

GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL REPORT
DUKE, WOOLYBOOGER AND BIGFOOT 1-5 CLAIMS
RECORD NUMBERS 1409(2), 1168(3), 1455-1459(5)

AND

LITTLE BIGFOOT 1-4 CLAIMS
RECORD NUMBERS 1491-1494(6)

HARRISON LAKE AREA, B. C.
NEW WESTMINSTER MINING DIVISION

Lat $49^{\circ}26'N$ / Long $121^{\circ}51'W$

Map Sheet 92H - 5W

OWNER:

Lornex Mining Corporation Ltd.
P.O. Box 10335, Pacific Centre
1650 - 609 Granville Street
Vancouver, B. C.
V7Y 1G5

OPERATOR:

Lornex Mining Corporation Ltd.
P.O. Box 10335, Pacific Centre
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GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

11,030
part 1 of 2

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SUMMARY

Geological mapping and geochemical soil sampling were done on the Bigfoot property situated at Simms Creek near Harrison Lake 15 Km north of Harrison Hot Springs, B. C. Thirty-two kilometres of grid lines were cut and mapped, soil sampling and geophysical I.P. surveys were done between May 10 and June 15, 1982. The property is comprised of 71 units and 4, 2-post claims, owned by Lornex Mining Corporation Ltd.

The area is underlain by rocks of the Harrison Lake formation, andesitic to rhyolitic volcanics and associated epiclastics of Middle-Upper Jurassic age. Mineral deposits in the Harrison Lake volcanics are commonly stringer zones with copper-lead-zinc-silver mineralization in veins. However, at the Seneca deposit, massive sulphide "Kuroko" mineralization occurs.

At the Bigfoot property stringer mineralization is common in silicified dacitic or rhyolitic lapilli tuff in a northwesterly trending zone adjacent to Simms Creek. A strongly altered rhyolite body centred on Bigfoot 4 and 5 claims has associated weak stringer mineralization. The strong alteration may be indicative that vent areas exist in the rhyolite body that could be feeders for Kuroko type mineralization.

LOCATION AND ACCESS, LOGISTICS, ETC. (Figure 1)

The claims are located between Cartmell and Walian Creeks, 12 to 18 km north of Harrison Hot Springs and 20 to 25 km north east of Harrison Mills, B.C. The west Harrison access road from Harrison Mills via Weaver Creek fish hatchery is a rough but solid gravel road usable by 2-wheel drive vehicles year-round. A network of logging roads, some unused for several years, gives good access to most parts of the property. The Lineham Logging camp, at Ten-Mile Bay, within the property is inactive at present.

The property can be reached in 2.5 hours driving time from Vancouver, 100 km southwest of the property. During the exploration program, space for crews was rented from Lineham Logging, a cook was hired and supplies were brought in from Mission.

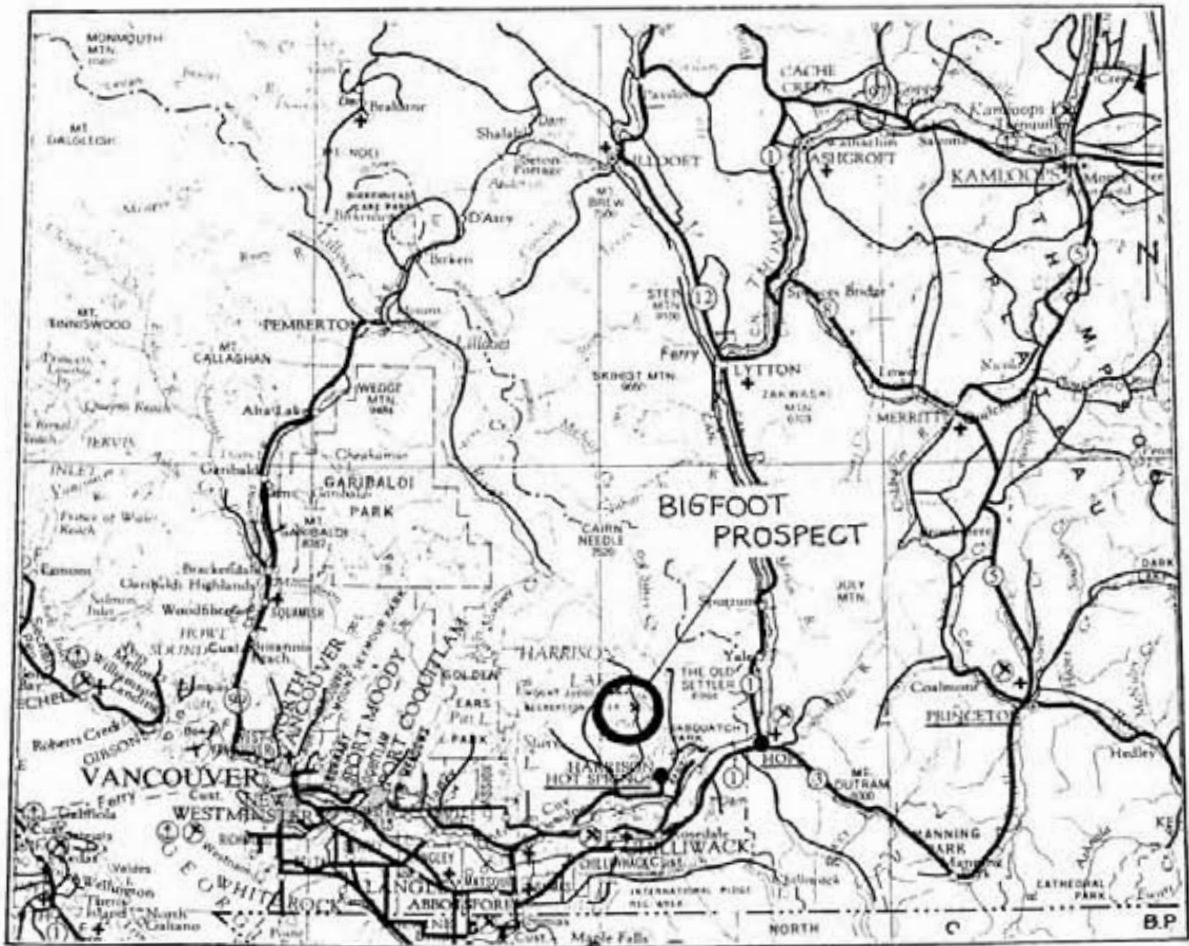
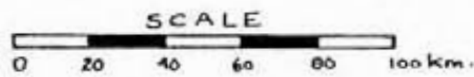


FIG.1. Location map for Vancouver - Hope - Princeton areas.



Most of the property is covered by moderate to dense second growth fir and hemlock. Recently logged areas have dense young firs, but older logged areas have mostly alder and maple cover. Because of the low elevations (35 ft at lake level to 3,000 ft on the western boundary), the property can be explored for most of the year.

A hydro transmission line from Seton Lake via Pemberton crosses the property with roughly north-south direction.

CLAIMS (Figure 2)

The claim group comprises 7 MGS claims (total: 71 units) and 4 2-post claims. These are listed below:

<u>CLAIM</u>	<u>RECORD NO.</u>	<u>RECORD DATE</u>	<u>UNITS</u>
Duke	1409 (2)	Feb 9/82	9
Woolybooger	1168 (3)	Mar 31/81	6
Bigfoot 1	1455 (5)	May 5/82	9
Bigfoot 2	1456 (5)	May 5/82	9
Bigfoot 3	1457 (5)	May 5/82	9
Bigfoot 4	1458 (5)	May 5/82	20
Bigfoot 5	1459 (5)	May 5/82	9
Little Bigfoot 1	1491 (6)	June 21/82*	1
" "	2 1492 (6)	" "	1
" "	3 1493 (6)	" "	1
" "	4 1494 (6)	" "	1
			<hr/>
		Total	75

* The 4, 2-post claims were staked during the IP/geochem program prior to its completion.

All claims are owned by Lornex Mining Corporation Ltd.

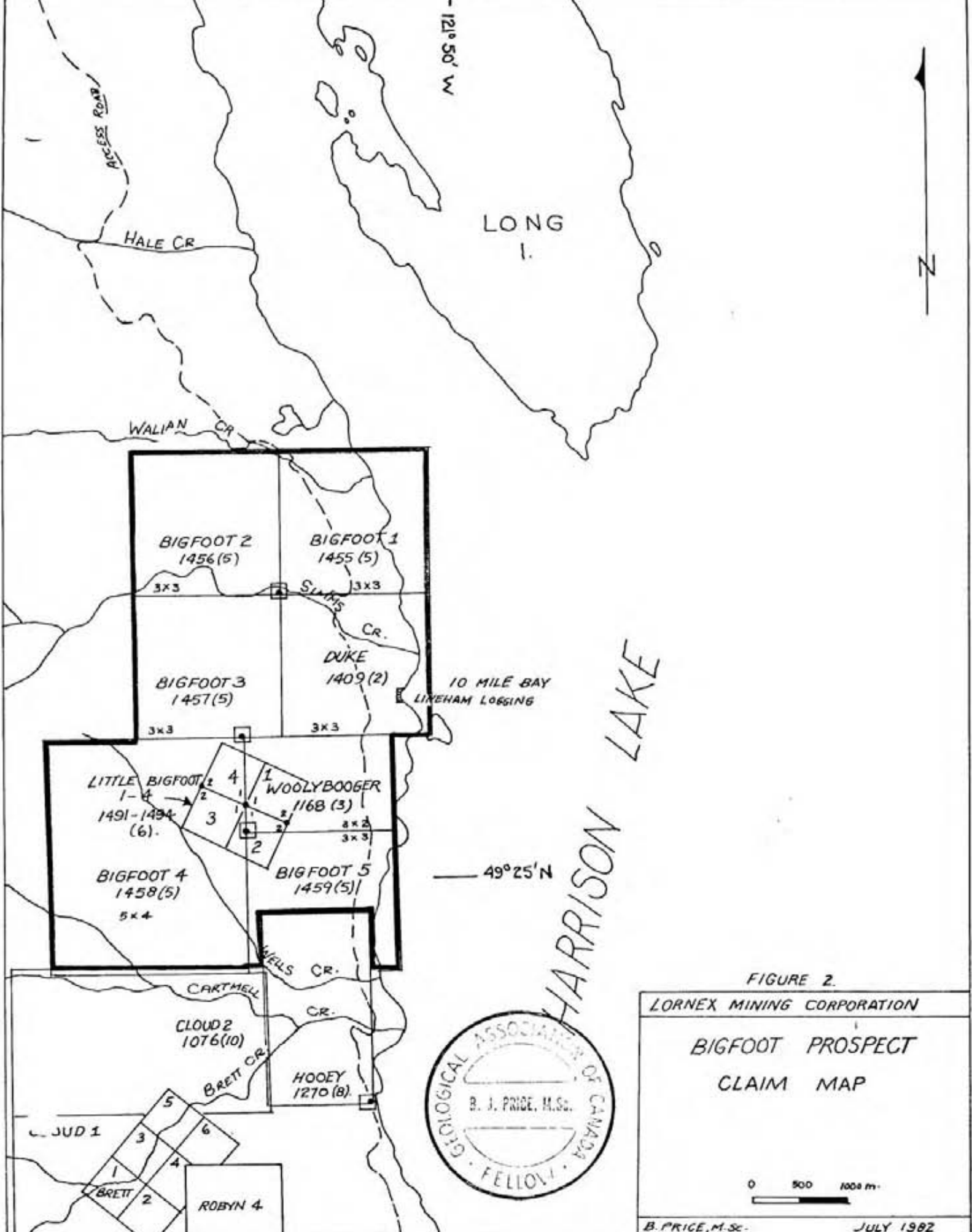


FIGURE 2.

LORNEX MINING CORPORATION

BIGFOOT PROSPECT
CLAIM MAP

B. PRICE, M.Sc.

JULY 1982

HISTORY OF MINERAL EXPLORATION IN THE AREA:

Exploration in the Harrison Lake area began in the 1890's with the discovery and development of gold-quartz veins at Fire Lake, 20 km northwest of the head of Harrison Lake and at the Providence property 20 km north of the Bigfoot property. In both cases, veins were lensoid and could not support continued exploration. The Seneca or "Lucky Jim" prospect was discovered in 1950, although Isaac Miller is reported to have explored other copper-zinc showings in the Chehahlis area at a much earlier date. The massive sulphide at Seneca was mined in 1961 although extension of the deposit and recognition of the volcanogenic or "Kuroko" origin did not occur until 1971. Between 1964 and 1971 numerous "stringer type" copper-zinc occurrences were staked and explored in the area between Chehahlis River and Simms Creek. Small claim holdings occurred near or over the "Bigfoot" showing from 1964 onward.

Exploration for massive sulphide deposits in the Harrison Lake area was pursued during the late 1960's and 1970's by Macdonald Consultants, for Newmont Canada Ltd., Aaron Mining, Amax Exploration, Hudson Bay Oil and Gas and Canadian Superior Ltd., most of whom limited their exploration to one specific property without attempting to correlate volcanic stratigraphy over a broad area to search for new areas.

Since 1980, Delphi Resources and JMT Services have located several properties of merit and active exploration in the belt is continuing.

From 1971 to 1977, the Seneca property was intensively explored by Cominco, under an option agreement with Zenith Mining Corporation; from 1977 to the present, exploration of this significant massive sulphide property has been conducted by Chevron Exploration Ltd.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY:

The first study of stratigraphy in the Harrison Lake area was done by C. H. Crickmay in 1926. Later mapping by Monger (1970) in the Hope area include compilation of geological data in the

Harrison Lake area. The most recent, and most valuable mapping effort in the area has been done by R. Thompson (1972) and D. Pearson (1973) both of the Ministry of Mines, whose aim was to investigate the Seneca deposit in detail and to continue mapping outward to correlate stratigraphy within the Harrison Lake formation and underlying Camp Cove Foundation.

The area is underlain mainly by rocks of the Harrison Lake formation, a group of volcanic and epiclastic rocks varying from basaltic to rhyolitic in composition with rhyolites and dacites predominating and textures varying from massive flows to fine pyroclastics. The belt of volcanics is bounded to the west by "Coast Range" granitoid rocks, to the north by overlying fossiliferous sedimentary formations and to the east by a major north trending, eastward dipping thrust fault occupying Harrison Lake. The belt is gently folded and cut by numerous northwest trending faults.

The Harrison Lake Formation was reported by Crickmay to be 9240 feet thick, although Thompson (1973) estimates a thinner section (4500 ft thick). The unit is underlain by the Camp Cove Formation, exposed in a prominent anticlinal window near Camp Cove, and consisting of greywackes, varicoloured chert horizons and black argillites. The basal unit exposed in the core of the anticline is a polymictic, poorly-sorted conglomerate. Fossils in the greywackes indicate a Lower Jurassic age.

Overlying the Harrison Lake formation is the Echo Island formation, consisting of arkoses, bedded tuffs, sandstones and argillites of probable Middle Jurassic age.

Major structural features of the area are the Camp Cover anticline and several northwest trending faults, one of which is the Sakwi Creek fault. This fault, which roughly follows Sakwi Creek Valley, is a normal fault with the southwest side down thrown (Pearson, 1973). Other faults with similar trend but unknown throw are visible on air photos. One of these, crossing the Aaron Mining Claims, is marked by rusty outcrops and silicified breccias with pyritic quartz-calcite matrix containing occasional sphalerite specks. A similar trending fault is postulated to cut off the Camp Cove anticline and thus must have the northern side dropped relative to the south. Numerous northwest trending creeks are probably occupied by faults.

HISTORY OF THE BIGFOOT PROPERTY:

The property was staked as early as 1964 and in 1967 was staked as the Ho and Sun claims. In 1971 the property was re-staked by prospector Harry V. Barley of Mission, B. C. An option was arranged with Delphi Resources in 1973 and late in 1973 a program of soil sampling and geological mapping was done by the writer and M. J. Beley (Manex Mining) and an engineering report was done by R. Jury. In early 1974 the property was optioned by Delphi Resources to Quintana Minerals Corp, Vancouver who financed a reconnaissance style EM survey by P. Neilsen. Although the survey outlined "conductors", data was noisy due to interference of EM fields by effect of the high voltage powerline crossing the property. After the option was dropped in 1975, several companies examined the property and in 1976 it was optioned to McIntyre Mines, who completed additional soil surveys, mapping and horizontal-loop EM. The work was supervised by J. Shearer, A. Birkeland and G. Noel. A limited program of diamond drilling was recommended but not carried out and the option was dropped when McIntyre Mines closed their exploration office.

The property was kept in good standing until February 1982 when the original claim area was re-staked by the writer, with a net profits interest shared by informal agreement with Mr. Barley. The Duke and adjacent Woolybooger claims were optioned by Lornex Mining Corporation Ltd. in May 1982 and the surrounding area staked as the Bigfoot 1 - 5 claims. The adjacent SF claims, which had received extensive exploration from 1973 to 1976, including mapping, rock and soil geochemistry, EM-16 and gravity geophysical surveys and percussion drilling, had been allowed to lapse except for 4, 2-post claims. These lapsed during the current Lornex exploration program and were re-staked as the Little Bigfoot 1 - 4 claims.

1982 WORK PROGRAM:

Field work on the claim group was undertaken from May 5 to June 10, 1982 under the supervision of the writer. Line cutting and soil sampling were done by D. Price, L. Hovis, B. Richard and D. McCullough. Induced polarization surveys were done by Phoenix Geophysics, with field crews supervised by P. Cartwright

(see separate geophysical report). Geological mapping was done by the writer from May 5 to June 10, 1982 and reports and maps were prepared during June and July 1982. Maps were drafted by P. Haillet and V. Fortey.

GEOLOGY OF THE PROPERTY: (Figure 3)

Interest in the property has been focused on the possibility of discovering volcanogenic "Kuroko" type massive sulphide bodies, similar to the Seneca deposit several miles southwest, adjacent to stringer zones exposed on the main west Harrison access road and several logging roads. The present mapping program has concentrated on determining the relationship of known mineralization to volcanic stratigraphy and comparison with the Kuroko model.

Rocks exposed on the property are a complex group of volcanic flows, pyroclastics and epiclastics, all belonging to the Harrison Lake formation. Massive volcanics and pyroclastics are extremely variable in composition - ranging from basalts to true rhyolites. Epiclastic rocks are transitional from related lapilli to interbedded lapilli and fine bedded tuffs, volcanic sandstones (greywackes) argillaceous black tuffs and crumbly mudstones and siltstones. Stratigraphy is complicated by rapid changes in lithology, dykes, sills and numerous faults. Consequently no attempt is made here to define stratigraphic units. Only one fossil was found, a belemnite in interbedded tuffs and mudstones near line 500E/600S, indicating that at least this rock type is of marine origin.

Sufficient strikes and dips are now mapped to indicate that in the epiclastic units, bedding is deformed only slightly. Most strikes are between 80° and 120° with concentrations at these extremities, perhaps indicating east-west fold axes. Dips are generally flat to 15° , rarely exceeding 20° . Contacts between volcanic units and epiclastics, are, however, steep, probably as a result of faulting and original flow-margins. Also, rhyolite to basaltic dykes are present, with steep contacts and several of the coarse pyroclastic units have steep contacts - which could indicate "channels" within the epiclastic rocks.

Large areas of rhyolite, rhyodacite and dacite are massive and porphyritic; the rhyolites contain white feldspars and clear to bluish quartz "eyes", dacites, as defined for the accompanying

maps, have white feldspar phenocrysts. Andesites are both massive, with green to purple coloration and brecciated with characteristic coarse - perhaps agglomeratic texture of dark fragments in a light coloured matrix. True andesite pyroclastics are less common.

The large area of rhyolite is centered on the headwaters of Wells Creek and is well exposed in the creek and in road cuts of the main Simms Creek haulroad. The body, which may be a rhyolite dome, covers an area in excess of one square kilometer and has smaller rhyolite bodies adjacent, some of which are wide dykes, as at Coral Falls. In part, these bodies may be coarse tuffs and breccias, because "ghost" fragments were seen in several areas. Normally, rhyolites in the area are light green in colour, but the large rhyolite body and some of the others are moderately strongly altered - converted to silica, sericite, pyrite and clay minerals, with lesser chlorite and this alteration has bleached the normal coloration.

Rhyodacite porphyry is a common rock type, but some of these areas may be in fact true rhyolites. True dacites are mainly confined to an area north of Simms Creek, along with other massive flow-rocks.

The most significant pyroclastic is a medium to coarse grained green rhyodacite or dacite lapilli tuff with some tuff-breccia areas. The main stringer zone occurs in this rock type, which forms a linear northwest trending belt approximately 300 metres wide, bounded on the north by a probable fault corresponding roughly to the valley of Simms Creek. Other large areas of this rock type are situated on the lake shore near baseline 1350S and near line 250E/3100S.

A unique "silica-breccia" forms a lensoid body roughly 500 metres long and 150 metres wide centered on line 500W and 600S. This breccia, evidently volcanic in origin, has variable proportion of rhyodacite matrix with coarse silica fragments some resembling pink to white vein quartz and some resembling grey chert. On the margins of the breccia, the matrix contains only patched and irregular "veins" of white and pink quartz. Patchy "solfataric" alteration occurs within the breccia body but little sulfide mineralization is present, only sparse pyrite was seen.

A few narrow igneous dykes, dioritic in composition were seen and volumetrically, these rocks do not form a significant proportion of the whole package.

Mineralization:

The stringer mineralization is exposed in several "showings" aligned along a north west trend roughly 1000 meters long. On the main access road, three mineralized outcrops cover an area 125 meters wide. The host rock is green rhyodacite lapilli that has been strongly silicified, sericitized and pyritized. Mineralization of sphalerite, with less chalcopyrite and galena is present in veins up to 5 inches wide. Veins have varying proportions of sulfide and gangue of quartz and barite, but larger veins are generally more massive. Disseminated sphalerite is present in the altered host rock. Alteration and tenor of mineralization appear to increase northward in the main road exposures. Recent blasting has extended the area of interest (Price, 1982) and some of the best mineralization is exposed in a small blast pit near line 250W/100N. Here the mineralization is more thoroughly disseminated. Several chip and grab samples from the mineralization are as follows:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Sampler</u>	<u>Width</u> (ft)	<u>Cu</u> (%)	<u>Pb</u>	<u>Zn</u> (%)	<u>Ag</u> (oz/T)	<u>Au</u> (oz/T)
1974	R. Jury	16.3	0.93	0.53	4.45	0.64	0.003
1974	R. Jury	grab	1.12	0.14	4.83	3.33	0.007
1976	G. Noel	7.0	0.31	0.49	3.31	1.66	0.032
1976	G. Noel	20.0	1.02	0.58	5.68	0.72	0.015
1982	P.Christopher (western most trench)	grab	1.44	1.31	10.10	1.26	0.076

Small exposures of stringer style mineralization occur elsewhere on the property. At the western end of the lapilli unit, it appears to inter-finger with rhyodacite porphyry and this rock type has stringer mineralization at line 750W/100N. Float nearby has barite on fractures. At a small waterfall near 750W/200S sparse stringer mineralization occurs in carbonatized rhyodacite-porphyry.

Narrow fracture fillings of barite occur in a rhyolite body on the shore of Harrison Lake 900 meters south of Lineham Logging camp and extensive quartz veining here suggests that stringer mineralization may be found.

Sparse stringers of chalcopyrite and sphalerite are also found within the strongly altered rhyolite "dome" near 250E/2250S and 250W/2050S. Weak stringer barite and sulphides are found in numerous localities.

Another type of mineralization is seen in several locations. Geological mapping in a small creek just west of the logging camp disclosed black argillaceous bedded tuffs, with fine scaly chalcopyrite and possible sphalerite on hairline fractures. The tuff unit is thought to underlie the rhyodacite lapilli which outcrops just uphill and may correlate with a black shaly pyritic tuff underlying the same unit near 750E/300S. Similar mineralization occurs in black argillaceous tuff with grayish dacite lapilli fragments near 900 meters west of Line X. Bedded pyrite also occurs in this unit, which is apparently overlain at this point by the pyritized altered rhyolite. Chalcopyrite on fractures is seen associated with peculiar "sedimentary breccia" in the canyon of Wells Creek near line 250E (samples #80, 81). These breccias may be a type of channel fill.

GEOCHEMISTRY:

A total of 494 soil samples and 41 rock samples were collected by the writer and by the line-cutting crew in May and June (Figure 4). Samples were analyzed by Vangeochem Lab Ltd., Vancouver, B. C. for copper, lead, zinc and silver with selected groups totalling 108 samples analyzed later for gold.

Geochemical conditions over the property are not ideal. Valley glaciation has scoured the entire area producing rounded rocky knolls, separated by overburden covered depressions - generally stream valleys. On the rock knolls soils are absent or poorly developed from thin till horizons. In the depressions, gravely to sandy well-sorted outwash is common, also capped by thin glacial till. The outwash material may be up to 100 feet thick as seen in gravel pits on the property used for road material. Adjacent to the stringer zone exposed on the main access road, thick outwash occurs on either side, effectively masking geochemical response in the area, as is reflected by the variable geochemical results from the several generations of soil sampling.

Soils in the area, which have mainly resulted from breakdown and oxidation of outwash and till, are acidic and because of the high rain fall in winter months and oxidation of pyrite, provide weak, but discernable hydromorphic anomalies, which at least in the "known" area of stringer mineralization, reflect mineralization in bedrock. Interpretation of the results are aided by the availability of three generations of previous sampling over the known mineralization. Because these results are available few samples were taken near the grid origin during the current program.

Geochemical Sampling Techniques:

Soil samples, taken from the "B" horizon where possible, and silt samples, taken from active stream sediments, were obtained by means of a steel scoop and put into kraft paper sample envelopes. Samples were dried at low temperature and sieved to -80 mesh by laboratory staff.

Kraft envelopes were partly filled with small rock chips from across the sampled interval, or if from float, from several random pieces. The chips were crushed and pulverized to approximately 100 mesh and homogenized and a small portion used for analysis.

ANALYSIS

Samples analyzed for copper, lead, zinc, silver and molybdenum are dissolved in nitric-perchloric mixture of acids and determined by atomic absorption analysis. Silver values are corrected for background readings.

Samples analyzed for gold are treated by fire-assay preconcentration and determined by neutron activation analysis.

Samples analyzed for arsenic are digested with perchloric-nitric acid with a hybrite finish and determined by atomic absorption analysis.

Samples analyzed for antimony are digested in concentrated HCl with KI, extracted from MIBK TOPO and determined by atomic absorption with background corrections.

Samples analyzed for mercury are analyzed using the Hatt-Ott procedure and closed-cell atomic absorption determination.

Results

Statistical evaluation of the data is presented in the following table:

BIGFOOT PROPERTY

Geochemical Statistical Table

<u>1982 Data</u>	<u>Copper</u>		<u>Lead</u>		<u>Zinc</u>	
	R	ppm *	R	ppm *	R	ppm *
Number	496	4914	494	491	494	484
Mean (arith)	17.5	14.7	20.7	20.1	136	103.6
Mean (Geom)	12	11.6	19.1	18.9	84.3	79.7
Std. Dev.	37	11.2	10.2	4.5	352.	91.9
Threshold (Xg+S.D.)	49	23	29.3	23.4	436.3	171.6
Definitely Anom (Xg+2xS.D.)	86	34	39.5	27.9	788.3	263.5

* Note: R = Raw Data; * = High Values Omitted

- Note: 1. Datum were analyzed using a Sharp PC-1211 computer.
2. Silver results were not analyzed because of the large number of samples below the detection limit for this element.
3. Anomalous samples are plotted on the accompanying set of maps (4, 5a, 5b)

Copper: (Figure 5a)

Copper values in soil are generally low and range from 2 ppm to an isolated high value of 710 ppm. Over the main showing, copper values range from 30-84 ppm (1982 survey).

The low values reflect 1) the stringer type of mineralization; 2) effects of varying thickness of overburden; and 3) low pH of soils in the area - measured in 1973 and averaging 4.8.

Areas anomalous in copper are scattered and the anomalies subdued. Strongest values occur in an area known as anomaly 'B' extending southeastward from the east boundary of the Little Bigfoot claims. One value of 710 ppm occurs on line 625E/2100S in an area where zinc values are high. The scattering of high values is consistent with geochemical expressions of a stringer zone as in the main stringer zone (Anomaly A). Soils in the area are red and the anomaly is thought to represent mineralization in bedrock.

Three areas on line 250W, from 2950S to 3600S are strongly anomalous, with correlative zinc.

Two areas on line 750W, near the logging camp (Anomaly D) are weakly anomalous, with poor zinc correlation (but good lead correlation).

Lead: (Figure 5b)

Lead values in soil are low, ranging from 5 ppm to 96 ppm, with arithmetic mean of all samples 20.7 ppm and geometric mean 19 ppm and standard deviation 10.2 ppm. The highest value occurs at line 250E/200N, over known stringer mineralization near the wall of Simms Creek Canyon. Scattered anomalous values occur along the baseline northwestward from known mineralization near 00; these values correspond with the trend of the mineralized lapilli horizon. Weak to moderate anomalies also occur adjacent to Simms Creek at lines 750N and 1000N. Moderately anomalous values occur in several places within the rhyolitic area on line 250W/1500 - 1900S and 2950 - 3650S, with several of these high values correlating well with copper and zinc. Weakly anomalous values occur in correlation within a copper and zinc anomaly in the area 1850 - 2250S on lines 625 to 1250E (Anomaly B).

Several scattered weak values correlate with silver in the siliceous breccia area of Anomaly C.

Four anomalous values occur on line 250W at 1500 - 1650S. These values do not correlate with other elements, but should be followed up.

Several strongly anomalous values occur on line 750E and 100S to 400S. This will be labelled as Anomaly D. Because the values correlate with other elements, mineralization in bedrock is likely present.

Zinc: (Figure 5a)

Zinc is a more effective indicator of mineralized bedrock in the prospect area because:

- 1) Zinc predominates over copper or lead in the stringer type mineralization seen to date.
- 2) Zinc is more mobile than lead and appears to be absorbed preferentially to copper in the clay soil under low pH conditions.

In the present survey, zinc values range from a low of 6 ppm to a high of 7000 ppm (both of which may be isolated anomalous values). In the northwestern portion of the grid, values are generally low - ranging from 20 to 75 ppm and this probably reflects both thicker overburden cover and lack of mineralization. Over the remainder of the grid, values commonly range from 75 ppm to 200 ppm.

Silver: (Figure 5b)

Silver content in soils in the property area is low. Of 493 samples analyzed, 138 had undetectable silver. Limit of detection was 0.1 ppm and highest value reported was 1.8 ppm. (All values are corrected for background). Mean value was 0.174 ppm and standard deviation 0.178 ppm. Without statistical analysis, background is considered to be 0 to 0.3 ppm and 0.4 ppm is considered weakly anomalous. Of the 493 soils analyzed, 63 are considered anomalous and of these, most are 0.4 ppm, with 12 exceeding 0.5 ppm.

In the northern part of the grid a few "spot" anomalies occur; most of these do not correlate with other elements and can be disregarded. The highest value 1.8 ppm (repeated and checked during analysis) occurs at line 625W/550S in an area of siliceous volcanic breccia. Adjacent samples within the same breccia area are moderately to weakly anomalous in lead and zinc, but not for copper.

On the long IP line 250W, four samples from 2550S to 2700S delineate an area 250 meters wide that is weakly anomalous in silver. The samples occur in an area underlain by strongly altered and pyritized rhyolite and should be investigated more thoroughly. On the same line, the sample of 2950S, with 0.5 ppm silver and strongly anomalous copper (76 ppm) lead (38 ppm) and zinc (650 ppm) is thought to occur in a poorly drained area.

Two samples at 3500S and 3550S on the same line have 0.5 ppm silver, but the samples at 3550 and 3600 are strongly anomalous in copper, lead and zinc and considering the good red soil in the area, the sample sites should be investigated more thoroughly.

Two samples on line 750E at 400S and 450S are anomalous (0.6 and 0.7 ppm silver) with correlative anomalous copper and lead.

Scattered samples within Anomaly B, extending from line 625W to line 1000W, are weakly anomalous in silver.

Weakly anomalous samples at line 1125E/2200S (0.5 ppm) and 2300S (0.5 ppm) correlate with one or more of copper, lead and zinc and, in conjunction with the large area of Anomaly B, should be investigated.

Gold:

Of the 108 samples analyzed for gold most have undetectable amounts or else are at the limit of detection (10 ppb). Two samples contain 20 ppb and because of the relatively imprecise nature of atomic absorption analysis for gold (compared with neutron activation), these two samples must be considered anomalous. One sample, No. 211, lies within the siliceous breccia on line 250W/700S and the other, No. 258, is situated at line 250E/3550S and is anomalous for all elements analyzed. Both samples are worthy of follow up.

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS:

GEOPHYSICS:

The accompanying report outlining the induced polarization survey describes several anomalous areas and describes resistivity, PFE and Metal Factor measurements made on four samples of mineralization, two of "stringer" minerals and two of massive sulphide material from the nearby Seneca deposit.

Ranked in order of increasing metal factor, these are:

	<u>Resistivity</u>	<u>PFE</u>	<u>MF</u>
Bigfoot 4 - Stringer zone, few veins and low sulphide content	3000	9%	3.0
Bigfoot 1 - Stringer zone, abundant sphalerite and barite, minor chalcopyrite	1100	8%	8.7
Seneca 3 - Massive sphalerite and barite with minor galena	260	10%	39
Seneca 4 - Massive sulphide, high pyrite and chalcopyrite content	60	11.5%	198

These samples illustrate the "dampening" effect of sphalerite and barite upon metal factors, both in massive and stringer ore.

Results from the stringer zone (designated Zone A in the geophysical report), conform with expectations from the stringer mineralization seen in outcrops and trenches along its trend. Choice of drill site location to test this anomaly should be qualified by the observation that strong pyrite clay alteration, possibly associated with the Simms Creek fault, or offsets, may enhance the anomalous IP effects at line 00/200N and considering the lack of outcrop here, it could be more advantageous to situate the first drill test within a known mineralized zone.

GEOCHEMISTRY:

Strongest geochemical anomalies, from the present and previous surveys, are for zinc. Combination of the results of several surveys shows a broad area centred around the stringer zones exposed in road cuts near the grid origin (Anomaly A). A similar elongate anomaly (B) approximately 2000 metres south is similar - having high zinc values and scattered high copper and lead values. Previous surveys in the area of Anomaly B disclosed an area with high silver and cadmium values which may indicate more massive mineralization. Anomaly C contains scattered weakly anomalous lead, silver values in an area of favourable lithology. Several other smaller anomalies are worthy of follow up and may be extended by further sampling or checked by small blast pits.

CONCLUSIONS:

The geophysical (I.P.) survey outlined a major resistivity low and chargeability high coincident with the altered rhyolite and adjacent to the south geochemical anomaly.

The property has several characteristics in common with Kuroko deposits. Further work recommended includes mapping, sampling, hand and cat-trenching and, dependent on results of the program outlined, diamond or percussion drilling.

Bam Price



BIBLIOGRAPHY

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COST STATEMENT

COST STATEMENT

1. <u>Linecutting:</u> May 10-May 26, 1982		
Personnel: D.Price, L.Hovis, B.Richard D. McCutcheon		
Contract: 32.79 km @ \$240/km		\$ 7,869.60
2. <u>Geology and Supervision:</u>		
Barry J. Price, M.Sc.		
Contract rate \$150/day:		
April 18-29 (some partial days)		
9.25 days @ \$150.		1,387.50
May 7-22, 24, 25, 27-30 19. days @ \$150.		2,850.00
June 1-15 (some partial days)		
9.25 days @ \$150.		1,387.50
June 16-30 (some partial days)		
6. days @ \$150.		900.00
July 1-31 (some partial days)		
8.25 days @ \$150.		1,237.50
3. <u>Truck Rentals:</u>		
B. Price GMC Van Dura: May 7-30		
Total 21 days @ \$35/day		735.00
June 1-15: Total 8 days @ \$35/day		280.00
Tilden Unit T5-16505		98.56
4. <u>Cooking:</u> J. Lucas		
May 7-30: 21 days @ \$60/day		1,260.00
5. <u>Field & Camp Supplies, Travel Expenses, etc.:</u>		1,900.41
		<hr/>
	SUB TOTAL	\$ 19,906.07

	Balance Forward	\$ 19,906.07
6.	<u>Drafting:</u>	
	P. Haellot (base map) 5 hrs @ \$10/hr	50.00
	V. Fortey 21 hrs @ \$20/hr	420.00
7.	<u>Lodging:</u> (Lineham Logging Ltd.)	
	Camp rented May 7-30 = 21 days @ \$100/day	2,100.00
8.	<u>Printing Maps:</u>	534.00
9.	<u>Assays:</u>	
	Vangeochem Labs. Invoice #6761	540.95
	" " " #6755	464.40
	" " " #6730	2,182.95
10.	<u>Field Equipment:</u> (Flagging, Sample Bags etc.)	33.00
		<hr/>
	TOTAL	\$ 26,231.37

Barry Price



APPENDIX I

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSES


Certificate of Geochemical Analyses

IN ASSOCIATION WITH:
Lornex Mining Corporation Ltd.
 P.O. Box 10335, Stock Exchange Tower
 Suite 1650, 609 Granville St.
 Attention: Vancouver, B.C. V7Y 1G5

Project No. 82-53-001 Page 1 of 12
 Sample No. 1001 Date: May 26, 1982
 Report Date: June 3, 1982
 For: Big Foot Property
 Analyst: E.T. & VGC Staff
 Invoice: 6730 Job # 82-30

Sample No.	Element	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm
Ln 1375W 1	50N	16	22	69	0.3
2		10	21	77	0.1
3		8	14	35	0.3
4	200N	5	18	38	0.6
5		20	16	45	nd
6	300N	12	24	06 Low	0.3
7	0	10	14	75	0.2
8	50S	8	15	24	0.1
9		17	21	76	0.1
10		11	13	35	0.3
11	200S	8	17	66	0.5
12		15	16	45	0.2
13		18	16	41	nd
14		8	17	54	nd
15		16	16	46	0.2
16		9	15	34	0.1
17		5	8	10	nd
18		6	17	52	0.2
Ln 1375W 19		6	14	40	0.2
20		7	10	42	0.3
21		5	10	28	0.2
22		11	12	46	0.2
23		14	22	54	0.2
24		8	17	43	nd
900S 25	900S	5	16	21	nd
Ln 1250W 26	50N	4	18	84	nd
27		25	18	53	0.1
28		15	20	50	nd
29		11	18	65	nd
30		4	19	44	0.1
31		13	16	70	0.1
32		11	16	43	nd
33		2	14	18	nd
34		5	18	41	0.1
35	500N	9	14	36	0.1
36	50S	14	19	43	0.1
37		12	19	45	0.1
38		6	24	25	nd
39	200S	8	15	28	nd

REMARKS: Ag background has been corrected.
 All rejects and pulps are saved.

Signed: 

% Mo x 1.6683 = % MoS₂ 1 Troy oz./ton = 34.28 ppm 1 ppm = 0.0001% nd = none detected ppm = parts per million
 All values are believed to be correct to the best knowledge of the analyst based on the method and instruments used.

Certificate of Geochemical Analyses

CLIENT: LORNEX MINING CORP.

Lornex Mining Corp. Ltd.

Report No.:

82-53-001

Page **2**

of **12**

Sample Assay:

Report Generated:

For Product:

Analyst:

Sample No.	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag
	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
LH125W 40 250's	8	16	59	0.4
41	5	16	37	0.1
42	6	17	60	0.2
43	9	17	45	nd
44	4	14	40	0.2
45	10	19	71	0.3
46	12	19	67	0.1
47 600's	8	16	42	0.2
LH125W 48 50N	4	16	48	nd
49	15	19	49	nd
50	3	9	26	0.3
51	18	20	64	nd
52	14	18	53	0.1
53	8	14	41	0.3
54	6	16	66	0.1
55	9	18	70	0.1
56	10	20	150	0.3
57 500N	24	25	49	0.2
58 50S	15	15	45	0.1
59	2	22	48	0.1
60	2	6	16	0.1
61	9	20	65	0.3
62	10	16	46	0.3
63	2	12	18	nd
64	7	15	55	0.1
65	15	20	71	0.1
66	2	16	24	nd
66A	20	25	68	0.2
67	12	19	62	0.2
68 600S	4	12	14	0.2
LH1000W 69 50N	5	14	21	nd
70	17	20	59	0.1
71	10	22	70	0.1
72	16	19	58	0.1
73	22	24	66	0.2
74	20	43	95	0.3
75	16	22	89	0.4
76	9	29	65	nd
77	6	20	51	0.2
78 500N	8	20	56	0.1

REMARKS:

N50

$\bar{X} = 10$

GM 3.6
SD 5.4

Signed: 

% Mo x 1.6683 = % MoS₂

1 Troy oz./ton = 34.28 ppm

1 ppm = 0.0001%

nd = none detected

ppm = parts per million

All values are believed to be correct to the best knowledge of the analyst based on the method and instruments used.

Certificate of Geochemical Analyses

Lornex Mining Corp. Ltd.

Report No. **82-53-001** **3** **12**
 Sample Analyzed:
 Report Completed:
 File No. (if any):
 Analyst:

			Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	
			ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	
Ln 1000W	79	50S	5	<u>74</u>	<u>237</u>	0.3	
	80		11	<u>41</u>	82	0.1	
	81		4	<u>13</u>	21	0.3	
	82		4	22	86	0.3	
	83		13	24	60	0.1	
	84		15	<u>35</u>	83	0.3	
	85		16	<u>31</u>	103	0.3	
	86	400S	21	26	70	0.3	
Ln 875W	87	50N	14	<u>25</u>	58	0.1	
	88		5	<u>40</u>	21	0.3	
	89		11	<u>21</u>	66	0.1	
	90		14	25	52	0.2	
	91		17	22	51	0.3	
	92		19	<u>26</u>	50	0.1	
	93		3	19	61	nd	
	94	400N	5	<u>24</u>	<u>141</u>	0.2	
	95	50S	16	21	80	0.3	
	96		6	16	48	<u>0.4</u>	
	97		5	18	74	0.1	
	98		5	18	105	0.1	
	99		7	20	93	nd	
	100		5	22	127	nd	
	101		12	<u>29</u>	74	0.2	
	102		<u>24</u>	<u>33</u>	70	nd	
	103		5	21	56	nd	
	104		14	<u>26</u>	97	0.2	
	105		2	19	50	nd	
	106	600S	4	20	64	0.1	
Ln 750W	107	50N	10	<u>34</u>	93	nd	
	108		15	<u>24</u>	61	0.2	
	109		6	21	72	<u>0.5</u>	min nearby
	110		24	22	74	0.1	
	111		6	15	59	0.2	
	112		18	20	65	0.2	
	113		<u>35</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>110</u>	nd	
	114	400N	<u>46</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>123</u>	0.3	
	115	50S	16	<u>42</u>	109	0.2	
	116		11	<u>33</u>	86	0.1	
	117	150S	10	<u>25</u>	65	0.1	

REMARKS:

Signed: 

% Mo x 1.6683 = % MoS₂

1 Troy oz./ton = 34.28 ppm

1 ppm = 0.0001%

nd = none detected

ppm = parts per million

All values are believed to be correct to the best knowledge of the analyst based on the method and instruments used.

Certificate of Geochemical Analyses

Lornex Mining Corp. Ltd.

82-53-001

4 12

File #
 Sample #
 Request #
 Ref #
 Analyte

		Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	
		ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	
Ln 720 v	118	11	47	133	0.1	
	119	9	34	94	0.2	
	120	9	18	102	nd	
	121	17	37	83	0.3	
	122	19	35	94	0.4	
	123	8	26	94	0.6	
	124	11	21	179	0.1	
	125	11	27	93	nd	
Ln 620 W	126	17	24	216	0.3	•
	127	20	48	75	0.2	•
	128	14	16	74	0.2	
	129	14	18	50	0.1	
	130	25	21	122	nd	
	131	18	16	71	nd	
	132	18	18	52	nd	
	133	16	18	70	0.1	
	134	18	21	43	nd	
	135	12	36	115	0.1	•
	136	14	34	107	nd	•
	137	15	20	72	nd	
	138	10	19	71	0.3	
	139	8	14	49	nd	
	140	4	16	50	0.1	
	141	5	12	43	0.2	
	142	21	31	126	0.3	•
	143	2	19	54	nd	
	144	6	17	96	nd	
	145	15	34	81	1.8	✓ •
	146	10	23	180	0.2	•
Ln 500 W	147	11	38	186	0.4	•
	148	17	19	64	0.1	
	149	9	21	83	nd	
	150	5	22	95	0.1	
	151	11	24	121	0.2	
	152	9	19	33	0.3	
	153	20	26	120	0.2	
	154	16	24	70	0.4	
	155	10	23	78	0.2	
	156	9	18	93	0.2	

REMARKS: *✓ Repeated for analysis & checked OK.*

Signed: 

LORNEX MINING CORP. LTD.
 10000 100th Ave. N.E.
 Edmonds, Wash. 98149
 Phone: 206-226-1111

TOTALS: 82-30-001
 5 of 12

Certificate of Geochemical Analyses

Lornex Mining Corp. Ltd.

82-30-001

5 of 12

		Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag
		ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
157		4	<u>35</u>	70	<u>0.4</u>
158		6	16	71	0.3
159		10	19	68	0.3
160		6	16	84	nd
161		11	21	<u>110</u>	0.2
162		17	15	55	nd
163		12	23	<u>102</u>	nd
164		19	<u>34</u>	<u>105</u>	<u>0.4</u>
165		2	8	21	nd
166		8	20	89	nd
167	UCC	10	19	71	0.4
168	SW	6	21	70	nd
169		9	14	76	0.2
170		3	9	20	nd
171		8	14	58	0.1
172		8	15	60	0.2
173		11	20	91	0.2
174		9	24	62	nd
175		5	19	71	nd
176		10	26	106	<u>0.4</u>
177		8	20	88	nd
178		15	<u>26</u>	<u>163</u>	nd
179		16	<u>31</u>	<u>147</u>	0.2
180		19	<u>40</u>	<u>230</u>	0.1
181		13	22	<u>167</u>	0.2
182	70S	13	<u>24</u>	<u>175</u>	0.2
183	SCN	15	16	<u>268</u>	<u>0.4</u>
184		16	19	115	0.1
185		5	16	36	0.2
186		14	20	70	0.1
187		3	11	33	nd
188		2	17	68	nd
189		22	20	55	<u>0.4</u>
190		5	14	21	<u>0.4</u>
191	450N	16	<u>25</u>	<u>117</u>	0.3
192	SW	16	<u>24</u>	<u>169</u>	0.2
193	SCN	<u>30</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>220</u>	0.3
194		22	<u>26</u>	<u>134</u>	0.1
195		16	20	51	0.1

REMARKS:

Signed:

$\% Mo \times 1.0633 = \% MoS_2$
 1 Troy oz./ton = 34.28 ppm
 1 ppm = 0.0001%
 nd = none detected
 ppm = parts per million
 All values are believed to be correct to the best knowledge of the analyst based on the method and instruments used.

Certificate of Geochemical Analyses

82-30-001

6

12

Account with:
Lornex Mining Corp. Ltd.

Sample No.	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm
196	14	22	58	0.1
197	19	20	90	0.1
198	10	20	247	0.3
199	8	15	168	0.1
200	35	41	66	0.4
201	16	19	91	0.5
202	7	10	32	0.4
203	5	10	47	nd
204	17	19	91	nd
205	14	15	54	0.1
206	15	22	146	0.1
207	11	40	45	0.2
208	3	8	22	0.1
209	14	19	123	0.3
210	17	22	96	0.2
250W 211	11	28	69	0.2
212	6	13	58	0.2
213	6	16	50	nd
214	30	18	51	0.3
250W 215	3	20	46	0.1
216	2	21	94	0.3
217	25	54	165	0.2
218	17	68	49	0.2
219	6	28	40	nd
220	24	41	52	0.3
221	18	22	57	0.2
222	11	19	54	0.1
223	7	18	36	nd
224	2	10	17	0.1
225	46	89	500	0.1
226	3	12	13	nd
227	11	19	174	0.3
228	13	20	440	nd
229	16	18	107	nd
230	3	11	29	nd
231	17	16	40	0.2
232	6	12	23	0.1
233	5	9	19	nd
234	6	5	15	nd

REMARKS:

Signed: 

% Mo x 1.6683 = % MoS₂

1 Troy oz./ton = 34.28 ppm

1 ppm = 0.0001%

nd = none detected

ppm = parts per million

All values are believed to be correct to the best knowledge of the analyst based on the method and instruments used.

Certificate of Geochemical Analyses

Lornex Mining Corp. Ltd.

82-30-001

7 m 12

		Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	
		ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	
235	2500	10	16	33	0.4	
236		7	9	27	0.2	
237	25000	12	12	50	0.1	
238		20	19	66	0.4	PERMITS AND AIR TARGET
239	2600	2	14	40	0.5	
240		7	15	45	0.4	
241	2700	28	18	65	0.7	
242		18	17	90	0.1	
243		2	6	13	0.1	
244		14	11	33	0.1	
245		2	4	5	0.2	
246		76	38	650	0.5	Organic??
247		27	15	98	0.3	
248		4	4	16	0.1	
249		9	9	84	0.2	
250		41	23	490	0.5	
251		6	4	40	0.1	
252		9	14	55	0.1	
253		9	15	71	0.1	
254		2	7	17	0.1	
255	3400S	28	24	212	nd	
256		17	20	91	0.1	
257	3500S	17	21	57	0.5	
258		48	45	580	0.5	
259		165	25	950 ✓	0.3	
260		14	15	160	0.2	
261		20	16	144	nd	
262		13	13	229	nd	
263		11	9	41	nd	
264		10	6	190	nd	
265		14	21	90	0.4	
266		4	6	21	0.1	
Ln 25W	267	18	27	129	0.4	
Ln 25E	268	10	24	120	nd	} MAIN SHOWING
	269	23	30	540	0.2	
	270	70	44	295	0.1	
	271	84	96	314	0.5	
	272	3	14	42	0.3	
	273	10	19	68	0.1	

REMARKS:

✓ Repeated for analysis
(copy x 13)
 SD 1365

Signed: 

% Mo x 1.6683 = % MoS₂

1 Troy oz./ton = 34.28 ppm

1 ppm = 0.0001%

nd = none detected

ppm = parts per million

All values are believed to be correct to the best knowledge of the analyst based on the method and instruments used.

Certificate of Geochemical Analyses

Lornex Mining Corp. Ltd.

82-30-001


8

12

Sample No:
 Sample Location:
 Sample Description:
 For Project:
 Analyte:

Sample No.	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Remarks
274	12	33	91	0.5	
275	7	19	187	0.2	
276	15	17	115	0.2	
277	10	16	149	0.3	
278	13	14	68	0.3	
279	11	16	89	0.5	
280	41	35	131	0.3	
281	18	20	145	0.1	
282	6	12	44	nd	
283	16	18	132	0.2	
284	25	18	74	0.4	
285	21	17	90	nd	
286	9	11	156	nd	
287	7	13	121	0.1	
288	6	16	81	nd	
289	7	16	70	nd	
290	4	14	58	nd	
291	5	11	75	0.4	
292	6	10	59	0.2	
293	15	21	100	nd	
294	13	16	100	0.2	
295	17	38	75	0.3	
296	9	16	71	nd	
297	10	19	90	0.3	
298	5	15	82	0.3	
299	26	15	88	0.1	
300	17	16	112	0.2	
301	9	14	86	0.1	
302	4	11	123	0.1	
303	16	18	74	nd	
304	10	24	125	0.1	
305	7	15	124	0.1	
306	14	18	94	0.1	
307	5	15	70	0.3	
308	14	24	169	0.3	
309	16	20	106	0.1	
310	12	28	104	0.1	
311	19	32	83	nd	
312	16	20	118	nd	

REMARKS:

Signed: 

Certificate of Geochemical Analyses

Lornex Mining Corp. Ltd.

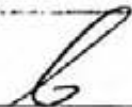
82-30-001

Page 9 12

Reference:
 Sample No.:
 Report Containing:
 For Sample:
 Analysis:

		Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag
		ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
313		20	19	165	0.1
314		17	40	121	0.2
315		11	20	74	nd
316		12	21	100	0.4
317		6	18	81	0.1
318		33	26	75	0.3
319		23	21	116	0.2
320		19	25	52	0.3
321		10	14	106	0.1
322		3	10	174	0.2
323		9	12	121	0.2
324		6	14	93	0.4
325		14	17	91	0.3
326		21	11	72	0.2
327	603	6	25	102	0.1
328		34	79	271	0.1
329		22	44	145	0.4
330		25	49	95	0.4
331		14	27	138	0.1
332		15	19	120	0.1
333		21	24	90	0.1
334	403	44	52	124	0.6
335	403	32	21	116	0.7
336		21	28	202	0.3
337		18	20	127	0.2
338		23	21	120	nd
339		17	36	144	0.5
340		25	18	156	nd
341		15	17	113	0.3
342		5	15	90	0.2
343		20	21	88	0.1
344		13	18	116	0.3
345		7	16	109	0.1
346		16	19	105	nd
347		25	26	72	nd
348		20	20	118	nd
349		21	20	58	0.4
250		4	47	60	0.3
351	1250	3	21	100	0.2

REMARKS:

Signed: 

% Mo x 1.6683 = % MoS₂ 1 Troy oz./ton = 34.28 ppm 1 ppm = 0.0001% nd = none detected ppm = parts per million

All values are believed to be correct to the best knowledge of the analyst based on the method and instruments used.

Certificate of Geochemical Analyses

82-30-001

10 12

Lornex Mining Corp. Ltd.

Sample No.	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm
352	3	15	63	0.1
353	6	11	49	0.1
LN 3782 354	29	17	126	0.4
355	29	24	147	0.5
356	9	16	110	0.3
357	18	38	145	0.1
358	21	19	79	nd
359	14	18	66	nd
360	14	18	101	nd
361	6	16	81	0.1
362	15	21	90	0.2
363	19	15	131	0.1
364	164	20	199	0.1
365	37	18	90	nd
366	10	19	181	nd
367	33	25	1670	0.1
368	16	20	186	0.3
369	20	21	270	nd
370	51	21	227	0.3
371	7	18	148	0.2
372	12	17	1110	0.1
373	15	15	750	nd
374	9	20	161	0.2
375	6	13	99	0.2
376	14	23	138	nd
377	13	18	145	0.1
378	15	11	50	nd
LN 3782 379	12	22	74	0.2
380	16	18	90	0.2
381	15	23	37	0.4
382	15	15	73	nd
383	9	17	130	0.1
384	6	14	74	nd
385	15	20	70	nd
386	21	19	176	0.2
387	10	19	56	nd
388	10	17	121	0.2
389	9	14	108	nd
390, 14805	10	17	46	nd

REMARKS:

Repeated for analysis.

Signed: 

% Mo x 1.6683 = % MoS₂

1 Troy oz./ton = 34.28 ppm

1 ppm = 0.0001%

nd = none detected

ppm = parts per million

All values are believed to be correct to the best knowledge of the analyst based on the method and instruments used.

Certificate of Geochemical Analyses

Lornex Mining Corp. Ltd.

82-30-001

Page 11 of 12

Project No.
 Sample No.
 Date of Analysis
 Location

Sample No.	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	
391	25	18	82	nd	
392	66	24	301	0.1	•
393	24	15	90	nd	
394	49	37	830	0.2	•
395	20	18	133	nd	
396	45	24	96	nd	
397	34	28	1070	0.2	•
398	8	10	50	0.3	
399	6	14	102	0.4	
400	35	29	159	0.2	
401	22	23	149	0.2	
402	15	20	330	0.4	
403	23	21	246	0.3	
404	3	11	40	0.1	
405	9	14	165	0.1	
406	36	21	95	nd	
407	14	21	100	0.1	
408	9	16	7000	nd	only Zn
409	14	18	287	nd	
410	14	14	48	0.1	
411	16	25	188	0.1	
412	6	14	69	nd	
413	17	19	110	0.2	
414	15	20	78	0.1	
415	9	23	57	nd	
416	24	28	141	0.3	
417	19	20	88	0.2	
418	9	14	99	nd	
419	21	19	179	nd	
420	6	13	151	0.3	
421	4	18	72	0.3	
422	88	25	450	0.5	•
423	17	16	93	0.2	
424	19	84	480	0.5	•
425	20	18	79	0.3	
426	11	22	182	0.4	
427	20	23	136	0.3	
428	18	37	110	0.4	
429	40	24	71	0.2	

REMARKS:

✓ Repeated for accuracy

Signed: 

% Mo x 1.6683 = % MoS₂

1 Troy oz./ton = 34.28 ppm

1 ppm = 0.0001%

nd = none detected

ppm = parts per million

All values are believed to be correct to the best knowledge of the analyst based on the method and instruments used.

Certificate of Geochemical Analyses

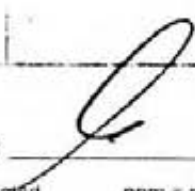
82-30-001 12 12

Loenex Mining Corp. Ltd.

Fig. No.
 Sample Analysis
 Report Description
 and Project
 Address

	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag
	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
430	7	19	75	0.2
431	4	13	24	0.1
432	10	17	46	0.2
433	16	20	119	0.3
434	3	8	20	0.3
435	7	18	120	0.3
436	6	16	156	0.2
437	12	20	240	0.1
438	6	13	38	0.2
439	10	42	45	0.3
440	24	20	69	0.3
	n	441	441	
	Σ	6462	9285	
	x	14.58	21.05	125.09
	GM	11.05	19.24	79.18
	S	14.95	10.68	356.94

REMARKS:

Signed: 

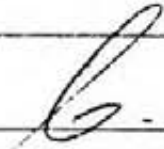
Certificate of Geochemical Analyses

Lornex Mining Corporation Ltd.
 P.O. Box 1335, Stock Exchange Tower
 Suite 1650, 609 Granville St.
 Vancouver, B.C. V7Y 1G5

82-53-014 1 of 3
 June 18, 1982
 June 24, 1982
 5407 Big Foot
 E.T. & VGC Staff
 Invoice: 6761 Job # 82-042

		Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag
		ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
P82	77	33	16	120	1.0
LN 6256 SOILS	86	15	15	178	0.4
	87	19	26	.26	nd
	88	39	18	460	0.4
	89	6	15	45	0.2
	90	43	26	720	0.3
	91	19	26	1100	nd
	92	710	21	1560	0.2
	93	23	19	440	nd
94	14	20	251	nd	
95	16	22	75	0.1	
LN 750E SOILS	96	21	13	109	nd
	97	12	13	252	nd
	98	24	28	310	nd
	99	12	14	195	nd
	100	29	19	380	0.3
	01	13	20	264	0.7
	02	26	16	241	0.4
	03	15	17	540	nd
104	18	15	120	0.4	
105	6	14	101	0.4	
06	10	14	129	nd	
07	18	19	110	nd	
11	14	18	78	0.2	
13	19	23	106	nd	
15	25	22	90	0.2	
16	34	24	97	0.7	
25	15	19	115	0.1	
26	12	20	351	nd	
27	24	18	100	nd	
28	22	18	186	nd	
37	23	15	93	1.0	
38	71	19	101	0.2	
40	21	15	87	nd	
41	24	13	72	0.1	
42	14	14	75	nd	
43	19	19	71	0.2	
44	18	15	71	nd	
P82	145	23	19	69	nd

REMARKS:

Signed: 

Certificate of Geochemical Analyses

Lornex Mining Corporation Ltd.

82-53-014

2 3

Sample No. _____
 Project No. _____
 Field No. _____
 Analyst _____

		Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag		
		ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm		
P82	146	18	16	67	nd		
	47	16	11	54	0.3		
	48	16	15	49	0.2		
	49	20	14	70	nd		
	50	14	16	246	0.6		
	51	20	15	118	0.2		
	52	<u>273</u>	26	<u>1100</u>	0.3		
	53	<u>45</u>	23	<u>143</u>	<u>0.5</u>		
	54	24	26	80	0.3		
	55	24	37	116	0.6		
	56	10	11	41	nd		
	57	<u>155</u>	19	<u>312</u>	nd		
	62	<u>46</u>	18	68	nd		
P82	163	23	14	60	nd	END STATS ON SOILS	
HS		48	9	75	nd		Rock
P82	57	520	8	1900	0.3	↑ Rock ↓	
	58A	14	5	44	nd		
	58B	4	5	25	0.4		
	59	18	6	450	nd		
	60	6	9	34	nd		
	61	11	6	45	0.3		
	76	2	5	17	0.1		
	78	3	4	23	nd		
	79	2	5	39	nd		
	80	46	15	160	nd		
	80	111	18	118	nd		
	81	6	21	144	nd		
	82	41	19	59	0.2		
	83	2	10	85	nd		
	84	4	18	164	0.2		
	85	3	14	90	0.2		
	108	9	11	23	0.2		
	09	20	21	160	nd		
	10	165	198	590	0.2		
	12	6	9	18	0.3		
	14	5	20	7	0.6		
	18	4	6	10	0.2		
	19	7	8	5	0.2		
	20	5	5	8	0.2		
P82	121	11	9	10	0.4		Rock

REMARKS:

Signed: 

% Mo x 1.6683 = % MoS₂

1 Troy oz./ton = 34.28 ppm

1 ppm = 0.0001%

nd = none detected

ppm = parts per million

All values are believed to be correct to the best knowledge of the analyst based on the method and instruments used.

MINERALOGICAL REPORT
 1954-1955
 LORNEX MINING CORPORATION
 2000

DATE OF ANALYSIS
 1955

Certificate of Geochemical Analyses

82-53-014

3 of 3

Lornex Mining Corporation Ltd.

Location
 Lornex
 For Progress
 Analysis

		Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	
		ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	
P82	122	12	18	19	0.5	Rock ↑ HS ↓ Rock
	23	4	6	3	0.2	
	29	11	9	58	0.2	
	30	6	16	36	0.4	
	31	15	14	59	0.3	
	31	16	12	65	nd	
	32	5	11	69	nd	
	33	60	20	190	0.1	
	34	4	16	11	nd	
	35	1	7	57	0.2	
	36	1	6	24	0.3	
	39	16	8	50	nd	
	58	3	11	36	0.1	
	59	4	10	48	0.1	
	60	6	6	3	0.2	
P82	161	4	9	25	0.2	

Certificate of Geochemical Analyses

Lornex Mining Corporation Ltd.
 P.O. Box 1335, Stock Exchange Tower
 Suite 1650, 609 Granville St.
 Vancouver, B.C. V7Y 1G5

82-53-012 1 of 3
 From File 82-030
 June 22, 1982
 Big Foot Property
 E.T. & VGC Staff
 Invoice: 6755 Job # 82-040

	Au			
	ppb			
107	10			
108	nd			
109	nd			
122	nd			
123	10			
124	10			
126	nd			
127	nd			
128	10			
142	nd			
143	nd			
144	nd			
145	nd			
146	nd			
147	nd			
148	10			
149	nd			
163	nd			
164	nd			
165	nd			
166	nd			
167	nd			
176	10			
177	10			
178	nd			
179	nd			
180	nd			
181	nd			
182	10			
183	nd			
184	nd			
185	nd			
192	nd			
193	10			
194	nd			
195	nd			
205	nd			
206	nd			
207	10			

REMARKS:

Signed: 

% Mo x 1.6683 = % MoS₂ 1 Troy oz./ton = 34.28 ppm 1 ppm = 0.0001% nd = none detected ppm = parts per million
 All values are believed to be correct to the best knowledge of the analyst based on the method and instruments used.


Certificate of Geochemical Analyses

Lornex Mining Corporation Ltd.

Report No: **82-53-012** Page **2** of **3**
 Samples Arrived: _____
 Report Completed: _____
 For Project: _____
 Analyst: _____

		Au ppb				
	208	nd				
	209	10				
	210	10				
250W	211 700S	20				
	212	10				
	225	10				
	226	nd				
	227	nd				
	228	10				
	235	nd				
	236	nd				
	237	10				
	238	10				
	239	nd				
	240	nd				
	241	10				
	246	10				
	247	nd				
	250	10				
	255	nd				
	256	nd				
	257	nd				
L 250E	258 3550S	20				
	259	nd				
	260	nd				
	261	nd				
	262	nd				
	263	10				
	264	10				
	265	10				
	266	nd				
	267	nd				
	274	nd				
	275	nd				
	279	nd				
	280	10				
	328	nd				
	329	nd				
	330	nd				

REMARKS:

Signed: 

% Mo x 1.6683 = % MoS₂ 1 Troy oz./ton = 34.28 ppm 1 ppm = 0.0001% nd = none detected ppm = parts per million
 All values are believed to be correct to the best knowledge of the analyst based on the method and instruments used.

Certificate of Geochemical Analyses

Lornex Mining Corporation Ltd.

82-53-012

3 3

	Au ppb				
334	10				
335	10				
364	nd				
365	nd				
366	nd				
367	10				
368	nd				
369	nd				
370	10				
371	10				
372	nd				
373	nd				
374	nd				
392	10				
393	10				
394	nd				
395	10				
396	10				
397	nd				
402	nd				
403	nd				
408	nd				
409	nd				
421	nd				
422	10				
423	nd				
424	10				
425	nd				
436	10				
437	10				

REMARKS:

Signed: 

% Mo x 1.6683 = % MoS₂

1 Troy oz./ton = 34.20 ppm

1 ppm = 0.0001%

nd = none detected

ppm = parts per million

All values are believed to be correct to the best knowledge of the analyst based on the method and instruments used.

APPENDIX II

SAMPLE RECORDS

SAMPLER: _____
 CODE: P82-86-
 MAPSHEET _____
 PROPERTY/PROJECT CODE: _____

PROJECT: BIGFOC
 AREA: _____
 COMPANY: _____
 DATE: _____
 NO. of SAMPLES: 21

Soil Line 625 E 1750 - 2250 SOUTH
Line ~ 750 E 1750 - 2240 S.

SAMPLE No.	DESCRIPTION	WIDTH OF SAMPLE	Cu	Pb	Zn	Mo	Au	Ag	As
86	Red soil above till 1750S	SOIL	15	15	178			0.4	
87	Bm. partly organic 1800S	..	19	26	26			nd.	
88	Red clay-till. 1860	..	39	18	460			0.4	
89	Red + grey till. 1900	..	6	15	45			0.2	
90	Red brn sandy outwash 1950	..	43	26	720			0.3	
91	" " " 2000	..	19	26	1100			nd	
92	Red clay 2050	..	710	21	1560			0.2	
93	Red sandy outwash 2100	..	23	19	440			nd	
94	Grey brn clay above o/c 2150	..	14	20	251			nd	
95	Rocky. grey brown. 2200	..	16	22	75			0.1	
	LINE ~ 750E (125m ↓)								
96	Brn sandy outwash 2240	soil	21	13	109			nd	
97	50m N brn rocky soil	..	12	13	252			nd	
98	100m N brn sandy	..	24	28	310			nd	
99	150 N green andesite blocks	..	12	14	195			nd	
P 100	200m N rusty above fine tuff	..	29	19	380			0.3	
101	250m N brn rocky soil.		13	20	264			0.7	
102	300m N. redbrn- rocky		26	16	241			0.4	
103	350m near o/c fine tuffs.		15	17	540			nd	
104	400m o/c massive andesite		18	15	120			0.4	
105	450		6	14	101			0.4	
106	500m above old loggmy rd		10	14	129			nd.	

SAMPLER: _____
 CODE: P82-108-120
 MAPSHEET _____
 PROPERTY/PROJECT CODE: _____
5407

PROJECT: BIGFOOT
 AREA: _____
 COMPANY: _____
 DATE: _____
 NO. of SAMPLES: 13

SAMPLE No.	DESCRIPTION	WIDTH OF SAMPLE	Cu	Pb	Zn	Mo	Au	Ag	As
P82-108	Ln 1000W/125-150N Rusty RD porph Qlz stringers no sulphides.	Rx	9	11	23			0.2	
109	Waterfall ~ near Δ 200S / Ln 750W. Altered rhy / RDp. - silica/carbonate altn. Minor cp, sph, Ba.	Rx	20	21	160			nd	
110	Same Loc.	Rx	165	198	590			0.2	
111	~ 50 m. up stream.	SILT	14	18	78			0.2	
P 112.	Ln 500W / 480S. Silica breccia Rhyodactite mix. pinkish to grey qlz + cherty fgtS. No sulphides.	Rx	6	9	18			0.3	
113	Soil above o/c. * Float nearby has sphalerite clast.	SOIL	19	23	106			nd.	
114	Ln 250W / 560S + 10m NW	Rx SOIL	5	20	7			0.6	
115	Ln 250W / 560S + 20m SE	SOIL	25	22	90			0.2	
116	560S.	Rx	34	24	97			0.7	
117	~ 625-30S. Dacite porph w vuggy + drusy qlz vns. No sulph.	Rx							
118	From 560S - 50m NW. o/c. Bx	Rx	4	6	10			0.2	
119	101m NW. close to 375W/600S. Steep knob w. silica bx E. side	Rx	7	8	5			0.2	
120	~ 120m. silic. bx knob.	Rx	5	5	8			0.2	

SAMPLER: B. PRICE
 CODE: P82-121-131
 MAPSHEET _____
 PROPERTY/PROJECT CODE: _____
5407

PROJECT: BIGFOOT
 AREA: _____
 COMPANY: _____
 DATE: _____
 NO. of SAMPLES: 11

SAMPLE No.	DESCRIPTION	WIDTH OF SAMPLE	Cu	Pb	Zn	Mo	Au	Ag	As
P82-121	Yellow stained sulfatic alt. w. probable RD p.	Rx	11	9	10			0.4	
122	Same pyritic/clay alt. volcs.	Rx	12	13	19			0.5	
123	Silica breccia. Same area.	Rx	4	6	3			0.2	
124	~ 30m NW. Self. altered volcs	Rx	11	9	58			0.2	
LAKESHORE TRAVERSE									
P82-125	90m. south of first small creek. ~ 500m. S. of camp area.	soil.	15	19	115			0.1	
126	162m S. brn soil 2" above rock	soil	12	20	351			nd.	
127	325m Red soil	soil	24	18	100			nd.	
128	415m Brn soil creek bank.	soil	22	18	186			nd.	
129	485m Rhyolite + Rhy bx. w. vuggy quartz vns + patches.	Rx	11	9	58			0.2	
130	515 Rhy or RDP. with BaSO4 + pyrite vns.	Rx	6	16	36			0.4	
131	696m Schistose lapilli sericite. with fine pyrite.	Rx	15	14	51			0.3	

SAMPLER: B. PRICE
 CODE: P82-132-
 MAPSHEET _____
 PROPERTY/PROJECT CODE: _____
5A07

PROJECT: BIGFOOT
 AREA: _____
 COMPANY: _____
 DATE: _____
 NO. of SAMPLES: 16

Follow-up - Ln 25W area.

SAMPLE No.	DESCRIPTION	WIDTH OF SAMPLE	Cu	Pb	Zn	Mo	Au	Ag	As
132	ln 250W / 3625 @ Creek - Rusty rhyodactite porphyry.	RX	5	11	64			nd	
133	3660S. Rusty andesite.	RX	60	20	190			0.1	
134	4040S. (~40m SE from end of line) - rusty rhyolite o/c.	RX	4	16	11			nd	
135	~25m SE on road @ 2750S.								
136	35m SE rusty altered rhy tuff.	RX	1	7	57			0.2	
136	35m up. rusty altered rhy tuff. Traverse down road from ln 250W / 2750S.	RX	1	6	24			0.3	
137	44m down rd.	soil	23	15	93			1.0	
138	90m down (west)	soil	71	19	101			0.2	
139	Same loc. - v pyritic alt. rhy	RX	16	8	50			nd	
140	150m down road.	soil	21	15	87			nd	
141	200m	soil	24	13	72			0.1	
142	250m	soil	14	14	75			nd	
143	300m	soil	19	14	71			0.2	
144	350m	soil	18	15	71			nd.	
145	410m	soil	23	14	64			nd	
146	468m. old post - no tags.	soil	18	16	67			nd	
147	543m	soil	16	11	54			0.3	

APPENDIX III

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

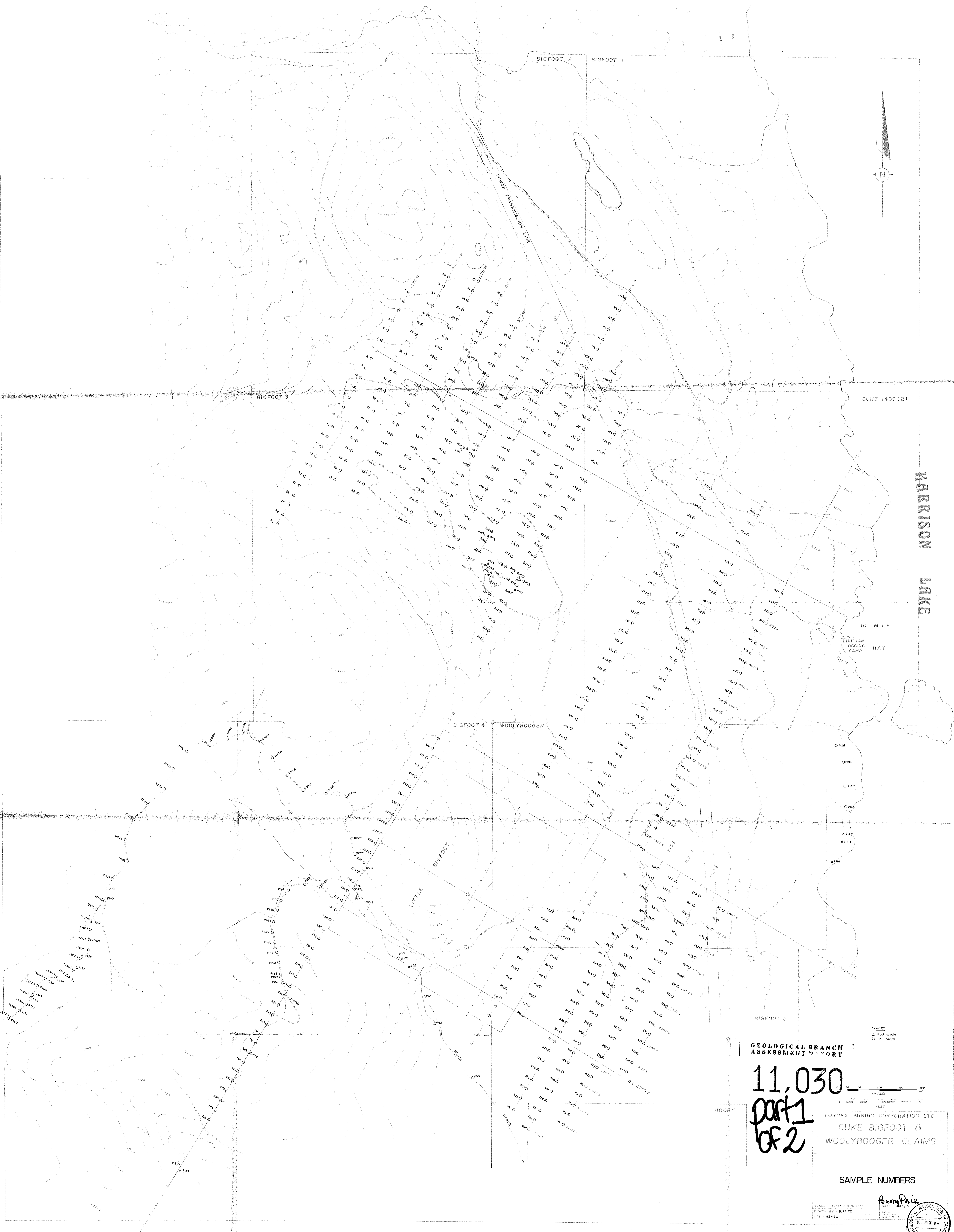
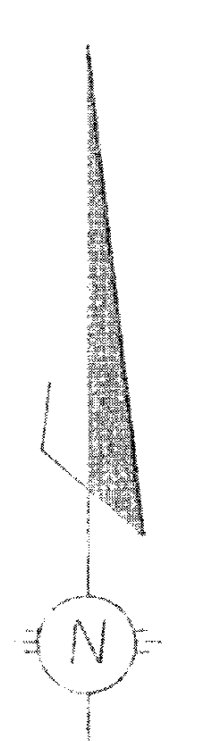
I, BARRY JAMES PRICE of Vancouver, B. C. do hereby certify that:

1. I am a consulting geologist residing at 2121 West 5th Avenue, Vancouver, B. C.
2. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia, B.Sc. (Honours Geology) 1965, M.Sc. (Economic Geology 1972).
3. I have practiced my profession as an exploration geologist continuously since 1965.
4. I am a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada.
5. This report is based on my personal knowledge of the district and the mapping and sampling done on the property.

Barry Price

B. J. Price





DUKE 1409 (2)

HARRISON LAKE

10 MILE BAY

LINHAM LOADING CAMP

BIGFOOT 4 WOOLLYBOOGER

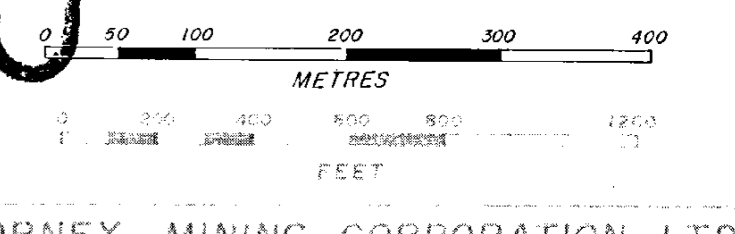
LITTLE BIGFOOT

BIGFOOT 5

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT

11,030
part 1
of 2

LEGEND
▲ Rock sample
○ Soil sample

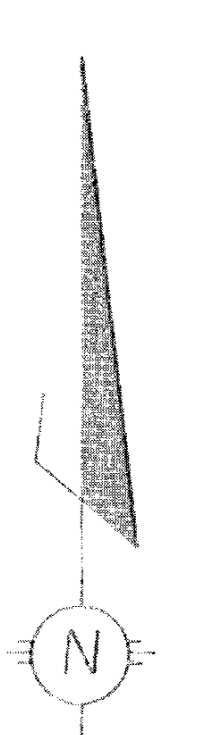
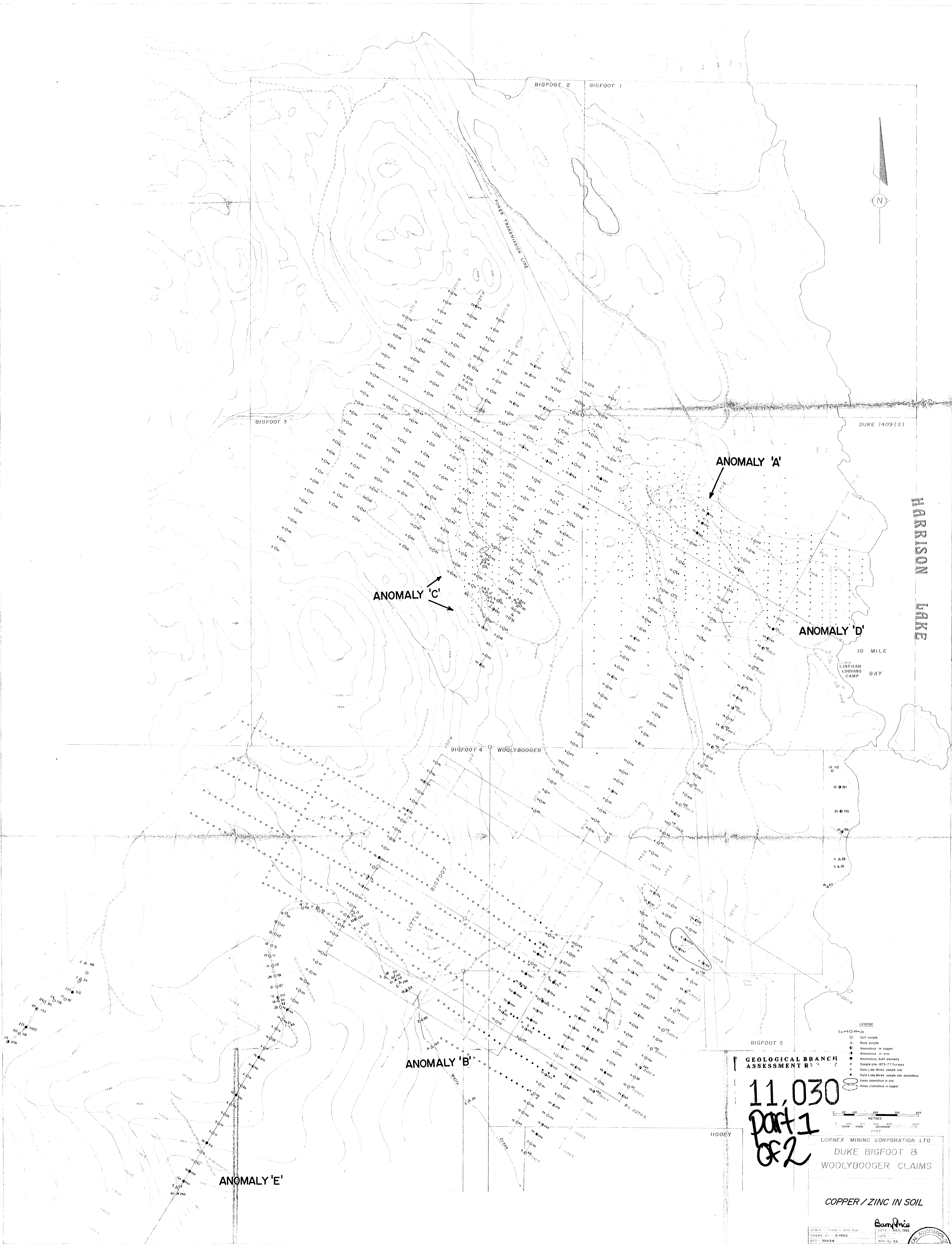


LORNEX MINING CORPORATION LTD
DUKE BIGFOOT &
WOOLLYBOOGER CLAIMS

SAMPLE NUMBERS

SCALE - 1:625 = 400 METRES
DRAWN BY - B. PRICE
DATE - 1975
SHEET No. 4

Barrick
L. J. PRICE, B.Sc.
GEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF CANADA
FELLOW



ANOMALY 'A'

ANOMALY 'C'

ANOMALY 'D'

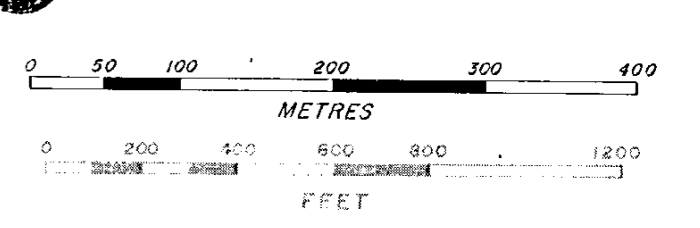
ANOMALY 'B'

ANOMALY 'E'

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

11,030
Part 1
of 2

- LEGEND
- Soil sample
 - △ Rock sample
 - Anomalous in copper
 - Anomalous in zinc
 - Anomalous, both elements
 - Sample site 1973-77 Surveys
 - Swan Lake Mines sample site
 - Swan Lake Mines sample site anomalous
 - Areas anomalous in zinc
 - Areas anomalous in copper

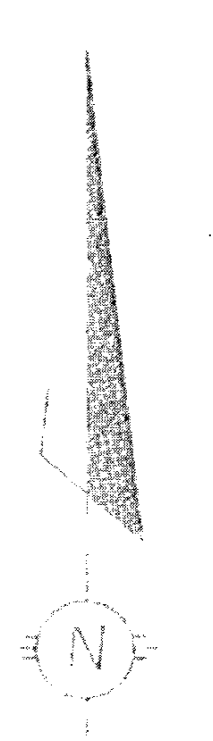
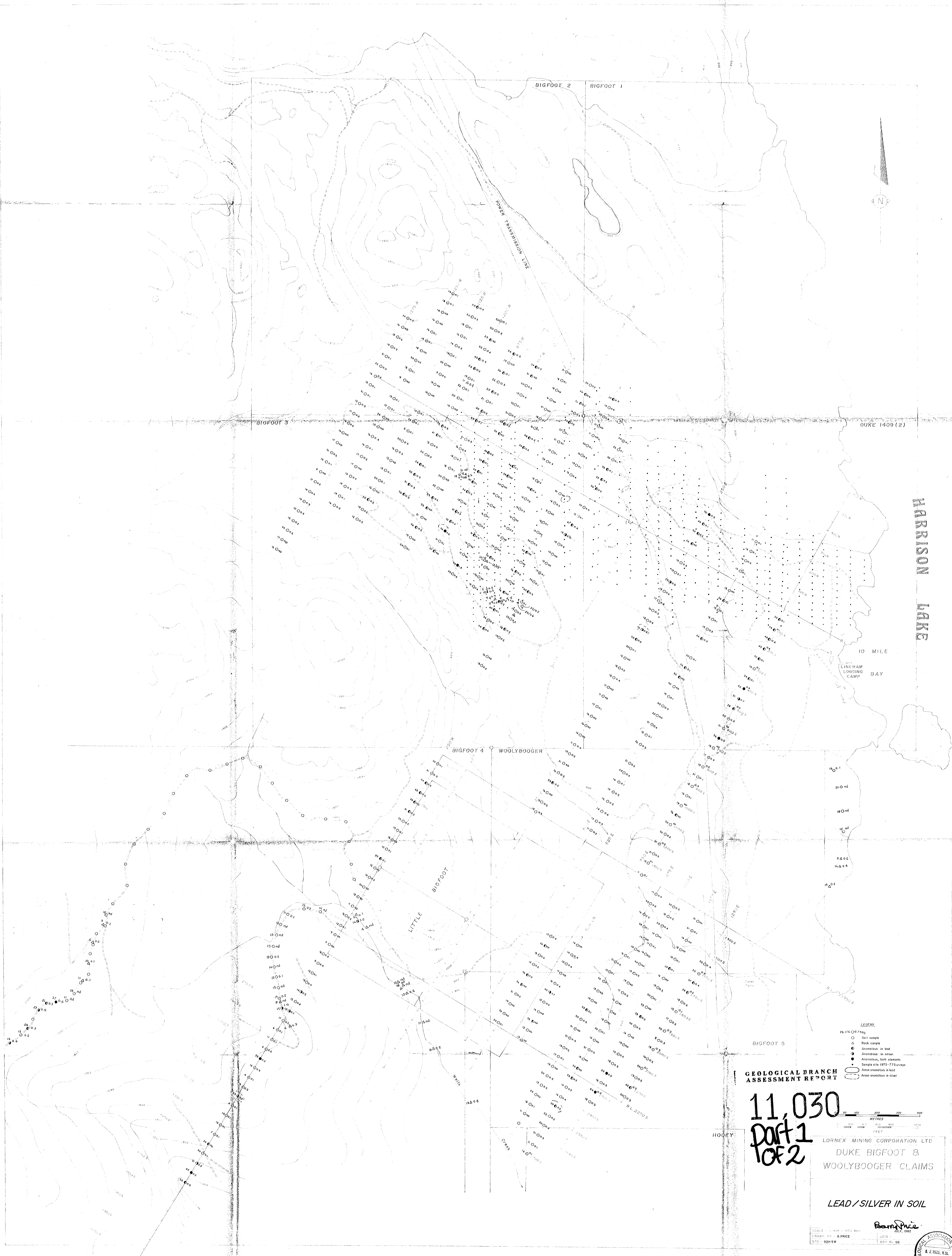


LORNEX MINING CORPORATION LTD
DUKE BIGFOOT &
WOOLYBOOGER CLAIMS

COPPER / ZINC IN SOIL

SCALE - 1:1000 = 400 feet
DATE - JULY, 1982
DRAWN BY - B. PRICE
LTS - 3246W
MAP No. SA

Barrick
3. J. PRICE, R.S.M.



HARRISON LAKE

DUKE 1409 (2)

10 MILE BAY

- LEGEND
- Soil sample
 - △ Rock sample
 - Anomalous in bed
 - ⊙ Anomalous in stream
 - ⊙ Anomalous, both elements
 - ⊙ Sample site 1973-77 surveys
 - ⊙ Area anomalous in bed
 - ⊙ Area anomalous in stream

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

11,030
Part 1
of 2

LORNEX MINING CORPORATION LTD
DUKE BIGFOOT &
WOOLYBOOGER CLAIMS

LEAD/SILVER IN SOIL

SCALE - 1 inch = 500 feet
DRAWN BY - B PRICE
DATE - 22/11/58

Barrick

