

TRENAMAN MINING LTD.
MINE ENGINEERING & MANAGEMENT SERVICES
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MINING ENGINEER

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GEOCHEMICAL REPORT ON

GARR 1 - 4 M.C. PERRY CREEK

FORT STEEL MINING DIVISION

by

R.T. Trenaman, P.Eng.

May 20, 1980.

Vancouver, B.C.

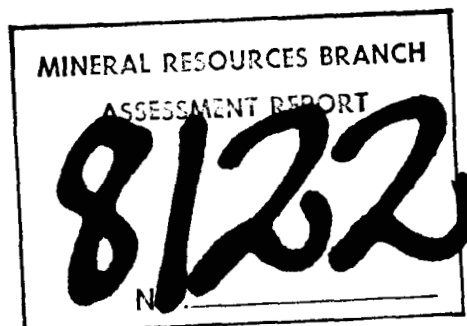


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INTRODUCTION, LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Garr 1, 3, 5, 7 - 17 Mineral Claims were staked in May 1979, and the Garr 2, 4, 6 in April 1980 on the southeast slopes of Perry Creek in the Fort Steel Mining District.

The claims lie at elevations between 5,000 and 6,000 feet near the ridge between the headwaters of Rome and France Creek flowing to the northwest and Palmer Bar Creek flowing to the southeast. The ground contained within the claims contains the faults tributary to the Perry Creek fault and reported to carry gold values.

Access to the area of the claims is via the Perry Creek forestry access road to the mouth of Sawmill Creek. This is at a point approximately 15 KM from its junction with Highway 95, 15 KM north of Cranbrook. Access to the northerly claims is via a 2 KM jeep road. Trails of approximately 2 KM up either Rome or France Creek provide ready access to the southerly claims.

The terrain included within the claims is an area of generally moderate slopes, well timbered with Jackpine on the upper ridges, and spruce in the major drainage areas.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

(The following is extracted from G.S.C. Map 15 - 1957 by G.B. Leech)

"The Proterozoic Purcell strata form an apparently conformable sequence and their subdivision is based solely on lithology, though lithological changes are gradational and similar rocks recur in various parts of the sequence. A two-fold division can be made on the basis that the lower part of

the section, comprising the Aldridge and Creston formations, is characterized by quartzite, accompanied by siltstone and argillite, whereas in the upper part, comprising the Kitchener-Siyeh and Dutch Creek formations, quartzite is subordinate, argillites are dominant, and distinctive dolomites occur.

The Lower Division of the Aldridge formation, at least 4,500 feet thick, is a markedly rusty weathering assemblage of quartzites, siltstones and argillites; grey quartzite with fine, dark laminations, commonly crossbedded, is the most diagnostic rock. The lowest exposed strata on both sides of St. Mary Valley near Matthew Creek are altered to quartz-mica schist and contain beds of vitreous quartzite. Near the top of the division there is a 275-foot zone of massive quartzite similar to that of the Middle Division but separated from it by beds more typical of the lower assemblage. The Middle Division is characterized by massive and generally light-weathering grey quartzite beds with dark argillite partings. The division also contains rusty weathering zones, from a few feet to some hundreds of feet thick, which are generally thinly bedded and argillaceous. The Upper Division is characterized by a rusty weathering thinly laminated alternation of dark argillite and light siltstone, accompanied by less distinctively laminated dark argillite and, especially near its gradational junction with the Middle Division, beds of grey quartzite. The characteristic rusty thinly laminated rock is thickest in the northeast and becomes less distinct to the southwest, where also the grey quartzites are more abundant throughout the division. The over-lying Creston formation contains a basal member which is thickest and most distinct northeast of St. Mary River, less distinct southwest of the river, and either missing or indistinguishable to the west of it. It is a greyish weathering assemblage of grey argillite and siltstone and dark argillite with abundant mud-cracks. The rest of the Creston formation is a non-rusty sequence of grey, green, and, here and there, purplish quartzites, siltstones, and argillites weathering

grey, green, or purplish. Lenses of grit occur locally within the eastern quartzites. Quartzites with irregular purple lines and mottles are diagnostic, and green argillites with tiny meta-crysts of magnetite are also fairly diagnostic. Structures due to current action and the flow of unconsolidated sediments are common.

The overlying Kitchener-Siyeh formation, about 5,000 feet thick, contrasts with those beneath it because of its content of grey-buff to brown weathering dolomitic argillites and dolomites. Some of the argillites within it, however, are similar to those in the underlying Creston formation and others resemble those of the overlying Dutch Creek formation. The latter consists chiefly of thinly laminated argillite, mostly black but locally grading to green on strike, with dolomitic rocks like those of the Kitchener. The dioritic Moyie intrusions occur in two main groups, one in the Lower Aldridge and the other near the top of the Middle Aldridge. Individual bodies are generally sill-like but locally they transect bedding, as a rule gently, in places steeply, and in a few instances the bodies lose their sill form and become relatively narrow dykes. The presence of these transgressions together with the apparent lack of stocks, indicates that the upper sills were fed through the lower ones.

Perry Creek is on the eastern flank of the Purcell geanticline that underlies the Purcell Mountains and plunges gently northward. In this region the geanticline is cut by two major faults, the Moyie (south of the map area) and the St. Mary."

(Extracted from G.S.C. Memoir 228 by H.M.A. Rice)

"From the St. Mary fault a number of branch faults spray out to the southwest and south. Six or seven have been mapped, of which at least three are large and important faults, and there

are undoubtedly others. In general the effect is as if a block of sediments, striking northeast and dipping northwest, has been divided by faults into a number of northeast trending slices, in each case the block to the west having moved up with respect to that on the east. Most of these fractures are westerly dipping thrust faults with a displacement of some thousands of feet. Many minor complications occur; faults branch and connect with each other, normal faults occur paralleling the thrust faults, and fault blocks of Cambrian sediments have been dropped into areas of Precambrian.

The principal fault of this system in the area of the claims is the Perry Creek fault. This fault joins the St. Mary fault to the east of the area. It follows Perry Creek to its head, beyond which it was not traced. It may die out there or a short distance beyond or it may continue and not have been recognized. Many zones of shearing occur in the southern part of the area, but, as the whole region is underlain by the Aldridge formation, it is uncertain whether there are important faults. There is no doubt, however, that thrust faults do pass through this part of the area, as the section of Aldridge is fully twice its normal thickness."

LODE GOLD DEPOSITS IN THE PERRY CREEK AREA

(Extracted from G.S.C. Memoir 76 by S.J. Scholfield)

"Gold values are obtained from different types of deposits in the district, and, in some, are the only values of interest. In general they seem to favour veins rather than replacement deposits, and, in other respects, to be associated with pyrite and chalcopyrite rather than with galena, sphalerite, or pyrrhotite. Most of the prospected deposits of this type occur in the valley of Perry Creek and in the Creston formation. A few, however, have been found in other localities and in different rocks.

Many of the deposits were discovered in the mid-nineties and were regarded at the time as the probable source of Perry Creek placers. Subsequent exploratory work has, on the whole, been disappointing in that not only have rich ledges failed to materialize, not only is free gold of appreciable size a distinctly rare constituent of the lodes, but the quartz bodies themselves are, with possible exceptions, so low grade as to be of very doubtful economic importance.

Perry Creek has a general northeasterly course coincident with or close to a strongly developed fault or fault-zone, against which a wide belt of, principally, Creston quartzites, to the southeast of the creek, is faulted against a succession of formations from Creston to Perry Creek (Cambrian) on the opposite side. For at least half a mile from the fault the less competent rocks have been greatly sheared, and individual faults and fractures, presumably related to the same disturbance, occur at still greater distances from the main rupture.

Within that part of Perry Creek basin in which most of the gold-bearing lodes occur, an area extending roughly from the headwaters of the creek to the vicinity of Sawmill Creek, the general strike of the formations is about parallel with the main fault zone and with the general course of Perry Creek. Northwest of the creek the formations dip to the northwest at angles varying from about 20 to 60 degrees and probably averaging about 40 degrees. On the opposite side of the valley, however, the dips, so far as observed, appear to be mainly to the east or southeast and at a somewhat steeper average angle.

Intruding the sedimentary formations and involved in the deformations attendant upon the Perry Creek fault, are a number of dark green, dykes which, as observed, vary from a few inches to at least 40 feet wide. The dykes have a general northeasterly strike

and, mostly, steep to vertical dips.

The lodes occur on both sides of Perry Creek Valley, but have been more extensively explored on the northwesterly slopes. They are found within the more massive rocks as well as in the less competent, intensely sheared members. In the former the lodes are, principally, massive quartz ledges with very little evidence of mineralization on either side, but in the more sheared members the lodes may either include important widths of partly silicified, mineralized country rock on one or both sides of a main quartz ledge, or the country rock may be the predominating constituent of the lode.

The lodes vary from a few inches to 40 feet or more wide, those of principal interest averaging several feet in width. These lodes are, apparently, continuous, in some instances, for several thousand feet and, perhaps, for as much as several miles. Presumably, also, they persist to great depths. The more persistent lodes strike about in line with the formations, but generally have a steep dip to the east. Towards the head and on the northern slopes of Perry Creek Valley, in the vicinity of Gold Run Creek, two sets of quartz vein-lodes were observed, one striking a few degrees east of north, about parallel with or angling slightly across the Creston formation, and the other trending more nearly east and west. The former seemed the better mineralized, though it seemed likely that they were all related to the same period of formation. Farther northeast, down the valley of Perry Creek, the lodes strike mainly to the north or northeast, though occasional, small, transverse, quartz veins were observed. Actually the number of prospected lodes did not appear to be great, probably not more than half a dozen or so of consequence being observed, that is, presuming they were as continuous as supposed.

Examined in detail the lodes were observed to possess certain distinctive characters. The main quartz ledges are composed of white to, in some cases, distinctly pinkish, vitreous

quartz which is generally so massive in its general appearance as to suggest that it had been intruded, dyke-like, along some line of fracture in the enclosing rocks. At places along these ledges, however, the country rock was observed to have been replaced by silica across, in some instances, as much as the full width of the ledge, and that in such places the original rock structures were still preserved. Both the larger quartz ledges and such smaller quartz veins as may occur on either side were generally found to be severely fractured and in some cases badly sheared. Strong faults were seen cutting across these veins and displacing them and, in general, it appeared that considerable deformation had followed their deposition. On the other hand, it was noted that in some cases even small quartz veins an inch or two wide might persist in length and depth for as much as 50 or 100 feet in spite of the fact that the adjoining wall-rocks were sheared and schistose. Such veins, it appeared, had followed the period of deformation that had involved others. It was evident too, that all the quartz veins had followed fractures of some sort and that, therefore, some deformation had occurred prior to the introduction of any quartz. Further, there was little in the character or mineralization of the lodes to suggest more than one period of vein formation. In short, it appeared likely that the quartz content of the Perry Creek lodes had formed at intervals during the one prolonged period of mineralization, a period coincident with that of the deformation of the associated country rocks and of the disturbance that produced the great fault up the valley of Perry Creek.

The principal and generally abundant gangue mineral is quartz, but a little carbonate, principally calcite, is generally present. A little scheelite is also reported to occur, but has not yet been identified in the material collected. Commonly the quartz carries disseminated pyrite which, locally, may be abundant. Chalcopyrite and galena are less common sulphides. Weathered

surfaces and oxidized portions of the mineralized quartz bodies are cellular as a result of leaching of the sulphides, and the cavities may be partly filled with reddish iron oxide and with other sooty, decomposition products. This oxidized ledge matter commonly shows good colours on panning. Mineralization may also extend into the wall-rocks of the quartz vein in the lode, particularly where these rocks are sheared and partly replaced by quartz. Such lode matter is commonly stained with iron oxides and, less commonly, with copper carbonates. Some samples of it have also been observed to pan well and are reported to have yielded high values in gold on assay.

The Perry Creek lodes are not confined to any particular formation. Towards the head of the creek and along most of the southeastern slopes of the valley the lodes occur mainly in the Creston, for the obvious reason that this formation is here the most widely exposed. Elsewhere on the northeastern slopes, however, the lodes are found in sediments transitional from Creston into and including the Kitchener formation. A possibly significant geological feature is the intimate association of the lodes, at several places, with basic dykes."

LODE GOLD OCCURRENCES IN AREA OF CLAIMS

(Extracted from G.S.C. Memoir 228 by H.M.A. Rice)

"The Rome and Valley group consists of twenty-three claims held by location, controlled by J.M. Baird and associates of Cranbrook, B.C. It is located near the head of Rome Creek, a tributary of Perry Creek, about a mile by trail from the Perry Creek road near Sawmill Creek.

The deposit consists of two or more large and persistent quartz veins apparently occupying fissures in a fault zone. In a few places they contain small amounts of pyrite and galena. Crystals of pyromorphite (lead phosphate) were seen in one open-

cut. Assays from samples taken by the owners are reported to range from \$1.10 to \$19.95 a ton in gold (gold at \$35 an ounce).

The main workings consist of thirteen open-cuts, ten of which expose a vein striking north 15 degrees east and dipping 35 degrees southeast. The vein has been traced for 1,550 feet and probably continues for at least another 1,000 feet to the north. It varies in width from 2 to 25 feet and averages about 9 feet. The remaining open-cuts are located on a parallel vein of the same type and apparently comparable in size with the first described.

The Running Wolf group is located on French Creek, a tributary of Perry Creek, and is reached by a trail about a mile long from the Perry Creek road.

The deposit consists of a number of quartz veins occupying fissures in greatly altered Creston argillaceous quartzite. The workings consist of five adits, three of which are now caved. The main adit exposes three veins, each about 30 feet wide. Two of these veins occupy fissures striking in the same direction as the fault zone on the Rome and Valley group and approximately in line with it. The third vein is in a cross fracture. A few hundred feet down the hill another adit has been driven along a vein that parallels the main veins above. The veins are composed of massive quartz with occasional specks of pyrite and are reported to carry gold. They have been fractured by post-mineral movements along the original faults.

The Rome and Valley and the Running Wolf groups are apparently on the same zone of fracturing and faulting, and this zone probably continues south across the ridge between Perry Creek and Moyie River at Old Baldy Mountain. Exposed on the ridge at this point is a strong fracture zone that is occupied by a large quartz vein."

(Extracted from G.S.C. Memoir 76 by S.J. Scholfield)

"The only property in operation at the time of the writer's visit was the Running Wolf on which considerable work had been done. It is located on French Creek, a southern tributary of Perry Creek, at an elevation of 5,000 feet above sea-level.

The claim owned by the Perry Creek Mining Company contains two parallel veins, 100 feet apart, and each 20 feet wide, vertical and striking S. 50° W.; and a single vein about 30 feet wide vertical and striking S. 50° E."

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

This area has received considerable exploration for placer gold for approximately 110 years, and for lode gold for approximately 90 years. Work on the lode gold possibilities in the past has suggested values to be too low grade and erratically distributed to be of economic interest.

With this background then the objectives of exploration in such an area must be to locate sources of minerals not to date defined on which follow-up may be justified. A geochemical survey was selected as a tool which should be tried.

SURVEY GRID

Because of the expense involved the survey was contained in an area of the claim group which included a number of well defined quartz veins, and then extended north & south of this area.

Soil samples were collected on a grid of 50 meters by 50 meters north, south and west (down hill from known quartz

veins). Over the area of the veins the grid was reduced to 30 meters by 30 meters.

SOIL SAMPLING PROCEDURE

Samples were collected at designated locations along grid lines by taking a scoop full of material from the B(2) or C horizons (where possible) and placing in 3 1/2 x 9 1/2 inch Kraft paper bags. The various soil horizons were first exposed by cutting an opening with a grub hoe. In actual practice, it was often impossible, due to the nature of the material (glacial till and slide debris) to collect samples from these more ideal horizons. Information on the location, nature of the sample (where it varied from ideal), moisture content, proximity to drainage areas and direction, as well as information on nearby geological features, were noted.

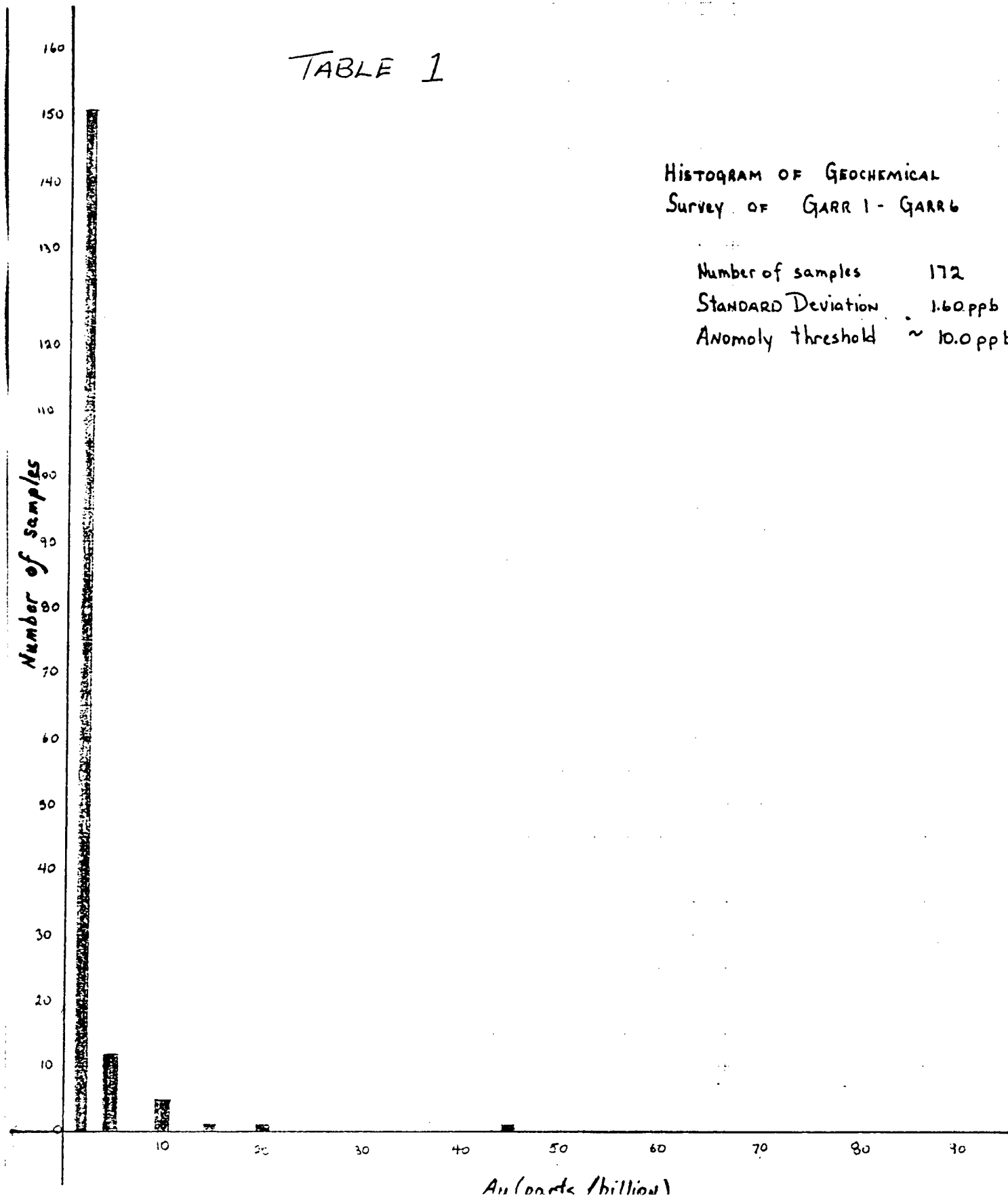
TREATMENT OF GEOCHEMICAL RESULTS

Approximately 250 samples were collected and of these, 172 were analysed by Chemex Labs for gold. They were treated in the following manner to point out truly anomalous values. As a starting point, the results were studied to establish the most common background value ("Median"), and an estimation of the standard deviation of other results from the median. Values greater than five times the median were omitted from the calculation of standard deviation, as these results are obviously unusually high in the context of the data and not typical of background. This data may be seen in histogram form on Table I. The results are plotted on the Geochemical survey map in the pocket at back of report.

TABLE 1

HISTOGRAM OF GEOCHEMICAL
SURVEY OF GARR 1 - GARR 6

Number of samples 172
STANDARD Deviation 1.60 ppb
ANOMOLY threshold ~ 10.0 ppb



COMMENTS ON RESULTS

The results of this survey were quite discouraging. Except for above background results at 5 (five) isolated locations, the survey indicates that gold values are too low to be of interest. Surrounding the known quartz outcrops, there are no indications of Au. The conclusion to be drawn is that gold values in the quartz vein are not sufficiently high to be anomalous.

Regarding treatment of the isolated higher values, it is recommended these areas be inspected and a few additional samples be obtained adjacent to these areas to determine if they may be related to any particular structure.



R.T. Trenaman, P.Eng.
Consulting Mining Engineer.

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- 13 -

EXPENSES RELATED TO GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY OF GARR CLAIMS

R.T. Trenaman	5 days @ \$375/day	\$ 1,875.00
R.E. Trenaman (field)	9 days @ \$120/day	\$ 1,080.00
" " (office)	3 days @ \$120/day	\$ 360.00
Field Expenses:		
Vehicle mileage - 1300 miles @ 30¢/mile		\$ 390.00
Hotel - Cranbrook		\$ 44.35
Airfare		\$ 74.50
Meals - R.E. Trenaman - 9 days @ \$12/day		\$ 108.00
Miscellaneous field expenses - prints		\$ 4.00
- soil bags		\$ 34.50
Miscellaneous supplies		\$ 46.75
Assays		\$ 774.00
Typing & Reproduction		\$ 30.00
	TOTAL	<u>\$ 4,821.10</u>

ESTIMATED WORK COMPLETED PRIOR TO MAY 6, 1980.

(anniversary date of Garr 1,3 & 5)

R.T. Trenaman	3 days @ \$375/diem	\$ 1,125.00
R.E. Treneman	4 days @ \$120/diem	\$ 480.00
Portion of meals - R.E. Trenaman - 4 days @ \$12/day		\$ 48.00
Hotel - R.T. Trenaman		\$ 44.35
Airfare		\$ 74.50
Vehicle expense - 50% x \$390.00		\$ 195.00
	TOTAL	<u>\$ 1,966.85</u>

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APPENDIX "A"

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY RESULTS



CHEMEX LABS LTD.

212 BROOKSBANK AVE.
 NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C.
 CANADA V7J 2C1
 TELEPHONE: 984-0221
 AREA CODE: 604
 TELEX: 043-52597

• ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS • GEOCHEMISTS • REGISTERED ASSAYERS

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY

CERTIFICATE NO. 68095
 INVOICE NO. 35887
 RECEIVED May 15, 1980
 ANALYSED May 27, 1980

TO: Trenaman Mining
 1118 - 355 Burrard Street
 Vancouver, B.C.
 V6C 2G8

ATTN:

SAMPLE NO. :	PPB Au(combo)
3-50E	<5
100	<5
150	5
200	<5
250	<5
300	<5
350	<5
400	<5
3-450E	<5
4-50E	<5
100	<5
150	<5
200	20
250	<5
300	<5
350	<5
400	<5
4-450E	<5
5-50E	<5
100	<5
150	<5
200	<5
250	<5
300	<5
350	<5
400	<5
5-450E	<5
6-50E	<5
100	<5
150	<5
200	<5
250	<5
300	<5
350	5
400	<5
6-450E	<5
7-50E	<5
100	<5
150	15
7-200E	<5



MEMBER
 CANADIAN TESTING
 ASSOCIATION

B. L. Swait
 REGISTERED ASSAYER, PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA



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212 BROOKSBANK AVE.
 NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C.
 CANADA V7J 2C1
 TELEPHONE: 984-0221
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 TELEX: 043-52597

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CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY

CERTIFICATE NO. 68096
 INVOICE NO. 35887
 RECEIVED May 15, 1980
 ANALYSED May 27, 1980

TO: Trenaman Mining
 1118 - 355 Burrard Street
 Vancouver, B.C.
 V6C 2G8

ATTN:

SAMPLE NO. :	PPB Au(combo)
7-250E	<5
300	10
350	<5
400	<5
7-450E	<5
14-250E	<5
14-300E	<5
15-0E	<5
30	<5
60	<5
90	<5
120	10
150	<5
180	<5
210	<5
240	<5
270	<5
15-300E	<5
16-0E	<5
30	100
60	<5
90	<5
120	<5
150	<5
180	<5
210	<5
240	<5
270	5
16-300E	<5
17-0E	<5
30	<5
60	<5
90	<5
120	<5
150	<5
180	<5
210	<5
240	<5
270	<5
17-300E	<5



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CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY

TO: Trenaman Mining
 1118 - 355 Burrard Street
 Vancouver, B.C.
 V6C 2G8

CERTIFICATE NO. 68097
 INVOICE NO. 35887
 RECEIVED May 15, 1980
 ANALYSED May 27, 1980

SAMPLE NO. :	PPB Au(combo)
18-0E	<5
30	<5
60	<5
90	<5
120	<5
150	<5
180	<5
210	<5
240	<5
270	<5
18-300E	<5
19-0E	<5
30	<5
60	<5
90	<5
120	<5
150	5
180	5
210	<5
240	45
270	<5
19-300E	<5
20-0E	<5
30	<5
60	<5
90	<5
120	<5
150	<5
180	<5
210	<5
240	<5
270	<5
20-300E	<5
21-0E	<5
30	5
60	5
90	5
120	<5
150	<5
21-180E	<5



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CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY

CERTIFICATE NO. 68098

TO: Trenaman Mining
 1118 - 355 Burrard Street
 Vancouver, B.C.
 V6C 2G8

INVOICE NO. 35887

RECEIVED May 15, 1980

ATTN:

ANALYSED May 27, 1980

SAMPLE NO. :	PPB
	Au (combo)
21-210E	<5
240	<5
270	<5
21-300E	<5
22-0E	<5
30	<5
60	<5
90	<5
120	<5
150	<5
180	<5
210	<5
240	<5
270	<5
22-300E	<5
23-0E	<5
30	<5
60	<5
90	10
120	5
150	<5
180	<5
210	<5
240	<5
270	<5
23-300E	<5
24-0E	<5
50	<5
100	10
150	<5
200	<5
250	10
300	<5
350	5
400	<5
24-450E	<5
25-0E	<5
50	5
100	<5
25-150E	<5



MEMBER
 CANADIAN TESTING
 ASSOCIATION

B. Swartz
 REGISTERED ASSAYER, PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA



CHEMEX LABS LTD.

212 BROOKSBANK AVE.
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 AREA CODE: 604
 TELEX: 043-52597

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CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY

CERTIFICATE NO. 68099
 INVOICE NO. 35887
 RECEIVED May 15, 1980
 ANALYSED May 27, 1980

TO: **Trenaman Mining**
 1118 - 355 Burrard Street
 Vancouver, B.C.
 V6C 2G8

ATTN:

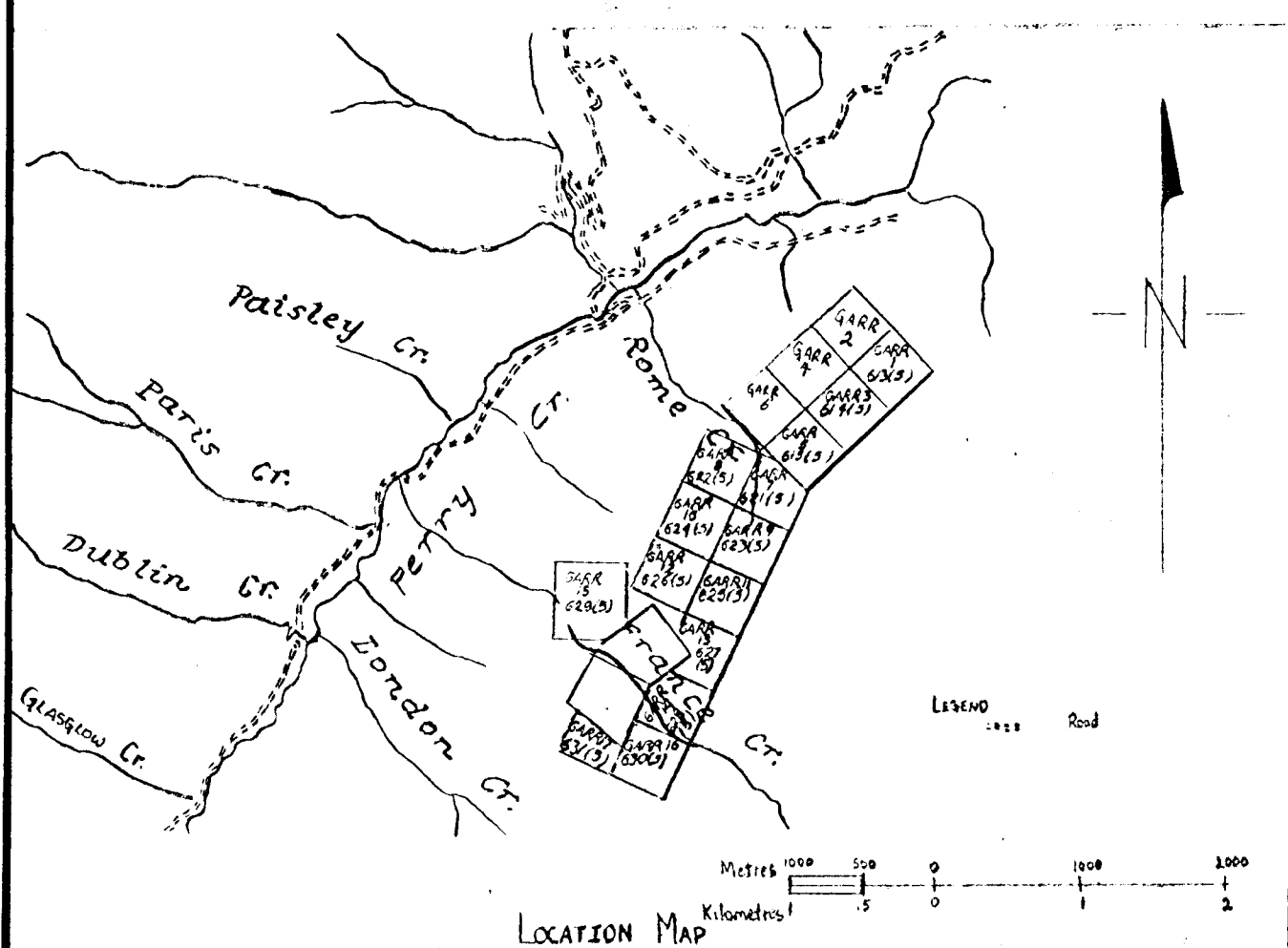
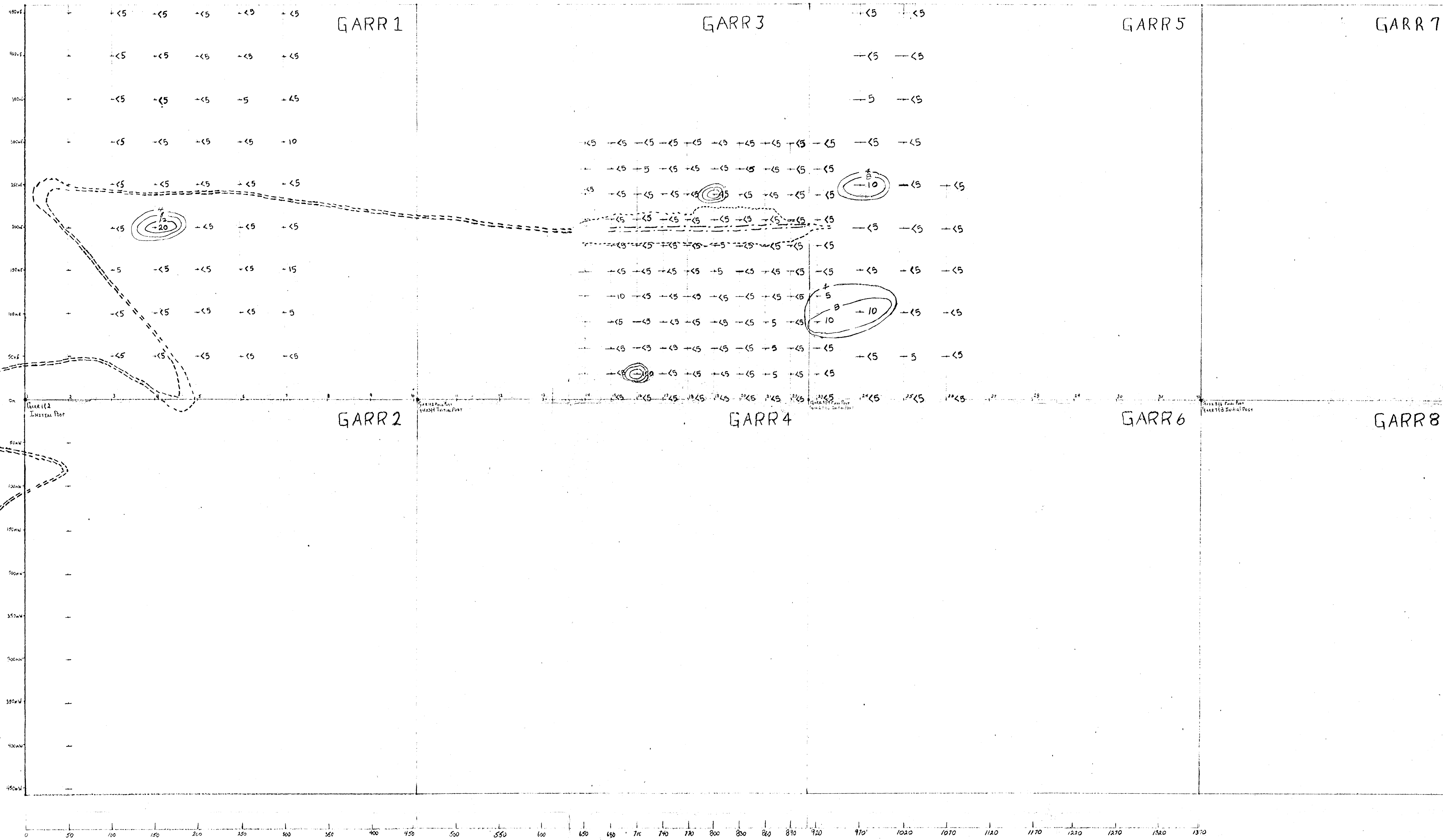
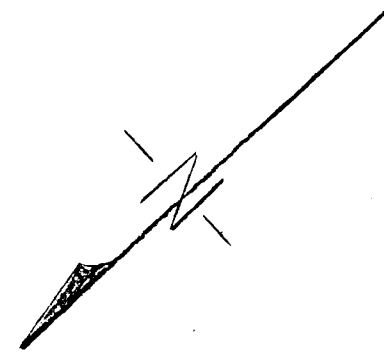
SAMPLE NO. :	PPB
	<u>Au(combo)</u>
25-200E	<5
250	<5
300	<5
350	<5
400	<5
25-450E	<5
26-0E	<5
50	<5
100	<5
150	<5
200	<5
26-250E	<5

P. J. Swartz



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REGISTERED ASSAYER, PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA



LEGEND
 Road ===
 claim Post ■
 Au (in ppb) marked to right of station
 old cat workings ---
 Approx. Position of Getz Vein ~~~~

MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH
 ASSESSMENT REPORT
8122
 N

TRENAMAN MINING LTD
 1118 - 355 BARRARD ST VANCOUVER B.C.
GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY
 OF
 GARR 1 through GARR 6
 SCALE ~ 1:2500
 DRAWN BY: R. TREHMAN
 DATE: MAY 1980