REPORT ON THE GEOLOGY AND GEOCHEMICAL EXPLORATION OF THE DRAGON MTN. GROUP; LOIS (3395), DRAGON (5230) AND EAGLE (5192) MINERAL CLAIMS.

Dragon Creek, Willow River
Cariboo Mining Division, British Columbia
N.T.S. Map Area 93H/4W
Latitude 53° 06' 45"   Longitude 121° 46'

for

TAINA GOLD INC.
1820 Burrard St.
Vancouver, B.C.
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by

K.V. Campbell, Ph.D.

July and August, 1984

DATED August 22, 1984

SUMMARY

The Dragon Group of TAINA GOLD INC. consists of 45 mineral claim units on Dragon Mtn, 12 km west of the village of Wells in central British Columbia. Dragon Creek, the principal drainage on the property, was one of the primary placer gold producing streams in the Cariboo and was known for the fineness of its coarse gold. The source of the placer gold has not yet been found and the only mineral exploration known of are shallow cuts made along quartz veins on Dragon Mtn.

The Dragon Group lies at the northern end of a series of gold occurrences, both placer and lode, that parallel the Barkerville Gold Belt 10 to 20 km to the east. The latter belt contains such gold mines as the currently active Mosquito Creek Mine and the historical Island Mtn., Cariboo Gold Quartz, Canusa and Williams Ck. Gold Mines. In common with the gold occurrences along the Barkerville Gold Belt, the Dragon property is underlain by black phyllite and micaceous quartzite which have been folded into overturned structures. Both of these features are known to control gold mineralization in the district. The types of gold deposits that are sought on the Dragon property are pyritic replacement ore in black phyllite, gold-bearing quartz veins and possible gold-bearing disseminated sulphides in stratiform deposits.

Geological mapping, prospecting and contour soil sampling made up the 1984 exploration program. The results of the work have narrowed the area to be further explored. Multielement geochemical anomalies (Ag, As and Pb) and gold-bearing phyllites (30 ppb Au) are indicated on the lower slopes of the claims area.

A program of geophysical surveys is recommended as the next stage of exploration. The nature of the geophysical work would best be determined by a number of tests across the axes of the geochemical anomalies in the main area of interest. The estimated cost of the geophysical work is $131,500. Contingent upon the results of the geophysics, exploratory drilling could be recommended. This would cost about $113,000. The estimated total cost of the geophysical surveys and exploratory diamond drilling is about $268,900.

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1 INTRODUCTION

This report describes the results of a prospecting and geochemical exploration program for gold mineralization on the Dragon Group of mineral claims located in the Cariboo Mining Division of central British Columbia. The property consists of three mineral claims, Lois, Dragon and Eagle, owned by TAINA GOLD INC. of Vancouver, B.C.

The Lois claim was staked in 1981 after finely divided pyrite filling a fracture zone was found in a placer hydraulic pit on Dragon Creek. The geological setting of the Lois claim was described in an earlier report for TAINA GOLD INC. by myself 'Report on the Geology and Proposal for Development of the Lois Mineral Claim (3395)', March 1983. In that report a two stage exploration program was recommended; Stage 1 was to consist of reconnaissance mapping and geochemical sampling and Stage 2 was to consist of additional geochemical sampling, trenching and drilling. In the fall of 1983 one day of reconnaissance geochemical silt and soil sampling was done on the claim. The results of that work were described in an Appendix (II) to the March 1983 report, dated October, 1983. I concluded from the reconnaissance sampling and geological situation of the Lois claim that additional ground be acquired and a Stage 1 of the gold exploration program be initiated. In October of 1983 two additional claims, the Dragon and Eagle, were staked for TAINA GOLD INC. and grouped under the Mineral Act as the Dragon Group.

The 1984 exploration program consisted of 55 man-days of field work which included trail and line cutting (4 line km), soil and silt sampling (382 samples), prospecting and geological mapping (10 rock samples assayed, 45 claim units covered).

1.1 Location and Access

The Dragon property is located 12.5 km west of the village of Wells in central British Columbia (Figure 1). The claim is situated within National Topographic System area 93H/4W and is centered at approximately 53°06' 45" latitude and 121° 46' longitude.

Access to the property is by the Slough Creek road which branches northwest from Highway 26, the Quesnel - Barkerville highway, about 8 km west of Wells. This gravelled road is in reasonable condition, although Slough Creek must be forded. It is approximately 7 1/2 km from Highway 26 to Dragon Creek. The road is clear of snow from early June to early November. Four dozer tracks reach the upper part of the property and give good foot access to most of the claims. All of these tracks require considerable remedial work if vehicular access is desired.

1.2 Ownership and Claims Status

Figure 2 is a recent claim plan of the area, copied at the Quesnel sub-recorders office on June 15, 1984. Table 1 summarizes particulars of the claim.

Table 1. Summary of claim information

Claim Name	Record No.	Units	Expiry Date	Recorded Holder
Lois	3395(4)	20	April 29, 1984*	Taina Gold Inc.
Dragon	5230(10)	15	October 7, 1984	Taina Gold Inc.
Eagle	5192(10)	10	October 7, 1984	Taina Gold Inc.

* Assessment work pending as of July 31, 1984

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DRAGON MTN. PROPERTY

LOCATION MAP

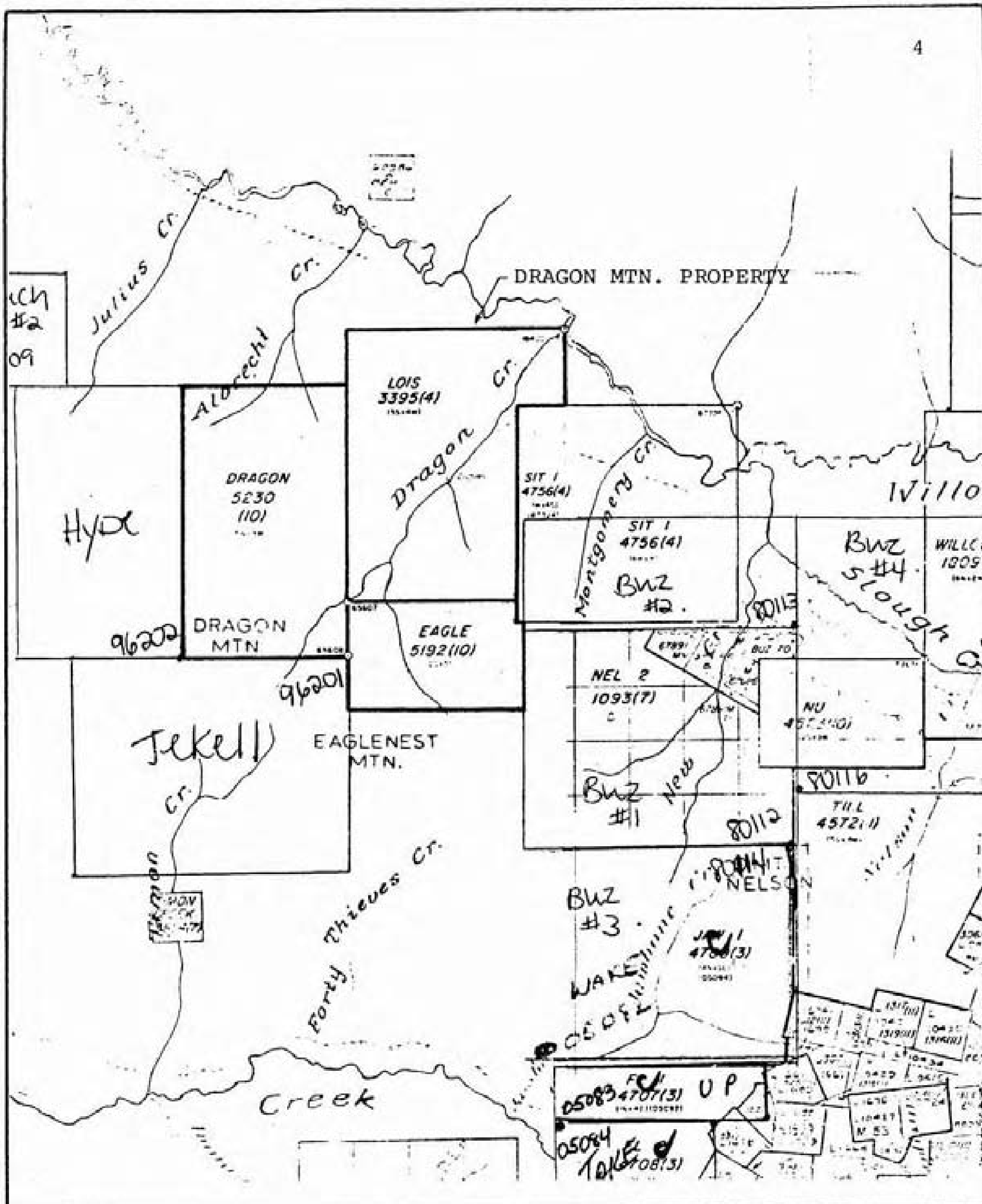
Scale 1:500,000

0 10 km

July 9/84

NTS 93

FIGURE 1



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			DRAGON MTN. PROPERTY
Scale 1:50,000 0 — 1 km	July 9/84	M93H/4,5	CLAIM PLAN
	FIGURE **2**		

1.3 References

Appendix I contains a bibliography of publications and reports relevant to the Dragon Creek area.

1.4 History

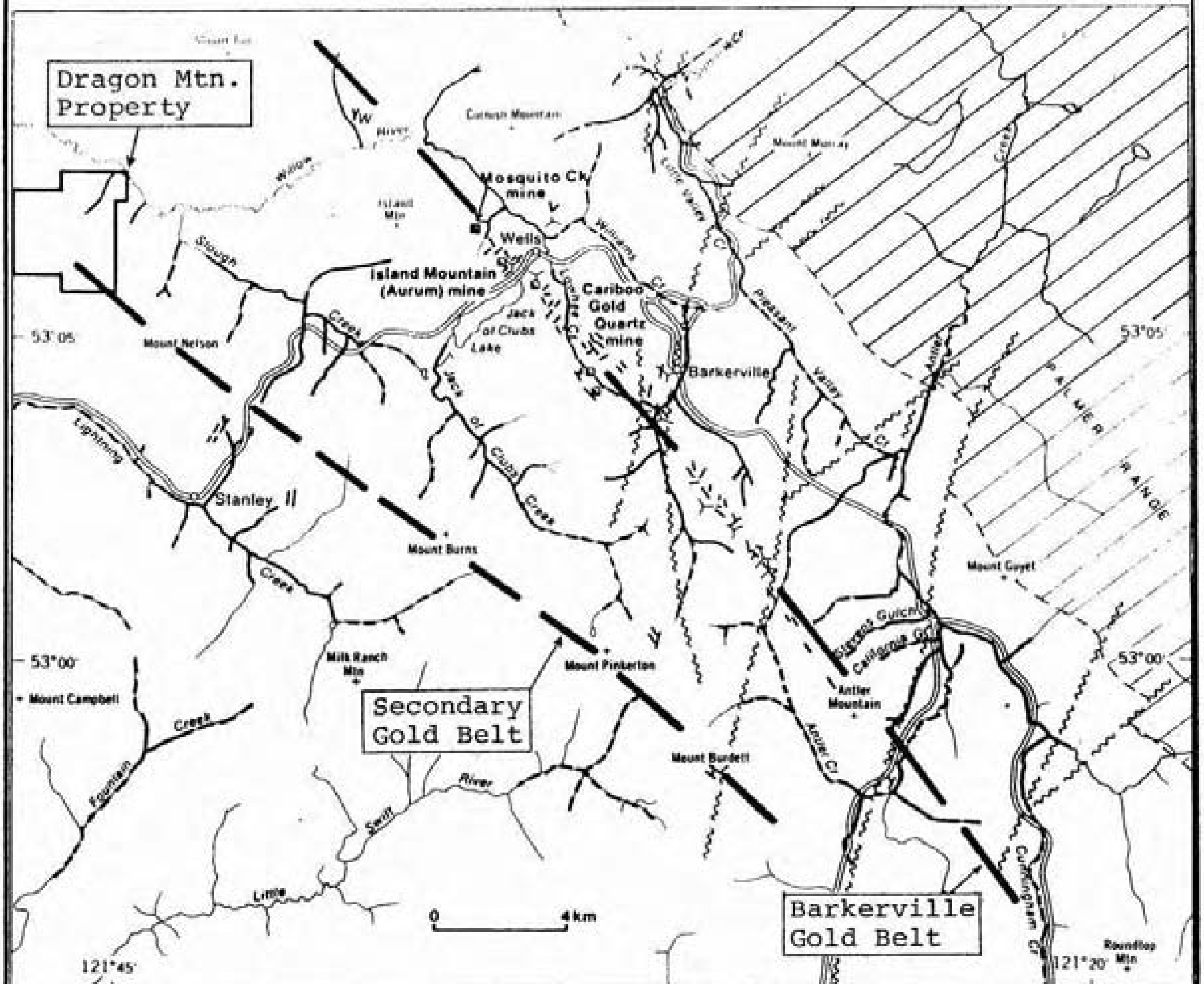
1.4.1 Regional

The Cariboo District is one of the oldest mining camps in British Columbia, the first prospectors arriving c.1858. The early miners focused on placer deposits but by the 1880's gold-quartz veins were being mined.

Figure 3 shows the location of the main placer streams and gold-quartz mines in the Cariboo District. The easternmost northwest trending zone of gold mines and major placer deposits is known as the 'Barkerville Gold Belt' and it extends from north of Mt. Tom through Island Mtn., Antler Mountain and southeast towards Keithley Creek. A secondary gold belt passes through Mt. Nelson and Burns Mtn. and trends directly into the area of the Dragon Group on the west side of Figure 3. Another major placer stream, Rucheon Creek, drains the northwest side of Dragon Mtn. just west of the property.

It has been recognized by numerous workers, for example Johnston and Uglow (1926) or Sutherland Brown (1957), that there is a close spatial relation between placer gold producing streams and lode gold deposits (including gold-bearing pyritic ore). This is particularly relevant to the Dragon Group because Rucheon and Dragon Creeks, two of the better placer producing streams in the district, drain the claims area. The source of the gold in these creeks has never been found.

Placer mining on Dragon Creek was most active between 1881 and 1956. Up to 1945 this creek produced 2,498 ounces of gold



(after Boyle, 1979)

PALEOZOIC

Slide Mountain Group: Conglomerate, limestone, andesite, basalt, chert, shale and argillite

Cariboo Group: Quartzite, slate, sericite schist, limestone, phyllite, graphitic schist and chlorite schist

Placer (highly productive, marginal)

Fault

Auriferous quartz veins and lodes, W-with abundant scheelite

Adit

Shaft

CAMPBELL & ASSOCIATES GEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS		TAINA GOLD INC.
Scale: as shown	July 9/84 — 93 A,H FIGURE **3**	DRAGON MTN. PROPERTY GOLD PLACERS AND VEINS OF CARIBOO DISTRICT

with an average fineness of 907 (Holland, 1950). Fineness is a measurement of purity; the number of parts of gold in one thousand parts of alloy. This reported fineness is one of the highest in the Cariboo District. Rucheon Creek produced some 3,394 ounces of placer gold up to 1945 (Holland, 1950).

Historical lode gold mines located along the Barkerville Gold Belt were the Island Mtn., Cariboo Gold Quartz, Canusa and Williams Creek Gold Mines. Gold was won from both gold-quartz veins and pyritic replacement bodies in limestone. The Burns Mtn. mine, active between 1879 and 1946, is located along the secondary gold belt 10 km southeast of Dragon Creek. At that mine gold was won from quartz veins and from pyrite in the latter.

The only active mine in the area today is the Mosquito Creek Gold Mine, 10 km northwest of the property, which had a continuous production from October 1980 to October 1983 of about 2,000 tons per month of replacement ore with a head grade of 0.45 oz/ton gold (Northern Miner, December 16, 1982). At the time of writing this report Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting, in a joint venture agreement with Mosquito Creek Gold Mining Co., was undertaking extensive surface and subsurface exploration not only on their mine site, but on adjacent ground to the northwest and southeast.

1.4.2 Property

There are no published references to mineral exploration in the area of what is now the Dragon Group. However, the mining tracks on the north and south sides of Dragon Creek are reported (W. Dyson, personal communication, 1983) to have been built in the late 1970's by a prospector exploring quartz veins on the north spur of Dragon Mtn.

In 1983 the author collected 12 silt samples from Dragon Creek and 11 soil samples northwest of the creek as part of a orientation and reconnaissance study (Campbell, 1983b). It was concluded from the work that arsenic, silver and possibly lead showed enough variation to be useful as gold pathfinder elements and that there were geochemically anomalous areas in the vicinity of an iron seep on Dragon Creek and along the slope sampled.

2 GEOMORPHOLOGY

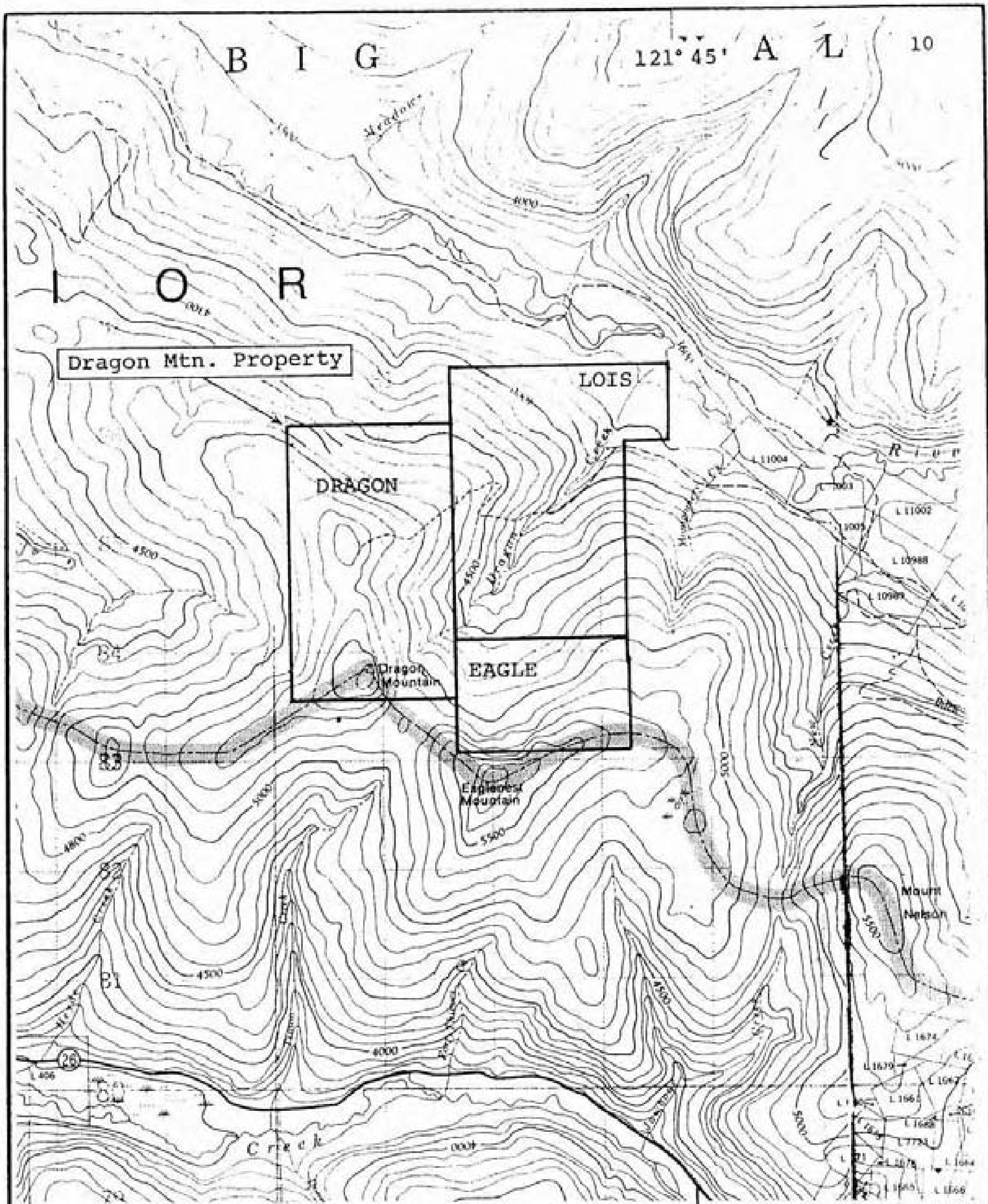
2.1 Regional

The property lies within the Quesnel Highland physiographic region. A characteristic of this region are upland areas which are remnants of a highly dissected plateau of moderate relief lying at elevations of 5,500 to 6,300 ft (1,675 to 1,920 m). The plateau was formed in Teriary times. Pleistocene ice covered most of the high areas and consequently most summits are rounded. Valley glaciers truncated spurs and deposited materials over most of the area. The valleys that encircle Dragon Mtn., including the Slough Creek - Willow River valley, were broadened by valley glaciers and are floored with glaciofluvial deposits. In many places drift mantles the sides of the valleys up to more than 350 m (1,000 ft) above the valley floors. The drift is mostly local in origin though foreign boulders do occur.

The regional drainage pattern indicates pronounced structural control by bedrock fractures. There are two main systems; (1) trending northwest-southeast, for example Rucheon Creek, Slough Creek and the Willow River near Dragon Creek, and (2) trending northeast-southwest, for example the Willow River upstream from its confluence with Slough Creek and numerous tributary streams such as Dragon Creek.

2.2 Property

Figure 4 is a topographic map of the property. Relief is about 2,100 ft (640 m) from the rounded summit of Dragon Mtn. (5,600 ft, 1,705 m) to the Willow River valley (3,500 ft, 1,065 m).



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DRAGON MTN. PROPERTY

TOPOGRAPHIC MAP

Scale 1:50,000	July 9/84	93 H/4
0 — 1 km	FIGURE 4	

The Willow River valley is floored with recent alluvium and older glaciofluvial deposits to about the 3,700 ft contour. A mantle of glacial till extends from that level to about the 5,000 ft level. These materials are angular silty gravels and boulder till from 3 to 6 m thick. Above 5,000 ft the slopes are covered with a relatively thin mantle of angular gravels 1 to 2 m thick. There are numerous outcrops along the upper stream courses and along the Dragon Mtn. - Eaglenest Mtn. ridge.

Meltwaters from the stagnating ice sheet that lay on the upland surface, now the rounded summit ridge east and west of Dragon Mtn., carved steep-sided, V-shaped gullies across the ridge crest. Most of these gullies are presently dry. An exception to this is one of the uppermost tributaries of Dragon Creek. Another glacial feature is the incipient and poorly developed cirque on the north side of Eaglenest Mtn.

The drainage pattern on the property reflects the regional pattern. Most creeks and many dry depressions lie along the northeast lineament set and are considered to be developed along fractures.

The property is thickly timbered with spruce and balsam. The upper areas are covered with dense willow, buck-brush and alder thickets.

3 GEOLOGY

3.1 Regional

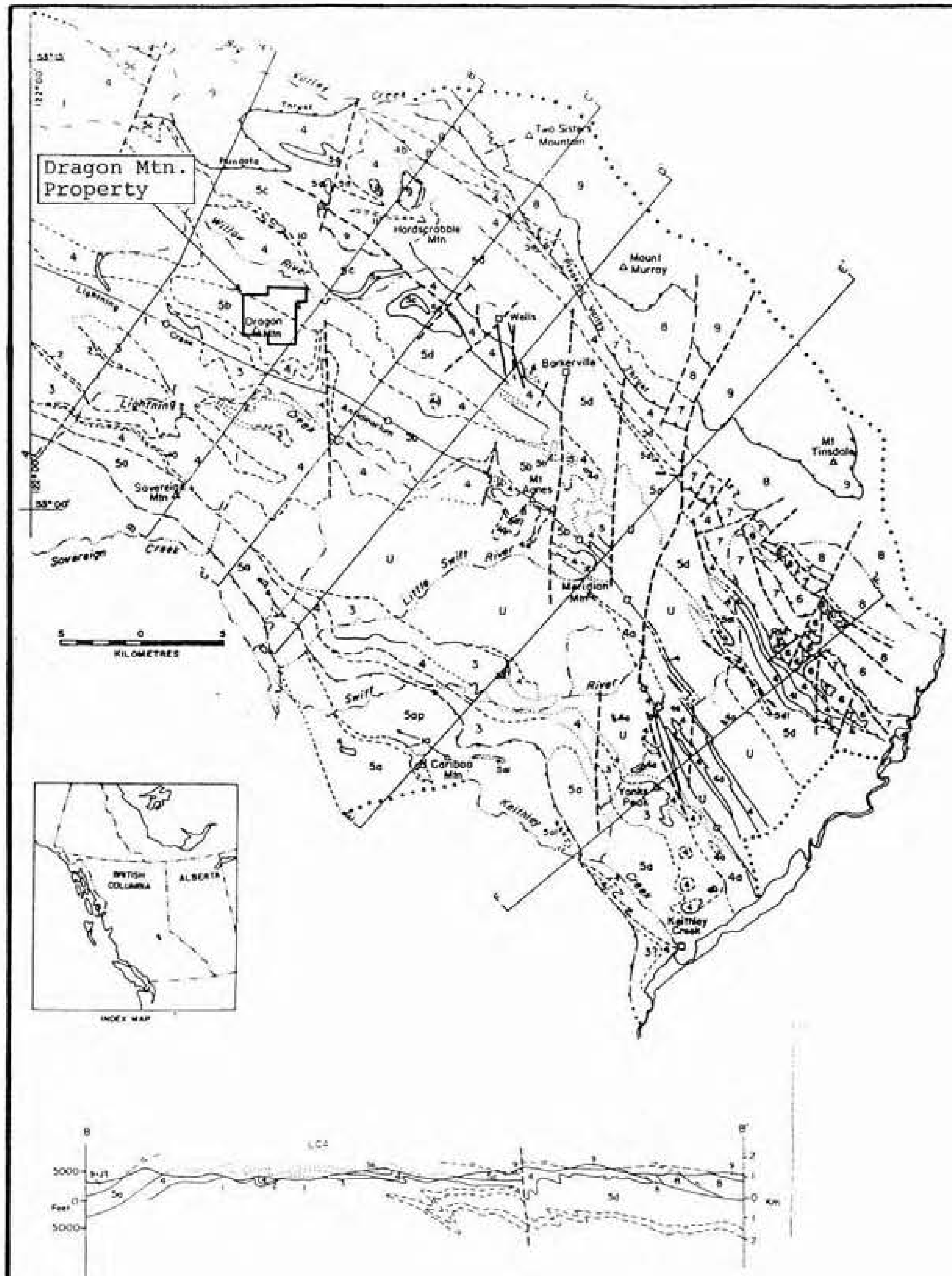
Figure 5 illustrates a recent interpretation of the regional geology (Struik, 1982a) with a tentative stratigraphy outlined in the legend. The area lies along the western part of the Omineca Tectonic Belt, known for its prevalence of gold and tungsten mineral occurrences. Three regional tectonostratigraphic sequences are shown in Figure 5. These are:

(1) Hadrynian and Cambrian continental terrace wedge of grit, slate, orthoquartzite, carbonate and shale built up along the western margin of the North American Precambrian craton. This assemblage is further divided into two suites; the Western Cariboo Group (units 1 to 5) and the Eastern Cariboo Group (units 6 and 7) separated by the Pleasant Valley Thrust fault.

(2) largely Paleozoic basinal sequence of shale, dolostone, basalt, conglomerate and limestone (unit 8) unconformably overlying the older continental rocks.

(3) Permo-Pennsylvanian oceanic chert and mafic and ultramafic volcanic and intrusive rocks (unit 9). This sequence, the Antler Formation, was thrust from the west over the basinal sequence in post-Permian time.

Most of the area has been regionally metamorphosed to the greenschist facies. The age of metamorphism is Mesozoic



LEGEND

LOWER PERMIAN

11 bioclastic limestone

PERMIAN

10 diorite, amphibolite, may include parts of 5e

PENNSLVANIAN AND PERMIAN

9 *Antler Formation;* diorite, basalt, chert, greywacke, serpentinite, gabbro

CARBONIFEROUS? AND PERMIAN?

5 *a, Ramos Creek Succession;* micaceous quartzite, pelite, limestone, metatuff? *al,* limestone, calcareous sandstone *ap,* phyllite, quartzite, amphibolite *b, Dragon Mountain Succession;* micaceous quartzite, phyllite *c, Tom Creek Succession;* micaceous quartzite, phyllite *d, Downey Creek Succession;* micaceous quartzite, slate, limestone, metatuff? *dl,* marble, limestone, diorite, metavolcanic *e;* amphibolite

DEVONIAN? AND MISSISSIPPIAN?

4 black siltite, phyllite, micaceous quartzite, limestone *a;* conglomerate, quartzite *b;* breccia, muddy conglomerate *l;* limestone, may be equivalent to 5dl

HADRYNIAN?

3 siltite, quartzite, phyllite *a;* quartzite

2 marble, calcareous sandstone, quartzite, calcareous phyllite, phyllite

1 micaceous quartzite, phyllite, schist

U undifferentiated 1-5, mainly 4 & 5

ORDOVICIAN TO PERMIAN

8 *Black Stuart and Guyet Formations,* slate, conglomerate, quartzite, greywacke, limestone, dolostone, chert, basalt, metatuff

HADRYNIAN AND CAMBRIAN

Eastern Cariboo Group

Hadrynian and Cambrian

7 *Yanks Peak, Midas and Mural Formations,* quartzite, phyllite, limestone

Hadrynian

6 *Isaac, Cunningham and Yankee Belle Formations;* phyllite, limestone, dolostone, quartzite

Geological contact (defined, approx., assumed)
Fault (defined, approx. and assumed)
Thrust (defined, approx. and assumed)
RM — Roundtop Mountain

Taina Gold Inc.

Dragon Mtn. Property
Cariboo Mining Division, B.C.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

(after Struik 1982)

Scales: as shown	July 9, 1984	

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FIG.

(Early Jurassic - Late Cretaceous) and accompanied the regional folding and cleavage formation. Late-stage muscovite and chlorite development, commonly observed, were the result of a second pulse of metamorphism (Struik, 1981b)

The major folds are relatively open. The predominant fold structure in the area is the Lightning Creek anticlinorium northeast of Lightning Creek. A broad synclinorium lies along the east part of the area shown in Figure 5. The intensity of deformation increases with depth and metamorphic grade throughout the region. Complex refolding of minor folds is common in the relatively incompetent rocks, for example, in the siltites of unit 4.

Several phases of faulting have affected the area. These are, listed from youngest to oldest, as follows (Struik, 1981b, 1982):

(1) northerly and north-northeasterly right-lateral strike slip faults,

(2) transverse northeast trending normal faults,

(3) east dipping high angle reverse and normal faults, and

(4) east dipping thrust faults.

Quartz veins are common and widely distributed in the area. In general, the sulphide content is low, but in certain areas they contain a fairly consistent quantity of pyrite with attendant gold (Sutherland Brown, 1957). Previous workers have all noted the pattern of occurrence of quartz veins. Four types of veins are recognized:

(1) transverse veins; northeast strike, smallest and most numerous type. At the Cariboo Gold

Quartz Mine these provided 60-70% of the quartz ore.

(2) diagonal veins; east-northeast strike, larger and fewer than transverse veins. At the Island Mtn. Mine only diagonal veins were mineable.

(3) northerly veins; north-northeasterly strike, occur within faults, commonly crushed and difficult ot mine, and

(4) strike veins; northwest strike, subparallel to foliation, largest and fewest type, normally barren.

Earlier workers termed the strike veins 'A veins' and the transverse and diagonal veins 'B veins'.

The principal axis of the Barkerville Gold Belt (Figure 3), passing through Island Mtn. and Barkerville, is located at or near the contact between Devonian-Mississippian black phyllites (unit 4) and micaceous quartzites containing limestone and dolomite (unit 5). The gold occurrences consist of auriferous pyrite in quartz veins in the black metaclastic rocks or stratabound, massive auriferous pyrite lenses, termed 'replacement ore', within and at the contacts of limestone beds in micaceous quartzite (Alldrick, 1983).

The 'secondary gold belt', that passing through Mt. Nelson and Burns Mtn., is located in the vicinity of the Lightning anticlinorium and involves the same rock units and types of mineralization as along the Barkerville Gold Belt. A further control of gold mineralization, common to both belts is the presence of overturned folds verging toward the Lightning Creek anticlinorium. Many of the gold occurrences are where the units 4 and 5 are overturned on such folds, subsiduary to the anticlinorium.

There are several quartz vein occurrences south and east of the Dragon Group which are well described by Holland (1948). Burns Mtn. is the most important of these. This mine was developed along quartz veins in north-northeast fractures. Gold occurred in a free state and in pyrite and assays of up to 4.00 oz/ton gold are described. The relationship between placer gold, known gold-bearing veins and northeast fractures lead to the conclusions that:

(1) the hinge zone of the Lighnting Creek anticlinorium was a structural trap or a focus for migrating gold-bearing siliceous fluids, and

(2) north-northeast faults have further localized, if not largely controlled, the emplacement of gold-quartz veins along the secondary gold belt.

3.2 Property

3.2.1 Lithology

Figure 6 shows the geology of the property as determined by the 1984 field mapping. Two rock units are represented in the area; the Devonian and Mississippian DMs rock unit (equivalent to unit 4 of Figure 5) and the Mississippian to Permian Dragon Mtn. Succession MPdm (equivalent to unit 5b of Figure 5). The chronostratigraphic designation is that of Struik, 1981a.

Unit DMs is composed primarily of dark gray to black, rusty weathering interbedded phyllites, fine grained phyllitic quartzites and siltites. Biotite porphyroblasts are developed in some of the quartzites. The rocks are frequently mineralized with disseminated fine grained pyrite and occasional pyrrhotite. Pyrite also occurs in thin stringers and small lenses (generally less than 1.5 cm long). Thin quartz veins (less than 1 cm wide) and stringers both cross-cut and parallel the foliation. There are at least three zones of iron-oxide gossan-coated phyllites along Dragon Creek. These all had associated iron oxide precipiatate-rich seeps.

The Dragon Mtn. Succession is tentatively divided into three sub-units; MPdm-1, 2 and 3. MPdm-1 is of light gray, feldspathic and quartzitic granule grits and medium to coarse grained micaceous quartzite. These rocks are commonly flecked with rusty-weathering siderite. Well developed biotite porphyroblasts are also common. Several apparently bedded quartz veins were seen in these rocks northwest of Dragon Creek along the dozer tracks there. The veins were from 20 cm to 1 m wide and consisted of white to clear, glassy quartz with numerous iron-oxide filled vugs and very minor euhedral pyrite crystals to 1/2 cm across. MPdm-1 is at least 130 m thick.

MPdm-2 is a transitional unit some 180 m thick of interbedded dark gray to black, fine to medium grained, foliated quartzites, siltites and phyllites. Rusty weathering siderite and porphyroblastic biotite are common. Quartz stringers and veins, up to 1/2 m wide, both cross-cut and parallel the bedding. Minor amounts of fine grained pyrite were found in one vein and also in the adjacent wall rock.

MPdm-3 is the uppermost unit of the Dragon Mtn. Succession. It is of at least 45 m of light to medium gray, fine to coarse grained micaceous quartzite, some containing quartz clasts to 2 mm diameter. The quartzites are slightly chloritized in places and could be termed chlorite-sericite schists. The rocks are typically thin bedded with micaceous partings. They are commonly rusty speckled with oxidized siderite. Well developed biotite porphyroblasts. No mineralization was observed in rocks of this sub-unit.

3.2.2 Geochemistry

Table 2 lists the analyses of six rock chip samples. Appendix II gives their analyses certificates. Three samples, Nos. 251, 256 and 259 are from broken outcrops of unit DMs, pyritic black phyllite. Sample C5+50W is from unit MPdm-2 and sample E7+00S is from unit MPdm-3. Both of these are light colored, micaceous quartzites of the Dragon Mtn. Succession.

Unit DMs is the most suitable host rock for base and precious metal mineralization and the black phyllites show a tendency to contain slightly more lead, zinc and silver and less arsenic than the quartzites. Of most exploration interest was the sample of black phyllite (256) that contained some 30 ppb gold, significantly higher than than background contents in rocks of this type, which usually carry less than 5 ppb Au.

Sample 27-23 was angular boulder float of oxidized and sericitized quartzitic rock with abundant mariposite(?). It carried 35 ppb gold. Additional prospecting in the area of 27-23 did not turn up any additional samples.

3.2.3 Structure

The claims lie on the northeast flank of the broad Lightning Creek anticlinorium which plunges at a shallow to moderate angle to the northwest. As a result of this most exposures dip to the northwest or west, as shown in the geology map and accompanying cross section. An overturned anticline and syncline are interpreted to be developed in the northeastern part of the claim. This structural relation is of exploration importance because correlative rock units are involved in a similar structure along the Barkerville Gold Belt where gold deposits occur in the overturned fold limb involving black phyllite and gray micaceous quartzite. Joint sets conform to the regional fracture pattern and strike

Table 2. Rock Analyses - 1984

Sample No.	Description	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	As ppm	Ag ppm	Au ppb
251	dark gray, fine grained siltite, phyllite, sulphur stained, abundant very fine grained disseminated pyrite	50	40	<2	0.1	<5
256	dark gray to black phyllite, with abundant very fine grained disseminated pyrite, siderite (?) knots to 4 mm diameter	64	81	<2	0.3	30
259	silvery black phyllite with very fine grained disseminated pyrite	25	90	<2	0.2	<5
27-23	float-somewhat platy, massive ocherous limonite with minor very fine grained white quartz, 10-15% silvery sericite and emerald green finely crystalline mariposite (?)	-	-	-	0.5	35
C 5+50 W	gray micaceous quartzite	43	27	1.0	0.0	-
E 7+00 S	gray micaceous quartzite	10	40	1.0	0.2	-

northeast dipping northwest or southeast or strike north-northeast dipping steeply southwest. North of Eaglenest Mtn. north-northeast striking fractures, parallel to the local master joint set, have clearly been the site of both faulting and quartz veining.

There are numerous larger fractures that are interpreted to lie along northeast and north-northeasterly trending lineaments. The apparent displacement could not be determined. This is the same fracture set that is the site of gold-bearing quartz veins to the southwest on Mt. Nelson and Burns Mtn.

3.2.4 Mineralization

Table 3 lists the assays of four quartz veins that were sampled. Certificates are given in Appendix II. Only one of these, No. 27-21, carried gold in amounts above the detection limit, namely 0.006 oz/ton Au. The sample was from a rusty bedded vein in black phyllites of unit MPdm-2. The remainder of the quartz veins sampled were from exposures uncovered previously by the prospector who built the dozer tracks. Such low assays from surface samples should not be viewed too pessimistically as surface leaching of sulphides and precious metals is very probable.

Pyritization, in the form of bedded laminations and fine disseminations, was most abundant in black phyllites of unit DMs. No other sulphides were found in surface exposures.

Table 3. Rock Assays - 1984

Sample No.	Description	Au (oz/ton)	Ag (oz/ton)
27-4	Bedded quartz vein, 1/2 m thick, limonite filled vugs, sericitized, white to clear and glassy quartz, no visible sulphides	<0.001	<0.01
27-9	Quartz vein, limonite filled vugs, white, massive, no visible sulphides	<0.001	<0.01
27-10	Bedded (?) quartz veins 1 m thick, numerous limonite filled vugs, minor amount pyrite crystals	<0.001	<0.01
27-21	10-20 cm thick bedded quartz vein in black phyllites, rusty vuggy margins	0.006	<0.01

4 GEOCHEMISTRY

4.1 Introduction

Contour soil sampling was done on three levels in the Dragon Creek drainage basin; on the 4,125 ft, 4,250 ft and 4,850 ft contours. In addition, the north, west and south sides of the Dragon claim were sampled. In total, a distance of 19.25 line km was sampled at intervals of 50 m. 374 soil samples were collected. Eight silt samples were also collected from the tributaries of Dragon Creek. Geochemical samples locations are shown in Figures 7.

Earlier work in the area has shown that arsenic, silver, lead and zinc are the best pathfinder elements for gold deposits in the district, including the pyritic type, and samples were analysed for these elements.

4.2 Sampling Method

Conventional sampling practices were followed. Samples were collected at contour stations and placed in 3 1/2 x 6" Kraft paper bags. Soil sampling was preceded by digging pits to 1/2 m deep with a spade and determining the local profile. Where possible the BF horizon was sampled. Silt samples consisted of 10 kg or more of material. Only the minus 80 fraction of both soil and silt was analysed and therefore coarse gravel and rock fragments were removed before bagging. Samples were air dried before sending to the laboratory.

4.3 Analytical Procedure

The geochemical samples were assayed by Kamloops Research and Assay Laboratory Ltd., 912 Laval Crescent, Kamloops, B.C. and the analyses certificates are given in Appendix II.

Conventional procedures, described in Appendix III, were followed on the minus 80 fraction of soils and silts.

4.4 Overburden Origin and Soil Profiles

As described in Section 2.2, the claims area is covered with a mantle of glacial till, mostly locally derived angular, silty, bouldery gravel. Soil profiles are not well developed. The organic mat is generally 5-10 cm thick and underlain by a podzol horizon 2-5 cm thick. On the lower slopes, below about 5,000 ft, the BF horizon is commonly apparent and is 10-20 cm thick. On the upper slopes the only discernable layer between the A and C horizons was a BM layer 10-20 cm thick.

4.5 Data Handling

Figures 8 to 11 show the analytical results for As, Ag, Pb and Zn in soils. The results of the eight silt analyses are listed in Appendix II. Histograms of the soil analyses are shown in Appendix IV. Table 4 summarizes statistical parameters of each data set.

The first step in the data analysis was to subject it to a modified gradient analysis technique. This utilizes 'Clarke' (KK) units rather than parts per million (ppm). A Clarke unit is an estimate of the abundance of an element in the Earth's crust and provides a convenient datum. The Clarke values used here are from Levinson, 1974 (Introduction to Exploration Geochemistry, Applied Publishing Ltd., Calgary). A KK of 1 indicates an average crustal abundance, for example, 12.5 ppm in the case of lead. A KK of 2 indicates twice the average, and so on. Clarke values and KK intervals are listed in Table 5. Figure 9 to 12 are dot plots. The size of the dots expresses a range of parts per million, with an interval based on multiples of the Clarke value for a particular element. Each increase in dot size reflects an increase by a factor of

Table 4. Summary of Soil Geochemical Statistics. Values in ppm.

Element	No. Samples	Range	Mean	Standard Deviation	Statistical Threshold (1)
As(2)	371	1 - 15	1.58	1.26	4
Ag(3)	371	0.0 - 1.8	0.17	0.19	0.5
Pb	371	4 - 54	15.9	7.0	30.0
Zn(4)	371	6 - 162	52.7	15.0	83

(1) Mean + 2 standard deviations, rounded off to nearest significant unit.

(2) Samples with 10, 15 ppm As deleted from calculations.

(3) Samples with 1.4, 1.4 ,1.6 and 1.8 ppm Ag deleted from calculations.

(4) Samples with 125, 129, 162 ppm Zn deleted from calculations.

Table 5. Clarke values and KK intervals. Average crystal abundances from Levinson, 1974. (-, outside range of Dragon Group analyses).

KK (Clarke) Unit Intervals	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
16 - 32	1.12 - 2.24			
8 - 16	0.56 - 1.12	14.4 - 28.8	-	
4 - 8	0.28 - 0.56	7.2 - 14.4	50 - 100	-
2 - 4	0.14 - 0.28	3.6 - 7.2	25 - 50	140 - 280
2 - 2	0.07 - 0.14	1.8 - 3.6	12.5 - 25	70 - 140
0.5 - 1	-	0.9 - 1.8	6.25 - 12.5	35 - 70
0.25 - 0.5		-	3.12 - 6.25	17.5 - 35
0.12 - 0.25			-	8.75 - 17.5
0.06 - 0.12				4.37 - 8.75

two in the Clarke value. This technique allows visual recognition of significant geochemical gradients.

The second step in the data handling was to determine the local threshold value and identify individual anomalies. The projected source of these was then drawn with reference to the fall-line of the slope.

4.6 Results

4.6.1 Soil Samples

Arsenic (Figure 8)

The soils have low arsenic contents but the dot plot shows a good range of values. The mean value, 1.58 ppm, is less than 1 KK. Anomalous values, above 4 ppm, are found in the northwest corner of the Dragon claim and below the 4,500 ft contour northwest of Dragon Creek.

Silver (Figure 9)

Like arsenic, silver values display a good range of values. The mean value, 0.17 ppm Ag, is similar to background values elsewhere in the district. The majority of anomalous soils, those with more than 0.5 ppm Ag, are found north and west of Dragon Creek but there are a few anomalies whose apparent source lies along the Dragon Mtn. ridge.

Lead (Figure 10)

Soils with anomalous lead values, above 30 ppm, are mostly coincident with arsenic and/or silver anomalies. There are however, a few more lead anomalies along the 4,850 ft contour west of Dragon Creek than either arsenic or silver. There also appears to be anomalous lead values in the headwaters of

Dragon Creek.

Zinc (Figure 11)

Zinc does not display the variation that the other elements do. In contrast to arsenic, silver and lead anomalies, zinc anomalies (those with more than 83 ppm Zn) are mostly single site anomalies.

4.6.2 Silt Samples

Figure 7 shows the location of the 8 silt samples collected. Gold and silver analyses of these are listed in Appendix II. One sample, SA, from upper Dragon Creek, had very anomalous values, 1620 ppb Au and 1.3 ppm Ag. It was noted during prospecting that all the silt samples had very fine gold in panned concentrates but this is not reflected in the analytical results. Because of this fact an assay technique is recommended in preference to the geochemical analysis on the minus 80 fraction in any subsequent silt sampling.

4.7 Discussion of Results and Interpretation

Figure 12 is a compilation of the geochemical anomalies and geology. Anomalies A, B and C include most of the overlapping anomalous soils. The principal anomalous elements are indicated. Single site or isolated anomalous values are not summarized in Figure 12 but the anomaly axes which pass through individual anomaly sites are shown by the dashed lines. The points that can be made from the distribution of geochemical anomalies are as follows:

(1) The major anomalies, A, B and C are underlain by black phyllites of units DMs or gray micaceous

grits and quartzites of unit MPdm-1.

(2) Anomaly A (Ag and Pb) is apparently truncated on the east along Dragon Creek which is considered to mark a northeast fracture zone. This anomaly could extend farther to the northwest as evidenced by several smaller anomalies of arsenic and zinc in that direction.

(3) Anomaly B (As and Pb) straddles the approximate boundary between units DMs and MPdm-1. Indeed, the axis of this anomaly closely approximates the rock unit contact. This is most significant because a similar contact along the Barkerville Gold Belt controls gold mineralization there.

(4) Anomaly C (Ag, Pb and Zn) is the only major anomalous area southeast of Dragon Creek. It could be a continuation of Anomaly B.

(5) Both anomalies B and C lie directly on the northeast side of a overturned anticlinal structure. This is significant because a similar structure localizes gold mineralization at the Mosquito Creek Mine, Island Mtn. Mine and Cariboo Gold Quartz Mine.

(6) Anomalies A, B and C lie between the silt bearing 1620 ppb Au and the broken outcrop of black phyllite bearing 30 pb Au. Both of these sites lie along the Dragon Creek fracture zone.

(7) The alignment of anomaly axes subparallels the regional northwest trend. This is taken as

further evidence of some lithological influence on potential mineralization.

5 CONCLUSIONS

5.1 Geomorphology

The property can be dividied into three categories of slope and surficial materials. The lowest of these is the recent alluvium and glaciofluvial deposits (sands and gravels) that floor the Willow River valley up to about the 3,700 ft contour. Above this, up to about the 5,000 ft contour, 3 to 6 m of glacial till (bouldery gravel) mantle the slopes. On the uppermost slope of the property, above 5,000 ft the angular gravel till is only about 1 to 2 m thick.

There are several northeast trending lineaments on the claim and these are considered to be expressions of bedrock fractures.

5.2 Lithology

Two Paleozoic rock units underlie the claims; Devonian to Mississippian black phyllite and siltite (DMs) and Mississippian to Permian quartzites, grits and phyllites of the Dragon Mtn. Succession (MPdm). The latter unit is divided into three sub-units; a basal light gray, quartz granule and feldspathic grit, interbedded micaceous quartzite and phyllite, and an uppermost sub-unit of micaceous quartzite. All of the rock units have been regionally metamorphosed to the biotite zone of the greenschist facies. In almost all exposures the bedding has been transposed into parallelism with the penetrative (axial plane) foliation.

5.3 Structure

The Dragon Group lies on the Lightning Creek anticlinorium, a broad, domed, regional fold. On the northeast part of the property two folds are developed subsiduary to the larger structure. These parallel folds are overturned to the southwest, in the direction of the axis of the anticlinorium.

Joint and other fracture sets trend northeast or northwest. The principal fracture is that which is believed to lie along the general trend of Dragon Creek. It could be a fault of unknown displacement, as it appears to truncate geochemical anomalies and may offset (with a right-lateral sense) the black phyllite unit.

5.4 Geochemistry

The black phyllites of unit DMs are the most suitable rocks for potential base and precious metal mineralization. These contain more lead, zinc and silver than other rocks analysed. One sample of pyritized phyllite from lower Dragon Creek carried a significant 30 ppb Au. Angular float of oxidized, mariposite(?)-bearing quartzitic rock, found near the approximate contact of unit DMs with the basal sub-unit of MPdm, carried 35 ppb Au.

Contour soil sampling revealed the presence of three large arsenic, silver and lead anomalies overlying black phyllites of unit DMs and micaceous quartzites and grits of the lower part of unit MPdm. The northwest trending axis on one anomaly (B) closely approximates the contact between these two units. The largest number of soil anomalies (anomaly A) is truncated on the east by the Dragon Creek valley. This anomaly could extend to the northwest across the claims. The northeastern most anomalies (B and C) lie over the northeastern most flank of an overturned anticline.

The distribution of the geochemical soil anomalies is considered to be related to first, the contact of units Dms and MPdm-1 and second, the Dragon Creek fracture zone.

A significant silt anomaly of 1620 ppb is reported from upper Dragon Creek. While gold was not recorded in amounts above 5 ppb in other silts along Dragon Creek, fine visible gold was seen in all panned silt samples along the creek. The presence of gold in the creek sediments is taken as evidence for gold mineralization along the Dragon Creek fracture zone.

5.5 Mineralization

5.5.1 Known

The only known mineral occurrences on the Dragon Group are pyritized quartz veins and pyritized phyllites. Both bedded and transverse quartz veins and stringers are found in all rock units on the property except for the micaceous quartzites of unit MPdm-3. One rusty quartz vein assayed 0.006 oz/ton Au. Three others did not contain gold or silver above the detection limit. As noted above, a representative sample of pyritized black phyllite carried 30 ppb gold. This indicates the potential of these rocks to host precious metals.

Strong evidence for gold mineralization on the property comes from the recorded production of placer gold from Dragon Creek. At least 2,400 oz of coarse gold have been recovered. The close spatial relation of placer deposits to hard-rock gold mineralization is well documented in the district.

There are several gold occurrences 4 to 6 km southeast of the Dragon Group. Almost all of these are gold-bearing quartz veins in north-northeast fracture zones. Other workers, for example Holland, have demonstrated that the hinge zone of the Lightning Creek anticlinorium was a structural trap for migrating gold-bearing siliceous fluids and north-northeast fractures further localized gold-quartz veins.

Ten km to the northeast of the Dragon Group is the currently active Mosquito Creek Gold mine. The geological controls on gold mineralization at this mine are similar to those along the Barkerville Gold Belt, namely that gold-quartz veins and gold-bearing pyritic replacement deposits are located where black phyllites and micaceous quartzites are involved in overturned folding.

5.5.2 Potential

The results of the geological and geochemical work on the Dragon Group to date are encouraging. For the following reasons I consider the property to have a good potential of being mineralized:

(1) The claims are underlain by two rock units correlated with those that host gold-quartz veins and pyritic replacement ore bodies along the Barkerville Gold Belt.

(2) The Lightning Creek anticlinorium crosses along the Dragon Mtn. ridge just south of the claims area. The proximity of this structure increases the potential of mineralization on the property.

(3) The structural similarity of the Dragon Group to the Barkerville Gold Belt is further enhanced by the presence of an overturned anticline and syncline. This type of fold structure plays some part in localizing gold deposits along the Belt, particulary where it has folded black phyllites and micaceous quartzites as it has on the Dragon Group.

(4) Several northeast and north-northeast fractures cross the claims area. Similar fractures have localized gold mineralization along both the Barkerville Gold Belt and along the

secondary gold belt to the southeast of Dragon Creek. The 1984 work showed that Dragon Creek was most likely developed along a northeast fracture. One silt sample from the creek carried 1620 ppb Au and a broken outcrop of pyritized black phyllite in the stream bank carried 30 ppb Au. There are at least three iron-oxide gossans and seeps along its lower course where it traverses the phyllite

(5) Rucheon Creek and Dragon Creek, which drain the property, were major placer gold producing streams in the district. The source of their gold has not yet been found.

(6) The contour soil sampling demonstrated the presence of geochemical anomalies and trends in the vicinity of the approximate contact between the black phyllite and micaceous quartzite unit. Two of the anomlous areas (B and C) are bounded by the axes of overturned folds and one (A) overlies the overturned limb.

In summary, almost all geological controls of gold mineralization in the district are duplicated on the Dragon Group. The one exception is the apparent lack of a basal limestone or dolomite member in the micaceous quartzite rock unit that played some part in the formation of replacement deposits at the gold mines along the Barkerville Gold Belt.

6 PROPOSAL FOR DEVELOPMENT

6.1 Summary of 1984 Results

Geological mapping on the Dragon Group established the presence of rock types similar to those along the Barkerville Gold Belt, site of several gold occurrences and gold mines. Prospecting turned up black phyllites with 30 ppb Au, rusty micaceous quartzitic float with 35 ppb Au, silt with 1,620 ppb Au and numerous quartz veins, one of which carried very minor gold.

Geochemical soil sampling located geochemical anomalies over the area of prime lithologic and structural interest, in the vicinity of an overturned contact between black phyllite and micaceous quartzitic rock units.

6.2 Recommendations

Based on the results of the 1984 geochemical and geological work, I recommend that TAINA GOLD INC. proceed with a second stage of gold exploration on the Dragon Group of mineral claims. In consideration of the 1984 findings I suggest that the Stage 2 program outlined in the 1983 report be modified. Instead of commencing Stage 2 with additional geochemical surveys I recommend that geophysical methods be applied first. This is because the area of most interest, along the folded contact between the phyllite and quartzite units, has been narrowed down by the contour sampling.

The types of mineral targets that could be present on the property are:

(1) steeply dipping, fracture controlled sulphide bodies, most probably in association with quartz veins,

(2) pencil-shaped, pyritic bodies near the contact between the phyllite and quartzite units, and

(3) stratabound, disseminated sulphide deposits in the phyllite unit.

There are a number of geophysical methods that could be applied and in order to select the most appropriate technique or combination of techniques I recommend that Stage 2 start with geophysical tests across the area of interest. No one method will be suitable for all three types of mineralization. There are potential field, electomagnetic and electrical methods that could be useful and the advantages of these are briefly outlined below.

(1) The self-potential method is a relatively inexpensive technique that will identify an electrical potential around sulphide bodies. It has been used with success at the Mosquito Creek Mine in locating surface ore bodies.

(2) A magnetometer survey is another simple, relatively inexpensive technique that permits mapping of lithologies in covered area providing there is enough difference in the magnetic susceptibilities of the units. Such a survey also has the potential of locating fault zones.

(3) There are a few electromagnetic methods that could also be used to locate small pyritic, pencil shaped ore bodies. These include vector pulse and horizontal loop max-min. These methods are expensive. However there is a new method on the market, the 'Genie' system of Scintrex Ltd., which

is a type of max-min EM technique that could also be tested.

(4) An induced polarization (IP) survey is probably the only geophysical means of detecting stratabound deposits if the sulphides are disseminated and never massive. It is probably a good technique to search for small pyritic deposits because of the contrasting resistivity between the pyrite and the host rocks.

Once the most promising method has been determined a complete geophysical survey is recommended along the northeast portion of the property, northeast of the 1984 baseline. The geophysical surveys will require cut lines.

Contingent upon the results of Stage 2, a program of exploratory diamond drilling could be recommended. The amount of initial drilling that is envisiaged would be on the order of 500 to 1000 m. The possibility of trenching should also be considered before the details of Stage 3 are finalized.

6.3 Estimated Costs

Stage 2 - Geophysical Testing and Surveys

Stage 2a - Geophysical Testing

Line cutting; 2 km	$	1,000
Self-potential test	$	1,000
Magnetometer test	$	1,000
Max-Min HLEM (Genie)	$	1,000
Induced polarization test	$	1,500
Evaluation	$	2,000
Total Stage 2a ...	$	7,500

Stage 2b - Geophysical Surveys

Cut lines will be required regardless of the type of geophysical technique selected. An estimated cost of each of the four surveys is estimated below. I think that it is probable that the self potential and induced polarization methods will prove most useful. The cost estimate for Stage 2 is based on this premise.

Line cutting; 47 line km	$ 24,000
Geophysical Surveys (Self Potential survey $25,000, Magnetometer survey $10,000, Max-Min HLEM (Genie) survey $12,000, Induced Polarization survey $75,000) Probable cost not to exceed	$ 100,000
Total Stage 2b ...	$ 124,000
Total Stage 2	$ 131,500

Stage 3 - Exploratory Diamond Drilling

1000 m of BQ wireline drilling @ $100/m ...	$ 100,000
Supervision and core logging	$ 6,000
Assays	$ 2,000
Camp costs, mobilization, transportation ..	$ 5,000
Total Stage 3	$ 113,000

Program Subtotal	$ 244,500
Administration @ 10%	$ 24,400
Total Estimated Cost ..	$ 268,900

K.V. Campbell, Ph.D.
CAMPBELL & ASSOCIATES LTD.

7 ITEMIZED COST STATEMENT

In the matter of baseline construction, contour sampling layout, geochemical sampling, prospecting and geological mapping on the Lois, Dragon and Eagle mineral claims, Cariboo Mining Division, B.C., on behalf of TAINA GOLD INC. of 1820 Burrard St., Vancouver, B.C., I, K.V. Campbell of K.V. Campbell and Associates Ltd., Wells, B.C., do declare that the following expenses were incurred during the course of the field work between May 25th and July 16, 1984 and during the ensuing report preparation.

Wages paid; as per accompanying Schedule A

a) Surveys:	
Baseline, sampling line layout - June 5,12, 13,27,28; 12 line km, 7 man days @ $180/day ..	$ 1260.00
Soil sampling - June 28, 29, July 3,5,6,9, 10,11; 425 samples collected, 19 man days @ $150/day	$ 2850.00
Prospecting - July 2,5,10,11,12,13; 6 man days @ $180/day	$ 1080.00
Geological mapping - June 20,28,29, July 10, 11,12,13; 45 units, 6 1/2 man days @ $400/day	$ 2600.00
b) Transportation: Wells to work site May 30, June 4,5,12,13,14,20,25,26,27,28,29, July 2,3,5,6,9,10,11,12,13; Total of 955 km $0.20/km, 21 days 4x4 rental @ $40/day	$ 921.00
c) Equipment rental: chainsaw, 6 days @ $10/day ...	$ 60.00
d) Assays and analyses:	
376 soil samples analysed for Pb,Zn,Ag,As; $7.65/sample	$ 2876.40
8 silt samples analysed for Au, Ag; $8.60/sample	$ 68.80
4 rock geochemical analyses for Au,Ag,Pb,Zn As; $14.18/sample	$ 56.75
4 rock assays for Au, Ag; $14.25/sample	$ 57.00
d) Maps, photos, courier charges, expendable field supplies, reprographics	$ 642.90
f) Data compilation, drafting, report preparation	$ 2806.87
Total cost	$13,679.72

I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing it to be true and knowing it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath and by virtue of the Canada Evidence Act.

August 22, 1984
Wells, B.C.

K. Vincent Campbell
K.V. CAMPBELL & ASSOCIATES LTD.

7 <u>ITEMIZED COST STATEMENT - SCHEDULE A</u> - 1984 Work Schedule for Dragon Group, Cariboo Mining Division

Employee	Dates on Site	Total Days	Wages ($/day)	Total Wages Paid
H. Carter Box 31 Barkerville, B.C.	May 30 June 5,12,13,27, 28 July 2,3,4,5,6,9, 10,11,12,13	15	$ 100	$ 1500
S. Brown Box 31 Wells, B.C.	July 3,10	2	$ 75	$ 150
L. Grandell Box 9 Barkerville, B.C.	June 25,26,27,28 29 July 3,5,6,9,10, 11,12	12	$ 90	$ 1090
M. McGowan Gen. Del. Wells, B.C.	June 12,13,14,25, 26,27,28,29 July 2,5,6,9	12	$ 90	$ 1090
S. Tataryn 1450 Lakeview Quesnel, B.C.	July 9,10,11,12	5	$ 120	$ 600
K.V. Campbell Box 99 Wells, B.C.	May 30 June 4,11,13,14, 20,28,29 July 2	9	$ 100	$ 900
	Total	55		$ 5330

8 CERTIFICATE

I, KENNETH VINCENT CAMPBELL, resident of Wells, Province of British Columbia, hereby certify as follows:

1. I am a Consulting Geologist with an office at the corner of Blair and Dawson Avenues, Wells, B.C.

2. I graduated with a degree of Bachelor of Science, Honours Geology, from the University of British Columbia in 1966, a degree of Master of Science, Geology, from the University of Washington in 1969, and a degree of Doctor of Philosophy, Geology, from the University of Washington in 1971.

3. I have practiced my profession for 13 years. I have been a member of the Geological Association of Canada since 1969.

4. I am a member of good standing with the following professional societies; American Society of Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing, and the International Association of Engineering Geologists.

5. I have no direct, indirect, or contingent interest in the shares or business in the property of TAINA GOLD INC. nor do I intend to have any interest.

6. This report, dated August 22, 1984, is based on my examination of available reports, examination of air photos, geological field mapping, organization and supervision of geochemical sampling and prospecting on the Dragon Group of mineral claims between May 15th and July 15, 1984.

7. Permission is given by the author to use this report dated August 22, 1984, in any Prospectus or Statement of Facts of TAINA GOLD INC.

DATED at Wells, Province of British Columbia
this 22nd day of August, 1984.

K.V. Campbell, Ph.D.
Geologist

APPENDIX I

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APPENDIX II

Assay and Analyses Certificates

CTA
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KAMLOOPS *RESEARCH & ASSAY* LABORATORY LTD.

912 - 1 LAVAL CRESCENT — KAMLOOPS, B.C.
V2C 5P5
PHONE: (604) 372-2784 — TELEX: 048-8320

B.C. LICENSED ASSAYERS
GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSTS
METALLURGISTS

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY

TO K. V. Campbell & Associates
Box 99,
Wells, B.C. VOK 2RO

Certificate No. K 6481
Date July 23, 1984.

I hereby certify that the following are the results of assays made by us upon the herein described ____________ samples

Kral No.	Marked	Au	Ag						
		ozs/ton	ozs/ton						
1	27-4	L.001	L.01						
2	27-9	L.001	L.01						
3	27-10	L.001	L.01						
4	27-21	.006	L.01						
	L means "less than"								

NOTE:
Rejects retained three weeks.
Pulps retained three months
unless otherwise arranged.

Registered Assayer, Province of British Columbia

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GEOCHEMICAL LAB REPORT

K. V. Campbell & Associates
Box 99,
Wells, B.C.
VOK 2RO

DATE July 24, 1984.

ANALYST

FILE NO. G 1132

FILE NO.

KRAL NO.	IDENTIFICATION	ppb Au	ppm Pb	ppm Zn	ppm Ag	ppm As		
1	251	L5	50	40	.1	L2		
2	256	30	64	81	.3	L2		
3	259	L5	25	90	.2	L2		
4	SA	1620	-	-	1.3	-		
5	SA -1	L5	-	-	L.1	-		
6	SB -1	L5	-	-	.1	-		
7	SC	L5	-	-	.1	-		
8	S -DR -1	L5	-	-	L.1	-		
9	S -260	L5	-	-	.1	-		
10	S -261	L5	-	-	.1	-		
11	S -262	L5	-	-	.2	-		
12	27 -23	35	-	-	.5	-		

K.V. CAMPBELL & ASSOCIATES LTD.

KAMLOOPS RESEARCH & ASSAY LABORATORY LTD

B. C. CERTIFIED ASSAYERS

912 LAVAL CRESCENT
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GEOCHEMICAL LAB REPORT

K V CAMPBELL & ASSOC
BOX 39
WELLS B C
V0K 2R0

DATE JULY 20 1984
ANALYST
FILE NO. G 1129

KRAL NO.	IDENTIFICATION	PB	ZN	AG	AS
1	0+50N A	15.0	52.0	0.5	1.0
2	1+00N	30.0	72.0	0.4	1.0
3	1+50N	26.0	49.0	0.9	1.0
4	2+00N	15.0	39.0	0.6	1.0
5	2+50N	14.0	50.0	0.6	1.0
6	3+00N	28.0	59.0	1.6	5.0
7	3+50N	15.0	61.0	0.4	1.0
8	4+00N	54.0	65.0	0.6	1.0
9	4+50N	24.0	48.0	0.5	3.0
10	5+00N	23.0	57.0	0.2	1.0
11	5+50N	22.0	56.0	0.3	1.0
12	6+50N A	12.0	43.0	0.1	1.0
13	7+00N	9.0	53.0	0.3	2.0
14	7+50N	12.0	60.0	0.4	1.0
15	8+00N	13.0	27.0	0.2	1.0
16	8+50N	18.0	30.0	0.2	2.0
17	9+00N	15.0	22.0	0.2	1.0
18	9+50N	14.0	40.0	0.2	2.0
19	10+00N	15.0	43.0	0.1	5.0
20	10+50N	14.0	21.0	0.3	1.0
21	11+00N	9.0	51.0	0.2	3.0
22	11+50N	10.0	60.0	0.3	2.0
23	12+00N	12.0	54.0	0.7	3.0
24	12+50N	12.0	70.0	1.1	3.0
25	13+00N	15.0	46.0	0.2	2.0
26	13+50N	18.0	53.0	0.4	2.0
27	14+00N	11.0	51.0	0.7	2.0
28	14+50N	32.0	67.0	0.3	9.0
29	15+00N	11.0	46.0	0.3	8.0
30	15+50N	15.0	53.0	0.3	6.0

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KRAL NO.	IDENTIFICATION	PB	ZN	AG	AS
31	16+50N A	17.0	40.0	0.2	4.0
32	17+00N	14.0	43.0	0.4	2.0
33	17+50N	16.0	74.0	0.6	1.0
34	18+00N	17.0	57.0	0.3	6.0
35	18+50N	18.0	63.0	0.4	1.0
36	19+00N	19.0	73.0	1.4	1.0
37	19+50N	11.0	49.0	0.5	5.0
38	20+00N	11.0	46.0	0.2	5.0
39	20+50N	11.0	56.0	0.1	2.0
40	21+00N	9.0	36.0	0.1	1.0
41	21+50N	9.0	41.0	0.1	1.0
42	22+00N	15.0	44.0	0.1	1.0
43	22+50N	11.0	45.0	0.0	1.0
44	23+00N	14.0	56.0	0.4	2.0
45	23+50N	11.0	52.0	0.3	1.0
46	24+00N	43.0	47.0	0.1	1.0
47	24+50N	16.0	57.0	0.1	1.0
48	25+00N	12.0	48.0	0.1	1.0
49	26+00N	14.0	49.0	0.1	2.0
50	26+50N	21.0	56.0	0.2	1.0
51	27+00N	16.0	52.0	0.0	1.0
52	27+50N	18.0	43.0	0.1	1.0
53	28+00N	18.0	41.0	0.5	1.0
54	28+50N	15.0	49.0	0.0	2.0
55	29+00N	15.0	48.0	0.3	2.0
56	29+50N	11.0	33.0	0.0	1.0
57	30+00N	12.0	40.0	0.0	1.0
58	30+50N	13.0	43.0	0.1	3.0
59	31+00N	9.0	49.0	0.1	2.0
60	31+50N	10.0	46.0	0.0	1.0
61	32+00N	10.0	30.0	0.1	2.0
62	32+50N	10.0	67.0	0.1	4.0
63	33+00N	8.0	41.0	0.0	1.0
64	33+50N	8.0	53.0	0.0	4.0
65	34+00N	11.0	51.0	0.0	4.0
66	34+50N	15.0	50.0	0.0	5.0
67	35+00N	21.0	54.0	0.1	15.0
68	35+50N	15.0	51.0	0.0	5.0
69	36+00N	16.0	69.0	0.4	5.0
70	36+50N	11.0	47.0	0.1	6.0

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71	37+00N	11.0	42.0	0.0	8.0
72	37+50N A	13.0	30.0	0.1	2.0
73	1+00W C	10.0	42.0	0.3	2.0
74	1+50W	21.0	95.0	0.3	2.0
75	2+00W	16.0	40.0	0.1	2.0
76	2+50W	17.0	40.0	0.3	2.0
77	3+00W	12.0	40.0	0.0	1.0
78	3+50W	24.0	45.0	0.1	10.0
79	4+00W	20.0	44.0	0.1	1.0
80	5+00W	17.0	39.0	0.1	1.0
81	5+50W	18.0	50.0	0.0	4.0
82	6+00W	11.0	47.0	0.0	3.0
83	6+50W	10.0	36.0	0.0	2.0
84	7+00W	24.0	89.0	0.0	1.0
85	7+50W	10.0	43.0	0.2	8.0
86	8+00W	14.0	48.0	0.0	3.0
87	8+50W	12.0	47.0	0.0	1.0
88	9+00W	17.0	57.0	0.1	1.0
89	0+00W CS	23.0	50.0	0.3	1.0
90	0+50W	14.0	54.0	0.1	1.0
91	1+00W	16.0	53.0	0.0	1.0
92	1+50W	12.0	50.0	0.1	2.0
93	2+00W	20.0	63.0	0.6	2.0
94	2+50W	12.0	54.0	0.4	1.0
95	3+00W	20.0	50.0	0.8	1.0
96	3+50W	14.0	21.0	0.0	1.0
97	4+00W	8.0	37.0	0.0	1.0
98	4+50W	15.0	71.0	0.1	3.0
99	5+00W	12.0	39.0	0.1	2.0
100	6+00W	12.0	44.0	0.0	5.0
101	6+50W	11.0	41.0	0.0	4.0
102	7+50W	11.0	28.0	0.0	5.0
103	8+00W	10.0	38.0	0.0	1.0
104	8+50W	10.0	49.0	0.1	2.0
105	9+00W	12.0	38.0	0.0	1.0
106	9+50W	12.0	29.0	0.1	2.0
107	10+00W	14.0	34.0	0.0	2.0
108	10+50W	25.0	27.0	0.3	2.0
109	11+00W	14.0	63.0	0.0	5.0
110	11+50W	12.0	37.0	0.0	1.0

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111	12+00W	12.0	49.0	0.0	3.0
112	12+50W	16.0	66.0	0.0	1.0
113	13+00W	11.0	48.0	0.0	1.0
114	13+50W	12.0	56.0	0.0	1.0
115	14+00W	15.0	67.0	0.0	1.0
116	14+50W	9.0	53.0	0.0	1.0
117	15+00W	12.0	54.0	0.0	1.0
118	15+50W	5.0	49.0	0.0	1.0
119	16+00W	17.0	32.0	0.0	1.0
120	0+50N D	17.0	51.0	0.3	1.0
121	1+00N	43.0	87.0	0.6	1.0
122	1+50N	45.0	89.0	1.4	1.0
123	2+00N	28.0	62.0	1.2	1.0
124	2+50N	14.0	54.0	0.1	1.0
125	3+00N	13.0	55.0	0.2	2.0
126	3+50N	12.0	58.0	0.4	1.0
127	4+00N	40.0	85.0	0.3	1.0
128	4+50N	24.0	58.0	0.4	1.0
129	5+00N	14.0	52.0	0.3	1.0
130	5+50N	32.0	63.0	0.8	1.0
131	6+00N	11.0	50.0	0.3	1.0
132	6+50N	18.0	32.0	0.2	1.0
133	7+00N	13.0	43.0	0.0	1.0
134	7+50N	9.0	42.0	0.1	1.0
135	8+00N	12.0	54.0	0.2	2.0
136	8+50N	9.0	47.0	0.0	1.0
137	9+00N	15.0	8.0	0.1	1.0
138	9+50N	9.0	57.0	0.0	2.0
139	10+00N	9.0	72.0	0.2	2.0
140	10+50N	12.0	42.0	0.0	2.0
141	11+00N	4.0	9.0	0.4	1.0
142	11+50N	10.0	50.0	0.2	2.0
143	12+00N	10.0	42.0	0.1	2.0
144	12+50N	13.0	31.0	0.0	1.0
145	13+00N	8.0	32.0	0.0	1.0
146	13+50N	6.0	35.0	0.0	1.0
147	14+00N	11.0	40.0	0.1	1.0
148	14+50N	12.0	57.0	0.1	2.0
149	15+00N	14.0	61.0	0.2	3.0
150	0+50S E	11.0	34.0	0.3	2.0

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KRAL NO.	IDENTIFICATION	PB	ZN	AG	AS
151	1+00S	11.0	54.0	1.0	6.0
152	1+50S	7.0	25.0	0.3	1.0
153	2+00S	12.0	45.0	0.4	4.0
154	2+50S	12.0	47.0	0.4	2.0
155	3+00S	13.0	56.0	0.1	2.0
156	3+50S	13.0	39.0	0.2	2.0
157	4+00S	18.0	42.0	0.1	2.0
158	4+50S	14.0	43.0	0.2	2.0
159	6+00S	8.0	40.0	0.2	3.0
160	6+50S	13.0	42.0	0.5	2.0
161	7+50S	12.0	40.0	0.3	2.0
162	8+00S	19.0	55.0	0.5	1.0
163	9+50S	15.0	68.0	0.6	2.0
164	10+00S	16.0	34.0	0.7	2.0
165	10+50S	27.0	68.0	0.3	1.0
166	11+00S	12.0	60.0	0.2	1.0
167	11+50S	17.0	51.0	0.2	1.0
168	12+00S	16.0	37.0	0.4	2.0
169	12+50S	8.0	39.0	0.0	1.0
170	13+00S	16.0	50.0	0.2	1.0
171	13+50S	19.0	55.0	0.1	1.0
172	14+00S	17.0	40.0	0.3	1.0
173	14+50S	13.0	49.0	0.1	1.0
174	15+00S E	11.0	42.0	0.0	1.0
175	C 5+50W ROCK	43.0	27.0	0.0	1.0
176	E 7+00S ROCK	10.0	40.0	0.2	1.0

IN AG COLUMN .01 INDICATES LESS THAN .1 PPM

IN AS COLUMN 1 INDICATES LESS THAN 2 PPM

PB ZN AG METHOD -80 MESH HOT ACID EXTRACTION ATOMIC ABSORPTION

AS METHOD -80 MESH NITRIC HYDROCHLORIC DIGESTION COLORIMETRIC

KAMLOOPS RESEARCH & ASSAY LABORATORY LTD

B. C. CERTIFIED ASSAYERS

912 LAVAL CRESCENT
PHONE 372-2784 - TELEX 048-8320

GEOCHEMICAL LAB REPORT

K V CAMPBELL & ASSOCIATES
BOX 99
WELLS B C
V0K 2R0

DATE JULY 26 1984
ANALYST
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KRAL NO.	IDENTIFICATION	PB	ZN	AG	AS
1	A6+00N	23.0	72.0	0.5	1.0
2	A16+00N	18.0	60.0	0.1	1.0
3	A0+50S	15.0	74.0	0.0	1.0
4	A1+00S	21.0	57.0	0.1	1.0
5	A1+50S	12.0	76.0	0.2	1.0
6	A2+00S	13.0	46.0	0.2	1.0
7	A2+50S	18.0	57.0	0.1	1.0
8	A3+00S	15.0	63.0	0.3	1.0
9	A3+50S	16.0	43.0	0.1	1.0
10	A4+00S	10.0	24.0	0.1	1.0
11	A4+50S	16.0	71.0	0.1	1.0
12	A5+00S	13.0	75.0	0.1	1.0
13	A5+50S	14.0	42.0	0.0	1.0
14	A6+00S	14.0	54.0	0.0	1.0
15	A6+50S	17.0	68.0	0.1	1.0
16	A7+00S	13.0	45.0	0.1	1.0
17	A7+50S A	14.0	51.0	0.1	1.0
18	A7+50S B	14.0	52.0	0.1	1.0
19	A8+00S	17.0	60.0	0.0	1.0
20	A8+50S	15.0	41.0	0.1	1.0
21	A9+00S	16.0	66.0	0.0	1.0
22	A9+50S	13.0	44.0	0.0	1.0
23	A10+00S	15.0	35.0	0.0	1.0
24	A10+50S	15.0	35.0	0.1	1.0
25	A11+00S	11.0	27.0	0.0	1.0
26	A11+50S	15.0	55.0	0.0	1.0
27	A12+00S	12.0	32.0	0.1	1.0
28	A12+50S	12.0	32.0	0.1	1.0
29	A13+00S	15.0	57.0	0.1	1.0
30	A13+50S	17.0	41.0	0.1	1.0

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KRAL NO.	IDENTIFICATION	PB	ZN	AG	AS
31	A14+00S	12.0	49.0	0.0	1.0
32	A14+50S	12.0	54.0	0.1	1.0
33	A15+00S	15.0	51.0	0.2	1.0
34	A15+50S	43.0	105.0	0.5	3.0
35	A17+00S	11.0	61.0	0.0	1.0
36	A18+00S	12.0	54.0	0.0	1.0
37	A18+50S	10.0	53.0	0.1	1.0
38	A19+00S	17.0	41.0	0.0	1.0
39	A19+50S	13.0	51.0	0.1	1.0
40	A20+00S	14.0	36.0	0.1	1.0
41	A20+50S	8.0	23.0	0.2	1.0
42	A21+50S	14.0	30.0	0.2	1.0
43	A22+00S	6.0	21.0	0.2	1.0
44	A22+50S	15.0	37.0	0.3	1.0
45	A23+00S	12.0	61.0	0.1	1.0
46	A23+50S	10.0	35.0	0.2	1.0
47	A24+00S	10.0	60.0	0.4	1.0
48	A24+50S	15.0	43.0	0.1	1.0
49	A25+00S	17.0	71.0	0.1	1.0
50	B0+50N	17.0	58.0	0.1	1.0
51	B1+00N	10.0	30.0	0.0	1.0
52	B1+50N	16.0	48.0	0.0	1.0
53	B2+00N	15.0	60.0	0.2	1.0
54	B2+50N	14.0	49.0	0.0	1.0
55	B3+00N	30.0	71.0	0.2	1.0
56	B3+50N	39.0	72.0	0.3	1.0
57	B4+00N	21.0	45.0	0.1	1.0
58	B4+50N	17.0	46.0	0.1	1.0
59	B5+00N	23.0	70.0	0.4	1.0
60	B5+50N	36.0	57.0	0.5	1.0
61	B6+50N	16.0	34.0	0.2	1.0
62	B7+00N	27.0	55.0	0.1	1.0
63	B7+50N	25.0	60.0	0.2	1.0
64	B8+00N	23.0	59.0	0.0	1.0
65	B8+50N	21.0	56.0	0.2	1.0
66	B9+00N	17.0	52.0	0.1	1.0
67	B9+50N	14.0	46.0	0.0	1.0
68	B10+50N	22.0	51.0	0.1	1.0
69	B11+00N	20.0	74.0	0.1	1.0
70	B11+50N	18.0	78.0	0.3	1.0

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71	B12+00N	31.0	105.0	0.3	1.0
72	B12+50N	17.0	64.0	0.1	1.0
73	B13+00N	21.0	63.0	0.2	1.0
74	B13+50N	17.0	61.0	0.1	1.0
75	B14+00N	15.0	68.0	0.2	1.0
76	B14+50N	16.0	59.0	0.1	1.0
77	B15+00N	15.0	57.0	0.0	1.0
78	B15+50N	14.0	65.0	0.0	1.0
79	B16+00N	29.0	66.0	0.2	1.0
80	B16+50N	18.0	81.0	0.5	1.0
81	B17+00N	21.0	90.0	0.1	1.0
82	B17+50N	20.0	85.0	0.0	2.0
83	B18+00N	33.0	61.0	0.1	2.0
84	B18+50N	32.0	68.0	0.6	2.0
85	B19+00N	16.0	59.0	0.1	1.0
86	B19+50N	54.0	72.0	0.3	1.0
87	B20+00N	22.0	63.0	0.1	1.0
88	B20+50N	36.0	89.0	0.1	1.0
89	B21+00N	37.0	41.0	0.1	1.0
90	B21+50N	28.0	75.0	0.1	5.0
91	B22+00N	11.0	67.0	0.1	5.0
92	B22+50N	45.0	65.0	0.2	2.0
93	B23+00N	21.0	60.0	0.2	2.0
94	B23+50N	9.0	51.0	0.0	1.0
95	B24+00N	23.0	56.0	0.0	2.0
96	B24+50N	22.0	68.0	0.3	1.0
97	B25+00N	17.0	62.0	0.0	1.0
98	B25+50N	16.0	50.0	0.1	1.0
99	B26+50N	12.0	83.0	0.0	1.0
100	B27+00N	15.0	72.0	0.2	3.0
101	27+50N	16.0	85.0	0.1	6.0
102	28+00N	11.0	49.0	0.2	2.0
103	28+50N	9.0	53.0	0.0	1.0
104	B29+00N	12.0	75.0	0.1	1.0
105	B29+50N	10.0	51.0	0.1	1.0
106	B30+00N	14.0	86.0	0.0	1.0
107	B30+50N	12.0	65.0	0.2	1.0
108	B31+00N	17.0	48.0	0.2	7.0
109	B31+50N	13.0	86.0	0.3	3.0
110	B32+00N	10.0	91.0	0.1	1.0

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111	B0+50S	13.0	50.0	0.1	1.0
112	B1+00S	18.0	62.0	0.1	1.0
113	B1+50S	23.0	125.0	0.7	1.0
114	B2+00S	16.0	69.0	0.0	1.0
115	B2+50S	14.0	45.0	0.0	1.0
116	B3+00S	12.0	54.0	0.0	1.0
117	B3+50S	15.0	50.0	0.1	1.0
118	B4+00S	15.0	56.0	0.1	1.0
119	B4+50S	14.0	62.0	0.1	1.0
120	B5+00S	10.0	32.0	0.1	1.0
121	B5+50S	16.0	49.0	0.0	1.0
122	B6+00S	12.0	41.0	0.3	1.0
123	B6,50S	11.0	61.0	0.1	1.0
124	B7+00S	14.0	44.0	0.0	1.0
125	B7+50S	11.0	57.0	0.1	1.0
126	B8+00S A	16.0	22.0	0.2	1.0
127	B8+00S B	12.0	55.0	0.1	1.0
128	B8+50S	16.0	61.0	0.1	1.0
129	B9+00S	14.0	62.0	0.0	1.0
130	B9+50S	20.0	61.0	0.1	1.0
131	B10+00S	11.0	48.0	0.2	1.0
132	B10+50S	13.0	60.0	0.0	1.0
133	B11+00S	13.0	62.0	0.1	1.0
134	B11+50S	17.0	70.0	0.1	1.0
135	B12+00S	12.0	57.0	0.0	1.0
136	B12+50S	20.0	60.0	0.1	1.0
137	B13,00S	16.0	63.0	0.1	1.0
138	B13+50S	15.0	60.0	0.1	1.0
139	B14+00S	26.0	69.0	0.2	3.0
140	B14+50S	13.0	63.0	0.2	1.0
141	B15+00S	18.0	62.0	0.0	1.0
142	B15+50S	11.0	61.0	0.1	1.0
143	B16+00S	12.0	61.0	0.1	1.0
144	B16+50S	13.0	65.0	0.1	1.0
145	B17+00S	13.0	60.0	0.0	1.0
146	B17+50S	12.0	63.0	0.0	1.0
147	B18+00S	15.0	62.0	0.0	1.0
148	B18+50S	9.0	41.0	0.1	1.0
149	B19+00S	11.0	57.0	0.1	1.0
150	B19+50S	11.0	43.0	0.0	1.0

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KRAL NO.	IDENTIFICATION	PB	ZN	AG	AS
151	B20+00S	16.0	48.0	0.0	1.0
152	B20+50S	12.0	53.0	0.0	1.0
153	B21+00S	14.0	50.0	0.0	1.0
154	B21+50S	14.0	60.0	0.3	1.0
155	B22+00S	13.0	36.0	0.2	1.0
156	B22+50S	15.0	62.0	0.0	1.0
157	B23+00S	13.0	75.0	0.0	1.0
158	B23+50S	13.0	63.0	0.1	1.0
159	B24+00S	14.0	60.0	0.2	1.0
160	B24+50S	15.0	56.0	0.0	1.0
161	B25+00S	15.0	51.0	0.1	3.0
162	B25+50S	13.0	62.0	0.0	1.0
163	B26+00S	14.0	60.0	0.1	1.0
164	B26+50S	12.0	59.0	0.1	1.0
165	B27+00S	17.0	73.0	0.2	1.0
166	B27+50S	14.0	50.0	0.1	1.0
167	B28+00S	21.0	51.0	0.0	1.0
168	B28+50S	22.0	84.0	0.3	1.0
169	B29+00S	21.0	69.0	0.3	1.0
170	D0+50N	12.0	28.0	0.0	1.0
171	D1+00N	12.0	44.0	0.0	1.0
172	D1+50N	18.0	47.0	0.2	1.0
173	D2+00N	14.0	49.0	0.1	1.0
174	D2+50N	13.0	30.0	0.1	1.0
175	D3+00N	14.0	48.0	0.2	1.0
176	D3+50N	14.0	26.0	0.2	1.0
177	D4+00N	18.0	27.0	0.1	1.0
178	D4+50N	14.0	46.0	0.1	1.0
179	D5+00N	13.0	53.0	0.1	1.0
180	D5+50N	13.0	20.0	0.1	1.0
181	D6+00N	12.0	29.0	0.1	1.0
182	D6+50N	16.0	129.0	0.2	1.0
183	D7+00N	15.0	46.0	0.1	1.0
184	D7+50N	12.0	30.0	0.1	1.0
185	D8+50N	14.0	52.0	0.0	1.0
186	D9+50N	18.0	70.0	0.2	1.0
187	D10+00N	27.0	73.0	0.2	4.0
188	D10+50N	30.0	60.0	0.1	1.0
189	D11+00N	14.0	26.0	0.0	1.0
190	D11+50N	14.0	43.0	0.1	1.0

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KRAL NO.	IDENTIFICATION	PB	ZN	AG	AS
191	D12+00N	14.0	40.0	0.1	1.0
192	D12+50N	12.0	29.0	0.3	1.0
193	D13+00N	22.0	62.0	1.8	1.0
194	D13+50N	14.0	42.0	0.2	1.0
195	D14+00N	13.0	74.0	0.1	1.0
196	D14+50N	18.0	50.0	0.1	1.0
197	D15+00N	36.0	162.0	1.1	1.0
198	L 12 213	14.0	49.0	0.3	1.0
199	L 12 214	11.0	50.0	0.1	1.0
200	L 12 216	12.0	60.0	0.9	1.0

IN AG COLUMN .01 INDICATES LESS THAN .1 PPM

IN AS COLUMN 1 INDICATES LESS THAN 2 PPM

PB ZN AG METHOD -80 MESH HOT ACID DIGESTION ATOMIC ABSORPTION

AS METHOD -80 MESH NITRIC HYDROCHLORIC DIGESTION COLORIMETRIC

APPENDIX III

Analytical Procedures

Analytic 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% $HClO_4$ and concentrated HNO_3. Digeston time = 2 hours.

3. Sample volume is adjusted to 25 mls. using demineralized water. Sample solutions are homogenized and allowed to settle before being anallysed by atomic absorption procedures.

4. Detection limits using Techtron A.A.5 atomic absorption unit are as follows;

Zinc	-1 ppm
Silver	-0.1 ppm*
Lead	-1 ppm*

* Silver and Lead are corrected for background absorption. Silver present in concentrations below 0.1 ppm are reported as 0.0 ppm.

5. Other elements.

Arsenic:

Nitric hydrochloric digeston followed by colorimetric determination. Detection limit = 2 ppm, amounts less than 2 ppm reported as 1 ppm.

Gold:

Determined by fire assay and atomic absorption. Detection limit = 5 ppb.

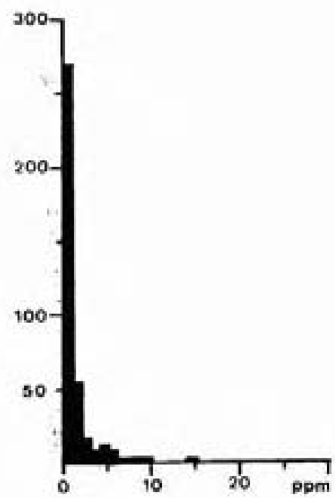
APPENDIX IV

Histograms

DRAGON MTN. GROUP

Contour Soil Sampling

ARSENIC (ppm)



Histogram of 371 As analyses

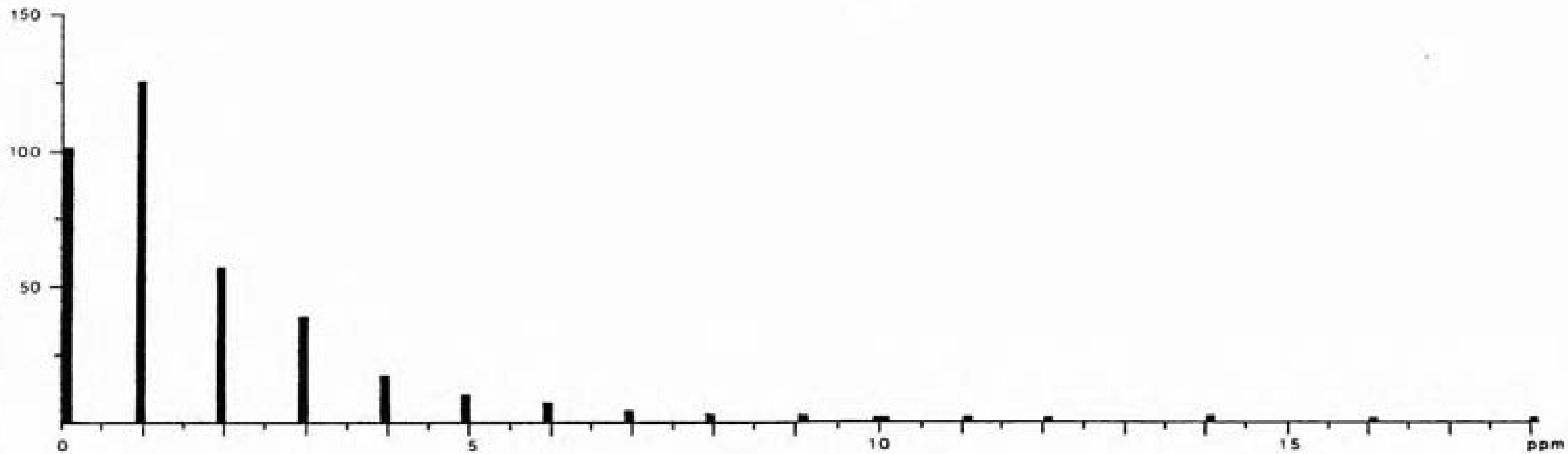
Mean* = 1.58 ppm
Standard Deviation* = 1.26 ppm
Range = 1 to 15 ppm

* not included in calculations are two (2) samples containing 10 and 15 ppm As

DRAGON MTN. GROUP

Contour Soil Sampling

SILVER (ppm)



Histogram of 371 Ag analyses

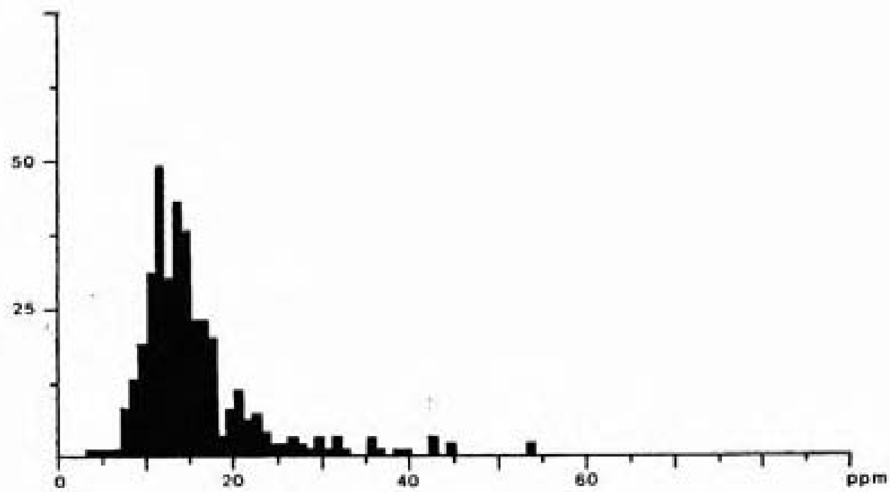
Mean* = 0.17 ppm
Standard Deviation* = 0.19 ppm
Range = 0.0 to 1.8 ppm Ag

* not included in calculations are four (4) samples containing 1.4, 1.4, 1.6 and 1.8 ppm Ag

DRAGON MTN. GROUP

Contour Soil Sampling

LEAD (ppm)



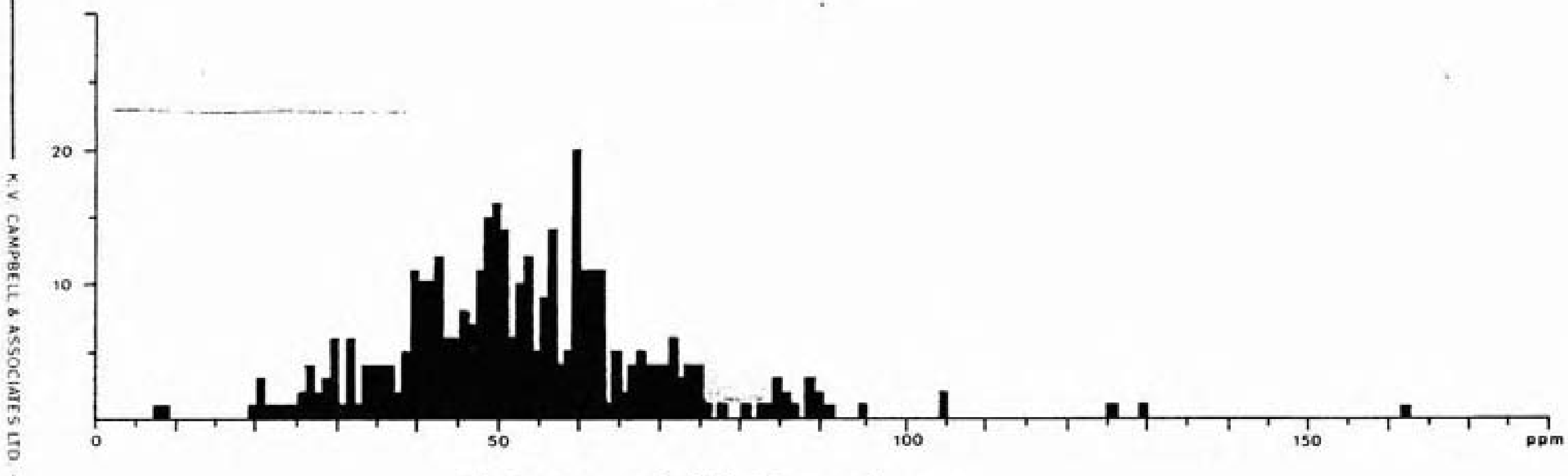
Histogram of 371 Pb analyses

Mean = 15.9 ppm
Standard Deviation = 7.0 ppm
Range = 4 to 54 ppm

DRAGON MTN. GROUP

Contour Soil Sampling

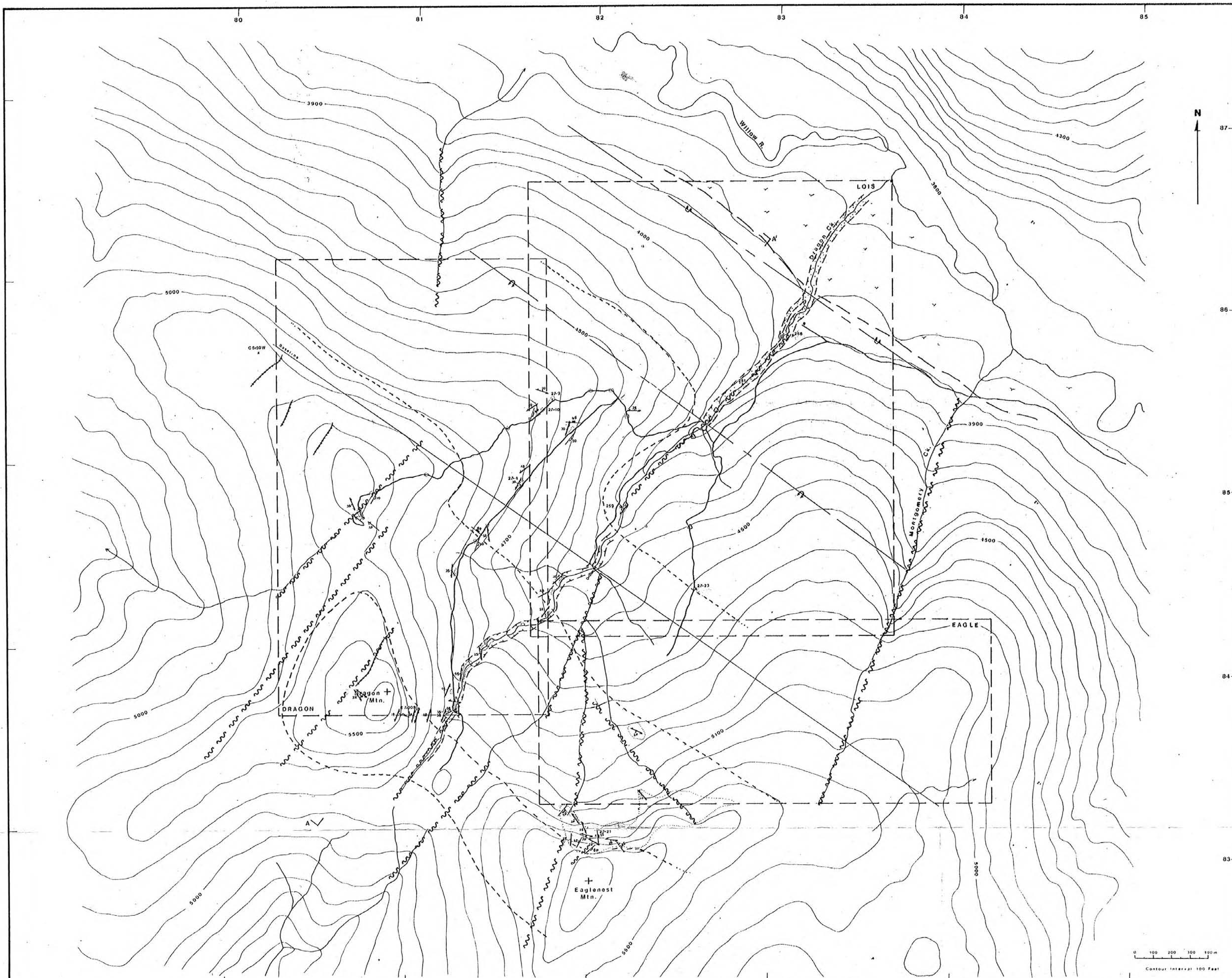
ZINC (ppm)

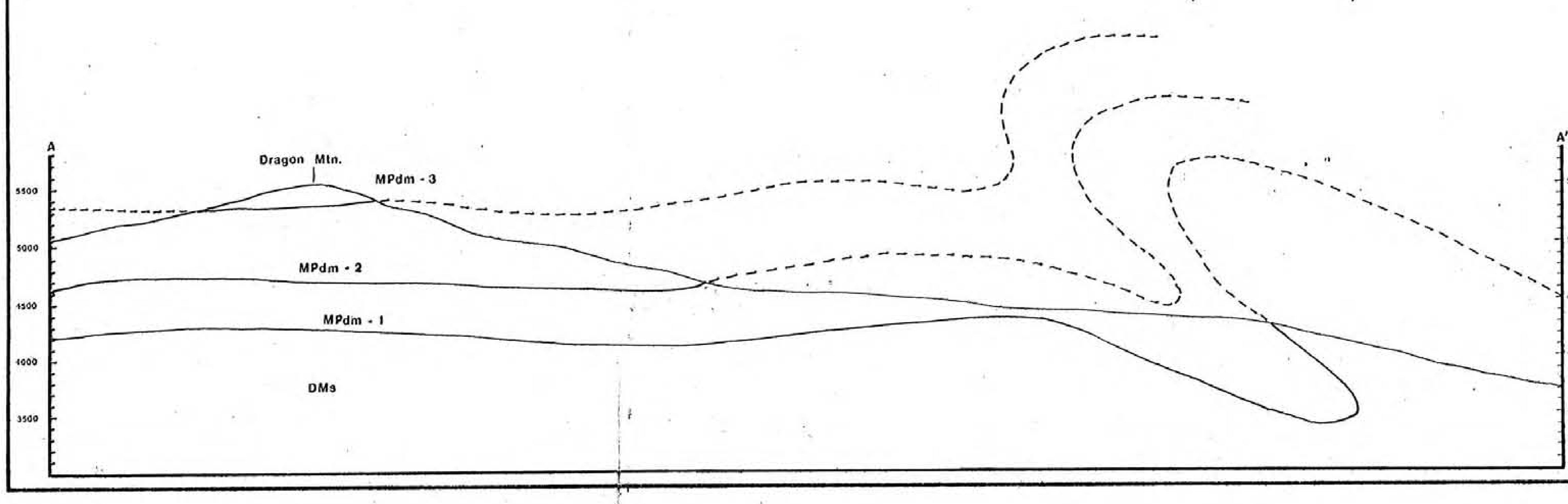


Histogram of 371 Zn analyses

Mean* = 52.7 ppm
Standard Deviation* = 15.0 ppm
Range = 6 to 162 ppm

* not included in calculations are three (3) samples containing 125, 129 and 162 ppm Zn





foliation
bedding
crenulation cleavage
joint
quartz vein
fracture
overturned anticline, syncline
outcrop
large meltwater gulley
small meltwater gulley
placer workings
alluvium
iron oxide seep or gossan

MPdm Dragon Mtn. Succession
1 light gray micaceous quartzite, grit
2 black phyllite, gray quartzites
3 light gray feldspathic grit; micaceous quartzite
DMs black phyllite, siltite

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
13,149

TAINA GOLD INC.

Dragon Mtn. Property
Cariboo Mining Division, B.C.

GEOLOGY

Scale 1:9,175	NTS 93H/4	July 31,1984	

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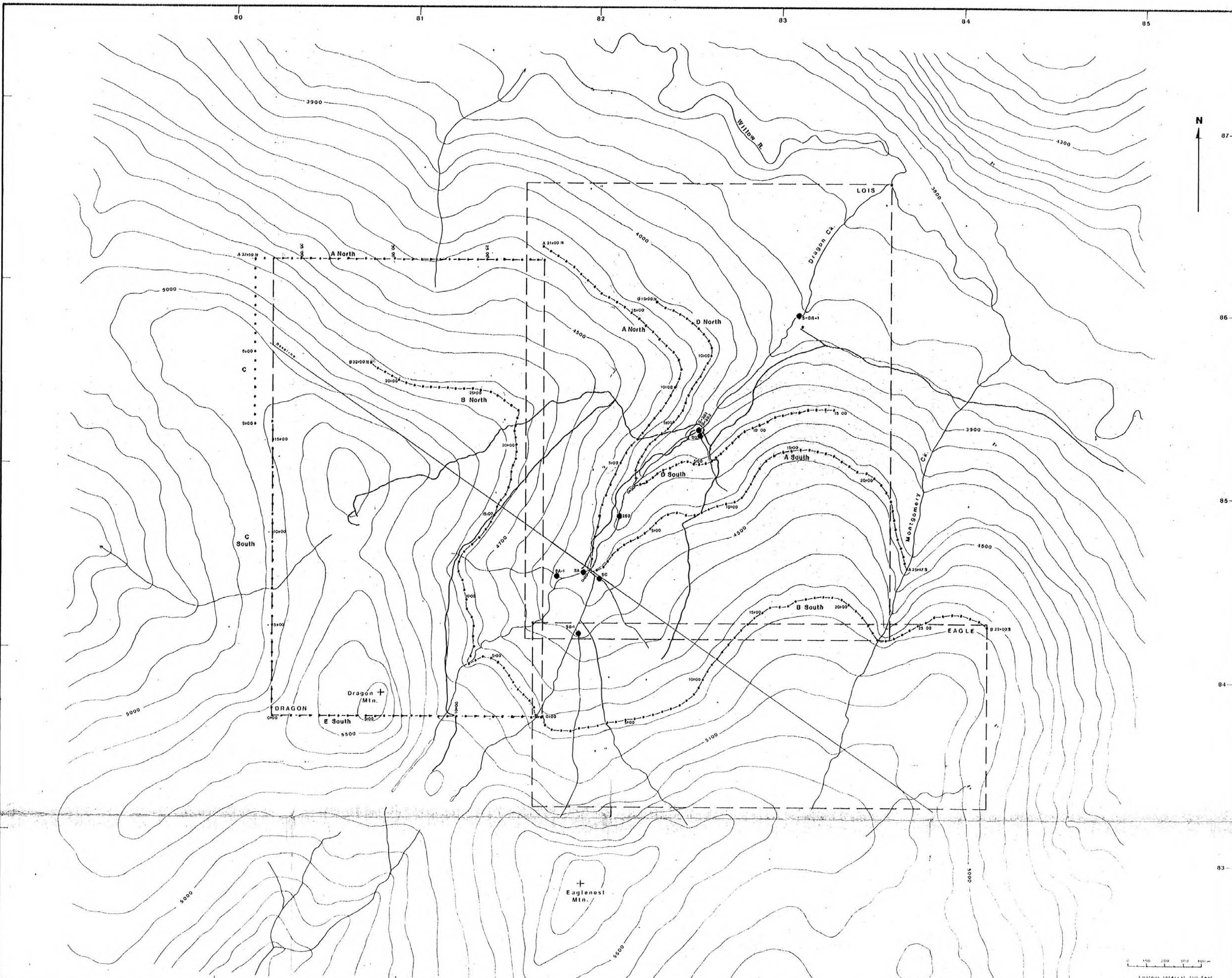
FIG. 6



Line of Soil Sampling

Silt Sample

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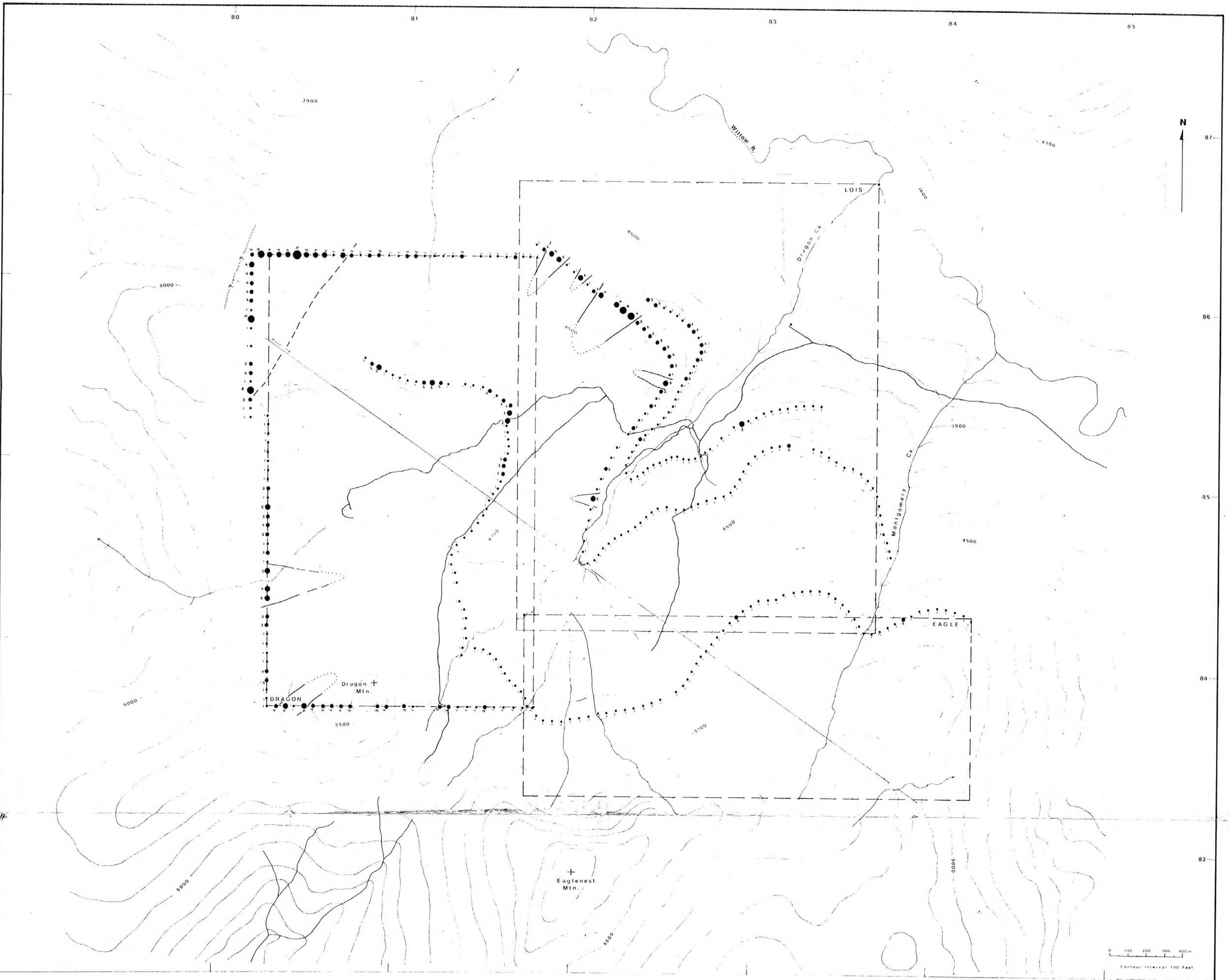
Cariboo Mining Division, B.C.

GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLE LOCATIONS

Scale [illegible]	NTS 93H/4	July 31/84
CAMPBELL & ASSOCIATES		FIG. 7



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SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY
- As -

Scale 1:9,175	NTS 93H/4	July 31, 1984

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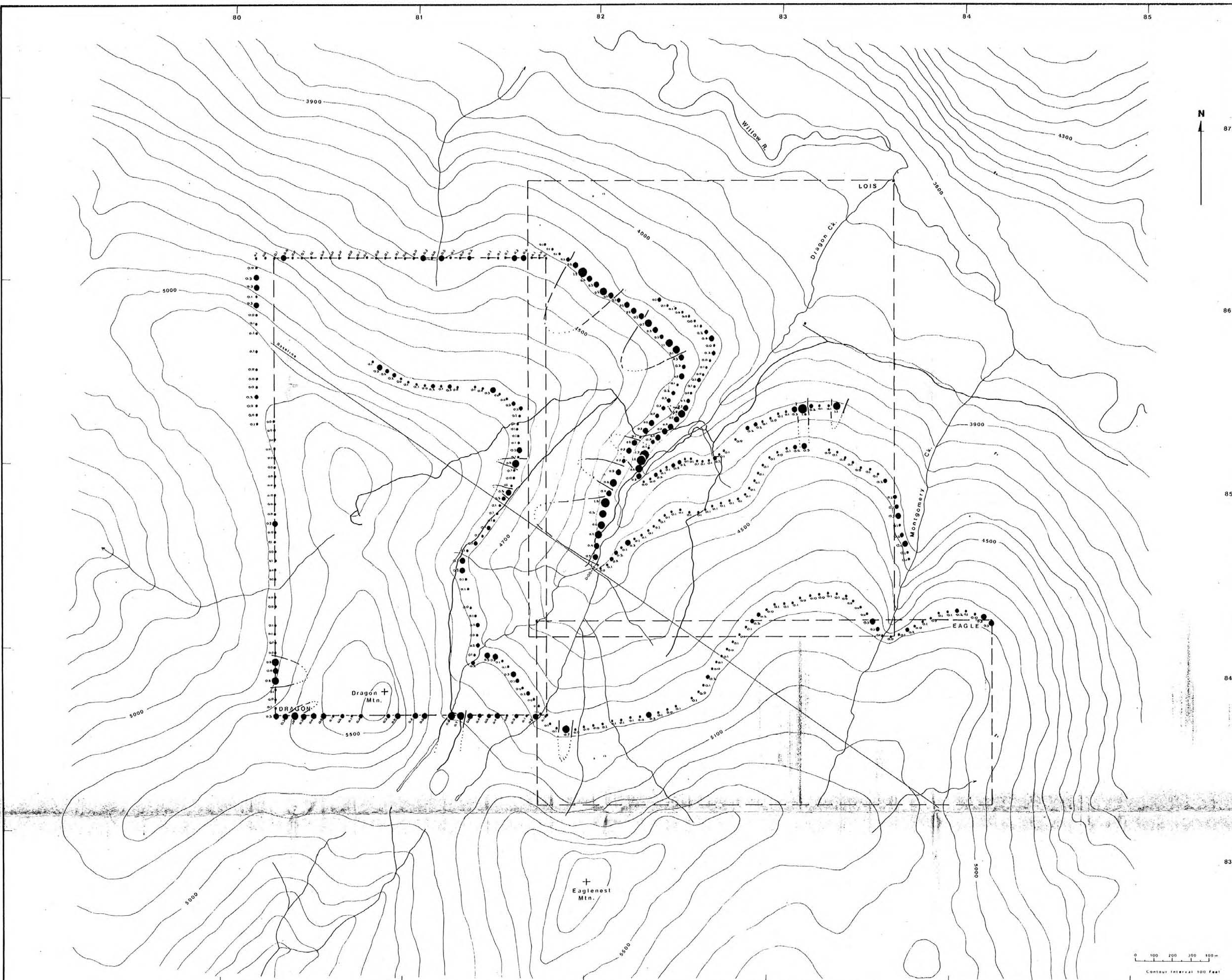
FIG. 8



Anomalous Areas
threshold = 0.5 ppm Ag
mean = 0.17 ppm Ag

- >1.12 ppm
- .56 - 1.12 ppm
- .28 -.56 ppm
- .14 -.28 ppm
- < .14 ppm

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Cariboo Mining Division, B.C.

SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY
- Ag -

Scale 1:9,175	NTS 93H/4	July 31,1984

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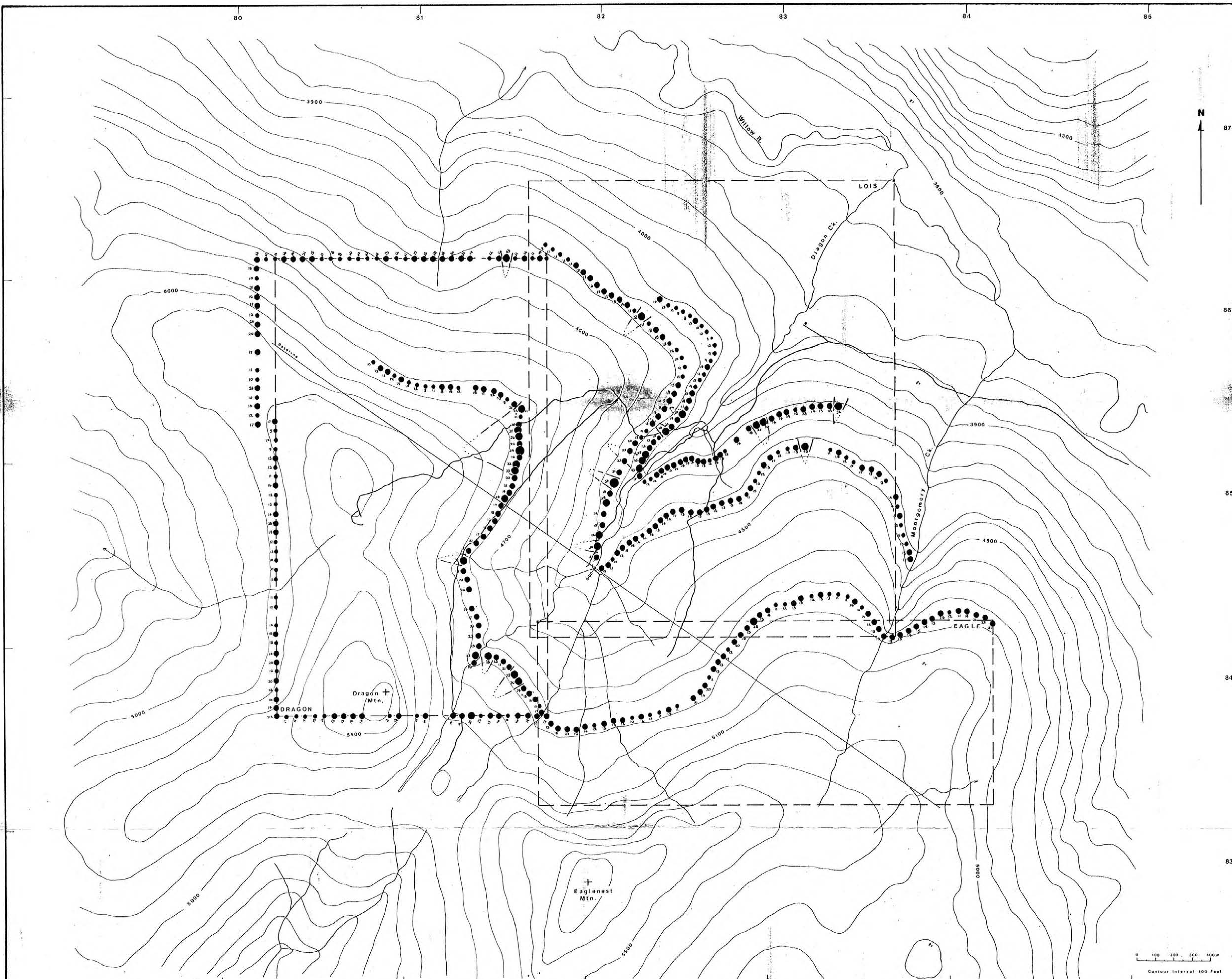
FIG. 9



Anomalous Areas
threshold = 30 ppm Pb
mean = 15.9 ppm Pb

● >50 ppm
● 25-50 ppm
● 12.5-25 ppm
• 6.25-12.5 ppm
· <6.25 ppm

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SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY
- Pb -

Scale 1:9,175	NTS 93H/4	July 31,1984

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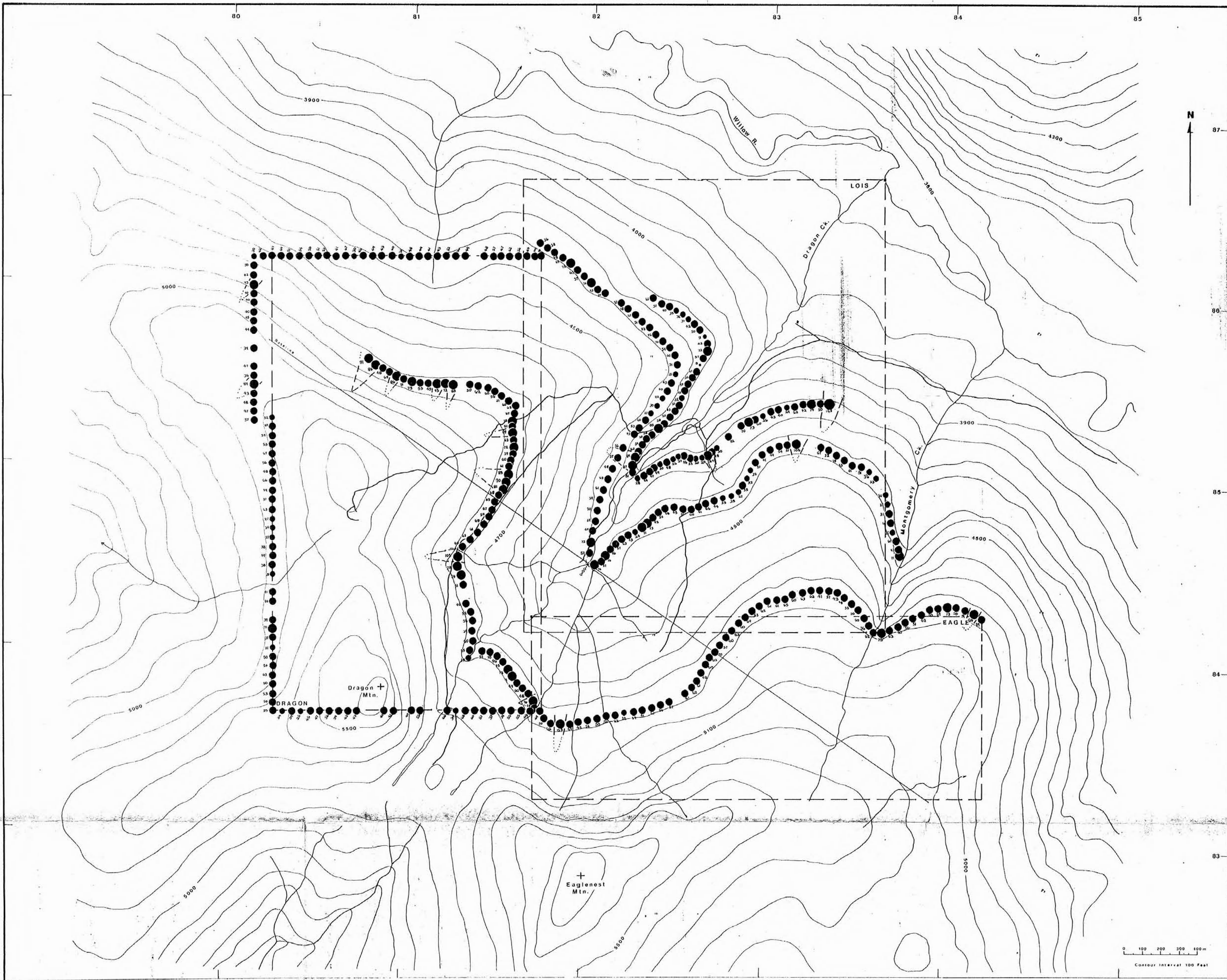
FIG.10



- >140 ppm
- 70-140 ppm
- 35-70 ppm
- 17.5-35 ppm
- 8.75-17.5 ppm
- 4.37-8.75 ppm

Anomalous Areas
threshold = 83 ppm Zn
mean = 52.7 ppm Zn

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SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY
- Zn -

Scale 1:9,175	NTS 93H/4	July 31,1984

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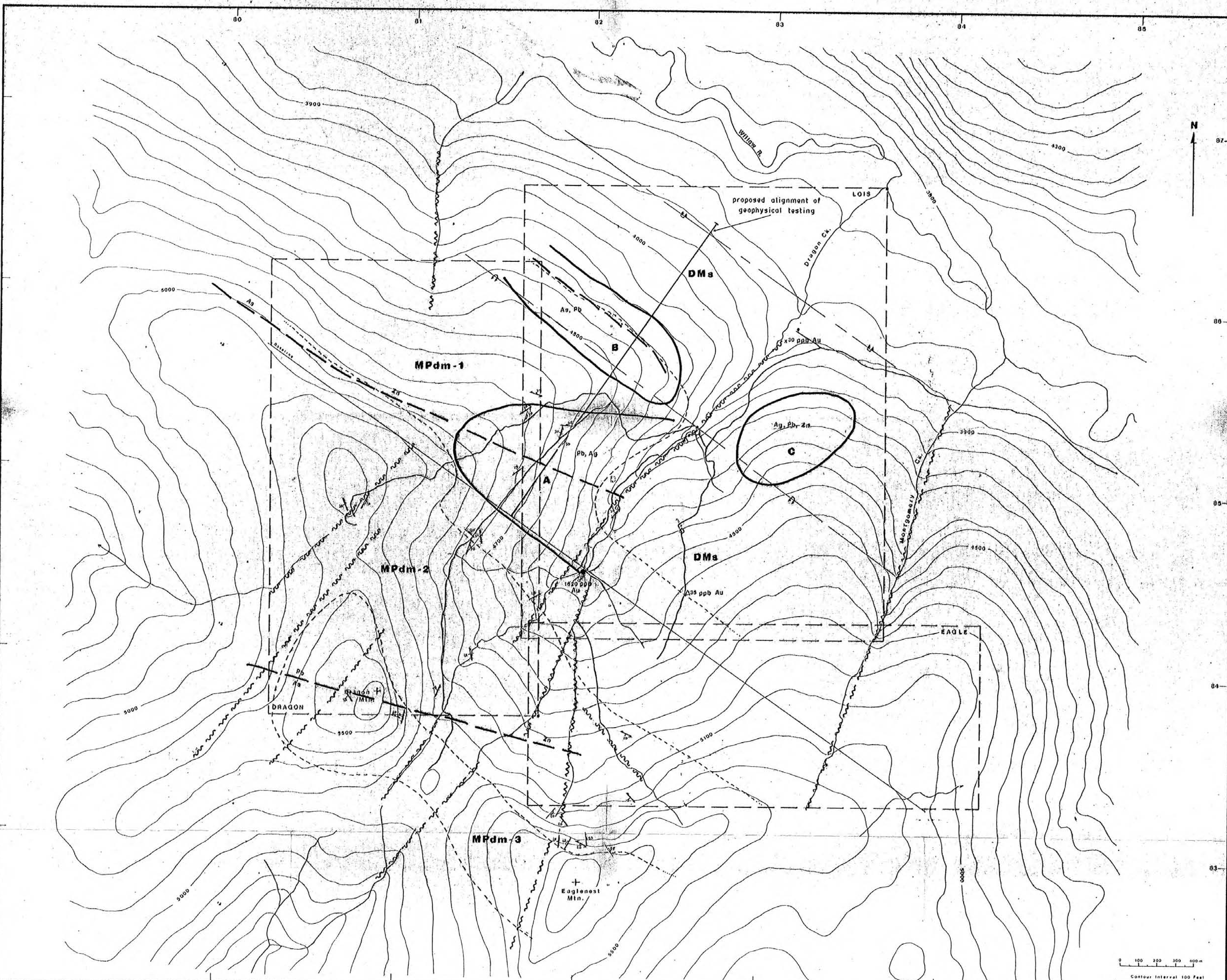
FIG. 11



- bedding
- foliation
- quartz vein
- joint

- overturned anticline, syncline
- fracture
- area of soil anomalies
- anomaly trend or axis
- geological contact, approximate
- silt sample
- rock sample
- float sample
- iron oxide seep or gossan

MPdm Dragon Mtn. Succession
1 light gray micaceous quartzite, grit
2 black phyllite, gray quartzites
3 light gray feldspathic grit, micaceous quartzite

DMs black phyllite, siltite

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Cariboo Mining Division, B.C.

COMPILATION

Scale 1:9,175	NTS 93H/4	July 31/84

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FIG. 12