourmaline ribbons in quartz and carbonate veins: <1.3 cm at 80.2 m to 80.5 m (cutting core at low angle) and at 81.9 m (also low angle to core axis) <2.5 cm wide, somewhat irregular.	336		81.8	82.1	0.3	10			
		From 92.7 m to 93.6 m, unit becoming very chlorite-rich and containing carbonate crystals and local quartz veining.									
		Lower contact sharp at 75° to core axis.	337		93.0	93.6	0.6	20			

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

NAME OF PROPERTY Golden Pheasant Carman Twp.

HOLE NO. 88-05 SHEET NO. 3 of 3

FOOTAGE (m) From	FOOTAGE (m) To	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE No.	SAMPLE % Sulphides	SAMPLE Footage (m) From	SAMPLE Footage (m) To	SAMPLE Footage (m) Total	AU ASSAYS ppb	AU ASSAYS	AU ASSAYS oz/ton
93.6	97.6	BANDED IRON FORMATION								
		Quartz breccia with trace pyrite from 93.6 m to 94.0 m	338		93.6	94.0	0.4	20		
			339		94.0	94.6	0.6	Nil		
		2% to 3% pyrrhotite in siliceous material from 94.6 m to 95.1 m.	340		94.6	95.1	0.5	140		
			341		95.1	95.7	0.6	Nil		
		Magnetite-rich and siliceous bands from 95.7 m to 97.6 m with pyrrhotite and pyrite and trace chalcopyrite (locally 10% sulphides); locally finely laminated.	342		95.7	96.3	0.6	400		
			343		96.3	96.9	0.6	140		
			344		96.9	97.6	0.7	850		
97.6	107.9	MAFIC-INTERMEDIATE METAVOLCANIC								
		Similar to 71.2 m to 93.6 m	345		97.6	98.3	0.7	20		
		Baked from 101.2 m to lower contact.								
		Lower contact sharp at 50° to core axis; diabase chilled.								
107.9	117.7	DIABASE								
		Similar to Hole 88-4								
		Sharp lower contact at 50° to core axis; diabase chilled near contact.								
		Note: drillers report "3' mud" between 382' and 392' tags but there is 10' of core in box.								
117.7	150.0	MAFIC-INTERMEDIATE METAVOLCANIC								
		Similar to 97.6 m to 107.9 m; baked from upper contact to approximately 125 m.	346		134.9	135.5	0.6	Nil		
		Large amygdules from 128.3 m								
		Quartz and chlorite vein from 134.9 m to 135.5; no sulphides seen.								
150.0		END OF HOLE								
		42' (12.8 m) of Casing left in hole.								

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

NAME OF PROPERTY CARMAN TOWNSHIP - GOLDEN PHEASANT
HOLE NO. 88-6 LENGTH 153.0m (502 feet)
LOCATION L15N, 1+25E (79 m N and 90 m E of #3 post P987238)
LATITUDE ______ DEPARTURE ______
ELEVATION ______ AZIMUTH 305° Az DIP -45°
STARTED December 7, 1988 FINISHED December 12, 1988

FOOTAGE	DIP	AZIMUTH	FOOTAGE	DIP	AZIMUTH
45.72	-42°				
91.44	-37.5°				
137.16	-37.5°				

HOLE NO. 88-6 SHEET NO. 1 of3
REMARKS BQ Core

LOGGED BY R. Bald

FOOTAGE (m) From	To	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE No.	% Sulphides	Footage(m) From	To	Total	AU ASSAYS ppb	%	oz/ton
0	9.75	CASING IN OVERBURDEN								
9.75	55.30	MAFIC TO INTERMEDIATE METAVOLCANIC								
		Similar to hole 88-4; amygdaloidal. Lower contact sharp at 40° to core axis, next unit chilled against contact.								
55.30	58.90	FELDSPAR PORPHYRY DYKE								
		Grey, hard, massive; consists of approx. 15% to 20% beige feldspar crystals up to 5 mm long, randomly oriented, equant to lath shaped crystals in a fine-grained, grey matrix; unit is cut by about 5% quartz ± carbonate ± chlorite veins up to 3 cm wide, randomly oriented locally containing fine to coarse grained pyrite; pyrite also occurs elsewhere in feldspar porphyry as fine to medium grained disseminated crystals. Lower contact sharp at 40° to core axis, but somewhat irregular.	361 362 363 364 365		55.30 55.78 56.07 57.0 58.0	55.78 56.07 57.0 58.0 58.90	0.48 0.29 0.93 1.0 0.9	Nil Nil Nil Nil Nil		
58.90	80.96	MAFIC TO INTERMEDIATE METAVOLCANIC								
		Similar to 9.45 - 55.30. Possible biotite bearing lamprophyre dyke from 76.64 to 80.96, similar to hole 88-4 but containing pink carbonate crystals. Upper contact of lamprophyre is sharp but irregular; lower contact sharp at 45° to core axis, lamprophyre chilled near contact.								
80.96	85.79	DIABASE DYKE								
		Plagioclase phyric (green plagioclase crystals up to 1 cm diameter; rare <1% plagioclase phenocrysts) ; similar to DD Hole 88-4. Lower contact sharp at approx. 60° to core axis.								
85.79	95.72	MAFIC TO INTERMEDIATE METAVOLCANIC								
		Similar to 58.90 to 80.96 m. Lamprophyre from upper contact to 86.03 m. Metavolcanic baked to approx. 87.5 m.								

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

NAME OF PROPERTY Carman Township

HOLE NO. 88-6 SHEET NO. 2 of 3

FOOTAGE (m) From	FOOTAGE (m) To	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE No.	SAMPLE % Sulphides	SAMPLE Footage (m) From	SAMPLE Footage (m) To	SAMPLE Footage (m) Total	AU ASSAYS % ppb	AU ASSAYS % ppb	AU ASSAYS oz/ton
95.72	97.06	BANDED IRON FORMATION								
		From upper contact to approx. 96.30 m, unit is banded with approx. 70% siliceous (cherty) bands and about 5% fine to coarse grained pyrite along bands. In general, unit is locally finely laminated (magnetite and cherty bands, black and white) at approx. 60° to 85° to core axis (mostly almost 90°). Mainly magnetite and dark green mafic bands from approx. 96.80 to lower contact.	355 356 357		95.10 95.72 96.30	95.72 96.30 97.06	0.62 0.58 0.76	Nil 60 Nil		
97.06	108.27	MAFIC TO INTERMEDIATE METAVOLCANIC								
		Similar to 58.90 m to 80.96 m. Grey, massive, fine grained. Quartz + minor carbonate + minor tourmaline? needles + approx. 1% fine to coarse grained pyrite veinlets, irregular and at various angles to core axis but mainly at low angles, from approx. 98.60 to 99.36 m. Narrow zone of massive magnetite filling in between chlorite rich fragments? (Possible pillow margin?) at 104.39 m with pink alteration from approx. 104.31 to 105.28 m locally with up to 3% fine grained disseminated pyrite.	358 359 360 366 347		97.06 98.15 98.57 104.31 107.29	98.15 98.57 99.36 105.28 108.27	1.09 0.42 0.79 0.97 0.98	Nil Nil Nil Nil Nil		
108.27	111.35	BANDED IRON FORMATION								
		Magnetite and chert bands with 1 - 2% pyrrhotite and pyrite along carbonate veinlets (cross cutting bedding) and along edges of some cherty bands from 108.27 to 108.40 m.	348		108.27	108.40	0.13	210	220	
		From 108.40 to 108.80 m: Medium grained massive grey unit with disseminated carbonate crystals and some disseminated magnetite crystals.	349		108.40	108.80	0.4	Nil		
		From 108.80 to 109.26 m: Locally finely laminated magnetite and cherty bands with approx. 2-3% pyrrhotite (and trace chalcopyrite) as thin bands parallel to bedding or as "matrix" between siliceous fragments in quartz breccia near lower contact.	350		108.80	109.26	0.46	80	110	
		From 109.26 - 110.02 m: Similar to 108.4 to 108.8 m with local quartz + minor carbonate veins up to approx. 3 cm wide at approx. 90° to core axis.	351		109.26	110.02	0.76	Nil		

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

NAME OF PROPERTY Carman Township

HOLE NO. 88-6 SHEET NO. 3 of 3

FOOTAGE (m) From	To	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE No.	% Sulphides	Footage (m) From	To	Total	AU ASSAYS % ppb	%	oz/ton
		From 110.02 to 111.35 m: Locally finely laminated magnetite and siliceous bands with local pyrite bands near upper contact and disseminated to blobs of pyrrhotite new lower contact; from approx. 111 m to lower contact, unit is mainly siliceous and cut by quartz veinlets (at low angle to core axis; quartz is grey to translucent, and contains locally <1% fine grained pyrite).	352 353		110.02 111.0	111.0 111.35	0.98 0.35	70 30		
111.35	153.0	MAFIC TO INTERMEDIATE METAVOLCANIC								
		Similar to 9.45 to 55.30 m. Quartz + minor carbonate vein with approx. 1% fine to medium grained disseminated pyrite; vein from 134.36 m to 134.51 m.	354 367		111.35 134.36	111.76 134.51	0.41 0.15	Nil 20		
153.0		END OF HOLE								
		9.75 m (32 feet) of casing left in hole.								

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

NAME OF PROPERTY GOLDEN PHEASANT - CARMAN TOWNSHIP
HOLE NO. 88-7 LENGTH 162.15 m (532 feet)
LOCATION 18+50N, 4+25W (295 m S and 213 m W from Post 1 P987236)
LATITUDE ______ DEPARTURE ______
ELEVATION ______ AZIMUTH 280° AZ DIP -45°
STARTED December 12, 1988 FINISHED December 15, 1988

FOOTAGE meters	DIP	AZIMUTH	FOOTAGE	DIP	AZIMUTH
45.72	-43°				
92.05	-40°				
137.77	-38.5°				

HOLE NO. 88-7 SHEET NO. 1 of 4
REMARKS BQ Core

LOGGED BY R. Bald

FOOTAGE (m) From	FOOTAGE (m) To	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE No.	SAMPLE % Sulphides	SAMPLE Footage (m) From	SAMPLE Footage (m) To	SAMPLE Footage (m) Total	AU ASSAYS ppb	AU ASSAYS %	AU ASSAYS oz/ton
0	32.39	CASING IN OVERBURDEN								
32.39	41.91	MAFIC TO INTERMEDIATE METAVOLCANIC								
		Similar to hole 88-4; amygdaloidal. Lower contact sharp at 70° to core axis.								
41.91	43.31	BANDED IRON FORMATION								
		From 41.91 to 42.40 m: quartz-carbonate breccia with chlorite rich material also and approximately 1% to 2% pyrite and pyrrhotite.	389		41.91	42.40	0.49	20		
		From 42.40 to 42.64 m: very deformed and folded finely laminated iron formation with cherty bands between thinner mafic bands carrying approximately 5% overall fine grained pyrrhotite and fine to coarse grained pyrite.	390		42.40	42.64	0.24	310		
		From 42.64 to 43.31 m: chopped up and deformed cherty beds "floating" in a green chlorite rich matrix containing approximately 3% fine to coarse grained pyrite and local pyrrhotite stringers.	391		42.64	43.28	0.64	100		
43.31	51.11	MAFIC TO INTERMEDIATE METAVOLCANIC								
		Similar to 32.39 to 41.91 m								
51.11	51.24	BANDED IRON FORMATION								
		Cherty bands alternating with pyrite and pyrrhotite bands; generally deformed, folded, but core angles vary from 60° to 90° to core axis.	392		51.11	51.24	0.13	70		
51.24	52.52	MAFIC TO INTERMEDIATE METAVOLCANIC								
		Similar to 32.39 to 41.91 m								

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

NAME OF PROPERTY Carman Township

HOLE NO. 88-7 SHEET NO. 2 of 4

FOOTAGE (m) From	To	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE No.	% Sulphides	Footage (m) From	To	Total	AU ASSAYS ppb	%	oz/ton
52.52	52.70	BANDED IRON FORMATION Similar to 51.11 to 51.24 m	393		52.52	52.70	0.18	20		
52.70	53.07	MAFIC TO INTERMEDIATE METAVOLCANIC Similar to 32.39 to 41.91 m								
53.07	53.16	BANDED IRON FORMATION Similar to 51.11 to 51.24 m	394		53.07	53.16	0.09	10		
53.16	53.25	MAFIC TO INTERMEDIATE METAVOLCANIC Similar to 32.39 to 41.91 m								
53.25	55.50	BRECCIA OR CONGLOMERATE? Grey to greenish grey; fine grained near upper contact (sharp at 70° to core axis), soft, containing small cherty fragments in a soft, greenish matrix consisting of chlorite and carbonate and quartz(?); the size of cherty fragments increases downhole to up to 3 cm long, subangular to subrounded. (possible greywacke matrix containing soft sediment deformed lean iron formation). Lower contact sharp at approximately 90° to core axis.								
55.50	59.03	MAFIC TO INTERMEDIATE METAVOLCANIC Similar to 32.39 to 41.91 amygdaloidal. Possibly containing zones of "greywacke" similar to fine-grained sections of 53.25 to 55.50 m.								
59.03	61.73	BRECCIA OR CONGLOMERATE Similar to 53.25 to 55.50 m but cherty fragments are much larger (up to 13 cm) and matrix is more chlorite rich (dark green, locally foliated in variable directions); locally this unit appears deformed with some folded cherty "fragments" (possibly soft sediment deformation?) Lower contact sharp at approximately 70° to core axis.								

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

NAME OF PROPERTY Garman Township

HOLE NO. 88-7 SHEET NO. 3 of 4

FOOTAGE (m) From	FOOTAGE (m) To	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE No.	% Sulphides	Footage (m) From	Footage (m) To	Footage (m) Total	AU ASSAYS ppb	%	oz/ton
61.73	62.86	MAFIC TO INTERMEDIATE METAVOLCANIC Similar to 32.39 to 41.91 m: rare small amygdules seen. Lower contact sharp at 70° to core axis.								
62.86	63.86	QUARTZ FELDSPAR PORPHYRY (?) Grey, medium-grained, with feldspar and rare quartz crystals in massive, grey, soft matrix; some irregular quartz veining with possible tourmaline and trace pyrite. Lower contact sharp at approximately 60° to core axis.	395		62.86	63.86	1.0	20		
63.86	74.82	MAFIC TO INTERMEDIATE METAVOLCANIC Flow or Tuff? Similar to 55.50 to 59.03 m. Locally finely laminated, locally medium-grained with possible carbonate amygdules? Definite amygdaloidal volcanic from 70.06 m to lower contact (sharp at approximately 50° to core axis, parallel to bedding of next unit).								
74.82	76.05	BANDED IRON FORMATION Alternating bands of grey cherty material, black magnetite and dark green chlorite with local pyrrhotite and minor chalcopyrite bands parallel to bedding or along cross cutting carbonate veinlets; trace fine grained pyrite near lower contact. Generally bedding is at 60° to 70° to core axis; minor faulting seen but no folding. Lower contact sharp at approximately 70° to core axis, parallel to bedding.	396		74.82	76.05	1.23	260		
76.05	82.67	MAFIC TO INTERMEDIATE METAVOLCANIC Similar to 32.39 to 41.91 m. Abundant amygdules. Lower contact sharp but masked by quartz veining.								

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

NAME OF PROPERTY Carman Township

HOLE NO. 88-7 SHEET NO. 4 of 4

FOOTAGE (m) From	To	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE No.	% Sulphides	Footage (m) From	To	Total	AU ASSAYS ppb	%	oz/ton
82.67	83.07	BANDED IRON FORMATION Similar to 74.82 to 76.05 m but not finely laminated and somewhat deformed; only trace pyrrhotite. Lower contact, core is broken into small pieces.	397		82.67	83.07	0.40	10		
83.07	91.24	MAFIC TO INTERMEDIATE METAVOLCANIC Similar to 32.39 to 41.91 m; amygdules; becoming light grey downhole. Lower contact sharp but masked by carbonate veining.								
91.24	92.52	BANDED IRON FORMATION Similar to 74.82 to 76.05. Bedding 70° to core axis. Approximately 2% pyrrhotite as bands parallel to bedding and medium grained pyrite near lower contact. Lower contact sharp at45° to core axis, parallel to iron formation bedding (45° for about last 30 cm of unit)	398 399		91.24 92.05	92.05 92.52	0.81 0.47	Nil Nil		
92.52	162.15	MAFIC TO INTERMEDIATE METAVOLCANIC Similar to 32.39 to 41.91 m with abundant, locally large amygdules. Possible fine-grained black diabase dike? from 154.44 to 154.58 m plagioclase phyric (large, greenish plagioclase crystals)								
162.15		END OF HOLE 32.39 m (106 feet) of casing left in the hole.								

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

NAME OF PROPERTY GOLDEN PHEASANT - CARMAN TOWNSHIP

HOLE NO. 88-8 LENGTH (462 feet) 140.8 meters

LOCATION 17+60N, 3+80W (53 m N and 304 m E from Post 4 P987235)

LATITUDE DEPARTURE

ELEVATION AZIMUTH 280° AZ DIP -45°

STARTED December 15, 1988 FINISHED December 19, 1988

FOOTAGE meters	DIP	AZIMUTH	FOOTAGE	DIP	AZIMUTH
45.7 m	-41.5°				
91.44m	-44.0°				
137.16m	-43.5°				

HOLE NO. 88-8 SHEET NO. 1 of 2

REMARKS BQ Core

LOGGED BY R. Bald

FOOTAGE (m) From	FOOTAGE (m) To	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE No.	% Sulphides	Footage (m) From	Footage (m) To	Total	AU ASSAYS ppb	ppb	oz/ton	
0	31.85	CASING IN OVERBURDEN									
31.85	37.28	BANDED IRON FORMATION									
		From 31.85 m to 32.44 m: magnetite rich, deformed beds, folded; disseminated magnetite and magnetite stringers; local very coarse-grained pyrite (near 31.85 m).	368		31.85	32.44	0.59	1490	1480	.044	
		From 32.44 m to 34.41 m: mainly quartz milky white to grey with approximately 90% to 95% quartz overall; local chlorite and/or pyrite rich host rock inclusions (?) about 2% pyrite overall; both contacts are irregular but sharp.	369		32.44	33.13	0.69	470		.015	
			370		33.13	33.80	0.67	530		.015	
			371		33.80	34.41	0.61	250		<.01	
		From 34.41 m to 37.28 m: finely laminated cherty bands and magnetite rich bands; faulting and folding seen, core angle vary from approximately 50° to 0° to core axis; unit contains about 5% pyrite throughout with local short sections of almost massive pyrite (some very coarse-grained, up to 2 cm diameter cubes), and also pyrrhotite as thin bands parallel to bedding, mainly occuring in mafic beds; mainly cherty from 36.81 m to 37.28 m with approximately 5% fine to coarse grained pyrite associated with subparallel darker grey zones (possible very thin mafic beds?) Lower contact sharp at 55° to core axis.	372		34.41	35.24	0.83	370		.011	
			373		35.24	36.20	0.96	920		.026	
			374		36.20	36.81	0.61	10700	9290	.312	.272
								11310	10220	.330	.298
			375		36.81	37.28	0.47	7820	7230	.228	.210
37.28	53.78	MAFIC TO INTERMEDIATE METAVOLCANIC									
		Grey with dark green spots (possible stretched amygdules?); local carbonate crystals, disseminated; amygdaloidal. Lower contact sharp at 55° to core axis, parallel to bedding of next unit.	376		37.28	37.60	0.32	80		<.01	
53.78	59.40	BANDED IRON FORMATION	377		53.78	54.67	0.89	490		.015	
		Black magnetite and cherty looking siliceous bands (white to grey to yellowish) from 1mm to approximately 20 cm thick; with about 2% to 3% sulphides overall (pyrrhotite along mafic bands and local chalcopyrite; local very coarse-grained pyrite cubes). Bedding at 50° to 70° to core axis (small scale faulting and only minor folding seen). Lower contact sharp at 60° to core axis.	378		54.67	55.47	0.80	210		<.01	
			379		55.47	56.30	0.83	270		<.01	
			380		56.30	57.0	0.70	700	820	.02	
			381		57.0	58.0	1.0	150		<.01	
			382		58.0	58.81	0.81	340		.01	
			383		58.81	59.40	0.59	110		.01	

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

NAME OF PROPERTY Carman Township

HOLE NO. 88-8 SHEET NO. 2 of 2

FOOTAGE (m)		DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE					AU ASSAYS		
From	To		No.	% Sulphides	Footage (m) From	To	Total	ppb	%	oz/ton
59.40	90.70	MAFIC TO INTERMEDIATE METAVOLCANIC								
		Amygdaloidal; similar to 37.28 to 53.78 m. Bleached from upper contact to approximately 59.75 m. Silicified zones containing patches of pyrrhotite and minor chalcopyrite and coarse-grained pyrite (about 5% sulphides overall); from 60.21 m to 60.82 m and 62.44 to 62.58 m. Fine to medium grained disseminated carbonate crystals from approximately 63.0 m to approximately 64.5 m. Lower contact gradational.	384 385		59.40 60.21	60.21 60.82	0.81 0.61	Nil 200		 <.01
90.70	94.64	DACITE AGGLOMERATE								
		Light green - cream coloured fine grained matrix containing approximately 10% quartz phenocrysts (locally subhedral) and some round ones (possibly amygdules?) with about 10% dark green specks (chlorite? fine grained, randomly oriented); unit is locally cut by randomly oriented translucent quartz veinlets; trace pyrrhotite and pyrite; massive center and fragments near both contacts. Lower contact gradational.								
94.64	130.89	MAFIC TO INTERMEDIATE METAVOLCANIC								
		Similar to 59.40 to 90.70 m. 6" grind at 342' tag. Lower contact gradational.								
130.89	135.0	DACITE AGGLOMERATE								
		Similar to 90.70 to 94.64 m, but fewer dacite fragments (about 10% to 20% fragments in a mafic to intermediate matrix, very similar to 94.64 to 130.89 m). Lower contact gradational over approximately 1 cm.								
135.0	140.82	FELSIC TO INTERMEDIATE METAVOLCANIC (?)								
		Khaki to light grey coloured, hard, massive, fine-grained with dark grey black threadlike veinlets (possibly tourmaline ?) randomly oriented; unit contains up to 2% fine to coarse grained disseminated pyrite and rare bright green spots (fuchsite? or chlorite?); unit is cut by approximately 5% overall quartz veinlets, randomly oriented.	386 387 499 500 388		136.32 136.85 137.41 138.40 139.79	136.85 137.41 138.40 139.79 140.82	0.53 0.56 0.99 1.39 1.03	90 50 20 10 270		<.01 <.01 <.01
140.82		END OF HOLE								
		105' (31.85 m) of casing left in hole. Hole stopped short because drillers ran out of water.								

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

NAME OF PROPERTY GOLDEN PHEASANT - LANGMUIR TOWNSHIP
HOLE NO. 88-9 LENGTH 502 feet (153.01 m)
LOCATION L3+00S, 4+50W (234 m E and 108 m N of #3 post claim P792482)
LATITUDE ______ DEPARTURE ______
ELEVATION ______ AZIMUTH 305° DIP -45°
STARTED December 21, 1988 FINISHED January 8, 1989

FOOTAGE	DIP	AZIMUTH	FOOTAGE	DIP	AZIMUTH
95.1	-41.5°				
153.0	-41.0°				

HOLE NO. 88-9 SHEET NO. 1 of 5
REMARKS BQ Core
13 samples

LOGGED BY R. Bald

FOOTAGE (m) From	To	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE No.	% Sulphides	Footage (m) From	To	Total	AU ASSAYS ppb	%	oz/ton
0	29.57	CASING								
29.57	30.89	BOULDERS Granitoid, felsic volcanic and one large (82 cm long) boulder of gabbro.								
30.89	35.27	MAFIC TO INTERMEDIATE METAVOLCANIC Fine to medium grained, dark grey with local rare plagioclase phenocrysts (<2 mm) and rare possible carbonate? filled amygdules; local zones of medium to coarse grained pyrite; core is very blocky, fractured. Lower contact possibly faulted? (first piece of core from next unit shows slickensides) but core is broken and jumbled.								
35.27	36.16	LEAN BANDED IRON FORMATION? Cherty, greyish beds alternating with dark grey to dark green mafic beds (not magnetic); from 35.27 to 35.78 m unit contains approximately 2% sulphides (>1.5% pyrite as fine grained masses occurring along fractures in cherty material or as fine to coarse grained disseminated crystals; <0.5% blobs of chalcopyrite in fractures). Gradational lower contact; core angles approximately 80° to 90° to core axis.	400 401		35.27 35.78	35.78 36.17	0.51 0.38	80 30		
36.16	49.19	MAFIC TO INTERMEDIATE METAVOLCANIC? Medium grained grey with dark green chloritic spot (<3 mm long) which may be amygdules (rarely they appear to be zoned) or possible fragments (tuffaceous) or altered mafic minerals in a mafic intrusive rock; massive; local fine grained carbonate crystals disseminated throughout. Definite zoned amygdules near 48 m, up to 3 mm long. Lower contact ground.								

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

NAME OF PROPERTY: Golden Pheasant

HOLE NO. 88-9 SHEET NO. 2 of 5

FOOTAGE (m) From	To	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE No.	% Sulphides	Footage (m) From	To	Total	AU ASSAYS ppb	%	oz/ton
49.19	52.23	BANDED IRON FORMATION	402		49.19	50.42	1.23	60		
		Black iron oxide bands alternating with white cherty looking bands; banding approximately 90° to 80° to core axis; pyrite and rare chalcopyrite locally, up to approximately 1%; local chloritic sections, dark green; cherty section from 50.42 to 50.75 with approximately 1% chalcopyrite in fractures. Fine grained, dark greenish grey volcanic section from 50.75 to 50.97 m but possibly core got jumbled by drillers?	403		50.42	50.75	0.33	Nil		
			404		50.75	50.97	0.22	10		
			405		50.97	51.91	0.94	40		
			406		51.91	52.23	0.32	20		
		From 50.97 to 51.91 m: unit contains approximately 5% overall sulphides, pyrrhotite and lesser chalcopyrite as wispy bands and fracture filling. Cherty and small amounts of sulphides in section from 51.91 to 52.23 m. Lower contact sharp at approximately 85° to core axis volcanic looks sheared near contact.								
52.23	53.46	MAFIC TO INTERMEDIATE METAVOLCANIC								
		Foliated with locally very abundant carbonate filled amygdules, zoned in a very fine grained greenish-grey to dark khaki matrix. Lower contact ground.								
53.46	55.20	BANDED IRON FORMATION								
		From 53.46 to 54.58 m: black, magnetic, fine grained to coarse grained, massive (no banding) with zones of disseminated pyrrhotite crystals near 53.65 m and coarse grained, massive silicate minerals (black, equant, possibly amphibole?) from approximately 53.90 m to approximately 54.25 m.	407		53.46	54.58	1.12	30		
		From 54.58 m to 55.20; banded to finely laminated similar to 49.19 to 52.23 m; <1% pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite; banding at 55° to core axis. Lower contact at 55° to core axis, parallel to banding.	408		54.58	55.20	0.62	30		
55.20	66.70	MAFIC TO INTERMEDIATE METAVOLCANIC								
		Dark greenish grey, fine grained, massive, no amygdules seen; cut by approximately 2% threadlike up to 1 cm wide randomly oriented carbonate veinlets, rarely containing chalcopyrite (approximately <1%). Lower contact ground.								
66.70	67.95	BANDED IRON FORMATION								
		Similar to 49.19 to 52.23 m; banding at 80° to 90° to core axis; less than 1% sulphides overall (pyrite); locally, cherty sections have greenish tinge. Lower contact ground.	409		66.70	67.35	0.65	50		
			410		67.35	67.95	0.60	40		

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

NAME OF PROPERTY Golden Pheasant

HOLE NO. 88-9 SHEET NO. 3 of 5

FOOTAGE (m) From	To	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE No.	% Sulphides	Footage (m) From	To	Total	AU ASSAYS %	%	oz/ton
67.95	69.07	MAFIC TO INTERMEDIATE METAVOLCANIC Amygdaloidal with large (up to 2 cm long) amygdules filled with carbonate in dark green mafic matrix; local coarse grained pyrite crystals. Lower contact sharp at 55° to core axis, next unit chilled at contact.								
69.07	71.21	DIABASE DYKE Dark green to black, massive, fine grained; locally magnetic; cut by randomly oriented threadlike veinlets of carbonate and epidote, making core blocky. Lower contact sharp at 50° to core axis, diabase chilled against next unit.								
71.21	73.43	MAFIC TO INTERMEDIATE METAVOLCANIC Similar to 67.95 to 69.07 m with amygdules up to 4 cm long; local magnetic section from 71.42 to 71.56 m containing stringers and blobs of black magnetite in a carbonatized (?) zone, possibly a pillow margin? Unit becomes baked within 0.5 m of contact. Contact sharp at approximately 80° to core axis, diabase.								
73.43	73.90	PLAGIOCLASE PHYRIC DIABASE DYKE Similar to 69.07 m to 71.21 m; also contains green euhedral plagioclase phenocrysts up to 8 mm; magnetic. Lower contact sharp at 60° to core axis.								
73.90	74.16	MAFIC TO INTERMEDIATE METAVOLCANIC Similar to 71.21 to 73.43 m; baked, dark coloured. Lower contact sharp at 35° to core axis, cross cutting foliation of volcanic.								
74.16	75.87	PLAGIOCLASE PHYRIC DIABASE DYKE Similar to 73.43 to 73.90 m; not magnetic. Lower contact sharp at 40° to core axis, bleached to khaki colour within approximately 10 cm of contact.								

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

NAME OF PROPERTY Golden Pheasant

HOLE NO. 88-9 SHEET NO. 4 of 5

FOOTAGE (m) From	To	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE No.	% Sulphides	Footage (m) From	To	Total	AU ASSAYS %	%	oz/ton
75.87	79.29	MAFIC TO INTERMEDIATE METAVOLCANIC Similar to 73.90 to 74.16 m, with possible gabbro from 77.46 m to 79.29 m. Lower contact approximately 20° to core axis but somewhat brecciated.								
79.29	80.07	DIABASE DYKE Similar to bleached section near lower contact of dyke from 74.16 to 75.87 m; non magnetic.								
80.07	108.52	MAFIC TO INTERMEDIATE METAVOLCANIC Similar to 75.87 to 79.29 with some medium grained sections which look like gabbro and some fine grained sections containing carbonate filled amygdules. Rare chalcopyrite filled fracture seen in amygdaloidal section. Lower contact sharp at approximately 60° to core axis but somewhat irregular.								
108.52	108.74	DIABASE DYKE Locally magnetic; similar to 69.07 to 71.21 m; diabase chilled against other units. Lower contact sharp at approximately 40° to core axis but somewhat irregular.								
108.74	140.18	MAFIC TO INTERMEDIATE METAVOLCANIC Similar to 80.07 to 108.52 m but no chalcopyrite seen. Narrow diabase dykes cut the metavolcanic unit as follows: From 116.43 to 116.65 m: contacts at 35° to 40° to core axis; From 121.07 to 121.75 m: contacts at approximately 40° to core axis; From 123.29 to 123.60 m: contacts at 50° to core axis; diabase is similar to 108.52 to 108.74 m, locally magnetic diabase dykes also from 126.38 to 126.45.								

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

NAME OF PROPERTY Golden Pheasant

HOLE NO. 88-9 SHEET NO. 5 of 5

FOOTAGE (m) From	FOOTAGE (m) To	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE No.	% Sulphides	Footage (m) From	Footage (m) To	Footage (m) Total	AU ASSAYS ppb	%	oz/ton
		From 126.75 to 126.80 m: containing a green plagioclase phenocryst;								
		From 128.40 to 128.53; from 130.87 to 131.60; from 134.72 to 134.85; from 135.34 to 135.83 m;								
		Diabase dykes as follows:								
		From 138.13 to 138.55: plagioclase phyric;								
		From 138.75 to 139.39: plagioclase phyric;								
		Lower contact gradational over approximately 1 cm.								
140.18	141.74	FELSIC METAVOLCANIC								
		Similar to hole 88-8. Khaki coloured with black threadlike, randomly oriented veinlets (possibly tourmaline?); local rare possible fuchsite spots; unit contains approximately 1 - 2% overall pyrite as fine to locally coarse grained disseminated crystals. Cut by a narrow, bleached plagioclase phyric diabase dyke from 140.66 to 140.71 m. Lower contact graditional over 1 cm but approximately 40° to core axis.	427		140.18	140.82	0.64	40		
			428		140.82	141.74	0.92	50		
141.74	153.01	MAFIC TO INTERMEDIATE METAVOLCANIC								
		Similar to 108.74 to 140.18 m. Diabase dykes as follows:								
		From 143.93 to 144.11 m								
		From 144.76 to 144.87 m: plagioclase phyric;								
		From 145.45 to 145.59 m: plagioclase phyric;								
		From 146.87 to 148.66 m: plagioclase phyric;								
		From 150.83 to 151.11 m: 151.43 to 151.66 m; and 151.96 to 152.35 m.								
153.01		END OF HOLE								
		97 FEET (29.57 m) OF CASING LEFT IN HOLE.								

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

NAME OF PROPERTY GOLDEN PHEASANT - CARMAN TOWNSHIP
HOLE NO. 88-10 **LENGTH** 370 feet (112.78 metres)
LOCATION L17+00N, 0+75E (adjacent to hole 88-5) (272 m N and 166 m E of
LATITUDE # 3 post of P987238) **DEPARTURE**
ELEVATION **AZIMUTH** 305° **DIP** -70°
STARTED January 8, 1989 **FINISHED** January 10, 1989

FOOTAGE	DIP	AZIMUTH	FOOTAGE	DIP	AZIMUTH
42.75	-66°				
91.44	-67°				

HOLE NO. 88-10 **SHEET NO.** 1 of 3
REMARKS BQ Core
16 samples

LOGGED BY R. Bald

FOOTAGE (m) From	FOOTAGE (m) To	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE No.	% Sulphides	Footage (m) From	Footage (m) To	Total	AU ASSAYS ppb	ppb	oz/ton	
0	9.75	CASING									
9.75	76.20	MAFIC TO INTERMEDIATE METAVOLCANIC									
		Amygdaloidal with carbonate and/or quartz filled amygdules up to 2 cm long; similar to other holes (DDH 88-5). Local brecciated zones (e.g. near 40.40 m) possible pillow interstices? Rare patches of coarse grained pyrite. Probable pillows from approxmiately 60 m. Bleached zones containing up to 3% fine to coarse grained disseminated pyrite and locally having a salmon pink tinge and quartz and/or tourmaline veins (<2 cm wide and randomly oriented); from 60.57 to 63.17; from 65 30 to 65.51; from 65.59 to 65.75; from 66.57 to 66.89 m. From 68.25 m, unit contains local medium grained, grey bands with sharp contacts generally at approximately 40° to core axis, from 1 cm to 17 cm wide, massive; within amygdaloidal pillowed mafic-intermediate flows. Local parallel cooling cracks seen (e.g. near 72.25 m). Lower contact sharp at 50° to core axis.	411		60.57	61.57	1.0	1340	1430	,039	042
			412		61.57	62.32	0.75	10			
			413		62.32	63.17	0.85	20			
			414		65.30	65.55	0.25	Nil			
			415		65.55	65.75	0.20	20			
76.20	78.95	BANDED IRON FORMATION									
		From 76.20 m to 76.48 m: variable directions of bedding, some beds look folded and deformed; consists of approximately 10% sulphides (pyrrhotite and pyrite as wispy beds parallel to bedding) and cherty material.	416		76.20	76.48	0.28	260	260		
		From 76.48 to 76.81 m: more chloritic beds with some black oxide beds alternating with cherty white-grey beds; contains about 3% pyrite as fine to coarse grained cyrstals along mafic beds.	417		76.48	76.81	0.33	30			
		From 76.81 m to 78.23: similar to units described from 68.25 m, medium grained possibly greywacke component of iron formation? or mafic volcanic? Locally contains up to approximately 2% very fine grained pyrite disseminated; sharp contacts.	418		76.81	78.23	1.42	10			
		From 78.23 to 78.95m: about 1% pyrite in banded black and white iron formation; this section contains more magnetite beds that other sections; banding at 60 - 75° to core axis, minor faulting. Lower contact sharp at 60° to core axis.	419		78.23	78.95	0.72	20			

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

NAME OF PROPERTY Golden Pheasant

HOLE NO. 88-10 SHEET NO. 2 of 3

FOOTAGE (m) From	To	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE No.	% Sulphides	Footage (m) From	To	Total	AU ASSAYS ppb	%	oz/ton
78.95	100.10	MAFIC TO INTERMEDIATE METAVOLCANIC Similar to 9.75 to 76.20 m; containing about 20% carbonate crystals from approximately 94.50 m to lower contact. Lower contact sharp at 75° to core axis, parallel to bedding of next unit.								
100.10	101.03	BANDED IRON FORMATION Bedding from 80° to 40° to core axis; alternating bands of black magnetite rich bands and grey to white cherty looking bands; unit contains about 1% - 2% pyrite overall, as disseminated crystals in the cherty material or as bands parallel to the bedding. Lower contact ground.	420		100.10	101.03	0.93	40		
101.03	101.76	MAFIC TO INTERMEDIATE METAVOLCANIC Similar to 9.75 to 76.20 m. Lower contact ground.	421		101.03	101.76	0.73	10		
101.76	102.63	QUARTZ BRECCIA (IRON FORMATION?) Grey with light grey-white cherty fragments (in situ brecciation) with about 5% pyrrhotite and pyrite as fracture filling and disseminated fine to coarse grained pyrite crystals; mostly quartz with approximately 5% chlorite rich host rock inclusions from approximately 102.33 to lower contact (no sulphides seen in this quartz). Lower contact slightly ground but may be approximately 60° to core axis.	422		101.76	102.63	0.87	230		
102.63	103.40	MAFIC TO INTERMEDIATE METAVOLCANIC Similar to 101.03 to 101.76 m; locally unit is silicified along margins of quartz and carbonate veinlets, randomly oriented, no sulphides seen. Lower contact broken.	423		102.63	103.40	0.77	40		

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

NAME OF PROPERTY Golden Pheasant

HOLE NO. 88-10

FOOTAGE (m) From	To	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE No.	% Sulphides	Footage (m) From	To	Total	AU ASSAYS ppb	ppb	oz/ton
103.40	104.85	BANDED IRON FORMATION	424		103.40	104.24	0.84	560	680	
		Banding from 40° to 60° to core axis; black magnetite and light grey-white cherty bands cut by quartz and carbonate veinlets, randomly oriented; unit contains approximately 5% overall pyrite as fine to coarse grained disseminated crystals and along mafic bands and fractures; locally unit is brecciated, faulted slightly; pyrrhotite blobs near lower contact. Lower contact sharp at 40° to core axis.	425		104.24	104.85	0.61	400		
104.85	112.78	MAFIC TO INTERMEDIATE METAVOLCANIC								
		Similar to 101.03 to 101.76 m. Local patches of coarse-grained pyrite (e.g. 107.00 m to 107.47 m approximately 4% pyrite overall). Large quartz and carbonate filled amygdules (>2 cm long). Blocky near end of hole.	426		107.00	107.47	0.47	40		
112.78		END OF HOLE								
		32 FEET OF CASING LEFT IN HOLE								

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

NAME OF PROPERTY GOLDEN PHEASANT - CARMAN TOWNSHIP
HOLE NO. 88-11 LENGTH 113.39 m (372 feet)
LOCATION L18+00N, 3+15W; (380 m E and 49 m N of #4 post of P987235
LATITUDE DEPARTURE
ELEVATION AZIMUTH 280° Az DIP -45°
STARTED January 10, 1989 FINISHED January 13, 1989

FOOTAGE	DIP	AZIMUTH	FOOTAGE	DIP	AZIMUTH
45.72	-46°				
113.39	-38.5°				

HOLE NO. 88-11 SHEET NO. 1 of 1
REMARKS BQ Core
No Samples

LOGGED BY R. Bald

FOOTAGE (m) From	FOOTAGE (m) To	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE No.	SAMPLE % Sulphides	SAMPLE Footage (m) From	SAMPLE Footage (m) To	SAMPLE Footage (m) Total	AU ASSAYS %	AU ASSAYS %	AU ASSAYS oz/ton
0	46.33	CASING								
46.33	55.50	POSSIBLE OVERBURDEN? Definite boulders (granite, gabbro, volcanic) from 46.33 to approximately 47.50 m, then some core (broken) to approximately 49.0 m; then from 49.0 m to approximately 55.50 m, boxes contain rock chips and ground short pieces of core possibly casing was not in bedrock (chips are gabbro, mafic volcanic and felsic volcanic).								
55.50	76.60	MAFIC TO INTERMEDIATE METAVOLCANIC Fine to medium grained, locally slightly bleached with chlorite spots; locally appears to be a gabbro. Trace pyrite as fine to coarse grained crystals. Foliated at 30° to 60° to core axis. Local carbonate filled amygdules. Local zones of carbonate veinlets, randomly oriented, threadlike to approximately 5 mm wide. Lower contact sharp at 45° to core axis.								
76.60	77.52	FELDSPAR PORPHYRY Grey, medium grained with greenish to white plagioclase phenocrysts in a fine grained grey matrix. Hard; broken core with carbonate threadlike veinlets at low angles to core axis (core breaks along these veinlets). Trace medium grained pyrite crystals. Lower contact broken and vague.								
77.52	113.39	MAFIC TO INTERMEDIATE METAVOLCANIC Similar to 55.50 to 76.60 m. Local possible plagioclase crystals (andesite).								
113.39		END OF HOLE 152 FEET (46.33 m) OF CASING LEFT IN HOLE								

REPORT

ON

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEYING

ON THE

CARMAN & LANGMUIR TOWNSHIPS PROPERTY

PORCUPINE MINING DIVISION

OF

GOLDEN PHEASANT RESOURCES LTD.

November, 1988

R. E. Gillick, MSc.
ROBERT E. GILLICK & ASSOCIATES LTD.
for
JAMES WADE ENGINEERING LTD.

42A06SE8448 63.5445 CARMAN

020C

TABLE OF CO

APPENDICES

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Cont'd)

LIST OF DRAWINGS

1.0 SUMMARY

Induced polarization anomalies located near the west ends of lines 20 N, 19 N, 18 N and 17 N are believed to represent zones of sulfide mineralization associated with iron formation. These zones are considered to be high priority gold targets and prospecting, trenching and diamond drilling is recommended.

Three anomalies located on the property may represent zones of sulfide mineralization associated with faulting and/or geologic contacts. These zones are considered to be second priority gold targets and further investigation by means of prospecting, trenching, geochemistry and drilling is recommended.

Eight anomalies, believed to represent sulfide and/or magnetite mineralization within mafic or ultramafic intrusives, were also located. These zones are not considered to warrant further investigation at this time.

Mineralized trends, presumed to represent the zones drilled by Dumont and Rio Tinto in 1962 and 1982, respectively, were delineated on several lines on the south grid. One of the zones (Dumont), reportedly, assayed 0.67 ounces gold per ton over a core length of 6 feet in 1962. Both these zones have undergone only very limited drill investigation and are considered to be prime gold targets. Further drilling, both along strike and at depth, is recommended for both zones.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

The following report describes induced polarization surveying carried out during October, 1988, over parts of the Carman-Langmuir property of Golden Pheasant Resources Ltd. in the Timmins area of northern Ontario.

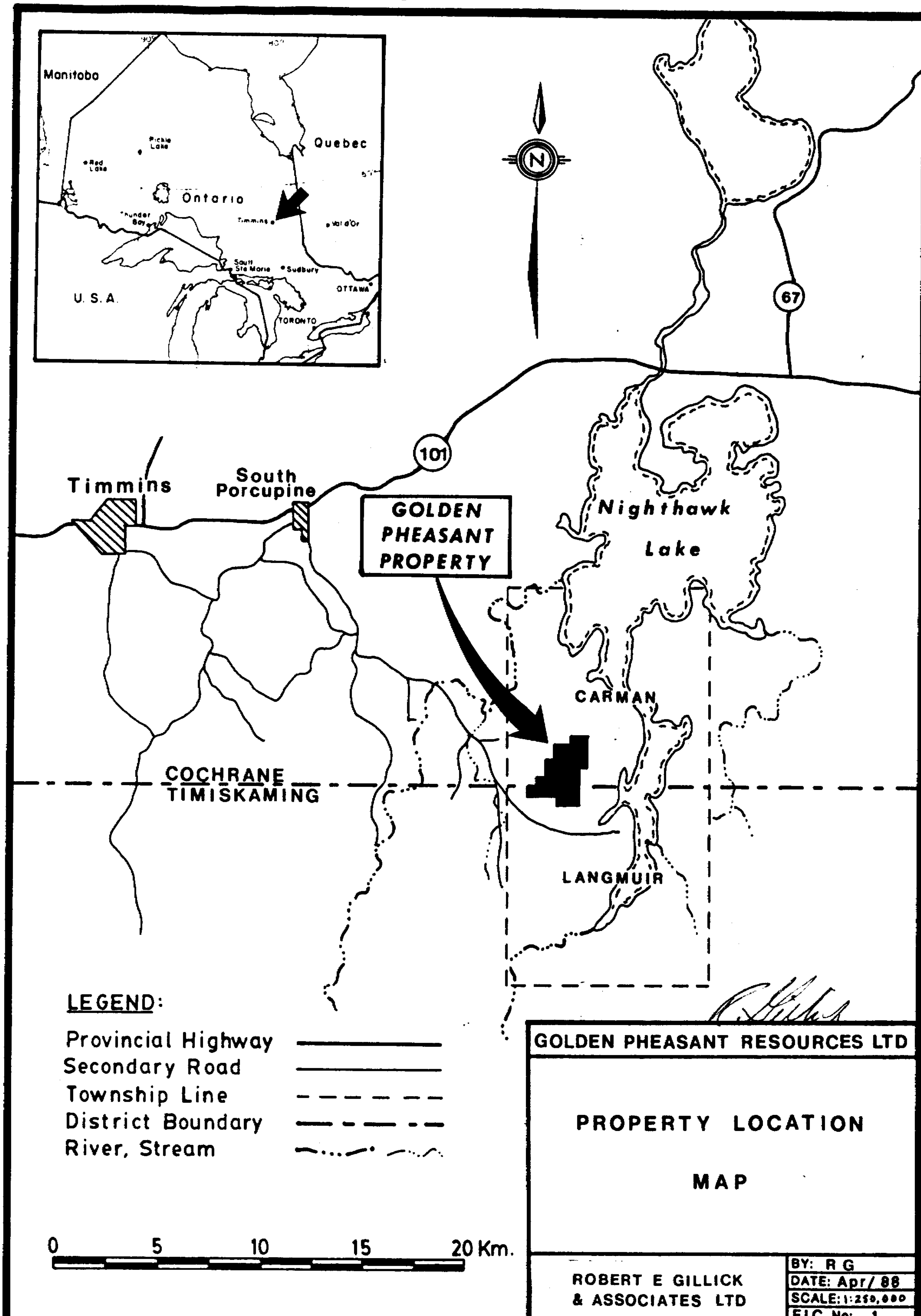
3.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION, LOCATION AND ACCESS

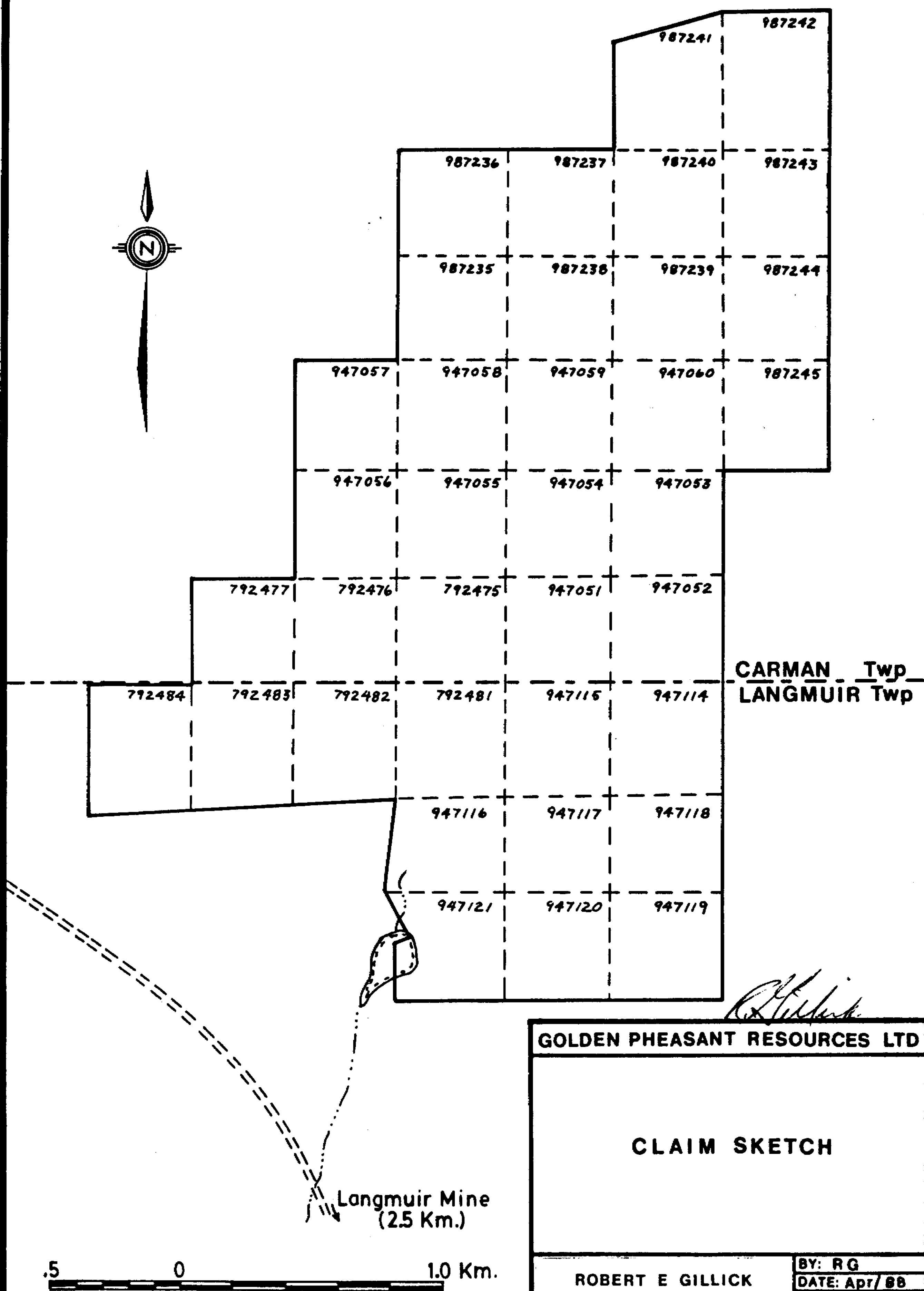
The Carman-Langmuir property of Golden Pheasant Resources Ltd. consists of a block of 36 contiguous unpatented mining claims located approximately 25 kilometres southeast of the municipality of Timmins in northern Ontario. The claim block is located in the southwest quadrant of Carman Township and northwest quadrant of Langmuir Township (Fig. No. 1).

The claims comprising the property are as follows (Fig. No. 2):

Claim Number		Recording Date
P 792475 - 792477	(3)	March 12, 1984
P 792481 - 792484	(4)	March 29, 1984
P 947051 - 947060	(10)	September 16, 1986
P 947114 - 947121	(8)	September 16, 1986
P 987235 - 987245	(11)	May 26, 1987
Total	36 Claims	

The property is accessible by an all-season gravel road from the town of South Porcupine located on Highway 101 to the north. By proceeding southeastwards along the gravel road for about 18 kilometres and then taking the Langmuir Mine branch road for an additional 5 kilometres, one passes within approximately 700 metres of the southern part of the property. From this point, the claims are accessible on foot or by snowmachine. The property can also be reached by helicopter from Timmins.


Manitoba
Quebec
Ontario
U. S. A.
TORONTO
OTTAWA
N
67
101
Timmins
South Porcupine
GOLDEN PHEASANT PROPERTY
Nighthawk Lake
CARMAN
COCHRANE
TIMISKAMING
LANGMUIR
LEGEND:
Provincial Highway
Secondary Road
Township Line
District Boundary
River, Stream
0 5 10 15 20 Km.
GOLDEN PHEASANT RESOURCES LTD
PROPERTY LOCATION
MAP
ROBERT E GILLICK
& ASSOCIATES LTD
BY: R G
DATE: Apr/ 88
SCALE: 1:250,000
FIG. No: 1



GOLDEN PHEASANT RESOURCES LTD

CLAIM SKETCH

ROBERT E GILLICK & ASSOCIATES LTD

BY: RG
DATE: Apr/88
SCALE: 1:20,000
FIG. No: 2

4.0 TOPOGRAPHY AND VEGETATION

Approximately 60% to 70% of the property area is low-lying and covered by swamp or muskeg. Over the remainder of the property, topographic relief is variable ranging from several metres to a maximum of about 20 metres. The relief is relatively abrupt in places, especially over diabase dikes where differential weathering has left the hard dike rock prominently exposed.

Vegetation is generally mixed. Cedar is common in the swampy areas with black spruce, tamarack and balsam fir occurring in the regions of muskeg. Stands of birch, poplar, jack pine and white spruce occur along the ridges and in the dryer parts of the property.

5.0 PREVIOUS WORK

Although no documented evidence is available in government assessment files indicating work on the ground covered by the Golden Pheasant claims prior to the 1960's, old pits and trenches observed on the property suggest that some work may have been carried out.

In 1962, Dumont Nickel Corporation of Quebec, drilled a single hole (602') on the property in the west central part of present claim 792481. The hole reportedly intersected several bands of siliceous pyrite-bearing iron formation. One of the bands assayed 0.67 ounces gold per ton over a core length of 6 feet.

In 1974, T. K. Dowe drilled a single hole (146') in the north-east corner of present claim 792481. Banded iron formation was intersected near the bottom of the hole. No significant gold assays were reported.

In 1982, Rio Tinto Canadian Exploration Ltd. carried out magnetometer and VLF-EM surveys over the southern part of the present property. One hole was drilled to a depth of 372 feet in the east central part of present claim 792482. The hole reportedly intersected several bands of siliceous iron formation well-mineralized (5-10%) with pyrrhotite and pyrite and containing up to several percent chalcopyrite in places. No gold assays were published for this hole.

In 1984/85, J. K. Filo and M. C. Kean staked seven claims covering and surrounding the Dumont drill hole. VLF-EM surveying and geological mapping were carried out.

In 1986, Golden Pheasant Resources Ltd. optioned the Filo-Kean claims. During the latter part of 1986 and early part of 1987, 29 additional claims were staked contiguous to the original block to form the present 36 claims. During the early part of 1987, Golden Pheasant commissioned geophysical surveying (HLEM, magnetometer, IP) and geological mapping over the southern 25 claims of the block.

In the spring of 1988, Golden Pheasant commissioned further work on the property including grid cutting and magnetometer surveying over the eleven northerly claims and IP surveying on selected lines of both the old (1987) and new (1988) grids. In addition, three holes totalling 273 metres were drilled on the property to re-test the Dumont zone as well as to investigate several IP anomalies believed to represent a possible northward extension of the zone. In the fall of 1988, geological mapping and prospecting were carried out over the 11 northerly claims of the property.

6.0 REGIONAL GEOLOGY AND ECONOMIC MINERALIZATION

The Timmins area lies within the Abitibi Volcanic Belt which forms a sub-province of the Superior Province of the Canadian Shield. The belt is characterized by a predominance of Archean metavolcanic/metasedimentary rock types intruded by numerous felsic to ultramafic bodies and transected by several major structural breaks. Six major gold/base metal mining camps are located along this belt making it one of the most productive mining regions in the world.

The Timmins area is located near the western extremity of the Abitibi Belt. Volcanic rocks within this sub-region have been divided into the Tisdale and Deloro groups. The Tisdale group consists of a basal formation of predominantly ultramafic volcanic rocks (komatiites) overlying tholeiitic basalts which in turn are overlain by volcaniclastic rocks of calc-alkaline composition. The Deloro group is composed of andesitic and basaltic flows overlain by dacitic flows and dacitic and rhyolitic pyroclastics. Iron formation commonly occurs near the top of the Deloro group. Both groups are overlain by interlayered and intercalated metasediments consisting of wacke, siltstone and, to a lesser extent, conglomerate. The regional metamorphic grade is lower to middle greenschist facies. Both groups have been intruded by numerous north and north-east trending diabase dikes.

The Destor-Porcupine Fault forms a major structural break in the Timmins area striking northeasterly between the Tisdale group and the Deloro group. The majority of gold deposits in the area are hosted in the lower volcanic rocks of the Tisdale sequence immediately to the north of the Destor-Porcupine Fault.

The Shaw Dome forms the main structural feature associated with the Deloro volcanic group. The easterly dip and northerly strike of the rocks on the Golden Pheasant property are due to their location along the eastern margin of the Shaw Dome.

More than 49 gold mines have operated in the Timmins area producing a combined total of over 65 million ounces of gold from ore with an average grade of 0.254 ounces gold per ton. The majority of the gold in the Timmins camp has been hosted in quartz-carbonate veins within volcanic rocks in the lower part of the Tisdale sequence. Most of the deposits are in close proximity to a major structural break (Destor-Porcupine Fault) and in close spatial association with ultramafic volcanic rocks.

Two iron formation-hosted gold deposits are located within the Deloro volcanics about 2.5 kilometres northwest of the Golden Pheasant property. The Carshaw and Malga deposits are reported to have hosted 247,000 tons of ore with a combined average grade of 0.249 ounces gold per ton. Gold mineralization in both these deposits is associated with quartz veining and attendant pyrite replacement of magnetite-rich mesobands. The mineralization appears to have been emplaced by the percolation and precipitation of exotic gold- and sulfur-bearing hydrothermal solutions within fracture systems formed by the brittle deformation of the iron formation.

The Langmuir Mine, a former nickel producer, is located about 2.5 kilometres southeast of the Golden Pheasant property. Between 1973 and 1977, 1.1 million tons of ore grading 1.5% nickel were mined from this ultramafic-hosted deposit.

7.0 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The southeast portion of the Golden Pheasant property is underlain by ultramafic intrusive rock identified as serpentinized dunite or peridotite. Most of the western and northern parts of the 1987 gridded portion of the property are underlain by intermediate volcanics intercalated with thin mafic flows. Several outcrops of quartz-feldspar porphry occur in the west near line 1+00 N at approximately 10+00 W. A large east-west trending carbonatized zone has been identified at 0+25 S, 4+00 W. Large diabase intrusives transect the property in both northerly and northeasterly directions.

Two zones of siliceous oxide iron formation were delineated during the 1987 mapping program. One zone is located between lines 1+00 N and 2+00 N at 1+50 W and the second zone strikes northeasterly across lines 5+00 N and 6+00 N at 9+00 E. The iron formation is reported to exhibit intense local folding and contain variable quantities of sulfide mineralization. The hole drilled by Dumont in 1962 is believed to have intersected the western zone of iron formation indicating it to be composed of two separate bands, the westernmost band being auriferous and 'well-mineralized' with pyrite.

Geological mapping and geophysical surveying of the northern part of the Golden Pheasant property have identified a north-south striking diabase dike near the western property boundary and also diabase intrusives underlying claims 947059 and 947060.

Two zones of oxide facies iron formation within volcanic rocks have been identified on the northern claims at:

1) Line 16+00 N, 0+50 W
2) Line 19+00 N, 6+00 W; Line 17+00 N, 4+75 W

The north northeasterly strike of the first of these zones suggests that it may represent a continuation of the same iron formational horizon intersected by the Dumont drill hole 1600 metres to the south southwest.

8.0 DESCRIPTION OF INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

Between the dates of October 19 and October 30, 1988, inclusive, induced polarization surveying was carried out over selected lines on the Carman-Langmuir property. Prior to commencement of the survey, 8.85 kilometres of winter-cut grid lines and baseline were cleaned out to facilitate survey mobility and, hence, improve survey production.

The personnel involved in the work were as follows:

R. Gillick	N.Bay, Ont.	Oct. 12-15 Oct. 19-30	(Line preparation) (IP survey)
P. Butler	Ottawa, Ont.	Oct. 12-15 Oct. 19-30	(Line preparation) (IP survey)
M. Sigouin	N. Bay, Ont.	Oct. 19-39	(IP survey)

The lines surveyed using the IP method were the following:

Line 3 S	8+00 W - 0+00	800 metres
Line 1 S	8+00 W - 1+75 E	975 "
Line 0	8+00 W - 2+00 E	1000 "
Line 13 N	4+00 W - 3+00 E	700 "
Line 16 N	6+50 W - 4+50 W	200 "
Line 17 N	7+00 W - 1+00 E	800 "
Line 18 N	8+00 W - 4+00 E	1200 "
Line 19 N	8+50 W - 2+00 E	1000 "
Line 20 N	7+00 W - 1+50 E	850 "
Line 21 N	5+75 W - 1+00 E	675 "
Line 22 N	4+50 W - 1+50 E	600 "
Line 24 N	1+50 W - 4+00 E	550 "
Line 26 N	2+75 W - 5+50 E	825 "

The line coverage of the survey totalled 10.175 kilometres over a period of 10 production days giving an average production of approximately 1.02 kilometres per day.

The IP survey was performed using a dipole-dipole electrode array with an a-spacing of 25 metres. N-separations of 1, 2, 3 and 4 were read.

The instrumentation used during the survey consisted of an EDA IP-2 time-domain receiver in conjunction with a Phoenix IPT-1 motor generator-driven transmitter capable of delivering up to 1 kilowatt of power. The transmitter was set to a 2 second on/ 2 second off reversing polarity duty cycle. The EDA receiver was used to monitor the primary voltage (Vp: the voltage measured during the 'on' part of each transmitted cycle) and 4 'slices' of the decaying residual voltage (M1,M2,M3,M4: voltages measured during the 'off' part of each transmitted cycle). The receiver was set to a delay time of 160 milliseconds and the integration times for the 4 slices were 120, 220, 420 and 820 milliseconds, respectively. Measurements at each station were averaged over a sufficient number of cycles to obtain an acceptable signal-to-noise ratio. All measurements were stored in the internal memory of the IP-2 along with computed values of apparent resistivity and 'total' chargeabiltiy (defined as M = [120M1 + 220M2 + 420M3 + 820M4] / 1580). Data was dumped to a printer at the end of each survey day.

9.0 RESULTS AND INTERPRETATION

Results of the induced polarization survey are presented in pseudosection form in Drawings 2 through 14. A plan map showing the IP anomalies and extent of line coverage on the north grid is presented in Drawing 1.

The IP anomalies have been categorized as follows:

i) DEFINITE BEDROCK ANOMALY

This is an anomaly which has a known geological source as proven by drilling and/or surface geology, or, an anomaly whose signature AND correlation with other geophysical and/or geological data indicate a bedrock source even though the exact nature of the source is unknown.

ii) PROBABLE BEDROCK ANOMALY

This is an anomaly whose signature OR correlation with other geophysical/geological data suggests a bedrock source.

iii) POSSIBLE BEDROCK ANOMALY

This category includes generally low amplitude chargeability anomalies with poor signatures and weak or nil correlation with other data.

A line by line description of the induced polarization results follows:

Line 26 N (Drawing No. 2) -
A sharp, moderate amplitude chargeability anomaly centred at 4+75 E is responsive at n-separations of 3 and 4 suggesting a depth to the top of the anomalous zone of 20 - 40 metres. The anomaly appears to correlate with a slight increase in apparent resistivity and may be associated with a weakly-defined magnetic low. The anomaly signature and strength of the response suggest a narrow zone of disseminated sulfides, perhaps related to faulting, may be the anomalous source.

A number of other low amplitude, generally poorly-defined chargeability responses are located on line 26 N. These latter anomalies exhibit no associated resistivity responses and weak correlation with magnetics. Although weak zones of disseminated sulfides cannot be ruled out as the sources of these anomalies, it is suggested that data supporting their gold potential (eg. by means of soil geochemistry) be established before any of these zones are drilled.

Line 24 N (Drawing No. 3) -

Two relatively broad, well-formed, moderate amplitude chargeability anomalies centred at 2+30 E and 3+50 E, respectively, exhibit flanking correlation with magnetic highs. Neither of the anomalies have corresponding anomalous resistivity.

The similar signatures over the two zones suggest similar anomalous sources. The breadth of the responses and their location within a region of enhanced magnetic activity may indicate a lithological source such as diabase or serpentinite containing elevated levels of disseminated pyrite and/or magnetite as the polarizable material.

The low background resistivities, even at the higher n-separations, can be explained by the masking effect of the relatively conductive (< 100 ohm-m.) surficial cover.

Line 22 N (Drawing No. 4) -

No significant chargeability anomalies were located on this line.

An apparent resistivity low centred at approximately 3+10 W corresponds with a fault previously interpreted from magnetic data.

Line 21 N (Drawing No. 5) -

A single moderate amplitude chargeability anomaly has been located at the western extremity of this line centred at approximately 5+00 W. The response is associated with higher apparent resistivities and a weak, narrow, flanking resistivity low to the east. A diabase intrusive has been mapped just to the west of the anomalous zone.

The chargeability anomaly may represent a zone of disseminated sulfide mineralization within the wall rock on the west side of a fault/contact.

Line 20 N (Drawing No. 6) -

Anomalous chargeabilities at the western extremity of this line are interpreted as representing two separate zones centred at 6+40 W and 5+85 W, respectively.

The westernmost zone exhibits moderate amplitude chargeabilities ranging up to 18 mV/V associated with sharply elevated apparent resistivities. The anomaly appears to be associated with a diabase intrusive suggesting that the anomalous polarizable material may be disseminated pyrite and/or magnetite within the intrusive rock itself.

The second anomaly, centred at 5+85 W, has been distorted somewhat by the anomalous response to the west, however, it appears to represent a narrow zone producing moderate chargeabilities of increasing amplitude with increasing 'n'. The zone exhibits direct correlation with a sharp narrow magnetic high and possible flanking correlation with apparent resistivity lows to both the east and west. The chargeability anomaly may represent a zone of disseminated/stringer sulfide mineralization associated with a fault/contact and possibly associated with a narrow band of iron formation.

Line 19 N (Drawing No. 7) -

A sharp, moderate amplitude chargeability anomaly centred at 6+05 W exhibits flanking correlation with low resistivities to the east. The anomaly is also associated with a sharp dipolar magnetic feature and located just to the north of an outcropping ridge of iron formation. The chargeable response may represent a zone of sulfidized iron formation or sulfide mineralization immediately adjacent to iron formation. The resistivity data further suggests that the zone may be in close spatial association with a contact and/or fault.

Several weaker less-developed chargeability responses centred at 6+70 W and 7+40 W, respectively, are believed to be associated with diabase, possibly representing disseminated pyrite and/or magnetite within intrusive rock.

<u>Line 18 N</u> (Drawing No. 8) -

A narrow, well-developed chargeability anomaly centred at 5+15 W exhibits moderate to high amplitude and shows direct correlation with a sharp resistivity low. The anomaly is associated with a narrow magnetic ridge and is believed to represent sulfidized iron formation or sulfide mineralization immediately adjacent to iron formation. The apparent resistivity low suggests that the sulfide mineralization may be of an electrically continuous form (eg. stringers or veins) or that it is in close spatial association with a porous structure such as a fault or shear. The resistivity data further suggests the presence of a geologic contact in the vicinity of the mineralization.

A second chargeability anomaly immediately to the east of the zone described above exhibits flanking correlation with a sharp resistivity low to the west. The anomaly may represent sulfide mineralization within wall rock on the east side of a fault/ contact.

A broad chargeability anomaly centred at approximately 6+55 W is associated with a region of elevated resistivity and high magnetic response. The anomaly is believed to be due to sulfide and/or magnetite mineralization within a mafic intrusive.

<u>Line 17 N</u> (Drawing No. 9) -

A sharp low-amplitude chargeability response centred at 0+65 W is associated with a dipolar magnetic trend. The anomaly is believed to represent a north northeasterly trending continuation of a zone of sulfidized iron formation mapped to the south.

A narrow moderate amplitude chargeability anomaly centred at 4+85 W exhibits flanking correlation with a resistivity low to the east. The anomaly is also associated with a dipolar magnetic trend believed to represent iron formation. The chargeable response may represent sulfide mineralization associated with the iron formation. The resistivity data suggests the presence of a fault/contact at or immediately to the east of the mineralized zone.

A weak poorly-developed chargeability anomaly centred at 5+45 W is believed to represent sulfide and/or magnetite mineralization associated with mafic intrusive rock.

Line 16 N (Drawing No. 10) -

Only a short section (6+50 W - 4+50 W) of this line was surveyed with the IP method and no anomalies were located. Judging by the trend of chargeability anomalies located on lines 17 N, 18 N and 19 N and the magnetic trend associated with these anomalies, a continuation of the sulfide/iron formation zone delineated to the north may intersect line 16 N beyond the eastern extremity of the surveyed portion of this line.

Line 13 N (Drawing No. 11) -

Three low-amplitude, weakly-formed chargeability anomalies are centred at 3+40 W, 2+10 W and 1+10 W, respectively. All of these anomalies are associated with high apparent resistivity. The westernmost of this anomalous trio is believed to be associated with a north-south trending diabase dike and possibly represents sulfide and/or magnetite mineralization within the dike rock. The other two anomalies may represent zonations of elevated sulfide content within volcanic rocks possibly associated with silicification.

A very weak chargeability response centred at 0+10 E appears to correlate with a linear north northeasterly striking magnetic trend which is believed to delineate iron formation. The IP anomaly may represent sparse sulfide mineralization associated with the same iron formational horizon located on line 16 N at 0+50 W.

A narrow, low-amplitude chargeability anomaly centred at 1+95 E is believed to arise from sulfide and/or magnetite mineralization within a diabase intrusive.

<u>Line 0</u> (Drawing No. 12) -

A moderate-amplitude, well-formed chargeability anomaly centred at 2+25 W is associated with moderately elevated resistivity. This anomaly may represent a continuation of the silicified, sulfidized and, reportedly, auriferous iron formation drilled by Dumont in 1962 further to the south.

Weaker chargeability responses flanking the zone described above are centred at 1+65 W and 2+95 W, respectively. Anomaly signatures indicate deeper-seated polarizable zones associated with lower resistivities. These zones may consist of disseminated sulfides related to faulting/shearing and/or contact features and may not have been intersected during previous drilling.

<u>Line 1 S</u> (Drawing No. 13) -

A low-amplitude chargeability response centred at approximately 2+25 W may represent a continuation of the 'Dumont' zone believed to be located at 2+70 W on line 2 S and striking north northeast.

Two moderate-amplitude chargeability anomalies centred at 4+55 W and 4+08 W, respectively, are associated with resistivity lows. The resistivity data suggests that these anomalies may be located near a geologic contact with possible attendant faulting or shearing. The anomalies may represent the same mineralized horizon(s) intersected by Rio Tinto in 1982 described as "several bands of siliceous iron formation, well-mineralized (5-10%) with pyrrhotite and pyrite and containing up to several percent chalcopyrite in places".

Line 3 S (Drawing No. 14) -

A low amplitude chargeability anomaly centred at approximately 5+85 W exhibits flanking correlation with a resistivity low to the east. The anomaly may represent an extension of the mineralized iron formational horizon intersected by Rio Tinto and described above. The flanking resistivity low suggests the presence of faulting.

10.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1) The following anomalies, located on the north grid of the Carman-Langmuir property, are interpreted as representing zones of sulfide replacement within iron formation or sulfide mineralization in close association with iron formation. Using the Carshaw/Malga type deposit as a model, these zones are considered to be high priority gold targets.

   Line 20 N, 5+85 W
   Line 19 N, 6+05 W
   Line 18 N, 5+15 W
   Line 17 N, 4+85 W
   } These zones probably represent a single horizon.

   Line 13 N, 0+10 E(?)
   Line 17 N, 0+65 W

2) The following anomalies may represent sulfides associated with faulting, shearing and/or possible geologic contacts. These zones are also considered to have gold potential.

   Line 26 N, 4+75 E

Line 21 N, 5+00 W
Line 18 N, 4+65 W

3) The following anomalies are believed to be due to sulfide and/or magnetite mineralization within mafic or ultramafic intrusive rocks and are not considered to warrant further investigation at this time.

Line 24 N, 2+30 E
3+50 E
Line 20 N, 6+40 W
Line 19 N, 6+70 W
7+40 W
Line 18 N, 6+55 W
Line 17 N, 5+45 W
Line 13 N, 3+40 W

It is recommended that all anomalous IP zones in category 1, above, be thoroughly prospected, trenched and drilled. Anomalous zones in category 2 are considered second priority gold targets and should be investigated on surface where possible and by means of diamond drilling where necessary.

Limited IP coverage on the south grid of the property has confirmed IP zones located previously which are believed to represent two sulfide-bearing iron formations drilled by Dumont and Rio Tinto in 1962 and 1982, respectively. Both of these zones of iron formation have undergone only very limited investigation by diamond drilling. One of the zones (Dumont,1962), reportedly, assayed 0.67 ounces gold per ton over a core length of 6 feet. Both of these zones should be further investigated both along strike and at depth by means of diamond drilling.

Respectfully submitted

Robert E. Gillick, MSc.
ROBERT E. GILLICK & ASSOCIATES LTD.

11.0 REFERENCES

R. E. Gillick, 1988, Report on Magnetometer and Induced Polarization Surveys on the Carman & Langmuir Townships Property of Golden Pheasant Resources.

R. Bald, 1988, Preliminary Geology Map, Carman & Langmuir Townships Property - North Grid.

R. J. Anderson, 1988, Summary of 1988 Activities, Carman & Langmuir Townships Property, Volume 1 - Diamond Drilling.

APPENDIX A

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATIONS

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATIONS

This is to certify that:

1) I am a consulting geophysicist with an office at 114 Willingdon Drive, North Bay, Ontario.

2) I hold a BSc.in Mathematics from Dalhousie University and an MSc. Diploma in Applied Geophysics (1979) from McGill University.

3) I have been working in the Mineral Exploration and Mining Industry for the past 13 years.

4) I am an associate member of the Society of Exploration Geophysicists.

5) I have no direct or indirect interest in the property described in this report.

Dated at North Bay, Ontario, this 21st day of Nov , 1988.

R. E. Gillick

R. E. Gillick.

APPENDIX B

TECHNICAL DATA STATEMENT

File

Ontario

Ministry of Natural Resources

GEOPHYSICAL – GEOLOGICAL – GEOCHEMICAL TECHNICAL DATA STATEMENT

TO BE ATTACHED AS AN APPENDIX TO TECHNICAL REPORT
FACTS SHOWN HERE NEED NOT BE REPEATED IN REPORT
TECHNICAL REPORT MUST CONTAIN INTERPRETATION, CONCLUSIONS ETC.

Type of Survey(s) INDUCED POLARIZATION

Township or Area CARMAN & LANGMUIR TOWNSHIPS

Claim Holder(s) GOLDEN PHEASANT RESOURCES LTD.

Survey Company ROBERT E. GILLICK & ASSOCIATES LTD.

Author of Report ROBERT E. GILLICK

Address of Author 114 WILLINGDON DR., NORTH BAY, ONT.

Covering Dates of Survey Oct. 19-30, 1988, inclusive
(linecutting to office)

Total Miles of Line Cut

SPECIAL PROVISIONS CREDITS REQUESTED

ENTER 40 days (includes line cutting) for first survey.

ENTER 20 days for each additional survey using same grid.

	DAYS per claim
Geophysical	
–Electromagnetic	
–Magnetometer	
–Radiometric	
–Other	
Geological	
Geochemical	

AIRBORNE CREDITS (Special provision credits do not apply to airborne surveys)

Magnetometer ____ Electromagnetic ____ Radiometric ____
(enter days per claim)

DATE: Nov. 21/88 SIGNATURE: ____
Author of Report or Agent

OFFICE USE ONLY

Res. Geol. ____ Qualifications ____

Previous Surveys

File No.	Type	Date	Claim Holder

MINING CLAIMS TRAVERSED
List numerically

(prefix)	(number)
P	987235
P	987236
P	987237
P	987238
P	987240
P	987241
P	987243
P	947058
P	792475
P	792476
P	792481
P	792482

If space insufficient, attach list

TOTAL CLAIMS 12

837 (5/79)

GEOPHYSICAL TECHNICAL DATA

GROUND SURVEYS – If more than one survey, specify data for each type of survey

Number of Stations ______ Number of Readings ______

Station interval ______ Line spacing ______

Profile scale ______

Contour interval ______

MAGNETIC

Instrument ______

Accuracy – Scale constant ______

Diurnal correction method ______

Base Station check-in interval (hours) ______

Base Station location and value ______

ELECTROMAGNETIC

Instrument ______

Coil configuration ______

Coil separation ______

Accuracy ______

Method: ☐ Fixed transmitter ☐ Shoot back ☐ In line ☐ Parallel line

Frequency ______ (specify V.L.F. station)

Parameters measured ______

GRAVITY

Instrument ______

Scale constant ______

Corrections made ______

Base station value and location ______

Elevation accuracy ______

Instrument Receiver: EDA IP-2; Transmitter: Phoenix IPT-1

Method ☒ Time Domain ☐ Frequency Domain

Parameters – On time 2 seconds Frequency ______

– Off time 2 seconds Range ______

– Delay time 160 milliseconds

– Integration time 120,220.420,820 milliseconds

Power 1 kilowatt

Electrode array Dipole-dipole

Electrode spacing 25 metres

Type of electrode Steel stake

APPARENT CHARGEABILITY
CONTOURED AT 0, 1.5, 3.5, 5.5, 7.5, 10, 13, 16, 20, 24, 28, & 32 mV/V

APPARENT RESISTIVITY
CONTOURED AT 50, 100, 200, 500, 1K, 2K, 3K, 4K, 6K, 8K, 12K, 16K, 20K, 25K, 30K, & 40K OHM-M

LEGEND

SURVEY PARAMETERS

Rx DELAY TIME : 160 MILLISECONDS

Rx INTEGRATION TIMES : 120, 220, 420, & 820 MILLISECONDS

Tx DUTY CYCLE : 2 SEC. ON / 2 SEC. OFF

INSTRUMENTATION

RECEIVER : EDA IP-2 (TIME DOMAIN)

TRANSMITTER : PHOENIX IPT-1 (1 KILOWATT)

ELECTRODE CONFIGURATION

ARRAY : DIPOLE - DIPOLE

A - SPACING : 25 METRES

N - SEPARATIONS : 1, 2, 3, & 4

CHARGEABILITY ANOMALIES

DEFINITE BEDROCK ANOMALY

PROBABLE BEDROCK ANOMALY

POSSIBLE BEDROCK ANOMALY

SURVEY BY ROBERT E. GILLICK and ASSOCIATES LTD.

63.5445

OM84-1-C-221

Nº	DESCRIPTION	DATE	DR. BY	APPR.
REVISIONS				

CLIENT
GOLDEN PHEASANT RESOURCES LTD.

TITLE
I. P. SURVEY
LINE AT 21 N

SCALE:	DRN. BY:	APPR. BY:	DATE:	DRNG. NO.:
1 : 1250	R. C.		NOV. '88	5

JAMES WADE ENGINEERING LTD.

260

APPARENT CHARGEABILITY
CONTOURED AT 0, 1.5, 3.5, 5.5, 7.5, 10, 13, 16, 20, 24, 28, & 32 mV/V

APPARENT RESISTIVITY
CONTOURED AT 50, 100, 200, 500, 1K, 2K, 3K, 4K, 6K, 8K, 12K, 16K, 20K, 25K, 30K, & 40K OHM - M

LEGEND

SURVEY PARAMETERS

Rx DELAY TIME : 160 MILLISECONDS

Rx INTEGRATION TIMES : 120, 220, 420, & 820 MILLISECONDS

Tx DUTY CYCLE : 2 SEC. ON / 2 SEC. OFF

INSTRUMENTATION

RECEIVER : EDA IP - 2 (TIME DOMAIN)

TRANSMITTER : PHOENIX IPT - 1 (1 KILOWATT)

ELECTRODE CONFIGURATION

ARRAY : DIPOLE - DIPOLE

A - SPACING : 25 METRES

N - SEPARATIONS : 1, 2, 3, & 4

CHARGEABILITY ANOMALIES

DEFINITE BEDROCK ANOMALY

PROBABLE BEDROCK ANOMALY

POSSIBLE BEDROCK ANOMALY

SURVEY BY ROBERT E. GILLICK and ASSOCIATES LTD.

Nº	DESCRIPTION	DATE	DR. BY	APPR.
REVISIONS				

63.5445

CLIENT: GOLDEN PHEASANT RESOURCES LTD.

TITLE: I. P. SURVEY LINE AT 20 N

SCALE	DRN. BY:	APPR. BY:	DATE:	DRNG. NO.:
1 : 1250	R.C.		NOV. '88	6

OM88-1-C-221

JAMES WADE ENGINEERING LTD.

270

APPARENT CHARGEABILITY
CONTOURED AT 0, 1.5, 3.5, 5.5, 7.5, 10, 13, 16, 20, 24, 28, & 32 mV/V

APPARENT RESISTIVITY
CONTOURED AT 50, 100, 200, 500, 1K, 2K, 3K, 4K, 6K, 8K, 12K, 16K, 20K, 25K, 30K, & 40K OHM-M

LEGEND

SURVEY PARAMETERS

Rx DELAY TIME : 160 MILLISECONDS

Rx INTEGRATION TIMES : 120, 220, 420, & 820 MILLISECONDS

Tx DUTY CYCLE : 2 SEC ON / 2 SEC. OFF

INSTRUMENTATION

RECEIVER : EDA IP-2 (TIME DOMAIN)

TRANSMITTER : PHOENIX IPT-1 (1 KILOWATT)

ELECTRODE CONFIGURATION

ARRAY : DIPOLE - DIPOLE

A - SPACING : 25 METRES

N - SEPARATIONS : 1, 2, 3, & 4

CHARGEABILITY ANOMALIES

DEFINITE BEDROCK ANOMALY

PROBABLE BEDROCK ANOMALY

POSSIBLE BEDROCK ANOMALY

SURVEY BY ROBERT E. GILLICK and ASSOCIATES LTD.

280

63.5445

Nº	DESCRIPTION	DATE	DR. BY	APPR.
	OM88-1-C-221			
REVISIONS				

CLIENT
GOLDEN PHEASANT RESOURCES LTD.

TITLE
I. P. SURVEY
LINE AT 16 N

SCALE	DRN. BY:	APPR. BY:	DATE:	DRNG. NO.:
1 : 1250	R. C.		NOV. '88	10

JAMES WADE ENGINEERING LTD.

APPARENT CHARGEABILITY
CONTOURED AT 0, 1.5, 3.5, 5.5, 7.5, 10, 13, 16, 20, 24, 28, & 32 mV/V

APPARENT RESISTIVITY
CONTOURED AT 50, 100, 200, 500, 1K, 2K, 3K, 4K, 6K, 8K, 12K, 16K, 20K, 25K, 30K, & 40K OHM-M

LEGEND

SURVEY PARAMETERS

Rx DELAY TIME : 160 MILLISECONDS

Rx INTEGRATION TIMES : 120, 220, 420, & 820 MILLISECONDS

Tx DUTY CYCLE : 2 SEC. ON / 2 SEC. OFF

INSTRUMENTATION

RECEIVER : EDA IP-2 (TIME DOMAIN)

TRANSMITTER : PHOENIX IPT-1 (1 KILOWATT)

ELECTRODE CONFIGURATION

ARRAY : DIPOLE - DIPOLE

A-SPACING : 25 METRES

N-SEPARATIONS : 1, 2, 3, & 4

CHARGEABILITY ANOMALIES

DEFINITE BEDROCK ANOMALY

PROBABLE BEDROCK ANOMALY

POSSIBLE BEDROCK ANOMALY

SURVEY BY ROBERT E. GILLICK and ASSOCIATES LTD.

63 5445

CLIENT
GOLDEN PHEASANT RESOURCES LTD.

TITLE
I. P. SURVEY
LINE AT 13 N

SCALE	DRN. BY:	APPR. BY:	DATE:	DRNG. NO.:
1:1250	R. C.		NOV. '88	11

OM88-1-C-221

Nº	DESCRIPTION	DATE	DR. BY	APPR.

REVISIONS

JAMES WADE ENGINEERING Ltd.

290

APPARENT CHARGEABILITY
CONTOURED AT 0, 1.5, 3.5, 5.5, 7.5, 10, 13, 16, 20, 24, 28, & 32 mV/V

APPARENT RESISTIVITY
CONTOURED AT 50, 100, 200, 500, 1K, 2K, 3K, 4K, 6K, 8K, 12K, 16K, 20K, 25K, 30K, & 40K OHM-M

LEGEND

SURVEY PARAMETERS

Rx DELAY TIME : 160 MILLISECONDS

Rx INTEGRATION TIMES : 120, 220, 420, & 820 MILLISECONDS

Tx DUTY CYCLE : 2 SEC ON / 2 SEC OFF

INSTRUMENTATION

RECEIVER : EDA IP-2 (TIME DOMAIN)

TRANSMITTER : PHOENIX IPT-1 (1 KILOWATT)

ELECTRODE CONFIGURATION

ARRAY : DIPOLE - DIPOLE

A - SPACING : 25 METRES

N - SEPARATIONS : 1, 2, 3, & 4

CHARGEABILITY ANOMALIES

DEFINITE BEDROCK ANOMALY

PROBABLE BEDROCK ANOMALY

POSSIBLE BEDROCK ANOMALY

SURVEY BY ROBERT E. GILLICK and ASSOCIATES LTD.

63.5445

DM88-1-C-221

Nº	DESCRIPTION	DATE	DR. BY	APPR.
REVISIONS				

CLIENT
GOLDEN PHEASANT RESOURCES LTD.

TITLE
I. P. SURVEY
LINE AT 00

SCALE	DRN. BY:	APPR. BY:	DATE:	DRNG. NO.
1 : 1250	R. C.		NOV. '88	12

JAMES WADE ENGINEERING LTD.

300

42A06SE8448 63.5445 CARMAN

APPARENT CHARGEABILITY
CONTOURED AT 0, 1.5, 3.5, 5.5, 7.5, 10, 13, 16, 20, 24, 28, & 32 mV/V

APPARENT RESISTIVITY
CONTOURED AT 50, 100, 200, 500, 1K, 2K, 3K, 4K, 6K, 8K, 12K, 16K, 20K, 25K, 30K, & 40K OHM-M

LEGEND

SURVEY PARAMETERS

Rx DELAY TIME : 160 MILLISECONDS

Rx INTEGRATION TIMES : 120, 220, 420, & 820 MILLISECONDS

Tx DUTY CYCLE : 2 SEC. ON / 2 SEC. OFF

INSTRUMENTATION

RECEIVER : EDA IP-2 (TIME DOMAIN)

TRANSMITTER : PHOENIX IPT-1 (1 KILOWATT)

ELECTRODE CONFIGURATION

ARRAY : DIPOLE - DIPOLE

A-SPACING : 25 METRES

N-SEPARATIONS : 1, 2, 3, & 4

CHARGEABILITY ANOMALIES

DEFINITE BEDROCK ANOMALY

PROBABLE BEDROCK ANOMALY

POSSIBLE BEDROCK ANOMALY

SURVEY BY ROBERT E. GILLICK and ASSOCIATES LTD.

63,545

Nº	DESCRIPTION	DATE	DR. BY	APPR.

REVISIONS

OM88-4-C-221

CLIENT
GOLDEN PHEASANT RESOURCES LTD.

TITLE
I. P. SURVEY
LINE AT 1 S

SCALE	DRN. BY:	APPR. BY:	DATE:	DRNG. NO.:
1 : 1250	R.C.		NOV. '88	13

JAMES WADE ENGINEERING LTD.

310

APPARENT CHARGEABILITY
CONTOURED AT 0, 1.5, 3.5, 5.5, 7.5, 10, 13, 16, 20, 24, 28, & 32 mV/V

APPARENT RESISTIVITY
CONTOURED AT 50, 100, 200, 500, 1K, 2K, 3K, 4K, 6K, 8K, 12K, 16K, 20K, 25K, 30K, & 40K OHM-M

LEGEND

SURVEY PARAMETERS

Rx DELAY TIME : 160 MILLISECONDS
Rx INTEGRATION TIMES : 120, 220, 420, & 820 MILLISECONDS
Tx DUTY CYCLE : 2 SEC. ON / 2 SEC. OFF

INSTRUMENTATION

RECEIVER : EDA IP-2 (TIME DOMAIN)
TRANSMITTER : PHOENIX IPT-1 (1 KILOWATT)

ELECTRODE CONFIGURATION

ARRAY : DIPOLE - DIPOLE
A-SPACING : 25 METRES
N-SEPARATIONS : 1, 2, 3, & 4

CHARGEABILITY ANOMALIES

DEFINITE BEDROCK ANOMALY
PROBABLE BEDROCK ANOMALY
POSSIBLE BEDROCK ANOMALY

SURVEY BY ROBERT E. GILLICK and ASSOCIATES LTD.

63.5445

CLIENT				
GOLDEN PHEASANT RESOURCES LTD.				
TITLE: I. P. SURVEY LINE AT 3 S				
SCALE: 1:1250	DRN. BY: R.C.	APPR. BY:	DATE: NOV. '88	DRNG. NO.: 14
JAMES WADE ENGINEERING LTD.				

OM88-1-C-221

Nº	DESCRIPTION	DATE	DR. BY	APPR.

REVISIONS

320