

GEOCHEMICAL REPORT

BRUSSELS CLAIM GROUP

(Brussels 1 to 11)

(Golden Ring)

(Golden Lime 1 and 2)

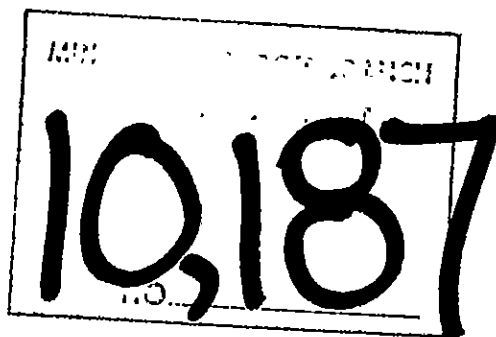
KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION

N.T.S. 92I/10E

50°42'N, 120°41'W

**Work performed during the period 17 June to 6 July, and
26 October to 3 November, 1981**

**25 February, 1982
R.A. Boyce
Placer Development Ltd.**



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5	Brussels Soil Geochemistry	- Hg	In Pocket
6	Brussels Soil Geochemistry	- As	In Pocket
7	Brussels Soil Geochemistry	- Sb	In Pocket
8	Brussels Soil Geochemistry	- Au	In Pocket
9	Brussels Soil Geochemistry	- Tl	In Pocket
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11	Brussels Rock Geochemistry	- Ag	In Pocket
12	Brussels Rock Geochemistry	- Cu	In Pocket
13	Brussels Rock Geochemistry	- Zn	In Pocket
14	Brussels Rock Geochemistry	- Hg	In Pocket
15	Brussels Rock Geochemistry	- As	In Pocket
16	Brussels Rock Geochemistry	- Sb	In Pocket
17	Brussels Rock Geochemistry	- Au	In Pocket
18	Brussels Rock Geochemistry	- Tl	In Pocket
19	Brussels Rock Geochemistry	- K	In Pocket
20	Brussels Rock Geochemistry	- Cr	In Pocket

1. INTRODUCTION

A geochemical sampling program was carried out on the Brussels claim group, near Kamloops, B.C. during two periods in 1981. A total of 868 samples were taken, and analyzed for up to eleven elements. All field work was carried out by employees of Placer Development Ltd., under the direction of R.A. Boyce.

The purpose of the survey was to delineate favourable areas for mineralization with precious metals.

Results of the work were assessed and conclusions drawn about possible mineralization. Recommendations were made regarding further work.

2. LOCATION AND ACCESS

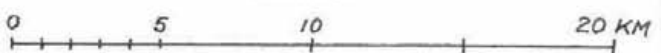
The Brussels claims are located south of Kamloops Lake, in south-central British Columbia. Brussels Lake, near the centre of the property, is 25 kilometres west of the city of Kamloops. The total area held is about 1,200 hectares. The claims are composed of two disconnected groups. The larger, northern group is about six kilometres long in a northwest orientation, and four kilometres wide. The group is bounded along the northeast by a powerline, and oil and natural gas pipelines. The Trans-Canada Highway is just outside the boundary, and the Canadian Pacific Railway is a further kilometre northeast, on the shore of Kamloops Lake. The smaller group of claims is about 2-1/2 kilometres long, located two kilometres south of the larger group. Duffy Creek cuts the southeastern corner of both claim groups. (See Figure 1)

Vehicle access is possible to almost all parts of the property, as it contains a complex of ranch and logging roads. The main roads are shown on Figure 2. The larger claim group may be reached from the "Old Highway" eleven kilometres east of the village of Savona via ranch roads to the central claims, and via logging roads to the southwestern ones. The southern claim group is more easily reached by logging roads along Duffy Creek. These may be approached from the Trans-Canada Highway at Cherry Creek junction, eighteen kilometres west of Kamloops. Road conditions vary seasonally.



FIGURE 1
 LOCATION MAP

SCALE



3. PHYSICAL FEATURES

The Brussels claim group is situated in hilly country which is transitional between the Thompson Plateau upland and the valley of Kamloops Lake and Thompson River. Local topography varies from gentle to severe. The principal grain of the country runs northwestward, forming parallel ridges and valleys or benches. The main northwest-trending valley contains Brussels Lake and several other ponds, and is traceable from Beaton Lake to the "Old Highway". Another distinct valley/bench runs through the Golden Ring and Brussels 6 claims. The ridge northeast of Brussels Lake is bounded on its northeast by an escarpment up to 150 metres high, with dissected alluvial fans or collapsed narrow terrace at its foot. Below this is a broad terrace at highway level. The northwest grain pattern is modified by east-west and north-south lineaments. The results is many small, rounded to conical hills, with moderate to steep slopes.

Drainage is somewhat disrupted, resulting in numerous shallow ponds. Some of these are intermittant and are bordered with precipitate encrustations. Several ponds have been raised with dams. The three principal watercourses run northeastward. However, most of their courses are made up of north or east-flowing sections, following the minor lineation pattern.

The most recent glaciation pushed southeastward, parallel to the valley of Kamloops Lake. Hilltops were largely denuded of soil, while valleys were filled with debris. The result was to accentuate the northwest grain of the land. Terraces on the northeast of the property were deposited in a lake marginal to stagnant, recessional ice which occupied Kamloops Lake valley.

Elevation on the claims ranges from 400 to 1,200 metres. Local relief is less than 200 metres.

Brussels claims lie within Interior-arid climatic zone. Summers are hot and dry, and winters are cool. Much of summer precipitation occurs as heavy showers during thunderstorms, and in winter as snow. Precipitation amount varies from about 20 centimetre near Kamloops Lake, to 45 centimetres in higher areas, where up to a metre of snow may accumulate in winter.



FIGURE 2
CLAIMS - ACCESS.

SCALE 0 1 2 3 4 KM.

Three vegetation zones exist on the claim group. Lowland terraces and lowest valley bottoms are a semi-desert of grassland with scattered ponderosa pine. Some rocky hilltops are similarly vegetated. Lower slopes host open stands of ponderosa pine, with grass and minor juniper as ground cover. Small groves of lodgepole pine and aspen also occur, including a re-vegetated burn. These first two zones are utilized for cattle grazing. Higher hill-slopes, which generally have a northeast aspect, are clothed in a mature, mixed forest. Common trees are lodgepole pine, balsam fir, spruce and minor alder and birch. Parts of this forest are currently being harvested.

4. HISTORY AND OWNERSHIP

The earliest recorded prospecting activity in the district was in 1896, when 200 claims were staked in the vicinity of Sugarloaf Hill (see Figure 1). Copper occurrences as veins, stockworks, and shears were found around the margin of Iron Mask Batholith and related intrusions. The largest production was from the Iron Mask Mine, six kilometres southwest of Kamloops. It produced copper, silver, and gold between 1901 and 1928. Another major mine was the Copper King, on Roper Hill, four kilometres east of Brussels claims. It produced copper, silver, and gold intermittantly from 1906 to 1940. There was other minor production, generally without precious metals. The Iron Mask Batholith also contains magnetite deposits. The largest is the Glen Iron, on Roper Hill, which produced prior to 1904. Currently Afton Mine produces copper and gold from an open pit west of Iron Mask Mine (see Figure 1).

The only known showing on the Brussels property is the Hansen mercury showing, in the Golden Ring claim. Little is known about it and there is no record of recent work. Cinnabar occurred in a band of ankeritized greenstone, which was cut by many dolomite stringers. This is one of numerous, small mercury occurrences around the west end of Kamloops Lake. A few of these have seen minor production.

The area of Brussels claims saw much activity in the 1960's and early 1970's, in search for porphyry-copper deposits. Work was performed by various companies, most of whom held the ground for only a year or two. Claims which partly covered the area of the present Brussels property included the Cherry Creek, Hard, Lil, Pine, Gus, Pat, and Pam claims. Work performed included soil sampling, magnetics, electromagnetics,

induced polarization, geological mapping, and minor trenching. Soil samples were apparently analyzed for copper only. Numerous anomalies were reported by geochemical and geophysical methods. There is no record of any drilling.

Claims of the Brussels groups were located in the spring of 1981, by Murray Morrison, of Kelowna, B.C. The property includes eight Modified-grid system claims of various sizes, and six two-post claims. Data is summarized below (see Figure 2):

<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Record No.</u>	<u>Location Date</u>
Golden Ring	Modified-grid	4	3324	15 March, 1981
Golden Lime	Two-post	1	3328	16 March, 1981
Brussels 1	Modified-grid	4	3440	21 April, 1981
Brussels 2	Modified-grid	2	3441	22 April, 1981
Brussels 3	Modified-grid	10	3442	22 April, 1981
Brussels 4	Modified-grid	6	3443	24 April, 1981
Brussels 5	Modified-grid	8	3444	27 April, 1981
Brussels 6	Modified-grid	4	3445	25 April, 1981
Brussels 7	Two-post	1	3446	28 April, 1981
Brussels 8	Two-post	1	3447	28 April, 1981
Brussels 9	Two-post	1	3448	28 April, 1981
Brussels 10	Two-post	1	3449	28 April, 1981
Brussels 11	Modified-grid	6	3450	29 April, 1981

5. GENERAL GEOLOGY

The oldest rocks exposed in the claims area are of the upper Triassic Nicola Group. This unit is the most extensive in Brussels claims and southward. The main rock types are various textures of volcanic fragmental and flow rocks, generally green in colour. Andesite is the commonest lithology. Minor sedimentary rocks are intercalated, including limestone and clastic types.

These are intruded by Juro-Cretaceous rocks related to the Coast Mountains Intrusions. The major body is the Iron Mask Batholith. The main mass of the batholith

occurs southwest of Kamloops, and two smaller exposures occur on Roper Hill and the opposite shore of Kamloops Lake. These are intruded by the later Cherry Creek and Sugarloaf phases. Rock compositions range from granite and syenite to pyroxenite. Intrusion of these rocks appears to be related to northwest-trending regional fractures. The main mineral production of the district is associated with these intrusive rocks. A few small plutons are exposed near Greenstone Mountain. It has been suggested that similar stocks or apophyses may exist at shallow depths in the area of Brussels claims.

The north shore of Kamloops Lake contains a small unit of lower Cretaceous Kingsvale Group. This contains various volcanic fragmentals and flows, and minor clastic sediments.

Southward from Mt. Durand is a band of Cretaceous or later, mafic volcanic flows and fragmentals, and minor sedimentary rocks.

The youngest rocks exposed are various members of the Eocene Kamloops Group. The basal Tranquille Formation crops out at various locations on the north shore of Kamloops Lake and east of Roper Hill. It is composed of deltaic and lacustrine sediments, and pillowed lavas. The Dewdrop Flats Formation overlies and is the major unit in areal extent north of Kamloops Lake and southeast of Roper Hill. It consists largely of andesite and basalt flows and breccias, with rhyolitic intrusions. The Mt. Savona Formation, on Mt. Sayona and southward includes coarse conglomerate and breccia, with sandstone interbeds.

Pleistocene deposits include deltas, alluvial fans, terraces, and drift and alluvium-filled valleys. However, such deposits are not extensive outside of major valleys.

6. PROPERTY GEOLOGY

Brussels claim group is almost entirely underlain by rocks of the Triassic Nicola Group. The commonest rock type is a well-fractured, dark gray to brown-weathering, chloritized and weakly hematized, porphyritic andesite. Another common type is a greenish to rusty, fractured and locally brecciated volcanoclastic. Green tuff and conglomeratic tuff was noted in some locations. A band of conglomerate was mapped

in the southwestern part of the claims. Rare, fresh, hornblende-porphry dykes were observed in the northeastern ridge-crest. The general strike of Nicola rocks is west-northwest, with gentle dips southward. It has been suggested that the rocks have been gently folded, with west to northwest axial trace. Locally, carbonate fillings are common along northwest-trending shears. Carbonate wall-rock alteration was seen at various localities, but was most extensive near Brussels Lake. Local propylitic alteration was noted at one spot.

Kamloops Group - Dewdrop Flats Formation crops out in a small area between Beaton Lake and Duffy Creek. This oval-shaped area is clearly visible on airphotos as a lower-relief feature. Sparse outcrop in the area reveals a quartz-eye rhyolite. Rhyolite has also been mapped on the ridge east of Brussels Lake. This might also be included as part of Dewdrop Flats Formation.

7. GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

A program of geochemical sampling was undertaken over areas considered favourable for precious metal deposition. Three separate grids were constructed in order to follow lineations or fracture patterns running northwestward. Sampling on lines perpendicular to these patterns was expected to indicate any linear metal concentration zones crossed. Grids were laid out by chain and compass. Sample spacing was 25 metres on line 250 metres apart. A total of 814 soil samples were taken on grid lines. Fifty-four rock samples were taken where outcrops were encountered.

Brussels grid was designated for work performed on Brussels 1, 3, 4 and 5 and Golden Lime 1 and 2 claims. This comprised the major amount of work in which 607 soil and 39 rock samples were collected. Baseline was set at 140° azimuth. Some intermediate lines were added during later follow-up work. Golden Ring grid included work on the Golden Ring claim. Baseline was set at 150° , and 123 soil and 14 rock samples were taken on cross lines. Duffy grid was named for work on Brussels 6 claim, adjacent to Duffy Creek. Baseline was also set at 150° , and 84 soil and one rock sample were collected.

HISTOGRAM FOR: CARABINE: BRUSSELS - AU

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0	.0150	.00	I										I
522	.0250	86.00	I*****										
31	.0350	5.11	I*****										
13	.0450	2.14	I**										I
14	.0550	2.31	I**										I
8	.0650	1.32	I*										I
3	.0750	.49	I										I
6	.0850	.99	I*										I
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5	.1050	.82	I*										I
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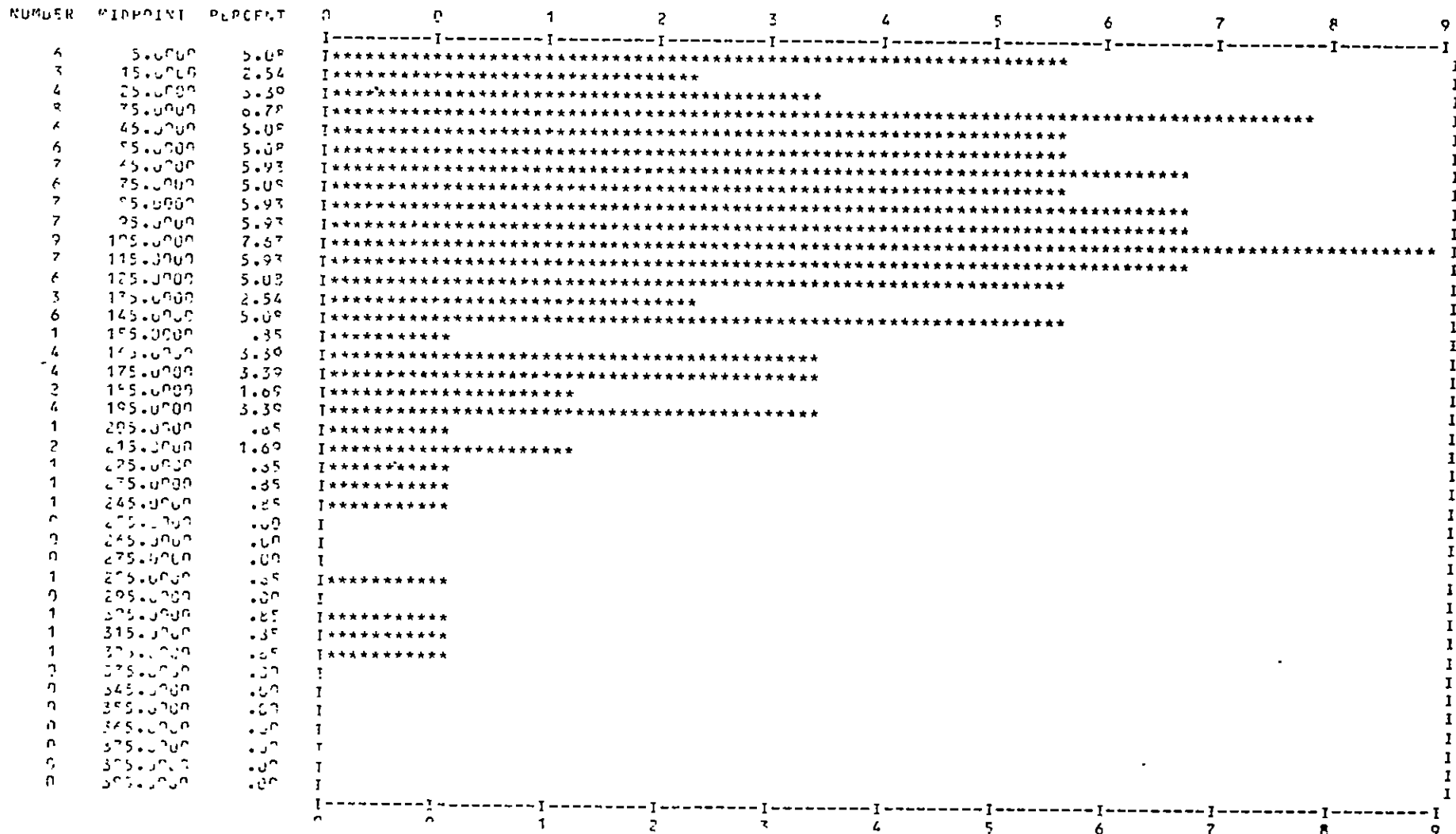
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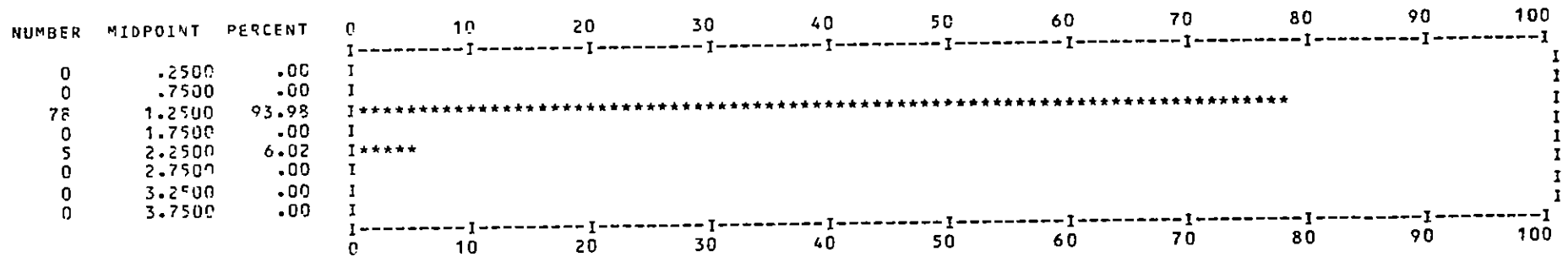
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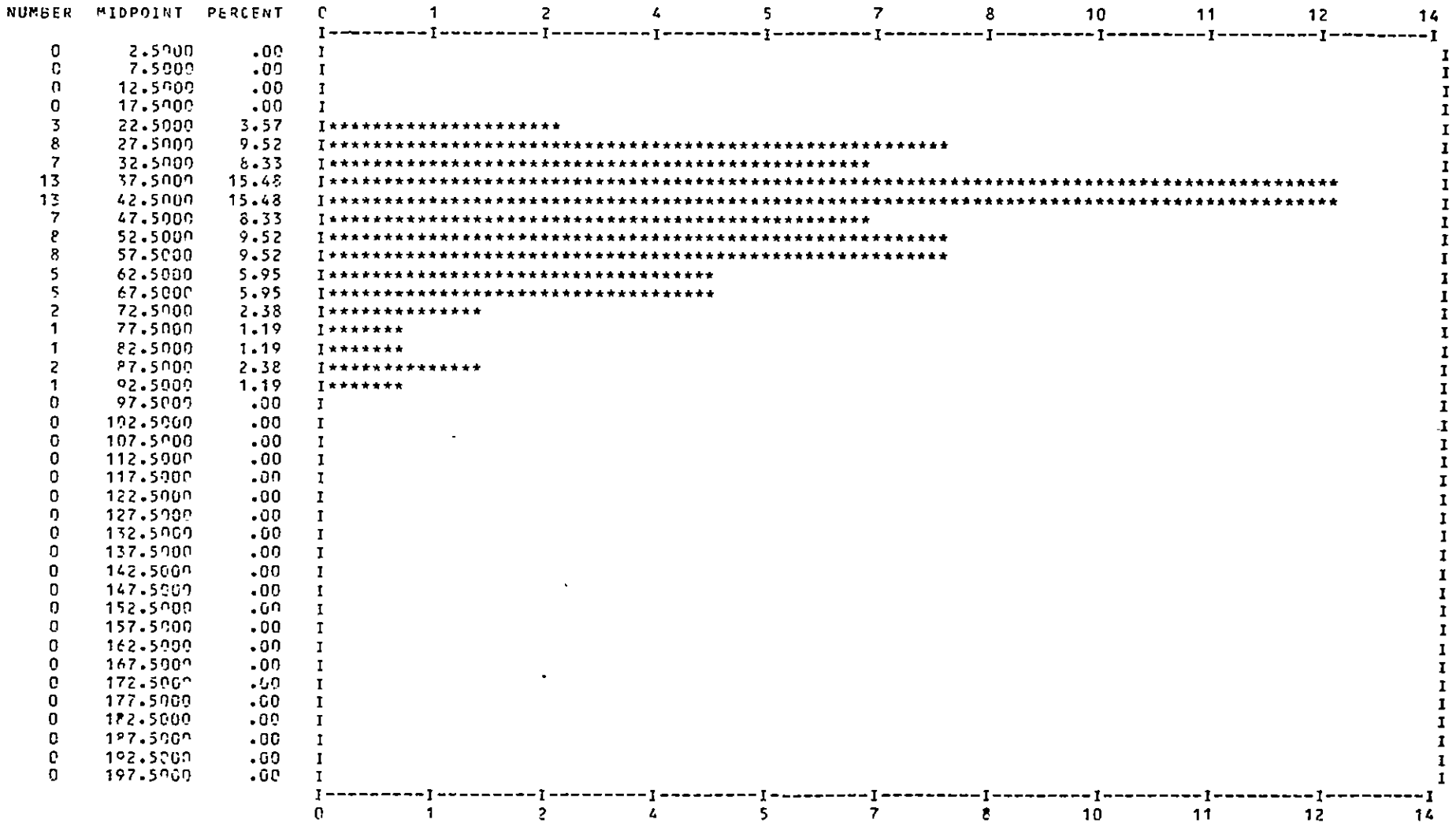
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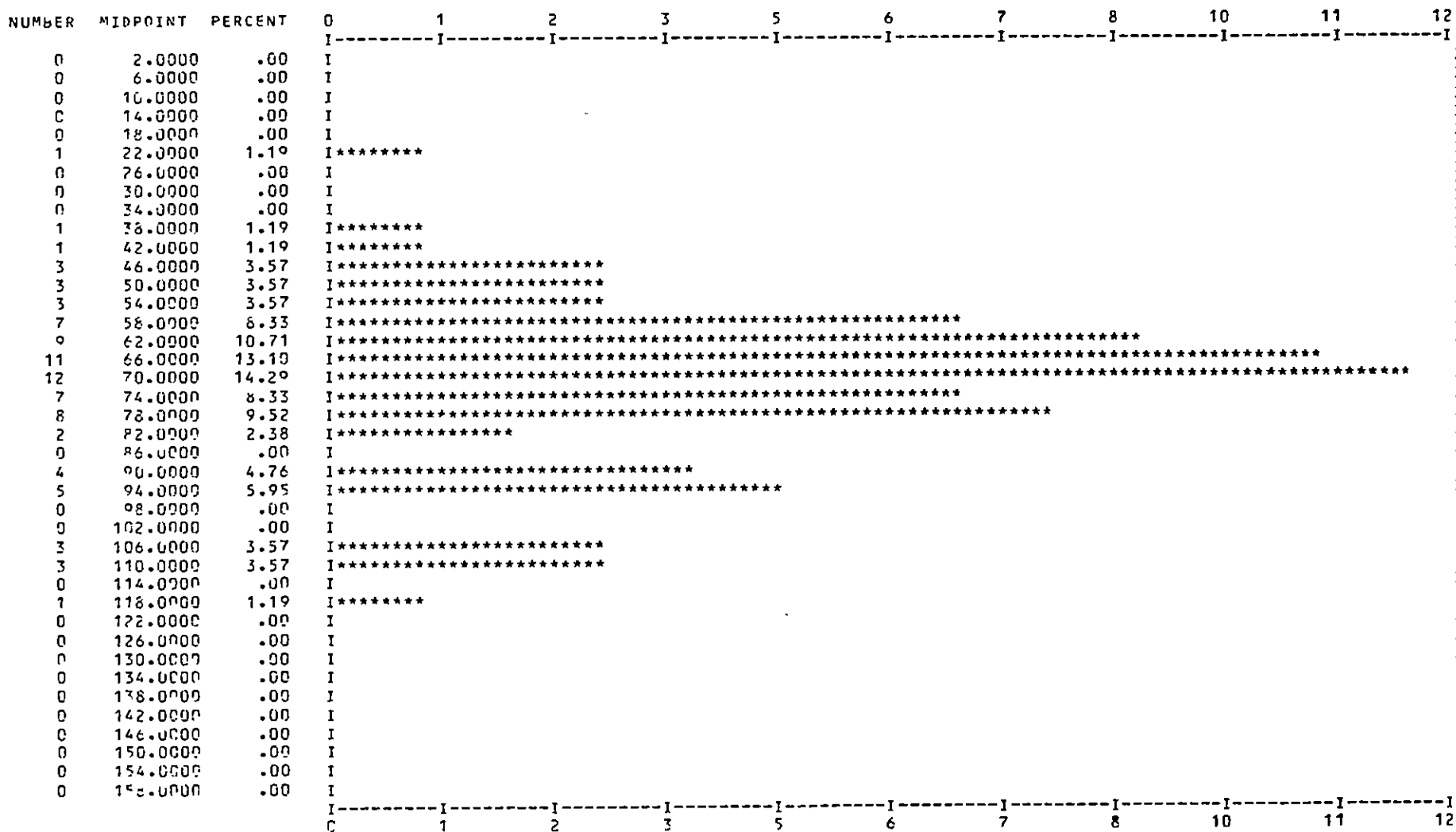
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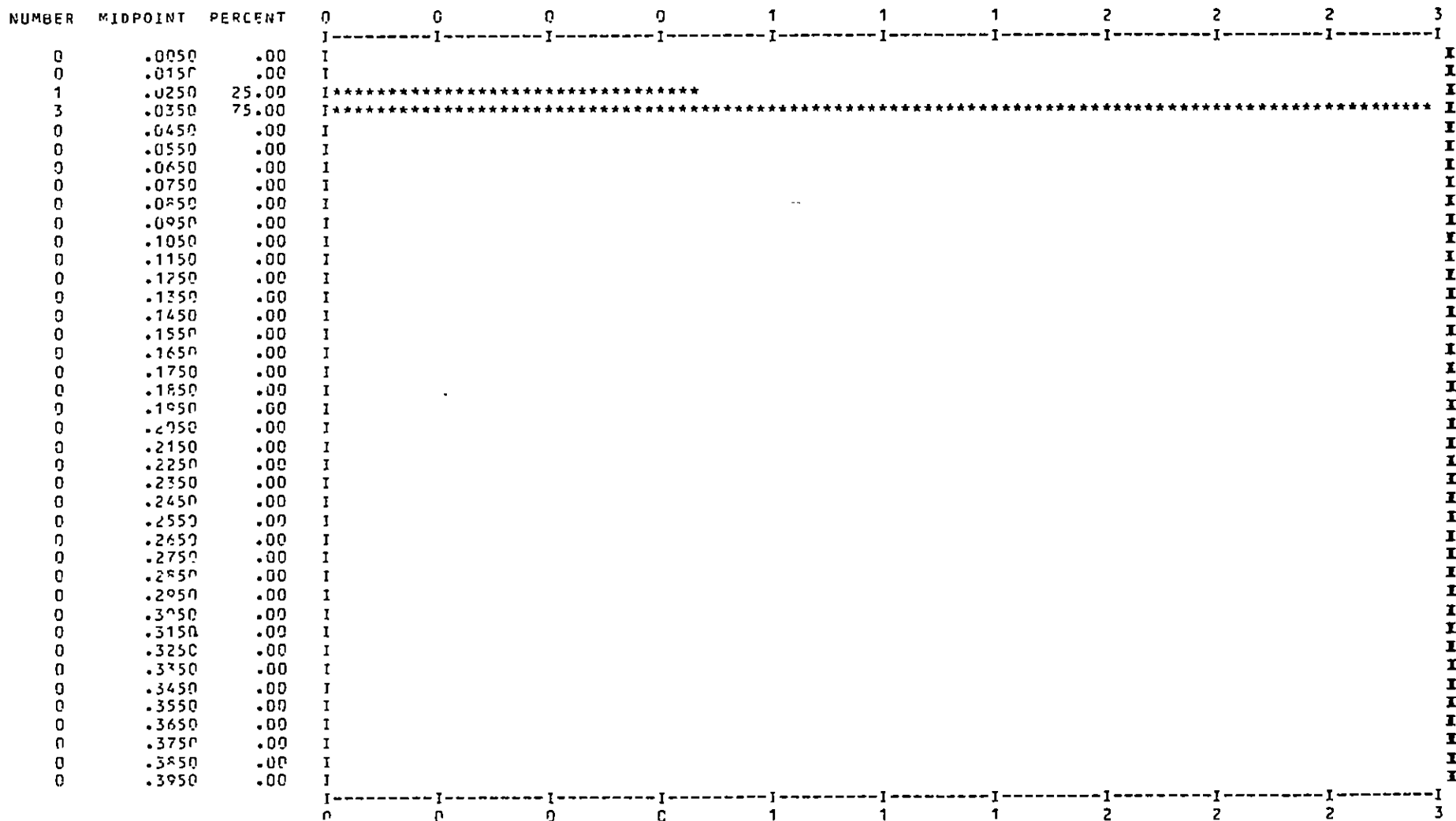
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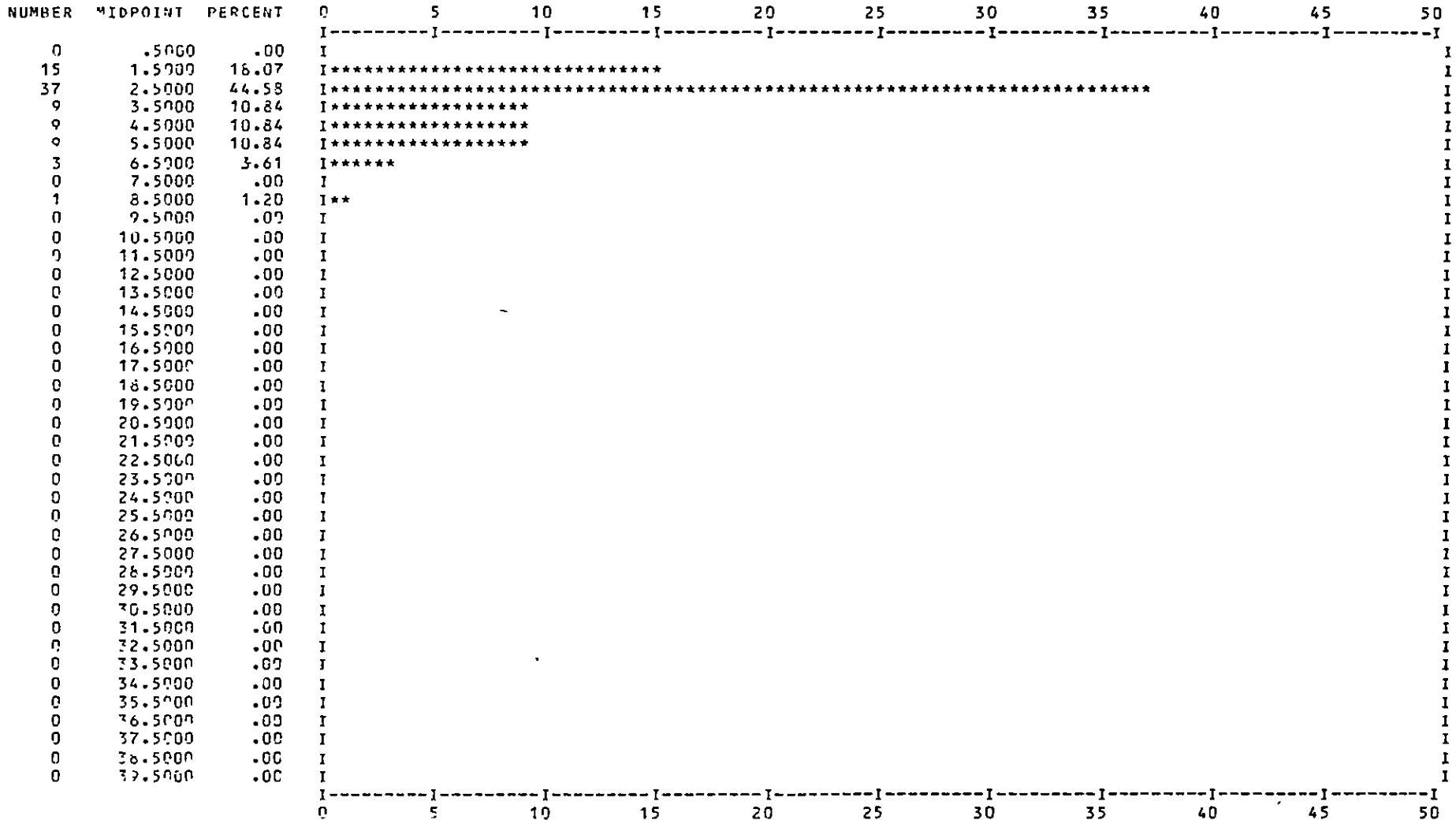
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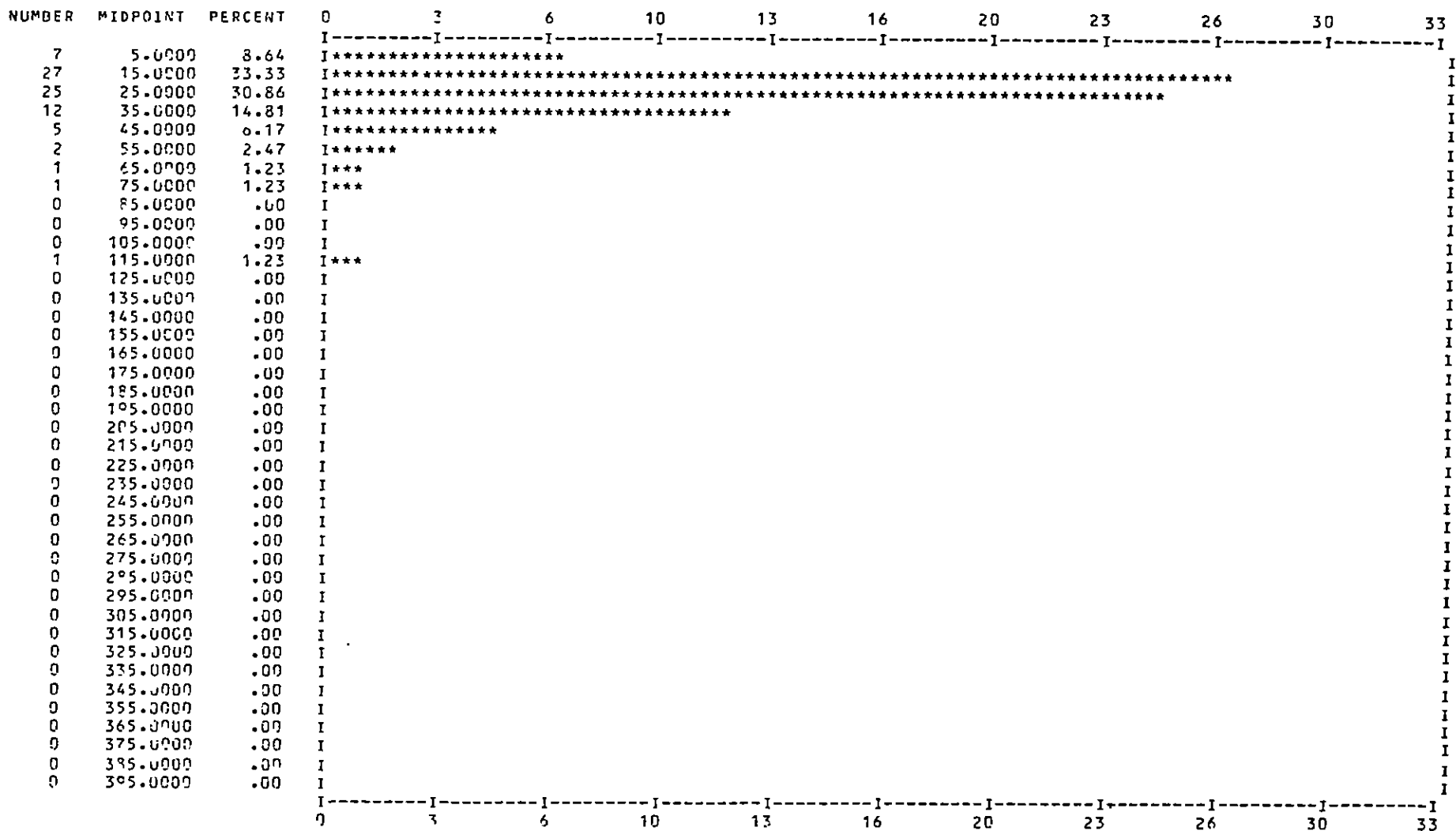
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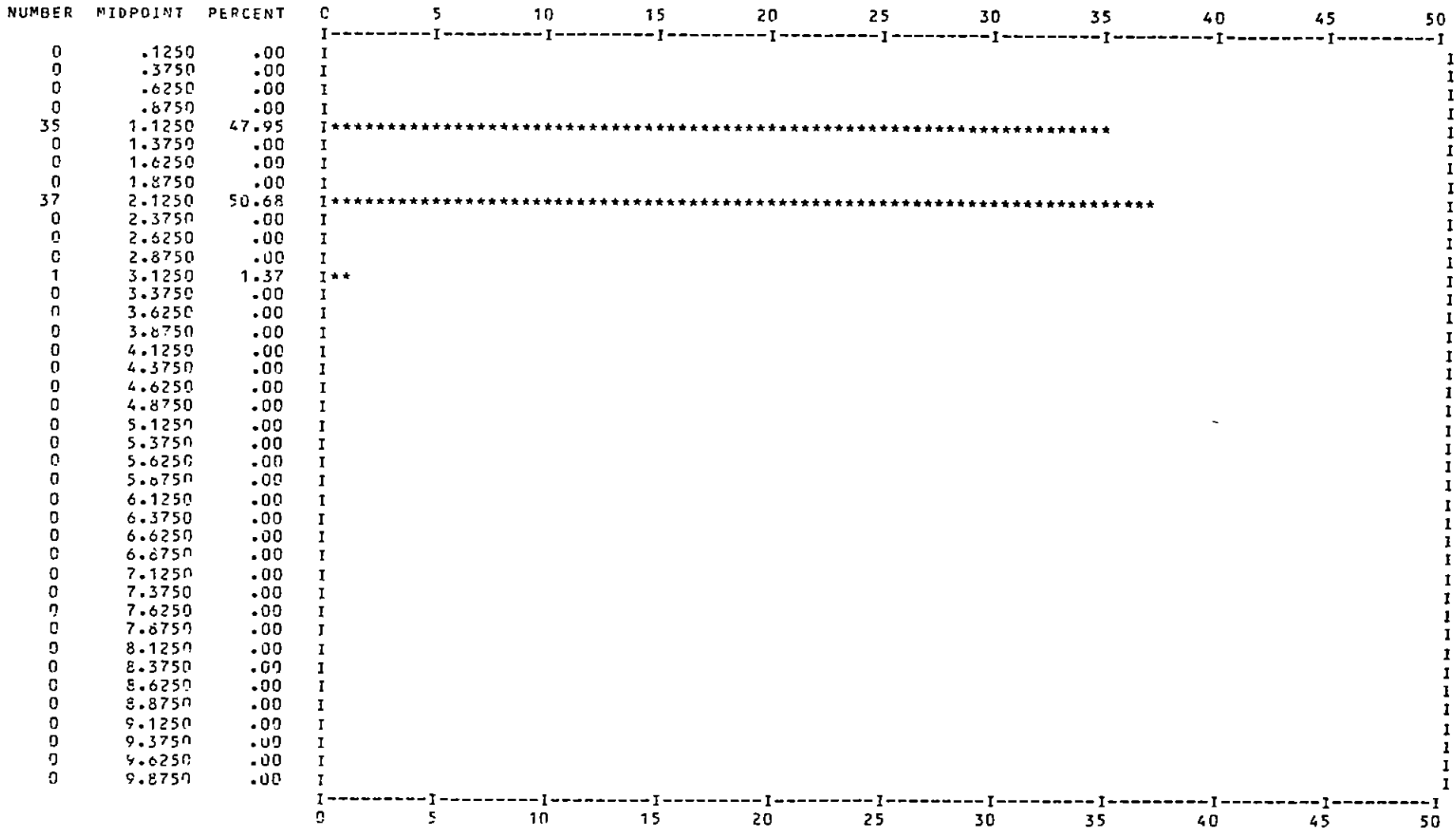
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APPENDIX C

Geochemical Data Plots

For Golden Ring Grid

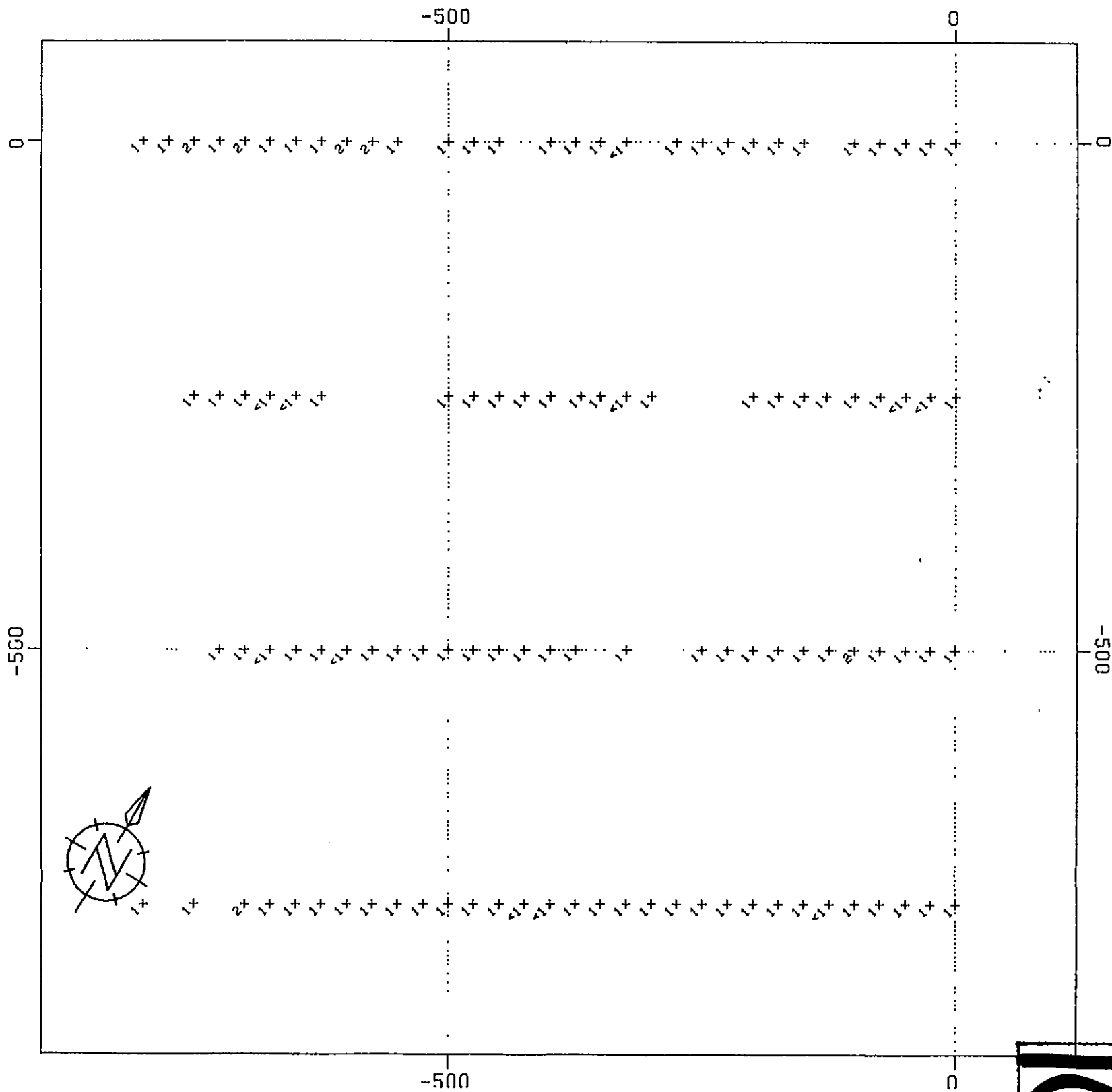
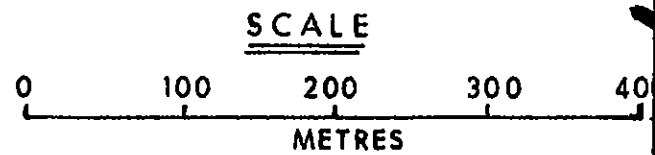


FIG. 4.

MOLYBDENUM PPM

GOLDEN RING SOIL SAMPLE GRID



10,187

AT... RESEARCH
... REPORT
... IN

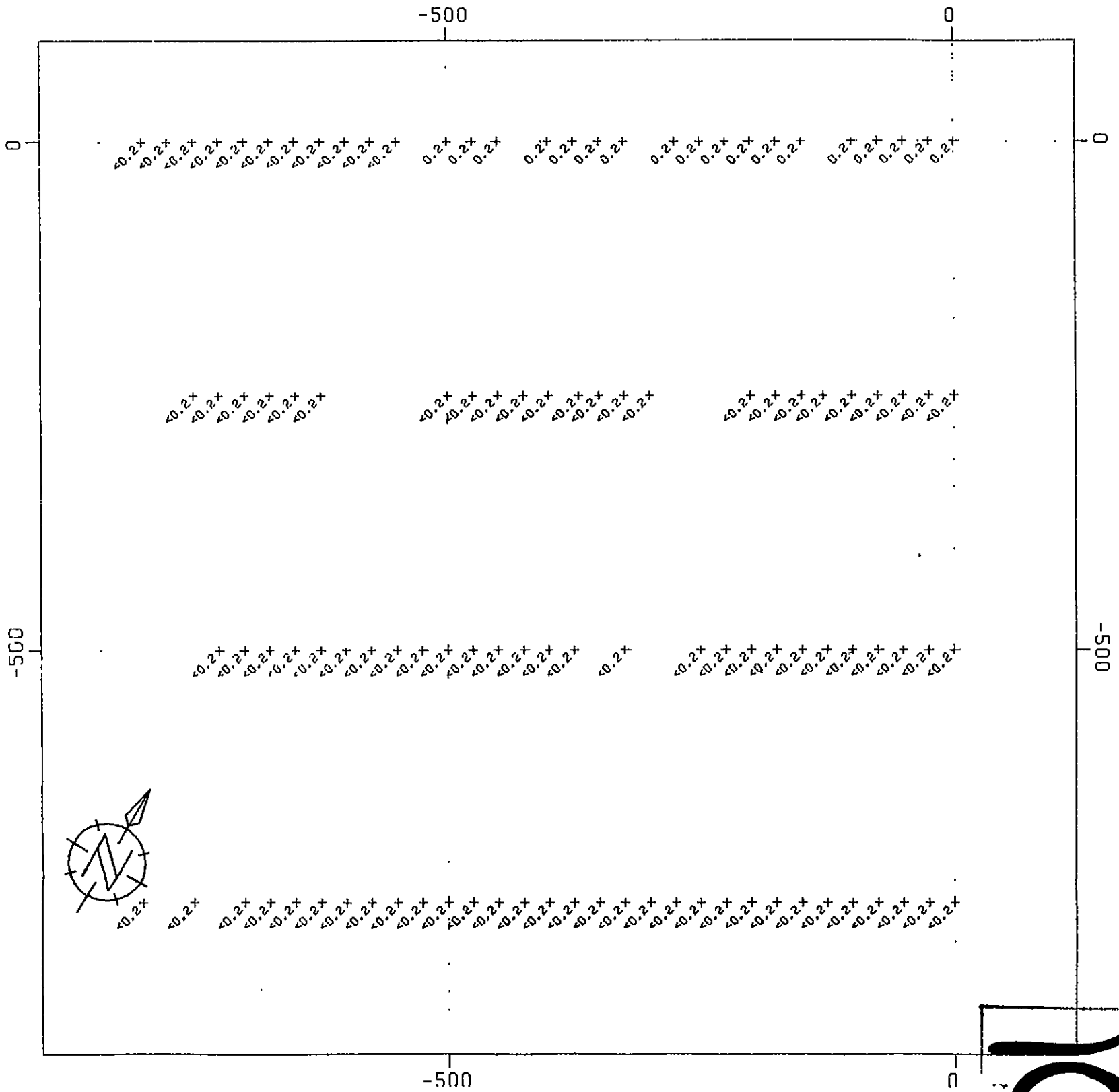
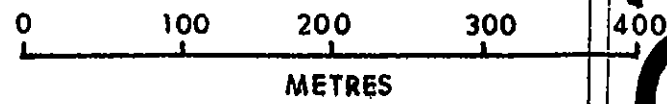


FIG. 5.

SILVER PPM

GOLDEN RING SOIL SAMPLE GRID

SCALE



AIN

OS BLANCH

10,187

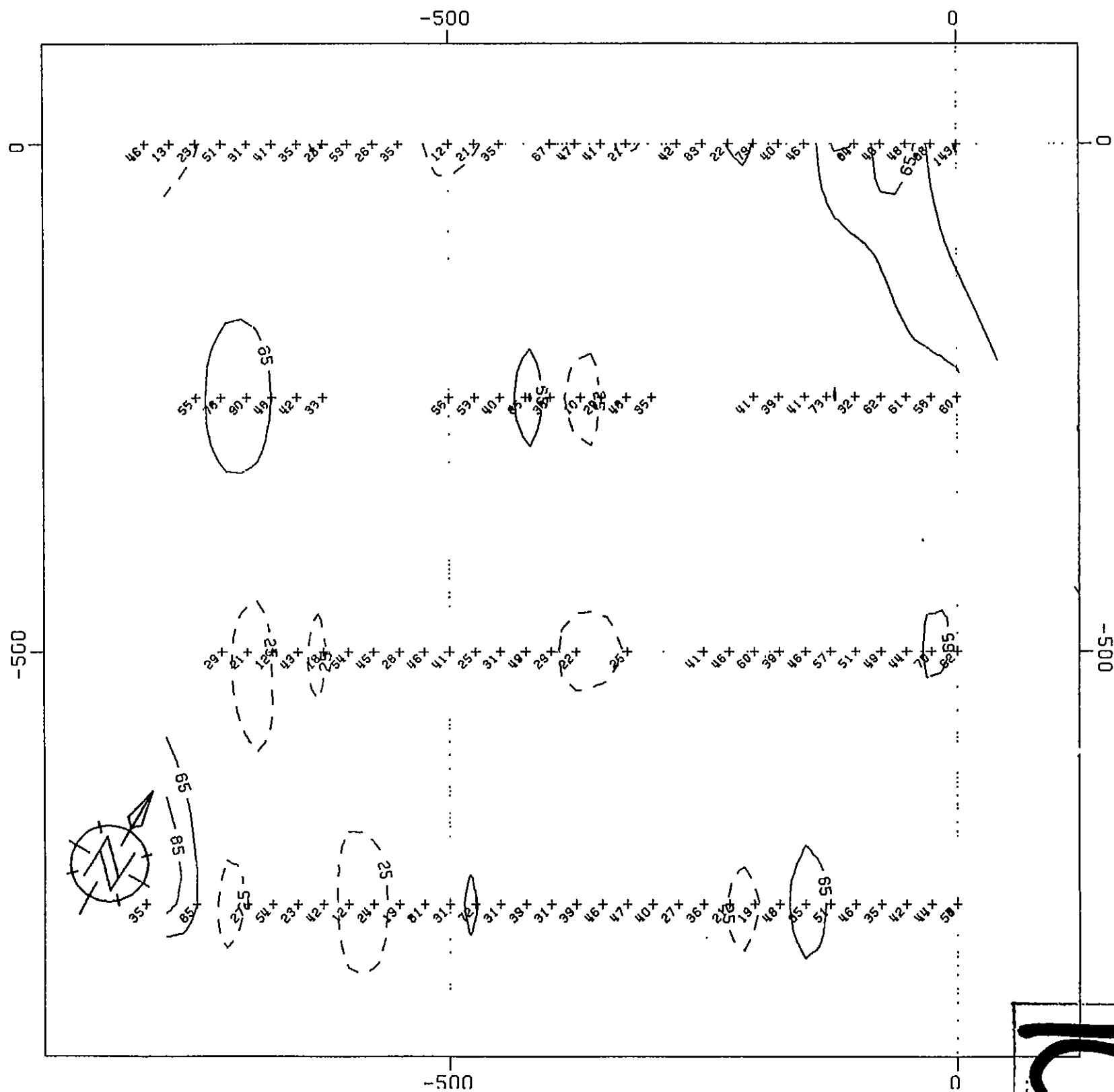


FIG. 6.

COPPER PPM

GOLDEN RING SOIL SAMPLE GRID

SCALE

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METRES

10,187

REPORT
NO. 10,187

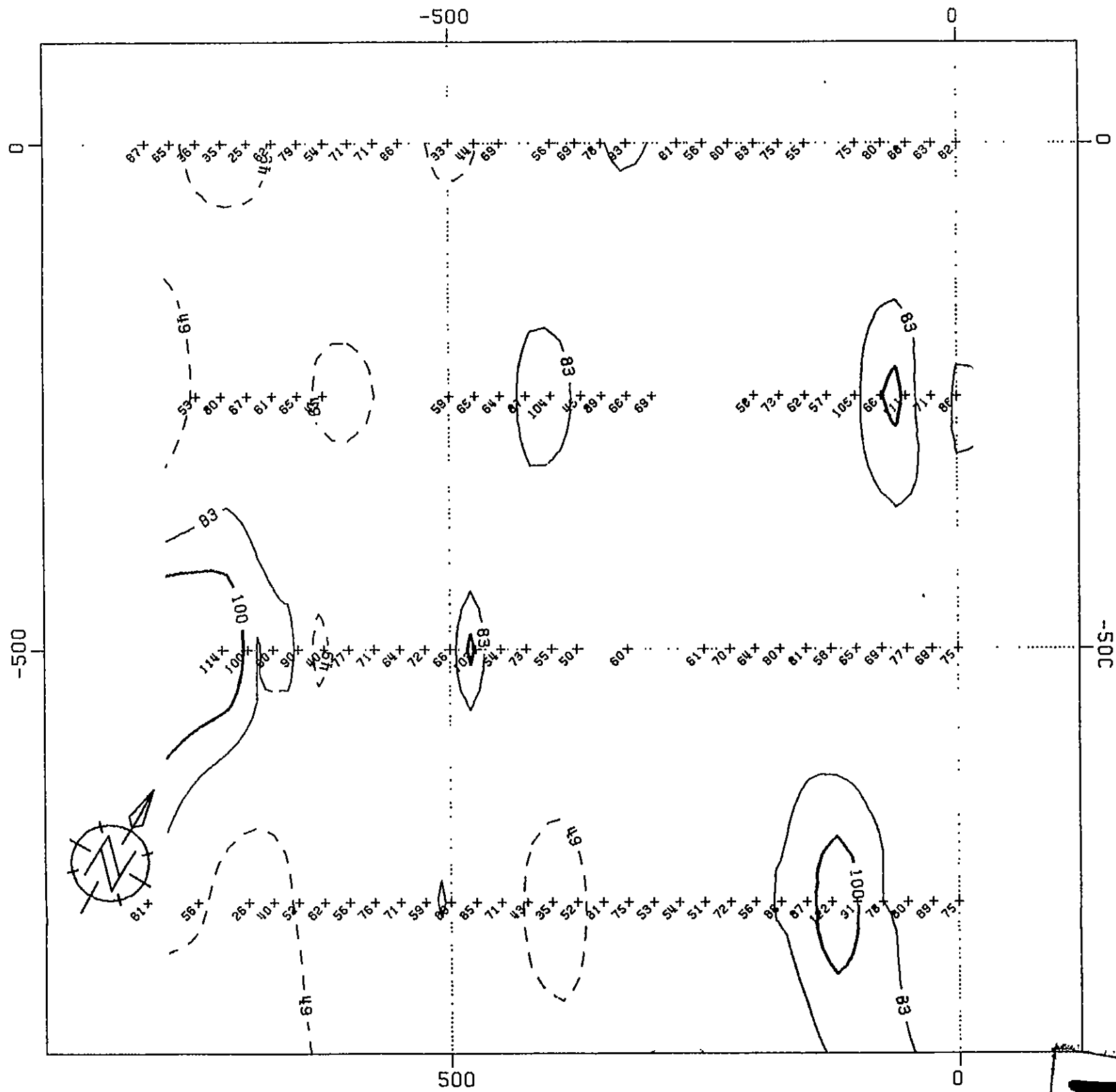
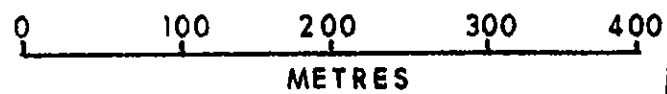


FIG. 7

ZINC PPM

GOLDEN RING SOIL SAMPLE GRID

SCALE



METRES

10187

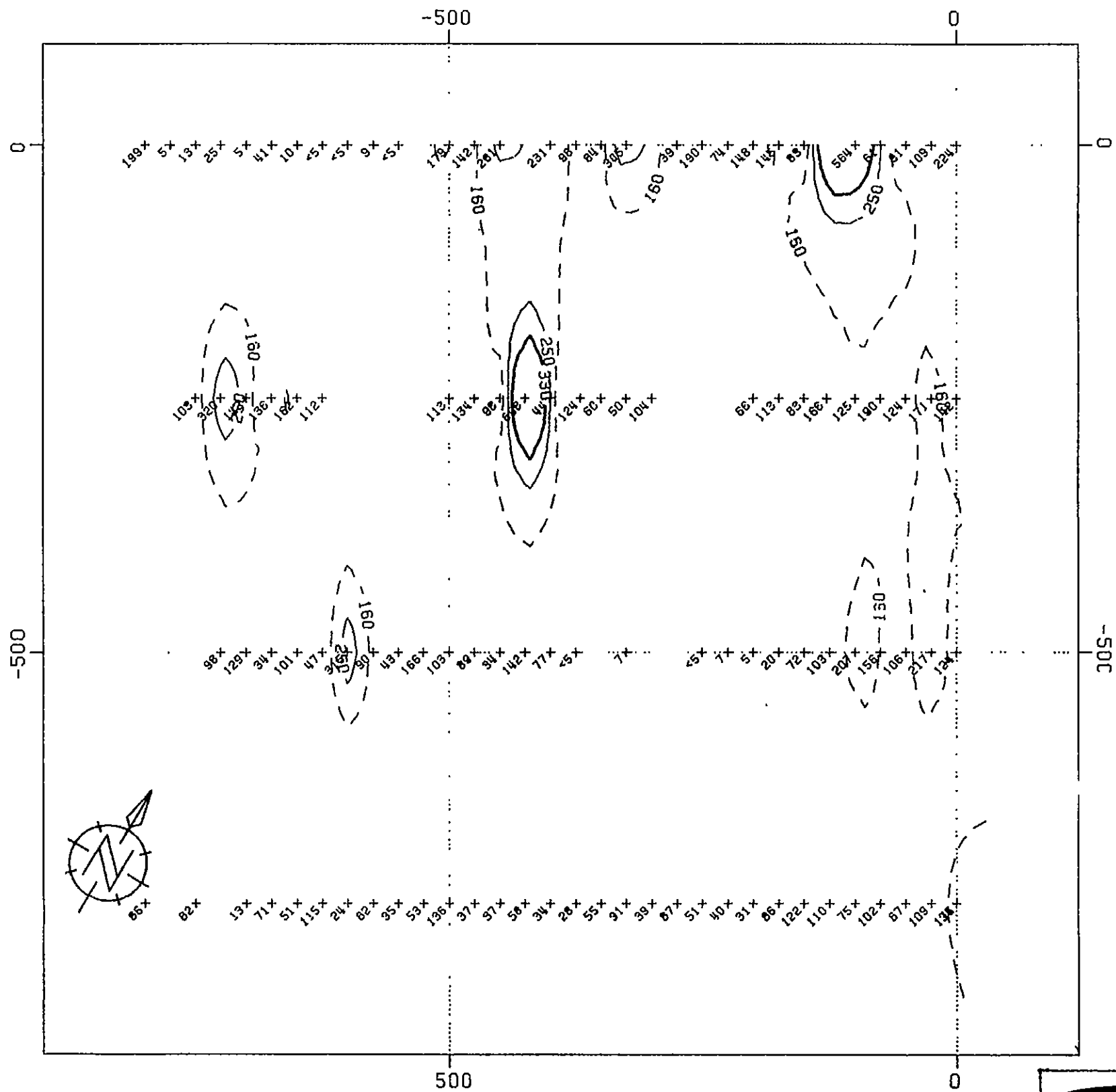
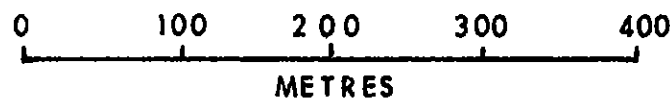


FIG. 8.

MERCURY PPB

GOLDEN RING SOIL SAMPLE GRID

SCALE



NO. 10,187

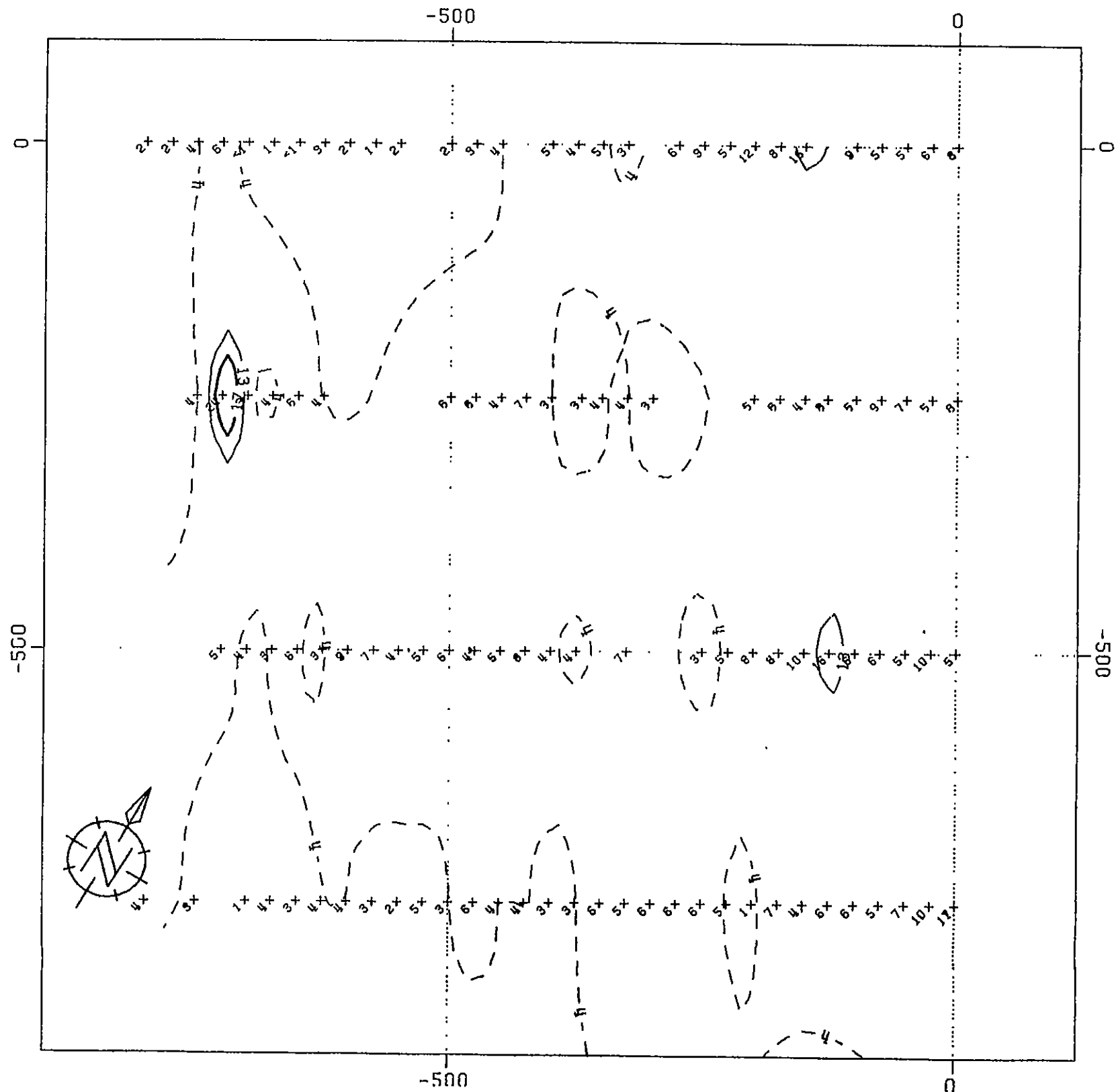
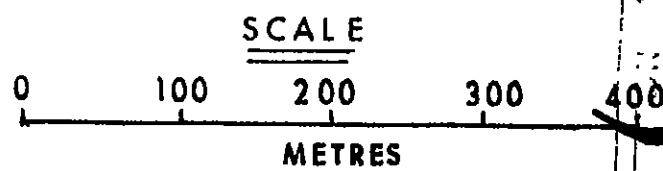


FIG. 9.

ARSENIC PPM

GOLDEN RING SOIL SAMPLE GRID



10187

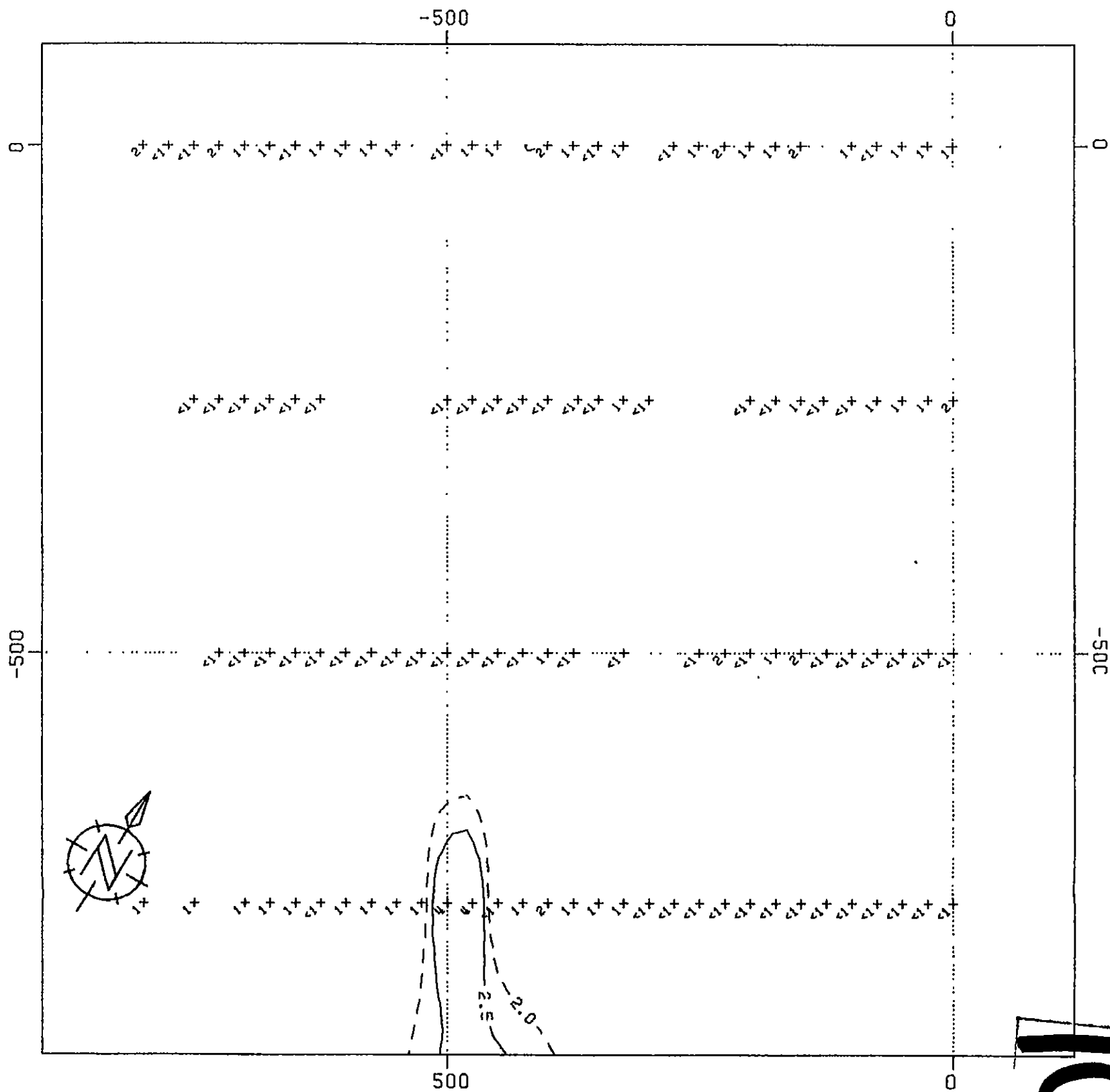
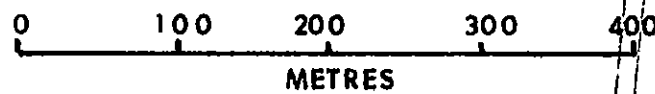


FIG. 10.

ANTIMONY PPM

GOLDEN RING SOIL SAMPLE GRID

SCALE



10,187

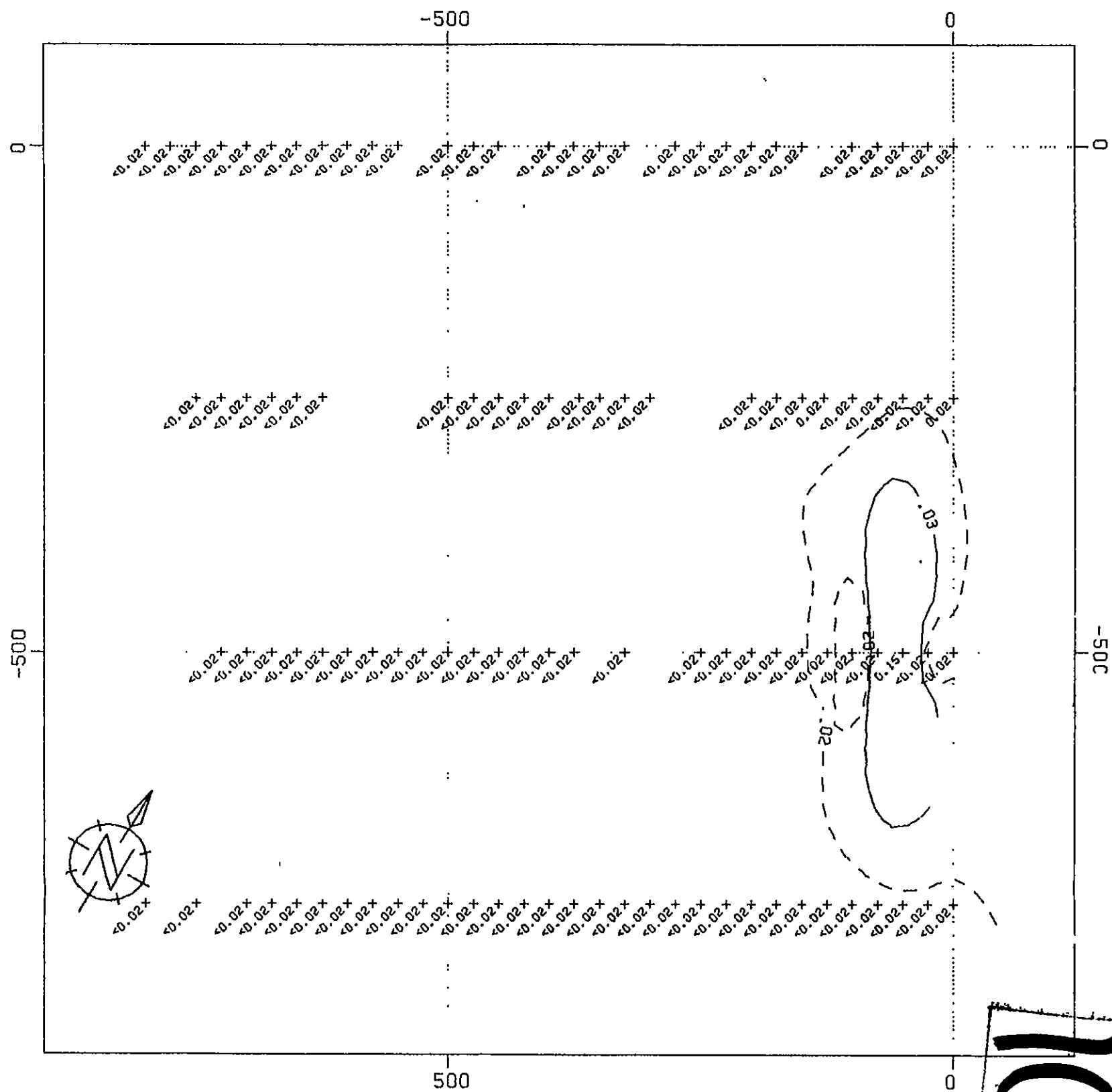


FIG. 11.

GOLD PPM

GOLDEN RING SOIL SAMPLE GRID

SCALE

0 100 200 300 400
METRES

10,187

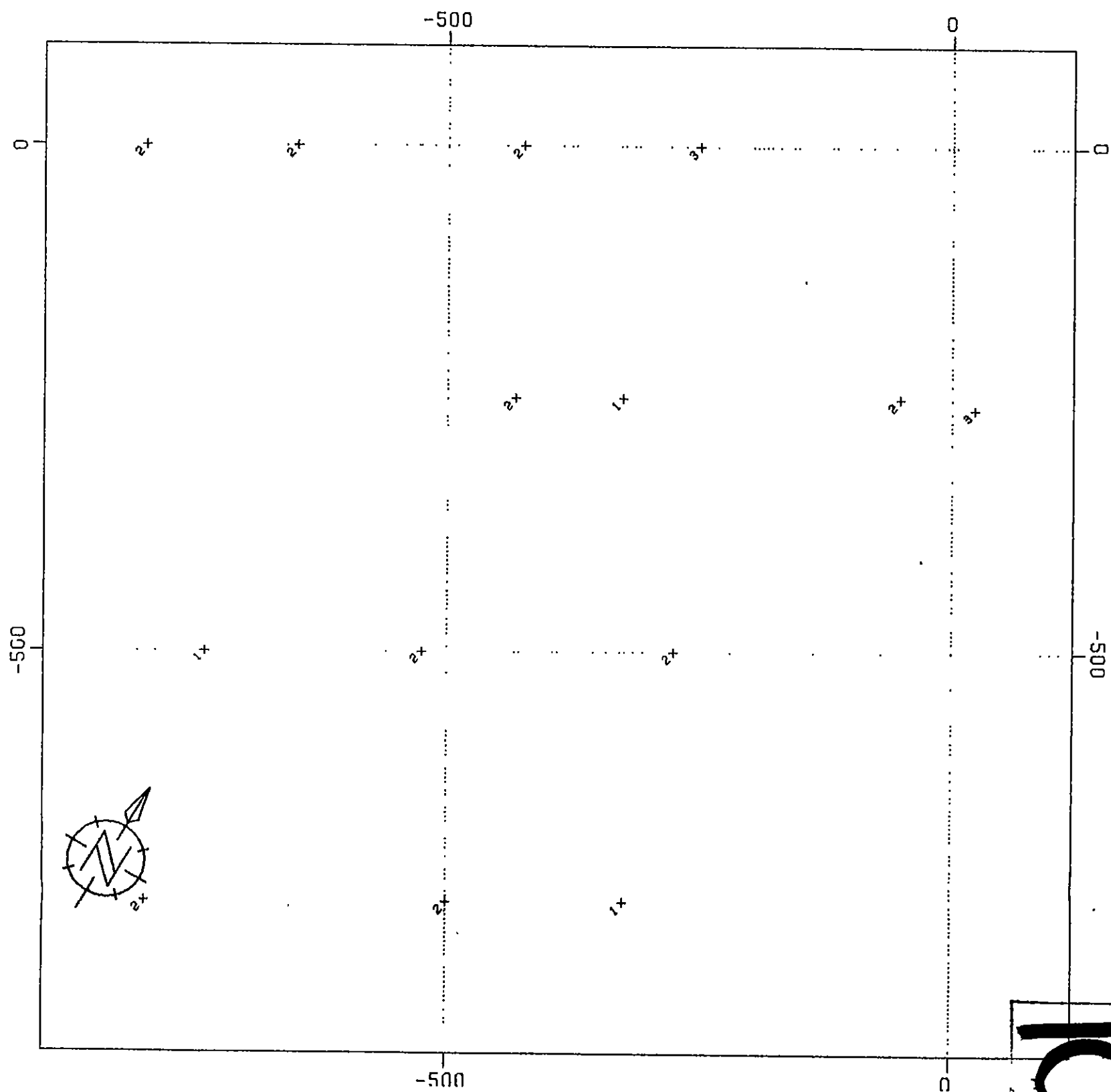
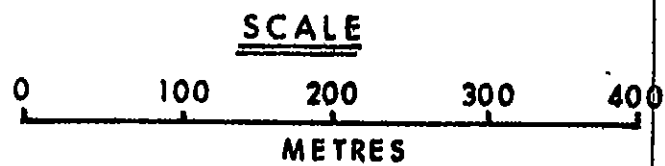


FIG. 12.
MOLYBDENUM PPM

GOLDEN RING ROCK SAMPLES



10187

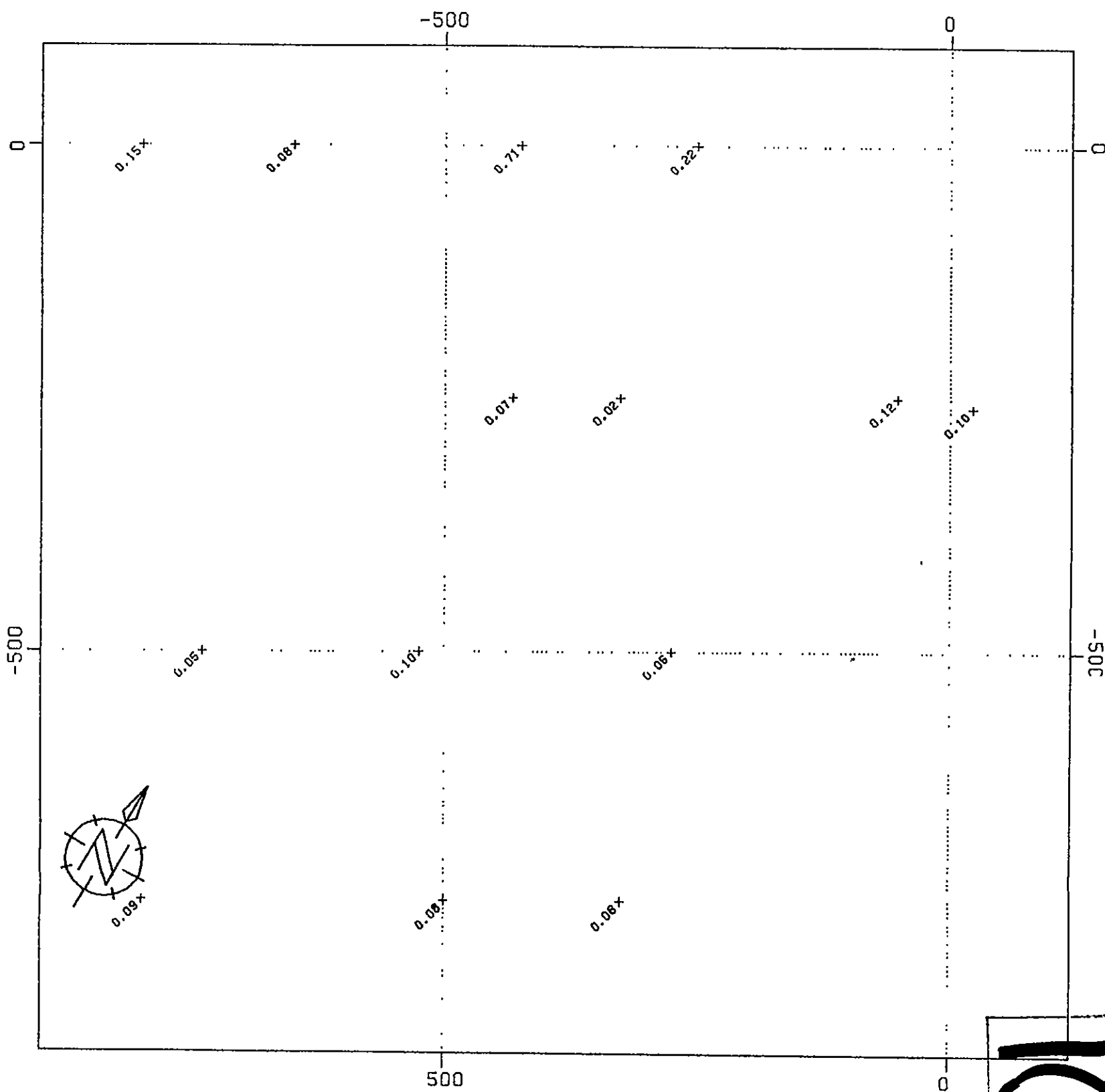
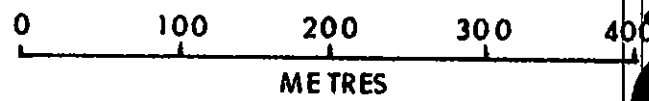


FIG. 13.

SILVER PPM

GOLDEN RING ROCK SAMPLES

SCALE



10,187

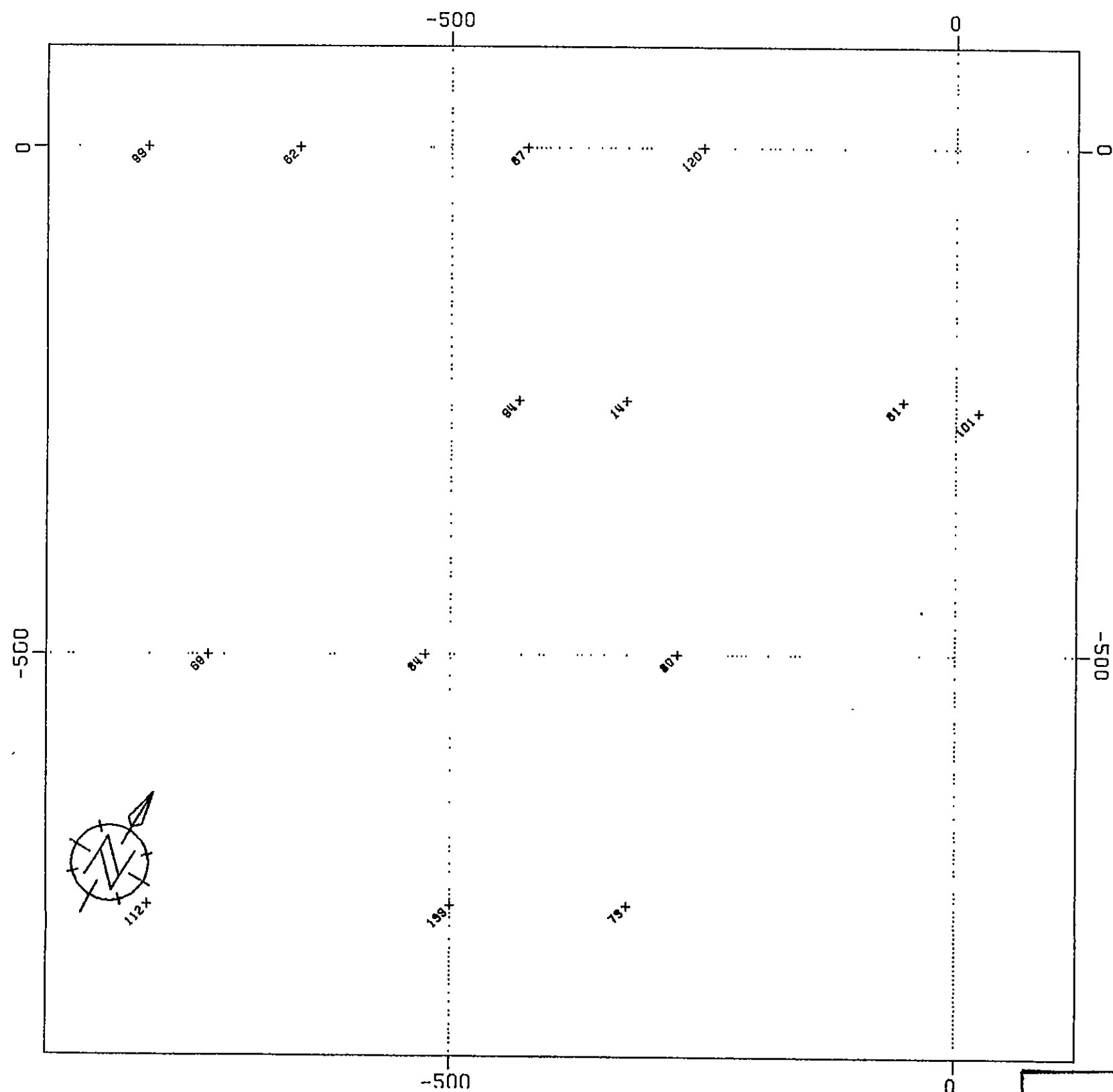
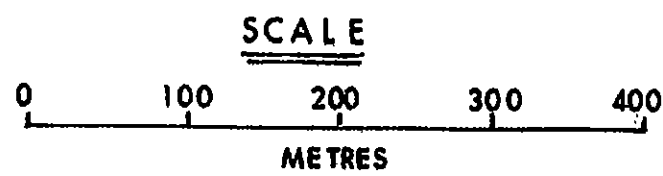


FIG. 14.
COPPER PPM

GOLDEN RING ROCK SAMPLES



NO. 10187

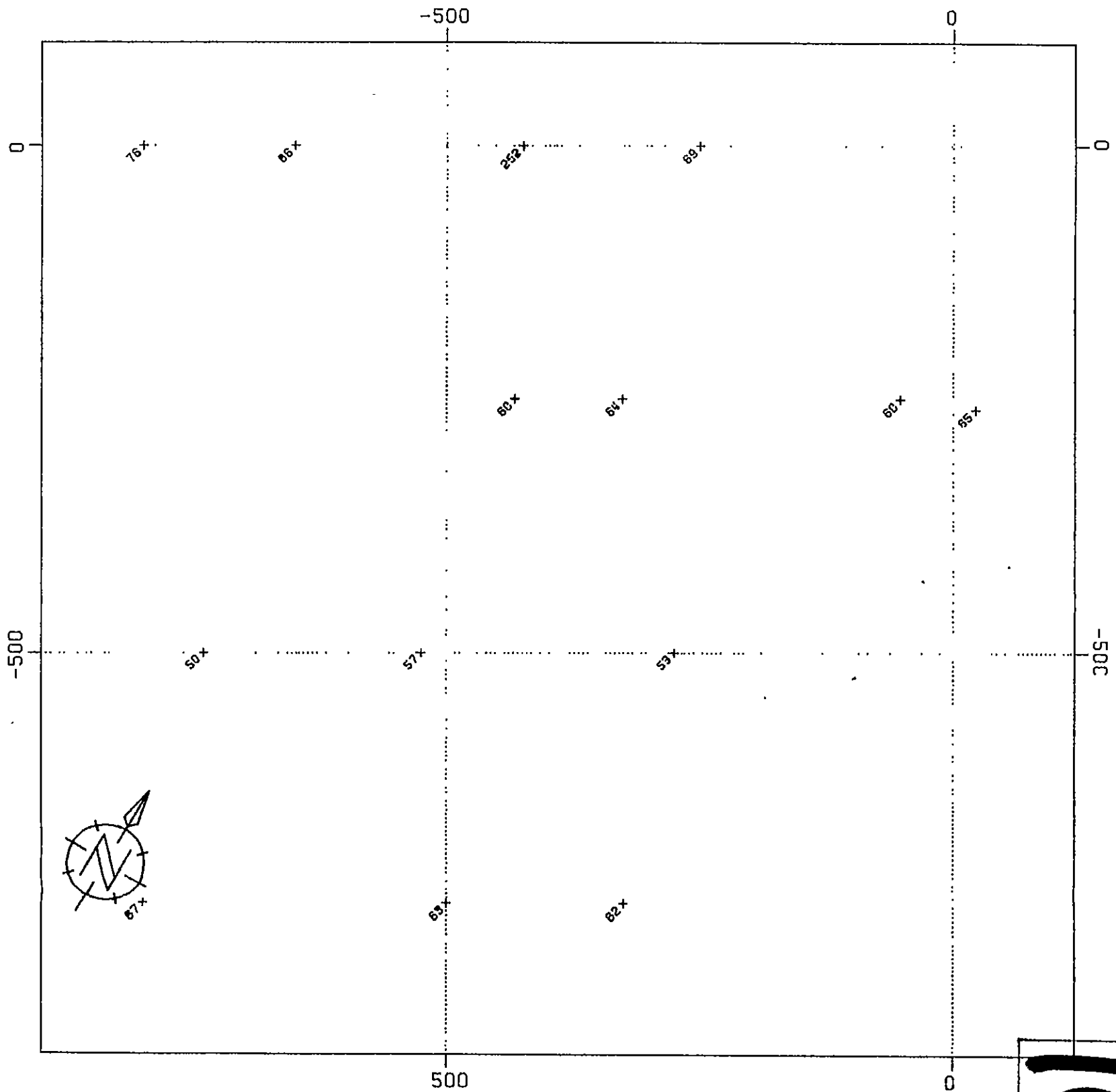
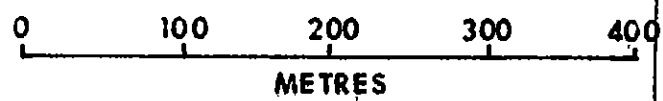


FIG.15.

ZINC PPM

GOLDEN RING ROCK SAMPLES

SCALE



10,187

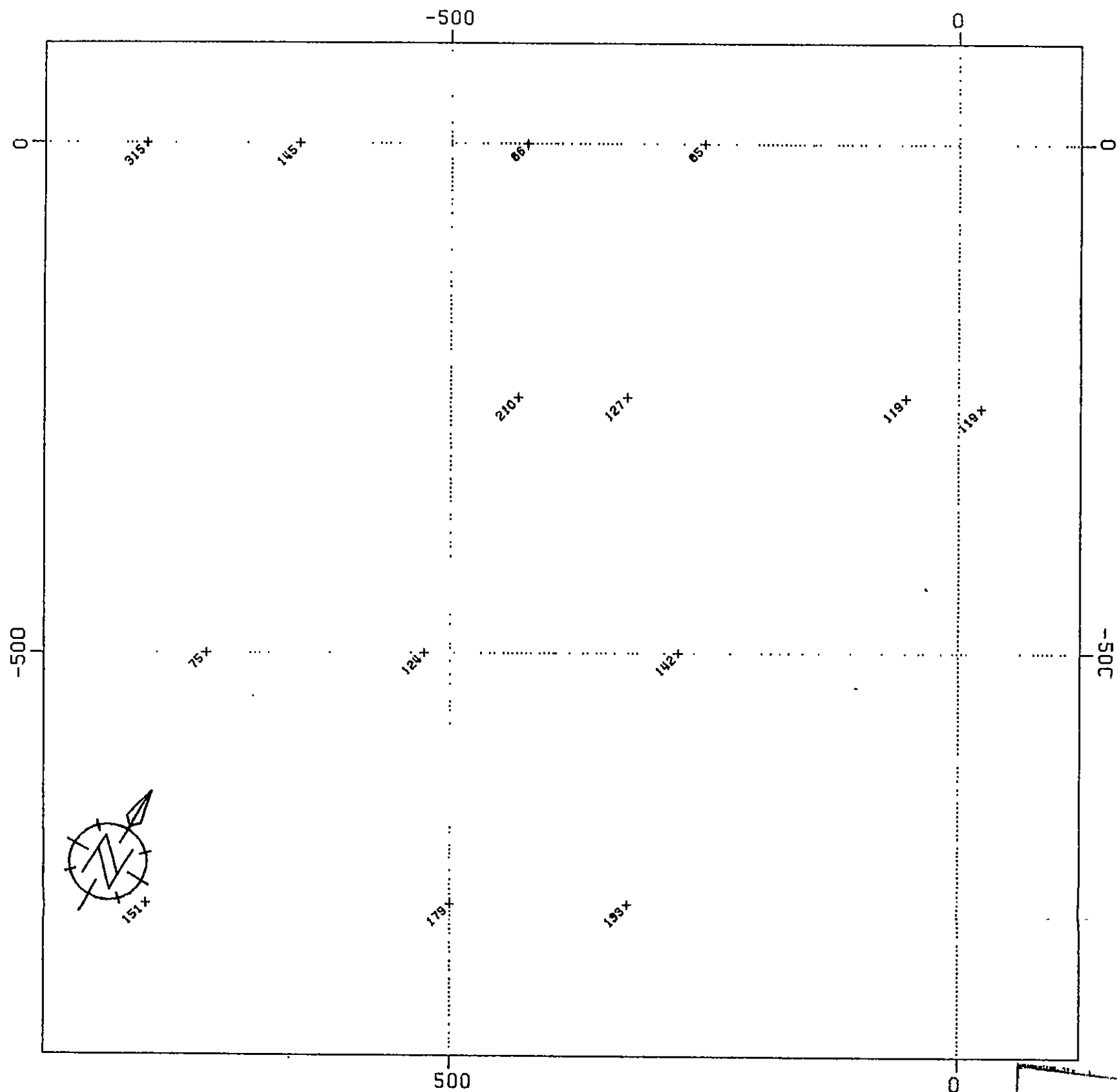
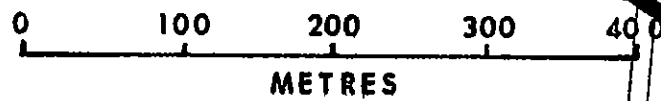


FIG. 16.

MERCURY PPB

GOLDEN RING ROCK SAMPLES

SCALE



10,187

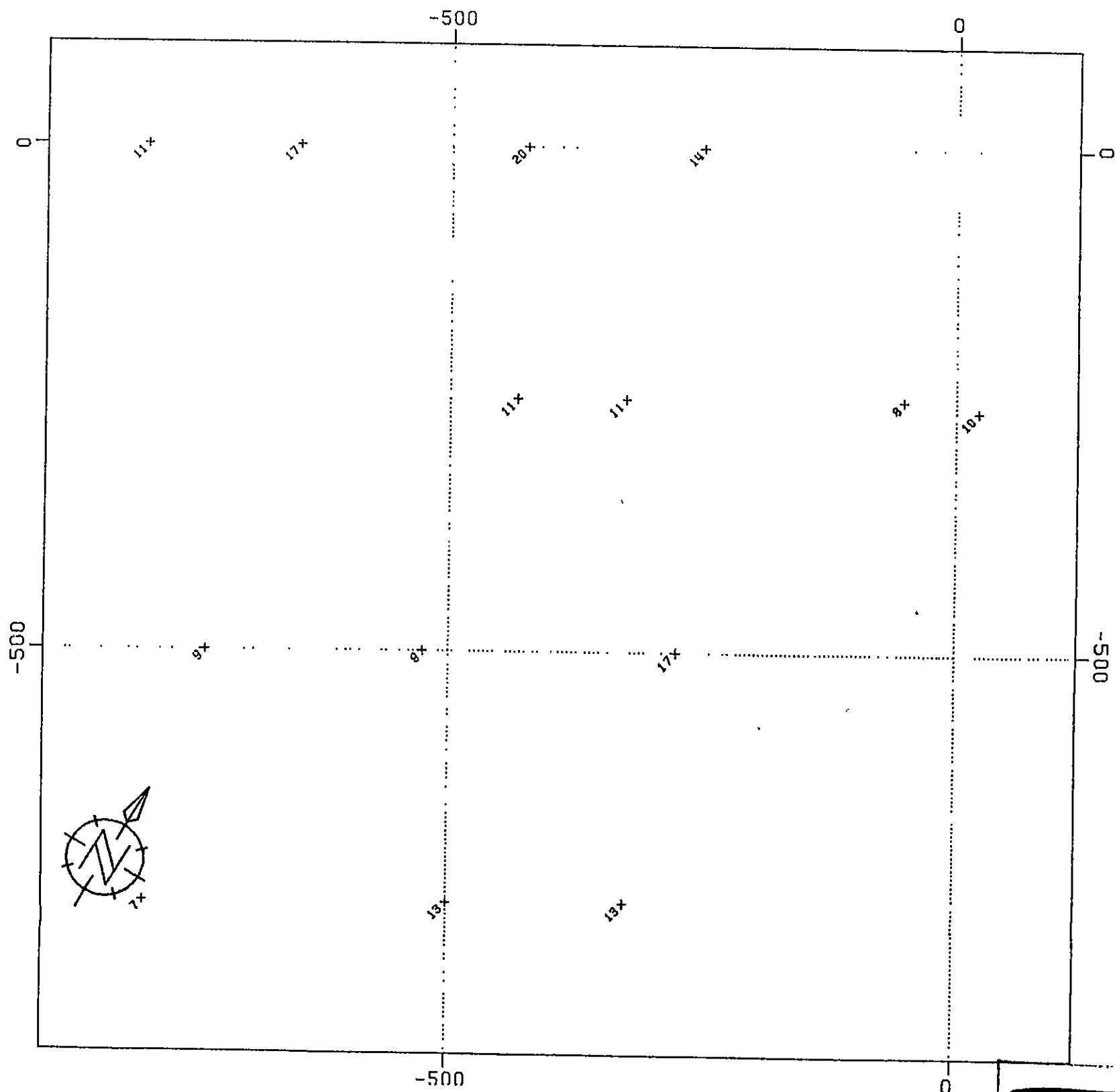
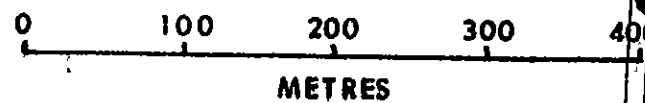


FIG. 17.

ARSENIC PPM

GOLDEN RING ROCK SAMPLES

SCALE



METRES

NO. 10,187

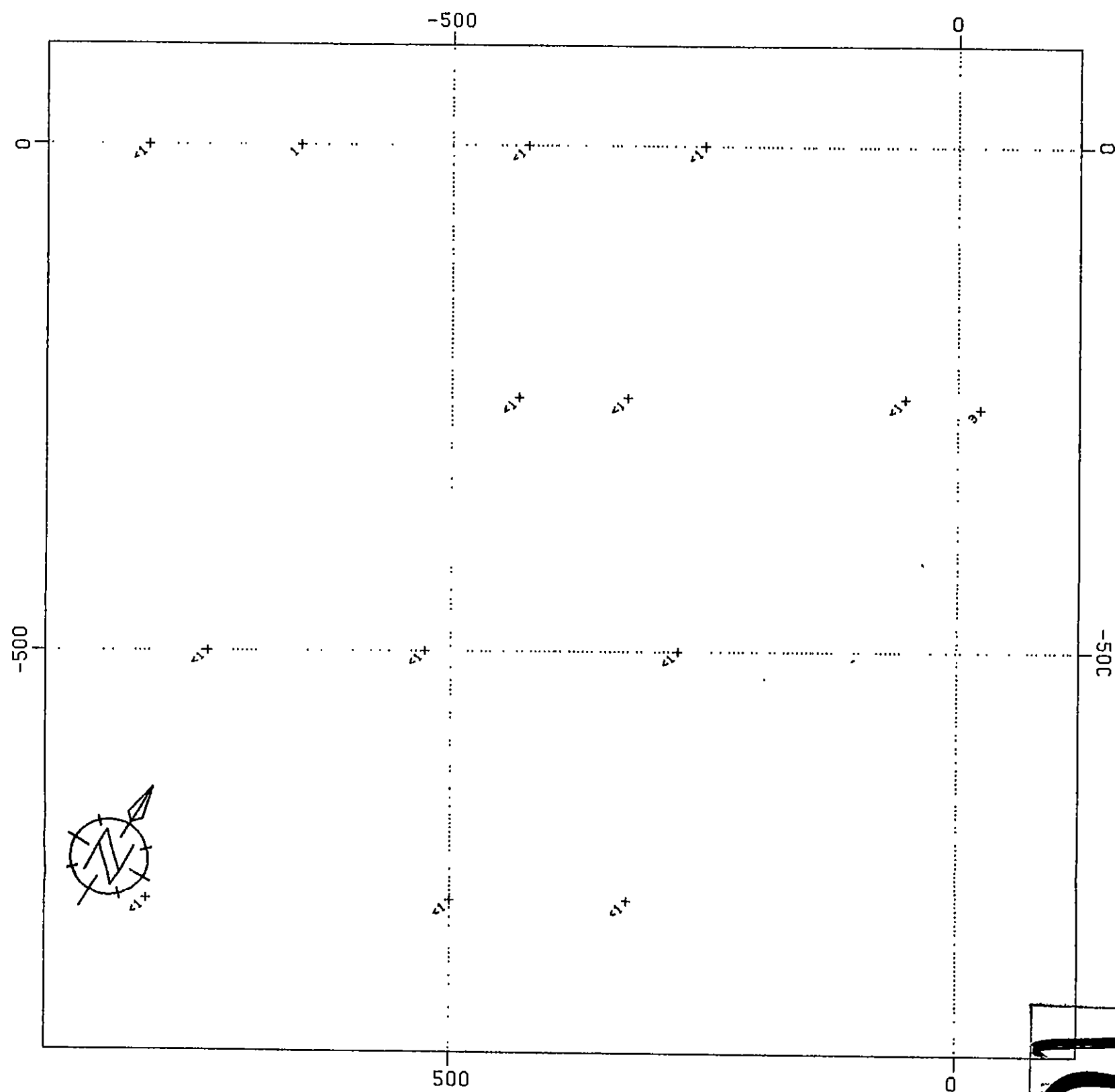
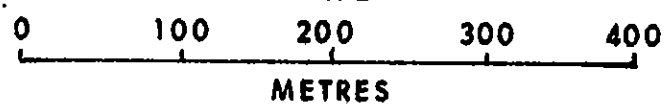


FIG.18.

ANTIMONY PPM

GOLDEN RING ROCK SAMPLES

SCALE



10,187

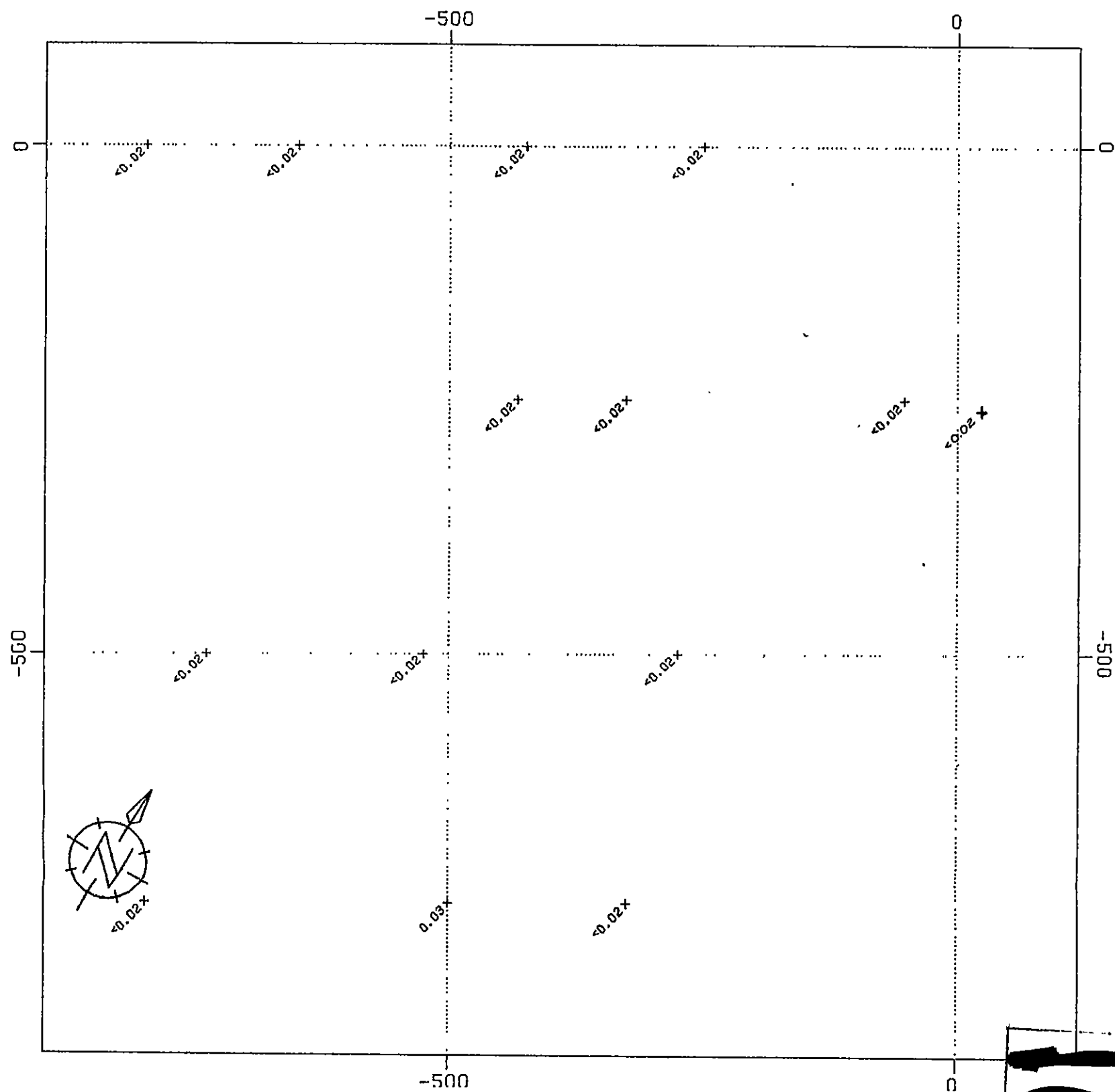


FIG. 19

GOLD PPM

GOLDEN RING ROCK SAMPLES

SCALE

0 100 200 300 400
METRES

10187

APPENDIX D

Geochemical Data Plots

For Duffy Grid

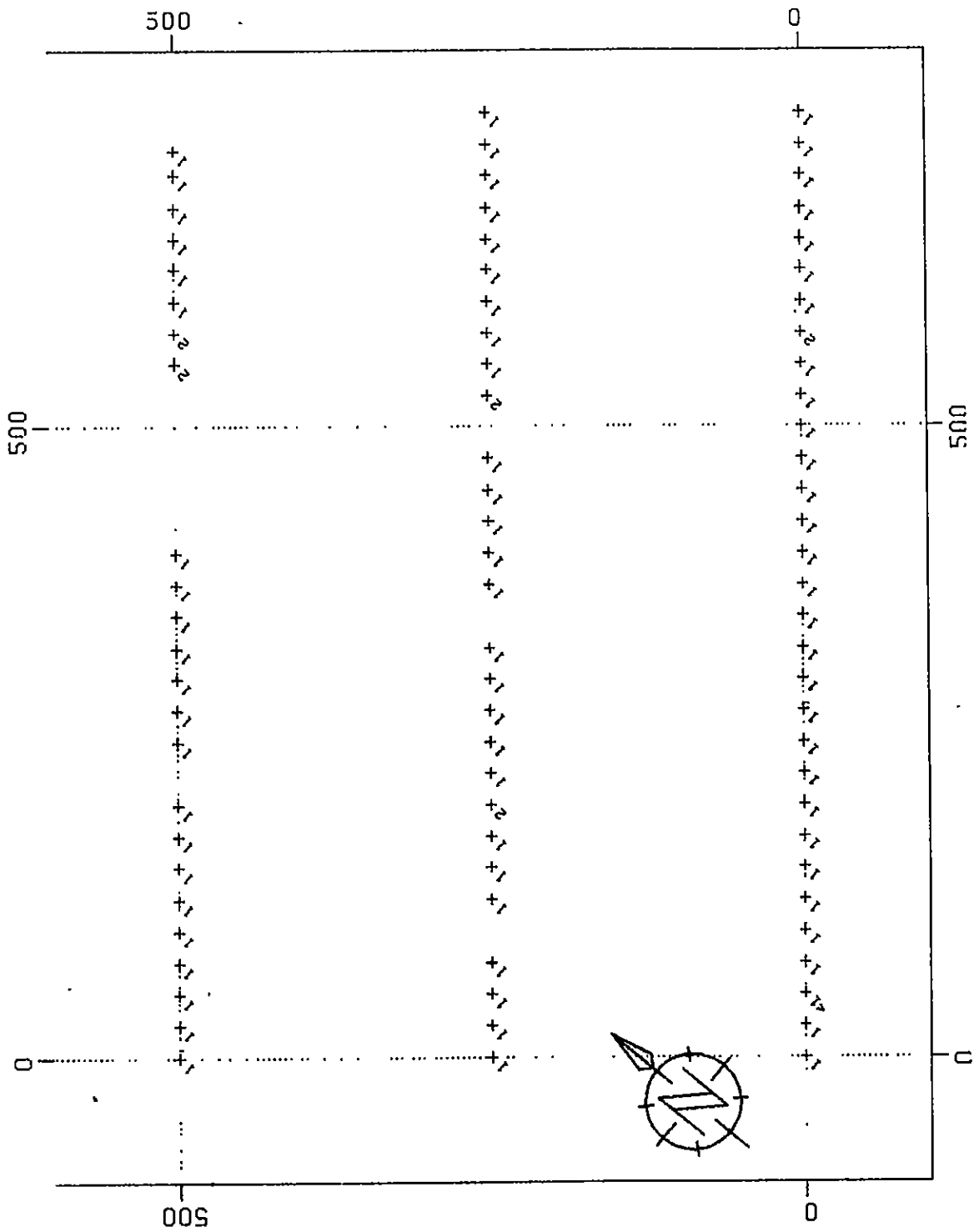
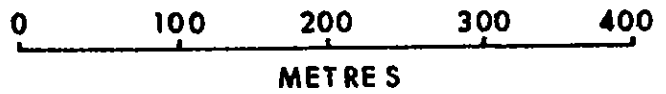


FIG.20.

DUFFY SOIL SAMPLE GRID

MOLYBDENUM PPM

SCALE



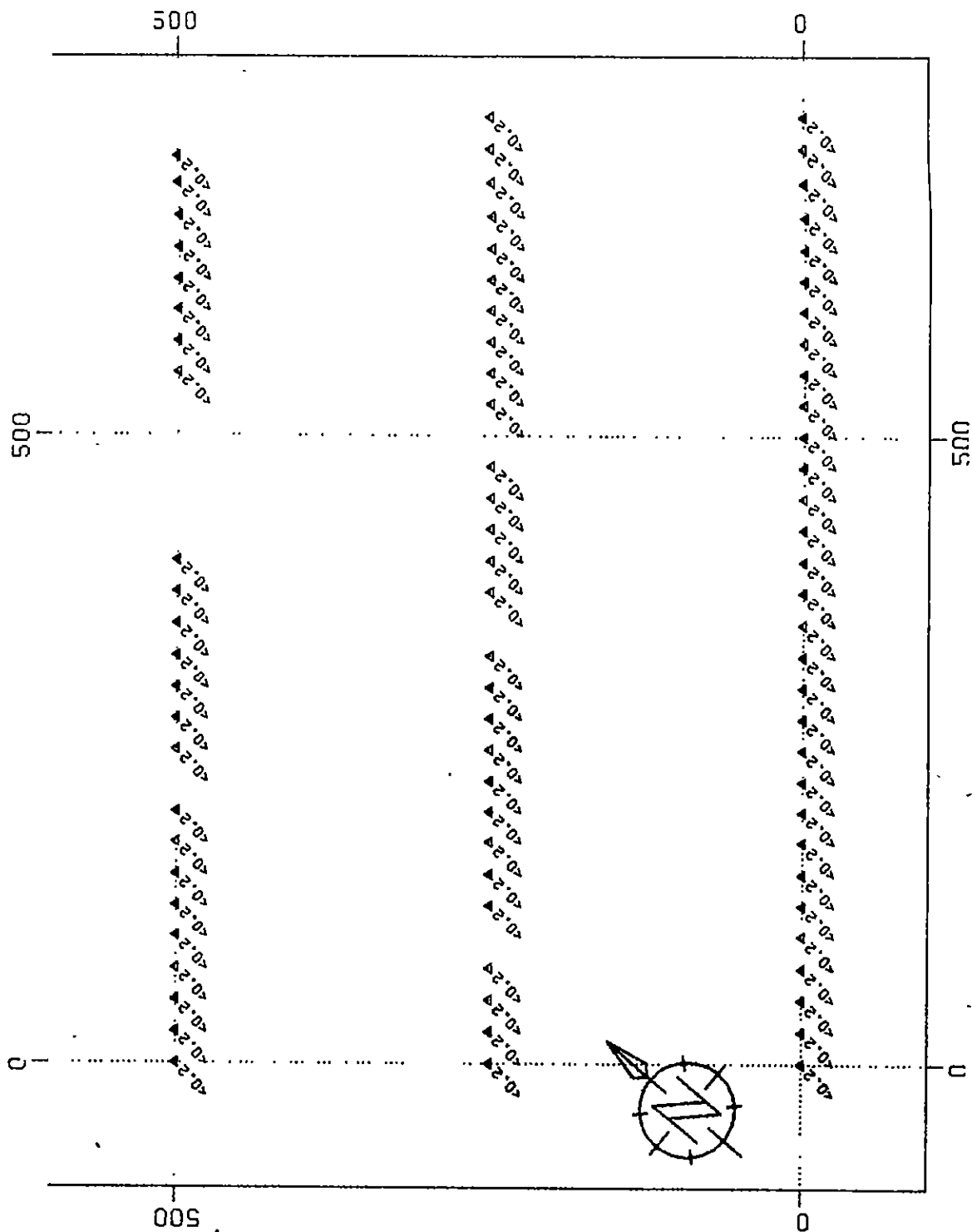
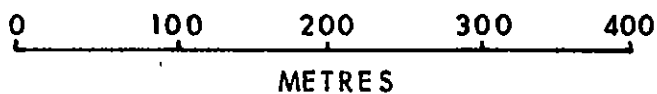


FIG. 21.

DUFFY SOIL SAMPLE GRID

SILVER PPM

SCALE



METRES

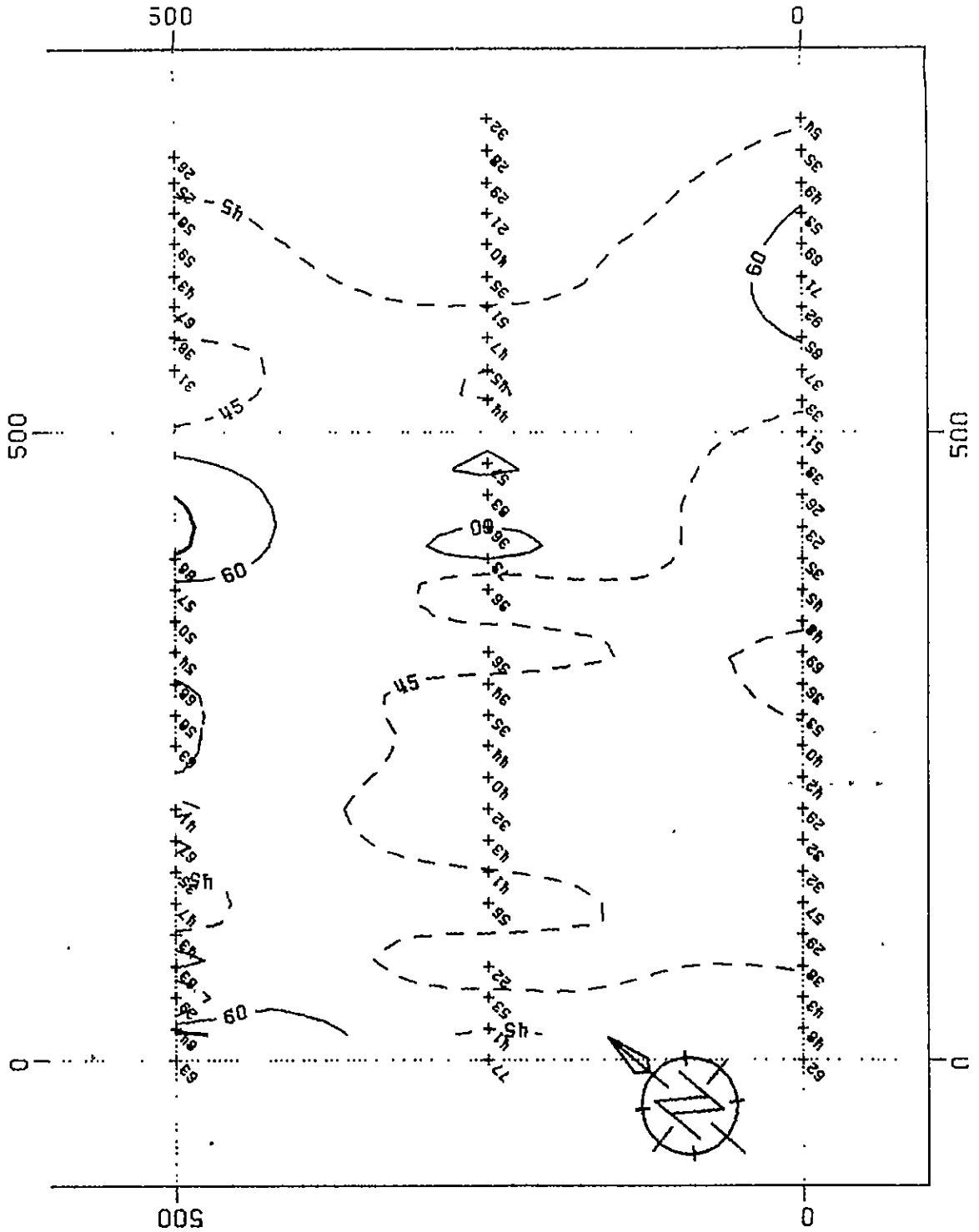
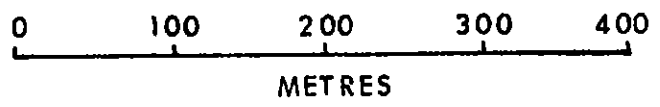


FIG. 22.

DUFFY SOIL SAMPLE GRID

SCALE

COPPER PPM



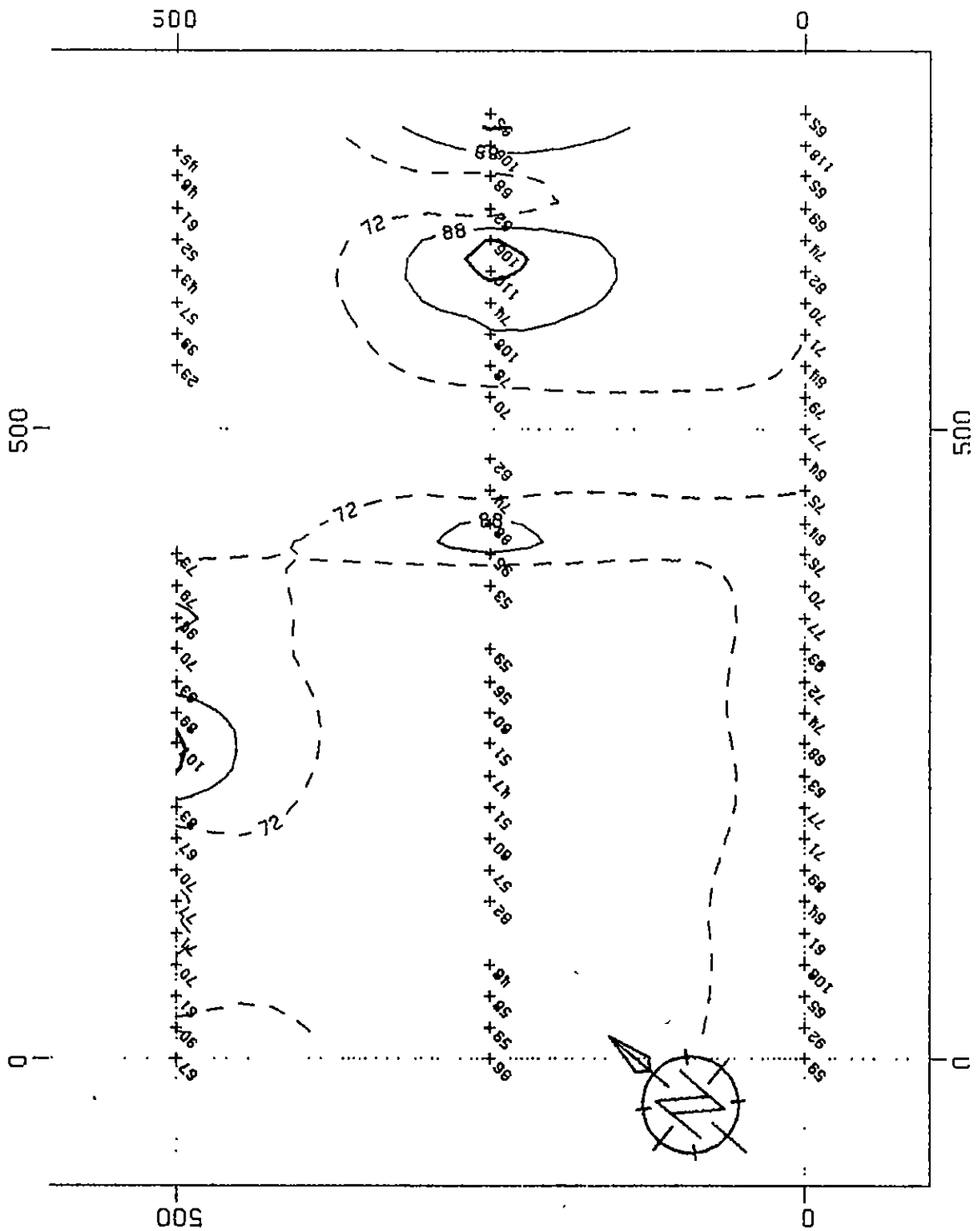


FIG. 23.

DUFFY SOIL SAMPLE GRID

ZINC PPM

SCALE



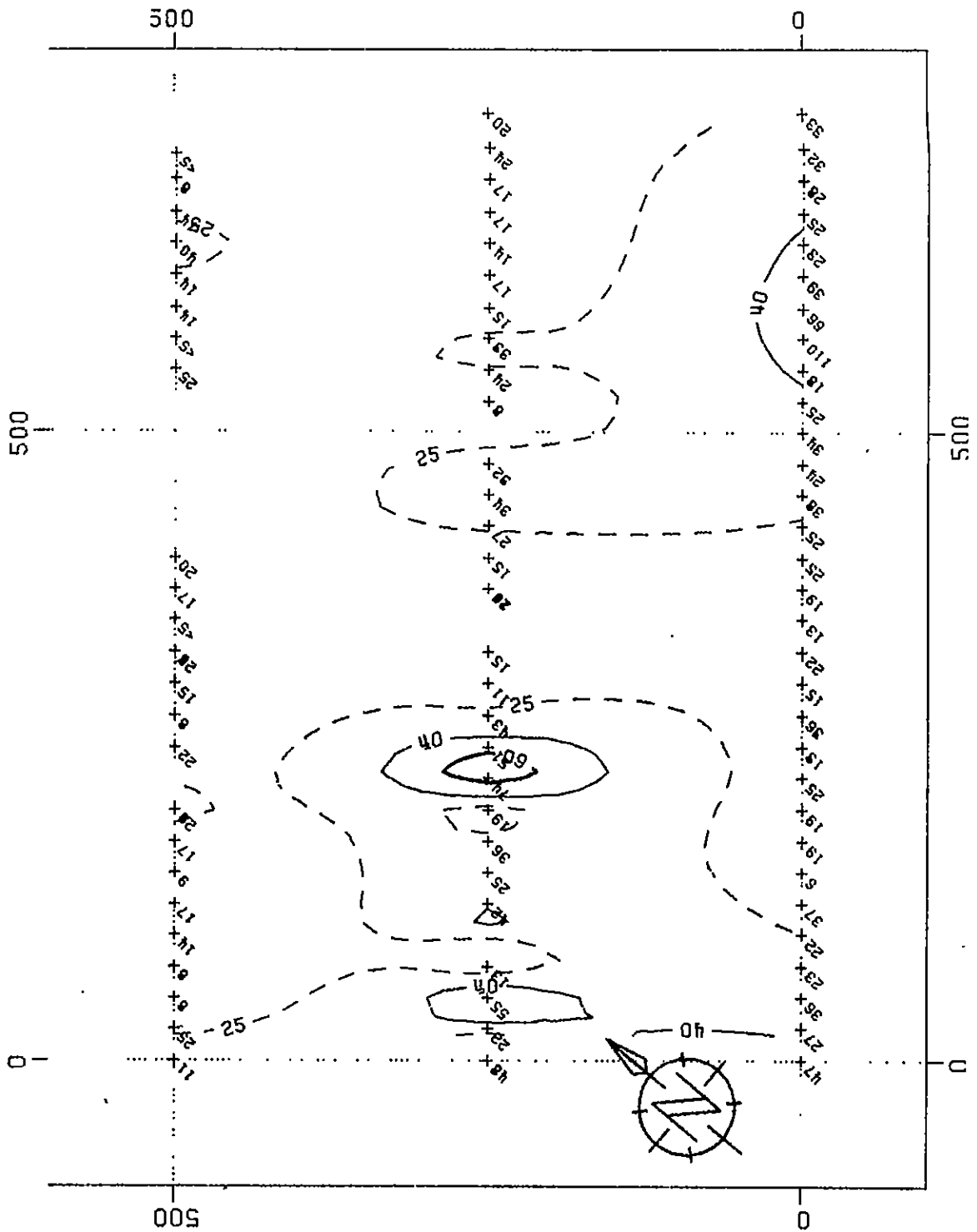
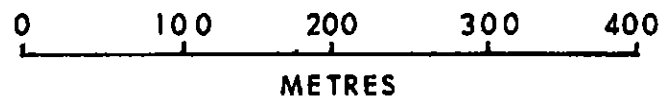


FIG. 24.

DUFFY SOIL SAMPLE GRID

MERCURY PPB

SCALE



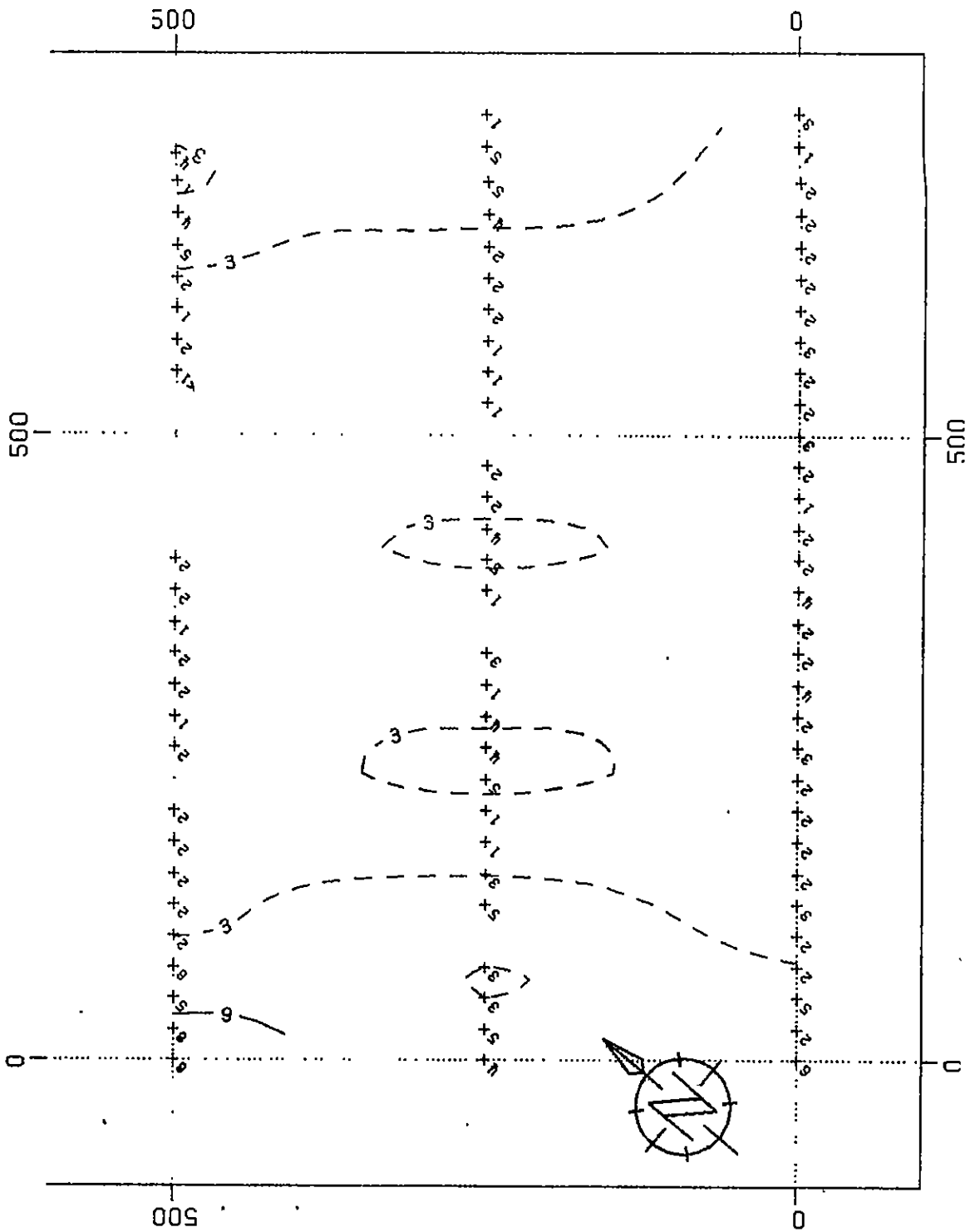


FIG. 25.

DUFFY SOIL SAMPLE GRID

ARSENIC PPM

SCALE



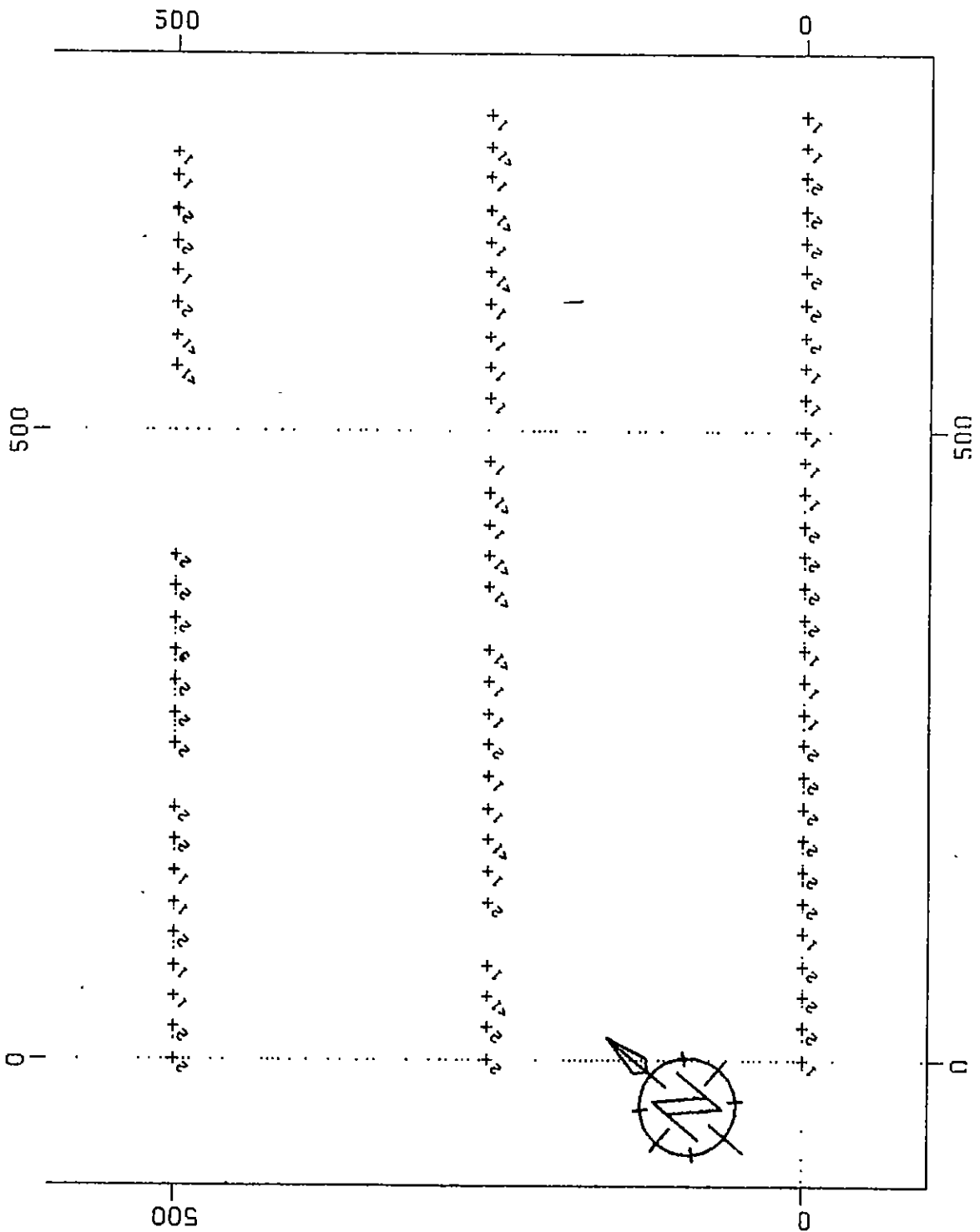
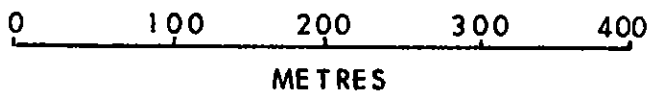


FIG. 26.

DUFFY SOIL SAMPLE GRID

ANTIMONY PPM

SCALE



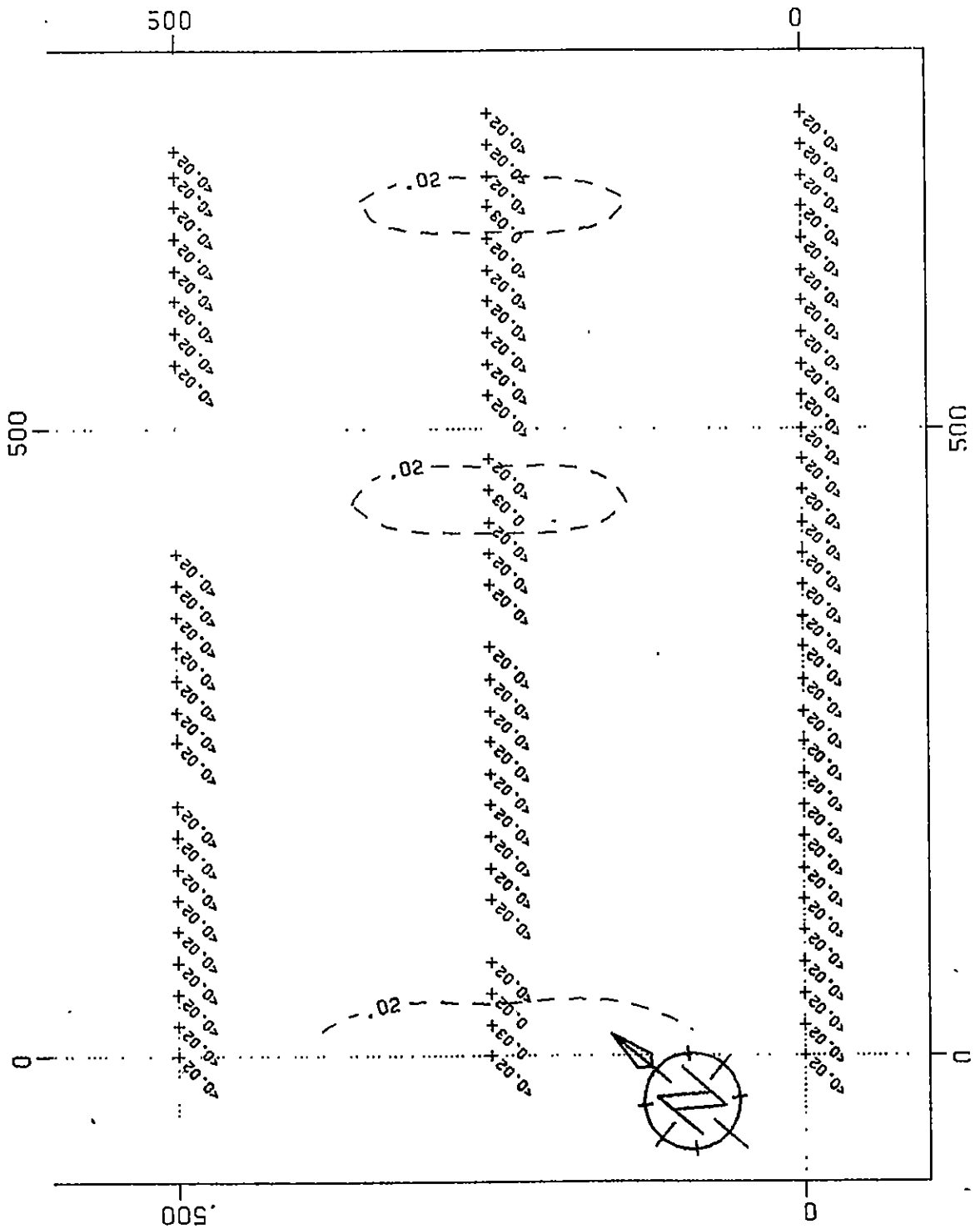


FIG. 27.

DUFFY SOIL SAMPLE GRID

GOLD PPM

SCALE



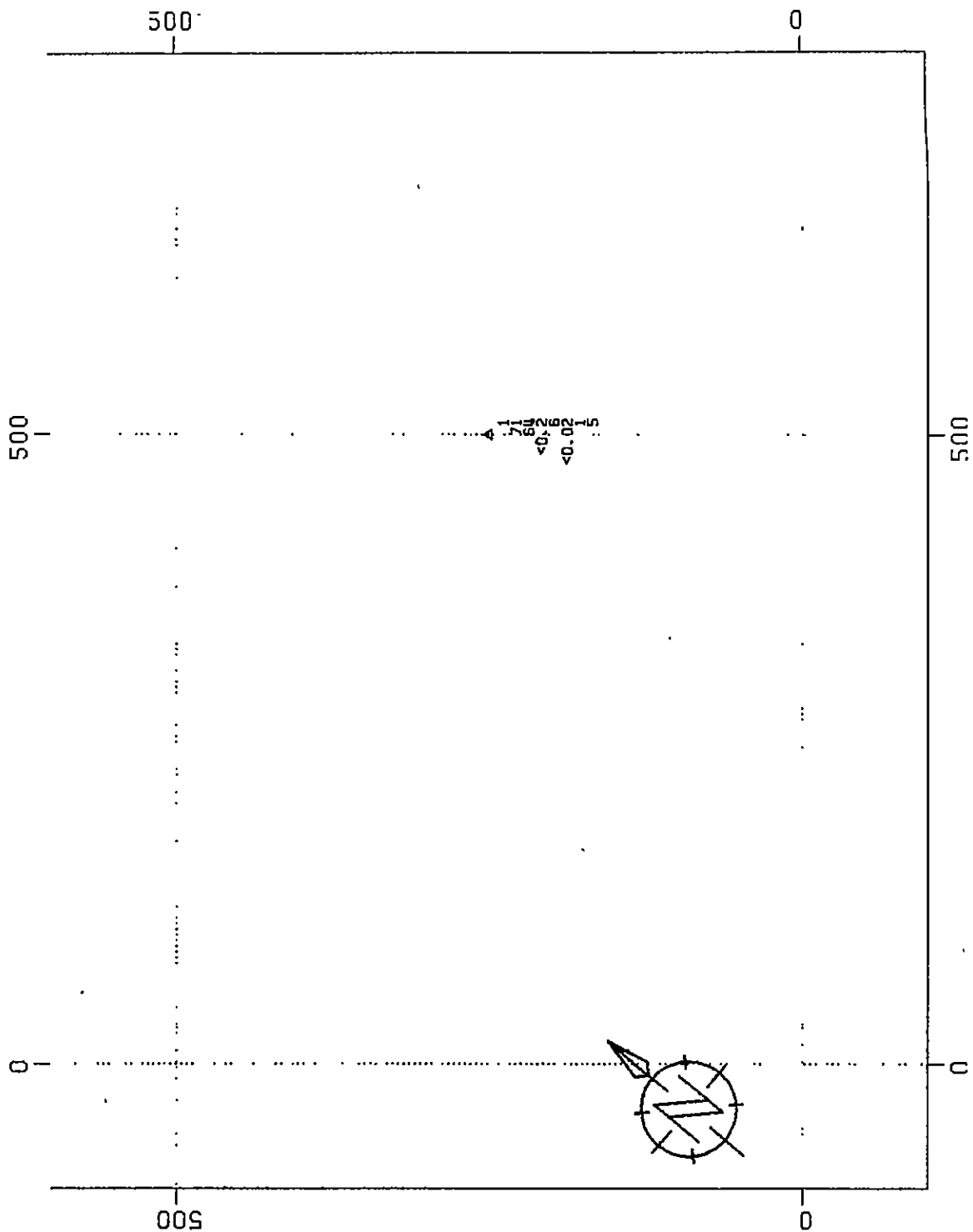


FIG. 28.

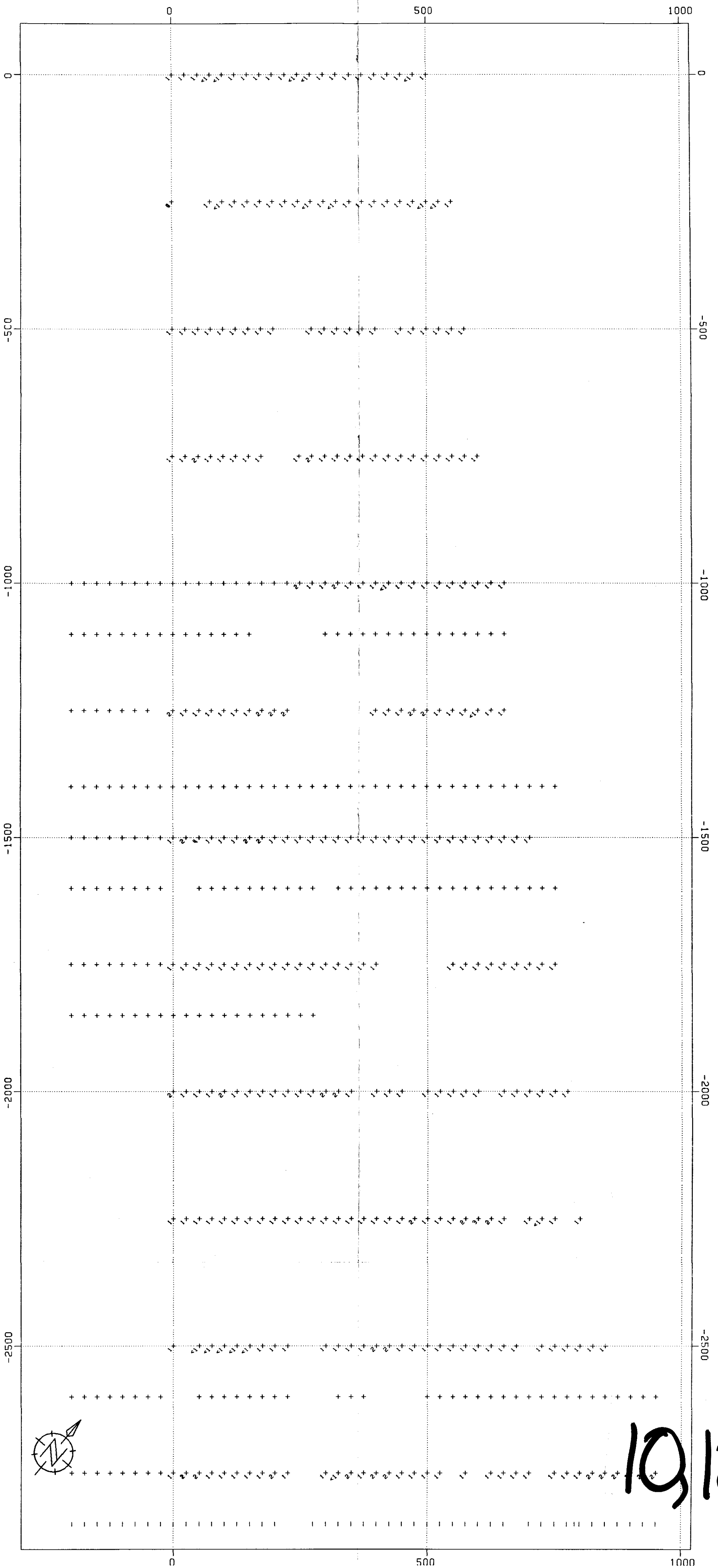
DUFFY ROCK SAMPLES

SCALE

ALL ELEMENTS PPM
 Hg PPB
 Mo, Cu, Zn, Ag, As, Au, Hg, Sb



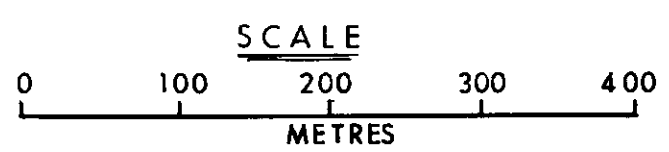
METRES

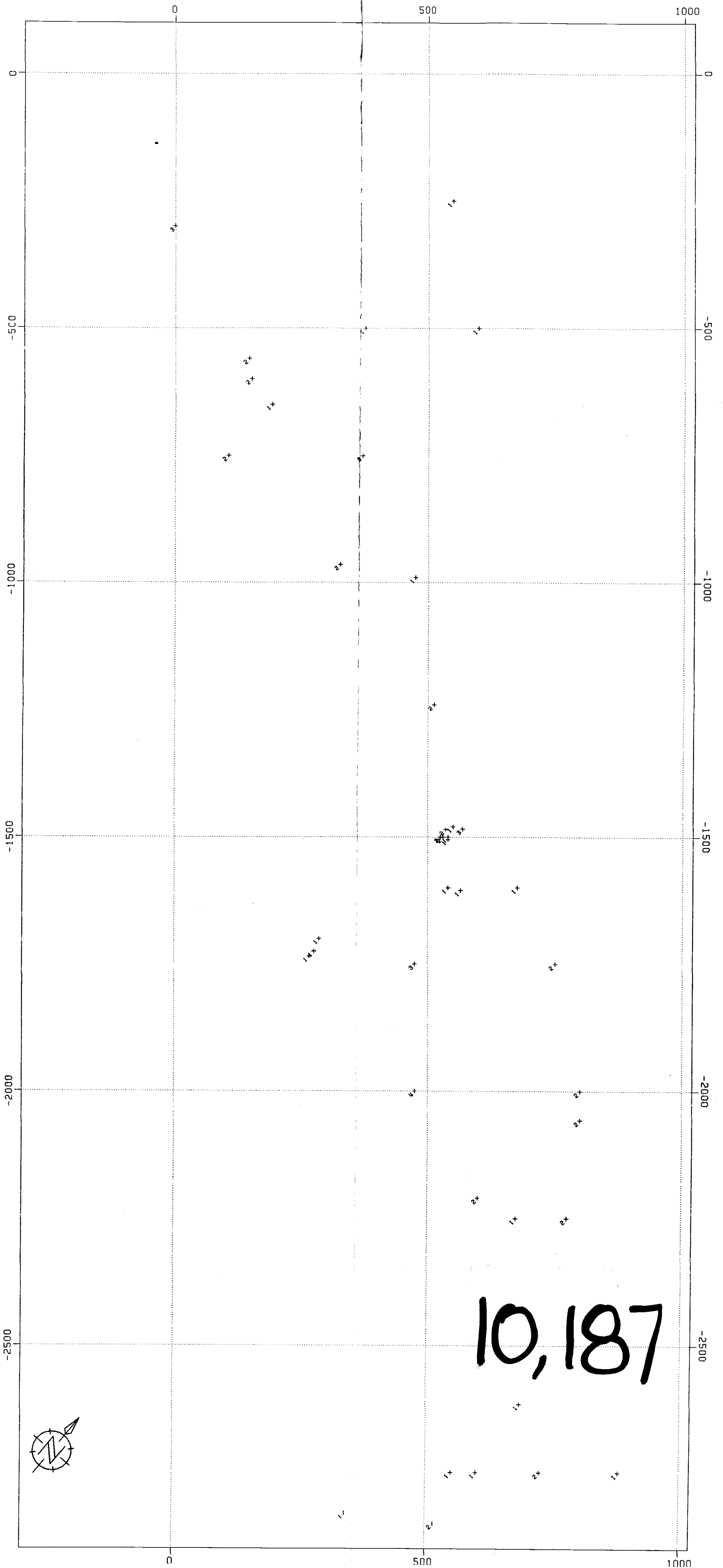


MAP 1.
MOLYBDENUM PPM

FILE REF. No. 82-2-V182-4B-0058

BRUSSELS SOIL SAMPLE GRID



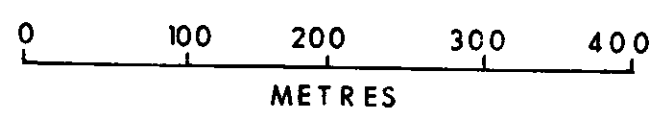


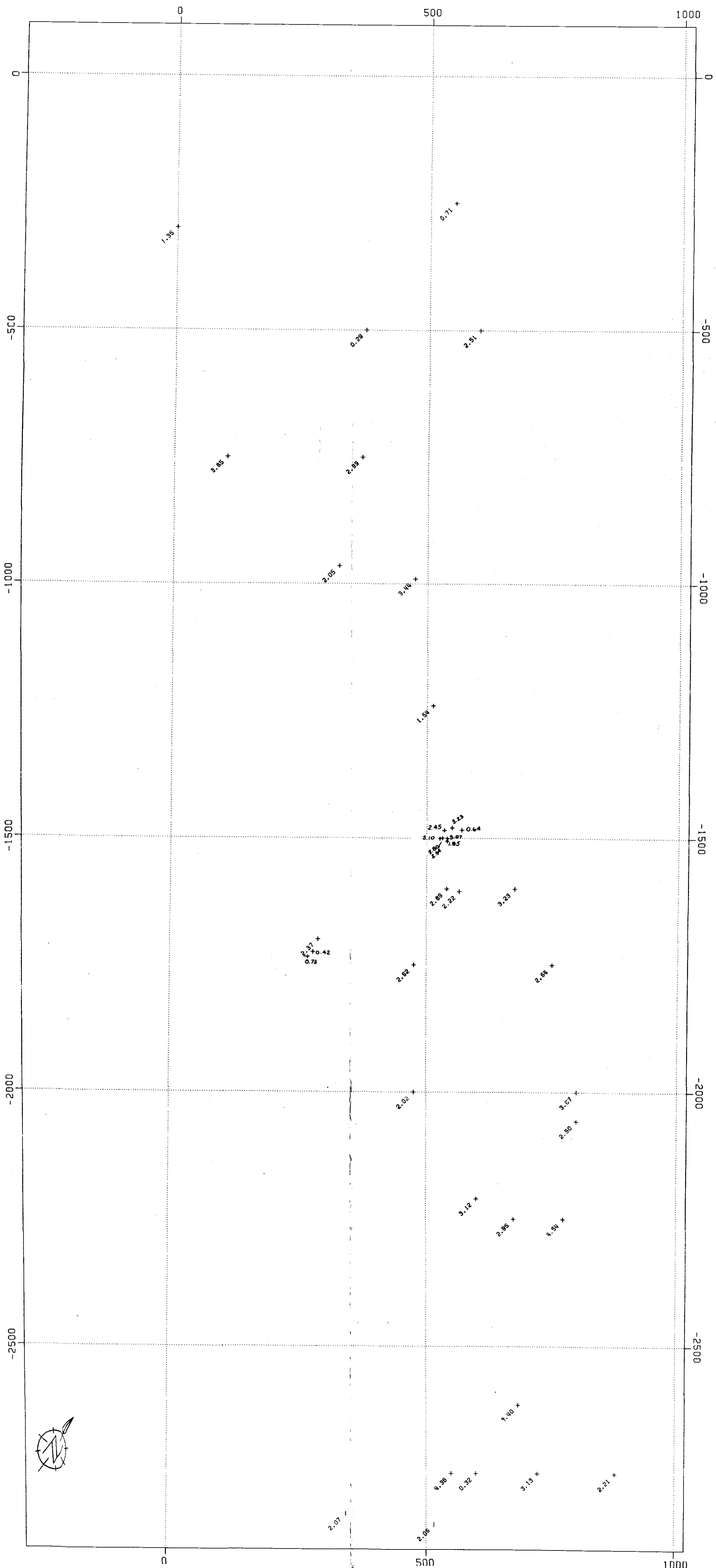
MAP 10.

BRUSSELS ROCK SAMPLES

MOLYBDENUM P P M

SCALE



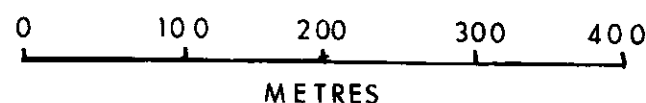


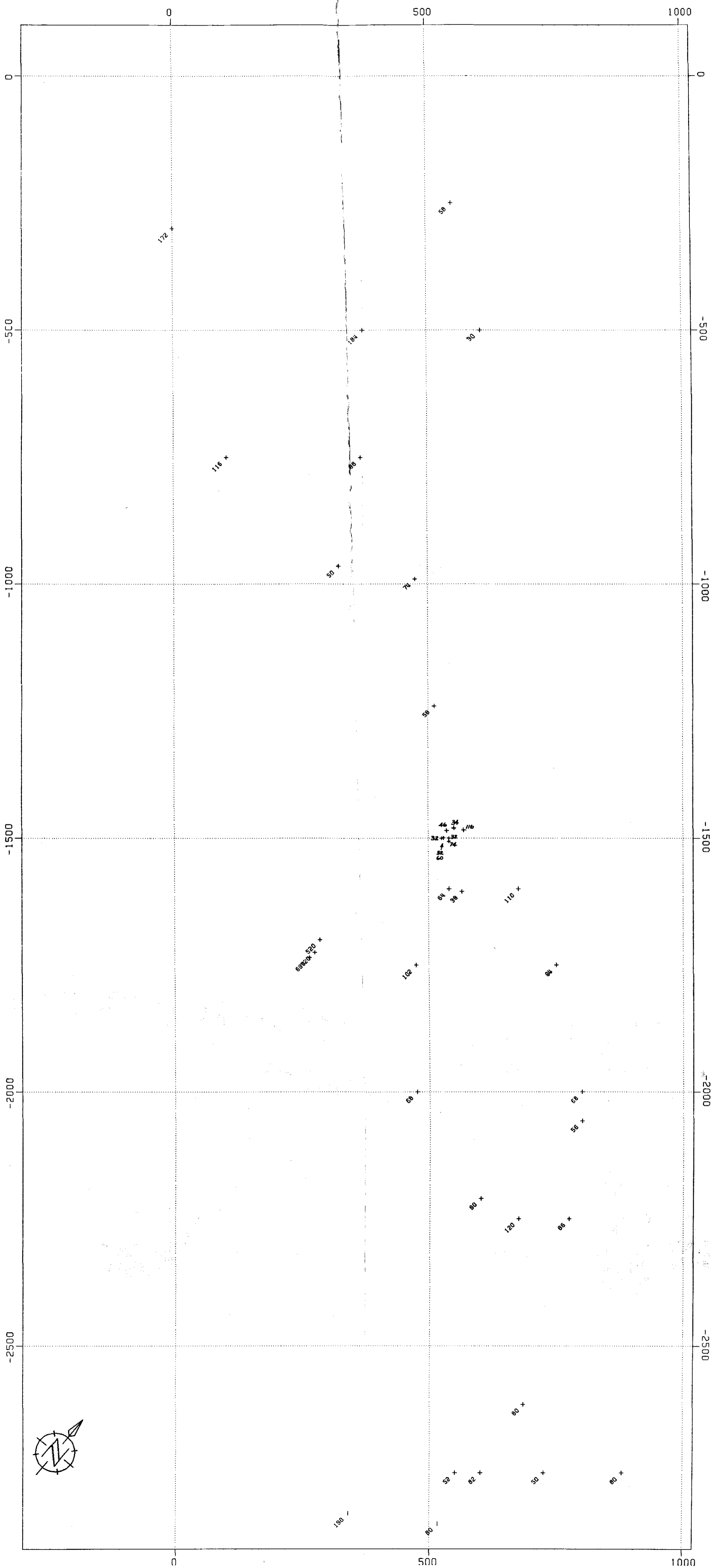
MAP 20.

BRUSSELS ROCK SAMPLES

POTASSIUM %

SCALE





MAP 19

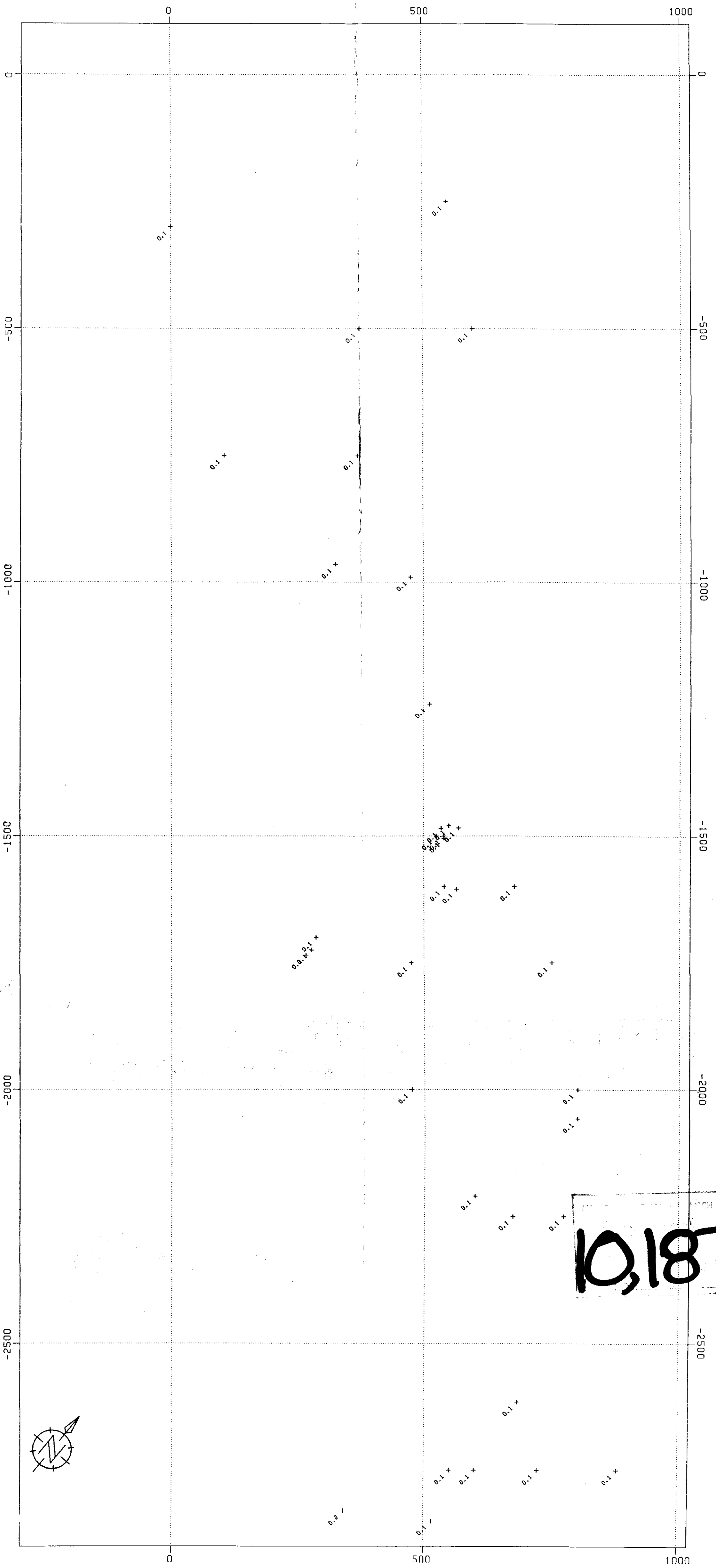
BRUSSELS ROCK SAMPLES

CHROMIUM PPM

FILE REF. No. : 82-2-V182-4B-0076

SCALE





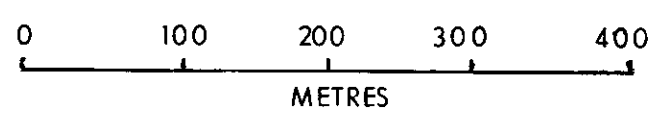
10,187

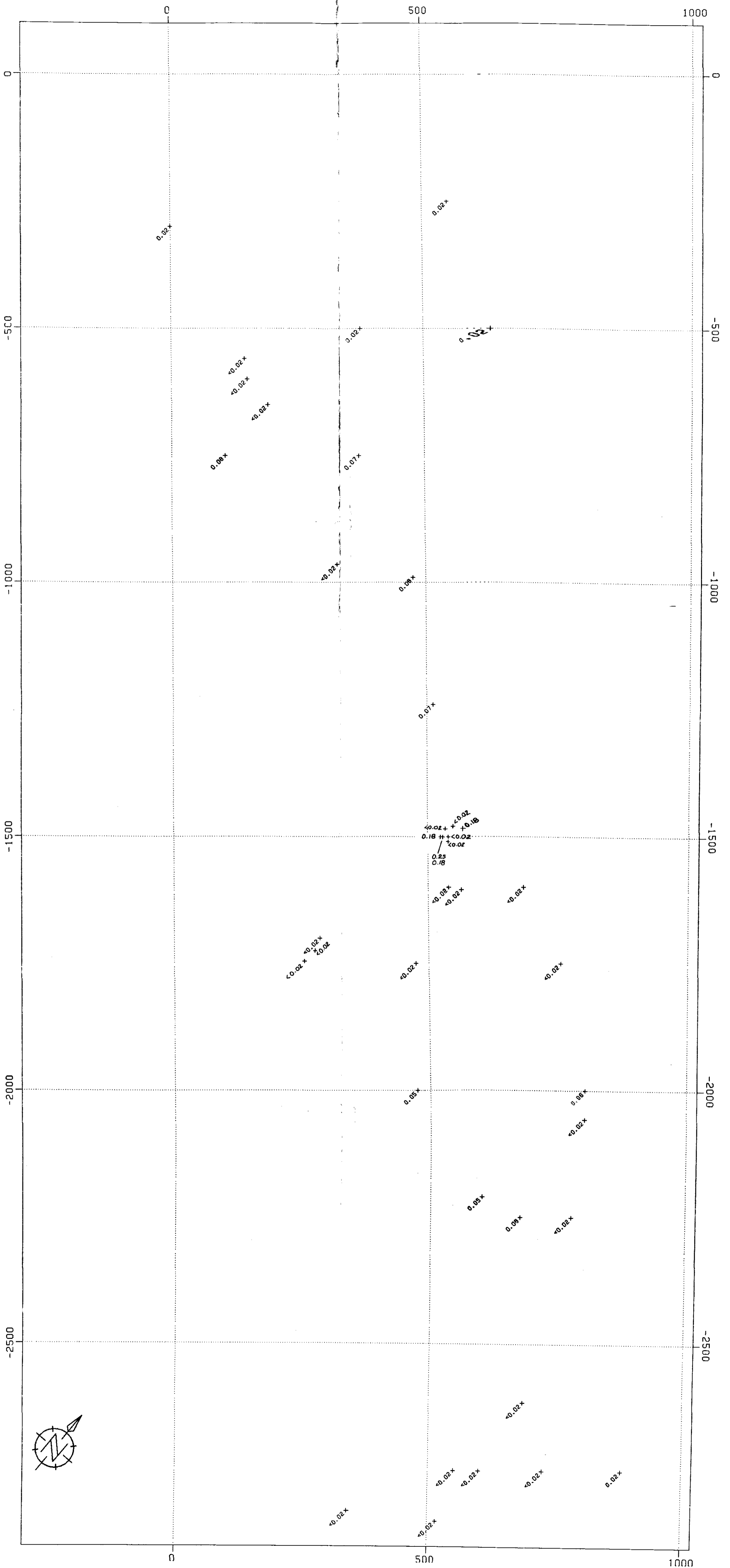
MAP 18

BRUSSELS ROCK SAMPLES

THALLIUM PPM

SCALE





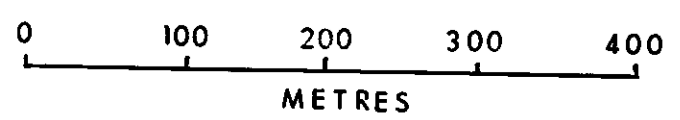
MAP 17.

GOLD PPM

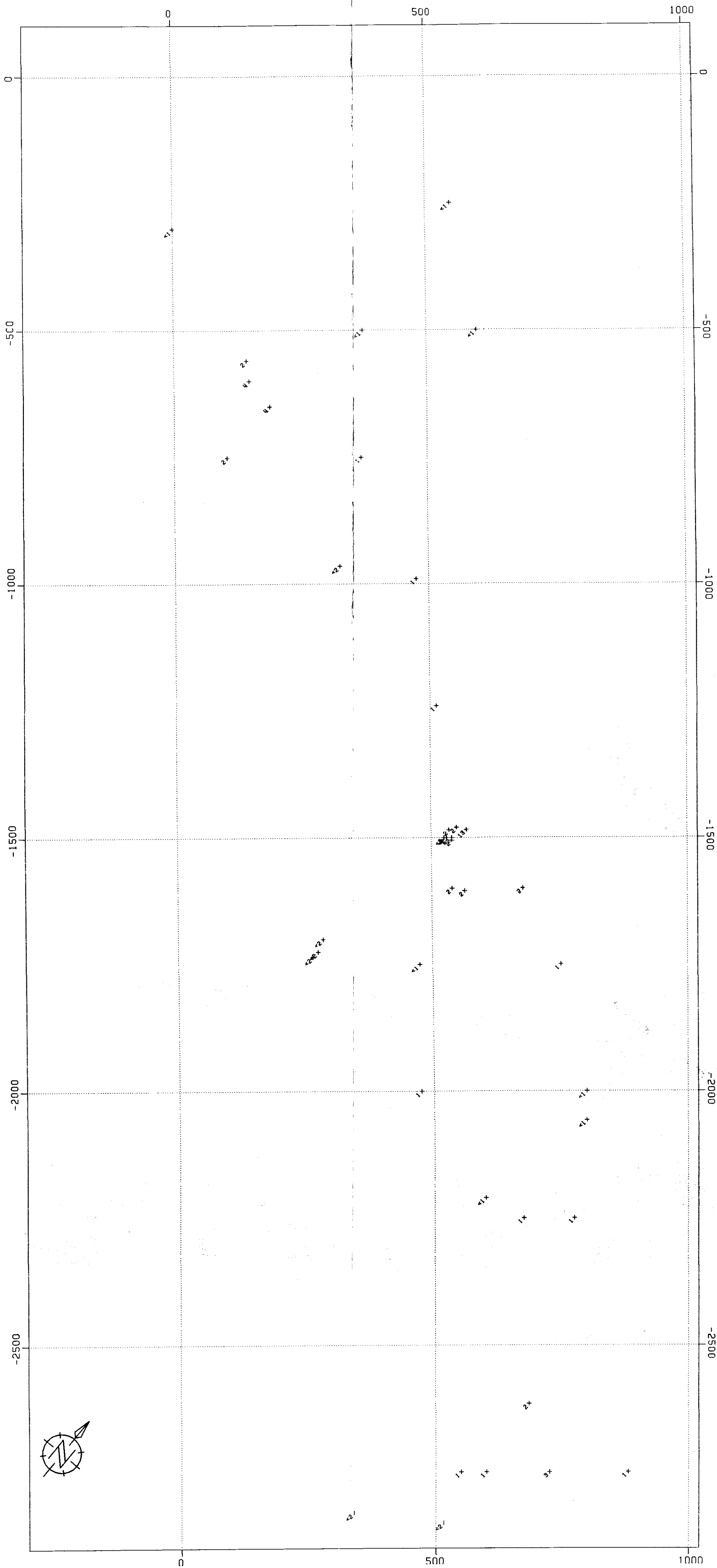
FILE REF. No. : 82-2-V182-4B-0074

BRUSSELS ROCK SAMPLES

SCALE



METRES



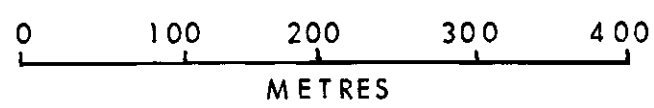
MAP 16

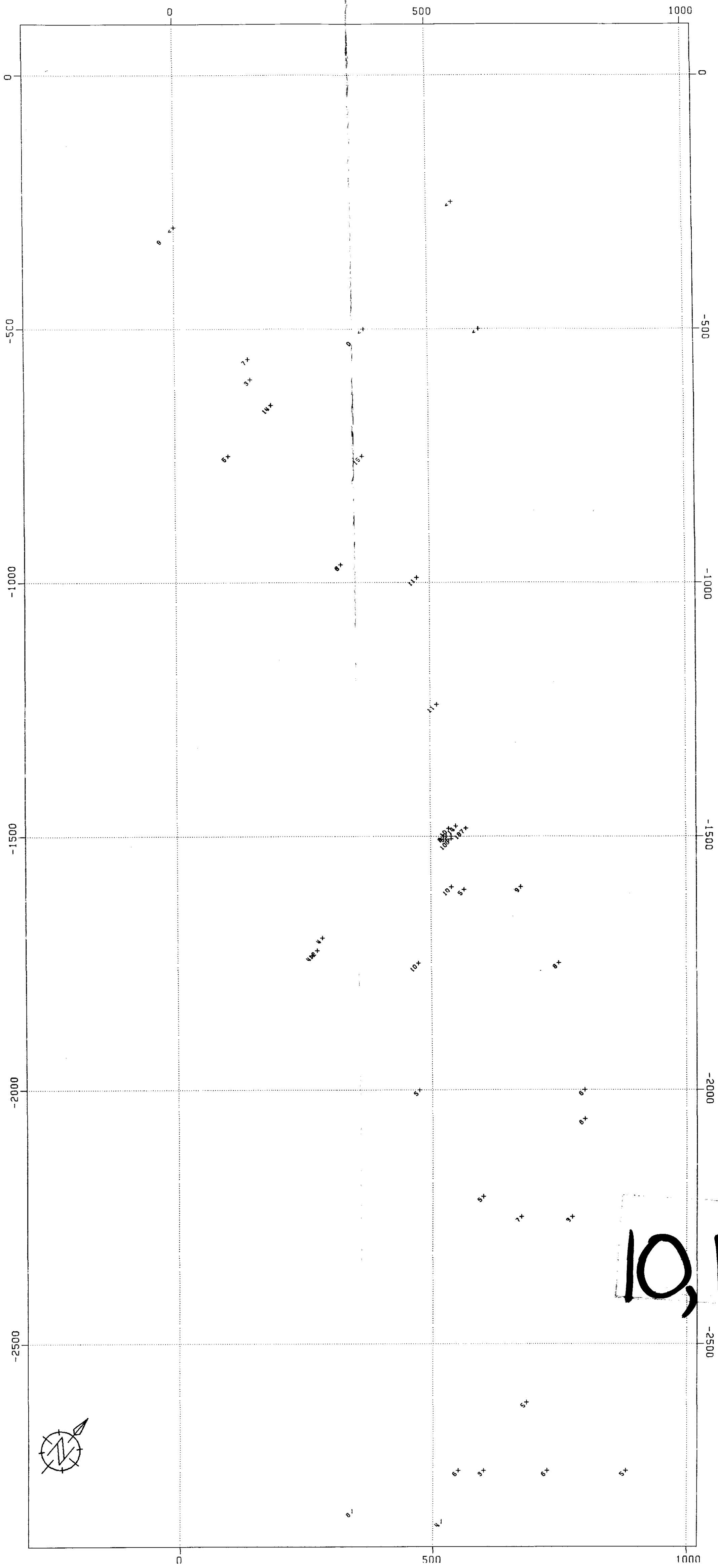
BRUSSELS ROCK SAMPLES

ANTIMONY PPM

SCALE

FILE REF. No. : 82-2-V182-4B-0073





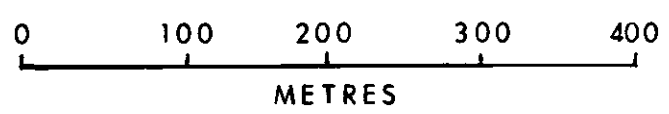
10,187

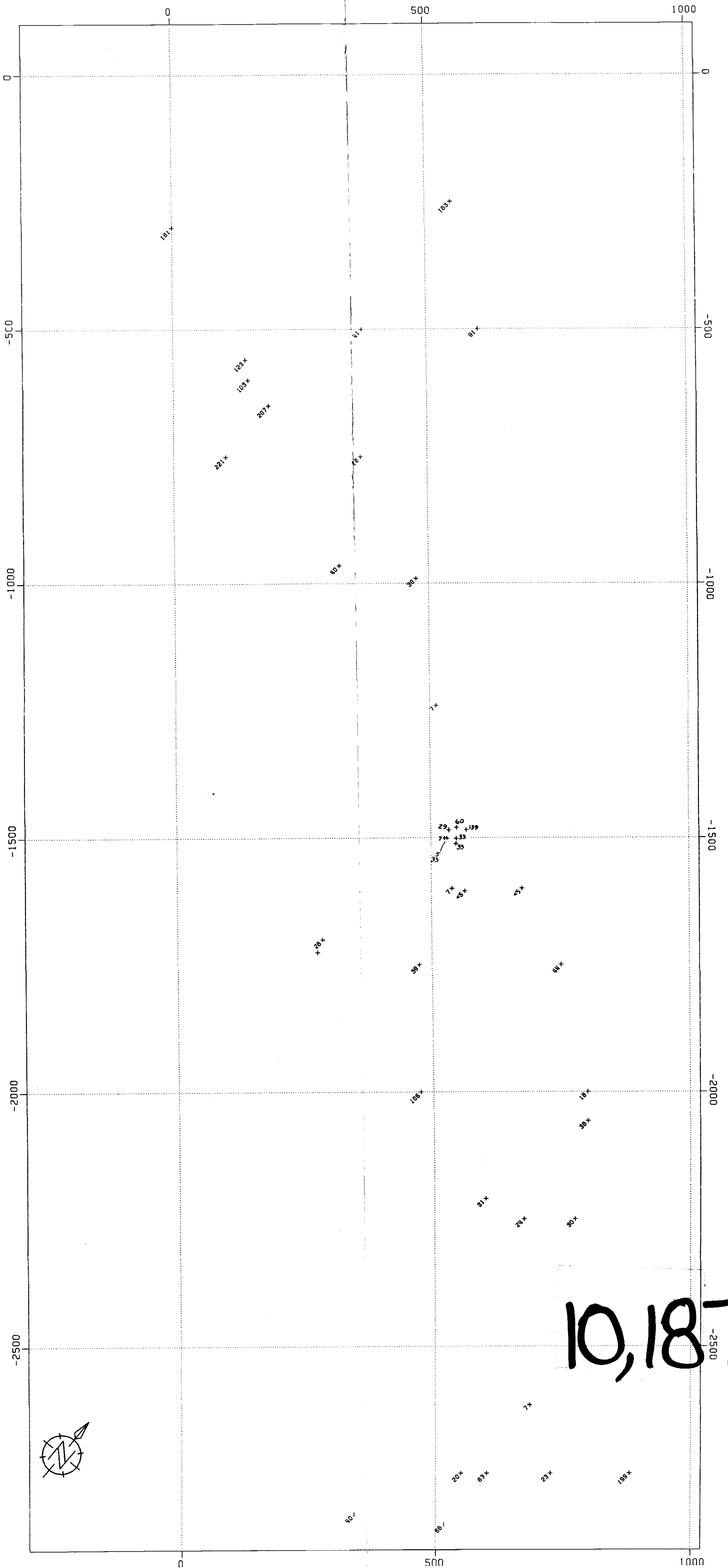
MAP 15

BRUSSELS ROCK SAMPLES

ARSENIC PPM

SCALE





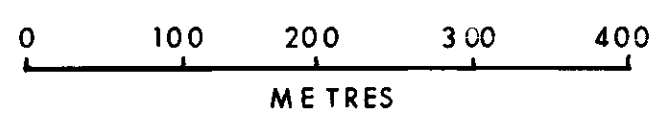
10,187

MAP 14.

BRUSSELS ROCK SAMPLES

MERCURY PPB

SCALE





10,187

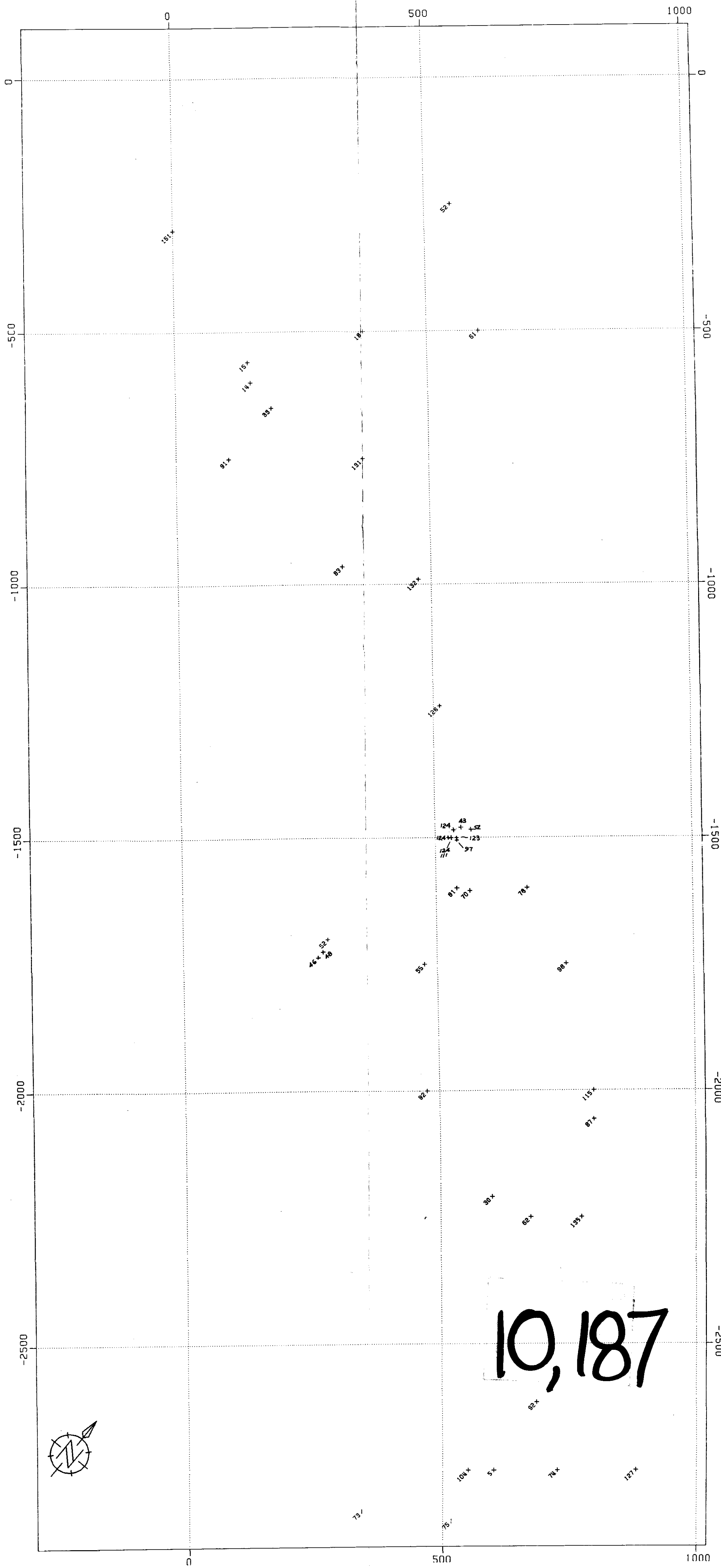
MAP 13.

BRUSSELS ROCK SAMPLES

ZINC PPM

SCALE



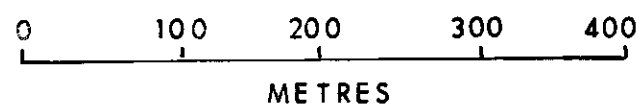


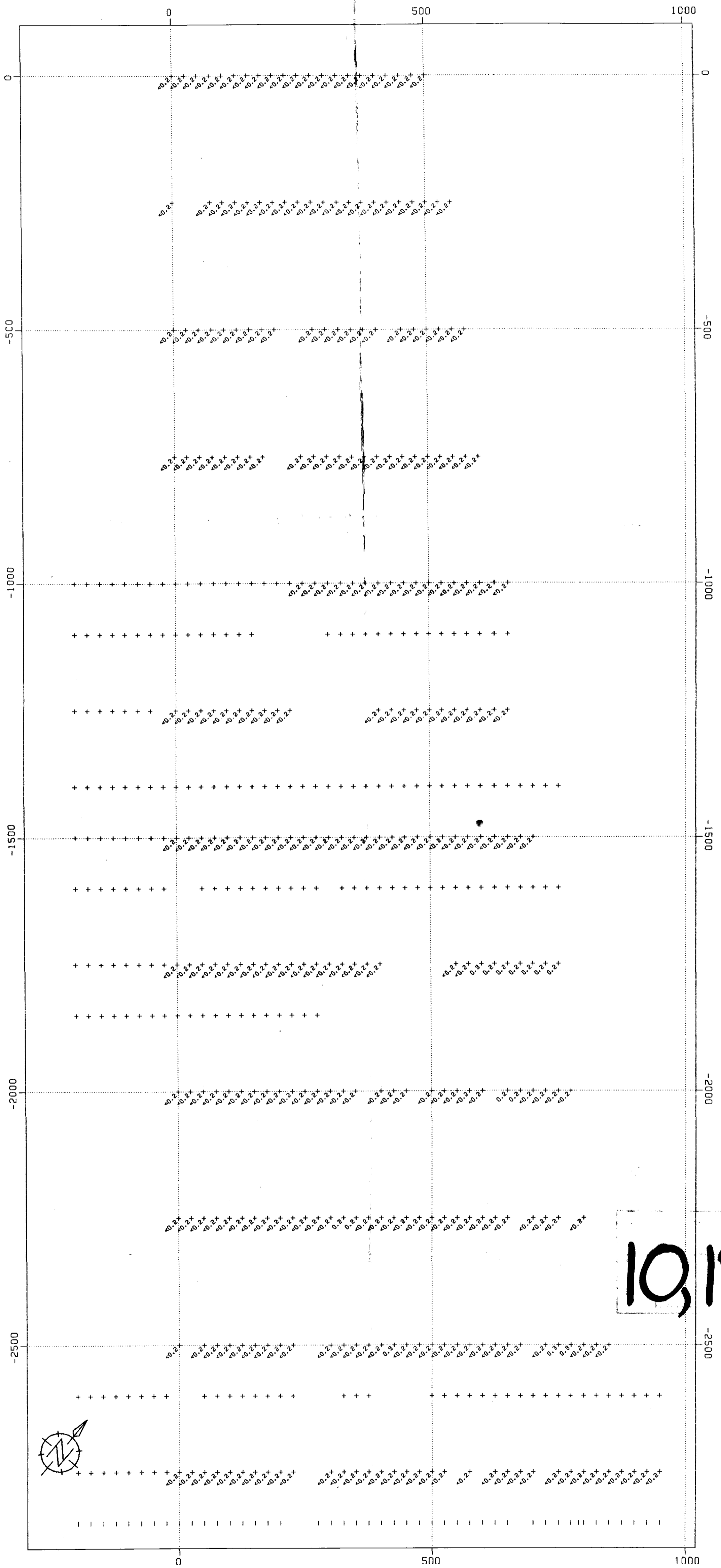
MAP 12.

BRUSSELS ROCK SAMPLES

COPPER PPM

SCALE





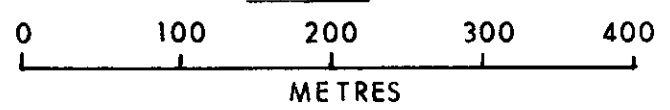
MAP 2.

SILVER PPM

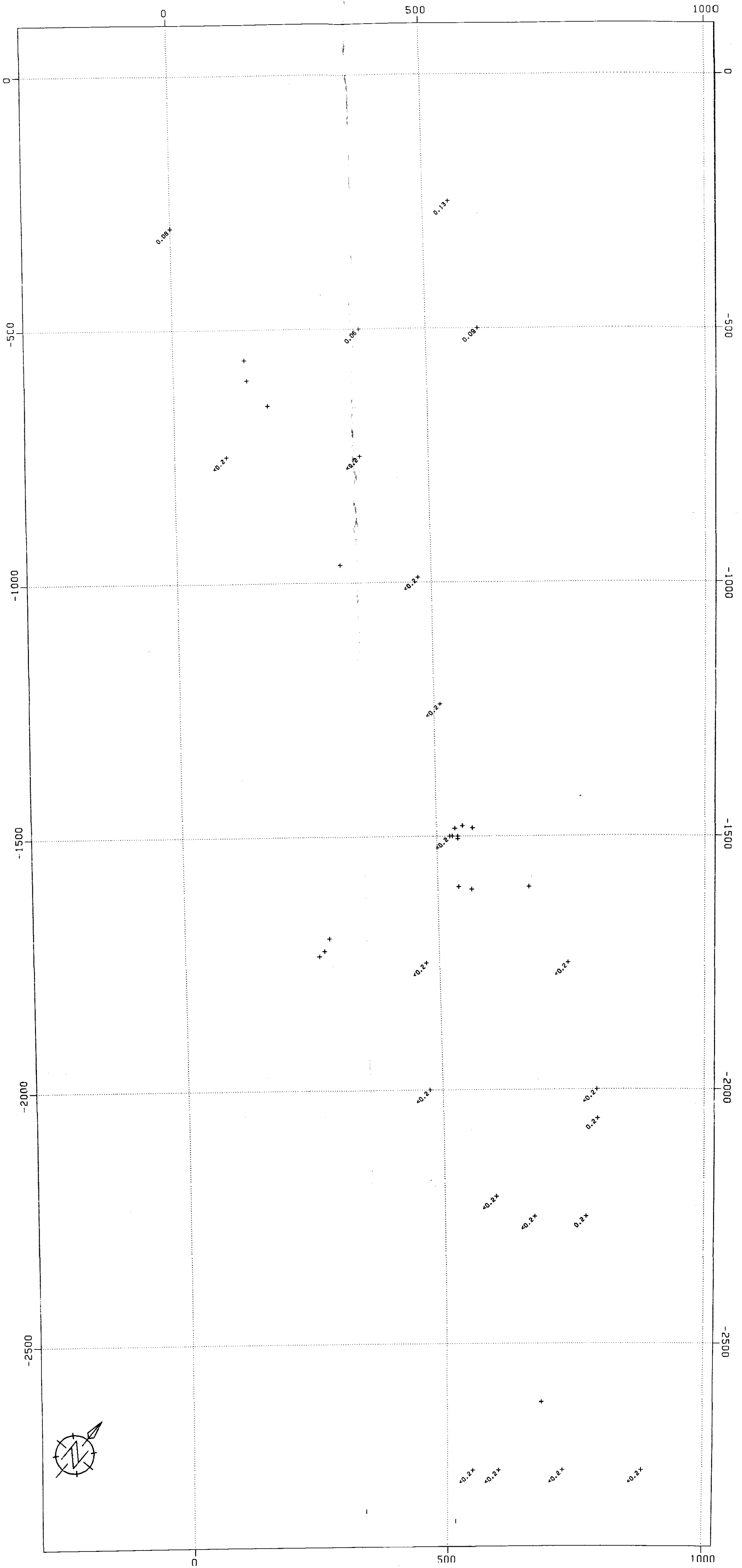
FILE REF. No. 82-2-V182-4B-0059

BRUSSELS SOIL SAMPLE GRID

SCALE



10,187

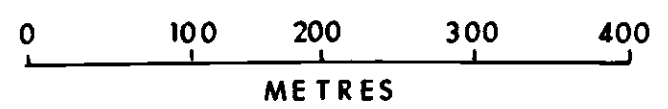


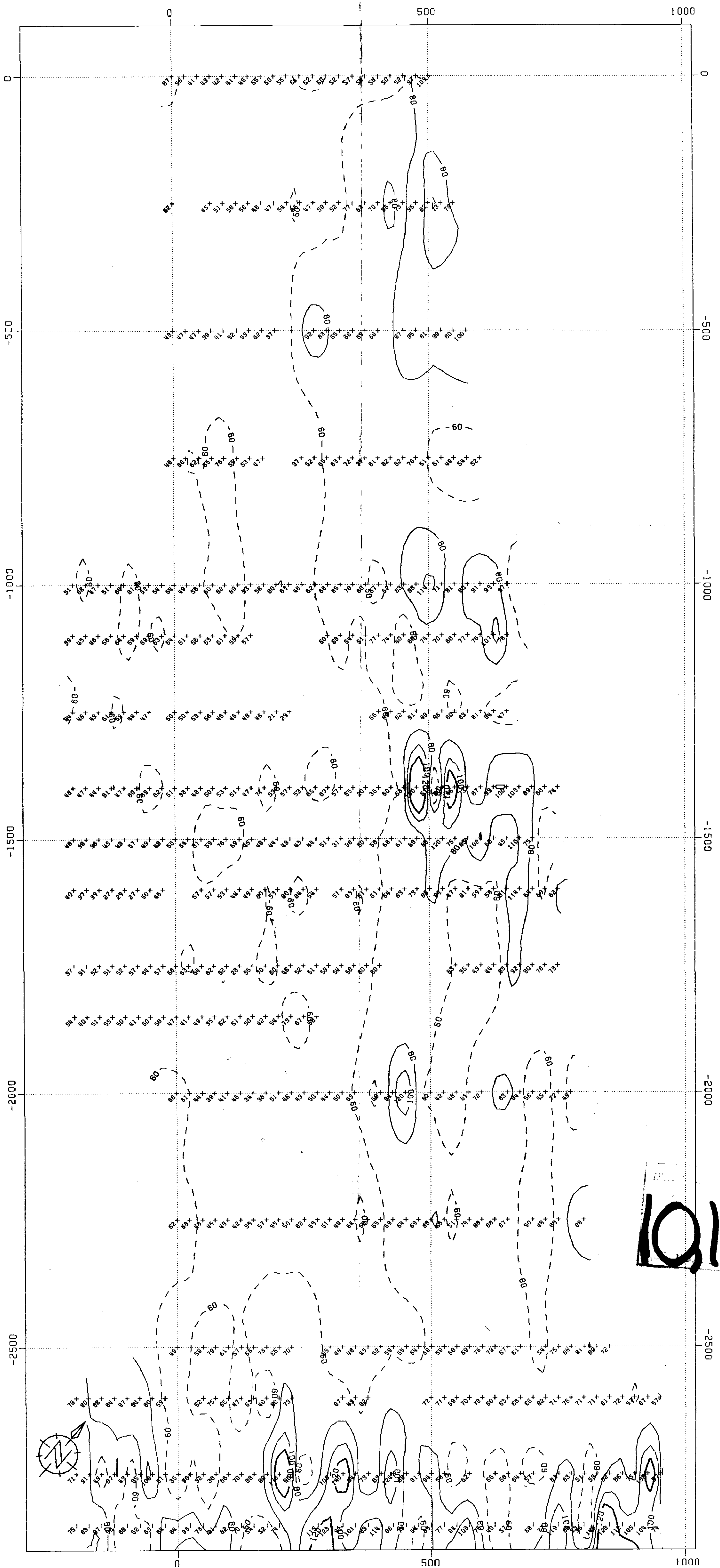
MAP II.

BRUSSELS ROCK SAMPLES

SILVER PPM

SCALE





10187

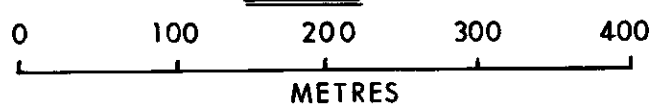
MAP 3.

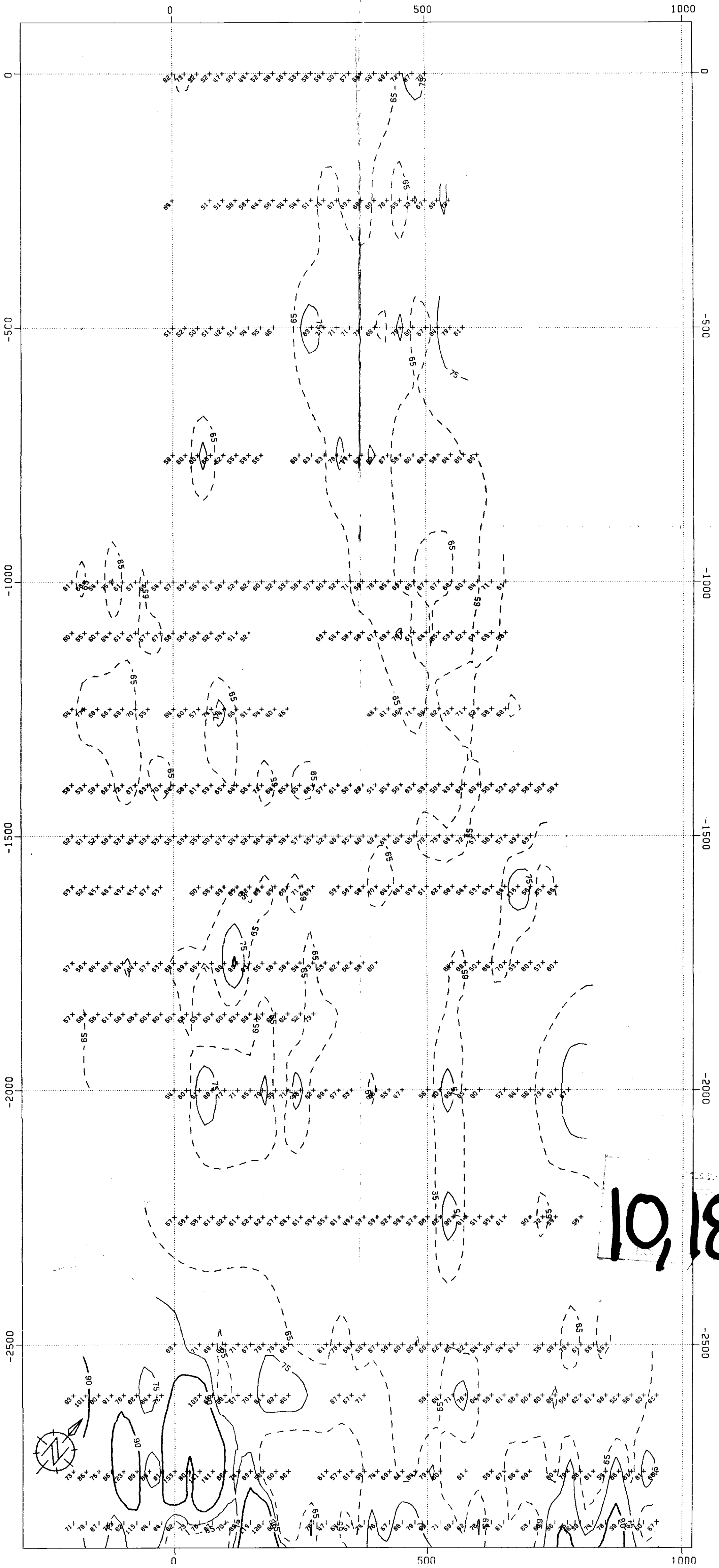
COPPER PPM

FILE REF. No. 82-2-V182-4B-0060

BRUSSELS SOIL SAMPLE GRID

SCALE





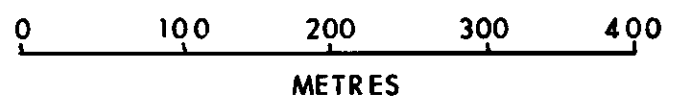
MAP 4.

ZINC PPM

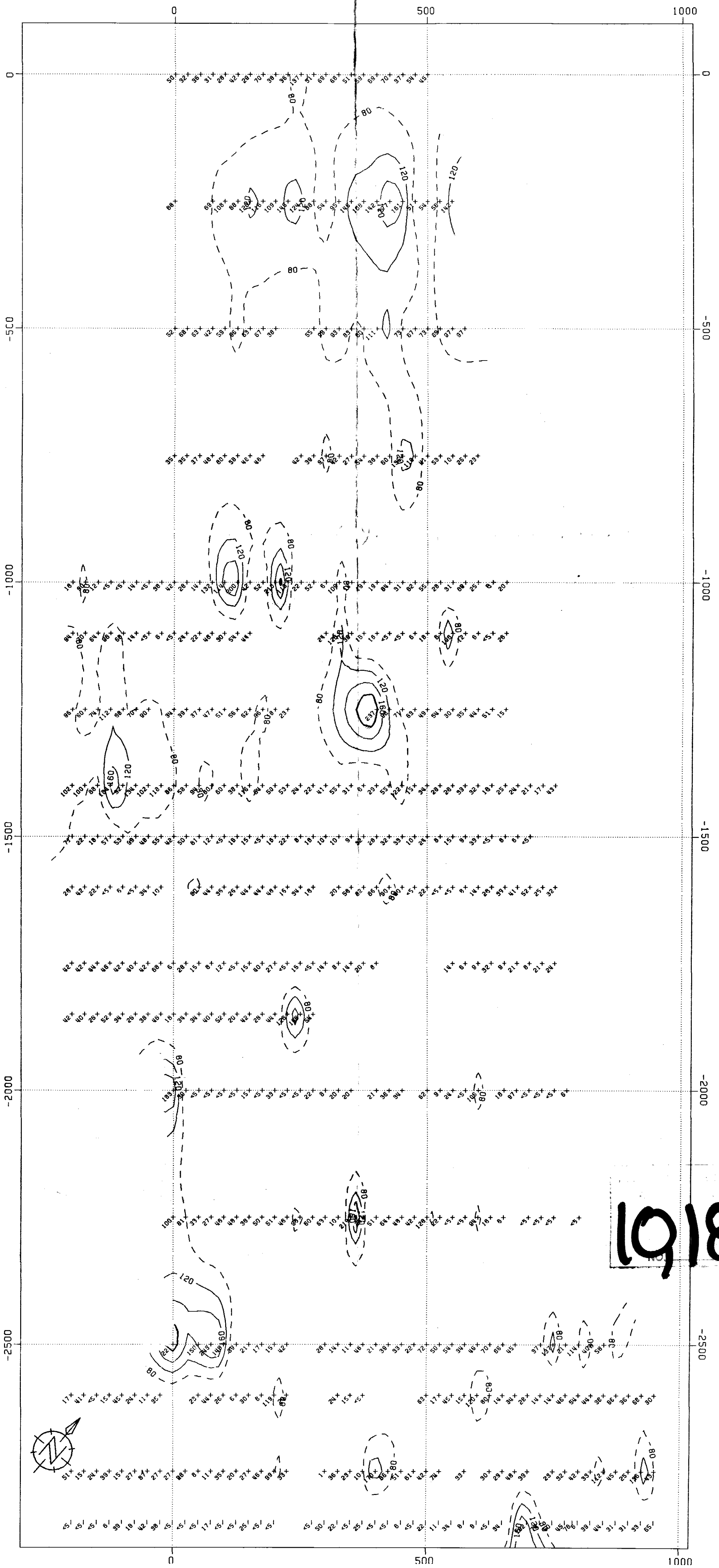
FILE REF. No. 82-2-V182-4B-0061

BRUSSELS SOIL SAMPLE GRID

SCALE



10,187



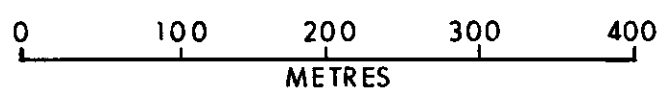
MAP 5.

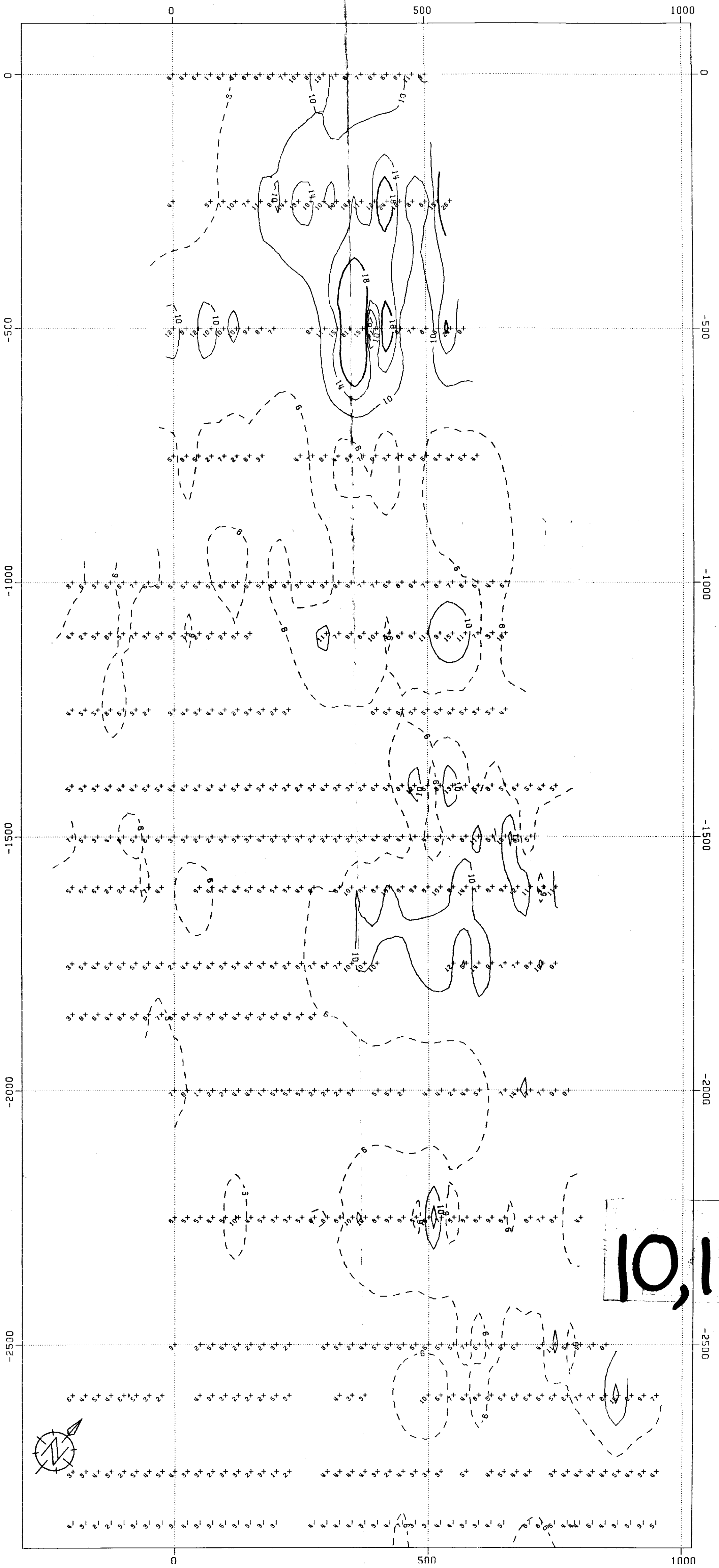
MERCURY PPB

FILE REF. No. 82-2-V182-4B-0062

BRUSSELS SOIL SAMPLE GRID

SCALE





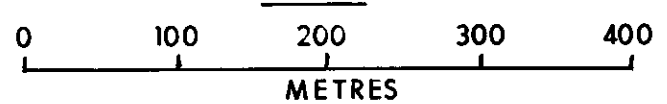
MAP 6.

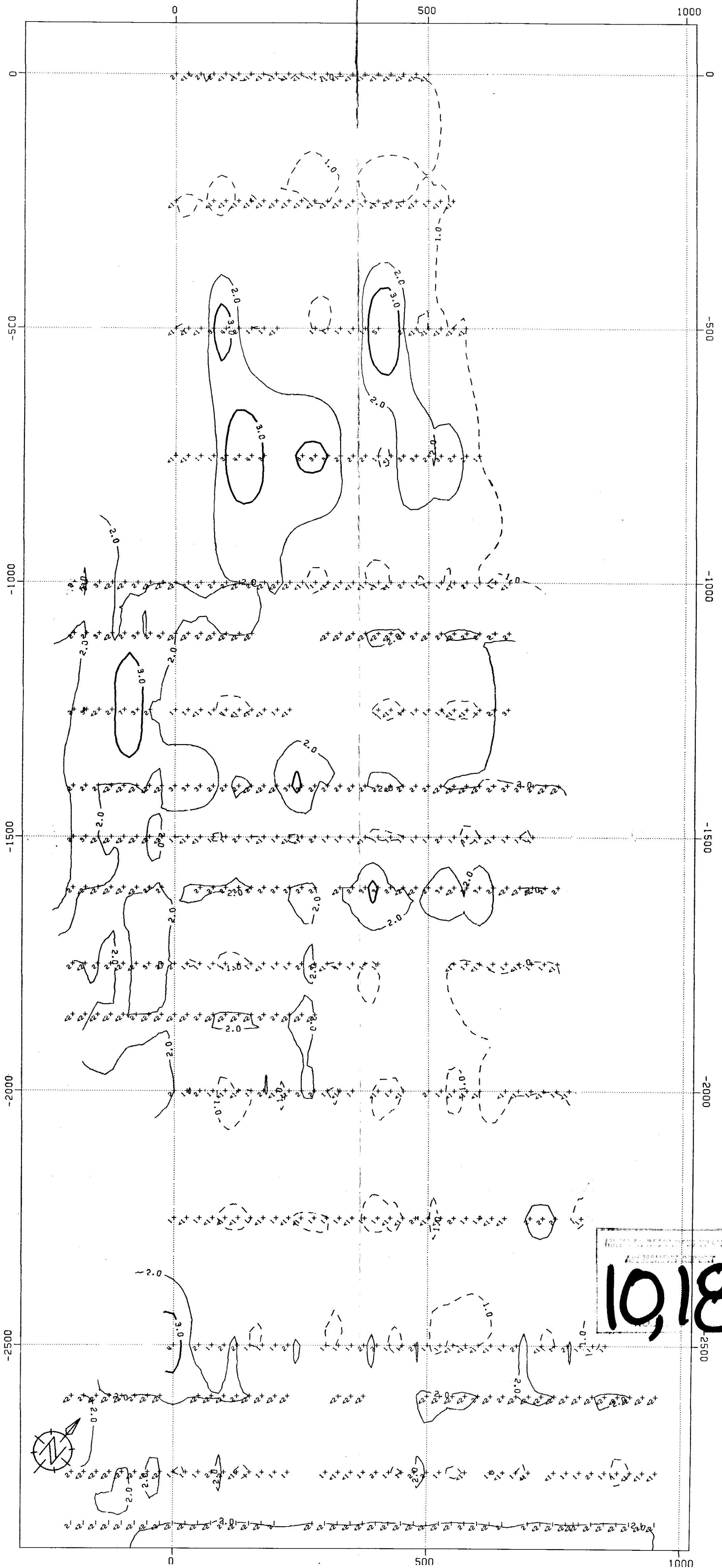
ARSENIC PPM

FILE REF. No. 82-2-V 182-4B-0063

BRUSSELS SOIL SAMPLE GRID

SCALE





ANTIMONY CONCENTRATION IN SOIL
 ANALYSIS REPORT

10,187

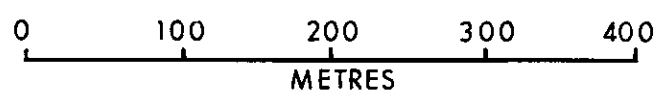
MAP 7.

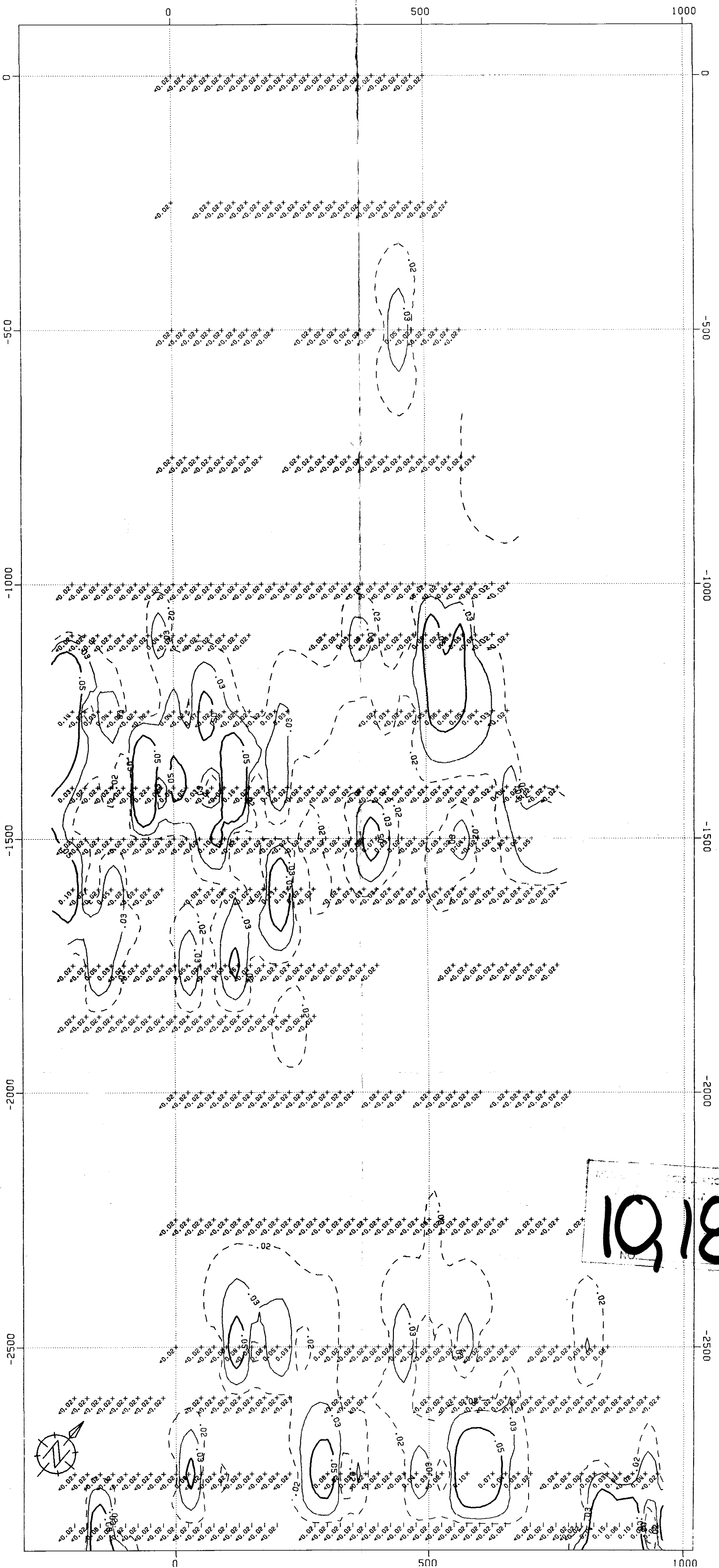
BRUSSELS SOIL SAMPLE GRID

ANTIMONY PPM

SCALE

FILE REF. No. 82-2-V182-4B-0064





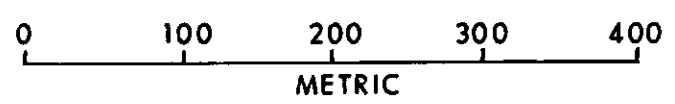
MAP 8.

GOLD PPM

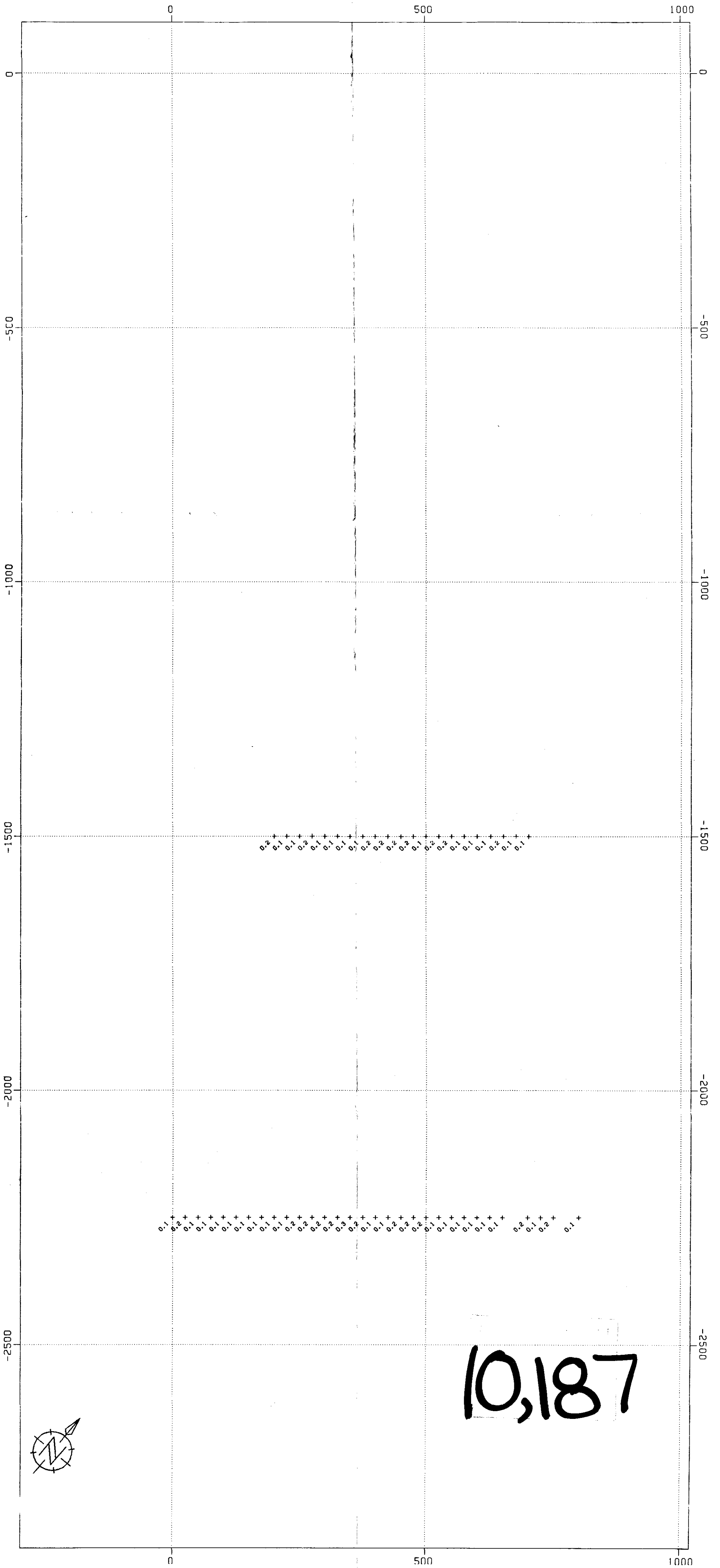
FILE REF. No. 82-2-V182-4B-0065

BRUSSELS SOIL SAMPLE GRID

SCALE



19187



MAP 9

BRUSSELS SOIL SAMPLE GRID

THALLIUM PPM

FILE REF. No. 82-2-V182-4B-0066

SCALE

