83#751 - 11726

GEOCHEMICAL REPORT
ON
THE MES 2 AND BEAR 4 & 5 CLAIMS

OMINECA MINING DIVISION

N.T.S. 94C/5W

56°25'N 125°58'W

OWNER:

Getty Canadian Metals, Limited

OPERATOR:

Getty Canadian Metals, Limited

AUTHOR:

Aidan C. Gordon

FOR:

Getty Canadian Metals, Limited

DATE:

December 22, 1983

B. K. Bowen

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SUMMARY

The MES 2 and BEAR 4 & 5 claims are located on the north-east flank of the Omineca Mountains, about 340 kilometres north-west of Prince George.

In August, 1983, Getty Canadian Metals, Limited conducted a program of rock geochemical sampling in the immediate vicinity of a prominent gossan situated on the claims. The purpose of the work was to assess the gossan for near surface economic precious metal potential.

During the 1983 program, a total of 91 rock chip samples were taken across the gossan zone. This included 7 sections of composite linear chip sampling at 3 metre increments across a large fault which cuts the gossan at an acute angle. In addition, 5 sampling profiles were conducted across the gossan. All samples were analyzed for Au, Ag and As.

CONCLUSIONS

The 1983 rock sampling program failed to outline any significant areas of near surface, economic, precious metals potential. No evidence was found of any "bulk" Au potential, neither within the gossan zone itself nor across the large fault zone which transects it.

The relatively large Au and Ag values obtained from some samples in the 1982 program are indicative of the fact that there are isolated veins and pyrite beds which do carry elevated precious metal values. However, these zones are of extremely limited extent and worthy of only academic interest.

INTRODUCTION

Access and Location

The MES prospect is located on the north-east flank of the Omineca Mountains, approximately 340 kilometres north-west of Prince George (see Figures 1 & 2). Access is by road from Fort St. James to Aiken Lake, a distance of about 400 kilometres, and then an additional 10 kilometres by helicopter to the property. Alternatively, wheeled aircraft can land at the Johanson Lake Airstrip, which is approximately 25 kilometres by helicopter, north-west of the property.

Claims

In September, 1983, the MES groups of claims were reduced to just 3 claims totalling 23 units (see Table 1). These claims cover an area of 575 hectares, or approximately 1,420 acres (see Figure 3).

TABLE 1: Claims Status as of December 31, 1983

NAME OF CLAIM	NO. OF UNITS	RECORD NO.	MONTH OF RECORD	OWNER
MES 1	3	4052	September	Getty Canadian Metals, Ltd.
BEAR 4	10	4048	September	" "
BEAR 5	10	4049	September	" "

Physiography and Climate

The area is typified by mountainous, well-glaciated, fairly rugged terrain. Cirques are well-developed and some contain small alpine or rock glaciers.

MES PROSPECT

KEY MAP

DRAWN BY: A.G.G.	DATE: DEC. 1983
CHECK'D. BY: B.K.B.	DRAW'G. No.: 1
N.T.S.:	SCALE: 1:12,000,000

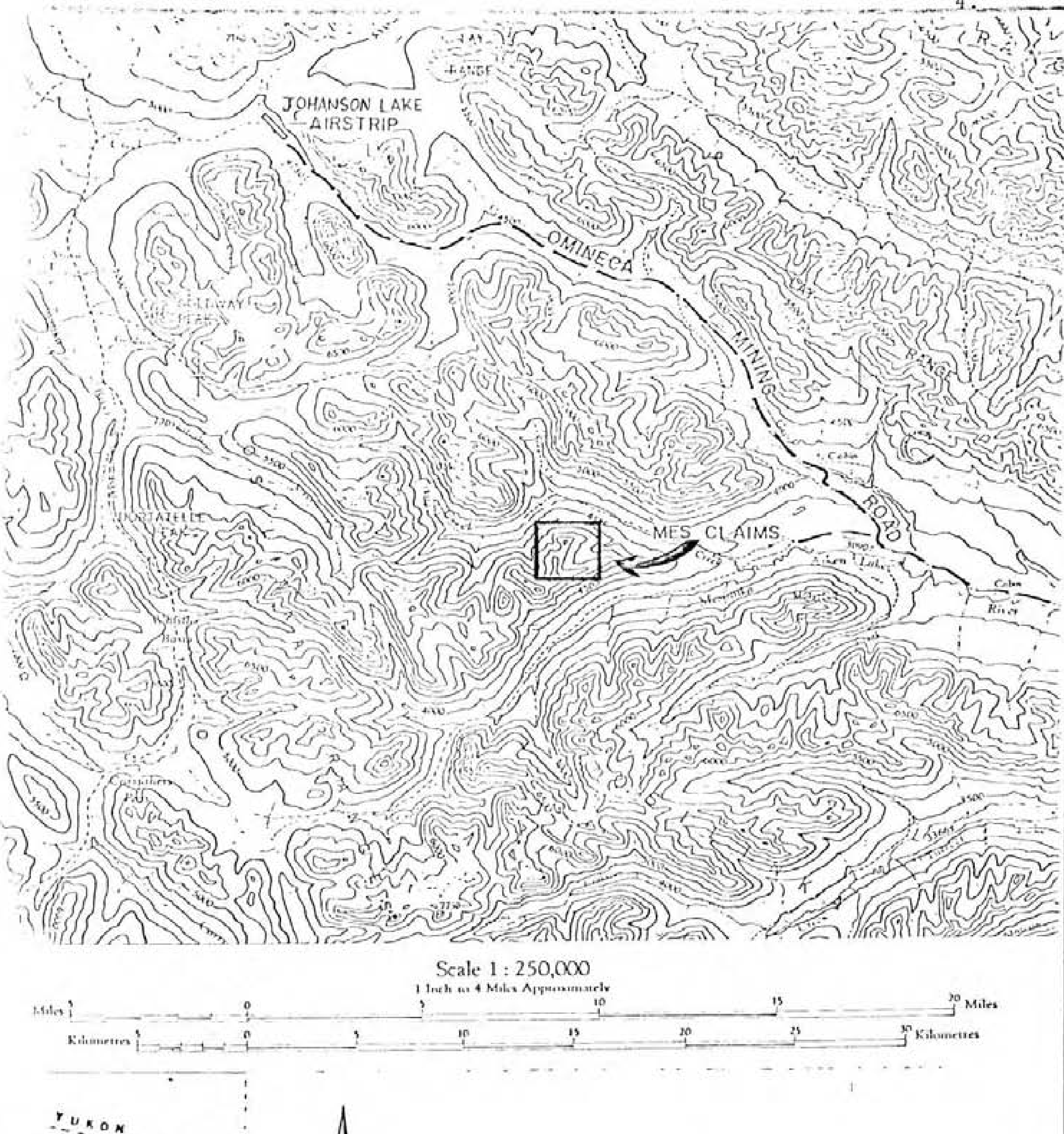
The claims straddle the mountain massif lying between Kliyul Creek and the Mesilinka River. Elevations range from 1,100 metres in Kliyul Creek valley to greater than 2,000 metres along some of the ridge tops. The climate is typical of the northern interior with long winters and short, cold summers. Below-freezing temperatures are the rule by mid-October and by November access via the Omineca road is tentative. Annual precipitation, falling mostly as snow, is in the 100 to 125 centimetre range.

History and Development

The MES prospect was discovered and staked by Rio Tinto in 1964 during the course of a geological and geochemical reconnaissance program. Rio obtained anomalous Cu and Mo values in the silts of 3 streams draining a prominent north-westerly trending gossan on the mountain massif lying between Kliyul Creek and the Mesilinka River. Preliminary mapping by Rio indicated that the gossan was derived from pyrite mineralization in a series of sub-parallel shear zones in andesitic volcanics. Surface examination of outcrops yielded little of economic interest and the claims were eventually allowed to lapse.

In September of 1981, Getty Canadian Metals, Limited, in joint venture with Teck Corporation, staked the prospect. In 1982, Getty, as operator, conducted a limited program of detailed mapping, prospecting and geochemical sampling.

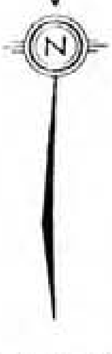
The 1982 work program on the MES claims failed to outline any significant areas of near surface copper-molybdenum potential. The



Scale 1 : 250,000
1 Inch to 4 Miles Approximately

Miles 5 0 5 10 15 20 Miles

Kilometres 5 0 5 10 15 20 25 30 Kilometres



MES PROSPECT	
LOCATION MAP – MES CLAIMS	
DRAWN BY: A.C.G.	DATE: DECEMBER, 1983
CHECK'D BY: B.K.B.	DRAW'G No: 2
N.T.S.: 94C, 94D	SCALE: 1:250000
Getty Canadian Metals, Ltd.	

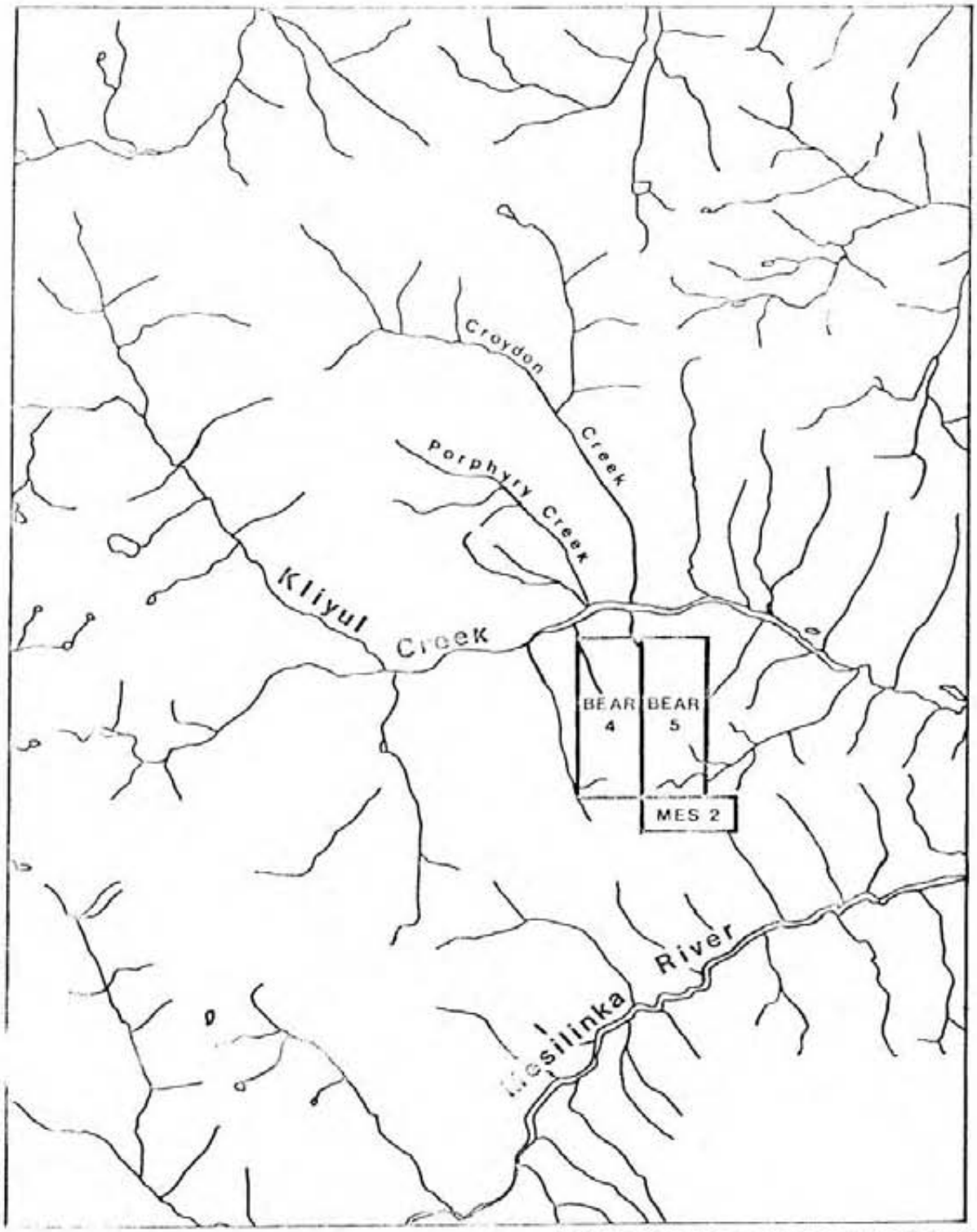
presence of several anomalous gold values, however, indicated that the MES prospect may have precious, rather than base metal potential which was not fully tested by the limited geochemical sampling carried out in 1982. Additional rock geochemical sampling was proposed for 1983 to assess any "bulk" precious metals potential.

Summary of 1983 Work

Getty, as operator, conducted a program of rock chip sampling on the MES property during the period August 8th to 15th, 1983. The work was carried out by B.K. Bowen, Getty staff geologist, and A.C. Gordon, Getty temporary hire.

A total of 91 samples were collected on selected portions of the MES 2 and BEAR 4 & 5 claims over an area of approximately 2 square kilometres using a 1:5,000 scale pencil manuscript for control. The sampling was, in general, restricted to the gossan zone located in and around the Cairn Creek cirque.

A majority of the work was done by foot traverse out of a fly camp situated between two small lakes in the Cairn Creek cirque. Additional traverse support was provided by a Bell 206 Jet Ranger on casual charter from the Northern Mountain Helicopter base at the Johanson Lake Airstrip some 25 kilometres to the north-west.



CLAIMS RETAINED
1983

SCALE
1 0 1 2 3
Km.

MES PROSPECT

CLAIMS MAP

DRAWN BY A.C.G.	DATE Dec./83
CHECKED BY B.K.B.	DRAWG No. 3
NTS 94C, 94D	SCALE 1:100,000

Getty Canadian Metals, Ltd.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The MES 2 and BEAR 4 & 5 claims are centrally located between the Aiken Lake (94C) and McConnell Creek (94D) map areas. The geology of the Aiken Lake area is the subject of G.S.C. Memoir #274, "Geology and Mineral Deposits of the Aiken Lake Map Area, B.C.", by E.F. Roots, published in 1954. The general geology of the McConnell Creek map area is discussed by C.S. Lord in G.S.C. Memoir #251, "McConnell Creek Map Area, Cassiar District, B.C.", published in 1948.

The Oldest rocks in the immediate vicinity of the claims area are the Triassic and Jurassic Takla volcanics consisting of greenish lavas and pyroclastics and minor sediments which occupy a north-west trending belt 22 kilometres in width.

Within the Takla volcanic rocks are numerous Mesozoic intrusive bodies which range in composition from peridotite to granite. Dykes, sills and other bodies of peridotite and pyroxenite occur in several localities and were probably emplaced in the Upper Triassic or earlier.

The northern extremities of the Cretaceous Omineca batholith outcrop near the south-eastern boundary of the claims area. The batholith plunges to the north-west at this point, and related intrusions have been traced more than 400 kilometres to the north-west. The batholith extends at least 85 kilometres to the south-east. The Omineca intrusions include a wide variety of compositions ranging from basic

to very acidic, but more commonly, granodiorite and quartz diorite compositions predominate.

Quartz porphyry and felsite dykes are exposed on the MES claims and a small stock of porphyritic granodiorite outcrops about 15 kilometres to the north-west. These bodies may be related to either the Cretaceous Omineca intrusions or the Kastberg intrusions of Tertiary age which are confined to the McConnell Creek map area.

Faulting is the most outstanding structural feature in the area. Most faults strike north-west; others strike west, west-north-west, north and north-east. A period of major folding was probably related to the emplacement of the Omineca intrusions. Most of the strata have been folded along north-west trending axes and many resultant structures plunge north-west.

DETAILED GEOLOGY

The MES prospect is located close to the north-west plunging nose of the Omineca Batholith. The claims are underlain by Takla Group rocks which have been intruded by a variety of rock types including pyroxenite, porphyritic granodiorite and numerous dykes acid to intermediate in composition.

Takla Group rocks within the MES claims area consist of fine-grained and porphyritic andesitic lavas, minor banded tuffaceous sediments and minor limestone.

The dykes which cut the Takla volcanics are associated with a prominent

gossan which extends approximately 2,000 metres in a south-easterly direction and varies in width from 200 to 600 metres. Within the map area, faults are the dominant structural feature. The two main fault components are a major east-south-east trending fault zone which cuts across the south-easterly trending gossan zone at an acute angle; and a zone of sub-parallel shears and faults coincident with the gossan.

The main fault zone (henceforth called the MES Fault) has a width of 10 to 30 metres and an average attitude of 100° azimuth, dipping steeply to the north and south. All faults and shears are moderately to strongly chloritized and frequently contain white barren quartz veins commonly about a metre in width.

Pyrite is the most abundant and widespread sulphide. Within the gossan zone pyrite is ubiquitous, but is most concentrated (in amounts up to 20%) in the sub-parallel shear zones. On the northern edge of the Cairn Creek cirque a 0.6 metre wide massive pyrite bed outcrops within a sequence of layered tuffaceous sediments. Patchy malachite staining occurs at several localities within the gossan.

For a more detailed discussion of the geology of the MES prospect the reader is referred to the 1982 reports by B.K. Bowen for Getty Canadian Metals, Limited.

1983 GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLING SUMMARY

Purpose

The purpose of the 1983 program was to follow up on several anomalous Au and Ag values obtained during the 1982 field program, and to subsequently assess the MES property for any near surface precious metals economic potential.

Sampling Methods

A total of 91 rock chip samples were collected with an average weight of 2 kg (4.4 lbs) per sample. Five sampling profiles were conducted across the gossan. Along these profiles samples consisted of random chips of bedrock over an area 2 to 5 metres in diameter at 50 metre intervals. In addition, composite linear chips at 3 metre increments were taken across the main MES Fault at seven localities.

The samples were placed in plastic bags, tagged for identification and then submitted to Acme Analytical Labs Ltd. of Vancouver for Ag and Au geochemical analyses by ICP methods, and for Au by Standard A.A. techniques. The raw geochemical data is included in Appendix I. See Appendix II for a detailed description of analytical methods.

All sample locations and the corresponding rock geochemistry results are plotted at 1:5,000 scale on Figure 4 located in the attached map pocket.

Discussion and Results

A basic statistical analysis of the 3 element rock geochemistry results is given in Table 2. Anomalous values derived for Au, Ag and As are 82.2 ppb, 1.53 ppm and 22.3 ppm respectively. Although no values of economic interest were obtained, several interpretive observations have been made and these are summarized below:

i) The Au content of the samples taken along the fault zone averaged 10 ppb higher than those taken within the surrounding gossan.

ii) The highest Au value obtained from the 1983 sampling program, 165 ppb (sample #080580), was located on a narrow section across the MES Fault on the eastern ridge of the Cairn Creek cirque. Other values in that section, although slightly elevated, were not deemed anomalous.

iii) In general, the geochemical profiles taken across the MES Fault were more responsive toward the east. On the south-east ridge of the Cairn Creek cirque a section across approximately 37 metres (not true width) of the MES Fault yielded higher values in Au (35 to 70 ppb) and Ag (0.2 to 1.8 ppm) when compared to other areas on the property.

iv) The other main area of anomalous Au, samples 080590 and 080591, yielding 110 ppb and 120 ppb respectively, was located near the saddle at the northern tip of the Cairn Creek cirque. Sample 080590 also yielded the highest Ag responce of 3.9 ppm. The above values were obtained from samples of a 0.6 metre wide massive pyrite bed mapped in 1982. It appears that the anomalous

TABLE 2: NMS Rock Geochemistry Results:
A Statistical Review

	Mean ($\bar{x}$)	Standard Deviation ($\bar{\sigma}$)	Anomalous Threshold ($\bar{x}+2\bar{\sigma}$)	Anomalous # Values
Au (ppb)	25.6	28.3	82.2	4
Ag (ppm)	0.489	0.523	1.53	3
As (ppm)	7.69	7.28	22.3	5

precious metal values are restricted to the narrow sulphide bed itself since nearby wall rock samples did not yield even elevated Au, Ag values.

v) The As response was generally sporadic throughout the sample area; however, the 5 anomalous values occured within 2 discrete sections across the MES Fault zone. No consistent correlation between As and precious metals was observed. However, it should be noted that elevated and anomalous Au values were always accompanied by relatively high Ag values, but that high Ag values did not necessarily indicate corresponding high Au values.

vi) In 1982 a geochemical response of 1,740 ppb Au was obtained from a sample of two 10 centimetre wide quartz veins located near the north-west corner of the property. Follow up sampling in 1983 was conducted in that immediate vicinity, but yielded no significant precious metals values above background concentrations. It is therefore assumed that the Au is restricted to the narrow isolated veins, and does not continue into the wall rock.

vii) In summary, no economically significant Au, Ag or As values were obtained from any of the 91 samples collected during the 1983 field program. It is conceivable that other small, isolated, gold bearing veins of academic interest may be located on the property, but there is no indication of any near surface "bulk" Au potential.

REFERENCES

B.K. Bowen — Geological, Geochemical & Prospecting Report on the MES Cu-Mo Prospect Getty Canadian Metals, Ltd., March, 1983

B.K. Bowen — Geological Report on the MES I & II Group of Claims (Assessment Report) Getty Canadian Metals, Ltd., December, 1982

G.E. Norman — Summary Report - Porphyry Creek Joint Venture Getty Canadian Metals, Ltd., December, 1981

J.M. Newell — Summary Report - Croydon Option, Rio Tinto Canadian Exploration, Ltd. October, 1964

E.F. Roots — Geology & Mineral Deposits of Aiken Lake Map Area, British Columbia G.S.C. Memoir #274, 1954

C.S. Lord — McConnell Creek Map Area, Cassiar District, British Columbia G.S.C. Memoir #231.

APPENDIX I

Rock Geochemistry: Analytical Results

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD.
852 E. HASTINGS, VANCOUVER B.C.
PH:253-3158 TELEX:04-53124

DATE RECEIVED AUG 23 1983

DATE REPORTS MAILED [illegible]

ICP GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS

A .500 GRAM SAMPLE IS DIGESTED WITH 3 ML OF 3:1:3 HCL TO HNO3 TO H2O AT 90 DEG.C. FOR 1 HOUR.
THE SAMPLE IS DILUTED TO 10 ML'S WITH WATER.
THIS LEACH IS PARTIAL FOR: Ca,P,Cr,Al,Ti,La,Na,K,W,Ba,Si,Sr,Cr AND B. Au DETECTION 2 ppb.
AU* ANALYSIS BY AA FROM 10 GRAM SAMPLE.
SAMPLE TYPE - ROCK CHIPS

ASSAYER [illegible] DEAN TOYE, CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYER

GETTY MINES LTD FILE PROJECT PAGE# 1

SAMPLE	AG ppm	AS ppm	Au* ppb
80501	.3	14	15
80502	.5	6	25
80503	.8	20	45
80504	1.0	12	10
80505	.5	21	5
80506	.8	15	5
80507	.1	8	5
80508	.6	7	10
80509	.6	4	30
80510	1.1	9	45
80511	1.0	8	40
80512	1.2	9	55
80513	1.1	4	85
80514	.1	2	20
80515	.3	9	15
80516	.1	3	5
80517	.1	3	5
80518	.2	3	15
80519	.1	5	5
80520	.3	2	20
80521	.7	7	40
80522	.3	3	30
80523	.5	2	20
80524	.1	2	15
80525	.2	10	5
80526	.5	42	10
80527	.3	45	5
80528	.1	6	5
80529	.1	3	5
80530	.3	4	20
80531	.2	2	5
80532	.1	2	5
80533	.2	5	10
80534	.5	5	20
80535	.4	4	15
80536	.1	5	5
80537	.3	7	10
STD A-1/AU 0.5	.3	10	480

SAMPLE	AG ppm	AS ppm	Au* ppb
80538	.3	8	10
80539	.8	7	5
80540	.1	6	5
80541	.3	6	20
80542	.3	6	15
80543	.1	8	10
80544	1.2	2	5
80545	.1	8	10
80546	.6	4	5
80547	.2	12	15
80548	.1	7	5
80549	.2	8	20
80550	.3	9	5
80551	.1	2	5
80552	.2	7	10
80553	.2	2	5
80554	.2	2	5
80555	.1	8	10
80556	.1	4	15
80557	.3	11	20
80558	.1	7	5
80559	.1	10	5
80560	.1	7	5
80561	.4	4	20
80562	.5	2	25
80563	.4	2	15
80564	.4	9	30
80565	.1	4	5
80566	.3	13	20
80567	.9	9	10
80568	.7	4	15
80569	.2	5	5
80570	.4	7	20
80571	.4	6	35
80572	1.1	2	50
80573	1.8	9	70
80574	1.3	5	55
STD A-1/AU 0.5	.3	9	485

SAMPLE	AG ppm	AS ppm	Au* ppb
80575	1.6	4	70
80576	1.3	7	65
80577	1.1	5	50
80578	.2	2	35
80579	.4	2	40
80580	1.4	5	165
80581	.9	22	80
80582	.8	26	60
80583	.4	23	10
80584	.1	6	15
80585	.4	11	80
80586	.2	4	25
80587	.1	12	30
80588	.1	2	25
80589	.3	4	40
80590	3.7	7	110
80591	.8	8	120
STD A-1	.3	9	-

APPENDIX II

Analytical Procedures

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD.
Assaying & Trace Analysis
852 E. Hastings St., Vancouver, B.C. V6A 1R6
Telephone : 253 - 3158

GEOCHEMICAL LABORATORY METHODOLOGY - 1982 & 1983

Sample Preparation

1. Soil samples are dried at 60°C and sieved to -80 mesh.
2. Rock samples are pulverized to -100 mesh.

Geochemical Analysis (AA and ICP)

0.5 gram samples are digested in hot dilute aqua regia in a boiling water bath and diluted to 10 ml with demineralized water. Extracted metals are determined by :

A. Atomic Absorption (AA)

Ag*, Bi*, Cd*, Co, Cu, Fe, Ga, In, Mn, Mo, Ni, Pb, Sb*, Tl, V, Zn
(* demotes with background correction.)

B. Inductively Coupled Argon Plasma (ICP)

Ag, Al, As, Au, B, Ba, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cu, Cr, Fe, K, La, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, Sb, Sr, Th, Ti, U, V, W, Zn.

Geochemical Analysis for Au

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

Au is determined in the MIBK extract by Atomic Absorption using [illegible] (Detection limit = 5 ppb direct Aa and 1 ppb graphite AA.)

Geochemical Analysis for Au, Pd, Pt, Rh

10.0 - 30.0 gram samples are subjected to Fire Assay preconcentration techniques to produce silver beads.

The silver beads are dissolved and Au, Pb, Pt and Rh are determined in the solution by Atomic Absorption.

Geochemical Analysis for As

0.5 gram samples are digested with hot dilute aqua regia and diluted to 10 ml. As is determined in the solution by Graphite Furnace Atomic Absorption (AA) or by Inductively Coupled Argon Plasma (ICP).

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Geochemical Analysis for Barium

0.1 gram samples are digested with hot NaOH and EDTA solution.

Ba is determined in the solution by Atomic Absorption.

Geochemical Analysis for Uranium

0.5 gram samples are digested with hot aqua regia and diluted to 10 ml.

Aliquots of the acid extract are solvent extracted using a salting agent and aliquots of the solvent extract are fused with NaF, K_2CO_3 and Na_2CO_3 flux in a platinum dish.

The fluorescence of the pellet is determined on the Jarrel Ash Fluorometer.

Geochemical Analysis for Tungsten

1.0 gram samples are fused with KCl, KNO_3 and Na_2CO_3 flus in a test tube, and the fusions are leached with 10 ml water. W in the solution determined by ICP with a detection of 1 ppm.

Geochemical Analysis for Fluorine

0.25 gram samples are fused with sodium hydroxide and leached with 10 ml water. The solution is neutralized, buffered, adjusted to pH 7.8 and diluted to 100 ml.

Fluorine is determined by Specific Ion Electrode using an Orion Model 404 meter.

Geochemical Analysis for Tin

1.0 gram samples are fused with ammonium iodide in a test tube. The sublimed iodine is leached with dilute hydrochloric acid.

The solution is extracted with MIBK and tin is determined in the extract by Atomic Absorption.

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Geochemical Analysis for Hg

A 0.5 gram samples is digested with aqua regia and diluted with 20% HCl.

Hg in the solution is determined by cold vapour AA using a F & J Scientific Hg assembly. An aliquot of the extract is added to a stannous chloride / hydrochloric acid solution. The reduced Hg is swept out of the solution and passed into the Hg cell where it is measured by AA.

Geochemical Analysis for Ga

0.5 gram samples are digested with hot aqua regia. Ga is determined in the diluted extract by Atomic Absorption.

Geochemical Analysis for Ge

0.5 gram samples are fused with sodium peroxide and leached with water. Ge in the solution is determined by either direct or graphite AA.

Geochemical Analysis for Tl

0.5 gram samples are fused with sodium peroxide and leached with water. Tl is determined in the extract by graphite AA.

OTHER LEACHING SYSTEMS FOR AA ELEMENTS

1. Oxalic Acid Leach of Rock, Soil and Silts

0.5 gram samples are digested hot with 10 ml of 5% Oxalic Acid solution. Oxalic acid dissolves Fe and Mn from their oxides of HCl fraction (but not magnetite and ilmenite) limonites and clays. The following metals are determined by Atomic Absorption : Cu, Zn, Pb, Ni, Mo, Fe and Mn.

2. Cold HCl Acid Extraction

0.5 gram samples are leached with 10 ml 5% HCl solution at room temperature for 2 hours with occasional shaking. This leach will dissolve heavy metals from organic and surface layers of clay fractions.

3. EDTA Extraction

0.5 gram samples are leached at room temperature for 4 hours with 10 ml of EDTA solution.

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD.
Assaying & Trace Analysis
852 E. Hastings St., Vancouver, B.C. V6A 1R6
Telephone : 253 - 3158

Geochem Whole Rock

A .1 gm sample is fused with .6 gm $LiBO_2$ and is dissolved in 100 mls of 5% HNO_3 . The analysis is completed by either AA or ICP.

Other Digestions by Request

A. .5 gm by 1 ml nitric and 3 ml perchloric acid to fuming, final volume of 10 mls.

B. .5 gm by 5 ml hydrofloric nitric, 5 ml hydrochloric and 5 ml perchloric acid, to fuming, final volume 50 mls.

ICP GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS

A .500 GRAM OF SAMPLE IS DIGESTED WITH 3 ML OF 3:1:3 NITRIC ACID TO HYDROCHLORIC ACID TO WATER AT 90 DEG. C FOR 1 HOUR.
THE SAMPLE IS DILUTED TO 10 MLS WITH WATER.
THE RESULTS ARE REPORTED IN PPM EXCEPT FOR : FE, CA, P, MG, BA, TI, AL, NA, AND K WHICH ARE IN PERCENT.
THIS LEACH IS PARTIAL FOR : CA , P, MG, AL, TI, LA, NA, K, W & CR
IS= INTERNAL STANDARD.

/USA CERTIFIED STD GXR-2
GC

BURN # 1 30GE 14:17 23FEB82

IS									
1367									
MO	CU	PB	ZN	AG	NI	CO	MN	FE	AS
1.09	69.6	647	496	14.7	13.6	6.62	843	1.61	20.9
U	Au	TH	SR	CD	SB	BI	V	CA	P
3.37	2.32	3.07	65.9	4.06	38.1	2.52	34.9	.676	.070
LA	CR	MG	BA	TI	B	AL	NA	K	W
10.3	13.9	.421	".104	.063	20.1	2.78	.116	.436	.187

60/USA CERTIFIED STD GXR-4
EGC

BURN # 1 30GE 14:19 23FEB82

IS									
1367									
MO	CU	PB	ZN	AG	NI	CO	MN	FE	AS
284	5503	49.0	58.3	2.91	31.1	10.4	102	2.77	113
U	Au	TH	SR	CD	SB	BI	V	CA	P
7.68	1.53	12.0	57.1	2.76	2.04	19.0	68.3	.786	.168
LA	CR	MG	BA	TI	B	AL	NA	K	W
42.7	54.2	1.42	.011	.116	6.62	2.45	.099	1.27	9.05

Notes

This type of analysis is most suited for low sulphide or metal contents of soils and rocks.
* Detection for Au is 3 ppm and ignore lower values.

APPENDIX III

Statement of Qualification

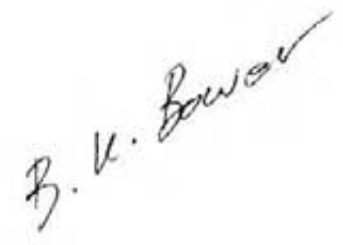
STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATION

I, Aidan C. Gordon, do hereby certify that:

1. I have attended the University of British Columbia since 1978 in the Faculty of Applied Science majoring in Geological Engineering.

2. During that time I have been employed as an exploration assistant and as exploration geologist in British Columbia and Yukon Territory.

3. I am presently employed by Peter Fox Geologic Consultants under contract to Getty Canadian Metals, Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.



APPENDIX IV

Statement of Costs

APPENDIX IV

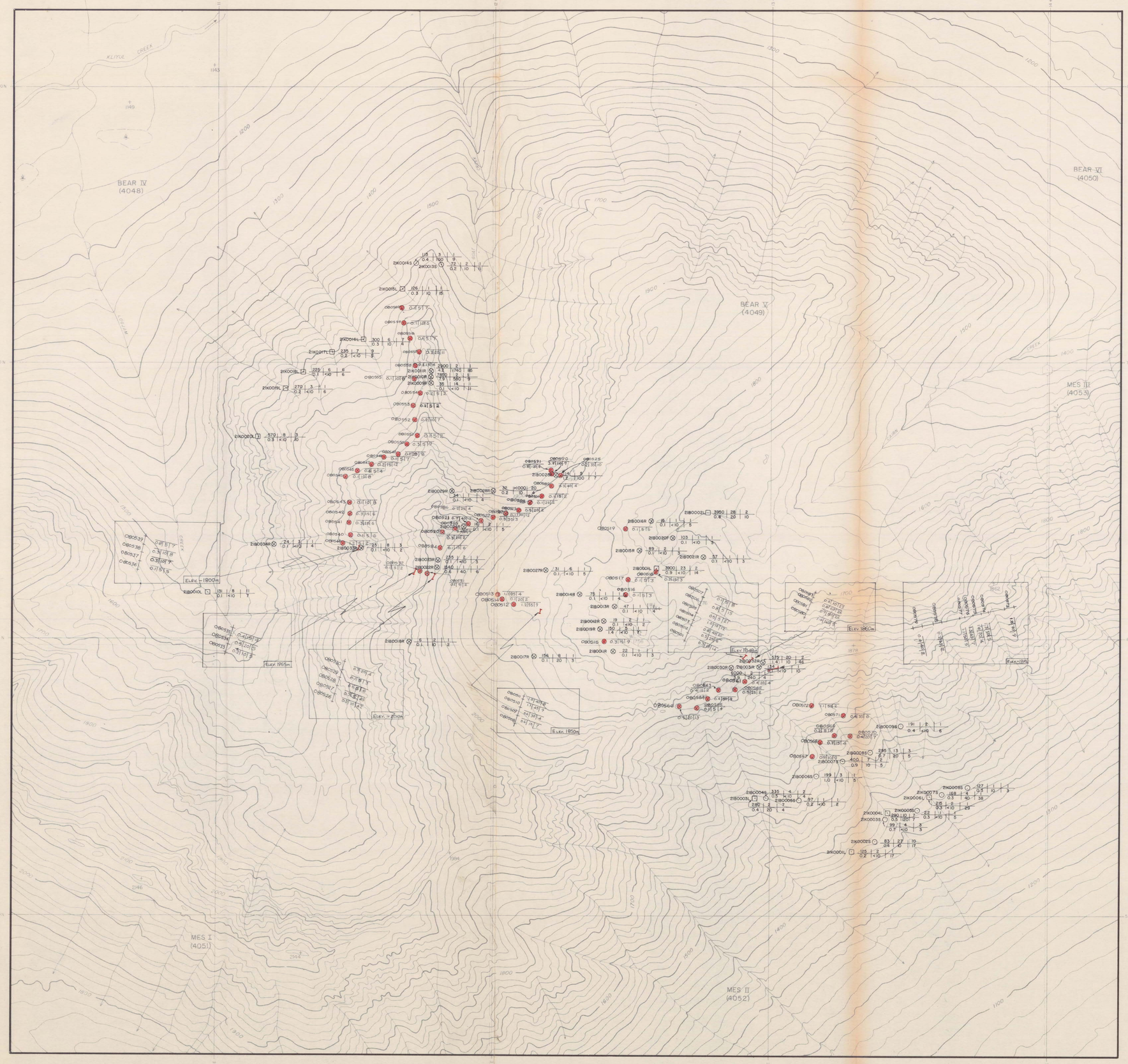
Statement of Costs

	$
Helicopter	
Casual charter (mob-demob & traverse support).....	1,514
Fixed Wing	
Smithers to Johanson Lake Airstrip (mob-demob) ...	1,322
Camp Support	
Expediting	95
Groceries	300
Hardware	206
Technical Supplies	106
Air Freight of camp gear (Vancouver - Smithers) ..	106
Truck Freight of camp gear (Smithers - Vancouver).	54
Analytical Work	
Air Freight of rock samples (Smithers - Vancouver).	147
Geochemical Analysis (Acme Labs)	940
Travel & Accommodation	
Total	909

Salaries

Name	Time (days)		Rate ($/day)	Totals	
B.K. Bowen	Field	12	160	1,920	
	Office	2	160	320	
A.C. Gordon	Field	12	80	960	
	Office	6	100	600	
			TOTAL ...	3,800	3,800
				GRAND TOTAL ...	9,499

B.K. Bowen



LEGEND

SYMBOLS - GEOCHEMISTRY – **1982**

- 21K0015L □ Silt Sample Site and Number
- 21K0014S ○ Soil Sample Site and Number
- 21K0011R ⊗ Rock Sample Site and Number
- 21K0009F ⊗ Rock (float) Sample Site and Number
- Cu | Mo | W / Ag | Au | As — Geochemical results in ppm except for Au which is in ppb

SYMBOLS - GEOCHEMISTRY - 1983

- 080516 **Rock Sample Site**
- **Composite Linear Chip Sample Site**

SYMBOLS - OTHER

- Legal Corner Post
- Corner Post
- Claim Boundary
- BEAR V (4049) — Claim Name and Record Number
- 1400 — Topographic Contour (20 metre interval)
- + 2050 — Spot Elevation in Metres
- 6+000N / 12+000E — Porphyry Creek J.V. Property Grid Co-ordinates with respect to Origin (10+000N, 10+000E) at the Confluence of Davie and Porphyry Creeks
- Stream
- Lake with Water Level Elevation in Metres
- Swamp
- Fly Camp Location

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT

11,728

B. K. Bowen

0 50 100 200 300 400 500
METRES

0 5 10 15 25
METRES
Inset Scale

MES Cu - Mo PROSPECT

SILT, SOIL and ROCK GEOCHEMISTRY

DRAWN BY: L. C., A.C.G.	DATE: December, 1983
CHECKED BY: B. K. B.	DRAWING No: 4
N.T.S.: 24 C/5 W	SCALE: 1: 5000/1:1500 inset

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