

1983 Assessment Report

Geochemical and Geophysical Survey

Claim: Rock 1

Commodity: Silver, Gold

Location: Conkle Creek - Greenwood M.D.
15 km north of Rock Creek
82° E 3E 49° 12' N, 119° 01' W

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Owner and Operator: Heaston Resources Ltd.
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Grand Forks, B.C., V6C 2T7

Work Dates: August 17, 1983 to August 31, 1983

Submittal Date: January 20, 1984

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1983 Assessment Report

on

Geophysical and Geochemical Surveys

on the

ROCK 1 MINERAL CLAIM

INTRODUCTION

During August 1983 a mineral exploration program consisting of a magnetometer and E.M. Survey in conjunction with geochemical surveys were carried out on the Rock 1 mineral claim.

The exploration program on the property was initiated on the basis of a favorable geological environment for the occurrence of gold and/or silver mineralization within a synvolcanic environment or associated with the intrusive complex known to occur in the area.

The information for this report was obtained from pertinent information as cited under bibliography and from the supervision of the work program and from a property examination carried out on April 25, 1983.

This report presents the procedure, the results and an interpretation of the survey results.

SUMMARY

The Rock 1 mineral claim is located 26 km south of Beaverdell and 15 km northeast of Camp McKinney where placer gold and lode gold deposits were worked since 1894 and where one property has produced \$1,000,000 in gold from 1894 to 1903. Camp McKinney claims were periodically explored since 1903 with active exploration in 1982 and reported encouraging results in an area of sedimentary rocks and greenstones.

The Rock 1 mineral claim is indicated to predominantly cover the Kettle River formation of acidic tuffs and sediments including shales which in other areas are known to include small plugs of porphyritic rhyolite which apparently mark volcanic vent zones. The Kettle River formation is bounded by the Nelson Plutonic rocks.

An exploration program consisting of geophysical and geochemical surveys completed by Beaslon Resources in August 1983 disclosed two prime correlative anomalous areas with a number of localized anomalies. The main anomalous area is 700 meters long. The anomaly occurs in an area of indicated shear zone extension containing mineralization on an adjacent property - the Jo Dandy - to the south. Assays from the Jo Dandy returned up to 0.05 oz Au/ton, 1.9 oz Ag/ton, 10% Pb, and 11% Zn.

PROPERTY

The property consists of one claim. Particulars are as follows:

<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Record No.</u>	<u>Expiry Date *</u>
Rock 1	15	3497	February 18, 1989

* After application of five years assessment work for which this report forms a part thereof.

LOCATION AND ACCESS (49° 12'N, 119° 01'W)

The property is located 26 km south of Beaverdell, 15 km northeast of Camp McKinney and 15 km north of Rock Creek within map sheet 82E 3E in central southern British Columbia.

Rock Creek, the nearest commercial centre is 453 km east of Vancouver and 100 km east of Penticton and 144 km west of Castlegar, two major centres which are served daily by Pacific Western Airlines.

Camp McKinney, where placer and hard rock mining was initially carried out in 1894 is 15 km to the southwest.

Access from Rock Creek is for 18 km northward via Highway 33 through Westbridge to the Conkle Lake road branching off to the west. At a distance of one km, a secondary road branches off to the south. The Rock 1 legal corner post is 1.5 km to the south along the secondary road.

PHYSIOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

The property covers an area of moderate to steep forested slopes arising from a west east Conkle Creek valley along the north from an elevation of 750 meters. Elevations at the height of land along the southwestern boundary are up to 1200 meters.

The general climate of the area would allow a snow free surface exploration program of up to nine months of the year at the lower elevations.

WATER AND POWER

Sufficient water for all phases of the exploration season would be available from Conkle Creek, an easterly flowing tributary of the Kettle River which flows through the northern portion of the property.

Diesel-electric power would be initially required for the exploration and development program. A major transmission line is within four km to the south with a natural gas pipeline 14 km to the south.

HISTORY

Claims within Camp McKinney were initially worked from 1894 and periodically to 1962 when gold-silver ore was shipped to the Trail smelter. McKinney Resources Inc. presently holds many of the old crown granted mineral claims of Camp McKinney with further exploration work reported to be continued in 1983.

The history of the immediate area centers around the placer deposits of McKinney Creek and the mines at Camp McKinney, 15 km southwest.

Camp McKinney was one of the early lode gold camps of British Columbia with one property, the Cariboo, producing over \$1,000,000 in gold largely between 1894 and 1903. A number of other properties were developed but none of these produced important amounts of ore.

On one crown grant, the Old Kentucky and an adjacent reverted crown grant, the Jo Dandy located within two km north of the Weatheridge property, work completed prior to 1927 included a shaft and two prominent tunnels which were driven to explore a schist bearing gold-silver-lead-zinc mineralization. An exploration program performed in 1983 over the claims and adjacent ground reported encouraging results.

In 1983 geophysical and geochemical surveys were completed over the Rock I mineral claim.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

The general geology of the area is of predominantly the Permian Anarchist Group overlain by minor localized areas of the Cenozoic Kettle River Formation and to a greater extent, and the youngest rocks of the area, the Phoenix volcanic group. The Cretaceous Nelson Plutonic Rocks intrude the Anarchist group as stocks or plugs which are also overlain by the Kettle River and Phoenix groups.

The Anarchist group in the Camp McKinney area consists very largely of highly metamorphosed sedimentary rocks but includes also altered greenstones and possibly also altered intrusive rocks. The sedimentary members of the group are the altered equivalents of quartzite, slate and limestone, micaceous quartzites, mica schists, and crystalline limestone. The sheared greenstones possibly represent both intrusive and extrusive types.

A second group of rocks within the Anarchist series are light grey, granitic rocks, quite generally gneissic, the outcrops of which have in some cases a slightly rusty appearance. Quartz and microcline predominate with orthoclase and albitic-oligooclase generally present. These granitic rocks are intrusive into the schists of the Anarchist series.

Another group of rocks within the Anarchist series consists of sheared basic intrusives which can in local areas be represented as serpentine with considerable pyrite development in association with shear zones.

Feldspar porphyry "dykes" are also common in the area. The rock is described as a "pale pink to flesh colored, fine grained rock with granitic texture. Quartz is fairly common and feldspar, shreds of biotite, hornblende, small individuals of apatite and some iron ore make up the balance of the rock."

The Kettle River formation consists of acidic tuff and local basins of conglomerate and sandstone. In the general Rock Creek area southeast of Camp McKinney "small plugs of porphyritic rhyolite with quartz phenocrysts apparently mark the vents from which some of the acidic tuff was emitted.

The Phoenix volcanic group which overlies the Kettle River formation consists mainly of andesitic and trachytic lavas, but locally contains interbedded sediments.

The gold bearing mineral zones at Camp McKinney are mainly of quartz veins occurring in the schists of the Anarchist series and in general paralleling the strike and dip of the schistosity. The quartz veins are mineralized with pyrite accompanied by galena and zinc blende and carry in places good values in gold. With only pyrite in the veins, the gold values are low.

South of Camp McKinney, gold mineralization is associated with shear zones within volcanic rocks with little or no quartz. The zones are "from 3 to 4 feet wide" and are impregnated with considerable amounts of ankeritic carbonates. Abundant pyrite is disseminated throughout the rock in the vicinity of the shear zones.

Placer gold has been derived from the creeks in the Camp McKinney area - the more significant ones being McKinney and Rock Creeks.

On the adjacent property to the south, the geology and mineralization of the Jo Dandy reverted crown grant is described in the 1927 Minister of Mines Report as:

... "The rock in which this work has been done is a highly metamorphosed schist of unknown age. An intrusive porphyry dyke cuts this formation on the west flank about 100 feet from the shaft. As far as can be seen, the schists continue for half a mile to the east and for a mile north and south. The strike of this schist is about north and south (mag.) with a dip of 20° to the west. Samples of this ore taken from different parts of the upper and lower tunnel assayed from a trace to 0.05 oz in gold to the ton; from 1.4 to 1.9 oz in silver to the ton; from 4 to 10 per cent in lead; and from 2 to 11 per cent in zinc. The size of the veins, etc. appear to vary from 1/2 to 2 1/2 inches. Owing to the highly metamorphosed and consequent serpentinization of the schists and ore bodies, it is almost impossible to distinguish the difference between ore and waste..."

The Heath Property as indicated from Map 15-1961 Kettle River Geology West Half, is underlain by rocks of the Kettle River formation which are bounded to the southeast and northeast by the Nelson Plutonic rocks and to the north and southwest by the Phoenix Volcanic Group.

A major northwesterly trending structure extends from the southeastern corner of the Rock I claim. The fault zone is the easterly contact between the Nelson Intrusives and Phoenix Volcanic rocks.

There is no known mineralization on the Rock I mineral claim other than that indicated from the geochemical survey.

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

1. Survey Procedure

A grid system of east-west lines at 100 meter intervals was established covering 400 meters of the northern part of the eastern portion of the claim. A total of 19 km of survey were completed.

Samples were picked up at 50 meter intervals along the main grid lines. Samples were selected from the B horizon of the brown to brownish gray sandy-loam forest soil at a depth of commonly 30 centimeters. The soil was placed in a brown wet-strength paper bag with the grid co-ordinates marked thereon. A total of 358 samples were collected and analysed.

2. Testing Procedure

All samples were tested by Acme Laboratories of Vancouver, B.C. The testing procedure is first to thoroughly dry the sample (the samples were not sifted). Then .500 grams of material is digested with 3 ml. of 3:1:3 HCL to HNO₃ to H₂O at 90 deg. more or less for one hour. The sample is diluted to 10 mls. with water. The samples were then analysed by atomic absorption for six metals - copper, zinc, silver, lead, arsenic and gold.

3. Treatment of Data

In assessing the data results, the background, sub-anomalous and anomalous values were determined utilizing a pocket calculator with a mean and standard deviation read-out.

The sub-anomalous threshold value, which is a value not considered anomalous, but an indicator of potential mineralization, is taken as one standard deviation from the mean background value. The anomalous values or the prime indicator values are taken at two standard deviations from the mean background values.

The results of the data treatment were as follows:

	Cu	Ag	Pb	Zn	As	Au
Mean background value	11	0.2	11	56	4	0.5
Sub-anomalous threshold value	16	0.3	15	72	6	0.6
Anomalous threshold value	21	0.4	19	88	8	0.8

All values are in parts per million except for gold which is in parts per billion.

VLF-EM SURVEY

A Sabre Model 27 VLF-EM Receiver instrument manufactured by Sabre Electronics of Vancouver was utilized in the VLF-EM survey.

The VLF-EM Receiver measures the amount of distortion produced in a primary transmitted magnetic field - in this case Seattle at a frequency of 24.6 KHz - and a secondary magnetic field which may be induced by a conductive mass such as a sulphide body. The VLF-EM unit - due to its relatively high frequency - can detect low conductive zones such as fault or shear zones, carbonaceous sediments or lithological contacts.

The major disadvantage of the VLF method, however is that the high frequency results in a multitude of anomalies from unwanted sources such as swamp edges, creeks and topographical highs.

Two of the grid lines of the geochem survey were utilized for the VLF-EM and magnetometer survey for a total of 14 line km of VLF-EM survey and 19 line km of a magnetometer survey.

MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

The magnetometer survey was carried out utilizing a Model G-10 fluxgate magnetometer manufactured by Geotronics Instruments of Vancouver.

All rocks contain some magnetite from very small fractions of a percent up to several percent, and even several tens of percent in the case of magnetic iron deposits. The distribution of magnetite or certain characteristics of its magnetic properties may be used in exploration or mapped for other purposes.

The anomalies from naturally occurring rocks and minerals are due chiefly from the presence of the most common magnetic mineral magnetite or of related minerals including ilmenite and pyrrhotite (with sulfide mineralization).

Magnetic anomalies in the earth's magnetic field are caused by two different kinds of magnetism: induced and remanent. Induced magnetization refers to the action of the field on the material wherein the ambient field is enhanced and the material itself acts as a magnet.

The proportion of magnetism is related to the magnetic susceptibility of the material. Typically, more basic igneous rocks have a higher susceptibility than the acid igneous rocks; the latter in turn have a higher susceptibility than sedimentary rocks.

The remanent magnetization is often the predominant magnetization (relative to the induced magnetization) in many igneous rocks. The remanent magnetization is important in geological mapping.

Magnetic minerals may also occur in association with sulphide zones or may be decomposed through the action of dynamic or thermal metamorphism. Thus the survey results could indicate lithology structure, alteration patterns and most significantly, mineral zones in a favorable geological environment.

From the field data, an average determined value of 54,500 gamma was subtracted from each reading and the results were contoured on 500 gamma intervals.

RESULTS OF THE 1983 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

The exploration program consisting of magnetometer and VLF-EM surveys in conjunction with geochemical surveys was completed by Heaton Resources in August 1983.

The exploration program was confined to the northern and eastern portions of the property with an approximate mine unit coverage of the 15 unit claim. The eastern portion of the claim was covered at a 100 meter line grid in order to delineate the northerly trending shear with which mineralization is associated on an adjacent property to the south.

The results of the exploration program are presented in the accompanying maps 4 through 12. In figure 12 the results are presented in correlative form.

The results of the surveys indicated a number of localized anomalies in addition to two prime anomalous areas "A" and "B". These two areas as cross referenced in figure 12 are:

"A" A 750 by 400 meter area with incorporated open anomalies in the north open to the south and in the south open to the north. The central portion was not completed due to a canyon.

The northern anomalous area is of correlative copper-lead with inclusive zinc-silver arsenic anomalies. A localized associated magnetite high with adjacent magnetic lows correlate. A northeasterly trending E.M. anomaly transects the geochemical anomalies. Localized correlative anomalies bound the main anomaly to the west, northwest.

The southern and northwestern portion of the anomalous area contains a correlative northerly trending copper-arsenic-silver with a local inclusive lead anomaly overlapped and bordered to the west by a magnetometer high. An E.M. anomaly borders the correlative geochem anomaly to the east.

A localized copper-lead anomaly is contained within a larger arsenic anomaly and correlative in part to a magnetometer high to the east of the main anomaly.

The schists which occur on Je Dandy to the south reportedly extends "one mile" north which would be to the Rock I mineral claim.

"a" A 100 by 100 meter localized correlative copper-lead-arsenic-zinc anomaly within a much larger area of generally single element anomalous and sub-anomalous areas.

Anomaly A appears to reflect the northerly trending structure known to occur to the south. The anomalous area is indicated to occur within the Kettle River and Phoenix Volcanics bordering the Nelson Intrusive to the west.

Anomaly B is indicated to occur within the Phoenix volcanics in the area of contact with the Kettle River formation.

CONCLUSIONS

One of the two prime anomalous areas delineated as a result of the exploration program indicates a potential controlling structure with incorporated mineralization as expressed by the correlative geophysical and geochemical data.

The E.M. zones that correlate with the anomalies of the 700 X 400 meter Area A are significant in that synvolcanic gold bearing units or contacts between volcanic and sedimentary units. This contact zone would be a prime exploration target may be indicated in a porphyrite gold environment.

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that a follow-up exploration program of detailed and additional reconnaissance geophysical, geochemical and geological surveys be initiated with emphasis on the delineated areas.

The reconnaissance surveys would be carried out in the west-northwestern sector of the property to explore for additional northeasterly trending zones containing coincident geochemical anomalous areas.

The detailed surveys would be over the two correlative areas as indicated to locate prime target areas for trenching, sampling and/or diamond drill testing.

Respectfully submitted,

Laurence Sokochoff, P.Eng.
Consulting Geologist

January 20, 1984
Vancouver, B.C.

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Ltd. on the Rock 1 Mineral Claim, October 4, 1983

CERTIFICATE

I, Laurence Sookochoff, of the City of Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia, do hereby certify:

That I am a Consulting Geologist with offices at 311-409 Granville Street, Vancouver, B.C., V6C 1T2.

I further certify that:

1. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia (1966) and hold a B.Sc. degree in Geology.
2. I have been practising my profession for the past seventeen years.
3. I am registered with the Association of Professional Engineers of British Columbia.
4. The information for this report was obtained from sources as cited under bibliography, from the supervision of the exploration program reported on herein and from a property examination carried out on April 25, 1983.
5. I have no direct, indirect or contingent interest in the property described herein, or in the securities of Heaston Resources Ltd. nor do I expect to receive any.

Laurence Sookochoff, P.Eng.
Consulting Geologist

January 20, 1984
Vancouver, B.C.

BEASTON RESOURCES LTD.
 1983 Assessment Report
 Geophysical and Geochemical Surveys
 on the
 ROCK 1 MINERAL CLAIM

The geophysical and geochemical surveys were carried out on the Rock 1 Mineral Claim, Greenwood M.D. from August 17, 1983 to August 31, 1983 to the value of the following:

Fieldwork: A. Kabatoff, M. Kleine	
14 days @ \$150/man day	\$ 4,200
August 17, 1983 - August 31, 1983	
Assays - 358 samples @ \$11.50	4,117
Vehicle rental 14 days @ \$65 plus	
gas and mileage	1,175
Room and board 14 days @ \$50/man day	1,400
Field supplies and instrument rental	345
Data compilation and contouring 2 days @ \$225	450
Draughting and printing	820
Report	1,200
Supervision - L. Sookochoff 2 days @ \$400	800
Office overhead	<u>500</u>
	\$15,007

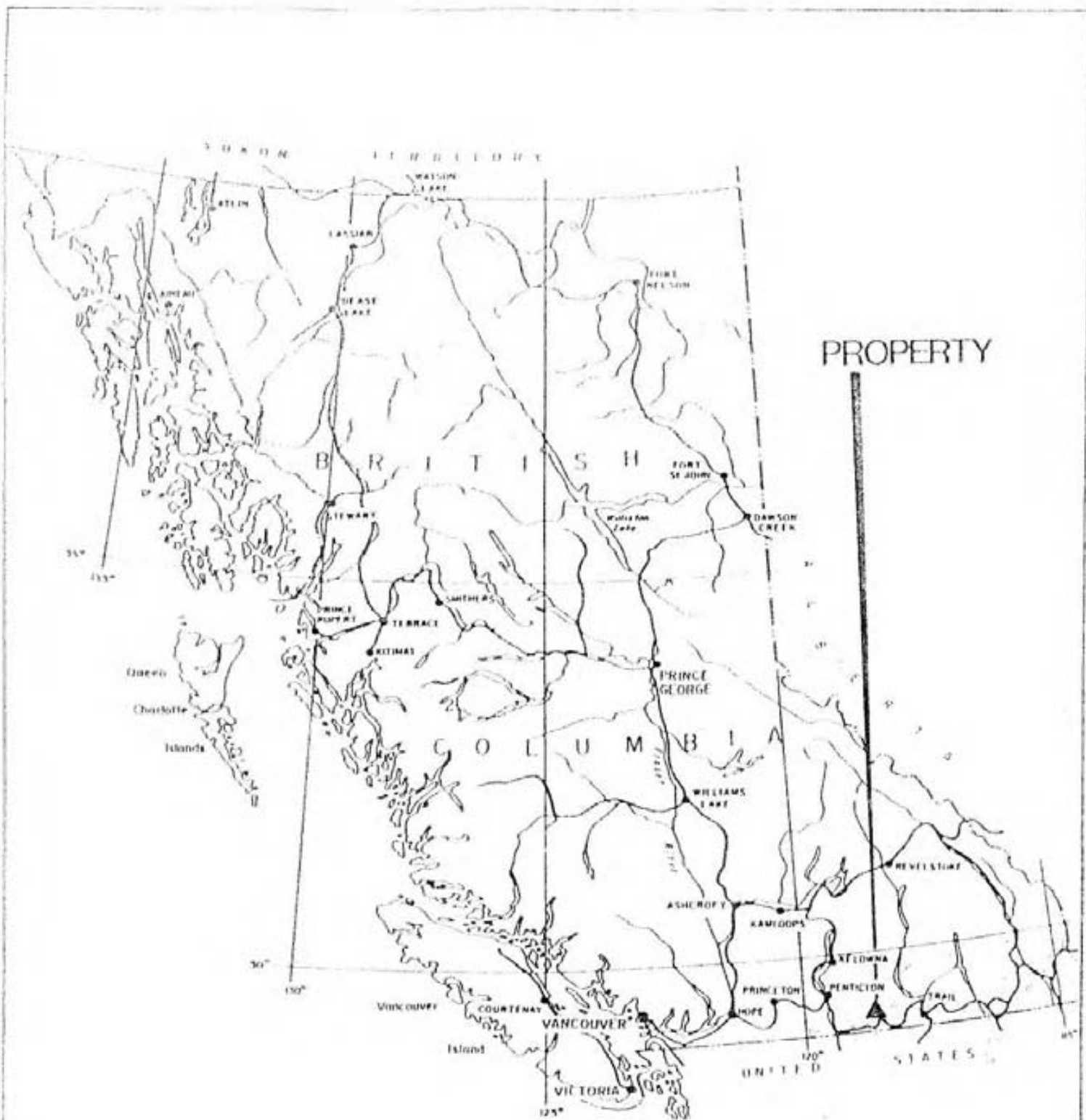


FIGURE 1

SOOKOCHOFF CONSULTANTS INC.			
HEASTON RESOURCES LTD.			
ROCK 1 MINERAL CLAIM			
PROPERTY LOCATION MAP			
NT S. 82E-3E		GREENWOOD M.D., B.C.	
DRAWN	PROJECT	DATE	FIG.
		January 1984	1

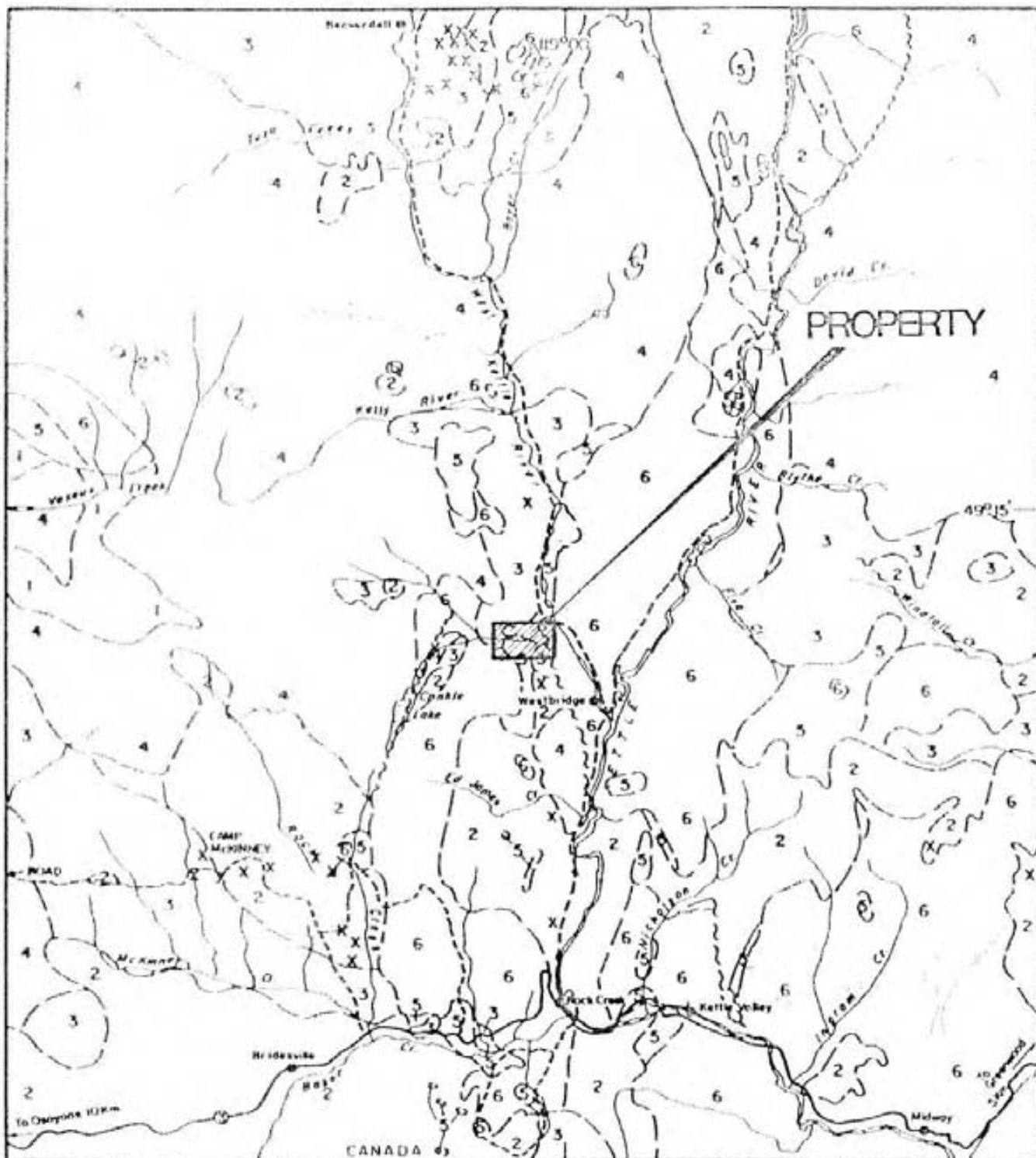


FIGURE 2

SOOKOCHOFF CONSULTANTS INC.

HEASTON RESOURCES LTD.
ROCK I MINERAL CLAIM

GEOLOGY & CLAIM MAP

N.T.S. R2E-3E GREENWOOD M.D., B.C.



SCALE 1:250,000

January 1984

- LEGEND**
- [6] ANDESITE, TRACHYTE, MINGO BASALT
 - [5] KETTLE RIVER FORMATION
 - [4] VALHALLA PLUTONIC ROCKS
 - [3] NELSON PLUTONIC ROCKS
 - [2] ANARCHIST GNEISS
 - [1] MONASHEE GROUP
 - X MINERAL OCCURRENCES



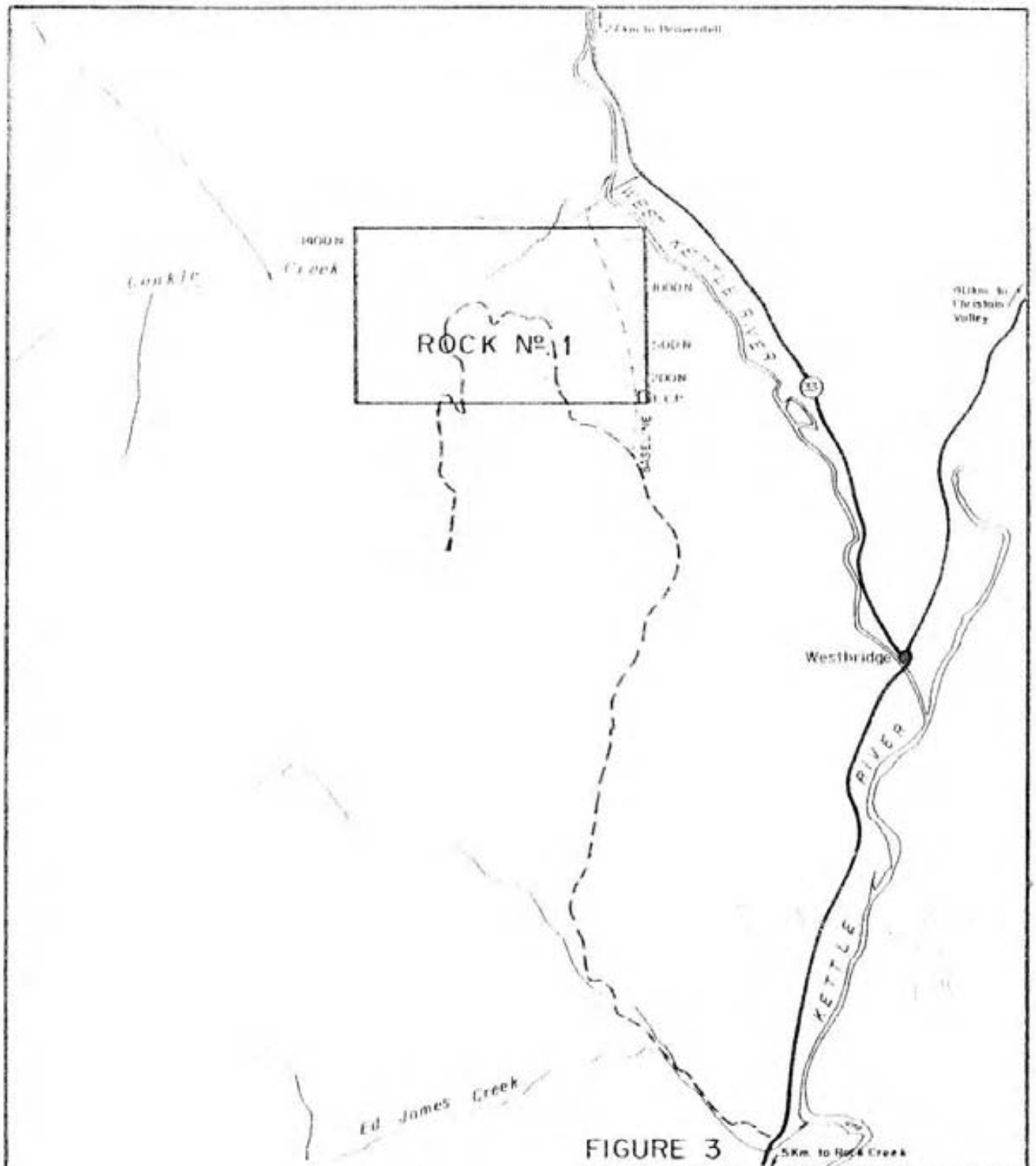


FIGURE 3

SOOKOCHOFF CONSULTANTS INC

HEASTON RESOURCES LTD

ROCK 1 MINERAL CLAIM

INDEX MAP

N.T.S. 82E-3E GREENWOOD M.D., B.C.

0 1 2 3 KM

SCALE 1:50,000

January 1984

2500W

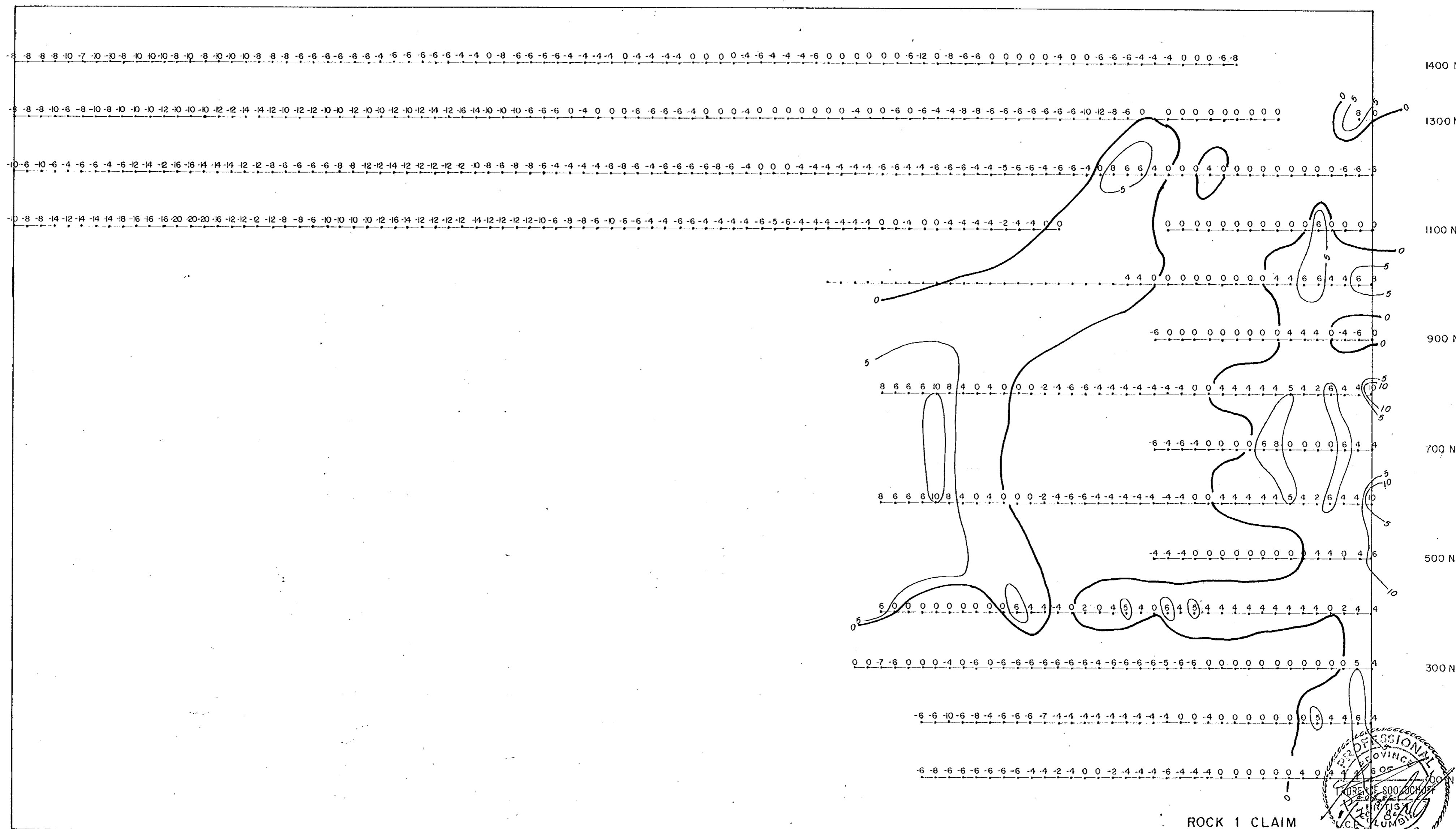
2000W

1500W

1000W

500W

00



ROCK 1 CLAIM

LEGEND

- STATION
- 5 FIELD READING, DEGREE
- PPM ANOMALOUS
- CONTOUR AT 5 DEGREE INTERVAL
- BACKGROUND

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT

11,938

SEATTLE
24.6 KHz



TO ACCOMPANY REPORT L. SOOKOCHOFF, P. ENG.

FIGURE 4

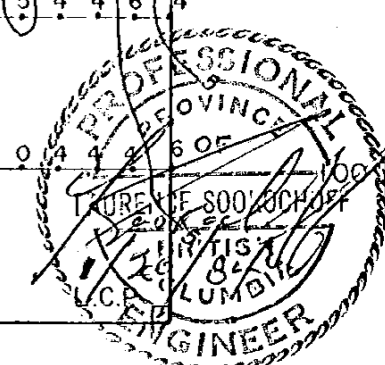
SOOKOCHOFF CONSULTANTS INC.
 HEASTON RESOURCES LTD.
 ROCK 1 MINERAL CLAIM
 VLF - EM SURVEY

N.T.S. 82E-3E GREENWOOD M.D., B.C.



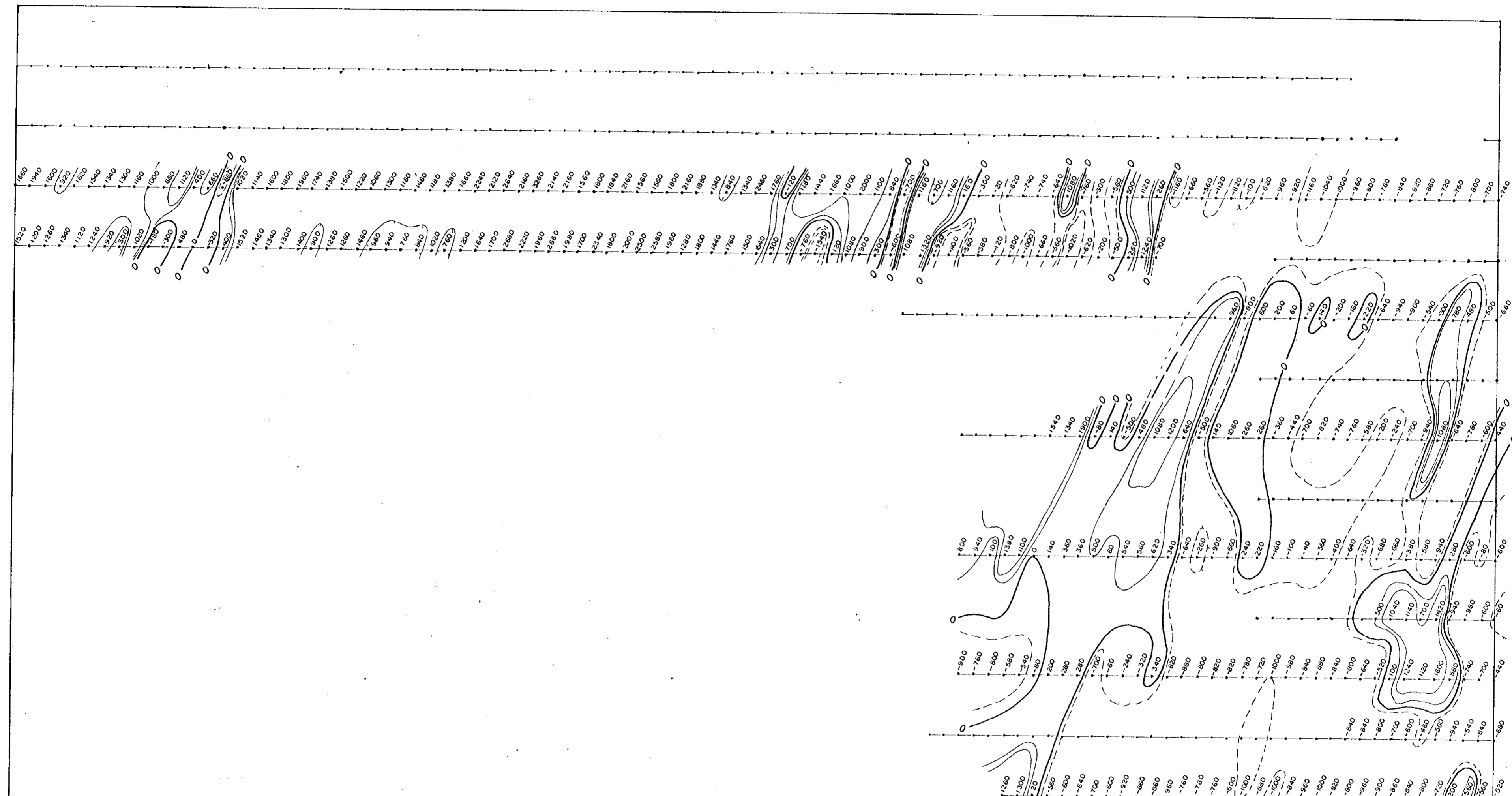
SCALE 1:5000

SEPT. 1983



2500W 2000W 1500W 1000W 500W 00

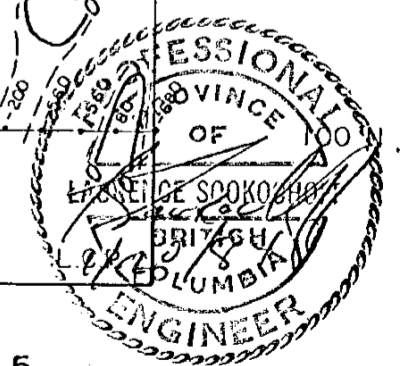
1400 N
1300 N
1100 N
900 N
700 N
500 N
300 N



**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

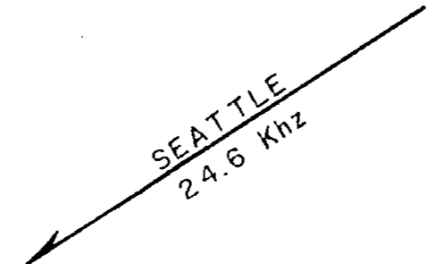
11,938

ROCK 1 CLAIM



LEGEND

- STATION
- POSITIVE CONTOURS AT 500X, 1000X ABOVE 54,500X
- CONTOUR AT 54,500X
- - - NEGATIVE CONTOURS AT -500X, -1000X BELOW 54,500X



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FIGURE 5

SOKOCHOFF CONSULTANTS INC.
HEASTON RESOURCES LTD.
 ROCK 1 MINERAL CLAIM
MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

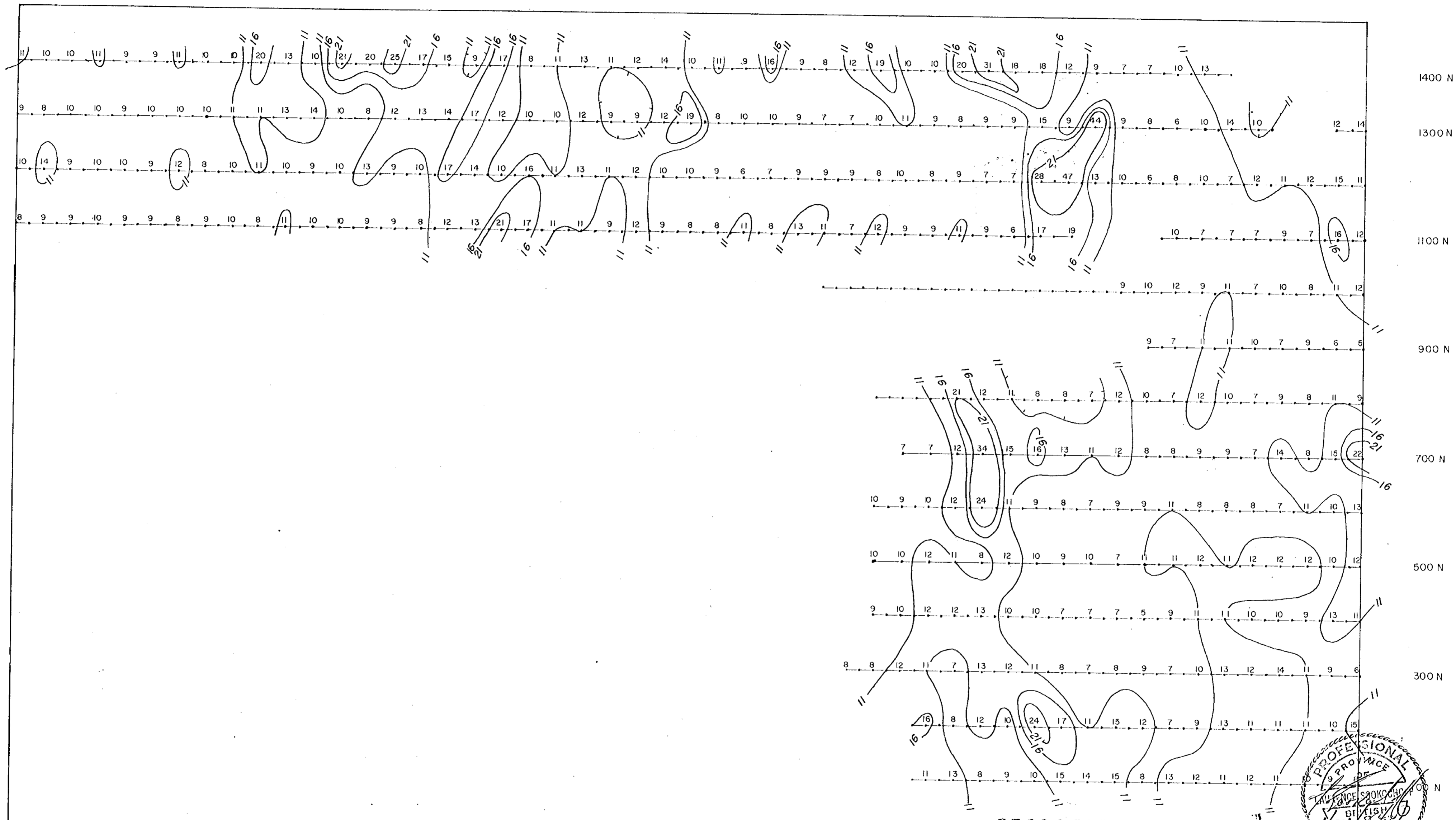
N.T.S. 82E-3E GREENWOOD M.D., B.C.



SCALE 1:5000

SEPT. 1983

2500W 2000W 1500W 1000W 500W 00



LEGEND

- STATION
- 21 PPM - ANOMALOUS
- 16 " - SUB-ANOMALOUS
- 11 " - BACKGROUND

GEOLOGICAL BLOCK CLAIM ASSESSMENT REPORT



11,938

FIGURE 6

SOOKCHOFF CONSULTANTS INC.
 HEASTON RESOURCES LTD.
 ROCK 1 MINERAL CLAIM
 Cu GEOCHEMISTRY

N.T.S. 82E-3E GREENWOOD M.D., B.C.

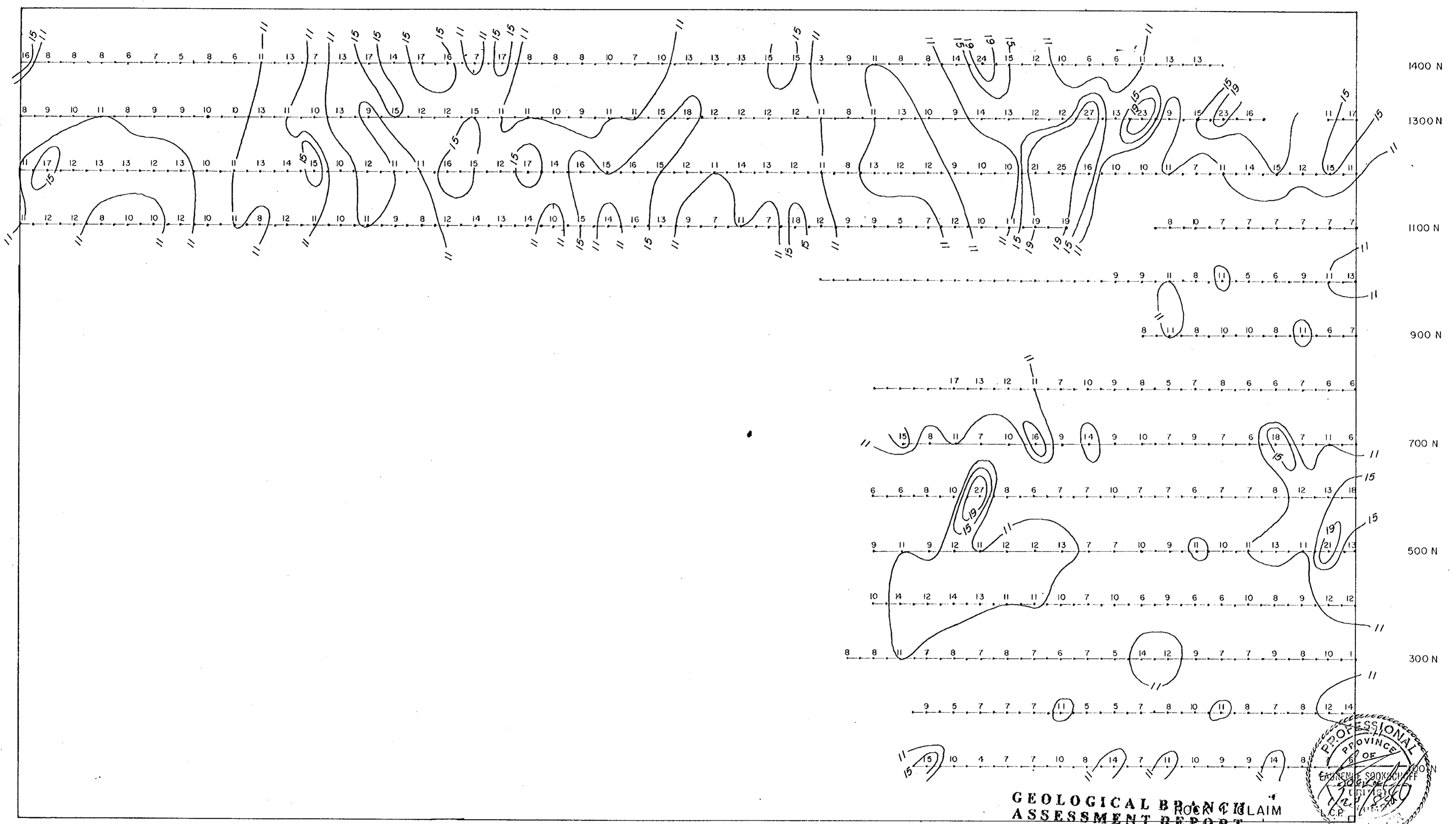
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SCALE 1:5000

SEPT. 1983

TO ACCOMPANY REPORT L. SOOKCHOFF, P. ENG.

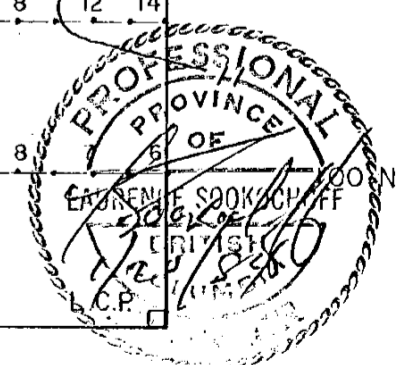
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LEGEND

- STATION
- 19 PPM — ANOMALOUS
- 15 " — SUB-ANOMALOUS
- 11 " — BACKGROUND

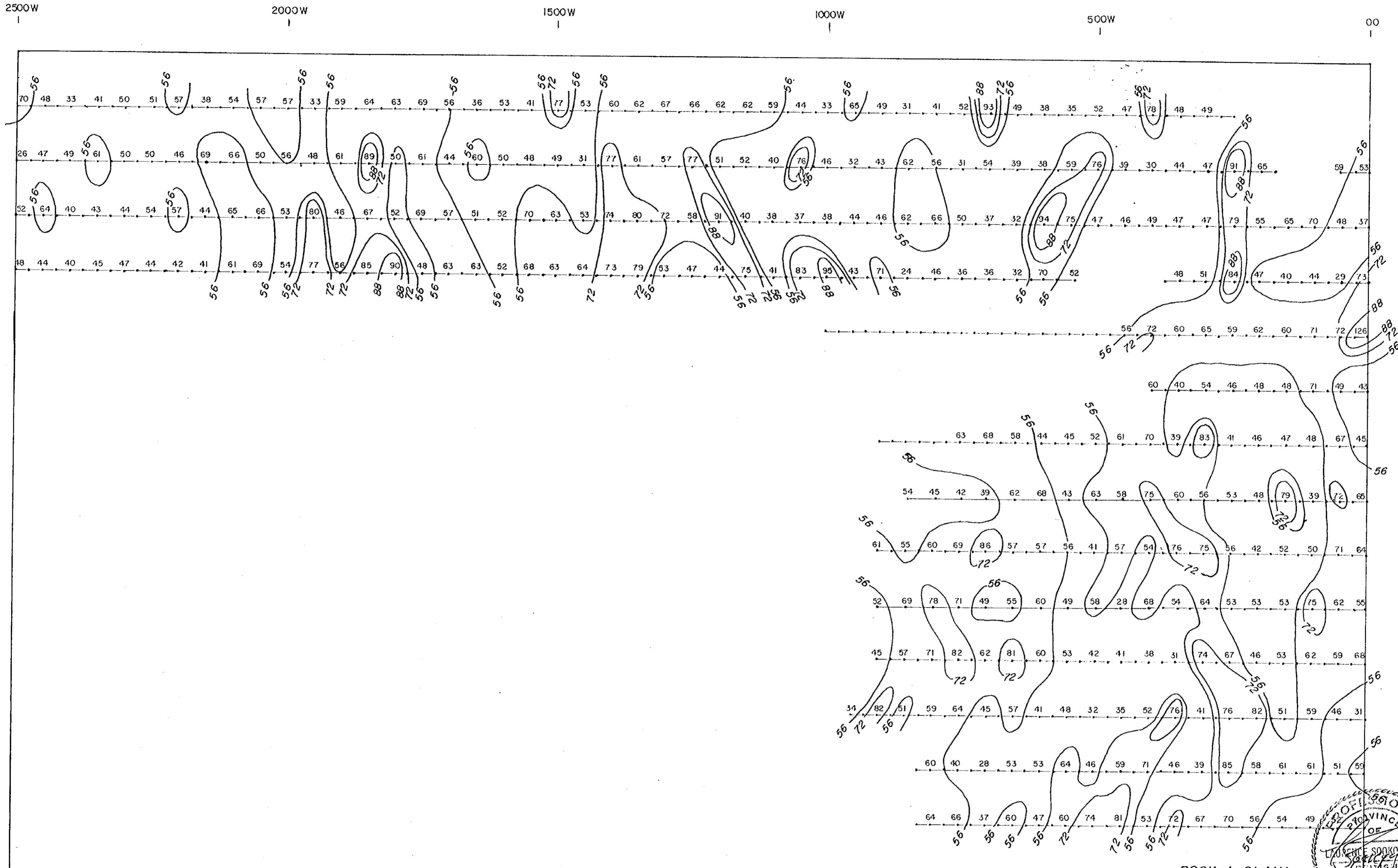
GEOLOGICAL BRANCH CLAIM ASSESSMENT REPORT



11,938

FIGURE 7
 SOOKOCHOFF CONSULTANTS INC.
HEASTON RESOURCES LTD.
 ROCK 1 MINERAL CLAIM
Pb GEOCHEMISTRY
 N.T.S. 82E-3E GREENWOOD M.D., B.C.
 0 100 200 300 METRES
 SCALE 1:5000 SEPT. 1983

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LEGEND

- STATION
- 88 PPM - ANOMALOUS
- 72 " - SUB-ANOMALOUS
- 56 " - BACKGROUND

**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

FIGURE 8

11938

SOOKOCHOFF CONSULTANTS INC.
HEASTON RESOURCES LTD.
ROCK 1 MINERAL CLAIM
Zn GEOCHEMISTRY

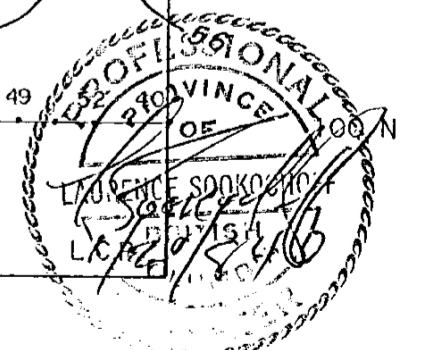
N.T.S. 82E-3E GREENWOOD M.D., B.C.



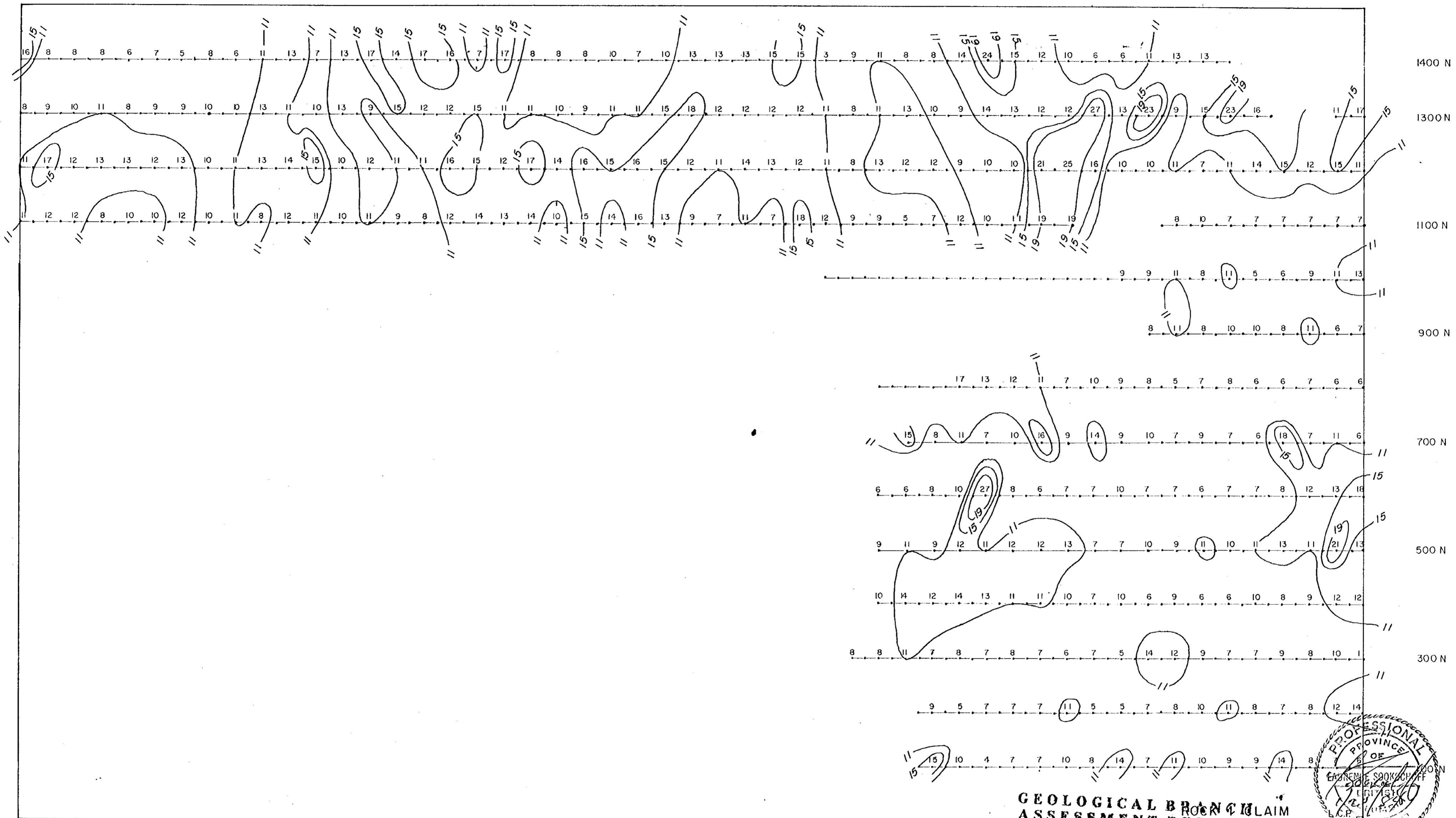
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SCALE 1:5000

SEPT. 1983



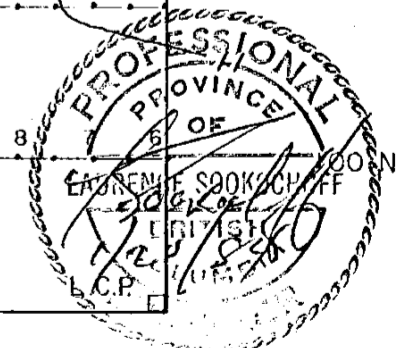
2500W 2000W 1500W 1000W 500W 00



LEGEND

- STATION
- 19 PPM — ANOMALOUS
- 15 " — SUB-ANOMALOUS
- 11 " — BACKGROUND

**GEOLOGICAL BRONCE CLAIM
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FIGURE 7
 SOCKOCHOFF CONSULTANTS INC.
HEASTON RESOURCES LTD.
 ROCK 1 MINERAL CLAIM
Pb GEOCHEMISTRY
 N.T.S. 82E-3E GREENWOOD M.D., B.C.
 0 100 200 300 METRES
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2500W

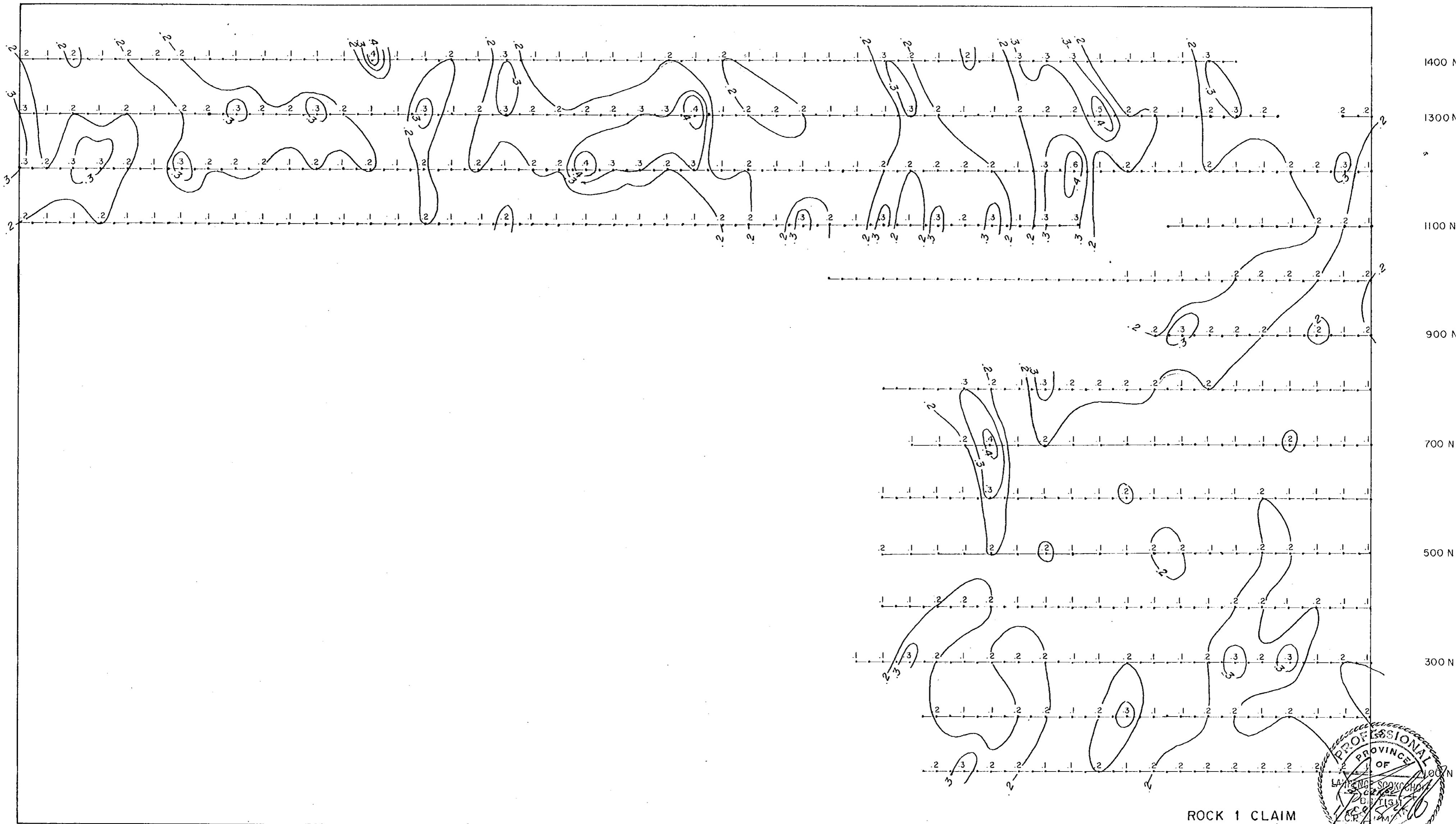
2000W

1500W

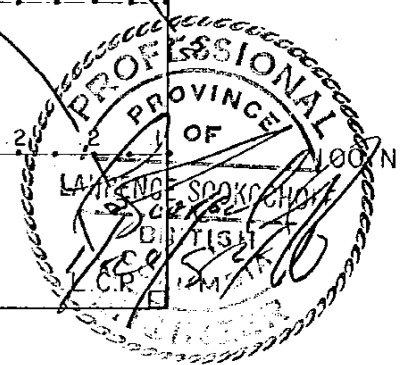
1000W

500W

00



ROCK 1 CLAIM



LEGEND

- STATION
- .4 PPM - ANOMALOUS
- .3 " - SUB-ANOMALOUS
- .2 " - BACKGROUND

**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
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FIGURE 9

SOOKOCHOFF CONSULTANTS INC.
HEASTON RESOURCES LTD.
 ROCK 1 MINERAL CLAIM
Ag GEOCHEMISTRY

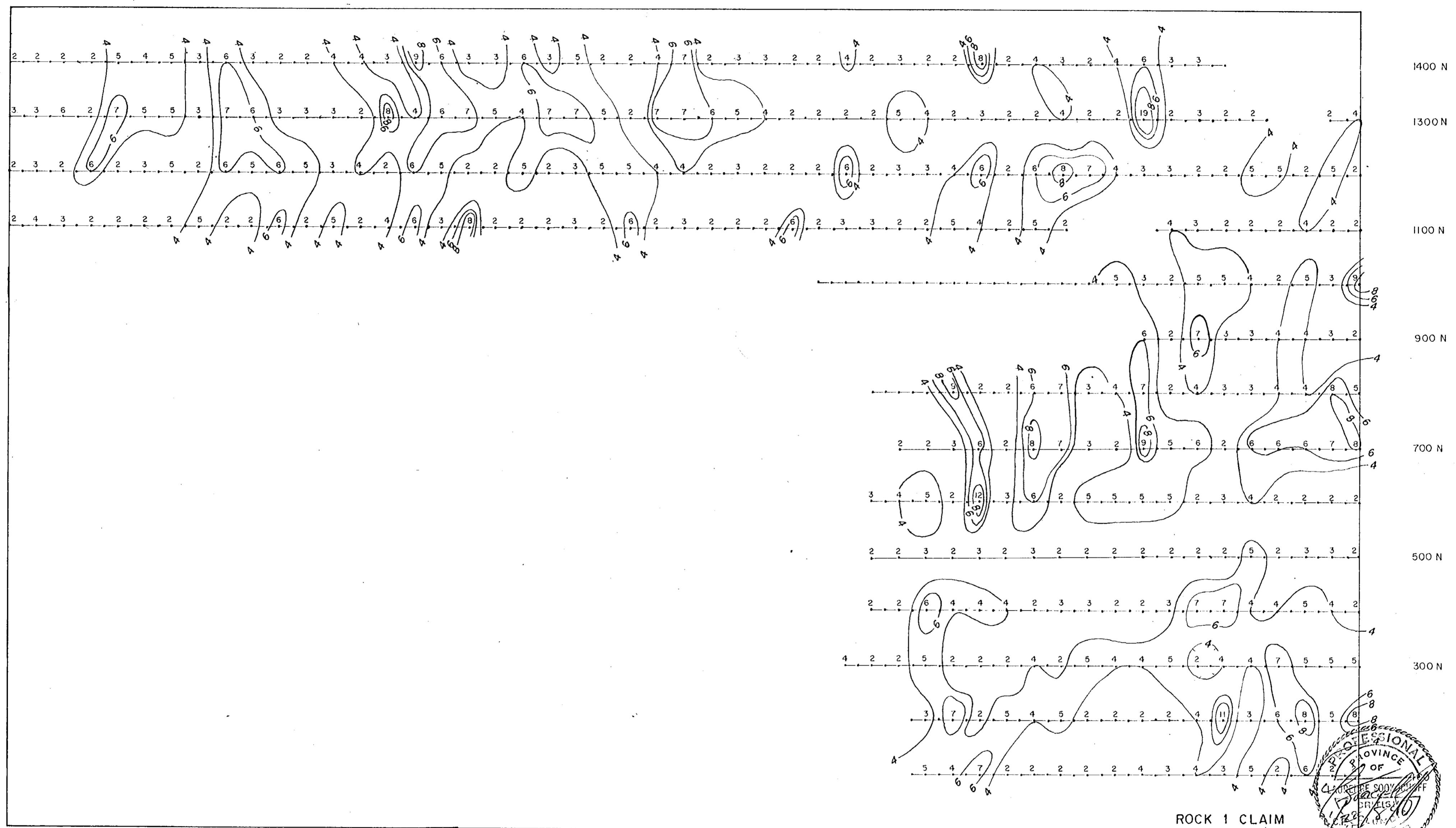
N.T.S. 82E-3E GREENWOOD M.D., B.C.

0 100 200 300 METRES

SCALE 1:5000

SEPT. 1983

2500W 2000W 1500W 1000W 500W 00



LEGEND

- STATION
- 8 PPM — ANOMALOUS
- 6 " — SUB - ANOMALOUS
- 4 " — BACKGROUND

**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
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FIGURE 10

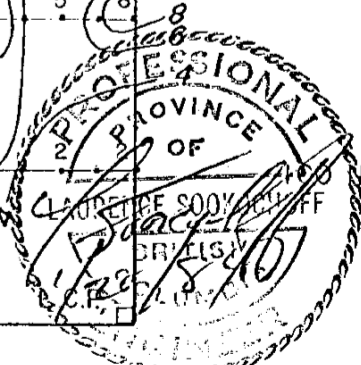
SOOKOCHOFF CONSULTANTS INC.
HEASTON RESOURCES LTD.
ROCK 1 MINERAL CLAIM

As GEOCHEMISTRY

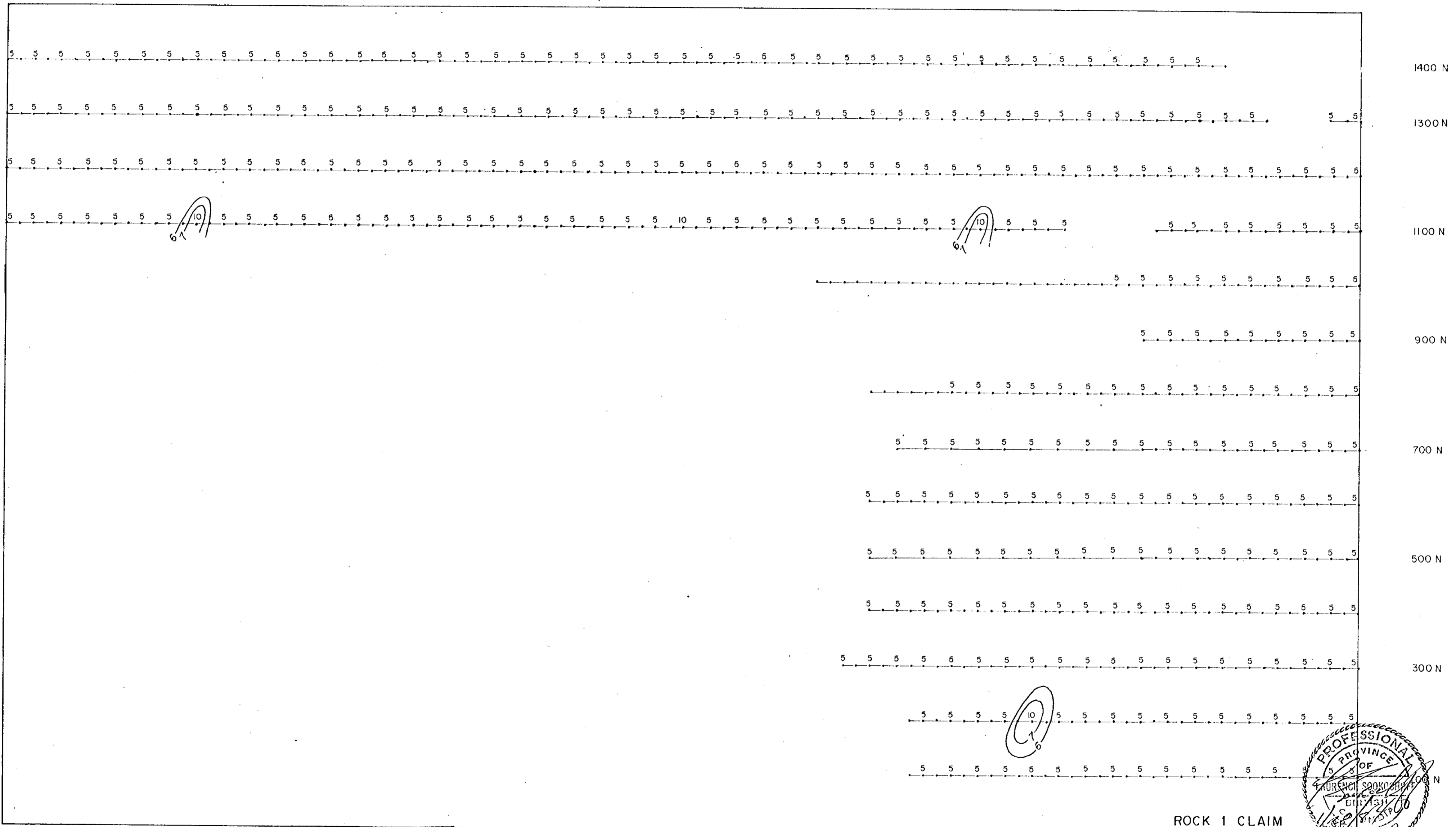
N.T.S. 82E-3E GREENWOOD M.D., B.C.

0 100 200 300 METRES

SCALE 1:5000 SEPT. 1983



2500W | 2000W | 1500W | 1000W | 500W | 00



LEGEND

- STATION
- 7 PFB — ANOMALOUS
- 6 " — SUB - ANOMALOUS
- 5 " — BACKGROUND

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ROCK 1 CLAIM

FIGURE 11

SOOKOCHOFF CONSULTANTS INC.
HEASTON RESOURCES LTD.
ROCK 1 MINERAL CLAIM
Au GEOCHEMISTRY

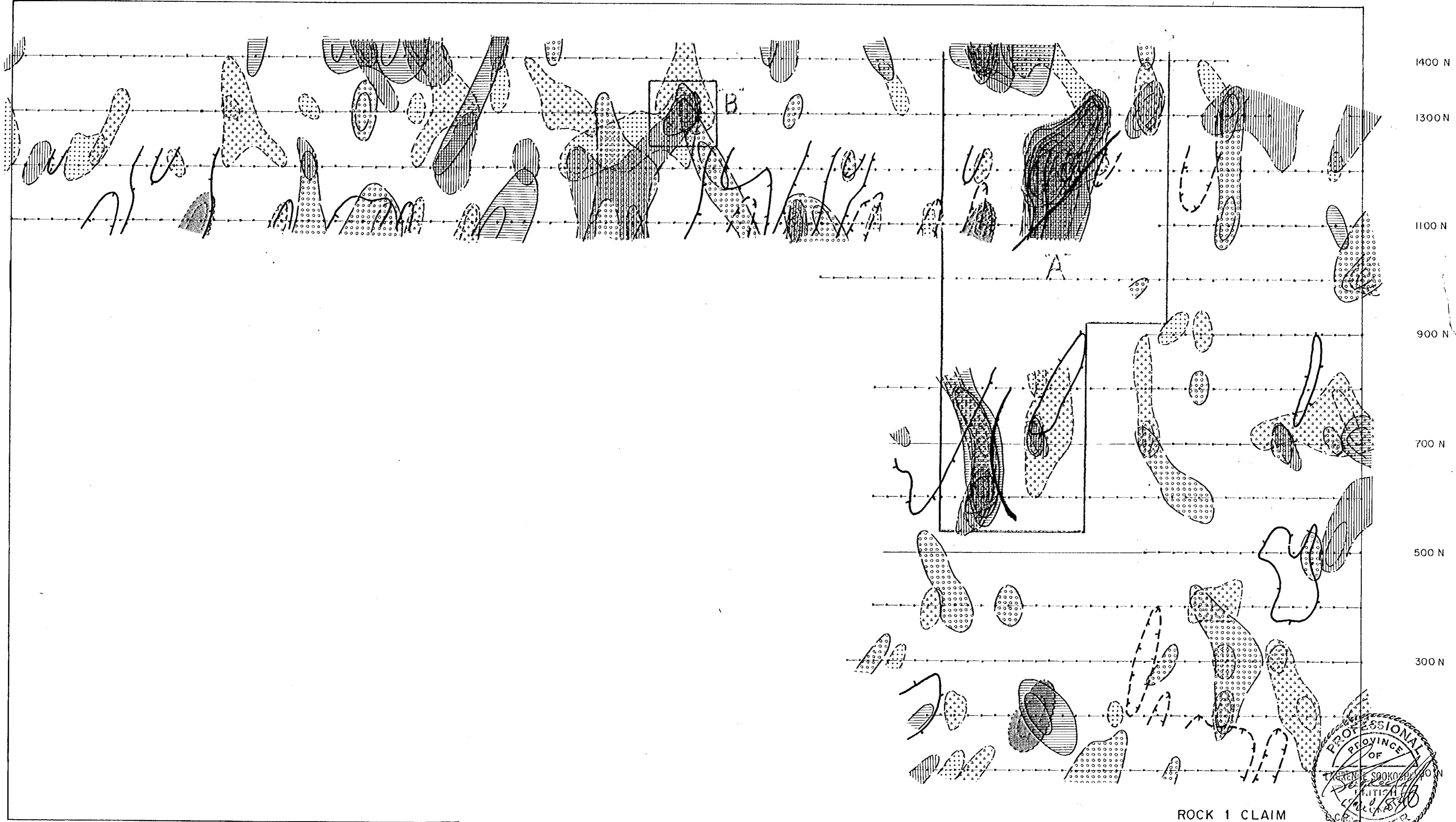
N.T.S. 82E-3E GREENWOOD M.D., B.C.

0 100 200 300 METRES

SCALE 1:5000

SEPT. 1983

2500W 2000W 1500W 1000W 500W 00



ROCK 1 CLAIM

LEGEND

- STATION
- EM- CONDUCTOR AXIS
- MAGNETIC HIGH
- MAGNETIC LOW

- Cu ANOMALOUS
- Pb "
- Zn "
- Ag "
- As "
- Au "

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FIGURE 12
 SOOKOCHOFF CONSULTANTS INC.
HEASTON RESOURCES LTD.
 ROCK 1 MINERAL CLAIM
COMPILATION MAP
 N.T.S. 82E-3E GREENWOOD M.D., B.C.
 0 100 200 300 METRES
 SCALE 1:5000 SEPT. 1983

