

GEOCHEMICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT

ON THE
RAIN GROUP

CHEHALIS LAKE AREA

New Westminster Mining Division

NTS 92H/5/W

Latitude: 49° 28' N
Longitude: 121° 59' W

Owner and Operator: Long Lac Mineral Exploration Limited
#470 - 1055 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, B.C.
V6E 2E9

Report by: R. Turna
Long Lac Mineral Exploration Limited

Date: November 10, 1982

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

10.771

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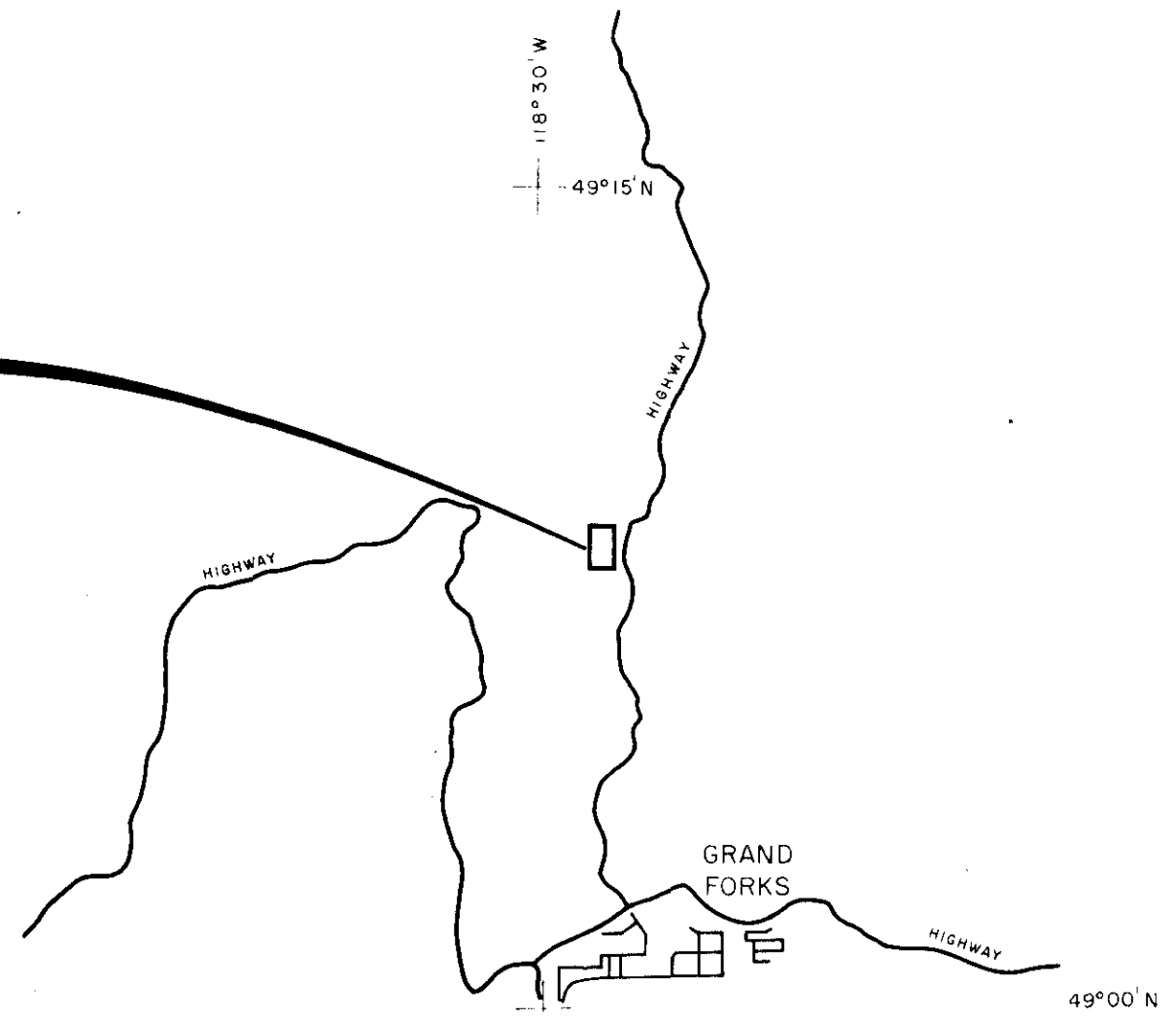
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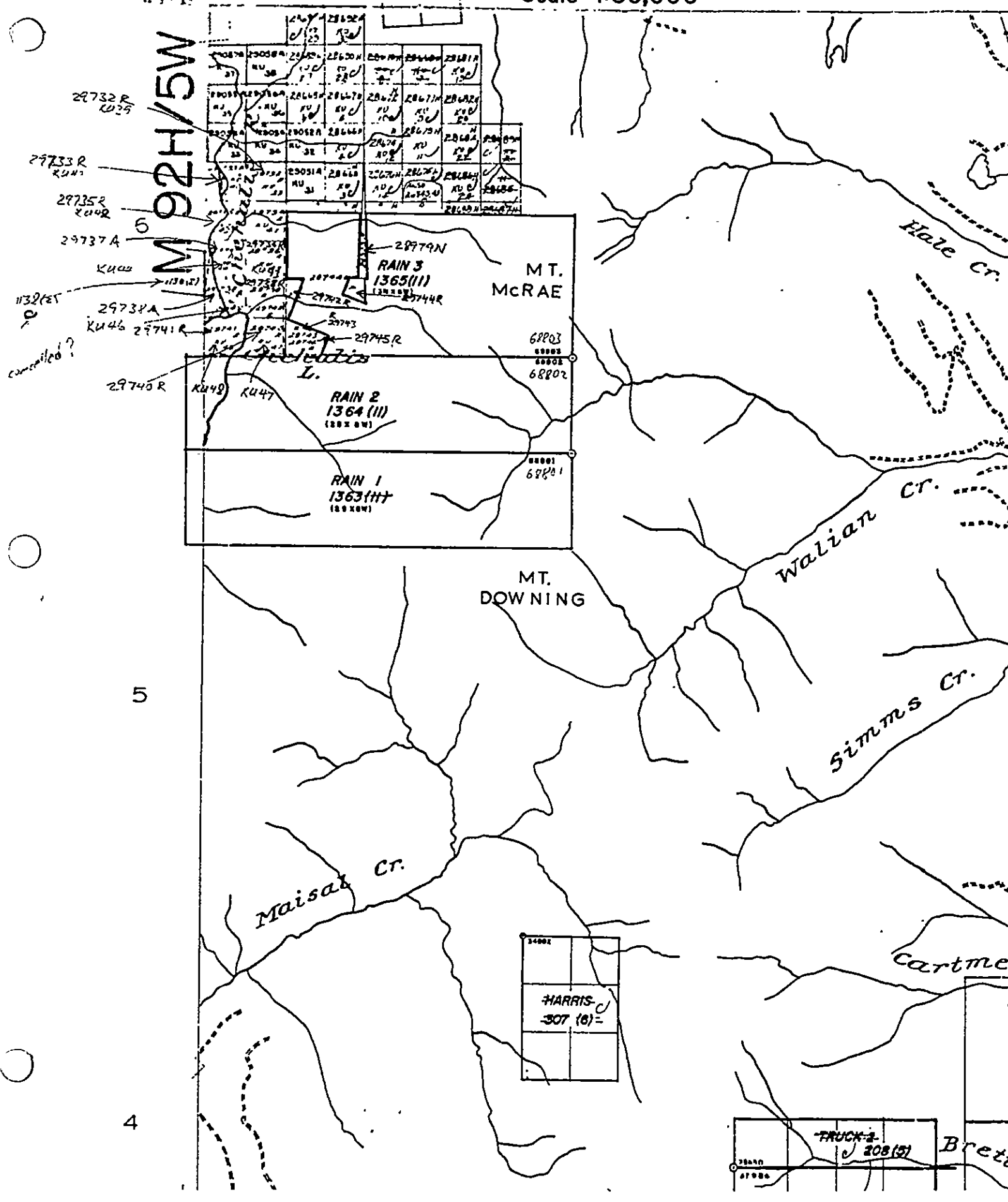
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UTAH MINES LTD. AND W.R. FINANCIAL CONSULTANTS LTD.			
GREENWOOD JOINT VENTURE			
JAKE CLAIM LOCATION MAP			
PLAN No. 221	DRAWN EXCLUSIVE	DATE FEB. 1981	FIGURE 1
Revised _____		N.T.S. 82 E1	
MINEQUEST EXPLORATION ASSOCIATES LTD.			

Figure No. 2
RAIN GROUP LOCATION MAP

Scale 1:50,000



INTRODUCTION

The RAIN Group, totalling 50 units was staked to cover streams anomalous in zinc and copper and a float occurrence of chalcopyrite near the north end of Chehalis Lake.

Long Lac performed soil and silt sampling, prospecting and rock sampling from July 26 to October 1, 1982. All field personnel were involved with soil sampling. Most of the prospecting and rock sampling were done by R. Turna and J. Conway. Initial sampling was performed in the period July-August. Follow up prospecting and sampling was done by Messrs. Turna and Conway in the period September - October.

Approximately 460; soil and silt samples were taken over the RAIN Group. Soil lines were done parallel to topographic contours at 100 meter elevation intervals. Samples were taken on line at 100 meter intervals, generally. Approximately 111 rock samples were taken. Prospecting was done along creeks, roads and soil lines.

Location and Access:

The RAIN Group is located near the north end of Chehalis Lake in southwestern British Columbia, NTS 92H/5/W, Latitude $49^{\circ} 28'N$, longitude $121^{\circ} 59'W$. The claim group is 24 kilometers northwest of Harrison Hot Springs, 50 kilometers north-northeast of Chilliwack and 24 kilometers north of Harrison Mills.

Access to the west side of the claim group is north from Harrison Mills, driving a gravel road along the west sides of Elbow Lake and Chehalis Lake. Access to the east side of the claim group is northeast from Harrison Mills, driving a gravel road along the west side of Harrison Lake, and then along Walian Creek, north branch, to between Mount McRae and Mount Downing.

TABLE 1

RAIN Group Claim Status - 1982

<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Number Units</u>	<u>Tag Number</u>	<u>Record Number</u>	<u>Staked</u>	<u>Assessment</u>
RAIN 1	16	68801	1363	Nov/81	Claims are grouped in the RAIN Group and two years is to be filed.
RAIN 2	16	68801	1364	Nov/81	
RAIN 3	18	68803	1365	Nov/81	

Topography:

The area of the RAIN Group is mountainous with steep hillsides. Elevations range from about 200 meters at Chehalis Lake to 1527 meter Mount McRae at the northeast corner of the Group and 1505 meter Mount Downing near the southeast corner of the Group. The two mountains are connected by a sparsely vegetated ridge that arcs across the central part of the claim group.

Drainage is good with some deeply incised creeks following linear paths along geological faults.

Where not logged, the hillsides are covered by coniferous forest. Undergrowth is usually not very dense and walking is only impeded by the steepness of the slope.

Bedrock is fairly exposed over the claim group's area with the longest continuous exposures occurring in creek beds and road cuts.

General Geology:

The RAIN Group is underlain by acid to intermediate volcanic flows and pyroclastics with minor interbeds of argillite and sandstones of the Middle Jurassic age Harrison Lake formation. Small quartz eye granitic intrusives appear to be contemporaneous with the volcanics as sometimes they intrude the volcanics and sometimes the flow rocks appear to be fine grained equivalents of the intrusives.

Sulphide mineralization is sparse overall with rocks generally not containing much noticeable pyrite. Sulphide mineralization is more abundant in intrusive and intruded rocks at intrusive contacts and along fault zones.

Generally the bedded rocks strike northwest and dip moderately to the northeast.

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

Samples collected: 419 soils analysed for Cu, Pb, Zn
38 silts analysed for Cu, Pb, Zn, or
Cu, Zn
111 rocks analysed for Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag,
Au or Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag

The geochemical values of the above samples are depicted on the geochemical maps. Soil profiles were made at sample site 92 H/8, 92 H/10, and 92 H/16. Those results are plotted graphically in Table 2

Field Methodology:

Soil samples were taken from the "B" soil horizon generally from a depth of 20 to 30 centimeters below the ground surface. The typical color of the soil samples is orangey brown. Approximately a $\frac{1}{2}$ kilogram samples was collected at each site.

Sampling lines were run using a compass and hipchain for orientation and distance measurement. Most lines were run along elevation contours at 100m elevation intervals. Samples were taken at 100m separations along lines. In certain areas extra sampling was done at different orientations and closer spacings. These extra samples were taken where rocks appeared more mineralized or initial sampling had indicated an anomalous area.

In all cases the rock samples essentially represent grab sampling. No chip sampling was done over any particular length. Rock samples were "highgraded" at interesting locations in an effort to get a "hit". It was attempted to see how high geochemical values can go in the more mineralized rocks and to see if these would explain the anomalous soils and silts.

TABLE 2

Soil Profile Results

Sample Location: 92H8

Sample No.	Depth(feet)	Cu(ppm)	Pb(ppm)	Zn(ppm)
92H 4000	2	100	34	600
92H 4001	4	120	30	605
92H 4002	6	118	29	615
92H 4003	12	124	36	585

Sample Location: 92H10

Sample No.	Depth(feet)	Cu(ppm)	Pb(ppm)	Zn(ppm)
92H 4014	1	84	24	510
92H 4015	2	115	23	990
92H 4016	3	140	19	716
92H 4017	4	203	22	965

Sample Location: 92H16

Sample No.	Depth(feet)	Cu(ppm)	Pb(ppm)	Zn(ppm)
92H 4004	1	68	34	310
92H 4005	2	69	25	300
92H 4006	3	80	38	365
92H 4007	5	88	50	395

Laboratory Methodology:

Sample Preparation:

Soil and silt samples ere dried at 60°C and sieved to -80 mesh. Rock samples ere pulverized to -100 mesh.

Geochemical analysis for Cu, Pb, An, Ag:

0.5 gram samples were digested in hot dilute aqua regia in a boiling water bath and diluted to 10ml with demineralized water. Extracted metals were determined by Atomic Absorption. Background correction was made for Ag.

Geochemical analysis for Au:

10.0 gram samples that have been ignited overnite at 600°C were digested with hot dilute aqua regia, and the clear solution obtained was extracted with Methyl Isobutyl Ketone.

Au was determined in the Methyl Isobutyl Ketone extract by Atomic Absorption using background correction.

Statistical Analysis of Results:

Copper:

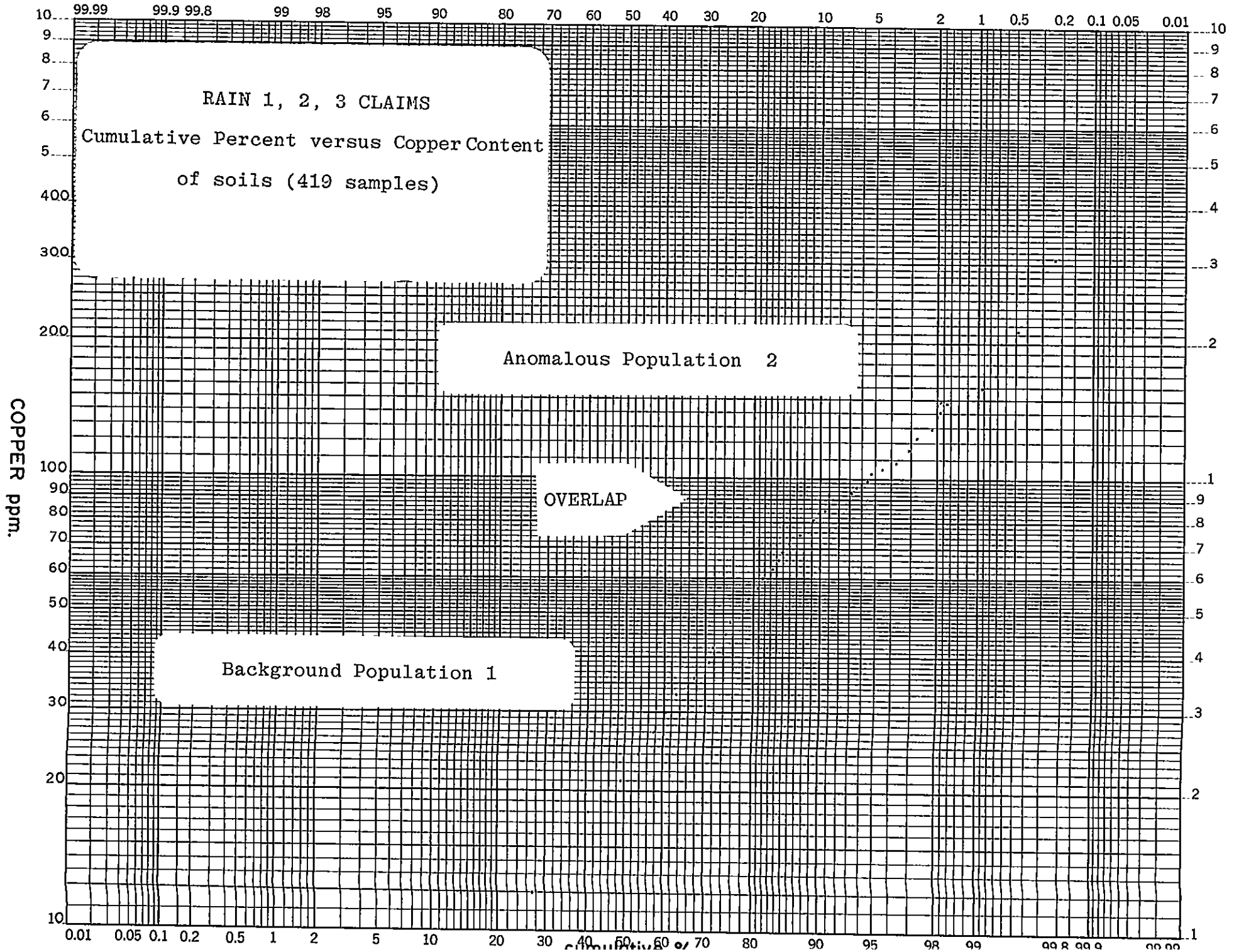
Statistical analysis of the results from soils indicate values above 90 ppm to be anomalous.

Lead:

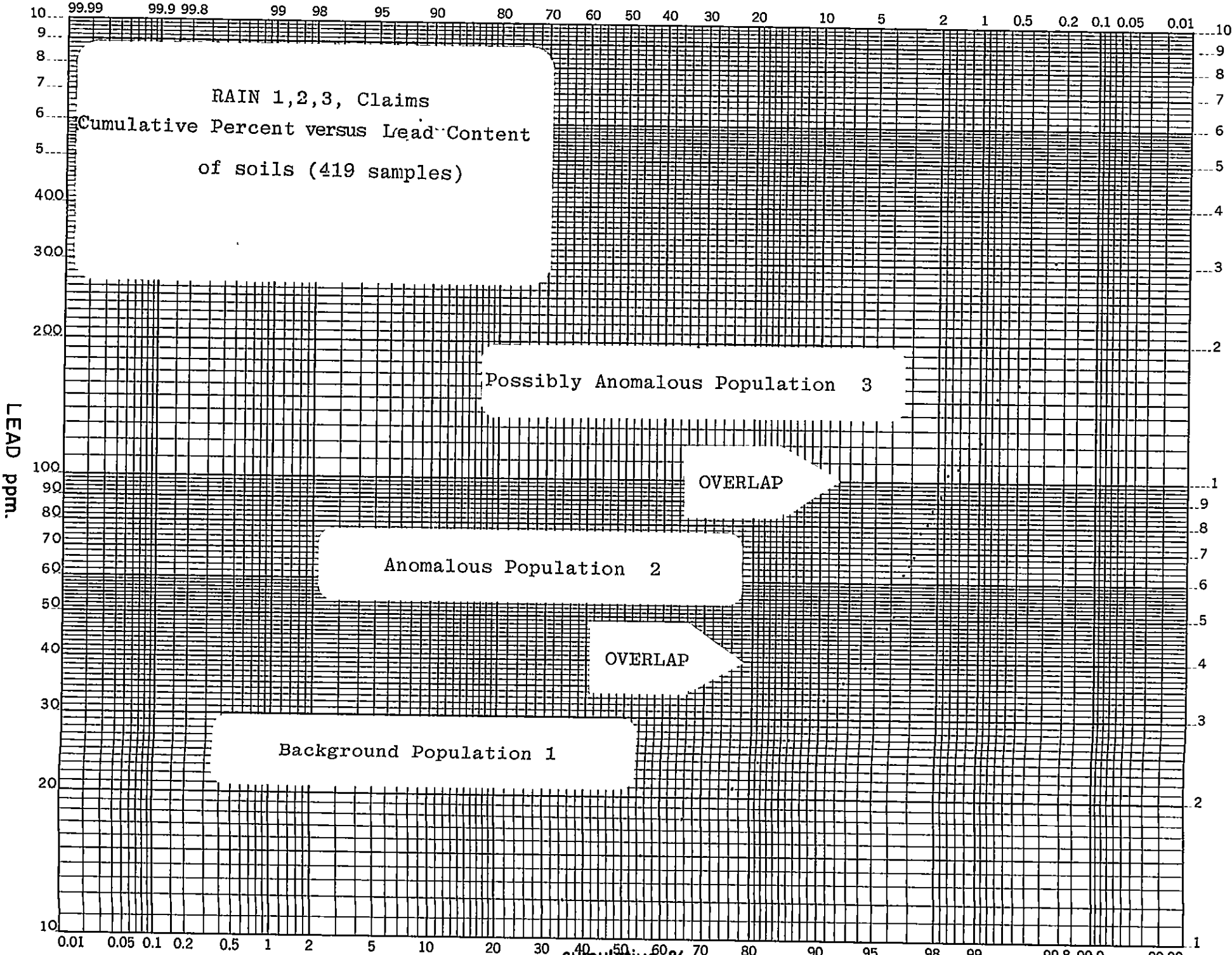
Statistical analysis of the results from soils indicate values above 40 ppm to be anomalous.

Zinc:

Statistical analysis of the results from soils indicated values above 180 ppm to be anomalous.



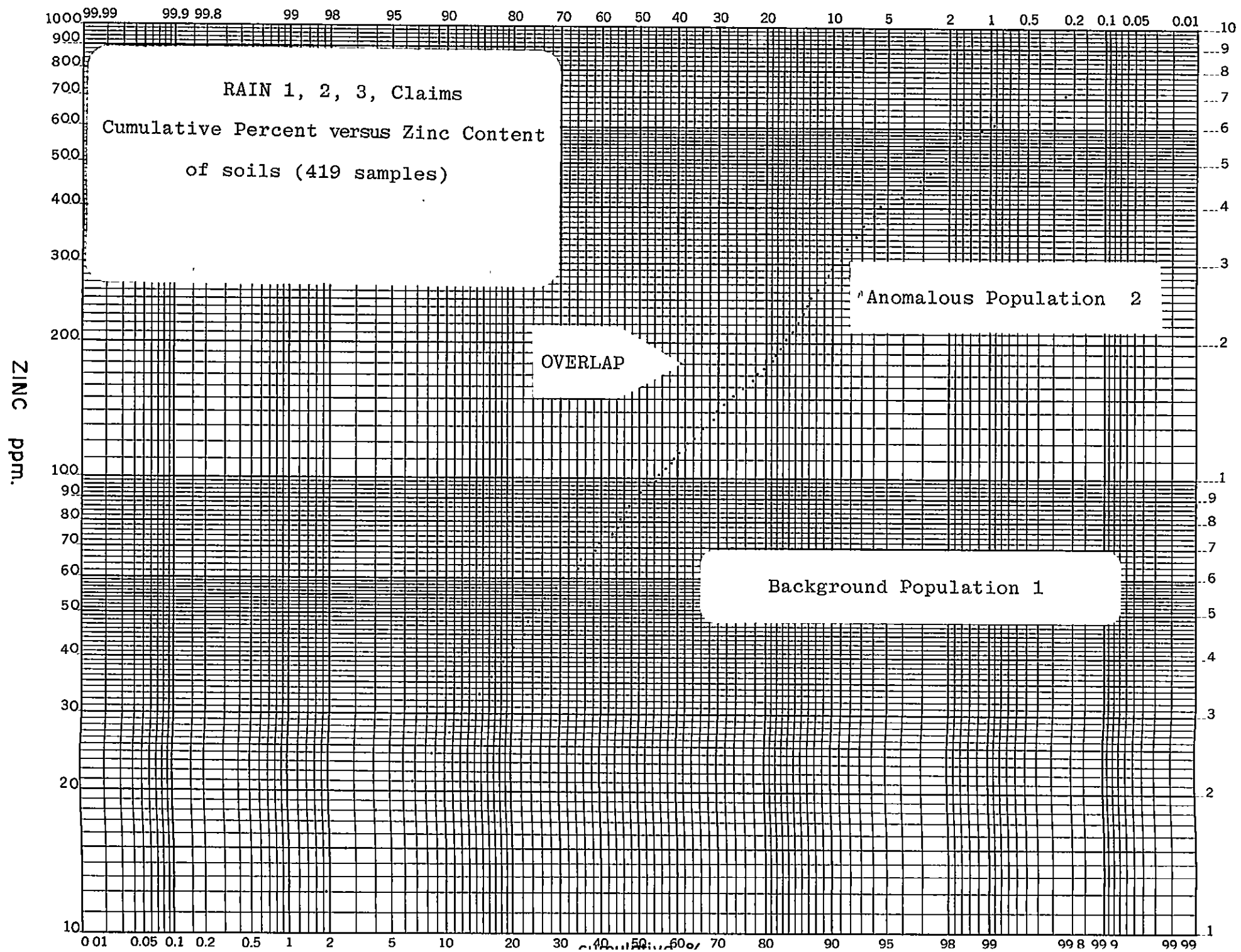
Pb in soils at Rain 1,2,3



Zn in soils at Rain 1, 2, 3

K&M PROBABILITY X 2 LOG CYCLES
KEUFFEL & ESSER CO MADE IN USA

46 8040



RAIN 1, 2, 3, Claims
Cumulative Percent versus Zinc Content
of soils (419 samples)

Anomalous Population 2

OVERLAP

Background Population 1

ZINC ppm.

99.99 99.9 99.8 99 98 95 90 80 70 60 50 40 30 20 10 5 2 1 0.5 0.2 0.1 0.05 0.01

0.01 0.05 0.1 0.2 0.5 1 2 5 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 95 98 99 99.8 99.9 99.99

A statistical analysis of the values of rocks was not made as these samples do not represent a random population. Most of the sampling were attempts at "highgrading." It appears from the results that generally the average values in the rocks are lower than in the "B" soil horizon. Consequently an apparently low rock value may be equivalent to an anomalous soil value.

ANOMALIES

Anomalous Area 1

At area 1 five soils are anomalous in Cu and Zn. Three soils are anomalous in Zn. None are anomalous in Pb. The highest Cu in soil is 169 ppm. The highest Zn in soil is 655ppm.

The rocks here are an andesite intruded by a two meter wide pyritic rhyolite dyke. The dyke strikes north and dips steeply to the east. At sample location RAIN 82T9 the dyke contains 120 ppm Cu and 625 ppm Zn. At location RAIN 82T216 the dyke (sample #216) contained less Cu or Zn than the surrounding andesite. The footwall andesite contained about the same Zn and much more Cu than the hanging wall andesite. An andesite sample at RAIN 82T207 contained 60ppm Cu and 230 ppm Zn. These are high values for rock.

An east-west trending stream runs through the area following a fault zone. Anomalous silts and soil taken in the gulley may be due to mineralized gouge within the fault zone.

Anomalous area 1 is caused by a rhyolite dyke intruding andesite and also by a fault zone running through. The intruding rock is generally more pyritic than the intruded rock except at the contact where the andesite is more mineralized.

Anomalous Area 2

At Area 2 soils that are anomalous in Pb are also anomalous in Zn. Soils that are anomalous in Cu are also anomalous in Zn. Pb and Cu are not anomalous together. Many samples are anomalous in Zn only.

The Zn anomaly trends northeast, across the strike of rocks here, This trend of high Zn and also Pb coincides with a vertical dipping fault, cutting rhyolite. The rhyolite contains very little pyrite except at the fault. The fault zone rock was sampled at RAIN 82T204 where it contained 125 ppm Zn and 14 ppm Cu, and at RAIN 82T212 where it contained 68 ppm Zn and 8 ppm Cu. The 125 Zn is considered anomalous. Pb values were low. Rock samples RAIN 82T205 and 209 were wall rocks that were slightly more pyritic near the fault. The Zn values of 72 and 45 ppm may be higher than usual background in the rock. Cu values were 4 and 32 ppm. The 32 may be anomalous.

Metals are spread in the soils downhill from the fault zone. The trend of high Zn (≥ 400 ppm) and anomalous Pb mark the fault zone at the upper side of the anomaly.

Anomalous Area 2 is caused by a fault zone that may run as far north as Area 4 and as far south as Area 7.

Anomalous Area 3

At Area 3 soils that are anomalous in Cu or Pb are also anomalous in Zn. Three times Cu and Pb are anomalous together. The Zn anomaly spreads out much wider than the Cu or Pb anomalies. Highest Zn value is 462 ppm. Highest Cu is 148 and highest Pb is 46 ppm.

Rock exposure in the area is good. The area is underlain by rhyolitic tuff. Bedding measurements indicate a northwest strike and dip to the northeast. The rock is

generally quite barren with little if any pyrite. In some places the rock is somewhat more fractured and slightly more pyritic. Limonite covers fracture surfaces. A grab sample of pyritic fractured rhyolite at RAIN 82T201 contained 14 ppm Cu, 55 ppm Zn and 10 ppm Pb. It's difficult to decide if these values are higher than background and if here could be the cause of the soil anomalies.

The treeless area to the northeast of RAIN 82T201 is in a linear depression trending east-west. This depression could mark a fault zone. Talus in this clear area is mostly argillite which wasn't sampled.

At RAIN 82T202 pyritic siliceous argillite float was sampled. It contained 15 ppm Cu, 66 ppm Zn and 6 ppm Pb.

Anomalous Area 3 appears to be caused by low grade mineralization concentrated in fractures in rhyolitic tuff. Slightly more mineralization may be concentrated in an east-west fault zone running through the area. A lense of argillite interbedded with the tuff may have a higher metallic background.

Anomalous Area 4

At Area 4 one soil is high in Cu, Pb and Zn. At other places Cu and Pb are anomalous either alone or with Zn, The highest Cu in soil is 475 ppm. The highest Pb in soil is 114 ppm. The highest Zn in soil is 455 ppm. The Pb anomaly trends east-west along the creek here. The Cu and Zn trends are less definite. The Cu and Zn zones trend along the creek and also southwest toward Area 2.

Rocks at this area are black argillite in fault contact with rhyolitic tuff and intrusive andesite. Argillite beds at RAIN 82T101 which may have been rotated somewhat strike northwest and dip moderately northeast. This sample was taken within a fault zone and contained Cu 40 ppm, Pb 7 ppm, Zn 75 ppm.

Samples A, B and C were soft fault gouge and were high in Pb but not Cu or Zn.

The east-west trending creek here runs along a fault zone which extends west toward Area 1. An edsite is brecciated along this fault. Samples of pyritic fault breccia gave anomalous Cu, Pb and Zn values.

Anomalous Area 4 is caused by mineralized breccia along an east-west fault zone and by a mineralized fault zone extending from Area 2 to the southwest.

Anomalous Area 5

At Area 5 two soils are anomalous in Zn. This area was not prospected. These two samples line up along a topographic linear along which a creek flows. This linear is most likely a fault zone.

The anomaly is probably caused by a slightly higher concentration of sulphides in the fault zone.

Anomalous Area 6

At Area 6 two soils are anomalous in Pb and Zn. No interesting mineralization was found in the rocks there. In the creek downhill and south of the area float was picked up that contained small amounts of chalcopyrite and molybdenite. The rock (92H212) was an epidotized silicified greenstone containing magnetite. It was high in Cu (1820 ppm), Au (760 ppb), and Ag (2.6 ppm). Other skarn float in the creek (samples 92H209, 210, 211) was anomalous in Cu (245, 78 and 184 ppm) and Au (40 ppb).

The anomaly at Area 6 is probably caused by skarn mineralization at an intrusive contact. Further prospecting may locate the source.

Anomalous Area 7

At Area 7 two soils are anomalous in Pb only. These two samples appear to be in line with the possible southwestward extension of the fault from Area 2.

A rhyolite sample at RAIN 82T214 was slightly pyritic, mostly along fractures. This sample had 17 ppm Pb which is higher than usual for rocks over the claim area.

Three soils were slightly anomalous in Cu. At RAIN 82T213 pyritic quartz eye intrusive float contained 84 ppm Cu and 112 ppm Zn which is higher than usual.

The Zn anomaly extends over a wider area. The highest soil is 1630 ppm Zn. The intrusive at RAIN 82T213 had 112 ppm Zn. Andesite at 92H61 had 97 ppm Zn. This rock was somewhat more fractured and pyritic than usual. A pyritic dacitic flow at RAIN 82T10 contained 116 ppm Zn. At RAIN 82T10A a small quartz-pyrite vein strikes north northeast. This vein was anomalous in Cu, Au and Ag.

The anomalies at Area 7 appear to be caused by a pyritic intrusive. Minor mineralization occurs in fractures and little quartz veins in the enclosing dacite flow rocks. The lower part of the anomaly, and in particular soil samples 92H35 and 92H2000 may be caused by mineralization associated with a fault zone extending to the southeast.

Anomalous Area 8

Area 8 has scattered Cu and Zn anomalies. Only at two places are Cu and Zn together. Elsewhere the Cu and Zn anomalies are separate.

Rocks in the area consist of rhyolite and dacite flows and tuffs and pyritic quartz eye intrusive plugs and pyritic rhyolite dykes. Overall the rocks in this area have a higher average sulphide content. Several rock samples are high in Cu, Zn, Au and Ag. Sample 92H1083 contained minor chalcopyrite in a quartz-sulphide veinlet. This sample also contained 160 ppb Au and 1.1 ppm Ag. Attempts at "highgrading" of veinlets and fracture zones gave results of about 1 ppm Ag,

10 to 95 ppb Au, Cu in the 100's and Zn in the 100's in several samples. These are anomalous but they don't always occur together. Also, soils taken adjacent to and near anomalous rocks don't tend to be anomalous.

Anomalous Area 8 is caused by volcanics that have a generally higher sulphide content. These may be a more sulphide rich "horizon" here. More likely is that mineralization is due to contacts with intrusives. Indeed the anomalous rocks were taken at or near intrusives and the volcanics and intrusives themselves appear less pyritic and brown weathering away from contacts. The greater number of small fracture zones and sulphide-bearing veinlets are a results of intrusive activity here.

The overall mineralization in this area is very low grade. The "showings" here are minor and disconnected.

Anomalous Area 9

Area 9 refers to the topographic linear trending northwest-southeast through the soil sample grid. A creek is deeply incised along this linear.. This linear represents a vertically dipping fault zone. Soils, silts and rocks taken within the fault zone are often anomalous in Cu, Pb, Zn, Au or Ag.

Rocks with the creekbed are sediments and volcanic flows and pyroclastics which tend to be more pyritic within the fault zone.

Anomalies in Area 9 are caused by higher mineral concentrations in fault gouge and breccia and veinlets within the fault zone.

Anomalous Area 10

At Area 10 two soils are weakly anomalous in Cu and another soil is weakly anomalous in Zn. At RAIN 82T19 a 10 meter wide pyritic quartz-eye intrusive has 820 ppm Cu. The intruded anedsite is highly fractured and pyritic at the contact. Andesite float at RAIN 82T18 contained chalcopyrite

and was also high in Au and Ag. The mineralization was concentrated in a quartz veinlet and in fractures.

The showing here is small and represents relatively minor mineralization at an intrusive contact.

Other Anomalies

Small isolated anomalies in rocks and soils are scattered elsewhere over the claims area. The rock sample RAIN 82T2 showed minor chalcopyrite in a quartz veinlet. The rocks along the road there were pyritic and gossanous. Soils taken on and below that road were mostly not anomalous.

The isolated anomalies are not likely to represent any significant amounts of mineralization.

CONCLUSION

Soils, silts and rocks over the RAIN Group are anomalous in Cu, Pb, Zn, Au and Ag.

The anomalies are generally caused by higher concentrations of mineralization in fractures and veinlets at intrusive contacts and in fault zones.

There is not a high degree of correlation among Cu, Pb or Zn highs.

APPENDIX 1

Summary of Costs

Long Lac Mineral Exploration Limited

RAIN GROUP Expenditure Summary

Salaries and Wages - Field Work

R. Turna	August 10-15, 19-20, 22-24, 26-27 September 29-30, October 1	16 days @ \$118.75/day	\$1900.00
J. Conway	July 26-31 August 2-9, 11-15, 19-20, 22-27 September 29-30, October 1	30 days @ \$95.00/day	\$2850.00
G. Payie	July 26-31 August 2-15, 19-20, 22-27	28 days @ \$75.00/day	\$2100.00
R. Kent	July 26-31 August 2-15, 19-20, 22-27	28 days @ \$71.25/day	<u>\$1900.00</u>
			<u>\$8,845.00</u>

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS

ACME Geochemical Laboratories
852 East Hastings Street
Vancouver, B.C.

383 soils and silts @ \$3.55/sample	\$1359.65
91 rocks @ \$11.15/sample	<u>\$1014.65</u>
	\$2374.30

Bondar-Clegg & Company Ltd.
130 Pemberton Avenue
North Vancouver, B.C.

57 soils and silts @ \$10.40/sample	\$592.80
67 pulps @ \$2.80/sample	\$187.60
10 rocks @ \$11.45/sample	\$114.50
10 rocks @ \$13.35/sample	\$133.50
11 reruns @ \$10.60/sample	\$116.60
9 reruns @ \$3.70/sample	<u>33.30</u>
	\$1178.30

Total geochemical costs	<u>\$3552.60</u>
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FOOD AND GROCERIES

102 man days @ \$25.00/man day	<u>\$2550.00</u>
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FUEL

	<u>\$ 150.00</u>
--	------------------

FIELD EQUIPMENT - Supplies, maps, air photos	<u>\$100.00</u>
1:5000 base map preparation by:	
McElhanney Surveying & Engineering Ltd.	
1166 Alberni Street, Vancouver, B.C.	<u>\$3285.00</u>

SALARIES AND WAGES - Report writing, draphing

R. Turna 7 days @ \$118.75/day	\$831.25
October 15 days @ \$118.75/day	\$1781.25
November 6 days @ \$118.75/day	<u>\$ 712.50</u>
	<u>\$3325.00</u>

Total Expenditures	<u>\$21,807.60</u>
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APPENDIX 2

Statement of Exploration and Development

APPENDIX 3

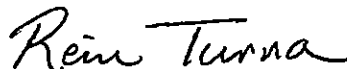
NOTICE TO GROUP

APPENDIX 4

1, Rein Turna, certify that;

1. I graduated from the University of British Columbia in 1975 with a BSc in Geology.
2. Since 1975 I have been engaged in mineral exploration in British Columbia and Yukon Territory.
3. I have been personally engaged in field work on the RAIN GROUP and am responsible for the interpretation of the data included in this report.
4. My business address:
Long Lac Mineral Exploration Limited
#470 - 1055 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, B.C. V6E 2E9

My home address:
4520 James
Vancouver, B.C. V5V 3J3



Rein Turna

Endorsed by:



J. Hogan, P.Eng.



Province of British Columbia
 Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources
 MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH-TITLES DIVISION

MINERAL ACT

FORM 1

NOTICE TO GROUP

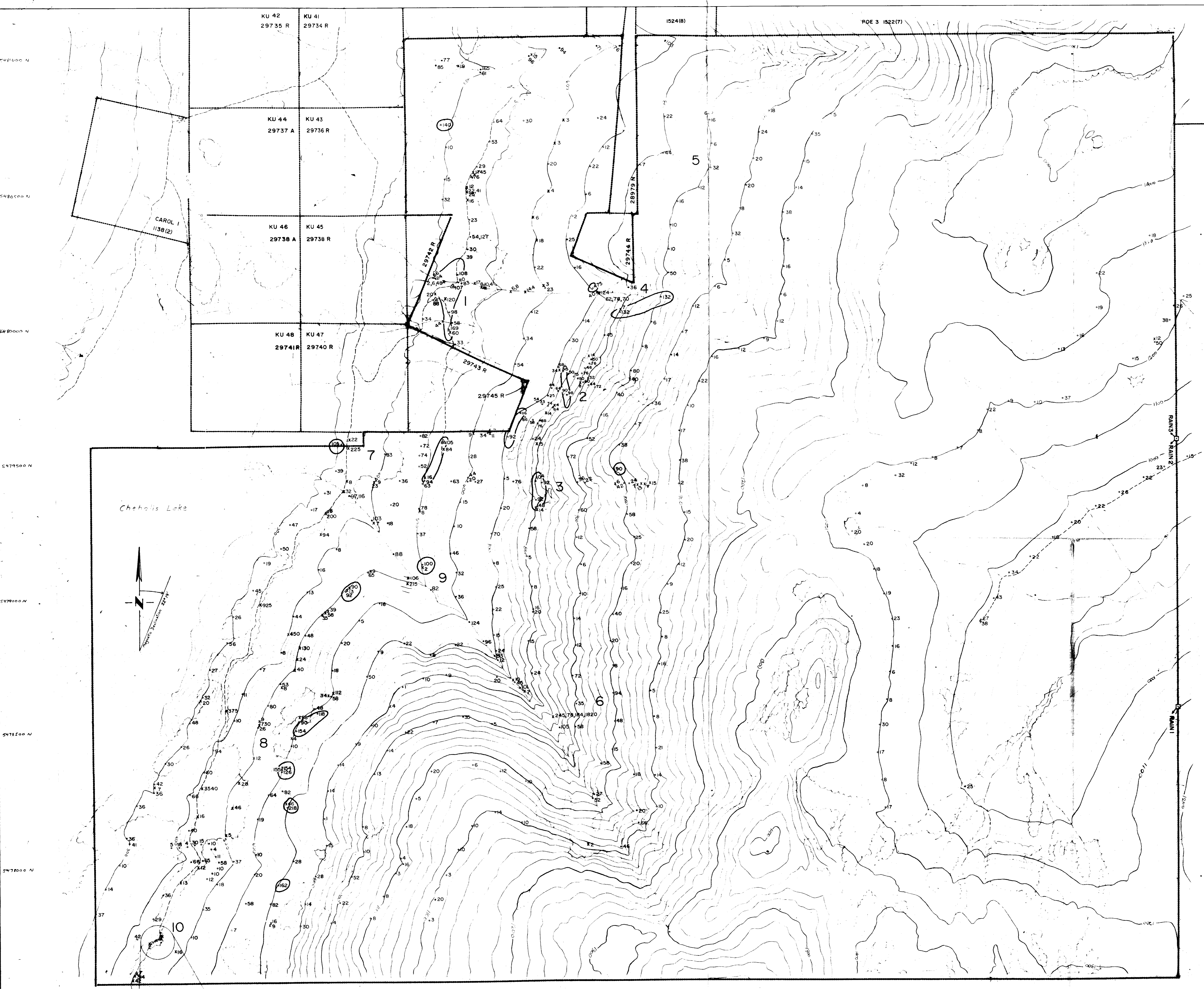
Mining Division New Westminster Location ... Chehalis Lake

Name of group RAIN GROUP Map No. 92 H/5/W

We, the undersigned owners* of the following adjoining claims, desire to group them according to the provisions of the *Mineral Act*:-

NAME OF CLAIM	No. of Units	Record No. or Lot No.	Month of Record	SIGNATURE OF OWNER*	Free Miner Certificate No.
RAIN 1	16	1363	Nov.		231158
RAIN 2	16	1364	Nov.		231158
RAIN 3	18	1365	Nov		231158
OWNER: LONG LAC MINERAL EXPLORATION LIMITED					FMC: 231158
AGENT: Rein Turna					FMC: 194556
<i>Rein Turna</i>					

* May be signed by agent on behalf of owner.



To Accompany: Geochemical Assessment
Report on the RAIN Group
by: Rien Turna

LEGEND

- CLAIM BOUNDARY (Non Long Lac)
 - LEGAL CORNER POST
 - LONG LAC CLAIMS BOUNDARY
 - - - ROAD
 - ~ STREAM
 - GRAVEL BAR
 - UNFORESTED AREA
 - SOIL SAMPLE SITE
 - STREAM SAMPLE SITE
 - x ROCK SAMPLE SITE
 - △ SOIL PROFILE
- VALUES
IN PPM
- ELEVATIONS CONTOUR INTERVAL IS 20 METERS

3 GEOLOGICAL MAPPING AREA ASSESSMENT REPORT

10,771
FIGURE NO. 4

LONG LAC MINERAL EXPLORATION LTD.

**RAIN 1,2 & 3 CLAIMS
COPPER GEOCHEMISTRY**

SCALE: 1:5,000 Meters 400

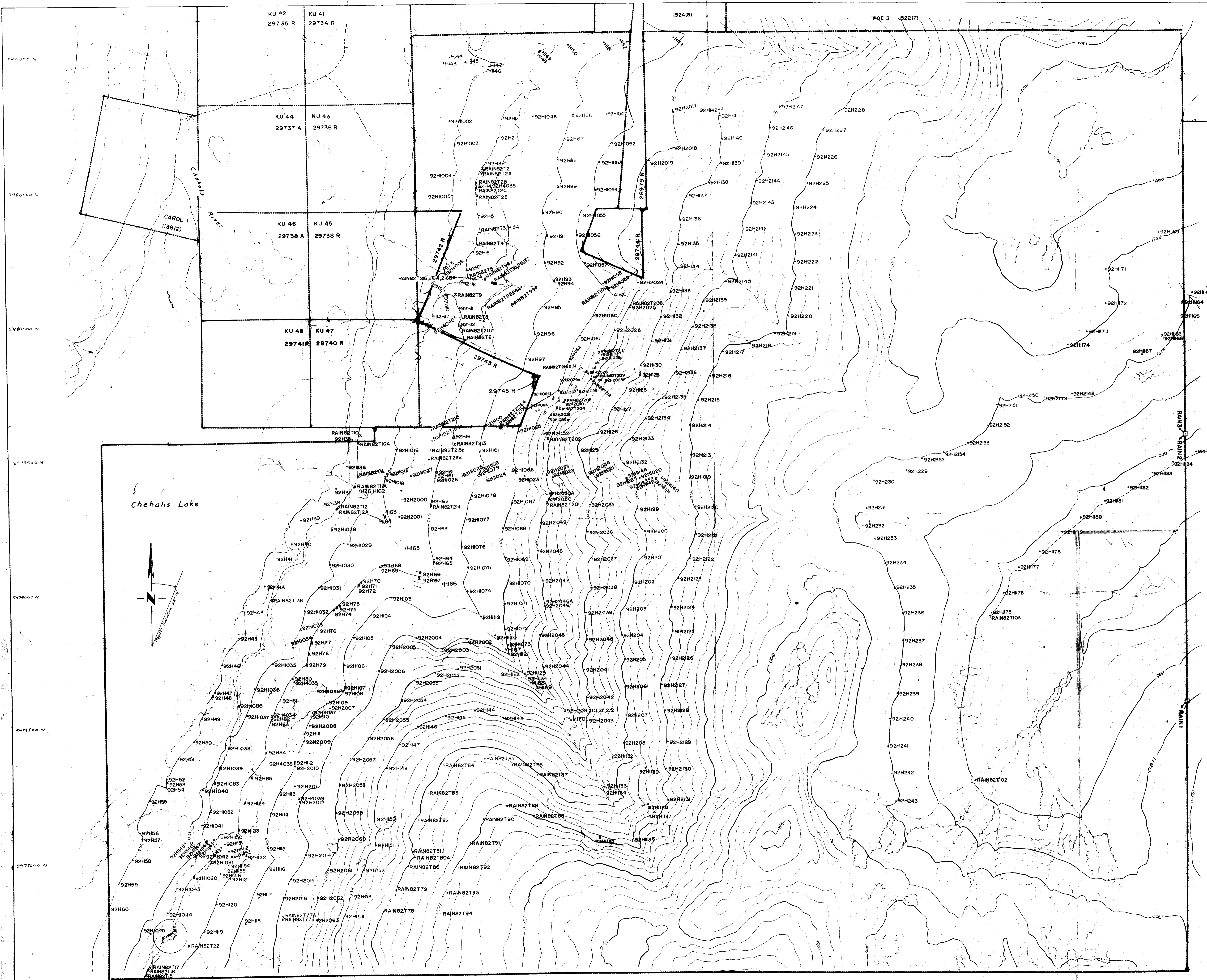
SURVEYED BY: J. CONWAY, R. KENT, G. PAYE, R. TURNA

DRAWN BY: R. TURNA

DATE: NOVEMBER 8, 1982

NTS NO. 92H5W

Map and observations taken based on limited ground control resulting in good relative, but uncertain absolute, accuracy. Contour lines aerial photography at an approximate scale of 1:31,680. Drawn in Sep 1982.



To Accompany: Geochemical Assessment Report on the RAIN Group by: Rein Turna

LEGEND

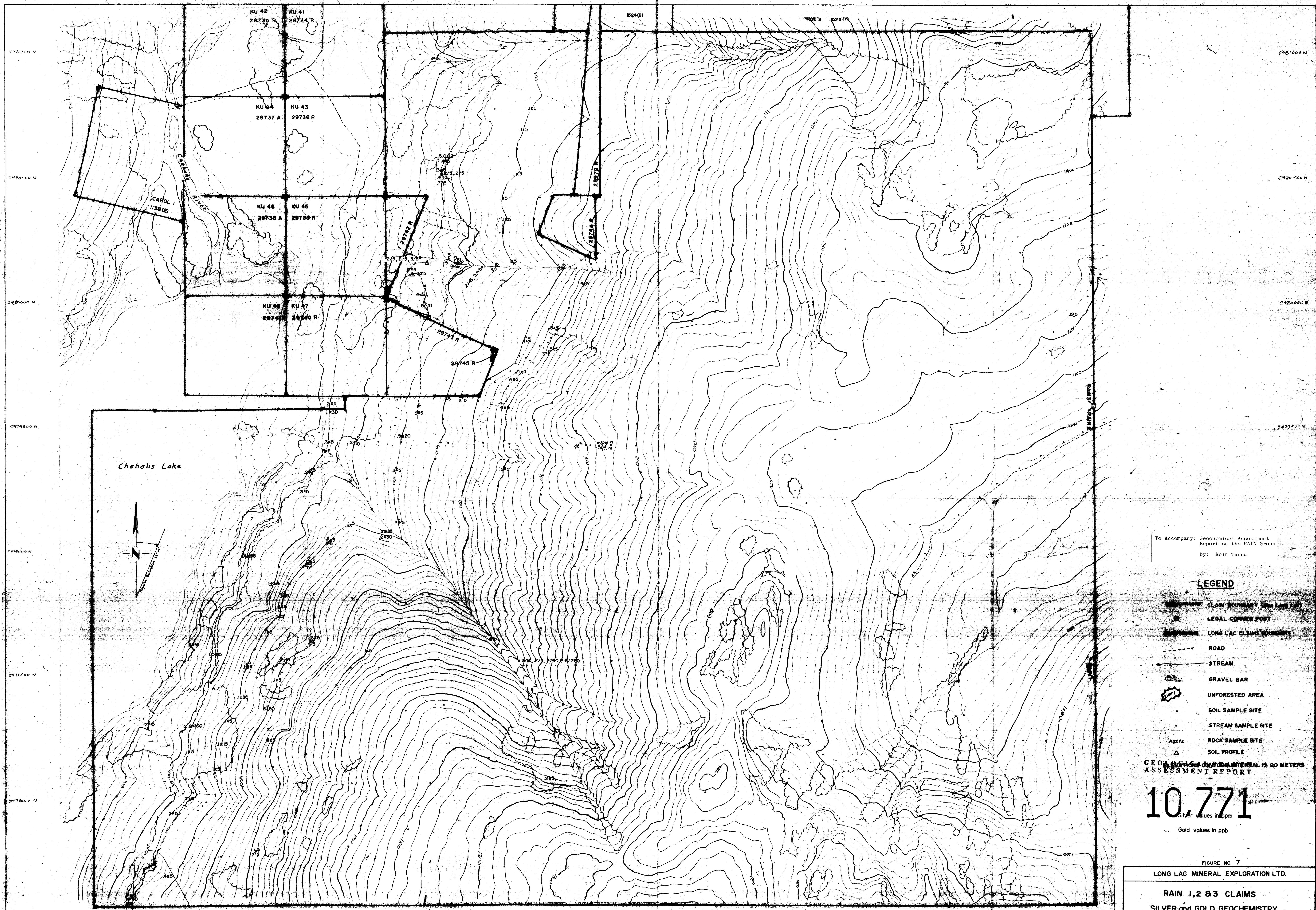
- CLAIM BOUNDARY (Non Long Loc)
 - LEGAL CORNER POST
 - LONG LAC CLAIMS BOUNDARY
 - ROAD
 - STREAM
 - ▭ GRAVEL BAR
 - ◻ UNFORESTED AREA
 - SOIL SAMPLE SITE
 - ◊ STREAM SAMPLE SITE
 - x ROCK SAMPLE SITE
 - △ SOIL PROFILE
- ELEVATIONS CONTOUR INTERVAL IS 20 METERS

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT

10,771

FIGURE NO. 3
 LONG LAC MINERAL EXPLORATION LTD.
 RAIN 1, 2 & 3 CLAIMS
 SAMPLE NUMBERS
 NTS NO. 92H5W
 SCALE: 1:5,000
 SURVEYED BY: J. CONWAY, R. HENT, G. PAYE, R. TURNA
 DRAWN BY: R. TURNA
 DATE: NOVEMBER 8, 1982

This and other reports are based on limited ground control resulting in good relative, but uncertain absolute, accuracy. Contours from aerial photography at an average scale of 1:31,680. Date: 16 Sep 1980.



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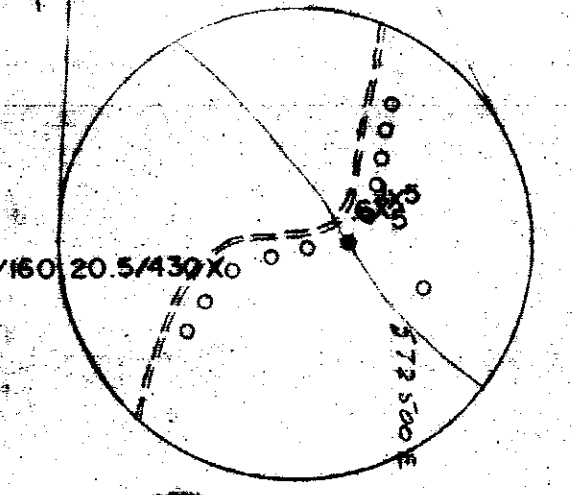
LEGEND

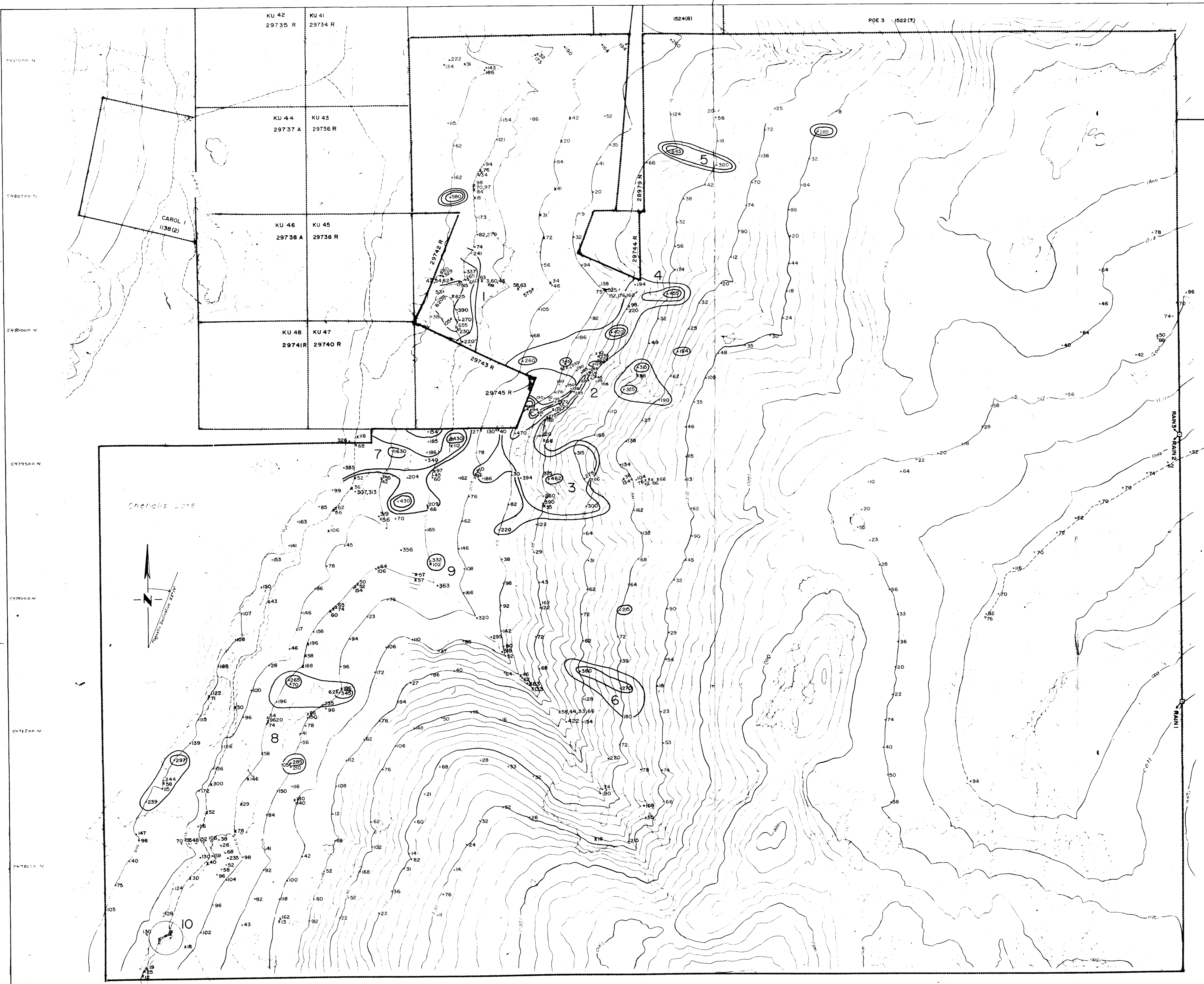
- CLAIM BOUNDARY (100m Contour)
- LEGAL CORNER POST
- LONG LAC CLAIM BOUNDARY
- ROAD
- STREAM
- GRAVEL BAR
- UNFORESTED AREA
- SOIL SAMPLE SITE
- STREAM SAMPLE SITE
- ROCK SAMPLE SITE
- SOIL PROFILE

GEOLOGICAL SCALE INTERVAL IS 20 METERS
ASSESSMENT REPORT

10.771
Silver values in ppm
Gold values in ppb

FIGURE NO. 7
LONG LAC MINERAL EXPLORATION LTD.
RAIN 1, 2 & 3 CLAIMS
SILVER and GOLD GEOCHEMISTRY
NTS NO. 9215W
SCALE: 1:5,000
SURVEYED BY: J. CONWAY, R. KENT, G. PAYIE, R. TURNA
DRAWN BY: R. TURNA
DATE: NOVEMBER 8, 1982





To Accompany: Geochemical Assessment Report on the RAIN Group by: Rein Turna

LEGEND

- CLAIM BOUNDARY (Non Long Lac)
 - LEGAL CORNER POST
 - LONG LAC CLAIMS BOUNDARY
 - - - ROAD
 - ~ STREAM
 - ▭ GRAVEL BAR
 - UNFORESTED AREA
 - SOIL SAMPLE SITE
 - STREAM SAMPLE SITE
 - x ROCK SAMPLE SITE
 - △ SOIL PROFILE
- VALUES IN PPM
- ELEVATIONS CONTOUR INTERVAL IS 20 METERS

GEOCHEMICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT

10,771
FIGURE NO. 6

LONG LAC MINERAL EXPLORATION LTD.

RAIN 1, 2 & 3 CLAIMS
ZINC GEOCHEMISTRY

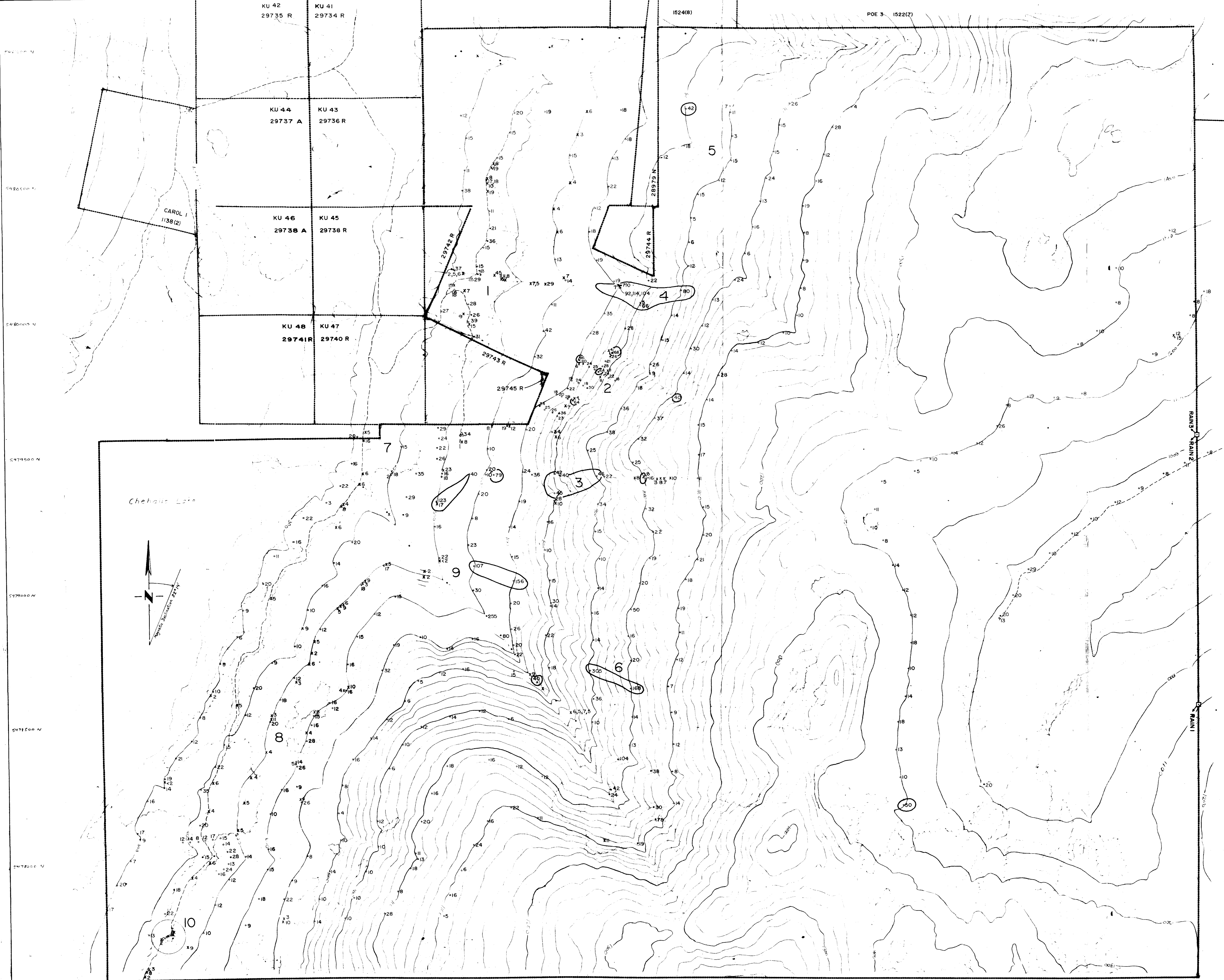
SCALE: 1:5,000 METERS 400

SURVEYED BY: J. CONWAY, R. KENT, G. PAYE, R. TURNA

DRAWN BY: R. TURNA

DATE: NOVEMBER 8, 1982

Spot and elevation data based on limited ground control resulting in good relative, but uncertain absolute, accuracy. Compiled from aerial photography at an enlargement scale of 1:31,680. Nov 1982



To Accompany: Geochemical Assessment
 Report on the RAIN Group
 by: Rein Turna

LEGEND

- CLAIM BOUNDARY (Non Long Lac)
 - LEGAL CORNER POST
 - LONG LAC CLAIMS BOUNDARY
 - - - ROAD
 - STREAM
 - ▭ GRAVEL BAR
 - UNFORESTED AREA
 - SOIL SAMPLE SITE
 - STREAM SAMPLE SITE
 - x ROCK SAMPLE SITE
 - △ SOIL PROFILE
- } VALUES
 IN PPM
- ELEVATIONS CONTOUR INTERVAL IS 20 METERS

3 ANOMALOUS AREA
3 GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

10,771
FIGURE NO. 5
 LONG LAC MINERAL EXPLORATION LTD.

RAIN 1, 2 & 3 CLAIMS
LEAD GEOCHEMISTRY

SCALE: 1:5,000 0 Meters 400

SURVEYED BY: J. CONWAY, R. KENT, G. PAYIE, R. TURNA

DRAWN BY: R. TURNA

DATE: NOVEMBER 8, 1982

Soils and stream data based on limited ground control resulting in good relative, but uncertain absolute lead anomaly. Compiled from aerial photography at an approximate scale of 1:31,680. Rep. 1052-1986