093924

Report on the 1998 Diamond Drilling Program on the Brik Property

Dawson Mining District, Yukon
NTS 116 B/02
64° 02'N 135° 55' W

Sept. 25 - Oct. 13, 1998

Claims: Brik 1-28 YB67979-68006
Brik 29-66 YC04766-04803

For: **Radius Explorations Ltd.**
855-409 Granville Street
Vancouver, B.C.
V6C 1T2

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Whitehorse, Yukon
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10 November, 1998

0119-14860
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SUMMARY

Radius Explorations Ltd. has an option to acquire an 80% interest in the Brik property, consisting of 66 contiguous mineral claims located 25 kilometers east of Dawson, Yukon. The property is accessible by road.

The Brik Property is located on the margin of the Tintina Fault, a major strike-slip fault which controls the location of a significant Eocene volcanic-hosted epithermal gold deposit at Grew Creek. Bedrock on the Brik Property consists in part of ultramafic rocks which have been thrust over Paleozoic locally graphitic schists. These rocks have been intruded and/or overlain by Eocene felsic volcaniclastics. Exploration work completed in 1997 identified epithermal-style alteration and low grade gold mineralization in listwanitic ultramafic rocks overlain by soil containing anomalous concentrations of gold, arsenic, and antimony. Geophysical surveys completed in 1997 identified high order chargeability and resistivity anomalies spatially related to the epithermal-style alteration and mineralization.

The 1998 diamond drilling program consisted of seven drill holes totaling 375 meters to test the coincident geological-geochemical-geophysical anomalies identified in 1997. Interpretation of drill hole data shows that (1) epithermal–style alteration and mineralization is restricted to the ultramafic rocks, (2) gold mineralization is very low grade (<200 ppb), and did not improve with depth, (3) the ultramafic rocks are bounded at depth by a subhorizontal thrust fault(s), (4) the thrust fault is underlain by schist containing abundant graphite, (5) the chargeability anomalies can be explained by the presence of graphite, (6) the resistivity anomalies can be explained by locally thick, frozen, non-conductive overburden, and (7) the gold-in-soil anomaly can be explained by low grade gold mineralization in the ultramafic rocks.

Although the ultramafic rocks are almost ubiquitously mineralized with stockworks of quartz and chalcedony veinlets enriched in gold, arsenic, and antimony, economic potential is restricted by the very low values and by the limited size potential due to the thin nature of the mineralized klippe sheets. No further work is recommended for the Brik Property.

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Introduction

This report was prepared for Radius Explorations Ltd. to satisfy assessment filing requirements on the Brik Property, located 25 kilometers east of Dawson City, Yukon.

Work completed by Radius on the Brik Property in 1998 consisted of 375 meters of diamond drilling in seven holes during the period September 25 to October 13, 1998. The work was supervised by Harmen Keyser, P.Geol. and Steven Dudka, P.Geo. E. Caron Diamond Drilling Ltd. of Whitehorse, Yukon, performed the drilling.

Location and Access

The Brik Property is located in west-central Yukon Territory, about 25 kilometers east of Dawson City (Figure 1). It is situated between Goring and Germaine creeks, close to their confluence with the Klondike River. The geographic coordinates of a point approximately in the center of the Property are 64° 02' north latitude and 138° 55' west longitude.

Access to the Property is provided by the Klondike Highway, which closely parallels the northeast Property boundary. In addition there are numerous 4WD and "Cat" trails over the Property, especially in the area of Germaine and Goring Creeks.

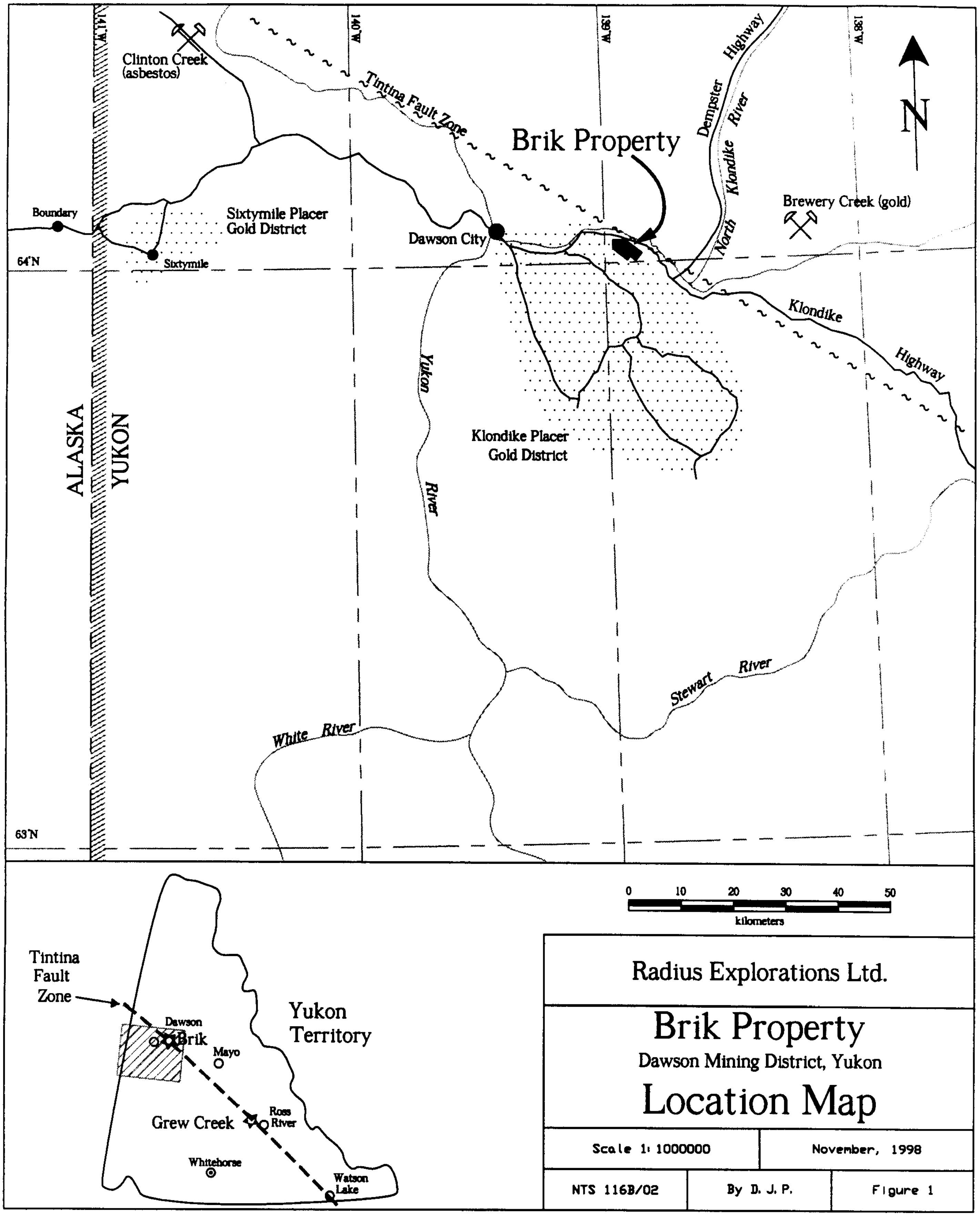
Property

The Property consists of 66 contiguous unsurveyed two-post and fractional two-post mineral claims (Figure 2) covering approximately 1320 hectares. They are located within the Dawson Mining District and are shown on *Northern Affairs Program* Mineral Rights Map 116-B-2. Claim data are listed below:

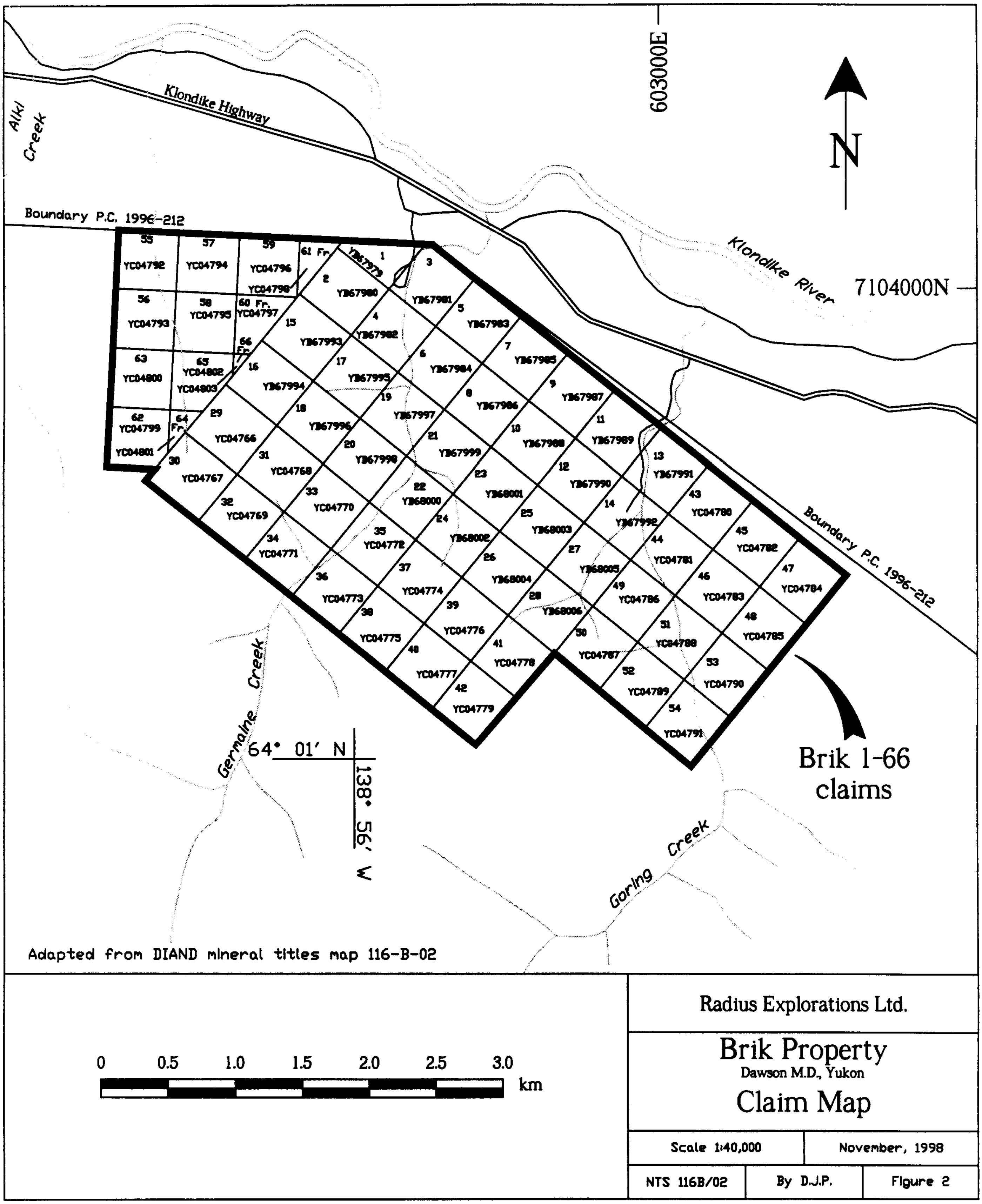
Claim Name	Grant No.	Recording date	Expiry date*
Brik 1-28	YB67979-8006	March 22, 1996	March 22, 2002
Brik 29-59	YC04766-4796	Sept. 26, 1997	Sept. 26, 1999
Brik 60-61 fr.	YC04797-4798 fr.	Sept. 26, 1997	Sept. 26, 1999
Brik 62-63	YC04799-4800	Sept. 26, 1997	Sept. 26, 1999
Brik 64 fr.	YC04801 fr.	Sept. 26, 1997	Sept. 26, 1999
Brik 65	YC04802	Sept. 26, 1997	Sept. 26, 1999
Brik 66 fr.	YC04803 fr.	Sept. 26, 1997	Sept. 26, 1999

* prior to filing of assessment work described in this report.

The claims were staked in accordance with the *Yukon Quartz Mining Act*, and are owned 100% by Balaclava Mines Inc. Radius Explorations Ltd. entered into an agreement with Balaclava dated September 10, 1997 whereby Radius has the right to earn an 80% interest in the Property by completing $250,000 of exploration work by the end of 1998.



141°W
140°W
139°W
138°W
N
Clinton Creek
(asbestos)
Tintina Fault Zone
Brik Property
Dempster Highway
Klondike River
North
Brewery Creek (gold)
Boundary
Sixtymile Placer
Gold District
Dawson City
64°N
Sixtymile
Klondike
Highway
Yukon River
Klondike Placer
Gold District
ALASKA
YUKON
Stewart River
White River
63°N
0
10
20
30
40
50
kilometers
Tintina
Fault
Zone
Yukon
Territory
Dawson
Brik
Mayo
Grew Creek
Ross
River
Whitehorse
Watson
Lake
Radius Explorations Ltd.
Brik Property
Dawson Mining District, Yukon
Location Map
Scale 1: 1000000
November, 1998
NTS 116B/02
By D. J. P.
Figure 1


603000E
N
Klondike Highway
Alki Creek
Boundary P.C. 1996-212
Klondike River
7104000N
Boundary P.C. 1996-212
Brik 1-66 claims
Germaine Creek
64° 01′ N
138° 56′ W
Goring Creek
Adapted from DIAND mineral titles map 116-B-02
0
0.5
1.0
1.5
2.0
2.5
3.0
km
Radius Explorations Ltd.
Brik Property
Dawson M.D., Yukon
Claim Map
Scale 1:40,000
November, 1998
NTS 116B/02
By D.J.P.
Figure 2

The northeastern part of the claims overlaps a prior staking withdrawal (*Canada Privy Council*, 1996-212, approved February 20, 1996) "to ensure the protection and orderly development of the Klondike Valley," valid to January 1, 1999.

History

Placer gold was discovered in the Klondike River area in 1896. Production since then has exceeded 13,000,000 ounces of gold. Several bedrock gold occurrences have been discovered in the area (e.g., Lone Star and Mitchell occurrences; Gleeson, 1970; Mortensen, et al, 1992); however none of these adequately explain the source of placer gold found over an area of some 2000 km^2.

Germaine and Goring Creeks have been intermittently mined for placer gold since the early 1900's. Although valid placer mining claims are still held by others on these creeks, mining has been sporadic for the last 20 or more years.

The earliest recorded bedrock exploration on ground now covered by the Brik Property was in the 1970's when Chevron Canada Ltd. and Kerr Addison Mines Ltd. carried out a uranium exploration program. These companies carried out soil geochemistry, geological mapping, radiometric surveys, bulldozer trenching, and diamond drilling (Archer, 1979 and Archer, 1980). The claims were allowed to lapse following the exploration work.

The same ground was re-staked by Archer Cathro & Associates in 1985, who explored for the source of cassiterite and topaz found by placer miners in Germaine Creek (Cathro, 1985). Results of trenching were poor and the claims lapsed.

In 1988, Golden Rum Resources Ltd. and Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd. acquired the ground. Noranda explored for epithermal gold mineralization in 1989 with a program of geological mapping and soil geochemistry. This work identified a coincident gold-arsenic geochemical anomaly over a zone of intense listwanite alteration (Diment, 1989), but the claims were allowed to lapse in 1994 without carrying out any follow-up work.

Balaclava Mines Inc. acquired the ground by staking in March 1996. In July 1996, Balaclava carried out a short program of geological mapping and geochemical sampling to successfully confirm Noranda's 1989 work (Keyser, 1997). Radius Explorations Ltd. optioned the Property from Balaclava in September 1997. A program of geological mapping, excavator trenching, soil geochemistry, magnetic surveying, and induced polarization surveying was carried out in September-October 1997 to address the potential for bedrock gold mineralization in listwanite (Keyser, 1998). The 1997 work was successful in identifying low grade (up to 510 ppb Au) gold mineralization associated with multiple episode quartz-chalcedony veining in listwanite, and also identified geochemical and geophysical anomalies.

Climate, Topography, and Vegetation

Warm summers and cold winters typify climate in the area of the Brik Property. Precipitation is low, about 50-60 cm annually. The Property is normally free of snow from mid May to late September. Permafrost is locally present in poorly drained north-facing slopes, and is ubiquitous in the Klondike River valley.

Relief on the Property is about 300 meters, with the highest point at about 725 meters. The Property is on a northeast-facing slope below treeline. Vegetation consists of stunted but mature black spruce, willow, birch, and alder. The most recent (Pleistocene) glaciation did not affect this area of Yukon (Vernon and Hughes, 1966). As a result, bedrock exposure is poor due to weathering. Larger valleys are filled with locally thick glaciofluvial deposits. Outcrops are limited to ridges and deeply incised drainage channels. Overburden is locally rich in organics.

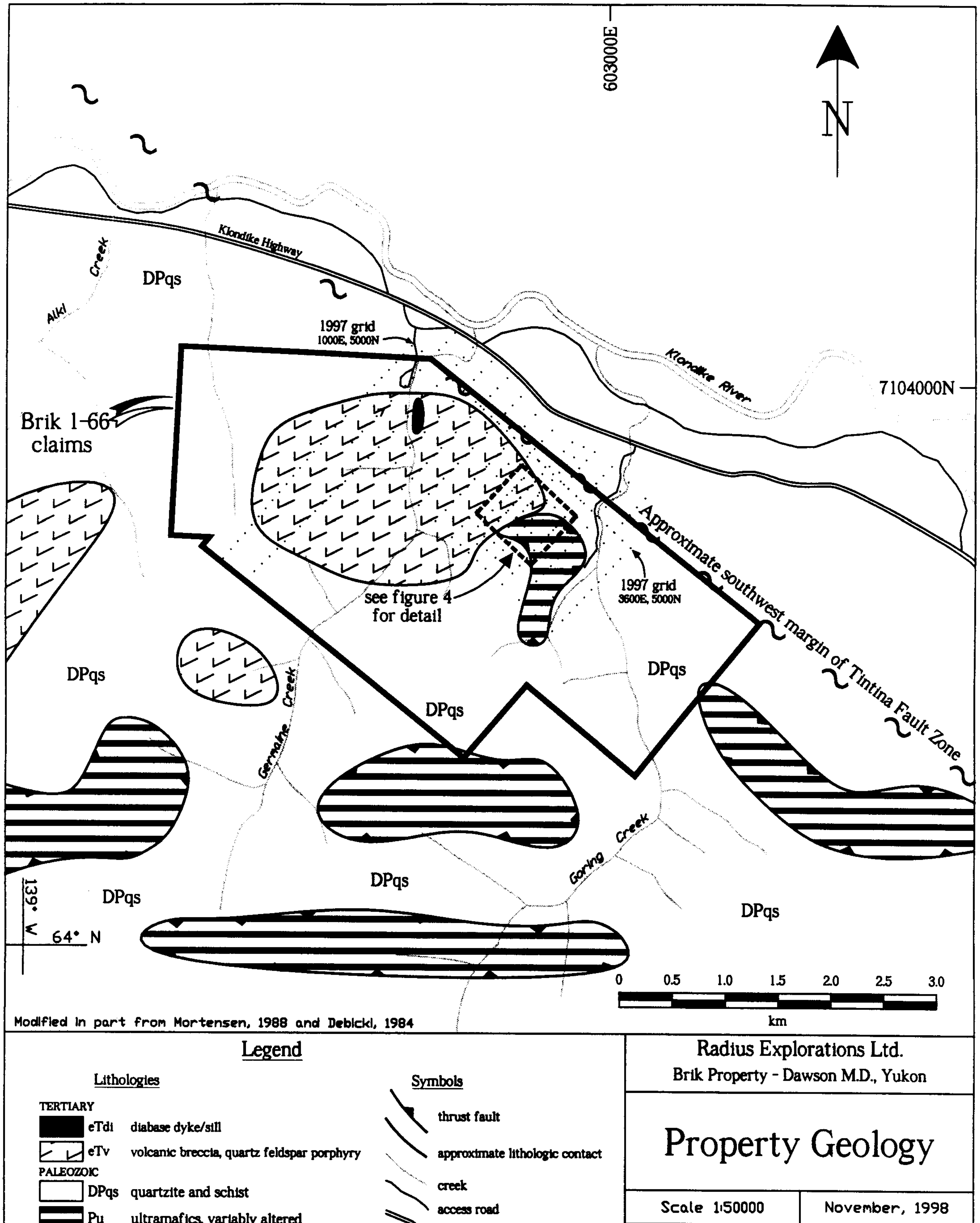
Regional Geology

The Brik Property is located in the Yukon Tanana Terrane, an area characterized by layered metamorphic sequences of Permian gneiss, schist, quartzite, and subordinate volcanics and ultramafics. Intruding these basement rocks are Cretaceous granitoid plugs. Tertiary volcanics and intrusive equivalents of basaltic and rhyolitic composition have been mapped in the area. Green and Roddick (1962), Debicki (1984, 1985) and Mortensen (1988, 1990) have adequately described the regional geology.

Structure of the Brik Property area is dominated, and influenced, by the Tintina Fault (Figure 3). Two very different crustal blocks are separated by the fault; strata of the North American miogeocline to the northeast, and the Yukon-Tanana Terrane crystalline rocks to the southwest. The Tintina Fault is a major northwest-trending transverse fault with right-lateral displacement of some 450 kilometers activated during a Jura-Cretaceous compressional event. This same tectonic event generated several low-angle reverse faults, and is associated with at least three phases of igneous activity on both sides of the Tintina Fault. Two of these events are intermediate to felsic and are mid to upper Cretaceous. The third intrusive event is a bimodal suite of dykes, plugs, and minor subaerial volcanics which has been dated as mid-Eocene (Mortensen, 1988). Displacement, crushing, and subsequent erosion along the Tintina Fault have formed a major linear physiographic depression termed the Tintina Trench. The Tintina Fault joins the Rocky Mountain Trench Fault in British Columbia with the Kaltag Fault in Alaska.

The Brik Property is located at the eastern margin of the Klondike Gold District, an area that has historically produced over 13,000,000 ounces of gold. While virtually all of this production has come from alluvial placers, no adequate origin has been identified to date for the presumed bedrock source of the gold despite intensive exploration efforts especially over the last 15 years.

The closest significant bedrock mineral deposit known in the Brik Property area is at Brewery Creek, 60 kilometers to the east. The Brewery Creek mine began producing gold in October, 1996. Pre-production total reserves stood at 18,204,000 tonnes grading 1.55 g/T gold (Diment, 1996). Gold mineralization at 14 deposits at Brewery Creek is intimately associated with granitoid sills emplaced along a series of imbricate east-west thrust faults.



Radius Explorations Ltd. Brik Property - Dawson M.D., Yukon		
Property Geology		
Scale 1:50000	November, 1998	
NTS 116B/02	By D.J.P.	Figure 3

Property Geology

Portions of ground now comprising the Brik Property have been previously mapped at scales of 1:10,000 (Archer, 1980), 1:5,000 (Diment, 1989), and 1:2,500 (Keyser, 1998).

The Brik Property is located on the southwestern margin of the Tintina Fault. The dominant physiographic feature present on the Property is the northwest trending Klondike River valley, which, in the Property area, follows the Tintina Trench. The portion of the Tintina Trench in the Brik Property area is filled with glaciofluvial and alluvial sediments, and thus there is no bedrock exposure. Southwest of the Tintina Trench, most bedrock is covered with a blanket of soil and glacial till.

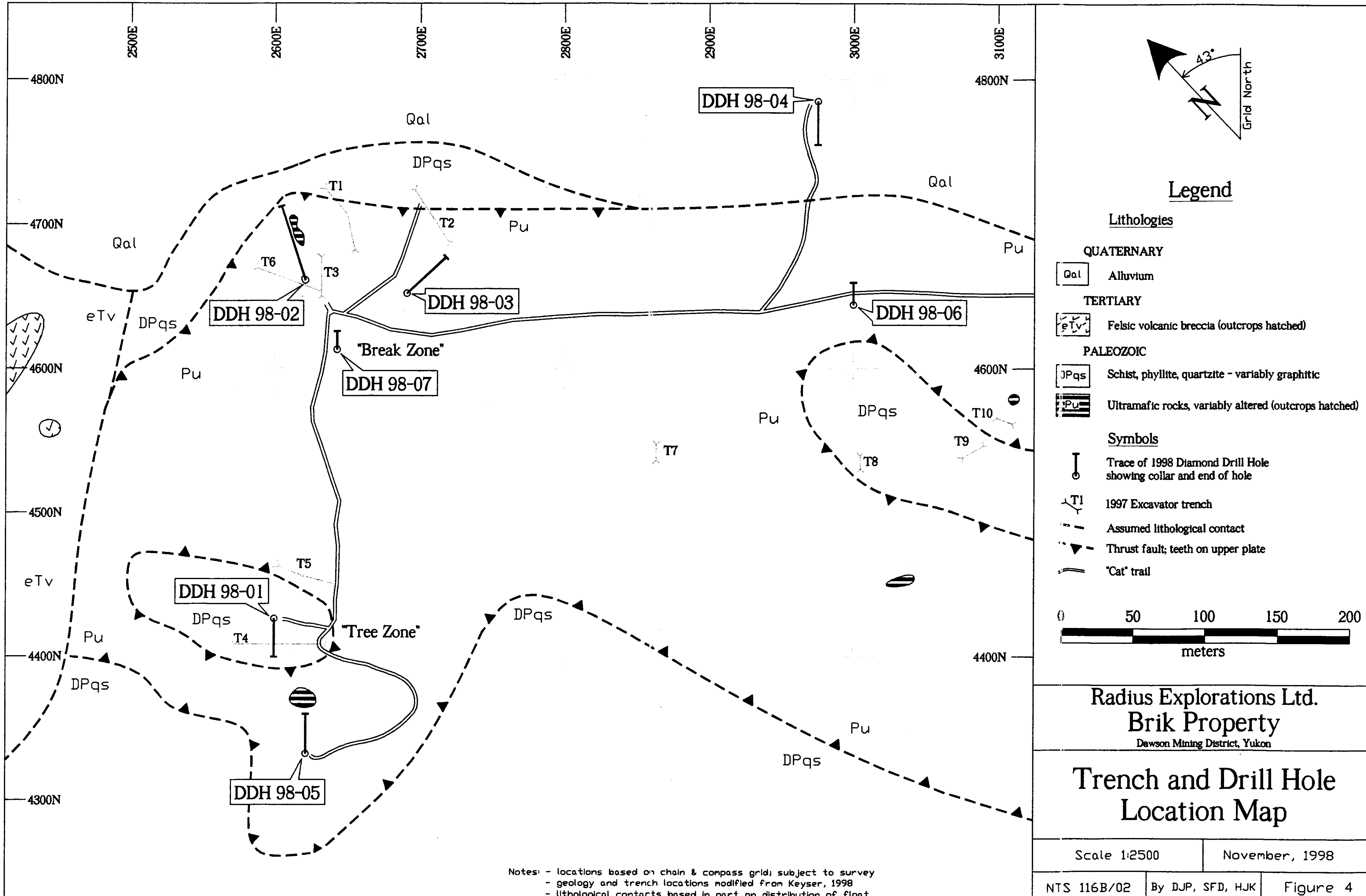
The oldest rocks exposed on the Brik Property (Figure 4) are brown weathering quartz-mica and quartz-muscovite-chlorite schists, quartzites, and phyllites of the Paleozoic Nasina Series. These rocks are generally fissile and locally contain graphite. Younger (?) ultramafic rocks are exposed in the central part of the Property. According to Mortensen (1988), the ultramafic rocks have been thrust over the schist, and this structural relationship was confirmed by the 1998 drilling program.

Exposures of mid Eocene (Mortensen and von Gaza, 1992) dominantly felsic volcanic rocks (and possible hypabyssal equivalents) have been mapped at the northern and northwestern parts of the Property. These rocks consist of variably altered and brecciated felsic lapilli tuff, volcanic breccia, quartz feldspar porphyry, and intercalated immature siliciclastics. Andesitic and basaltic zones were noted in the central part of the volcanic complex. Archer (1979) reports that topaz, fluorite, and zeolites are present in the volcanics. Discontinuous veinlets and fragments of perlite were identified in 1997, in the approximate center of the volcanic complex.

Previous thin section work (Cathro, 1985) describes samples collected from these exposures as containing glass and perlite, and that the brecciation and cross-cutting of phases could be suggestive of multiple intrusive events. Geochemically barren chalcedonic veinlets were identified in tuffs on both sides of Germaine Creek in 1997.

The eastern contact of the volcanics is obscured by overburden. However, the contact (Figure 4) appears to parallel the northeast trend of a prominent topographic bluff, which is perpendicular to the trend of the Tintina Fault Zone. Overburden close to the assumed eastern contact is unusually abundant in greenish clay, possibly reflecting a clay-rich basal horizon or hydrothermal alteration. No data have been collected to suggest whether the contact is intrusive, unconformable, or faulted.

Geological mapping by Balaclava in 1996 and by Radius in 1997 identified a zone of serpentinite altered to orange dolomite and ankerite with disseminated magnetite and rare fuchsite. The altered ultramafics (listwanite) are locally sheared, brecciated, and healed by a chalcedonic matrix with occasional calcite and fluorite. This zone lies between an outcrop of felsic pyroclastics with locally intense argillic alteration and the outcrop-free Tintina Trench. Part of the area underlain by listwanite is naturally devoid of vegetation.


2500E
2600E
2700E
2800E
2900E
3000E
3100E
4800N
4700N
4600N
4500N
4400N
4300N
Qal
DPqs
Pu
eTv
T1
T2
T3
T4
T5
T6
T7
T8
T9
T10
DDH 98-01
DDH 98-02
DDH 98-03
DDH 98-04
DDH 98-05
DDH 98-06
DDH 98-07
"Break Zone"
"Tree Zone"
Grid North
43°
N
Legend
Lithologies
QUATERNARY
Qal Alluvium
TERTIARY
eTv Felsic volcanic breccia (outcrops hatched)
PALEOZOIC
DPqs Schist, phyllite, quartzite - variably graphitic
Pu Ultramafic rocks, variably altered (outcrops hatched)
Symbols
Trace of 1998 Diamond Drill Hole showing collar and end of hole
T1 1997 Excavator trench
Assumed lithological contact
Thrust fault; teeth on upper plate
"Cat" trail
0 50 100 150 200
meters
Radius Explorations Ltd.
Brik Property
Dawson Mining District, Yukon
Trench and Drill Hole Location Map
Scale 1:2500
November, 1998
NTS 116B/02
By DJP, SFD, HJK
Figure 4
Notes: - locations based on chain & compass grid; subject to survey
- geology and trench locations modified from Keyser, 1998
- lithological contacts based in part on distribution of float

The ultramafic rocks exhibit highly variable weathering patterns. Most of this unit is very recessive weathering, and is rarely, or poorly, exposed. However, one exposure is highly brecciated and silicified, and forms a five meter high monolith at the lower break in slope adjacent to the Tintina Fault Zone. Trenching in 1997 exposed other nearby zones of ultramafics which are similarly brecciated, but not silicified, thereby being recessive weathering.

Placer mining operations at Germaine Creek have recovered gold, topaz, and cassiterite (Gleeson, 1970; Cathro, 1985). Topaz and cassiterite recovery has a distinct cutoff upstream (south) of the mapped volcanic rocks; therefore the source of topaz and cassiterite is presumably in the volcanics. Microscopic analysis of heavy minerals recovered from a bulk stream sediment sample from lower Germaine Creek (Kesyer, 1998) confirmed the presence of topaz, and cassiterite, in addition to gold.

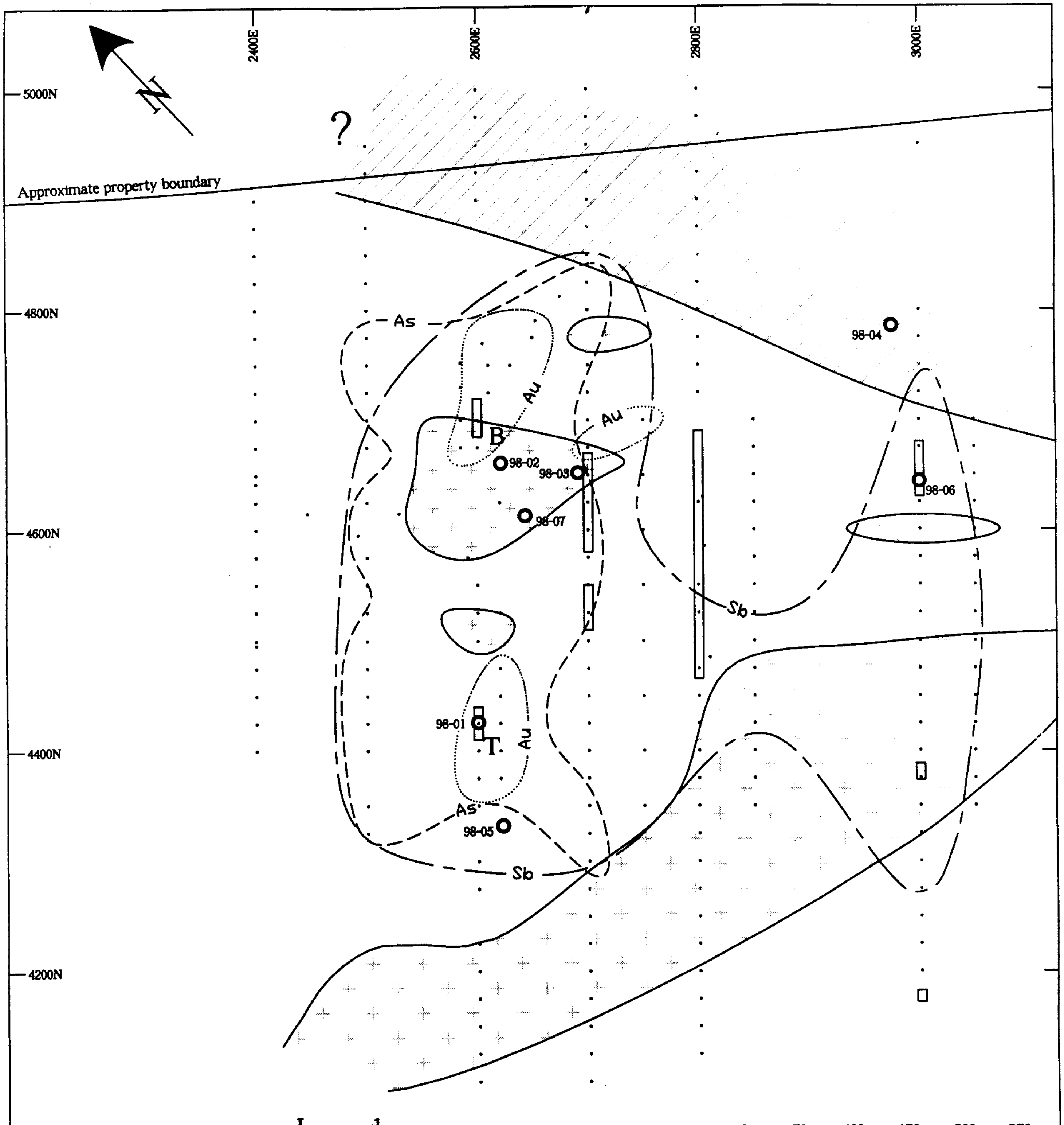
Exploration work carried out in 1997 showed that there is very little outcrop on the Property. Ridge tops and slopes were found to be covered with a till of unknown thickness containing rounded quartz cobbles and boulders, and extensive deposits of light-colored quartz-rich sand, both of presumed glaciofluvial origin. The glacial sediments may, in part, represent "White Channel Gravel" (Tempelman-Kluit, 1981) deposits.

Alteration and Mineralization

In 1997, an exploration program consisting of geological mapping and trenching (Keyser, 1998) identified two main zones of alteration and mineralization; the Break Zone and the Tree Zone. Gold mineralization ranging up to 510 ppb Au, but most frequently in the 15-50 ppb range, was identified in variably silicified, gossanous, and brecciated ultramafic rocks cut by multiple quartz-chalcedony-carbonate veinlets. The rocks are also variably anomalous in arsenic, antimony, and fluorine.

Geochemistry

Prior to 1989, approximately 1,000 rock and soil samples were collected on ground in the area of the present Brik Property. The bulk of the work was directed at locating uranium and tin deposits; most of these samples were not analyzed for elements considered useful in gold exploration. During the period 1989 to 1997, Noranda, Balaclava, and Radius collected a total of 1,031 soil samples in an effort to identify bedrock gold mineralization. The work identified a reproducible coincident gold-arsenic-antimony soil anomaly (up to 319 ppb, 1205 ppm, and 70 ppm respectively – Figure 5) associated with intense listwanite alteration at what is now called the Break and Tree Zones. The area is also variably anomalous in antimony, mercury, fluorine, and bismuth (Keyser, 1997; 1998). Samples collected from over the Tertiary volcanic breccia returned consistently low values for precious metals and related elements, and therefore economic potential of the volcanics is considered to be low.



Legend

Geochemistry

· 1997 soil sample location

Geochemical Anomaly (simplified)

Au 10-319 ppb

As 25-1205 ppm

Sb 4-70 ppm

Symbols

B,T Location of Break, Tree Zones

98-05 Location of 1998 Drill Hole Collar

Geophysics

1997 IP chargeability anomaly

1997 IP resistivity anomaly

1997 magnetic anomaly > 57,000 nT

- modified from Keyser, 1998 and Doherty, 1998

Radius Explorations Ltd. Brik Property		
Geochemical and Geophysical Compilation Map		
Scale 1:5000	November 1998	
NTS 116B/02	By H.J.K.	Figure 5

Geophysics

In 1997, Radius carried out total field magnetic and dipole-dipole induced polarization chargeability and resistivity surveys (Keyser, 1998). Results of the magnetic survey showed that magnetite enrichment restricted to ultramafic rocks produced magnetic highs. The chargeability and resistivity surveys identified multiple deep chargeability highs variably associated with resistivity lows in the area of the Break Zone. Immediately north of the Break Zone, a high-order resistivity high, not associated with a chargeability anomaly, was identified. Subsequent to completing the 1997 assessment report (Keyser, 1998), Radius commissioned Amerok Geosciences Ltd. of Whitehorse to complete a detailed interpretation of the induced polarization data. This report is attached as Appendix E.

1998 Drilling Program

The 1998 drilling program was implemented to test a combination of geological, geochemical, and geophysical targets identified by the 1997 exploration program. A total of 375 meters in seven inclined holes was completed . A skid-mounted Longyear 38 drill was used to recover HQ (63.5 mm diameter) core. Core is stored on the Property, adjacent to the collar for DDH 98-07.

The core was logged in feet to correspond with markers placed in the core boxes, and mathematically converted to metric after logging. Plans and sections of the drilling data were plotted in metric units. Samples of selected altered and mineralized core were taken by splitting the core, leaving half the core in the boxes for geologic records. A total of 118 samples were collected, representing 156.67 meters of split core. Geochemical analyses were performed using conventional analytical methods by Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd on a total of 93 samples, representing 121.60 meters of core. Gold analyses were reported in parts per billion (ppb) and analytical data are presented in Appendix A. Table 1 summarizes the drill holes.

Table 1. Drill Hole Statistics

Hole No.	Collar North	East	Elev. m	Az°	Dip°	Length m	Advance m	Depth m
98-01	4426	2600	480	223	-50	41.45	26.64	31.75
98-02	4661	2621	437	025	-50	83.67	53.78	64.09
98-03	4652	2691	435	090	-55	64.01	36.71	52.43
98-04	4785	2975	421	223	-52	48.77	30.03	38.43
98-05	4332	2622	518	043	-60	55.32	27.66	47.91
98-06	4644	3000	429	043	-70	44.81	15.33	42.11
98-07	4613	2643	441	043	-70	37.19	12.72	34.95
Total:						375.22		

DDH 98-01

The first hole of the 1998 drilling program was designed to test low grade gold mineralization in ultramafic rocks exposed in a 1997 trench (T4 – Tree Zone) and to explore for the source of anomalous gold and arsenic values in soil in the same area.

The hole (Figure 6) intersected variably chloritized and sericitized schist and phyllite for its entire length. A total of four samples returned geochemically barren values. The change of bedrock lithology from ultramafics exposed in Trench 4 to schist encountered in Hole 98-01 implicates an unexposed contact between the drill hole and trench.

DDH 98-02

The purpose of Hole 98-02 was to test for potential gold mineralization beneath an intensely silicified ultramafic monolith (Break Zone), coincident with anomalous concentrations of gold and arsenic in soil, and a chargeability high near the northern margin of a magnetic high.

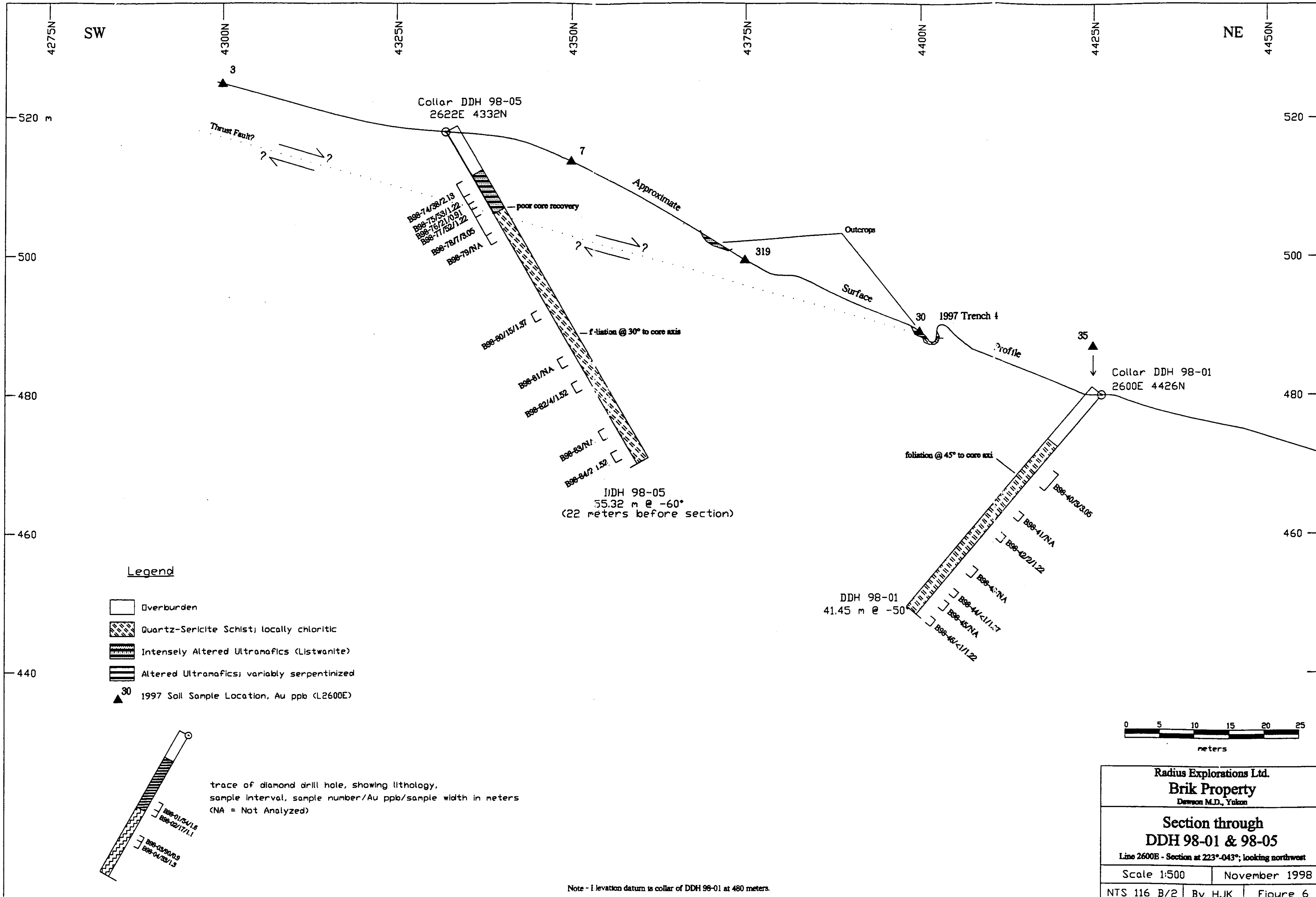
Variably veined and silicified altered ultramafics, similar to surface exposures, were intersected in the upper part of the hole (Figure 7). The ultramafic rocks contain irregular zones of disseminated magnetite and sericite-talc alteration, and quartz and chalcedony veining and breccias. The ultramafic rocks are enriched in gold, arsenic, and antimony with values ranging up to 181 ppb, 738 ppm, and 11 ppm respectively.

At 51.39 meters, sheared black graphitic schist was recovered. The schist is interrupted by a breccia of dominantly angular ultramafic clasts from 61.14 to 64.31 meters. Immediately below the breccia, unconsolidated rounded cobbles closely resembling surficial river gravel deposits were recovered. The cobbles range up to 8 cm in diameter and consist of exotic lithologies including diorite, granite, and feldspar porphyry. The structural relationship of this gravel to the surrounding bedrock is uncertain. Below the gravel, at 67.67 meters, the hole resumed in black graphitic schist. Selected samples of graphitic schist returned geochemically barren values. However, graphitic schist immediately below the ultramafic contact was slightly anomalous in antimony (22 ppm).

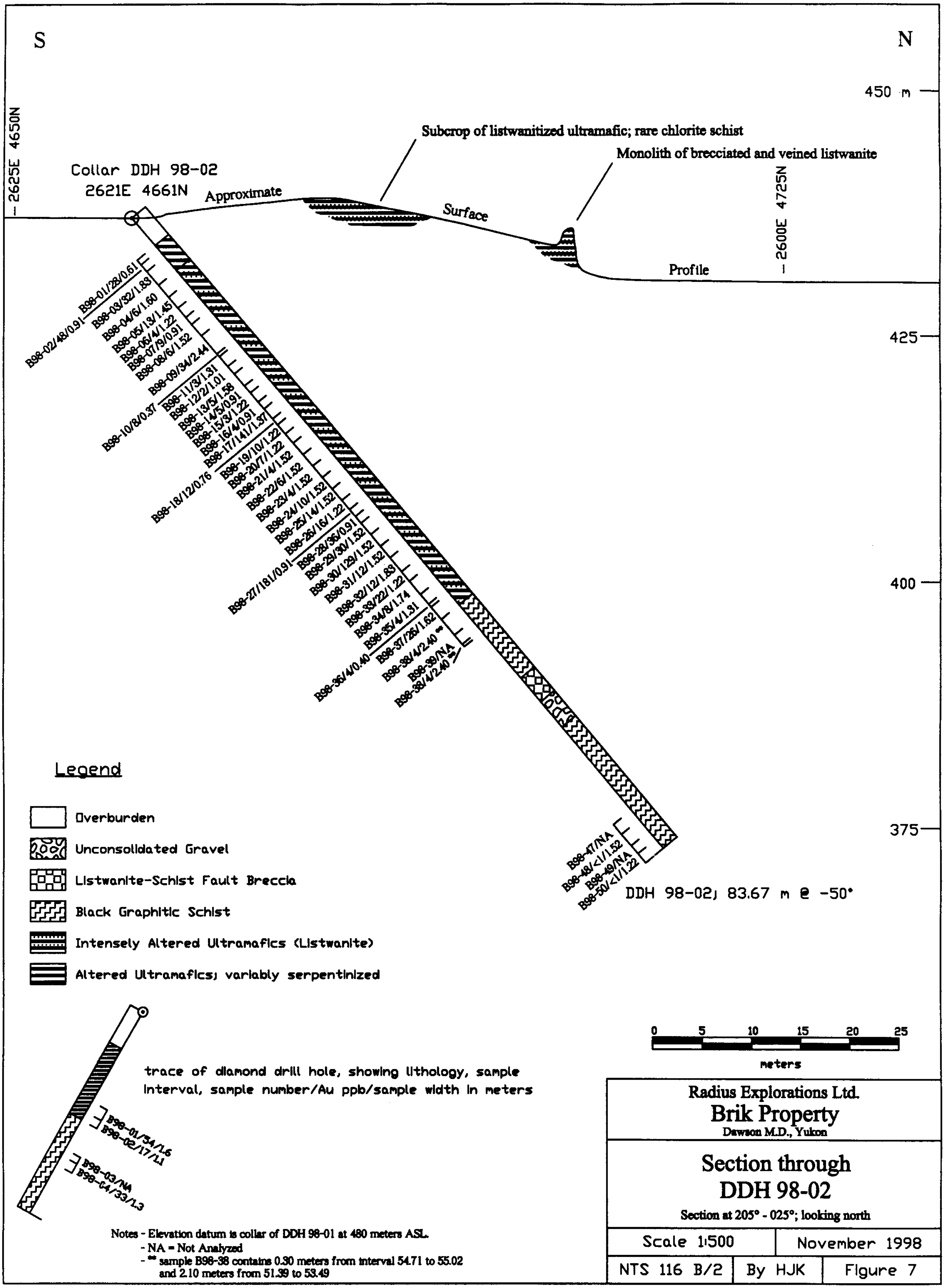
DDH 98-03

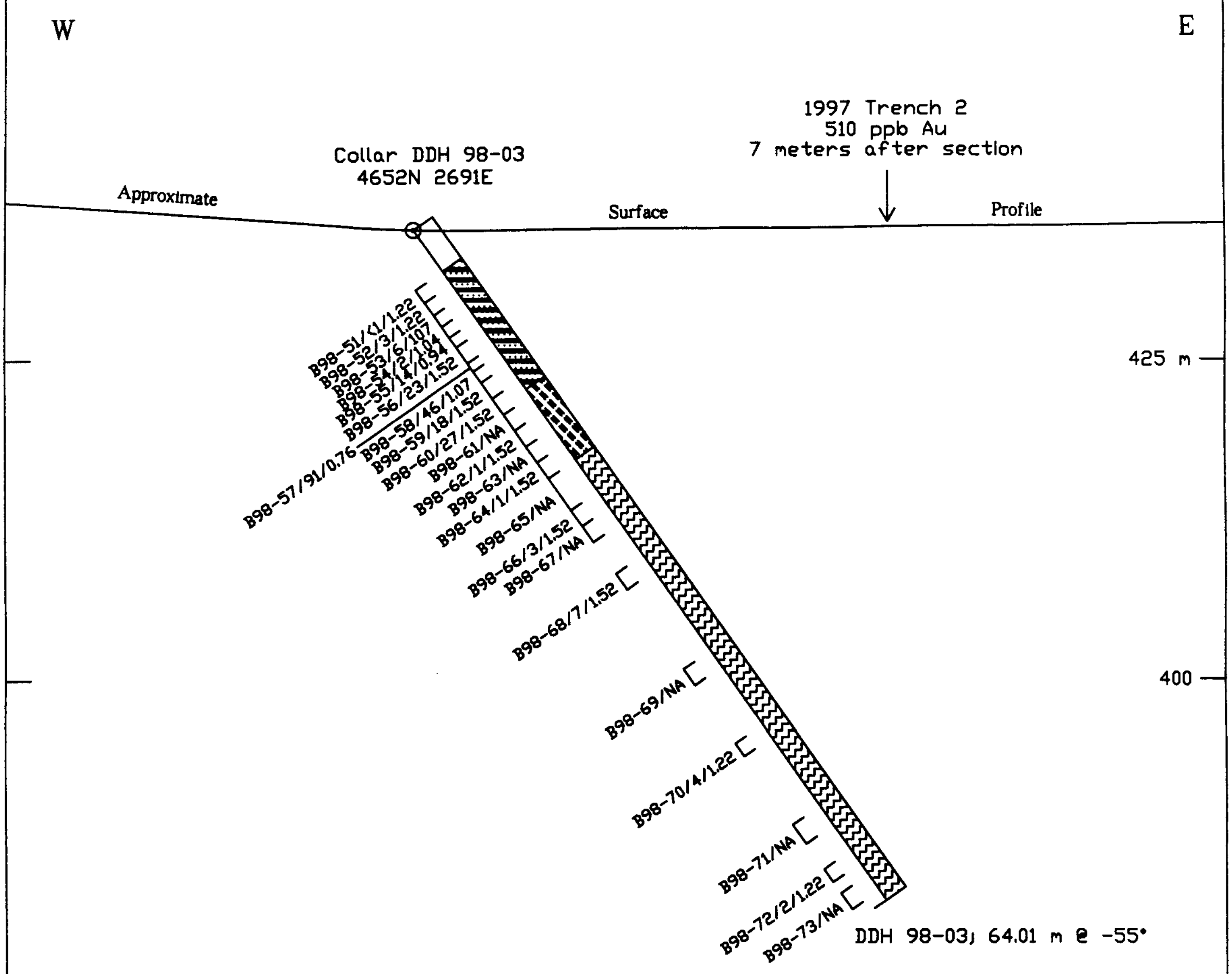
Figure 8 shows a section for Hole 98-03. This hole was designed to test the potential subsurface extent of listwanite-style gold mineralization exposed in the eastern part of Trench T2 in 1997 (510 ppb Au) coincident with erratic but anomalous concentrations of gold in soil and a chargeability anomaly.

Vari-colored listwanitic ultramafic rocks were recovered beginning at 3.96 meters. Alteration consists of carbonate-ankerite and silicification including quartz, chalcedony, and jasper. Very little magnetite is present, possibly as a result of intense alteration . The rocks become progressively more sheared and fractured toward the bottom of this unit. Samples are slightly enriched in gold (up to 91 ppb) and arsenic (up to 741 ppm).



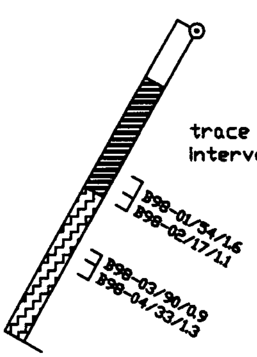
SW
NE
4275N
4300N
4325N
4350N
4375N
4400N
4425N
4450N
520 m
500
480
460
440
520
500
480
460
Collar DDH 98-05
2622E 4332N
Thrust Fault?
poor core recovery
B98-74/38/2.13
B98-75/53/1.22
B98-76/21/0.91
B98-77/52/1.22
B98-78/7/3.05
B98-79/NA
B98-80/15/1.37
foliation @ 30° to core axis
B98-81/NA
B98-82/4/1.52
B98-83/NA
B98-84/2 1.52
DDH 98-05
55.32 m @ -60°
(22 meters before section)
Approximate
Surface
Profile
Outcrops
319
1997 Trench 4
Collar DDH 98-01
2600E 4426N
foliation @ 45° to core axi
B98-40/3/3.05
B98-41/NA
B98-42/2/1.22
B98-43/NA
B98-44/<1/1.37
B98-45/NA
B98-46/<1/1.22
DDH 98-01
41.45 m @ -50
Legend
Overburden
Quartz-Sericite Schist; locally chloritic
Intensely Altered Ultramafics (Listwanite)
Altered Ultramafics; variably serpentinized
1997 Soil Sample Location, Au ppb (L2600E)
trace of diamond drill hole, showing lithology,
sample interval, sample number/Au ppb/sample width in meters
(NA = Not Analyzed)
B98-01/54/1.6
B98-02/17/1.1
B98-03/60/0.9
B98-04/35/1.3
Note - Elevation datum is collar of DDH 98-01 at 480 meters.
0 5 10 15 20 25
meters
Radius Explorations Ltd.
Brik Property
Dawson M.D., Yukon
Section through
DDH 98-01 & 98-05
Line 2600B - Section at 223°-043°; looking northwest
Scale 1:500
November 1998
NTS 116 B/2
By HJK
Figure 6


S
N
450 m
425
400
375
2625E 4650N
2600E 4725N
Collar DDH 98-02
2621E 4661N
Approximate
Surface
Profile
Subcrop of listwanitized ultramafic; rare chlorite schist
Monolith of brecciated and veined listwanite
DDH 98-02; 83.67 m @ -50°
Legend
Overburden
Unconsolidated Gravel
Listwanite-Schist Fault Breccia
Black Graphitic Schist
Intensely Altered Ultramafics (Listwanite)
Altered Ultramafics; variably serpentinized
trace of diamond drill hole, showing lithology, sample interval, sample number/Au ppb/sample width in meters
B98-01/34/1.6
B98-02/17/1.1
B98-03/NA
B98-04/33/1.3
0 5 10 15 20 25
meters
Radius Explorations Ltd.
Brik Property
Dawson M.D., Yukon
Section through
DDH 98-02
Section at 205° - 025°; looking north
Scale 1:500
November 1998
NTS 116 B/2
By HJK
Figure 7
Notes - Elevation datum is collar of DDH 98-01 at 480 meters ASL.
- NA = Not Analyzed
- ** sample B98-38 contains 0.30 meters from interval 54.71 to 55.02 and 2.10 meters from 51.39 to 53.49



Legend

- Overburden
- Black Graphitic Schist
- Quartz-Sericite Schist; locally chloritic
- Intensely Altered Ultramafics (Listwanite)



trace of diamond drill hole, showing lithology, sample interval, sample number/Au ppb/sample width in meters

0 5 10 15 20 25
meters

Note - Elevation datum is collar of DDH 98-01 at 480 meters ASL.
- NA = Not Analyzed

Radius Explorations Ltd. **Brik Property** Dawson M.D., Yukon	
Section through DDH 98-03 Section at 270° - 090°; looking north	
Scale 1:500	November 1998
NTS 116 B/2 By HJK	Figure 8

Quartz-muscovite schist and graphitic phyllite are present below 15.24 meters. Although some rare quartz veining and pyrite is present, the schist and phyllite are geochemically barren.

DDH 98-04

Hole 98-04 (Figure 9) was targeted to test a resistivity anomaly identified as part of the 1997 geophysical surveys. The hole was drilled to a length of 48.8 meters, but bedrock was not encountered. Frozen silts recovered from the hole are believed to be non-conductive, thereby generating the resistivity anomaly.

DDH 98-05

With Hole 01 encountering schist and not adequately explaining the source of geochemical anomalies south of Trench 4, Hole 05 (see Figure 6) was collared south of, and above, Hole 01 to test the same targets.

The hole cut intensely altered and sheared ultramafics between 7.32 and 13.72 meters. Alteration is dominated by carbonate with only local silicification containing rare magnetite. Quartz, chalcedony, and jasper veining and breccias are present throughout the ultramafic section, with the bottom of the section becoming increasingly broken with declining core recovery. Below 13.72 meters, variably chloritized and sericitized, locally graphitic, schist and phyllite were intersected. Geochemical results of 21 to 53 ppb Au were obtained from the altered and veined ultramafics, while samples collected from the structurally underlying schist are geochemically barren.

DDH 98-06

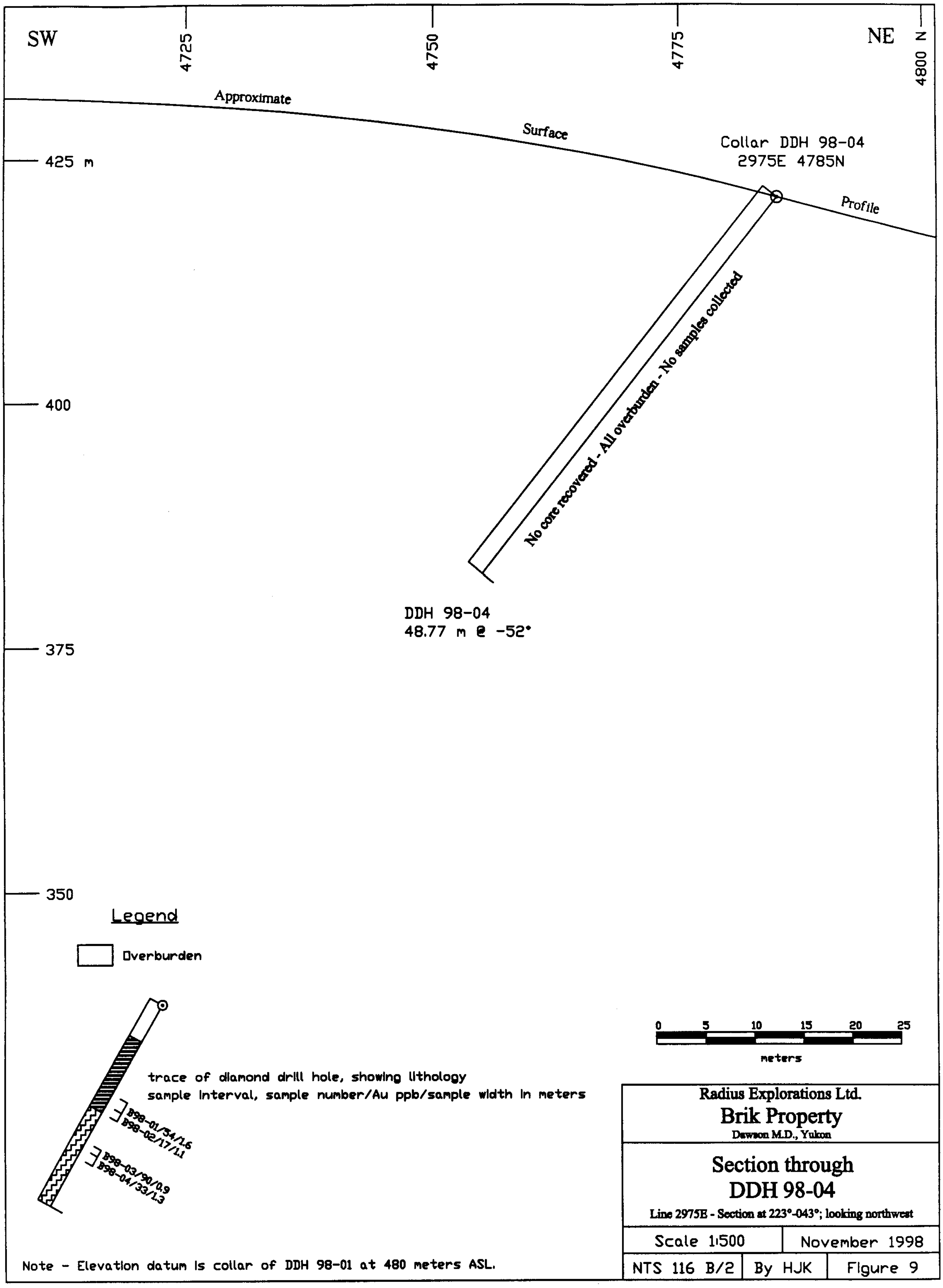
Hole 98-06 (Figure 10) targeted an IP chargeability anomaly identified on Lines 2600, 2700, 2800, and 3000E, and shallowing toward the east. The hole is also within an area slightly anomalous in antimony.

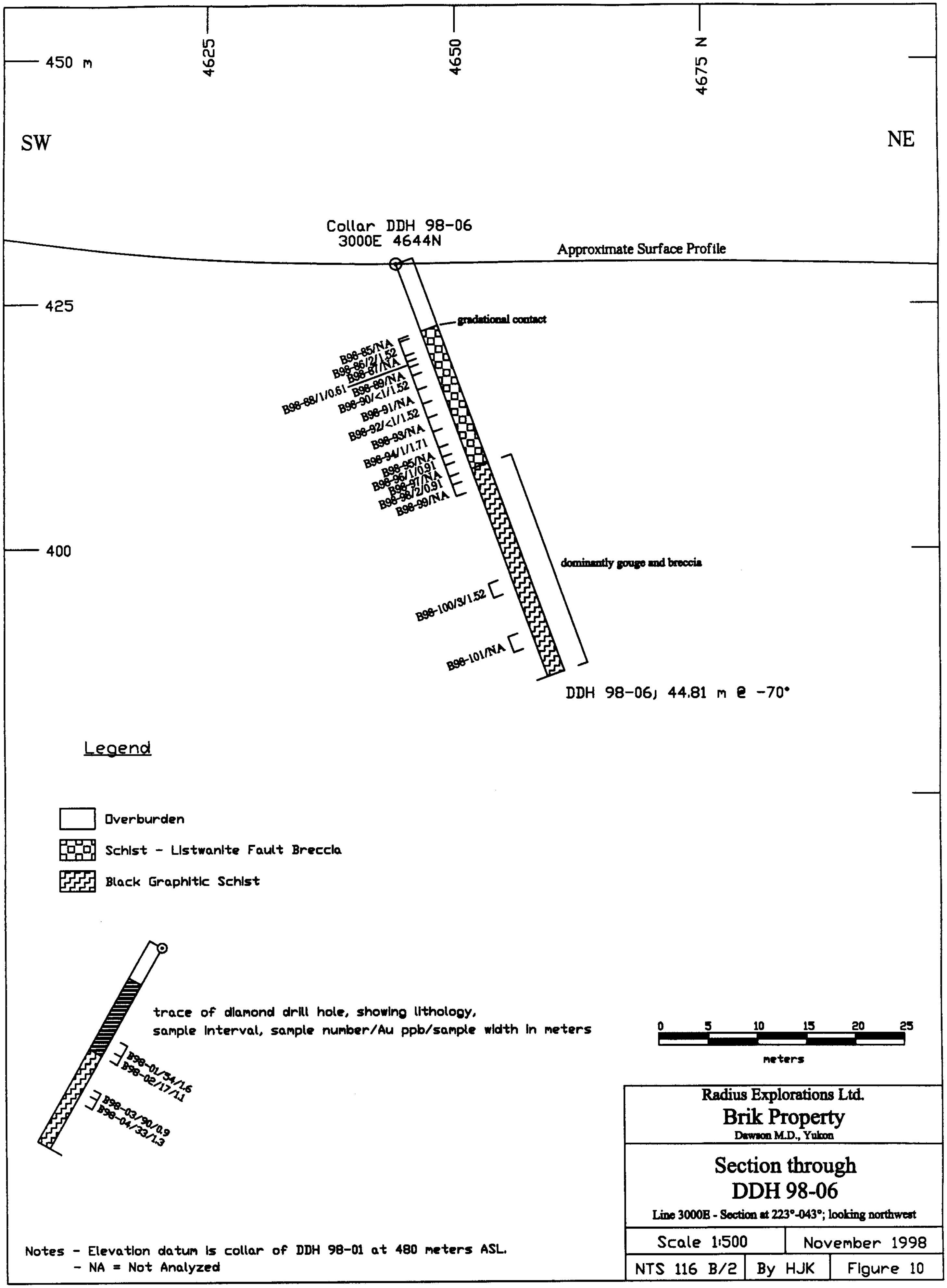
Core recovered from the upper part of this hole consists of clay-rich gouge and matrix-supported breccia appearing to be overburden gradually transitioniong to a more clast-supported ultramafic breccia with rare schist fragments. Alteration varies from serpentinite containing disseminated magnetite to listwanite. Samples collected from this interval show that it is geochemically barren.

The bottom part of the hole intersected highly sheared and brecciated black graphitic schist containing angular clasts of ultramafic. No anomalous geochemical values were obtained from this unit.

DDH 98-07

The last hole of the 1998 drilling program was completed in order to further investigate altered and mineralized ultramafic rocks exposed in the Break Zone area and encountered in Holes 02 and 03, and to confirm that they were underlain by graphitic schist bounded by a subhorizontal thrust fault.


SW
NE
4725
4750
4775
4800 N
Approximate
Surface
Profile
Collar DDH 98-04
2975E 4785N
425 m
400
375
350
No core recovered - All overburden - No samples collected
DDH 98-04
48.77 m @ -52°
Legend
Overburden
trace of diamond drill hole, showing lithology
sample interval, sample number/Au ppb/sample width in meters
B98-01/34/1.6
B98-02/17/1.1
B98-03/90/0.9
B98-04/33/1.3
0
5
10
15
20
25
meters
Radius Explorations Ltd.
Brik Property
Dawson M.D., Yukon
Section through
DDH 98-04
Line 2975E - Section at 223°-043°; looking northwest
Scale 1:500
November 1998
NTS 116 B/2
By HJK
Figure 9
Note - Elevation datum is collar of DDH 98-01 at 480 meters ASL.



450 m
4625
4650
4675 N
SW
NE
425
400
Collar DDH 98-06
3000E 4644N
Approximate Surface Profile
gradational contact
B98-85/NA
B98-86/2/1.52
B98-87/NA
B98-88/1/0.61
B98-89/NA
B98-90/<1/1.52
B98-91/NA
B98-92/<1/1.52
B98-93/NA
B98-94/1/1.71
B98-95/NA
B98-96/1/0.91
B98-97/NA
B98-98/2/0.91
B98-99/NA
dominantly gouge and breccia
B98-100/3/1.52
B98-101/NA
DDH 98-06; 44.81 m @ -70°
Legend
Overburden
Schist - Listwanite Fault Breccia
Black Graphitic Schist
trace of diamond drill hole, showing lithology,
sample interval, sample number/Au ppb/sample width in meters
B98-01/54/1.6
B98-02/17/11
B98-03/90/0.9
B98-04/33/1.3
0 5 10 15 20 25
meters
Radius Explorations Ltd.
Brik Property
Dawson M.D., Yukon
Section through
DDH 98-06
Line 3000E - Section at 223°-043°; looking northwest
Scale 1:500
November 1998
NTS 116 B/2
By HJK
Figure 10
Notes - Elevation datum is collar of DDH 98-01 at 480 meters ASL.
- NA = Not Analyzed

Hole 98-07 (Figure 11) intersected silicified and veined altered ultramafic rocks to 30.75 meters. The rock is variably sheared and broken, and contains hematite, talc, and magnetite. Two zones of unconsolidated rounded cobbles composed of exotic rock fragments (porphyritic granodiorite) similar to gravel are present within the ultramafic unit. Geochemical results from altered ultramfic rocks range up to 56 ppb gold and 872 ppm arsenic.

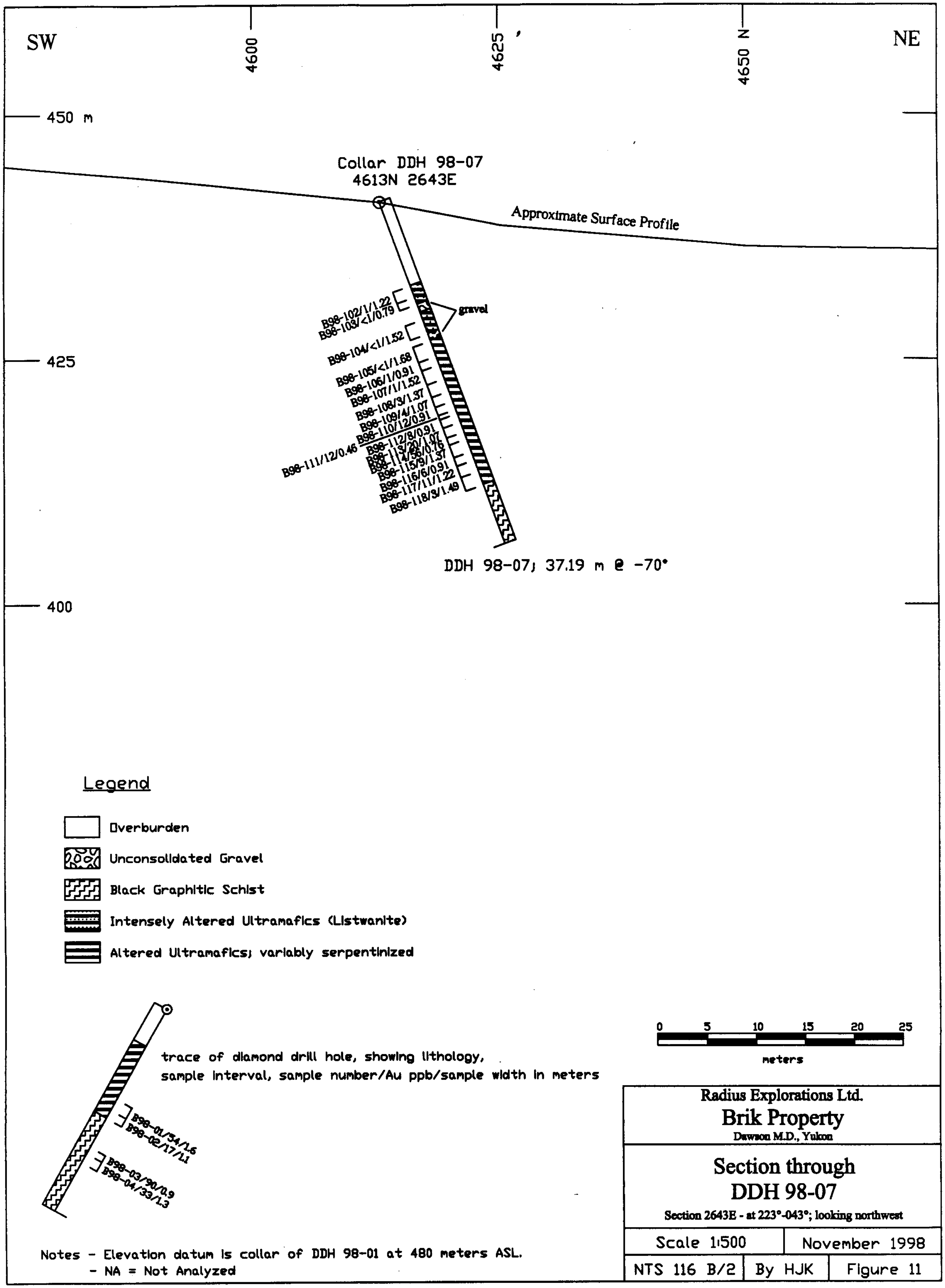
Below 30.75 meters, geochemically barren black graphitic argillite and phyllite are present. Shearing is locally strong, with local breccia, quartz veins, and disseminated pyrite.

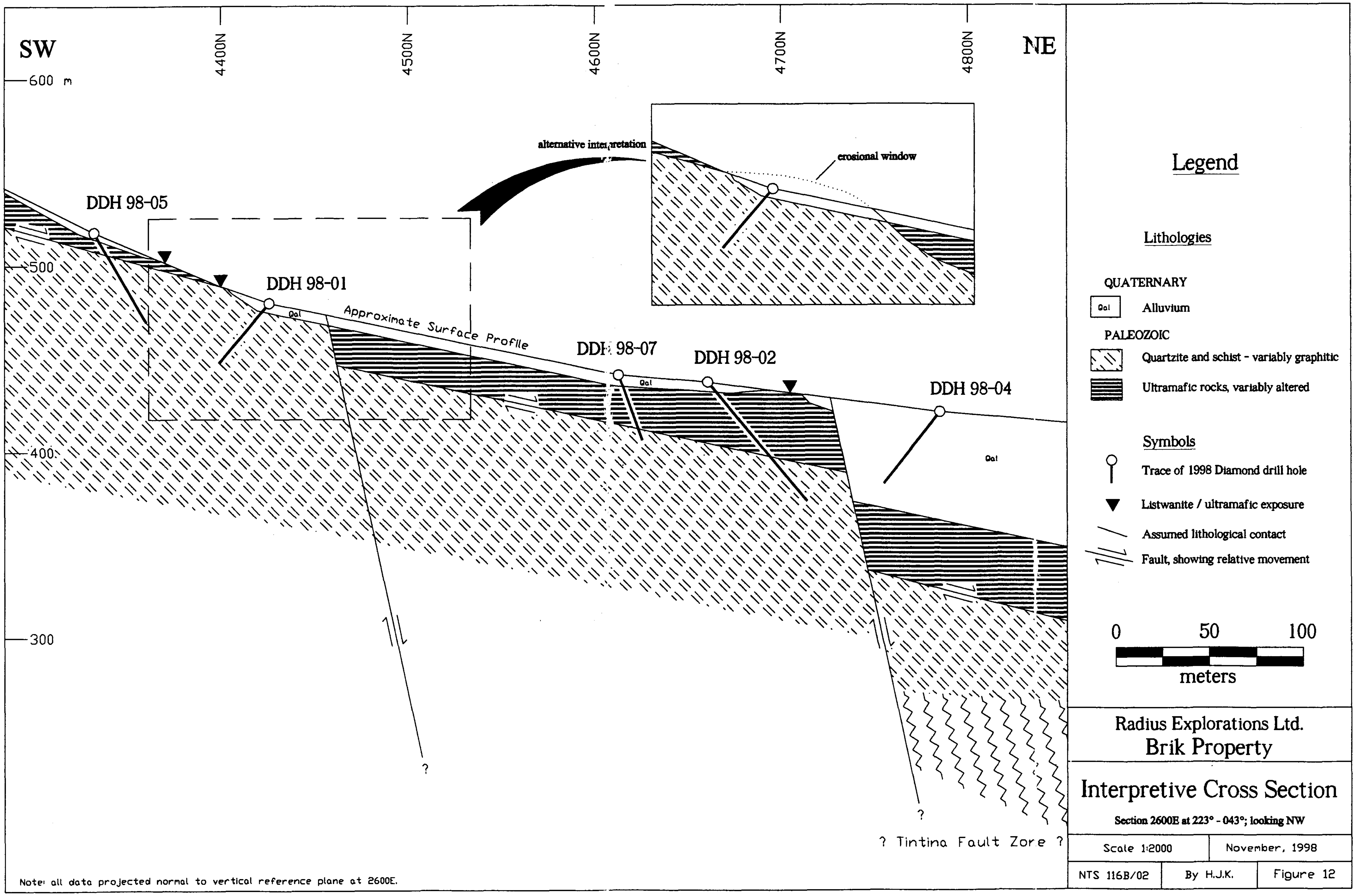
Discussion

The precious metal exploration target developed from data generated during the 1997 exploration program was one of a potential low-sulfide, steeply dipping zone of mineralization structurally controlled by the Tintina Fault zone (Keyser, 1998, and Doherty, 1998). The gold deposit at Grew Creek (Duke and Godwin, 1986, and Christie, et al, 1992) was proposed as a model, based on its similar geological setting adjacent to the Tintina Fault Zone, the association with Eocene bimodal volcanic rocks, and the presence of epithermal-style quartz-chalcedony-carbonate breccias and veinlets.

Although the 1998 drilling program identified altered and veined ultramafic rocks containing quartz-chalcedony breccias with anomalous gold values of the same style and geochemical magnitude as the 1997 trenches, the unanticipated presence of graphitic schists generally within 30 meters of surface restricts the size potential of the mineralized unit. Low grade gold mineralization is restricted to the ultramafic rock; there is a distinct decrease in gold, arsenic, antimony, nickel, and chromium concentrations in the underlying schists. While gold, arsenic, and antimony are believed to have been introduced as an epigenetic low grade epithermal mineralizing event along with quartz and chalcedony, high nickel and chromium concentrations confined to the ultramafic rocks are most likely primary. Silicification and associated quartz-chalcedony-jasper veining is restricted to brecciated ultramafics, and there is a weak positive correlation between the silicified and veined zones, and gold concentrations. The mineralizing event may be related to the emplacement of felsic volcanics within 200 meters to the west. Other than variable and discontinuous clay alteration, no evidence of mineralization or alteration was noted in the schist.

Based on the structural relationship of ultramafic rocks overlying the geochemically barren schist, the contact between the two lithologies is interpreted as a northeast-dipping thrust fault (Figure 12). The possible presence of a thrust fault, or imbricate thrust faulting, is further supported by the presence of unconsolidated gravel layers proximal to the thrust contact in holes 02 and 07. The gravel, and possibly clay alteration in the schist, may represent remnants of a pre-thrust paleo surface. Thrusting was most likely northward-directed, and pre-dates most of the Tintina strike-slip activity. Overburden thickens rapidly toward the northeast (toward the Tintina Trench), which may indicate very recessive weathering of faulted and crushed rocks, or normal (?) fault movement resulting in a buried scarp.


SW
NE
4600
4625
4650 N
450 m
425
400
Collar DDH 98-07
4613N 2643E
Approximate Surface Profile
gravel
B98-102/1/1.22
B98-103/<1/0.79
B98-104/<1/1.52
B98-105/<1/1.68
B98-106/1/0.91
B98-107/1/1.52
B98-108/3/1.37
B98-109/4/1.07
B98-110/12/0.91
B98-111/12/0.46
B98-112/8/0.91
B98-113/20/1.07
B98-114/56/0.76
B98-115/9/1.37
B98-116/6/0.91
B98-117/11/1.22
B98-118/3/1.49
DDH 98-07; 37.19 m @ -70°
Legend
Overburden
Unconsolidated Gravel
Black Graphitic Schist
Intensely Altered Ultramafics (Listwanite)
Altered Ultramafics; variably serpentinized
trace of diamond drill hole, showing lithology,
sample interval, sample number/Au ppb/sample width in meters
B98-01/54/1.6
B98-02/17/1.1
B98-03/90/0.9
B98-04/33/1.3
0 5 10 15 20 25
meters
Radius Explorations Ltd.
Brik Property
Dawson M.D., Yukon
Section through
DDH 98-07
Section 2643E - at 223°-043°; looking northwest
Scale 1:500
November 1998
NTS 116 B/2
By HJK
Figure 11
Notes - Elevation datum is collar of DDH 98-01 at 480 meters ASL.
- NA = Not Analyzed


SW
NE
4400N
4500N
4600N
4700N
4800N
600 m
500
400
300
DDH 98-05
DDH 98-01
DDH 98-07
DDH 98-02
DDH 98-04
Approximate Surface Profile
Qal
alternative interpretation
erosional window
?
? Tintina Fault Zone ?
Note: all data projected normal to vertical reference plane at 2600E.
Legend
Lithologies
QUATERNARY
Qal Alluvium
PALEOZOIC
Quartzite and schist - variably graphitic
Ultramafic rocks, variably altered
Symbols
Trace of 1998 Diamond drill hole
Listwanite / ultramafic exposure
Assumed lithological contact
Fault, showing relative movement
0
50
100
meters
Radius Explorations Ltd.
Brik Property
Interpretive Cross Section
Section 2600E at 223° - 043°; looking NW
Scale 1:2000
November, 1998
NTS 116B/02
By H.J.K.
Figure 12

Conclusions and Recommendations

The Brik Property is located on the southwest margin of the Tintina Fault Zone and is underlain by variably graphitic schist, variably altered and mineralized ultramafic rocks, and Eocene felsic volcanic breccias and volcaniclastic sediments. Exploration completed in 1997 identified anomalous gold, arsenic, and antimony concentrations in soil between the Tertiary volcanics and the Tintina Fault Zone. The location of the soil anomaly closely coincides with magnetic highs, an IP resistivity high, chargeability highs, and the location of gold-enriched epithermal-style veining in altered ultramafic rocks. Chargeability highs present at depth below the zone of alteration and anomalous soil were interpreted as potential precious metal mineralization.

Results of the 1998 diamond drilling program on the Brik Property show that geochemical and geophysical anomalies identified in 1997 can be adequately explained by geological features other than significant bedrock mineralization. Soil in the anomalous zone is enriched in gold, arsenic, and antimony due to anomalous but economically insignificant gold-arsenic-antimony values in listwanite containing quartz, chalcedony, and jasper in multiple veinlets and breccia zones. The highest gold value returned from the 1998 program was 181 ppb, sufficient to generate the gold-in-soil anomaly, but not enough to be of economic interest. High gold values in bedrock are associated with elevated to anomalous concentrations of arsenic and antimony, which also contribute to the presence of the multi-element soil anomaly.

A unit of schist was invariably encountered below listwanitic rocks. The schist locally contains abundant graphite, a suitably conductive bedrock source which generated the 1997 chargeability anomalies. The schist is geochemically barren and does not show any significant alteration or mineralization. A resistivity anomaly interpreted to be shallow has been explained by thick frozen overburden which is presumed to be non-conductive.

Exploration methods utilized in 1997 were very effective in outlining low grade bedrock gold mineralization. Soil geochemistry identified coincident gold, arsenic, and antimony anomalies where the 1998 drill holes determined the presence of low grade bedrock mineralization. Magnetic surveying closely mapped zones of magnetite enrichment imprecisely associated with silicification and gold mineralization in ultramafics. The 1997 induced polarization work effectively outlined discontinuous zones of graphite (chargeability anomalies) and thick overburden (resistivity anomalies), though not related with gold mineralization.

A highly sheared subhorizontal contact identified between the structurally overlying ultramafics and underlying schists indicates that the contact between the two units is a thrust fault. Because the thrust fault is within 30 meters of surface, the size potential for low-grade gold mineralization restricted to the ultramafic klippe is low.

Exploration targets identified by the 1997 exploration program have been adequately tested, with the result that there is no potential for economic precious metal mineralization in the explored area of the Brik Property. There are no other significant exploration targets currently known. Based on these results, no further work is recommended for the Brik Property.

Respectfully submitted,

10 November, 1998

Harmen J. Keyser, FGAC, P.Geol.

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Statement of Qualifications

I, Harmen J. Keyser, hereby certify that:

1. I am an independent consulting geologist with business address P.O. Box 5745, Whitehorse, Yukon Territory, Y1A 5L5.
2. I am a graduate of Saint Mary's University, Halifax, with a degree in geology (B.Sc., 1981).
3. I have been employed as a geologist on a full-time and part-time basis since 1978.
4. I am a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada (F3759) and a Professional Geologist registered with the Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists, and Geophysicists of the Northwest Territories (Licencee No. L1034).
5. I am the author of this report on the Brik Property, which is based on my personal supervision of exploration work carried out in 1997 and 1998, and on data from referenced sources.
6. I own shares of Radius Explorations Ltd. and therefore this report is to be used to satisfy assessment requirements only.

November 10, 1998 Harmen J. Keyser, FGAC, P.Geol.

Statement of Costs

The following costs were incurred on the Brik 1-28 and Brik 29-66 claims during the 1998 assessment year, and are eligible for assessment credits under the Yukon Quartz Mining Act:

E. Caron Diamond Drilling Ltd.
7 Roundel Road
Whitehorse, Yukon
Y1A 3H3

Invoice No.'s 3663 and 3667
September 23 to October 15, 1998

Hole No. 98-01(41.45 m):	$ 3,523.00
Hole No. 98-02 (83.67 m):	8,611.50
Hole No. 98-03 (64.01 m):	2,889.50
Hole No. 98-04 (48.77 m):	5,802.50
Hole No. 98-05 (55.32 m):	4,502.50
Hole No. 98-06 (44.81 m):	3,299.00
Hole No. 98-07 (37.19 m):	4,007.00
Consumables (Mud, bits, etc.):	6,525.60
Bulldozer time (D6 and D7):	9,220.00
Mobilization and Demobilization:	1,500.00
Total direct drilling costs for 375.22 meters:	**$ 49,880.60**
	(net of GST)

APPENDIX A

Analytical Reports

ACME ANALYT. L LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANC ER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253 16
(ISO 9002 Accredited Co.)

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

FAXED

Radius Explorations Ltd. File # 9804436
855 - 409 Granville St., Vancouver BC V6C 1T2

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppm	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Au* ppb
B9807	1	5	3	11	<.3	1876	78	832	3.88	49	<8	<2	<2	45	<.2	3	7	13	1.70	.001	<1	537	9.64	183	<.01	10	.06	.01	<.01	7	9
B9808	1	5	<3	11	<.3	1729	87	823	4.61	48	<8	<2	<2	66	<.2	3	<3	15	1.05	.001	<1	837	9.68	153	<.01	6	.06	.01	<.01	7	6
B9809	1	7	<3	13	<.3	1780	83	1157	4.87	93	<8	<2	<2	94	.5	7	8	22	5.74	.003	<1	738	8.81	79	.01	7	.28	.02	.01	6	34
B9810	1	3	<3	10	<.3	1921	91	935	4.89	40	<8	<2	<2	84	.4	5	5	14	4.17	.001	<1	914	9.49	62	<.01	13	.05	<.01	<.01	6	8
B9819	<1	5	<3	10	<.3	1532	73	687	3.63	50	<8	<2	<2	19	.4	<3	<3	14	1.19	.002	<1	778	9.90	20	<.01	12	.10	.01	<.01	4	10
B9829	<1	3	<3	8	<.3	1791	85	733	3.80	42	<8	<2	<2	5	.3	3	3	12	.06	.001	<1	694	12.62	18	<.01	41	.05	<.01	<.01	4	30
B9830	<1	5	<3	10	<.3	1655	83	596	3.80	87	<8	<2	<2	13	<.2	5	7	12	.24	.002	<1	848	12.40	20	<.01	29	.05	<.01	<.01	5	129
B9831	1	3	<3	10	<.3	1451	80	692	3.68	73	<8	<2	<2	7	<.2	<3	3	13	.15	.002	<1	861	12.80	17	<.01	31	.05	<.01	<.01	4	12
B9837	1	8	7	18	<.3	1802	81	832	3.75	738	<8	<2	<2	58	.4	5	<3	15	1.03	.004	<1	613	12.99	42	<.01	4	.10	.01	.01	4	26
B9854	1	12	3	8	<.3	1111	61	1005	3.78	120	<8	<2	<2	79	.4	3	6	13	7.16	.004	<1	661	5.93	83	<.01	4	.12	.01	<.01	5	3
RE B9854	1	14	<3	12	<.3	994	55	929	3.42	111	<8	<2	<2	74	.2	<3	4	12	6.76	.004	<1	600	5.44	79	<.01	<3	.11	.01	<.01	4	2
RRE B9854	1	10	<3	9	<.3	1105	58	1021	3.82	123	<8	<2	<2	80	.4	<3	3	14	7.17	.003	1	678	5.98	80	<.01	<3	.12	.01	<.01	5	3
B9855	<1	19	<3	9	<.3	994	64	1184	3.43	235	<8	<2	<2	100	.2	<3	11	11	6.23	.002	1	500	8.31	100	<.01	<3	.13	.01	.01	3	14
B9856	1	34	7	15	<.3	1114	55	581	2.89	741	<8	<2	<2	171	.3	10	4	8	3.77	.001	<1	333	11.48	50	<.01	4	.08	<.01	.02	3	23
B9857	<1	46	3	6	<.3	834	45	686	2.83	176	<8	<2	<2	133	.2	<3	5	8	3.98	.002	<1	438	8.56	31	<.01	<3	.11	.01	<.01	4	91
STANDARD C3/AU-R	27	65	34	169	5.3	32	12	778	3.25	55	13	3	20	29	23.1	15	23	78	.55	.089	17	164	.59	159	.09	20	1.85	.04	.16	19	482
STANDARD G-2	2	5	3	43	<.3	6	5	513	1.89	2	<8	<2	2	70	<.2	<3	<3	39	.60	.096	7	72	.57	229	.13	4	.94	.07	.47	3	<1

ICP - .500 GRAM SAMPLE IS DIGESTED WITH 3ML 2-2-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR AND IS DILUTED TO 10 ML WITH WATER.
THIS LEACH IS PARTIAL FOR MN FE SR CA P LA CR MG BA TI B W AND MASSIVE SULFIDE AND LIMITED FOR NA K AND AL.
ASSAY RECOMMENDED FOR ROCK AND CORE SAMPLES IF CU PB ZN AS > 1%, AG > 30 PPM & AU > 1000 PPB
- SAMPLE TYPE: CORE AU* - IGNITED, AQUA-REGIA/MIBK EXTRACT, GF/AA FINISHED.(10 GM)
Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

DATE RECEIVED: OCT 7 1998 **DATE REPORT MAILED:** Oct 14/98 **SIGNED BY** C. L.......D. TOYE, C.LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

All results are considered the confidential property of the client. Acme assumes the liabilities for actual cost of the analysis only.

Data ✓ FA ____

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716
(ISO 9002 Accredited Co.)

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Radius Explorations Ltd. File # 9804571 Page 1
855 - 409 Granville St., Vancouver BC V6C 1T2 Submitted by: Steve Dudka

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppm	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Au* ppb
B98-01	<1	3	3	15	<.3	1037	70	681	2.95	22	<8	<2	<2	43	<.2	<3	<3	23	3.51	.003	<1	1042	9.87	18	<.01	3	.36	.01	.01	<2	28
B98-02	<1	4	<3	13	<.3	868	53	432	3.80	55	<8	<2	<2	21	<.2	<3	3	22	1.70	.003	<1	1071	8.28	26	<.01	4	.26	.01	.01	<2	48
B98-03	<1	6	<3	11	<.3	1037	66	547	4.00	92	<8	<2	<2	65	.2	4	<3	21	4.57	.003	<1	810	7.42	46	<.01	5	.16	.01	.02	<2	32
B98-04	<1	5	<3	7	.3	1420	57	1126	4.26	80	<8	<2	<2	233	.2	7	<3	16	9.91	.003	<1	532	10.42	115	<.01	<3	.07	.01	.02	5	6
B98-05	<1	4	<3	8	<.3	1707	91	1063	4.50	34	<8	<2	<2	55	<.2	<3	<3	13	3.20	.002	<1	790	9.95	46	<.01	7	.07	.01	.01	<2	13
B98-06	<1	3	<3	7	<.3	1270	61	739	3.13	17	<8	<2	<2	72	<.2	<3	<3	12	2.35	.002	<1	726	11.10	148	<.01	11	.08	.01	.01	<2	4
B98-11	1	4	<3	6	.5	1755	84	1007	4.25	122	<8	<2	<2	83	<.2	11	<3	17	4.08	.004	<1	750	9.52	68	<.01	16	.05	.01	.01	4	3
B98-12	1	4	<3	9	<.3	1561	74	671	3.33	41	<8	<2	<2	36	<.2	3	<3	8	.55	.003	<1	415	16.25	46	<.01	10	.01	.01	.01	2	2
B98-13	1	3	<3	7	<.3	1658	66	582	3.34	50	<8	<2	<2	52	<.2	<3	<3	11	1.27	.003	<1	422	14.68	97	<.01	<3	.03	<.01	.01	<2	5
B98-14	1	2	<3	8	.4	1731	70	673	3.29	40	<8	<2	<2	57	.2	3	<3	13	1.26	.003	<1	451	16.46	59	<.01	6	.05	.01	.02	3	5
B98-15	<1	3	<3	7	<.3	1342	55	757	3.21	27	<8	<2	<2	62	<.2	<3	<3	14	1.23	.002	<1	599	14.75	56	<.01	7	.08	<.01	.02	<2	3
RE B98-15	<1	4	<3	7	<.3	1372	56	777	3.31	29	<8	<2	<2	63	<.2	<3	<3	14	1.26	.003	<1	619	15.14	58	<.01	6	.08	<.01	.01	<2	3
RRE B98-15	<1	3	<3	7	.4	1374	57	782	3.31	30	<8	<2	2	64	<.2	<3	<3	14	1.27	.002	1	616	15.23	58	<.01	5	.08	<.01	.02	<2	3
B98-16	<1	3	<3	8	.3	1317	64	547	3.13	46	<8	<2	<2	30	<.2	<3	<3	14	2.89	.002	1	752	8.47	37	<.01	11	.13	.01	<.01	<2	4
B98-17	<1	7	<3	8	.3	1614	79	1506	3.90	76	<8	<2	<2	35	.2	<3	<3	16	3.01	.003	1	647	11.07	47	<.01	13	.12	<.01	<.01	<2	141
B98-18	<1	6	<3	10	<.3	2401	118	718	5.32	142	<8	<2	<2	50	.2	6	<3	23	1.18	.004	<1	997	8.27	149	<.01	8	.15	<.01	.01	<2	12
B98-20	<1	5	<3	8	<.3	1506	76	718	3.91	58	<8	<2	<2	21	<.2	<3	<3	15	.86	.002	<1	791	10.79	35	<.01	25	.09	<.01	.01	<2	7
B98-21	<1	2	<3	6	<.3	1625	76	564	3.99	34	<8	<2	<2	4	<.2	<3	<3	12	.25	.002	<1	733	10.25	12	<.01	31	.05	<.01	<.01	<2	4
B98-22	<1	5	<3	7	<.3	1809	82	583	4.05	34	<8	<2	<2	7	<.2	<3	<3	11	.36	.002	<1	694	10.68	13	<.01	52	.05	<.01	<.01	<2	6
B98-23	<1	3	<3	10	<.3	1674	82	492	4.03	32	9	<2	<2	3	<.2	<3	<3	11	.07	.002	<1	707	10.81	13	<.01	55	.04	<.01	.01	<2	4
B98-24	<1	2	<3	6	.4	1583	75	560	3.82	32	<8	<2	<2	4	<.2	<3	3	11	.07	.002	<1	693	11.17	11	<.01	46	.05	<.01	.01	<2	10
B98-25	<1	3	<3	6	<.3	1746	79	567	3.92	39	<8	<2	<2	4	<.2	<3	<3	12	.08	.002	<1	743	11.65	8	<.01	37	.06	<.01	<.01	<2	14
B98-26	<1	3	<3	5	<.3	1961	88	492	3.65	29	<8	<2	<2	2	<.2	<3	<3	12	.05	.002	<1	613	10.84	7	<.01	41	.06	<.01	<.01	<2	16
B98-27	<1	2	<3	7	<.3	1620	76	550	3.78	35	<8	<2	<2	2	<.2	<3	<3	12	.04	.002	<1	633	11.14	9	<.01	60	.05	<.01	.01	<2	181
B98-28	<1	2	3	6	.3	1546	76	675	3.44	40	<8	<2	<2	2	<.2	<3	<3	11	.04	.002	<1	653	11.99	9	<.01	44	.04	<.01	<.01	<2	36
RE B98-28	<1	2	<3	7	<.3	1572	77	685	3.54	42	<8	<2	<2	2	<.2	<3	<3	11	.04	.002	<1	674	12.11	8	<.01	45	.04	<.01	.01	<2	15
RRE B98-28	<1	2	<3	6	<.3	1532	75	666	3.53	40	<8	<2	<2	2	<.2	<3	<3	11	.04	.002	<1	674	11.66	8	<.01	43	.04	<.01	.01	<2	17
B98-32	<1	3	<3	7	.3	1475	83	746	4.26	41	<8	<2	2	3	<.2	<3	<3	15	.06	.002	<1	828	12.85	9	<.01	30	.05	<.01	<.01	<2	12
B98-33	<1	2	<3	8	.3	1415	80	358	2.12	29	<8	<2	2	4	<.2	<3	<3	10	.06	.002	<1	461	12.10	7	<.01	11	.08	<.01	.01	<2	22
B98-34	<1	2	4	8	<.3	1131	65	503	2.64	81	<8	<2	<2	2	<.2	<3	<3	10	.02	.002	<1	466	11.45	7	<.01	14	.06	<.01	<.01	<2	8
B98-35	<1	2	<3	11	.3	1528	77	735	3.91	127	<8	<2	<2	5	<.2	<3	<3	16	.07	.002	<1	734	13.81	22	<.01	13	.07	<.01	.01	<2	4
B98-36	<1	2	<3	9	<.3	1782	85	841	3.73	194	<8	<2	<2	19	<.2	<3	<3	16	.30	.002	<1	719	14.84	25	<.01	8	.06	<.01	.01	<2	4
B98-38	9	47	14	121	.8	48	8	604	2.27	28	<8	<2	5	95	1.2	22	<3	13	2.87	.063	8	17	1.38	141	<.01	<3	.23	.01	.11	<2	4
B98-40	<1	72	7	58	.5	126	30	931	4.21	3	<8	<2	2	81	.4	3	<3	81	4.53	.058	6	121	2.86	285	.11	<3	1.83	.02	.26	<2	3
B98-42	1	1	<3	10	<.3	54	26	461	4.51	<2	<8	<2	<2	11	.3	<3	<3	69	.79	.018	<1	55	2.70	22	.08	<3	2.87	.01	.02	<2	2
STANDARD C3/AU-R	26	63	35	157	5.8	37	12	743	3.26	57	23	<2	21	28	23.5	18	24	79	.55	.091	18	164	.60	149	.08	18	1.83	.04	.17	16	507
STANDARD G-2	2	3	<3	39	<.3	8	4	501	1.93	<2	<8	<2	6	71	<.2	3	<3	40	.61	.093	8	73	.57	225	.12	<3	.95	.08	.47	2	1

ICP - .500 GRAM SAMPLE IS DIGESTED WITH 3ML 2-2-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR AND IS DILUTED TO 10 ML WITH WATER.
THIS LEACH IS PARTIAL FOR MN FE SR CA P LA CR MG BA TI B W AND MASSIVE SULFIDE AND LIMITED FOR NA K AND AL.
ASSAY RECOMMENDED FOR ROCK AND CORE SAMPLES IF CU PB ZN AS > 1%, AG > 30 PPM & AU > 1000 PPB
- SAMPLE TYPE: CORE AU* - IGNITED, AQUA-REGIA/MIBK EXTRACT, GF/AA FINISHED.(10 GM)
Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

DATE RECEIVED: OCT 14 1998 **DATE REPORT MAILED:** Oct 21/98 **SIGNED BY** .... D. TOYE, C.LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

All results are considered the confidential property of the client. Acme assumes the liabilities for actual cost of the analysis only. Data ___ FA ___

SAMPLE#	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Au*
	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	ppb
B98-44	<1	1	3	15	.3	48	20	376	3.33	<2	10	<2	<2	11	.2	3	<3	55	.74	.015	<1	64	2.19	34	.10	<3	2.14	.02	.02	<2	<1
B98-46	<1	2	<3	17	<.3	66	27	635	4.71	2	<8	<2	<2	25	.3	<3	<3	92	2.45	.016	<1	55	3.00	54	.02	<3	3.01	.01	.02	<2	<1
B98-48	9	43	24	97	<.3	55	15	566	3.65	9	<8	<2	7	34	.4	<3	<3	22	1.40	.076	24	19	1.12	81	<.01	5	.34	.02	.12	<2	<1
B98-50	7	47	19	96	<.3	44	14	673	3.37	5	<8	<2	6	35	.8	<3	3	16	2.02	.056	23	14	1.19	76	<.01	8	.28	.02	.10	<2	<1
B98-51	1	5	<3	11	<.3	1689	77	1117	4.39	41	<8	<2	<2	86	.4	13	<3	16	10.45	.004	<1	891	3.01	137	<.01	<3	.11	.01	.02	3	<1
B98-52	1	5	<3	10	<.3	1752	84	951	4.65	62	<8	<2	2	45	<.2	4	<3	14	7.24	.003	<1	909	3.79	104	<.01	<3	.10	.01	.02	2	3
B98-53	1	7	4	14	<.3	1536	71	1164	4.16	141	<8	<2	<2	156	.2	4	<3	17	8.74	.003	<1	684	5.78	117	<.01	<3	.11	.01	.01	<2	6
B98-58	<1	25	6	6	<.3	708	41	599	3.09	101	<8	<2	<2	111	.2	<3	<3	9	2.53	.003	1	529	8.70	39	<.01	<3	.13	.01	.01	<2	46
B98-59	1	38	<3	25	<.3	730	40	886	3.26	71	<8	<2	<2	114	.3	3	<3	33	4.90	.026	1	432	5.92	100	<.01	3	.56	.01	.07	<2	18
B98-60	1	40	4	17	<.3	407	26	907	3.04	103	<8	<2	<2	201	<.2	<3	<3	13	3.45	.013	2	265	6.37	70	<.01	5	.16	.01	.06	4	23
RE B98-60	1	40	5	18	<.3	412	26	911	3.07	99	10	<2	<2	203	.2	<3	<3	13	3.47	.013	3	269	6.44	69	<.01	4	.17	.01	.06	5	27
RRE B98-60	1	39	4	17	<.3	402	26	902	3.02	99	<8	<2	2	201	.2	<3	<3	12	3.43	.013	3	261	6.33	68	<.01	5	.16	.01	.06	4	28
B98-62	1	38	11	60	<.3	102	15	1356	3.89	31	<8	<2	3	166	.2	8	<3	34	5.83	.037	5	38	2.80	128	<.01	<3	.31	.02	.10	7	1
B98-64	2	32	7	31	<.3	130	13	662	2.46	13	<8	<2	2	78	.2	7	<3	17	2.28	.027	7	221	2.44	79	<.01	5	.28	.01	.10	7	1
B98-66	2	33	6	87	.4	43	13	509	3.94	22	<8	<2	9	26	<.2	<3	<3	14	.33	.056	27	15	1.05	110	<.01	3	.46	.02	.16	<2	3
B98-68	8	31	20	51	.9	52	7	942	2.78	62	<8	<2	2	132	.6	5	<3	9	3.53	.018	3	25	1.81	64	<.01	3	.13	.01	.06	5	7
B98-70	2	35	16	82	.8	46	16	539	4.38	15	<8	<2	8	28	.2	<3	<3	18	.64	.048	24	22	1.05	130	<.01	<3	.37	.03	.11	<2	4
B98-72	17	27	29	59	.6	37	8	715	2.70	10	9	<2	5	77	.7	3	<3	33	3.08	.034	10	19	1.40	140	<.01	3	.23	.02	.09	4	2
B98-74	1	6	<3	12	<.3	1360	62	756	3.15	352	<8	<2	<2	132	.3	8	<3	10	13.13	.003	<1	420	2.95	166	<.01	<3	.06	.01	.01	<2	38
B98-75	1	7	<3	10	<.3	1355	66	790	3.67	352	34	<2	<2	162	.2	<3	<3	11	5.45	.003	<1	446	12.00	181	<.01	<3	.04	<.01	.01	3	53
B98-76	1	7	<3	11	<.3	1453	75	905	3.43	306	<8	<2	<2	296	.3	7	<3	11	10.85	.003	<1	510	4.12	404	<.01	<3	.04	.01	.02	<2	21
B98-77	<1	11	<3	13	<.3	1557	78	890	3.92	642	9	<2	<2	390	.3	11	<3	13	10.81	.003	<1	486	5.32	259	<.01	<3	.05	.01	.01	2	52
B98-78	1	30	5	41	<.3	428	37	1048	3.44	122	8	<2	2	178	.4	3	3	49	5.67	.061	13	367	3.87	196	.02	<3	1.24	.02	.11	<2	7
B98-80	3	28	46	72	<.3	52	9	483	1.66	54	<8	<2	7	57	.4	7	<3	5	1.32	.037	16	10	.56	166	<.01	5	.27	.01	.18	<2	15
RE B98-80	3	28	48	77	<.3	55	9	509	1.77	58	<8	<2	8	60	.4	6	<3	5	1.42	.041	18	10	.59	172	<.01	5	.28	.01	.18	<2	14
RRE B98-80	3	29	49	76	<.3	55	9	504	1.75	57	<8	<2	8	59	.4	7	<3	5	1.39	.039	17	11	.59	169	<.01	4	.27	.01	.19	<2	16
B98-82	2	51	8	67	<.3	87	19	823	3.05	39	<8	<2	5	70	<.2	15	<3	12	2.68	.073	13	15	1.32	126	<.01	5	.30	.01	.18	2	4
B98-84	3	28	10	58	<.3	35	9	440	1.91	<2	<8	<2	5	27	.2	3	<3	12	.86	.051	15	11	.48	121	<.01	<3	.25	.01	.19	<2	2
B98-86	1	3	<3	12	<.3	75	15	791	3.62	6	18	<2	<2	354	.3	<3	<3	56	7.86	.010	1	63	4.27	212	<.01	<3	.74	.01	.08	<2	2
B98-88	<1	17	<3	23	<.3	746	49	508	3.36	11	14	<2	2	27	.2	<3	<3	48	.87	.008	1	640	7.99	163	.01	4	.89	.01	.04	<2	1
B98-90	1	2	<3	15	<.3	156	29	716	4.93	3	16	<2	2	78	.3	4	<3	107	4.12	.016	<1	100	3.17	254	.01	<3	1.70	.02	.12	<2	<1
B98-92	<1	2	<3	14	<.3	91	28	671	4.73	4	<8	<2	<2	68	.2	<3	<3	109	3.77	.015	1	104	3.27	251	.01	<3	1.94	.02	.10	<2	<1
B98-94	1	2	<3	11	<.3	85	25	720	4.85	7	<8	<2	<2	93	.3	6	<3	88	5.72	.011	<1	51	2.57	171	<.01	3	1.05	.01	.15	<2	1
B98-96	1	4	<3	15	<.3	108	27	614	4.31	5	9	<2	<2	66	<.2	9	<3	102	3.85	.014	1	135	3.23	188	.01	<3	1.99	.02	.09	<2	1
B98-98	10	60	20	128	.5	92	11	645	2.86	9	<8	<2	6	76	1.0	<3	<3	19	2.86	.049	9	43	1.73	118	<.01	4	.29	.02	.09	<2	2
B98-100	5	44	12	91	.6	65	16	566	3.50	7	<8	<2	7	49	.6	<3	<3	25	1.98	.071	18	37	1.29	115	<.01	<3	.64	.02	.10	3	3
STANDARD C3/AU-R	26	65	35	160	6.0	37	12	757	3.31	58	22	3	21	28	24.0	20	25	81	.57	.092	17	166	.60	153	.08	19	1.85	.04	.17	18	514
STANDARD G-2	2	3	<3	39	<.3	9	4	495	1.90	2	<8	<2	6	74	.2	<3	<3	40	.63	.094	8	74	.57	229	.12	<3	.96	.09	.49	2	<1

Sample type: CORE. Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

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Data___ FA ____

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppm	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Au* ppb
B98-102	1	5	<3	12	<.3	1553	86	603	4.07	15	<8	<2	<2	2	<.2	<3	4	13	.04	.004	1	798	7.84	24	<.01	19	.09	.01	.01	<2	1
B98-103	1	5	<3	10	<.3	1369	77	807	3.55	11	<8	<2	<2	14	.2	<3	<3	11	2.86	.003	<1	854	7.89	14	<.01	28	.06	<.01	.02	<2	<1
B98-104	<1	4	<3	7	.3	1474	71	607	3.40	12	<8	<2	<2	27	.2	4	<3	11	4.76	.003	<1	732	7.03	23	<.01	25	.06	.01	.01	<2	<1
B98-105	<1	4	<3	7	<.3	1361	66	644	3.29	17	<8	<2	<2	13	.2	3	3	12	2.34	.002	1	744	8.16	35	<.01	14	.07	<.01	<.01	<2	<1
B98-106	<1	4	<3	7	<.3	1492	75	426	4.03	13	<8	<2	<2	12	<.2	<3	3	12	1.95	.002	<1	848	7.51	18	<.01	38	.04	.01	<.01	<2	1
B98-107	<1	1	<3	6	<.3	1564	63	426	3.40	15	<8	<2	<2	9	<.2	<3	4	13	1.03	.002	<1	702	8.49	11	<.01	15	.07	<.01	<.01	<2	1
B98-108	<1	3	<3	6	<.3	1492	67	342	3.51	10	8	<2	<2	5	.2	<3	<3	13	.40	.002	<1	691	9.03	6	<.01	25	.07	<.01	<.01	<2	3
B98-109	<1	5	<3	7	<.3	1509	74	512	3.94	13	<8	<2	<2	18	.2	<3	<3	14	1.18	.002	1	872	9.64	13	<.01	25	.06	<.01	.01	<2	4
B98-110	<1	7	<3	7	<.3	1484	70	312	3.18	15	<8	<2	<2	8	<.2	<3	5	11	1.50	.002	<1	764	8.60	10	<.01	18	.05	<.01	.01	<2	12
B98-111	<1	7	<3	7	<.3	1505	73	458	3.15	14	<8	<2	<2	2	<.2	<3	<3	11	.24	.002	<1	801	10.65	6	<.01	22	.07	<.01	.01	<2	12
B98-112	<1	10	<3	7	<.3	1426	71	620	3.62	31	<8	<2	<2	12	.2	<3	3	13	2.19	.002	1	839	9.40	17	<.01	23	.07	<.01	<.01	<2	8
B98-113	<1	6	<3	8	<.3	1548	75	490	3.51	16	<8	<2	<2	3	<.2	<3	3	12	.18	.003	<1	877	10.84	28	<.01	18	.07	<.01	<.01	<2	20
B98-114	<1	5	<3	7	<.3	1706	81	643	4.03	102	<8	<2	<2	6	<.2	<3	3	14	.18	.002	<1	781	10.48	52	<.01	16	.06	<.01	.01	<2	19
RE B98-114	<1	6	<3	8	<.3	1707	81	643	4.07	100	<8	<2	<2	6	<.2	<3	<3	14	.18	.003	1	794	10.47	51	<.01	18	.06	<.01	.01	<2	56
RRE B98-114	<1	5	<3	7	<.3	1709	81	640	4.15	101	<8	<2	<2	6	<.2	<3	6	14	.18	.002	<1	808	10.39	51	<.01	14	.06	<.01	<.01	<2	21
B98-115	<1	17	<3	10	<.3	1977	91	729	3.88	263	<8	<2	<2	40	<.2	<3	3	12	4.28	.003	<1	786	8.97	61	<.01	<3	.11	<.01	.01	<2	9
B98-116	<1	7	<3	11	<.3	1541	73	666	3.35	804	<8	<2	<2	33	<.2	5	3	10	.84	.003	<1	541	14.58	121	<.01	<3	.05	.01	.01	<2	6
B98-117	<1	4	<3	10	<.3	1329	66	688	2.89	584	<8	<2	<2	98	<.2	<3	<3	8	2.40	.003	1	433	13.02	69	<.01	<3	.05	<.01	<.01	<2	11
B98-118	1	6	<3	14	<.3	927	50	723	2.75	319	<8	<2	<2	191	.2	<3	3	18	5.01	.011	2	419	10.99	88	<.01	<3	.20	.01	.04	<2	3
STANDARD C3/AU-R	27	65	34	161	5.9	37	15	759	3.43	58	17	2	23	29	24.2	18	22	82	.57	.092	17	168	.61	153	.09	18	1.88	.04	.18	24	536
STANDARD G-2	1	3	<3	38	<.3	7	4	477	1.80	<2	<8	<2	4	69	<.2	<3	3	38	.58	.089	7	70	.54	217	.11	<3	.91	.08	.46	2	<1

Sample type: CORE. Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

All results are considered the confidential property of the client. Acme assumes the liabilities for actual cost of the analysis only.

Data FA

APPENDIX B

Drill Logs

RADIUS EXPLORATIONS LTD.

DRILL LOG

HOLE NO.	98-01	PAGE NO.	1 of 2

DRILLING COMPANY	COLLAR ELEVATION	BEARING OF HOLE	TOTAL FOOTAGE	DIP OF HOLE AT:	LOCATION OF HOLE, IN RELATION TO THE LOCAL SURVEYED GRID:	MAP REFERENCE	LICENSE NUMBER
Caron Diamond Drilling	480	Az 223°	136'	collar -50 deg.	2600E 4426N	N.T.S. 116 B/2	

DATE STARTED	DATE COMPLETED	DATE LOGGED	LOGGED BY
25-Sep-98	27 Sep,1998	29-Sep-98	STEVE DUDKA

EXPLORATION CO., OWNER OR OPTIONEE: RADIUS EXPLORATIONS LTD.

DATE SUBMITTED:

PURPOSE OF HOLE: to investigate source of gold-in-soil anomaly, and listwanite exposure.

LOCATION (U.T.M.) (By G.P.S.): UTM ZONE 07; 602251E; 7102873N; 415m Elevation

PROPERTY NAME: Brik Claims

FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	ROCK TYPE	DESCRIPTION	PLANAR FEATURE ANGLE	CORE SPECIMEN FOOTAGE	SAMPLE NUMBER	SAMPLE FOOTAGE FROM	SAMPLE FOOTAGE TO	SAMPLE LENGTH	ASSAYS Au (ppb)	Ni (ppm)	As (ppm)	Cr (ppm)	Ca (%)	(ppm)
0	32	Overburden	No Core Recovery												
32	136	Chlorite Schist and Phyllite	Chloritized and locally strongly sericitized? Strong cleavage/ layering at 40-50° to C.A. There appears to be an overall strain partioning (pre-faulting). Locally there are thin milky quartz veins parallel to foliation; these can also be folded with the foliation. Sections with quartz veining exhibit coarser grained recrystallized micas. The protolith for this unit was likely a volcanic/ tuffaceous rock. The schist is also crosscut by rare clear to milky quartz veins which can exhibit a sucrosic texture; these are not folded and locally contain rare fine grained sulphides.	Cleavage/ foliation at 40-50° to C.A.											
			32' - 67' Strongly faulted, dominantly fault gouge with 30-35% clay. Predominant shear direction seems to be parallel with the foliation in the schist.												
			32' - 55' Contains oxidized intervals and moderate oxidation along some fracture surfaces. Some fragments of late stage milky quartz veining occur at the top of the interval. Poor core recovery			B98-40	42'	52'	10'	3	126	3	121	4.53	
			67' - 74' Moderately fractured core, only minor clay gouge.			B98-41	67'	71'	4'	Sample not analysed					
			74' - 78.5' Moderately to strongly fractured, only minor clay gouge.												
			78.5' - 80' Minor weak fracturing.												
			80' - 81' Moderate to strong fracturing, minor clay gouge.			B98-42	80'	84'	4'	2	54	<2	55	0.79	
			81' - 83.5' Minor ot moderate fracturing.												
			83.5' - 92' Strongly sheared, moderate to strong fault gouge component.												
			84' - 88' Schist fragments have a pinkish maroon (hematitic) tinge.												
			88' - 91' Crosscut by multiple (1-3) late stage milky quartz veins with sucrosic texture.												
			92' - 94.5' Moderately to strongly fractured with only minor clay gouge.												
			94.5'- 98.5' Moderately to strongly sheared; solid pieces are very friable. At 97' there is a 2.5cm quartz vein at 50° C.A. Foliation is at ~40° C.A.	Foliation at ~40° C.A.											
			98.5'-105' Rock is soft (sericitized?) and friable but only weakly to moderately fractured. Foliation is at 20-25° C.A. There are rare 1-2mm sporatically disseminated green blebs that look like fuchsite, but are most probably not. Rare hematite coating on fracture surfaces.	Foliation at 20-25° C.A.		B98-43	101'	106'	6'	Sample not analysed					

FOOTAGE		ROCK TYPE	DRILL HOLE 98-01	PLANAR	CORE	SAMPLE	SAMPLE METERAGE		SAMPLE	ASSAYS				Page 2 of 2	
FROM	TO		DESCRIPTION	FEATURE ANGLE	SPECIMEN METERAGE	NUMBER	FROM	TO	LENGTH	Au (ppb)	Ni (ppm)	As (ppm)	Cr (ppm)	Ca (%)	(ppm)
			109.5'-111' Clay gouge zone.												
			111'- 121' Moderately to strongly fractured. Some disharmonic folding of layers (beds?) is visible at ~118' probably largely due to transposition along foliation.			B98-44	115'	118.5'	3.5'	<1	48	<2	64	0.74	
			121'- 136' Strongly sheared and fractured with 10-25% clay gouge in small zones and between fragments. Where visible, a weak shear foliation is oriented at $\sim 40^{0}$ to C.A.	weak shear foliation oriented at $\sim 40^{0}$ to C.A.		B98-45	122'	126.5'	4.5'	Sample not analysed					
			122'-126' Contains several 1-5cm late-stage quartz veins (tranluscent to milky quartz; sucrosic texture). Locally contains minor hematite +/- feldspar.			B98-46	132'	136'	4'	<1	66	2	55	2.45	

RADIUS EXPLORATIONS LTD.

DRILL LOG

DRILLING COMPANY Caron Diamond Drilling	COLLAR ELEVATION 437 m	BEARING OF HOLE Az 025°	TOTAL FOOTAGE 274.5'	DIP OF HOLE AT: collar -50 deg.	LOCATION OF HOLE, IN RELATION TO THE LOCAL SURVEYED GRID: 2621E 4661N	MAP REFERENCE N.T.S. 116 B/2
DATE STARTED 27-Sep-98	DATE COMPLETED 29 Sep,1998	DATE LOGGED 29 Sept to Oct 1, '98	LOGGED BY Steve Dudka			LOCATION (U.T.M.) (By G.P.S.) UTM ZONE 07 602438E 441m Elevation 7103068N (Possible errors)
EXPLORATION CO., OWNER OR OPTIONEE RADIUS EXPLORATIONS LTD.	DATE SUBMITTED	PURPOSE OF HOLE: to test gold-in-soil anomaly coincident with epithermal-style alteration at monolith (Break Zone) and chargeability anomaly.				PROPERTY NAME Brik Claims
LICENSE NUMBER						

FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	ROCK TYPE	DESCRIPTION	PLANAR FEATURE ANGLE	CORE SPECIMEN FOOTAGE	SAMPLE NUMBER	SAMPLE FOOTAGE FROM	SAMPLE FOOTAGE TO	SAMPLE LENGTH	Au (ppb)	Ni (ppm)	As (ppm)	Cr (ppm)	Ca (%)	(ppm)
0	12'	Overburden	No Core Recovery												
12'	16'	Serpentinized Ultramafics	Fine grained and essentially monomineralic, except for <1% 1-2mm disseminated magnetite grains and whisps. Moderately to strongly sheared and altered to sericite/ talc and common clay fault gouge. Dominantly green colored.			B98-01	12'	14'	2'	28	1037	22	1042	3.51	
16'	19'	Altered/ Serpentinized Ultramafics	Mixture of green and hematitic red, sericitized (talcy?), sheared fault breccia and gouge.			B98-02	14'	17'	3'	48	868	55	1071	1.7	
19'	168.6'	Altered Ultramafics	Variably but intensely altered to sericite/ talc. Disseminated magnetite grains are preserved through most of the section. Later-stage remobilized/ vein-type magnetite is present through most of the section. Some magnetite occurs as whisps, likely strung out parallel to shear foliation planes, or quartz/ chalcedony veining directions. Color varies from light grey-green to lime green. Localized intervals are hematitized to rusty orange to ochre red (oxidized iron carbonates and other minerals); these preferentially occur associated with late faulting. Locations of oxidized segments and intervals with strong quartz-chalcedony veining are detailed below. Only trace amounts of carbonate is present, on late stage fracture surfaces. Quartz-chalcedony veining is variable in orientation but the most common is 25-40° C.A. Overall the rock is sheared and has been brecciated once (possibly twice). Noteable faulted or fault gouge sections are detailed below.	Veining at 25-40° C.A.											
			19 - 24' Fault breccia; 10-20% clay gouge mix of orange and green color. Minor quartz/chalcedony veining.			B98-03	17'	23'	6'	32	1037	92	810	4.57	
			24' - 28.25' Chalcedony breccia with dominantly ochre red fragments but ~30% rusty orange. Clay/ shear component becomes stronger towards 28.25'.			B98-04	23'	28.25'	5.25'	6	1420	80	532	9.91	
			28.25' - 29' Bleached green/sericite clay gouge zone.			B98-05	28.25'	33'	4.75'	13	1707	34	790	3.2	
			29' - 33' Greenish orange, sand and clay faulted zone. This section contains milky white, maroon to red quartz (jasper), and clear quartz veining.												
			33' - 45' Predominantly greyish green sericitized ultramafics with quartz/ chalcedony veining; some open space filling and drusy quartz. Minor orange hematitic zones due to local shears. Magnetite is present as1-2mm disseminated grains and whisps/ smears locally parallel to quartz veining and shearing. Rock is still brecciated by quartz veins and locally has been brecciated pre-veining.	Veining at 10°; 30°; 50° C.A.		B98-06	33'	37'	4'	4	1270	17	726	2.35	

FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	ROCK TYPE	DRILL HOLE 98-02 DESCRIPTION	PLANAR FEATURE ANGLE	CORE SPECIMEN FOOTAGE	SAMPLE NUMBER	SAMPLE FOOTAGE FROM	SAMPLE FOOTAGE TO	SAMPLE LENGTH	Au (ppb)	Ni (ppm)	As (ppm)	Cr (ppm)	Ca (%)	(ppm)
			36' Late stage veining at ~10° C.A.			B98-07	37'	40'	3'	9	1876	49	537	1.7	
			39' Late stage veining at ~50° C.A.			B98-08	40'	45'	5'	6	1729	48	837	1.05	
			40' and 40.2' Fractures at 30° C.A.												
			45' - 49.5' Dominantly clay gouge. Some solid fragments but ~50% clay. Light green to ochre red color.			B98-09	45'	53'	8'	34	1780	93	738	5.74	
			49.5' - 53' More solid core; brecciated, veined (locally silicified)dominantly rusty orange color.												
			53' - 54.2' Sheared, sericitized, bleached.			B98-10	53'	54.2'	1.2'	8	1921	40	914	4.17	
			54.2 - 56.0' Moderately siliceous/ veined, bleached, magnetite-bearing altered ultramafic.			B98-11	54.2'	58.5'	4.3'	3	1755	122	750	4.08	
			56' - 58.5' Hematitic orange, oxidized. Probably this is a result of carbonate veining that has been weathered away (but this is not certain).			B98-12	58.5'	61.8'	3.3'	2	1561	41	415	0.55	
			61.8' - 74.0' Moderately to strongly oxidized to rusty orange color with irregular patches of ochre red hematite. Section is moderately to strongly silicified (silica flooding). 3-5% magnetite.			B98-13	61.8'	67'	5.2'	5	1658	50	422	1.27	
						B98-14	67'	70'	3'	5	1731	40	451	1.26	
						B98-15	70'	74'	4'	3	1342	27	599	1.23	
			74' - 77' Weakly to moderately fractured, 1-2% magnetite (predominantly disseminated).			B98-16	74'	77'	3'	4	1317	46	752	2.89	
			77' - 81.5' Weakly silicified, late stage shearing visible in small shear bands.			B98-17	77'	81.5'	4.5'	141	1614	76	647	3.01	
			77' - 78.2' Orange hematitic color (due to oxidation)												
			81.5' - 82.5' Moderately silicified, green color, ~1% disseminated magnetite.			B98-18	81.5'	84'	2.5'	12	2401	142	997	1.18	
			82.5' - 84.0' Orange to ochre red color, moderately silicified. Contains ~1% magnetite.												
			84.0' - 92.0' Strongly brecciated and healed; fragments are angular but appaer to have moved a considerably distance. Variably slicified and cut by quartz- chalcedony veins. Patchy orange hematitic weathered segmentsand rare randomly oriented stringers of the same. Contains 1-2% disseminated magnetite.			B98-19	84'	88'	4'	10	1532	50	778	1.19	
			90' - 92' Intense silica flooding and veining; hematitic/ jasperoidal quartz is the most common.			B98-20	88'	92'	4'	7	1506	58	791	0.86	
			92.0 - 124.0' Mottled light, medium and darker green color. Some sections havea pinkish mauve color (possibly due to K-spar alteration?? or weak hematite alteration). Numerous narrow 1-3mm randomly oriented non-planar veins of chalcedony (some jasper veins). Most common orientation for planar quartz veining is 25-35° C.A. 1-3% disseminated magnetite throughout.	Quartz veining at 25-35° C.A.		B987-21	92'	97'	5'	4	1625	34	733	0.25	
						B98-22	97'	102'	5'	6	1809	34	694	0.36	
						B98-23	102'	107'	5'	4	1674	32	707	0.07	
						B98-24	107'	112'	5'	10	1583	32	693	0.07	
						B98-25	112'	117'	5'	14	1746	39	743	0.08	
						B98-26	117'	121'	4'	16	1961	29	613	0.05	
			114' - 115.2' Stronger pinkish mauve colored alteration.			B98-27	121'	124'	3'	181	1620	35	633	0.04	
			124.0' - 148' Moderate to strong silicification and chalcedony veining. Chalcedony veining varies from 1-4cm wide. Shearing and brecciation are also stronger in this section. Veining and shearing is oriented 40-60° C.A. Disseminated magnetite throughout (<1%).	Veining and shearing at 40-60° C.A.		B98-28	124'	127'	3'	36	1546	40	653	0.04	
						B98-29	127'	132'	5'	30	1791	42	694	0.06	
						B98-30	132'	137'	5'	129	1655	87	848	0.24	
			125' - 139' Contains the strongest veining and silica flooding.			B98-31	137'	142'	5'	12	1451	73	861	0.15	
			133' - 137.5' Contains some narrow intervals of orange iron oxide alteration/ weathering.			B98-32	142'	148'	6'	12	1475	41	828	0.06	

FOOTAGE		ROCK TYPE	DRILL HOLE 98-02	PLANAR	CORE	SAMPLE	SAMPLE FOOTAGE		SAMPLE	ASSAYS					
FROM	TO		DESCRIPTION	FEATURE ANGLE	SPECIMEN FOOTAGE	NUMBER	FROM	TO	LENGTH	Au (ppb)	Ni (ppm)	As (ppm)	Cr (ppm)	Ca (%)	(ppm)
			148' - 157.7' Meddium green color, only locally mottled with lighter green. Evidence of weak shearing and only rare brecciation. Weak to moderate silica flooding from153- 155.5'. Also 5-10% magnetite from 153' - 154.5'.			B98-33	148'	152'	4'	22	1415	29	461	0.06	
						B98-34	152'	157.7'	5.7'	8	1131	81	466	0.02	
			157.7' - 168.6' Light green color. Moderately to strongly mottled with medium to darker green colored rock/ mineral. Rare chalcedonic/ quartz veins 1-2cm wide @$50-60^0$ C.A.	Veins at $50-60^0$ C.A.		B98-35	157.7'	162'	4.3'	4	1528	127	734	0.07	
			162.2 - 163.3' Strong silica/ chalcedony/ +/- jasper flooding.			B98-36	162'	163.3'	1.3'	4	1782	194	719	0.3	
			168.4' - 168.6' Milky quartz silica flooding with 5cm of fault gouge at 168.6' Fault contact @ $\sim 50^0$ C.A.	Fault contact at $\sim 50^0$ C.A.		B98-37	163.3'	168.6'	5.3'	26	1802	738	613	1.03	
168.6	200.6	Black Graphitic Schist	This interval consists of highly graphitic black schist. The entire section is intensely sheared/ brecciated with 15-60% fault gouge. Fragments of milky quartz veining are distributed throughout. Shear foliation is at $\sim 50^0$ to C.A. The unit has a sharp lower contact.	Shear foliation at $\sim 50^0$ C.A.		B98-38	168.6'	175.5'	6.9'	4	48	28	17	2.87	
						B98-39	175.5'	179.5'	4'	Sample not analysed					
			189.5 - 190' Rock has a moderately strong chlorite green color.												
			190' - 191' A 2cm wide quartz vein (trending near parallel to the core axis)haloed by a cataclastic breccia of angular quartz fragments (1-4cm).												
200.6	211	Fault Breccia	This breccia contains, almost exclusively, fragments similar to the altered/ silicified/ veined ultramafic unit described above. Most of the fragments are less altered than described in the unit above but many are strongly altered and veined. Some fragments are over 6cm across; ~10-20% clay. (In many places the protolith looks like it may have been a mafic tuff and not ultramafic, but it is difficult to be certain.)												
211	222	Unconsolidated Fluvial Sediments	Rounded; polymictic; moderately to well sorted; weakly stratified. Contains a large number of exotic lithologies, up to 20cm across. Exotic lithologies include feldspar porphyries, granite, lapilli tuff, quartzite, gabbro/ diorite. (The occurrence of this unit at this depth is totally unexpected and without explanation at this time.)												
222	274.5	Black Graphitic Schist	This is the same lithology as described above from 168.6 to 200.6. The entire package is sheared and faulted. Variable amounts of gouge are present; coarse grained euhedral pyrite is disseminated throughout (<1%). Shear foliation, where visible is oriented at $40-50^0$ C.A. Noteable quartz veining is present from: 125.5 - 126.0'; 240' - 240.8'; 272.2' ; But no sulphides/ mineralization was observed. Intervals with lesser gouge include: 227.5' - 230.5'; 238.3' - 251.0'; 260.2' - 265.75'; 268.0' - 274.5'.			B98-40	257.8'	262'	4.2'	3	126	3	121	4.53	
						B98-41	262'	267'	5'	Sample not analysed					
						B98-42	267'	270.5'	3.5'	2	54	<2	55	0.79	
						B98-43	270.5'	274.5'	4'	Sample not analysed					

Note: By mistake, sample B98-38 contains 1 extra foot of sample from 179.5' to 180.5'.

RADIUS EXPLORATIONS LTD.

DRILL LOG

HOLE NO. **98-03** | PAGE NO. **1 of 2**

DRILLING COMPANY **Caron Diamond Drilling**	COLLAR ELEVATION **435 m**	BEARING OF HOLE **Az 090°**	TOTAL FOOTAGE **210'**	DIP OF HOLE AT: collar -55°	LOCATION OF HOLE, IN RELATION TO THE LOCAL SURVEYED GRID: **4652N** **2691E**	MAP REFERENCE N.T.S. 116 B/2	LICENSE NUMBER
DATE STARTED **30 Sept, 1998**	DATE COMPLETED **02 Oct, 1998**	DATE LOGGED **Oct 1 to Oct 3, '98**	LOGGED BY **Steve Dudka**			LOCATION (U.T.M.) (By G.P.S.) 602500E 7103005N	**UTM ZONE 07** 380m Elevation (Possible errors)
EXPLORATION CO., OWNER OR OPTIONEE **RADIUS EXPLORATIONS LTD.**	DATE SUBMITTED	PURPOSE OF HOLE: to test IP anomaly, gold-in-soil anomaly, and 510 ppb Au in listwanite in T2.		Size: HQ		PROPERTY NAME	**Brik Claims**

FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	ROCK TYPE	DESCRIPTION	PLANAR FEATURE ANGLE	CORE SPECIMEN FOOTAGE	SAMPLE NUMBER	SAMPLE FOOTAGE FROM	SAMPLE FOOTAGE TO	SAMPLE LENGTH	Au (ppb)	Ni (ppm)	As (ppm)	Cr (ppm)	Ca (%)	(ppm)
0	13'	Overburden	No Core Recovery												
13'	50'	Altered Ultramafics	Listwanitically altered ultramafics. Most of this unit is oxidized (As seen by the limonitic rusty orange color from Fe-carbonates and others). There is also weak to moderate hematite +/- jasper veining. All magnetite seems to have been destroyed by the alteration.												
			13' - 27.9' Moderate to strong fault breccia with gouge zones. Variable in color and hardness due to silicification, quartz veining, and ankerite(?) veining/ alteration. Several 5-25cm silicified fragments are present between 13' and 15.5' and from 21'- 22'. From approximately 22' - 27.9' there is minor silica veining and silicification but dominantly sericite/talc alteration and Fe-carbonate veining and alteration. Alteration is very intense. Oxidation is also very strong.			B98-51	13'	17'	4'	<1	1689	41	891	10.45	
						B98-52	17'	21'	4'	3	1752	62	909	7.24	
						B98-53	21'	24.5'	3.5'	6	1536	141	684	8.74	
						B98-54	24.5'	27.9'	3.4'	3	1111	120	661	7.16	
			27.9' - 30.9' Similar alteration to 22' to 27.9' except this internval is more silicified and less fractured. Silicification decreases towards 30.0' and from 30.0 - 30.9 the rock is moderately to strongly sheared and fractured; still strongly oxidized. Parts of this interval have a strong reaction to HCl acid. Overall color is a criss-cross(due to veinlets and fractures) mottled pattern of orange Fe-oxide and white to buff.			B98-55	27.9'	31'	3.1'	14	994	235	500	6.23	
			30.9' - 31.0 Small interval of maroon to red hematitic fault gouge.												
			31.0 - 36.0' Green listwanite. Strong green color to 34.5' then color weakens to 36.0' becoming progressively more limonitic orange from the Fe oxide in the carbonate. This color change also reflects a decrease in intensity of silicification/ silica flooding. The zone of strongest silicification is crosscut by multi-episode quartz veining (pinkish hematitic, clear, milky white). There are also earlier milky white quartz veins and medium to dark grey chalcedony veins. There is a 4-5cm halo of oxidation (orange limonitic Fe-oxide) at the faulted contact at 31'.			B98-56	31'	36'	5'	23	1114	741	333	3.77	
			36.0' - 50.0' Highly sheared cataclastic fault breccia and gouge. Recovery was poor but the dominant material recovered is buff to light green-grey sericite schist. Very little indication of quartz veining.			B98-57	36'	38.5'	2.5'	91	834	176	438	3.98	
						B98-58	38.5'	42'	3.5'	46	708	101	529	2.53	
						B98-59	42'	47'	5'	18	730	71	432	4.9	
						B98-60	47'	52'	5'	23	407	103	265	3.45	

DRILL HOLE 98-03

FOOTAGE		ROCK TYPE	DESCRIPTION	PLANAR FEATURE ANGLE	CORE SPECIMEN FOOTAGE	SAMPLE NUMBER	SAMPLE FOOTAGE		SAMPLE LENGTH	ASSAYS					
FROM	TO						FROM	TO		Au (ppb)	Ni (ppm)	As (ppm)	Cr (ppm)	Ca (%)	(ppm)
50'	72'	Quartz-muscovite Schist	The color of this unit is dominantly orange (iron oxide) becoming greenish grey towards ~62-67' depth. It is highly fractured/ sheared with some clay gouge recovered (recovery is very poor). There is evidence in some fragments of at at least one episode of quartz veining prior to the last movement along foliation planes. Several fragments of clear to milky quartz +/- feldspar are present between 62' and 72'.			B98-61	52'	57'	5'	Sample not analysed					
						B98-62	57'	62'	5'	1	102	31	38	5.83	
						B98-63	62'	67'	5'	Sample not analysed					
						B98-64	67'	72'	5'	1	130	13	221	2.28	
72'	210'	Black Graphitic Phyllite (+/- schist) +/- Dark grey Volcanic? Sediments	This unit is essentially identical to the graphitic unit in drill hole 98-02. Black, highly sheared with thick sections of gouge and only small intervals of solid fragments. Most fragments are highly fissile. Randomly distributed disseminated pyrite cubes range from >1mm to 15mm on a side. The pyrite has, in part, grown syndeformationally; cubes are locally elongated and skewed. Random occurrences of milky to transluscent quartz veining are detailed below.			B98-65	72'	82'	10'	Sample not analysed					
						B98-66	82'	87'	5'	3	43	22	15	0.33	
						B98-67	87'	92'	5'	Sample not analysed					
						B98-68	102'	107'	5'	7	52	62	25	3.53	
						B98-69	132'	137'	5'	Sample not analysed					
						B98-70	155'	159'	4'	4	46	15	22	0.64	
			Quartz veining (location and thickness) at: 81.9', 4cm; 104.5' - 107.0', up to 4cm; 128.5' - 132', uip to 4cm; 145.2', 3cm; 166.0' to 168', up to 6cm; 168' - 171, up to 1cm; 192 - 193', up to 2cm; 194.5' - 199', up to 12cm; 206', 5cm.			B98-71	180.5'	186.5'	6'	Sample not analysed					
			Coarser grained and slightly siliceous sediments occur at: 81.0 - 81.9'; ~20cm between 82' - 87'; ~25cm between 97' - 102'; 5cm between 107' - 111.5'; 35cm between 147' - 151'; 30cm between 109' - 192'.			B98-72	194.5'	198.5'	4'	2	37	10	19	3.08	
						B98-73	202'	207'	5'	Sample not analysed					

RADIUS EXPLORATIONS LTD.

DRILL LOG

HOLE NO.	98-04	PAGE NO.	1 of 1

DRILLING COMPANY: **Caron Diamond Drilling**	COLLAR ELEVATION: **421**	BEARING OF HOLE: **Az 043**	TOTAL FOOTAGE: **160'**	DIP OF HOLE AT: collar -52 deg.	LOCATION OF HOLE, IN RELATION TO THE LOCAL SURVEYED GRID: **2975E 4785N**	MAP REFERENCE: N.T.S. 116 B/2
DATE STARTED: **02 Oct., 1998** / DATE COMPLETED: **04 Oct, 1998**	DATE LOGGED: **Oct. 4, 1998**	LOGGED BY: **Steve Dudka**				LICENSE NUMBER:
EXPLORATION CO., OWNER OR OPTIONEE: **RADIUS EXPLORATIONS LTD.**	DATE SUBMITTED:	PURPOSE OF HOLE: **To investigate an extensive resistivity high.**				LOCATION (U.T.M.) UTM ZONE 07 (By G.P.S.) 602765E 7102930N 352m Elevation (Possible errors)
						PROPERTY NAME: **Brik Claims**

FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	ROCK TYPE	DESCRIPTION	PLANAR FEATURE ANGLE	CORE SPECIMEN FOOTAGE	SAMPLE NUMBER	SAMPLE FOOTAGE FROM	SAMPLE FOOTAGE TO	SAMPLE LENGTH	Au (ppb)	Ni (ppm)	As (ppm)	Cr (ppm)	Ca (%)	(ppm)
0	160' EOH	Overburden	Top 70-80' is organic material, silt and fine sand; frozen. Some layers of well rounded cobbles and boulders were encountered. The hole was reduced from HQ to NQ at ~150' but was abandoned soon after due to slow drilling progress. An explanation for the shallow geophysical (resistivity) anomaly is apparently frozen non-conductive overburden. No bedrock was encountered in this hole. Recovery was very poor.												

RADIUS EXPLORATIONS LTD.

DRILL LOG

HOLE NO.	98-05	PAGE NO.	1 of 2

DRILLING COMPANY **Caron Diamond Drilling**	COLLAR ELEVATION **518**	BEARING OF HOLE **043°**	TOTAL FOOTAGE **181.5'**	DIP OF HOLE AT: collar -60 deg.	LOCATION OF HOLE, IN RELATION TO THE LOCAL SURVEYED GRID: **2622E** **4332N**	MAP REFERENCE N.T.S. 116 B/2
DATE STARTED **05 Oct., 1998**	DATE COMPLETED **06 Oct, 1998**	DATE LOGGED **Oct 6 to Oct 7, '98**	LOGGED BY **Steve Dudka**			LICENSE NUMBER
EXPLORATION CO., OWNER OR OPTIONEE **RADIUS EXPLORATIONS LTD.**		DATE SUBMITTED	PURPOSE OF HOLE: **To investigate the depth extension of a 319ppb Au soil anomaly.**			LOCATION (U.T.M.) (By G.P.S.) **UTM ZONE 07**
						PROPERTY NAME **Brik Claims**

FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	ROCK TYPE	DESCRIPTION	PLANAR FEATURE ANGLE	CORE SPECIMEN FOOTAGE	SAMPLE NUMBER	SAMPLE FOOTAGE FROM	SAMPLE FOOTAGE TO	SAMPLE LENGTH	ASSAYS Au (ppb)	Ni (ppm)	As (ppm)	Cr (ppm)	Ca (%)	(ppm)
0	24'	Overburden	No Core Recovery												
24'	45'	Altered Ultramafics	Strongly altered, oxidized to orange-brown, moderately to strongly fractured/ brecciated by quartz, chalcedony, jasper, and local quartz-carbonate veinlets. Carbonate alteration (magnesite? +/- ankerite) is dominant with only locally intense silicification. Most of this unit has a moderate to strong reaction to HCl acid. There are only minor whisps and patches of greenish fuchsite?/ sericite? remaining. Magnetite is present only in siliceous segments. Black whisps and fracture coatings (similar in appearance) elsewhere appear to be manganese. The entire section contains randomly distributed small veinlets, fracture fillings and patches of ochre red hematite and jasper. Rare 1-6mm late stage quartz-chalcedony veins are widely spaced and randomly oriented.			B98-74	24'	31'	7'	38	1360	352	420	13.13	
			31.0' - 32.0' Moderately to highly siliceous, contans minor magnetite.			B98-75	31'	35'	4'	53	1355	352	446	5.45	
			Core is moderately to strongly fractured / faulted from 24' - 31', 35' - 37.5', 38' - 40.5', 42' - 45'.			B98-76	35'	38'	3'	21	1453	306	510	10.85	
			Lower contact is approximate due to very poor core recovery between 42' - 47'. 42' - 45' Faulted contact orientation is indeterminate.			B98-77	38'	42'	4'	52	1557	642	486	10.81	
45'	181.5'	Interlayered Sericite / Muscovite / Graphite Schist	Various compositions and colors of schist, fault breccia and gouge. Changes are believed, in part, to reflect changes in original composition of sediments and subsequent alteration.												
			This unit is highly sheared with thick sections of clay gouge. Minor folding of millimetre thick layers is visible but the majority of the competent pieces of core are characterized by compositional layering and f_1 foliation oriented at ~50^0 C.A. There is some local variability of the foliation but this may be due to random alignment of fragments within the fault breccia.												
			45' - 52' Light green grey colored fault breccia and clay gouge.			B98-78	42'	52'	10'	7	428	122	367	5.67	
			52' - 58.5' Dark grey to black, locally graphitic. Some thin (1-2mm) hematitic layers. Primarily clay gouge with ~20% rock fragments. Minor light brown to buff colored patches.			B98-79	52'	57'	5'	Sample not analysed					
			58.5' - 63' Fault gouge and breccia fragments; buff to light orange- brown colored.												

FOOTAGE			DRILL HOLE 98-05	PLANAR	CORE	SAMPLE	SAMPLE FOOTAGE		SAMPLE	ASSAYS				Page 2 of 2	
FROM	TO	ROCK TYPE	DESCRIPTION	FEATURE	SPECIMEN	NUMBER	FROM	TO	LENGTH	Au	Ni	As	Cr	Ca	
				ANGLE	FOOTAGE					(ppb)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(%)	(ppm)
			63' - 76.9' Predominantly graphitic clay fault gouge, lesser interlayers of buff colored to hematitic red gouge and schist. Foliation at 68.1' - 68.5' is oriented @ 50° C.A. From 74.6 - 75.5' the clay gouge has a greenish tinge.												
			76.9' - 80.0' Orange brown (hematitic/ limonitic) colored fault breccia and clay gouge. Minor graphite.												
			80.0' - 85.3' Buff to grey-buff colored, minor narrow quartz veining. Predominantly clay gouge. At 81.1' there is a thin band/ vein of green (fuchsite?) mica.												
			85.3' - 93.2' Light limonitic orange brown muscovite schist. Coloring is possibly due to iron carbonate alteration and oxidation.												
			93.2' - 110.9' Clay gouge with minor breccia fragments. Interlayered and mottled mixture of buff colored, light to dark (limonitic) orange-brown colored and black graphitic clays.			B98-80	95'	99.5'	4.5'	15	52	54	10	1.32	
			110.9' - 112.5' Dark grey to black graphitic gouge.												
			112.5' - 113.7' Limonitic orange brown colored schist, highly friable but not sheared to gouge; foliation is still preserved at 25° to C.A.												
			113.7' - 114.7' Dark grey to green schist with foliation @ 35° C.A. Highly friable but not sheared to gouge.												
			114.7' - 119.9' Dark grey-green fault gouge												
			119.9' - 124.7' Light to medium orange-brown fault gouge. Minor graphite interlayers.			B98-81	119.9'	124.7'	4.8'	Sample not analysed					
			124.7' - 127.9' Predominantly dark grey fault gougewith minor patches of buff to light orange (limonitic)clay. Contains ~10% quartz vein fragments.												
			127.9' - 131.0' Buff to light orange clay gouge with quartz vein fragments (up to 1cm).												
			131.0' - 142.2' Variably colored (mottled) gouge and fault breccia with locally up to 15% quartz vein fragments. Color varies from black to buff to limonitic orange.			B98-82	133'	138'	5'	4	87	39	15	2.68	
			142.2' - 149.1' Orange brown colored quartz muscovite schist (looks like it has been ankerite altered). Rock is fractured from142.3 - 144.2' and 148.6 - 149.1'. The remainder of the interval consists of mostly clay gouge with <5% rock fragments from 0.5 - 1cm across. From 147.0' 147.5' is a highly fractured / broken milky quartz vein.												
			149.1' - 157.6' Black graphitic schist with ~40% clay gouge.												
			157.6' - 166.7' Buff to light limonitic orange brown colored quartz-muscovite schist. Highly fractured with narrow clay gouge zones. Original composition was probably similar to 142.2' - 149.1'. From 163.9 - 165.2 the schist is weakly to strongly chloritic and very friable			B98-83	159'	164'	5'	Sample not analysed					
			166.7' - 176.0' Black graphitic fault breccia and gouge.			B98-84	171'	176'	5'	2	35	<2	11	0.86	
			176.0' - 177.1' Buff to light limonitic orange brown colored quartz-muscovite schist breccia and clay gouge.												
			177.1' - 181.5' Black graphitic phyllite and fine grained sandstone (not penetratively foliated) interlayered.												

RADIUS EXPLORATIONS LTD.

DRILL LOG

HOLE NO.	98-06	PAGE NO.	1 of 1

DRILLING COMPANY: Caron Diamond Drilling	COLLAR ELEVATION: 429 m	BEARING OF HOLE: Az043	TOTAL FOOTAGE: 147'
DIP OF HOLE AT: collar -70 deg.	LOCATION OF HOLE, IN RELATION TO THE LOCAL SURVEYED GRID: 3000E 4644N	MAP REFERENCE: N.T.S. 116 B/2	LICENSE NUMBER
DATE STARTED: 06 Oct., 1998	DATE COMPLETED: 07 Oct, 1998	DATE LOGGED: Oct 7 to Oct 8, '98	LOGGED BY: Steve Dudka
LOCATION (U.T.M.) (By G.P.S.)	UTM ZONE 07	PROPERTY NAME: Brik Claims	
EXPLORATION CO., OWNER OR OPTIONEE: RADIUS EXPLORATIONS LTD.	DATE SUBMITTED	PURPOSE OF HOLE: To investigate the source of an IP anomaly (chargeability) on line 3000E.	

FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	ROCK TYPE	DESCRIPTION	PLANAR FEATURE ANGLE	CORE SPECIMEN FOOTAGE	SAMPLE NUMBER	SAMPLE FOOTAGE FROM	SAMPLE FOOTAGE TO	SAMPLE LENGTH	ASSAYS Au (ppb)	Ni (ppm)	As (ppm)	Cr (ppm)	Ca (%)	(ppm)
0	24'	Overburden	No Core Recovery												
24'	73'	Fault Breccia	*Predominantly clay gouge and sand size particles.* Approximately 20-25% of the fragments (by volume) are >1cm across. Most are angular; rare fragments are milled to subround to subangular. Color varies from orange brown with a greenish tinge to greenish brown. Breccia clasts include muscovite schist (limonitic orange brown and green) and ultramafic (green to limonitic orange brown) rock. Some clasts are quartz vein material and altered ultramafic cut by quartz veins. There are some larger fragments of ultramafic that are serpentinized but not listwanitically altered.			B98-85	24'	25'	1'	Sample not analysed					
						B98-86	25'	30'	5'	2	75	6	63	7.86	
						B98-87	30'	32'	2'	Sample not analysed					
						B98-88	32'	34'	2'	1	746	11	640	0.87	
						B98-89	34'	37'	3'	Sample not analysed					
						B98-90	37'	42'	5'	<1	156	3	100	4.12	
						B98-91	42'	47'	5'	Sample not analysed					
						B98-92	47'	52'	5'	<1	91	4	104	3.77	
						B98-93	52'	57'	5'	Sample not analysed					
						B98-94	57'	62.6'	5.6'	1	85	7	51	5.72	
			62.6 - 73' Breccia consisting mostly of ultramafic fragments in a greenish clay matrix; but there are still some rare to uncommon schist fragments.			B98-95	62.6'	66'	3.4'	Sample not analysed					
			72' - 73' Contains a few larger framents of serpentinized ultramafic (still magnetic)			B98-96	66'	69'	3'	1	108	5	135	3.85	
			Lower contact is sharp and faulted; orientation is indeterminate.			B98-97	69'	73'	4'	Sample not analysed					
73'	147'	Black Graphitic Schist, Fault Gouge and Breccia	This entire interval is composed of black graphitic phyllite/ schist which has been severely tectonized to clay gouge. A noteable oddity with this unit is that it includes numerous randomly distributed exotic fragments of ultramafic and limonitic schist. Some of these fragments are subround to well rounded, as if transported by water. Most (98%) of the breccia clasts are angular. Brecciated quartz vein fragments are randomly distributed so no measurement of vein orientation is possible.			B98-98	73'	76'	3'	2	92	9	43	2.86	
						B98-99	76'	80'	4'	Sample not analysed					
						B98-100	111'	116'	5'	3	65	7	37	1.98	
						B98-101	130'	135.5'	5.5'	Sample not analysed					

RADIUS EXPLORATIONS LTD.

DRILL LOG

HOLE NO.	98-07	PAGE NO.	

DRILLING COMPANY	COLLAR ELEVATION	BEARING OF HOLE	TOTAL FOOTAGE	DIP OF HOLE AT:	LOCATION OF HOLE, IN RELATION TO THE LOCAL SURVEYED GRID:	MAP REFERENCE	LICENSE NUMBER
Caron Diamond Drilling	441	043°	122'	collar -70 deg.	2643E 4612.5N	N.T.S. 116 B/2	

DATE STARTED	DATE COMPLETED	DATE LOGGED	LOGGED BY	LOCATION (U.T.M.) (By G.P.S.)	UTM ZONE
07 Oct, 1998	09 Oct, 1998	Oct 9, '98	Steve Dudka		07

EXPLORATION CO., OWNER OR OPTIONEE	DATE SUBMITTED	PURPOSE OF HOLE	PROPERTY NAME
RADIUS EXPLORATIONS LTD.		*to investigate geometry of listwanite unit encountered in 02 and 03.*	Brik Claims

FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	ROCK TYPE	DESCRIPTION	PLANAR FEATURE ANGLE	CORE SPECIMEN FOOTAGE	SAMPLE NUMBER	SAMPLE FOOTAGE FROM	SAMPLE FOOTAGE TO	SAMPLE LENGTH	ASSAYS Au (ppb)	Ni (ppm)	As (ppm)	Cr (ppm)	Ca (%)	(ppm)
0	30'	Overburden	No Core Recovery												
30'	36.6'	Intensely Altered and Sheared Ultramafics	Greenish brown becoming greenish buff down hole. Minor quartz, manganese, hematite (jasper?) veining (randomly oriented) is present in the less sheared and altered sections.												
			From 30-34' rock is almost entirely weathered to soft malleable clays. From 34 - 36.6' the core is still sheared and friable but is still quite competent.			B98-102	30'	34'	4'	1	1553	15	798	0.04	
			Rock is intensely altered to clays (sericite, talc?) with minor magnetite as 0.5 - 2mm disseminations and in whispy discontinuous veinlets and stringers. Orientation of shearing is indeterminable.			B98-103	34'	36.6'	2.6'	<1	1369	11	854	2.86	
			Magnetite is present from 34' - 87'.												
36.6'	39.5'	Unconsolidated Pebbles and cobbles	Numerous exotic lithologies are present, including diorite and granodiorite porphyry. Rock fragments are well rounded. Appear to be water worn.												
39.5'	47'	Intensely altered Ultramafics	Light pale greenish color, crosscut by hematite; in stringers and along hairline fractures. No apparent silicification associated with the hematite. Hematite veining is most intense between 42' - 43.5'. Disseminated magnetite is present throughout and some as fracture coatings.			B98-104	42'	47'	5'	<1	1474	12	732	4.76	
47'	49.5'	Unconsolidated Pebbles and cobbles	As 36.6' - 39.5'.												
49.5'	100.9'	Altered Ultramafics	Green color becomes darker in this section and more so further down the hole. Rock is variably sheared (with associated oxidation).			B98-105	49.5'	55'	5.5'	<1	1361	17	744	2.34	
			Hematite veinlets are present from 49.5' - 61.0' then rarely occur between 63'-66'; 67'-68.5'; 79.2'- 79.6'; and 91.5'- 97.0'.			B98-106	55'	58'	3'	1	1492	13	848	1.95	
			Core is moderately to strongly fractured, primarily due to shearing, from 52.0'- 53.5'; 58.0'- 70.0'; 71'-79.2'; 84'-89'; 96-100.9'. The most intense shearing is from 71-74.5' and 75.5'- 78.5'. From 84.5'-89.0' the rock is strongly sheared and also strongly oxidized (appears to be oxidation of iron carbonate).			B98-107	58'	63'	5'	1	1564	15	702	1.03	
						B98-108	63'	67.5'	4.5'	3	1492	10	691	0.4	
						B98-109	67.5'	71'	3.5'	4	1509	13	872	1.18	
						B98-110	71'	74'	3'	12	1484	15	764	1.5	

FOOTAGE			DRILL HOLE 98-07	PLANAR	CORE	SAMPLE	SAMPLE FOOTAGE		SAMPLE	ASSAYS				Page 2 of 2	
FROM	TO	ROCK TYPE	DESCRIPTION	FEATURE ANGLE	SPECIMEN FOOTAGE	NUMBER	FROM	TO	LENGTH	Au (ppb)	Ni (ppm)	As (ppm)	Cr (ppm)	Ca (%)	(ppm)
			Overall, the rock has been brecciated (fluid brecciation) prior to shearing and any veining. In the competent section from 80.2 - 84.0', breccia clasts are partially rimmed by magnetite. Alteration of the rock is so intense that clast and matrix material are indistinguishable. Rock contains ~1-3% magnetite. Magnetite is present down to ~87'. Magnetite may have replaced the chromite normally found disseminated in the ultramafic rock. Below 87' the rock becomes silicified and non-magnetic even though the black disseminated (and stringers) sulphide/oxide mineral grains are still present. Some appear to be altered to fuchsite. This section (87'-100.9') is also crosscut by numerous quartz, chalcedony veins (multiple phases) in clear, milky, hematitic red and light red colors. Below 92.5' the rock is moderately oxidized.			B98-111	74'	75.5'	1.5'	12	1505	14	801	0.24	
						B98-112	75.5'	78.5'	3'	8	1426	31	839	2.19	
						B98-113	78.5'	82'	3.5'	20	1548	16	877	0.18	
						B98-114	82'	84.5'	2.5'	19,56	1706	102	781	0.18	
						B98-115	84.5'	89'	4.5'	9	1977	263	786	4.28	
						B98-116	89'	92'	3'	6	1541	804	541	0.84	
						B98-117	92'	96'	4'	11	1329	584	433	2.4	
			96.5' - 100.9' Faulted/ brecciated contact zone with underlying unit.			B98-118	96'	100.9'	4.9'	3	927	319	419	5.01	
100.9'	122'	Black Graphitic Argillite to Phyllite	Highly graphitic, moderately to strongly sheared/ faulted (cataclastic breccia). Trace quartz veining; <1% disseminated cubic (0.3-1cm) pyrite.												
			106.0' - 116.5' Contains 15-30% clay / graphite gouge.												

APPENDIX C

Core Recovery Logs

RADIUS EXPLORATIONS LTD. CORE RECOVERY LOG

PROSPECT: Brik Claims

LOCATION: 4426 N 2600 E

DRILL HOLE NUMBER: 98-01

RUN (in feet)		Length	Amount of Core	% Core
From	To	of Run	Recovered (inches)	Recovery
32	42	10	36	30.00
42	52	10	59	49.17
52	56	4	25	52.08
56	58	2	8	33.33
58	62	4	23	47.92
62	67	5	28	46.67
67	69	2	28	116.67
69	71	2	17	70.83
71	73	2	25	104.17
73	75	2	28	116.67
75	77	2	28	116.67
77	78	1	20	166.67
78	80	2	29	120.83
80	81	1	13	108.33
81	84	3	33	91.67
84	88	4	45	93.75
88	91	3	14	38.89
91	92.5	1.5	19	105.56
92.5	93.5	1	15	125.00
93.5	96	2.5	26	86.67
96	98	2	23	95.83
98	101	3	36	100.00
101	104	3	46	127.78
104	106	2	24	100.00
106	109	3	36	100.00
109	111	2	17	70.83
111	113	2	25	104.17

RUN (in feet)		Length	Amount of Core	% Core
From	To	of Run	Recovered (inches)	Recovery
113	115	2	15	62.50
115	116.5	1.5	20	111.11
116.5	118.5	2	37	154.17
118.5	120	1.5	21	116.67
120	122	2	34	141.67
122	125.5	3.5	32	76.19
125.5	126.5	1	18	150.00
126.5	128.5	2	18	75.00
128.5	130.5	2	15	62.50
130.5	132	1.5	16	88.89
132	134.5	2.5	28	93.33
134.5	136	1.5	23	127.78

RADIUS EXPLORATIONS LTD. CORE RECOVERY LOG

PROSPECT: Brik Claims

LOCATION: 4661 N 2621 E

DRILL HOLE NUMBER: 98-02

RUN (in feet)		Length	Amount of Core	% Core
From	To	of Run	Recovered (inches)	Recovery
12	14	2	17	70.83
14	17	3	16	44.44
17	22	5	16	26.67
22	25	3	12	33.33
25	29	4	43	89.58
29	31.5	2.5	20	66.67
31.5	34.5	3	20	55.56
34.5	37	2.5	25	83.33
37	38.5	1.5	10	55.56
38.5	40	1.5	26	144.44
40	40.5	0.5	12	200.00
40.5	42.5	2	30	125.00
42.5	46.5	4	36	75.00
46.5	52	5.5	44	66.67
52	53.5	1.5	15	83.33
53.5	57.5	4	47	97.92
57.5	62	4.5	37	68.52
62	67	5	63	105.00
67	70	3	39	108.33
70	72	2	19	79.17
72	75	3	39	108.33
75	76.5	1.5	18	100.00
76.5	81.5	5	59	98.33
81.5	87	5.5	65	98.48
87	92	5	61	101.67
92	97	5	60	100.00
97	102	5	60	100.00

RUN (in feet)		Length	Amount of Core	% Core
From	To	of Run	Recovered (inches)	Recovery
102	107	5	60	100.00
107	112	5	60	100.00
112	117	5	60	100.00
117	122	5	60	100.00
122	127	5	60	100.00
127	132	5	60	100.00
132	137	5	60	100.00
137	142	5	60	100.00
142	147	5	60	100.00
147	152	5	60	100.00
152	157	5	60	100.00
157	162	5	60	100.00
162	167	5	60	100.00
167	172	5	30	50.00
172	175.5	3.5	26	61.90
175.5	179.5	4	32	66.67
179.5	182	2.5	24	80.00
182	187	5	54	90.00
187	191	4	37	77.08
191	196	5	46	76.67
196	201.5	5.5	51	77.27
201.5	207	5.5	63	95.45
207	212	5	56	93.33
212	214	2	22	91.67
214	215	1	14	116.67
215	216.5	1.5	26	144.44
216.5	217	0.5	10	166.67

RADIUS EXPLORATIONS LTD. CORE RECOVERY LOG

PROSPECT: Brik Claims
LOCATION: 4661 N 2621 E

DRILL HOLE NUMBER: 98-02

RUN (in feet)		Length	Amount of Core	% Core
From	To	of Run	Recovered (inches)	Recovery
217	217.5	0.5	10	166.67
217.5	218	0.5	10	166.67
218	219	1	12	100.00
219	222	3	14	38.89
222	227	5	55	91.67
227	230	3	29	80.56
230	235.5	5.5	45	68.18
235.5	238	2.5	27	90.00
238	240	2	24	100.00
240	241.5	1.5	19	105.56
241.5	246.5	5	60	100.00
246.5	248.5	2	19	79.17
248.5	250.5	2	24	100.00
250.5	253	2.5	26	86.67
253	256.5	3.5	36	85.71
256.5	262	5.5	65	98.48
262	264.5	2.5	23	76.67
264.5	267	2.5	39	130.00
267	270.5	3.5	33	78.57
270.5	274.5	4	51	106.25

RUN (in feet)		Length	Amount of Core	% Core
From	To	of Run	Recovered (inches)	Recovery

RADIUS EXPLORATIONS LTD. CORE RECOVERY LOG

PROSPECT: Brik Claims
LOCATION: 4652 N 2691 E

DRILL HOLE NUMBER: 98-03
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RUN (in feet)		Length	Amount of Core	% Core
From	To	of Run	Recovered (inches)	Recovery
13	17	4	50	104.17
17	22	5	51	85.00
22	23	1	12	100.00
23	24.5	1.5	8	44.44
24.5	26.5	2	6	25.00
26.5	31	4.5	48	88.89
31	32	1	12	100.00
32	34.5	2.5	27	90.00
34.5	38.5	4	45	93.75
38.5	42	3.5	27	64.29
42	47	5	30	50.00
47	52	5	10	16.67
52	57	5	8	13.33
57	62	5	5	8.33
62	67	5	8	13.33
67	72	5	4	6.67
72	77	5	4	6.67
77	82	5	9	15.00
82	87	5	18	30.00
87	92	5	11	18.33
92	97	5	5	8.33
97	102	5	10	16.67
102	104.5	2.5	0	0.00
104.5	107	2.5	10	33.33
107	111.5	4.5	6	11.11
111.5	116	4.5	30	55.56
116	118	2	10	41.67

RUN (in feet)		Length	Amount of Core	% Core
From	To	of Run	Recovered (inches)	Recovery
118	122	4	10	20.83
122	124	2	23	95.83
124	128.5	4.5	31	57.41
128.5	132	3.5	6	14.29
132	137	5	33	55.00
137	142	5	6	10.00
142	147	5	53	88.33
147	151	4	18	37.50
151	155	4	29	60.42
155	157.5	2.5	21	70.00
157.5	159	1.5	15	83.33
159	162	3	22	61.11
162	166	4	28	58.33
166	168	2	10	41.67
168	172	4	22	45.83
172	177	5	32	53.33
177	180.5	3.5	5	11.90
180.5	186.5	6	66	91.67
186.5	190	3.5	15	35.71
190	192	2	13	54.17
192	194.5	2.5	21	70.00
194.5	198.5	4	27	56.25
198.5	202	3.5	36	85.71
202	207	5	30	50.00
207	210	3	28	77.78

RADIUS EXPLORATIONS LTD. CORE RECOVERY LOG

PROSPECT: Brik Claims

LOCATION: 4332 N 2622 E

DRILL HOLE NUMBER: 98-05

RUN (in feet)		Length	Amount of Core	% Core
From	To	of Run	Recovered (inches)	Recovery
24	28	4	6	12.50
28	31	3	5	13.89
31	35	4	43	89.58
35	38	3	18	50.00
38	42	4	19	39.58
42	47	5	6	10.00
47	52	5	4	6.67
52	57	5	31	51.67
57	58.5	1.5	5	27.78
58.5	62	3.5	15	35.71
62	66	4	25	52.08
66	68.5	2.5	15	50.00
68.5	72	3.5	22	52.38
72	76.5	4.5	35	64.81
76.5	81	4.5	38	70.37
81	83.5	2.5	14	46.67
83.5	89	5.5	56	84.85
89	90.5	1.5	20	111.11
90.5	95	4.5	48	88.89
95	99.5	4.5	34	62.96
99.5	102	2.5	16	53.33
102	107	5	54	90.00
107	110	3	27	75.00
110	112	2	21	87.50
112	116	4	35	72.92
116	120	4	27	56.25
120	124.5	4.5	38	70.37

RUN (in feet)		Length	Amount of Core	% Core
From	To	of Run	Recovered (inches)	Recovery
124.5	130	5.5	34	51.52
130	133	3	35	97.22
133	138	5	60	100.00
138	142	4	13	27.08
142	145.5	3.5	40	95.24
145.5	147.5	2	19	79.17
147.5	150	2.5	16	53.33
150	153	3	26	72.22
153	156	3	36	100.00
156	159	3	26	72.22
159	162	3	30	83.33
162	164	2	19	79.17
164	167	3	37	102.78
167	171	4	40	83.33
171	175	4	37	77.08
175	179	4	40	83.33
179	181.5	2.5	23	76.67

RADIUS EXPLORATIONS LTD. CORE RECOVERY LOG

PROSPECT: Brik Claims

LOCATION: 4644 N 3000 E

DRILL HOLE NUMBER: 98-06

RUN (in feet)		Length	Amount of Core	% Core
From	To	of Run	Recovered (inches)	Recovery
24	25	1	12	100.00
25	30	5	8	13.33
30	32	2	12	50.00
32	34	2	9	37.50
34	37	3	33	91.67
37	42	5	21	35.00
42	47	5	60	100.00
47	52	5	49	81.67
52	57	5	62	103.33
57	62	5	20	33.33
62	64	2	19	79.17
64	66	2	27	112.50
66	69	3	18	50.00
69	72	3	27	75.00
72	76	4	24	50.00
76	80	4	26	54.17
80	82.5	2.5	24	80.00
82.5	86.5	4	24	50.00
86.5	91.5	5	11	18.33
91.5	97	5.5	54	81.82
97	102	5	41	68.33
102	107	5	60	100.00
107	111	4	17	35.42
111	116	5	60	100.00
116	121	5	41	68.33
121	126.5	5.5	55	83.33
126.5	130	3.5	12	28.57

RUN (in feet)		Length	Amount of Core	% Core
From	To	of Run	Recovered (inches)	Recovery
130	135.5	5.5	65	98.48
135.5	140	4.5	18	33.33
140	142	2	2	8.33
142	145	3	21	58.33
145	147	2	12	50.00

RADIUS EXPLORATIONS LTD. CORE RECOVERY LOG

PROSPECT: Brik Claims

LOCATION: 4613 N 2643 E

DRILL HOLE NUMBER: 98-07

RUN (in feet)		Length	Amount of Core	% Core
From	To	of Run	Recovered (inches)	Recovery
30	34	4	46	95.83
34	38	4	42	87.50
38	42	4	12	25.00
42	47	5	61	101.67
47	52	5	27	45.00
52	55	3	35	97.22
55	58	3	19	52.78
58	61	3	31	86.11
61	63	2	18	75.00
63	66	3	12	33.33
66	67.5	1.5	11	61.11
67.5	68.5	1	13	108.33
68.5	71	2.5	21	70.00
71	74	3	32	88.89
74	78	4	50	104.17
78	80	2	25	104.17
80	82	2	26	108.33
82	87	5	56	93.33
87	90	3	29	80.56
90	92	2	30	125.00
92	96	4	31	64.58
96	101	5	11	18.33
101	111	10	28	23.33
111	116	5	17	28.33
116	122	6	9	12.50

RUN (in feet)		Length	Amount of Core	% Core
From	To	of Run	Recovered (inches)	Recovery

APPENDIX D

Sample and Assay Logs

BRIK PROPERTY: SAMPLE and ASSAY LOG

PROSPECT: Monolith Zone **DRILL HOLE NUMBER** 98-02

LOCATION: 4661 **N** 2621 **E** **DATE SAMPLED:**

Sample number	Feet From	Feet To	Sample length (feet)	Metres From	Metres To	Sample Length (m)	Au ppb	Ni ppm	As ppm	Cr ppm	Ca %
B98-01	12	14	2	3.66	4.27	0.61	28	1037	22	1042	3.51
B98-02	14	17	3	4.27	5.18	0.91	48	868	55	1071	1.7
B98-03	17	23	6	5.18	7.01	1.83	32	1037	92	810	4.57
B98-04	23	28.25	5.25	7.01	8.61	1.60	6	1420	80	532	9.91
B98-05	28.25	33	4.75	8.61	10.06	1.45	13	1707	34	790	3.2
B98-06	33	37	4	10.06	11.28	1.22	4	1270	17	726	2.35
B98-07	37	40	3	11.28	12.19	0.91	9	1876	49	537	1.7
B98-08	40	45	5	12.19	13.72	1.52	6	1729	48	837	1.05
B98-09	45	53	8	13.72	16.15	2.44	34	1780	93	738	5.74
B98-10	53	54.2	1.2	16.15	16.52	0.37	8	1921	40	914	4.17
B98-11	54.2	58.5	4.3	16.52	17.83	1.31	3	1755	122	750	4.08
B98-12	58.5	61.8	3.3	17.83	18.84	1.01	2	1561	41	415	0.55
B98-13	61.8	67	5.2	18.84	20.42	1.58	5	1658	50	422	1.27
B98-14	67	70	3	20.42	21.34	0.91	5	1731	40	451	1.26
B98-15	70	74	4	21.34	22.56	1.22	3	1342	27	599	1.23
B98-16	74	77	3	22.56	23.47	0.91	4	1317	46	752	2.89
B98-17	77	81.5	4.5	23.47	24.84	1.37	141	1614	76	647	3.01
B98-18	81.5	84	2.5	24.84	25.60	0.76	12	2401	142	997	1.18
B98-19	84	88	4	25.60	26.82	1.22	10	1532	50	778	1.19
B98-20	88	92	4	26.82	28.04	1.22	7	1506	58	791	0.86
B98-21	92	97	5	28.04	29.57	1.52	4	1625	34	733	0.25
B98-22	97	102	5	29.57	31.09	1.52	6	1809	34	694	0.36
B98-23	102	107	5	31.09	32.61	1.52	4	1674	32	707	0.07
B98-24	107	112	5	32.61	34.14	1.52	10	1583	32	693	0.07
B98-25	112	117	5	34.14	35.66	1.52	14	1746	39	743	0.08
B98-26	117	121	4	35.66	36.88	1.22	16	1961	29	613	0.05
B98-27	121	124	3	36.88	37.80	0.91	181	1620	35	633	0.04
B98-28	124	127	3	37.80	38.71	0.91	36	1546	40	653	0.04
B98-29	127	132	5	38.71	40.23	1.52	30	1791	42	694	0.06
B98-30	132	137	5	40.23	41.76	1.52	129	1655	87	848	0.24
B98-31	137	142	5	41.76	43.28	1.52	12	1451	73	861	0.15
B98-32	142	148	6	43.28	45.11	1.83	12	1475	41	828	0.06
B98-33	148	152	4	45.11	46.33	1.22	22	1415	29	461	0.06
B98-34	152	157.7	5.7	46.33	48.07	1.74	8	1131	81	466	0.02
B98-35	157.7	162	4.3	48.07	49.38	1.31	4	1528	127	734	0.07
B98-36	162	163.3	1.3	49.38	49.77	0.40	4	1782	194	719	0.3
B98-37	163.3	168.6	5.3	49.77	51.39	1.62	26	1802	738	613	1.03
B98-38	168.6	175.5	6.9	51.39	53.49	2.10	4	48	28	17	2.87
B98-39	175.5	179.5	4	53.49	54.71	1.22	Sample not analysed				
B98-47	257.8	262	4.2	78.58	79.86	1.28	3	126	3	121	4.53
B98-48	262	267	5	79.86	81.38	1.52	Sample not analysed				
B98-49	267	270.5	3.5	81.38	82.45	1.07	2	54	2	55	0.79
B98-50	270.5	274.5	4	82.45	83.67	1.22	Sample not analysed				

Note: By mistake, sample B02-38 contains 1 extra foot of sample from 179.5' - 180.5'.

Analytical results indicating quantities below detection limit are entered at detection limit

BRIK PROPERTY: SAMPLE and ASSAY LOG

PROSPECT: Trench #2 Chip Sampling **DRILL HOLE NUMBER** 98-03
LOCATION: 4652 N 2691 E **DATE SAMPLED:**

Sample number	Feet From	Feet To	Sample length (feet)	Metres From	Metres To	Sample Length (m)	Au ppb	Ni ppm	As ppm	Cr ppm	Ca %	
B98-51	13	17	4	3.96	5.18	1.22	1	1689	41	891	10.45	
B98-52	17	21	4	5.18	6.40	1.22	3	1752	62	909	7.24	
B98-53	21	24.5	3.5	6.40	7.47	1.07	6	1536	141	684	8.74	
B98-54	24.5	27.9	3.4	7.47	8.50	1.04	3	1111	120	661	7.16	
B98-55	27.9	31	3.1	8.50	9.45	0.94	14	994	235	500	6.23	
B98-56	31	36	5	9.45	10.97	1.52	23	1114	741	333	3.77	
B98-57	36	38.5	2.5	10.97	11.73	0.76	91	834	176	438	3.98	
B98-58	38.5	42	3.5	11.73	12.8	1.07	46	708	101	529	2.53	
B98-59	42	47	5	12.8	14.33	1.52	18	730	71	432	4.9	
B98-60	47	52	5	14.33	15.85	1.52	23	407	103	265	3.45	
B98-61	52	57	5	15.85	17.37	1.52	Sample not analysed					
B98-62	57	62	5	17.37	18.90	1.52	1	102	31	38	5.83	
B98-63	62	67	5	18.90	20.42	1.52	Sample not analysed					
B98-64	67	72	5	20.42	21.95	1.52	1	130	13	221	2.28	
B98-65	72	82	10	21.95	24.99	3.05	Sample not analysed					
B98-66	82	87	5	24.99	26.52	1.52	3	43	22	15	0.33	
B98-67	87	92	5	26.52	28.04	1.52	Sample not analysed					
B98-68	102	107	5	31.09	32.61	1.52	7	52	62	25	3.53	
B98-69	132	137	5	40.23	41.76	1.52	Sample not analysed					
B98-70	155	159	4	47.24	48.46	1.22	4	46	15	22	0.64	
B98-71	180.5	186.5	6	55.02	56.85	1.83	Sample not analysed					
B98-72	194.5	198.5	4	59.28	60.5	1.22	2	37	10	19	3.08	
B98-73	202	207	5	61.57	63.09	1.52	Sample not analysed					

Analytical results indicating quantities below detection limit are entered at detection limit

BRIK PROPERTY: SAMPLE and ASSAY LOG

PROSPECT: Christmas Tree zone **DRILL HOLE NUMBER** 98-01

LOCATION: 4426 **N** 2600 **E** **DATE SAMPLED:**

Sample number	Feet From	Feet To	Sample length (feet)	Metres From	Metres To	Sample Length (m)	Au ppb	Ni ppm	As ppm	Cr ppm	Ca %	
B98-40	42	52	10	12.80	15.85	3.05	3	126	3	121	4.53	
B98-41	67	71	4	20.42	21.64	1.22	Sample not analysed					
B98-42	80	84	4	24.38	25.60	1.22	2	54	2	55	0.79	
B98-43	101	106	5	30.78	32.31	1.52	Sample not analysed					
B98-44	115	118.5	3.5	35.05	36.12	1.07	1	48	2	64	0.74	
B98-45	122	126.5	4.5	37.19	38.56	1.37	Sample not analysed					
B98-46	132	136	4	40.23	41.45	1.22	1	66	2	55	2.45	

Analytical results indicating quantities below detection limit are entered at detection limit

BRIK PROPERTY: SAMPLE and ASSAY LOG

PROSPECT: Tree Zone-Geochem anomaly-Au&As **DRILL HOLE NUMBER** 98-05
LOCATION: 4332 **N** 2622 **E** **DATE SAMPLED:**

Sample number	Feet From	Feet To	Sample length (feet)	Metres From	Metres To	Sample Length (m)	Au ppb	Ni ppm	As ppm	Cr ppm	Ca %
B98-74	24	31	7	7.32	9.45	2.13	38	1360	352	420	13.13
B98-75	31	35	4	9.45	10.67	1.22	53	1355	352	446	5.45
B98-76	35	38	3	10.67	11.58	0.91	21	1453	306	510	10.85
B98-77	38	42	4	11.58	12.80	1.22	52	1557	642	486	10.81
B98-78	42	52	10	12.80	15.85	3.05	7	428	122	367	5.67
B98-79	52	57	5	15.85	17.37	1.52	Sample not analysed				
B98-80	95	99.5	4.5	28.96	30.33	1.37	15	52	54	10	1.32
B98-81	119.9	124.7	4.8	36.55	38.01	1.46	Sample not analysed				
B98-82	133	138	5	40.54	42.06	1.52	4	87	39	15	2.68
B98-83	159	164	5	48.46	49.99	1.52	Sample not analysed				
B98-84	171	176	5	52.12	53.64	1.52	2	35	2	11	0.86

Analytical results indicating quantities below detection limit are entered at detection limit

BRIK PROPERTY: SAMPLE and ASSAY LOG

PROSPECT: L3000 IP Anomaly **DRILL HOLE NUMBER** 98-06

LOCATION: 4644 N 3000 E **DATE SAMPLED:**

Sample number	Feet From	Feet To	Sample length (feet)	Metres From	Metres To	Sample Length (m)	Au ppb	Ni ppm	As ppm	Cr ppm	Ca %	
B98-85	24	25	1	7.32	7.62	0.30	Sample not analysed					
B98-86	25	30	5	7.62	9.14	1.52	2	75	6	63	7.86	
B98-87	30	32	2	9.14	9.75	0.61	Sample not analysed					
B98-88	32	34	2	9.75	10.36	0.61	1	746	11	640	0.87	
B98-89	34	37	3	10.36	11.28	0.91	Sample not analysed					
B98-90	37	42	5	11.28	12.80	1.52	1	156	3	100	4.12	
B98-91	42	47	5	12.80	14.33	1.52	Sample not analysed					
B98-92	47	52	5	14.33	15.85	1.52	1	91	4	104	3.77	
B98-93	52	57	5	15.85	17.37	1.52	Sample not analysed					
B98-94	57	62.6	5.6	17.37	19.08	1.71	1	85	7	51	5.72	
B98-95	62.6	66	3.4	19.08	20.12	1.04	Sample not analysed					
B98-96	66	69	3	20.12	21.03	0.91	1	108	5	135	3.85	
B98-97	69	73	4	21.03	22.25	1.22	Sample not analysed					
B98-98	73	76	3	22.25	23.16	0.91	2	92	9	43	2.86	
B98-99	76	80	4	23.16	24.38	1.22	Sample not analysed					
B98-100	111	116	5	33.83	35.36	1.52	3	65	7	37	1.98	
B98-101	130	135.5	5.5	39.62	41.30	1.68	Sample not analysed					

Analytical results indicating quantities below detection limit are entered at detection limit

BRIK PROPERTY: SAMPLE and ASSAY LOG

PROSPECT: Core Shack-Break Zone **DRILL HOLE NUMBER:** 98-07

LOCATION: 4613 **N** 2643 **E** **DATE SAMPLED:**

Sample number	Feet From	Feet To	Sample length (feet)	Metres From	Metres To	Sample Length (m)	Au ppb	Ni ppm	As ppm	Cr ppm	Ca %	
B98-102	30	34	4	9.14	10.36	1.22	1	1553	15	798	0.04	
B98-103	34	36.6	2.6	10.36	11.16	0.79	1	1369	11	854	2.86	
B98-104	42	47	5	12.80	14.33	1.52	1	1474	12	732	4.76	
B98-105	49.5	55	5.5	15.09	16.76	1.68	1	1361	17	744	2.34	
B98-106	55	58	3	16.76	17.68	0.91	1	1492	13	848	1.95	
B98-107	58	63	5	17.68	19.20	1.52	1	1564	15	702	1.03	
B98-108	63	67.5	4.5	19.20	20.57	1.37	3	1492	10	691	0.4	
B98-109	67.5	71	3.5	20.57	21.64	1.07	4	1509	13	872	1.18	
B98-110	71	74	3	21.64	22.56	0.91	12	1484	15	764	1.5	
B98-111	74	75.5	1.5	22.56	23.01	0.46	12	1505	14	801	0.24	
B98-112	75.5	78.5	3	23.01	23.93	0.91	8	1426	31	839	2.19	
B98-113	78.5	82	3.5	23.93	24.99	1.07	20	1548	16	877	0.18	
B98-114	82	84.5	2.5	24.99	25.76	0.76	19	1706	102	781	0.18	
B98-115	84.5	89	4.5	25.76	27.13	1.37	9	1977	263	786	4.28	
B98-116	89	92	3	27.13	28.04	0.91	6	1541	804	541	0.84	
B98-117	92	96	4	28.04	29.26	1.22	11	1329	584	433	2.4	
B98-118	96	100.9	4.9	29.26	30.75	1.49	3	927	319	419	5.01	

Analytical results indicating quantities below detection limit are entered at detection limit

APPENDIX E

Geophysical Interpretation

RADIUS RESOURCES LTD.

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY AT THE BRIK PROPERTY, DAWSON AREA, YUKON TERRITORY

M.A. Power M.Sc. P.Geoph.

Mining District: Dawson
Date: September 2, 1998

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report is an interpretation of induced polarization survey data collected on the Brik Property near Dawson, YT. The surveys were conducted to delineate epithermal gold mineralization outcropping on the property.

2.0 PERSONNEL AND EQUIPMENT

The surveys were conducted by Mike Power, Dan Hall, Jeff Boyce and Chris Gooliaff. The following instruments and equipment were employed in the survey:

Transmitter:	Phoenix IPT-1 mated with 2.5 KW motor generator. Maximum output voltage: 1500 V / maximum output power approximately 2.2 KW.
Receiver:	IRIS IP-6 digital 6-channel IP time domain receiver
Data processing:	P-100 laptop and Fujitsu wide carriage colour printer. Data processing with Geopak IPSECT software and proprietary data conversion software.
Other equipment:	6-conductor 25 m IP cables, stainless steel electrodes, 4 km wire, winders, VHF radios, 4x4 truck.

3.0 SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS

The survey grid consisted of cut, straight-chained lines picketed every 25 metres. A total of 3.3 line-km was surveyed. Survey specifications were as follows:

Array:	Dipole-dipole
Dipole spacing:	25 m
Separations read:	n=1 to 6
Signal:	0.125 Hz / 50% duty cycle / reversing polarity
Receiver synch:	synchronization using n=1 dipole signal in most cases.

Signal sampling: 10 windows, semilogarithmic sampling over 2 s.

Measurements:
Vp (primary voltage prior to shutoff)
M_n - nth time slice chargeability
Mt - total chargeability
Ro - apparent resistivity
Sp - self potential

Noise threshold: Standard deviation in Mt kept to $\leq$ 5 ms where possible. In the event that this was not possible, readings were repeated several times to ensure repeatability.

Stacking: minimum 15 times;

4.0 DATA PROCESSING AND PRODUCTS.

Data was dumped to the laptop computer daily following the survey. Data was converted to Geosoft .DAT file format using proprietary software. Following this, the data was plotted using IPSECT.

The data is plotted in the attached colour pseudosections (Appendix B). These show the data plotted as per the convention in the legend and contoured to reveal anomalous responses. The upper pseudosection shows apparent resistivity in ohm-m and the lower pseudosection is the total chargeability in milliseconds (msec). Common colour bars were used in all four plots. Resistivity and chargeability anomalies are indicated by solid or dashed thick lines at the top of the pseudosections.

5.0 INTERPRETATION PROCEDURES

The data was interpreted using a procedure sketched schematically in Figure 1. The numbers in the flow chart refer to information sheets in the company interpretation manual. Key features of the responses mentioned in these sheets are summarized below and are drawn from summaries and investigations by Telford *et. al.* (1990), Sumner (1985), Hanneson (1990), Hohmann (1990), and Coggon (1973).

The source field for the surveys was a grounded current dipole with a spacing of 50 m near a reading array of 50 m dipoles. The receiving dipoles were separated from the current dipole by a variable spacing of 1 to 6 times the 50 m dipole spacing. The source field from a grounded current dipole is symmetric about the midpoint of the pair

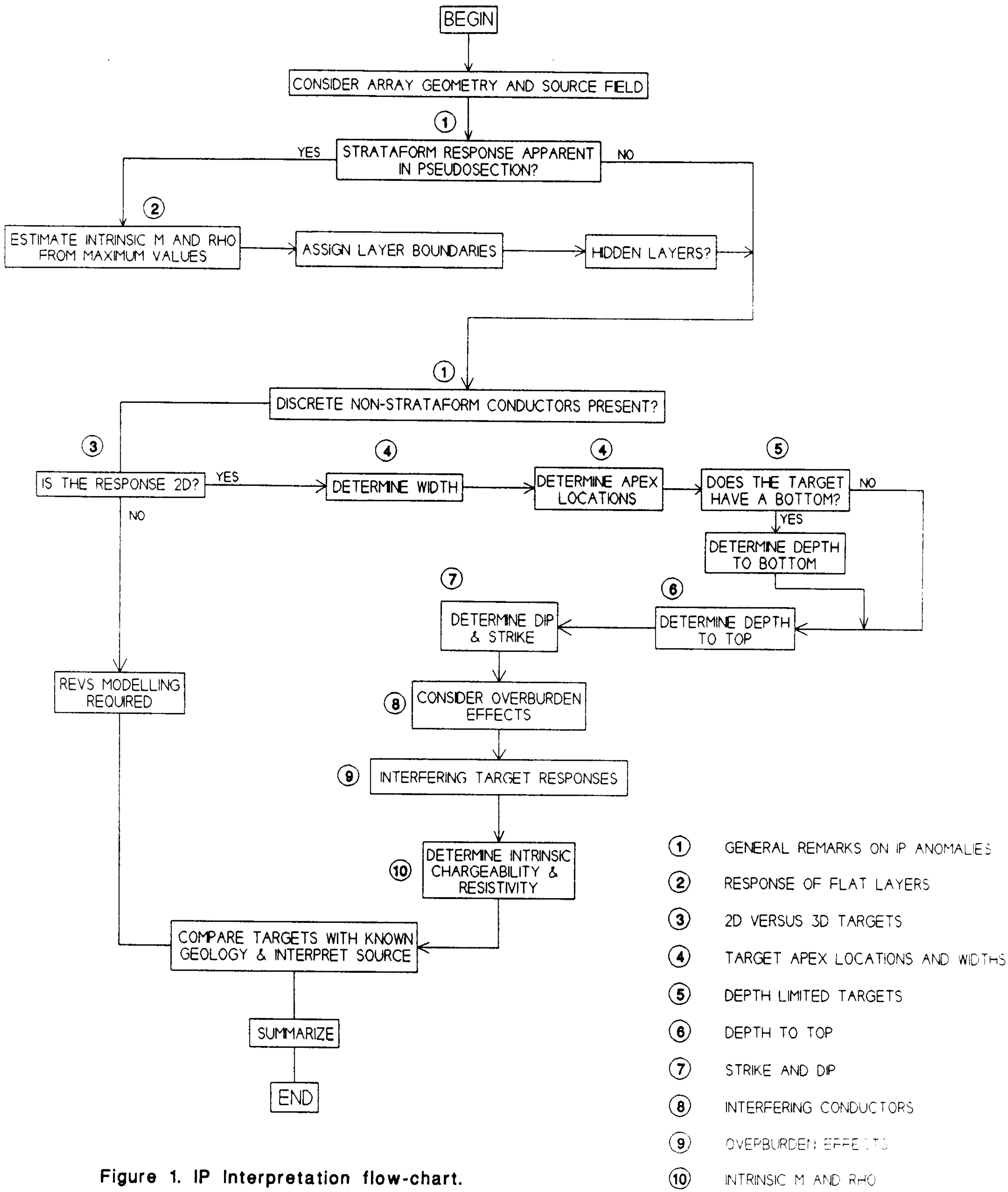


Figure 1. IP Interpretation flow-chart.

and drops off dramatically with distance. There are no effects in the pseudosections which are primarily due to the source field.

5.1 Overburden responses

Overburden responses in a dipole-dipole survey show up as a flat-lying layer in the pseudosection. The depth to the boundary between layers of different resistivity or chargeability can be estimated as 1.5 to 2.0 times separation at which the gradient between the two layers is the greatest. This inevitably leads to an overestimation if the dipole spacing is large relative to the thickness of the layer. In some cases, the overburden response is not visible as a separate resistivity anomaly but is apparent as a flat lying layer of lower chargeability - usually only down to n=1. This is attributed to oxidation or leaching of chargeable minerals or graphite from bedrock near the surface or to the absence of chargeable minerals in overburden.

5.2 Two dimensional versus three dimensional responses

Responses were interpreted as two dimensional (ie. extending along strike to some extent) unless otherwise stated. If a target is in fact three dimensional and is interpreted as being two dimensional, the contrast between the host and target properties will be underestimated.

5.3 Apex location and width

Targets which are less than one half a dipole spacing (ie. 25 m) will produce single slash responses. The apparent dip of the single slash response *does not* indicate the dip of the feature but merely indicates which electrode was closer to the source. A thin target may also produce a symmetric two-slash response if it is centred at an electrode site. The width of the source body was considered to be definitely less than 25 m if a single slash anomaly was encountered and to be at least 25 m if a symmetric response were encountered. It is difficult to discriminate between a 25 and 50 m wide target response if the response is symmetric and the author has chosen to err on the wide side. If the response at the shortest separation is wider than one dipole, this is an indication that the source body is also wider than one dipole. The width of the response at the shortest separation was used to determine the width of the source body in most case; in certain circumstances, however, the response was compared with model responses to determine the source width. The solid lines in the pseudosections and on the anomaly maps show the horizontal location of the top of the source bodies and the apparent width of the target. The error in apex location is conservatively estimated $\pm$ 1 dipole (25 m).

The location of a boundary between rocks of different resistivity was modelled in detail for this report as several block boundaries are apparent in the resistivity pseudosections. Using standard equations for the resistivity anomaly at a vertical contact in Telford *et. al.* (1990), theoretical values were calculated and contoured in the pseudosection on the following page. This figure indicates that the resistivity gradient for a vertical contact will dip away from the contact towards the highly resistive zone on one hand and a triangular zone of intermediate resistivity will develop in the area where the dipoles straddle the contact. The resistivity of this central region will be substantially less than the average apparent resistivity of the resistive block and only slightly larger than the apparent resistivity of the lower resistivity block. The dip of the contact in no way can be read from the pseudosection and the location of the boundary is at the left (low resistivity) side of the central triangle zone. The pattern is symmetric with respect to electrode location (ie. interchanging the location of the resistive blocks merely flips the anomaly pattern about an axis centred on the contact).

5.4 Depth to top

The depth to the top of a source body is generally indicated by the shortest separation at which the response if visible. Thus a target at a depth of 50 m would be expected to produce some response at n=1 but a target with a top at 100 m would generally not be visible at n=1.

5.5 Dip direction

The dip direction and dip of a source body are difficult to estimate with dipole-dipole data. Dip must be estimated using both the resistivity and chargeability data because the dip direction will be different depending upon whether the chargeable target is more or less resistive than the host. If the target is more resistive than the host, the dip in the chargeability pseudosection will be in the same direction as the target. If the target is less resistive than the host, the apparent dip will be opposite the true dip. At a dipping contact, the steepest gradient in a resistivity section dips in the opposite direction to the true dip of the contact. Estimates of dip direction are difficult or impossible to make where targets of alternating resistivity are adjacent to each other.

5.6 Target resistivity and chargeability

Estimates of true or intrinsic target chargeability and resistivity can be made once the interpreter has some idea of the target dimensions. In general, for a given resistivity and chargeability contrast, the target response will decrease as the target dimensions decrease. In addition, the amplitude of the chargeability contrast will be affected by the resistivity contrast. Targets which are very resistive or very conductive will show much

LINE : 1 N

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

DIPOLE-DIPOLE ARRAY

N = 1, 2, 3, 4, ...
"A" SPACING = 25.0 METRES

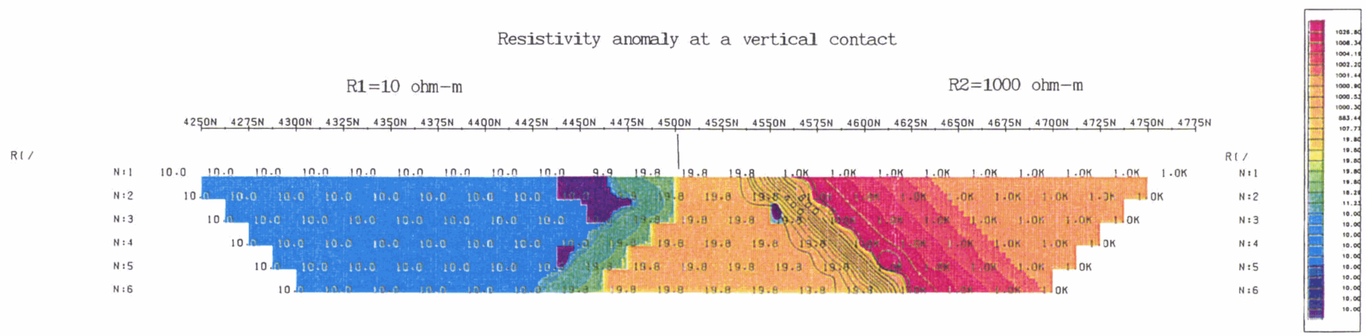
RADIUS RESOURCES LTD.

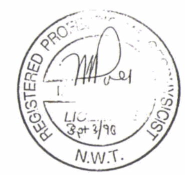
BRIK PROPERTY

DATE : 01 SEP 98 | REF :

SCALE = 1: 2000

AMEROK GEOSCIENCES LTD.





lower apparent chargeabilities relative to true chargeability.

A three dimensional target (eg. a sphere) will produce an anomaly with a maximum apparent chargeability which is at best 30% of the true chargeabililty response. If the target is two dimensional, the maximum apparent chargeability is 50% of the true chargeability unless the target is thin in which case the maximum apparent chargeability will be up to 40% of the true intrinsic chargeability.

Estimates of the true chargeability and, to a lesser extent, resistivity can be used to estimate the probable source of an anomaly. Chargeabilities are largely determined by the bulk concentration of chargeable minerals such as sulphides or graphite. It is difficult to discriminate between the two although spectral IP analysis shows a lot of promise in this direction. Targets containing 2 to 8% sulphides show chargeabilities of 50 to 100 ms and this threshold was used by the author to determine which of the targets may merit further investigation.

5.7 Spectral IP response.

Conventional IP surveys record the total chargeability which is an integration of the decay voltage over an arbitrary time interval. This measure ignores the shape of the decay curve which has been found to contain valuable information on the source parameters. The decay curve can be fitted to an exponential decay model expressed as a complex impedance (Cole-Cole impedance) described by Johnson (1990) as:

$$Z(\omega) = R_o\left[1 - m\left(1 - \frac{1}{1 + (i\omega\tau)^C}\right)\right]$$

where Z is the complex impedance at angular frequency ω, R_o is the apparent resistivity, m is the chargeability, C is an amplitude constant, $i=(-1)^{0.5}$, and τ (tau) is the time constant. This equation can be used to generate decay curves in the time domain for different tau and C. The time constant governs the shape of the curve whereas the amplitude constant C controls the amplitude of the curve. Graphite has a very large (long) time constant and sulphides show a large time constant relative to clay sources which show a small time constant. Thus the decay curve for clays is quite steep whereas the decay curve for chargeable sources such as graphite or sulphides are much flatter. Extraction of spectral IP parameters is performed by matching the decay curves with a table of standard curves to determine which combination of C and Tau most closely matches that of the observed decay curve. The extracted spectral IP parameters are commonly plotted in pseudosections and used to discriminate between possible sources based on differences in spectral IP response. The confidence that can be placed in spectral IP response is in some degree determined by the apparent error in chargeability and this should be examined with the spectral IP data. For this reason, the apparent error in chargeability is commonly plotted together with extracted IP parameters.

6.0 INTERPRETATION.

The resistivity survey results are most useful in mapping rock units and are only indirectly useful in identifying sulphide mineralization. The tuff unit on the north end of the grid is apparent as a highly resistive rock unit and pronounced resistivity lows in the centres of the lines may be caused by a graphitic horizon within the Klondike Schist. It is interesting that the graphitic unit is not universally chargeable but shows variable chargeability, with the effect perhaps controlled by electrical anisotropy and the orientation of the schistosity with respect to the electrode array.

Chargeability highs indicate the location of chargeable mineralization such as graphite or sulphides. In the author's experience, graphite is not universally chargeable and may in fact produce low or negative chargeabilities under certain circumstances. The primary targets for additional investigation are defined by chargeability highs as these indicate the most likely location of sulphide mineralization. Detailed interpretation summaries for each line follow.

<u>Line 2600E</u>

Noisy ground was encountered on the southern section of the line, particularly in the interval from 4100N to 4350N. This most affected the chargeability data and a number of readings were deleted. Chargeabilities and, to a lesser extent, resistivities are suppressed at n=1 in the interval 5000N to 5250N, forming flat lying anomalies in the pseudosections. This is attributed to overburden.

The apparent resistivity data suggests that 4 blocks (**1** to **4**) may be present. Working from south to north is a resistive unit (**1**) (1000-2000 ohm-m) in rocky high ground, a very conductive unit (**2**) (40-100 ohm-m), a complex unit of intermediate resistivity (**3**) (300 - 1500 ohm-m) and a highly resistive unit (**4**) (2000 - 6000 ohm-m). Approximate block boundaries are indicated on the pseudosections. Resistivity anomaly **A** is an asymmetric low at n=3 to 6 within unit **3**. The source has an apparent depth to top of 60 to 75m and the dip cannot be reliably estimated from the response because of interference from adjacent features. This anomaly is coincident with chargeability anomaly **B**.

Chargeability anomaly **A** is apparent at n=5 and 6 suggesting a depth to top in the order of 125 to 175 m depending upon target dip. The source appears to have an intrinsic chargeability of 40 to 70 ms suggesting a chargeable mineral content of 4 to 7%. Chargeability anomaly **B** is visible at n=3 suggesting a depth to top of 75 m for a steeply dipping target and 110 m for a flat lying target. The source appears to have an intrinsic chargeability of 20 to 30 ms suggesting a chargeable mineral content of 2 to 3%. Response asymmetry suggests that the two anomalies may dip towards each other perhaps indicating that they are inward dipping limbs of a folded chargeable bed. Given that both these anomalies occur in very low resistivity ground, it is possible that they are caused by graphite.

Line 2700E

Noisy ground conditions were encountered between 4350N and 4600N resulting in the rejection of several n=5 to n=6 readings. This affected only the chargeability data.

The line is underlain predominantly by low resistivity rock (50 - 150 ohm-m) although apparent resistivities increase to the north end of the line. Graphitic schist is exposed in trenches east of Line 2700E in the area where low resistivity ground is encountered. The tuff unit contact appears to be at 4775 to 4800N and the dip of this contact cannot be reliably estimated from the data. Resistivity anomaly **A** is a thin, flat lying body from 25 to 50 m thick between 4488N and 4575N. It may represent a rock unit, an overburden layer and / or frozen ground.

Chargeability anomalies **A** and **B** form a large chargeability high between 4500N and 4675N. They may be two separate anomalies or are part of a single complex anomaly. Chargeability anomaly **A** is apparent at n=4 to n=6 suggesting a depth to top of approximately 100 to 125m. Chargeability anomaly **B** appears to be somewhat shallower and may have a depth to top in the order of 50 m. Both source bodies lie within conductive (50-150 ohm-m) ground and appear to follow the low resistivity ground as it shallows to the north beneath resistivity anomaly **A**. The estimated intrinsic chargeability is 40 to 60 ms suggesting a chargeable mineral content of 4 to 6%. Given the increase in chargeability with depth it appears likely that the sources of these anomalies are flat-lying or flare with depth.

Line 2800E

Noisy ground was encountered between 4325N and 4600N and this resulted in the rejection of a number of n=5 and n=6 readings on account of the large standard deviations in the measurements.

The apparent resistivity data indicates conductive (50 - 100 ohm-m) ground in the southern portion of the line and resistive (1500-2500 ohm-m) ground in the northern portion of the line. The contact between the two appears to be dipping to the north at a shallow angle. The resistivity high at small separations extending from 4525N to 4700N may be surficial. Chargeabilities are suppressed at similar separations over a large chargeability high at depth in this area and there is a specific chargeability suppression in the axis of the resistivity keel at 4575N wherein the chargabilities are lower in the area where the apparent resistivity increases. This one-to-one correlation suggests the presence of frozen ground. Superimposed on the larger north dipping pattern is a steeply dipping resistivity low (Anomaly **A**) extending from 4688 to 4713N and apparent at n=2 to n=6. This appears to be caused by a 13 to 25 m wide conductive source body with steep dip and at a depth of at least 25 m.

Chargeability anomaly **A** is a strong high extending from 4475N to 4700N. The source appears to be a flat to shallow dipping, thick body with a depth to source of 75 to 125 m. The source appears to lie within the low resistivity unit described above and is conformable with it. Intrinsic chargeability is estimated at 40 to 60 ms suggesting a chargeable mineral content of 4 to 6%. The source body may be a graphitic schist layer.

Line 3000E

Chargeability anomalies are suppressed at n=1, particularly in the southern portion of the line indicating weathering and /or hard permafrost to a depth of 25 to 40 m. A keel-shaped resistivity high between 4275 and 4350N appears to be surficial.

Two resistivity contacts are apparent. The first at 4200N separates approximately 2000 ohm-m ground to the south from 50 to 150 ohm-m ground to the north. A second contact at 4650N separates low resistivity ground to the south from 2000 to 4000 ohm-m ground to the north. The high resistivity ground at the north end of the line appears to be tuff. The low resistivity ground in the centre of the line may, in part, be graphitic schist.

Three chargeability anomalies are apparent. Chargeability anomaly **A** consists of a single-sided high at n=2 to n=6, centred at 4175 to 4188N. The source is interpreted to be a thin (<13 m) body at a depth of 50 m. The dip of the source body cannot be estimated and the intrinsic chargeability appears to be 30 to 50 ms, suggesting a chargeable mineral content of 3 to 5%.

Chargeability anomaly **B** consists of an asymmetric high at n=1 to n=6 and extending from 4375N to 4388N. The source is interpreted to be a thin (<13 m) body with top at a depth of less than 25 m. The asymmetric response may indicate a dip to the north given that the source appears to be conductive. Intrinsic chargeability is estimated at 20 to 30 ms suggesting a chargeable mineral content of 2 to 3%.

Chargeability anomaly **C** is a well defined chargeability high at n=1 to n=6 extending from 4638 to 4663N. The source is interpreted to be a wide (25 m) body at a depth of less than 25 m. Chargeabilities increase with depth and there is no mid-anomaly low suggesting that the source body flares or widens at depth and that chargeable mineral content may increase with depth. The asymmetric response may indicate a dip to the north given that the source appears to be conductive. Chargeability anomalies **A** and **C** are at the contact between rock units of contrasting resistivity and consequently these targets may be mineralized fault or shear zones.

Line to line correlation of the chargeability anomalies suggest that the primary target is defined by the anomalies in the centre of the pseudosections (Anomalies **A** and **B** on Lines 2600E and 2700E, anomaly **A** on Line 2800E and anomaly **C** on Line 3000E). It appears that two chargeable sources merge at or east of 2800E to form a single anomaly on Line 3000E. This chargeability anomaly is generally quite deep on all lines except Line 3000E where it may be within 25 m of surface. This unit occurs within very low resistivity ground and might be caused by graphitic schist given the apparent resistivity.

7.0 CONCLUSIONS

The results of the induced polarization and resistivity survey suggest the following conclusions:

a. A low resistivity unit with apparent resistivities in the range of 50 to 150 ohm-m appears to correlate with graphitic schist.

b. The tuff unit is apparent as a highly resistive block with apparent resistivities in the range of 2000 to 6000 ohm-m.

c. A deep chargeable target extending across the grid at approximately 4600N within the low resistivity unit may be associated with gold mineralization on the property.

8.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The conclusions of this work lead to the following recommendations:

a. The chargeability target should be tested by drilling in an area of coincident gold geochemical response.

b. Any drill hole positioned to test a chargeability anomaly should be vertical and positioned over the centre of the anomaly.

Respectfully submitted,
AMEROK GEOSCIENCES LTD.

M.A. Power M.Sc. P.Geoph.
Geophysicist

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APPENDIX A. CERTIFICATE

I, Michael Allan Power, M.Sc. P.Geo., P.Geoph., with business and residence addresses in Whitehorse, Yukon Territory do hereby certify that:

1. I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (registration number 21131) and a professional geophysicist registered by the Northwest Territories Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists (licensee L942).

2. I am a graduate of the University of Alberta with a B.Sc. (Honours) degree in Geology obtained in 1986 and a M.Sc. in Geophysics obtained in 1988.

3. I have been actively involved in mineral exploration the Northern Cordillera since 1988.

4. I have no interest, direct or indirect, nor do I hope to receive any interest, direct or indirect, in Radius Resources Ltd. or any of its properties.

Dated this 2nd day of September, 1998 in Whitehorse, Yukon.

Respectfully Submitted,

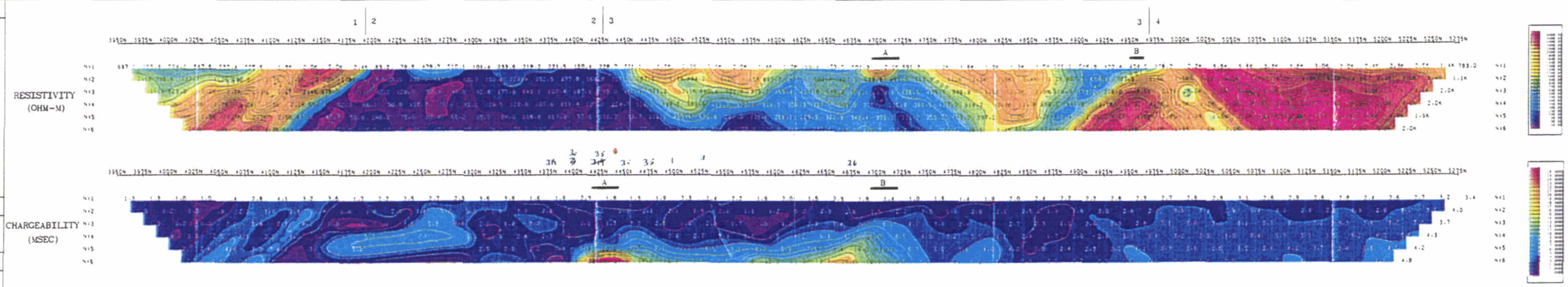
Michael A. Power M.Sc. P. Geoph.

APPENDIX B. PSEUDOSECTIONS

LINE : 2600 E

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

DIPOLE-DIPOLE ARRAY



RADIUS EXPLORATIONS LTD.

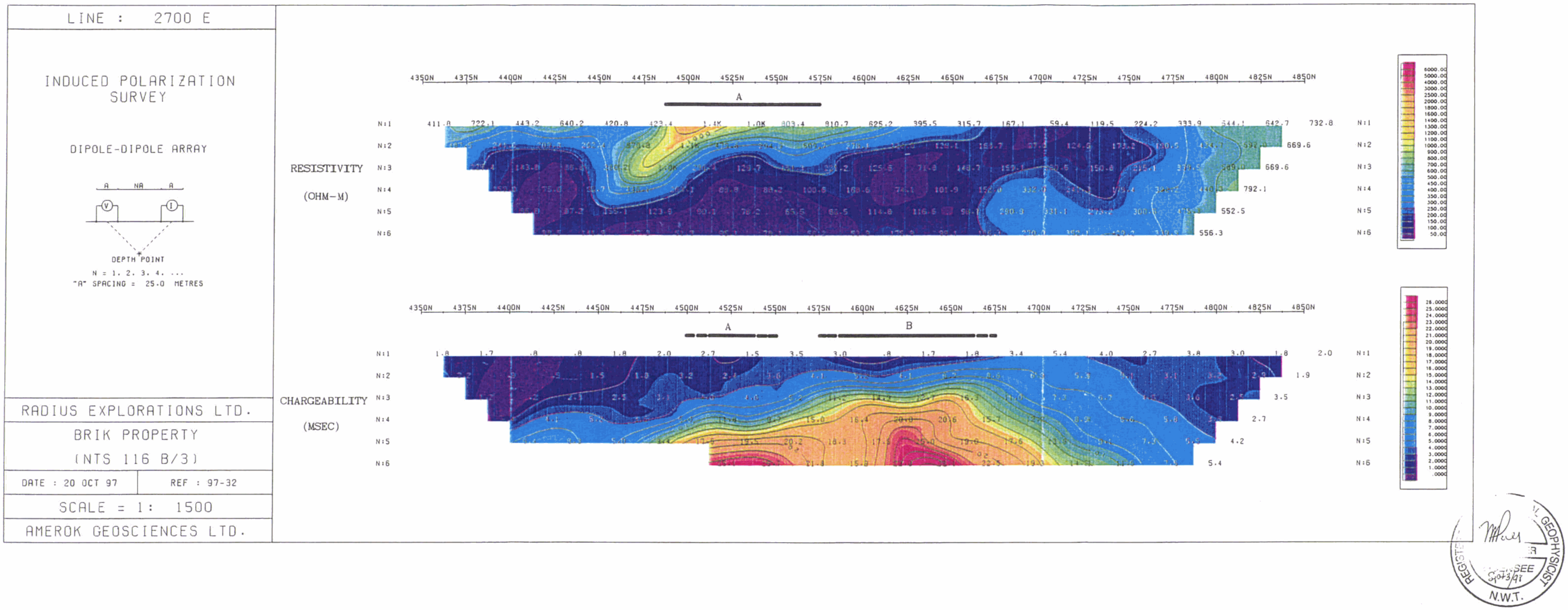
BRIK PROPERTY

(NTS 116 B/3)

DATE : 20 OCT 97	REF : 97-32

SCALE = 1: 2000

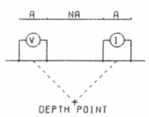
AMEROK GEOSCIENCES LTD.


LINE : 2700 E
INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
DIPOLE-DIPOLE ARRAY
DEPTH POINT
N = 1, 2, 3, 4, ...
"A" SPACING = 25.0 METRES
RADIUS EXPLORATIONS LTD.
BRIK PROPERTY
(NTS 116 B/3)
DATE : 20 OCT 97
REF : 97-32
SCALE = 1: 1500
AMEROK GEOSCIENCES LTD.
RESISTIVITY
(OHM-M)
CHARGEABILITY
(MSEC)
4350N 4375N 4400N 4425N 4450N 4475N 4500N 4525N 4550N 4575N 4600N 4625N 4650N 4675N 4700N 4725N 4750N 4775N 4800N 4825N 4850N
A
B
N:1
N:2
N:3
N:4
N:5
N:6
GEOPHYSICIST
N.W.T.

LINE : 2800 E

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

DIPOLE-DIPOLE ARRAY



N = 1, 2, 3, 4, ...

"A" SPACING = 25.0 METRES

RADIUS EXPLORATIONS LTD.

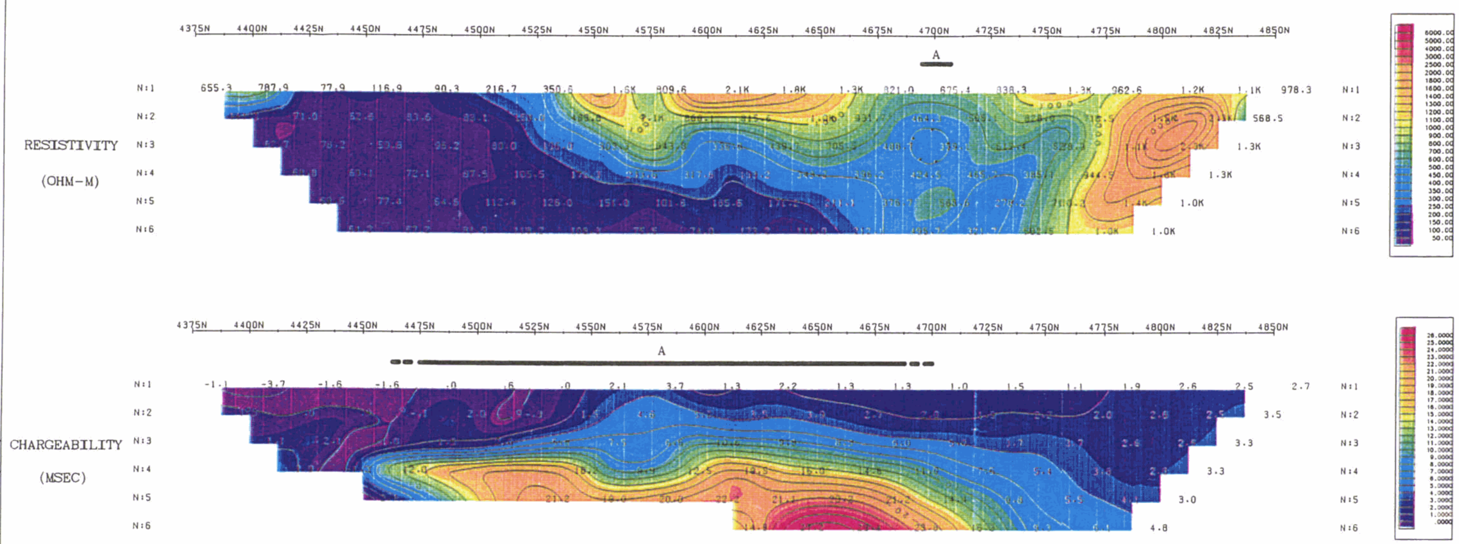
BRIK PROPERTY

(NTS 116 B/3)

DATE : 20 OCT 97 | REF : 97-32

SCALE = 1: 1500

AMEROK GEOSCIENCES LTD.

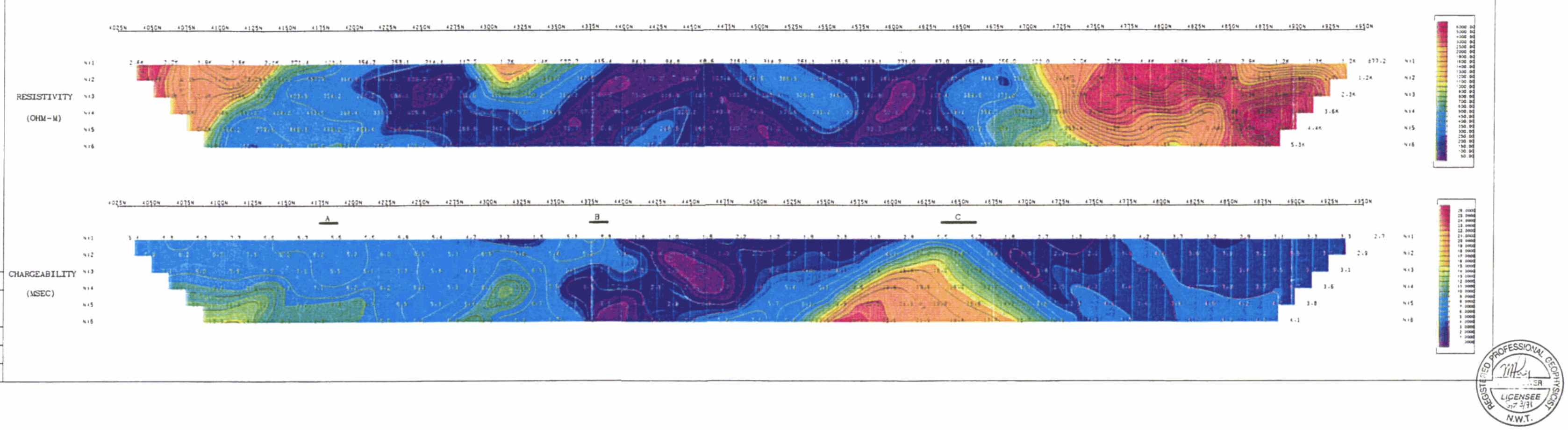


REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL GEOPHYSICIST
LICENSEE
N.W.T.

LINE : 3000 E

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

DIPOLE-DIPOLE ARRAY



RADIUS EXPLORATIONS LTD.

BRIK PROPERTY

(NTS 116 B/3)

DATE : 20 OCT 97 REF : 97-32

SCALE = 1: 1500

AMEROK GEOSCIENCES LTD.