GEOLOGICAL and GEOPHYSICAL REPORT
ON THE
CASS PROPERTY

Record Numbers 303086, 303087, 303088, 303090, 303091, 303092, 303105, 303106, 303107.

McINTOSH LAKES AREA
CARIBOO MINING DIVISION
BRITISH COLUMBIA

N.T.S.: 093A/03W

LATITUDE: 52 DEGREES 07 MINUTES NORTH
LONGITUDE: 121 DEGREES 27 MINUTES WEST

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT

23,620

for
GWR RESOURCES LIMITED

by
ANDREW L. WILKINS P.Geo.
NORIAN RESOURCES CORPORATION

August, 1994
Upper Triassic to Lower Jurassic Nicola volcanic and related intrusive and clastic rocks to the south of the Cass Property host numerous copper and gold prospects.

Exploration on the property consisted of surveying in seven lines with a hip chain. Three of these lines (E, F and G) were on the Cass Property. An Induced Polarization Survey was conducted along the lines.

The property lies on the northwestern flank of a prominent aeromagnetic high. Most of the property is characterized by moderate magnetic intensity. The northeastern portion of the property is characterized by low magnetic intensity. Most of the property is underlain by glacial alluvium.

No significant IP responses were recorded on Lines E, F or G.
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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Cass Group is located 32 kilometres north of Lac La Hache, B.C. in the Cariboo Mining Division. The property is centred at 52 degrees 07 minutes north latitude and 121 degrees 27 minutes west longitude (NTS: 093A103W). Murphy Lake lies to the east and Spout Lake lies to the south of the claim group.

Access to the property is by an all weather gravel road from Lac La Hache. Numerous logging roads cross the property and are in variable condition depending on the age of the logging scars.

1.2 CLIMATE, TOPOGRAPHY AND VEGETATION

The climate in the vicinity of the Cass property is typical of the Cariboo Region. Temperatures are moderate ranging from a minimum of -30 degrees Celsius in the winter to a maximum of 30 degrees in the summer. Precipitation is moderate, with one metre of snow common on the ground in the winter time. Exploration can be conducted year round.

Relief is gentle to rolling throughout the claim group. Elevations vary from 1,005 metres (3,300') to 1,220 metres (4,000').

Vegetation consists of mature stands of douglas fir, lodgepole pine, and birch, where no logging has taken place. Wet marsh lands occur in the valley bottoms. The bush is generally fairly open.

1.3 CLAIM STATISTICS

The Cass property is located within the Cariboo Mining Division and staked under the provisions of the British Columbian Mineral Tenure Act. The claims cover approximately 4500 hectares and are listed in table 1 below.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Claim Name</th>
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<th>Total # of Units</th>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>20</td>
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<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cass 3</td>
<td>303107</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* pending acceptance of this report.

The claims were owned by Dan Gagne of Chase, B.C. and were under option to GWR Resources of Vancouver, B.C. The claims were mistakenly allowed to lapse as the work program was not filed on time.
1.4 REGIONAL EXPLORATION HISTORY

Placer gold was discovered in the Cariboo Mining District in the 1860's. The Cariboo - Quesnel gold belt to the north has been the largest producer of placer gold in British Columbia and has had a long history of placer gold exploration. Lode gold in quartz veins was discovered in the 1930's at Frasergold to the east and Spanish Mountain to the north. Significant exploration began in the mid 1960's with the discovery of the Cariboo-Bell porphyry copper deposit to the north. Renewed exploration for gold in the 1980's led to the discovery of the QR deposit to the north.

In 1966, Coranex Ltd. conducted a reconnaissance geochemical soil sampling program over the areas south of Spout Lake and located extensive evidence of copper mineralization (Janes, 1967). This led to the discovery of two principal properties, the WC claims around Spout Lake and the Tim claims 10 kilometres to the east. On the WC claims, percussion drilling by Amax intersected 160 feet of 1.63% copper, including one 80 foot section of 2.28% copper (Hodgson and DePaoli, 1973). Additional drilling by Craigmont Mines returned good copper values in a number of holes including 20 feet of 2.47% copper. No assays were done for gold.

During the mid 1970's, exploration activity dwindled and numerous claims expired. Exploration renewed in the 1980's for gold. BP Selco conducted a broad scale soil sampling program and located several strong copper-gold geochemical anomalies that were not explored (Gamble and Hoffman, 1984). The Tim showings were tested by Stallion Resources Ltd. in the fall of 1983 and a zone of 10.7 metres assayed 4.6% copper, 1.7 ounces per ton silver, and 0.097 ounces per ton gold (Butler, 1984). The miracle showing was discovered in 1984, 8 kilometres to the southeast along a strong magnetic high. The initial showing was strong malachite staining in a new logging road cut. G.W.R. Resources Ltd. optioned the claims and has subsequently found both copper-gold skarn and porphyry style mineralization. Results on the miracle showings have been promising and mineral exploration is on going.

1.5 PROPERTY EXPLORATION HISTORY

In May of 1968, results of an aeromagnetic survey performed jointly by the federal and provincial governments were released. The survey defined a prominent magnetic high in the shape of an arc. The Cass group is located on the inside western flank of this magnetic high (Figure 3).

In September of 1988, an airborne magnetic and VLF-EM survey was flown over all of the Cass Group and the surrounding area by Western Geophysical Aero Data Ltd. for Tide Resources Ltd. The magnetic data was subdivided into four distinct domains. Two of these domains are found on the Cass Group. Most of the claim group is characterized by moderate magnetic intensity and relief which is probably due to Nicola volcaniclastic rocks. The northeastern portion of the Cass Group is a region of low magnetic intensity and is interpreted to be composed of possibly monzonitic intrusives (Woods, 1988). Numerous VLF-EM conductors were also found.

In 1989, some of the data from the airborne magnetic survey flown in 1988 was reprocessed by Western Geophysical Aero Data Ltd. in an attempt to more narrowly delineate the structural systems governing potential mineralization in the area. The Cass Group was covered by this program.

In 1993, Regional Resources did some exploration in the area, however the author has not seen the results of this program.
1.6 1994 WORK PROGRAM

Exploration consisted of surveying in seven lines (A - G) along roads and through some logging cut blocks. Minor prospecting and geological mapping was conducted along these lines while surveying them in. Three of these lines (E, F and G) are on the Cass Group. A reconnaissance style Induced Polarization Survey was also conducted along the lines. Andrew Wilkins representing Norian Consultants Ltd. did the geological work and SJ Geophysics Ltd. performed the IP survey. The focus of the work was to evaluate the potential for copper-gold porphyry and skarn mineralization.

The work program was not filed with the Ministry of Mines so the claims were mistakenly allowed to lapse. The work is still being filed and applied towards a PAC account.

2. GEOPHYSICS

The Induced Polarization Survey Report is written by Syd Visser and is located in Appendix I of this report.

3. GEOLOGY

3.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Regional Geology is presented in Figure 3.

The Cass Group is underlain by rocks of mainly Late Triassic to Early Jurassic in age. The Group is situated along the eastern edge of the Intermontane Tectonic Belt in central British Columbia. This area is part of the Quesnel Terrane, a basin of early Mesozoic eugeosynclinal deposition situated between the Omineca Geanticline in the Columbia Mountains to the east and the Pinchi Geanticline to the west (Campbell, Tipper, 1972). Between the geanticlines is a large thickness of Late Triassic and Early Jurassic primarily volcanic clastic rocks belonging to the Nicola, Takla and Stuhini Groups. These have been intruded by large granitic batholiths. The Takomkane Intrusion is one such batholith and lies to the east of the Cass Group. Tertiary volcanic lava flows cover much of the older rocks to the east and west of the claims.

The Quesnel Terrane is believed to be an island arc assemblage of alkalic volcanic, volcaniclastic, and sedimentary rocks formed at an easterly dipping subduction plate margin and obducted eastward onto the existing continental terrane during the middle Jurassic. Several volcanic centers within the trough are evident. These centers are controlled by northwest trending, primary fault structures which were active into the late Mesozoic. The centers are cored by subvolcanic alkalic stocks (Saleken and Simpson, 1981). These stocks are hosts for numerous copper-gold porphyry deposits, such as Copper Mountain, Afton, Cariboo Bell and the QR gold mine.

3.2 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

Outcrop on the majority of the claims is fairly scarce. Most of the claims are covered with glacial deposits of till and alluvium.
Upper Triassic to Lower Jurassic Nicola volcanic and related intrusive and clastic rocks to the south of the Cass Property host numerous copper and gold prospects.

Exploration on the property consisted of surveying in seven lines with a hip chain. An Induced Polarization Survey as well as minor prospecting and geological mapping was conducted along the lines. Three of these lines are situated on the Cass Group.

The property lies on the northwestern flank of a prominent aeromagnetic high. Most of the property is characterized by moderate magnetic intensity. The northeastern portion of the property is characterized by low magnetic intensity. Most of the property is underlain by glacial alluvium.

No significant IP responses were found on Lines E, F and G.
5. REFERENCES


Gamble, A.P.D., **Geochemical Survey of the Core Claims**, Guichon Exploroco Ltd., Clinton Mining Division, August 1983.

Gamble, A.P.D. and Hoffman, S.J., **Soil Geochemical Survey on the Core 8 to 13 Claims**, Selco Division, BP Resources Canada Ltd., Clinton Mining Division, October 1984.


Janes, R.H., **A report on the Geochemistry of the Peach North and South Groups**, Coranex Ltd., Clinton Mining Division, August 1967.

Saleken, L.W. and Simpson, R.G., **Cariboo-Quesnel Gold Belt, A Geological Overview**, Western Miner, April 1981.


6. STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

Geophysics:
   5/10 * $21,855.25 $10,927.63

Room and Board:
   Ten-ee-ah Lodge 5/10 * $3,262.09 $1,631.05

Project Geologist
   4 days @ $300.00 per day $1,200.00

TOTAL EXPENDITURES $13,758.68
7. STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Andrew L. Wilkins, of P.O. Box 629, Pemberton, B.C., certify that:

1) I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia with a Bachelor of Science degree in the Geological Sciences (1981).

2) I have been engaged in the mining exploration industry in British Columbia and the Yukon since 1978.

3) I am a Professional Geoscientist registered with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia.

4) I was the project geologist on the Cass project and performed some of the work on the Ben 1, Ben 3, Abbey 4, Abbey 5, Jo 1, Jo 2, Jo 3, Pete 1, Pete 2, Pete 3, Cass 1, Cass 2, Cass 3 claims during the summer of 1994.

5) I am the author of this report.

Dated this fifteenth day of September, 1994.

Andrew L. Wilkins  P. Geo.
APPENDIX 1

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY ON THE CASS AND SPRING LAKE CLAIM GROUPS

Note: Only maps pertaining to the Cass property are included with this report. The Spring Property maps are excluded.
INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

ON THE

BEN ABBEY AND

SPRING LAKE CLAIM GROUPS

FOR

GWR RESOURCES LTD.

SURVEY BY

SJ GEOPHYSICS LTD.

CLINTON M.D., B.C.

August 1994

N.T.S. 92P/14W and 93A/3W

Report By

Syd Visser

SJ Geophysics Ltd.
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INTRODUCTION

A reconnaissance I.P. survey, consisting of seven lines in the Ben Abbey and Spring Lake claim blocks, was completed for GWR Resources Ltd. by SJ Geophysics Ltd. during the period of June 15 to 26, 1994.

Seven lines were surveyed along logging roads on the Ben Abbey group of claims. This claim group encompasses Two Mile Tillicum and McIntosh lakes and is located approximately 45 Kilometres north east of Lac la Hache. Access to the claim group was along logging roads from the accommodations at Ten-EE-ah lodge located on Spout lake.

Two lines were surveyed along logging roads on the Spring Lake claim block. This claim group encompasses Spring and Rudy lakes and is located approximately 27 Kilometres southeast of Lac la Hache. Access to this claim block was along logging roads from accommodation in Lac la Hache.

The purpose of the reconnaissance survey was to test for potential disseminated sulphide mineralization along a series of logging roads.

The description of geology, location, access and previous work done is beyond the scope of this report. This report is intended to be an addendum to a more comprehensive property report compiled by GWR Resources Ltd..

EQUIPMENT AND FIELD WORK

The I.P. crew consisted of Rolf Krowinkel (Geophysicist), Philip Chidgzey (technician), Neil Visser (technician) and two helpers. Crew and equipment were mobilized from Vancouver to the property on June 14 1994. The survey on the Ben Abbey claim group commenced on June 15 and was completed on June 23. The survey on the Spring lake
Claim group commenced on June 24 and was completed on June 25. The crew and equipment demobilized to Vancouver on June 26, 1994.

Seven lines were surveyed along logging roads on the Ben Abbey claim group for a total of approximately 20 kilometers and two lines were surveyed along logging roads on the Spring Lake claim group for a total of approximately 7.0 kilometers. A pole-dipole array with an "a" spacing of 50M along with a "N" of 1 to 6 was used for the survey.

The equipment used was a Phoenix time domain transmitter, with a cycle time of 2 second on and 2 second off, and a Androtex time domain receiver. The delay time of the receiver was set at 80 millisecond with 10 integrating windows with widths of 80,80,80,160,160,160,320,320 and 320 millisecond each. The apparent resistivity was calculated using the recorded transmitter current and the nominal dipole spacing (50 metres) at each measurement location.

In places where the road is not absolutely straight the calculated apparent resistivity may not be accurate because the distance from the current stake to the measuring dipole could not be accurately determined.

All the data was down loaded to a computer in the evening. Chargeability for time windows 3 and 6 and the calculated apparent resistivity were plotted as pseudosections on a colour dot matrix printer. The results were discussed in the field with the project geologist Dave Bland and Andrew Wilkins.

The data was re-plotted on a colour inkjet plotter in Vancouver for final presentation and interpretation.
DATA PRESENTATION

The data is presented on two location maps and nine pseudosection as follows:

Plate G1 Location map Ben Abey Group
Plate G2 location map Spring Lake Group
Line A to G Pseudosections Ben Abey Group
Line LS-1 and Ls-2 Pseudosections Spring Lake Group

DISCUSSION

The following is a short discussion of the reconnaissance Induced Polarization data on the Ben Abbey and Spring lake claim groups. Chargeability can vary significantly across different lithologies. On a reconnaissance survey it is difficult to determine what chargeability values are anomalous and what values are strictly related to lithology. The results should be compared to the more extensive past surveys done on grids in the area and any known local geology. It should be noted that chargeability windows and normalization methods can vary between systems therefore a direct comparison of the chargeability values is likely not possible.

The calculated apparent resistivities may be in error because of the poor control over dipole spacing on the reconnaissance lines.

Ben Abbey Group

Seven lines (A to G) were surveyed on the Ben Abbey Claim group as shown on the location map Plate G1. The large separation between most of the lines makes it impossible to relate any of the lines therefore each line is discussed as a separately.
Line A

Line A was surveyed along a road north of eagle creek on the Ben 3 and Ben 4 claims as shown on Plate G1. The line is approximately 3 Kilometres long and was surveyed from east to west.

This line has two distinct, relatively high resistivity zones and a number of weak chargeability anomalous zones. Starting from the eastern part of the line and ending at 250W is a resistivity high zone. This zone has an associated deep (n=4-5) chargeability anomaly. The second resistivity high zone starts at approximately 1000W and ends abruptly at 1600W. The eastern end of this zone has a associated weak chargeability high. A second deep (n=3-4) chargeability anomaly in the high resistivity zone is located at approximately 1450 to 1500W. The whole high resistivity zone appears to have a slightly elevated chargeability background, which extends to depth east of the eastern resistivity contact. A chargeability high is also located on the western end of the survey line located from 2400W to the western end of the line. This anomaly may be due to layering in the overburden. The eastern edge of this zone also has a weak resistivity high.

Line B

Line B is located on the southwest end of the Abbey 5 claim as shown on plate G1. The line is approximately 1.6 Kilometres in length and was surveyed from the north end towards the south.

There is a good chargeability anomaly on this line located at approximately 3900N. The anomaly is shallow, narrow and appears to be associated with a narrow resistivity low, which may be a shear or fault zone. The remainder of the surveyed line has a moderate resistivity
response with the possible exception of a narrow, low resistivity zone at approximately 4200N.

Line C

Line C was surveyed along a road that runs from the western boundary of the Abbey 2 claim to the north west corner of the Abbey 5 claim as shown on Plate G1. This line was surveyed from the west to east for 2.8 Kilometres.

The results from line C can be divided into three main regions. The western region extending from the western end of the line to approximately 1850W is a very low chargeability and resistivity region. It is possible that the overburden is very thick in this region. A resistivity high at 2200W is likely an error in the resistivity calculation or a very small near surface high resistivity zone.

The second region extends from 1850W to 450W. It displays moderately high resistivity varying in depth from the n=2 to n=3 and has an accompanying elevated chargeability response. The elevated chargeability noted between 1600W and 1450W and from 1150W to 1000W is likely lithological.

The third region is a high, near surface chargeability zone with variable resistivity extending from 450W to the end of the line at 0. This is a very high chargeability zone that does not appear to have depth extent, but there is not sufficient data to confirm this. The variable resistivity is likely due to near surface high resistivity zones. This area should be tested for possible sulphide mineralization or graphitic argillites.
Line D

Line D is located directly north of line C and follows a road from the south east corner of the Jo-1 claim to the western boundary of the same claim. The line was surveyed from the western end for approximately 3 Kilometres.

The response on this line is very similar to line C. From the western end of the line to 2500W is a very low chargeability and resistivity region. The region from 2500W to 2250W displays a higher resistivity and chargeability response at depth (N=3 to 4). A resistivity and a weak chargeability high shows a shallow response from 2150W to 1900W. The chargeability appears to get higher at depth in this region.

There is a resistivity and chargeability low similar to the western part of the line from 1900w to 1550W. West of this region the resistivity and chargeability again increases. The chargeability continues to increase toward the eastern part of the survey line.

The narrow resistivity low and chargeability low located at 700w is a suspect reading and should be ignored. The highest chargeability on this line is located to the east of 550W and continues to the eastern end of the line. The high chargeability on this line should be checked, but appears to be lithological.

Line E

Line E was surveyed along a road on the northeast corner of the survey area northeast of Tillicum lake. The line was surveyed from the eastern end for 2.9 Kilometres.

There are only two high resistivity zones on this line. The first zone is a near surface resistivity high extending from the eastern end of the line to approximately 2450E.
This zone is associated with a weak chargeability high. The second resistivity zone extends from approximately 4350W to the west end of the line. There is no chargeability anomaly associated with this zone.

The remainder of the survey line shows a very low resistivity with a weak variable chargeability. The only strong chargeability response is located at approximately 1050E and is somewhat suspicious.

**Line F**

Line F is located on a road to the north west of line E on the northern edge of the survey block. The line was surveyed from the north to south west for approximately 1.8 Kilometres.

There appears to be a near surface, very weak resistivity high with no apparent depth extent on the eastern end of the line. Associated with this is a weak chargeability high that extends from the eastern part of the line to approximately 350W. The chargeability high may extend to 600W and possibly 900W.

The western part of the line has a high resistivity zone extending from about 1100W to the western end. There is no chargeability anomaly associated with this resistivity high.

**Line G**

Line G follows a road extending from the southern part of the Jo-3 claim to the western edge of the Jo-2 claim. The line was surveyed from the eastern end for approximately 4.1 Kilometres.

There is a near surface very weak resistivity high with a weak chargeability anomaly extending from the eastern part...
of this line to approximately 1200E. There does not appear to be any depth extent to this zone and it is likely due to a superficial overburden layer. The rest of the line is a resistivity low with low chargeability and is possibly overburden response.

**Spring Lake**

Two lines SL-1 and SL-2 were surveyed along two roads on the Spring Lake property as shown on Plate G2. Both lines have a common starting point at the junction of two roads to the south of Spring Lake. Line SL-1 was surveyed to the west touching the north end of Rudy lake, starting at 111 mile creek, and has a length of approximately 3 Kilometres. Line SL-2 was surveyed to the west and stopped close to Chub lake for a length of approximately 4 Kilometres.

**Line SL-1**

Line SL-1 has one very distinct contact zone located between 1950W and 1900W with higher resistivity and chargeability to the west. A second less dominant contact zone is located at approximately 1000W with a slightly more resistive zone to the east. The resistivity high at 1000W is likely due to errors in the resistivity calculation generated by the bend in the road. The chargeability is slightly elevated in this region, but appears to be a superficial response.

There are a two high chargeability zones located within the western high resistivity zone. The first zone is located between 2250W and 2300W and appears to be a near surface, narrow chargeability high. The second chargeability high starts at 2475W and continues to the western end of the line. This high chargeability response is at depth (strongest below the 3rd dipole). Both of these anomalies
are associated with a high resistivity zone and may be lithological.

The single station resistivity low noted at 2500W is may be a fault but is likely due to a distance error.

Line SL-2

Line SL-2 a very similar response as LS-1 with a distinct resistivity contact located at approximately 2500W with a higher resistivity response to the west. There are some local higher resistivity zones to the east, but these appear to be either superficial or likely due to error in the resistivity calculation due to the geometry of the road.

The western resistivity high zone has a higher chargeability background with three anomalous chargeability zones.

The first anomaly is located at 2800W and appears to be a contact.

The second chargeability high is located from 3300W, may extend further to the east at depth, to approximately 3400W. This may be two separate anomalies with the eastern end being a narrow shallow (n=2) anomaly and the western part being a wider deeper (n=3 or 4), stronger anomaly. This anomaly appears to be west of or associated with a resistivity high.

The third anomaly is centered at 3750W and appears to be a narrow shallow (n=2) anomaly. This anomaly is associated with a resistivity low and may be a shear zone or fault zone.
SUMMARY

**Ben Abbey Group**

The distances between the reconnaissance lines make it virtually impossible to correlate any geology between the lines. The exception of this would be Line C, D and possibly B. Lines C and D show a distinct increase in chargeability from the west end of the grid to the east with a strong chargeability high at the east end of the line. Line B shows a narrow good chargeability anomaly on the south end of the line (actually the south east end, but is plotted backwards to C and D because its survey location label direction is from south to north). It is not clear if this is related to the chargeability high on lines C and D. The response on these lines should be correlated to the local geology to determine if the high chargeability is lithological.

Line E and F also may be close enough together to correlate geology except that the response on line E does not appear to penetrate the overburden.

Line A is isolated and displays some weak anomalies which should be followed up.

Line G does not have any significant response.
Spring Lake

Both lines LS-1 and LS-2 have a distinct resistivity and chargeability high zone on the western region of their lines. This chargeability high zone has a number of anomalous zones located within it.

The low resistivity on the eastern part of the lines may be due to overburden and therefore the survey may not have penetrated to the bedrock in this part of the survey.

22 August 1994

Syd Visscher, P.Geo.
Geophysicist
APPENDIX 1
STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Syd J. Visser, of 11762 - 94th Avenue, Delta, British Columbia, hereby certify that,

1) I am a graduate from the University of British Columbia, 1981, where I obtained a B.Sc. (Hon.) Degree in Geology and Geophysics.

2) I am a graduate from Haileybury School of Mines, 1971.

3) I have been engaged in mining exploration since 1968.

4) I am a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada.

5) I am a professional Geoscientist registered in British Columbia.

Syd J. Visser, B.Sc., P.Geo
Geophysicist
INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
PSEUDOSECTION
POLE-DIPOLE ARRAY

23620

GWR RESOURCES LTD.
BEN ABBEY GROUP
CLINTON MINING DIVISION
DATE: 17/06/94  REP: 93 A/3W
SCALE = 1:5000
SJ GEOPHYSICS LTD.