

84-968-13119

ASSESSMENT REPORT  
SOIL GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY  
ON THE  
CORE 8 - 13 CLAIMS

Owned and Operated by:  
Selco Division-BP Resources Canada Limited

Clinton Mining Division  
NTS: 92P/14W

Located approximately 20 km north northeast  
of Lac La Hache, B.C.

Latitude 51°59'N, Longitude 121°18'W

**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH  
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

**13,119**

A.P.D. Gamble,  
Geologist  
Dr. S.J. Hoffman,  
Geochemist

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page No.</u>
INTRODUCTION	1
LOCATION AND ACCESS	1
TOPOGRAPHY AND VEGETATION	1
CLAIM STATISTICS	3
GEOLOGY AND PREVIOUS WORK	4
GRID CONTROL	7
SAMPLE COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS	7
METHOD OF DATA EVALUATION	8
METHOD OF DATA PRESENTATION	10
DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS	11
DISCUSSION OF RESULTS	15
CONCLUSIONS	17
RECOMMENDATIONS	18

APPENDICES

	<u>Page No.</u>
1. GEOCHEMICAL PREPARATION AND ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES	19
2. CODE FORMAT FOR RECORDING FIELD NOTES LIST OF FIELD AND ANALYTICAL DATA FOR SOILS AND ROCKS PLOTS OF FIELD NOTES	24
3. METHOD OF HISTOGRAM INTERPRETATION	48
4. STATEMENT OF COSTS.	51
5. LIST OF QUALIFICATION.	63.

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

FIGURE 1. LOCATION MAP OF THE CORE CLAIMS (1:100 000).	2
FIGURE 2. LOCATION MAP AND TOPOGRAPHY OF CORE 1-13 CLAIMS (1:50 000).	5
FIGURE 3. REGIONAL GEOLOGY (1:250 000).	6
FIGURE 4. LOCATION MAP OF CORE 8-13 GRID, SOIL SAMPLE LOCATIONS (1:10,000).	In Pocket
FIGURE 5. SOIL GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY HISTOGRAMS.	9
FIGURE 6A. COPPER IN SOILS (1:40 000).	12
FIGURE 6B. SILVER IN SOILS (1:40 000).	13
FIGURE 6C. ARSENIC IN SOILS (1:40 000).	14
FIGURE 6D. GOLD IN SOILS (1:40 000).	16

APPENDIX 2 FIGURES (1:40 000)

	<u>Page No.</u>
A SITE TOPOGRAPHY	35
B ENVIRONMENT	36
C DRAINAGE	37
D OVERBURDEN ORIGIN	38
E OVERBURDEN TRANSPORT	39
F OUTCROP EXPOSURE	40
G BEDROCK COMPOSITION	41
H BOTTOM SAMPLE INTERVAL	42
I SAMPLE TEXTURE	43
J SAMPLE COLOUR	44
K SOIL HORIZON	45
L SOIL TYPE	46
M CONTAMINATION	47
N SHAPE OF FRAGMENTS	48
O % COARSE FRAGMENTS	49

### INTRODUCTION

A geochemical soil survey was conducted over the core 8 to 13 claims from June 15th to July 12th 1984 by Selco Division - BP Resources Canada Limited, of Calgary. This report describes the results obtained from this survey.

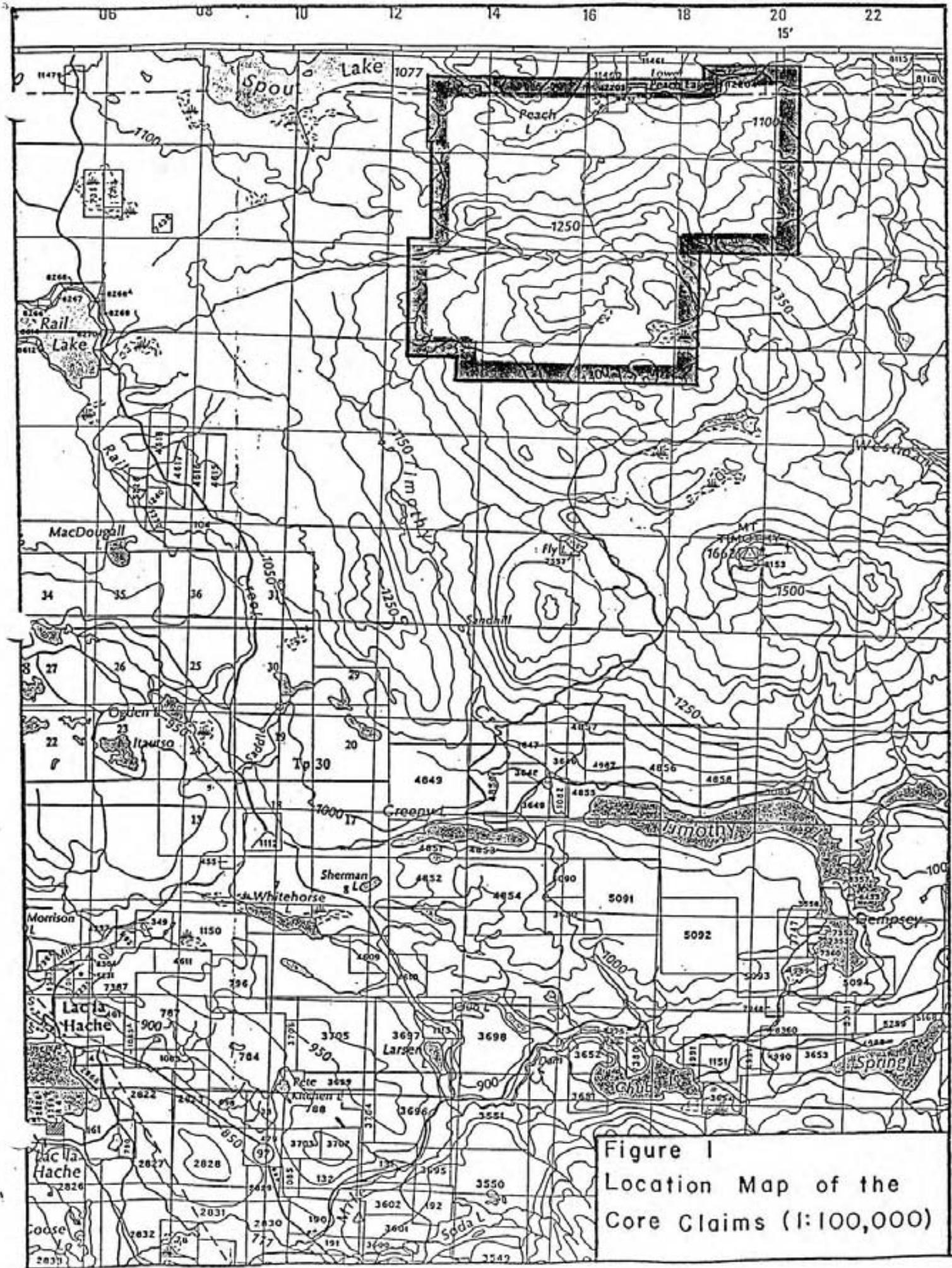
### LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Core claims are located approximately 20 kilometres northeast of Lac La Hache, B.C. on a 030° bearing. The co-ordinates of the centre of the property are 51°59'N latitude by 121°18'W longitude. The UTM co-ordinates are 5,760,000 MN by 616000 ME on N.T.S. map sheet 92P/14.

Access to the property is gained via the Spout Lake road that leads northerly from Highway 97 at Lac La Hache. At a point along the eastern edge of Rail Lake, a logging road leads easterly to the central part of the property. An alternate route to the northern part of the property is gained via the Bradley Creek road to the east (Figure 1).

### TOPOGRAPHY AND VEGETATION

The property covers a north facing slope that leads into low wet ground approximately 8 kilometres north of the Mount Timothy



summit. The property includes the east end of Spout Lake and all of Peach and Lower Peach Lakes that lie in an east-west trending valley. Range in elevation is from 1370 m (4500 feet) A.S.L. on the hill slope to 1036 m (3400 feet) A.S.L. in the low wet ground on the north. Local relief is moderate with gradual sloping ground leading to the flat narrow valley hosting the small lakes and swampy ground.

Vegetation consists of fir, spruce and some pine on the higher ground with some recent cut-over areas. The lower ground and creek valleys generally contain immature scrub bush and alders.

#### CLAIM STATISTICS

The Core 8 to 13 claims lies within the Clinton Mining Division on N.T.S. map sheet 92P/14W. All the claims are registered in the name of BP Resources Canada Limited of Calgary. The names, record numbers, number of units and recorded dates are as tabulated.

<u>CLAIM NAME</u>	<u>RECORD NO.</u>	<u>UNITS</u>	<u>RECORD DATE</u>
CORE 8	1489	12	04.8.83
CORE 9	1574	9	22.9.83

CORE 10	1575	16	22.9.83
CORE 11	1576	16	22.9.83
CORE 12	1577	20	22.9.83
CORE 13	1578	12	22.9.83

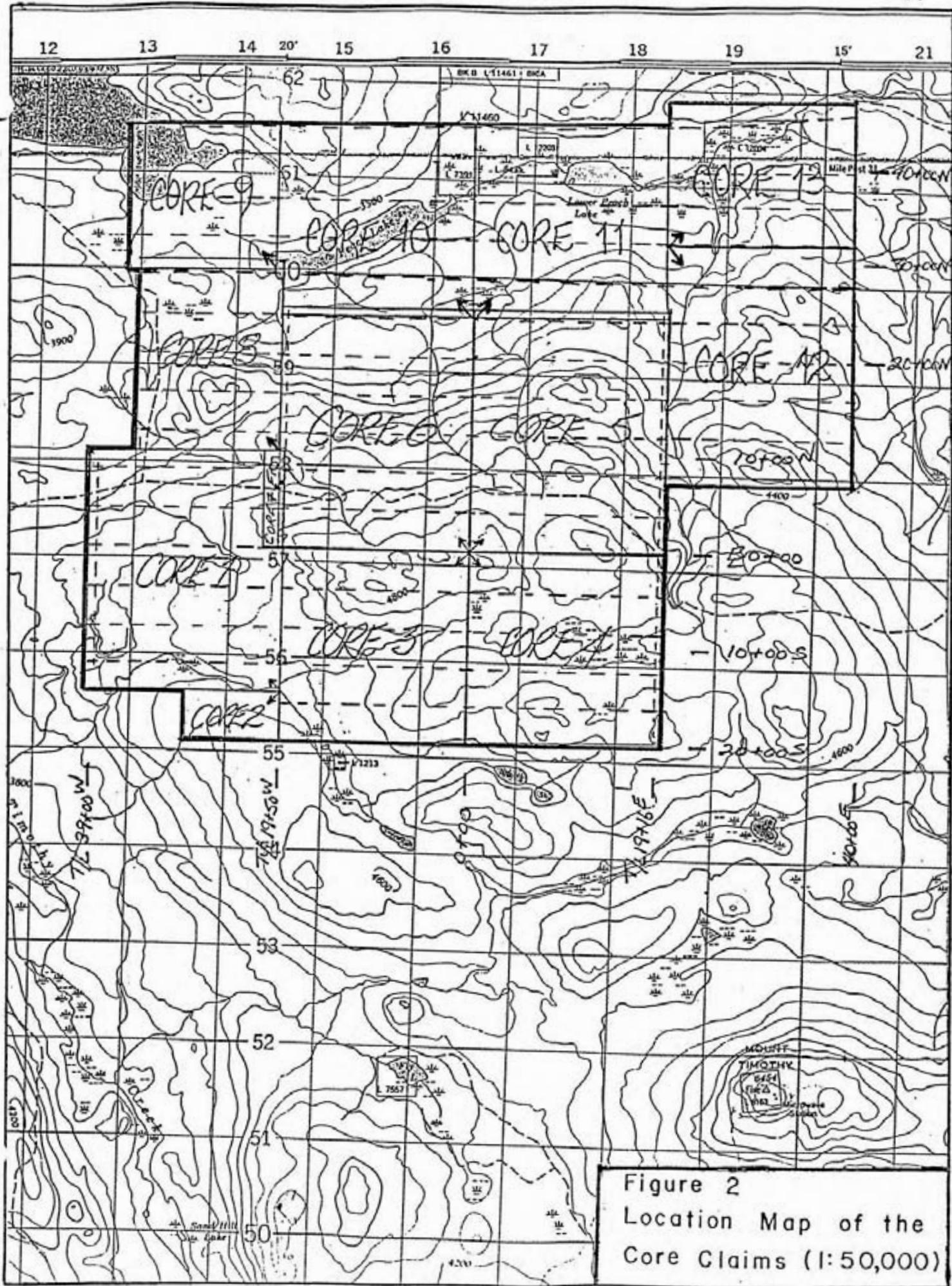
(TOTAL 85 units referred to as Core Group B).

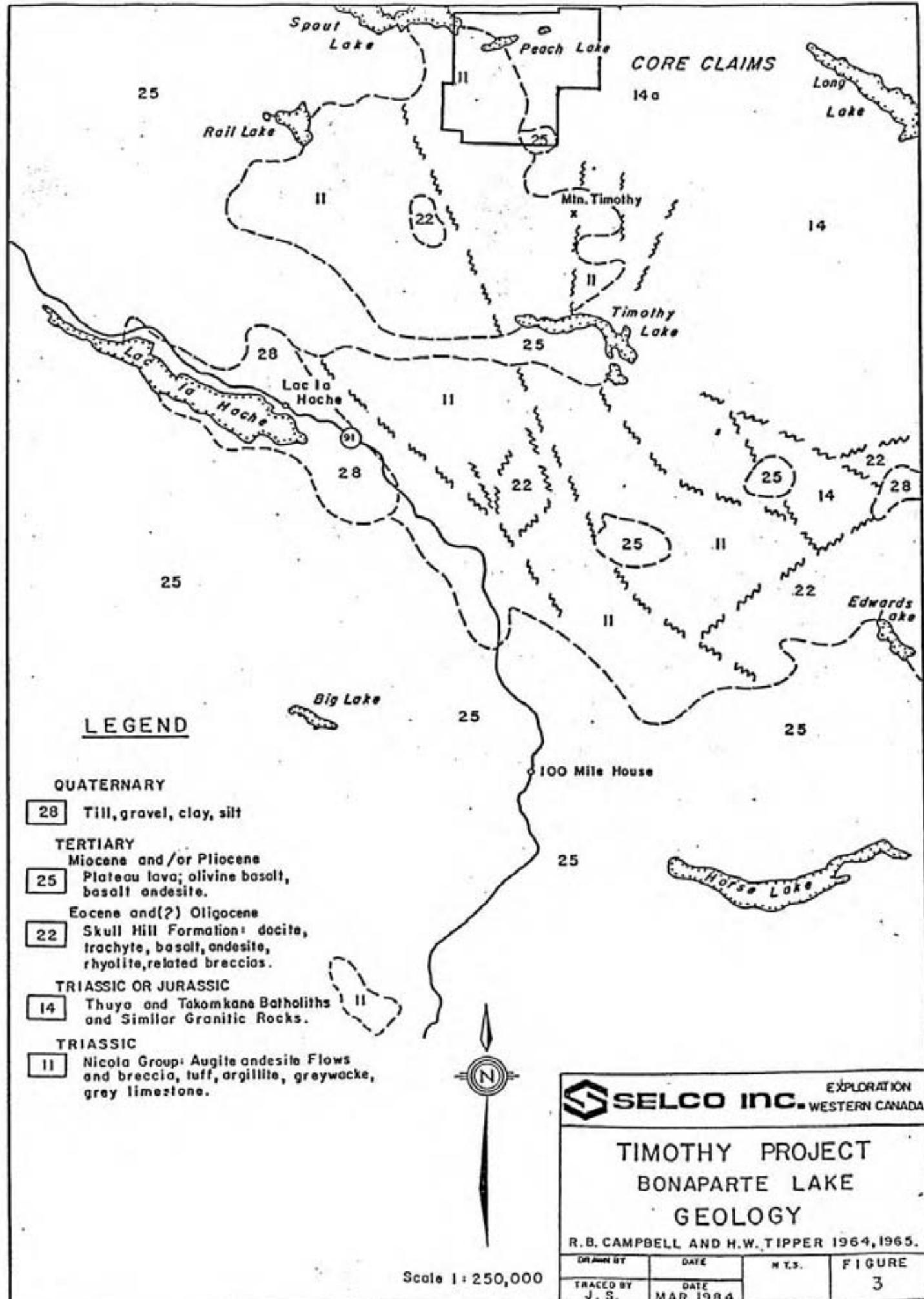
See Figure 2 for Location of Core 8-13 claims.

#### GEOLOGY AND PREVIOUS WORK

The regional geology as shown on Map No. 1278A "Geology of the Bonaparte Lake Map Area", G.S.C. Memoir 363, 1972 by R. B. Campbell and H. W. Tipper covers the Core claims. The area of the Core claims is shown to be underlain by Triassic alkaline volcanic and intrusive rocks of the Nicola Group which lie on the western flank of the granitic Takomkane Batholith (Triassic-Jurassic). Late Tertiary plateau basaltic lavas (micocene-pliocene) are indicated to lie extensively to the west of the property. (See Figure 3).

Previous work in the area of the property was conducted by Coranex Limited in 1966, 1967, and 1968, Assessment Reports No's 1037, 1038, 1131, 1734 and by Amax Exploration Inc. in 1969, 1972 and 1973, Assessment Reports No's 2347, 3815, 3882 4542.





Present ongoing work has also been reported by Selco-BP (Guichon) in an Assessment Report covering Core 1-7 claims, August, 1983.

#### GRID CONTROL

A compass surveyed, flagged and topofil chained grid was established with east-west grid control lines at 400 metre spacings with 100 metre station intervals. A total of 50.5 line kilometres of gridding was completed for the soil survey control (see Figure 4). The grid has also been tied onto the adjacent previously established Core 1-7 grid system. (See Assessment Report Core 1-7, August, 1983).

The gridding and soil collection was accomplished by Company field personnel G. Owsiacki and S. Todoruk under the supervision of D. Gamble.

#### SAMPLE COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS

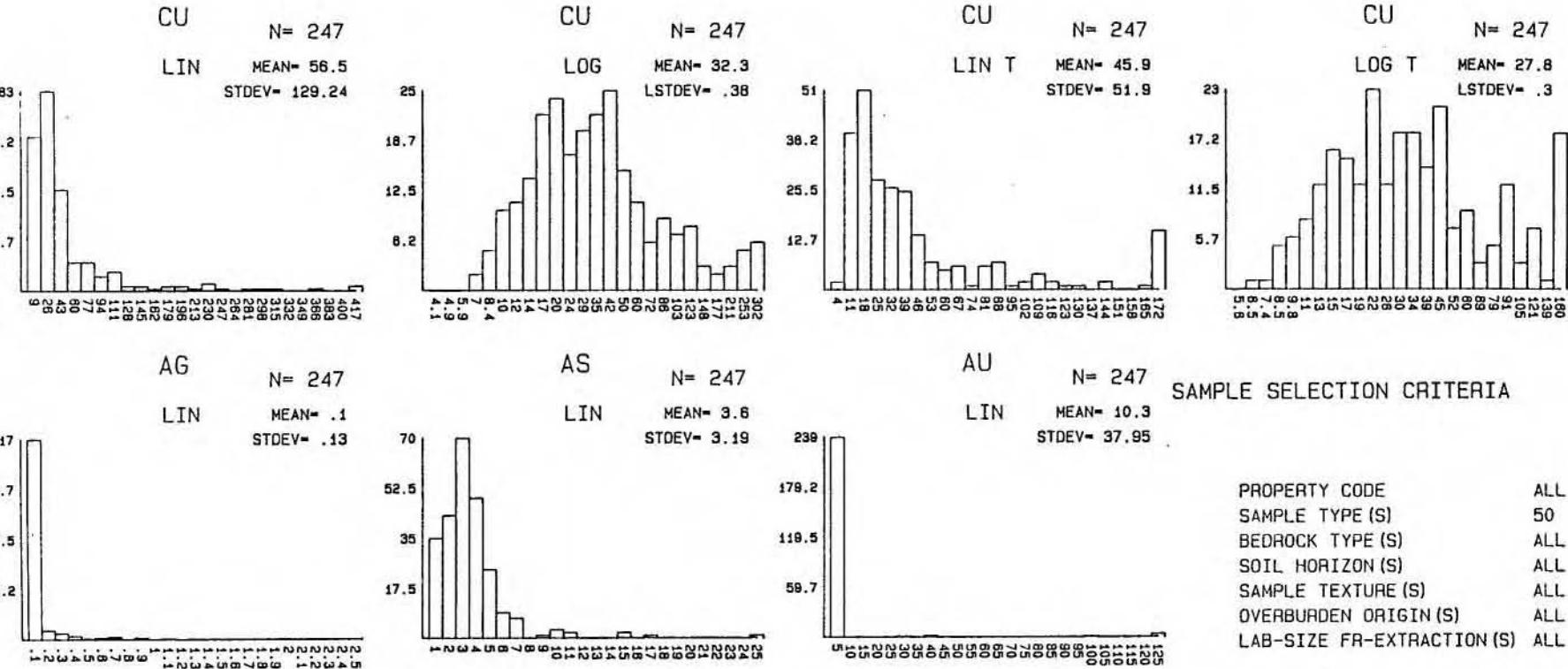
Soil samples were taken at 200 m intervals along lines 400 m apart (Fig. 4). The B soil horizon was sampled at depths of 30 cm and samples attempted to avoid organic-rich material. Samples were placed in Kraft envelopes (10 cm X 23 cm) and allowed to air dry at ambient temperatures. A flagging tape ribbon and numbered tag were left on location to mark the soil site.

Samples were submitted to Chemex Laboratories in Vancouver, B.C., for analysis of copper, silver and arsenic. Gold was determined following fire assay preconcentration technique. Analytical procedures are reported in Appendix 1, and a list of analytical data indexed to field technical information and coordinates is found in Appendix 2.

#### METHOD OF DATA EVALUATION

Appendix 2 lists the field technical data and analytical results. Histograms were drawn to summarize the distribution of metal values (Fig. 5). Selection of arithmetic or logarithmic scales is determined by reference to the detection limit for an element and a number 25X that detection limit. If the maximum value is less than 25X the detection limit, the histogram is calculated by incrementing the detection limit value arithmetically up to 25X the detection limit. If the maximum value exceeds 25X the detection limit, both arithmetic and logarithmic scales have been plotted, scale increments being a constant factor of the detection limit or the standard deviation interval.

In view of the abnormally great influence exceptionally high values have on the construction of a histogram, data sets have been truncated (T on Fig.5) where this is prudent (i.e., where



#### LEGEND

LIN = LINEAR  
LOG = LOGARITHMIC  
LIN T = TRUNCATED LINEAR  
LOG T = TRUNCATED LOGARITHMIC

CORE 5-6 AND 8-13 CLAIMS  
TIMOTHY LAKE PROJECT - B.C.  
1984 SOIL GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY  
HISTOGRAMS  
DATE AUGUST 1984 PROJECT 545  
NTS 92P/14W

the maximum value is >25 X the detection limit and truncation does not leave the remaining maximum values >25 X the detection limit). Truncated data have been replotted in arithmetic or logarithmic format; all values greater than the mean plus 1.9 standard deviation interval truncation limit being plotted in the greatest concentration class interval.

#### METHOD OF DATA PRESENTATION

Histograms are interpreted subjectively to arrive at size coding intervals. Largest dots represent the most anomalous conditions; numbers printed next to the largest dots represent the maximum values of the survey. The second largest dots represent weakly anomalous values. Dot selection otherwise attempts to divide the data into recognizable populations. Each population is subdivided by dot size selection to highlight the uppermost 5 to 10 percentile of that population. Anomalous conditions do not necessarily have to be indicated by the very largest symbols but can also be defined relative to the majority of surrounding lower values. The largest symbols are considered anomalous under all conditions, save their random distribution throughout the survey area. The method of histogram interpretation is reported in Appendix 3.

DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS1. Copper (Fig. 6A)

Five multisample copper anomalies exceed a threshold of 130 ppm, four in the west and one in the east. A maximum value of 1800 ppm in the southwest represents an isolated sample. A northwesterly direction describes the trend of anomalies 2, 3 and 4.

Background values of less than 40 ppm characterize the north-central portion of the grid. Backgrounds are slightly higher in the east, but are notably higher in the southwest, averaging between 40 and 130 ppm.

2. Silver (Fig. 6B)

One silver anomaly is outlined, coinciding with copper anomaly 1. The maximum silver value is 1.1 ppm.

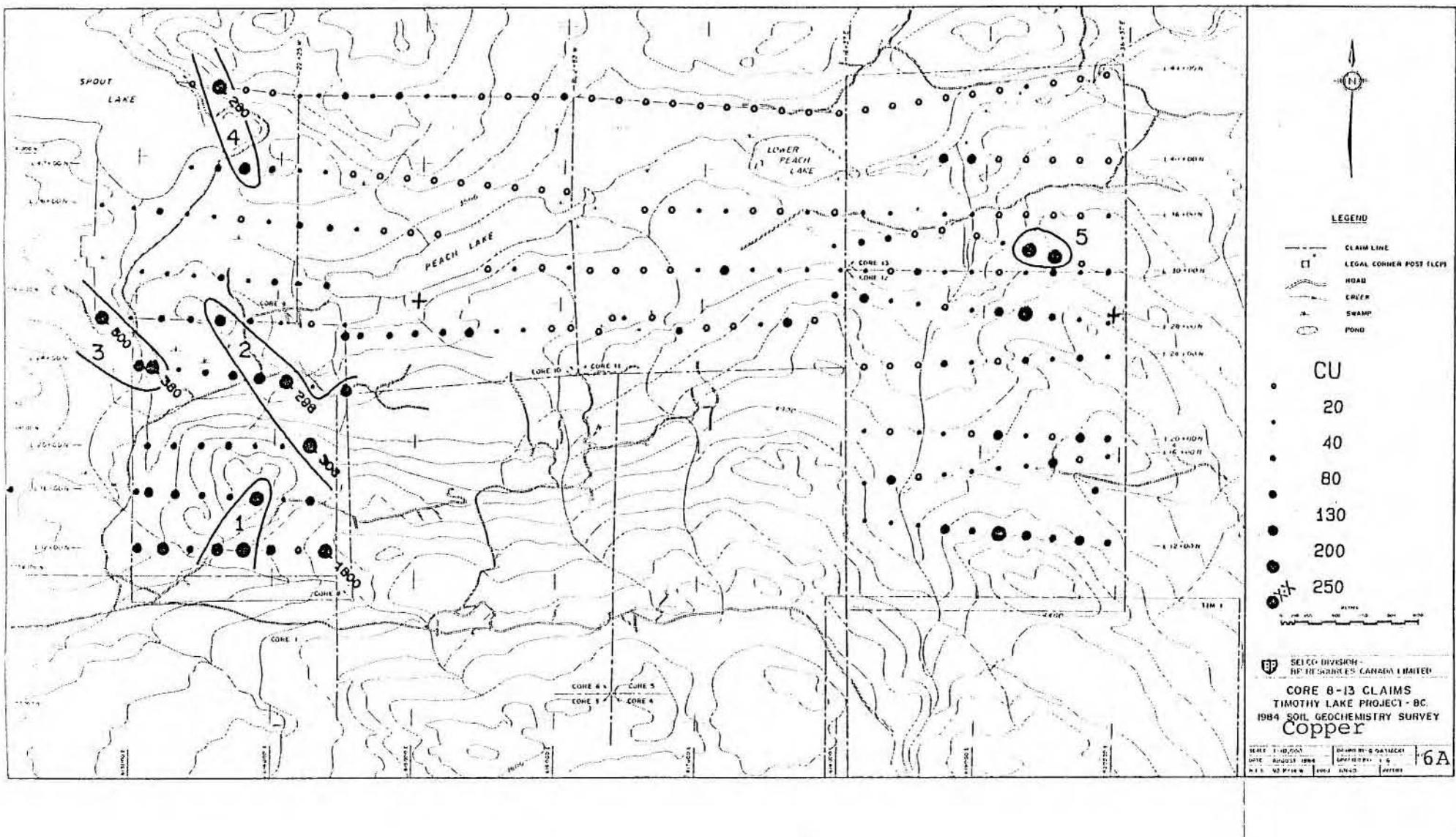
3. Arsenic (Fig. 6C)

Arsenic values are very low, generally below 4 ppm over most of the claim group. Higher values are evident in the southwest, where backgrounds average in the 8-12 ppm range. A maximum value of 39 ppm is found in the sample containing 1800 ppm copper. Anomalies are not defined within this

615000

620000

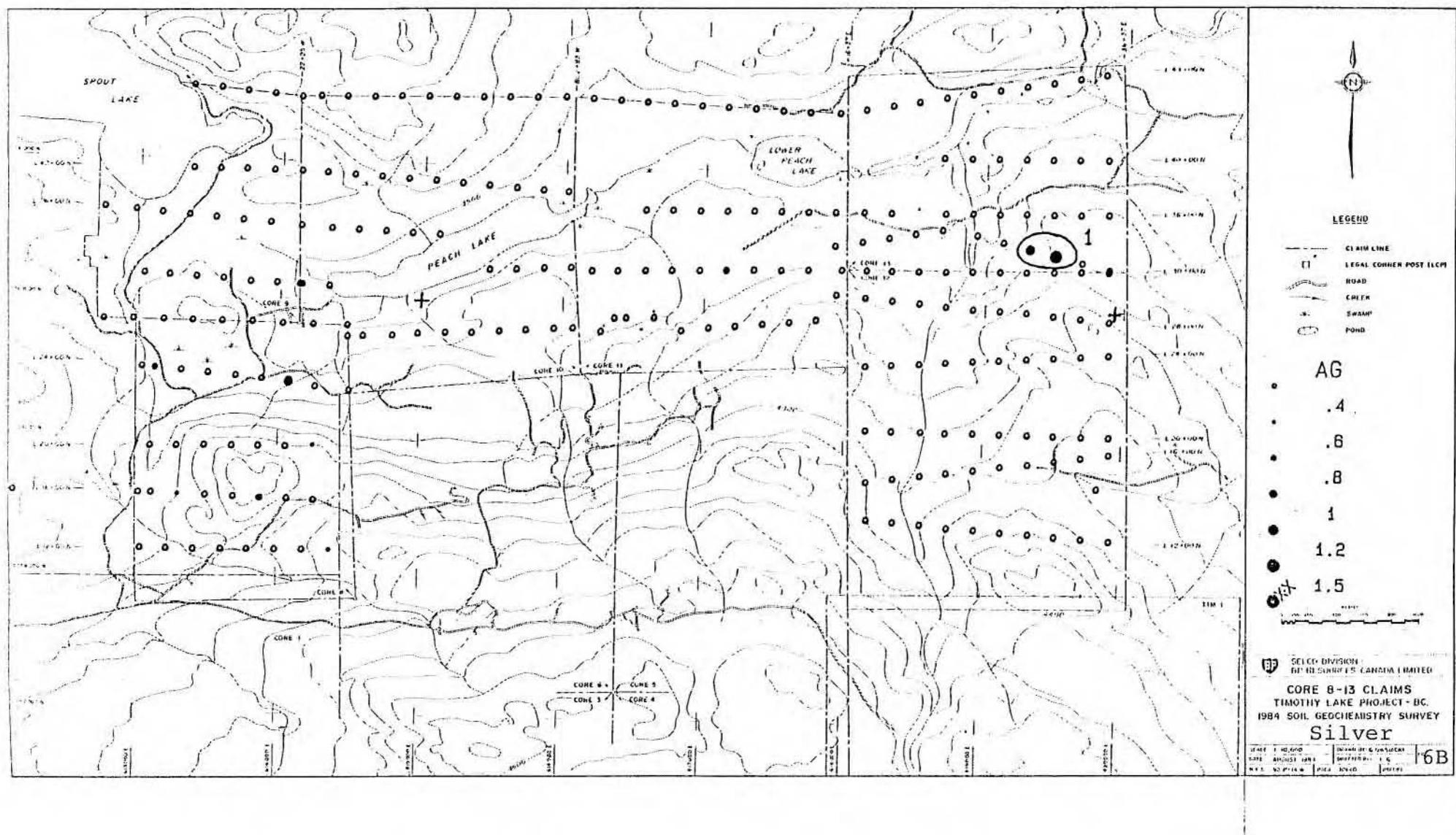
CU



615000

620000

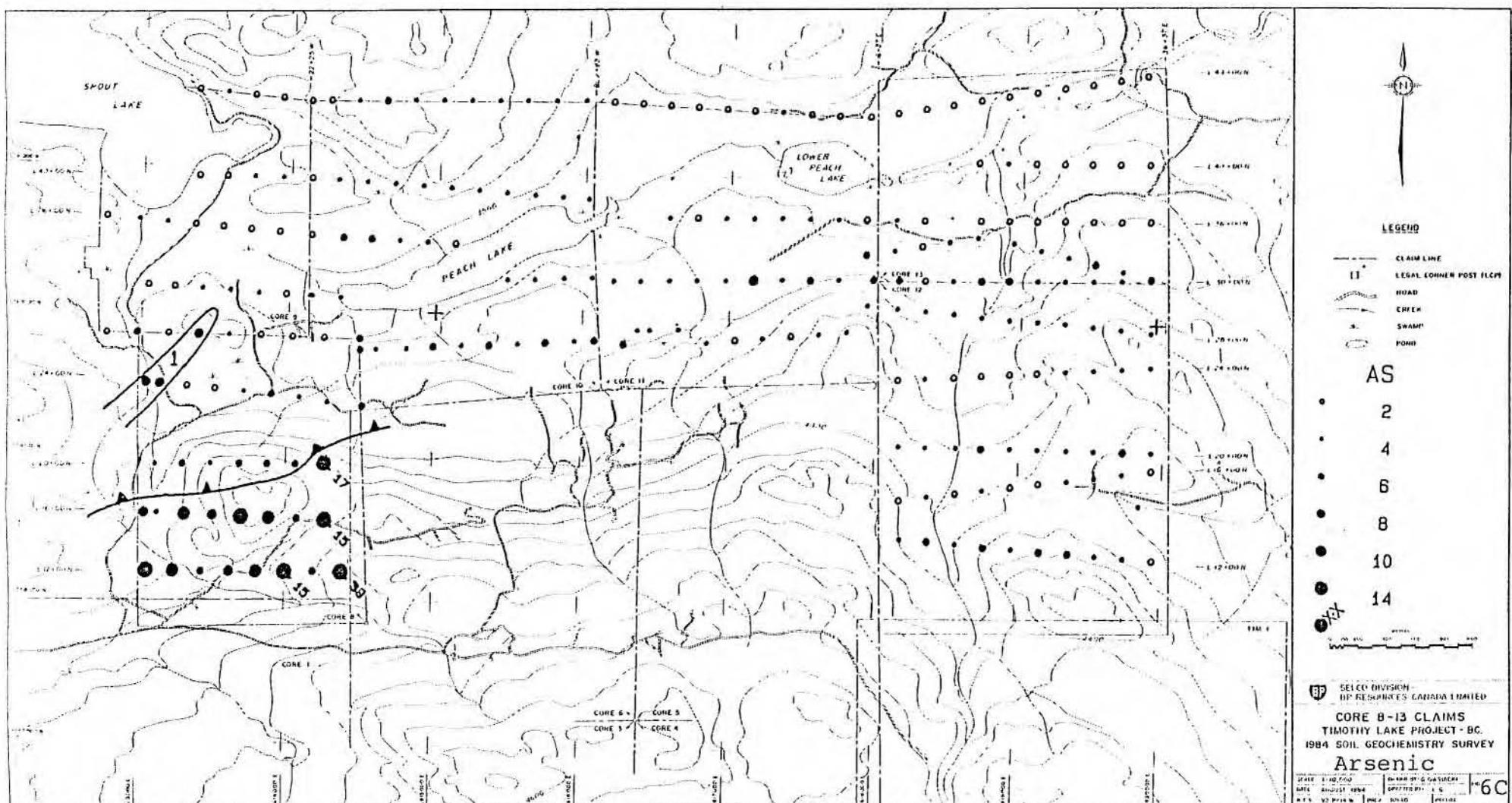
AG



615000

620000

AS



region of high background. Arsenic anomaly 1 is partly coincident with copper anomaly 3 within the area of lower background.

#### 4. Gold (Fig. 6D)

Most gold values are below 10 ppb. Anomalous values ranging from 40 ppb to 400 ppb, tend to be represented by isolated occurrences with the exception of gold anomaly 1 comprising 3 samples oriented in a northwesterly direction. This gold anomaly complements copper in anomalous zone 2. The 1800 ppm copper-rich sample contains 40 ppb gold.

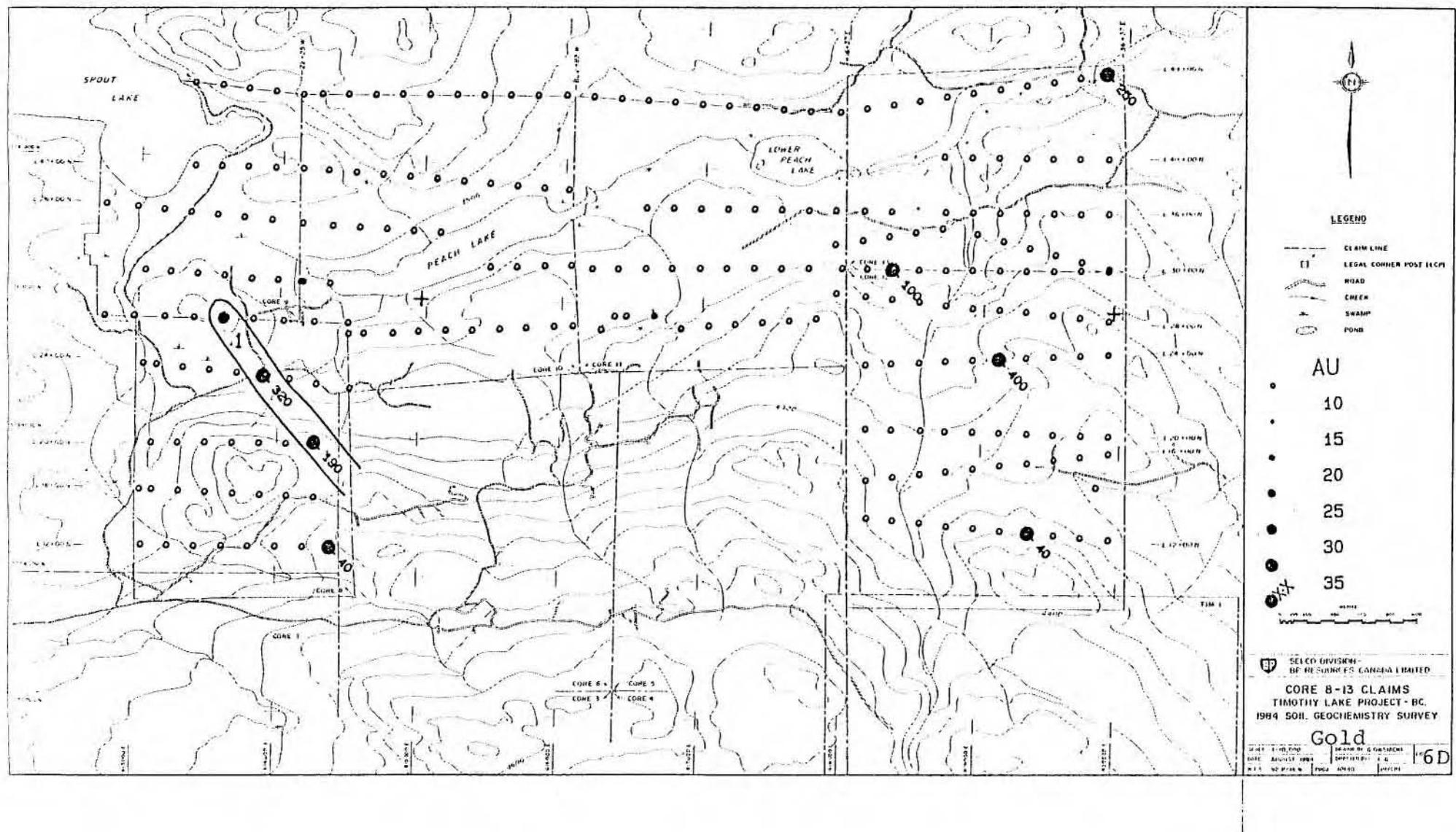
#### DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

The soil survey has outlined one coincident copper-gold anomaly and has suggested 4 additional copper-rich zones without a gold association may be of interest. These lie predominantly in the west. Four isolated gold values exceeding 40 ppb are found in the east, remote from a base metal association. Both arsenic and copper appear to be indicating a change of underlying rock type to a more metal-rich variety in the west, and one copper anomaly has a weak arsenic association. The northwesterly orientation to copper-gold anomalies may be indicative of an underlying structural or lithological control.

615000

620000

AU



Bona fide anomalies normally require contiguous pairs of samples exceeding threshold values. The sample density of 200 m X 400 m here is too great to require this constraint on the present survey. Once detailed, single point anomalies could be indicative of significant exposures of mineral, although the possibility of sampling and analytical error is high and mitigates exceptional importance being given to these values without a preliminary followup effort.

Followup requires firstly, reanalysis of anomalous samples for gold, and secondly, detailed sampling at a 50 m X 100 m density within areas of interest. Trenching is recommended subsequently to locate root zones in bedrock of surface soil anomalies.

#### CONCLUSIONS

Five multi-sample copper and one multi-sample gold (coincident with copper) anomalies have been defined by soil sampling on the CORE 8-13 claims. Several isolated samples rich in gold have also been noted. Followup requires reanalysis of gold-rich samples, resampling of anomalous sites, and detailed soil sampling in anomalous areas. Trenching to locate bedrock sources of metal should be considered following completion and interpretation of preliminary followup.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- (1) Reanalyze the following samples for gold:

911017

912048

912040

911058

912120

912016

912163

- (2) Resample each anomalous gold site and collect additional samples at 50 m intervals to the next existing sample station. Position an intermediate line 100 m north and 100 m south of the existing line and sample these at 50 m intervals to complete a three line grid.
- (3) The southeastern corner of the grid requires resampling at a 50 m X 100 m density. The survey should be extended to the west, south and east.
- (4) Bona fide soil anomalies defined and positioned as a consequence of (1), (2) and (3) will probably require trenching or pitting to locate their source in bedrock. An assessment of preliminary followup data should be made before decisions to trench or perform other work are finalized.

APPENDIX 1

Geochemical Preparation  
and  
Analytical Procedures

GEOCHEMICAL PREPARATION  
AND  
ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

1. Geochemical samples (soils, silts) are dried at 80°C for a period of 12 to 24 hours. The dried sample is sieved to -80 mesh fraction through a nylon and stainless steel sieve. Rock geochemical materials are crushed, dried and pulverized to -100 mesh.
2. A 1.00 gram portion of the sample is weighed into a calibrated test tube. The sample is digested using hot 70%  $\text{HClO}_4$  and concentrated  $\text{HNO}_3$ . Digestion time = 2 hours.
3. Sample volume is adjusted to 25 mls. using demineralized water. Sample solutions are homogenized and allowed to settle before being analyzed by atomic absorption procedures.
4. Detection limits using Techtron A.A.5 atomic absorption unit.

Copper	- 1 ppm
Molybdenum	- 1 ppm
Zinc	- 1 ppm
* Silver	- 0.2 ppm
* Lead	- 1 ppm
* Nickel	- 1 ppm
* Chromium	- 5 ppm
* Cobalt	- 1 ppm
Manganese	- 5 ppm
Iron	- 2 ppm

\* Ag, Pb, Co & Ni are corrected for background absorption.

5. Elements present in concentrations below the detection limits are reported as one half the detection limit, i.e. Ag - 0.1 ppm.

## PPM Antimony:

A 1.0 gm sample digested with conc. HCl in hot water bath. The iron is reduced to Fe<sup>+2</sup> state and the Sb complexed with I<sup>-</sup>. The complex is extracted with TOPO-MIBK and analyzed via A.A. Correcting for background absorption 0.2 ppm ± 0.2

Detection limit: 0.2 ppm

## PPM Arsenic:

A 1.0 gram sample is digested with a mixture of perchloric and nitric acid to strong fumes of perchloric acid. The digested solution is diluted to volume and mixed. An aliquot of the digest is acidified, reduced with KI and mixed. A portion of the reduced solution is converted to arsine with NaBH<sub>4</sub> and the arsenic content determined using flameless atomic absorption.

Detection limit: 1 ppm

## PPB Gold:

5 gm samples ashed @ 800°C for one hour, digested with aqua regia - twice to dryness - taken up in 25% HCl<sup>-</sup>, the gold then extracted as the bromide complex into MIBK and analyzed via A.A.

Detection limit: 10 ppb

## PPM Uranium

1.0 gms sample is digested with HClO<sub>4</sub> - HNO<sub>3</sub> acid for approximately 2 hours. An aliquot extracted with MIBK after the addition of Al(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub> - TPAN solution and analyzed via conventional fluorometric procedure.

Detection limit: 0.5 ppm

PPM Tungsten:

0.50 gm sample is fused with potassium bisulfate and leached with hydrochloric acid. The reduced form of tungsten is complexed with toluene 3,4 dithiol and extracted into an organic phase. The resulting color is visually compared to similarly prepared standards.

Detection limit: 2 ppm W

PPM Tin:

1.00 gm of sample is sintered with ammonium iodide. The resulting tin iodide is leached with a dilute HCL - ascorbic acid solution. The TOPO complex is then extracted with MIBK and analyzed via A.A.

Detection limit: 1 ppm Sn

PPB Mercury:

The sample is digested with nitric acid plus a small amount of hydrochloric acid. Following digestion the resulting clear solution is transferred to a reaction flask connected to a closed system absorption cell. Stannous sulfate is rapidly added to reduce mercury to its elemental state. The mercury is then flushed out of the reaction vessel into the absorption cell where it is measured by cold vapour atomic absorption methods with a Varian Spectrophotometer. The absorbance of samples is compared with the absorbance of freshly - prepared mercury standard solutions carried through the same procedure. The detection limit of this method is 5 ppb.

Oz/Ton Ag, Au

FIRE ASSAY METHOD

Silver and gold analyses are done by standard fire assay techniques. In the sample preparation stage the screens are checked for metallics which, if present, are assayed separately and calculated into the results obtained from the pulp assay.

0.5 assay ton sub samples are fused in litharge, carbonate and silicious fluxes. The lead button containing the precious metals is cupelled in a muffle furnace. The combined Ag & Au is weighed on a microbalance, parted, annealed and again weighed as Au. The difference in the two weighing is Ag.

5 ppb detection limit

CCRMP standards provided by the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources are analyzed along with each group of forty samples for quality control. Fire assay standards are used less frequently because of the large quantity of pulp required for the analysis.

PPM BISMUTH

A 2.0 gram sample is digested with perchloric and nitric acid to strong fumes (2 hrs). The solution cooled and additional hydrochloric acid added. After the addition of KI and the reduction of iron the solution is extracted with MIBK-aliquot 336 and analyzed via standard AA procedure correcting for background absorption.

## APPENDIX 2

Code Format for Recording Field Notes  
List of Field and Analytical Data  
For Soils and Rocks  
Plots of Field Notes



## LAKE SEDIMENTS

<b>42</b>	<b>TOPOGRAPHY-SETTING OF LAKE ON LANDSCAPE</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>PREDOMINANT GLACIAL OVERBURDEN</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>CONTAMINATION</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>ISLANDS</b>	
1. Cirque basin 2. Gentle slope 3. Steep slope $> 20^\circ$ 4. Footslope 5. Valley floor 6. 7. Level 8. Rolling 9. Major bay		1. Till 2. Outwash sand 3. Lacustrine sand 4. Alluvium 5. Peat	6. Colluvium 7. Lacustrine clay 8. Talus 9. Residual U. Unknown	C - culvert F - farming G - garbage H - house I - industry	I - bogging M - mine R - road T - trench S - other + spec.	BLANK-NONE 1. Low density 2. Moderate density 3. High density		
<b>44</b>	<b>FLUVIATION RATE</b>	<b>45</b>		<b>68</b>	<b>LAKEBANK CHARACTER</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>PRECIPITATE</b>	
1. None 2. Low 3. Moderate 4. High	pm			F. Boopy L. Sandy R. Rocky W. Mixed boopy and sandy/ rocky	F. Fe oxides-red brown K. Mn oxides-black C. Calcium-carbonate --white G. Other - specify			
<b>45</b>	<b>DRAINAGE BASIN ENVIRONMENT</b>	<b>47-48</b>	<b>PH</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>NUMBER OF MAJOR INFLOW STREAMS</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>FEATURE</b>	
1. Tundra-arctic 2. Tundra-alpine 3. Grasslands, pasture, meadows 4. Bog, swamp 5. Forest-coniferous 6. Forest-deciduous 7. Forest-mixed 8. Cultivated land 9. Semi arid to desert		47	TEXTURE	Blank - none 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1. 1 2. 2 3. 3 4. 4-10 5. >10	1. Fe concretions 2. Mn concretions 3. Ferric concretions 4. Shell fragments 5. Other - specify		
<b>46</b>	<b>LAKE TYPE</b>		50-52	<b>MATERIAL LAKE LENGTH IN METRES = 10</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>PROXIMITY OF SAMPLE SITE TO MAJOR INFLOW STREAMS</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>SEDIMENT COLOUR</b>
L - Oligotrophic E - Eutrophic D - Dystrophic O - Other - specify			53-55	<b>MATERIAL LAKE WIDTH IN METRES = 10</b>	1. 0-50m 2. 51-100m 3. 101-250m 4. 251-500m 5. >500m	BLANK-NONE H. Hydrogen sulphide F. Fishy G. Other - specify		
<b>47</b>	<b>OVERBURDEN TRANSPORT</b>				<b>71</b>	<b>SAMPLE HOMOGENEITY</b>	<b>78-80</b>	<b>LOCAL BEDROCK COMPOSITION</b>
L. Local E. Extensive-thin T. Extensive-thick					H. Homogeneous L. Layered T. Turbidite G. Other - specify			
<b>48</b>	<b>WATERSHED AREA</b>	<b>56-57</b>	<b>LAKE DEPTH AT POINT OF SAMPLING-METRES</b>		<b>72</b>	<b>SEDIMENT CONSISTENCY</b>		
1. Low 0-1 km <sup>2</sup> 2. Moderate 1-3 km <sup>2</sup> 3. Relatively large 3-10 km <sup>2</sup> 4. Very large >10 km <sup>2</sup>		58-60	<b>LOCAL BEDROCK COMPOSITION-PRIMARY UNIT</b>	Estimate - see lists 1-4	E. Soupy F. Firm G. Other	Secondary Unit Estimate - see lists 1-4		
		61-64	<b>COLOUR</b>	Munsell notation or abbreviation				

 INFORMATION RECORDED ON SITE INFORMATION NOTED ON SITE IF UNUSUAL

## ROCK CHIP SAMPLES

<b>22</b>	<b>SELEEVITE-LITHOGEOCHEMICAL SAMPLE</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>SURFACE COATING OR STAINS</b>	<b>54-56</b>	<b>FRESH SURFACE COLOUR</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>PROMINENT OUTCROP FEATURE</b>
Blank - representative sample A. Altered zone - specify alteration minerals in col 77-82 C. Carbonate vein G. Gossan zone I. Iron stained (rusty) zone M. Mineralized zone Q. Quartz vein R. Radioactive zone S. Shear zone O. Other - specify		1. Gossan-mineralized 2. Gossan-barren 3. Primary ore minerals 4. Secondary ore minerals 5. Iron and manganese 6. Iron 7. Manganese 8. Calcium carbonate 9. Malachite/azurite 10. Other	- Use same codes as for columns 47-49	<b>57</b>	<b>FORMATION NAME</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>PROMINENT OUTCROP FEATURE #2</b>
		11. Light 12. Medium 13. Dark			- Use a list describing local lithological units		Use same coding as for col 73
<b>46</b>	<b>OUTCROP PHOTOGRAHY</b>	14-48	<b>WEATHERED SURFACE COLOUR</b>	58-62	<b>LOCAL BEDROCK COMPOSITION</b>	76	<b>ALTERATION MINERAL #1</b>
1. Rugged ridge 2. Recession ridge 3. Steep slope ( $> 20^\circ$ ) 4. Shallow slope 5. Cirque headwall 6. Cirque floor 7. Valley floor 8. Flat land 9. Creek-channel A. Headcut B. Other		1. Orange 2. Red 3. Yellow 4. Pink 5. Blue 6. Purple 7. Green	- Use list 1-4 detailed in the rock coding form	63-65	<b>ORE ELEMENT #1</b>		A. Albite/Anorthite B. Secondary biotite C. Carbonate D. Epidote E. Gypsum/Anhydrite F. Ilite G. Kyanite H. Chlorite I. Montmorillonite J. Potash feldspars K. Quartz/silica L. Sericite T. Thrommelite E. Zircon S. Other-specify in notes
		8. Brown 9. Black 10. Grey 11. White 12. Red Brown		66-67	<b>ORE ELEMENT #2</b>		
				68-69	<b>ORE ELEMENT #3</b>		
				70-71	<b>ORE ELEMENT #4</b>		
<b>47</b>	<b>OUTCROP EXPOSURE</b>		<b>TEXTURE #1</b>			<b>78</b>	<b>ALTERATION MINERAL #2</b>
1. Continuous-well 2. Continuous-poor 3. Intermittent-well 4. Intermittent-poor 5. Isolated-well 6. Isolated-poor 7. Flank		A - Aphanitic F - fine grained M - medium grained C - coarse grained E - equigranular P - porphyritic V - vesicular B - brecciated S - massive G - glassy				Use list for col 77	
		<b>TEXTURE #2</b>					
<b>48</b>	<b>WEATHERING</b>		Use same coding as for col. 49	73	<b>PROMINENT OUTCROP FEATURE #3</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>ALTERATION MINERAL #3</b>
1. Frost heaved 2. Mechanical-plants 3. Sheeting/eflöation 4. Chemical disintegration 5. Mechanical disintegration (grave) 6. Leached 7. Other		<b>FRACTURE INTENSITY</b>			1. Bedding 2. Bending 3. Foliation 4. Shearing 5. Faulting 6. Veining 7. Diking 8. Contact zones 9. Alteration A. Crossbedding B. Fold axis C. Grainschist meta D. Amphibolite meta E. Contact meta	Use list for col 77	Use list for col 77
<b>49</b>	<b>CHEMICAL WEATHERING</b>						
1. Fresh 2. Weathered 3. Normal 4. Decomposed		<b>VEINING INTENSITY</b>					Use list for col 77









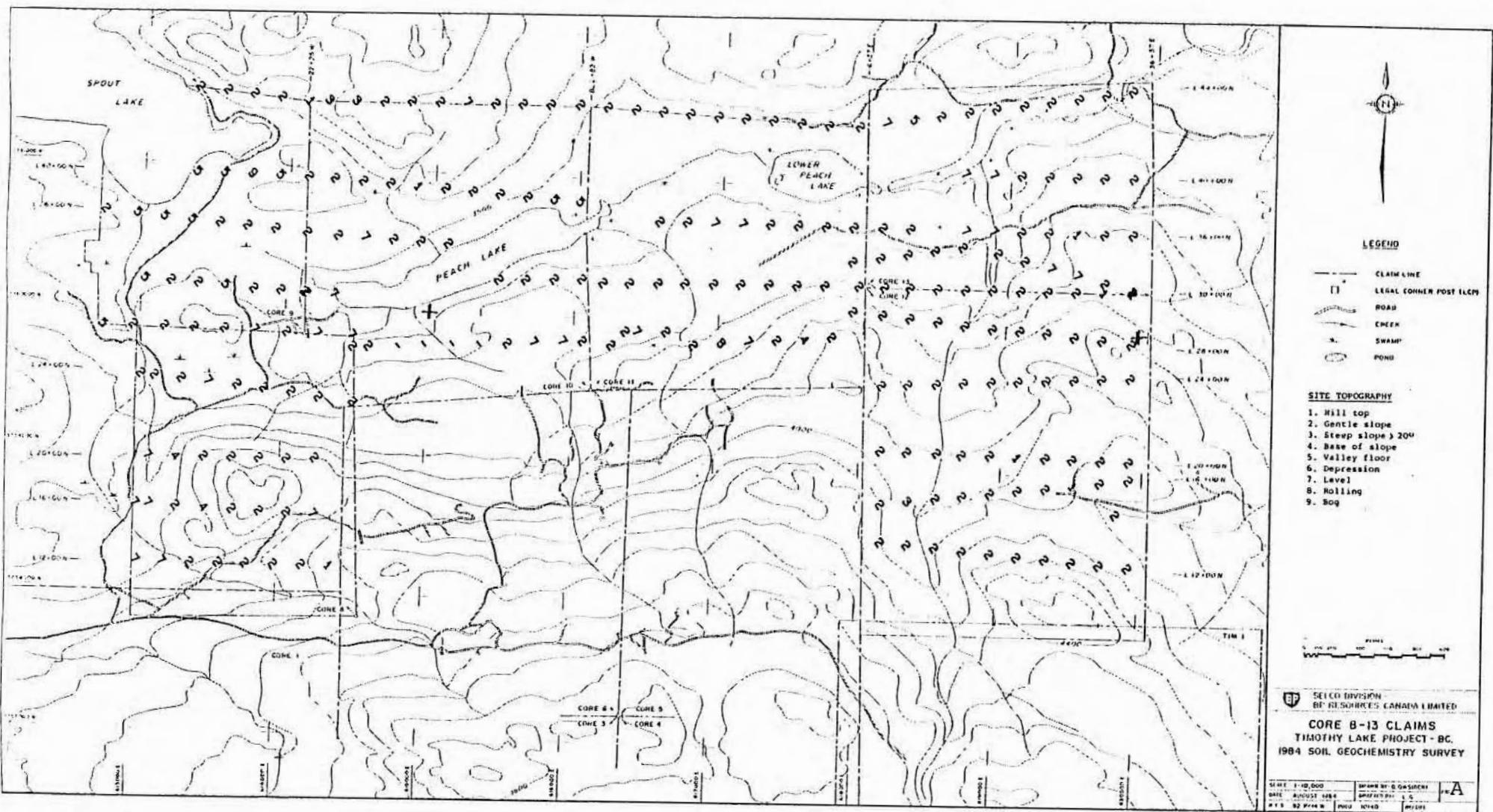


244	1111	5084545	912174	6190025759122	92P14W272E 1	4 5 158FP227MRB	10S	10NW	2537E	2000N	15	0.1	3	5
245	1111	5084545	912175	6191945759119	92P14W171L 9B	4 5 108FP227MRB	10A	0	2837E	2000N	110	0.1	4	5
246	1111	5084545	912176	6193955759117	92P14W271L 9	410 258FP227MRB	20A	10N	3037E	2000N	37	0.1	3	5
247	1111	5084545	912177	6195845759112	92P14W271E 1	3 5 158MB227MB	20S	5N	3237E	2000N	19	0.1	3	5
248	1111	5084545	912178	6197865759110	92P14W272L 9B	510 158FP227MRB	20A	5N	3437E	2000N	88	0.3	6	5
249	1111	5084545	912179	6199855759109	92P14W272E 1	4 5 158MB227MB	20S	5N	3637E	2000N	41	0.1	3	5

615000

620000

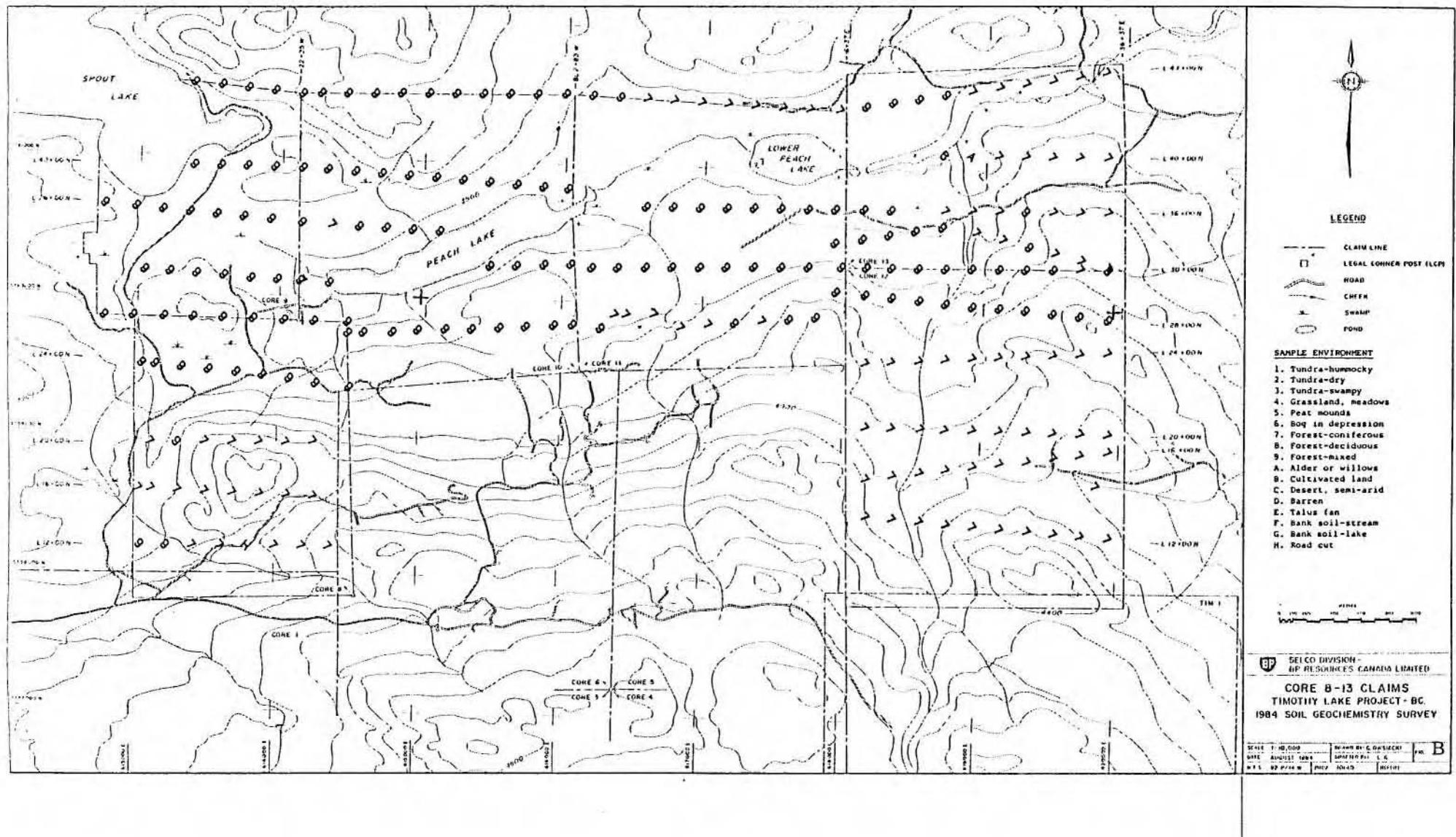
## SITE TOPOG



615000

620000

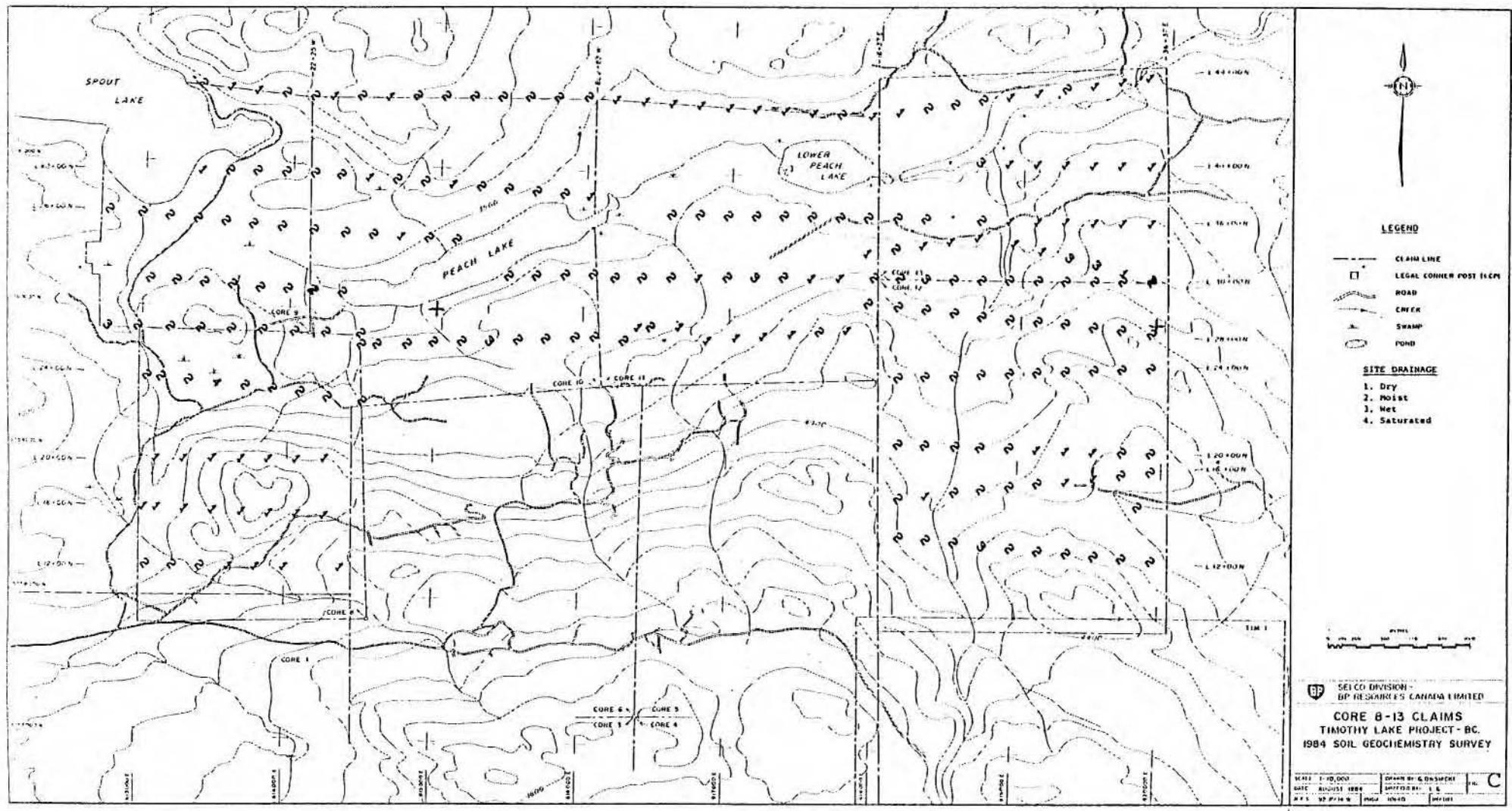
# ENVIRONMENT



615000

620000

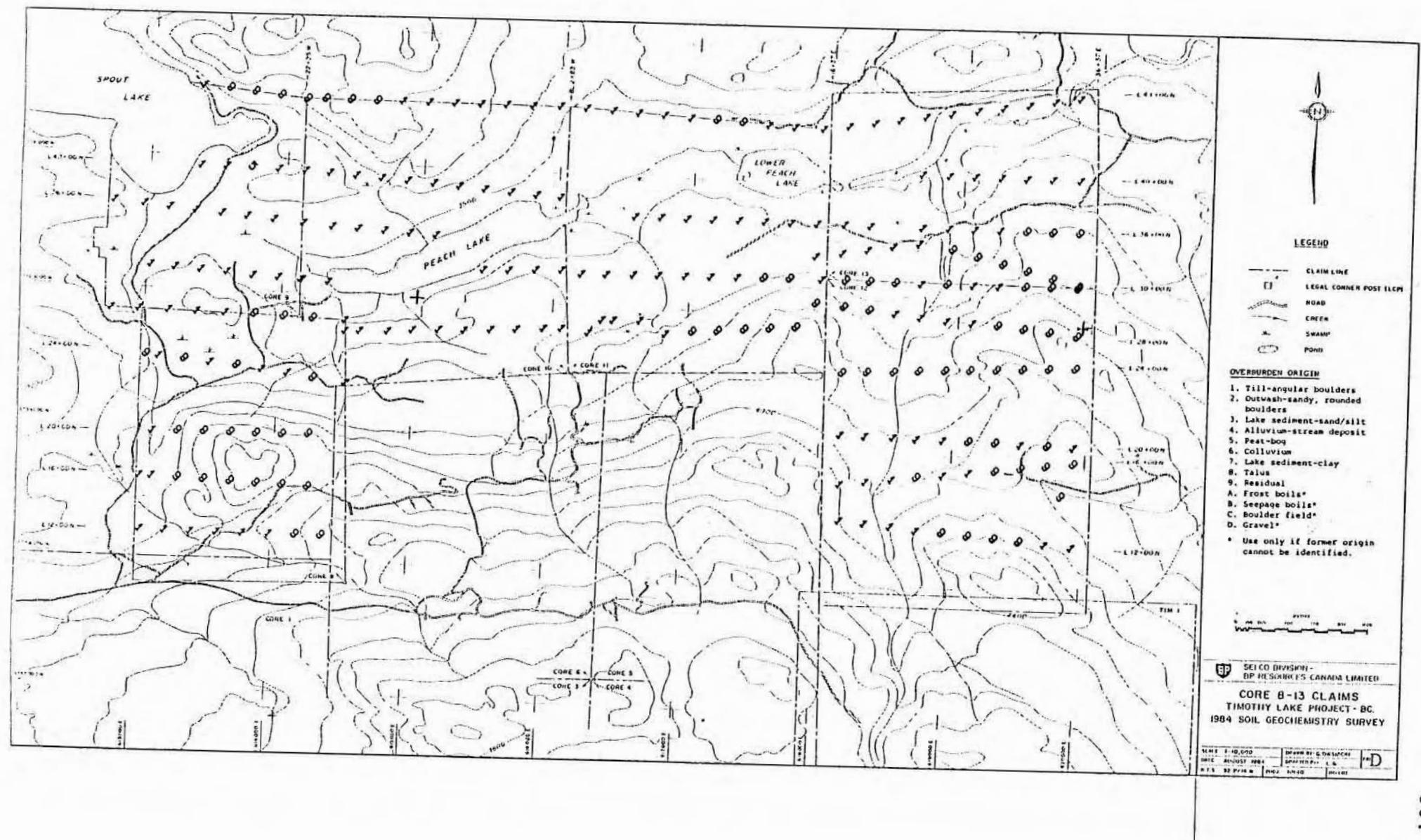
# DRAINAGE



615000

620000

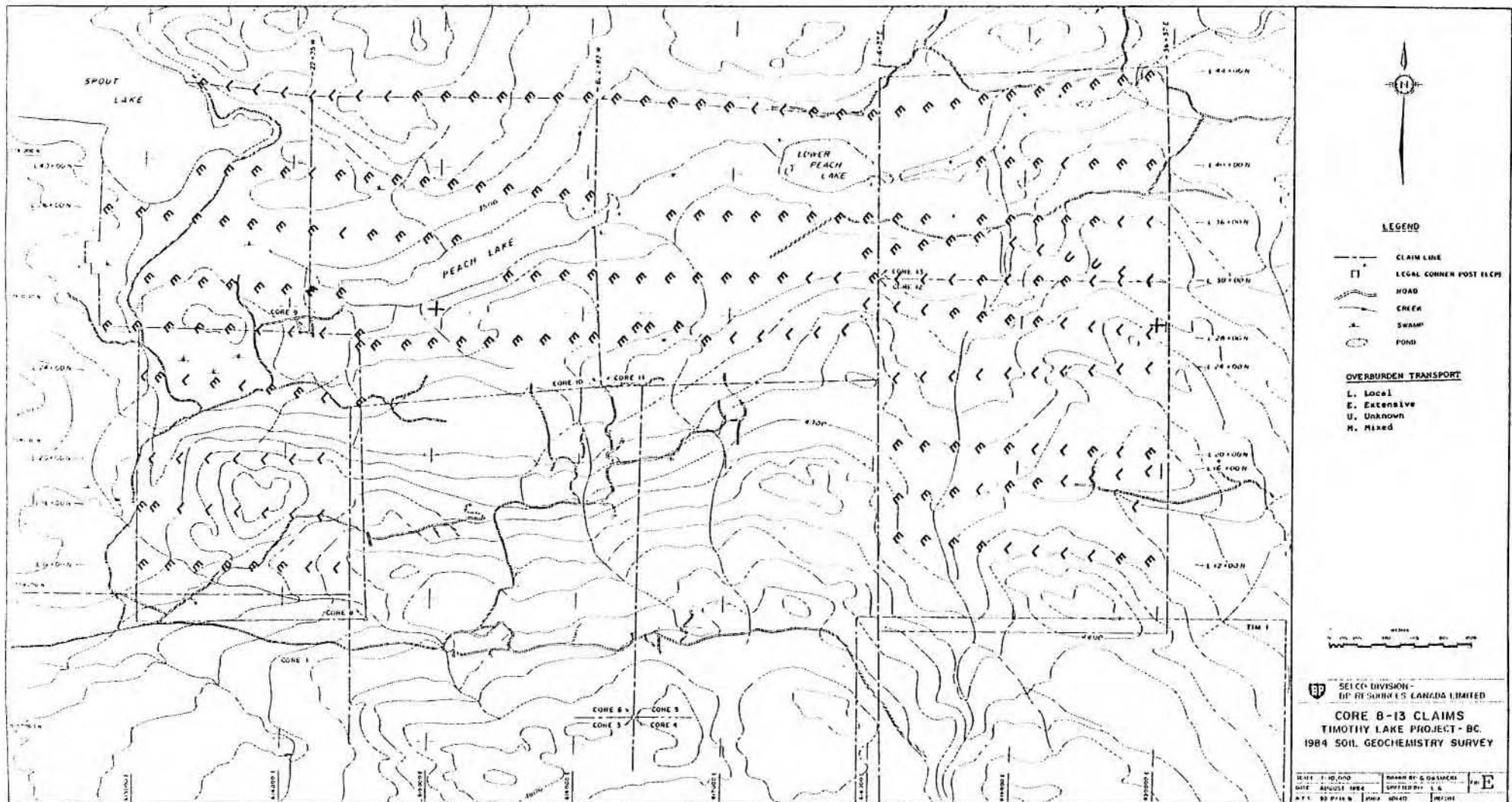
## OB ORIGIN



615000

620000

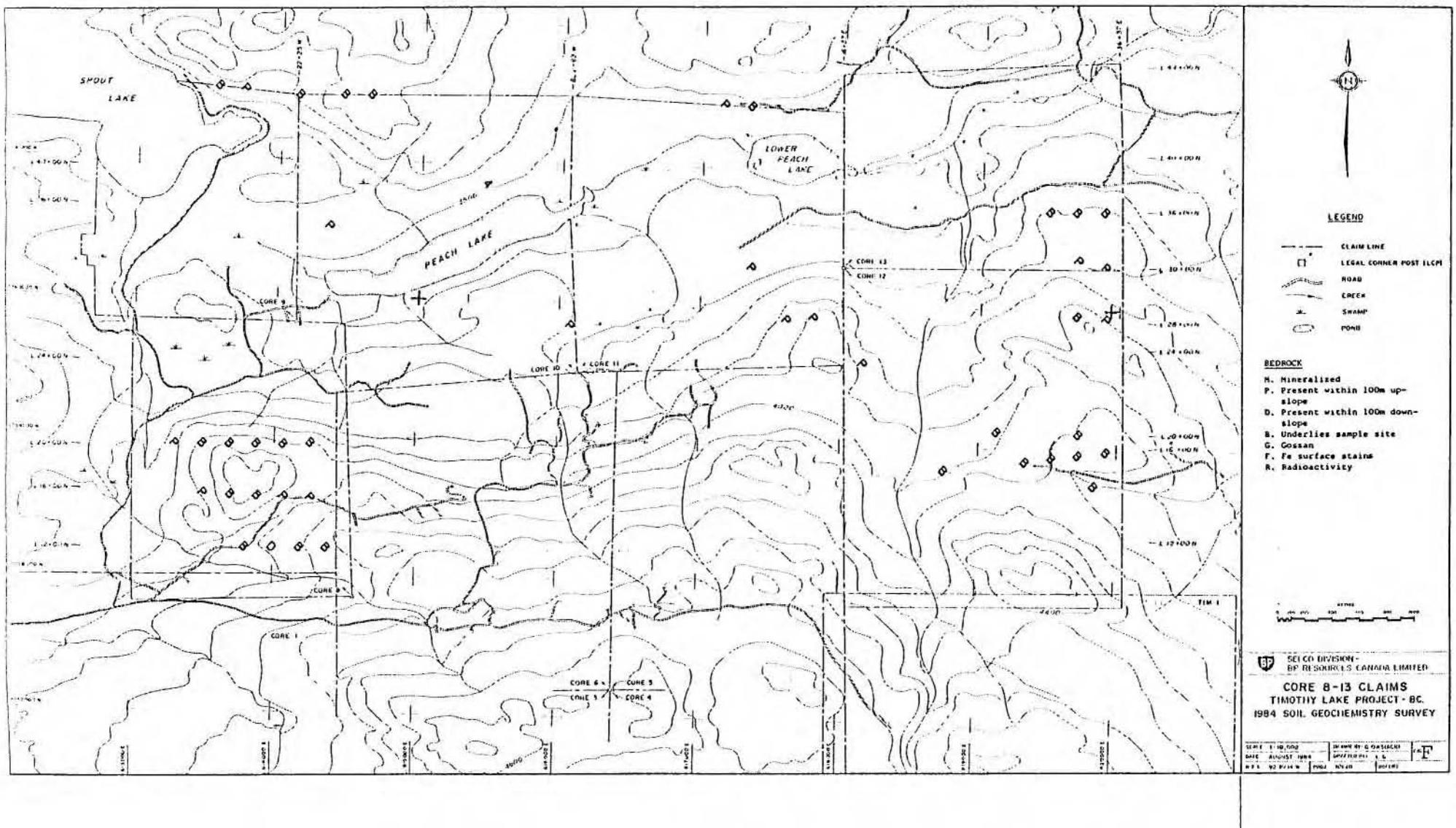
## OB TRANSPORT



615000

620000

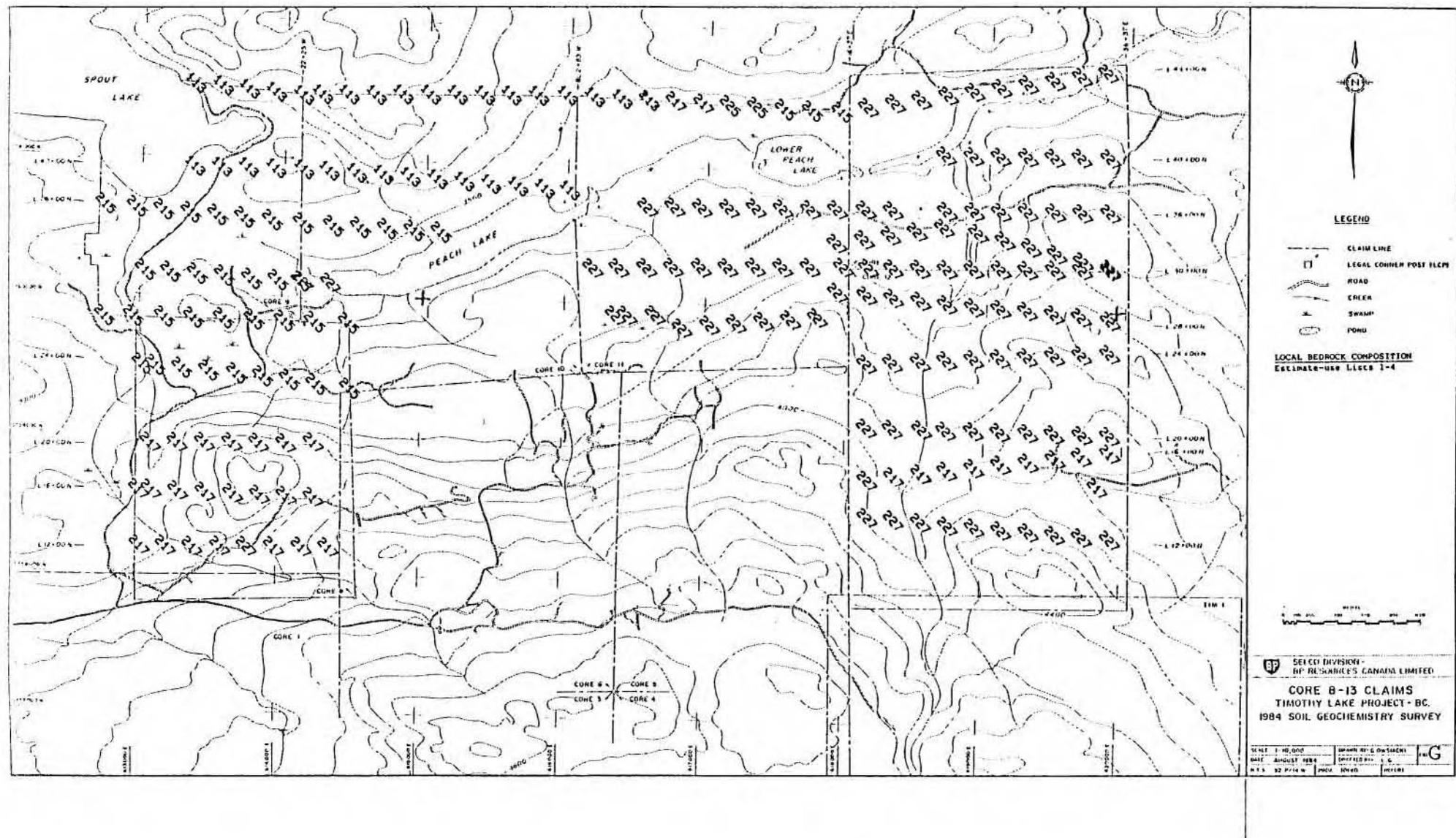
# OUTCROP EXPO



615000

620000

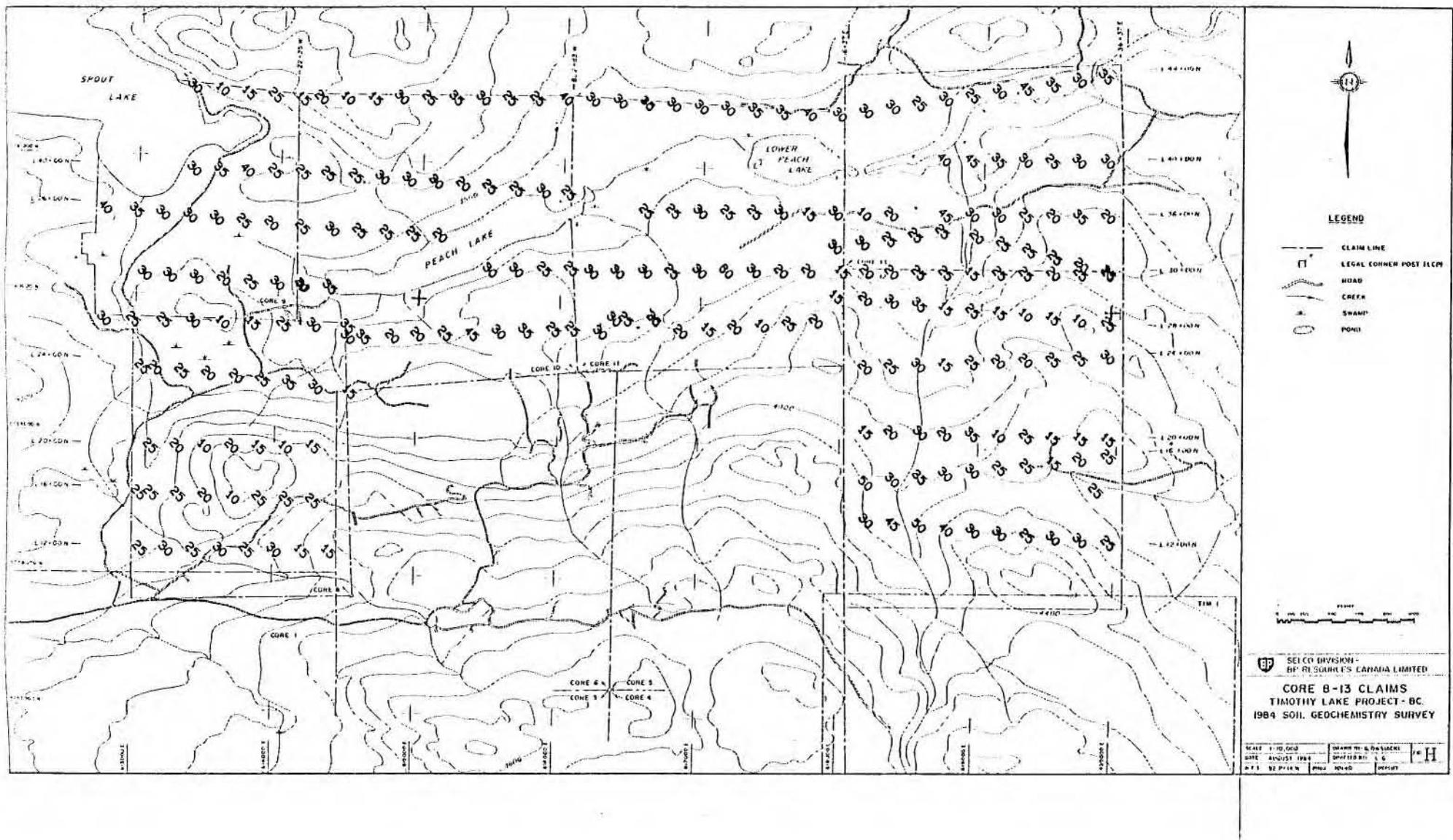
# BEDROCK COMP



615000

620000

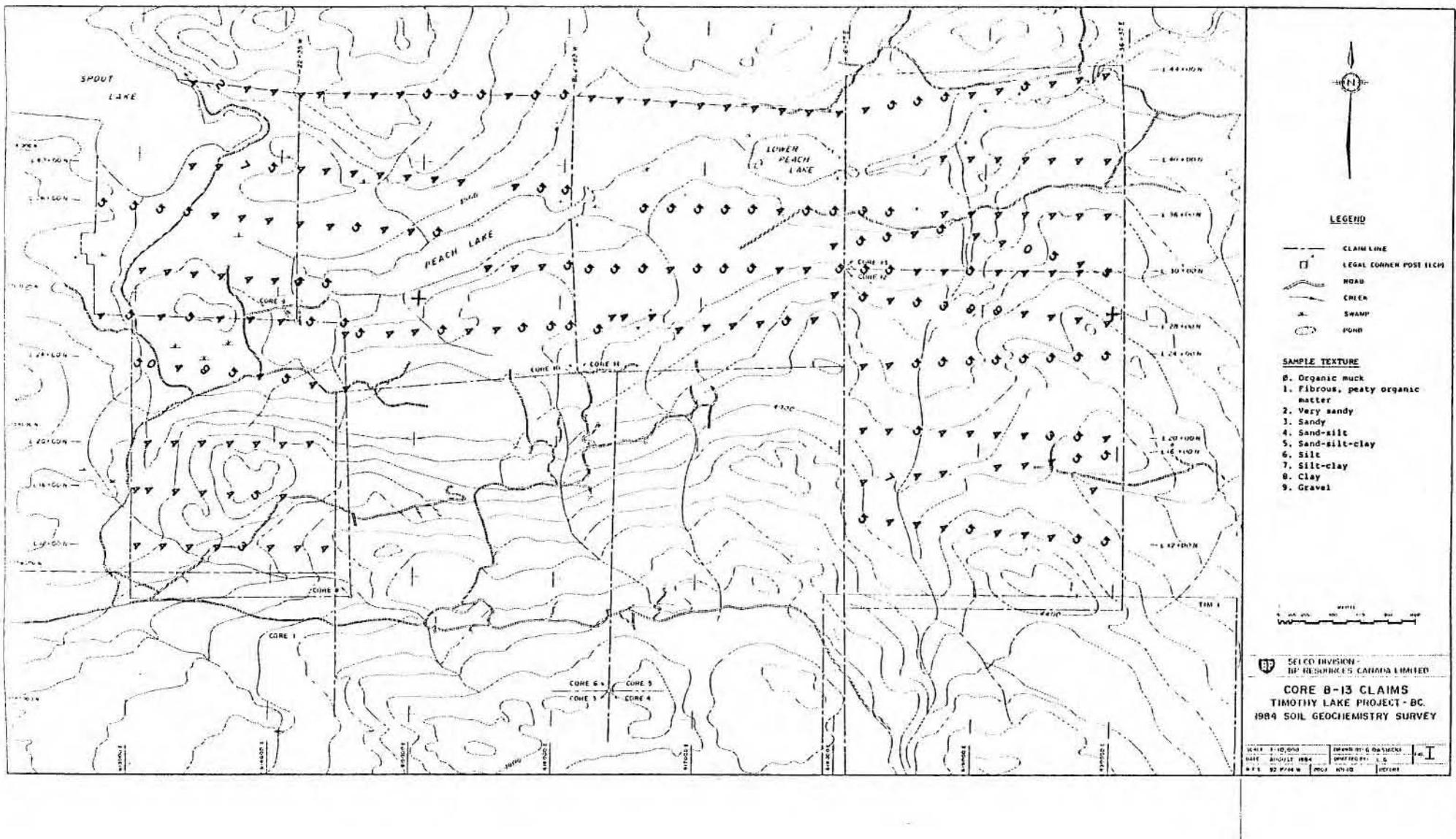
## BTM SMPL INT



615000

620000

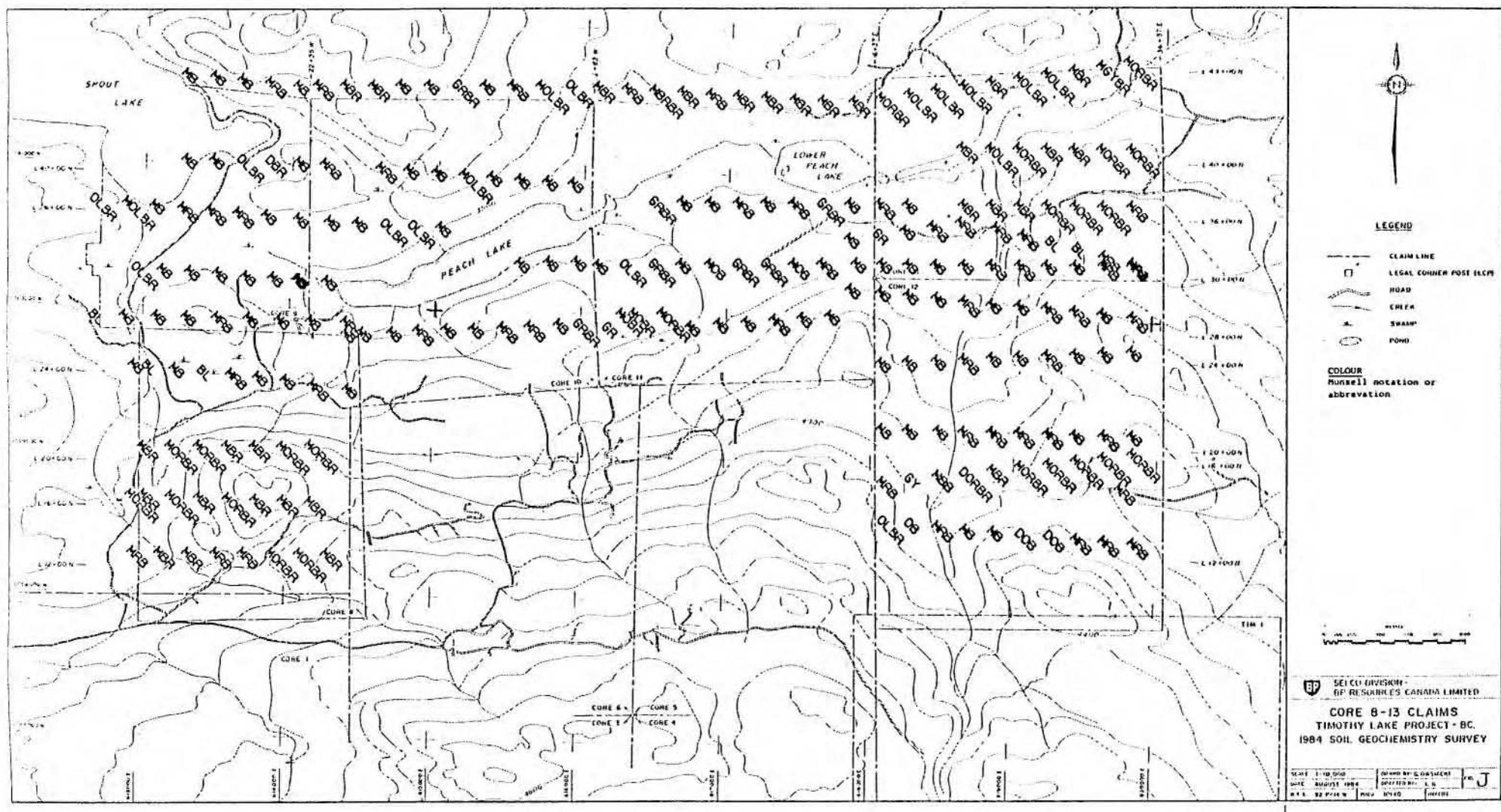
# SAMPLE TEXTURE



615000

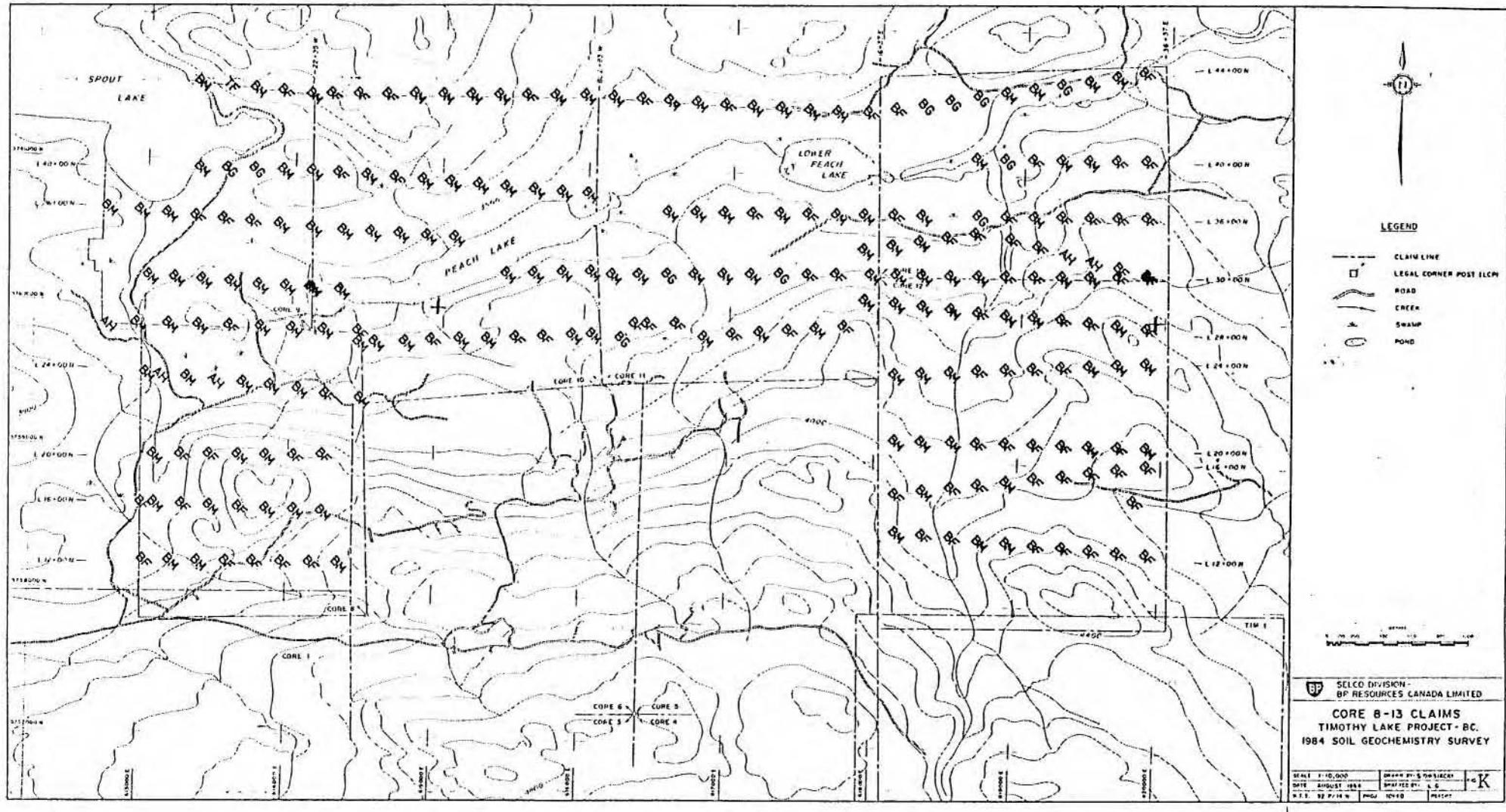
620000

# SAMPLE COLOUR



615000

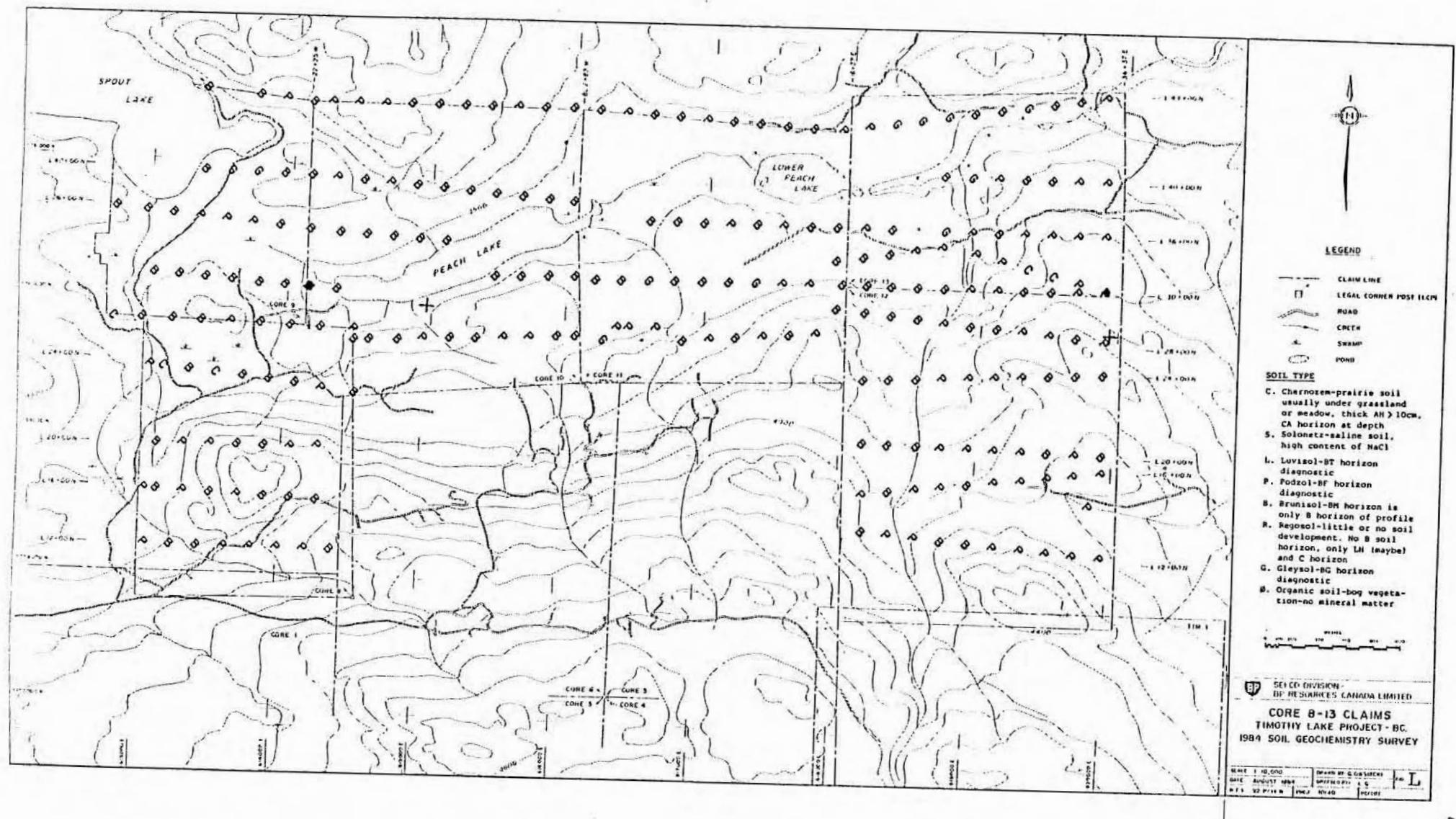
# SOIL HORIZON



615000

620000

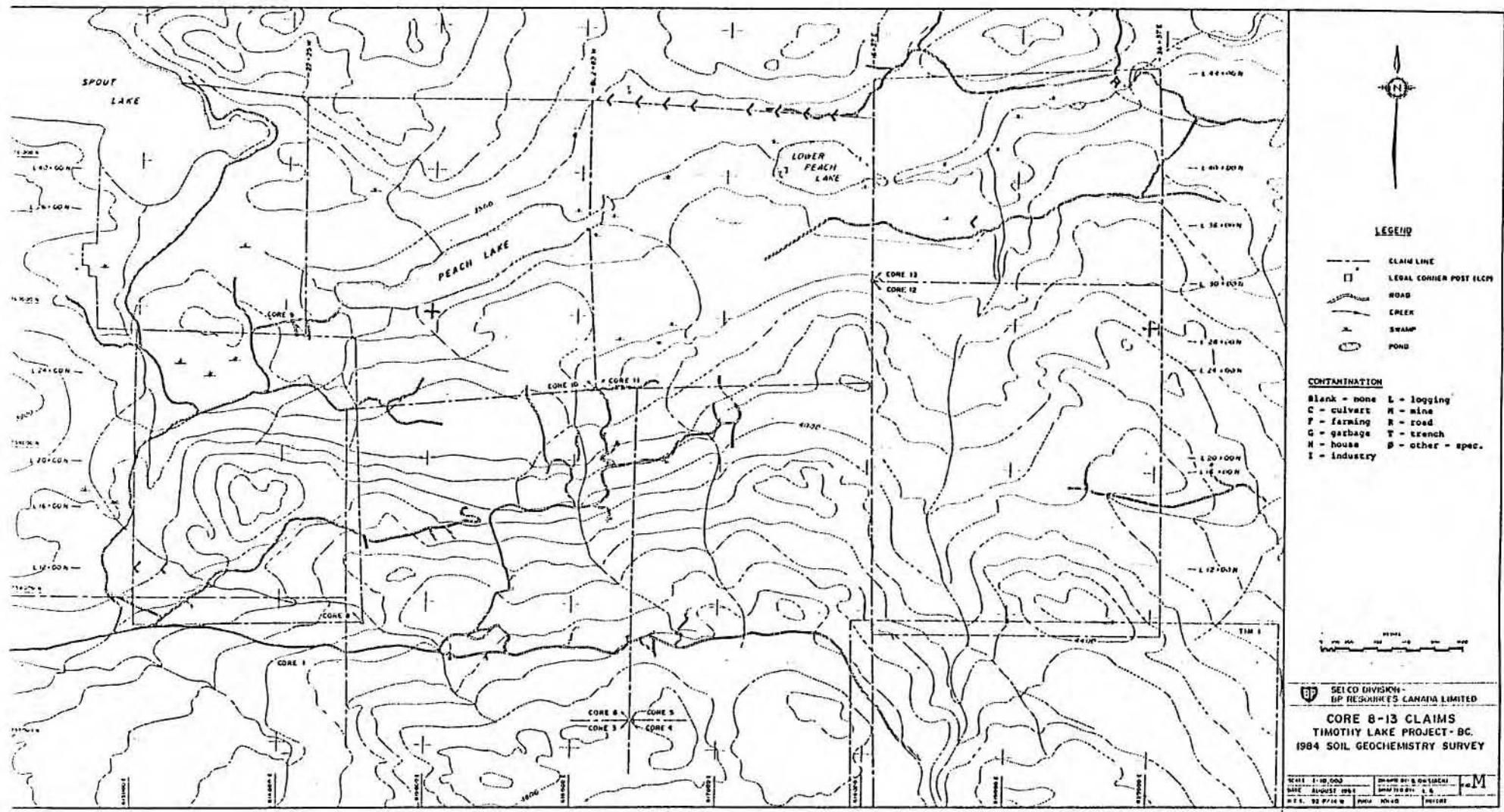
## SOIL TYPE



615000

620000

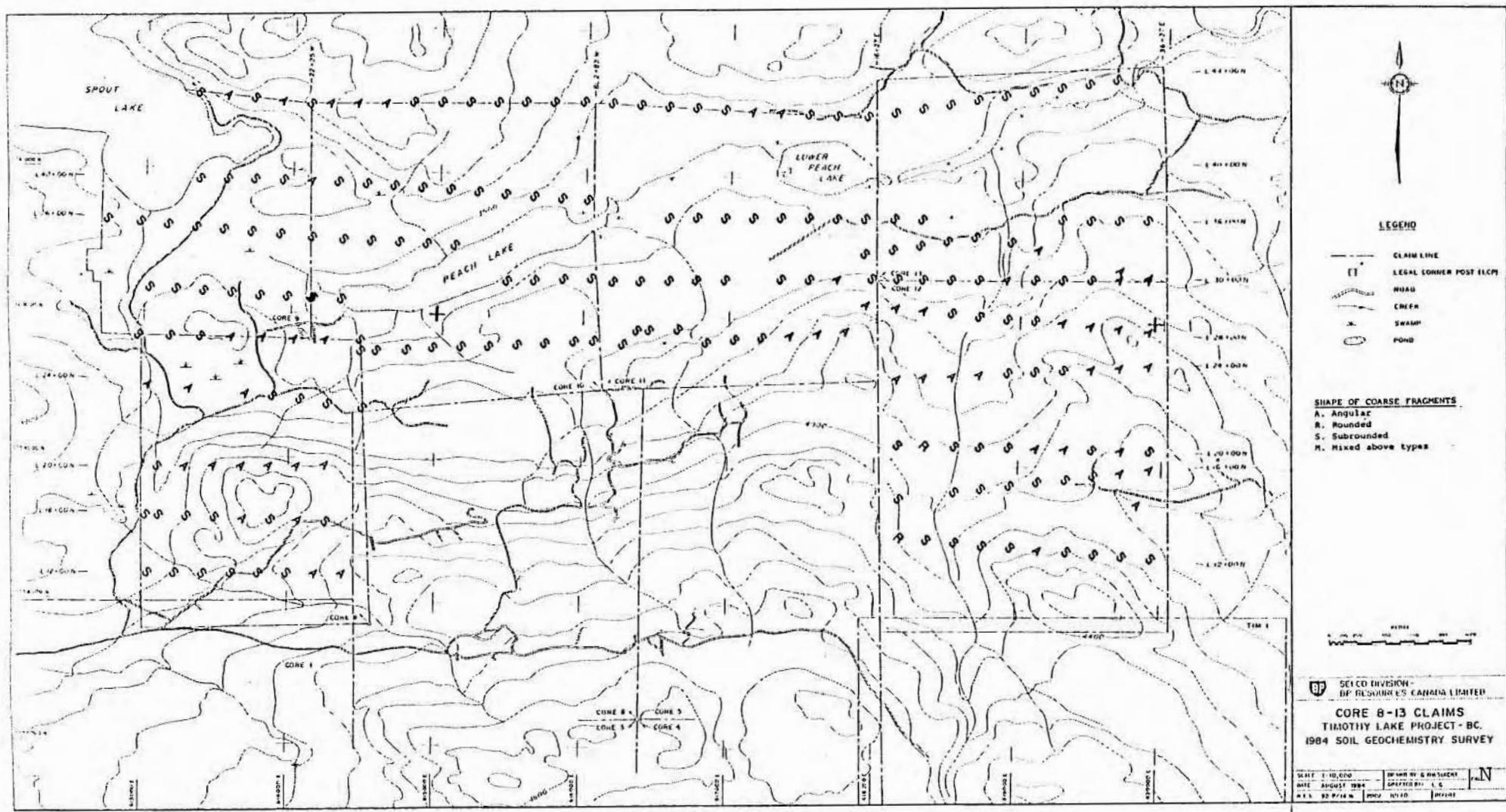
# CONTAMINATION



615000

620000

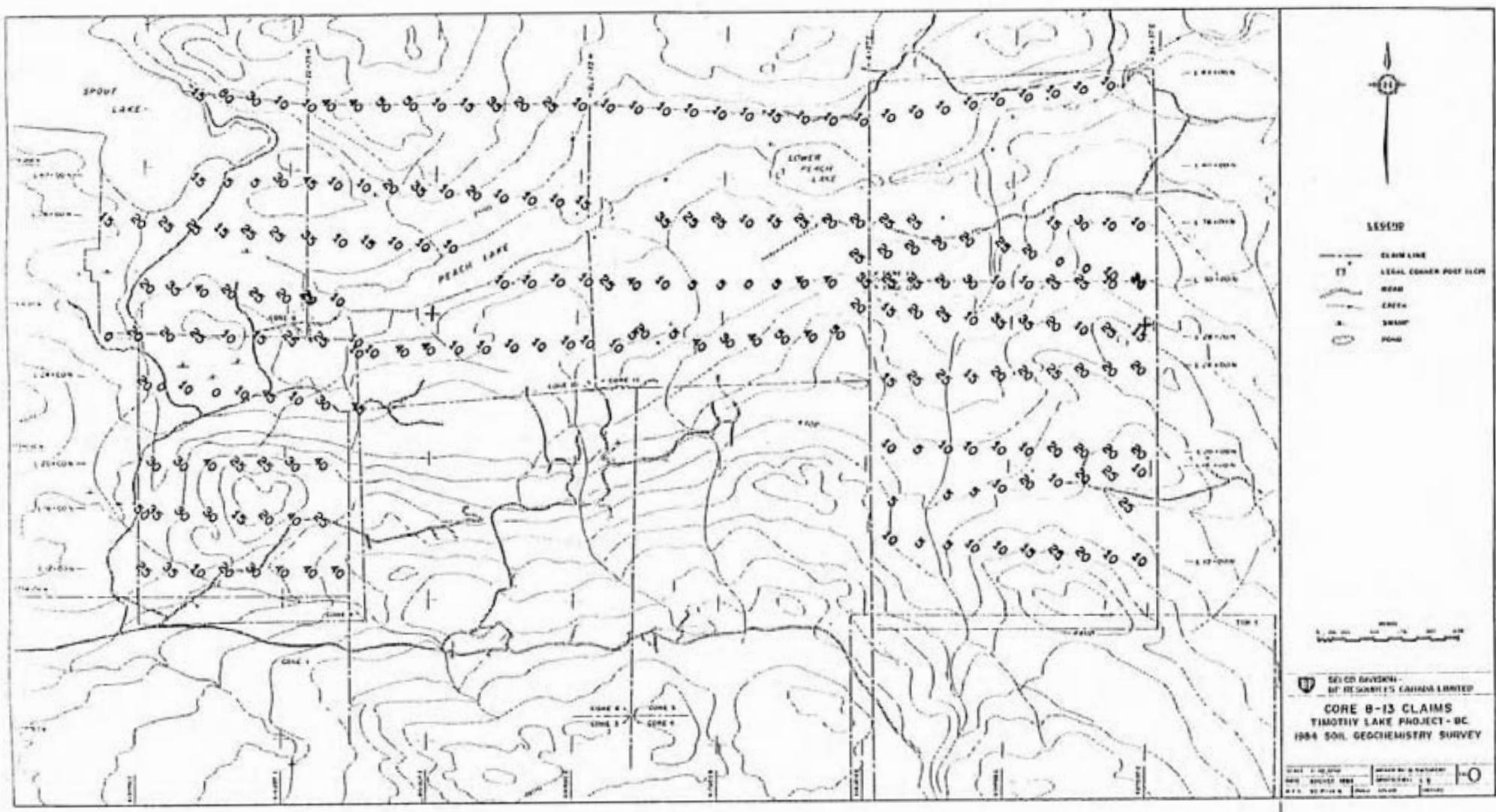
# SHAPE FRAGS



615000

620000

# % COARSE FRAGS



### **APPENDIX 3**

**Method of Histogram Interpretation**

Rules for choice of size coding or contouring intervals

- (1) Examine both arithmetic and logarithmic histograms for each type of survey data. Choose the histogram which most closely approximates a normal (or lognormal) distribution. If there are several populations exhibited on the histogram, subjectively divide the data into a series of normal or lognormal distributions. Avoid interpreting histograms which are strongly skewed. Portions of the arithmetic or logarithmic histograms may be chosen for data interpretation over specific metal concentration intervals, if this allows for the best portrayal of the data in graphical form.
- (2) Choose, as two of the coding intervals, points which represent between 90% and 95%, and 95% and 97.5% of the data, two different numbers. These choices highlight 1 in 10 and 1 in 20 samples which are considered slightly anomalous and definitely anomalous, respectively. These limits are optimistic in that the two categories are defined to be anomalous regardless of the distribution of values on the remainder of the histogram. A rigorous statistical approach would suggest that only the 97.5% value be considered the anomaly threshold.
- (3) Divide the remaining portion of the histogram into recognizable populations. The dividing point of each of these populations is chosen as a coding interval. Minimums caused by the failure of a laboratory to record specific concentration values are ignored. These artificial breaks in the histogram can be recognized by scanning the laboratory reports.
- (4) For each population, choose one or two numbers which correspond to the 90% and 95% cumulative frequencies for that population (1 in 10 and 1 in 20 samples for that population respectively). These will also be used to represent anomalous conditions for each population.
- (5) A maximum of six numbers can be chosen to plot symbol maps. This number is dictated by the ability to present data in graphical form with sufficiently different symbol sizes to be easily distinguishable, particularly if maps are to be reduced. The seven defined concentration classes are normally sufficient to represent geochemical data on a map. More intervals can be chosen if data are to be contoured. Avoid choosing arithmetic intervals without considering rules (1) and (4).
- (6) Maps plotted using the preceding instructions might result in two areas being distinguished from each other by a relatively uniform density of symbol sizes, yet only poor contrast anomalies are indicated. Differences between the two areas, A and B, might be due to underlying geology, overburden character, soils etc. Whatever the cause, the data are not well displayed. If the underlying control distinguishing A and B can be recognized, the data must be divided and re-interpreted following steps (1) to

(5). Two sets of maps can be drawn, or both sets of interpreted data can be plotted on a single map. For such superimposed geochemical maps the symbol sizes lose their absolute meaning but assume a more important stance, that of reflecting anomalous conditions regardless of the underlying control. To illustrate, consider the case where A and B are areas underlain by very different geology. Anomalous conditions for low background rock types might be concentrations which are much lower than average values for the high background rock types. Nevertheless, anomalies defined in each area are to be considered significant. Reliance on absolute concentrations can be misleading in such cases.

#### APPENDIX 4

##### Statement of Costs

COST STATEMENTCORE 8-13, RECORD #s 1489, 1574-1578. (85 Units).1) Grid Preparation and Soil Sampling

June 15th - July 12th, 1984  
50.5 line kilometres by Company Personnel.  
(G. Owsiaicki, S. Todoruk)  
40 man/days @ \$225.00/day                           \$9,000.00

2. Accommodation

1 month @ \$325.00/month                           325.00

3. Board

40 man/days @ \$23.00/man/day                       920.00

4. Transportation

Vehicle Operation  
30 days @ \$25.00/day                               750.00

5. Field Supplies

Sample bags, flagging, topofil,  
shipping charges                                       340.00

6. Geochemical Analyses

Chemex Labs Ltd. as per Invoice -  
Inv. #18413321, 16 July, 1984  
255 Samples @ \$10.675/each                       2,722.27

7. Drafting and Reproduction

4 man/days @ \$200.00/day                            800.00

8. Report Writing, Typing, Supervision

3 man/days @ \$200.00/ man/day                            600.00

TOTAL:                                    \$15,457.27

**BRITISH COLUMBIA MINING RECEIPT**

Mining Division..... CLINTON.....

Issued at..... Vancouver..... No 216958 E

Date..... Aug 3, 1984

RECEIVED from B.P. Resources Canada Ltd  
the sum of eight hundred and sixty - Dollars,  
in payment of recording Notice to - Corp  
plus 2 years' work to apply to CORE 8-13  
(\$ 17,000.00).

Signature..... John Turner.....

\$ 860.00 Office..... SUB-RECOORDER.....



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*Colis*  
8

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55.

212 BROOKSBANK AVE.  
NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C.  
CANADA V7J 2C1

TELEPHONE: (604) 984-0221  
TELEX: 043-52597

To : SELCO MINING CORPORATION LTD

700 - 890 W. PENDER ST.  
VANCOUVER, B.C.  
V6C 1K5

*** INVOICE ***	RECEIVED	***
JUL 18 1984		
SELCO-BP EXPLORATION VANCOUVER, B.C.		

Invoice # : I8413321

Date : 16-JUL-84  
P.C. # : NCNE  
Project 10140

Invoice for analytical work reported on certificate(s) A8413321-001 tc -007

Quantity	Analysed for		unit price	amount
	code	description		
255	002 - Cu	ppm		
	006 - Ag	ppm		
	013 - AS	ppm		
	017 - AU-AA	ppb	11.15	2843.25
1	002 - Cu	ppm		
	006 - Ag	ppm		
	017 - AU-AA	ppb	7.90	7.90

Sample preparation and other charges :

248	201 - soil + sediment -80 mesh	0.70	173.60
8	214 - Bag pulp	0.00	0.00

TOTAL \$ 3024.75  
Discount ( 10 % ) \$ 302.48

Please pay this amount ----> \$ 2722.27  
=====

TERMS -- NET 30 DAYS

1.5 % per month (18 % per annum) charged on overdue accounts



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700 - 890 W. PENDER ST.  
VANCOUVER, B.C.  
V6C 1K5

CERT. # : A8413321-001-  
INVOICE # : I8412321  
DATE : 17-JUL-84  
P.C. # : NONE  
10140

CC: SELCO - KAMLOOPS

Sample description	Prep code	Cu ppm	Ag ppm	AS ppb	AU-AA ppb		
5084545911C01	201	91	0.2	11	<10	--	--
5084545911C02	201	173	0.2	9	<10	--	--
5084545911C03	201	65	0.1	6	<10	--	--
5084545911C04	201	167	0.4	7	<10	--	--
5084545911C05	201	220	0.1	10	<10	--	--
5084545911C06	201	107	0.2	15	<10	--	--
5084545911C07	201	16	0.1	5	<10	--	--
5084545911C08	201	1800	0.5	39	40	--	--
5084545911C09	201	110	0.1	15	<10	--	--
5084545911C10	201	37	0.2	6	<10	--	--
5084545911C11	201	240	0.7	10	<10	--	--
5084545911C12	201	75	0.2	11	<10	--	--
5084545911C13	201	50	0.1	7	<10	--	--
5084545911C14	201	84	0.6	10	<10	--	--
5084545911C15	201	81	0.1	4	<10	--	--
5084545911C16	201	70	0.3	7	<10	--	--
5084545911C17	201	308	0.6	17	190	--	--
5084545911C18	201	40	0.2	5	<10	--	--
5084545911C19	201	34	0.1	6	<10	--	--
5084545911C20	201	70	0.1	6	<10	--	--
5084545911C21	201	59	0.1	4	<10	--	--
5084545911C22	201	42	0.2	6	<10	--	--
5084545911C23	201	79	0.1	3	<10	--	--
5084545911C24	201	10	0.1	1	<10	--	--
5084545911C25	201	16	0.1	2	<10	--	--
5084545911C26	201	15	0.1	2	<10	--	--
5084545911C27	201	17	0.1	3	<10	--	--
5084545911C28	201	14	0.1	1	<10	--	--
5084545911C29	201	10	0.1	1	<10	--	--
5084545911C30	201	11	0.1	1	<10	--	--
5084545911C31	201	12	0.1	1	<10	--	--
5084545911C32	201	10	0.1	1	<10	--	--
5084545911C33	201	14	0.1	1	<10	--	--
5084545911C34	201	12	0.1	1	<10	--	--
5084545911C35	201	28	0.1	1	<10	--	--
5084545911C36	201	31	0.1	2	<10	--	--
5084545911C37	201	15	0.1	1	<10	--	--
5084545911C38	201	19	0.1	1	<10	--	--
5084545911C39	201	19	0.1	1	<10	--	--
STD-01	214	220	1.5	32	100	--	--

Hans Biebler

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TELEX: 043-525

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700 - 890 W. PENDER ST.  
VANCOUVER, B.C.  
V6C 1K5

CERT. # : A8413321-002  
INVOICE # : I8413321  
DATE : 17-JUL-84  
P.O. # : NCNE  
10140

CC: SELCO - KAMLOOPS

Sample description	Prep code	CU ppm	Ag ppm	AS ppm	AU-AA ppb		
5084545911040	201	12	0.1	2	<10	--	--
5084545911041	201	26	0.1	1	<10	--	--
5084545911042	201	15	0.1	2	<10	--	--
5084545911043	201	13	0.1	2	<10	--	--
5084545911044	201	11	0.1	1	<10	--	--
5084545911045	201	18	0.1	2	<10	--	--
5084545911046	201	16	0.1	2	<10	--	--
5084545911047	201	116	0.1	4	<10	--	--
5084545911048	201	107	0.1	2	<10	--	--
5084545911049	201	8	0.1	1	<10	--	--
5084545911050	201	14	0.1	1	<10	--	--
5084545911051	201	9	0.1	1	<10	--	--
5084545911052	201	17	0.1	2	<10	--	--
5084545911053	201	14	0.1	1	<10	--	--
5084545911054	201	9	0.1	1	<10	--	--
5084545911055	201	30	0.1	1	<10	--	--
5084545911056	201	9	0.1	2	<10	--	--
5084545911057	201	20	0.1	1	<10	--	--
5084545911058	201	13	0.1	2	250	--	--
5084545911059	201	27	0.1	2	<10	--	--
5084545911060	201	90	0.1	4	<10	--	--
5084545911061	201	16	0.1	1	<10	--	--
5084545911062	201	18	0.1	1	<10	--	--
5084545911063	201	30	0.1	3	<10	--	--
5084545911064	201	37	0.1	1	<10	--	--
5084545911065	201	33	0.1	1	<10	--	--
5084545911066	201	40	0.1	3	<10	--	--
5084545911067	201	120	0.1	3	<10	--	--
5084545911068	201	16	0.1	3	<10	--	--
5084545911069	201	37	0.1	1	<10	--	--
5084545911070	201	44	0.1	3	<10	--	--
5084545912001	201	22	0.1	1	<10	--	--
5084545912002	201	18	0.1	2	<10	--	--
5084545912003	201	19	0.1	1	<10	--	--
5084545912004	201	280	0.3	3	<10	--	--
5084545912005	201	18	0.1	1	<10	--	--
5084545912006	201	29	0.1	1	<10	--	--
5084545912007	201	64	0.1	3	<10	--	--
5084545912008	201	133	0.1	4	<10	--	--
STD-01	214	235	1.4	36	100	--	--

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TELEX: 043-5251

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TO : SELCO MINING CORPORATION LTD

700 - 890 W. PENDER ST.  
VANCOUVER, B.C.  
V6C 1K5

CERT. # : A8412321-0C3  
INVOICE # : I8412321  
DATE : 17-JUL-84  
P.O. # : NONE  
1014C

CC: SELCO - KAMLOOPS

Sample description	Prep code	Cu ppm	Ag ppm	AS ppm	AU-AA ppb		
5084545912009	201	43	0.1	2	<10	--	--
5084545912010	201	25	0.1	1	<10	--	--
5084545912011	201	15	0.1	2	<10	--	--
5084545912012	201	20	0.1	3	<10	--	--
5084545912013	201	13	0.1	2	<10	--	--
5084545912014	201	60	0.1	2	<10	--	--
5084545912015	201	33	0.1	2	<10	--	--
5084545912016	201	19	0.1	2	400	--	--
5084545912017	201	68	0.1	4	<10	--	--
5084545912018	201	38	0.1	4	<10	--	--
5084545912019	201	45	0.1	4	<10	--	--
5084545912020	201	22	0.1	4	<10	--	--
5084545912021	201	47	0.1	2	<10	--	--
5084545912022	201	34	0.1	2	<10	--	--
5084545912023	201	17	0.1	2	<10	--	--
5084545912024	201	36	0.1	2	<10	--	--
5084545912025	201	37	0.1	2	<10	--	--
5084545912026	201	60	0.1	3	<10	--	--
5084545912027	201	31	0.1	3	<10	--	--
5084545912028	201	29	0.1	2	<10	--	--
5084545912029	201	33	0.1	2	<10	--	--
5084545912030	201	30	0.1	2	<10	--	--
5084545912031	201	34	0.1	3	<10	--	--
5084545912032	201	43	0.1	4	<10	--	--
5084545912033	201	24	0.1	3	<10	--	--
5084545912034	201	51	0.1	1	<10	--	--
5084545912035	201	23	0.1	3	<10	--	--
5084545912036	201	600	0.1	2	<10	--	--
5084545912037	201	32	0.1	5	<10	--	--
5084545912038	201	43	0.1	1	<10	--	--
5084545912039	201	41	0.1	7	<10	--	--
5084545912040	201	183	0.1	3	30	--	--
5084545912041	201	44	0.1	1	<10	--	--
5084545912042	201	33	0.1	2	<10	--	--
5084545912043	201	20	0.1	2	<10	--	--
5084545912044	201	32	0.1	5	<10	--	--
5084545912045	201	142	0.2	5	<10	--	--
5084545912046	201	40	0.1	4	<10	--	--
5084545912047	201	298	0.9	3	<10	--	--
STD-01	214	230	1.2	36	140	--	--

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TELEX: 043-

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700 - 890 W. PENDER ST.  
VANCOUVER, B.C.  
V6C 1K5

CERT. #: A8413321-C  
INVOICE #: I8413321  
DATE: 17-JUL-84  
P.C. #: NONE  
10140

CC: SELCO - KAPLOOPS

Sample description	Prep code	Lu ppm	Ag ppm	AS ppm	AU-AA ppb		
5084545912048	201	144	0.2	6	320	--	--
5084545912049	201	105	0.1	4	<10	--	--
5084545912050	201	47	0.1	1	<10	--	--
5084545912051	201	31	0.1	2	<10	--	--
5084545912052	201	360	0.7	7	<10	--	--
5084545912053	201	189	0.4	7	<10	--	--
5084545912054	201	34	0.1	4	<10	--	--
5084545912055	201	20	0.1	4	<10	--	--
5084545912056	201	22	0.1	3	<10	--	--
5084545912057	201	20	0.1	3	<10	--	--
5084545912058	201	82	0.1	5	<10	--	--
5084545912059	201	56	0.1	4	<10	--	--
5084545912060	201	70	0.1	3	<10	--	--
5084545912061	201	51	0.1	6	<10	--	--
5084545912062	201	44	0.1	3	<10	--	--
5084545912063	201	103	0.1	5	<10	--	--
5084545912064	201	40	0.1	4	<10	--	--
5084545912065	201	36	0.1	5	<10	--	--
5084545912066	201	20	0.1	4	<10	--	--
5084545912067	201	14	0.1	5	<10	--	--
5084545912068	201	19	0.1	5	<10	--	--
5084545912069	201	36	0.1	5	<10	--	--
5084545912070	201	21	0.1	5	<10	--	--
5084545912071	201	55	0.1	5	<10	--	--
5084545912072	201	40	0.1	5	<10	--	--
5084545912073	201	12	0.1	3	<10	--	--
5084545912074	201	16	0.1	4	<10	--	--
5084545912075	201	17	0.1	2	<10	--	--
5084545912076	201	49	0.4	4	<10	--	--
5084545912077	201	8	0.1	4	<10	--	--
5084545912078	201	18	0.3	3	<10	--	--
5084545912079	201	11	0.1	4	<10	--	--
5084545912080	201	23	0.1	4	<10	--	--
5084545912081	201	21	0.1	3	<10	--	--
5084545912082	201	42	0.1	3	<10	--	--
5084545912083	201	22	0.1	5	<10	--	--
5084545912084	201	80	0.1	4	<10	--	--
5084545912085	201	24	0.1	2	<10	--	--
5084545912086	201	21	0.1	4	<10	--	--
STD-01	214	217	1.2	35	90	--	--

*Hart Bichler*

Certified by .....



MEMBER  
CANADIAN TESTING  
ASSOCIATION



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TELEX: 043-52

## CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

TO : SELCO MINING CORPORATION LTD

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VANCOUVER, B.C.  
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CERT. # : A8412321-OC  
INVOICE # : I8412321  
DATE : 17-JUL-84  
P.C. # : NONE  
1014C

CC: SELCO - KAMLOOPS

Sample description	Prep code	Cu ppm	Ag ppm	AS ppb	AU-AA ppb
5084545912087	201	6	0.1	4	<10
5084545912088	201	8	0.1	3	<10
5084545912089	201	10	0.1	4	<10
5084545912090	201	12	0.1	3	<10
5084545912091	201	9	0.1	4	<10
5084545912092	201	8	0.1	3	<10
5084545912093	201	8	0.1	3	<10
5084545912094	201	7	0.1	3	<10
5084545912095	201	16	0.1	3	<10
5084545912096	201	12	0.1	3	<10
5084545912097	201	27	0.1	3	<10
5084545912098	201	47	0.1	4	<10
5084545912099	201	15	0.1	2	<10
5084545912100	201	28	0.1	3	<10
5084545912101	201	12	0.1	4	<10
5084545912102	201	9	0.1	4	<10
5084545912103	201	26	0.3	4	<10
5084545912104	201	24	0.1	3	<10
5084545912105	201	9	0.1	2	<10
5084545912106	201	13	0.1	3	<10
5084545912107	201	26	0.1	3	<10
5084545912108	201	29	0.1	2	<10
5084545912109	201	27	0.1	2	<10
5084545912110	201	14	0.1	3	<10
5084545912111	201	230	1.1	5	<10
5084545912112	201	235	0.9	3	<10
5084545912113	201	30	0.1	3	<10
5084545912114	201	16	0.1	3	<10
5084545912115	201	20	0.1	4	<10
5084545912116	201	20	0.1	4	<10
5084545912117	201	43	0.1	2	<10
5084545912118	201	44	0.1	3	<10
5084545912119	201	25	0.1	5	<10
5084545912120	201	19	0.1	2	100
5084545912121	201	41	0.1	3	<10
5084545912122	201	39	0.1	5	<10
5084545912123	201	22	0.3	5	<10
5084545912124	201	14	0.1	4	<10
5084545912125	201	27	0.1	3	<10
STD-01	214	225	1.2	33	90

Certified by ... *Hans Biehler*...

MEMBER  
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CANADA V7J 2C1

TELEPHONE: (604) 984-0221  
TELEX: 043-52597

## CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

TO : SELCO MINING CORPORATION LTD

700 - 890 W. PENDER ST.  
VANCOUVER, B.C.  
V6C 1K5

CERT. # : A8413321-007-  
INVOICE # : I8413321  
DATE : 17-JUL-84  
P.O. # : NONE  
10140

CC: SELCO - KAMLOOPS

Sample description	Prep code	CU ppm	Ag ppm	AS ppm	AU-AA ppb		
5084545912166	201	92	0.1	5	<10	--	--
5084545912167	201	27	0.1	3	<10	--	--
5084545912168	201	22	0.1	6	<10	--	--
5084545912169	201	21	0.1	3	<10	--	--
5084545912170	201	28	0.1	3	<10	--	--
5084545912171	201	15	0.1	3	<10	--	--
5084545912172	201	33	0.1	4	<10	--	--
5084545912173	201	23	0.1	5	<10	--	--
5084545912174	201	15	0.1	3	<10	--	--
5084545912175	201	110	0.1	4	<10	--	--
5084545912176	201	37	0.1	3	<10	--	--
5084545912177	201	19	0.1	3	<10	--	--
5084545912178	201	88	0.3	6	<10	--	--
5084545912179	201	41	0.1	3	<10	--	--
RE-5084545911001	214	85	0.1	N.S.S.	<10	--	--
STD-01	214	221	1.2	33	120	--	--

Certified by ..... *Hart Bechler*



MEMBER  
CANADIAN TESTING  
ASSOCIATION

## **APPENDIX 5**

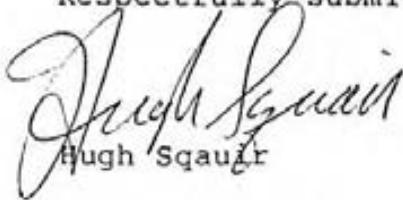
### **List of Qualifications**

CERTIFICATE

I, Hugh Squair, of 4287 Staulo Crescent, Vancouver, British Columbia, hereby certify that:

1. I am a geologist residing at the above address.
2. I am a graduate of the University of Saskatchewan and London with B.A. 1959, and Ph.d degrees in Geology and Mining Geology and have practised my profession for 19 years.
3. I am registered as a member of the Association of Professional Engineers of the Province of Ontario.
4. I directed the geochemical work carried out on the Claim Group by Mr. A.P.D. Gamble and Mr. G. Owsiacki and attest that the values presented and their spatial relationships to each other are correct within reasonable limits of error.
5. I hold no interest, direct, or indirect in the Core Claim Group which is the subject of this report.

Respectfully submitted,

  
Hugh Squair

Vancouver, B.C.  
October, 1984.



CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR

I Dave Gamble, of 7182 Blackwell Road, Kamloops, British Columbia hereby certify that:

1. I am a geologist residing at the above address.
2. I am a graduate of the University of Ottawa with an Honours B.Sc. degree in Geology (1973) and have completed two years graduate studies leading to a M.Sc. at Laurentian University.
3. I have practised my profession for more than 7 years.
4. I supervised the geochemical survey work on the Core Claims and interpreted the results of the survey Described herein.
5. I hold no interest, direct or indirect, in the Core Claim Group which is the subject of this report.

Respectfully submitted,

A. P. D. Gamble  
Project Geologist  
October, 1984  
Kamloops, B.C.

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR

I, George Owsiacki, of 281 Viking Drive, Kamloops, British Columbia hereby certify that:

1. I am a geologist residing at the above address.
2. I am a graduate of Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario with an Honours B.Sc. degree in Geology (1981).
3. I have practised my profession for more than 1 year full time and for 5 summer field seasons.
4. I co-supervised the sample collection described herein.
5. I hold no interest, direct or indirect, in the Core Claim Group which is the subject of this report.

Respectfully submitted,

G. Owsiacki  
Field Geologist  
October, 1984  
Kamloops, B.C.

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORList of Qualifications - S. J. Hoffman

- BSc 1969 - McGill University (Hons., Geology and Chemistry)  
MSc 1972 - The University of British Columbia (Geochemistry)  
PhD 1976 - The University of British Columbia (Geochemistry)

List of Publications (to August, 1984)

1. Hoffman, S. J., 1972  
Geochemical dispersion in bedrock and glacial overburden around a copper property in south central British Columbia.  
MSc thesis, unpublished, U.B.C., 209 pp.
2. Hoffman, S. J. and Fletcher, W.K., 1972  
Distribution of copper at the Dansey-Rayfield River property, south central British Columbia.  
J. Geoch. Expl. 1, 163-180.
3. Hoffman, S. J. and Waskett-Meyers, M. J., 1974  
Determination of molybdenum in soils and sediments with a modified zinc dithiol procedure.  
J. Geoch. Expl. 3, 61-66.
4. Hoffman, S. J., 1974  
Pebble cards - A record of the coarse fraction of stream sediments for geochemical exploration.  
J. Geoch. Expl. 3, 387-388.
5. Hoffman, S. J. and Fletcher, W. K., 1976  
Reconnaissance geochemistry on the Nechako Plateau, B.C., using lake sediments.  
J. Geoch. Expl. 5, 101-114.
6. Hoffman, S. J., 1976  
Mineral Exploration of the Nechako Plateau, central British Columbia, using lake sediment geochemistry.  
PhD thesis, unpublished, U.B.C., 347 pp.

7. Hoffman, S. J., 1977  
Talus fine sampling as a regional geochemical exploration technique in mountainous regions.  
*J. Geoch. Expl.* 7, 349-360.
8. Hoffman, S. J. and Fletcher, W. K., 1979  
Sequential extraction of copper, zinc, iron, manganese and molybdenum from soils and sediments.  
In *Geochemical Exploration 1978, Proceedings of the Seventh International Geochemical Exploration Symposium, Golden, Colorado*, 289-299.
9. Hoffman, S. J. and Fletcher, W. K., 1981  
Detailed lake sediment sampling of anomalous lakes on the Nechako Plateau, central British Columbia - Comparison of trace metal distributions in Capoose and Fish Lakes.  
*J. Geoch. Expl.* 14, 221-224.
10. Hoffman, S. J. and Fletcher, W. K., 1981  
Organic matter scavenging of copper, zinc, molybdenum, iron, and manganese, estimated by a sodium hypochlorite extraction (pH 9.5).  
*J. Geoch. Expl.* 15, 549-562.
11. Hoffman, S. J., 1983  
Geochemical exploration for unconformity-type uranium deposits in permafrost terrain - Hornby Bay Basin, Northwest Territories, Canada.  
*J. Geoch. Expl.* 19, 11-32.
12. Hoffman, S. J., Arnold, P. M. and Zink, E. W., 1984  
Rapid field determination of copper by anodic stripping voltammetry (ASV).
13. Hoffman, S. J., 1984  
Lake sediment geochemistry.  
In press, *Encyclopedia of Earth Sciences*.
14. Hoffman, S. J., and Mitchell, G. G., 1984  
Microcomputers in geochemical exploration. Presented, Helsinki, August, 1983, and Reno, March, 1984.  
In press, *J. Geoch. Expl.*

List of Memberships

1. Geological Association of Canada, since 1967.
2. Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, since 1973.
3. Association of Exploration Geochemists, since 1973.
4. American Society of Agronomy, since 1973.
5. Geochemical Society, since 1983.

Other Qualifications

1. Instructor of methods of geochemical exploration for the B.C. Department of Mines prospecting school, May 1977 - 1984 (8 years).
2. Instructor, Short course on Geochemical Exploration in the Canadian Shield, McGill University, January 1979.
3. Speaker, CIM in Prince George, B.C. on "Lake Sediment Geochemistry", May, 1977.
4. Speaker, Geosciences Council, Yellowknife on "Lake Sedimentary Geochemistry, Hornby Bay area", December 1978, and also December 1980.
5. Instructor, Short course on Geochemical Exploration (computer and statistical applications), Northwest Mining Association, Spokane, Washington, December 1979.
6. Council member, Association of Exploration Geochemists, 1980-1984.
7. Chairman, GOLD-81 Symposium. Precious Metals in the Northern Cordillera: April 12-15, 1981. Co-sponsored by the Association of Exploration Geochemists and the Cordilleran Section of the Geological Association of Canada.
8. Business Editor, Proceedings of the GOLD-81 Symposium published February 1982.
9. Lecturer, Exploration geochemistry, University of British Columbia, credit course, 1983, 1984.
10. Member, committee to determine qualifications for geochemical option of professional geologist (P. Geol.), a sub classification of P. Eng., 1982-1983.

11. Chairman, Geochemistry 1986 Symposium, to be held in Vancouver.
12. External examiner, MSc thesis, University of Calgary, 1984.

