

GM 48488

GEOLOGICAL, GEOCHEMICAL AND GEOPHYSICAL REPORT, DASSERAT TOWNSHIP PROPERTY

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GEOLOGICAL, GEOCHEMICAL AND GEOPHYSICAL
REPORT ON THE
DASSERAT TOWNSHIP PROPERTY
DASSERAT LAKE AREA
ROUYN, QUEBEC

NTS : 32 - D / 4

W.Longitude 79° 30' 30" N.Latitude 48° 10' 00"

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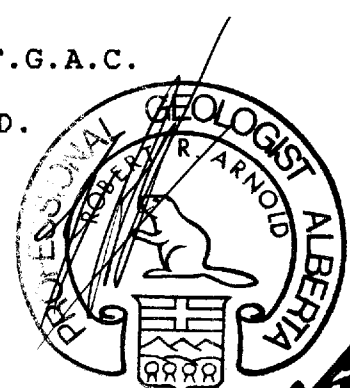
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BY

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Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources

Service de la Géoinformation

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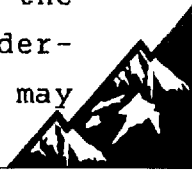
1.0 SUMMARY

Pursuant to a request by the Directors of Kootenay Mountain Gold Corp., a program of geological mapping, geochemical sampling and ground geophysical surveying, consisting of VLF-EM, Magnetometer and Induced Polarization, was carried out on the Dasserat Township property. The writer visited the property during the months of August and September 1988 and researched the literature pertaining to the area.

The property, consisting of 28 contiguous claims, is located in the southwestern Dasserat Township area, Quebec. The claims are located approximately 35 kilometers west of Rouyn-Noranda, adjacent to the Ontario border. Highway No. 117 and a secondary gravel road provide access to the central property area.

The area has been explored intermittently since the late 1920's when prospectors were attracted to the region by the Horne discoveries in the Rouyn-Noranda area. Since then, several gold and copper mines have been developed in the general area. Recently (December 1986), Ressources Minières Forbex Inc., announced results from drill holes on its Lac Fortune Ouest Property, which intersected up to 20.68 oz Au/ton over 4 feet. The Forbex property is located only 12 kilometers east of the Kootenay Mountain Gold Corp. claims. In addition, the Virginiatown Kerr Addison mine, which has produced over 10 millions ounces of gold to date, is located less than 4 kilometers to the southwest.


The property is located in the southern part of the Abitibi greenstone belt and is cut by the Larder-Cadillac shear zone. This major shear zone, which may



have been offset by the northeastern striking Milky Creek Fault, cuts through the Kootenay Mountain Gold Corp. property. In addition, according to the government compilation map, the east-west striking Breen Fault should intersect the Milky Creek Fault in the southern portion of the Kootenay Mountain Gold Corp. claims. Due to budget constrictions, this area was not surveyed during the present exploration program. The claims are underlain mainly by sedimentary rocks (greywacke and conglomerate) of the Huronian Cobalt Formation and by volcanic rocks (andesite) of the Archean Blake River Group. These rock units generally trend north-east and usually dip relatively steeply.

Thirty-five rock grab samples and two stream sediment samples have been collected within the surveyed area. Encouraging precious and base metal values have been recorded (up to 0.04 g Au/t, 1.4 ppm Ag, 37 ppm As, 76 ppm Cu, 47 ppm Pb, 85 ppm Zn and 82 ppm Ni) in these samples.

The geophysical surveys, consisting of VLF-EM, Magnetometer and Induced Polarization, delineated a strong magnetic anomaly in the northern surveyed area. Within this magnetic anomaly an area of low magnetic field strength was delineated which may indicate the presence of a fault or a lithologic change. This magnetic anomaly is partially coincident with a strong VLF-EM conductor axis. IP and VLF-EM results show that this conductive zone could be also due to conductive overburden. If the VLF-EM conductor is related to a fault, as inferred from the government compilation map, the lack of IP response indicates that it is not sulfide mineralized in this specific area. However,



the Milky Creek Fault has not been completely tested along its strike length within the whole property.

In order to fully evaluate the mineral and economic potential of the Kootenay Mountain Gold Corp. property and to delineate the source and nature of the geophysical and geochemical anomalies established during the present program, further exploration work on the claims is fully warranted. The exploration program should consist of additional line-cutting, detailed geological mapping, litho-geochemical sampling and geophysical surveying in order to assess the entire property. An exploratory diamond drill program could be planned in order to test the intersection of the inferred fault delineated by the VLF-EM and Magnetometer surveys with the major Milky Fault.

Dependant upon positive results from the preliminary diamond drilling program and upon a review of the data, a systematic diamond drilling program should be established to define the geometry and grade characteristics of any identified mineralization.



2.0 INTRODUCTION

2.1 OBJECTIVES

Pursuant to a request by the Directors of Kootenay Mountain Gold Corp., a program of geological mapping, geochemical sampling and ground geophysical surveys (VLF-EM, Magnetometer and Induced Polarization) was carried out on the Dasserat Township property by Hi-Tec Resource Management Ltd.


The purpose of the exploration program was to evaluate the precious metal and/or base metal potential of the claims and to propose an exploration program designed to test that potential.

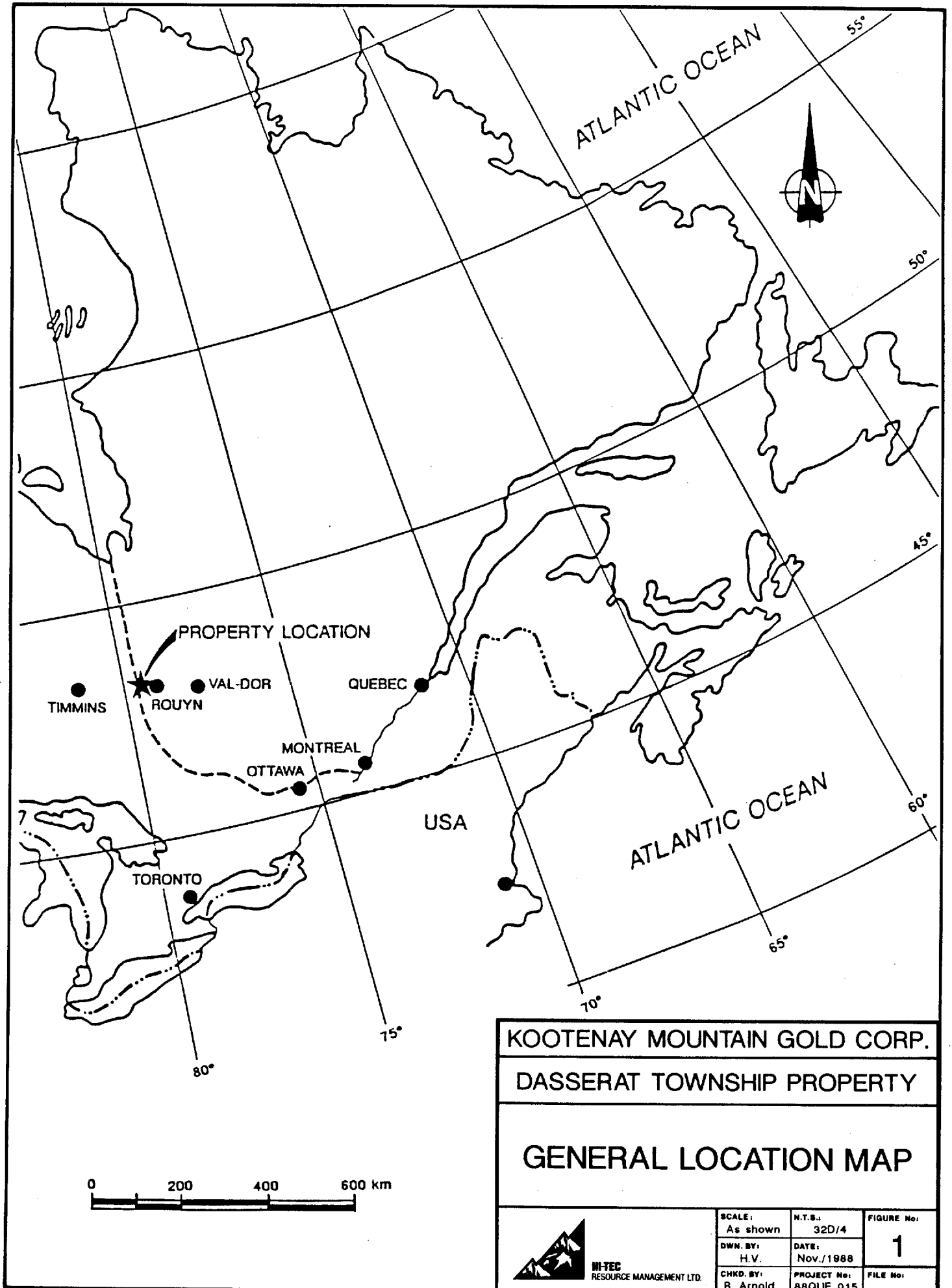
This report is based on the results of the geological, geochemical and geophysical surveys conducted during the summer of 1988 and on the available literature pertaining to the area. The writer visited the property several times during the months of August and September 1988 and supervised the various surveys.

2.2 LOCATION AND ACCESS

Province:	Quebec
Area:	Dasserat Lake (Bay Arnoux)
Township:	Dasserat
NTS:	32 - D / 4
Longitude:	79 degrees 30' 30" West
Latitude:	48 degrees 10' 00" North
Size of Area:	448 hectares (1,106.99 acres)
Disposition Holders:	Kootenay Mountain Gold Corp.

The Kootenay Mountain Gold Corp. property is located approximately 35 kilometers west of the town of Rouyn-Noranda, Quebec, in the southwestern part of Dasserat Township (Figures 1 & 2). The claims are accessed



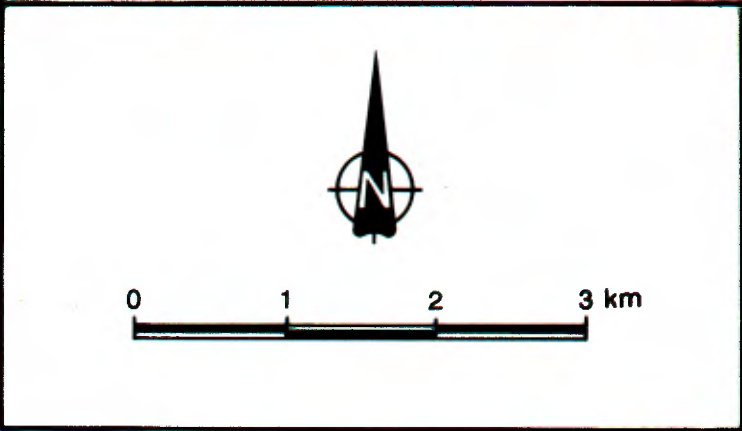
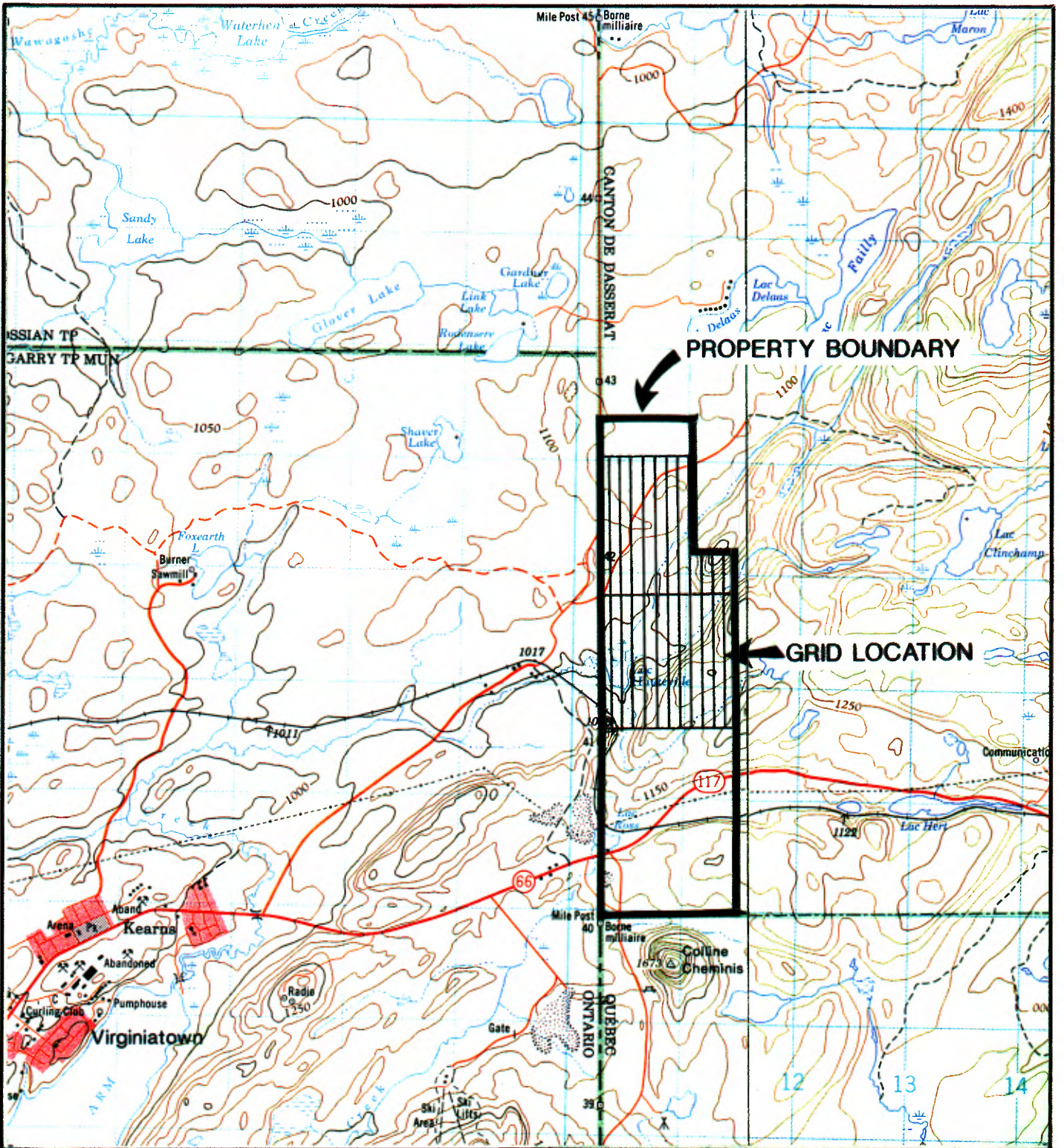


KOOTENAY MOUNTAIN GOLD CORP.
DASSERAT TOWNSHIP PROPERTY
GENERAL LOCATION MAP



NI-TEC
 RESOURCE MANAGEMENT LTD.


SCALE: As shown	N.T.S.: 32D/4	FIGURE No: 1
DWN. BY: H.V.	DATE: Nov./1988	
CHKD. BY: R. Arnold	PROJECT No: 88QUE 015	FILE No:



KOOTENAY MOUNTAIN GOLD CORP.

DASSERAT TOWNSHIP PROPERTY

**TOPOGRAPHIC
and GRID LOCATION MAP**

 M-TEC RESOURCE MANAGEMENT LTD	SCALE: 1 : 50,000	N.T.S.: 32D/4	2
	OWN. BY: H.V.	DATE: Nov./1988	
CHRD. BY: R. Arnold	PROJECT No.: 88QUE 015	FILE No.:	

by two wheel drive vehicle via Highway No. 117, then along a secondary gravel road that leads to the central property area.

2.3 OPERATIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS

Field work was carried out during the months of August and September 1988. The field crew was based in Rouyn-Noranda, Quebec, and commuted daily to the property. A pick-up truck, rented from AVIS in Rouyn-Noranda, was used to reach the claims. Telephone communications were maintained with the office in Vancouver, British Columbia, on a regular basis.

2.4 PHYSIOGRAPHY

Local topographic relief is relatively flat with hills and ridges rising to a maximum of 76 meters (250 feet) above the level of adjacent lakes. Some steeper ground is encountered along some parts of the lakeshore and along some swamp boundaries. Elevations within the property range from 305 meters (1,000 feet) to 381 meters (1,250 feet) above sea level.

Pleistocene glaciation was the last major geologic event and glacial deposits, muskeg and swamps render geological mapping in low areas difficult. Outcrops on the property are sparse and occur mostly along the lakeshore and on the ridges. Vegetation consisting mainly of black spruce, tamarack, willow, birch and alder, occurs in varying abundance throughout the property.



2.5 PROPERTY STATUS

The property is recorded in the Rouyn-Noranda mining recorder's office as follows:

<u>LICENSE No.</u>	<u>CLAIM NO.</u>	<u>EXPIRY DATE *</u>
456341-A	1	Dec. 21, 1988
456341-A	2	Dec. 21, 1988
456341-B	5	Dec. 22, 1988
456342-A	1	Dec. 22, 1988
456342-A	2	Dec. 22, 1988
456342-A	3	Dec. 22, 1988
456342-B	4	Dec. 23, 1988
456342-B	5	Dec. 23, 1988
456343	1	Dec. 23, 1988
456343	2	Dec. 23, 1988
456352-A	1	Dec. 22, 1988
456352-A	2	Dec. 22, 1988
456352-A	3	Dec. 22, 1988
456357-A	1	April 10, 1989
456357-B	2	April 11, 1989
456357-B	3	April 11, 1989
456358-A	1	April 10, 1989
456358-B	2	April 11, 1989
456358-B	3	April 11, 1989
456361-A	1	April 10, 1989
456361-B	3	April 12, 1989
456361-B	4	April 12, 1989
456361-C	5	April 11, 1989
462846-A	1	August 15, 1989
462846-B	2	August 16, 1989
462846-C	3	August 18, 1989
462846-D	4	August 21, 1989
462846-D	5	August 21, 1989

* Prior to the filing of the 1988 exploration work.

The property consists of 28 contiguous claims located in Dasserat Township, all of which are 100% owned by Kootenay Mountain Gold Corp. The claims are shown on



79° 30'

456358 -2	456358 -3	
456358 -1	456361 -5	
456361 -1	456361 -3	
456357 -1	456361 -4	462846 -5
456357 -3	456357 -2	462846 -4
462846 -1		
	462846 -2	462846 -3
456343 -2	456343 -1	456342 -4
456341 -2	456342 -5	456342 -3
	456341 -1	456342 -2
	456341 -5	456342 -1
456352 -1	456352 -2	456352 -3

48° 10'



0 500 1000 METRES

KOOTENAY MOUNTAIN GOLD CORP.

DASSERAT TOWNSHIP PROPERTY

CLAIM MAP



HI-TEC
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT LTD.

SCALE: 1 : 20,000	N.T.S.: 32D/4	FIGURE No: 3
DWN. BY: H.V.	DATE: Nov./1988	
CHKD. BY: R. Arnold	PROJECT No: 88QUE 015	FILE No:

the Mineral Claims Map 32 - D / 4 and on Figure 3 of this report.

3.0 HISTORY AND PREVIOUS WORK

Since the beginning of the 20th century the Rouyn-Noranda area has been known for its gold, copper and zinc mining potential. During that time, several important gold and copper occurrences have been developed in the general area, especially along the Larder-Cadillac fault. This major break, which can be followed from Kirkland Lake to the well known Val d'Or gold camp, hosts numerous present and past gold-copper producers. The Kootenay Mountain Gold Corp. property is transected by the Larder-Cadillac fault.

At present, only one mine is in production in the immediate property area. The Virginiatown Kerr Addison Gold mine, located less than four kilometers to the southwest, has produced over 10 million ounces of gold to date. This mine is located on the major Larder Lake-Cadillac Fault which is believed to cut through the subject property.

Several past gold and copper producers are also located in the vicinity of the Kootenay Mountain Gold Corp. claims. At least four gold mines have been producing in the past:

- the Wasamac I, located in Beauchastel Township (lot 30, range V) was in production between 1965 and 1971. Total production was 1,899,159 tonnes of ore grading 5.07 g/t Au and 0.82 g/t Ag. Estimated reserves are 398,237 tonnes of 5.05 g/t Au.



- the old Francoeur mine is also located in Beauchastel Township (lot 3 and 4, range V, within block 27). Exploitation lasted from 1935 to 1947. Three shafts were sunk and total production from the 1st and 2nd shafts was 527,400 tonnes of 6.6 g/t Au. This mine, currently owned by Lac Minerals Ltd. and Rouyn Mining Resources is expected to be in production by the end of 1988. Surface and underground diamond drilling shows a new zone with reserves of 3 million tons of 0.20 oz Au/t. Consequently, a second shaft is presently being sunk approximately 800 meters northeast of the main shaft, to explore the extension of this zone. The new shaft, called "Jean-Guy Rivard shaft", will be 2600 feet deep.

- the Wasamac II mine was in production for just over three years (1968-1971). This mine is located in range V, lot 3 in Beauchastel Township, and actually represents the No. 3 shaft of the Francoeur mine. Total production was 385,688 tonnes of 6.24 g/t Au and 0.55 g/t Ag. Estimated reserves are 116,523 tonnes of 6.89 g/t Au.

- the Arnfield mine is located northwest of the town of Arnfield, in Beauchastel Township (range V, block H). Production occurred between 1935 and 1942. Three shafts were sunk and total production, mainly from shafts No. 2 and No.3 was 480,700 tonnes of 3.98 g/t Au and 0.93 g/t Ag. No reserves are proven to date in this location.

In addition, several important gold occurrences have been discovered in the area:


On the El Coco property (range VIII, Dasserat Township) estimated reserves are 1,021,282 tonnes of 9.59 g/t Au.

On range VI, lot 37, in Beauchastel Township, estimated reserves of 175,900 tonnes of 6.17 g/t Au are found on the Wright Hargreaves property.

On the eastern tip of Lac Fortune (Beauchastel Township, range IV, block A), the first gold discovery in western Quebec was found in 1906. One shaft was sunk between 1934 and 1935 to a depth of 152 meters and diamond drilling intercepts from the surface detected a 152 meter long zone grading of 17.15 g/t Au. In 1984, Ressources Minieres Rouyn started a diamond drilling program to test the area. In 1987, important underground work was carried out and five mineralized zones (three of them with over 200 meters of strike length) were outlined. Gold is present in highly sheared, carbonatized rocks.

Between lakes' Dasserat and Lusko (Dasserat Township, range VI), Monarch Mines sunk a 45.75 meter shaft and opened 382 meters of tunnels. A 195 kg bulk sample from the tunnel assayed 68.57 g/t Au and 19% Ag. No economic reserves were proven in this mineralized zone.

More recently (1987), on the Lac Fortune-Ouest property, located about 12 kilometers east of the Kootenay Mountain Gold Corp. claims, Ressources Minieres Forbex Inc. announced several very interesting results: a diamond drilling intersection (1986-01) assayed 0.335 oz/t Au over 11.2 feet; other drill holes intersected 709 g/t Au over 0.1 meter, 131 g/t Au over 3.0 meters, 11.66 g/t Au over 31.5 meters (trenches). Several other very promising diamond drill intersections were also recorded (10.8 g/t Au, 14.3 g/t Au, 16.01 g/t Au, 19.8 g/t Au, 22.92 g/t Au, 23.65 g/t Au, and 33.69 g/t Au).




Kerr Addison Mines Ltd. and Golden Shield Resources Ltd. carried out an extensive diamond drilling program in Dasserat Township in 1986 and 1987: 30,000 feet were drilled in 1986 and a one million dollar budget was approved for 1987; results of these drilling campaigns are not available. Presently, (July 1988) several drills are located on the Hurd property, located approximately 6 kilometers east of the Kootenay Mountain Gold Corp. claims.

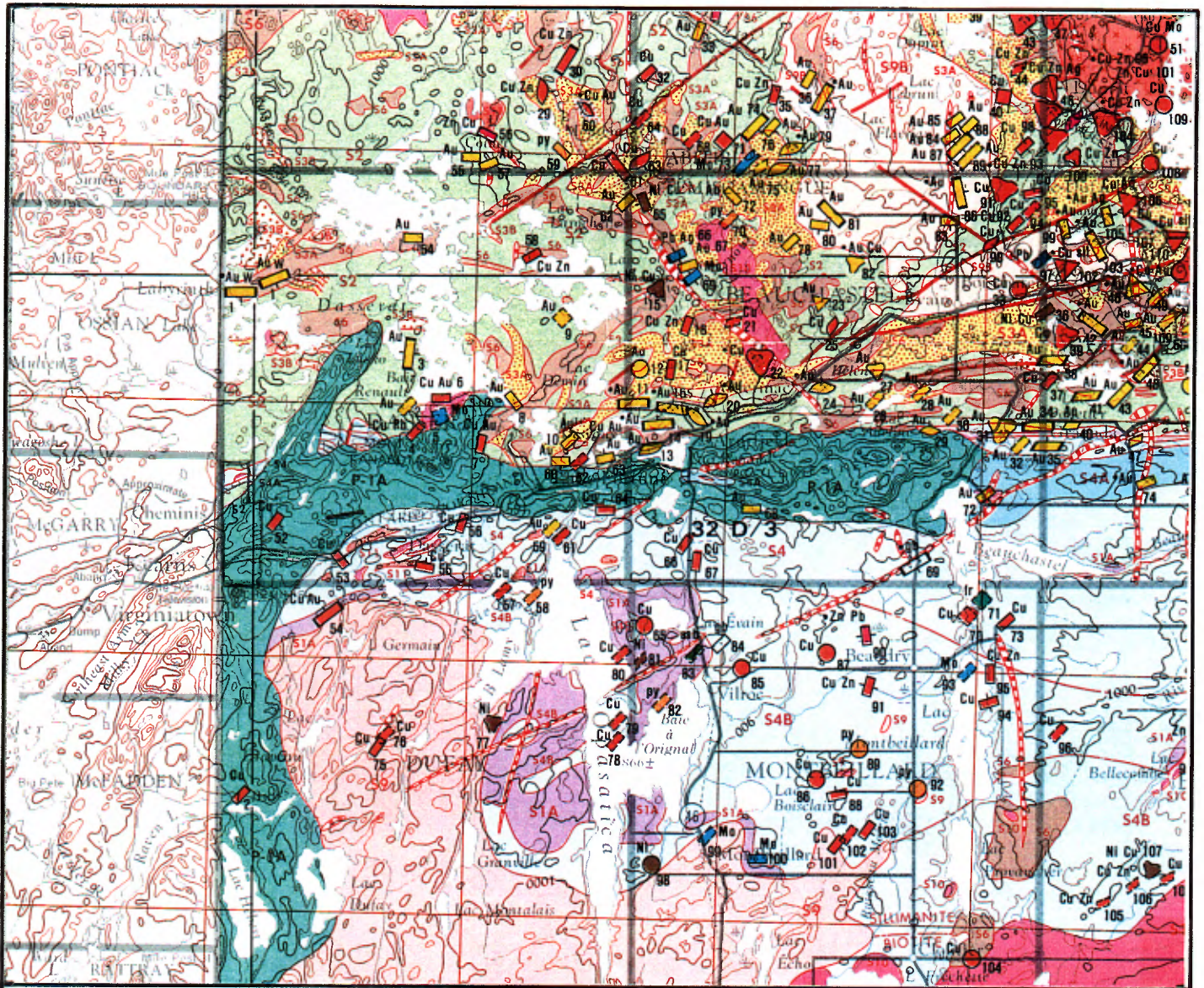
During the summer of 1988, Hi-Tec Resource Management Ltd. conducted a ground geophysical program on the subject property, consisting of VLF-EM, Magnetometer and Induced Polarization surveys, as well as a limited geological examination and geochemical rock sampling. Interesting geophysical features and encouraging geochemical results were recorded and additional exploration work is fully warranted on the subject property.

4.0 GEOLOGY

4.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION



The Abitibi greenstone belt is the largest and most extensively mineralized of all of the greenstone belts in the Canadian Shield and makes up an economically and geographically significant part of the Superior structural province. Rocks of the Abitibi and other greenstone belts are of Archean age and comprise volcanic and sedimentary units which are usually quite deformed and are cut by numerous intrusives. The property area lies in the southern portion of this








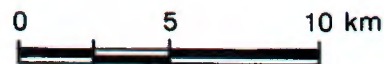
LEGEND

PROTEROZOIC

-  Diabase dykes
-  **COBALT GROUP:**
Conglomerate, Arkose, Argillite

ARCHEAN

-  **S10** Massive granitoids rocks
-  **S9** Foliated granitoids rocks
-  **S8** Mafic intrusive rocks
-  **S4** Metasedimentary rocks
-  **S3** Felsic metavolcanic rocks
-  **S2** Mafic and intermediate volcanic rocks
-  **S1** Ultramafic volcanic rocks



KOOTENAY MOUNTAIN GOLD CORP.

DASSERAT TOWNSHIP PROPERTY

**REGIONAL GEOLOGY
MAP**




SCALE: 1 : 250,000	N.T.S.: 32D/4	FIGURE No.: 4
DWN. BY: H.V.	DATE: Nov./1988	
CHKD. BY: R. Arnold	PROJECT No.: 88QUE 015	FILE No.:

belt, near the Quebec-Ontario border, and is cut by the major Larder-Cadillac break.

The regional strike of the sedimentary and volcanic units trends east-west with dips varying from moderate to very steep. Metamorphic levels in the area are relatively weak ranging from prehnite-pumpellyite facies to greenschist facies. Structurally the area is characterized by polyphase tectonics. Four schistositities have been recognized which are associated with a separate folding phase. The first two phases formed wide isoclinal folds showing east, south-east and south-west trending subvertical axial plans. A later folding phase formed the schistositities S3 and S4, representing a system of kinkbands.

Regional volcano-sedimentary piles are divided into eight main lithostratigraphic units which are, from the base to the top: the volcanic groups of Malartic, Kinojevis and Blake River and the sedimentary formations of Caste, Kewagama, Pontiac, Cadillac, Temiscamingue and Duparquet. All of these rocks are cut by intrusives of various ages. The Archean formations are discordantly overlain by sedimentary rocks of the Huronian age Cobalt Formation.

Since the early 20th century the Rouyn-Noranda area has been known for its gold, copper and zinc mining potential. Copper and zinc deposits are generally massive sulphide deposits of exhalative origin. These deposits usually occur in the vicinity of synvolcanic faults and at the base of volcanic sequences in progradation. Generally the main by-products of the zinc mines are cadmium and silver, whereas the by-products of the copper mines are selenium, tellurium and gold.




Gold deposits in the area are generally vein type and are usually associated with shear/fault zones. These quartz veins are always carbonatized and locally pyritized. These deposits are often related to the Larder-Cadillac break and cut through the Archean volcanic and/or sedimentary sequence.

4.2 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

Preliminary geological mapping (Figure 5: Property Geology and Sample Locations Map) has confirmed the regional scale compilation geology map. The majority of the property is underlain by Proterozoic sedimentary rocks of the Huronian age Cobalt Formation. The northern portion of the claims is underlain mainly by Archean volcanics of the Blake River Group and to a lesser extent by Archean sedimentary rocks of the Pontiac Formation. In addition, several outcrops of intrusive rocks (mainly of granite to syenite composition) were also observed by J. Clarke, project geologist.

Sedimentary rocks of the Cobalt Formation consisted of greywackes and conglomerates. The greywacke is usually dark grey, fine grained and highly siliceous. Minor quartz veins and/or inclusions were often observed in this rock type, however sulphide mineralization (pyrite) is relatively sparse. The conglomerate consists of rounded to sub-angular volcanic, plutonic and sedimentary fragments (0.5 cm to 20 cm in cross-section) in a fine to medium grained, dark greyish matrix. Sulphide mineralization (pyrite) is more pronounced than in the greywacke and usually occurs as small disseminated blebs within the matrix.



The Blake River Group volcanics, located in the northern portion of the property, consist mainly of fine grained, dark grey-green andesite and trachyte. No sulphide mineralization was observed in these rock types.

In addition, several small outcrops of intrusive rocks (of granite to syenite composition) were found in the northern part of the surveyed area.

Several faults are reported on the compilation map. These include the northeastern trending Milky Creek Fault which is cut by two important east-west trending faults: the Breen Fault and the Larder Lake-Cadillac Fault. This geological setting, which is believed to be similar to the one found at the Virginiatown gold mine, is most important for hosting precious metal mineralization.

5.0 GEOCHEMISTRY

A total of 35 rock samples and two stream sediment samples were collected on the property. The sample locations are shown on figure 5 of this report (Geology and Sample Location Map).

All of the samples were submitted to Min-En Laboratories Ltd., in Timmins, Ontario, for Gold, Silver, Copper, Lead, Zinc, Arsenic and Nickel analysis.

Analytical procedures are reported in Appendix I and analytical data are presented in Appendix II. A description of the rock and stream sediment samples can



be found in Appendix III. A statistical study of the results was possible for the rock samples. Statistical data and histograms are listed in Appendix IV.

Due to the limited number of collected rock samples and the widely dispersed nature of the geochemical sampling program, no major base metal and/or precious metal trends were detected in the surveyed area. However, several interesting anomalous values were outlined by the geochemical survey (gold: 0.04 g/t; silver: 1.4 ppm; arsenic: 37 ppm; copper: 76 ppm; nickel: 82 ppm; lead: 47 ppm; zinc: 85 ppm).

The statistical analysis of the results shows a strong correlation between zinc and nickel as well as several slight correlations between copper and zinc, copper and lead, between silver and nickel and between silver and zinc. Gold does not appear to be correlated with any of the analyzed elements.

Only background values were recorded in the two stream sediment samples.

6.0 GEOPHYSICS

Detailed VLF-Electromagnetic, Total Field and Vertical Gradient Magnetometer, as well as limited Induced Polarization surveys were carried out on the Kootenay Mountain Gold Corp. claims. North-south survey lines were surveyed at 100 meter line separations with 25 meter station intervals. The VLF-EM and Magnetometer data was presented, on floppy disks, to S.J.V. Consultants Ltd. for computer assisted plotting while J.C. Graham, geophysical engineer, provided the interpretation of the data. The Induced Polarization



results were interpreted by G. Lambert and R. Turcotte of Val d'Or Geophysics Ltd., in Val d'Or, Quebec, and a copy of the IP report can be found in Appendix V.

6.1 MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

The magnetic survey was conducted with an EDA OMNI PLUS Tie-Line Magnetometer. Total Magnetic Field Strength and Magnetic Vertical Gradient data were collected at 25 meter intervals along the north-south survey lines. A total of 21.2 line kilometers were surveyed. All survey data was tied to a base station (Model EDA - OMNI IV) functioning during the survey and data was computerized and automatically corrected for diurnal drift. This method is well known and fully described in the literature. The instrument specifications can be found in Appendix VI.

Magnetic Total Field Strength readings are presented in contour map form (Figure 6), and Magnetic Vertical Gradient and Total Field readings are presented in profile map form (Figure 7). Figure 8 shows the Total Field and Vertical Gradient Postings.

6.2 VLF-EM SURVEY

The VLF-EM survey was conducted with an EDA-OMNI PLUS receiver. Two transmitter stations were used: NAA Cutler, Maine, at a frequency of 24.0 kHz and a radiated power of 1,000 kilowatts; NPG Jim Creek (Seattle), Washington, at a frequency of 24.8 kHz and a radiated power of 500 kilowatts. These two transmitter stations were chosen because they most closely aligned with the surveyed lines orientation. The VLF-EM field



strength, in-phase and quadrature components were measured and recorded concurrently for the two stations.

Results were plotted in profile plot plan form (Figures 9 and 14). Furthermore, the measurements were filtered using the Fraser Filter Method to permit presentation of data in contour map form (Figures 13 and 18). This method is well known and fully described in the literature. Figures 10, 12, 15 and 17 show the VLF-EM postings (quadrature, dip angle and total field strength), respectively for Seattle and Cutler, whereas Figures 11 and 16 present the VLF-EM Dip Angle and Total Field's Profiles (also for Seattle and Cutler).

6.3 INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

A limited induced polarization survey was conducted over a total of 12.4 kilometers in the central property area. A Phoenix IPT-1, IPV-2 and MG-1 system was used. The IP survey was conducted with a dipole-dipole array. Electrodes separation (X) was 50 meters with measurements of N=1 to N=5.

6.4 DISCUSSION OF GEOPHYSICAL RESULTS

The results of the ground magnetometer, VLF-EM and Induced Polarization surveys are presented as Figures 6 through 19, and a compilation of the anomalies discussed below is presented as Figure 20.

The northern part of the survey area is dominated by a broad zone of relatively strong magnetic field, probably due to mafic intrusives. An area of low



magnetic field strength within the anomaly may indicate the presence of a fault or a less magnetic lithologic unit.


On the southeastern flank of the less magnetic zone within the magnetic anomaly there is a strong VLF-EM conductor axis, extending from 800N/600E to 850N/800E (open to the east). It is in the middle of a broad conductive zone indicated by both the VLF-EM and the IP results which could be due to conductive overburden.

The axis of the strong conductor may also be related to conductive overburden, or possibly a lithologic contact. It may also be related to the (inferred) fault. The lack of IP response indicates that if the VLF-EM conductor is related to a fault, it is not sulfide mineralized.

7.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The general property area has been explored intermittently since the late 1920's and several gold and copper mines have been developed. More recently (1986) Forbex announced the results of several drill holes conducted on their Lac Fortune property with an intersection of 20.68 oz Au/ton over 4 feet. The Forbex property is located about twelve kilometers east of the Kootenay Mountain Gold Corp. claims. In addition, the Kerr Addison Virginiatown Mine, which has produced over 10 million ounces of gold to date, is located less than 4 kilometers southwest of the subject property.


The geology underlying the area consists of volcanic rocks of the Archean age Blake River Group and



sedimentary rocks of the Huronian age Cobalt Formation. These east-west trending formations have been known in the area to host major copper and gold occurrences, especially along the Larder Lake-Cadillac Fault. This major shear zone, which may have been offset by the northeastern striking Milky Creek Fault, cuts through the Kootenay Mountain Gold Corp. property. In addition, according to the government compilation map, the east-west striking Breen Fault should intersect the Milky Creek Fault in the southern portion of the Kootenay Mountain Gold Corp. claims. Due to budget constrictions, this area was not surveyed during the present exploration program.

The geochemical rock and stream sediment sampling program recorded several encouraging precious and base metal values (up to 0.04 g Au/t, 1.4 ppm Ag, 37 ppm As, 76 ppm Cu, 47 ppm Pb, 85 ppm Zn and 82 ppm Ni) that warrant additional exploration work on the Kootenay Mountain Gold Corp. claims.

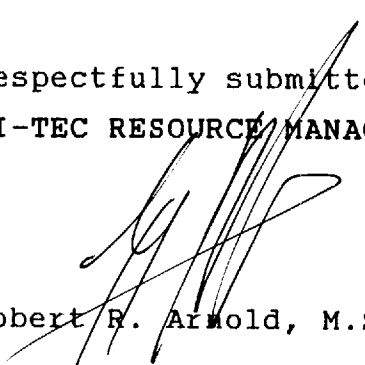
The geophysical surveys, consisting of VLF-EM, Magnetometer and Induced Polarization, delineated a strong magnetic anomaly in the northern surveyed area. Within this magnetic anomaly an area of low magnetic field strength was delineated which may indicate the presence of a fault or a lithologic change. This magnetic anomaly is partially coincident with a strong VLF-EM conductor axis. IP and VLF-EM results show that this conductive zone could be also due to conductive overburden. If the VLF-EM conductor is related to a fault, as inferred from the government compilation map, the lack of IP response indicates that it is not sulfide mineralized in this specific area. However, the Milky Creek Fault has not been completely tested along its strike length within the whole property.



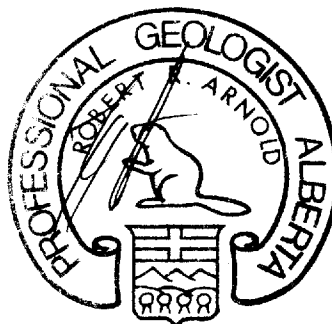
In order to fully evaluate the mineral and economic potential of the Kootenay Mountain Gold Corp. Dasserat Township property, further exploration work is warranted. The following program should be conducted on the claims: additional line-cutting, detailed mapping, lithogeochemical sampling and geophysical surveying in order to test the unexplored portion of the subject claims. In addition, an exploratory diamond drilling program should be carried out to test the source and nature of the best geophysical anomalies delineated by the present program.

Dependant upon positive results from the preliminary diamond drilling program and upon a review of the data, a systematic drilling program should be established to define the geometry and grade characteristics of any identified mineralization.

Respectfully submitted
HI-TEC RESOURCE MANAGEMENT LTD.


Robert R. Arnold, M.Sc., P.Geol., FGAC

October 25, 1988



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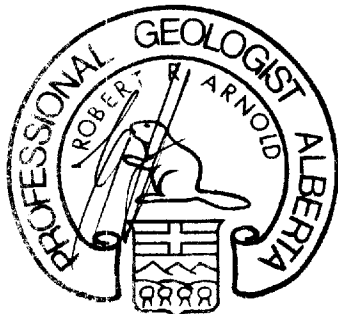


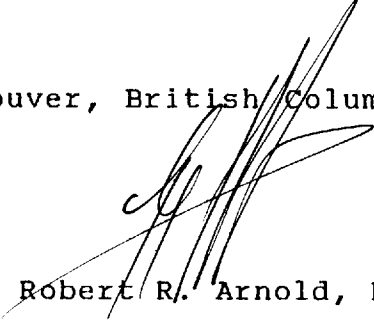
9.0 STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, ROBERT R. ARNOLD, of 1227 Caledonia Avenue, in the City of North Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia, hereby certify:

1. THAT I am a geologist employed by Hi-Tec Resource Management Ltd. My office is at Suite 1500 - 609 Granville Street, Vancouver, B.C., V7Y 1G5, Canada.
2. THAT I obtained a Bachelor of Science degree in Geology from the University of Geneva, in the City of Geneva, Switzerland, in 1976 and a Master of Science degree in Geological Engineering, from the same university in 1978.
3. THAT I am a Registered Professional Geologist, in good standing, of the Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of Alberta since 1981.
4. THAT I am a Fellow Member of the Geological Association of Canada, in good standing since 1985. That I am an associate member of the Mineralogical Association of Canada and of the Society of Economic Geologists.
5. THAT I have been practising my profession as a geologist in Western Europe, West Africa, Southeast Asia and North America, both permanently since 1978 and seasonally since 1971.
6. THAT I have not received, nor do I expect to receive any interests, direct or indirect, or contingent in the securities or properties of Kootenay Mountain Gold Corp. and that I am not an insider of any company having interest in the Mineral Claims which are the subject of this report, or any other claims within a radius of 10 kilometers.

Dated in Vancouver, British Columbia, this 25th day of October 1988.




Robert R. Arnold, M.Sc., P.Geol., FGAC.



APPENDIX I

GEOCHEMICAL PREPARATION AND ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES



LABORATORY ANALYTICAL METHODS

After initial preparation, all samples were analyzed by the Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP) method for Ag, As, Cu, Pb, Sb and Zn. Gold was determined by the fire assay and atomic absorption method.

After drying soil and stream sediment samples at 95°C, they were screened with an 80 mesh sieve to obtain the minus 80 mesh fraction for analysis. For some of the silt samples, 40 mesh or 20 mesh sieves were used. Rock samples were put through a jaw crusher and a ceramic-plated pulverizer.

For ICP analyses, 1.0 gram of sample material was digested for 6 hours with a hot HNO_3 - HClO_4 mixture. After cooling, samples were diluted to a standard volume. The solutions were then analyzed by a computer-operated Jarrell Ash ICP Analyzer. Reports are formatted by a route computer dotline printout.

For Au analyses, a suitable sample weight of 15 or 30 grams was fire assay preconcentrated. Samples were then digested with an Aqua Regia solution and then taken up to suitable volume by adding a 25% HCl solution. Further oxidation and treatment of at least 75% of the original sample solutions are made suitable for extraction of gold with methyl isobutyl ketone. Gold is analyzed by Atomic Absorption instruments using a suitable standard solution. The detection limit is 1 ppb.

MIN-EN Laboratories Ltd.

Specialists in Mineral Environments

Corner 15th Street and Bewicke
705 WEST 15TH STREET
NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C.
CANADA V7M 1T2

FIRE GOLD GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS BY MIN-EN
LABORATORIES LTD.

Geochemical samples for Fire Gold processed by Min-En Laboratories Ltd., at 705 W. 15th St., North Vancouver Laboratory employing the following procedures.

After drying the samples at 95^oC soil and stream sediment samples are screened by 80 mesh sieve to obtain the minus 80 mesh fraction for analysis. The rock samples are crushed and pulverized by ceramic plated pulverizer.

A suitable sample weight 15.00 or 30.00 grams are fire assay preconcentrated.

After pretreatments the samples are digested with Aqua Regia solution, and after digestion the samples are taken up with 25% HCl to suitable volume.

Further oxidation and treatment of at least 75% of the original sample solutions are made suitable for extraction of gold with Methyl Iso-Butyl Ketone.

With a set of suitable standard solution gold is analysed by Atomic Absorption instruments. The obtained detection limit is 1 ppb.

APPENDIX II

ANALYTICAL DATA FOR ROCK SAMPLES





MIN-EN LABORATORIES LTD.

SPECIALISTS IN MINERAL ENVIRONMENTS
CHEMISTS • ASSAYERS • ANALYSTS • GEOCHEMISTS

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33 EAST IROQUOIS ROAD
P.O. BOX 867
TIMMINS, ONTARIO CANADA P4N 7G7
TELEPHONE: (705) 264-9899

Certificate of ASSAY

Company: HI-TEC RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
Project: BB QUE 015
Attention: R. ARNOLD/P. BARBARA

File: 82-1179/P1
Date: SEPT 6/88
Type: ROCK ASSAY

We hereby certify the following results for samples submitted.

Sample Number	AU G/TONNE	AU OZ/TON
01 JC	.02	0.001
02 JC	.01	0.001
03 JC	.01	0.001
04 JC	.01	0.001
05 JC	.02	0.001
06 JC	.01	0.001
07 JC	.01	0.001
08 JC	.01	0.001
09 JC	.01	0.001
10 JC	.01	0.001
11 JC	.03	0.001
12 JC	.02	0.001
13 JC	.01	0.001
14 JC	.01	0.001
15 JC	.01	0.001
16 JC	.01	0.001
17 JC	.01	0.001
18 JC	.04	0.001
19 JC	.01	0.001
20 JC	.02	0.001
21 JC	.03	0.001
22 JC	.01	0.001
23 JC	.01	0.001
24 JC	.02	0.001
25 JC	.01	0.001
26 JC	.02	0.001
27 JC	.01	0.001
28 JC	.01	0.001
29 JC	.04	0.001
30 JC	.02	0.001

Certified by

MIN-EN LABORATORIES LTD.

ATTENTION: R. ARNOLD/J. SORBARA

(604)980-5814 OR (604)988-4524

TYPE ROCK GEOCHEM

DATE: SEPTEMBER 7, 1988

(VALUES IN PPM)	AG	AS	CU	NI	PB	ZN
01 JC	1.4	35	15	54	1	69
02 JC	1.0	1	7	49	2	60
03 JC	.6	20	13	29	1	34
04 JC	.7	1	19	48	2	65
05 JC	.6	6	22	27	4	43
06 JC	.9	1	27	48	1	53
07 JC	.7	8	36	51	1	62
08 JC	.8	17	27	51	1	67
09 JC	.7	32	9	55	1	66
10 JC	.6	16	18	35	1	31
11 JC	.8	27	17	56	1	55
12 JC	.9	4	50	50	1	63
13 JC	.7	1	76	81	47	82
14 JC	.9	37	9	42	3	49
15 JC	.6	29	27	17	10	38
16 JC	.8	34	31	10	28	37
17 JC	.9	30	41	73	2	85
18 JC	.8	5	11	18	8	54
19 JC	.5	20	18	16	8	30
20 JC	.6	1	52	44	5	65
21 JC	.9	11	4	82	3	85
22 JC	.8	6	23	49	1	64
23 JC	.6	20	34	44	1	57
24 JC	.7	1	14	27	1	30
25 JC	.9	1	11	52	1	59
26 JC	.8	33	34	53	2	54
27 JC	.6	16	13	30	1	38
28 JC	.4	10	23	34	43	67
29 JC	.5	16	45	30	1	55
30 JC	.7	1	36	53	1	55
31 JC	.7	13	17	23	1	38
32 JC	.6	24	13	41	1	62
33 JC	.8	13	16	26	1	42
34 JC	.8	1	31	42	1	63
35 JC	.7	1	19	28	2	46
36 JC	.7	10	22	37	1	62
37 JC	.6	12	15	34	1	43

APPENDIX III

ROCK AND STREAM SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS



ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

Note: All of the samples have the prefix "88 QUE 015"

- JC-01: Grab sample of dark grey, fine grained, highly siliceous greywacke. No visible sulfide mineralization.
- JC-02: Grab sample of dark grey conglomerate with fine grained matrix. Rounded and minor angular fragments ranging in size from 0.3 cm to 20.0 cm in cross section. Fragments' composition: granitic, volcanic and sedimentary. Presence of pyrite mineralization (1%), approximately 0.1 to 0.5 mm in cross section.
- JC-03: Grab sample of fine grained, dark grey greywacke with highly siliceous matrix. Presence of randomly oriented quartz veinlets up to 0.5 mm wide. No visible sulfide mineralization.
- JC-04: Grab sample of fine grained, dark grey greywacke with highly siliceous matrix. Minor randomly oriented quartz veinlets. No visible sulfide mineralization.
- JC-07: Grab sample of greywacke. Same description as "JC-04".
- JC-08: Grab sample of dark grey conglomerate float (boulder). Fine grained, highly siliceous matrix. Presence of minor randomly oriented quartz veinlets (up to 8 mm wide). No visible sulfide mineralization.
- JC-09: Grab sample of dark grey-green, fine grained greywacke with minor randomly oriented quartz veinlets. No visible sulfide mineralization.
- JC-10: Grab sample of greywacke. Same description as sample "JC-09".
- JC-11: Grab sample of greywacke. Same description as sample "JC-09".
- JC-12: Grab sample of dark grey-green conglomerate with fine grained, highly siliceous matrix. Fragments of volcanic, intrusive and sedimentary rocks up to 5 cm in cross section. 1% of pyrite blebs up to 0.7 mm in diameter.

- JC-13: Grab sample of fine grained, grey-green, siliceous greywacke presenting evidence of sedimentary bedding. Beds range in thickness from 0.5 cm to 10.0 cm. Presence of randomly oriented quartz veinlets, cutting the bedding up to 2 cm wide. No visible sulfide mineralization.
- JC-14: Grab sample of fine to medium grained, dark grey-green conglomerate float (boulder at the base of cliff). Rounded to semi-angular volcanic, intrusive and sedimentary fragments up to 10 cm in cross section.
- JC-15: Grab sample of fine to medium grained, grey-purple andesite containing small quartz inclusions up to 2 mm in cross section. No visible sulfide mineralization.
- JC-16: Grab sample of andesite. Same description as sample "JC-15", with 10% to 15% chlorite.
- JC-17: Grab sample of andesitic float (boulder). Same description as sample "JC-15".
- JC-18: Grab sample of medium to coarse grained, grey-purple granite. Highly fractured outcrop. No visible sulfide mineralization. K-spars up to 3 mm in diameter.
- JC-19: Grab sample of quartz vein up to 10 cm wide occurring in granite outcrop. No visible sulfide mineralization.
- JC-20: Grab sample of dark grey-green conglomerate float with fine grained, highly siliceous matrix. Fragments up to 5 cm in cross section.
- JC-21: Grab sample of fine grained, dark to medium grey greywacke with highly siliceous matrix. No visible sulfide mineralization.
- JC-22: Grab sample of greywacke. Same description as sample "JC-21".
- JC-23: Grab sample of fine to medium grained, medium green greywacke with highly siliceous matrix. Presence of minor quartz inclusions (0.2 mm to 0.7 mm in cross section. Pyrite blebs up to 0.5 mm in diameter (approx. 1% to 2%).

- JC-24: Grab sample of fine to medium grained, dark green, highly siliceous greywacke with minor randomly oriented quartz veinlets as well as quartz blebs. No visible sulfide mineralization.
- JC-25: Grab sample of fine grained, dark grey greywacke with highly siliceous matrix. No visible sulfide mineralization.
- JC-26: Grab sample of greywacke. Same description as sample "JC-25".
- JC-27: Grab sample of greywacke. Same description as sample "JC-25".
- JC-28: Grab sample of greywacke. Same description as sample "JC-25".
- JC-29: Grab sample of fine grained, dark grey conglomerate with highly siliceous matrix. Rounded to sub-angular volcanic, intrusive and sedimentary fragments up to 6 cm in cross section. Presence of minor pyrite blebs (1%), up to 0.5 mm in diameter.
- JC-30: Grab sample of fine grained, dark grey greywacke with siliceous matrix. No visible sulfide mineralization. Possible inclusions of amphibole crystals (up to 2 mm in cross section).
- JC-31: Grab sample of greywacke. Same description as sample "JC-30".
- JC-32: Grab sample of greywacke. Same description as sample "JC-30".
- JC-33: Grab sample of greywacke. Same description as sample "JC-30".
- JC-34: Grab sample of greywacke. Same description as sample "JC-30".
- JC-35: Grab sample of greywacke. Same description as sample "JC-30". Presence of pyrite blebs up to 1 mm in cross section (1%).
- JC-36: Grab sample of greywacke. Same description as sample "JC-30".
- JC-37: Grab sample of greywacke. Same description as sample "JC-30".

STREAM SEDIMENT SAMPLE DESCRIPTION

- JC-05: Collected in a shallow, slow moving, northerly flowing stream. Consists mainly of fine dark grey-brown sand and greyish clay. Sample collected in the middle of the stream.
- JC-06: Collected in a shallow, moderately moving, westerly flowing stream. Consists of grey-brown fine sand, and pebbles ranging in size from 0.1 mm to 2.5 cm in cross section. Sample collected on the sides of the stream.

APPENDIX IV

STATISTICAL DATA FOR ROCK SAMPLES



COMMAND: CORR

*** CORRELATION MATRIX ***

VARIABLES:

1 GOLD	1.00000						
2 SILVER	0.13044	1.00000					
3 ARSENIC	-0.09589	0.17091	1.00000				
4 COPPER	0.00598	-0.16196	-0.18329	1.00000			
5 LEAD	-0.15288	-0.24222	-0.04515	0.42723	1.00000		
6 ZINC	0.05365	0.36058	-0.12106	0.34310	0.18061	1.00000	
7 NICKEL	0.00536	0.45193	-0.01427	0.12159	-0.18177	0.80456	1.00000
	1 GOLD	2 SILVER	3 ARSENIC	4 COPPER	5 LEAD	6 ZINC	7 NICKEL

DATA SET HAS 35 VALID CASES

COMMAND: DESC

*** DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS ***

THERE ARE 7 VARIABLES AND 35 CASES IN THE DATA SET

35 CASES (100.0%) ARE VALID

VARIABLE	MEAN	STD.DEV.	VARIANCE	STD ERROR OF MEAN	COEFF OF VARIATION
1 GOLD	0.0154286	0.00885931	7.848739E-05	0.00149750	57.4215
2 SILVER	0.737143	0.176711	0.0312269	0.0298697	23.9725
3 ARSENIC	14.4857	11.8505	140.434	2.00309	81.8080
4 COPPER	24.1714	15.2325	232.029	2.57476	63.0186
5 LEAD	5.31429	11.0687	122.516	1.87095	208.282
6 ZINC	55.2000	14.9741	224.224	2.53108	27.1270
7 NICKEL	40.9714	15.7396	247.734	2.66048	38.4160

COMMAND: FREQ

*** FREQUENCIES AND Z-SCORES ***

VARIABLE: 1 GOLD

VALUE	FREQ	CUM FREQ	%	CUM %	Z SCORE
0.0100000	23	23	65.7	65.7	-0.612753
0.0200000	7	30	20.0	85.7	0.516003
0.0300000	3	33	8.6	94.3	1.64476
0.0400000	2	35	5.7	100.0	2.77351
TOTAL	35	35	100.0	100.0	

COMMAND: FREQ

*** FREQUENCIES AND Z-SCORES ***

VARIABLE: 2 SILVER

VALUE	FREQ	CUM FREQ	%	CUM %	Z SCORE
0.400000	1	1	2.9	2.9	-1.90787
0.500000	2	3	5.7	8.6	-1.34198
0.600000	8	11	22.9	31.4	-0.776084
0.700000	9	20	25.7	57.1	-0.210189
0.800000	8	28	22.9	80.0	0.355705
0.900000	5	33	14.3	94.3	0.921600
1.000000	1	34	2.9	97.1	1.48749
1.400000	1	35	2.9	100.0	3.75107
TOTAL	35	35	100.0	100.0	

COMMAND: FREQ

*** FREQUENCIES AND Z-SCORES ***

VARIABLE: 3 ARSENIC

VALUE	FREQ	CUM FREQ	%	CUM %	Z SCORE
1.00000	9	9	25.7	25.7	-1.13799
4.00000	1	10	2.9	28.6	-0.884835
5.00000	1	11	2.9	31.4	-0.800451
6.00000	1	12	2.9	34.3	-0.716066
8.00000	1	13	2.9	37.1	-0.547296
10.0000	2	15	5.7	42.9	-0.378526
11.0000	1	16	2.9	45.7	-0.294141
12.0000	1	17	2.9	48.6	-0.209757
13.0000	2	19	5.7	54.3	-0.125372
16.0000	3	22	8.6	62.9	0.127783
17.0000	1	23	2.9	65.7	0.212168
20.0000	3	26	8.6	74.3	0.465322
24.0000	1	27	2.9	77.1	0.802862
27.0000	1	28	2.9	80.0	1.05602
29.0000	1	29	2.9	82.9	1.22479
30.0000	1	30	2.9	85.7	1.30917
32.0000	1	31	2.9	88.6	1.47794
33.0000	1	32	2.9	91.4	1.56233
34.0000	1	33	2.9	94.3	1.64671
35.0000	1	34	2.9	97.1	1.73109
37.0000	1	35	2.9	100.0	1.89986
TOTAL	35	35	100.0	100.0	

COMMAND: FREQ

*** FREQUENCIES AND Z-SCORES ***

VARIABLE: 4 COPPER

VALUE	FREQ	CUM FREQ	%	CUM %	Z SCORE
4.00000	1	1	2.9	2.9	-1.32424
7.00000	1	2	2.9	5.7	-1.12729
9.00000	2	4	5.7	11.4	-0.995992
11.0000	2	6	5.7	17.1	-0.864693
13.0000	3	9	8.6	25.7	-0.733395
14.0000	1	10	2.9	28.6	-0.667746
15.0000	2	12	5.7	34.3	-0.602097
16.0000	1	13	2.9	37.1	-0.536448
17.0000	2	15	5.7	42.9	-0.470798
18.0000	2	17	5.7	48.6	-0.405149
19.0000	2	19	5.7	54.3	-0.339500
22.0000	1	20	2.9	57.1	-0.142552
23.0000	2	22	5.7	62.9	-0.0769033
27.0000	2	24	5.7	68.6	0.185693
31.0000	2	26	5.7	74.3	0.448290
34.0000	2	28	5.7	80.0	0.645238
36.0000	2	30	5.7	85.7	0.776536
41.0000	1	31	2.9	88.6	1.10478
45.0000	1	32	2.9	91.4	1.36738
50.0000	1	33	2.9	94.3	1.69562
52.0000	1	34	2.9	97.1	1.82692
76.0000	1	35	2.9	100.0	3.40250
TOTAL	35	35	100.0	100.0	

COMMAND: FREQ

*** FREQUENCIES AND Z-SCORES ***

VARIABLE: S LEAD

VALUE	FREQ	CUM FREQ	%	CUM %	Z SCORE
1.00000	21	21	60.0	60.0	-0.389774
2.00000	5	26	14.3	74.3	-0.299429
3.00000	2	28	5.7	80.0	-0.209084
5.00000	1	29	2.9	82.9	-0.0283941
8.00000	2	31	5.7	88.6	0.242641
10.0000	1	32	2.9	91.4	0.423330
28.0000	1	33	2.9	94.3	2.04251
43.0000	1	34	2.9	97.1	3.40471
47.0000	1	35	2.9	100.0	3.76609
TOTAL	35	35	100.0	100.0	

COMMAND: FREQ

*** FREQUENCIES AND Z-SCORES ***

VARIABLE: 6 ZINC

VALUE	FREQ	CUM FREQ	%	CUM %	Z SCORE
30.0000	2	2	5.7	5.7	-1.68291
31.0000	1	3	2.9	8.6	-1.61612
34.0000	1	4	2.9	11.4	-1.41578
37.0000	1	5	2.9	14.3	-1.21543
38.0000	3	8	8.6	22.9	-1.14865
42.0000	1	9	2.9	25.7	-0.881522
43.0000	1	10	2.9	28.6	-0.814740
46.0000	1	11	2.9	31.4	-0.614394
49.0000	1	12	2.9	34.3	-0.414048
54.0000	2	14	5.7	40.0	-0.0801384
55.0000	3	17	8.6	48.6	-0.0133564
57.0000	1	18	2.9	51.4	0.120208
59.0000	1	19	2.9	54.3	0.253772
60.0000	1	20	2.9	57.1	0.320554
62.0000	3	23	8.6	65.7	0.454118
63.0000	2	25	5.7	71.4	0.520900
64.0000	1	26	2.9	74.3	0.587682
65.0000	2	28	5.7	80.0	0.654464
66.0000	1	29	2.9	82.9	0.721246
67.0000	2	31	5.7	88.6	0.788028
69.0000	1	32	2.9	91.4	0.921592
82.0000	1	33	2.9	94.3	1.78976
85.0000	2	35	5.7	100.0	1.99010
TOTAL	35	35	100.0	100.0	

COMMAND: FREQ

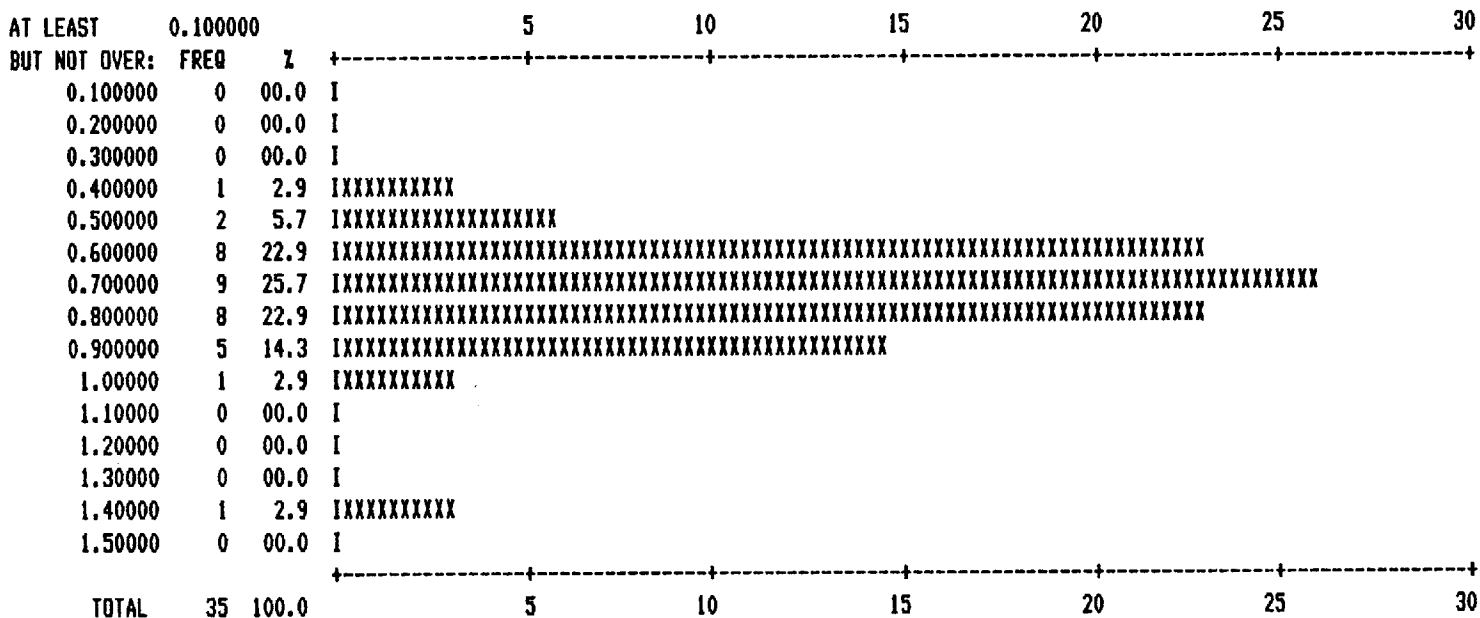
*** FREQUENCIES AND Z-SCORES ***

VARIABLE: 7 NICKEL

VALUE	FREQ	CUM FREQ	Z	Z	Z SCORE
10.0000	1	1	2.9	2.9	-1.96774
16.0000	1	2	2.9	5.7	-1.58654
17.0000	1	3	2.9	8.6	-1.52300
18.0000	1	4	2.9	11.4	-1.45947
23.0000	1	5	2.9	14.3	-1.14180
26.0000	1	6	2.9	17.1	-0.951196
27.0000	1	7	2.9	20.0	-0.887662
28.0000	1	8	2.9	22.9	-0.824128
29.0000	1	9	2.9	25.7	-0.760594
30.0000	2	11	5.7	31.4	-0.697060
34.0000	2	13	5.7	37.1	-0.442923
35.0000	1	14	2.9	40.0	-0.379389
37.0000	1	15	2.9	42.9	-0.252321
41.0000	1	16	2.9	45.7	0.00181526
42.0000	2	18	5.7	51.4	0.0653493
44.0000	2	20	5.7	57.1	0.192418
48.0000	1	21	2.9	60.0	0.446554
49.0000	2	23	5.7	65.7	0.510088
50.0000	1	24	2.9	68.6	0.573622
51.0000	3	27	8.6	77.1	0.637156
52.0000	1	28	2.9	80.0	0.700690
53.0000	2	30	5.7	85.7	0.764224
54.0000	1	31	2.9	88.6	0.827758
55.0000	1	32	2.9	91.4	0.891292
56.0000	1	33	2.9	94.3	0.954827
73.0000	1	34	2.9	97.1	2.03491
82.0000	1	35	2.9	100.0	2.60671
TOTAL	35	35	100.0	100.0	

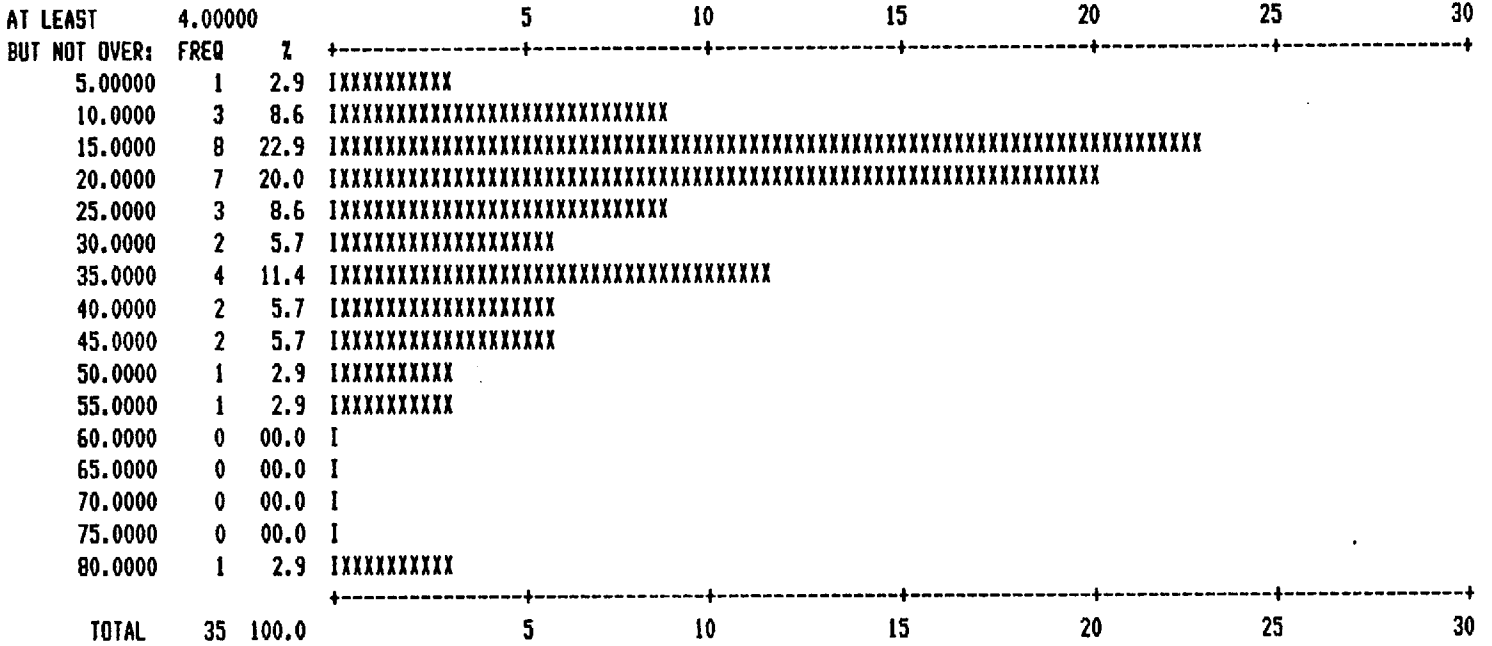
COMMAND: HIST

VARIABLE: 2 SILVER



COMMAND: HIST

VARIABLE: 4 COPPER



COMMAND: HIST

VARIABLE: 6 ZINC

AT LEAST	5.00000			5	10	15	20	25	30
BUT NOT OVER:	FREQ	%							
5.00000	0	00.0	I						
10.0000	0	00.0	I						
15.0000	0	00.0	I						
20.0000	0	00.0	I						
25.0000	0	00.0	I						
30.0000	2	5.7	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX						
35.0000	2	5.7	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX						
40.0000	4	11.4	XX						
45.0000	2	5.7	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX						
50.0000	2	5.7	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX						
55.0000	5	14.3	XX						
60.0000	3	8.6	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX						
65.0000	8	22.9	XX						
70.0000	4	11.4	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX						
75.0000	0	00.0	I						
80.0000	0	00.0	I						
85.0000	3	8.6	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX						
TOTAL	35	100.0		5	10	15	20	25	30

COMMAND: HIST

VARIABLE: 7 NICKEL

AT LEAST	5.00000			5	10	15	20	25	30
BUT NOT OVER:	FREQ	%		+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+					
5.00000	0	00.0	I						
10.0000	1	2.9	IXXXXXXXXXXX						
15.0000	0	00.0	I						
20.0000	3	8.6	IXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX						
25.0000	1	2.9	IXXXXXXXXXXX						
30.0000	6	17.1	IXXX						
35.0000	3	8.6	IXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX						
40.0000	1	2.9	IXXXXXXXXXXX						
45.0000	5	14.3	IXXX						
50.0000	4	11.4	IXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX						
55.0000	8	22.9	IXXX						
60.0000	1	2.9	IXXXXXXXXXXX						
65.0000	0	00.0	I						
70.0000	0	00.0	I						
75.0000	1	2.9	IXXXXXXXXXXX						
80.0000	0	00.0	I						
85.0000	1	2.9	IXXXXXXXXXXX						
				+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+					
TOTAL	35	100.0		5	10	15	20	25	30

APPENDIX V

REPORT ON THE 1988 IP SURVEY

BY

G. LAMBERT AND R. TURCOTTE





VAL D'OR
GÉOPHYSIQUE

INDUCED POLARIZATION
property of
KOOTENAY MOUNTAIN GOLD CORP.
DASSERAT Project
Dasserat Twp.
Quebec province
October 1988

G. Lambert R. Turcotte

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MAPS NO.

4.1

INDUCED POLARIZATION



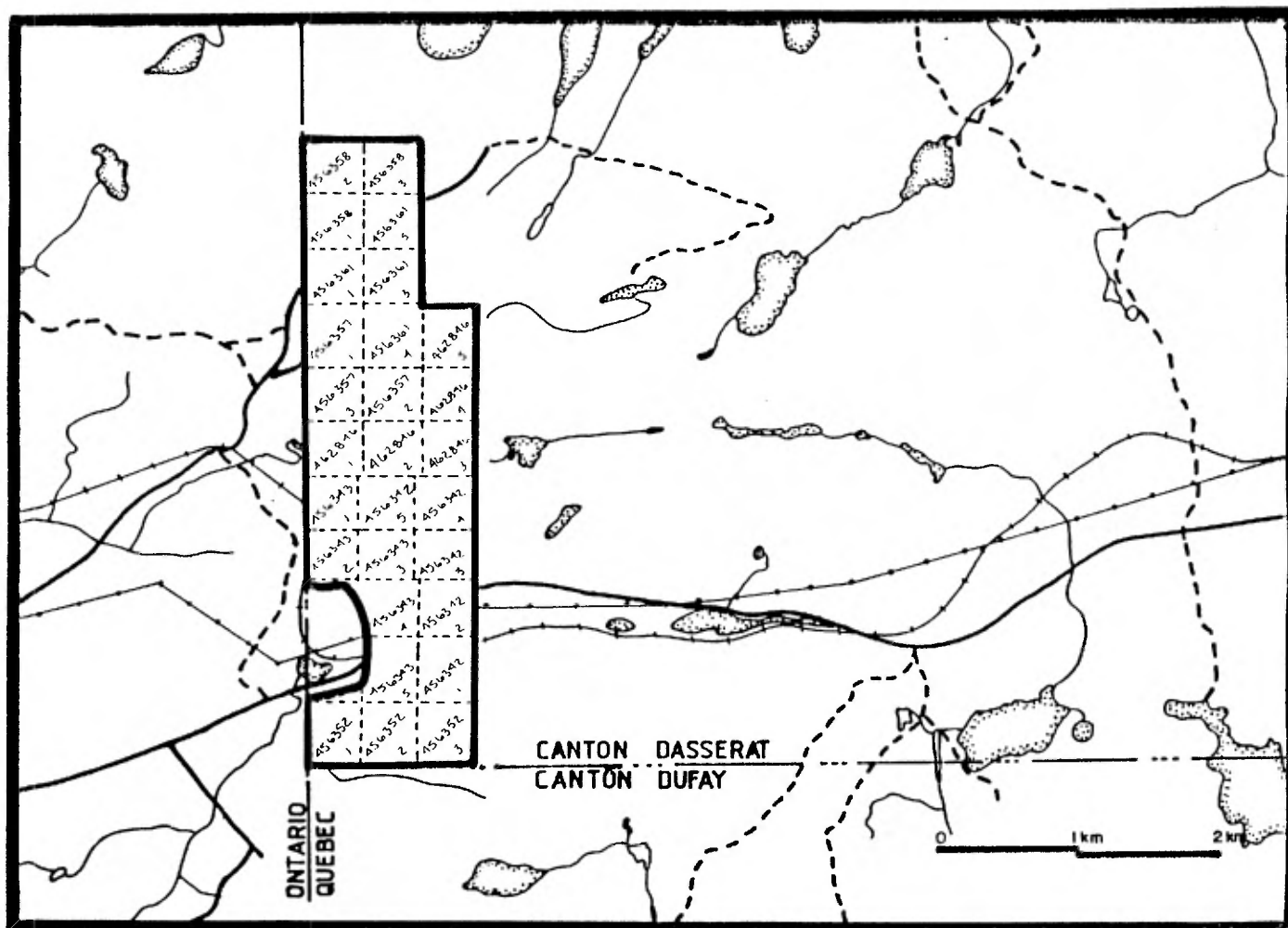


Figure #1 : Index of claims



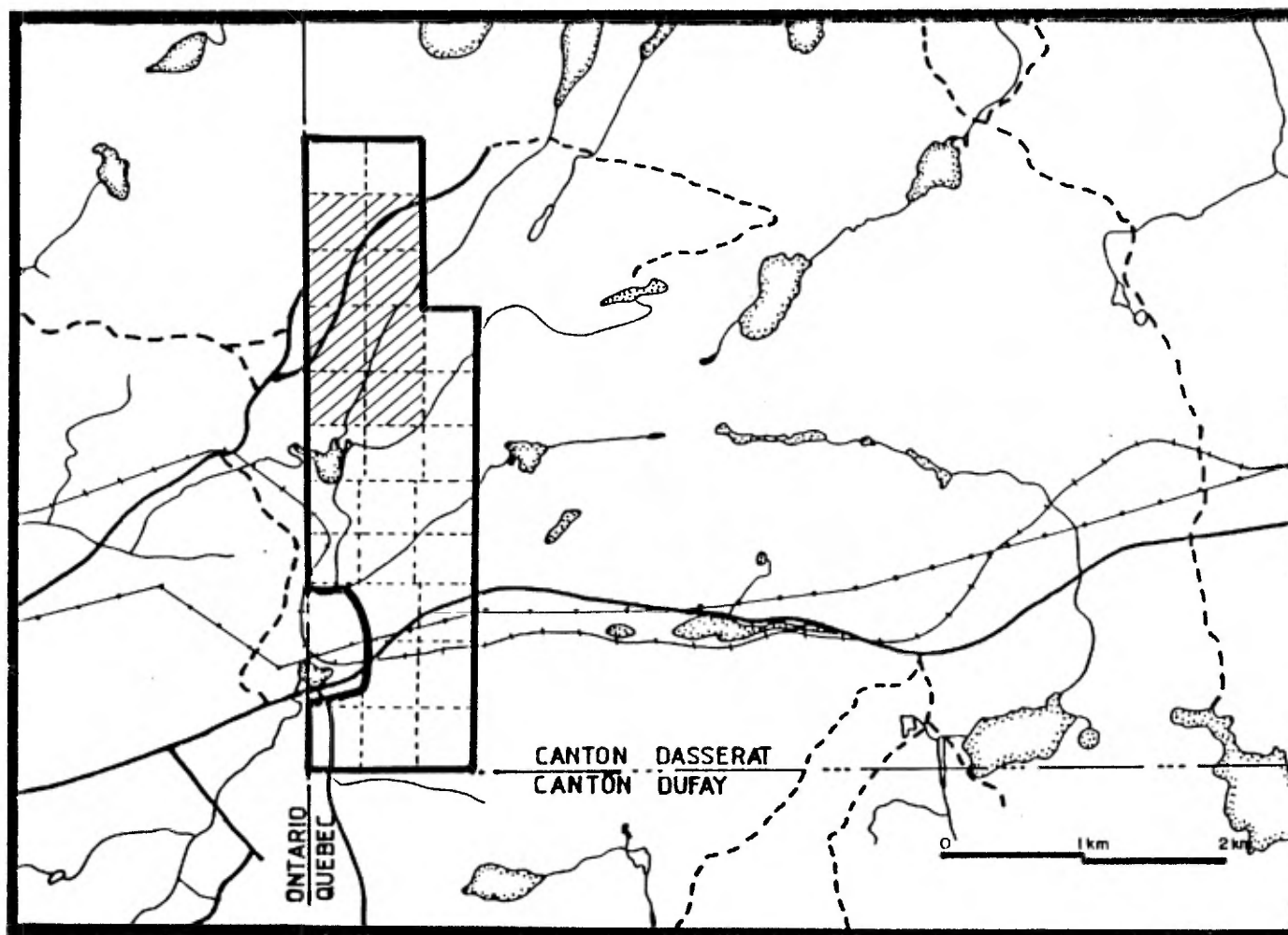


Figure #2 : Area surveyed

INTRODUCTION

In October 1988, an induced polarization survey was carried out on a property owned by KOOTENAY MOUNTAIN GOLD CORP., (DASSERAT project), in Dasserat township, Rouyn-Noranda area, province of Quebec.

This survey was designed to locate structures favorable for gold or base metal deposition.

PROPERTY, LOCATION AND ACCESS

The property is located approximately 40 kms South-West of the town of Rouyn-Noranda, in Dasserat township, Rouyn-Noranda area, province of Quebec.

The property is easily accessible by the Rouyn-Noranda - Kirkland Lake highway.

The property claims have been registered with the Quebec Department of Natural Ressources and the numbers are presented on the fig. # 1 of this report.

GEOPHYSICAL WORK

An induced polarization survey was carried out on the property between October 1st to 5th, 1988.

The induced polarization survey was conducted over a total of 12.4 kms using the PHOENIX IPT-1, IPV-2 and MG-1 system.



SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS

The geophysical surveys were carried out along a network of North-South picket lines cut at 100 metre intervals. The lines were chained and stations marked at 25 metre intervals.

The I.P. survey has been done with a dipole-dipole array. The electrodes separation (X) was 50 metres with measurements of N = 1 to 5.

RESULTS AND INTERPRETATION

The I.P. survey has mapped mainly variations in the apparent resistivity of the ground. Contributing largely to these variations is the overburden layer that covers the bedrock. A thicker cover in the stream valleys contributes to decrease the apparent resistivities to less than 300 ohm-metres. It is interpreted that up to 70 metres of such overburden, made up mainly of clay, blankets the bedrock.

In the North, apparent resistivities of 5,000-15,000 ohm-metres indicate subcropping bedrock conditions.

No definite polarization anomalies were identified by the survey, suggesting a general paucity in metallic minerals in the bedrock. In subcropping areas to the North, a few very weak, questionable anomalies may be present but their validity not certain.



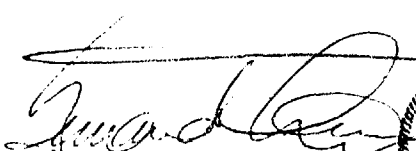
CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

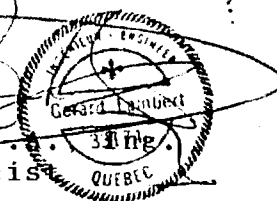
The induced polarisation survey performed on the DASSERAT property has outlined zones of variable apparent resistivity, the low values possibly indicating a tectonic feature. No positive anomalies of polarization were observed.

It may be worthwhile to check the areas of high resistivity for outcropping bedrock and possibility to sample and analyse rocks from that sector.


Respectfully submitted,
VAL D'OR GEOPHYSIQUE LTEE

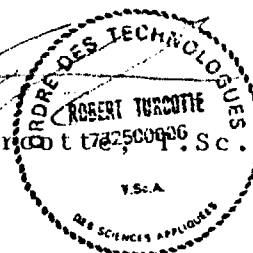
By :


Gérard Lambert, B.Sc.
Consulting Geophysicist



And by :


Robert Turcotte, Ph.D., P.Sc.A.





CERTIFICATE

I, undersigned, Gérard Lambert, P. Eng., certify that:

I reside at 679 Murdoch ave, Rouyn-Noranda, Quebec, since 1983.

I am a graduate of Université Laval, Quebec where I have obtained a B.Sc.A. in Geological engineering in 1978.

I have been engaged in Exploration Geophysics since 1972 and have been practicing as a professional engineer since 1978.

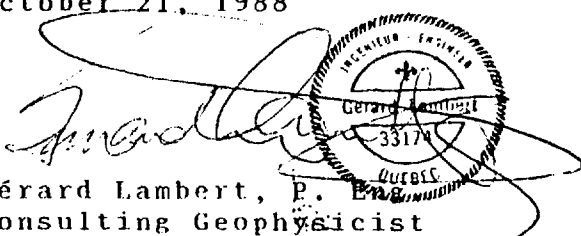
I am a member of the Ordre des Ingénieur du Québec since 1978.

I am a member of the Quebec Prospector Association, the Prospector & Developers Association of Canada, the Society of Exploration Geophysicist, the European Association of Exploration Geophysicists and the Canadian Institute of Mining & Metallurgy.

This report is based on the information contained in the survey described. The interpretation of the data was made using methods known in the literature and based on my personal experience.

I have not received, nor do I expect to receive directly or indirectly any interest in the claims that belong to KOOTENAY MOUNTAIN GOLD CORP.

Rouyn-Noranda, this October 21, 1988


Gérard Lambert, P. Eng.
Consulting Geophysicist



CERTIFICATE

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT:

I am a resident of Val d'Or, province de Quebec, since 1977.

I am a technologist graduated from "Collège du Nord-Ouest", Rouyn, Quebec in 1977.

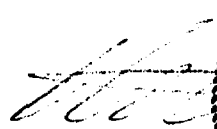
I have been actively engaged in geophysical exploration since 1977 and have acquired a wide range of experience in geophysical methods and techniques.

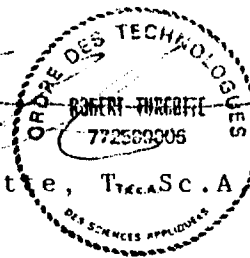
I am a member of "Corporation professionnelle des Technologues des Sciences Appliquées du Québec" and also a member of the Quebec prospectors association and of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.

I do not hold nor do I expect to receive an interest of any kind in these claims held by KOOTENAY MOUNTAIN GOLD CORP.

Signed in Val d'Or, this October 21, 1988.

By:


Robert Turcotte, T_{TEC}.A



APPENDIX VII

STATEMENT OF COSTS



STATEMENT OF COSTS

KOOTENAY MOUNTAIN GOLD CORP.
Dasserat Township Property - Project 88QUE015
Aug. 4, 1988 - Aug. 21, 1988

Personnel		
R. Arnold, Senior Geologist (2 days @ \$400.00/day)	\$	800.00
J. Clarke, Project Geologist/Geophysicist (14 days @ \$275.00/day)	\$	3,850.00
Linecutting (28.525 km @ \$240.00/km)	\$	6,846.00
Geophysical Surveys		
(26.5 km VLF-EM @ \$200.00/km)	\$	5,300.00
(26.5 km Magnetometer @ \$200.00/km)	\$	5,300.00
(12.4 KM Induced Polarization @ \$810.00/km)	\$	10,044.00
Truck Rental, Fuel and Mileage (16 days @ \$120.00/day)	\$	1,920.00
Accommodation (25 man-days @ \$100.00/man-day)	\$	2,500.00
Laboratory Costs		
Assays (37 samples @ \$17.25/sample)	\$	638.25
Faxed Pages	\$	2.00
Disposable Field Supplies	\$	563.73



Project Preparation	\$ 1,688.50
Accounting, Communications and Freight	\$ 2,228.17
Assessment Requirements and Filing	\$ 1,270.00
Mobilization/Demobilization	\$ 4,399.90
Report Compilation and Drafting	\$ 5,500.00
	Sub-Total: <u>\$ 52,850.55</u>
Project Management (@ 15%) **	\$ 6,403.58
	TOTAL: <u>\$ 59,254.13</u>

** Not Charged on Salaries

Engineering Report	\$ 2,500.00
	GRAND TOTAL: <u>\$ 61,754.13</u>

