'81-#71-# 9577

ECO-TECH SYSTEMS EXPLORATION

PROSPECTING REPORT:

-on the Sisu #1 & Sisu #2 Mineral Claims, New Westminster Mining Division of Map 92 H 11 W - 49 30' North - 121 24' West.

OWNED BY:

-Richard D. Boyd

OPERATED BY:

-Chancellor Contract Services

CONSULTANTS:

-R.F. McIntyre, Geologist
-Gearex Management Ltd.
-G.E.A. von Rosen, P. Eng.
-Eco-Tech Systems Exploration

AUTHOR:

-Donald C. Hunchuk, F.M.C. #194608

March 6 , 1981.

9577

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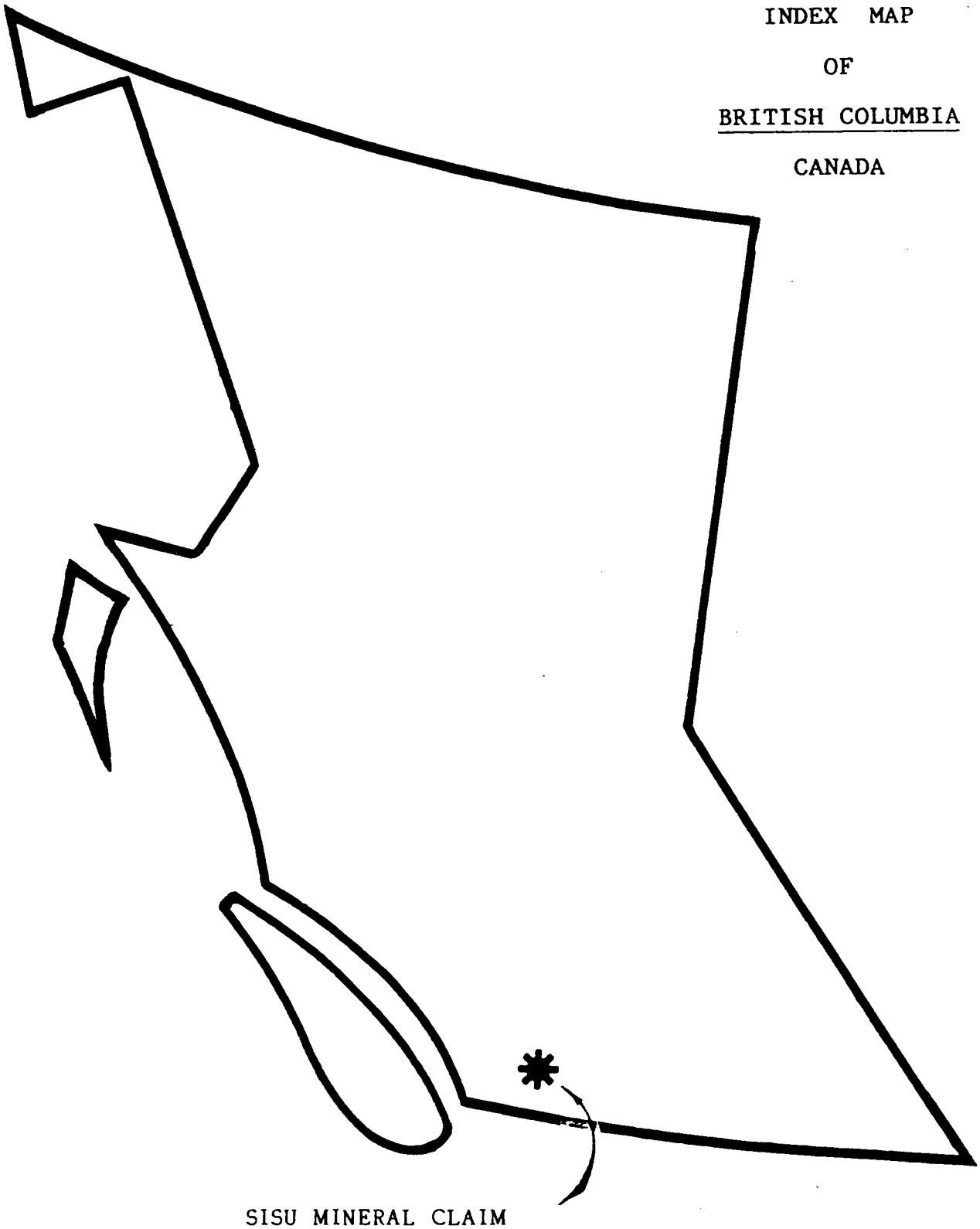
FIGURE "A"

INDEX MAP

OF

BRITISH COLUMBIA

CANADA



SISU MINERAL CLAIM

Yale, B.C.NewWestminster M.D.

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, DONALD C. HUNCHUK, CERTIFY:

I am a current holder of a valid Free Miners Licence numbered 194608 and have been actively engaged in mining and mining exploration work in British Columbia and the Yukon since 1967.

I have had broad experience in mining exploration starting with claim staking in the Prince George area in 1967. From 1968 to 1971 I was employed with McElhanney Engineering wherein apart from normal survey duties, I was involved extensively in mining activities including claim staking, claim surveys, grid layout and mine surveys for pipelines, tailings ponds, mill sights and control surveys in the Highland Valley between Ashcroft and Merrit; control surveys of the Fording River Coal Development, claim staking and surveys and grid locations for I.P. & Magnatometer in the Gunn Lake area for Gun Mines & Placer Development; claim surveys, control surveys and diamond drill location on Catface Mountain, Vancouver Island for Falconbridge Mines and various other exploration projects throughout British Columbia and the Yukon.

Since the time mentioned above, I have worked independently as a Consultant for Exploration Prospects including mapping, trenching, grid layouts, sampling project Magnatometer and E.M. work in the Province, including Vancouver Island, Queen Charlotte Islands, Radium and throughout the Interior. As a Consultant to M.S. Industries, I designed mining equipment and supervised installation and test studies of numerous ore bodies. I have and currently am Consulting to

Technational Research Corporation, a new company, in the recovery and refining of precious metals and an innovator in new technologies for all types of mining. I also actively pursue my work for numerous companies, both private and public in the mining exploration field.

DONALD C. HUNCHUK
March 2nd, 1981

INTRODUCTION

During the period from April 1980 through February 1981, a prospecting program of rock sampling and mapping was undertaken on the Sisu #1 Mineral Claim comprising 20 units and the Sisu #2 Mineral Claim, comprising 20 units, largely following the recommendations of the Geological Report of R.F. McIntyre, Geologist and the Summary Report of Gerhard E.A. von Rosen, M.Sc., P. Eng., copies of which are attached. Follow up discussions were held by Mr. von Rosen, the Author and Mr. Gerald Skoronski of Chancellor Contract Services, the current Operator of the Claims.

In addition, compass and chain surveys were conducted of the Suka Creek and tributaries for control purposes. Claim posts were located by compass and chain surveys with slope corrections using a Sunto Clinometor and tied to an I.P. control point locating the North East corner or Squeah I.R.6.

Aerial photography was also used to assist in establishing control points, as was topographical map 92H/11 produced by the Surveys and Mapping Branch, Department of Energy, Mines & Resources and map #12-1969 (Hope - West Half) published by the Geological Survey of Canada.

The Sisu #1 and #2 Mineral Claims lie over Suka and portions of Qualark Creek, the Western boundary of Sisu#1 being the Fraser River. The claims are currently owned by Mr. Richard Boyd.

LOCATION & ACCESS:

The Sisu Claims are located in the Northern Cascade Mountains, New Westminster Mining Division, encompassing the partial drainages of both Suka Creek and Qualark Creek and with the Fraser River being the Westerly boundary. Elevations within the claims vary from approximately 500 feet to over 3,500 feet. The area is below tree line and is covered predominately with conifers excepting the gravel beds and islands of the creek bed and occasional anomalies of deciduous. Rock outcrops and talus slopes, both free of ground cover, occur throughout the area. Logging has occured in areas of both claims.

Access to the Claims has been from Dogwood Valley, approximately 8 km. North of Hope by both canoe and power boat across the Fraser River and by helicopter. A logging road intersects Suka Creek approximately 1,500 feet from its mouth and traverses to the Qualark Creek. An old foot path exists along parts of Qualark Creek. Traversing of Suka Creek is often impeded by sheer cliffs and waterfalls making detours inevitable.

PROSPECTING REPORT

During the period mentioned in the Introduction to this Report, I spent many days prospecting the Suka Creek and Qualark drainages on the Sisu Claims, both alone and with assistants including a trip accompanied by R.F. McIntyre, Geologist, on September 10th, 1980.

On the Qualark Creek a series of parallel quartz veins were found which showed small stringers of mineralization of pyrites, basic volcanic rocks, graphite intrusions and slates, all being predominant. Serpentine float occurs in large amounts in the creek bed.

Samples 1 to 5 were taken as plotted on the map where mineralization was indicated. A large waterfall of over 30 meters occurs near the Sisu #1 corner post, 5 North and at the base of this, old Placer workings are evident.

Suka Creek, which was explored more extensively, was first reached by crossing the Fraser River by boat. A gravel bar, triangular in shape, of approximately 20 meters a side, bisects the mouth of Suka Creek. It should be noted that this bar grows considerably larger in low water and is completely submerged at times by both the high water of the Fraser and the runoff of Suka Creek. This was tested for placer fines and "color" was evident. Approximately 100 meters up the creek it swings sharply to the North. A foot trail was established to this point; from here to another 50 to 75 meters, old placer workings are evident, as is an old mining camp sight on the upper Northwest bank. Placer gold was found here by the Author and while its source cannot be identified, it could be indicitive of gold veins in Suka Creek itself or on one or more of its tributaries.

Sample #5 was taken at a point on the Southeast side of the Creek from a small pyrite stringer of approximately 3 m.m. in width and 3 c.m. long which pinched out at the depth of the sample. It occured in a quartz vein .25 m wide which ran the width of the creek and disappeared in overburden (approximately .15 m).

Hard rock samples were taken at various locations on the creek. The terrain is very rugged and steep and traverses out of the creek were necessary to overcome sheer cliffs, waterfalls and other obstacles. Massive quartz veins, accompanied by mica and graphite dominate the exposed rock. Sampling was done on the more interesting oxidized zones and where mineralization was likely.

This area is described extensively in the Report by R.F. McIntyre who accompanied the Author and an Assistant on August 7th, 1980.

The higher grade samples 21 + 50 m., 23 + 00 m. and 25 + 75 m. were taken further up Suka Creek as plotted on the map. Here the creek narrows down to a steep gorge and the Author and his Assistant were forced to wade upstream several meters to a ledge of serpentine at the base of a large waterfall well over 40 m. in height which has carved a large rather circular bowl out of the rock, perhaps 75 m. across to a depth which could not be determined. Approximately 3 m. above this ledge, the Author was able to climb to a small mineralized stringer appearing in one of several tightly spaced quartz veins of varying widths. Here, all three samples were chipped and scraped across a width of a meter or less and it should be noted they were of very small volume. The creek was again abandoned below this point at several meters so that the cliffs surrounding the waterfall could be scaled and the creek was re-entered at a point just below the old logging bridge which is shown on the map. Here, at a point approximately

100 m. above where a fairly substantial natural cave occurs at the water line, the creek valley widens considerably and the gravel beds and islands show considerable evidence of old placer workings.

Further traverses on foot and with the aid of helicopters, were carried out so that the whole of Suka Creek was covered where it flows through the Sisu #1 and #2 claims, excepting those areas noted where the creek bed had to be abandoned due to inaccessability. Serpentine, silicious Gneiss and quartz intrusions occured throughout. The largest quartz vein noted was approximately 75 meters in width, running north and south, 1,500 meters East of the mouth and 250 meters North of the creek. It was sampled across its width where mineralization appeared likely.

Landing again on the logging bridge by helicopter (see map) the Author repeated a traverse taken the previous year to a point of the first main tributary flowing from the South. This was followed some 350 meters. A large talus slope on the East, rising some 25 meters out of the creek bed to cliffs of silicious gneiss highly fractured and oxidized at points. It appears that these could be scaled at some point to allow further exploration of this un-named creek. Here, the tributary itself bends more to the South, rises in another waterfall of 20 meters or more, having cut deeply into the rock which rises around it suggesting additional waterfall(s) near behind this one. On the West, more cliffs fall to the creek bed without the large talus slope of the East bank. Samples 1300E, 1 - 4 are representative of this location.

As the assay results of this last program are not in yet, values are not shown for samples taken in this latest exploration

and prospecting program, though the samples are mapped and listed on the map appended to this report.

As the last trip in was by helicopter on February 27th, 1981 and as samples taken on this trip are now submitted for assay, results should be forthcoming and may be plotted on the appendix (see map).

Respectfully,

DONALD C. HUNCHUK

SUMMARY & CONCLUSIONS

This Author's report is accompanied by both the Reports of R.F. McIntyre and G. von Rosen and the Assay Results of this latest program and earlier ones should be used in connection with the Geological Report and Engineering Reports to best layout and follow the recommendations therein.

DONALD C. HUNCHUK

COST STATEMENT

March 21/80	-D Hunchuk, 2 days @ $150.00	$ 300.00
	-Assistant, 2 days @ 100.00	200.00
	-Mileage, 320 km. @ .15¢	48.00
	-Room and board, 2 men, 2 days @ $20.00 per man, per day	80.00
April 3, 4, 5, 1980		
	-D Hunchuk, 3 days @ $150.00	450.00
	-Assistant, 3 days @ 100.00	300.00
	-Mileage, 320 km. @ .15¢	48.00
	-Room and board, 2 men, 3 days @ $20.00 per man, per day	120.00
August 6, 7, 1980		
	-D. Hunchuk, 2 days @ $150.00	300.00
	-Assistant, 2 days @ $100.00	200.00
	-Mileage, 320 km. @ .15¢	48.00
	-Room and board, 2 men, 2 days @ $20.00 per man, per day	80.00
August 7/80	-R.F. McIntyre for Geological Report	419.00
August 7/80	-Helicopter transportation	143.00
October 15, 1980		
	-Gearex Management Ltd. for Engineering Report	337.00
February 24 - 28, 1981		
	-D. Hunchuk, 5 days @ $150.00	750.00
	-Room and board @ $20.00 per day	100.00
	-Mileage, 640 km. @ .15¢	96.00
	-Helicopter transportation	325.00
March 2, 1981	-Eco-Tech Systems for map preparation and compiling report; drafting, reproduction and typing;	497.00
	Assaying:	
	3 samples @ $24.00 each	72.00
	5 samples @ $ 8.50 each	42.50
	15 samples @ $10.00 each	150.00
	5 samples @ $30.00 each	150.00
	TOTAL:	$ 5,256.03

SUBMITTED & APPROVED BY

D. HUNCHUK

To:

Mr. Don Hunchuk

R.R. #4,

Hope, B.C.

Attention:

can test ltd.
1650 PANDORA STREET, VANCOUVER, B.C. V5L 1L6

Telephone 254-7278
Telex 04-54210

Certificate of Assay

File No. 5140D

Date April 2, 1980

We hereby Certify that the following are the results of assays made by us upon submitted ORE samples.

Sample Identification	GOLD Ounces Per Ton	SILVER Ounces Per Ton	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
1	0.005							
2	L 0.002							
3	L 0.002							
4	L 0.002							
5	0.47							

L - Less than

Note: Pulps retained three months.

Rejects retained two weeks.

Form No. 13-C

CAN TEST LTD.

Provincial Assayer

To:

Triger Resources

R.R. #4

Holt, B.C.

Attention:

can test ltd.
1650 PANDORA STREET, VANCOUVER, B.C. V5L 1L6

Telephone 254-7278
Telex 04-54210

Certificate of Assay

File No. 5221D

Date April 14, 1980

We hereby Certify that the following are the results of assays made by us upon submitted ROCK samples.

Sample Identification	GOLD Ounces Per Ton	SILVER Ounces Per Ton	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
21 + 50M	44.7	8.56						
23 + 00M	34.1	6.15						
25 + 75M	109.2	21.1						

Note: Pulps retained three months.

Rejects retained two weeks.

Form No. 13-C

CAN TEST LTD.

Provincial Assayer

'81- #71- #

GEAREX ENGINEERING
GEAREX MANAGEMENT LTD.

Mr. Gerald Skoronski
Mr. Don Hunchuk
R.R. 4, Hope
British Columbia

October 15, 1980

SUMMARY REPORT
SISU MINERAL CLAIM
SUKA CREEK
YALE
British Columbia
92 H 11 W
New Westminster M.Div.

49°31 N, 121°21 W

SUMMARY

THIS REPORT IS BASED ON THE GEOLOGICAL WORK OF R.F. MCINTYRE WHICH IS APPENDED. **GOLD**-BEARING ROCKS HAVE BEEN FOUND IN THE IMMEDIATE VICINITY OF THE CLAIMS. TWO TYPES OF POSSIBLE **GOLD** OCCURRENCE ARE DESCRIBED IN THIS REPORT, AND A TWO-PHASED EXPLORATION PROGRAM IS RECO MMENDED TO CONSIST OF BASIC SURVEYS TO COST **PHASE 1** ALLOW **$22,000** AND FOLLOW-UP SURVEYS AND DRILLING TO COST **PHASE 2** ALLOW **$37,500**

gerhard von rosen, box 48296, bentall three, vancouver, v7x 1a1 (604) 826-7851

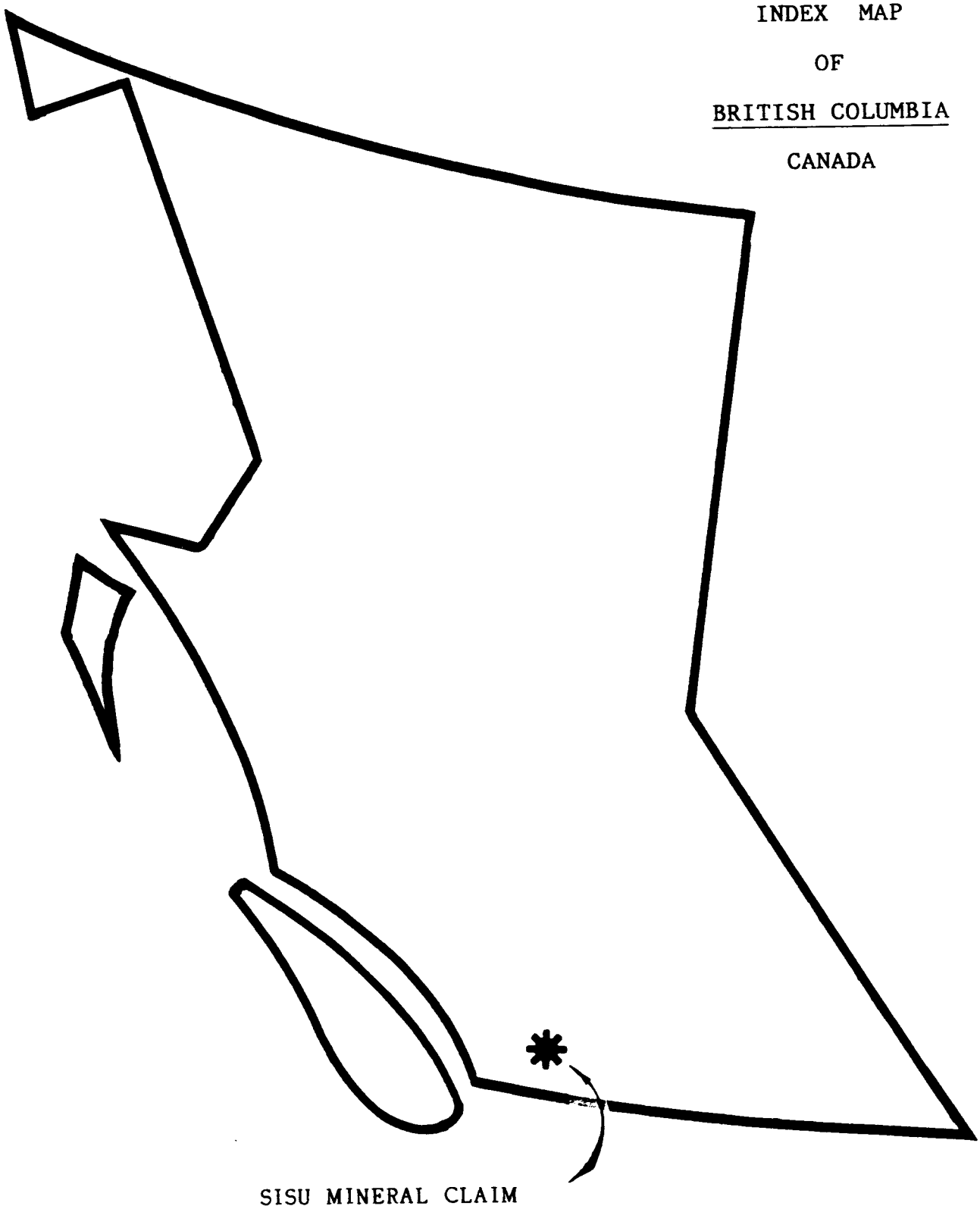
FIGURE "A"

INDEX MAP

OF

BRITISH COLUMBIA

CANADA



SISU MINERAL CLAIM

Yale, B.C.NewWestminster M.D.

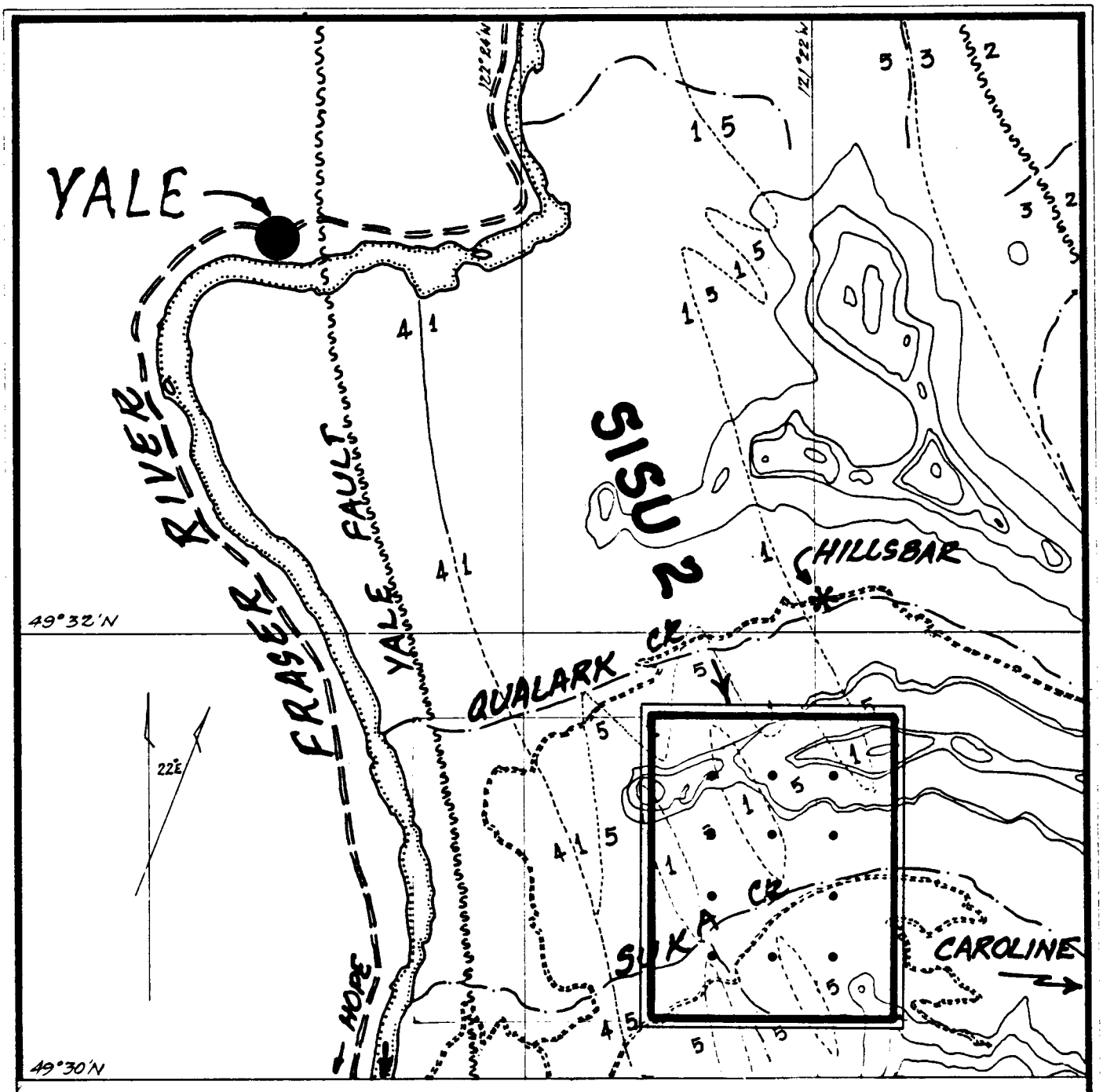
INTRODUCTION

The writer was commissioned by Gerald Skoronski to summarize information on the SISU claim area. The field work by Ronald F. McIntyre, geologist, along with his estimation of the exploration potential of the property is amply shown in his report which is appended to the present summary.

RECORDED CLAIM OWNERSHIP

CLAIM NAME	RECORD #	UNITS	ANNIVERSARY	RECORDED OWNER
SISU · 2	901	20	24 March 1981	Donald Hunchuk

New Westminster Mining Division 92H11W 49 31N / 122 23W



GRANODIORITE / QUARTZ DIORITE	1
LADNER GROUP SEDIMENTS	2
ULTRAMAFIC ROCKS	3
GNEISS	4
HOZAMEEN GROUP - basic volcanics slates & cherts	5

Metres 1000 0 1000 2000

FIGURE B

SISU PROPERTY

SUKA CREEK

YALE, B. C.

92 H 11 W

New Westminster M.D.

LOCATION

CLAIMS

GEOLOGY

GEAREX ENGINEERING

mission, b.c.

Oct 80

RECOMMENDED PROGRAM OF EXPLORATION

The exploration target on this 20 unit mineral claim is two-fold. **Gold** is known to occur in the general area as the **HILLSBAR** type, consisting of a series of sub-parallel quartz veins carrying **gold**, in an environment related to the intrusion of granitic rocks into Hozameen volcanics and meta-sediments. The other is large volume lower grade **gold** deposition.

Exploration for the first mentioned type would likely consist of carefully prospecting the contact areas of intrusive into sediments, and for the latter type, would consist of laarger coverage.

Ideally speaking, closely-spaced grid on which rock chip samples of ample volume per probe taken, would be useful in gaining rock-geochemical gold content data. However, it may be more amenable to take a combination of soil, silt samples, especially where outcrop is difficult to obtain.

A magnetometric survey, if feasible to perform properly in the steep terrain, may be useful in delineation the contact relationships between intrusive and meta-sediment.

ESTIMATED COSTS OF RECOMMENDED PROGRAM

PHASE 1

Road rehabilitation	allow	$ 2000
Photo geology	allow	$ 1000
Property geology	allow	$ 3000
Prospecting	allow	$ 2000
Grid establishment	allow	$ 3000
Soils and silts	allow	$ 3000
Rock chip geochemical survey	allow	$ 2000
Magnetometric survey	allow	$ 2000
Test pitting	allow	$ 1000
Phase 1 Engineering Report	allow	$ 3000
Phase 1 COST TOTAL	**allow**	**$22000**

PHASE 2

Commencement of Phase 2 operations is contingent upon recommendations by the engineer summarizing Phase 1 data. The engineer in charge will best outline a useful sequence of exploratory activity. Suffice it at this time to recommend budgeting for the eventuality of Phase 2 in the following way.

Anomaly pinpointing and testing	allow	$ 5000
Test pitting and assays	allow	$ 3000
Road rehabilitation for drilling	allow	$ 3000
Drilling	allow	$22500
Phase 2 Engineering Report	allow	$ 4000
Phase 2 COST TOTAL	**allow**	**$37500**

The above applies to the **SISU** 2 mineral claim of 20 units near Yale, British Columbia.

Respectfully submitted,

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA G.E.A. VON ROSEN

Gerhard E.A. von Rosen, M.Sc., P.Eng.
October 15, 1980

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATIONS

I,Gerhard Ernst Alexander von Rosen certify:

I am a graduate with degrees of B.Sc. and M.Sc. in Honours Geology from the University of British Columbia.

I am a registered member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers of British Columbia.

I carry on practice at 33176 Richards Avenue Mission, British Columbia.

I have practiced my profession since 1963, and have had broad experience in exploration and geology.

I have compiled this present summary of work done on the SISU 2 mineral claim from my knowledge of the area, and mainly from the work of Ronald F. McIntyre, geologist, who studied the property as described in his appended report.

I am expecting to receive the professional fee I am charging for services and costs, and this is the sole remuneration, as I have no interest, nor do I expect to receive any in the property, the company, nor its shares.

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA G.E.A. VON ROSEN

October 15, 1980 G.E.A. von Rosen, P.Eng.

APPENDIX

GEOLOGICAL REPORT

SISU CLAIMS

Suka Creek, British Columbia

R.F. McIntyre, Geologist

September 10, 1980

GEOLOGICAL REPORT

SISU CLAIMS

Suka Creek, British Columbia

R.F. McIntyre, Geologist

September 10, 1980

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Illustrations

INTRODUCTION

On August 7, 1980 the author examined parts of the Suka Creek property in the company of Mr. Garth Johnson and Mr. Don Hunchuck, to report on the geology and mining history of the area and the nature of any mineral deposits, and to recommend an appropriate program of exploration. The examination included a traverse up the lowest section of Suka Creek from the C.N.R. bridge about 0.8 km to the point where the canyon becomes impassable. The upper valley was examined by helicoptor, including landings at several points. Three rock samples were taken in the lower section of the creek. Assay results are given in Appendix I.

PROPERTY

The Suka Creek property is located on the east side of the Fraser River some 6 km south of Yale. It is comprised of four 20-unit claims; the SISU 1-4, extending 8 km eastward from the C.N.R. tracks. This covers most of the valley, as shown on the accompanying map. In addition, the principals hold a placer claim covering the lowest part of Suka Creek and the adjacent portions of the east bank of the Fraser River. Access to the area is by private boat across the river or by four wheel drive road from Hope. This road is reported to be very rough but provides the primary access for companies logging the east side of the Fraser River.

The Suka Creek valley has been logged above a point approximately 1.6 km up from the creek mouth, and is presently in a fairly open stage of shrubby second growth. The active logging road to Qualark Creek crosses Suka Creek at this point. Above this there exist old roads which could be repaired at relatively low cost to provide four wheel drive access to the upper valley.

The terrain in this area is quite rugged, with ridges up to 5000' high. Below the logging road bridge Suka Creek runs through a narrow, virtually inaccessable, canyon for 0.8 km, then somewhat more openly for 0.8 km to the river. Bedrock outcrops occur throughout the canyon, at several cliffs noted along the valley sides and in the alpine forest at the ridge crests. Much of the more open valley bottom above the logging road bridge is covered by fairly thick glacial overburden.

During the traverse in the lowest section of the creek some small gravel deposits were noted where old placer workings are present. Mr. Hunchuck and Mr. Johnson report sluicing the gravels here and recovering free gold.

HISTORY

An examination of Geological Survey of Canada records and B.C. Minister of Mines reports back to the latter part of the last century shows no activity on Suka Creek, or Squeah Creek as it was formerly known. Likewise no activity was recorded under the name Qualark Creek, however, under its old name of Hillsbar Creek are records of underground exploration on a vein gold deposit. These records are given in Appendix II.

The reports describe a series of parallel quartz veins of significant grade found on the north side of Hillsbar Creek and in an adjacent tributary, at the location shown on the accompanying map. These records are the most recent and complete, as prior records consist entirely of vague references to various parties finding a gold lode and intending to explore it at some later date. It is unlikely that any work has been done in the area since the late 1920's. In assessing these reports it must be remembered that gold was then priced at $20.67 per ounce.

The Fraser River gold rush took place before good record keeping was established so the references are incomplete. Serious placer activity in the local area was largely confined to the middle 1800's at Hills Bar, which is referred to as the "richest bar south of Yale". Sporadic placer activity continued into this century but consisted mostly of one man operations. No large scale placer operations survived on Hills Bar for any length of time during the last 100 years.

GEOLOGY

The east side of the Fraser River south of Yale consists of a north-south trending series of paleozoic gneisses, basic volcanic rocks, slates and cherts which are bounded on the east by a belt of ultramafic serpentinite and peridotite. Faulted off to the east of this are the younger Jurassic Ladner Group sediments. Near the contact between the gneiss and the basic volcanic/slate/chert complex occur a series of relatively small granodiorite and quartz diorite intrusive stocks of Upper Cretaceous - Lower Tertiary age, the youngest rocks in the area.

This general sequence of rocks extends from the U.S. border to near Boston Bar, narrowing in width as it is replaced by the Cretaceous Coast Intrusive Complex. Major structures in the area include the Hope Fault, the Yale Fault and the Hozameen Fault, all trending north to northwest. General bedding attitudes within the slaty rocks are 325-360/ 45-75°E.

Regional geology as shown on the accompanying map is published by the Geological Survey of Canada in Paper #69-47 and associated map #12-1969 (Hope-West Half).

The Sisu claims lie entirely within the gneiss and basic volcanic/slate units with some small intrusives also covered. This is significant in that the Hillsbar Creek veins occur in slates near the boundary of an intrusive body. The deposits of Caroline Mines appear to be entirely within the ultramafic rocks to the east, a considerably different geological environment.

One should be aware of the possibilities for two different types of potential orebody in this area. One is of the

Hillsbar Creek type where gold is found in a series of parallel quartz veins of highly variable width which, taken as a whole, may form an orebody of considerable size. This vein set occurs in slates near the margin of one of the granodiorite - quartz diorite intrusive plugs, and carries arsenopyrite as an accessory mineral.

While the Hillsbar Creek deposit will not likely extend as far as the Sisu claims, similar deposits could be found in many locations along the east side of the Fraser River. A program of prospecting concentrated near the intrusive plugs would be best suited for locating these.

Another possibility is that of a larger, low grade deposit. This may be difficult to assess as gold grades are notoriously spotty in occurrence, and at low values can easily be overlooked. If such a deposit is suspected, the best exploration method is an extensive program of chip sampling. Samples should be as large as possible, to reduce the effects of spotty gold distribution. Encouraging results would lead to more detailed surface sampling and perhaps some bulk sampling, then finally to diamond drilling. While there are now no definite target areas for this type of deposit, the association of gold with intrusive activity at the Hillsbar deposit is suggestive, and disseminated gold values may be concentrated in or near the intrusive bodies.

SAMPLING

Three samples were taken during the traverse up the lower part of Suka Creek, as shown on the accompanying map. Number 3453 was a 6 m. chip sample taken across a shear in the gneiss which is part of the regional Yale Fault. It assays 0.002 oz/ton Au and trace Ag. Sample #3451 was chipped over 2 m. in silicious gneiss at the base of a cliff. It was taken as representative of the country rock of the area and to compare with a sample taken nearby the previous spring (#2 + 50). It assayed 0.012 oz/ton Au and trace Ag. Sample #3452 was a piece of rusty, pyritiferous float found in the creek at the highest point of the traverse. It's source in bedrock is unknown. It assayed 0.012 oz/ton Au and trace Ag.

While the samples taken are of low grade they should not be considered discouraging. Rather, since they were taken almost randomly from the country rock they strongly indicate the presence of gold in the bedrock throughout the region. In such a situation, there is a good probability of finding localized deposits of higher grade.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Sisu claims lie in an area known to host significant gold deposits, both to the north at Hillsbar Creek and to the east at the Caroline Mines property. Gold is known to occur on the property, as past and present work has shown, but specific mineralized zones have not been distinguished to date. I therefore recommend that a program of detailed prospecting be carried out, emphasizing the sampling of any quartz veins and extensive chip sampling of the country rock. Areas of particular interest are the granodiorite/quartz diorite intrusive bodies and the rocks adjacent to them. Because there has been no strong correlation of gold with sulphides I do not feel that geophysical surveys would be effective. Detailed prospecting and sampling will most readily provide specific locations for further investigation and clarify the geological details of gold deposition in this area.

Respectfully submitted,

R.F. McIntyre, B.Sc., Geologist

Appendix I - Assay Certificate

General Testing Laboratories
A Division of SGS Supervision Services Inc.

1001 EAST PENDER ST., VANCOUVER, B.C., CANADA, V6A 1W2
PHONE (604) 254-1647 TELEX 04-507514 CABLE SUPERVISE

TO:

MR. R. MCINTYRE
2536 McKenzie Street
Vancouver, B.C.

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY

No.: 8008-1163 | DATE: Aug. 27/80

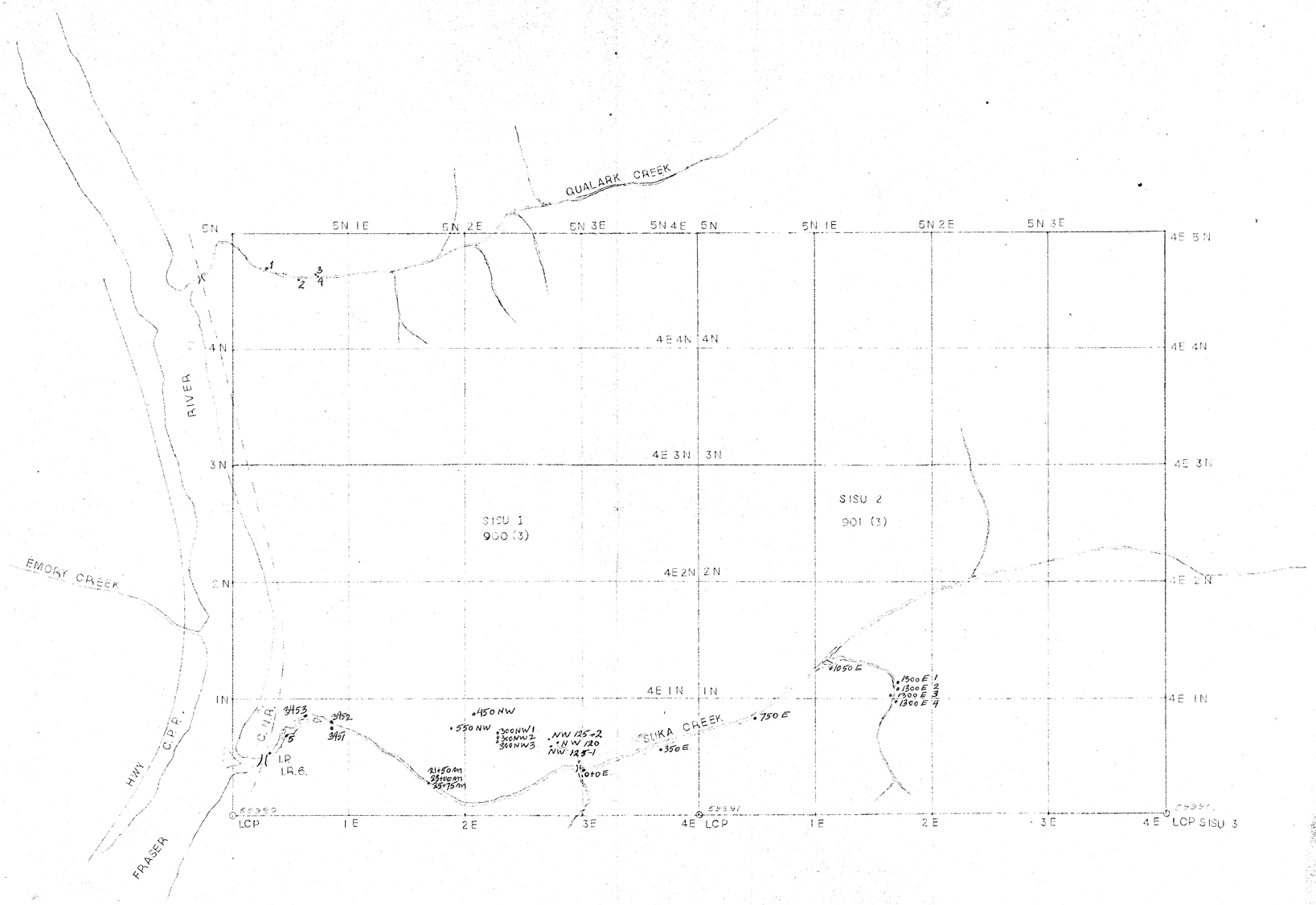
We hereby certify that the following are the results of assays on: Ore

MARKED	GOLD	SILVER	xxx	xxx	xx	xxx	xxx	xxx
	oz/st	oz/st						
3451	0.012	trace						
3452	0.012	trace						
3453	0.002	trace						

NOTE: REJECTS RETAINED ONE MONTH. PULPS RETAINED THREE MONTHS. ON REQUEST PULPS AND REJECTS WILL BE STORE FOR A MAXIMUM OF ONE YEAR.

E. WONG
PROVINCIAL ASSAYER

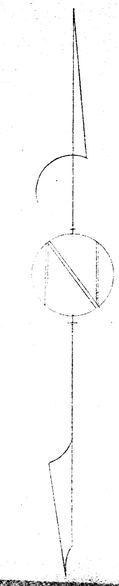
Analytical and Consulting Chemists, Bulk Cargo Specialists, Surveyors, Inspectors, Samplers, Weighers



SISU 1 & 2 M.C

0 100 200 300 400 500 1000 m

TO MAP 92H/11W



SAMPLED I.P.	GOLD	SILVER	OTHER
1	0.003		
	0.002		
	0.002		
	0.002		
	0.17		
18 & 50 N	45.5	0.55	
33 & 00 N	39.5	0.55	
48 & 75 N	109.5	0.55	
1450 E	0.012	Trace	
1475	0.012	Trace	
1533	0.002	Trace	
1300 E			
1300 E 2			
1300 E 3			
1300 E 4			
1050 E			
750 E			
550 E			
450 E			
350 E			
120			
NW 125-1			
300 NW 1			
300 NW 2			
300 NW 3			
450 NW			
550 NW			

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eco tech systems design

SCALE: 1:10,000	APPROVED BY:	DRAWN BY:
DATE: MAR 2/81		REVISED: —

MAP OF GEOLOGICAL SAMPLE LOCATIONS
SISU # 1 & 2 M.C.

SCALE 1:10,000	DRAWING NUMBER 1-671