

81-1193-9972

ASSESSMENT REPORT
ON THE
MOLY MINERAL CLAIM
RECORD NO. 1112 (12)
WESTWOLD - MONTE LAKE AREA
KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION
WESTWOLD, BRITISH COLUMBIA

N. Lat. $50^{\circ}27'$

W. Long. $119^{\circ}49'$

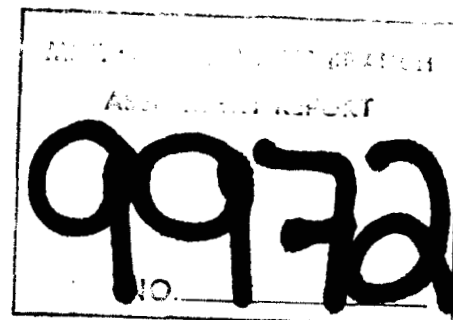
82-L-5W

for

SCORE RESOURCES LTD.
Suite 922
510 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6B 1L8

by

DONALD W. TULLY, P. ENG.



December 30, 1981

West Vancouver, B.C.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
INTRODUCTION.....	1
SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS.....	1
PROPERTY - LOCATION, ACCESS, PHYSIOGRAPHY AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS.....	3
CLAIMS.....	4
HISTORY - PREVIOUS DEVELOPMENT.....	4
REFERENCES.....	8
REGIONAL AND LOCAL GEOLOGICAL SETTING.....	9
MINERALIZATION.....	12
RESULTS OF THE 1981 PROGRAM OF GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYING.....	14
RECOMMENDATIONS.....	16
TIME-COST DISTRIBUTION.....	17
CERTIFICATE.....	18

MAPS

Figure 1 - Location Map.....	(Frontispiece)
Figure 2 - Area Map.....	(Follows page 1)
Figure 3 - Topographic Location Map.....	(Follows page 2)
Figure 4 - Claim Plan.....	(Follows page 3)
Figure 5 - Geology and Plan of D.D. Holes (1979-1980).....	(Follows page 9)
Figure 6 - Magnetometer Survey.....	(In Pocket)
Figure 7 - VLF-Electromagnetic Survey.....	(In Pocket)

APPENDIX

Assay Certificate #8110 - 3058
Field Survey Procedure by Robert Wank,
Geo-Teck Services Ltd.

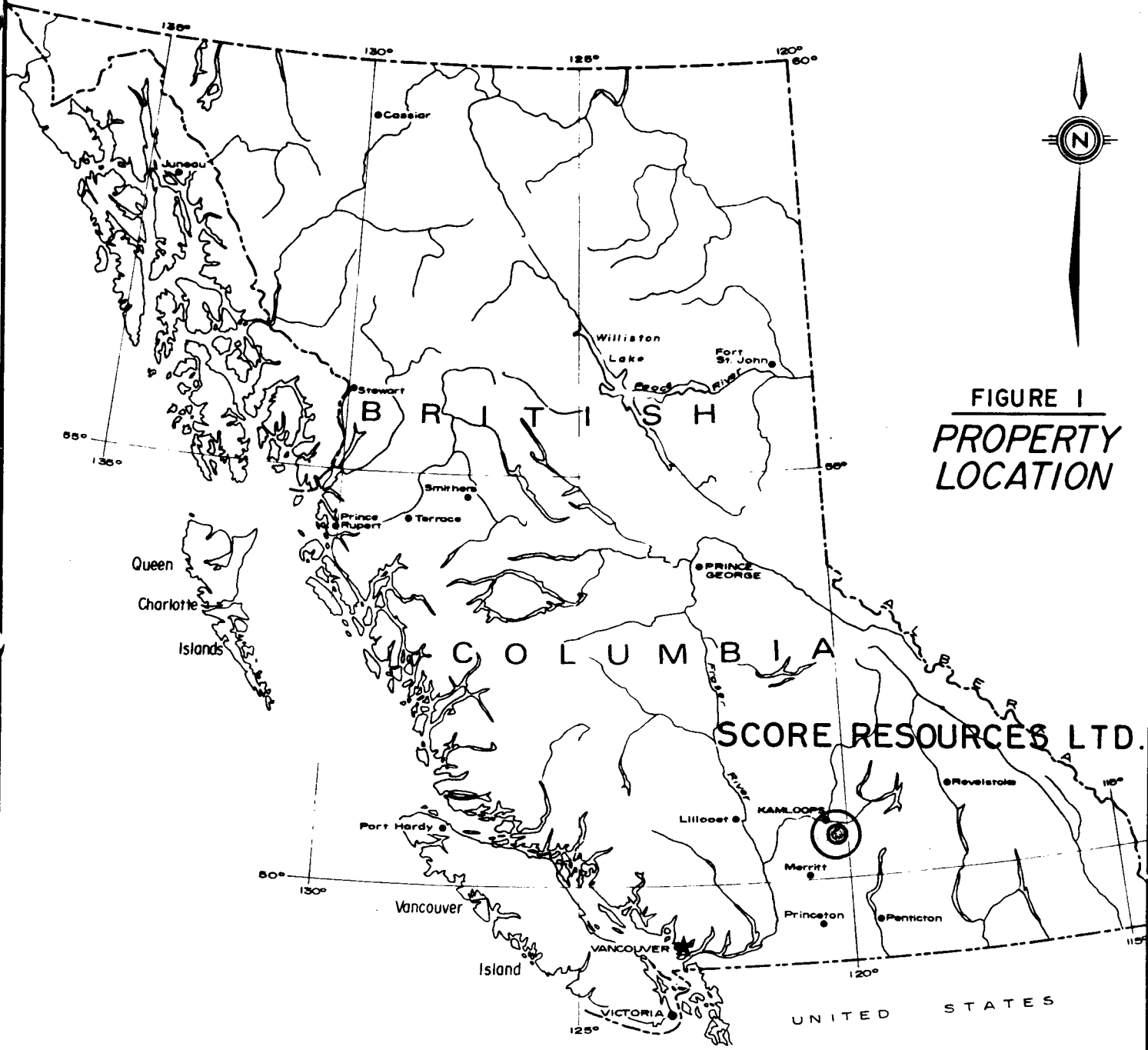
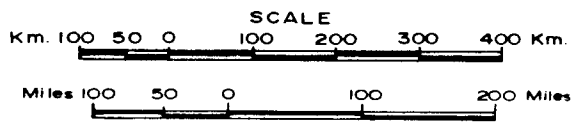


FIGURE 1
PROPERTY
LOCATION

December 30, 1981.

Donald W. Wilby



INTRODUCTION

This report was prepared pursuant to a request by the Directors of SCORE RESOURCES LTD., Suite 922, 510 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6B 1L8.

The purpose of this report is to evaluate the results of the previous mineral development work performed on the MOLY mineral claim and assess the mine-making potential of the property.

This report is based upon personal field examinations made during the autumn of 1979 on the property when a program of diamond drilling was in progress and again on October 29, 1981 in company with D. Bader.

A two-phase program of further mineral exploration is recommended.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The MOLY mineral claim is a molybdenite prospect. It comprises sixteen claim units located about three kilometres southwest of the town of Westwold, British Columbia.

The total claim area is 400 hectares.

Road access is available using a 4 WD vehicle over most of the property area.

Molybdenite was discovered in the late 1890's on the ground now held by the MOLY claim. Exploration

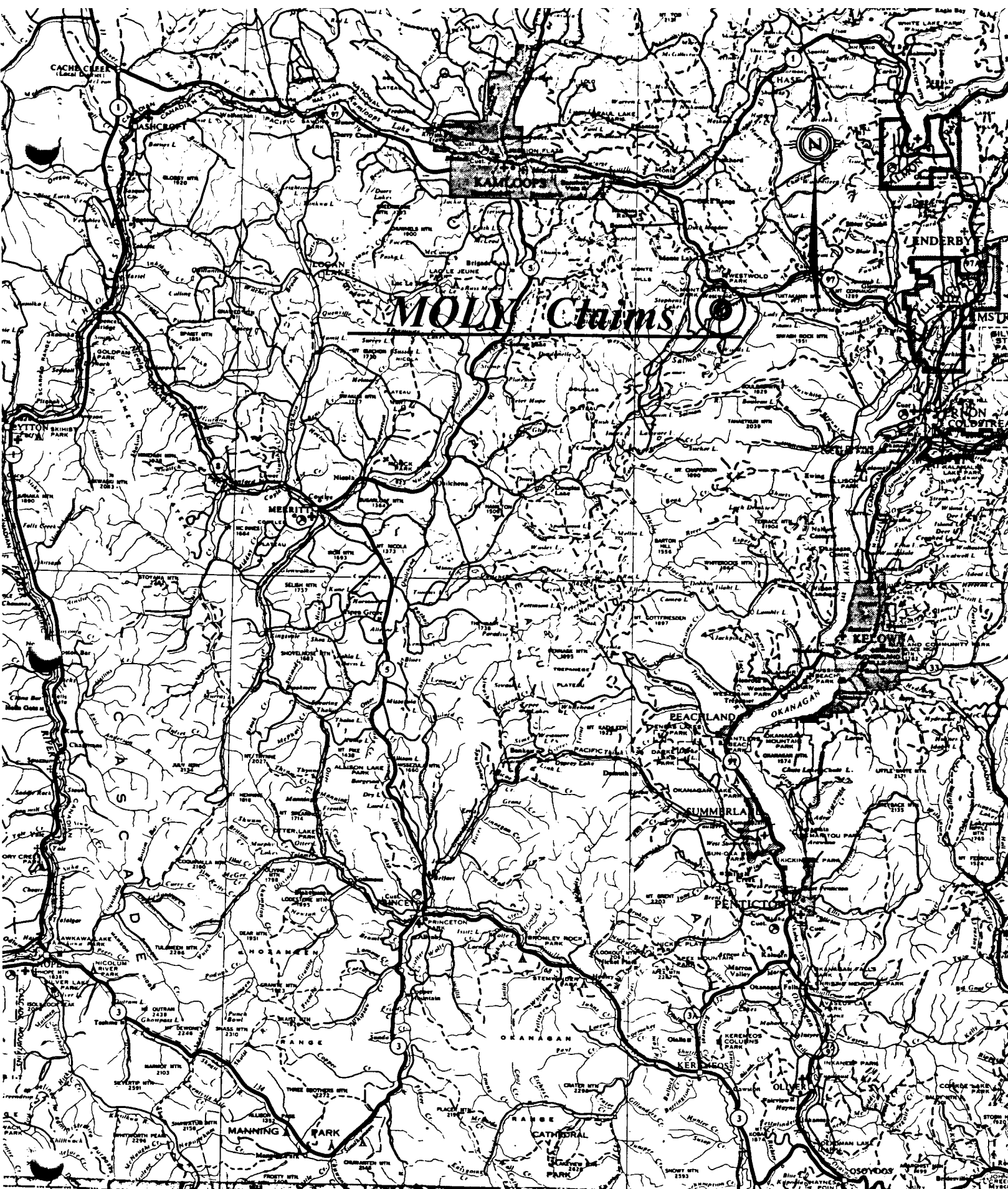
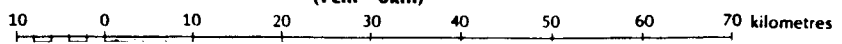


FIGURE 2
DECEMBER 30, 1981.

Scale - 1 : 600 000
(1 cm = 6km)

Donald W. Hill



NORTH

work at that time consisted of test-pitting, trenching and the sinking of two small shafts (6 - 15m) on skarn zones in sediments and volcanic rocks containing generally coarse flakes of molybdenite. The property has been a subject of interest to numerous mining interests over the period since discovery. In 1979, Denar Mines Ltd. acquired an option on the ground and drilled a total of 1,339 metres of NQ size core in sixteen diamond drill holes shallow to intermediate depth. This drill program was carried out during the period of September 1979 and July 1980 on the known molybdenite zones in the central area of the property. The results of the split core assays showed molybdenite was present in small amounts. Occasional values in gold and silver were also encountered in the drill holes.

In October 1981, Geo-Teck Services Ltd. did a combined geophysical-VLF-electromagnetic and magnetometer survey over the MOLY claim area. This work showed several anomalous zones.

It is concluded the property warrants an initial program of geochemical soil sampling to explore the overburden areas of the claim for underlying mineral targets. A deep diamond drill test of the East and West zones of skarn-rich molybdenite mineralization is proposed to test the underlying granitic intrusives for molybdenum content.

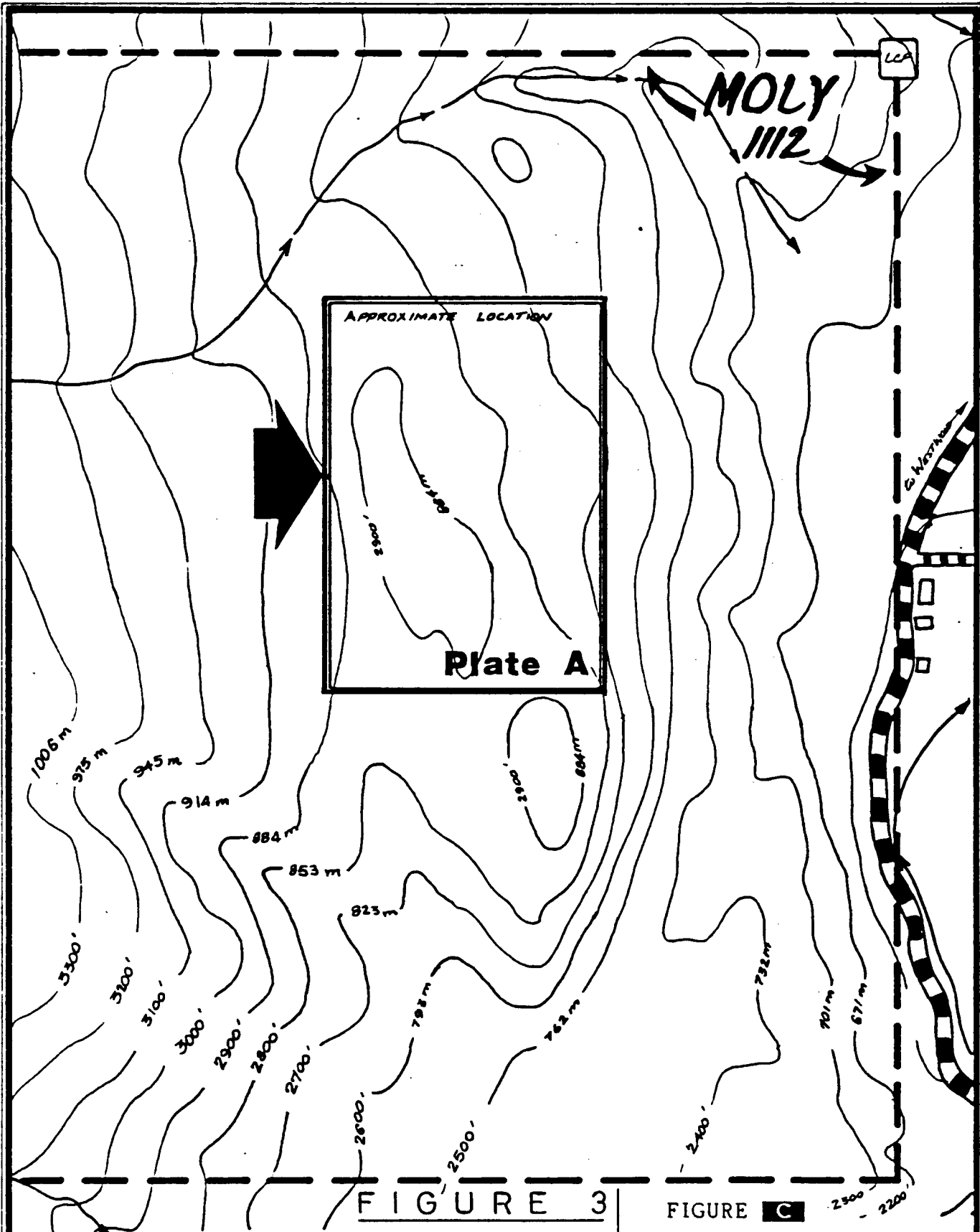


FIGURE 3

TOPOGRAPHIC LOCATION MAP

(After G.E.A. Von Rosen, P. Eng.)

December 30, 1981.

METERS



FIGURE C

DENAR MINES LTD

**MOLY 1112 M.C.
Westwood
British Columbia
82L5W**

INDEX MAP

PROPERTY - LOCATION, ACCESS, PHYSIOGRAPHY
AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS

The MOLY claim area is situated about four kilometres by road southwest of the village of Westwold, British Columbia. Westwold is located on highway 97 some 48 kilometres east of Kamloops.

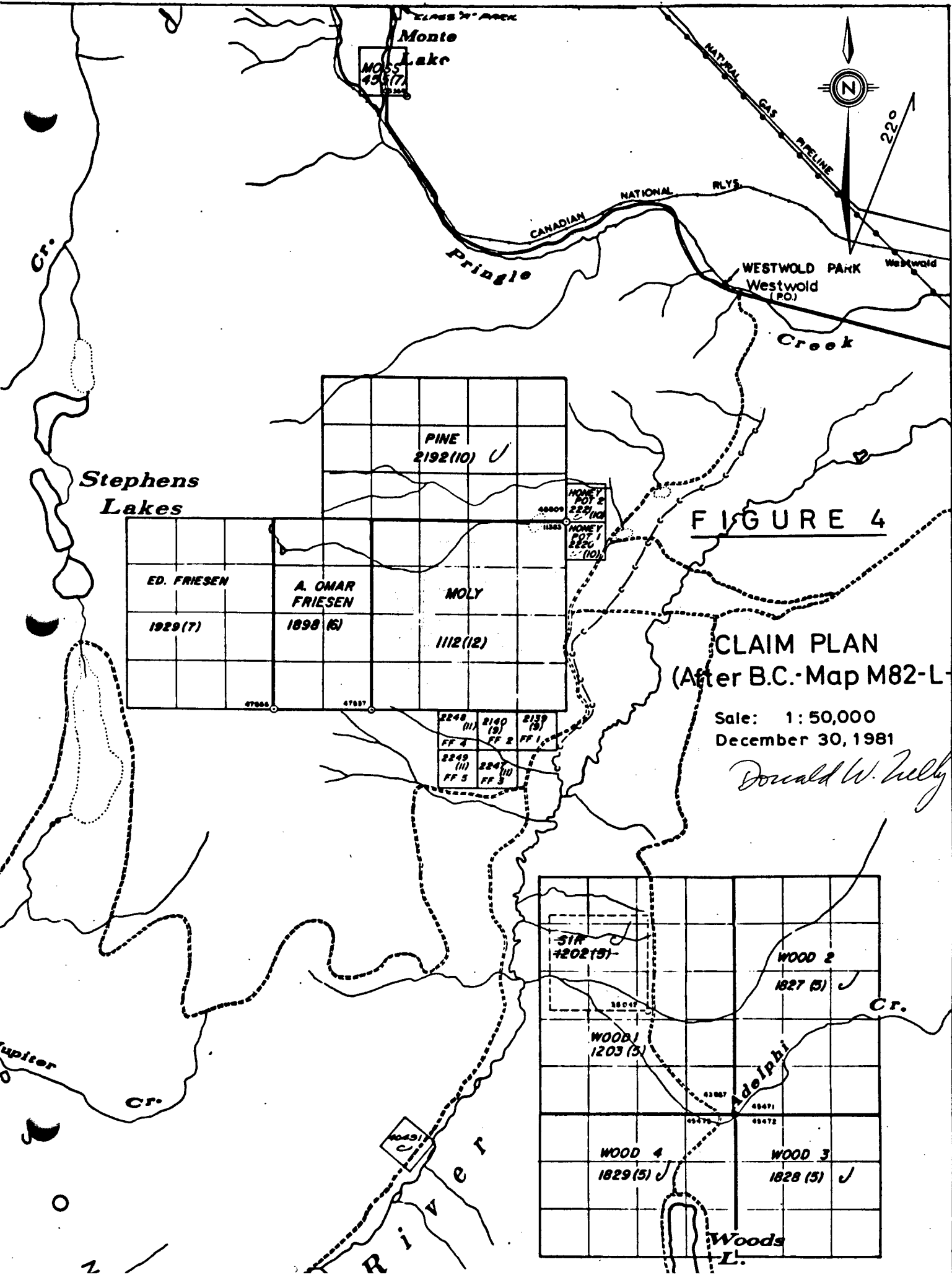
Access is available by paved road from Westwold and thence over logging routes on the property using a 4 WD vehicle.

The MOLY claim covers the southeast-facing slope along the west side of the Salmon River. The terrain has a rather rugged aspect. Elevations over the ground vary between 800 and 1,500 metres above sea-level. The known molybdenite showings are located in the central sector of the claim at about the 850 - 875 metre elevation.

Forest cover is mostly conifers with moderate to light underbrush. The claim area has been logged in part.

Precipitation is light to moderate. A creek in the north area of the claim should provide ample water for any immediate industrial needs. Hydro-electric power is available nearby.

The claim area is considered to be in a moderately sensitive environmental milieu.



MOSES
456(7)

CLASS 2nd AREA

Monte Lake



22°

NADRAL GAS PIPELINE

CANADIAN NATIONAL RLYS.

Pringle Creek

WESTWOLD PARK
Westwold (P.O.)

Creek

Stephens Lakes

		PINE 2192(10) ✓		
				MONEY POT 2 222(10)
				MONEY POT 1 220(10)
ED. FRIESEN 1929(7)	A. OMAR FRIESEN 1898(6)	MOLY 1112(12)		

FIGURE 4

CLAIM PLAN
(After B.C.-Map M82-L-5W)

Sale: 1:50,000
December 30, 1981

Donald W. Zully

2248 (11) FF 4	2140 (9) FF 2	2139 (9) FF 1
2249 (11) FF 5	2247 (10) FF 3	

SIP 1202(5) ✓		WOOD 2 1827(5) ✓	
WOOD 1 1203(5)			
WOOD 4 1829(5) ✓		WOOD 3 1828(5) ✓	
		Woods L.	

Jupiter Cr.

Cr.

RIVER

Adelphi Cr.

CLAIM

The MOLY mineral claim consists of sixteen contiguous claim units located in the Kamloops Mining Division, British Columbia.

Information on file with the Gold Commissioner at the Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, Kamloops, B.C. is as follows:

<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Record No.</u>	<u>Expiry Date</u>	<u>Recorded Holder</u>
MOLY	4x4 = 16	1112 (12)	December 7, 1981)	90% Score Resources Ltd.) 10% J.C. Turner

The MOLY claim is shown on British Columbia Mineral Titles Map M82-L-SW (Figure 4).

Work has been filed subject to approval.

HISTORY - PREVIOUS DEVELOPMENT

The present MOLY claim area was originally discovered in the late 1890's. Since that time it has been known as the Kenallen property and has been the subject of interest by several mining companies.

Following the discovery test-pitting, trenching and two small shafts have been sunk on the two zones of molybdenite mineralization. John S. Stevenson gave a detailed account of the showings in British Columbia Mines Bulletin No. 9 in 1939. Prior to this in 1925, the Mines Branch at Ottawa had examined this showing and the description by V.L. Eardley-Wilmot is given in Bulletin 592.

J.A. Millican described the property in a report on the GUS and CHIP claims and recommended a program of deep drilling.

In 1964, Northwest Ventures Ltd. optioned what was then known as the BRENDA group covering the MOLY claim area. This company trenched the molybdenite zones and drilled a total of about 300 metres of diamond drilling in two holes.

Moly-Win Mines Ltd. optioned the ground in 1966 which was then known as the WIN group under the direction of Dr. H.A. Quin. Subsequently, Dresser Industries are reported to have carried out geological, geochemical and magnetometer surveys over the mineralized zones under the direction of James M. Dawson.

Agricultural limestone has been produced in limited quantities from a quarry at the north end of the West Zone of the molybdenite mineralization in the area of diamond drill holes 80-7 and 80-8 (Figure 5). This work was reportedly done by the Kamloops Marble Company.

John C. Turner did rock trenching over the west zone in the spring of 1978 and James W. McLeod reported on the property in June 1978 with a recommendation for a program of 1,200 metres of diamond drilling in shallow (100 metre) holes.

Denar Mines Ltd. optioned the MOLY claim in 1979 and commenced a program of diamond drilling. That year, two holes totalling 184 metres of diamond drilling were done. In the spring of 1980, Denar Mines drilled fourteen NQ core size diamond drill holes totalling 1,155

metres for a total of 1,339 metres during the period September 1979 through July 1980. The program in 1980 was directed by G.E.A. von Rosen, P.Eng.

The following is a summary of the results of the 1980 program of diamond drilling as reported by G.E.A. von Rosen, P.Eng., on pages 10 and 11 of his report to Denar Mines Ltd., dated August 29, 1980. The writer has added the diamond drill hole numbers (exemplified on each of the sections) as indicated on Figure 5 accompanying this report.

" SELECTION OF DRILL TARGETS

Several holes were laid out, collared in the small linear valley to the west, oriented easterly at about 45 degrees, to intersect the dip of the sediments. Results of ground-magnetic survey indicated a build-up of magnetic content of the area to the west of this valley. The EM 16 profiles showed a strong conductivity "high" coinciding with the small valley. For these reasons several holes were finally drilled as shown on Section F-F. One hole was drilled farther south: Section G-G. One hole was drilled farther north of the main section, to test the strong EM 16 anomaly: Section E-E, however a second, steeper hole, from farther west was abandoned after the results at F-F were obtained. Section D-D was drilled, at the west to probe the area described by Dawson as being interesting due to the occurrence of molybdenum in the intrusive, and to the east to test the southern extension of the interestingly-mineralized east zone. Section C-C tested the down-dip continuation of the skarn near the inclined adit. Section B-B

" shows one drill hole exploring the vicinity of the contact of intrusive rock to the north, and limy sediments (forming glassy skarn near the contact) to the south. Section A-A explores the fault continuation (valley) and intrusive-skarn relation north of the quarry.

RESULTS OF 1980 DIAMOND DRILLING

<u>SECTION A-A</u> (DDH #7) (DDH #8)	Both holes cored intrusive rock only, indicating that the intrusive reaches further south than expected.
<u>SECTION B-B</u> (DDH #9)	The hole did intersect both intrusive and skarn rocks, however metallic mineralization was scant, not assayed.
<u>SECTION C-C</u> (DDH #10)	Several sections of skarn and garnet-rich skarn were encountered, - not assayed.
<u>SECTION D-D</u> (DDH #6) (DDH #11)	To the west, the hole cored fine-grained intrusive dike rock, as well as several skarn intersections, - not assayed. To the east, a thick section of granitic intrusive was cut, as well as the extension of the east-zone skarn beds, - not assayed.
<u>SECTION E-E</u> (DDH 79-2) (DDH 80-5) (DDH 80-12) (DDH 80-13)	The west hole was assayed. Showing silver in the volcanic rock, and some mineralized skarn at the toe of the hole. #12 and #13 encountered skarn which shows mineralization in #13.
<u>SECTION F-F</u> (DDH 79-1) (DDH 80-1) (DDH 80-2) (DDH 80-3) (DDH 80-14)	Displays 5 holes in-section with the inclined shaft. The last hole #14 was not assayed. Hole #3 displayed longer sections of metallic mineralization. (see Interpretation of Results)
<u>SECTION G-G</u> (DDH 80-4)	Skarn encountered, - assayed.

" EXPLORATION PROGRAM 1980

The 1980 program of exploration consisted of geologizing the northern portion of the map area to determine the location of the intrusive. It included the measuring of ground EM signals over three east-west sections, in order to determine the electrical conductivity of the underlying material, in the hope of finding conductivity correlation with the possible economically mineralized horizons. It further included selecting 10 sites suitable for drill testing the ore-making possibilities of the various skarn zones, as well as the intervening hornfelsed areas.

The major portion of this year's exploration concerned the drilling of these sites. The writer instructed company personnel in coresplitting, and came to personally inspect the core at various times.

The early portion of the split samples was assayed 'inclusively' to arrive at a correlation between the accuracy of inspection and rock-geochemical assay, while the latter portion of the core was split, and inspected for degree of mineralization, and held for further study before assay. "

REFERENCES

The following reports and publications contain information concerning the ground covered by the Moly mineral claim:

- Aeromagnetic Map #5214G (1968): Westwold, B.C.
- B.C. Minister of Mines (1915): A.R., pp. K-217 - K-219
- B.C. Minister of Mines (1964): A.R., pp. 104 - 105
- B.C. Minister of Mines (1965): A.R., p. 164
- B.C. Department of Mines (1940): Molybdenum Deposits of B.C., J.S. Stevenson, Bulletin No. 9, p. 28
- Dawson, James M. (1970): Report for Dresser Industries; B.C. Department of Mines Assessment Report #2360
- Jones, A.G. (1959): Vernon Map Area; Geological Survey of Canada Memoir 296
- Millican, Jack A. (1959): Geological Report; B.C. Dept. of Mines: Assess. 282
- McLeod, James W. (1978): Report for Denar Mines Ltd., dated June 17, 1978
- Quin, Harold A. (1966): Win group report on behalf of Moly-Win Mines
- Tully, Donald W. (1979): Letter progress reports to Denar Mines Ltd., dated September 25, 1979 and October 5, 1979
- Turner, J.C. (1978): Physical Assessment work in the form of trenching
- White, L.G. (1964): Report on the Brenda group for P.A. Cramond (Northwest Ventures Ltd.)
- Sullivan, J. (1964): Report on Brenda Group of Mineral Claims
- von Rosen, G. (1980): Report dated February 6, 1980
- von Rosen, G. (1980): Summary Report on Moly 1112 m.c. for Denar Mines Ltd., dated August 29, 1980

REGIONAL AND LOCAL GEOLOGICAL SETTING

The regional geology is shown on Geological Survey of Canada Map accompanying Memoir 296.

The property geology was mapped by James M. Dawson in his report for Dresser Industries and filed for assessment with the British Columbia Department of Mines and Petroleum Resources as #2360. His description of the local geological setting is as follows:

" The claim group is underlain by Tertiary volcanics of the Kamloops group, a portion of which have been eroded to expose a small window of older rocks. These older rocks consist of Cache Creek sediments intruded by a small granitic stock. A portion of the property dealt with in this report lies completely within the area of Cache Creek rocks.

The map area is underlain by a sequence of fine-grained, cherty silt stones and argillites in places converted to hornfels, and several bands of recrystallized limestone which strike slightly east and west of north, and dip moderately to the west.

Portions of the limestone have been converted to skarn. The skarn is primarily found in two zones which parallel the general attitude of the sediments. It varies from less than a foot to over 8 feet in thickness - pinching and swelling over short distances. It is a greenish-brown rock made up predominantly of diopside and garnet with lesser quartz, calcite, and wollastonite.

The metasediments are cut by a number of irregular 'dikes' of granitic rock which varies from a pegmatitic granite to granodiorite, and quartz diorite. These 'dikes' are considered to be apophyses of the small stock which outcrops somewhat north of the map area... "

G.E.A. von Rosen, P.Eng., in his report of August 29, 1980 describes the local geology (in part) as follows:

" The present writer traversed the area shown on Dawson's map attempting to extend the skarn zones north-erly. As shown on Plan 'A', the sediments contact with the stock not too far to the north, describing an undulating trace. It appears that the limy zones are more resistant to both amalgamation by the intrusive, as well as present-day erosion. This is exemplified by limy ridges extending into the intrusive stock, while topographically lower areas, presumably the less-limy rock types, indicate the intrusive's facility in assimilating the silty rocks, as these areas extend as embayments into these metasediments.

The limestone quarry, at the northeast corner of Plan 'A' derived its white rock from a north-south trending ridge of coarsely crystallized rock which at its northern extremity contacts with granitic intrusive. The contact is intensely altered to skarn.

The west side of Plan 'A' shows a southerly leading road, which follows a valley. A steep vertical western aspect of the white bluff appears to be aligned with this valley. Drilling indicates that a well-developed fault zone contacts younger volcanic rocks (to the west) with older sediments underlying a low-lying ridge (to the east). This zone appears to underly the valley, and exhibit its attitude at the quarry wall. "

This writer confirms the presence of a granitic intrusive along the north portion of the MOLY claim area.

Volcanics are evident in the southwest sector of the property.

The formations strike generally north-south and dip 40° - 50° to the west. The garnet-rich East and West zones of molybdenite mineralization as shown on Figure 5 appear to be a roof pendant or pendants in the basement granite.

von Rosen has indicated a west dipping fault zone in the West zone in the area of D.D. Holes 80-2, 80-3 and 80-14. (Figure 5)

MINERALIZATION

James M. Dawson has described the mineralization of the showings on the MOLY claim area in his report for Dresser Industries as follows:

" Molybdenite and lesser chalcopyrite are found irregularly distributed in the skarn. The molybdenite occurs as clusters of coarse books and rosettes as well as finely disseminated grains. Chalcopyrite is found as small disseminated grains as well as larger blebs.

The mineralization is principally found in two narrow zones which are separated by about 500 feet of barren sediments. The east zone is about 800 feet long and has been explored by eight prospect pits and a 30 to 40 foot incline near the northeast corner of the map area. The mineral-bearing skarn varies from about 6 feet to less than one foot in width; however, it is not mineralized over the entire strike length.

The west zone is about 1,100 feet long and has been

" exposed by numerous pits, two bulldozer trenches, an adit, and a 20 - 40 foot inclined shaft. Again the skarn varies from about 6 inches to more than 8 feet and molybdenite and copper are irregularly distributed, there being many barren areas between the mineralized lenses.

Both of these skarn lenses appear to die out to the south, although the crystalline limestone bands extend some distance beyond the limits of the skarn. To the north, the skarn extends some distance beyond the map area.

Minor amounts of molybdenum were found in two of the intrusive 'dikes' near the north boundary of the map area. This is significant as it indicates that the source of all the molybdenum and copper mineralization was probably the intrusive stock outcropping to the north of the map area.

Minor pyrite and pyrrhotite were found in some of the intensely hornfelsed sediments....

....The most interesting fact to emerge from this study is that molybdenum was found in the intrusive 'dikes' or apophyses. This indicates that the ultimate source of mineralization is the intrusive stock which outcrops to the north of the map area. A similar stock located on Adelphi Creek about 3 miles south of the map area is known to contain disseminated MoS_2 over a wide area..."

The writer took a grab sample of garnet-rich skarn and hornfelsed sediments from a rock dump in the vicinity of the collars of D.D. Holes 80-2 and 80-3. The sample assayed as follows:

Gold	-	0.002 ounces/st
Silver	-	0.10 ounces/st
Copper	-	0.02 %
Molybdenum	-	0.038 %

The widespread occurrence, albeit low tenor, of molybdenite in the roof pendant, garnet-rich skarn zones and the observation by Dawson that he found molybdenite in a granitoid dyke suggests the basement granitic intrusives are the source of the molybdenum mineralization.

RESULTS OF THE 1981 PROGRAM OF GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYING

During the period of October 10 through October 25, 1981, by Geo-Teck Services Ltd., P.O. Box 172, Watson Lake, Yukon Territory, under contract to Turnex Exploration Services Ltd., Suite 704, 525 Seymour Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, completed a combined magnetometer and VLF - Electromagnetic survey over the MOLY claim area.

The results of the magnetometer survey are shown on Figure 6.

The results of the VLF - Electromagnetic survey are shown on Figure 7.

A summary of the survey procedure is given by Robert Wañk of Geo-Teck Services Ltd. in the APPENDIX to this report.

Magnetometer Survey

710 magnetometer readings were taken at 50 metre intervals along east-west lines spaced 100 metres apart.

A total of 35.6 kilometres of chain and compass line were traversed over the claim area. A north-south baseline was established in the centre of the claim area.

The range of magnetic response varied between 56,031 and 63,977 gammas. The total magnetic relief was found to be 7,946 gammas.

The trend of the magnetic response over the claim area is north-northwesterly.

In the central portion of the claim area an area of magnetically "Low" response was found trending slightly west of north and is generally coincident with the West zone of garnet-rich skarn and molybdenite mineralization. The trend of the skarn is sub-parallel to the magnetic response.

An area of Nicola volcanics in the southwest sector of the claim area has a magnetically "High" response. The magnetic pattern for this area of the property is typical of the Nicola volcanic environment.

VLF - Electromagnetic Survey

710 VLF-electromagnetic conductor readings were taken at 50-metre intervals along 35.6 kilometres of east-west chain and compass lines 100 metres apart.

A zone of apparent electromagnetic conductor zones were found trending northerly through the central and east sectors of the property. The East and West zones of skarn-rich mineralization (see Figure 5) appear to be reflected in the electromagnetic response.

The general rise in electromagnetic field strength towards the west coincides somewhat with the westerly rise in topographic relief over the MOLY claim area.

RECOMMENDATIONS

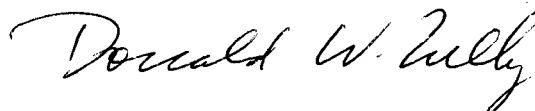
The MOLY claim is considered to be underexplored.

The presence of molybdenite in the granitoid intrusive rocks underlying the property and the observation that the granitic intrusives in the Westwold area do display an affinity for molybdenum suggests the MOLY claim deserves a thorough search for potential mineral targets.

A geochemical soil survey for molybdenum and copper is proposed as a first phase to testing the full potential of the claim area for new mineral targets of merit. Any anomalous zones resulting from the geochemical survey should be tested by drilling.

A deep diamond drill test is proposed to test the granitic intrusives below the East and West zones for molybdenite-bearing phases of the granite.

Respectfully submitted,



Donald W. Tully, P. Eng.

December 30, 1981

CERTIFICATE

I, DONALD WILLIAM TULLY, of the Municipality of West Vancouver, Province of British Columbia, hereby certify as follows:

1. I am a Consulting Geologist with an office at Suite 102, 2222 Bellevue Avenue, West Vancouver, British Columbia.
2. I am a registered Professional Engineer in the Provinces of British Columbia and Ontario.
3. I graduated with a degree of Bachelor of Science, Honours Geology, from McGill University in 1943.
4. I have practiced my profession for thirty-six years.
5. This report dated December 30, 1979, is based on a personal field examination of the claim on September 25 and October 2, 1979, and on October 29, 1981 and from personal communications and available reports.
6. I have no direct, indirect or contingent interest in the MOLY mineral claim, Record No. 1112, or the securities of Score Resources Ltd., nor do I intend to receive any interest.
7. I have not consulted on any properties within ten kilometres of the MOLY mineral claim during the past five years.
8. Written permission is required from the writer to publish this report in any Prospectus or Statement of Material Facts.

DATED at West Vancouver in the Province of British Columbia this 30th day of December, 1981.

Donald W. Tully

DONALD W. TULLY, P. ENG.,
Consulting Geologist

APPENDIX

DON TULLY ENGINEERING LTD.
SUITE 102 - 2222 BELLEVUE AVENUE
WEST VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA
V7V 1C7

SURVEY PROCEDURE

MOLY Claim
Record No. 1112(12) - 16 Units

FIELD PERSONNEL - R.N. Wank (Contractor, Watson Lake, Y.T.)
R. Till - Field Technician
C. Wank - Field Technician

PERIOD OF SURVEY - October 10th to October 25th, 1981.

The contract consisted of completing a survey grid, magnetometer and electromagnetic survey (Phoenix VL-2).

The survey grid was completed with compass and hip chain, with Base Line 0+00 #1 running North South through the center of the property. The Base Line was marked with pickets every 100 meters and with ribbons on the 50 meter station.

All survey lines run from the base line in a East West direction. All survey lines are at 100 meter spacings along Base Line.

Survey lines are flagged with orange ribbons and marked with blue ribbons designating all 50 and 100 meter stations.

Survey lines are 1,800 meters long (10+00 East) to (8+00 West) including line 0+00. There are a total of 19 survey grid lines.

The magnetometer survey was completed with the use of the Gem Systems magnetometer, serial #1202.

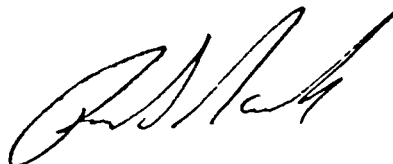
Readings were taken every 50 meters along survey lines with Base stations at the intersections of Base Line 0+00 #1 and survey lines (0+00 to 18+00S).

The Electromagnetic survey was completed with the use of the Phoenix VL-2 unit, serial #1061.

Seattle Washington (186KH2) was used as the transmitting station.

Readings were taken every 50 meters along each survey line (10+00E to 8+00W).

Plotted results were then shipped to Turnex Exploration Services Limited for final plotting.



ROBERT WANK
GEO TECK SERVICES LTD.

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:
 DON TULLY ENGINEERING
 102 - 2222 Bellvue Avenue
 West Vancouver, B.C.
 V7V 1C7
SCORE

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY

No.: 8110-3058 DATE: Nov. 12/81

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

MARKED	GOLD	SILVER	Copper	Molybdenum	XXX	XX	XXX	XXX
	oz/st	oz/st	Cu (%)	Mo (%)				
637 R	0.002	0.10	0.02	0.038				

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

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L. Wong
 L. Wong

PROVINCIAL ASSAYER

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

MEMBER: American Society For Testing Materials • The American Oil Chemists Society • Canadian Testing Association
 REFEREE AND OR OFFICIAL CHEMISTS FOR: National Institute of Oilseed Products • The American Oil Chemists' Society
 OFFICIAL WEIGHMASTERS FOR: Vancouver Board Of Trade

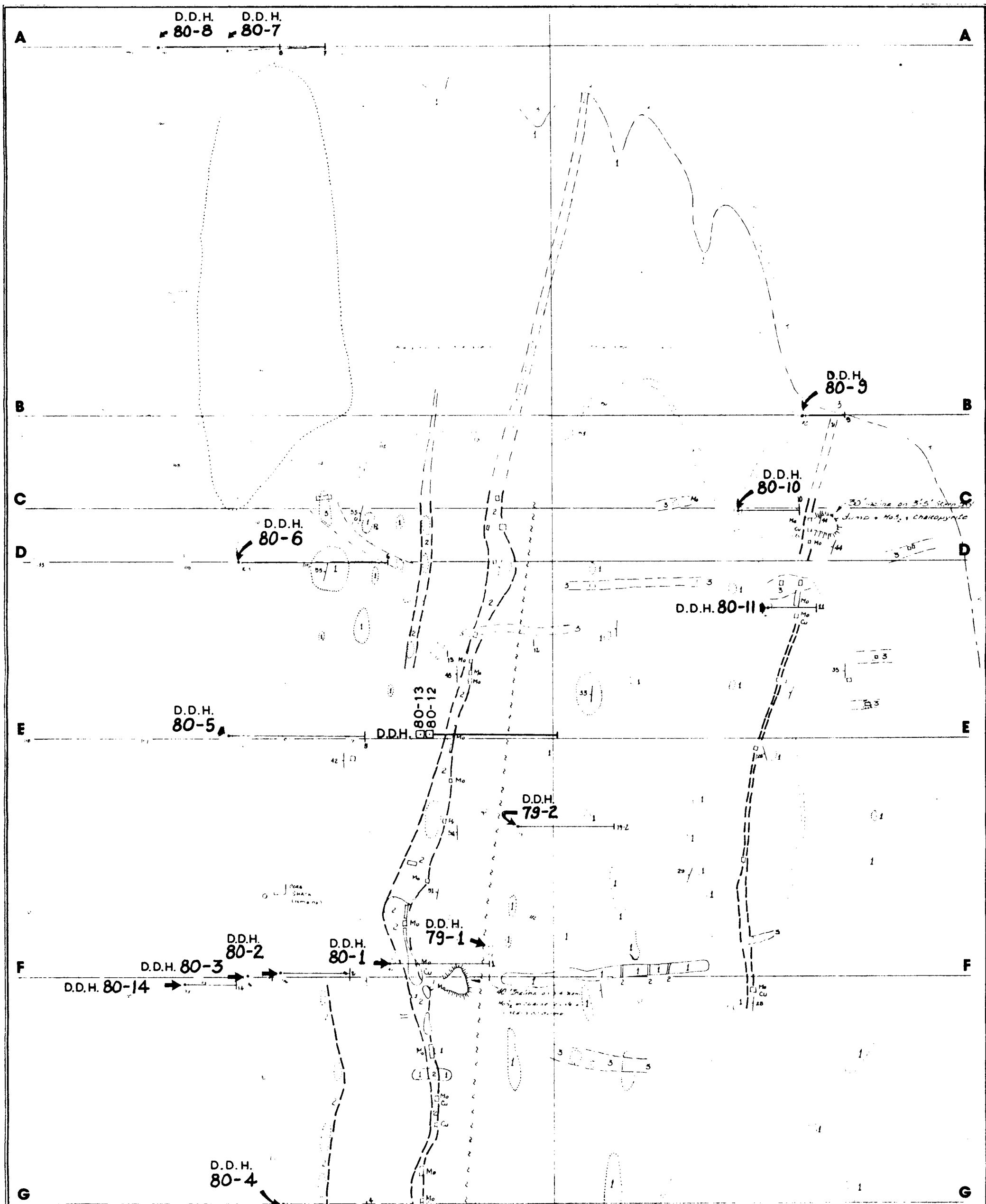


FIGURE 5

MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
9972
NO.

LEGEND

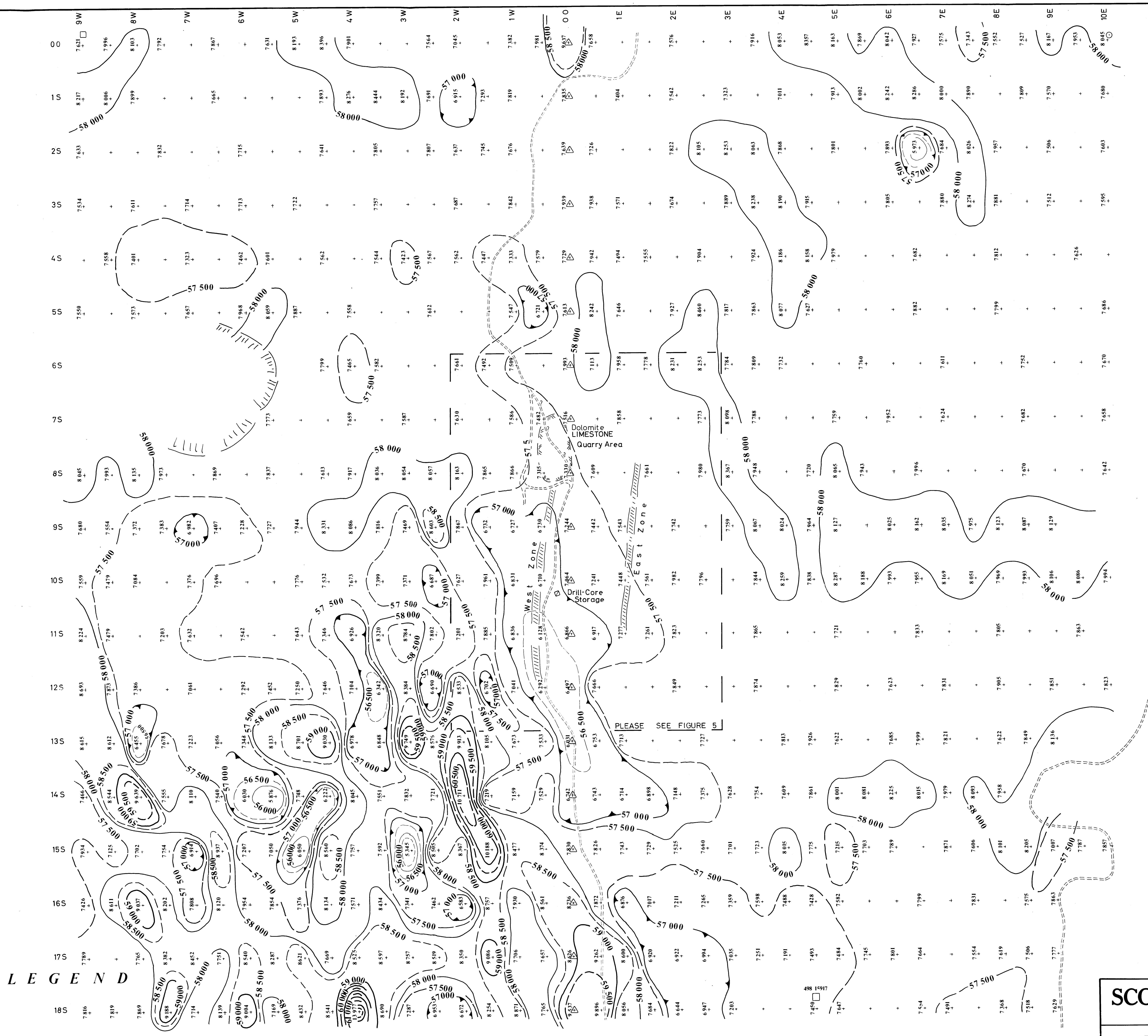
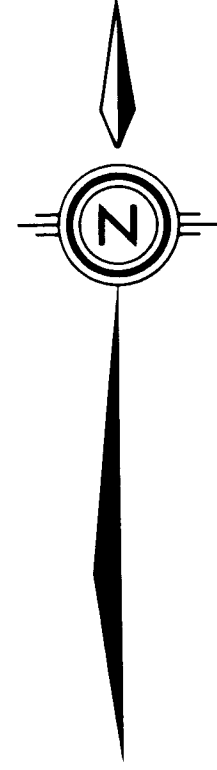
- 1. Gneiss, quartz diorite, granite, amphibolite, and quartzite intrusions, chlorite schist, hornfels.
- 2. White to grey fine to medium grained igneous rocks, mostly quartz diorite and gabbro.
- 3. Dark medium grained igneous rocks, mostly quartz diorite.
- 4. Fine grained basaltic and basaltic dykes.
- 5. Younger volcanics, mostly andesite, dacite, and rhyolite.
- 5A. Older volcanics, mostly andesite, dacite, and rhyolite.
- 6. Dike areas.
- 7. Metamorphic contacts.



SCORE RESOURCES LTD.
Geology and
Plan of D.D. Holes
(Modified after a Plan in a
Report dated August 29, 1980
by G. E. A. Von Rosen, P.Eng.)
Donald W. Kelly
December 30, 1981.

DENAR MINES LTD.
MOLY 1112 M.C.
Westwood
British Columbia
CANADA
PLAN
OF
D.D. HOLES
DRAWN BY
D.W.K.

[Handwritten signature]



LEGEND

- | | | | |
|-----|--|------|--|
| + | Flagged Station (Compass & Chain Survey) | 6800 | Magnetometer Readings, gamma (add 50000 to all Readings) |
| □ | Claim Post | 120 | Electro-Magnetic Survey Field Strength, % |
| ○ | LCP (Legal Corner Post) | E -M | Profile |
| △ | Magnetometer-Survey Base-Station | E -M | Dip Angle |
| == | Bush Road | E -M | Profile |
| --- | Creek | | Geo-Chemical Survey, ppm. |
| --- | Swamp | 67 | Contour |
| | Canyon | | Depression |
| | | | Apparent Electro-Magnetic Conductor Zone |
| | | | Skarn Zone, carrying Molybdenite |

Field-Work Period: October 10-25, 1981.

To accompany a Report
by Donald W. Tully, P. Eng.
dated December 30, 1981.

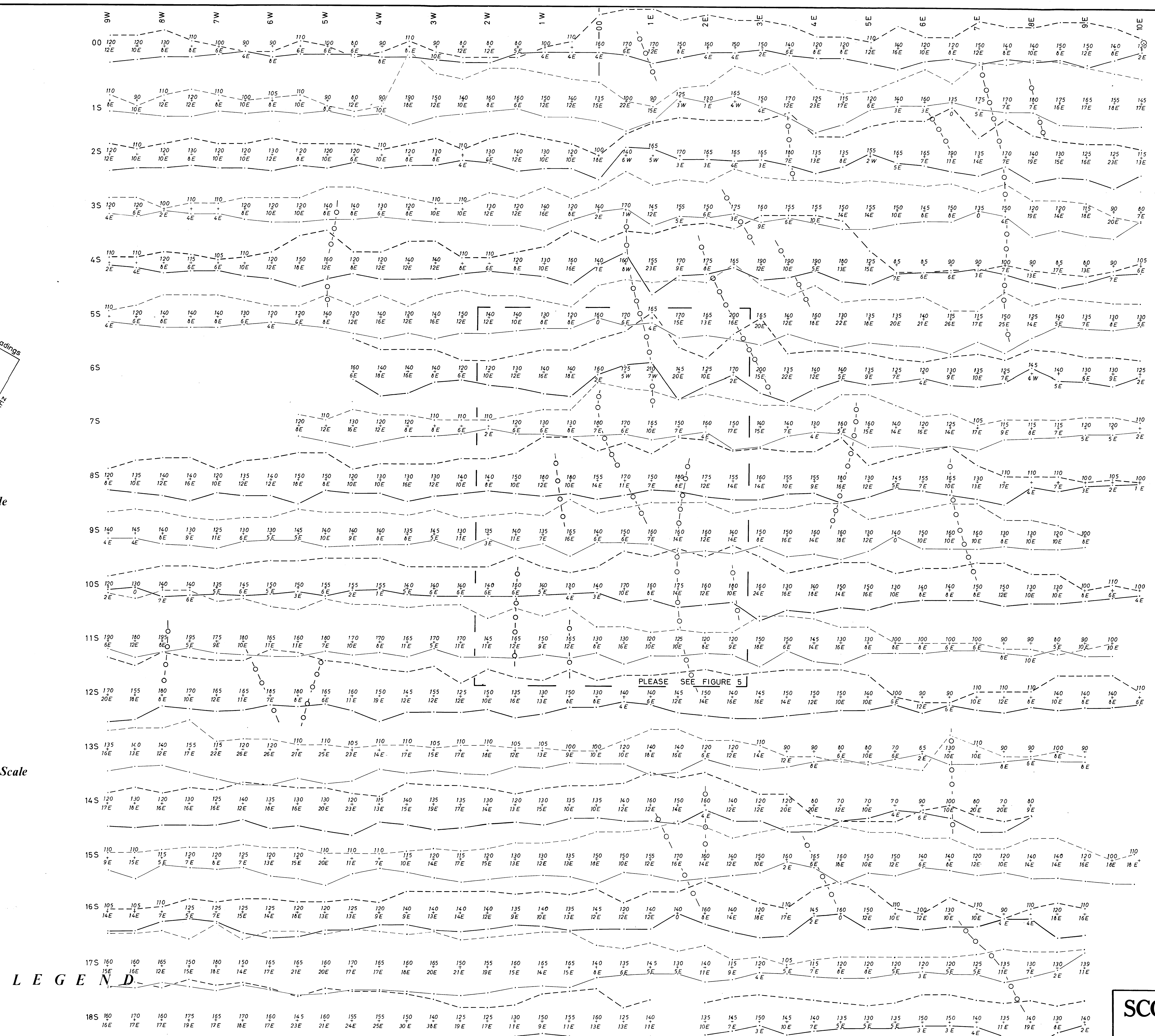
All Locations.
Subject to Survey

NOTE: (+)
Magnetometer-Readings omitted
within Contour Intervals.

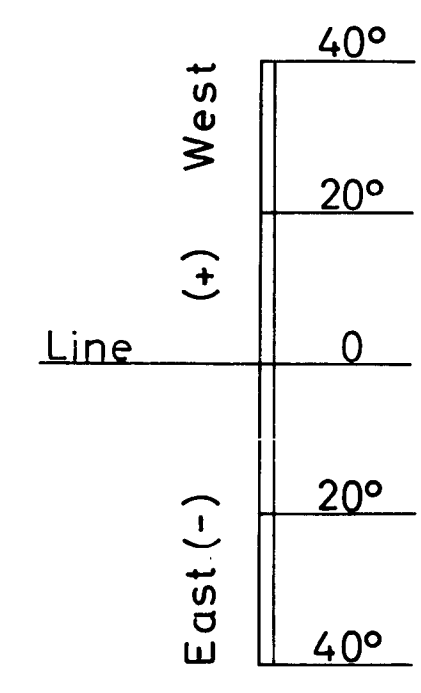
Figure 6

9972

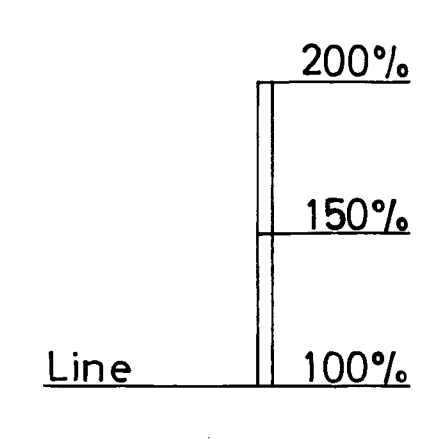
SCORE RESOURCES L.T.D.	
MAGNETOMETER	SURVEY
Instrument used: GEM Systems Mag. No. 1202	
Contours plotted in 500-gamma Intervals	
MOLY Claim Group	16 Units
KAMLOOPS	Mining Division
Kamloops, B/C.	
Scale: 1cm = 25m	Date: December 30, 1981
Metres	



Dip-Angle Scale



Field- Strength Scale



LEGEN D

- + Flagged Station (Compass & Chain Survey)
- Claim Post
- LCP (Legal Corner Post)
- △ Magnetometer-Survey Base-Station
- ==== Bush Road
- Creek
- √ Swamp
- ||||| Canyon
- 56.800 Magnetometer Readings, gamma
- 120 Electro-Magnetic Survey Field-Strength, %
- E -M " " Profile
- E -M " " Dip Angle
- E -M " " Profile
- ±20 Geo-Chemical Survey, ppm.
- 67 Contour
- Depression
- Apparent Electro-Magnetic Conductor Zone

Field-Work Period: October 10-25, 1981.

To accompany a Report
by Donald W. Tully, P. Eng.
dated December 30, 1981.

Donald W. Tully
All Locations.
Subject to Survey

Figure 7

MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
9972

SCORE RESOURCES L.T.D.

ELECTRO MAGNETIC SURVEY
Instrument: PHOENIX EM (VLF-2) No. 1061

MOLY Claim Group 16 Units

KAMLOOPS Mining Division
Kamloops, B/C.

Scale: 1cm = 25m Date: December 30, 1981
Metres 50 0 100 200 300 400