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GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

14,661

REPORT OF

ASSESSMENT WORK

BY GEOCHEMICAL SOIL SURVEYS

ON

REAKEL #2 & #5 CLAIMS

IN THE CLAPPERTON GROUP

ON

CLAPPERTON AND KIRBY CREEKS

IN THE

NICOLA MINING DIVISION, B.C.

92 I 7E

50°15.5', 120°39'

BY

SHERWIN F. KELLY, P.ENG.

DECEMBER 29, 1985

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF REFERENCES

(1) Geology and Mineral Deposits of the Nicola Map-Area, British Columbia; Memoir 249, Geological Survey of Canada, Ottawa, 1948; by W.E. Cockfield.

(2) Report to Darva Resources and Development Ltd., Vancouver, B.C., on a Group of Mineral Claims on Swakum Mtn., Nicola Mining Division, B.C.; by Sherwin F. Kelly, P. Eng., October 4, 1978.

(3) Report of Assessment Work by Geochemical Soil Surveys on Old Alameda, Dam & Dam Two, Alameda A & Alameda B Claims in the Corona Group, on Swakum Mountain in the Nicola Mining Division, B.C.; by Sherwin F. Kelly, P. Eng., November 22, 1985.

(4) Aeromagnetic Series; Maps 5209G, 1968, Merritt and 5212G, 1968, Mamit Lake.

(5) Report to D.W. McDermott on Mineral Claims LO #1 to #12, Near Merritt, B.C.; by Sherwin F. Kelly, P. Eng., January 12, 1970.

(6) Reports of the B.C. Minister of Mines annual volumes; numerous references to the Peacock Group from 1897 to 1962, especially 1898, 1908, 1915, 1928 and 1962.

(7) Reports of the B.C. Minister of Mines annual volumes; numerous references to the Copperado or Turlight claims from 1929 to 1964, especially 1929, 1947, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1956, 1957, 1961.

ASSESSMENT REPORT
CLAPPERTON GROUP

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REPORT ON
GEOCHEMICAL SURVEYS OF THE
CLAPPERTON GROUP OF CLAIMS
IN THE NICOLA MINING DIVISION, B.C.
BY
SHERWIN F. KELLY, P.ENG.

INTRODUCTION

The objective of this report is to describe and discuss a program of soil sampling performed on the Reakel #5 claim and extending north a short distance in the Reakel #2 claim. These two claims are a part of the five, Reakel #1 to #5, which make up the Clapperton Group of mineral claims. The group lies in the southern reaches of the east slope of Swakum Mtn., largely between Kirby Creek and Clapperton Creek, some 20 km NE of Merritt, in south-western B.C. The claims are in the Nicola Mining Division. The program involved gathering 499 samples, all of which were assayed for copper; of these, 76 were also tested for lead, zinc, arsenic, gold and silver. Numerous anomalies were revealed. The field work was performed in July, 1985, by Pacific Northwest GeoTech. Lt., of Kamloops, B.C., It was applied as assessment work to all of the claims in the Clapperton Group, Reakel #1 to #5, 70 units.

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

The Clapperton Group consists of five claims, Reakel #1 to #5, Reakel #1 to #4 having been staked Oct. 12, 1984 and #5 on July 8, 1985. Number one contains 12 units, #2 also consists of 12 but nos. 3 and 4 each contain 20 units and no. 5 consists of 6 units. The total is 70 units. They are owned by Rea Gold Corp. of Vancouver and I hold a 10% carried interest therein.

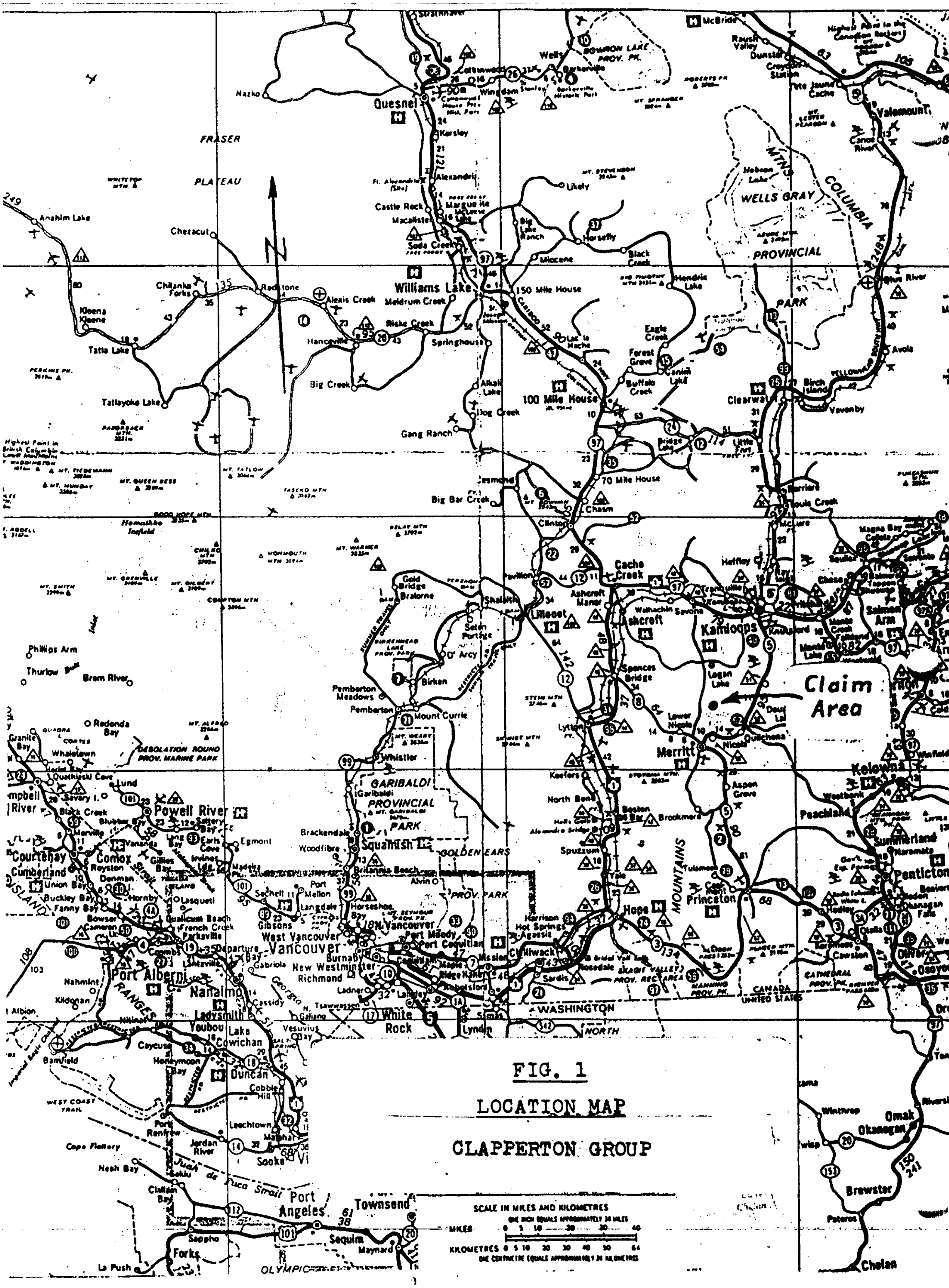

FIG. 1

LOCATION MAP

CLAPPERTON GROUP

The Clapperton Group of claims lies on the eastern slope of Swakum Mtn., extending down to the valley of Clapperton Creek and up the steep, eastern bank to the level of the plateau which extends to the east. The elevation of the area is from 1,050m to about 1,500m. Except for the Clapperton Creek canyon, most of it is gently inclined, rolling topography. The west boundary lies roughly along Kirby Creek, in part.

The Clapperton Group lies athwart Clapperton Creek about 11 km north (upstream) of the village of Nicola, which is on Highway 5 (to Kamloops) about 10 km NE of Merritt. The co-ordinates are approximately 50° 16' north latitude and 120° 39' west longitude. The City of Merritt lies 195 km NE of Vancouver. In a straight line, the group is about 20 km northeast of Merritt. The Location Map, Fig. 1, faces this page.

PHYSIOGRAPHY

The peak of Swakum Mtn., with an elevation of 1,723m, lies about 2 km west of the mid-portion of the west boundary of Reakel #1, at an elevation slightly over 1,500m. To the east, the ground slopes down to the bed of Clapperton Creek, 2 km away, at an elevation of 1,250m. In the next kilometre and a half, to the east side of Reakel #3, the ground slopes up to an elevation of 1,450m.

The principal trend of the contour lines is N-S, so the slopes are gentler in that direction. The west boundaries of Reakel nos. 1, 2 & 5 are nearly parallel and close to Kirby Creek. The south boundary of Reakel #5 crosses Kirby Creek at an elevation of 1,400m (near the SW corner of the claim) and continues east into the south boundary of Reakel #4. A little east of its mid-point, this crosses Clapperton Creek at an elevation of about 1,100m. The SE

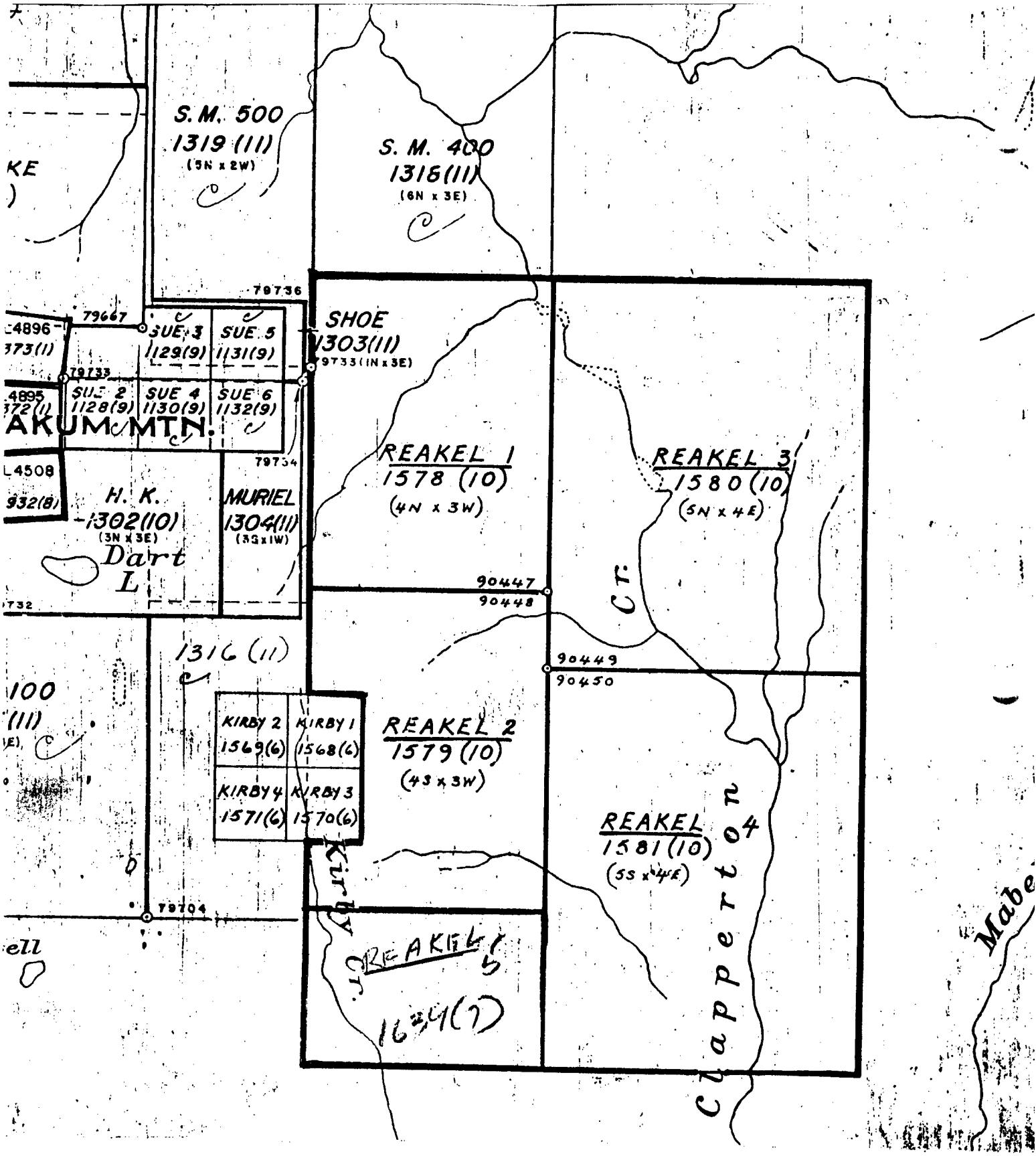

FIG. 2

CLAIM MAP

Clapperton
Group

Scale

2 in. = 1 mile

0 1/4 1/2 3/4 1 mile

corner of the group, corner post 5S4E of Reakel #4, is at an elevation of about 1,250m.

With the exception of the Clapperton Creek Canyon, the topography is gently rolling with a moderate slope down from the upper part of Swakum Mtn. to the Clapperton Creek. There is only a slight slope from north to south. The area has been partially logged and there several places which have been clear-cut, providing open spaces which facilitate getting around and doing the field work. The numerous logging roads contribute to the facility of circulating. The extension of the Coquihalla Highway from Merritt to Kamloops is now being cleared along the west bank of Clapperton Creek, running N-S through the central part of Reakel #4 and the west-central portion of Reakel #3. Grading is to commence in the spring.

ACCESS

The Reakel Group is readily accessible from Merritt. About 4 km NE of Merritt, on Highway #5, a well-graded logging road turns off to the north, to Swakum Mtn. and surrounding areas. At the 25 km signpost the road enters the SW corner of Reakel #5 a couple of hundred meters north of the corner post, 2S3W. At the 27 km mark, the road divides. The left fork goes to the top of Swakum Mtn. and the right fork leads into the maze of roads that winds about in the Reakel area. The Claim Map, Fig. 2, faces this page.

PREVIOUS WORK

There is apparently no record of previous work within the area encompassed by the Reakel Group. A gold-silver discovery on Kirby Creek, however, was reported in Memoir 249 of the Geological Survey of Canada, "Geology and Mineral Deposits of Nicola Map Area, British Columbia", by W.E. Cockfield, 1948. He notes, however, p. 65,

that "The claims of the A group were not seen by the writer, having been staked by F. W. Humble in 1944 subsequent to the writer's visit." (1). Nothing further seems to have gotten into print on these claims.

Four claims, covering the A group showing on Kirby Creek, had been staked prior to the staking of the Reakel claims. There was, however, some question as to the validity of the Kirby Creek staking, so Reakel #2 was allowed to overlap somewhat on that prior staking. The four claims were later declared valid, so their eastern portion takes a "bite" out of the western border of the Reakel #2 claim.

Although no work of consequence has previously been done in this section of the Clapperton Creek valley, exploration and production have taken place on Swakum Mtn. bounding the valley on the west and on the un-named mountain to the southeast, formed of the Central Nicola batholith of granodiorite and quartz diorite.

A copper deposit near the top of Swakum Mtn. was discovered about 1916 by Oscar Schmidt, who staked the "Lucky Mike " claim. The ore was chalcopyrite in a contact-metasomatic deposit of garnet-epidote skarn. Four more main shafts were sunk to the south, in a slightly arcuate line over a distance of three to four kilometres. The one nearest the Lucky Mike, the Alameda 800m south, showed the highest lead content, 9.6% and the highest gold, 0.33 oz./ton. Two and a half kilometres further south, the Thelma workings yielded ore the highest in zinc, 5.75% and in silver, 83.35 oz./ton. A kilometre or so to the southwest, sacked ore in a cabin beside the Old Corona 1 shaft, showed mineralization of sphalerite, galena and a little tetrahedrite in quartz veins in greenstone.

(1) Figures in parentheses refer to citations in the Bibliography of References at the end of this report.

More recent drilling showed up some 350,000 tons of copper-tungsten ore immediately east and south of the Lucky Mike shaft (2).

There is evidently a gradual transition from high-temperature contact-metasomatic mineralization in the vicinity of the Lucky Mike shaft, through moderately high temperature hydro-thermal mineralization of chalcopyrite, galena, sphalerite and some tetrahedrite, carrying gold and silver, in quartz veins cutting through the Nicola formation, also occurring as disseminations therein. Near the shaft, galena and gold predominate (Old Alameda workings) whereas at the more distant sites (Thelma and Old Corona) silver and sphalerite are more prominent. W.E. Cockfield perceived this zonal distribution and suggested "....a temperature zoning around a concealed body of intrusive rock."(1).

Recent geochemical surveys on a band of claims lying between half a kilometre and a kilometre west of Lucky Mike-Old Alameda-Thelma showings, confirm the zoning effect. (3).

At the time of Cockfield's visit, and for years afterwards, there was no clear evidence for a possible, intrusive source of the mineralization. The release in 1968 of the aeromagnetic map of this area, in my opinion provided the clue. It reveals a strong magnetic anomaly underlying Swakum Mtn. and extending north nearly to Rey Creek. The peak value is 3,700 gammas and is defined by closely crowded contours from 2,600 gammas to the 3,700 figure. The Lucky Mike shaft is tangent to the 2,600 gamma contour and about half a mile from the peak, which is to the WSW, (4).

Although the above-described magnetic situation lies outside the area of the Reakel claims, it has been described in brief because it provided the rationale for staking the Reakel claims.

The magnetic anomaly underlying Swakum Mtn. is very similar in appearance and values to numerous such anomalies which occur to the west, over the Guichon batholith which is source and host rock to the many copper mines in the Highland Valley. There is, consequently, a strong presumption that the Swakum Mtn. anomaly does, in fact, correspond to an underlying intrusive mass which could have been the source for mineralizing solutions.(5).

A strikingly similar anomaly occurs on the west bank of Clapperton Creek, extending over a N-S length of some four miles between that creek and Kirby Creek. Its peak value of 3,120 gammas is near the southern end, about two miles east of Hensell Lake. A lesser peak of 2,710 gammas lies nearly 1½ miles north and another of 2,710 gammas is a mile slightly west of north from that one. The latter magnetic peak is 2½ miles due east of the magnetic peak on Swakum Mtn. The length of the anomaly given above, is its length on the Mamit Lake sheet, but it actually extends another 1½ miles south into the Merritt sheet, where it exhibits another peak of 2,590 gammas.

The geological map accompanying Cockfield's report (1) shows the Central Nicola batholith of granodiorite and quartz diorite, stretching north for some 30 miles from Nicola Lake. In the vicinity of the Reakel claims, the contact between this intrusive and the Nicola beds appears to follow closely the bed of Clapperton Creek, varying a little from one side to the other. The south end of this batholith exhibits strong magnetic anomalies which decrease markedly towards the north. Some copper mineralization is found in the southern portion of this batholith.

In the bed of Clapperton Creek about 6 km south of Reakel #5 and 5 km north of Nicola, an eye-catching outcrop of quartz some tens of feet in diameter, is well mineralized with bornite and chalcopyrite. It has been known since 1897 and designated variously as the Hunter Group and the Peacock Group, according to who was working on it. It lies at the contact of the batholith with the invaded Nicola formations. Some shallow shafts have been sunk and drifts driven, as well as drilling some holes in the search for the downward extensions of the surface exposure. Chip samples from an exposure assayed Au, 0.02 oz/t, Ag, 1.6 oz/t and Cu, 3.7%. No substantial body of siliceous copper ore has yet been encountered, but the search has been hampered by frequent flooding of Clapperton Creek, which keeps the workings full of water. No magnetic anomaly is associated with this deposit. (6).

High on the west flank of the mountain formed by the batholith, 3½ km southeast of the Peacock deposit and adjacent to a strong magnetic anomaly, is the Copperado Mine, also known as the Turlight Mine and the Guichon Mine. In 1929 a shaft was started on copper mineralization in a zone of gneissic, altered horneblende. At a few feet depth, strong bornite and chalcopyrite in quartz was encountered, assaying Au, 0.02 oz/t, Ag, 2.6 oz/t and copper 11.7%. Operation was erratic over subsequent years, with long periods of closure. In 1947 the shaft, 60 ft. deep, was unwatered and some ore was shipped. In 1949 it was recorded that minor intrusives. foliation in the bedrock and shear zones generally had a northerly strike and that quartz veins with bornite and chalcopyrite were usually carried in shear zones.

In 1956 45 tons of ore were shipped, which contained 78 oz. of silver and 6,187 lbs of copper. By 1957 the shaft had been sunk to 450 ft. and 720 ft. of drifting and crosscutting carried out on four levels. Geophysical work and diamond drilling were employed in exploration and revealed a new area of mineralization some 5,000 ft. NW of the shaft. Quartz-feldspar veins were found cutting the granodiorite and carrying chalcopyrite and bornite.(7).

I first saw the property in 1959 or 1960, when Toluma Mines had an option on it. The mine had been shut down, but the camp installations were still in good condition. In the ore bin, there were several tons of spectacular copper ore, big blobs of bornite and chalcopyrite in chunks of quartz. For Toluma, I carried out an exploration program of geological, geochemical amd geophysical observations in an area about a mile north-north westerly of the shaft. Numerous northerly-striking quartz veins were found, from an inch or two wide to a couple of feet or more, carrying chalcopyrite and bornite. They were too narrow and too widely spaced to be commercial at that time. A few years later, under different circumstances, a molybdenite deposit was discovered some distance southeast of the shaft.

The evidence sketched above indicates that the Central Nicola batholith of granodiorite and quartz diorite, at the time of intrusion, was probably in the metallogenetic mode.

On the aeromagnetic maps of this area (4) the 2,500 gamma contour encloses the area showing magnetic anomalies on the Central Nicola batholith; another encloses the anomalies on which the Reakel claims were staked. These two isogams lie on opposite sides of the Clapperton Creek valley and are separated by about

a mile to a mile and a half. There is a deep indentation on the batholith contour, between Sheep Lake and Fox Lake (about opposite Hensell Lake), however, which extends the separation there to about three miles.

The separation of the two 2,500 isogams lends itself to at least three possible explanations:-

(1) The Reakel magnetic anomalies correspond to an intrusive independent from the Central Nicola one, or possibly a "satellite" intrusive.

(2) Those magnetic anomalies represent an apophysis from the Central Nicola batholith, extending up, ridge-like from far down the flank of that intrusive.

(3) The anomalies correspond to a contact metasomatic and/or hydrothermal formation originating from a deeply buried source on the flank of the batholith.

Since each probability presented above portrays a scenario which can occur in the metallogenetic mode, no matter which is preferred, the possibility of metallogenesis is presented. The results of the geochemical survey indicate that such is the case.

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

The geochemical survey soil samples from a portion of the Clapperton Group claims, were collected by Pacific Northwest Geo Tech Ltd. of Kamloops and submitted for analysis to Acme Analytical Laboratories of Vancouver, B.C. The laying out of the lines for the sampling grid, placing the marking stakes at the station points and collecting the samples, were carried out under the supervision of Mr. Keith D'Angelo, Field Manager for Pacific NW, between July 7 & 10, and July 23 & 28, 1985. The analyses were made in July and August of 1985.

A grid of lines was laid out, covering Reakel #5 and extending 500m into Reakel #2, adjoining to the north. The lines run E-W and, spaced 100m apart, are numbered from 0 at the south boundary of Reakel #5 to 15N. The sample stations, 50m apart, are numbered E and W from a N-S Base Line; the BL is 800m east of the west claim boundary and 700m west of the east claim line. The full grid is shown on Figs. 3 to 8, in the envelope bound in back of the text. A total of 24 km of line was laid out and sampled, @ $185 per km.

The soil samples were dug from the "B" horizon, around 10 to 20 cm in depth, packed in kraft paper sample envelopes and delivered to Acme Analytic Laboratories for analysis. The total delivered was 499 samples. All samples were tested for copper, as shown on Fig. 3. Out of these, 118 were analysed for silver (Fig. 4), gold (Fig. 5), arsenic (Fig. 6), lead (Fig. 7), and zinc (Fig. 8). The total cost for analyses was $2,241.40.

Copper determinations cover the entire survey area and therefor provide an overview of the pattern of copper mineralization. Analyses for other metals were on a spot check basis, to see what other metals might have accompanied the copper deposition. This procedure achieved its objective, but the random scattering of the determinations precludes the deriving therefrom of any consistent pattern of that accompanying mineralization. It does show, however, that in places those other metals did accompany copper, especially the silver and gold.

The analytical procedure consisted of sieving the soil samples through an 80-mesh screen and testing the -80 mesh fraction. For silver and the base metals, ½ gram samples are

digested in dilute hot aqua regia and the extracted metals are determined by atomic absorption or by inductively coupled argon plasma. For gold, a 10 gm sample is ignited and digested with hot dilute aqua regia. The gold is extracted from this solution with methyl isobutyl ketone and determined by atomic absorption.

The geochemical analyses reports from Acme Analytical Lab. are in an envelope bound in back of this text.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

The costs of this program, as filed for satisfaction of assessment requirements on Sep. 30, 1985, in the Office of the Gold Commissioner for the Nicola Mining Division, were as follows:-

Line lay-out and picketing (24 km) and taking 499 samples	$4,440.00
Analyses	2,241.40
Supervision and report	1,000.00
	$7,681.40

It was requested that the sum of $7,600 be applied to the claims, as follows:-

Reakel #1,	1578(10),	12 units,	$1,200 for one year.
Reakel #2,	1579(10),	12 units,	$1,200 for one year
Reakel #3,	1580(10),	20 units,	$2,000 for one year
Reakel #4,	1581(10),	20 units,	$2,000 for one year
Reakel #5,	1639(7),	6 units,	$1,200 for two years
			$7,600

Invoices are in an envelope bound in back of this text.

RESULTS

My analyses of the data submitted by Acme Analytical Labs. and calculations based thereon, enabled me to formulate the quantitative values required to evaluate the results of the field work, shown in the table on the following page.

ELEMENT	ANOMALOUS	THRESHHOLD	BACKGROUND
Copper ppm	90	60	30
Lead ppm	21	14	7
Zinc ppm	165	110	55
Silver ppm	0.6	0.4	0.2
Gold ppb	6	4	2
Arsenic ppm	10	7	3.5

In comparing the numbers of anomalous readings for the various metals, it should be kept in mind that the 499 samples tested for copper covered the entire survey area. Only 118, a little less than a quarter of them, were tested for the other metals and those samples were irregularly distributed, on a spot check basis.

The copper anomalies range from 90 ppm (3 times background) to 295 ppm (9.8 times background). There are 49 anomalous readings and 17 of them are 5 times background (150 ppm) or higher. These are strongly anomalous readings. There is a slight concentration of anomalous values, including a good share of the higher ones, in the area of Lines 2N to 4N and of Lines 8N and 9N.

Many of the anomalous recordings are isolated, on a single line; in some cases there are two or more such values adjacent to each other and are considered as a single anomaly. When high values occur opposite each other on two or more lines, they are enclosed in a single contour line. The 49 anomalous values thus coalesce into 31 anomalous areas; see Fig. 3.

On Line 0 there are three anomalies open to the south (unstaked ground) and one open to the south and east (Reakel #4 lies to the east). An anomaly on Line 10N, at the LCP, is also open to the east, towards Reakel #4. On Line 7N there is another,

open to the west.

Twelve copper-anomalous stations were also anomalous for gold and seven more had adjacent gold anomalies. That was 90% of the gold anomalies. Similarly, 17 copper-anomalous stations also carried silver anomalies and two more had adjacent silver highs. This accounted for 82% of the silver anomalies.

Three copper anomalies had co-incident lead highs and one more was adjacent to one of the above. That accounted for 75% of the lead anomalies. One copper high had an associated zinc high and another had a zinc anomaly adjacent to it. That accounted for 100% of the zinc anomalies.

Six copper anomalies had co-incident arsenic ones and one copper high had an adjacent arsenic high. That accounted for 100% of the arsenic anomalies.

The locations of the 21 gold anomalies are shown on Fig. 5. The association of gold and copper anomalies is particularly evident in the SE quadrant of the survey area, east of the Base Line and from Line 0 north to 7N. Especially noticeable are the elongated contours of both gold and copper which stretch across Lines 2N to 3N, and 4N to 6N. Although no gold anomalies appear in the copper contour to the north, across Lines 8N to 10N, it should be noted that threshhold gold values are associated with it.

Threshhold gold values are also associated with the copper anomaly just west of Post 2S2W on Line 0. At the east end of that line, gold anomalies occur with the copper ones. To the north, at the east end of Line 5N, are two gold anomalies without copper. The one between 5E and 6E stretches north to embrace a copper-gold anomaly in the same position on Line 6N. The other, between 6E

and 7E, might join the copper-gold anomaly due north, on Line 7N, had there been readings there on the line between them, Line 6N.

The extraordinary anomaly of 53 ppb on Line 4N, between 4W and 5W, is very suspect. Aside from that station, the highest anomaly recorded, 15 ppb, is at the west end of Line 9N. Although that very high reading, of 53 ppb occurs between two copper anomalies, the readings to either side are only 1 ppb! The suspicion arises that it may have been due to a particle of free gold in the overburden.

Of the 21 gold anomalies, only 4 had associated arsenic ones. That is, only 19% of the gold anomalies were associated with arsenic and 81% were not. The arsenic anomalies are shown on Fig. 6. The other side of the coin is, that of 6 arsenic anomalies, 4, or 75% had associated gold indications! That means that an arsenic anomaly offers a good probability of being associated with a gold anomaly, but that there is an even higher probability that a lot of gold anomalies will have no arsenic indicators.

Particularly striking are the arsenic contours extending across Lines 2N, 3N & 4N just east of the Base Line, and on Line 6N near the east claim line. These coincide with copper and gold anomaly contours. It's also worth noting that there are threshhold values of arsenic on Line 6N at the Base Line, where there is a copper anomaly along with a threshhold gold; and on Line 0 where, west of the B.L. they occur with threshhold gold and copper anomalies and east of it with copper and gold anomalies. The association of arsenic with copper and gold is therefor a little closer than is evident from the anomalous values alone.

The distribution of the silver anomalies, Fig. 4, differs strikingly from that of the gold and arsenic. The latter are concentrated east of the Base Line and south of Line 5N. Silver, on the other hand, is concentrated west of the Base Line, extend- to 9N and with a threshhold value on Line 11N. East of the BL, however, there are only three, small silver contours, one on Line 8N and two on Line 4N; all coincide with copper anomalies, and at the LCP on 10N a silver threshhold coincides with a strong copper anomaly, with an adjoining gold threshhold.

West of the Base Line there are twelve anomalous areas from Line 0 to Line 9N, on every line tested; Lines 5N & 6N were not tested because they carry no copper anomalies. All but one, at 7W on Line 3N, correspond, at least partly, to copper anomalies. Coupled to that one, at 7W on Line 3N there is a threshhold copper reading of 79ppm.

The copper anomalies, with which gold highs are associated at the east end of Line 0, carry no silver, not even threshhold values. West of the BL, however, there are copper anomalies with some of which silver anomalies are associated, along with gold threshhold values, in the first three lines. Farther north, on Lines 8N to 12N, there are six copper anomalies. Three of these (Lines 8N & 9N) include silver anomalies plus two in gold and one threshhold gold. Of the three on Lines 11N, 12N & 13N, the middle and NE ones carry gold anomalies; the middle and southwest ones include threshhold silver values.

Lead anomalies are striking for their scarcity; there are only three anomalous areas, Fig. 7.

East of the BL there is one anomaly on Line 0, at 6E, coinciding with copper and gold anomalies. North of Line 0, there

are only six threshhold values, scattered on various lines as far as 8N. Three of them coincide with copper anomalies or adjoin one (Lines 5N, 6N & 8N). At 8N, it adjoins a silver anomaly.

West of the Base Line there is an anomalous area on Line 0 between 3W & 4W and extending north across Line 1N. This corresponds with copper anomalies and threshhold readings, with silver anomalies and threshholds and with zinc threshhold values. On Line 1N at 1W there is a lead threshhold accompanying a copper anomaly, a silver anomaly and a zinc anomaly. A lead anomaly on Line 7N at 7W is coincident with silver and copper anomalies and threshhold zinc.

The lead threshholds on Line 3N between 3W and 5W lie within a silver anomaly and cover a copper threshhold. On 4N, they lie in a copper-silver anomaly (5W) and between it and another to the east; lead and silver threshhods mark the gap. On Line 9N, lead threshholds lie in another silver-copper anomaly also marked by a gold anomaly and zinc threshholds. On Line 11N a lead threshhold lies adjacent to one of silver and both lie within a copper anomaly. Line 12N, at 3W, carries lead threshhold as well as silver and zinc threshholds and a gold anomaly, all within a copper anomaly. Between 2W & 3W on Line 13N, there are threshholds of lead, zinc and copper just north of the above-mentioned copper anomaly and, 100m east there is a gold-copper anomaly.

The suspect gold anomaly of 53ppb, on Line 4N between 4W and 5W, coincides with a threshhold lead, a threshhold silver and lies between two copper-silver anomalies. It should not be arbitrarily written off.

The zinc threshhold distribution has been fairly well covered above. It remains to be noted, however, that there are only two zinc anomalies in this survey area, both west of the Base Line. One lies at 1W on Line 1N, accompanying anomalies in silver and copper and a lead threshhold. The second is on Line 2N, between 6W & 7W, where it lies adjacent to a silver-copper anomaly at 6W which also contains a gold threshhold.

East of the BL, there are only 4 zinc threshholds. One occurs with the copper-gold anomalies and arsenic threshhold at the east end of Line 0. Two are with the long copper contour near the BL, across lines 2N to 4N, one lying in the north end and the other being just off the south end, on Line 1N. The fourth is on Line 8N, between 3E & 4E, within a copper anomaly.

West of the BL, there are 17 zinc threshhold readings. Of these, 6 are on Lines 0 and 1N, associated with the copper-silver-lead anomalies and threshhold gold and arsenic values between the BL and 4W. The remaining 11 are scattered throughout the area, north to Line 13N. They are mostly associated with (coincide with or lie adjacent to) copper and silver anomalies. On Lines 9N and 12N, however, they are with gold anomalies which also coincide with lead threshhold, as well as copper anomalous values. On Line 7N, the zinc threshholds lie with copper, silver and lead anomalies. On 3N, at the BL, there is a solo zinc threshhold. There is none with the suspect gold anomaly on Line 4N.

With the exception of Line 0, the gold anomalies east of the BL are not accompanied by zinc threshholds. They are accompanied by a lead anomaly on Line 0 and a single threshhold on Line 5N, between 2E & 3E, where there is also a silver threshhold.

DISCUSSION

Arsenic analyses were made in order to determine whether or not that metal could be used as a "pathfinder" for gold, since analyses for the latter are so expensive. A majority of the arsenic anomalies (75%) carried gold anomalies. Therefor, as far as the data here presented are representative, arsenic anomalies can be considered as good indicators for gold. On the other hand, there are many gold anomalies that show no arsenic ones. Therefor, the lack of arsenic anomalies can not be interpreted to indicate the absence of gold. See Figs. 5 & 6.

The most prominent association of gold and arsenic lies in the SE quadrant of the survey area, east of the Base Line and from Line 0 north to Line 8N. If threshhold values are also taken into consideration, the correspondence is enhanced.

The striking coincidence, however, is between the copper anomalies and those of gold, both in this sector and in the rest of the map area. See Figs. 3 & 5. If threshhold values are also given some credence, the correspondences increase, producing distinctive zones of reaction elongated north and south. Two such zones, closely spaced, lie between 3E and 5E, from 3N to 10N. To the west, close to the BL, is a third extending from the south border to 9N with an interruption at 5N. This latter is marked in its southern portion, by strong gold and arsenic anomalies, together with a little lead, zinc and silver. Some silver also is associated with the copper anomalies a couple of hundred metres to the east, between 3N and 10N.

The impressive silver showings are, however, in the west part of the survey area, west of the BL and extending from the south claim line to 9N. See Fig. 4. The association with copper

anomalies is even more striking than it is east of the BL. There are only three silver anomalies east of Base Line and it is the threshhold values which contribute much to the appearance of the silver there. West of the BL, however, there are 12 anomalous silver areas, all associated with copper. The copper anomalies are as numerous and as impressive west of the BL as they are east of it.

Incorporating threshhold values in the perspective is of assistance in bringing the scattered anomalies together, into a slightly more organized pattern. As in the eastern part, a strong N-S linearity becomes apparent, located between 2W and 5W from Line 0 to Line 13N, with a gap between Lines 5N and 8N. That gap is valid for copper, but no silver determinations were made between those boundaries on Lines 5N, 6N, 7N and 8N, so the silver gap may or may not be real.

At the south end, silver predominates and overshadows the copper. Some gold is present and a little arsenic. Particularly noticeable, however, are lead and zinc, especially on Line 0. In the north, Lines 8N to 13N, copper is predominant and silver is not as abundant. Gold is present, with a little arsenic, but zinc and lead have become more noticeable. The latter two metals are present as far north as Line 13N, the last one to be tested for them. East of the Base Line, lead and zinc extend only as far north as Line 8N.

On the west boundary of the survey area, the west claim line, two anomalies, with associated threshhold values, are open to the west. On Line 7N, there is a strong anomaly of copper, with silver

and lead accompanying it, plus two zinc threshholds. Two lines north, on 9N, there is a strong gold anomaly plus lead and zinc threshholds. This latter anomaly is interesting for the association of gold with lead and zinc but without copper.

Lead exhibits only three anomalies in this survey area. Two are on the south boundary:- one is at 6E and accompanies anomalies in copper and gold and the other is between 3W and 5W, across Lines 0 and 1N, where it is accompanied by anomalies in copper and silver. The third anomaly is at the west end of Line 7N, where it accompanies anomalies in copper and silver.

The distribution of lead threshhold values exhibits a significant pattern. East of the BL there are only 6 threshhold readings, scattered from Line 0 north only to Line 8N. West of the BL, however, there are 16 threshhold values, extending to Line 13N, the last one tested for lead.

Zinc exhibits the fewest anomalies of any of the metals tested,- there are only two. Both zinc anomalies are west of the BL, on Lines 1N and 2N, where they are accompanied by anomalies in copper and silver. The distribution of the threshhold values resembles that of lead. East of the BL there are only 4 threshhold stations, scattered between Lines 0 and 8N. To the west, however, there are 15 anomalous stations, scattered from Line 0 north to the last one tested, Line 13N

The distribution of anomalies and threshholds has been described in some detail because of its bearing on the concept of thermal gradient and zonal pattern of deposition. Thermal zoning

on neighboring Swakum Mtn. was described above, on p. 5, as it was the geological and magnetic settings of the deposits which had been explored there, which sparked the staking of the Reakel claims. The Lucky Mike shaft explored a copper deposit in a high temperature, contact-metasomatic skarn. Adjacent, on the east, lies a high-temperature copper-tungsten orebody. To the south, at the Old Alameda shaft, the mineralization is hydro-thermal lead and gold with some copper, zinc and silver. Further south, at the Bernice and Thelma, the mineralization is of somewhat lower temperature and consists of zinc-silver with some lead, copper and gold. This is in accordance with generally accepted concepts of temperature-related mineral deposition. The above zonation extends over a distance of 3 km, however, but the present sampling covers only a kilometre and a half. The tested area is therefor not large enough to provide a sound basis for evaluating possible temperature zonings. Some hints nevertheless emerge.

Copper is ubiquitous and seems not to exhibit any variation within the area surveyed. Gold and arsenic, however, are more prominent in the east half of the area and favour the southern portion thereof. Lead begins to appear at the southern edge. Silver, on the other hand, is concentrated in the west half of the survey area and it is there that zinc appears. Gold occasionally shows in the west half, too. Taking the threshhold values into account, lead and zinc are much more abundant in the west than in the east.

The tentative conclusion is that the lower temperature minerals occur in the western portion of the survey area and appear

in the eastern portion principally near the south boundary. The higher temperature copper-gold-arsenic indications occupy the central portion of the east half and give some evidence of extending further north, but scarcity of samples in that area preclude making any affirmation about such possible extension.

It should be kept in mind that the aeromagnetic results indicate that the area of the magnetic anomaly is underlain by a high-temperature, contact-metasomatic deposit of magnetite. Such deposits frequently accompany igneous intrusions and indicate that the magma contained hydrothermal solutions high in iron and probably in other metals as well. Most of the metallic compounds (usually sulphides) are deposited at lower temperatures than are those in the contact zone. The hydrothermal solutions carrying them will radiate outward from the intrusive mass, according to the channelways available for circulation. The metallic compounds will come out of solution successively with decreasing temperatures as the solutions move outward from the hot intrusive.

The zoning of metallic deposits as evident on the surface, will also occur with depth. Thus, a surface showing say of zinc and silver, if followed down-dip towards the igneous source, may well merge into lead-gold mineralization, then copper-gold-arsenic and finally, near and in the metasomatic zone, become a copper-tungsten deposit. Copper is likely to occur throughout the series.

The concentration of lower temperature minerals in the southern and western portions of the survey area and the higher temperature copper-gold in the central and northern portions of

the east half, suggest possibly rising temperatures of deposition towards the northeast. It must be kept in mind, however, that sampling for metals other than copper, was on a spot check basis. The resulting data are not complete nor systematic, so deductions based on them must be tentative.

Useful information could be gained by systematic analysis of samples from some of the lines, for tungsten. If that metal occurs here, which it probably does, the results would presumably indicate the direction of rising temperatures and point towards the epicentre of mineralization.

The soil sampling should be extended to the east and north, to follow the excellent indications already evident, and also south.

Detailed aeromagnetic and airborne electromagnetic surveys (or ground work) would yield needed information. Detail magnetic measurements would yield data from which the depths to the magnetic mass could be calculated; the flight lines of the government aeromagnetic map are too widely spaced. The electromagnetic survey would indicate zones of high conductivity characteristic of sulphide mineralization.

The results of the first soil sampling program on your claims, have provided evidence of multimetal mineralization which amply warrant extending the exploration work in this area.

Respectfully submitted

Sherwin F. Kelly, P.Eng.

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V0K 2B0
Dec. 29, 1985

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(2) Report to Darva Resources and Development Ltd., Vancouver, B.C., on a Group of Mineral Claims on Swakum Mtn., Nicola Mining Division, B.C.; by Sherwin F. Kelly, P. Eng., October 4, 1978.

(3) Report of Assessment Work by Geochemical Soil Surveys on Old Alameda, Dam & Dam Two, Alameda A & Alameda B Claims in the Corona Group, on Swakum Mountain in the Nicola Mining Division, B.C.; by Sherwin F. Kelly, P. Eng., November 22, 1985.

(4) Aeromagnetic Series; Maps 5209G, 1968, Merritt and 5212G, 1968, Mamit Lake.

(5) Report to D.W. McDermott on Mineral Claims LO #1 to #12, Near Merritt, B.C.; by Sherwin F. Kelly, P. Eng., January 12, 1970.

(6) Reports of the B.C. Minister of Mines annual volumes; numerous references to the Peacock Group from 1897 to 1962, especially 1898, 1908, 1915, 1928 and 1962.

(7) Reports of the B.C. Minister of Mines annual volumes; numerous references to the Copperado or Turlight claims from 1929 to 1964, especially 1929, 1947, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1956, 1957, 1961.

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Sherwin F. Kelly, P.Eng., residing in Merritt, B.C., certify that:-

(1) I am a registered Professional Engineer in the Province of British Columbia

(2) I received the degree of B. Sc. in Mining Engineering from the University of Kansas in 1917. I pursued graduate studies at the University of Toronto, the University of Kansas, the Université de Paris (the Sorbonne), the Ecole des Mines and the Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, in Paris, in geology and mineralogy. I received my early instruction in geophysics from Prof. Conrad Schlumberger, of the Ecole des Mines.

(3) I have practised as a geophysicist and geologist in Europe, North Africa, North, Central and South America and the Caribbean, since 1920. Since 1936, my work has been as a consultant.

(4) I am the author of the accompanying "Report of Assessment Work by Geochemical Soil Surveys on the Reakel #2 & #5 Claims in the Clapperton Group on Clapperton and Kirby Creeks in the Nicola Mining Division, B.C."

(5) I hold a 10% interest in the group.

Sherwin F. Kelly, P. Eng.

Box 277
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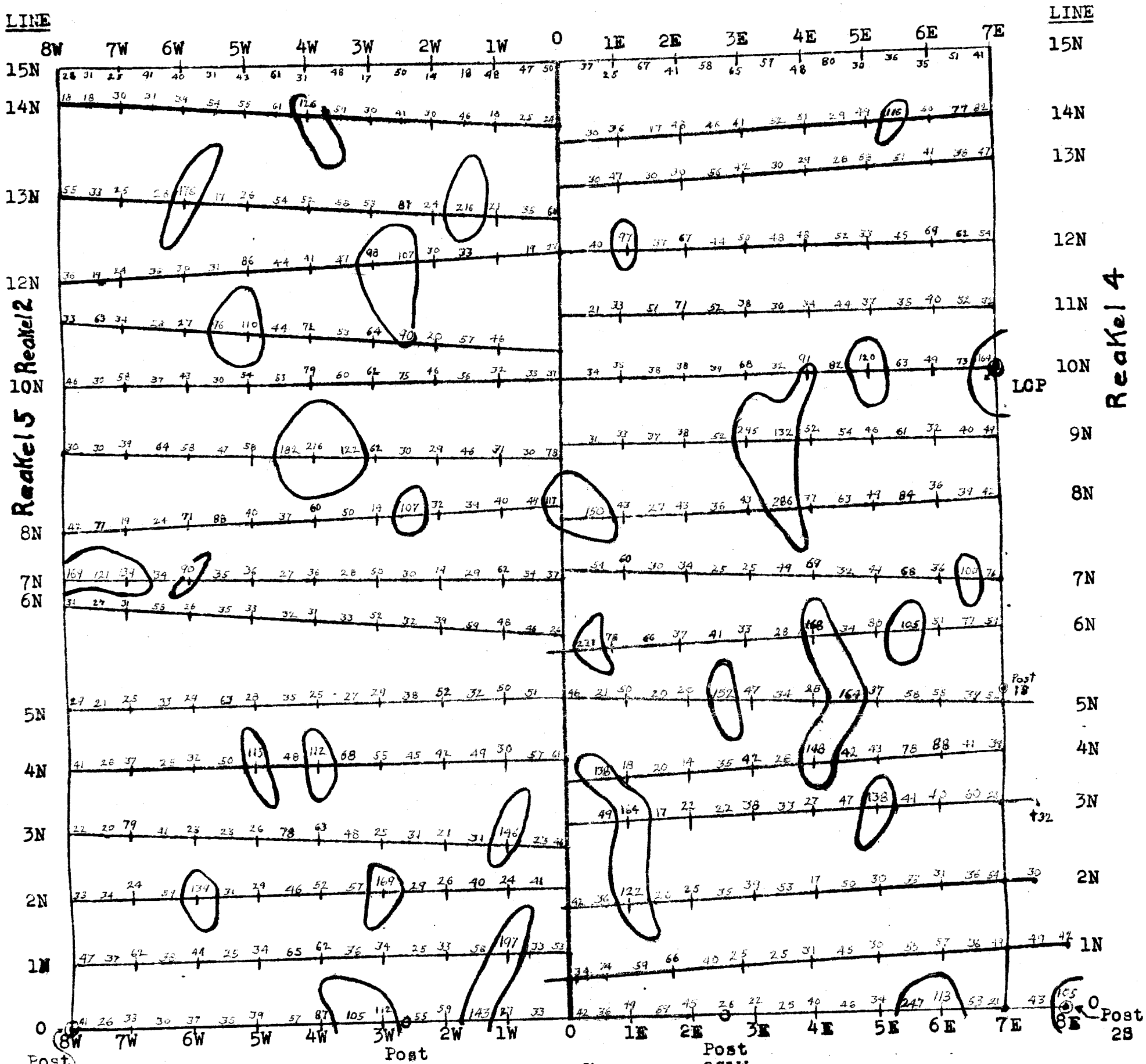
Dec. 29, 1985



CLAPPERTON GROUP

MAP OF GEOCHEMICAL
SURVEY RESULTS
REAKEL #2 & #5 CLAIMS

FIG. 3

COPPER

SCALE

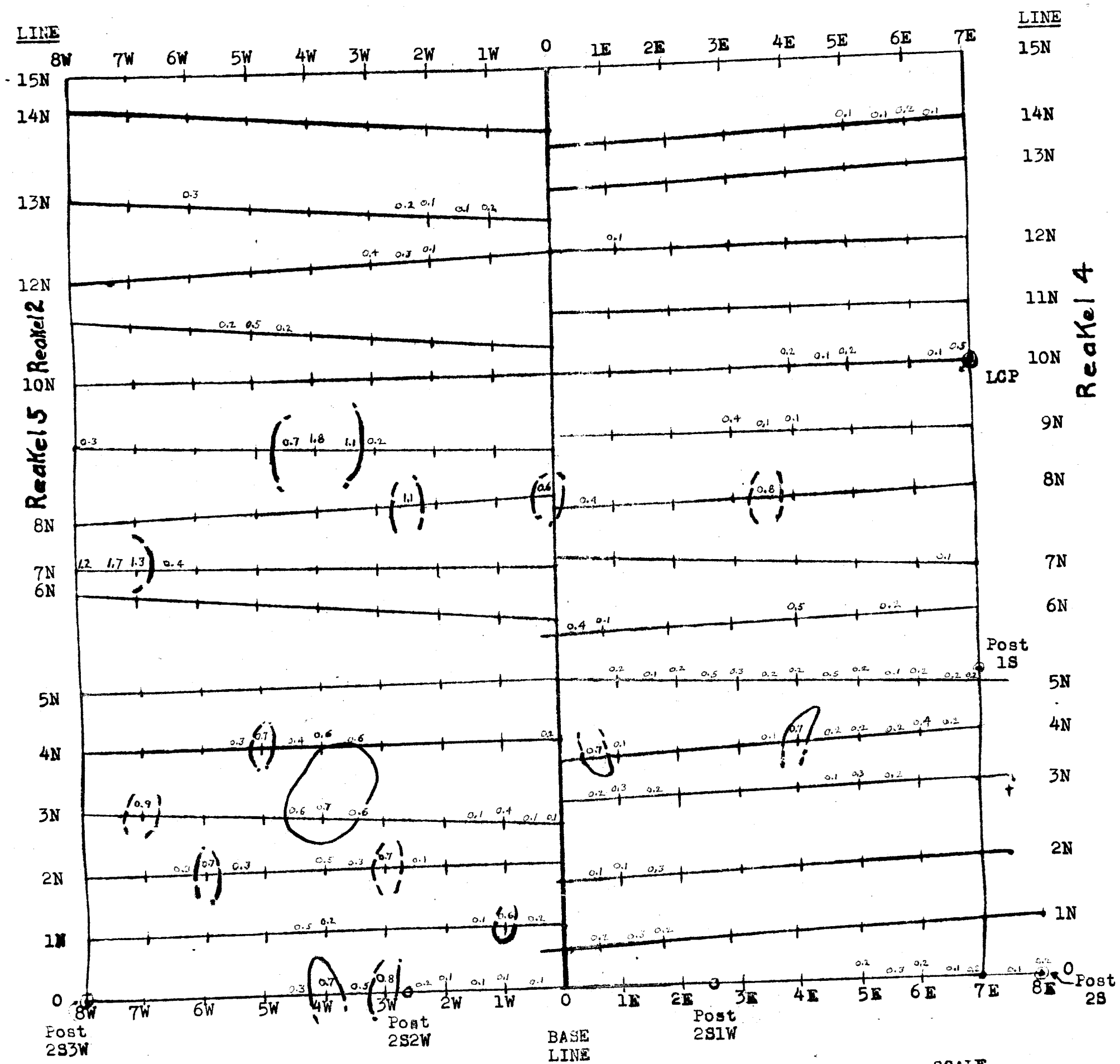
0 50 100 200 300m

Copper values
ppm

Background...30
Threshhold...60
Anomalous....90

Anomalies are outlined

To accompany report of assessment work
on Clapperton Group claims by
Sherwin F. Kelly, P. Eng.
dated Dec. 29, 1985.



CLAPPERTON GROUP

MAP OF GEOCHEMICAL
SURVEY RESULTS
REAKEL #2 & #5 CLAIMS

FIG. 4

SILVER

SCALE

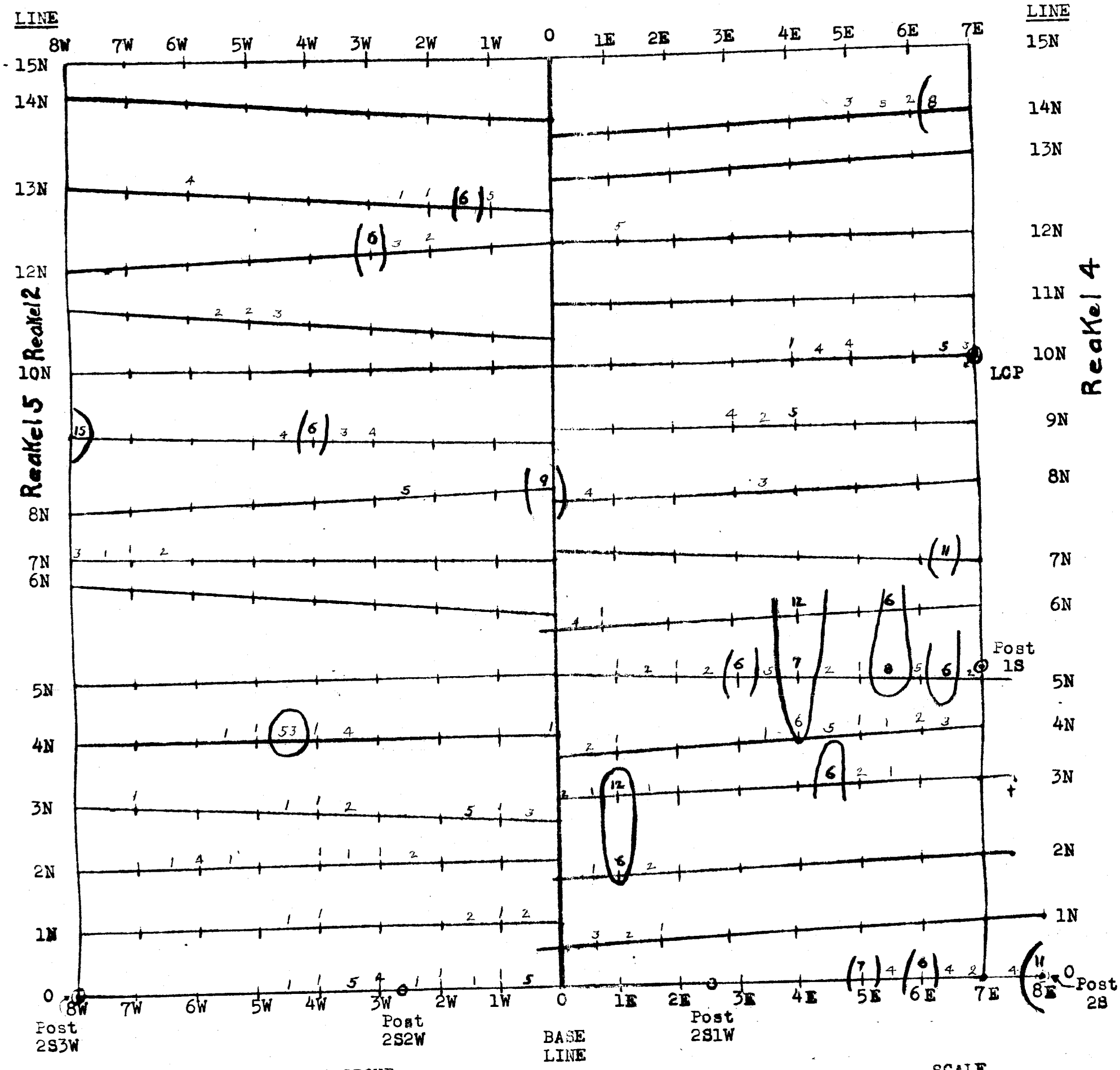
0 50 100 200 300m

Silver values
ppm

Background..0.2
Threshhold..0.4
Anomalous...0.6

Anomalies are outlined.

To accompany report of assessment work
on Clapperton Group claims by
Sherwin F. Kelly, P. Eng.
dated Dec. 29, 1985.



CLAPPERTON GROUP

MAP OF GEOCHEMICAL
SURVEY RESULTS
REAKEL #2 & #5 CLAIMS

FIG. 5

GOLD

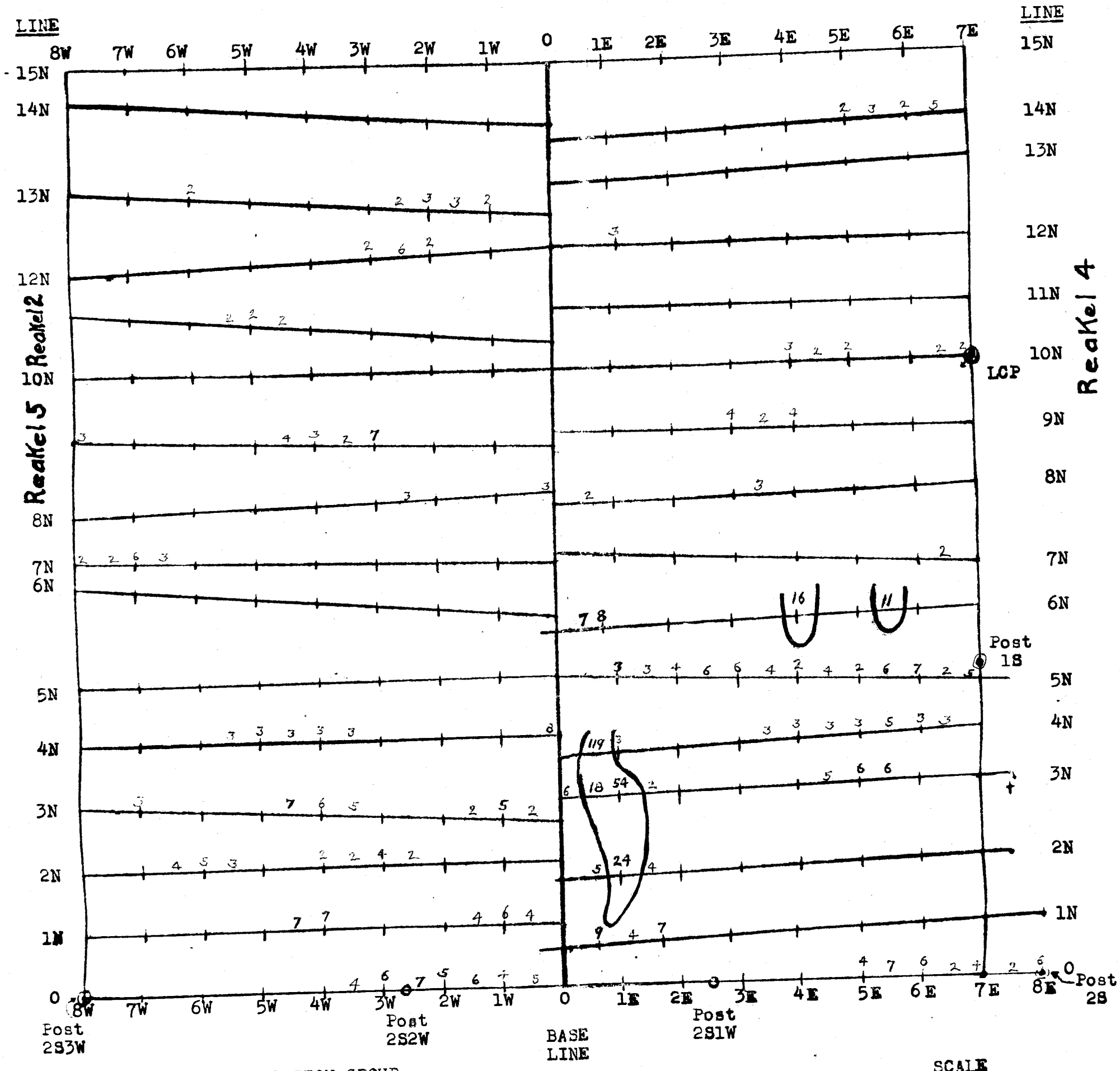
SCALE

0 50 100 200 300m

Gold values
ppb

Background....2
Threshhold....4
Anomalous.....6

To accompany report of assessment work
on Clapperton Group claims by
Sherwin F. Kelly, P. Eng.
dated Dec. 29, 1985.



CLAPPERTON GROUP

MAP OF GEOCHEMICAL
SURVEY RESULTS
REAKEL #2 & #5 CLAIMS

FIG. 6

ARSENIC

SCALE

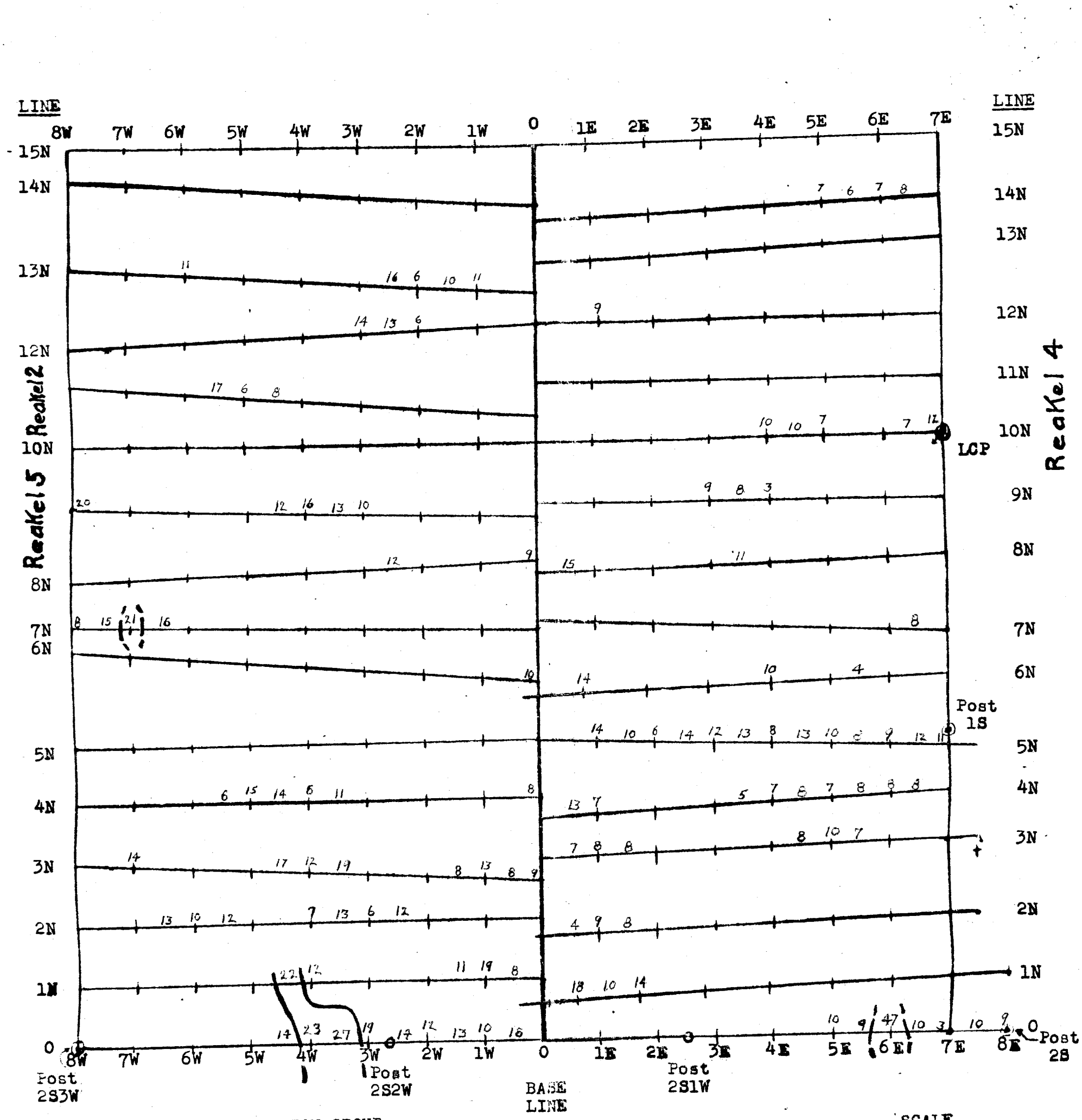
0 50 100 200 300m

Arsenic values
ppm

Background...3.5
Threshhold...7
Anomalous...10

Anomalies are outlined

To accompany report of assessment work
on Clapperton Group claims by
Sherwin F. Kelly, P. Eng.
dated Dec. 29, 1985.



CLAPPERTON GROUP

MAP OF GEOCHEMICAL
SURVEY RESULTS
REAKEL #2 & #5 CLAIMS

FIG. 7

LEAD

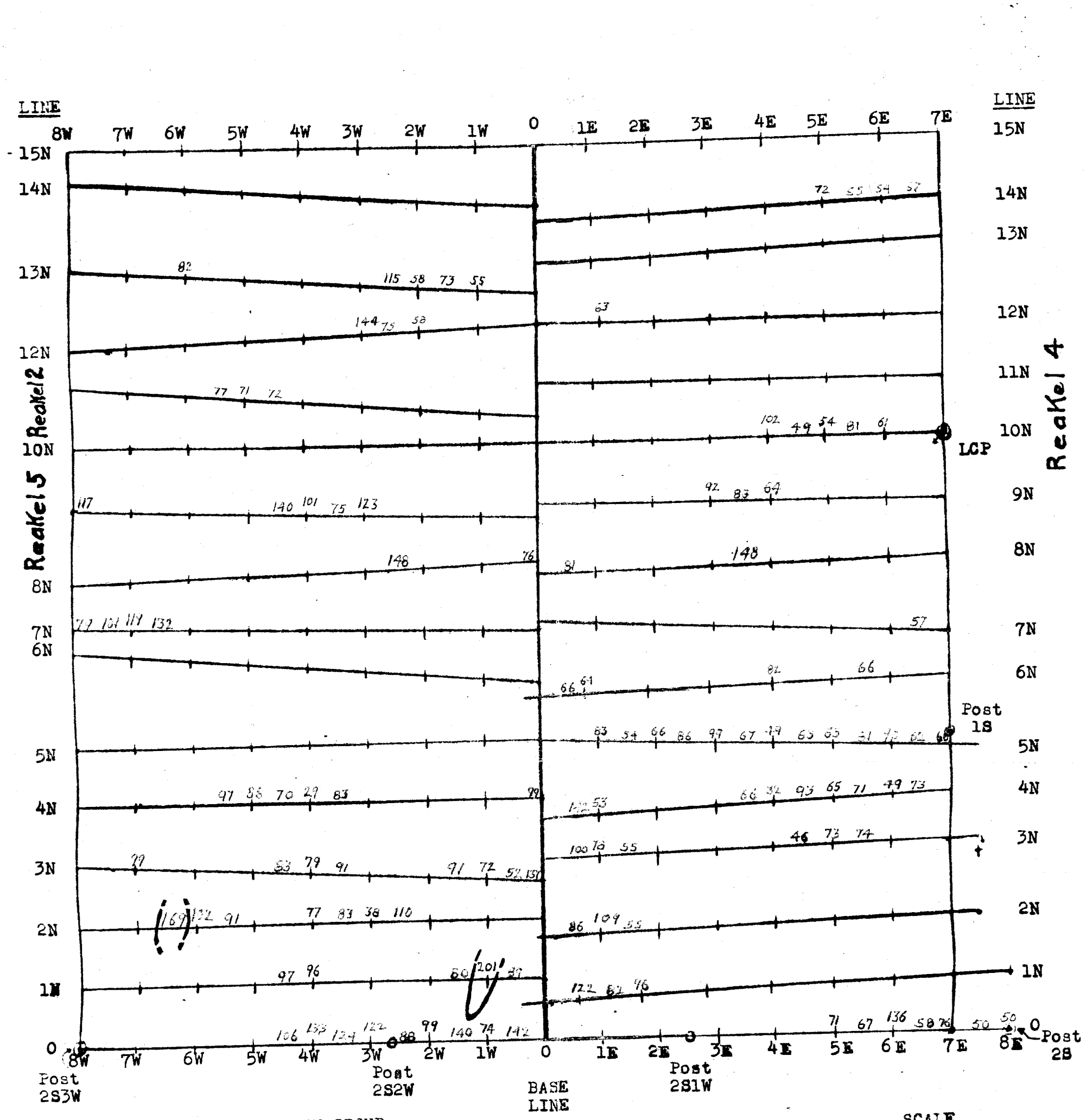
SCALE

0 50 100 200 300m

Lead values
ppm

Background... 7
Threshhold...14
Anomalous....21
Anomalies are outlined.

To accompany report of assessment work
on Clapperton Group claims by
Sherwin F. Kelly, P. Eng.
dated Dec. 29, 1985.



CLAPPERTON GROUP

MAP OF GEOCHEMICAL
SURVEY RESULTS
REAKEL #2 & #5 CLAIMS

FIG. 8

ZINC

SCALE

0 50 100 200 300m

Zinc values
ppm

Background.... 55
Threshhold....110
Anomalous.....165

Anomalies are outlined.

To accompany report of assessment work
on Clapperton Group claims by
Sherwin F. Kelly, P. Eng.
dated Dec. 29, 1985.

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD.
852 E.HASTINGS ST.VANCOUVER B.C. V6A 1R6
PHONE 253-3158 DATA LINE 251-1011

DATE RECEIVED: AUG 29 1985

DATE REPORT MAILED: Sept. 1/85

GEOCHEMICAL ICP ANALYSIS

.500 GRAM SAMPLE IS DIGESTED WITH 3ML 3-1-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR AND IS DILUTED TO 10 ML WITH WATER. THIS LEACH IS PARTIAL FOR MN.FE.CA.P.CR.MG.BA.TI.B.AL.NA.K.W.SI.ZR.CE.SN.Y.NB AND TA. AU DETECTION LIMIT BY ICP IS 3 PPM.
- SAMPLE TYPE: PULPS AU* ANALYSIS BY AA FROM 10 GRAM SAMPLE.

ASSAYER: T. Saundry DEAN TOYE OR TOM SAUNDRY. CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYER

REA GOLD PROJECT - REAKEL CLAIMS FILE#85-1656 R PAGE

SAMPLE#	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	Ag PPM	As PPM	Au* PPB
R5 14+00N 5+00E	49	7	72	.1	2	3
R5 14+00N 5+50E	116	6	55	.1	3	5
R5 14+00N 6+00E	50	7	54	.2	2	2
R5 14+00N 6+50E	77	8	67	.1	5	8
R5 13+00N 6+00W	176	11	82	.3	2	4
R5 13+00N 2+50W	87	16	115	.2	2	1
R5 13+00N 2+00W	24	6	58	.1	3	1
R5 13+00N 1+50W	216	10	73	.1	3	6
R5 13+00N 1+00W	21	11	55	.2	2	5
R5 12+00N 3+00W	98	14	144	.4	2	6
R5 12+00N 2+50W	107	13	75	.3	6	3
R5 12+00N 2+00W	30	6	58	.1	2	2
R5 12+00N 1+00E	97	9	63	.1	3	5
R5 11+00N 5+50W	96	17	77	.2	2	2
R5 11+00N 5+00W	110	6	71	.5	2	2
R5 11+00N 4+50W	44	8	72	.2	2	3
R5 10+00N 4+00E	91	10	102	.2	3	1
R5 10+00N 4+50E	82	10	49	.1	2	4
R5 10+00N 5+00E	120	7	54	.2	2	4
R5 10+00N 6+50E	73	7	81	.1	2	5
R5 10+00N 7+00E	164	12	61	.5	2	3
R5 9+00N 8+00W	30	20	117	.3	3	15
R5 9+00N 4+50W	182	12	140	.7	4	4
R5 9+00N 4+00W	216	16	101	1.8	3	6
R5 9+00N 3+50W	122	13	75	1.1	2	3
R5 9+00N 3+00W	62	10	123	.2	7	4
R5 9+00N 3+00E	295	9	92	.4	4	4
R5 9+00N 3+50E	132	8	83	.1	2	2
R5 9+00N 4+00E	52	3	64	.1	4	5
R5 8+00N 2+50W	107	12	148	1.1	3	5
R5 8+00N 0+00W	117	9	76	.6	3	9
R5 8+00N 0+50E	150	15	81	.4	2	4
R5 8+00N 3+50E	286	11	148	.8	3	3
R5 7+00N 8+00W	169	8	79	1.2	2	3
R5 7+00N 7+50W	121	15	101	1.7	2	1
R5 7+00N 7+00W	139	21	119	1.3	6	1
R5 7+00N 6+50W	34	16	132	.4	3	2
STD C/AU 0.5	59	39	134	7.1	40	480

REA GOLD PROJECT - REAKEL CLAIMS FILE#85-1656 R PAGE 2

SAMPLE#	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	Ag PPM	As PPM	Au* PPB
R5 7+00N 6+50E	100	8	57	.1	2	11
R5 6+00N 0+50E	221	10	66	.4	7	4
R5 6+00N 1+00E	78	14	64	.1	8	1
R5 6+00N 4+00E	168	10	82	.5	16	12
R5 6+00N 5+50E	105	4	66	.2	11	6

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD.
852 E.HASTINGS ST.VANCOUVER B.C. V6A 1R6
PHONE 253-3158 DATA LINE 251-1011

DATE RECEIVED: JULY 30 1985

DATE REPORT MAILED: Aug 3/85

GEOCHEMICAL ICP ANALYSIS

.500 GRAM SAMPLE IS DIGESTED WITH 3ML 3-1-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR AND IS DILUTED TO 10 ML WITH WATER. THIS LEACH IS PARTIAL FOR MN.FE.CA.P.CR.MG.BA.TI.B.AL.NA.K.W.SI.ZR.CE.SN.Y.NB AND TA. AU DETECTION LIMIT BY ICP IS 3 PPM.
- SAMPLE TYPE: SOILS -80 MESH

ASSAYER: T. Saundry. DEAN TOYE OR TOM SAUNDRY. CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYER

REA GOLD PROJECT - REAKEL CLAIMS FILE # 85-1656 PAGE

SAMPLE#	Cu PPM
R5 15+00N 8+00W	28
R5 15+00N 7+50W	31
R5 15+00N 7+00W	25
R5 15+00N 6+50W	41
R5 15+00N 6+00W	40
R5 15+00N 5+50W	31
R5 15+00N 5+00W	43
R5 15+00N 4+50W	51
R5 15+00N 4+00W	31
R5 15+00N 3+50W	48
R5 15+00N 3+00W	17
R5 15+00N 2+50W	50
R5 15+00N 2+00W	14
R5 15+00N 1+50W	18
R5 15+00N 1+00W	48
R5 15+00N 0+50W	47
R5 15+00N 0+00W	56
R5 15+00N 0+50E	37
R5 15+00N 1+00E	25
R5 15+00N 1+50E	67
R5 15+00N 2+00E	41
R5 15+00N 2+50E	58
R5 15+00N 3+00E	65
R5 15+00N 3+50E	57
R5 15+00N 4+00E	48
R5 15+00N 4+50E	80
R5 15+00N 5+00E	30
R5 15+00N 5+50E	36
R5 15+00N 6+00E	35
R5 15+00N 6+50E	51
R5 15+00N 7+00E	41
R5 14+00N 8+00W	18
R5 14+00N 7+50W	18
R5 14+00N 7+00W	30
R5 14+00N 6+50W	31
R5 14+00N 6+00W	39
STD C	59

SAMPLE#	Cu PPM
R5 14+00N 5+50W	54
R5 14+00N 5+00W	55
R5 14+00N 4+50W	61
R5 14+00N 4+00W	126
R5 14+00N 3+50W	59
R5 14+00N 3+00W	30
R5 14+00N 2+50W	41
R5 14+00N 2+00W	30
R5 14+00N 1+50W	46
R5 14+00N 1+00W	18
R5 14+00N 0+50W	25
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R5 13+00N 7+50W	33
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R5 13+00N 6+50W	28
R5 13+00N 6+00W	176
R5 13+00N 5+50W	17
R5 13+00N 5+00W	26
R5 13+00N 4+50W	54
R5 13+00N 4+00W	52
R5 13+00N 3+50W	58
STD C	61

SAMPLE#	Cu PPM
R5 13+00N 3+00W	53
R5 13+00N 2+50W	87
R5 13+00N 2+00W	24
R5 13+00N 1+50W	216
R5 13+00N 1+00W	21
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R5 13+00N 0+00W	60
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R5 13+00N 1+00E	47
R5 13+00N 1+50E	30
R5 13+00N 2+00E	30
R5 13+00N 2+50E	56
R5 13+00N 3+00E	42
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R5 13+00N 4+50E	28
R5 13+00N 5+00E	58
R5 13+00N 5+50E	51
R5 13+00N 6+00E	41
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R5 13+00N 7+00E	47
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R5 12+00N 7+00W	24
R5 12+00N 6+50W	36
R5 12+00N 6+00W	30
R5 12+00N 5+50W	31
R5 12+00N 5+00W	86
R5 12+00N 4+50W	44
R5 12+00N 4+00W	41
R5 12+00N 3+50W	47
R5 12+00N 3+00W	98
R5 12+00N 2+50W	107
R5 12+00N 2+00W	30
R5 12+00N 1+50W	33
R5 12+00N 0+50W	19
STD C	59

SAMPLE#	Cu PPM
R5 12+00N 0+00W	27
R5 12+00N 0+50E	40
R5 12+00N 1+00E	97
R5 12+00N 1+50E	37
R5 12+00N 2+00E	67
R5 12+00N 2+50E	44
R5 12+00N 3+00E	50
R5 12+00N 3+50E	48
R5 12+00N 4+00E	48
R5 12+00N 4+50E	52
R5 12+00N 5+00E	33
R5 12+00N 5+50E	45
R5 12+00N 6+00E	69
R5 12+00N 6+50E	62
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R5 11+00N 7+50W	63
R5 11+00N 7+00W	34
R5 11+00N 6+50W	28
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R5 11+00N 4+50W	44
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R5 11+00N 2+50W	90
R5 11+00N 2+00W	20
R5 11+00N 1+50W	57
R5 11+00N 1+00W	46
R5 11+00N 0+50E	21
R5 11+00N 1+00E	33
R5 11+00N 1+50E	51
R5 11+00N 2+00E	71
R5 11+00N 2+50E	52
R5 11+00N 3+00E	38
STD C	59

SAMPLE#	Cu PPM
R5 11+00N 3+50E	30
R5 11+00N 4+00E	34
R5 11+00N 4+50E	44
R5 11+00N 5+00E	37
R5 11+00N 5+50E	38
R5 11+00N 6+00E	40
R5 11+00N 6+50E	32
R5 11+00N 7+00E	32
R5 10+00N 8+00W	46
R5 10+00N 7+50W	30
R5 10+00N 7+00W	58
R5 10+00N 6+50W	37
R5 10+00N 6+00W	43
R5 10+00N 5+50W	30
R5 10+00N 5+00W	54
R5 10+00N 4+50W	53
R5 10+00N 4+00W	79
R5 10+00N 3+50W	60
R5 10+00N 3+00W	62
R5 10+00N 2+50W	75
R5 10+00N 2+00W	46
R5 10+00N 1+50W	56
R5 10+00N 1+00W	32
R5 10+00N 0+50W	33
R5 10+00N 0+00W	37
R5 10+00N 0+50E	34
R5 10+00N 1+00E	35
R5 10+00N 1+50E	38
R5 10+00N 2+00E	38
R5 10+00N 2+50E	39
R5 10+00N 3+00E	68
R5 10+00N 3+50E	32
R5 10+00N 4+00E	91
R5 10+00N 4+50E	82
R5 10+00N 5+00E	120
R5 10+00N 5+50E	63
STD C	61

	SAMPLE#	Cu PPM
	R5 10+00N 6+00E	49
20	R5 10+00N 6+50E	73
21	R5 10+00N 7+00E	164
22	R5 9+00N 8+00W	30
	R5 9+00N 7+50W	30
	R5 9+00N 7+00W	39
	R5 9+00N 6+50W	64
	R5 9+00N 6+00W	58
	R5 9+00N 5+50W	47
	R5 9+00N 5+00W	58
23	R5 9+00N 4+50W	182
24	R5 9+00N 4+00W	216
25	R5 9+00N 3+50W	122
26	R5 9+00N 3+00W	62
	R5 9+00N 2+50W	30
	R5 9+00N 2+00W	29
	R5 9+00N 1+50W	46
	R5 9+00N 1+00W	31
	R5 9+00N 0+50W	30
	R5 9+00N 0+00W	78
	R5 9+00N 0+50E	31
	R5 9+00N 1+00E	33
	R5 9+00N 1+50E	37
	R5 9+00N 2+00E	38
	R5 9+00N 2+50E	52
27	R5 9+00N 3+00E	295
28	R5 9+00N 3+50E	132
29	R5 9+00N 4+00E	52
	R5 9+00N 4+50E	54
	R5 9+00N 5+00E	46
	R5 9+00N 5+50E	61
	R5 9+00N 6+00E	32
	R5 9+00N 6+50E	40
	R5 9+00N 7+00E	49
	R5 8+00N 8+00W	42
	R5 8+00N 7+50W	71
	STD C	57

SAMPLE#	Cu PPM
R5 8+00N 7+00W	19
R5 8+00N 6+50W	24
R5 8+00N 6+00W	71
R5 8+00N 5+50W	88
R5 8+00N 5+00W	40
R5 8+00N 4+50W	37
R5 8+00N 4+00W	60
R5 8+00N 3+50W	50
R5 8+00N 3+00W	14
30 R5 8+00N 2+50W	107
R5 8+00N 2+00W	32
R5 8+00N 1+50W	39
R5 8+00N 1+00W	40
R5 8+00N 0+50W	49
31 R5 8+00N 0+00W	117
32 R5 8+00N 0+50E	150
R5 8+00N 1+00E	43
R5 8+00N 1+50E	27
R5 8+00N 2+00E	43
R5 8+00N 2+50E	36
R5 8+00N 3+00E	43
33 R5 8+00N 3+50E	286
R5 8+00N 4+00E	37
R5 8+00N 4+50E	63
R5 8+00N 5+00E	49
R5 8+00N 5+50E	84
R5 8+00N 6+00E	36
R5 8+00N 6+50E	39
R5 8+00N 7+00E	42
34 R5 7+00N 8+00W	169
35 R5 7+00N 7+50W	121
36 R5 7+00N 7+00W	139
37 R5 7+00N 6+50W	34
R5 7+00N 6+00W	90
R5 7+00N 5+50W	35
R5 7+00N 5+00W	36
STD C	59

SAMPLE#	Cu PPM
R5 7+00N 4+50W	27
R5 7+00N 4+00W	36
R5 7+00N 3+50W	28
R5 7+00N 3+00W	50
R5 7+00N 2+50W	30
R5 7+00N 2+00W	14
R5 7+00N 1+50W	29
R5 7+00N 1+00W	62
R5 7+00N 0+50W	54
R5 7+00N 0+00W	37
R5 7+00N 0+50E	54
R5 7+00N 1+00E	60
R5 7+00N 1+50E	30
R5 7+00N 2+00E	34
R5 7+00N 2+50E	25
R5 7+00N 3+00E	25
R5 7+00N 3+50E	49
R5 7+00N 4+00E	69
R5 7+00N 4+50E	32
R5 7+00N 5+00E	44
R5 7+00N 5+50E	68
R5 7+00N 6+00E	36
R5 7+00N 6+50E	100
R5 7+00N 7+00E	76
R5 6+00N 8+00W	31
R5 6+00N 7+50W	27
R5 6+00N 7+00W	31
R5 6+00N 6+50W	58
R5 6+00N 6+00W	26
R5 6+00N 5+50W	35
R5 6+00N 5+00W	33
R5 6+00N 4+50W	32
R5 6+00N 4+00W	31
R5 6+00N 3+50W	33
R5 6+00N 3+00W	52
R5 6+00N 2+50W	32
STD C	58

SAMPLE#	Cu PPM
R5 6+00N 2+00W	39
R5 6+00N 1+50W	59
R5 6+00N 1+00W	48
R5 6+00N 0+50W	46
R5 6+00N 0+00W	26
R5 6+00N 0+50E	221
R5 6+00N 1+00E	78
R5 6+00N 1+50E	66
R5 6+00N 2+00E	37
R5 6+00N 2+50E	41
R5 6+00N 3+00E	33
R5 6+00N 3+50E	28
R5 6+00N 4+00E	168
R5 6+00N 4+50E	34
R5 6+00N 5+00E	80
R5 6+00N 5+50E	105
R5 6+00N 6+00E	51
R5 6+00N 6+50E	77
R5 6+00N 7+00E	59
STD C	60

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD.
852 E.HASTINGS ST.VANCOUVER B.C. V6A 1R6
PHONE 253-3158 DATA LINE 251-1011

DATE RECEIVED: JULY 1985

DATE REPORT MAILED: July 24/85

GEOCHEMICAL ICP ANALYSIS

.500 GRAM SAMPLE IS DIGESTED WITH 3ML 3-1-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR AND IS DILUTED TO 10 ML WITH WATER. THIS LEACH IS PARTIAL FOR MN.FE.CA.P.CR.MG.BA.TI.B.AL.NA.K.W.SI.ZR.CE.SN.Y.NB AND TA. AU DETECTION LIMIT BY ICP IS 3 PPM.
- SAMPLE TYPE: PULP AU* ANALYSIS BY AA FROM 10 GRAM SAMPLE.

ASSAYER: V. Saundry. DEAN TOYE OR TOM SAUNDRY. CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYER

REA GOLD CORPORATION PROJECT - R-5 FILE # 85-1379 R PAGE 1

SAMPLE#	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	Ag PPM	As PPM	Au* PPB
R5 5+00N 1+00E	50	14	83	.2	3	1
R5 5+00N 1+50E	20	10	54	.1	3	2
R5 5+00N 2+00E	20	6	66	.2	4	1
R5 5+00N 2+50E	152	14	86	.5	6	2
R5 5+00N 3+00E	47	12	99	.3	6	6
R5 5+00N 3+50E	34	13	67	.2	4	5
R5 5+00N 4+00E	28	8	49	.2	2	7
R5 5+00N 4+50E	164	13	63	.5	4	2
R5 5+00N 5+00E	37	10	63	.2	2	1
R5 5+00N 5+50E	58	8	81	.1	6	8
R5 5+00N 6+00E	55	9	90	.2	7	5
R5 5+00N 6+50E	37	12	62	.2	2	6
R5 5+00N 7+00E	52	11	60	.2	5	2
STD C/AU-0.5	59	38	132	7.1	39	480

SAMPLE#	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	Ag PPM	As PPM	Au* PPB
R5 4+00N 5+50W	50	6	97	.3	3	1
R5 4+00N 5+00W	115	15	88	.7	3	1
R5 4+00N 4+50W	48	14	70	.4	3	53
R5 4+00N 4+00W	112	6	29	.6	3	1
R5 4+00N 3+50W	68	11	83	.6	3	4
R5 4+00N 0+00E	61	8	99	.2	8	1
R5 4+00N 0+50E	138	13	142	.7	119	2
R5 4+00N 1+00E	18	7	53	.1	3	1
R5 4+00N 3+50E	28	5	66	.1	3	1
R5 4+00N 4+00E	148	7	32	.7	3	6
R5 4+00N 4+50E	42	8	93	.2	3	5
R5 4+00N 5+00E	43	7	65	.2	3	1
R5 4+00N 5+50E	78	8	71	.2	5	1
R5 4+00N 6+00E	88	8	49	.4	3	2
R5 4+00N 6+50E	41	8	73	.2	3	3
R5 3+00N 7+00W	79	14	99	.9	3	1
R5 3+00N 4+50W	78	17	83	.6	7	1
R5 3+00N 4+00W	63	12	79	.7	6	1
R5 3+00N 3+50W	48	19	91	.6	5	2
STD C/AU-0.5	59	41	135	7.0	40	490

REA GOLD CORPORATION PROJECT - R-5 FILE # 85-1379 PAGE 3

SAMPLE#	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	Ag PPM	As PPM	Au* PPB
R5 3+00N 1+50W	31	8	91	.1	2	5
R5 3+00N 1+00W	146	13	72	.4	5	1
R5 3+00N 0+50W	23	8	52	.1	2	3
R5 3+00N 0+00E	46	9	137	.1	6	2
R5 3+00N 0+50E	49	7	100	.2	18	1
R5 3+00N 1+00E	164	8	78	.3	54	12
R5 3+00N 1+50E	17	8	55	.2	2	1
R5 3+00N 4+50E	47	8	46	.1	5	6
R5 3+00N 5+00E	138	10	73	.3	6	2
R5 3+00N 5+50E	41	7	74	.2	6	1
R5 2+00N 6+50W	59	13	169	.3	4	1
R5 2+00N 6+00W	139	10	102	.7	5	4
R5 2+00N 5+50W	31	12	91	.3	3	1
R5 2+00N 4+00W	52	7	77	.5	2	1
R5 2+00N 3+50W	57	13	83	.3	2	1
R5 2+00N 3+00W	169	6	38	.7	4	1
R5 2+00N 2+50W	29	12	110	.1	2	2
STD C/AU-0.5	59	40	131	6.9	38	480

SAMPLE#	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	Ag PPM	As PPM	Au* PPB
R5 2+00N 0+50E	36	4	86	.1	5	1
R5 2+00N 1+00E	122	9	109	.1	24	6
R5 2+00N 1+50E	26	8	55	.3	4	2
R5 1+00N 4+50W	65	22	97	.5	7	1
R5 1+00N 4+00W	62	12	96	.2	7	1
R5 1+00N 1+50W	58	11	80	.1	4	2
R5 1+00N 1+00W	197	19	201	.6	6	1
R5 1+00N 0+50W	33	8	89	.2	4	2
STD C/AU-0.5	59	40	137	6.9	38	500

SAMPLE#	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	Ag PPM	As PPM	Au* PPB
R5 1+00N 1+00E	74	18	122	.2	9	3
R5 1+00N 1+50E	59	10	82	.3	4	2
R5 1+00N 2+00E	66	14	96	.2	7	1
R5 0+00N 4+50W	57	14	106	.3	4	1
R5 0+00N 4+00W	87	23	133	.7	4	1
R5 0+00N 3+50W	105	27	124	.5	4	5
R5 0+00N 3+00W	112	19	122	.8	6	4
R5 0+00N 2+50W	55	14	88	.2	7	1
R5 0+00N 2+00W	59	12	99	.1	5	1
R5 0+00N 1+50W	143	13	140	.1	6	1
R5 0+00N 1+00W	27	10	74	.1	4	1
R5 0+00N 0+50W	33	18	142	.1	6	5
STD C/AU-0.5	58	41	135	6.9	39	490

REA GOLD CORPORATION PROJECT - R-5 FILE # 85-1379 PAGE 6

SAMPLE#	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	Ag PPM	As PPM	Au* PPB
R5 0+00N 5+00E	34	10	71	.2	4	7
R5 0+00N 5+50E	247	9	67	.3	7	4
R5 0+00N 6+00E	113	47	136	.2	6	6
R5 0+00N 6+50E	53	10	58	.1	2	4
R5 0+00N 7+00E	21	3	76	.2	4	2
R5 0+00N 7+50E	43	10	50	.1	2	4
R5 0+00N 8+00E	105	9	50	.2	6	11
STD C/AU-0.5	61	39	126	7.0	38	500

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD.
852 E.HASTINGS ST.VANCOUVER B.C. V6A 1R6
PHONE 253-3158 DATA LINE 251-1011

DATE RECEIVED: JULY 13 1985

DATE REPORT MAILED: July 16/

GEOCHEMICAL ICP ANALYSIS

.500 GRAM SAMPLE IS DIGESTED WITH 3ML 3-1-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR AND IS DILUTED TO 10 ML WITH WATER. THIS LEACH IS PARTIAL FOR MN.FE.CA.P.CR.MG.BA.TI.B.AL.NA.K.W.SI.ZR.CE.SN.Y.NB AND TA. AU DETECTION LIMIT BY ICP IS 3 PPM.
- SAMPLE TYPE: SOILS -80 MESH

ASSAYER: V. Saundry DEAN TOYE OR TOM SAUNDRY. CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYER

REA GOLD CORPORATION PROJECT - R-5 FILE # 85-1379 PAGE

SAMPLE#	Cu PPM
R5 5+00N 8+00W	29
R5 5+00N 7+50W	21
R5 5+00N 7+00W	25
R5 5+00N 6+50W	33
R5 5+00N 6+00W	29
R5 5+00N 5+50W	63
R5 5+00N 5+00W	28
R5 5+00N 4+50W	35
R5 5+00N 4+00W	25
R5 5+00N 3+50W	27
R5 5+00N 3+00W	29
R5 5+00N 2+50W	38
R5 5+00N 2+00W	52
R5 5+00N 1+50W	32
R5 5+00N 1+00W	50
R5 5+00N 0+50W	51
R5 5+00N 0+00E	46
R5 5+00N 0+50E	21
R5 5+00N 1+00E	50
R5 5+00N 1+50E	20
R5 5+00N 2+00E	20
R5 5+00N 2+50E	152
R5 5+00N 3+00E	47
R5 5+00N 3+50E	34
R5 5+00N 4+00E	28
R5 5+00N 4+50E	164
R5 5+00N 5+00E	37
R5 5+00N 5+50E	58
R5 5+00N 6+00E	55
R5 5+00N 6+50E	37
R5 5+00N 7+00E	52
R5 4+00N 8+00W	41
R5 4+00N 7+50W	28
R5 4+00N 7+00W	37
R5 4+00N 6+50W	25
R5 4+00N 6+00W	32
STD C	59

SAMPLE#	Cu PPM
R5 4+00N 5+50W	50
R5 4+00N 5+00W	115
R5 4+00N 4+50W	48
R5 4+00N 4+00W	112
R5 4+00N 3+50W	68
R5 4+00N 3+00W	55
R5 4+00N 2+50W	45
R5 4+00N 2+00W	42
R5 4+00N 1+50W	49
R5 4+00N 1+00W	30
R5 4+00N 0+50W	57
R5 4+00N 0+00E	61
R5 4+00N 0+50E	138
R5 4+00N 1+00E	18
R5 4+00N 1+50E	20
R5 4+00N 2+00E	14
R5 4+00N 2+50E	35
R5 4+00N 3+00E	42
R5 4+00N 3+50E	28
R5 4+00N 4+00E	148
R5 4+00N 4+50E	42
R5 4+00N 5+00E	43
R5 4+00N 5+50E	78
R5 4+00N 6+00E	88
R5 4+00N 6+50E	41
R5 4+00N 7+00E	34
R5 3+00N 8+00W	22
R5 3+00N 7+50W	20
R5 3+00N 7+00W	79
R5 3+00N 6+50W	41
R5 3+00N 6+00W	23
R5 3+00N 5+50W	23
R5 3+00N 5+00W	26
R5 3+00N 4+50W	78
R5 3+00N 4+00W	63
R5 3+00N 3+50W	48
STD C	59

SAMPLE#	Cu PPM
R5 3+00N 3+00W	25
R5 3+00N 2+50W	31
R5 3+00N 2+00W	21
R5 3+00N 1+50W	31
R5 3+00N 1+00W	146
R5 3+00N 0+50W	23
R5 3+00N 0+00E	46
R5 3+00N 0+50E	49
R5 3+00N 1+00E	164
R5 3+00N 1+50E	17
R5 3+00N 2+00E	22
R5 3+00N 2+50E	22
R5 3+00N 3+00E	38
R5 3+00N 3+50E	33
R5 3+00N 4+00E	27
R5 3+00N 4+50E	47
R5 3+00N 5+00E	138
R5 3+00N 5+50E	41
R5 3+00N 6+00E	40
R5 3+00N 6+50E	60
R5 3+00N 7+00E	28
R5 3+00N 7+50E	32
R5 2+00N 8+00W	33
R5 2+00N 7+50W	34
R5 2+00N 7+00W	24
R5 2+00N 6+50W	59
R5 2+00N 6+00W	139
R5 2+00N 5+50W	31
R5 2+00N 5+00W	29
R5 2+00N 4+50W	46
R5 2+00N 4+00W	52
R5 2+00N 3+50W	57
R5 2+00N 3+00W	169
R5 2+00N 2+50W	29
R5 2+00N 2+00W	26
R5 2+00N 1+50W	40
STD C	59

SAMPLE#	Cu PPM
R5 2+00N 1+00W	24
R5 2+00N 0+50W	41
R5 2+00N 0+00E	42
R5 2+00N 0+50E	36
R5 2+00N 1+00E	122
R5 2+00N 1+50E	26
R5 2+00N 2+00E	25
R5 2+00N 2+50E	35
R5 2+00N 3+00E	39
R5 2+00N 3+50E	53
R5 2+00N 4+00E	17
R5 2+00N 4+50E	50
R5 2+00N 5+00E	30
R5 2+00N 5+50E	33
R5 2+00N 6+00E	31
R5 2+00N 6+50E	36
R5 2+00N 7+00E	54
R5 2+00N 7+50E	30
R5 1+00N 8+00W	47
R5 1+00N 7+50W	37
R5 1+00N 7+00W	62
R5 1+00N 6+50W	38
R5 1+00N 6+00W	44
R5 1+00N 5+50W	25
R5 1+00N 5+00W	34
R5 1+00N 4+50W	65
R5 1+00N 4+00W	62
R5 1+00N 3+50W	36
R5 1+00N 3+00W	34
R5 1+00N 2+50W	25
R5 1+00N 2+00W	33
R5 1+00N 1+50W	58
R5 1+00N 1+00W	197
R5 1+00N 0+50W	33
R5 1+00N 0+00E	53
R5 1+00N 0+50E	34
STD C	59

SAMPLE#	Cu PPM
R5 1+00N 1+00E	74
R5 1+00N 1+50E	59
R5 1+00N 2+00E	66
R5 1+00N 2+50E	40
R5 1+00N 3+00E	25
R5 1+00N 3+50E	25
R5 1+00N 4+00E	31
R5 1+00N 4+50E	45
R5 1+00N 5+00E	30
R5 1+00N 5+50E	55
R5 1+00N 6+00E	57
R5 1+00N 6+50E	36
R5 1+00N 7+00E	49
R5 1+00N 7+50E	49
R5 1+00N 8+00E	42
R5 0+00N 8+00W	41
R5 0+00N 7+50W	26
R5 0+00N 7+00W	33
R5 0+00N 6+50W	30
R5 0+00N 6+00W	37
R5 0+00N 5+50W	35
R5 0+00N 5+00W	39
R5 0+00N 4+50W	57
R5 0+00N 4+00W	87
R5 0+00N 3+50W	105
R5 0+00N 3+00W	112
R5 0+00N 2+50W	55
R5 0+00N 2+00W	59
R5 0+00N 1+50W	143
R5 0+00N 1+00W	27
R5 0+00N 0+50W	33
R5 0+00N 0+00E	42
R5 0+00N 0+50E	36
R5 0+00N 1+00E	49
R5 0+00N 1+50E	69
R5 0+00N 2+00E	45
STD C	58

SAMPLE#	Cu PPM
R5 0+00N 2+50E	26
R5 0+00N 3+00E	22
R5 0+00N 3+50E	25
R5 0+00N 4+00E	40
R5 0+00N 4+50E	46
R5 0+00N 5+00E	34
R5 0+00N 5+50E	247
R5 0+00N 6+00E	113
R5 0+00N 6+50E	53
R5 0+00N 7+00E	21
R5 0+00N 7+50E	43
R5 0+00N 8+00E	105
STD C	61

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD.

PHONE: 253-3158 852 East Hastings St., Vancouver, B.C. V6A 1R6

File: 85-1656 R

Date: SEPT 1 1985

REA GOLD CORPORATION
501 - 808 NELSON ST
VANCOUVER B.C.
V6Z 2H2

TERMS:
NET TWO WEEKS
2% PER MONTH CHARGED ON
OVERDUE ACCOUNTS.

NUMBER	ASSAY	PRICE	AMOUNT
	PROJECT : REAKEL CLAIMS		
42	GEOCHEM PB ZN AG & AS ASSAYS @	4.00	168.00
42	GEOCHEM AU ASSAY @	4.00	168.00
	TOTAL		336.00

RECEIVED OCT 2 1985

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

14,661

✓

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD.

PHONE: 253-3158 852 East Hastings St., Vancouver, B.C. V6A 1R6

File: B5-1656

Date: AUG 3 1985

REA GOLD CORPORATION
501 - 808 NELSON ST
VANCOUVER B.C.
V6Z 2H2

TERMS:
NET TWO WEEKS
2% PER MONTH CHARGED ON
OVERDUE ACCOUNTS.

NUMBER	ASSAY	PRICE	AMOUNT
	PROJECT : REAKEL CLAIMS		
307	GEOCHEM CU ASSAY @	2.00	614.00
307	SOIL SAMPLE PREPARATION @	.60	184.20
	TOTAL		798.20

Rea Kel

PAID

✓

PLEASE PAY LAST AMOUNT

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD.

PHONE: 253-3158 852 East Hastings St., Vancouver, B.C. V6A 1R6

File: 85-1379 R

Date: JULY 23 1985

REA GOLD CORPORATION
P.O. BOX 12137
501 - 808 NELSON ST
VANCOUVER B.C.
V6Z 2H2

RECEIVED
JUL 29 1985

TERMS:
NET TWO WEEKS
2% PER MONTH CHARGED ON
OVERDUE ACCOUNTS.

NUMBER	ASSAY	PRICE	AMOUNT
	PROJECT : REAKEL		
76	GEOCHEM PB ZN AG & AS ASSAYS @	4.00	304.00
76	GEOCHEM AU ASSAY @	4.00	304.00
	TOTAL		608.00

PAID

PLEASE PAY LAST AMOUNT

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD.

PHONE: 253-3158 852 East Hastings St., Vancouver, B.C. V6A 1R6

File: 85-1379

Date: JULY 16 1985

MR. SHERWIN F. KELLY P.ENG.
BOX 277
MERRITT B.C.
V0K 2B0

TERMS:
NET TWO WEEKS
2% PER MONTH CHARGED ON
OVERDUE ACCOUNTS.

NUMBER	ASSAY	PRICE	AMOUNT
	PROJECT : P-5 ← also P-1 & 2		
192	GEOCHEM CU ASSAY @	2.00	384.0
192	SOIL SAMPLE PREPARATION @	.60	115.2
	TOTAL		499.2

PAID

PLEASE PAY LAST AMOUNT

PACIFIC NORTHWEST GEO TECH LTD.

July 31 1985

INVOICE # 85-07-2 Sherwin F Kelly P.Eng
in account with Rea Gold Corp.

PROJECT: Clapperton Group of mineral claims
Nicola Mining Division, British Columbia

WORK PERFORMED: 24 km of geochemical soil sampling

was performed on the REAKEL 5 and southern part of the REAKEL 2 claims on lines 100 meters apart with sample stations at 50 meter intervals.

The work was performed between July 7-10 and July 23-28 1985 at a cost of $ 185.00 / km.

TOTAL..... $ 4,440.00

Please pay the above amount.

[illegible] Computer Graphics

P.O. Box [illegible] Kamloops, BC V2C 5N3 (604) 374-6437