

84-#767-12491

GEOLOGICAL, GEOCHEMICAL  
and GEOPHYSICAL REPORT

4

METS 1 and 2 MINERAL CLAIMS

Latitude 57°27' North  
Longitude 127°22' West

N.T.S. 94E/6W

LIARD MINING DIVISION

British Columbia

for  
GOLDEN RULE RESOURCES LTD.  
Calgary, Alberta

**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH  
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

by **12,491**

Gordon L. Wilson, B.Sc.

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MARCH 1984

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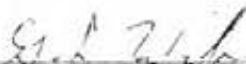
AUTHOR'S QUALIFICATIONS

I, Gordon L. Wilson, of 60 Ranchridge Road N.W. in the City of Calgary in the Province of Alberta, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a Project Geologist with the firm of Taiga Consultants Ltd. whose offices are located at Suite 100, 1300 - 8th St. S.W., Calgary, Alberta.
2. I am a graduate of the University of Calgary, B.Sc. Geology (1977).
3. I have worked in the field of mineral exploration since 1973.
4. I have personally worked on the Mets claims during the period September 8-24, 1983.
5. I have not received nor do I expect to receive any interest, directly or indirectly, in the properties described herein nor in the securities of Golden Rule Resources Ltd., in respect of services rendered in the preparation of this report.

DATED at Calgary, Alberta, this 29th day of March, A.D. 1984.

Respectfully submitted,

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Gordon L. Wilson, B.Sc.

CERTIFICATE

I, Ronald Kort Netolitzky, of 74 Wildwood Drive S.W. in the City of Calgary in the Province of Alberta, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a consulting geologist with the firm of Taiga Consultants Ltd., whose offices are located at Suite 100, 1300 - 8th Street S.W., Calgary, Alberta.
2. I am a graduate of the University of Alberta, B.Sc. Geology (1964), and of the University of Calgary, M.Sc. Geology (1967).
3. I have practised my profession continuously since 1967.
4. I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of Alberta.
5. I have personally directed the exploration work carried out on the Mets claims and described herein, during September 1983.
6. Other than owning shares of and being a director and officer in Golden Rule Resources Ltd., I did not and do not expect to receive any interest, directly or indirectly, in the property described herein or in the securities of Golden Rule Resources Ltd. in respect of services rendered in the preparation of this report.

DATED at Calgary, Alberta, this 29th day of March, A.D. 1984.

Respectfully submitted,

<b>PERMIT TO PRACTICE TAIGA CONSULTANTS LTD.</b>	
Signature	<i>Ronald Kort Netolitzky</i>
Date	<i>March 29, 1984</i>
<b>PERMIT NUMBER: P 2399</b>	
The Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of Alberta	

*Ronald Kort Netolitzky*  
Ronald Kort Netolitzky M.Sc. Geol.

A circular seal for the Professional Geologist of Alberta. The outer ring contains the text "PROFESSIONAL GEOLOGIST ALBERTA". Inside the ring, the name "R. K. NETOLITZKY" is written in an arc. The center of the seal features a stylized geological diagram with a hammer and pickaxe, and the letters "G.R.R." at the bottom.

SUMMARY

During the period from September 9 to 24, 1983, crews carried out a comprehensive exploration program consisting of detailed soil and rock geochemical sampling, ground magnetic and VLF-EM surveying, and detailed geological mapping and prospecting on the Mets 1 and 2 mineral claims situated in the Toodoggone River area of northern British Columbia.

Twelve line kilometres of grid were retrieved in the south of the Mets 2 claim and 16 lines kilometres of new grid were established in the north area of the Mets 2 claim and the extreme north sector of the Mets 1 claim. Retrievals, extensions, and new grids were used to conduct both standard (25-metre station intervals) and detailed (12.5-metre station intervals) evaluative geochemical and geophysical surveys, resulting in a total of 1,010 soil samples and 90 rock samples being collected and analyzed for Au and Ag content. As well, areas previously unsurveyed by geophysical methods were filled in, completing magnetic coverage of the Mets 2 claim.

The results of the program are encouraging and have successfully upgraded the potential of the property.

Soil geochemical sampling in newly established grid areas resulted in defining a few isolated low-level Au and Ag anomalies in overburden areas. Detailed sampling conducted over pre-existing anomalies have further delineated anomalous trends and in several instances have upgraded them significantly, some of which warrant drill testing. Ground magnetic surveying carried out on selected areas of the Mets 2 claim outlined two isolated weak magnetic highs of small dimensions. Detailed geological mapping carried out in selected areas of both claims resulted in the identification of a fairly extensive silica-kaolin alteration zone on the Mets 1 claim. The zone is characterized by strong fracturing and silicification. Quartz-hematite breccia and quartz stringer zones cut the fractures irregularly, which are weakly to moderately mineralized with pyrite. In the intensely fractured sections, silicification of primary fracture sets is also

intense, with some vein development noted. Other mapping and prospecting carried out in the southeastern (C grid area) and southwestern areas of the Mets 2 claim resulted in the discovery and sampling of a large amount of quartz and silica-kaolin altered float occurring on isolated patches and in semi-continuous features, indicating a nearby subcrop presence of strongly silicified and kaolinized alteration zones.

Presumably, the above-noted zones of intense alteration and strong fracturing represent that which corresponds to the upper levels of Buchanan's alteration model, thus carrying the potential of being an important exploration target.

## INTRODUCTION

### Location and Access

The Mets 1 and 2 mineral claims form a contiguous block of claims located in N.T.S. 94E/6W, approximately 510 km northwest of Prince George, at the headwaters of Metsantan Creek (Figure 1). The approximate geographic coordinates of the claims are 57°27' North latitude and 127°22' West longitude (Figure 2). The claims are normally accessible only by helicopter.

### Property and Ownership

The claims are located in the Liard Mining Division and are entirely owned by Golden Rule Resources Ltd. of Calgary, Alberta. The claims are described more specifically as follows:

<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>No. of Units</u>	<u>Record Number</u>	<u>Date of Record</u>
Mets 1	20	1253	} April 3, 1980
Mets 2	20	1254	
	<u>40</u>		

### Physiography and Glaciation

The claims lie within the Cassiar Mountains physiographic subdivision of the Interior Plateau. The region is entirely glaciated and is characterized by wide U-shaped drift-filled major valleys and deeply-cut V-shaped upland valleys. Mountain peaks in the area average 1,980 metres ASL in elevation and rise fairly abruptly from the major valleys. The topography of areas underlain by Toodoggone volcanic rocks is usually considerably more subdued than areas underlain by Takla Group volcanic rocks.

The southern part of the Mets group is located over a flat-topped horseshoe-shaped 1,980+ metre ridge that slopes steeply down into a deeply-cut south-facing basin. The northern and eastern facing slopes form steep cirques and cliffs as a consequence of ice-plucking and seasonal alpine glaciation.





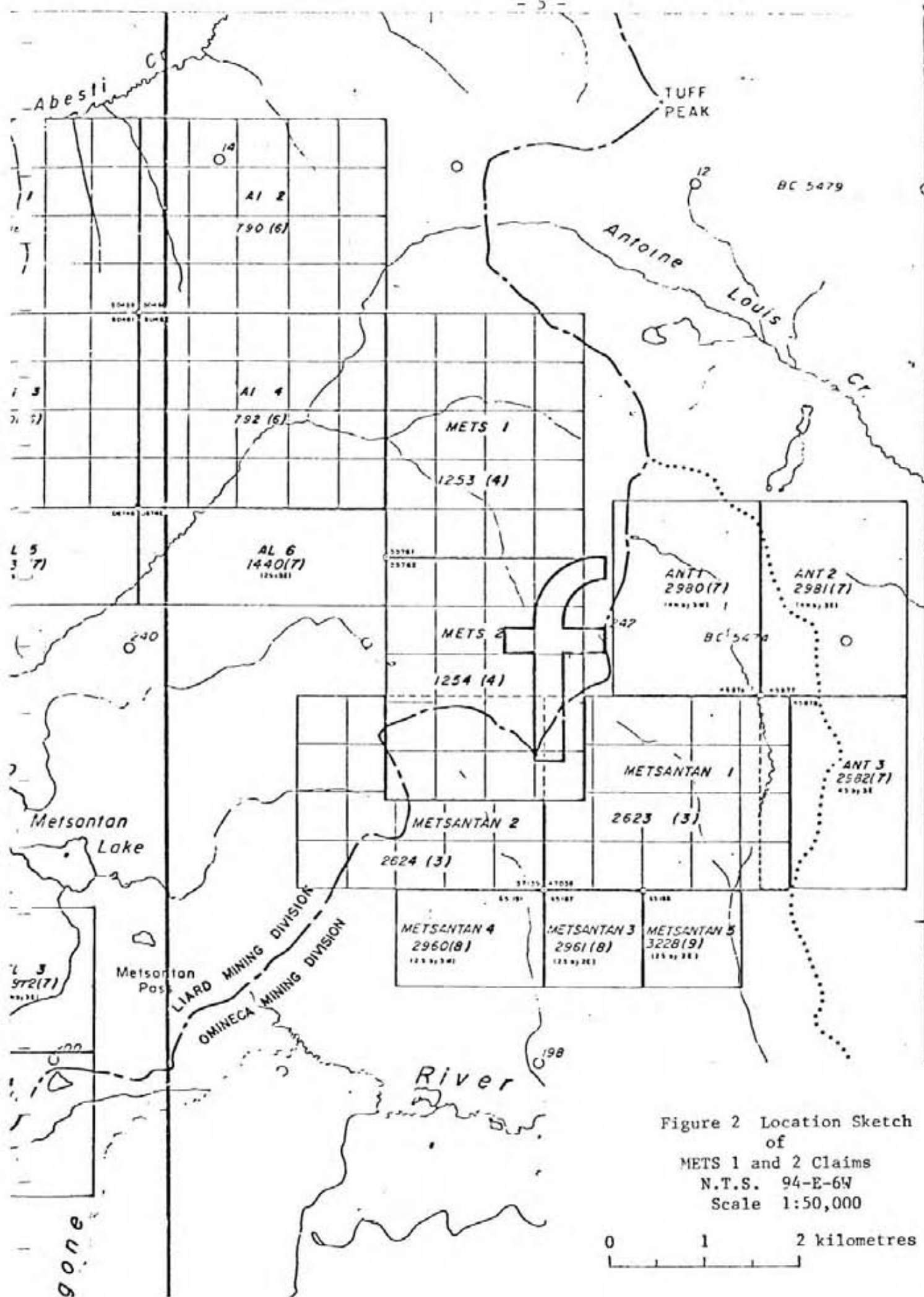


Figure 2 Location Sketch of  
 METS 1 and 2 Claims  
 N.T.S. 94-E-6W  
 Scale 1:50,000

0 1 2 kilometres

The northern part of the claim group is located over an area of relatively gently-sloping low hills and ridges that are dissected by a number of tributary streams at the headwaters of the northern fork of Metsantan Creek. Elevations here range from 1,400+ to 1,700+ metres ASL. In some areas, 30 - 60 metre deep narrow canyons occur along the streams.

#### 1983 Program

Exploration carried out on the Mets 1 and 2 claims during 1981 and 1982 is described in earlier assessment reports by M. Fox, dated January 1982 and October 1982 respectively.

Work carried out on the property during September 1983 consisted of geochemical soil and rock sampling, ground magnetic and VLF-EM surveying, geological mapping, and prospecting. 28 line km of grid was retrieved and established in selected areas, with line spacings of 100 metres and station intervals at 25 metres. A total of 1,010 soil samples and 90 rock samples were collected and submitted for Au and Ag analyses. Ground magnetic coverage was extended and completed in selected areas, totalling 18 line km; and 9.9 line km of VLF-EM surveying were carried out. Limited geological mapping and prospecting were carried out over selected areas, the results of which are presented at a scale of 1:5,000 (Map 1).

## REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The claims are underlain by intermediate to acidic volcanic rocks of the Lower Jurassic Toodoggone Formation. The Toodoggone volcanics form a belt 5 - 20 km wide and 100+ km long which is currently the focus of intense precious metals exploration. The belt hosts the Baker deposit currently being mined by DuPont of Canada Ltd., and another potentially economic deposit known as the Amethyst-Gold Breccia Zone currently being explored by Serem Ltd.

Four principal subdivisions of the Toodoggone Formation are now recognized. The following descriptions of these subdivisions are excerpted from B.C. Ministry of Mines Paper 1981-1 (p.125) by T. G. Schroeter.

1. Lower Volcanic Division. This is dominantly a pyroclastic assemblage including purple agglomerate and grey to purple dacitic tuff.
2. Middle Volcanic Division. This is an acidic assemblage including rhyolites, dacites, 'orange' crystal to lithic tuffs, and quartz feldspar porphyries. It includes welded tuff. The 'orange' colour of the tuffs resulted from oxidization of the fine-grained matrix while the rock was still hot. A coeval period of explosive volcanism included the formation of 'laharic' units and intrusion of syenomonzonite bodies and dykes. This event was accompanied by explosive brecciation along zones of weakness, predominantly large-scale faults and attendant splays, followed by silicification and deposition of precious and base metals to varying degrees in the breccias. Rounded fragments of Omineca intrusive rocks are rare components in Toodoggone tuffs.
3. Upper Volcanic - Intrusive Division. This division consists of grey to green to maroon crystal tuffs and quartz-eye feldspar porphyries.
4. Upper Volcanic - Sedimentary Division. This division consists of lacustrine sedimentary rocks (sometimes varved), stream bed deposits, and possible local fanglomerate deposits and interbedded tuff beds.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The property geology of the Mets claims has been described in sufficient detail in an earlier report by M. Fox, dated January 1982. During the course of evaluation of a large number of pre-existing Au- and Ag-in-soil anomalies on the Mets 2 claim defined by the previous years' programs, this writer examined various areas of geological and economic importance, and concurs with the interpretations, with the exception of several areas which required more detailed study.

The southern half of the Mets 2 claim, where most of the bedrock exposures occur, is underlain by the green and orange crystal tuff members of Division 2 of the Toodoggone Formation. In the extreme southeastern portion, the predominantly orange crystal tuff rocks are transected by a series of northwesterly trending, well silicified fracture zones containing narrow sub-zones of quartz breccia, stringers, and lenses, typifying the complete replacement of the pre-existing tuff by silica. In the west-central area of the Mets 2 claim, a northerly striking, medium-grained quartz porphyry dyke intrudes the tuff. Silicification and brecciation of the wallrock is intense along strike for some distance.

On the Mets 1 claim, altered rocks belonging to Divisions 3 and 4 of the Upper Toodoggone Formation occur in isolated areas. They include silicified, well pyritized leucocratic feldspar and quartz-feldspar porphyries, tuff, and porphyritic trachyandesite and andesitic flows. Several distinct alteration patterns are recognized which correspond roughly to Buchanan's upper level alteration model for epithermal precious metals deposits. In the "A" Zone grid area of the Mets 1 claim, particularly between Lines 24N and 28N (east grid) and between Lines 32N and 38N (west grid), the volcanics have undergone pervasive silicification, thus resembling a rhyolite and are heavily pyritized. These rocks host quartz stringer zones and narrow quartz breccia zones. They occur most commonly in narrow 1.0 - 1.5 metre wide irregular to semi-parallel zones of several narrow stringers and silicified fractures, or in lenses 2 - 3 metres wide and 10 metres long. As far as could be determined from mapping in the

area, they appear to represent a parallel series of primary fractures and shears related to a north-northeasterly trending regional fault complex. Similar to several previously discovered zones to the south on the Mets 2 claim, the host rocks, structural conditions, and alteration patterns indicate that the tensional regime noted in the area is responsible for the formation of the conduit system which has facilitated the epithermal stockwork development here. Rock geochemical sampling carried out to date indicates potentially economic grades of Au and Ag are genetically related to these quartz breccia and quartz stringer zones only.

To the north, near L.40N/23+00E, occurs a silica-kaolin alteration zone hosting narrow quartz stringers and irregular lenses of quartz breccia. Detailed examination of the feature shows partial to complete replacement of the pre-existing trachyte porphyry by fine-grained silica, clay minerals, epidote, and pyrite, locally disseminated to 5%. Fracturing is moderate to intense, with primary sets trending north-northeasterly and secondary sets trending westerly. In sections of intense fracturing and between major fractures, narrow elongated breccia zones or lenses have developed. The zone appears to be related to a major deep-seated fracture system exhibiting semi-developed vertical and lateral zonation of alteration mineral assemblages. Laterally, beyond the central silicified core, is a zone of moderate propylitic alteration with dimensions twice the size of the core. The relict porphyritic texture noted in less intensely silicified sections is a result of albitization of the pre-existing feldspar phenocrysts in the original rock.

Additional exploration is required to fully investigate the potential of this zone as a down-faulted zone in which the younger volcanics are preserved at the stratigraphic level of the Division 2 tuffs and feldspar porphyry flows. The controlling structures themselves are responsible for the subsidence, and may have acted as controls of hydrothermal activity.

Detailed geological mapping and prospecting investigations carried out over the west-central and southeastern grid regions of the Mets 2

claim resulted in the discovery of several float trends consisting of pervasively clay-altered, moderately to completely silicified feldspar porphyry and porphyritic trachyte and trachyandesite material. As well, a number of quartz and quartz breccia fragments were located in talus and felsenmeer deposits paralleling known alteration trends and known geochemical anomalies. Several rock samples collected contain sub-ore quantities of Au and Ag.

## GEOCHEMISTRY

### Sampling and Analytical Procedures

A total of 1,010 soil samples were collected at 12.5 metre intervals along closely spaced grid lines, and at 25 metre intervals along retrieved and extension grid lines spaced at 100 metre intervals.

The former samples were collected during the course of evaluation of previously defined Au and Ag soil anomalies on the Mets 2 claim; the latter samples were collected during the process of extending or filling in geochemical coverage in specific areas of the Mets 2 claim. Samples were collected mainly from B-horizon soils at depths of 15 - 30 cm.

A total of 90 rock samples were routinely collected during geological mapping and prospecting investigations, and were submitted for Au and Ag analyses.

Rock and soil samples were analyzed for Au and Ag by combined fire assay and atomic absorption techniques. Soils were analyzed by TerraMin Research Labs Ltd. of Calgary, Alberta; and rock samples were analyzed by both TerraMin and Loring Laboratories Ltd. also of Calgary.

Approximately 25% of the Au-in-soils values fall below the 2 ppb detection limit. However, a larger number of samples returned marginally and strongly anomalous values in Au and Ag, providing a significant increase in the definition of the 1982 soil anomalous trends which parallel known trends of alteration. Anomalies outlined by the 1981 and 1982 programs are described in detail in earlier reports by Fox (January 1981 and January 1982). These results are described in terms of their locations in the "A", "B", and "C" grid areas which refer to the northwest and southeast grid areas of the Mets 2 ("B" and "C") and all of the grid area of the Mets 1 ("A"). New grid lines were established in the northeast area of the Mets 2 claim, which will be referred to as the "E" grid area, as well as the southwestern portion of the Mets 2 claim, which is referred to as the "D" grid in this report. The southwesterly extension of the "C" grid area will retain the same identification. The results of the 1983 program are described below.

### "E" Grid

Geochemical analyses of soils collected in this grid area have identified two isolated, marginally anomalous zones in an overburden and talus covered area. To the south, several northeasterly trending boulder trains occur, composed of angular to subrounded fragments of rust-stained quartz, silicified and clay-altered quartz feldspar porphyry, and silicified trachyandesite. Approximately 100 metres to the north occurs a creek bed exposure of moderately to strongly silicified trachyandesite showing strong hematite alteration of feldspar and pervasive silicification of major fracture sets carrying minor pyrite along fracture surfaces. Soil sampling carried out in the vicinity of an anomaly indicated by 1982 work resulted in a small 90 metre long northwesterly trending, marginally anomalous zone just downstream from the above-mentioned exposure. Presumably, the source is the same.

### "D" Grid

Geochemical analyses of soils collected in 1983 have defined three Au and Ag anomalies of major strength and dimension.

#### Anomaly D-1

Situated between Lines 10N and 14N/7+00E and centered crudely on Line 12+50N/8+00E is a 600 metre, northwesterly trending Au and Ag anomaly. Over most of its length, the trend is within talus or broken outcrop, and is subparallel to an altered quartz porphyry dyke trending northwesterly through this area and underlying most of the anomaly. Some of its strike length was delineated by 1982 sampling on the northern end, but 1983 sampling has extended the anomaly an appreciable distance south. In the vicinity of Line 15N/7+00E (1981 grid), two major quartz and quartz breccia float trends occur within the anomaly; and along 7+50E to 8+00E, a major alteration zone is exposed consisting of intensive and pervasive clay and silica alteration with well developed quartz veins, quartz breccia lenses,



and silicified fractures, all of which are intermittently pyritized. A narrow float trend of clay alteration accompanies the float trend of silicification and quartz breccias to the west of the exposure.

#### Anomaly D-2

The D-2 zone is a northwesterly trending, 400 metre long Au- and Ag-in-soils anomaly situated in an overburden and talus covered area. It extends northwesterly from Line 10+50N/4+00E to Line 14+50N/4+50E at which point it is disrupted by severe topographical conditions which hampered sampling. On Line 15+25N (1981 "B" grid), the zone appears to continue as an arcuate (convex to the east) feature for 200 metres. At Line 18+00N/5+00E (1982 grid), it crudely intersects the northwestern extremity of Anomaly D-1, and may represent a subsidiary zone to it.

#### Anomaly D-3

The D-3 zone is situated in the extreme southwestern sector of the "D" grid and consists of a very irregular westerly trending zone of marginally to moderately anomalous Au- and Ag-in-soils values in a talus covered area. Geochemical coverage along this section is incomplete, as grid lines were ended at a series of steep cliffs. Outcrop occurs along a northwesterly trending ridge composed mainly of weakly altered trachyte porphyry.

#### "C" Grid

Soil geochemical sampling in the "C" grid area consisted of systematic sampling carried out over detailed evaluative grids placed over pre-existing Au and Ag anomalies, and standard sampling carried out on grid line extensions of the 1982 grid.

#### Anomaly C-1

Detailed geochemical evaluations carried out over existing Au/Ag anomalies in the extreme southeastern "C" grid area of the Mets 2 claim resulted in the delineation of a broad, highly irregular, crudely

northwesterly trending zone of moderately to strongly anomalous Au- and Ag-in-soils values. The southern part of the anomalous zone extends onto an adjacent claim group along the southern boundary of the Mets 2 claim. The anomalous values occur over a float trend of silicification and quartz breccia as well as isolated exposures of weakly porphyritically altered trachyandesite.

#### Anomaly C-2

The C-2 zone is a semi-continuous, northerly to north-northeasterly trending narrow anomaly 900 metres long. Over most of its strike length, anomalous values occur within a major quartz and quartz breccia float trend. Between Line 6N (1981 grid) and Line 12N (1982 grid), anomalous values occur over a zone of intense silicification, clay alteration, and irregular pyritization which is exposed mainly in subcrop.

A few isolated moderate to high level anomalies accompany these trends on the "C" grid, and appear to be related to nearby exposures or float trends of silicified and clay-altered bedrock.

#### "B" Grid

Geochemical analyses of soils collected in 1983 over existing anomalous zones indicated by 1982 sampling program, have established that the main Au- and Ag-in-soils anomalies occur in the vicinity of major quartz or quartz breccia float trends and over zones of pervasive clay alteration, silicification, and pyritization. Detailed sampling of existing anomalies resulted in the delineation of numerous isolated marginal to high level Au and Ag anomalies, crudely trending northwesterly.

#### Rock Results

Numerous quartz, quartz breccia, and clay-altered rock samples were collected, with some marginally anomalous and anomalous values realized at sample sites S-9-21-4 (.414 oz/ton Au); L.16N/8+37.8E (.292 oz/ton Au); S-9-20-5 (.298 oz/ton Au); and GW-M-07 (112 ppb Au, 3000 ppb Ag). All occur in the vicinity of major alteration zones in outcrop or float trends.

## GEOPHYSICS

### Ground Magnetometer Survey

In an effort to complete the magnetic coverage over the Mets 2 claim and to further define magnetic anomalies of the 1982 survey, 28 km of ground magnetic surveying were carried out over selected areas of the 1981, 1982, and newly established 1983 grids on the Mets 1 and 2 claims. Line spacings were at 100 metres with readings taken at 25 metre intervals using a Scintrex MP-2 proton precession magnetometer. Magnetic control points were established at each tie line and cross line intersection, with cross lines being surveyed in loops starting and ending at control points.

Survey results obtained in the "D" and "E" grid areas indicate several small isolated magnetic highs 50 - 65 metres wide and 75 - 200 metres long. These coincide roughly with geochemical anomalies and have peripherally associated Au and/or Ag anomalies.

In the extreme northeastern sector of the Mets 1 claim, a northerly trending geophysical lineament is defined over 500 metres in length. This may be interpreted as a fault lineament or a contact, probably the former as no major lithological change was noted in the area during geological mapping.

### Ground Electromagnetic Survey

In the northern sector of the Mets 1 claim, approximately 9 km of grid lines were established and surveyed using a Geonics VLF-EM-16 unit. The transmitter used was Seattle, Washington (18.6 KHz); direction to the transmitter was 178° Azimuthal. The survey was designed to test the conductive responses over a major, well developed quartz breccia and quartz stringer stockwork locally referred to as the Golden Furlong occurrence.

No significant conductive responses were noted in the grid area. Several weak conductors coincided with low-level soil geochemical anomalies delineated by 1983 work.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The results of the work carried out in 1983, together with that completed in previous years, clearly indicate that the greatest potential for discovering significant precious metals zones on the Mets claims lies within the east-central grid area of the Mets 2 where a well developed quartz vein occurs in a major silicified and clay-altered zone. Lengthy quartz and quartz breccia float trends parallel this alteration zone. As evidenced in several outcrops, silicification has progressed past the first stage of replacement into an irregular vein development phase with associated clay alteration zones. As discussed in the geochemistry results, narrow irregularly defined to subparallel soil anomalies coincide with the zones.

Geochemical anomalies in the C-1, C-2, and E-1 zones are sufficiently localized and correlatably wiht quartz and clay-altered bedrock or float trends to successfully carry out trenching and subsequently drill testing. If vein material is discovered through trenching, then drill testing is recommended.


Only the zones of intense silicification that are structurally controlled should be explored, rather than that resulting from large-scale replacement. On the Mets 1 claim in the north-central area, structurally controlled silicification has resulted in irregular but notable vein development. Other open fracture zones of this type exist on the Mets 2 claim and should be trenched, contingent upon more detailed sampling and mapping.

REFERENCES

- Buchanan, L. J. (1981): Precious Metal Deposits Associated with Volcanic Environments in the Southwest; Arizona Geological Society Digest, v.XIV, pp.237-262.
- Fox, M. (January 1982): Geological, Geochemical and Geophysical Report on the Mets 1 and 2 Mineral Claims, Liard Mining Division, British Columbia; for Golden Rule Resources Ltd.

A P P E N D I X I

Analytical Techniques



# TERRAMIN RESEARCH LABS LTD.

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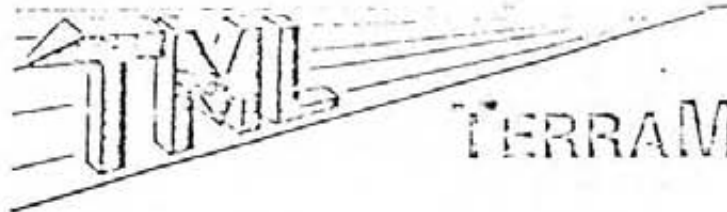
GOLDEN RULE RESOURCES

## SAMPLE PREPARATION

Soil and sediment samples are dried and sieved to -80 mesh (approx. 200 micron).

### Rock Samples:

The entire sample is crushed to approx. 1/8" maximum, and split divided to obtain a representative portion which is pulverized to -200 mesh (approx 90 micron).



# TERRAMIN RESEARCH LABS LTD.

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(403) 276-8068

GOLDEN RULE RESOURCES

## ANALYTICAL METHOD FOR GOLD AND SILVER

Approximately 1 assay ton of prepared sample is fused with a litharge/flux charge to obtain a lead button. The lead button is cupelled to obtain a prill. The prill is dissolved in nitric/hydrochloric acids (aqua regia), and the resulting solution is analysed by atomic absorption spectroscopy.



A P P E N D I X   I I

Geochemical Analyses

TERRAMIN RESEARCH LABS LTD.

ANALYTICAL REPORT

Job # 83-332

Date Nov. 24, 1983

Count Project GR-BC-7

Page 15

Sample No.	Au	Ag
11 "MB"	ppb	ppb
L 22+50 N 9+00 E	20	410
9+25	18	380
10+00	112	1020
10+25	34	650
10+50	12	2920
10+75	18	3100
11+00	184	310
11+25	14	200
11+50	20	310
11+75	12	1500
L 22+25 N 9+50 E	16	330
10+25	12	940
11+25	16	220
L 22+00 N 9+50 E	64	480
9+62.5	66	510
10+12.5	-8	2100
10+25	124	420
10+37.5	32	600
11+12.5	12	310
11+25	4	230
11+37.5	92	1000
L 21+75 N 9+50 E	1064	1000
10+25	76	720
11+25	20	110
L 21+50 N 10+00 E	28	170

ANALYTICAL REPORT

Job # 83-332

Date

Client Project GR-BC-7

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Sample No.	Au	Ag
Site "MB"	ppb	ppb
L 21+50 N 10+25 E	24	270
10+50	44	260
10+75	16	320
11+00	28	290
11+25	58	320
11+50	8	270
11+75	216	160
L 21+00 N 26+00 E	-2	120
26+25	-2	200
L 19+00 N 15+25 E	-2	1460
15+50	-8	880
15+75	-4	1540
16+00	-8	920
16+25	6	1480
16+50	4	220
16+75	8	930
17+00	12	280
17+25	6	980
17+50	-4	340
17+75	8	190
18+00	30	110
18+25	-4	100
18+50	-2	130
18+75	-2	420
19+00	2	240

ANALYTICAL REPORT

Job # 83-332

Date

Client Project GR-BC-7

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Sample No.	Au	Ag
"MB"	ppb	ppb
L 19+00 N 19+25 E	-8	160
19+50	52	210
19+75	8	420
20+00	54	130
20+25	-2	100
20+50	-2	820
20+75	8	160
21+00	-4	100
21+25	14	190
21+50	8	490
21+75	2	110
22+00	-2	30
22+25	4	130
22+50	-2	30
22+75	-2	90
23+00	-2	70
23+25	-2	80
23+50 (1)	-2	160
23+50 (2)	-4	300
24+00	-2	290
24+25	-2	80
24+50	-2	80
24+75	16	100
25+00	2	140
25+25	-2	60

ANALYTICAL REPORT

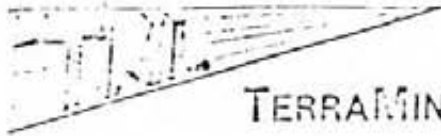
Job # 83-332

Date

Client Project GR-BC-7

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Sample No.	Au ppb	Ag ppb
L 19+00 N 25+50 E	-2	200
25+75	2	180
26+00	4	340
L 17+00 N 15+00 E	-4	380
15+25	-8	680
15+50	-2	150
15+75	-2	200
16+00	152	400
16+25	2	640
16+50	6	140
16+75	2	550
17+00	24	560
17+25	-2	270
17+50	4	180
17+75	4	240
18+00	-8	440
18+25	-2	250
18+50	-2	240
18+75	2	280
19+00	-2	100
19+25	-2	140
19+50	-2	350
19+75	8	320
20+00	-8	400
20+25	-2	160



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Sample No.	Au ppb	Ag ppb
"MR"		
L 17+00 N 20+50 E	-2	170
20+75	-2	300
21+00	-2	210
21+25	-4	260
21+50	2	240
21+75	4	200
22+00	-8	640
22+25	2	250
L 15+00 N 15+00 E	6	340
15+25	-8	240
15+50 → 15+30	-2	230
15+75	-2	240
16+00	-2	350
16+25	-2	230
16+50	-2	80
16+75	-4	2520
17+00	-2	630
17+25	-2	100
17+50	-2	110
17+75	-2	110
18+00	2	210
18+25	-2	40
18+50	4	170
18+75	4	80
19+00	-2	80



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Sample No.	Au ppb	Ag ppb
"NB"		
L 15+00 N 19+25 E	-2	140
19+50	-2	200
19+75	-2	110
20+00	-2	90
20+25	-2	280
20+50 → 20+30 (?)	-2	90
20+75	8	220
21+00	22	230
21+25	-2	160
21+50	2	170
21+75	-2	350
22+00	2	270
22+25	6	90
22+50	4	90
22+75	2	250
23+00	6	550

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Sample No.	Au	Ag
"MIS" Soil	ppb	ppb
L 50+00 N 17+00 E	4	400
17+25	-10	300
17+50	4	320
17+75	-4	460
18+00	-2	290
18+25	-8	360
18+50	N.S.	
19+00	-8	520
19+25	-8	440
19+50	-25	2800 scratch result. 2 gm sample insufficient
19+75	-2	280
20+00	-8	360
20+25	14	1220
20+50	-2	410
20+75	-4	1100
21+00	-8	360
21+25	-4	580
21+50	-4	600
21+75	-2	290
22+00	2	140
22+25	12	370
22+50	18	750
22+75	16	350
23+25	24	2920
23+50	24	2000



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Sample No.	Au	Ag
"ppb"	ppb	ppb
L 50+00 N 23+75 E	32	540
24+00	10	320
24+25	20	3600
24+50	118	570
24+75	-8	240
25+00	2	210
25+25	-2	320
25+50	8	230
25+75	-2	800
26+00	12	220
26+25	6	260
26+50	6	510
26+75	-2	50
27+00	-2	70
27+25	14	190
27+50	4	80
27+75	8	80
28+00	6	80
28+25	2	90
28+50	2	70
28+75	8	130
29+00	-2	130
29+25	-4	60
29+50	-4	-20
29+75	-2	40

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Page 23

Sample No.	Au	Ag
"MSG"	ppb	ppb
L 50+00 N 30+00 E	-2	100
30+25	-2	60
30+50	6	130
30+75	-2	30
31+00	2	60
31+25	-2	40
31+50	2	50
31+75	-2	150
32+00	-4	60
32+25	-2	230
32+50	-2	150
32+75	-4	120
33+00	-10	100
33+25	-2	70
33+50	-4	40
33+75	-2	90
34+00	-2	70
34+25	-2	90
34+50	-2	-10
L 47+00 N 17+00 E	12	520
17+50	-2	470
17+75	6	630
18+00	8	160
18+25	-2	250
18+50	4	270

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Sample No.	Au ppb	Ag ppb
"BNC"		
L 47+00 N 18+75 E	-2	410
19+00	2	330
19+75	2	330
20+00	4	500
20+25	4	440
20+75	6	480
21+00	-2	290

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Sample No.	Au ppb	Ag ppb
DD-JA L 0+00 S 0+12.5 W	42	760
0+00	24	600
0+12.5	20	400
L 0+75 S 0+12.5 W	-12	310
0+00	14	450
L 1+00 S 0+12.5 E	28	880
0+25	40	540
0+37.5	56	630
RGB L 9+25 E 0+12.5 N	20	410
0+00	6	800
0+12.5 S	66	500
L 10+00 E 0+12.5 N	64	1550
0+00	12	940
0+12.5 S	14	610
L 10+25 E 0+12.5 N	84	820
0+00	388	1670
0+12.5 S	10	700
L 23+50 N 6+00 E	14	1680
L 22+00 N 14+75 E	6	6100
L 18+50 N 7+00 E	-4	1440
7+25	22	780
7+50	-4	560
7+75	-2	800
8+25	8	780
8+50	-4	360

ANALYTICAL REPORT

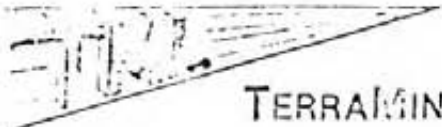
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Sample No.	Au ppb	Ag ppb
<u>MOG</u> L 18+50 N 9+75 E	12	790
10+25	-2	120
11+00	-4	360
11+25	32	1710
L 18+25 N 7+50 E	18	1840
8+00	776	3400
10+75	-2	240
L 18+00 N 00+0.5 E	26	1350
07+82.5	4	480
08+00	-4	420
08+00	512	930
08+12.5	182	480
09+87.5	8	1360
10+00	-10	2900
10+12.5	8	5500
10+12.5	32	5400
10+62.5	8	240
10+87.5	-2	280
17+87.5	24	630
L 17+75 N 07+00 E	-4	260
08+00	8	680
10+00	-2	550
L 17+50 N 05+75 E	2	210
06+00	24	320
06+25	-4	180



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Sample No.	Au ppb	Ag ppb
MOG L 17+50 N 6+50 E	-10	350
6+75	-8	680
7+00	-4	300
7+25	-14	200
7+50	-20	2000
7+75 (1)	-2	400
7+75 (2)	10	550
8+00	10	190
8+50	6	240
8+75	I.S.	
10+50	32	310
10+75	48	1080
L 17+25 N 6+12.5 E	140	240
6+25	48	1400
9+50	8	410
L 17+00 N 6+25 E	12	220
6+37.5	4	500
9+50	80	3040
9+62.5	64	2740
L 16+75 N 6+25 E	32	220
L 16+50 N 7+75 E	24	360
8+00	142	270
8+25	44	470
8+50	12	440
9+00	48	770

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Sample No.	Au ppb	Ag ppb
L 16+25 N 8+25 E	24	540
L 16+00 N 8+12.5	58	860
8+25	20	310
8+37.5	46	370
8+50	36	420
L 15+75 N 8+25 E	72	1580
L 15+50 N 7+50 E	68	2120
7+75	176	2800
8+00	118	2800
8+25	220	660
L 15+25 N 7+50 E	144	3100
7+75	64	1160
L 15+00 N 7+37.5 E	340	8670
7+75	66	2700
7+87.5	68	1100
8+00 (1)	3140	3100
8+00 (2)	11100	2400
8+12.5	588	2500
L 14+75 N 8+00 E	292	1620
L 14+50 N 7+50 E	20	1360
7+75	24	1400
10+75	16	2720
L 14+25 N 7+50 E	62	1730
7+75	104	2300
L 5+75 N 0+50 E	248	420

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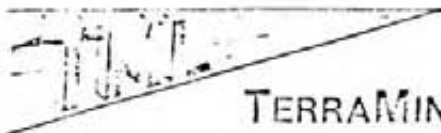
Date

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Sample No.				Au	Ag
<u>MDS</u>				ppb	ppb
L	5+50 N	11+75	E (1)	8	1280
		11+75	(2)	10	510
		12+00		I.S.	
		12+25	(1)	I.S.	
		12+25	(2)	I.S.	
		12+50	(1)	16	1160
		12+50	(2)	10	1800
		12+75		88	1880
		13+00		84	1510
		13+25		8	560
L	5+25 N	12+25	E	36	1160
		12+75		6	580
L	5+00 N	12+12.5	E	4	480
		12+25		56	1020
		12+37.5		102	2500
		12+62.5		114	1740
		12+75		96	720
		12+87.5		4140	16800
L	4+75 N	12+25	E	8	2280
		12+75		92	2200
L	4+50 N	11+75	E	24	650
		12+00		18	180
		12+25		50	780
		12+50		20	750
		12+75		126	1310





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Sample No.	Au ppb	Ag ppb
L 4+50 N 13+00 E	8	280
13+25	36	190
L 3+50 N 11+00 E	-2	190
11+25	8	1360
11+50	26	890
11+75	686	1040
12+00	4	280
12+25	252	1310
12+50	12	310
12+75	I.S.	
L 3+25 N 11+50 E	176	620
12+25	-2	1440
L 3+00 N 11+32.5 E	4	880
11+50	8	330
11+62.5	4	780
12+12.5	2	1010
12+25	-2	650
12+37.5	4	600
L 2+75 N 11+50 E	100	780
12+25	2	160
L 2+50 N 8+50 E	4	320
8+75	-2	210
9+00	16	530
9+25	246	550
9+50	4	340

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Sample No.	Au ppb	Ag ppb
MOG		
L 2+50 N 11+00 E	2	510
11+25	6	270
11+50	204	4800
11+75	8	1160
12+00	24	6670
12+25	96	520
12+50	8	600
12+75	88	400
L 2+25 N 9+00 E	-2	210
L 2+00 N 8+87.5 E	-2	330
9+00	2	290
9+12.5	-2	260
L 1+75 N 9+00 E	-2	180
L 1+50 N 8+50 E	4	250
8+75	2	170
9+00	2	240
9+25	-2	460
9+50	8	1360
11+75 (a)	256	2600
11+75 (b)	6	200
12+00	12	340
12+25	70	1070
12+50	44	1300
12+75	10	320
12+25	8	620

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Sample No.	Au	Ag
<u>MOG</u>	ppb	ppb
L 1+00 N 12+12.5 E	I.S.	
12+25	236	570
L 0+75 N 12+25 E	32	630
L 0+50 N 12+00 E	4	250
12+25	30	260
12+50	14	400
12+75	8	520
L 0+50 S 10+50 E	34	3400
10+75	536	1340
11+00	360	920
11+25	48	730
11+75	20	700
12+25	48	2200
12+50	48	2600
12+75	54	6600
14+25 (1)	8	680
14+25 (2)	2	520
14+50	2	170
14+75	680	2700
15+00	190	540
L 0+75 S 11+00 E	26	750
11+50	72	1430
11+75	158	920
12+00	140	1040
12+25	56	920

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Sample No.	Au ppb	Ag ppb
L 0+75 S 14+50 E	132	690
L 1+00 S 10+87.5 E	6	580
11+00	4	640
11+12.5	12	1880
11+37.5	16	590
11+50	58	710
11+62.5	134	830
11+75	182	1830
11+87.5	124	2800
12+25	576	10000
12+37.5	226	3600
14+12.5	18	1510
14+25	440	1050
14+37.5	674	1800
14+50	1140	2500
14+62.5	480	3300
L 1+25 S 11+00 E	76	1240
11+50	316	1680
11+75	1110	5100
12+00	1160	8000
12+25	546	9500
14+25	12	2220
L 1+50 S 10+50 E	2	460
10+75	16	1120
11+00	248	2300

ANALYTICAL REPORT

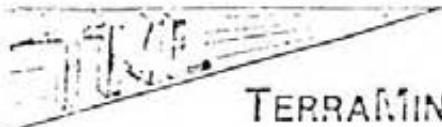
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Sample No. "G" "G"	Au ppb	Ag ppb
L 1+50 S 11+25 E	536	2900
11+50	54	1700
11+75	I.S.	
12+00	14	900
12+50	104	6200
12+75	32	5200
13+00	34	1160
13+25	80	2400
14+50	68	3800
14+75	60	2600
L 1+75 S 11+50 E	358	3600
12+25	40	1990
12+50	292	5200
L 2+00 S 11+37.5 E	560	5100
11+50	222	6000
11+87.5	382	5900
12+12.5	80	3470
12+25	100	4600
12+37.5	252	3200
12+50	144	5600
12+62.5	124	2900
L 2+25 S 11+50 E	136	4130
12+25	384	6600
12+50	324	1000
L 2+50 S 11+00 E	6	360



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Sample No.	Au ppb	Ag ppb
"MOG"		
L 2+50 S 11+25 E	12	1680
11+50	46	3100
11+75	92	1170
12+00	122	3500
12+25	728	4130
12+75	44	1450
13+00	98	1270
13+25	16	1780
L 0+50 S 14+50 E	2	170

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Sample No.	Au	Ag
"N-T-S"	ppb	ppb
L 17+00 N 22+50 E	-4	660
22+75	-8	400
23+00	-8	200
23+25	-4	680
23+50	2	50
23+75	-8	80
24+00	-4	140
L 19+00 N 15+00 E	-8	240
L 22+50 N 9+50 E	168	3300
9+75	26	1180

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Sample no.	Au ppb	Ag ppb
"MITS"		
L 20+00 N 11+00 E (1)	4	410
11+00 (2)	8	280
11+12.5	-8	520
11+37.5	60	740
11+50	4	280
11+75	-4	320
19+50	20	1760
19+75	4	480
20+25	-8	360
L 20+50 N no sample pt	104	320
6+00 E	2	160
6+50	240	630
6+75	8	280
L 20+75 N 6+50 E	48	780
L 21+00 N 6+37.5 E	24	280
6+50	28	460
6+62.5	64	510
8+50	20	1400
9+00	16	360
9+12.5	122	330
9+25	112	560
9+50 (1)	12	440
9+50 (2)	120	480
15+00	-2	270
15+25	-4	1120



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Sample No.			Au	Ag
<u>"METS"</u>			ppb	ppb
L 21+00 N	15+50	E	2	130
	15+75		-2	210
	16+00		4	140
	16+25		2	330
	16+50		2	120
	16+75		2	120
	17+00		2	240
	17+25		-2	160
	17+50		-2	260
	17+75		-2	130
	18+00		2	130
	18+25		-2	290
	18+50		-2	490
	18+75		4	260
	19+00		-2	300
	19+25		-2	190
	19+50		-2	120
	19+75		10	160
	20+00		2	190
	20+25		2	80
	20+50		2	250
	20+75	(1)	-8	300
	20+75	(2)	I.S.	
	21+00		2	1190
	21+25		26	170

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Sample No.	Au ppb	Ag ppb
L 21+00 N 21+50 E	4	100
21+75	-2	80
22+00	8	50
22+25	6	110
22+50	6	50
22+75	-2	260
23+00	2	100
23+25	4	50
23+50	-2	50
23+75	6	50
24+00	2	50
24+25	4	40
24+50	8	110
24+75	2	210
25+00	2	80
25+25	8	80
25+50	6	160
25+75	8	80
26+50	8	340
L 21+50 N 6+00 E	120	5360
6+25	112	230
6+50	28	200
6+75	104	380
7+00	16	560
9+25	20	800

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Sample No.	Au	Ag
"METS"	ppb	ppb
L 21+75 N 6+50 E	184	210
L 23+00 N 1+00 E (1)	10	90
1+00 (2)	4	180
10+50	2	210
15+00	4	100
15+25	-2	220
15+50	2	400
15+75	-2	180
16+25	-2	120
16+50	-2	170
16+75	-2	140
17+25	2	160
17+50	2	360
17+75	-2	70
18+00	2	90
18+25	-2	150
18+75	2	370
19+00	-2	210
19+25	-2	100
19+50	2	230
19+75	2	200
20+00	2	100
20+25	-2	590
20+50	2	110
20+75	4	80

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Sample No.	Au ppb	Ag ppb
"NETS"		
L 23+00 N 21+00 E	4	420
21+25	-2	320
21+50	-4	180
21+75	-2	680
22+00	-2	170
22+25	8	480
22+50	-8	80
22+75	8	160
23+00	-8	200
23+25	-8	160
23+50	-8	40
23+75	192	480
24+00	-8	120
24+25	-2	10
24+50	4	170
24+75	-2	130
25+00	-8	40
25+25	2	120
25+50	-2	120
25+75	-2	290
26+00	4	140
26+25	4	210
26+50	-2	140
26+75	-2	30
27+00	-2	50

ANALYTICAL REPORT

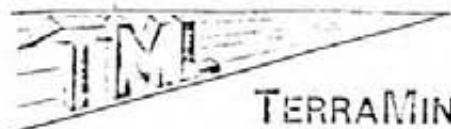
Job # 83-332

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Sample No. "MPPC"	Au ppb	Ag ppb
L 23+00 N 27+25 E	-2	30
27+50	10	40
L 50+00 N 34+75 E	4	20



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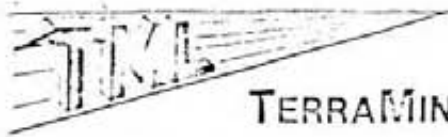
Taiga Consultants

Date

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Sample No. "M"	Au ppb	Ag ppb
L 49+00 N 17+00 E	16	960
17+25	10	860
17+50	14	710
17+75	6	330
18+00	8	500
18+25	16	780
18+50	6	600
18+75	8	1000
19+00	16	1650
19+25	16	1600
20+25	16	1440
20+50	18	290
20+75	22	160
22+25	14	530
22+50	4	540
22+75	10	730
23+00	22	1310
23+25	16	2030
23+50	98	3400
23+75	88	8100
24+00	16	460
24+25	36	1650
24+50	10	560
24+75	16	1700
25+00	24	530



# TERRAMIN RESEARCH LABS LTD.

## ANALYTICAL REPORT

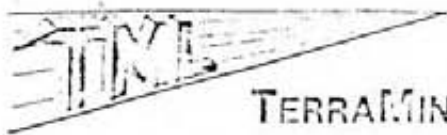
Job # 83-332-B

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Sample No. "M"	Au ppb	Ag ppb
L 49+00 N 25+25 E	8	200
25+50	4	240
25+75	8	230
26+00	48	160
26+25	10	150
26+50	12	260
26+75	8	40
27+00	16	20
27+25	2	190
27+50	8	270
27+75	60	70
28+00	16	80
28+25	16	100
28+50	12	80
28+75	2	30
29+00	4	80
29+25	-2	70
29+50	-2	60
29+75	10	80
30+00	4	120
30+25	8	70
30+50	4	120
30+75	2	100
31+00	4	110
31+25	2	90



TERRAMIN RESEARCH LABS LTD.

ANALYTICAL REPORT

Job # 83-332-B

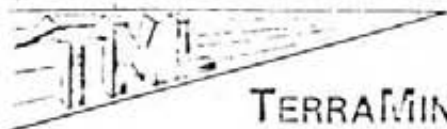
Date

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Sample No. "M"	Au ppb	Ag ppb
L 49+00 N 31+50 E	72	100
31+75	4	70
32+00	38	90
32+25	4	120
32+50	4	100
32+75	10	100
33+00	4	70
33+25	2	130
33+50	2	120
33+75	4	110
34+00	8	240
34+50	2	160
34+75	2	100
35+00	-2	100
L 48+00 N 17+00 E	8	740
17+25	6	330
17+50	14	1480
17+75	8	540
18+00	12	290
18+25	6	150
18+50	8	220
18+75	10	300
19+00	10	1060
19+25	14	1010
19+50	6	310





# TERRAMIN RESEARCH LABS LTD.

## ANALYTICAL REPORT

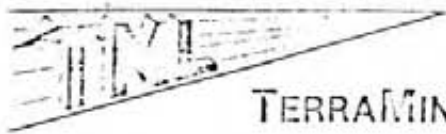
Job # 83-332-B

Date

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Sample No. "M"	Au ppb	Ag ppb
L 48+00 N 19+75 E	10	240
20+00	4	380
20+25	6	170
20+50	12	780
22+00	8	1000
22+25	8	900
22+50	8	410
22+75	8	260
23+25	8	340
23+50	24	1310
23+75	54	930
24+00	22	320
24+25	12	890
24+50	16	520
24+75	10	1730
25+00 (1)	32	380
25+00 (2)	4	2400
25+25	2	1260
25+50	-2	790
25+75	4	450
26+00	2	1010
L 47+00 N 21+00 E	2	410
21+25	8	300
21+50	2	650
21+75	4	430



# TERRAMIN RESEARCH LABS LTD.

## ANALYTICAL REPORT

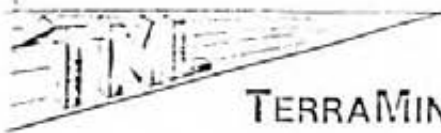
Job # 83-332-B

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Sample No. "M"	Au ppb	Ag ppb
L 47+00 N 22+00 E	20	1860
22+25	2	500
22+50	10	3000
22+75	8	230
23+00	4	370
23+25	6	150
23+50	16	350
23+75	8	360
24+00	20	240
24+25	24	680
24+50	164	620
24+75	2	280
25+00	2	460
25+25	4	860
25+50	2	510
25+75	4	430
26+00	-2	330
26+25	4	1060
26+50	4	890
26+75	4	720
27+00	8	1280
27+25	8	310
27+50	-4	340
27+75	2	210
28+00	2	270



# TERRAMIN RESEARCH LABS LTD.

## ANALYTICAL REPORT

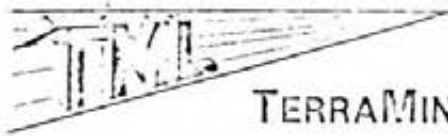
Job # 83-332-B

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Sample No. "M"	Au ppb	Ag ppb
L 47+00 N 28+25 E	8	520
28+50	16	640
28+75	4	160
29+00	8	280
29+25	4	160
29+50	10	140
29+75	4	170
30+00	2	200
30+25	-4	340
30+50	4	300
30+75	2	180
31+00	2	170
31+25	18	190
31+50	2	210
31+75	2	110
32+00	8	400
32+25	8	320
32+50	8	400
32+75	8	440
33+00	-8	160
33+25	2	170
33+50	2	130
33+75	2	110
34+00	2	100
34+25 (1)	2	80



# TERRAMIN RESEARCH LABS LTD.

## ANALYTICAL REPORT

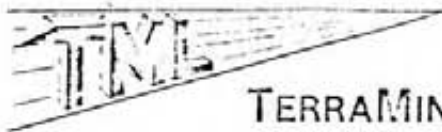
Job # 83-332-B

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Sample No. "M"	Au ppb	Ag ppb
L 47+00 N 34+25 E (2)	4	120
34+50	4	130
34+75	8	200
35+00	-8	200
35+25	2	190
35+50	2	120
35+75	-4	180
36+00	4	220
L 46+00 N 17+00 E	12	2900
17+25	24	2500
17+50	6	340
18+00	12	1160
18+25	6	430
18+75	14	840
19+25	4	420
19+50	32	790
20+00	2	390
20+25	12	490
20+50	4	290
21+00	4	400
21+25	2	480
21+50	2	460
21+75	4	490
22+00	2	240
22+25	4	160



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ANALYTICAL REPORT

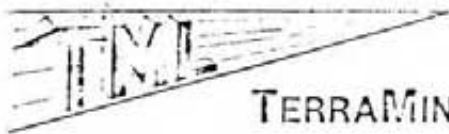
Job # 83-332-B

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Sample No. "M"	Au ppb	Ag ppb
L 46+00 N 22+50 E	2	340
22+75	4	310
23+00	-2	170
23+25	4	160
23+50	16	340
23+75	-2	50
24+00	-2	320
24+25	-4	20
24+50	-4	120
24+75	-2	90
25+00	-4	100
25+25	-4	140
25+50	-2	120
25+75	-8	40
26+00	-4	180
L 45+00 N 17+00 E	-2	400
17+25	-2	310
17+50	-2	560
17+75	4	430
18+00	20	620
18+25	26	440
18+50	10	350
19+00	-2	70
19+25	-2	310
19+50	38	1560



# TERRAMIN RESEARCH LABS LTD.

## ANALYTICAL REPORT

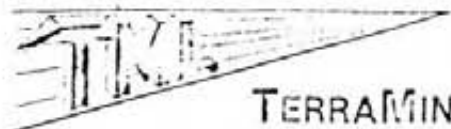
Job # 83-332-B

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Sample No.	Au	Ag
"M"	ppb	ppb
L 45+00 N 19+75	-2	720
20+00	-2	530
20+25	-18	1540
20+50	10	1070
20+75	4	190
21+00	2	880
21+25	-8	2000
21+50	4	390
21+75	2	210
22+00	-2	350
22+25	-2	210
22+50	-2	180
22+75	-2	40
23+00	-2	50
23+25	-2	100
23+50	-2	140
23+75	-2	130
24+00	-2	120
24+25	-2	170
24+50	-2	70
24+75	-2	70
25+00	-2	80
25+25	-2	280
26+75	-2	270
27+25	-2	20



TERRAMIN RESEARCH LABS LTD.

### ANALYTICAL REPORT

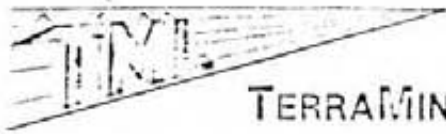
Job # 83-332-B

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Sample No. "M"	Au ppb	Ag ppb
L 45+00 N 27+50 E	-2	30
27+75	-2	30
28+00	-2	70
28+25	-2	70
28+50	-2	100
28+75	-2	110
29+00	-2	150
29+25	-2	140
29+50	-2	60
29+75	-2	70
30+00	68	300
30+25	-2	170
30+50	-2	140
30+75	-2	120
31+00	-2	60
31+25	-2	110
31+50	-2	160
31+75	-2	120
32+00	-2	60
32+25	-2	100
32+50	-2	120
32+75	-2	80
33+00	-2	190
33+25	-2	130
33+50	-2	260



TERRAMIN RESEARCH LABS LTD.

ANALYTICAL REPORT

Job # 83-332-B

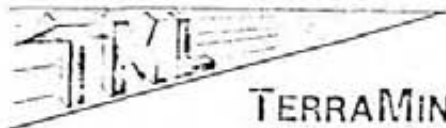
Date

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Sample No.	Au	Ag
"M"	ppb	ppb
L 45+00 N 33+75 E	-2	140
34+00	-2	80
34+25	-2	30
34+50	-2	60
34+75	-2	70
35+00	14	140
35+25	-2	60
35+50	-8	160
35+75	-2	70
36+00	-2	70
L 34+12.5 N 14+87.5 W	32	620
14+75	6	250
14+62.5	136	170
13+87.5	6	190
13+75	36	420
13+62.5	100	300
10+12.5	-8	80
10+00	16	160
9+87.5	16	120
7+12.5	2	230
7+00	20	180
6+87.5	2	180
L 34+00 N 14+87.5 W	32	170
14+75	16	150
14+62.5	6	350





# TERRAMIN RESEARCH LABS LTD.

## ANALYTICAL REPORT

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Sample No.	Au ppb	Ag ppb
"M"		
L 27+87.5 N 13+75 W	I.S.	
11+87.5	268	1420
11+75	2	620
11+62.5	10	310
9+12.5	-2	140
9+00	-2	90
8+87.5	-8	680
L 26+50 N 3+75 E	-2	450
4+00	10	3600
4+25	10	1590
4+50	8	1380
L 26+25 N 4+00 E	36	780
L26+12.5 N 29+87.5 W	8	450
29+75	-8	160
29+62.5	-4	220
25+62.5	64	170
25+50	-2	760
25+37.5	-2	120
11+87.5	-8	240
11+75	-4	400
11+62.5	-10	1850
L 26+00 N 29+87.5 W	2	140
29+75	-8	200
29+62.5	40	80
25+62.5	-2	90



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i "M"	Sample No.				Au	Ag
					ppb	ppb
L 26+00	N	25+50	W	-4	40	
		25+37.5		-2	40	
		11+75		-4	540	
			11+62.5	1	2	470
			11+61.5	2	-10	1550
			4+00	E	104	380
			4+12.5		52	360
L 25+87.5	N	29+87.5	W	-8	200	
		29+75		-8	280	
		29+62.5		-4	140	
		25+62.5		52	110	
		25+50		-2	80	
		25+37.5		-4	120	
		11+75		-4	640	
		11+62.5		-12	-60	
L 25+75	N	9+00	E	-2	190	
L 25+50	N	3+75	E	-2	240	
		4+00		-2	590	
		4+25		-2	540	
		4+50		-2	1250	
L 24+50	N	5+00	E	-4	1600	
		5+25		-2	510	
		5+50		36	190	
		5+75		-2	190	
		10+75		-8	2680	



# TERRAMIN RESEARCH LABS LTD.

## ANALYTICAL REPORT

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Date

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Sample No.		Au	Ag
"M"		ppb	ppb
L 24+50 N	11+00 E	-2	400
	11+25	-8	4920
	11+50	-2	390
	11+75	6	190
	13+00	12	280
	13+25	-8	2840
	13+50	-4	540
	13+75	-2	230
	14+00	-2	220
	14+25	-2	210
	14+50	-2	90
	14+75	24	3100
L 24+25 N	5+25 E	8	1960
	11+25	10	390
	13+50	-10	1000
	19+00	-2	240
L 24+12.5 N	27+12.5 W	640	480
	27+00	88	4680
	26+87.5	34	470
	11+62.5	2	280
	11+50	14	190
	11+37.5	10	260
	10+12.5	-4	180
	10+00	-4	80
9+87.5	-8	560	



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Sample No.	Au	Ag
"M"	ppb	ppb
L 24+00 N 27+12.5 W	72	740
27+00	1376	1020
26+87.5	56	200
11+87.5	-8	-40
11+62.5	12	220
11+50	6	240
11+37.5	10	320
10+12.5	-4	100
10+00	-4	-20
5+12.5 E	26	510
5+25	-8	1160
5+37.5	-4	800
11+12.5	8	2500
11+25	-8	4960
11+37.5	2	210
13+37.5	-2	160
13+50	-8	2320
13+62.5	-8	1640
13+87.5	N.S.	
14+00	-8	4000
14+12.5	6	270
L 23+87.5 N 27+12.5 W	336	1700
27+00	244	3500
26+87.5	122	10700
11+62.5	78	350



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### ANALYTICAL REPORT

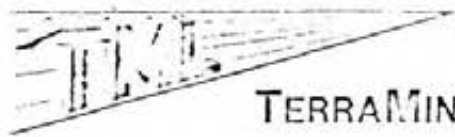
Job # 83-332-B

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Sample No.	Au	Ag
"M"	ppb	ppb
L 23+87.5 N 11+50 W	14	260
11+37.5	16	500
10+12.5 1	-2	130
10+12.5 2	8	150
10+00	8	80
9+87.5	-2	120
L 23+75 N 5+25 E	40	2000
11+25	12	380
13+50	-4	480
14+00	-16	5300
L 23+50 N 4+25 E	24	1730
4+50	36	1970
4+75	38	2020
5+00	48	3880
5+25	48	3400
5+50 1	386	1020
5+50 2	112	2460
5+75 1	36	2030
5+75 2	16	600
6+00	14	660
6+25 1	6	2060
6+25 2	-8	1680
6+50 1	14	230
6+50 2	4	380
6+75	-8	2120



# TERRAMIN RESEARCH LABS LTD.

## ANALYTICAL REPORT

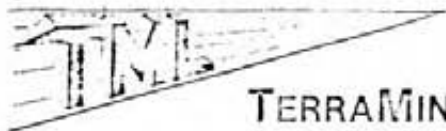
Job # 83-332-B

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Sample No. "M"	Au ppb	Ag ppb
L 23+50 N 7+00 E	-2	250
7+25	-2	260
7+50	-4	740
7+75	6	180
8+00	-8	1240
8+25	-2	660
8+50	6	350
8+95	-2	150
9+00	-4	300
9+25	4	240
9+50	2	330
9+75	-2	180
10+00	8	220
10+25	52	130
10+50	16	290
10+75	16	940
11+00	6	3700
11+25	-2	270
11+50	22	150
11+75	-2	100
13+00	4	200
13+25	4	390
13+50	-4	1640
13+75	-2	750
14+00	-2	750



# TERRAMIN RESEARCH LABS LTD.

## ANALYTICAL REPORT

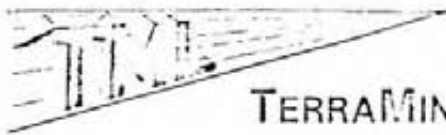
Job # 83-332-B

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Sample No.	Au ppb	Ag ppb
"M"		
L 23+50 N 14+25 E	-2	140
14+50	2	130
L 23+25 N 4+75 E	24	1920
5+75	38	3200
6+00	30	1150
6+50	14	380
7+75	24	870
8+75	2	430
9+75	-2	360
10+00	-2	460
10+75	10	9500
L 23+00 N 4+62.5 E	-2	220
4+75	56	2380
4+87.5	24	1260
5+62.5	42	1850
5+75	48	1510
5+87.5	96	2700
6+00	28	6900
6+12.5	40	2900
6+37.5	2	410
6+50	120	500
6+62.5	80	370
7+62.5	108	700
7+75	8	4930
7+87.5	40	1600



# TERRAMIN RESEARCH LABS LTD.

## ANALYTICAL REPORT

Job # 83-332-B

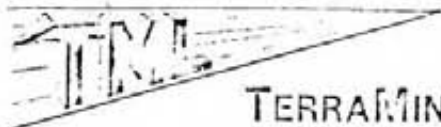
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Sample No.	Au ppb	Ag ppb
L 23+00 N 8+62.5 E	20	490
8+75	8	5300
8+87.5	6	1550
9+62.5	8	600
9+75	16	32220
9+87.5	20	6530
10+00	46	12100
10+12.5	96	520
10+62.5	18	3470
10+75	10	1600
10+87.5	8	8900
L 22+75 N 4+75 E	82	1430
5+75	264	3730
6+00	40	4530
6+50	2	130
7+75	-2	600
8+75	4	2600
9+75	48	15200
10+00	-2	470
10+75	-2	520
L 22+50 N 4+25 E	2	240
4+50	-2	370
4+75	-2	160
5+00	16	430
5+25	-8	2040





# TERRAMIN RESEARCH LABS LTD.

## ANALYTICAL REPORT

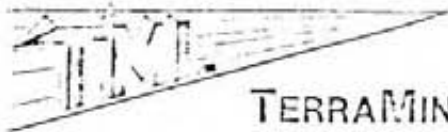
Job # 83-332-B

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"M"	Sample No.	Au ppb	Ag ppb
L 22+50 N	5+50 E	34	1130
	5+75	82	2000
	6+00	46	1620
	6+25	26	580
	6+50 (1)	8	1240
	6+50 (2)	58	190
	6+75 (1)	158	320
	6+75 (2)	18	130
	7+00 (1)	8	170
	7+00 (2)	8	280
	7+25	8	150
	7+50	48	800
	7+75	66	400
	8+00	38	780
	8+25	-2	370
	8+50	-4	560
	8+75	40	9330
	9+00	72	8000
	9+25	536	420
	9+50	42	2400
	9+75	72	1850
	14+25	8	1640
	14+50	4	1180
	14+75	-2	850
	15+00	6	140



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ANALYTICAL REPORT

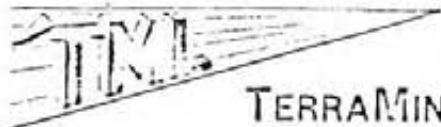
Job # 83-332-B

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Sample No. "M"	Au ppb	Ag ppb
L 22+50 N 15+25 E	2	110
L 22+25 N 7+00 E	24	680
7+25	66	350
7+50	44	240
7+75	706	210
8+25	26	430
9+00	42	6500
9+25	174	1120
14+75	2	400
L 22+00 N 6+87.5 E	38	370
7+00	146	430
7+12.5	20	100
7+25	184	170
7+37.5	154	610
7+50	1040	840
7+62.5	144	290
7+75	190	250
7+87.5	22	220
8+12.5	96	600
8+25	120	1950
8+37.5	368	3470
8+62.5	576	5040
9+00	48	6400
9+12.5	34	2800
9+25	40	120



# TERRAMIN RESEARCH LABS LTD.

## ANALYTICAL REPORT

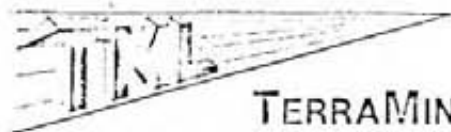
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Sample No.	Au ppb	Ag ppb
"M"		
L 22+00 N 9+37.5 E	176	1180
14+62.5	-4	400
14+87.5	6	430
L 21+75 N 7+00 E	24	470
7+25	8	340
7+50	5160	490
7+75	18	490
8+25	76	1800
8+50	N.S.	
9+00	22	6130
9+25	8	440
14+75	14	560
L 21+50 N 6+50 E	114	540
6+75	68	420
7+00	32	700
7+25	2	40
7+50	20	240
7+75	42	880
8+00	24	1430
8+25	800	2000
8+50	28	520
8+75	40	1580
9+00	-4	140
9+75	14	330
14+25	6	430



# TERRAMIN RESEARCH LABS LTD.

## ANALYTICAL REPORT

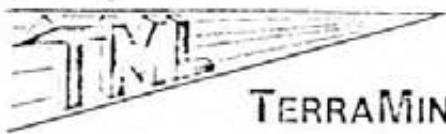
Job # 83-332-B

Date

Client Project GR-BC-7

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Sample No. "M"	Au ppb	Ag ppb
L 21+50 N 14+50 E	52	640
14+75	242	560
15+00	2	640
15+25	16	480
L 21+25 N 8+50 E (1)	34	970
8+50 (2)	32	610
11+25	-8	5720
L 21+00 N 8+37.5 E	172	400
8+50	94	590
8+62.5	56	1180
8+87.5	38	450
11+12.5	24	190
11+25	16	10800
11+37.5	8	160
21+25	48	440
L 20+75 N 8+50 E	304	640
11+25	18	6400
L 20+50 N 3+75 E	10	220
4+00	-2	90
4+25	32	460
4+50	52	880
5+25	62	220
5+75	10	180
6+00	102	290
6+25 (1)	20	760



TERRAMIN RESEARCH LABS LTD.

ANALYTICAL REPORT

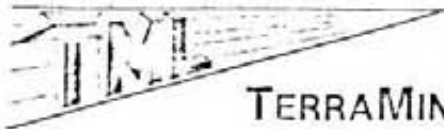
Job # 83-332-B

Date

Client Project GR-BC-7

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Sample No.	Au	Ag
"M"	ppb	ppb
L 20+50 N 6+25 E (2)	2	420
6+50	80	700
6+75	44	2500
7+00 (1)	12	250
7+00 (2)	110	1370
8+00	32	750
8+25	234	640
8+50	24	600
8+75	14	240
9+00	50	310
9+25	16	350
9+50	112	280
9+75	24	440
10+00	78	390
10+25	62	330
10+75	4	230
11+50	16	360
L 20+25 N 4+25 E	22	1350
4+75	238	4270
6+25	48	1520
6+50	82	590
9+75	76	330
L 20+00 N 4+25 E	112	720
4+37.5	1056	1240
4+75	302	2750



# TERRAMIN RESEARCH LABS LTD.

## ANALYTICAL REPORT

Job # 83-332-B

Date

Client Project GR-BC-7

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Sample No.	Au ppb	Ag ppb
"M"		
L 20+00 N 6+12.5 E	32	990
6+25	144	3200
6+37.5	40	800
6+50	8	360
6+62.5	8	550
9+62.5	8	90
9+75	78	390
9+87.5	68	260
11+12.5	8	480
11+25	12	140
11+75	144	250
L 19+75 N 6+25 E	148	1500
6+50	16	440
9+75	20	250
L 19+50 N 5+00 E	32	320
5+25	14	190
5+75	100	450
6+00	20	800
6+25	24	840
6+50	6	520
6+75	14	940
7+00	24	640
9+25	12	280
9+50	2	360
9+75	2	220



# TERRAMIN RESEARCH LABS LTD.

## ANALYTICAL REPORT

Job # 83-332-B

Date

Client Project GR-BC-7

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Sample No. "M"	Au ppb	Ag ppb
L 19+50 N 10+00 E	-2	110
10+25 (1)	4	160
10+25 (2)	-2	110
10+75	-2	300
L 18+50 N 9+50 E	-2	220
10+00	-14	360
10+50	-4	160
L 18+25 N 10+00 E	-8	960
L 18+12.5 N 16+62.5 W	-2	120
16+37.5	12	5400
16+30	40	5600
15+37.5	8	530
15+25	168	760
15+12.5	18	620
15+00	226	410
14+87.5	-8	240
L 18+00 N 16+62.5 W	30	90
16+50	-4	260
16+37.5	-10	580
15+37.5	2	60
15+25	12	160
15+12.5	22	100
15+00	-2	130
14+87.5	32	280
10+75 E	8	370



# TERRAMIN RESEARCH LABS LTD.

## ANALYTICAL REPORT

Job # 83-332-B

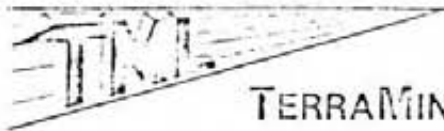
Date

Client Project GR-BC-7

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Sample No. "M"	Au ppb	Ag ppb
L 17+87.5 N 16+62.5 W	-8	1040
16+50	2	90
16+37.5	32	80
15+37.5	24	240
15+25	32	410
15+12.5	164	200
15+00	36	150
14+87.5	348	220
L 17+75 N 10+75 E	10	190
L 17+50 N 9+50 E	-2	390
9+75	4	760
10+00	32	2300
10+25	-2	130
11+00	-2	370
11+25	4	1060
L 16+50 N 8+75 E	I.S.	
9+00	12	410
9+25	40	240
9+50	-4	1560
9+75	-4	200
10+25	-4	140
10+50	-2	70
10+75	2	160
L 16+25 N 9+25 E	26	410
10+00	4	640





ANALYTICAL REPORT

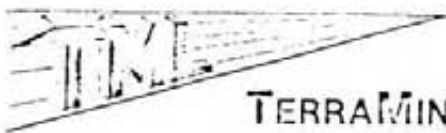
Job # 83-332-B

Date

Client Project GR-BC-7

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Sample No. "M"	Au ppb	Ag ppb
L 16+25 N 10+25 E	-2	190
L 16+12.5 N 12+12.5 W	62	310
12+00	16	320
11+87.5	24	300
L 16+00 N 12+12.5 W	12	1250
12+00	8	1870
11+87.5	16	220
9+12.5 E	6	480
9+25	166	980
10+00	8	260
10+12.5	-2	300
10+25	-2	290
10+37.5	-2	50
L 15+87.5 N 12+12.5 W	-2	190
12+00	-4	260
11+87.5	86	270
L 15+75 N 10+00 E	-8	1040
10+25	22	680
L 15+50 N 8+75 E	230	1850
9+50	-8	240
10+00	6	200
10+25	4	310
10+50	-2	40
10+75	4	70
L 14+50 N 9+50 E	130	190



ANALYTICAL REPORT

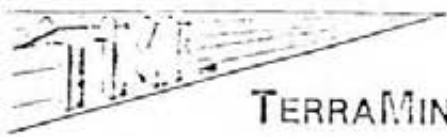
Job # 83-332-B

Date

Client Project GR-BC-7

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Sample No. "M"	Au ppb	Ag ppb
L 14+50 N 9+95 E	16	270
10+00	16	360
10+50	162	130
L 14+25 N 10+00 E	-8	400
L 14+00 N 9+87.5 E	44	140
10+00	34	220
10+12.5	64	450
10+25	50	2100
L 13+75 N 10+25 E	114	1850
L 12+50 N 7+50 E	8	210
7+75	14	980
8+00	20	820
8+25	386	1500
8+50	8	180
L 12+25 N 8+00 E	8	160
L 12+12.5 N 16+87.5 W	4	150
16+75	16	340
16+62.5	4	130
12+87.5	-10	200
12+75	-8	680
12+62.5	-4	520
12+37.5	-12	2880
12+25	8	270
12+12.5	8	4680
L 12+00 N 16+87.5 W	-2	530



ANALYTICAL REPORT

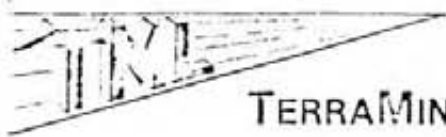
Job # 83-332-B

Date

Client Project GR-BC-7

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Sample No.		Au	Ag
"M"		ppb	ppb
L 12+00 N	16+75 W	4	300
	16+62.5	-2	230
	12+87.5	I.S.	
	12+75	I.S.	
	12+62.5	512	500
	12+37.5	-4	180
	12+25	24	380
	12+12.5	-10	250
	7+87.5	26	610
	8+00	240	1800
	8+12.5	44	500
L 11+87.5 N	16+87.5 W	12	360
	16+75	32	190
	16+62.5	14	180
	12+87.5	I.S.	
	12+75	50	500
	12+62.5	16	400
	12+37.5	104	280
	12+25	324	220
	12+12.5	-16	5670
L 11+75 N	4+25 E	610	3470
	7+50	-2	160
	7+75	16	220
	8+00 (1)	118	270
	8+00 (2)	320	880



# TERRAMIN RESEARCH LABS LTD.

## ANALYTICAL REPORT

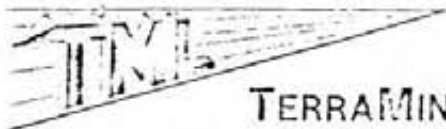
Job # 83-332-B

Date

Client Project GR-BC-7

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Sample No. "M"	Au ppb	Ag ppb
L 11+75 N 8+25 E	14	250
8+50	-8	520
L 11+50 N 14+00 E	20	1650
14+25	2	70
14+50	8	1040
L 11+00 N 12+12.5 E	66	810
12+25	22	600
12+37.5	32	730
12+62.5	68	520
12+75	64	520
12+87.5	20	300
13+87.5	16	580
14+00	8	440
14+12.5	6	270
L 10+75 N 12+25 E	8	1000
14+00	-4	1860
L 10+50 N 3+75 E	64	1210
4+00	-4	580
4+25	308	1580
4+50	14	690
4+75	52	1660
13+00	-8	720
13+25	-8	840
14+00	16	1600
14+25	36	3100



# TERRAMIN RESEARCH LABS LTD.

## ANALYTICAL REPORT

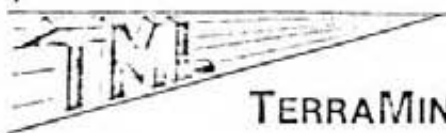
Job # 83-332-B

Date

Client Project GR-BC-7

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Sample No. "M"	Au ppb	Ag ppb
L 10+50 N 14+50 E	16	2670
L 10+25 N 4+25 E	-8	1080
L 10+12.5 N 12+62.5 W	266	440
12+50	8	390
12+37.5	2	400
12+25	200	200
12+12.5	-2	370
L 10+00 N 12+62.5 W	8	680
12+50	30	410
12+37.5	26	820
12+25	80	810
12+12.5	4	460
4+12.5 E	14	210
4+25	-4	320
4+37.5	8	400
L 9+87.5 N 12+62.5 W	16	640
12+50	30	1230
12+25	-2	190
12+12.5	16	60
L 9+50 N 3+75 E	-8	280
4+00	8	410
4+25	32	620
4+50	10	970
4+75	2	3870
L 8+87.5 N 12+37.5 W	10	970



# TERRAMIN RESEARCH LABS LTD.

## ANALYTICAL REPORT

Job # 83-332-B

Date

Client Project GR-BC-7

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Sample No. "M"	Au ppb	Ag ppb
L 7+50 N 13+50 E	416	5470
13+75	260	5400
14+00	120	2840
15+50	30	390
15+75	16	780
16+00	-2	90
16+25	-2	220
16+50	-2	310
16+75 (1)	4	150
16+75 (2)	-2	150
L 7+25 N 15+50 E	-4	140
L 7+00 N 15+37.5 E	2	320
15+50	2	120
15+62.5	-2	290
16+12.5	10	190
16+25	-2	200
16+37.5	-2	180
L 6+75 N 15+50 E	-2	70
16+25	-2	660
L 6+50 N 0+00	28	80
0+25 E	334	260
0+50	-2	100
0+75	-4	120
1+00	24	70
15+50	2	340



ANALYTICAL REPORT

Job # 83-332-B

Date

Client Project GR-BC-7

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"M"	Sample No.	Au ppb	Ag ppb
L 6+50 N	15+75 E	4	490
	16+00	2	540
	16+25	4	480
	16+75	-2	630
L 6+25 N	0+50 E	264	220
L 6+00 N	0+37.5 E	8	440
	0+50	8	160
	0+62.5	8	100
L 5+50 N	0+00	108	370
	0+25 E	166	120
	0+50	52	150
	0+75	112	130
	1+00	224	240
L 4+50 N	13+75 E	26	2050
	14+50	8	1250
L 4+25 N	13+50 E	16	2120
	14+50	12	920
L 4+00 N	13+37.5 E	176	1380
	13+50	40	2070
	13+62.5	362	2900
	14+37.5	48	3200
	14+50	234	2800
	14+62.5	26	2530
L 3+74 N	13+50 E	42	3500
L 3+50 N	13+25 E	522	2370



# TERRAMIN RESEARCH LABS LTD.

## ANALYTICAL REPORT

Job # 83-332

Date

Client Project GR-BC-7

Page 4

Sample No.	Au	Ag
Rock	ppb	ppb
Belle Trench F 5-6 Meter	58	2600
6-7	20	1940
7-7.6	10	630
Belle Trench G 0-1	54	1040
1-2	76	4000
Belle Trench H 0-1	230	3800
1-2	880	6800
2-3	304	4800
3-3.7	246	6600
Belle Trench T 0-1	350	3700
Belle Trench I 1-2	940	10100
2-3	1200	10500
3-4	172	8600
4-5	202	8700
Belle Trench A Hanging Wall	22	1160
GW-M-01	16	320
02	58	380
03	36	310
04	2	200
05	20	230
06	34	1670
07	112	3000
08	4	470
08 a	-2	280
10	6	240





TERRAMIN RESEARCH LABS LTD.

ANALYTICAL REPORT

Job # 83-332

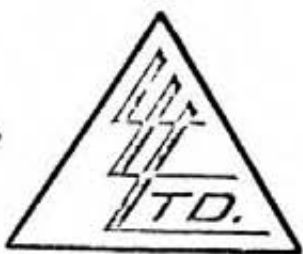
Date

Client Project GR-BC-7

Page 5

Sample No.	Au	Ag
rock	ppb	ppb
GW-M-11	6	270
12	4	260
13	2	200
GW-R-01	-2	230
02	-2	180
03	2	190
04	4	210
07	8	1210
07 a (1) ?	14	1230
07 a (2) ?	14	650
08	24	340
09	16	1500
10	72	490
11	4	200
GW-S-01	6	270
02	6	320
03	6	950
GW SCRCC	12	1200
RMR1	2	190
RMR2	-2	260
SR-MR-1	2	230
SR-MR-2	8	190
MA .. 3+50 N 13+00 E	6	250
L 8+50 N 12+25 E	8	750
L 8+75 N 12+25 E	72	2900

To: TAIGA CONSULTANTS LTD.  
 Suite 100, 1300 - 8th Street S.W.,  
 Calgary, Alberta T2R 1B2  
 Attn: Gordon Wilson



File No. 25618  
 Date December 2, 1983  
 Samples Rock

Certificate of  
**ASSAY** of  
**LORING LABORATORIES LTD.**

Page # 1

SAMPLE No.	OZ./TON GOLD	OZ./TON SILVER
<u>BC</u>		
-01	Trace	Trace
-02	.002	Trace
- 3	.002	Trace
<u>DD</u>		
J-R-01	.002	.06
M-R-06	.008	Trace
F-9-8-2 O.C.	.008	Trace
-9-11-1	.010	.04
-9-18-1	Trace	.08
-9-18-2	.004	.04
-9-18-3	.008	.12
-9-19-1	.002	Trace
-9-19-2-B	.016	2.26
-9-19-3	.006	.34
-9-19-4	Trace	.22
-9-19-5	Trace	Trace
-9-19-6	.002	.06
-9-20-1	Trace	Trace
-9-20-2	.014	1.02
-9-20-3	.002	.10

**I** Hereby Certify THAT THE ABOVE RESULTS ARE THOSE  
 ASSAYS MADE BY ME UPON THE HEREIN DESCRIBED SAMPLES . . . .

Results Retained one month.  
 Reports Retained one month  
 unless specific arrangements  
 made in advance.

*D. Enders*

To: TAIGA CONSULTANTS LTD  
 Suite 100, 1300 - 8th Street S.W.,  
 Calgary, Alberta T2R 1B2  
 Attn: Gordon Wilson



File No. 25618  
 Date December 2, 1983  
 Samples Rock

Certificate of  
 ASSAY of  
 LORING LABORATORIES LTD.

Page # 2

SAMPLE No.	OZ./TON GOLD	OZ./TON SILVER
-9-20-4	.002	Trace
-9-20-5	Trace	Trace
<u>GW</u>		
M-14a	.002	Trace
M-14b	Trace	Trace
<u>RB</u>		
-1L6N 8+50E	.010	Trace
2	.006	.12
3	.002	Trace
J-2	Trace	Trace
J-3	Trace	.08
J-4	Trace	.34
RBJ-R-1	Sample Not Received	
RGB-J-R-1	.004	Trace
<u>S</u>		
8-18-7	.002	.06
9-7-3b O.C.	Trace	.04
9-7-5	Trace	Trace
9-8-4	Trace	Trace
9-8-5	Trace	Trace
9-9-5	.012	.52

I Hereby Certify THAT THE ABOVE RESULTS ARE THOSE  
 ASSAYS MADE BY ME UPON THE HEREIN DESCRIBED SAMPLES . . . .

*D. Anders*

Subjects Retained one month.

Pulps Retained one month  
 unless specific arrangements  
 made in advance

To: TAIGA CONSULTANTS LTD.....  
 Suite 100, 1300 - 8th Street S.W.,  
 Calgary, Alberta T2R 1B2.....  
 Attn: Gordon Wilson.....



File No. 25618.....  
 Date December 2, 1983.....  
 Samples Rock.....

Certificate of  
**ASSAY** of  
**LORING LABORATORIES LTD.**

Page # 3

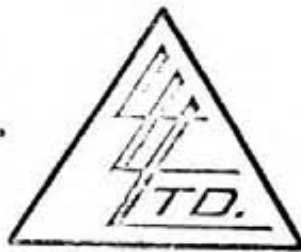
SAMPLE No.	OZ./TON GOLD	OZ./TON SILVER
9-18-1	.008	.06
9-18-2	.042	.42
9-18-3	.006	.30
9-18-4	.018	1.38
9-18-5 1+75N 850E	.004	.10
9-18-5 200N 1075E	.052	3.78
9-18-8	.002	.04
9-19-1	.006	.56
9-19-2	.008	.10
9-19-3	.022	3.12
9-19-4	.028	2.34
9-19-5	.064	4.34
9-19-6	.030	.10
9-19-7	.008	.02
9-20-1	.006	.02
9-20-2	Trace	Trace
9-20-3	.004	Trace
9-20-4	.006	Trace
9-20-5	.298	.25
9-20-6	.010	Trace
9-20-7	.014	Trace

**I** Hereby Certify THAT THE ABOVE RESULTS ARE THOSE  
 ASSAYS MADE BY ME UPON THE HEREIN DESCRIBED SAMPLES . . . .

jects Retained one month.  
 lps Retained one month  
 unless specific arrangements  
 made in advance.

*D. Enders*

To: TAIGA CONSULTANTS LTD  
 Suite 100, 1300 - 8th Street S.W.,  
 Calgary, Alberta T2R 1B2  
 Attn: Gordon Wilson



File No. 25618  
 Date December 2, 1983  
 Samples Rock

Certificate of  
 ASSAY of  
 LORING LABORATORIES LTD.

Page # 4

SAMPLE No.	OZ./TON GOLD	OZ./TON SILVER
9-21-1	.016	.50
9-21-2	Trace	Trace
<u>S</u>		
9-21-3	.068	4.16
9-21-4	.414	.67
9-21-5	.004	Trace
9-22-1	.006	Trace
9-22-2	.002	.02
9-22-3	.004	Trace
9-22-4	Trace	.02
6+25E 22+25N	Trace	Trace
L16N 8+37.5E	.292	Trace
L20+75E 50+15N	.002	.08
L45E 25+50N	.006	.02
L50N 21+75E	.010	.10
L50N 29+50E	.002	.04

**I** *Hereby Certify* THAT THE ABOVE RESULTS ARE THOSE  
 ASSAYS MADE BY ME UPON THE HEREIN DESCRIBED SAMPLES . . . .

Specimens Retained one month.

Pulps Retained one month  
 unless specific arrangements  
 made in advance.

*D. Endress*

A P P E N D I X   I I I

Rock Descriptions

SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

S-9-18-1 10+60N/7+25E	boulders	slightly argillic altered medium-grained white quartz with minor malachite staining.
S-9-18-2 8+65N/9+50E		fine-grained vuggy (½%) quartz with slight hematite banding; vugs coated with fine-grained crystals of clear quartz; trace diss pyrite.
S-9-18-3 5+50N/10+75E	boulders	buff-coloured quartz breccia pieces (80%) cemented by white quartz. The buff quartz has up to 0.1% pyrite casts; the white quartz has crystalline quartz within vugs.
S-9-18-4 4+90N/10+75E	boulders	hematite-stained vuggy (1%) white quartz with fine-grained crystalline glassy quartz coating vugs; 0.3% pyrite casts.
S-9-18-5 1+75N/8+85E	boulder	vuggy (0.2%) fine-grained white quartz.
S-9-18-5 2+00N/10+75E	boulders	a) grey-blue banded quartz vein with fine pyrite disseminations in the vein and within small quartz crystal-lined vugs <0.1%; along one edge of the vein is a pink potassic rim. b) potassic, propylitic altered porphyry andesite with ½% disseminated pyrite; quartz-filled fractures.
S-9-18-7 5+50N/7+50E		a) propylitic, potassic altered andesite, Py clasts. b) argillic, potassic altered quartz(?), Py clasts.
S-9-18-8 16+40N/4+85E	boulder	highly manganese-stained, siliceous, trachy-andesite(?) with 0.1% fine-grained disseminated pyrite and ~1% pyrite cast.
S-9-19-1 5+50N/1+40E	outcrop	slightly potassic altered amphibole, feldspar porphyry andesite with minor malachite and a trace of azurite.
S-9-19-2 9+00N/4+00E	outcrop	propylitic, potassic altered andesite with epidote in small vugs and ½% diss very fine Py.
S-9-19-3 10+00N/4+25E	outcrop	slightly propylitic and very slightly potassic altered, siliceous rock with 0.1% very fine-grained disseminated pyrite.
S-9-19-4 0+75N/8+15E	boulder	a) pinkish-buff aphanitic quartz with hematite coating on fracture surfaces. b) vuggy wallrock breccia (10%) cemented by white quartz (85%); the 5% vugs have small quartz crystals growing within.

## Mets

S-9-19-5 0+30N/10+25E	broken outcrop	possible healed quartz vein breccia cemented by quartz. The breccia pieces are large (to 3 cm <sup>2</sup> ) with 5% Py casts. The rock is also vuggy 1%.
S-9-19-6 10+05N/7+20E	boulder	very fine-grained argillic altered blue-grey quartz.
S-9-19-7 11+50N/7+60E	boulders	buff-coloured, fractured, very fine-grained quartz; limonite along fractures.
S-9-20-1 24+15N/9+50E	boulders	a) dark to light grey mottled, vuggy (2%) fine-grained quartz; limonite in vugs. b) argillic altered white quartz.
S-9-20-2 24+35N/7+50E	frost heaves	slightly sheared white quartz with limonite along fracture planes; up to 2% medium-grained disseminated pyrite and pyrite casts.
S-9-20-3 24+70N/6+50E		silicified plagioclase porphyry andesite with ½% disseminated fine-grained pyrite.
S-9-20-4 18+10N/8+50E	boulder	slightly sheared, argillic altered white quartz with limonite coatings; vugs along possible shear planes.
S-9-20-5 16+75N/8+25E	boulder	a) slightly argillic altered fine-grained white vein quartz with very minor potassic alteration; some small breccia pieces of wallrock. b) very siliceous fine-grained andesite with 1% fine-grained disseminated pyrite.
S-9-20-6 9+00N/12+50E	outcrop	a) medium-grained blue-grey and glassy white quartz with 0.4% fine-grained pyrite. b) very siliceous, f.g. andesite breccia cemented by a dk. grey aphanitic, very siliceous material. Within the andesite there is 0.2% f.g. diss Py; in the aphanitic material there is a trace of pyrite.
S-9-20-7 23+70N/10+85E	boulder	a) silicified, argillic altered, slightly potassic altered rock with 1% very f.g. disseminated pyrite. b) fine-grained grey quartz.
S-9-21-1 1+00N/13+75E	boulder	argillic altered f.g. white quartz with m.g. glassy quartz filling vugs or fractures. <0.1% f.g. disseminated pyrite.
S-9-21-2 0+75N/12+15E	outcrop	fine-grained vuggy grey quartz with up to ½% f.g. to m.g. disseminated pyrite.



Mets

S-9-21-3 6+20N/10+90E	boulder	grey, fine-grained vuggy quartz vein material with hematite and limonite staining.
S-9-21-4 13+00N/2+75E	boulder	a) siliceous, f.g. grey andesite(?) with potassic altered feldspar (~0.2%) and very f.g. diys Py (0.1%). b) white m.g. quartz with 1% vugs limonite stained and trace v.f.g. pyrite.
S-9-21-5 18+50N/8+65E	boulders	argillic altered white f.g. quartz with up to 1% c.g. pyrite casts; no sulphides visible.
S-9-22-1 20+00N/16+50E	boulders	vuggy white quartz with some hematite stain and some pyrite casts.
S-9-22-2 25+00N/5+25E	boulder	f.g. grey-blue quartz with ½% v.f.g. diss Py.
S-9-22-3	boulders	slightly argillic altered vuggy quartz with glassy quartz filling some of the vugs; limonite staining.
S-9-22-4	boulders	white f.g. quartz; fractures healed by m.g. glassy quartz.
F-9-18-3 50 m SE of 8+00N/11+75E	outcrop	m.g. quartz with limonite along fractures and quartz crystals in larger fractures; trace f.g. disseminated pyrite.
F-9-19-1 25 m NW of 3+00N/7+25E	outcrop	slightly porphyritic altered and potassic altered rock with 0.2% fine-grained disseminated pyrite.
F-9-19-3 60 m W of 20+00N/5+00E		potassic altered, siliceous andesite(?) with 0.3% fine-grained disseminated pyrite.
F-9-19-4 10 m SW of 20+00N/5+00E		altered rock mainly limonite (weathering) K-spar epidote and quartz, 0.5% pyrite clasts.
F-9-20-3	outcrop	a) f.g. blue-grey quartz with up to 2 cm phenocrysts (phenoblasts?) of feldspar (0.5%) and 0.3% f.g. disseminated pyrite. b) extremely weathered argillic altered quartz breccia coated by limonite, hematite; manganese staining.
F-9-20-5 15 m E of 23+00N/13+50E	boulders	argillic altered white quartz with 1% medium-grained pyrite casts.

## Mets

M083 22+00N,9+00E	boulders	very siliceous clay altered rhyolite with diss pyrite throughout; surface rusty stained.
22+00N,9+37.5E	boulder	very rusty, moderately silicified and clay altered "rhyolite" or trachyandesite.
22+00N,9+50E	boulder	very rusty weathered, moderately silicified and albitized trachyandesite; minor pyrite disseminated throughout.
22+50N,11+25E	gravel	as above with more intense orange-clay alteration.
22+50N,11+50E	boulder	very rusty weathering, siliceous rock, probably andesite remnant that has undergone intense silicification and albite alteration.
22+50N,11+75E	boulder train	fragments of rusty weathered and generally very siliceous, medium-grained trachyandesite.
22+00N,13+50E		rust altered, moderately siliceous, pyritic, medium- to fine-grained trachyandesite.
50+00N,20+50E		very siliceous, rust altered float rock.
45+00N,25+50N		intensely rust altered, silicified tuff(?) float rock.
R-01 6+00N,8+50E	float	very siliceous, quartz-rich, rust altered rhyolite.
RR-03	float	rusty, intensely silica altered, with abundant quartz in stringers.
R-02	float	rusty, moderately clay altered and silicified, buff coloured on fresh surface.
BC-01	boulder	buff coloured, moderately silicified tuff (rhyolite?)
BC-02	float	very siliceous (rhyolitic) tuff.
BC-03 47+50N,21+00E		very rusty weathering, moderately hematized and chlorite altered trachyte.
50+00N,31+75E		silicified, hematite altered trachyte remnant; brecciated.
50+15N,20+75E	outcrop	completely silicified, rust altered, and brecciated.

## Mets

GW-B-04		quartz-rich, silicified and clay altered trachyandesite, rust altered
16+00N,8+37.5E		buff-coloured, clay altered and moderately silicified quartz-feldspar porphyry (quartz 20% visible).
22+25N,6+25E		rusty and orange-to-buff weathered, clay altered quartz-porphyry; very siliceous.
DD-M-R-06 6 m 54° N of 10+00N,7+00E		3 samples of intensely silicified material, 90-98% silica, rust stained orange-clay altered trachyte.
21+50N,10+00E	talus	white bull quartz and highly silicified, rusty weathered and clay altered dacite(?).
22+25N,9+25E	fragments and boulders	fragments rusty and sub-angular. 3 samples of highly silicified and clay altered trachyandesite(?) with pervasive orange on rust weathering.
15+00N,15+50E	boulder trains	buff-coloured, moderately silicified tuff.
15+00N,15+62.5E	boulder field	white quartz breccia with inclusion to 2 cm of andesite.
21+00N,23+75E	boulder field	white quartz with chlorite-coated fracture surfaces.
GW-M-01 12+50N,13+10W	boulder	rusty quartz-feldspar porphyry with 1% pyrite disseminations and very minor chalcopyrite.
GW-M-02	boulders	rusty, clay altered quartz-feldspar porphyry with 1% disseminated pyrite.
GW-M-03 16+00N,13+50E		clay altered quartz-feldspar porphyry, very minor disseminated pyrite.
GW-M-04 12m N of 17+00N,13+65E	float	intensely silicified feldspar porphyry containing pyrite to 1%.
GW-M-05	float	well silicified feldspar porphyry, moderately clay altered with rust-stained fractures.
GW-M-06	outcrop	grey feldspar porphyry, weakly epidotized and chloritized; hematite alteration of feldspar is strong throughout; sheared and intensely fractured sections are silicified and weakly mineralized with pyrite, galena, chalcopyrite.

Mets

GW-M-07	float	quartz samples, rust-stained and brecciated severely.
GW-M-08	outcrop	grey, medium-grained, highly fractured trachyandesite; propylitically altered.
GW-M-09	outcrop	pink, hematite altered trachyte.
GW-M-10	boulder	quartz sample, rust-stained and brecciated.
GW-M-11	outcrop	highly fractured, siliceous and pervasively clay altered rock cut by quartz seams; mineralized by pyrite to 5%.
GW-M-12	outcrop	bleached, silicified trachyte porphyry; rust-stained with disseminated pyrite to 2%.
GW-M-13	boulder	pervasively clay altered tuqf and quartz.
GW-M-14a	outcrop	Golden Furlong. quartz, brecciated, completely silicified rock.
GW-M-14b	boulder	white to buff quartz.

A P P E N D I X   I V

GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL REPORT

Mets 1 and 2; Belle 1 and 2 Mineral Claims

Lat. 57°27'N

Lat. 57°24'N

Long. 127°22'W

Long. 127°07'W

N.T.S. 94E/6E+W

Liard and Omineca Mining Divisions

for

GOLDEN RULE RESOURCES LTD.

Calgary, Alberta

by

R. K. Netolitzky, M.Sc., P.Geol.

TAIGA CONSULTANTS LTD.

#100, 1300 - 8th Street S.W.

Calgary, Alberta T2R 1B2

September 20, 1983

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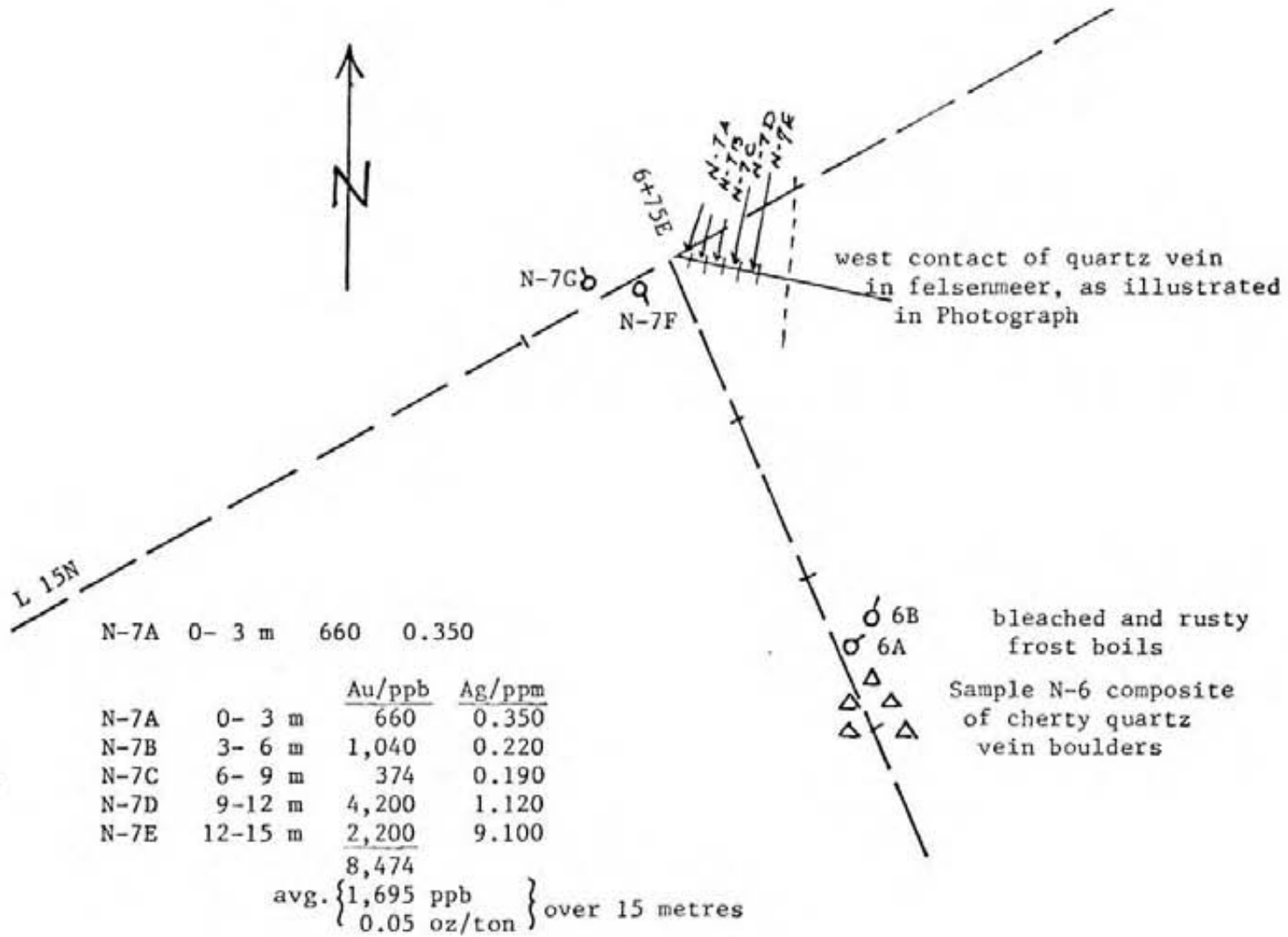
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DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

Anomalous precious metal values are evident from many of the samples collected. On the Mets claims, the most notable results were obtained from Sample N-4B and the N-7 series of samples. The setting for the N-7 series is illustrated below, with the sample locations shown on Photograph





SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS		Au ppb	Ag ppb															
<u>Mets claims</u>																		
N-1	Fracture zone filling, dense glassy quartz, trace sulphides, green tinge. No open spaces, large intergrown quartz crystals.	56	1,080															
N-2	Vein, dense fracture filling, a few vugs quartz is opaque wallrock fragments are silicified and propylitized. Trace pyrite and trace disseminated galena.	40	4,400															
N-3	Samples from fracture zone with quartz vein filling:																	
N-3A	A few vugs lined with quartz crystals, single-stage quartz alteration, flooded silica	102	3,900															
N-3B	Drusy quartz crystals with fine disseminated pyrite, propylitized and silicified	60	1,900															
N-3C	Wallrock, epidote, unstable biotite, advanced argillic alteration.	72	6,800															
N-4A	Vein, epithermal textures, lots of vugs lined with quartz crystals, drusy quartz not dense, appears single-stage	26	2,500															
N-4B	Crushed and invaded vein, small drusy quartz stained red, hematite weathered pyrites, most of the pyrite is in fragments. The sulphide-rich propylitized wallrock is silicified.	2,000	14,500															
N-6 composite	This sample is composed of a composite of cherty quartz from scattered boulders.	146	180															
N-6 A + B	These are soil samples collected from rusty frost boils in close proximity to the boulders sampled in N-6	*	*															
N-7A to N-7E	These are a series of chip samples of broken talus which I believe to represent a significant vein virtually in situ. The samples represent composite chips collected over 3m intervals, over a total width of 15m. This could represent close to the true width of the vein.	<table border="1"> <tr><td>A</td><td>660</td><td>350</td></tr> <tr><td>B</td><td>1,040</td><td>220</td></tr> <tr><td>C</td><td>374</td><td>190</td></tr> <tr><td>D</td><td>4,200</td><td>1,120</td></tr> <tr><td>E</td><td>2,200</td><td>9,100</td></tr> </table>	A	660	350	B	1,040	220	C	374	190	D	4,200	1,120	E	2,200	9,100	
A	660	350																
B	1,040	220																
C	374	190																
D	4,200	1,120																
E	2,200	9,100																

\* soil samples, see page 4

		Au ppb	Ag ppb
N-7F and N-7G	These represent frost boils off to the east of the chip sample.	*	*
N-8	Very fine-grained chalcedonic silica, vugs are lined with drusy quartz. Rusty vugs may indicate original pyrite content.	4	150
N-9	Altered Toodoggone volcanics, bleached clay minerals, argillic alteration.	4	1,360
N-10	Vuggy brecciated quartz with no visible sulphide content.	6	90
N-11	(soil sample)	*	*
N-15	(soil sample)	*	*
<u>Mets grid samples</u>			
11+45E, 7+45N	Pale grey, very fine-grained, cherty quartz. The vugs are lined with quartz crystals. There are patchy soft pale green clay minerals.	6	800
16+50N, 8+00E	Calcite, quartz, barite vein material. Vugs are lined with barite crystals.	56	1,040
17+50N, 8+50E	Very fine-grained vein quartz, vuggy with weak hematite staining of fractures, vugs are lined with quartz.	490	770
19+00N, 31+00E	Fault in creek, silicified and propylitically altered.	6	90
20+00N, 9+50E	Vein quartz, vugs are lined with quartz crystals, single-stage drusy white quartz, no sulphides.	654	2,500
20+50N, 6+25E	Quartz-barite vein, vugs are lined with barite crystals, trace disseminated pyrite.	388	1,700
21+75N, 6+75E	Wallrock, altered, very fine-grained, silicified, pale brown weathering, medium grey fresh surfaces, with very fine-grained disseminated pyrite, has white speckled appearance.	198	540
Golden Furlong	Brecciated vein quartz.	16	400

\* soil samples, see page 4

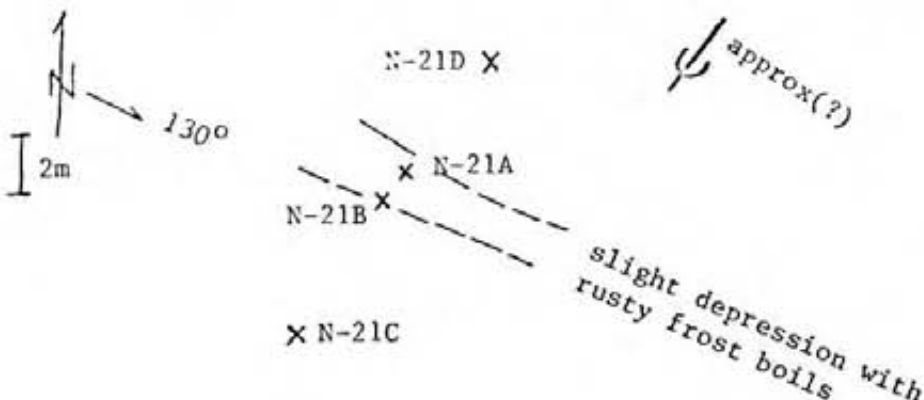
Belle claims

N-20

Vuggy, drusy quartz vein material collected from edge of cliff, contains considerable barite.

N-21A to  
N-21D

Soil samples collected over same vein trace as N-20, over flat tundra surface.



N-22

Sample of quartz-barite vein float collected from second intersection in the cliff.

Au ppb	Ag ppb
298	3,300
*	*
44	360

Soil Samples	Au ppb		Ag ppb	
	+80	-80	+80	-80
N-6A	12	18	960	450
N-6B	40	22	450	710
N-7F	8	86	370	1,100
N-7G	62	490	180	310
N-11	4	8	230	710
N-15	8	32	160	400
N-21A	366	1,420	4,000	7,100
N-21B	432	328	840	1,560
N-21C	136	214	220	680
N-21D	68	66	1,100	2,300
11+45E, 7+45N frost boil	10	54	650	1,290

These surface values are quite significant and are believed to be related to the same vein system from which previous grab samples returned in excess of one ounce per ton gold. More systematic hand trenching of this zone was to be conducted.

The sampling completed on the north end of the Belle claims on the quartz-barite vein system was indicative of precious metal values with the best results obtained from frost boils directly over the vein system. The limited sampling would also suggest possible down-ice dispersion of values.

The testing of -80 and +80 soil fractions suggests that mechanical transport and frost action form a significant component to metal dispersion.

The multi-element soil tests suggest that barium may be a very useful element for indicating or tracing vein systems within overburden cover. Arsenic and lead also appear to be useful pathfinder metals.

TERRAMIN RESEARCH LABS LTD.

ANALYTICAL REPORT

Job # 83-214

Taiga Consultants

Date Aug.30, 1983

Ron Netolitzky

Client Project GR-BC-7

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Sample No. <u>Rock</u>	Au ppb	Ag ppb	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ba ppm
N-1	56	1080				
N-2	40	4400	21	1500	85	
N-3-A	102	3900				
N-3-B	60	1900				
N-3-C	72	6800				
N-4-A	26	2500				
N-4-B	2000	14500				
N-6 Composite	146	180				
N-7-A	660	350				
N-7-B	1040	220				
N-7-C	374	190				
N-7-D	4200	1120				
N-7-E	2200	9100				
N-8	4	150				
N-9	4	1360	16	51	95	2250
N-10	6	90				
N-20	298	3300				
N-22	44	360				
Mets 11+45 E 7+45 N	6	800				
1650 N 800 E	56	1040		1	20	<u>12.2</u>
850 E 1750 N	490	770				
19 N 31+00 E	6	90	16	4	81	
20 N 950 E	654	2500				
Mets 20+50 N 6+25 E	388	1700	8	-1	5	

## ANALYTICAL REPORT

Job # 83-214

Date

Client Project GR-BC-7

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Sample No. <u>Rock</u>	Au ppb	Ag ppb	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	As ppm	Sb ppm	Ba ppm
21+75 N 6+75 E Golden Furlong	198 16	540 400	20	-1	1	7.7	1.2	1640

# TERRACON RESEARCH LABS LTD.

## ANALYTICAL REPORT

Job # 83-214

Date

Client Project GR-BC-7

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<u>Soil</u>	Sample No.	+80 mesh pulverized		-80 mesh	
		Au ppb	Ag ppb	Au ppb	Ag ppb
	N-6-A	12	960	18	450
	N-6-B	40	450	22	710
	7-F	8	370	86	1100
	7-G	62	180	490	310
	N-11	4	230	8	710
	N-15	8	160	32	400
	N-21-A	366	4000	1420	7100
	N-21-B	432	840	328	1560
	N-21-C	136	220	214	680
	N-21-D	68	1100	66	2300
Frost Boil	7+45 N 11+45 E	10	650	54	1290

# TERRACON RESEARCH LABS LTD.

## ANALYTICAL REPORT

Job # 83-214

Date

Client Project GR-BC-7

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Sample No.	As	Sb	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ba
<u>-80 mesh Soil</u>	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
N-6-A	9.2	3.6	41	530	117	670
N-6-B	3.3	2.2	36	540	146	800
N-7-F	9.6	1.0	61	198	139	480
N-7-G	5.8	0.4	20	47	93	730
N-11	13.0	1.2	6	10	14	360
N-15	2.1	0.6	9	8	44	1110
N-21-A	54.	0.8	9	240	42	520
N-21-B	4.6	0.1	39	132	185	720
N-21-C	4.0	0.2	29	240	320	760
N-21-D	5.4	0.3	21	61	181	1280



SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

Mets Claims

89035 Float near Trench 3, A vein quartz  
89036 Float near Trench 3, B vein quartz  
89037 Float near Trench 6, A pyritic vein quartz  
89038 Float near Trench 6, B pyritic vein quartz  
89039 Float near Trench 7, A open vein breccia samples drusy quartz  
89040 Float near Trench 7, B drusy quartz  
89041 C rusty brown

Belle Claims

89042 gossan weathered, strong argillic alteration, porous vuggy  
(N-23) appearance is possibly related to the weathering of pyrite.

Mets Claims

89043 N-12(A) Quartz vein breccia, possibly siderite.  
89044 N-12(B) as above  
89045 Mets from silicified and altered zone  
89046 Mets from silicified and altered zone.

To: GOLDEN RULE RESOURCES,  
150, 1300 - 8th Street S.W.,  
Calgary, Alberta T2R 1B2

File No. 25168  
Date August 21, 1983  
Samples Rock



Certificate of  
ASSAY OF

LORING LABORATORIES LTD.

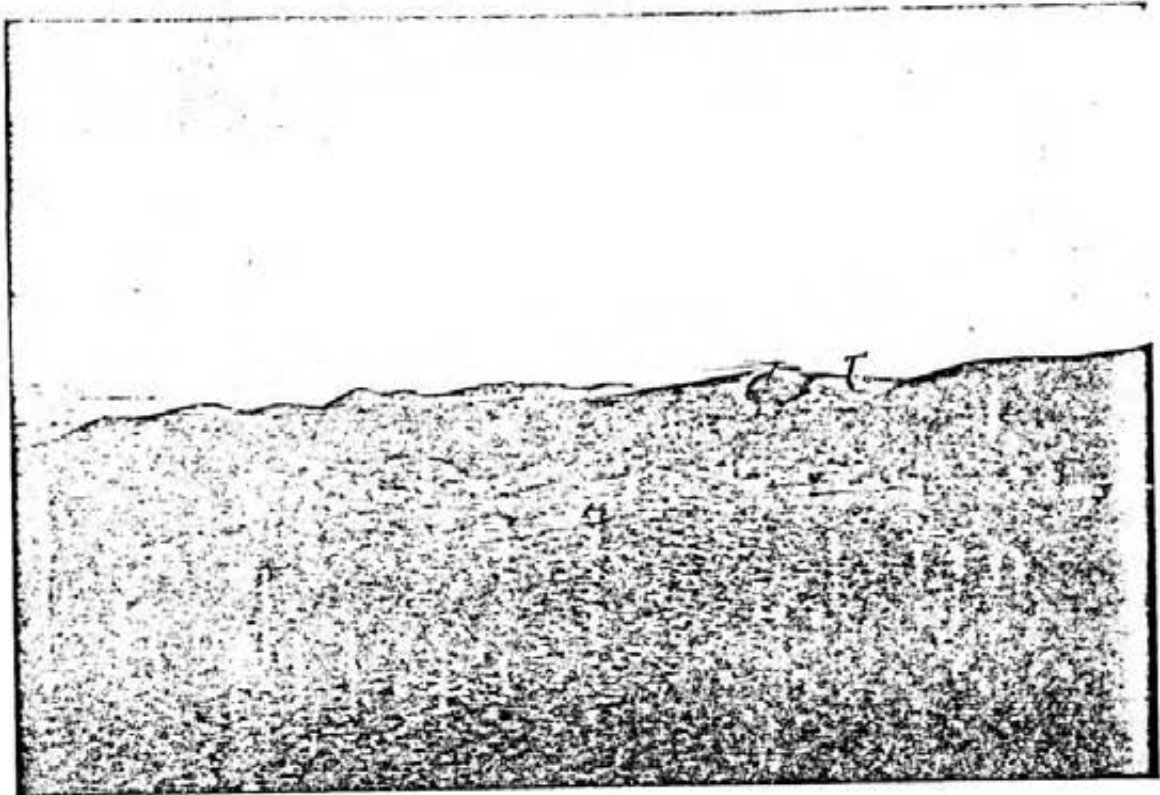
ATTN: Mr. R.K. Netolitzky

SAMPLE No.	OZ./TON GOLD	OZ./TON SILVER
<u>"Rock Samples"</u>		
89033	.013 GR-S-8 East Lake:	-
89034	.003 GR-S-5 Wedge - Assay. returned.	-
89035	.018 GR-13C-7 METS	.75
89036	.022 " "	.24
89037	.001 " "	.01
89038	.018 " "	.06
89039	.003 " "	Trace
89040	.002 " "	Trace
89041	.043 " "	.09
89042	.002 " Belle.	Trace
89043	.036 METS.	.47
89044	.039 METS	.23
89045	.022 METS	Trace
89046	.015 METS.	Trace
89054	.014 Cameron Lake.	-
89055	.017 Cameron Lake.	-
89056	.021 Cameron Lake.	-
89057	.005 Cameron Lake.	-

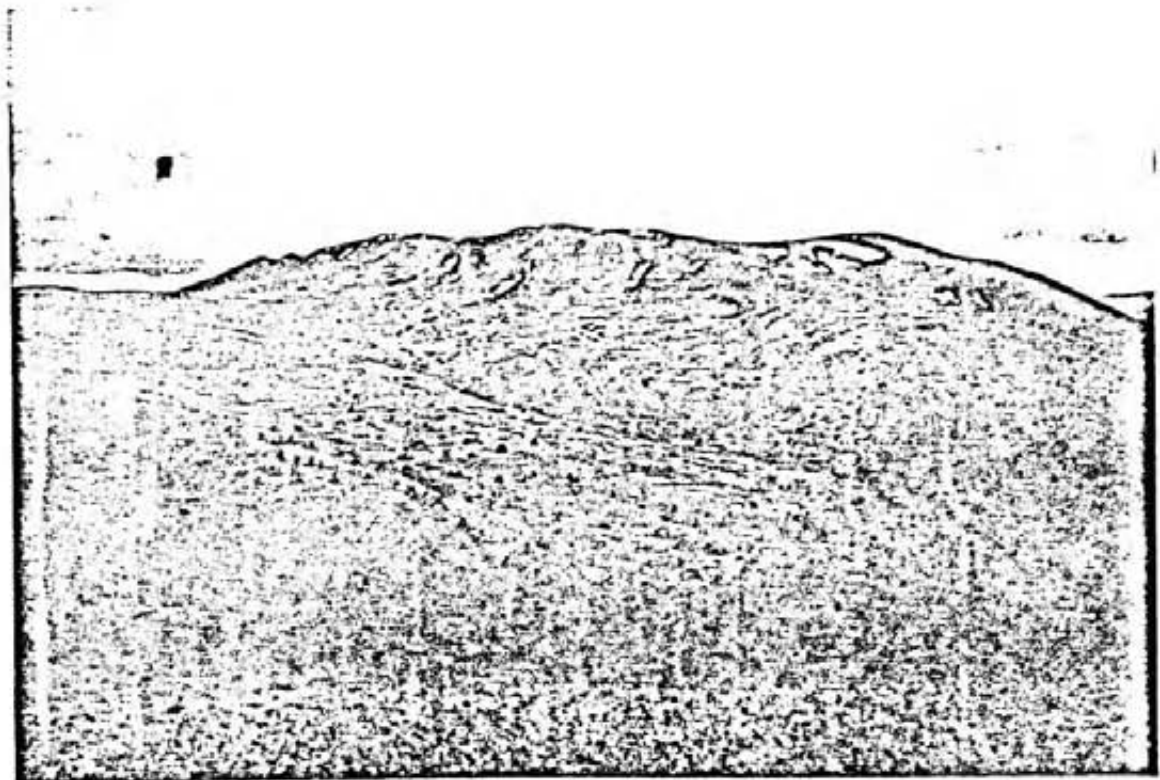
I Hereby Certify THAT THE ABOVE RESULTS ARE THOSE  
ASSAYS MADE BY ME UPON THE HEREIN DESCRIBED SAMPLES . . . .

Rejects Retained one month.  
Samples Retained one month  
unless specific arrangements  
made in advance.

*D. Evers*  
Assayer



1. View of Metsantan Mountain from Kidd Creek camp.



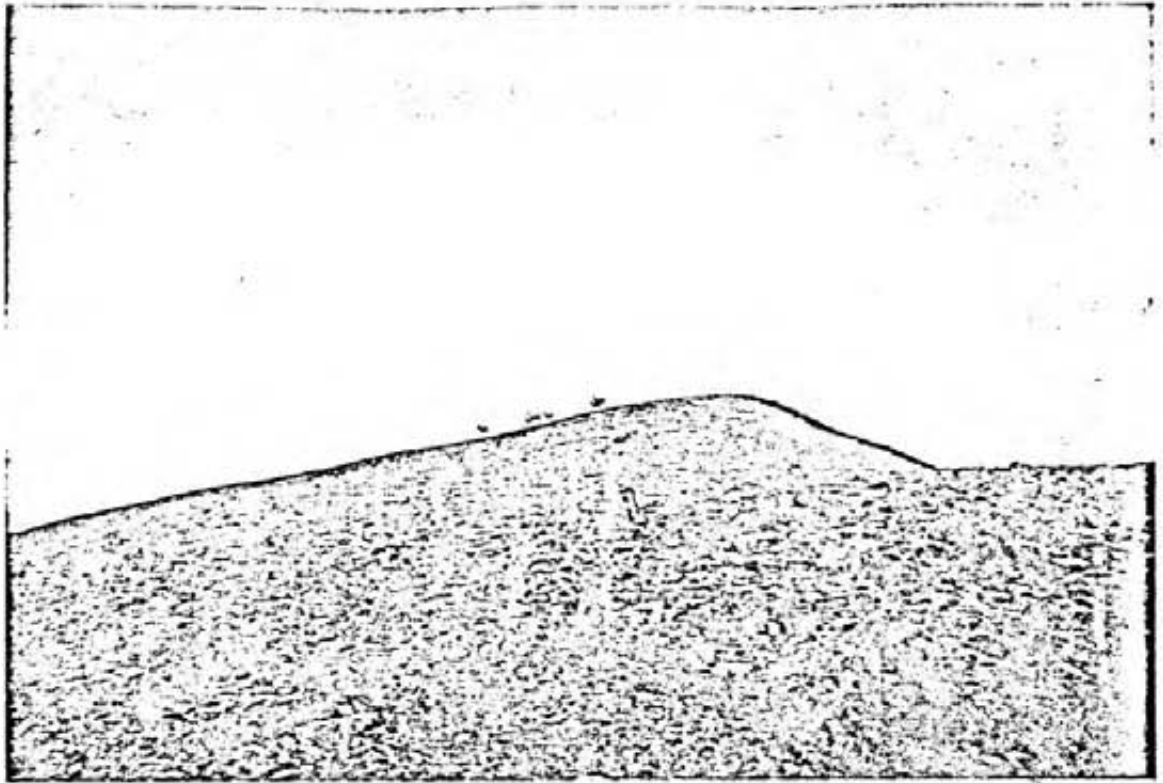
2. View of Metsantan Mountain from east side of Mets claims.



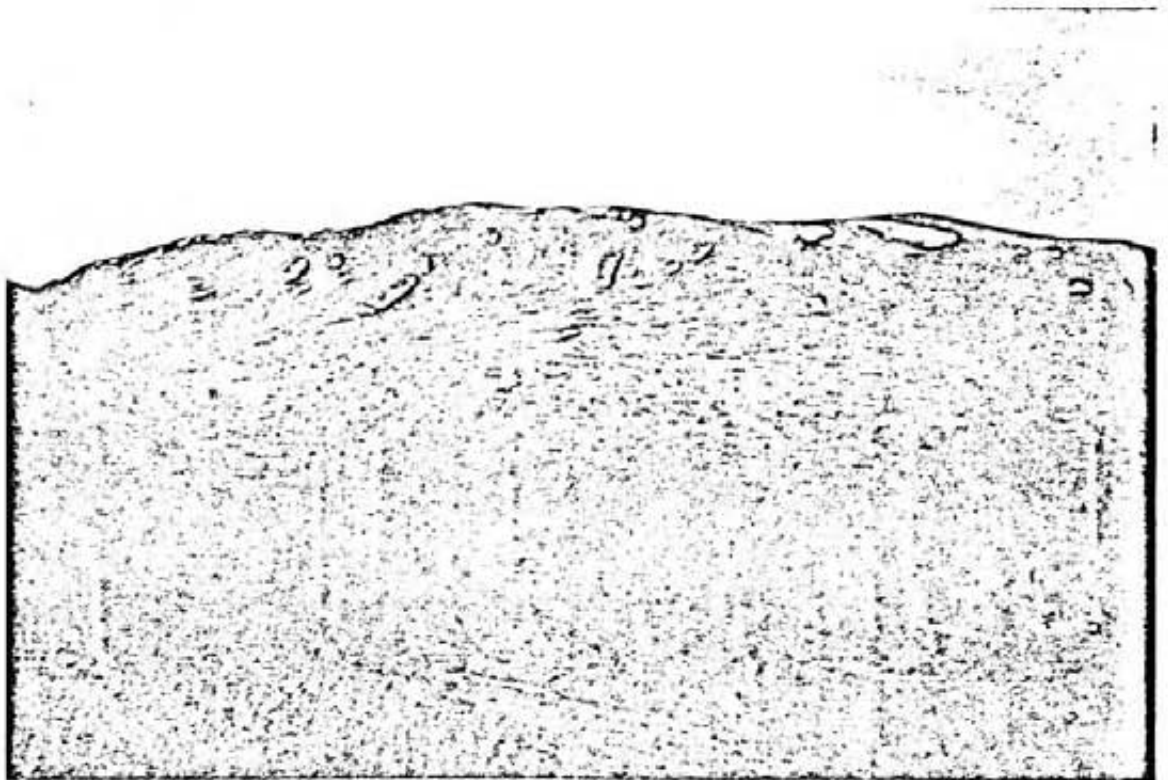
3. View of Lacana trenches, looking north. The main structure and alteration zone trend through the saddle.



4. View looking southwest. Site of trench and geochemical anomaly in the foreground.



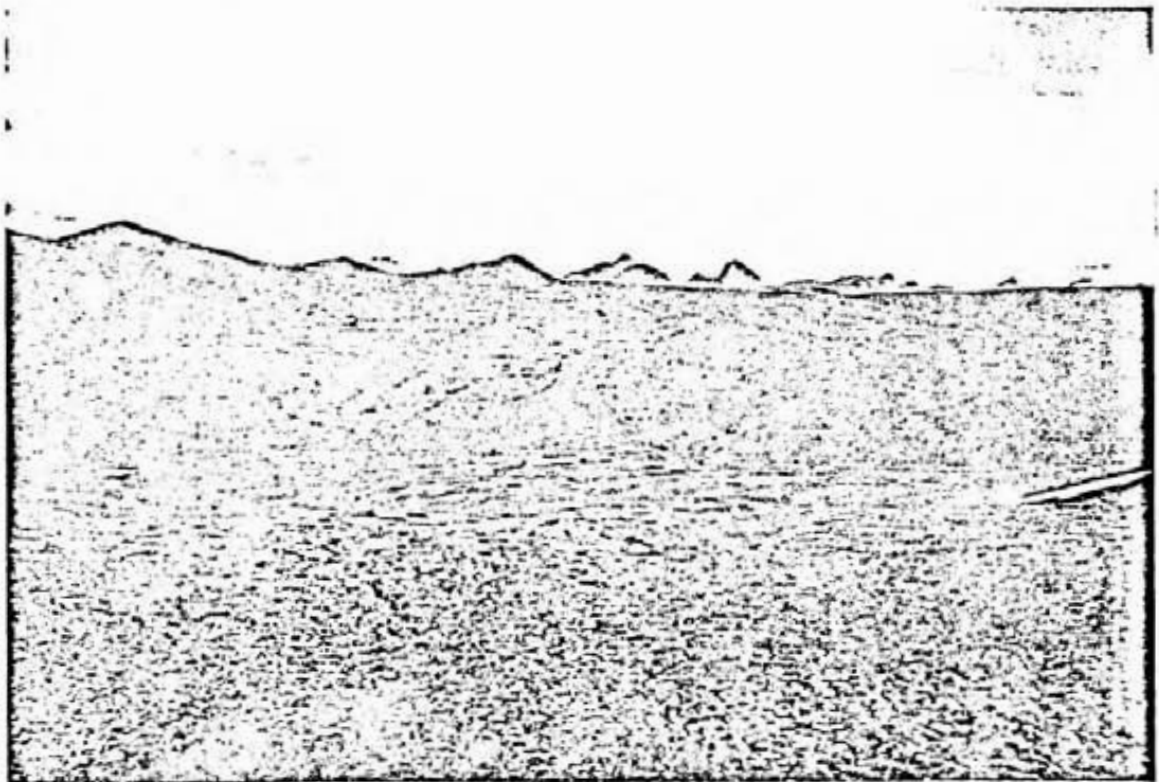
5. Top and back side of Metsantan Mountain; characteristic alpine tundra. Surficial material is till with significant transported component.



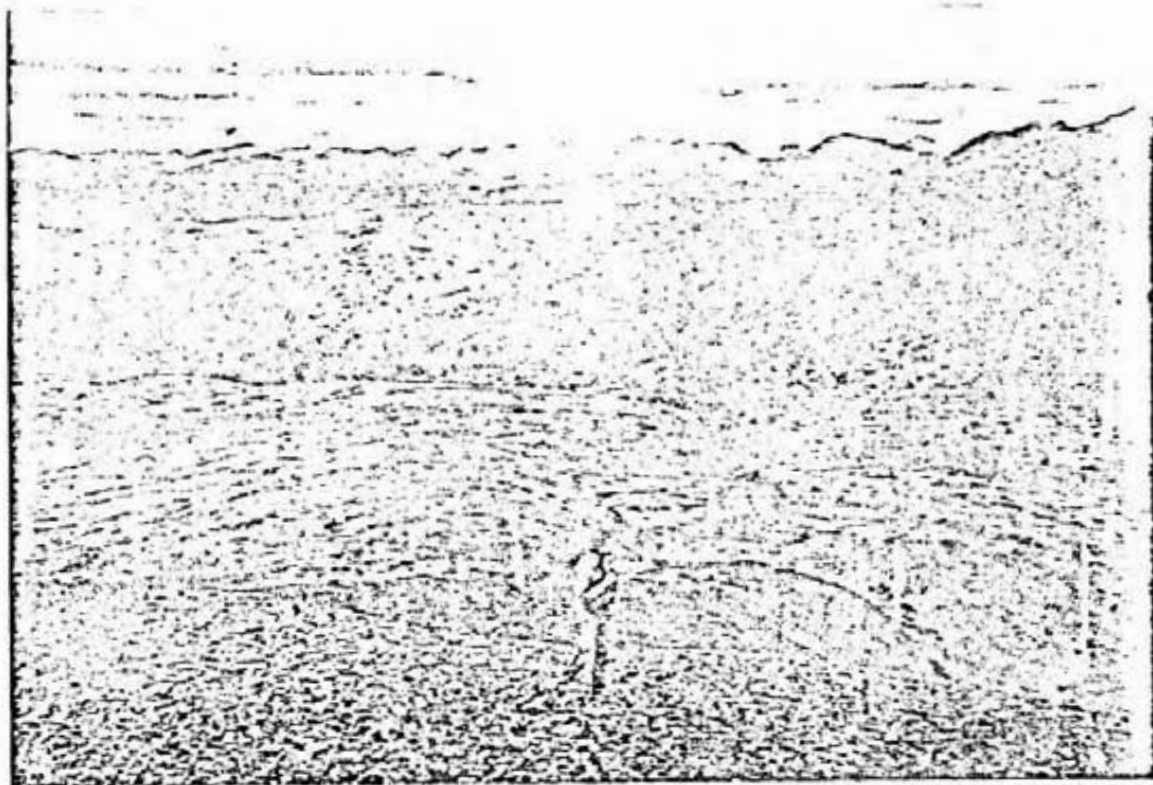
6. View of Metsantan ridge from the northeast.



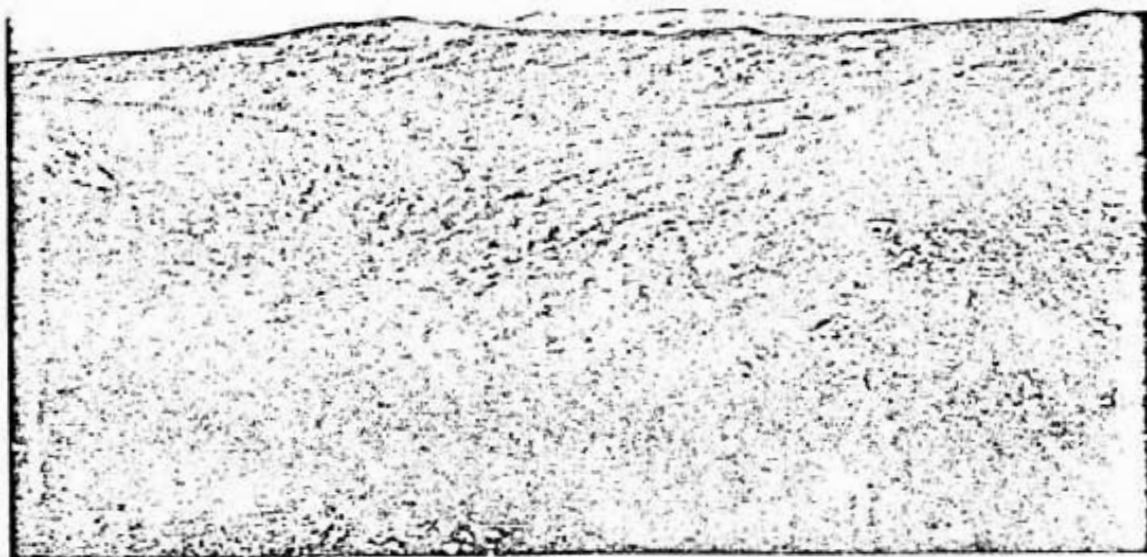
7. Close-up of alteration zone seen in distance from previous photo, looking east.



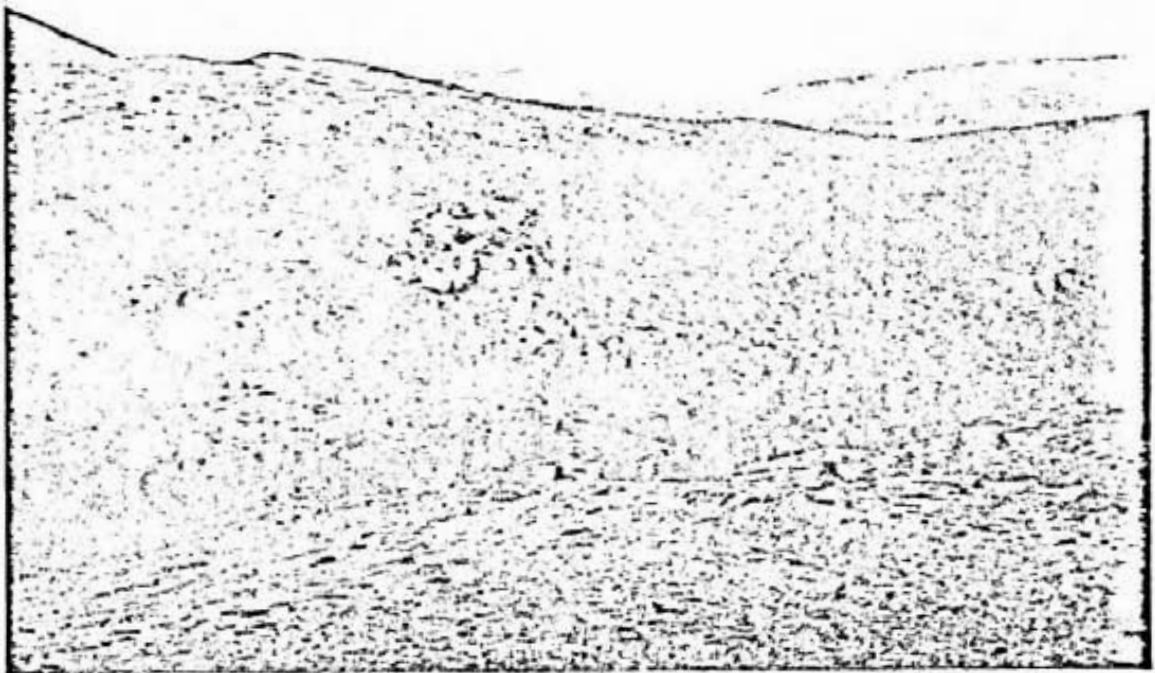
8. Heavy clay alteration present at the base of the hill.



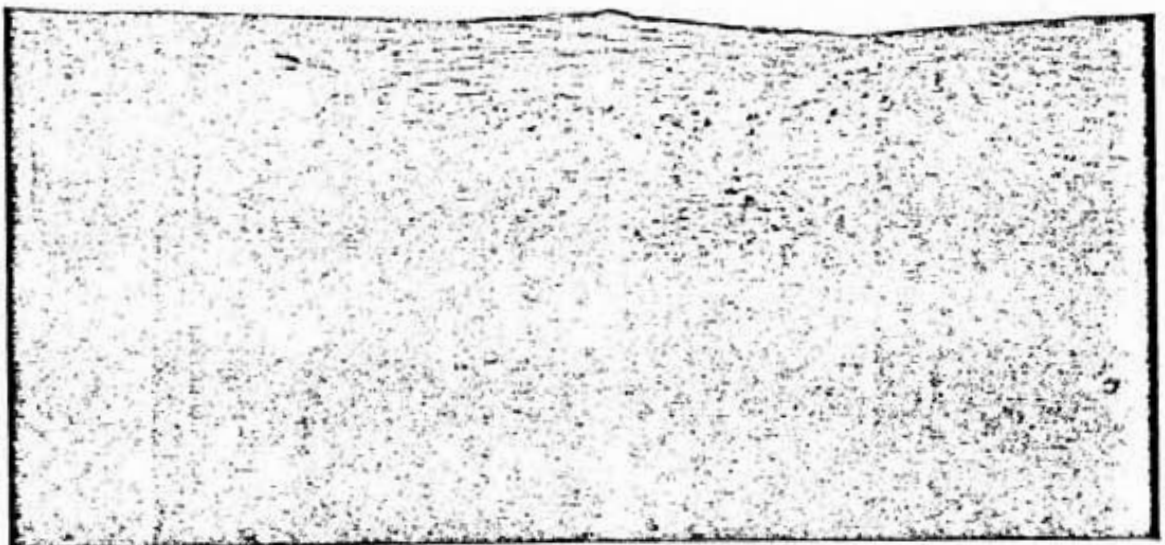
9. Quartz vein on north end of Metsantan ridge which returned significant gold values from surface chip sampling of talus material.



10. Looking north from southernmost silicified zone, central sector of Mets claims. Glacio-fluvial terraces evident on east side of creek.

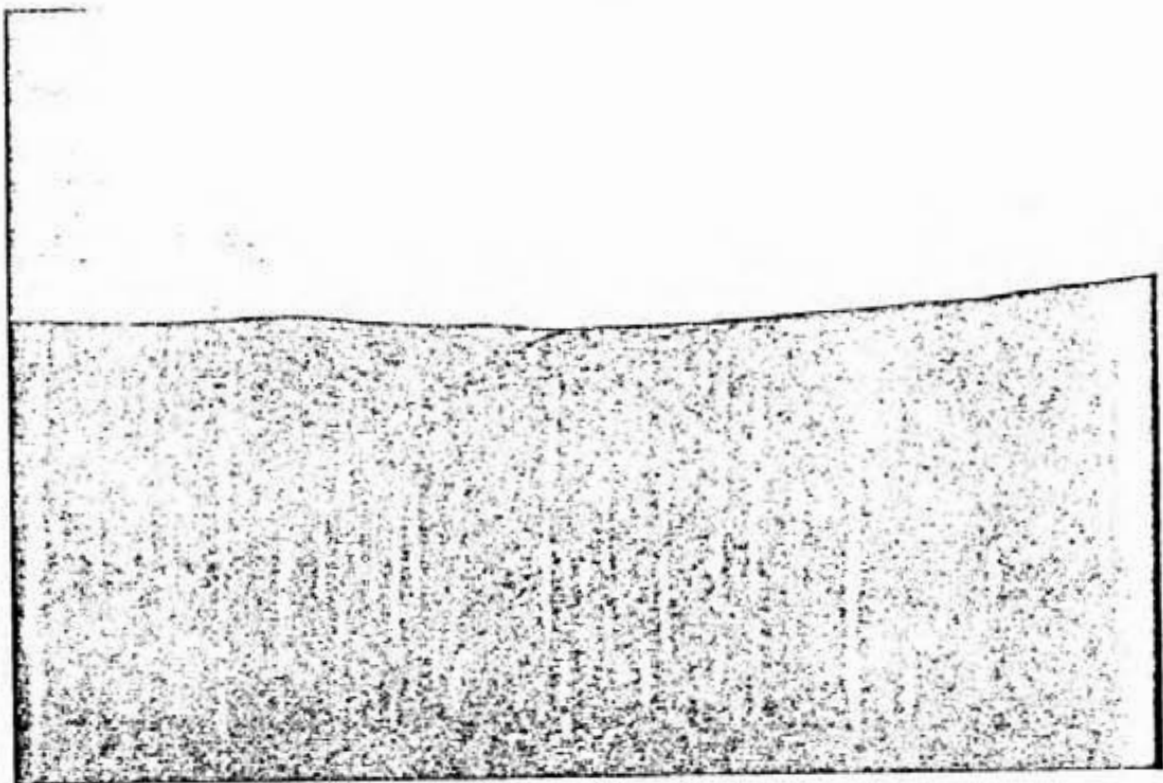


11. View looking northwest. Massive silicified knobs. Extensive clay alteration zone evident on left. Mountain in background composed of gently dipping Cretaceous sediments which unconformably overlie the Toodoggone volcanics.

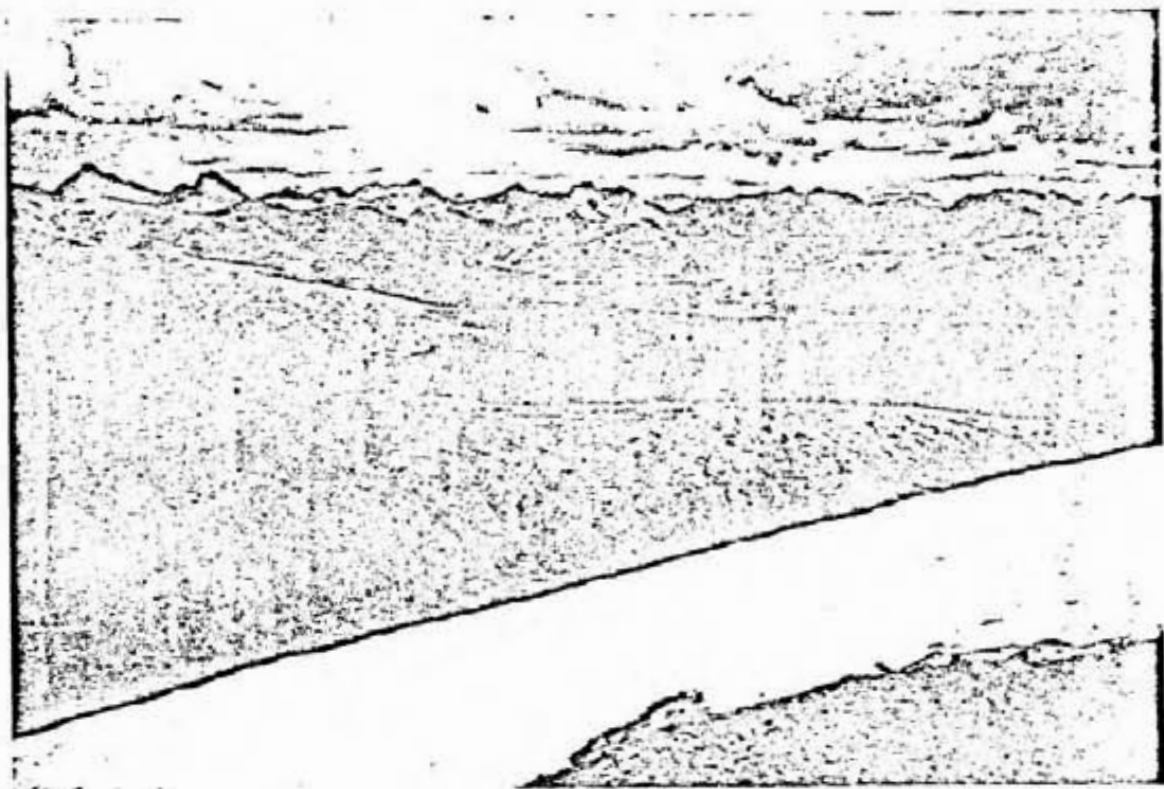


12. View looking southeast from north side of Mets claims. Linear depression with possible associated alteration zone evident in creek valley.

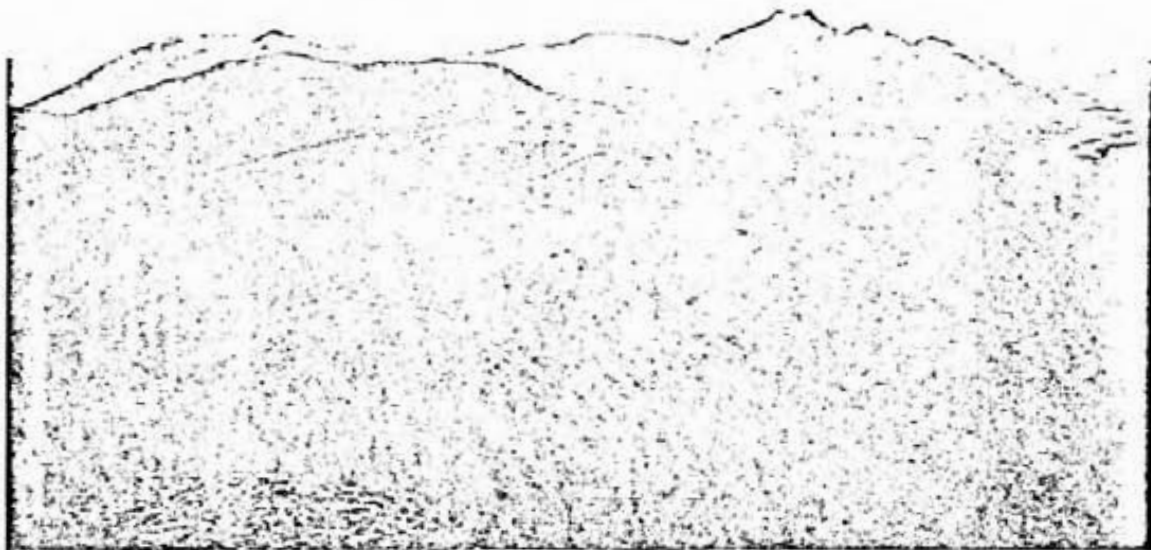




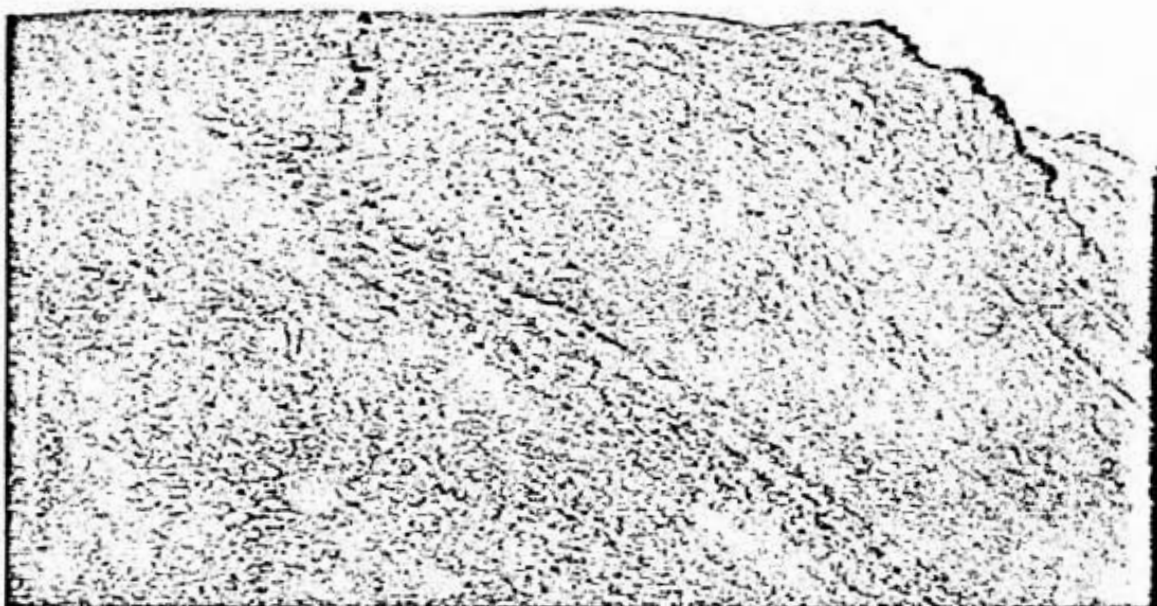
13. Looking northwest from the Mets north boundary at Kidd Creek's Golden Furlong zone, which strikes into the Mets claims.



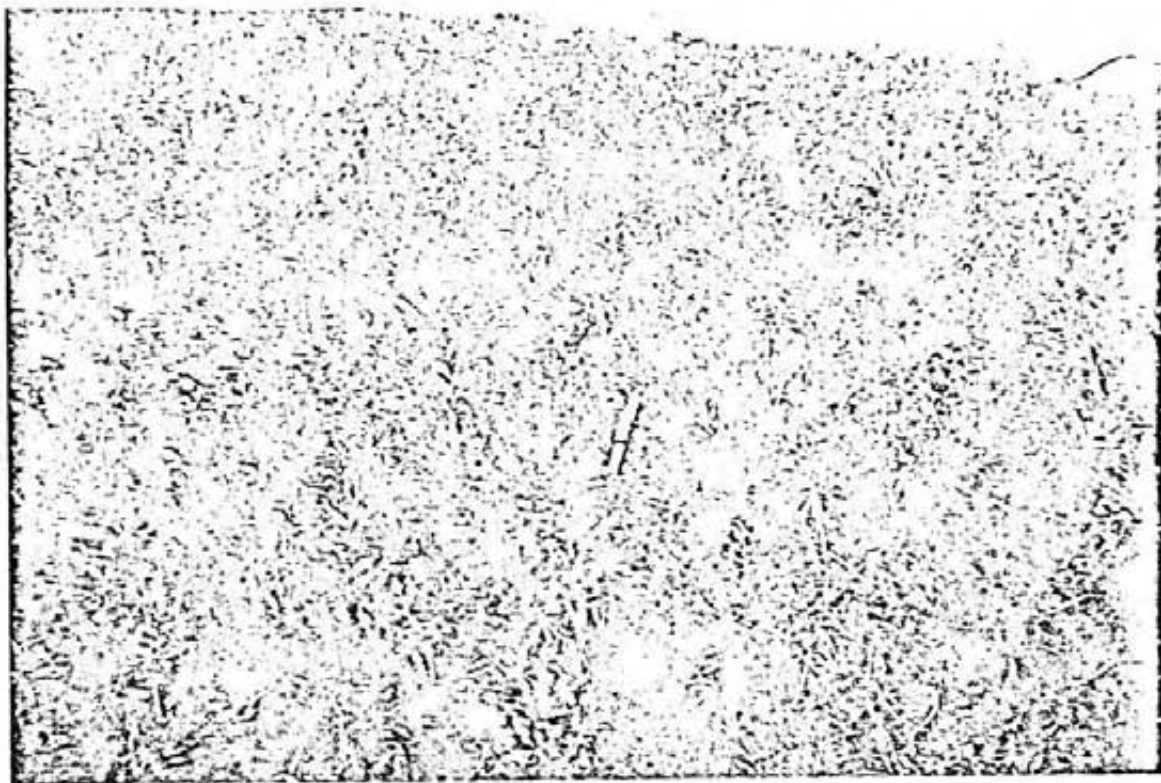
14. View from Metsantan ridge looking east. Rugged mountains reflect mixture of Cretaceous granitic intrusives and Takla volcanics.



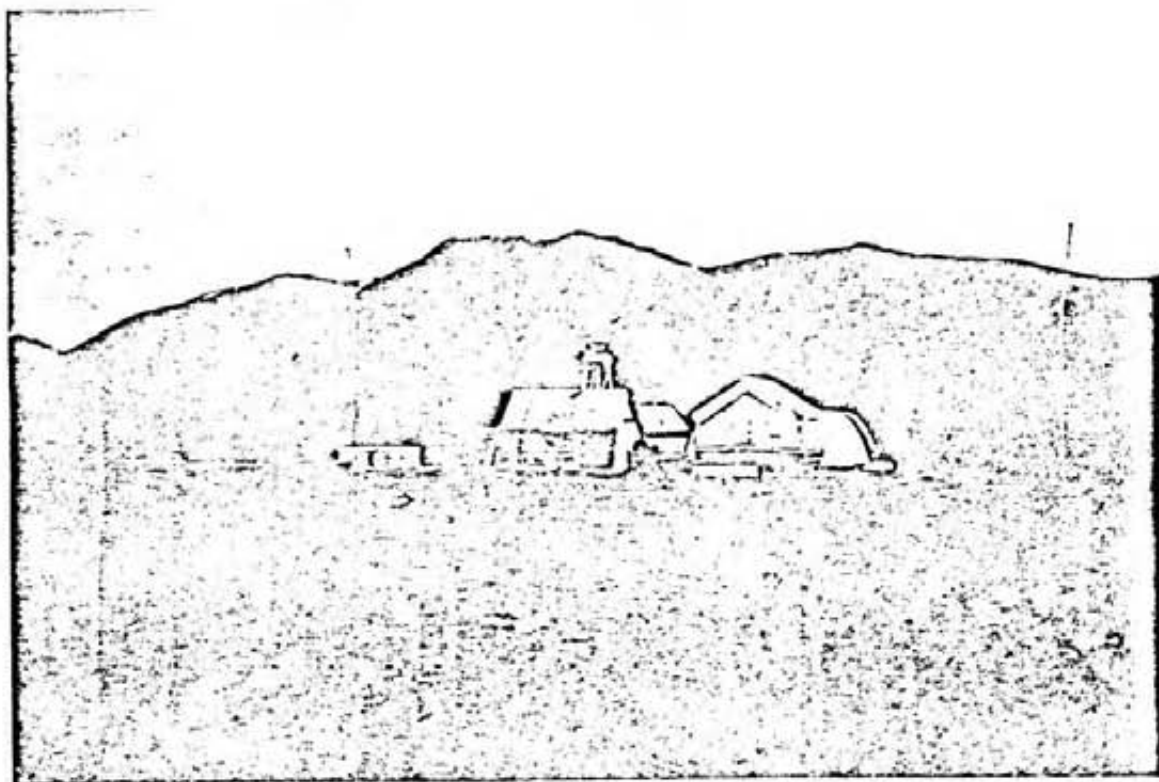
15. View looking north from the northeastern corner of the Belle claims. Extensive trenching on the Kidd Creek occurrence. The alteration zone trends into the Belle claims.



16. Quartz-barite vein evident on the steep slope, northeastern corner of the Belle claims. Evident as subtle depression on the flat tundra surface, with alteration material brought to surface by frost boils.



19. View of thick vegetative mat present in the southwestern Belle claims, in proximity to scattered soil geochemical anomalies and stream silt anomalies.



20. Kidd Creek camp site looking south towards the Belle claims. Extensive pitted outwash characteristic of many of the main valleys.

REPORT ON THE  
METS, BELLE, AND GOLDEN NEIGHBOUR PROPERTIES

July 22 - 26, 1983

For Taiga Consultants  
(Golden Rule Resources)

Charles G. Clifton  
Consulting Geologist  
P. O. Box 9086, University Station  
Reno, Nevada 89507

(Submitted August 25, 1983)

## INTRODUCTION

Several properties in the Toodoggone mining district, 200 miles north of Smithers, British Columbia, Canada, were visited between July 22 and 26, 1983, at the request of Taiga Consultants, Inc. of Calgary, Alberta. I was accompanied by Ron K. Netolitzky, geologist and President of Taiga Consultants, Inc. While in the Toodoggone, accommodation was supplied by Kidd Creek Mines and Newmont Exploration, both of Vancouver, British Columbia.

The following properties were visited:

Mets Claims: July 22, 23, 24  
Belle Claims: July 25 (½ day)  
Golden Neighbour Claims: July 25 (½ day)  
McClair Creek (Belle Claims): July 26 (½ day)

My task was to make observations on the type and style of precious metal vein mineralization present on these properties and advise as to their relative merits, based on my experience with similar systems in the western United States. In addition, I was to offer suggestions on how to interpret surface showings and how to most expeditiously evaluate individual veins within the properties.

The following report, and the appended summary of observations of the Toodoggone as a whole, are offered as guides to the evaluation of precious metal mineralization in the district.

## METS CLAIMS

The Mets claims are located on the northern portion of Metsantan Mountain and on the valley floor to the north and east. The Metsantan claims of Lacana border the Mets claims to the south and the Al claims of Kidd Creek Mines border the claims to the north. The Mets claims were located on several stream sediment Au and Ag anomalies picked up by Kennco in the early 1970's.

Only minor trenching has been performed on vein exposures within the Mets claims to date. Considerable work has taken place on the Lacana's and Kidd Creek's ground to the north and south, however. Lacana's work consisted of a number of core holes on a set of parallel veins which are present on the southeast flank of Metsantan Mountain. The veins are narrow but apparently carry appreciable gold and silver. Minor galena and chalcopyrite were seen in quartz exposed in trenches and drill core. The veins are poorly exposed due to colluvial cover. Alteration of the host rock consists of weak silicification, development of chlorite and epidote, and intense reddish discoloration of feldspars. No phyllic (pyrite-sericite) or argillic (pyrite-clay) alteration was seen. The host rocks exhibited no "bleaching" indicative of low pH attack. The hydrothermal solutions appeared to be in near equilibrium with the host rocks. Minor red to yellow discoloration found along the veins on the surface is due to oxidation of pyrite in the propylitized wallrocks.

Several small veinlets which were found in core samples showed evidence of a single pulse of hydrothermal solutions which deposited quartz and second pulse which deposited calcite. Each stage appeared to be associated with base metal sulfide and, presumably, gold and silver. The calcite veins are intact so were probably deposited later. The fractures which host the mineralization were developed in a compressive stress regime, as evidenced by slickensides and narrow, discontinuous fractures. There is little or no evidence for multiple stages of brecciation or significant translation on the fracture planes. There was no evidence of major dip slip or strike slip movement, developed in a non-compressive stress regime, which could give rise to large, throughgoing open conduits. The fractures developed on the Lacana ground appear to be subparallel to the main fractures which form the Mets shear zone.

The chances for substantial mineralization developed at this end of Metsantan Mountain appear to be slim. Drilling by Lacana was completely negative. Furthermore, little mineralization is developed on these structures where they are exposed for 500-700 vertical feet on the cliff face to the north. A sample of quartz

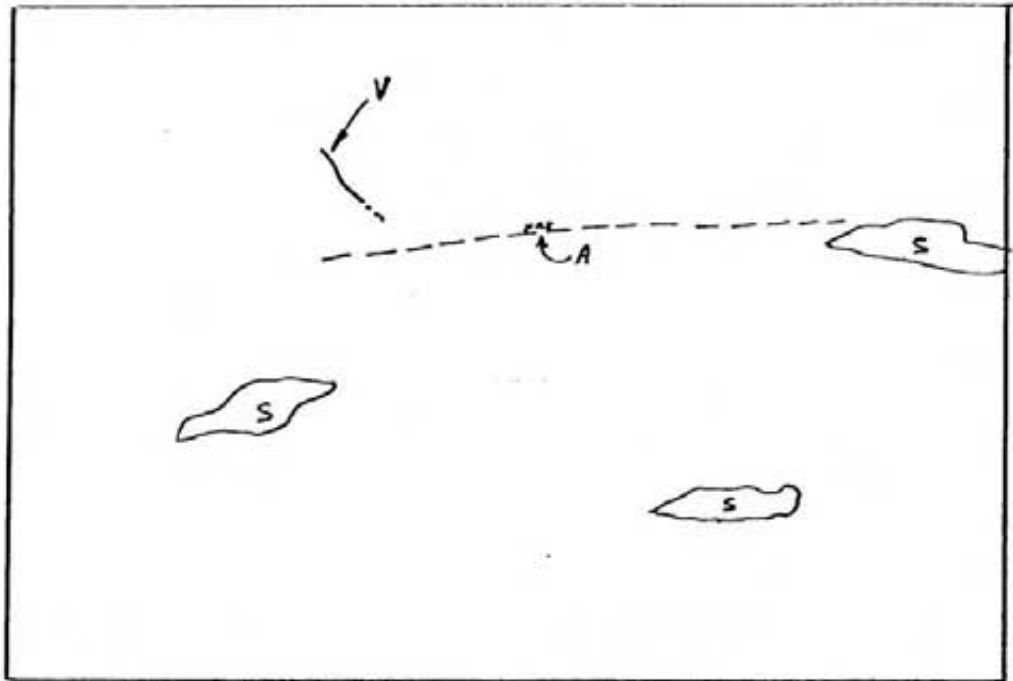




Photo No. 1 View of Metsantan Mountain from northeast. "A" area of clay-rich fault zones with associated propylitized and silicified wallrocks. "V" vein of quartz-calcite on top of side of mountainside which warrants evaluation. "S" bodies of silica which have replaced volcanic host-rock.



collected at Taiga's grid point 1300 N, 1250 E (old sample location: MS 106), at a location several thousand feet north on strike, showed no base metal sulfides or evidence of multiple pulses of hydrothermal fluids. The quartz was deposited in a small area of stockwork which had undergone considerable post-mineral shearing. This location is in the valley floor, in an area of well developed reddish alteration. The amount of silicification is very minor, however, and the alteration appears to be a function of accentuated weathering of highly sheared propylitized wallrocks. In short, excellent 3-dimensional exposure by drilling and natural relief indicates major mineralization is not present in this fracture system.

Because this system is parallel and in close proximity to the veins exposed on the southern boundary of the Mets claims, there seems to be little to recommend this area presently being explored by Taiga. A series of trenches blasted through colluvial cover by Taiga has uncovered stringers of quartz which have much the same appearance as the quartz found in the Lacana trenches to the south. The structures cut in the Taiga trenches are just as poorly developed, have similarly developed alteration, and strike in the same direction. Despite occasional high assays in float material, this area of the Mets claims suffers from the same deficiencies as the Lacana ground, based on what is exposed at the present time. These include: tight, poorly developed fractures; little or no development of mineralization within the structures on the cliff face; and a lack of a heavy silver sulfide assemblage which is characteristic of the better properties in the district.

In my opinion, the fractures in this area of the Mets claims are subparallel to the major fractures of the Mets shear zone. Netolitzky feels that a separate structure, basically parallel to the cliff face and running SSE down the ridge, is indicated in this area by the distribution of float samples. This is a possibility and should be explored. While I saw no evidence for this structure in the few minutes I was in the area, an oblique structure, tangential to the trend of the Mets shear zone, is a candidate for better developed mineralization. As discussed in my private report on epithermal vein deposits (Clifton, 1982), structures which are oblique to the main direction of strain release often remain open longer to solution flow. They are characterized by brittle failure, rather than shear failure, and thus may be better developed on strike and dip.

On the northeast corner of Metsantan Mountain a strong vein is developed in the face of the cliff and on the slope of the mountain above. To date this structure has not been explored. A single trench failed to cut the vein where it is best developed.

Several things suggest this vein is worth drilling: quartz and calcite float is present for at least 800 feet on strike; the vein material is multi-stage, with alternating episodes of quartz and calcite, and some indication of replacement of the latter in some samples; silification is wide, up to 20 or more feet in some areas, as evidenced in colluvium; random float samples have returned assays in excess of 1 O/T Au; large boulders of vein material, up to 2 feet in diameter are present at the base of the cliff; the host structure is located westerly of what I consider the main zone of shearing in the Mets shear zone. The structure appears to be subparallel to the Mets shear zone but quartz float found on the west flank of the mountain suggests the structure may trend or turn to the west. This is the most promising structure on the Mets property, in my opinion.

North of Metsantan Mountain, at the base of the escarpment, considerable silicified float and yellowish clay zones are present. These appear to be developed along a E-W fracture zone which parallels the north side of the mountain. I saw no evidence of brittle failure in the rocks or invasion of quartz along singular fractures. There is evidence for considerable hydrothermal activity, however. The strong clay zones are clearly avenues of argillic alteration, most of which is hypogene. These zones are bordered by variably propylitized rocks which can contain in excess of 10% pyrite. Some of the wallrocks are highly silicified. Unfortunately, there is little evidence of quartz deposition in open spaces. The silicification is a replacement type and very little fracturing or silification has taken place after the first stage of silicification. At the contact between the clay in the argillic zones and the silicified wallrock I saw no evidence of veining or remnants of vein materials stuck to the wallrocks. The clay zones contained very little quartz float, small or large, that might indicate development of vein material in these structures.

The presence of red and yellow staining in the clay zones and ferrocrete downslope attest to the large amount of pyrite which has been deposited in the area. Sulfidation without attendant silification is typical of the upper portions of some epithermal vein systems. This assemblage often changes to pyrite-silica and lesser clay at depth, in association with well developed quartz veins. On the other hand, the assemblage is very common and not always associated with interesting mineralization. The clay zones, particularly where they butt up against silicified or propylitized wallrocks, should be trenched. A careful search should then be made for vein material in the clay and along the wall of the structure. If no obvious vein material is found, nor chips of heavy sulfide, then the structures are probably barren within, say, 500 feet of the surface. If vein material is found, and even

if it is poor in grade, the structures warrant a drill hole. In virtually all epithermal systems, even those with a vertically restricted ore horizon, some leakage is present higher up. In the search for these deposits, leakage containing quartz only (no Au or Ag) is sound enough evidence to justify a drill hole in many cases. Based on the typically high grade of the quartz in the Toodoggone as a whole, every strong structure (vs. the veins on the Lacana property) which contain vein material should be explored.

In the Mets valley to the north and east of Metsantan Mountain I saw little of interest. The enormous silica replacement bodies which are present (see photo) are unmineralized and do not have later developed mineralized fractures along their margins. These bodies are unlike anything I have seen in other districts. In my opinion, they represent excess silica which has been released during magmatic crystallization. Since the bodies are almost pure silica I cannot attribute them to leaching by circulating hydrothermal solutions. The presence of minor barite may support a hydrothermal-magmatic differentiation relationship for the mineralization developed in the Toodoggone as a whole.

The presence of these large silica bodies is disquieting in that the vast majority of silica visible in the Mets area is not harbored by structures. Rather, the main stage of silica invasion in the area is associated with barren replacement phenomenon. I must conclude that the veins outside these bodies are the residual of what was clearly a very efficient mechanism for depositing silica. The single example of a vein-like structure which was affected by the event, the Golden Furlong, is barren, except for minor late stage activity which includes hydrothermal breccias. After the development of these silica bodies the surrounding areas experienced a volumetrically trivial amount of silica introduction. This latter event, however, was metal rich and was more complex, as evidenced by the development of barite, amethyst, and calcite. The challenge is to find a sufficiently large deposit of the later stage silica to warrant development.

The best developed veins and Au-Ag mineralization is developed outside, not within, the Mets valley. The valley represents the main Mets shear zone and was a corridor of major compressive stress. The fractures which developed peripheral to this zone are the most likely to have remained open during a subsequent hydrothermal event. I recommend evaluation of the two prospects discussed above, plus close examination of structures striking N-S on the hills east of Mets valley. This area is covered with glacial boulders and thick grass. However, careful prospecting may uncover mineralized rock on the slopes or in the N-S striking

drainages. I wouldn't rely entirely on silt or soil samples due to the flat relief and grassy cover. The center of the valley appears to be less prospective because it is the center of a shear zone. Also, Kidd Creeks ground, which has been heavily trenched, is poorly mineralized and is on the northern extension of the shear zone.

## BELLE CLAIMS

The Belle claims are located south of the JD claim block of Kidd Creek Mines and cover portions of McClair Creek and the highly dissected volcanic plateau to the west of McClair Creek. One strong vein is exposed on the east cliff of the plateau overlooking McClair Creek. To the west of this vein and passing through the north end line of the claim block is a wide zone of reddish alteration. This zone contains minor silica and barite float. Both structures trend N-S. No trenching or drilling has been performed on the Belle claims to date.

Photo No. 1 is a view of the easterly vein where it crops out along the cliff wall and then passes beneath colluvial cover to the south. The white material is barite with lesser admixed quartz. The wallrocks are propylitized for 5 to 10 feet away from the vein. The propylitization is so slight, however, as not to be easily recognizable. The lack of intense sulfidation of the wallrocks is apparent by the minor amount of brown discoloration which is present along the vein. As can be seen in the background, McClair Creek and this structure are subparallel.

An important observation was made on this vein which has ramifications for prospecting in the district as a whole. Unless a vein is exposed along a cliff, there is a high probability that the vein will have negative relief relative to the host rocks. This is because the vein material weathers faster than the wallrocks, except in the unusual case where the vein is solid quartz, such as on the Shasta property of Newmont. In areas of flat relief the vein structure will be filled in with colluvium and soil. Frost boils may provide the only evidence of mineralization on the structure and, importantly, the only useful geochem samples. Veins in areas of flat relief have a less than average probability of being discovered by soil sampling. In Photo 1 the negative relief of the vein in flat terrain is clearly seen south of the cliff exposure. To the north of the cliff exposure ("behind" the photographer) the effect is even more dramatic. The vein in this area is almost invisible. The vein-structure is hollowed out and filled with boulders and is evident only as a weak depression. It is easily seen from a helicopter but difficult to trace on the surface. Careful examination of frost boils makes the task easier.

Along the vein, just south of where it disappears in Photo No. 1, the gully which marks the structure widens and deepens. In one area the gully becomes very deep and is littered with large boulders. On the east flank of the gully in this area phyllic alteration is developed for a short distance. It is recognizable



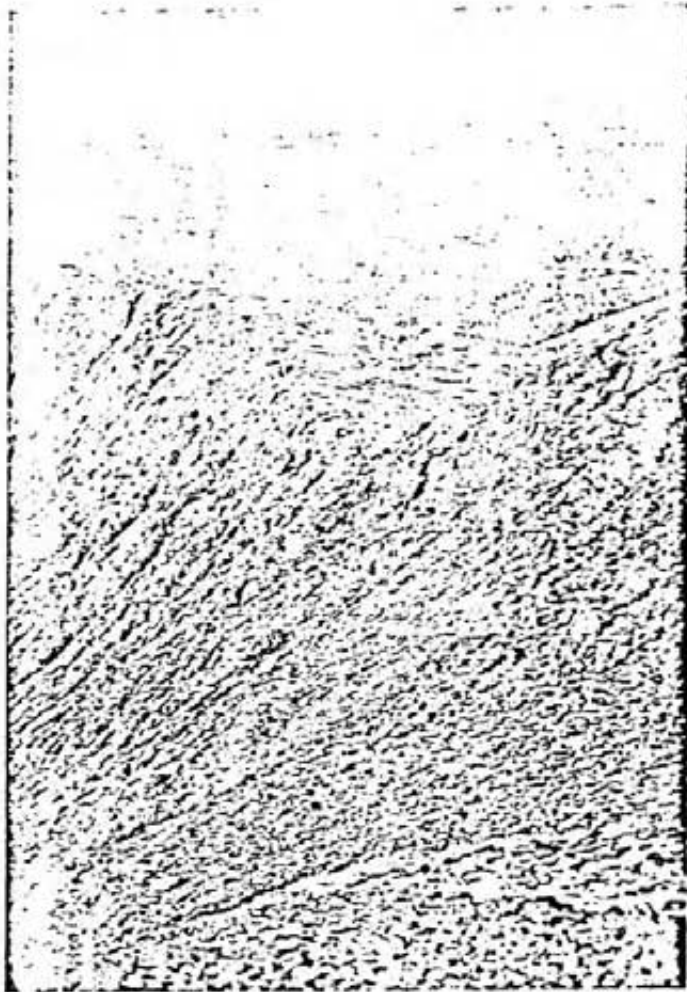


Photo No. 1 Barite-quartz vein on east cliff,  
Belle claims. View to south. "A" depression marking  
location of vein. "P" approximate perimeter of pro-  
pylitized wallrocks. "McC" trend of McClair Creek  
shear zone.

as a weak bleaching. Because the vein cannot be properly evaluated by soil samples, the width, depth, and type of alteration present in the walls of the gulley that mark it are potentially useful exploration guides. This, plus careful prospecting of loose boulders, may be the only way to evaluate the vein short of trenching it. It should be remembered, however, that where the vein is best developed is where its exposure may be the worst. Because of widening of the structure and introduction of large amounts of non-quartz vein material such as barite, the vein may be marked by a deep ravine that is impossible to trench.

Continuing south along the vein structure a deep E-W gulley is encountered which probably represents an E-W fault (Photo No. 2). The vein structure appears to terminate in this area. Two explanations are offered: the vein does terminate on the south side of the gulley where discoloration and silicified float are present, or the vein continues along the west flank of the ridge and is marked by a slight botanical anomaly (see A and B on overlay). The botanical anomaly was prospected for  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile but little rock could be examined due to the thickness of the grass. This zone is a good target for a soil survey.

The north end line of the Belle claims is located at the base of the escarpment overlooking the JD claims of Kidd Creek Mines. In Photo No. 3 trenching on the JD South zone is visible, as well as alteration along several vertical and flat faults. The geology of this area can be correlated with the easterly vein on the Belle claims.

On the overlay to Photo No. 3 are shown three sets of faults, all mineralized. The easterly dipping flat faults, of which there are three, are earliest and probably represent low angle detachments associated with a movement along the McClair Creek shear zone. The flat faults were then cut by two later fault sets: a strong N-S set coincident with the McClair Creek shear zone, and a weak set which was conjugate and orthogonal to the first set. The strong N-S set is responsible for the great relief between the base of McClair Creek and the highlands to the east and west. It is not known if these faults are dip slip or have served only as an area of weakness where the ancestral McClair Creek began its course. The N-S set cuts the flat faults on the east and northeast flanks of the mountain. Hydrothermal solutions rose up the N-S faults, which are vertical, and migrated laterally and up dip within the flat faults. The solutions altered the pre-existing fault gouge within the flat faults to a thick white clay gumbo. In the areas of the trenches this gumbo is associated with traces of low-grade quartz veining.



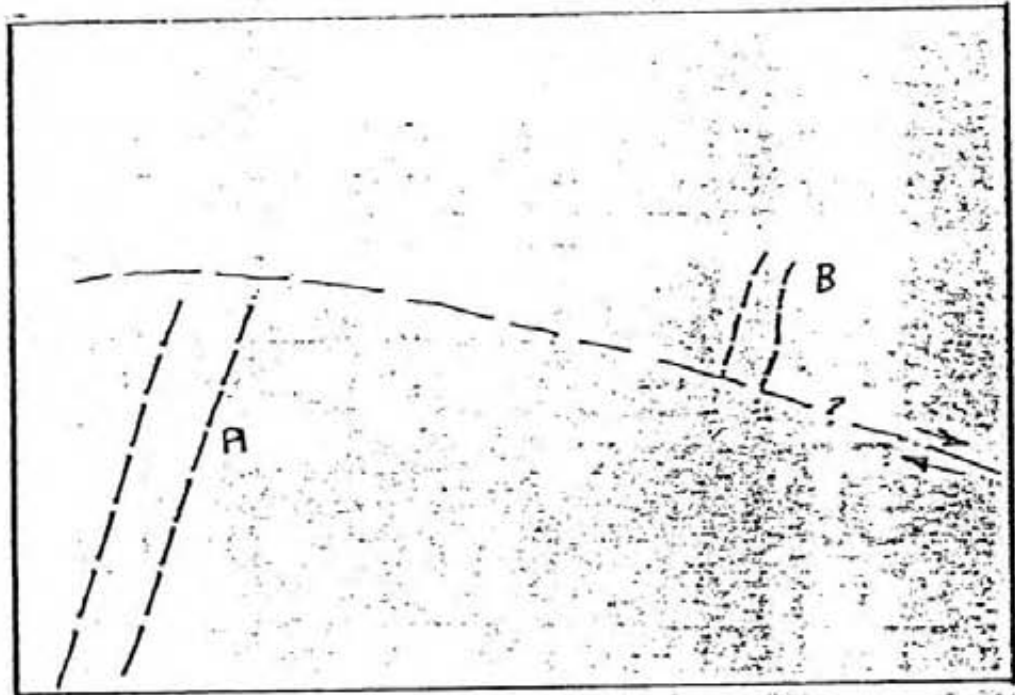




Photo No. 2 Southern end of vein shown in Photo No. 1, at location of deep E-W gulley. "A" probable termination of vein in south wall of gulley, silicified and altered rocks present. "B" possible continuation of vein, marked by botanical anomaly. Faults offset of vein is a possibility but was not checked in the field.

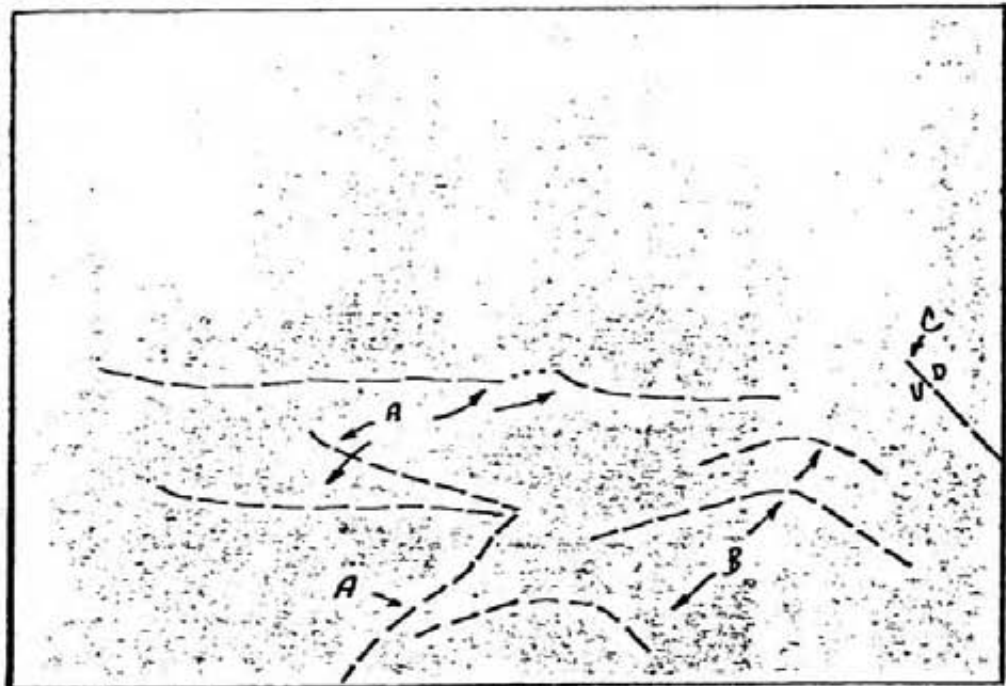




Photo No. 3 \* View of JD claims of Kidd Creek Mines from Belle claims. View to north. "A" flat faults which strike N-S and dip 20-40° to east. "B" vertical E-W faults which offset flat faults. "C" major N-S fault of McClair Creek fault zone which probably served as feeder for hydrothermal solutions to flat faults.

To the north (JD North area), the fault gouge is silicified and is associated with base metal sulfides. My recommendation to Kidd Creek was to trench the traces of the lower two flat faults (marked on overlay) and to consider drilling the intersection of the flat faults and the N-S set at the base of the cliffs to the east. Surface prospecting showed the lower flat faults to be mineralized.

The E-W orthogonal set is evidenced by the alteration and quartz float marked on the overlay. It produced minor offsets where it cut the flat faults. This fault set is conceivably related to the E-W structure in Photo No. 2. The fault is not as important as an avenue of fluid flow as the N-S set, in my opinion.

The N-S set is strongest along McClair Creek and along the escarpment to the west of the creek. In the central area of Photo No. 3 the N-S set dies out but is still evident as a vertical foliation or fabric in the floor of the trenches. In the hanging-wall and footwall of the flat fault which is exposed in the trenches, the vertically-oriented N-S fabric is mineralized. The mineralization is spotty but in one area carries 1 O/T Au in weakly silicified, pyritic andesite. Next to a thin basalt dike, heavy Pb-Zn-sulfide mineralization is present in a calcite gangue. The vertical fabric was initially interpreted by myself to represent tension fractures in the upper plates of the flat faults. I now interpret them to be sympathetic to the major N-S faults along the escarpment to the east. These smaller fractures have been mineralized by solutions migrating up the flat faults.

The easterly vein on the Belle claims (Photo No. 1) is associated with the N-S fracture set, in my opinion. It is parallel to the escarpment above McClair Creek and probably represents the last strong fracture along the west side of the shear zone which has not been eroded out. It is well mineralized but narrow on the north end, and is poorly exposed on the south. Because of the rich Au-Ag mineralization which is present in several areas of the JD claims, the vein should be thoroughly prospected. Because of its apparent narrow width, however, grades will have to be high and continuous within the structure. On the JD ground the best Pb-Zn-Ag-sulfide mineralization is associated with carbonate (calcite and siderite) gangue. This association may provide an additional prospecting tool.

The large alteration zone on the west side of the Belle claims contains some silica and barite float. Alteration zones of this type represent dispersion of fluids throughout a large volume of

rock, rather than channeling through a single structure. Mineralization within these poorly defined faults or shear zones is often developed in the areas of least alteration -- at the boundary with the unaltered wallrocks or adjacent to unaltered blocks within the zone itself. A minor amount of trenching following some careful prospecting along the outer margins of this altered area might be warranted. In general, however, the solutions which passed through this zone were badly focused and probably did not give rise to substantial mineralization.

One-half day was spent prospecting McClair Creek. Considerable alteration is present along this zone (Photo 4) but several geochemical surveys have shown it to be unmineralized. Consistent with what I have seen elsewhere (Walker Lane, Nevada), mineralization is usually developed tangential to these zones, within the weakly altered and mildly fractured rocks to each side. As a working hypothesis, I feel the large surface area developed within the center of these major shear zones has a buffering affect on potentially ore-forming solutions. I feel that the solutions must evolve in a closed chemical environment, such as a vein, to precipitate anomalous quantities of metals. In shear or fault zones where the surface area of the rock is high, the chemistry of the solutions is mediated by the rock, not physical mechanisms such as boiling, temperature decrease or whatever which cause chemical precipitation in a localized area. Along McClair Creek the most likely areas for mineralization will be the slopes at the base of the escarpments. Unfortunately, these areas are buried deep in talus. Careful prospecting of loose boulders and available outcrops may uncover a vein in this area. Mineralization would be located in the vertical feeder structures, of the type which mineralized the flat faults on the JD property.



Photo No. 4 View of McClair Creek, looking south. Note prominent alteration.

A P P E N D I X V

Summary of Expenditures



SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES

## PERSONNEL

G. Wilson	Sep. 9-15	7 days @ \$250	1,750.00
M. O'Donnell	Sep. 9-24	16 days @ \$130	2,080.00
B. Charles	Sep. 8-17	10 days @ \$164	1,640.00
R. Bell	Sep. 8-17	10 days @ \$147	1,470.00
D. McLeod	Sep. 8-17	11 days @ \$123	1,353.00
S. Hardlotte	Sep. 17-24	8 days @ \$180	1,440.00
F. Cook	Sep. 17-24	8 days @ \$213	1,704.00
D. Dancer	Sep. 16-24	9 days @ \$115	1,035.00
		<u>79 man days</u>	

12,472.00

CAMP AND ACCOMMODATION	79 man days @ \$34.00	2,686.00
TRAVEL EXPENSES	79 man days @ \$13.71	1,083.09
FUEL	79 man days @ \$ 1.96	154.84
EXPEDITING	79 man days @ \$ 3.87	305.73
COURIER AND FREIGHT	79 man days @ \$ 5.91	466.89
DISPOSABLE SUPPLIES	79 man days @ \$ 5.25	414.75
MISCELLANEOUS	79 man days @ \$ 2.98	235.42
HANDLING CHARGES	79 man days @ \$ 4.52	357.08
TRANSPORTATION	79 man days @ \$14.34	1,132.86
EQUIPMENT RENTALS	79 man days @ \$11.58	914.82
FIXED-WING SUPPORT	79 man days @ \$23.20	1,832.80

## HELICOPTER

Sep. 8	3.80 hours	2,158.40
Sep. 9	2.05 hours	776.27
Sep. 10	1.15 hours	653.20
Sep. 12	0.70 hour	397.60
Sep. 16	0.40 hour	227.20
Sep. 17	0.25 hour	198.80
Sep. 19	0.25 hour	142.00
Sep. 20	0.10 hour	56.80
Sep. 22	0.60 hour	340.80
Sep. 24	0.35 hour	198.80
Sep. 24	4.20 hours	2,385.60
	<u>13.85 hours</u>	

7,535.47

## GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSES

1,010 soil samples @ \$8.60/each	8,686.00
90 rock samples @ \$9.80/each	882.00
	<u>9,568.00</u>

## POST-FIELD

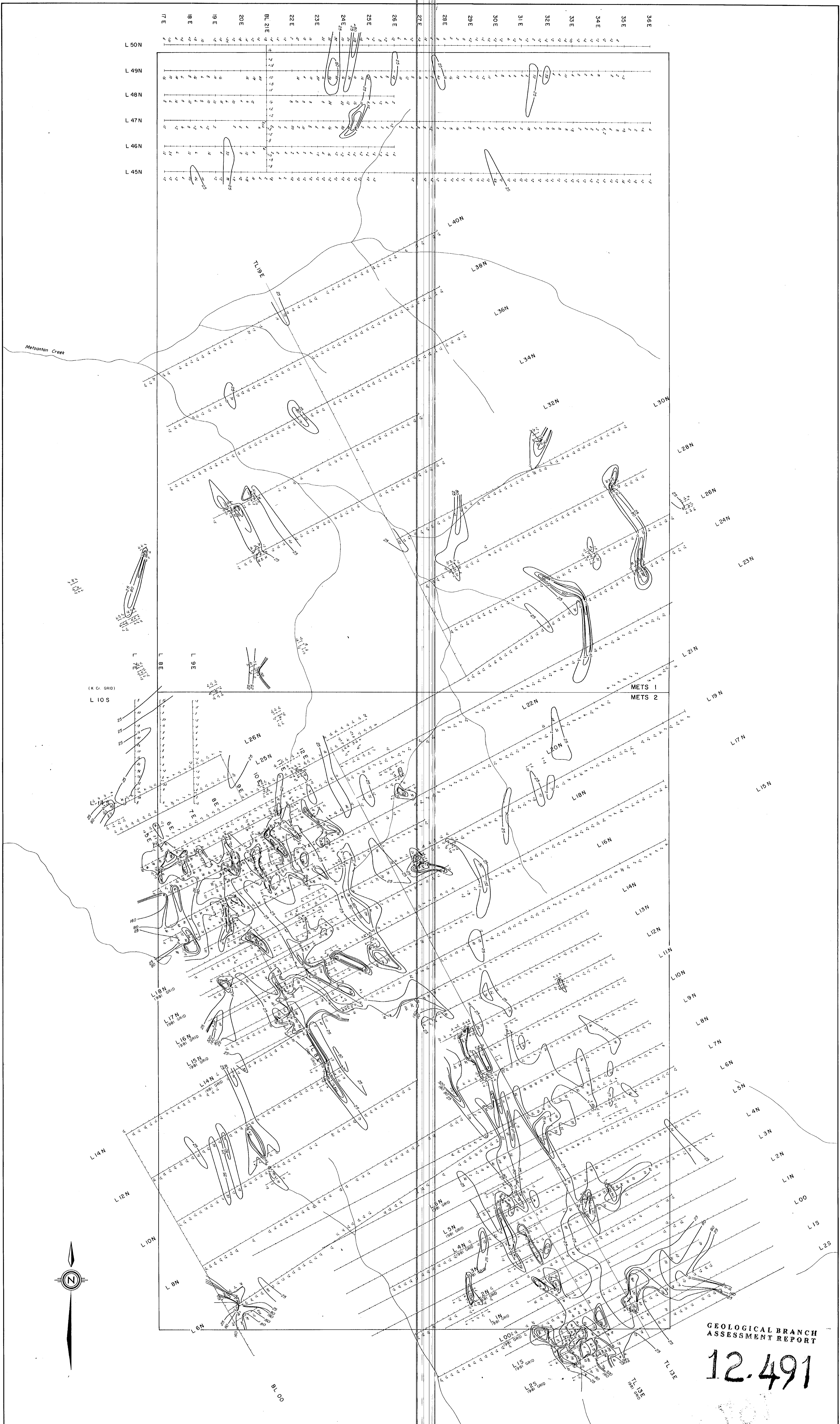
data plotting	1,816.25
drafting	528.00
secretarial	56.00
reproductions	226.40
	<u>2,626.65</u>

\$ 41,786.40

SCHEDULE A - PRO RATA COSTS

Exclusive of Personnel charges, Camp & Accommodation, Helicopter Support, and Post-Field Expenses (which are direct costs), all other costs are applied on a pro rata basis to the various claim blocks using a per-man-day formula (the entire project required 297 man days).

	<u>Project Gross</u>	<u>Per "</u> <u>Man Day</u>
TRAVEL EXPENSES	4,073.06	13.71
FUEL	581.15	1.96
EXPEDITING	1,150.00	3.87
COURIER AND FREIGHT	1,754.90	5.91
DISPOSABLE SUPPLIES	1,557.91	5.25
MISCELLANEOUS: telephone, photocopying, maps, contract drafting (land update)	887.00	2.98
HANDLING CHARGES on third-party expenses	1,344.56	4.52
TRANSPORTATION 4x4 truck and 3/4-ton van	4,260.00	14.34
EQUIPMENT RENTALS two SBX-11 transceiver radios one Geonics VLF-EM-16 one proton magnetometer / base station	3,440.00	11.58
FIXED-WING SUPPORT	6,892.48	23.20
	<u>\$ 25,941.06</u>	<u>\$ 87.33</u>



GEOLOGICAL BRANCH  
ASSESSMENT REPORT

12.491

Contour interval: 25, 90, 160, 320 ppb

PERMIT TO PRACTICE  
TAIGA CONSULTANTS LTD.  
Signature: *[Signature]*  
Date: *Feb 15 1983*  
PERMIT NUMBER: P 2399  
The Association of Professional Engineers,  
Geologists and Geophysicists of Alberta

GOLDEN RULE RESOURCES LTD.	
CHAPPELLE PROJECT METS CLAIMS	
Au SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY (ppb)	
DATE OCTOBER, 1983	NTS 94 E/6
PROJECT GR-BC-7	MAPPED/DRAWN BY G. WILSON
SCALE 1:5000	
0 50 100 150 200 250 METERS	
TAIGA CONSULTANTS LTD	MAP
Revised: October, 1983	



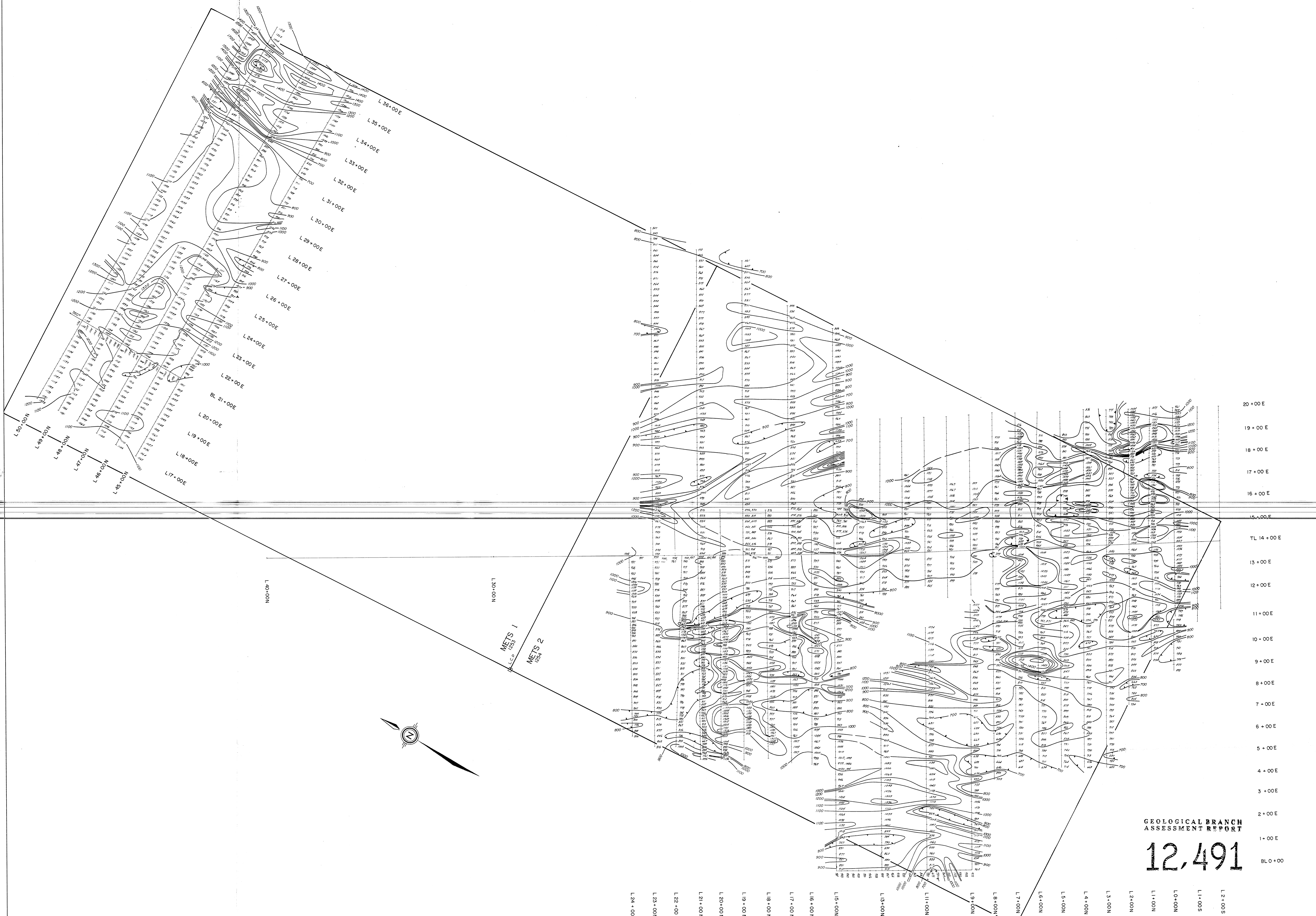
GEOLOGICAL BRANCH  
ASSESSMENT REPORT

**12,491**

Contour interval: 1.3-9ppm

PERMIT TO EXERCISE  
TAIGA CONSULTANTS LTD.  
Signed: *[Signature]*  
Date: *[Date]*  
PERMIT NUMBER: P 2589  
The Association of Professional Engineers,  
Geologists and Geotechnical Engineers

GOLDEN RULE RESOURCES LTD.	
CHAPPELLE PROJECT METS CLAIMS	
Ag SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY (ppm)	
DATE OCTOBER, 1983	NTS 94 E/6
PROJECT GR-BC-7	MAPPED/DRAWN BY G. WILSON
SCALE 1:5000	0 50 100 200 METRES
TAIGA CONSULTANTS LTD	MAP
Revised: October, 1983	



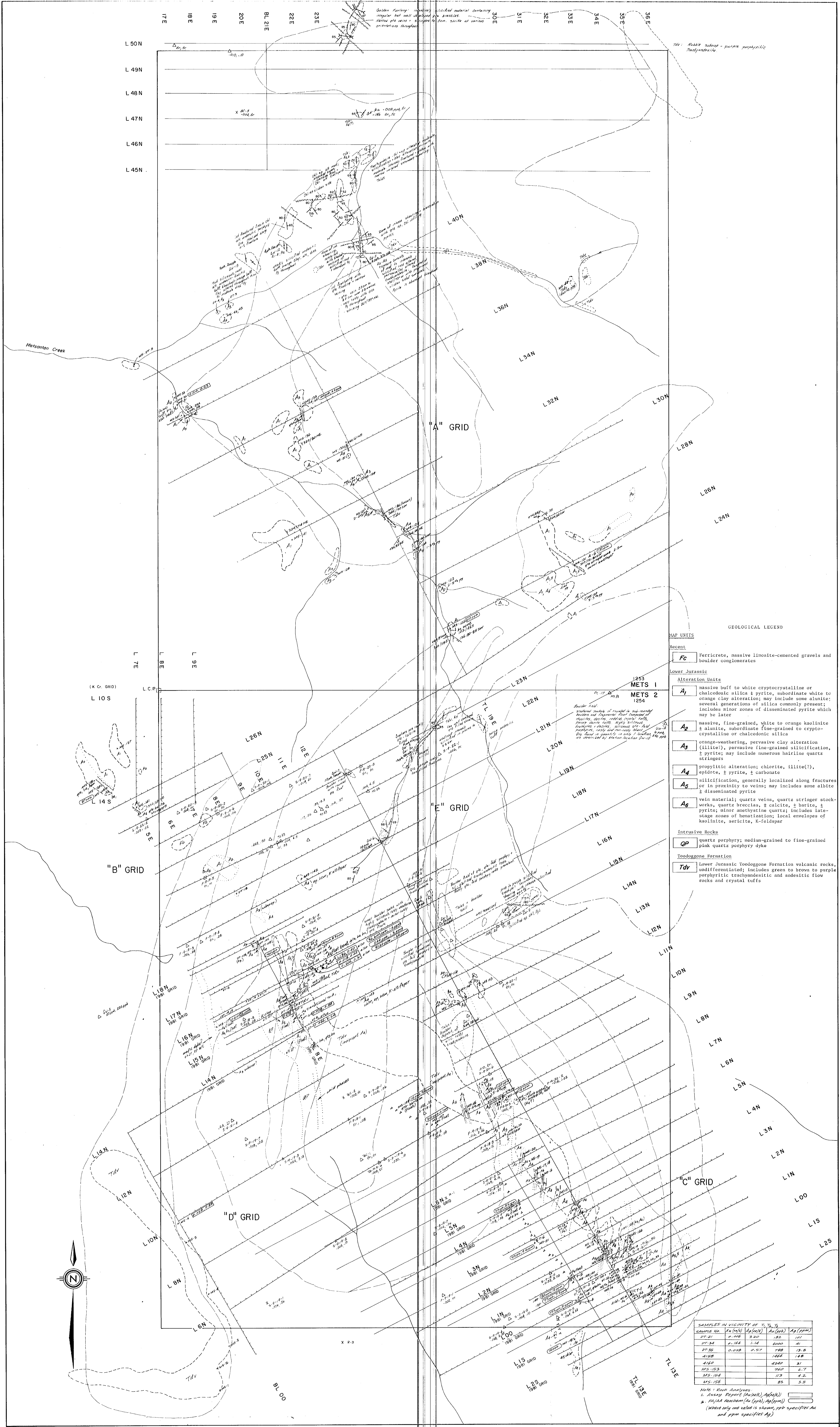
20+00 E  
 19+00 E  
 18+00 E  
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 16+00 E  
 15+00 E  
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 11+00 E  
 10+00 E  
 9+00 E  
 8+00 E  
 7+00 E  
 6+00 E  
 5+00 E  
 4+00 E  
 3+00 E  
 2+00 E  
 1+00 E  
 BLO+00

L 24+00N  
 L 23+00N  
 L 22+00N  
 L 21+00N  
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 L 2+00N  
 L 1+00N  
 L 0+00N  
 L 1+00S  
 L 2+00S

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH  
 ASSESSMENT REPORT  
**12,491**

Instrument: Scintrex MP-2 Proton Magnetometer  
 Operator:  
 Add 58,000 to all readings plotted  
 Contour interval: 100 nanoteslas

GOLDEN RULE RESOURCES LTD.	
CHAPPELLE PROJECT	
METS CLAIMS	
MAGNETOMETER SURVEY	
DATE OCTOBER, 1983	NTS 94 E/6
PROJECT GR-BC-7	MAPPED/DRAWN BY G. WILSON
SCALE 1:5000	0 50 100 200 300 400 METRES
TAIGA CONSULTANTS LTD	MAP



**MAP UNITS**

Recent  
**Fc** Ferricrete, massive limonite-cemented gravels and boulder conglomerates

Lower Jurassic  
**A1** massive buff to white cryptocrystalline or chalcocenic silica ± pyrite, subordinate white to orange clay alteration; may include some alunite; several generations of silica commonly present; includes minor zones of disseminated pyrite which may be later  
**A2** massive, fine-grained, white to orange kaolinite ± alunite, subordinate fine-grained to cryptocrystalline or chalcocenic silica  
**A3** orange-weathering, pervasive clay alteration (illite?), pervasive fine-grained silicification, ± pyrite; may include numerous hairline quartz stringers  
**A4** propylitic alteration; chlorite, illite(?), epidote, ± pyrite, ± carbonate  
**A5** silicification, generally localized along fractures or in proximity to veins; may include some albite ± disseminated pyrite  
**A6** vein material; quartz veins, quartz stringer stockworks, quartz breccias, ± calcite, ± barite, ± pyrite; minor unchalcocenic quartz; includes late-stage zones of hematization; local envelopes of kaolinite, sericite, K-feldspar

Intrusive Rocks  
**QP** quartz porphyry; medium-grained to fine-grained pink quartz porphyry dyke

Toadogone Formation  
**Tdv** Lower Jurassic Toadogone Formation volcanic rocks, undifferentiated; includes green to brown to purple porphyritic trachyandesitic and andesitic flow rocks and crystal tufts

**SAMPLES IN VICINITY OF T, T2, T3**

SAMPLE NO.	AN (wt%)	AS (wt%)	AU (ppm)	AG (ppm)
DT-24	0.164	1.64	6000	41
DT-25	0.028	0.27	700	13.6
A158			146	1.8
A160			4240	31
M5-153			260	2.7
M5-154			113	4.2
M5-155			85	3.5

Note: Rock Analyses  
 1. Assay Report (Au, Ag, As)  
 2. AA/AA Residual (Au, Ag, As)  
 (where only one value is shown, ppm specifies Au and ppm specifies Ag)

**MAP SYMBOLS**

- Quartz breccia, or quartz stringer float trends
- Bedding: inclined, vertical
- Jointing: inclined, vertical
- Fracturing: inclined, vertical
- Shearing, dip indicated
- Fault: defined, inferred, assumed
- Rock sample location
- Contact: defined, inferred, assumed
- Outcrop boundary: defined, inferred or assumed
- Claim post

**ABBREVIATIONS**

- py pyrite
- ep epidote
- hem hematite
- ba barite
- carb carbonate
- qtz quartz
- sil silica, silicification
- ka potassium alteration, kaolinite, K-feldspar, alunite, sericite
- △ boulder, float sample
- x outcrop sample
- 1983 prospecting traverse

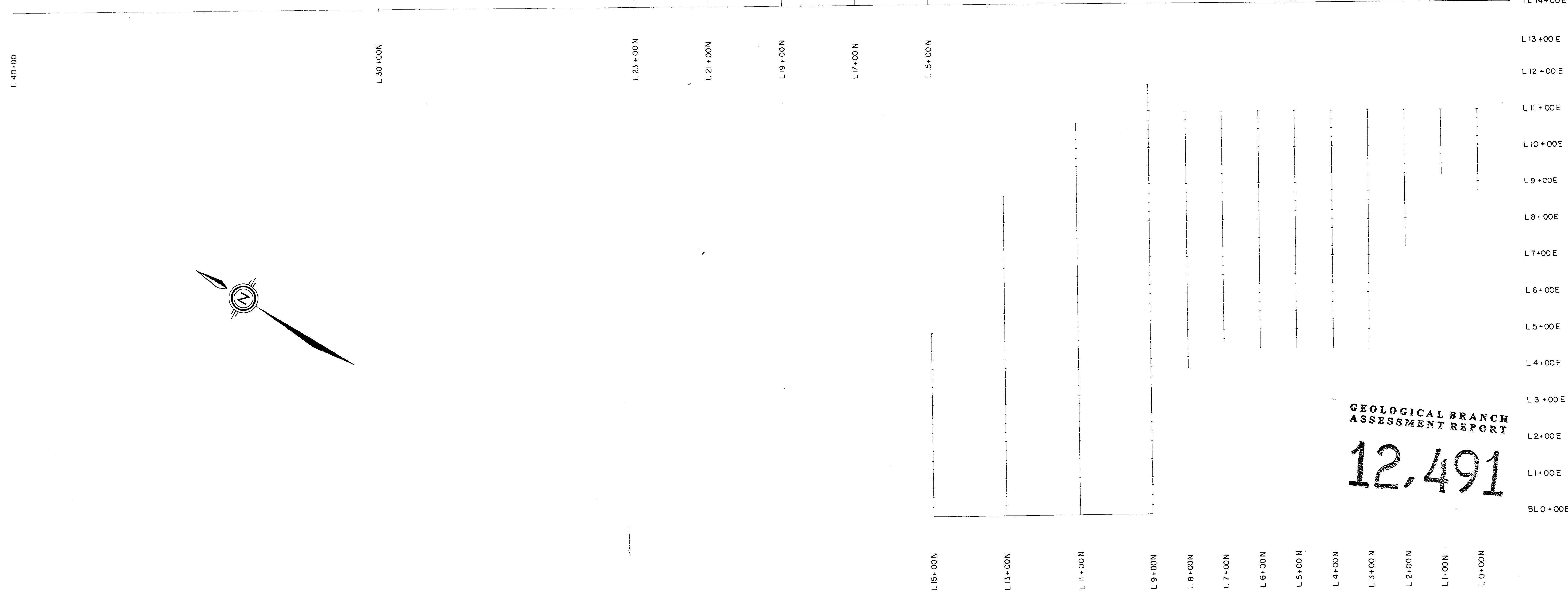
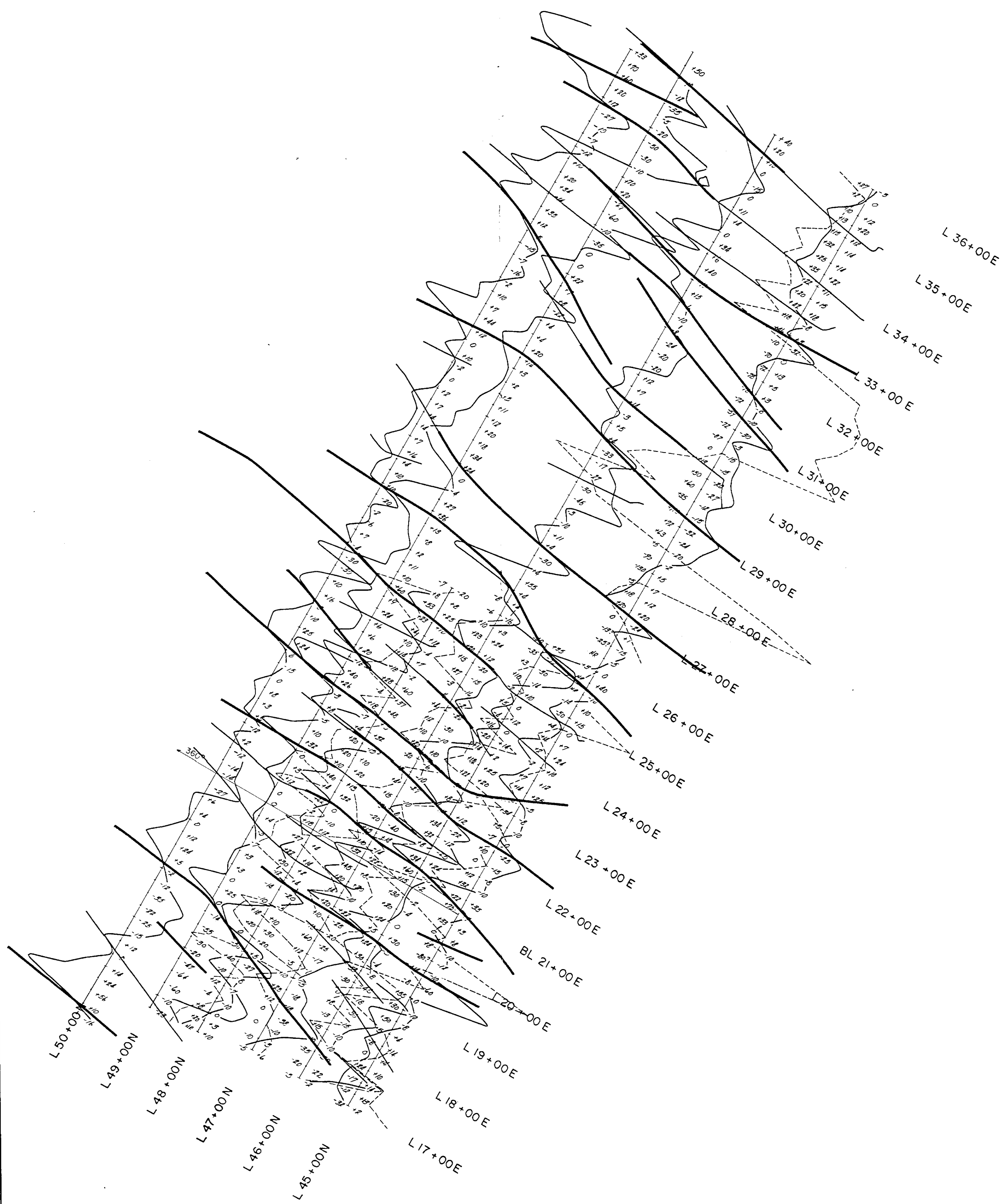
**GOLDEN RULE RESOURCES LTD.**  
**CHAPPELLE PROJECT**  
**GEOLOGY**

**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH II**  
**ASSESSMENT REPORT**

DATE: SEPT 1982  
 PROJECT: GR-BC-7  
 SCALE: 1:5000  
 TAIGA CONSULTANTS LTD. MAP 1

12,491

Revised: October, 1983

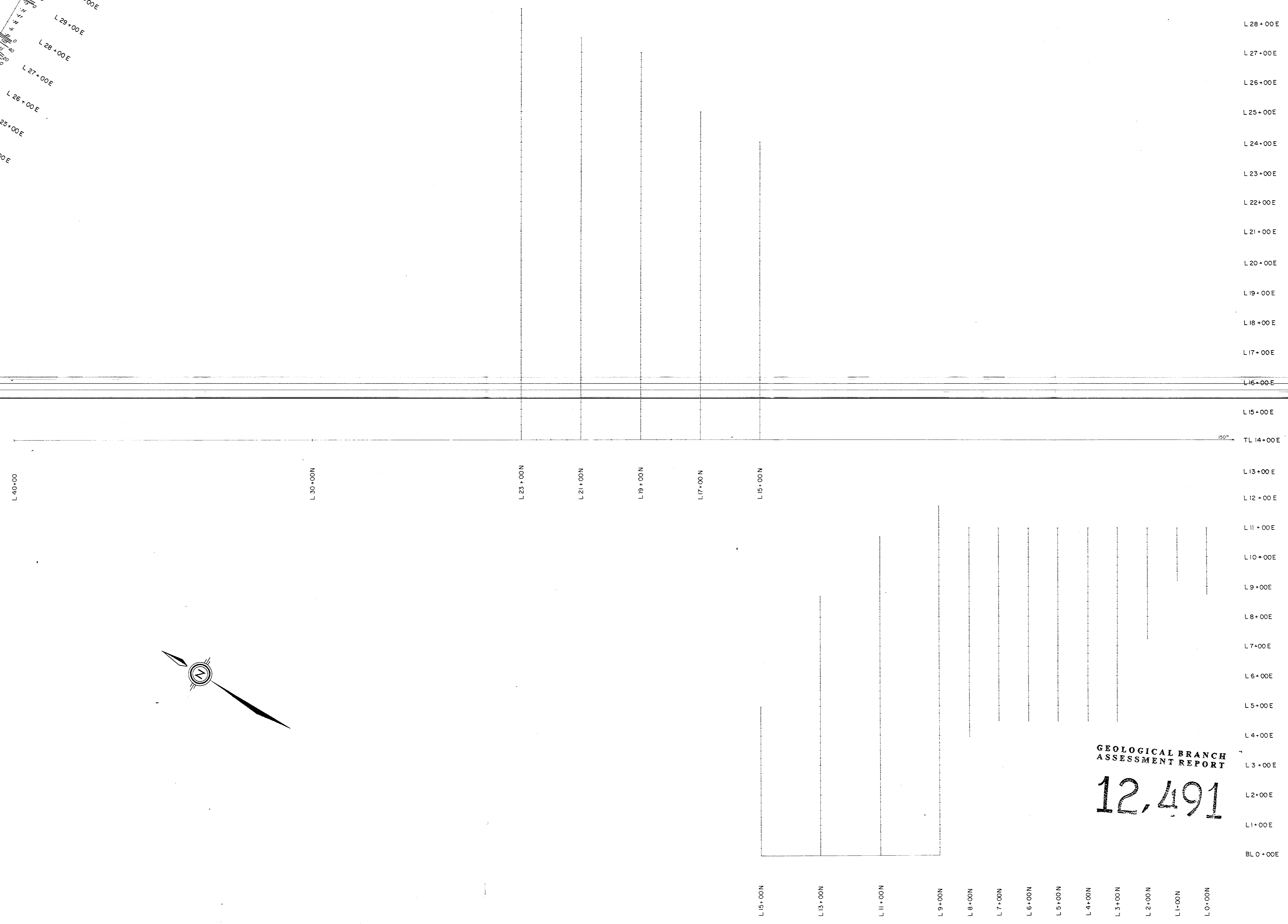
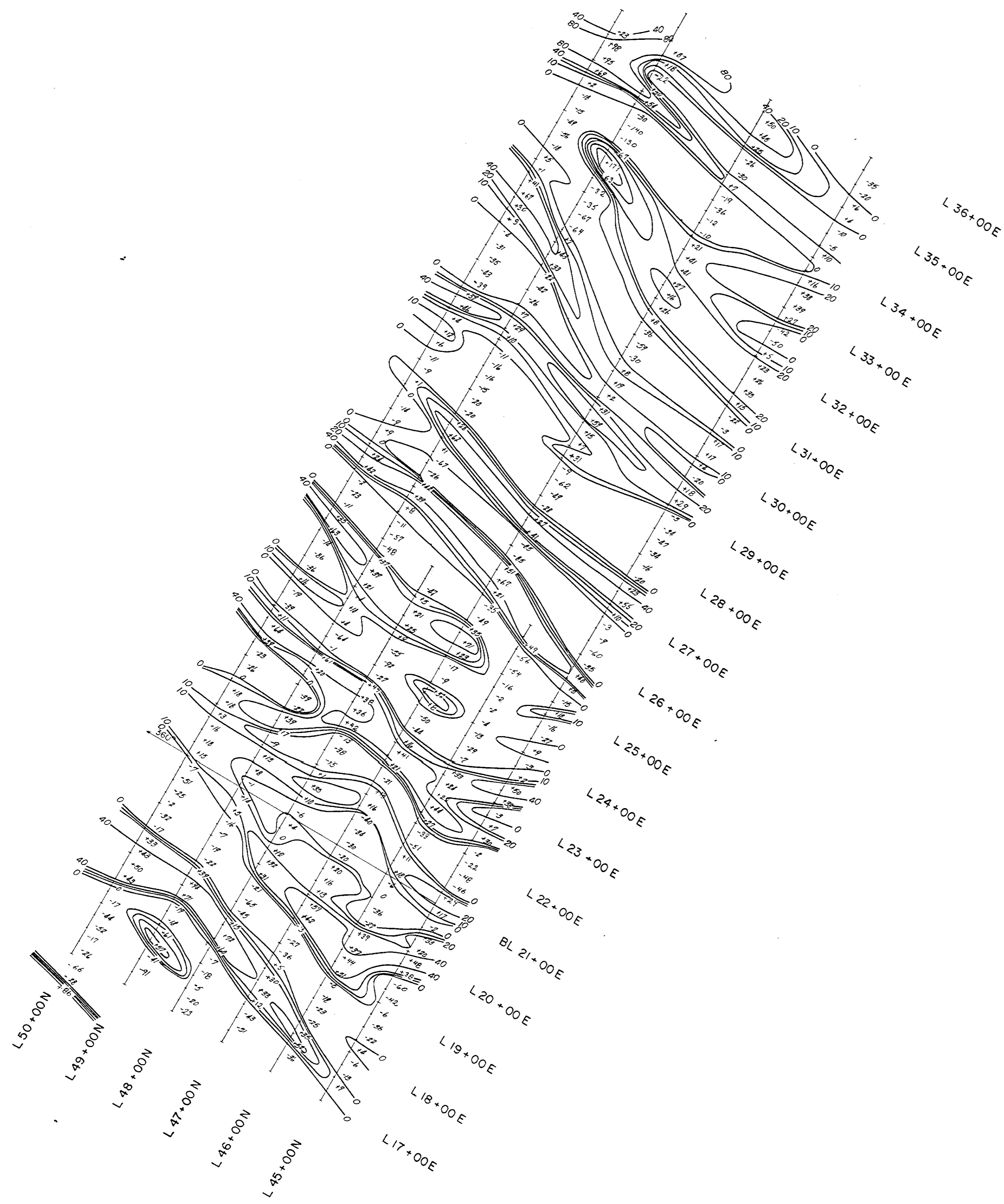


Instrument: VLF-EM 16  
 Operator: M. O'Donnell  
 In Phase Station: Cuffer, Maine  
 Positive dip: west  
 Negative dip: east  
 Out of Phase: In Phase  
 Profile scale: 1 cm = 20%  
 Conductor axis: ———

PERMIT TO EXCAVATE  
 TAIGA CONSULTANTS LTD.  
 Signature: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
 PROJECT GR-BC-7  
 The Association of Geologists of the Province of New Brunswick

**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH  
 ASSESSMENT REPORT**  
**12,491**

GOLDEN RULE RESOURCES LTD.	
CHAPPELLE PROJECT METS CLAIMS VLF-EM PROFILES	
DATE: OCTOBER, 1983	NTS: 94 E/6
PROJECT: GR-BC-7	MAPPED/DRAWN BY: G. WILSON
SCALE: 1:5000	0 50 100 200 250 METRES
TAIGA CONSULTANTS LTD	MAP



GEOLOGICAL BRANCH  
ASSESSMENT REPORT  
**12,491**

GOLDEN RULE RESOURCES LTD.	
CHAPPELLE PROJECT METS CLAIMS FRASER FILTERED VLF-EM	
DATE OCTOBER, 1983	NTS 94 E/6
PROJECT GR-BC-7	EXAMINED DRAWN BY G. WILSON
SCALE 1:5000	0 50 100 150 200 250 METRES
TAIGA CONSULTANTS LTD	MAP

Contour interval 0,10,20,40,80,160

PERMIT TO PRACTICE  
TAIGA CONSULTANTS LTD.  
Signature \_\_\_\_\_  
Date \_\_\_\_\_  
PERMIT NUMBER: P 20003  
The Association of Professional Engineers,  
Geologists and Geophysicists of Alberta