

PERCUSSION DRILLING
ASSESSMENT REPORT

on

THE BRUSSELS GROUP OF MINERAL CLAIMS

of

GOLDSTONE EXPLORATION LIMITED

KAMLOOPS LAKE AREA

KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION

BRITISH COLUMBIA

by

MURRAY MORRISON, B.Sc.

FILMED

Claims: Golden Lime 1&2, Brussels 10 (two-post claims); Brussels 1-5, & 11 (36 units).

Location: The Brussels Property is situated 1 to 3 km south of Kamloops Lake, 25 km due west of Kamloops, B.C.
Lat. 50° ^{43'}_{42.5'}; Long. 120° ^{41'}_{40.4'}; N.T.S. 92-I-10E.

Owner: Goldstone Exploration Ltd. (Murray Morrison)

Operator: Goldstone Exploration Ltd.

Date Started: May 8, 1985

Date Completed: May 12, 1985

**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

Kelowna, B.C.

14,881
March 15, 1986

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SUMMARY

A Reverse Circulation Percussion Drill program was conducted May 8-12, 1985 on the Brussels "gold" property of Goldstone Exploration Ltd. of Vancouver. The property is located on the south side of Kamloops Lake, 25 km due west of Kamloops, B.C., or 18 km northwest of the Afton Copper Mine. The drilling program consisted of five holes, totalling 292.3 m, ranging in depth from 18.9 to 92.0 m. The holes were drilled to test intensely carbonate altered zones of Upper Triassic Nicola Group volcanic rocks at four widely separated locations on the property.

Four of the five holes intercepted considerable thicknesses of carbonate and silica replaced rock, while the fifth hole had to be abandoned short of its target. No significant precious metal intercepts were encountered, but the epithermal systems represented by carbonate and silica replacement were found to have good vertical dimensions (75 m) at some localities.

Minor veinlets of pyrite-bearing quartz were encountered during the drilling program, but it is expected that much larger quartz vein systems (stockworks) may accompany the epithermal alteration zones at some point.

The epithermal alteration zones are believed to be controlled by northwest and/or northeast striking fault systems, and a program of geological mapping is recommended to better define the fault systems.

Anomalous amounts of gold found in soils "down glacier" from the carbonate alteration zones cannot be explained at present and add incentive to the search for the "quartz stockworks" that may be associated with the carbonate alteration zones.

INTRODUCTION

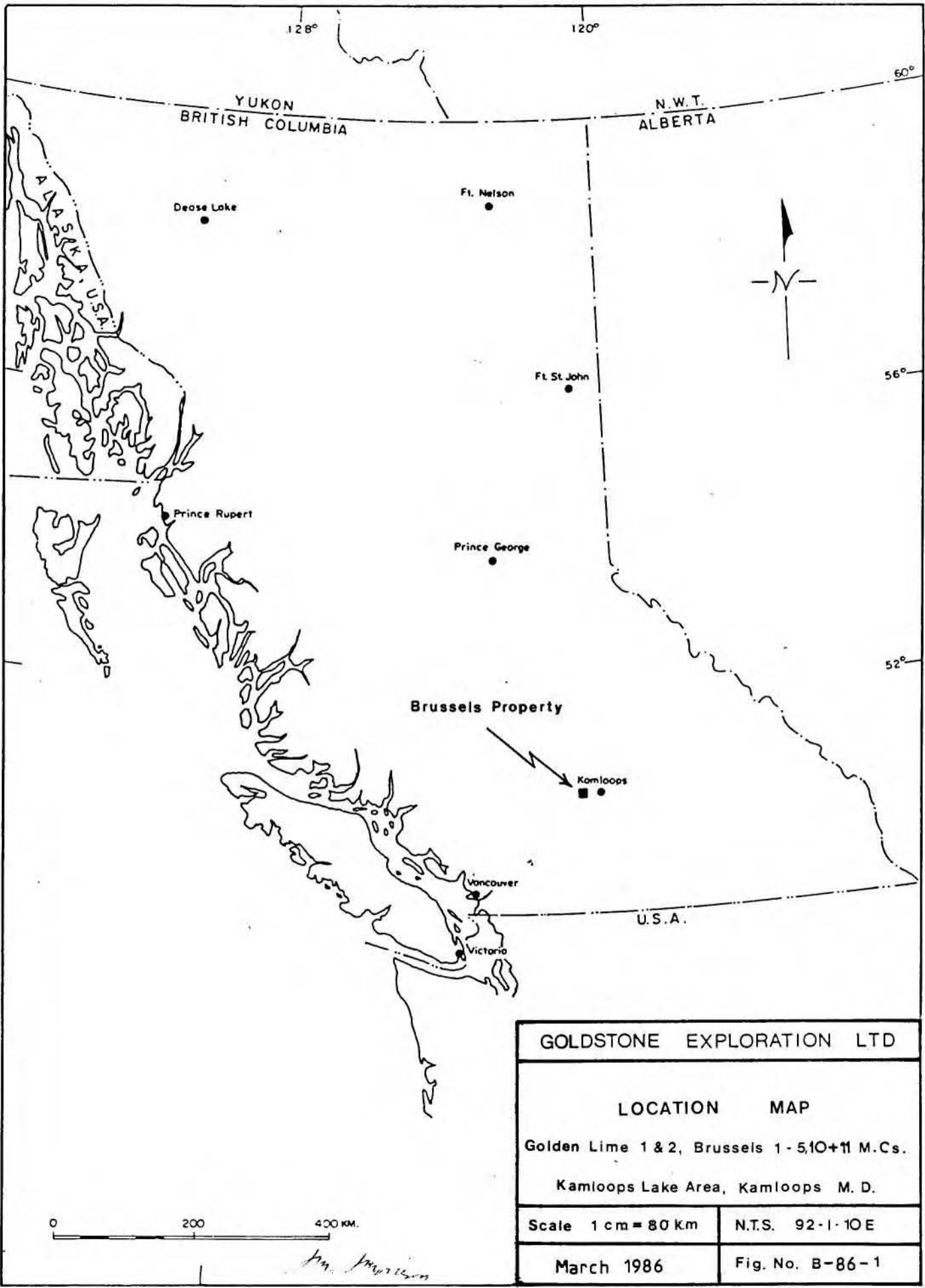
During May 1985 a five hole Reverse Circulation Percussion Drill program was conducted on the 39 unit Brussels "gold" property located on the south side of Kamloops Lake, 25 km due west of Kamloops, B.C.

The drill program was designed by the writer to test five intensely carbonate altered zones of Nicola volcanics located at widely separated sites across the property. The work was financed by Goldstone Exploration Ltd. of Vancouver, B.C., who currently hold an option on the property.

The results of the drill program, totalling 292 metres, are discussed within the text of this report, while Cross Sections and Drill Logs of each hole are attached. The Certificates of Analyses for samples from each hole are also appended to this report.

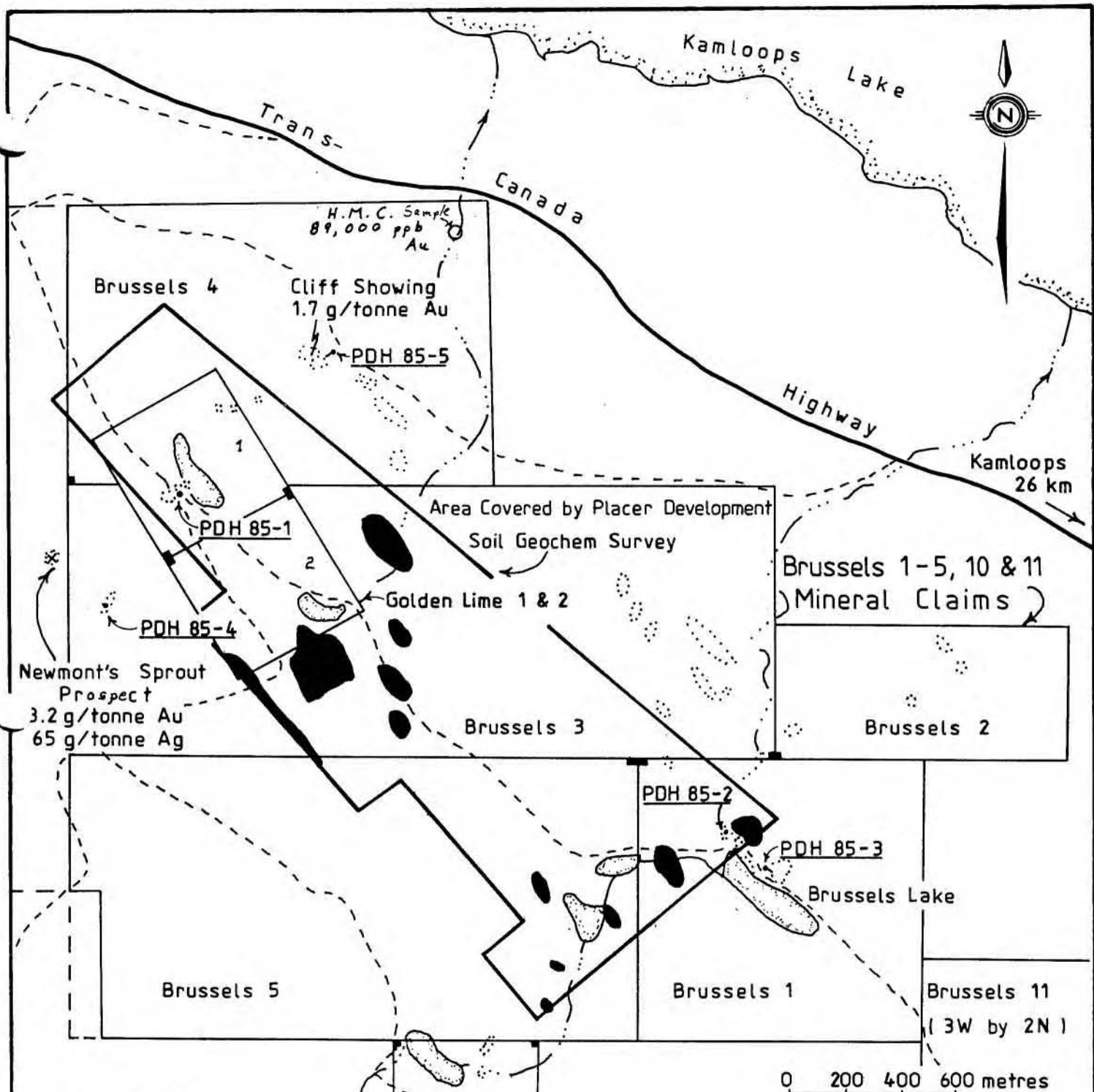
LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Brussels property lies 0.5 to 3 km south of the Trans-Canada Highway, 27 km west of Kamloops, B.C. (Lat. 50°43'; Long. 120°41'; N.T.S. 92-I-10E). Access to the property is via a segment of old highway which leaves the Trans-Canada Highway at a point 30 km west of Kamloops, or 3 km southeast of the Savona Highway Lookout. A logging road branching from the old highway at 1 km runs southeasterly across the Brussels property to Brussels Lake. Several more dirt roads illustrated on figure B-86-2 give seasonal access to most of the property.



GOLDSTONE EXPLORATION LTD	
LOCATION MAP	
Golden Lime 1 & 2, Brussels 1 - 5, 10 + 11 M.Cs.	
Kamloops Lake Area, Kamloops M. D.	
Scale 1 cm = 80 km	N.T.S. 92-1-10E
March 1986	Fig. No. B-86-1

M. Morrison



- Legend -

- roads
- intermittent creeks
- lakes
- carbonate alteration zones
- gold in soils > 50 ppm
- percussion drill holes
- Legal Corner Post

J.M. Morrison

GOLDSTONE EXPLORATION LTD	
MINERAL CLAIMS AND DRILL HOLE LOCATIONS	
Golden Lime 1 & 2, Brussels 1-5, 10 & 11 M.C.s. Kamloops Lake Area, Kamloops M. D.	
Scale 1: 20,000	N.T.S. 92-1-10E
March 1986	Map No. B-86-2

PHYSICAL FEATURES AND CLIMATE

The Brussels property with an average elevation of 600 metres above sea level lies 1 to 3 km south of Kamloops Lake (350 m elv.). The property features low relief with rounded rocky ridges and shallow, gravel-filled, valleys. An exception to the rolling topography is a 150 metre bluff which crosses the entire eastern side of the property from northwest to southeast.

The Kamloops Lake region is semi-arid at lower elevations with precipitation equalling less than 30 cm per year, and usually falling in the form of spring rains. Vegetation on the Brussels property reflects an increase in precipitation with elevation. Sagebrush is dominant at lower elevations on the property, near the Trans-Canada Highway, while Ponderosa pine grow sparsely at intermediate elevations and Douglas fir more densely at higher elevations and on the north slopes where moisture is retained.

Winter snow rarely accumulates to more than 30 cm on the property and lasts only from late November until early March.

The land supports the grazing of cattle throughout the summer season. Several natural shallow lakes supply drinking water in addition to Brussels Lake which has been deepened by the building of an earthen dam several years ago.

CLAIM STATUS

The Golden Lime 1&2, and Brussels 10, two-post claims, and the Brussels 1-5 & 11 modified grid mineral claims, which make up the Brussels property, are located within the Kamloops Mining Division of British Columbia. They were staked and recorded by the writer, M. Morrison, of Kelowna, B.C., during the spring of 1981.

Continued . . .

CLAIM STATUS - Continued

An option on the exploration and development of the Golden Lime 1&2 and Brussels 1-5 & 10 mineral claims was signed between M. Morrison and Goldstone Exploration Ltd. of Vancouver, B.C.; May 19, 1984, and the Brussels 11 mineral claim was added to the option agreement on January 31, 1985. The agreement allows for the conditional transfer of 100% interest in the claims to Goldstone Exploration Ltd.

Particulars on the Golden Lime 1&2 and Brussels 1-5, 10 & 11 mineral claims are given below:

<u>CLAIM NAME</u>	<u>UNITS</u>	<u>DATE OF RECORDING</u>	<u>RECORD NO.</u>	<u>EXPIRY DATE *</u>
Golden Lime 1	1	Mar. 16/81	3328	Mar. 16/89
Golden Lime 2	1	Mar. 16/81	3329	Mar. 16/89
Brussels 1	4	Apr. 30/81	3440	Apr. 30/89
Brussels 2	2	Apr. 30/81	3441	Apr. 30/89
Brussels 3	10	Apr. 30/81	3442	Apr. 30/89
Brussels 4	6	Apr. 30/81	3443	Apr. 30/89
Brussels 5	8	Apr. 30/81	3444	Apr. 30/89
Brussels 10	1	Apr. 30/81	3449	Apr. 30/89
Brussels 11	6	Apr. 30/81	3450	Apr. 30/89

* (New Expiry Date based on the acceptance of the work program outlined in this report for Assessment Work credits).

The Legal Corner Posts and Initial Posts of all of the above listed mineral claims were verified by a Government Claims Inspector in 1981.

It should be noted that the Golden Lime 1&2, two-post, mineral claims have been entirely overstaked by the Brussels 3&4 modified grid mineral claims.

HISTORY

The historic Savona Mercury Belt, running 20 km north and south of the west end of Kamloops Lake, has, during the past five years, received the renewed attention of major exploration companies as a potential Epithermal Gold Belt. Companies such as Inco, Newmont, Selco and Placer Development have conducted surveys over large blocks of claims within the belt.

The mercury (cinnabar) occurrences were first investigated in the 1890's. During the 1940's considerable underground work was carried out on some of the cinnabar prospects, including those near Carabine Creek, Hardie Mountain and Tunkwa Lake. A small amount of mercury was retorted at the Carabine Creek and Tunkwa Lake occurrences. Further exploration work was carried out on the mercury showings in the late 1960's and early 1970's as the price of mercury peaked, but no production was achieved.

Also, during the early 1970's the Afton Mines copper discovery created a staking rush that "spilled over" into the Savona country. The region at this time was examined for its copper potential, but few of the new properties reached the drilling stage.

In 1981, the writer attempted to relocate several of the Savona area cinnabar occurrences south of Kamloops Lake, suspecting that the cinnabar might represent the upper levels of gold-bearing epithermal systems. In the course of this work several intense ankeritic altered zones in Nicola Group volcanic rocks were found and staked as the Brussels mineral claims. Placer Development Limited had been carrying out similar reconnaissance programs north of Kamloops Lake, and the company readily optioned the writer's properties south of the lake in the spring of 1981.

Continued . . .

HISTORY - Continued.

In the three years that followed, Placer Development Limited spent in excess of \$35,000.00 dollars on geochemical surveys on the Brussels property. Silt, soil, and rock samples were collected and analyzed for several elements. All three sample mediums yielded anomalous gold values, but Placer Development Limited was unable to define a drill target with the diffuse results and chose to return the property to the writer in April, 1984.

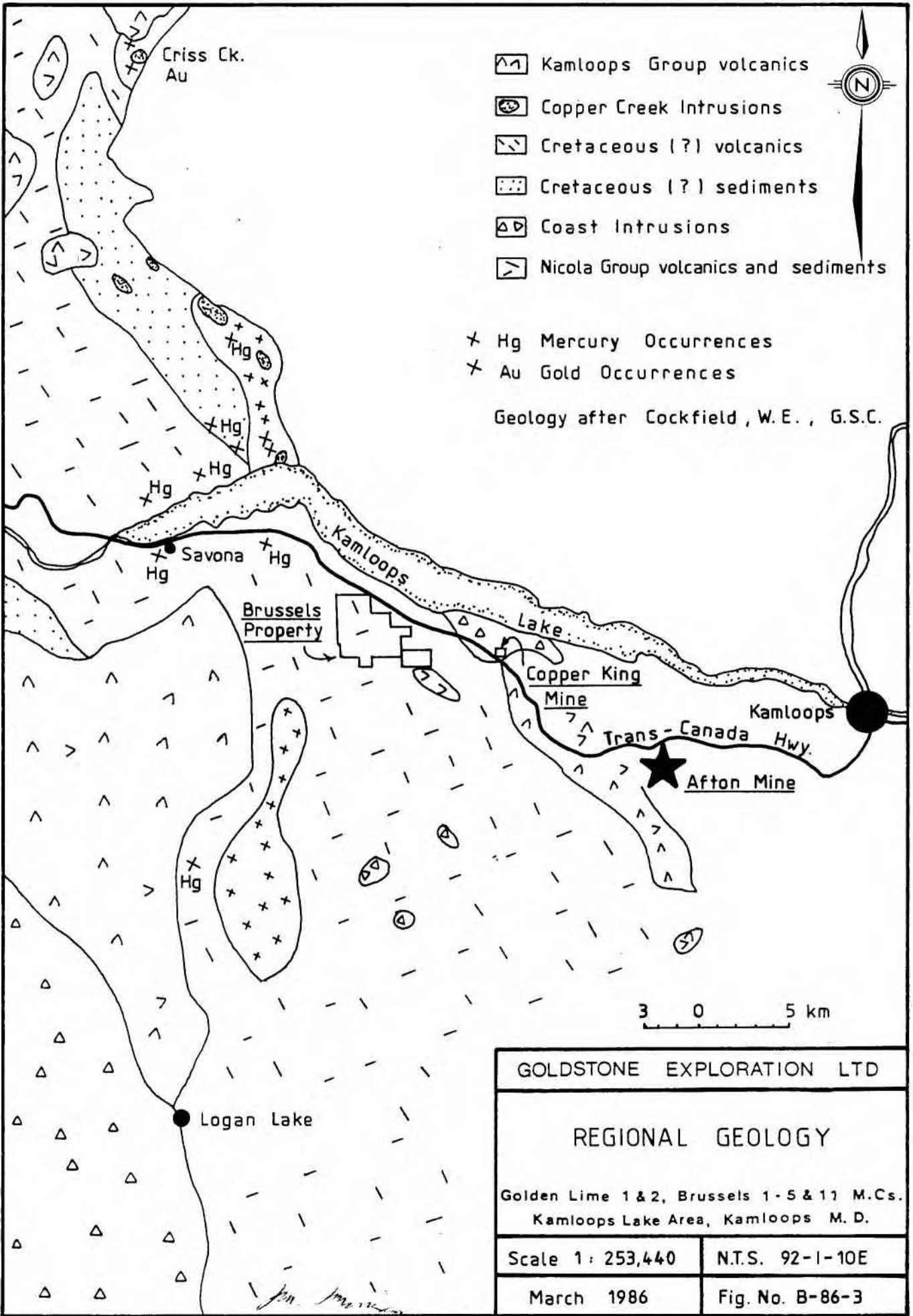
Goldstone Exploration Ltd. acquired the Brussels property in May, 1984 and conducted a litho-geochemical sampling program on several of the carbonate alteration zones in September of the same year. The results of the 1984 sampling were used to focus on targets for the May 1985 drilling project - the results of which are described within this report.







REGIONAL GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

Map 886A entitled "Nicola" by W.E. Cockfield of the Geological Survey of Canada illustrates the 12 km wide belt of Upper Triassic Nicola Group rocks that extends for 20 km north and south of Savona, B.C., at the western end of Kamloops Lake. The map shows numerous old mercury prospects that occur within Nicola Group rocks as well as other mercury prospects that occur within later Cretaceous sedimentary and volcanic rocks.

The mercury showings at Carabine Creek are believed to be related to Tertiary Copper Creek Intrusions shown on the "Nicola" map. Quartz veins bearing gold mineralization have been found near the north end of the mercury belt at Criss Creek where Copper Creek Intrusions have also been mapped. It is, therefore, suspected that high level intrusives related to the Copper Creek Intrusives underlie many of the mercury bearing hydrothermally altered and carbonate replaced zones

Continued . . .



-  Kamloops Group volcanics
-  Copper Creek Intrusions
-  Cretaceous (?) volcanics
-  Cretaceous (?) sediments
-  Coast Intrusions
-  Nicola Group volcanics and sediments

- * Hg Mercury Occurrences
- * Au Gold Occurrences

Geology after Cockfield, W.E., G.S.C.



3 0 5 km

GOLDSTONE EXPLORATION LTD	
REGIONAL GEOLOGY	
Golden Lime 1 & 2, Brussels 1-5 & 11 M.Cs. Kamloops Lake Area, Kamloops M. D.	
Scale 1: 253,440	N.T.S. 92-1-10E
March 1986	Fig. No. B-86-3

REGIONAL GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION - Continued:

Within the mercury belt, and that these zones may represent the upper levels of potential epithermal gold-bearing systems.

In 1982 Newmont Exploration of Vancouver discovered a silicified zone carrying pyrite, galena, and stibnite, with values in gold and silver, associated with a carbonate alteration zone within Nicola Group volcanics. The Newmont showing, illustrated on Map B-86-2, is located just 100 metres west of the west boundary of the Brussels 4 mineral claim. Another zone of anomalous gold (1755 ppb) and arsenic (400 ppm) mineralization occurs within carbonate altered Nicola Group volcanics on a steep bluff on the Brussels 4 mineral claim.

The Brussels property lies 18 km northwest of the large, open-pit Afton Mine (copper, gold and silver) and only 8 km west of the old Copper King Mine (copper, gold and silver). Late Triassic Cherry Creek Intrusives, thought by some geologists to be coeval with the Nicola Group volcanics, are believed to have played a role in the mineralization at both copper mines. Although there is a large age difference between the intrusives of the Mercury Belt and the intrusives of the Copper Mines the gold and silver production at these mines does at least prove that the Nicola Group rocks south of Kamloops Lake have an apparent high (genetic(?)) potential for carrying gold and silver values.

The regional strike of the geology in the Savona Mercury Belt is northwest with probable major faults aligning with Deadman River, Sabiston Creek, Carabine Creek and Durand Creek. Several northwest and northeast striking lineaments of lesser order of magnitude also cross the countryside, including many identified on the Brussels property. Late Cretaceous(?) or Early Tertiary(?) intrusives with related carbonate and silicious alteration zones appear to align with some of these lesser order lineaments.

Continued . . .

REGIONAL GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION - Continued.

The Savona Mercury Belt is bounded on the east and west sides by thick accumulations of Miocene Kamloops Group volcanics made up predominantly of basalt and andesite flow rocks.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The geology of the Brussels property has never been mapped in detail. The rusty carbonate alteration zones that form ridges and humps rising slightly above the surrounding territory were the main targets of staking in 1981, of sampling in 1984, and of drilling in 1985.

The alteration zones which are outlined on Map B-86-2 are made up of carbonate (ankerite) which replaces Nicola Group greenstones in amounts ranging from 20 to 80%. Silica replacement is present in minor amounts in surface exposures, but was found to equal up to 40% of the rock during the drilling program. Late veining of ankerite, 1-5%, dolomite, 1%, and quartz, less than 1/2%, cut through the altered rock on surface exposures, while at depth ankerite veining of up to 25%, and quartz veining of up to 10% were encountered during the drilling program. Slickenside surfaces, a common feature of the alteration zones on surface, were also notable in drill chip samples.

Geochemically anomalous gold, silver and arsenic values obtained from the carbonate alteration zones during the 1984 sampling program were not found to intensify with depth.

The 1985 drilling program was designed to test the carbonate alteration zones only. The widely spaced drill holes, the high degree of alteration, and the nature of the samples (5 mm chips) did not allow for much geological interpretation. It is apparent, however, that the alteration zones represent strong epithermal systems peripheral to intrusive rocks. More comments

Continued . . .

PROPERTY GEOLOGY - Continued

on the geology encountered during the drill program are covered under the title "Discussion of the 1985 Percussion Drill Program" in this report.

Reconnaissance prospecting indicates that most of the property is underlain by Upper Triassic Nicola Group volcanic rocks of predominantly andesitic and basaltic composition. Trachyandesite flows are common, as are interflow conglomerates and tuffs. The attitudes of the beds and flows are believed to be variable.

There are several topographic lineaments striking northwesterly across the Brussels property. There are, as well, northeast breaks in the topography. These lineaments and breaks reflect underlying geology, and it is notable that several of the carbonate alteration zones shown on Map B-86-2 align northwesterly. Also of note is a subordinate northeasterly alignment of several of carbonate alteration zones illustrated on Map B-86-2. These observations would indicate that the carbonate alteration zones are fault controlled.

1985 PERCUSSION DRILL PROGRAM

The drilling of five Reverse Circulation Percussion Drill holes at four widely separated target sites on the Brussels property was accomplished with a truck-mounted drill contracted from Northspan Exploration of Kelowna, B.C. The five large bore (10 cm) holes, totalling 292.3 metres in all, ranged from 18.9 to 92.0 m in depth. A 3-ton water/service truck accompanied the drill to all sites, and trucked water for "wet drilling" from small lakes on the property. The drill crew numbered two men, while the sampling and geological crew numbered five. The drilling was carried out May 8-12, 1985.

Drilling was conducted dry where possible and a flume was used to direct drilling dust away from the sampler's area. Samples were collected at the drill in plastic garbage cans for each 3 metre rod length. The large samples, weighing up to 40 kg, were then mixed in a portable cement mixer for 2 minutes before being split to 20 kg size. The split sample was then mixed again before being split to 10 kg size. The 10 kg sample was further split to 5 kg before being bagged for shipment to the lab.

Wet samples required that the cement mixer be thoroughly washed between samples, greatly slowing the splitting process, and necessitating the need for several plastic garbage cans for sample storage, as the drill often exceeded the speed of the 3 man sampling crew.

Chips (1-10 mm) for geological analysis were sieved and washed from the waste material of the splitting process. A small bag was used to store the chips from each 3 metre drill intercept.

At the end of each workday the 5 kg split samples were delivered directly to Kamloops Research and Assay Laboratory Ltd.

Continued . . .

1985 PERCUSSION DRILL PROGRAM - Continued

All samples were analyzed for gold, silver, arsenic, copper and zinc. The samples were "ring ground" to minus 200 mesh for testing. Fire assays, followed by atomic absorption, were used to find the gold content of samples in parts per billion (ppb). Hot acid extraction and atomic absorption were used to analyze for silver, copper and zinc in samples, while the content of arsenic was established by digesting samples with nitric hydrochloric acid and making colorimetric determinations. Silver, copper, zinc and arsenic were all analyzed in parts per million (ppm).

The results of the analyses are listed with both the Geochemical Lab Reports and Drill Logs appended to this report.

A study of the drill chips allowed for the logging of the holes, and, as mentioned, the Drill Logs are appended to this report. Cross-Sections of each hole have also been included with this report, but it should be remembered that the attitudes of beds, contacts, and faults, as shown, are entirely hypothesized at this time due to the nature of the drill samples (chips), and due to the lack of geological mapping on the property.

DISCUSSION OF THE RESULTS OF THE 1985 PERCUSSION DRILL PROGRAM

The locations of the five Reverse Circulation Percussion Drill holes drilled on the Brussels property are illustrated on Map B-86-2. None of the drill holes encountered economic grades of precious metals, but four of the five holes penetrated intense zones of carbonate and silica replacement of Nicola Group volcanic rocks. Some of the zones exceeded 75 m in thickness. Within the replacement zones quartz veining locally equalled 10 to 30% over zones of up to 3 to 12 metres, and pyrite equalled 2-5% over zones of up to 3 to 12 metres - usually with the quartz veining. Gold (up to 150 ppb), silver (up to 1.1 ppm),

Continued . . .

DISCUSSION OF THE RESULTS OF THE 1985 DRILL PROGRAM - Continued

and arsenic (up to 250 ppm) were slightly elevated within the quartz-veined drill intercepts, but were uniformly low elsewhere. Faulting was noteable in some drill holes.

A brief summary of the five percussion drill holes follows:

PDH 85-1 - vertical hole drilled to 86 metres on the Brussels 3 mineral claim.

1.0 - 79.9 m	Highly altered Nicola Group volcanic rock almost totally replaced by carbonate and silica.
78.0 - 82.9 m	Fault contact.
79.9 - 86.0 m	Upper Cretaceous(?) or Early Tertiary(?) quartz monzonite intrusive.

Mineralization:

0.6 - 6.7 m	10% quartz veining, 3% pyrite.
40.2 - 43.3 m	7% " " , 1% " .
73.8 - 76.8 m	10% " " , 3% " .

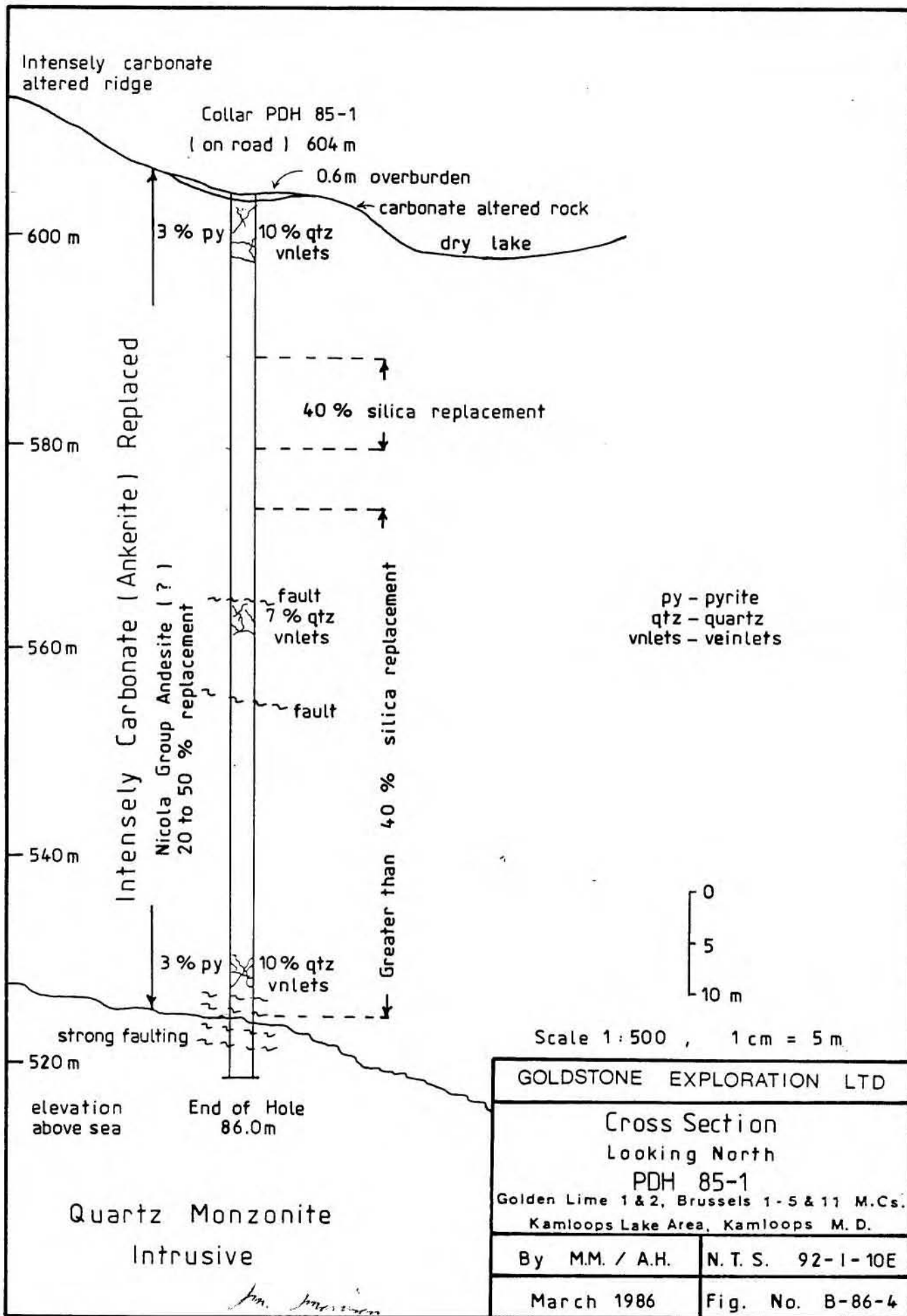
PDH 85-2 - drilled at 300 degrees azimuth at minus 88 degrees to a depth of 28 metres on the Brussels 1 mineral claim.

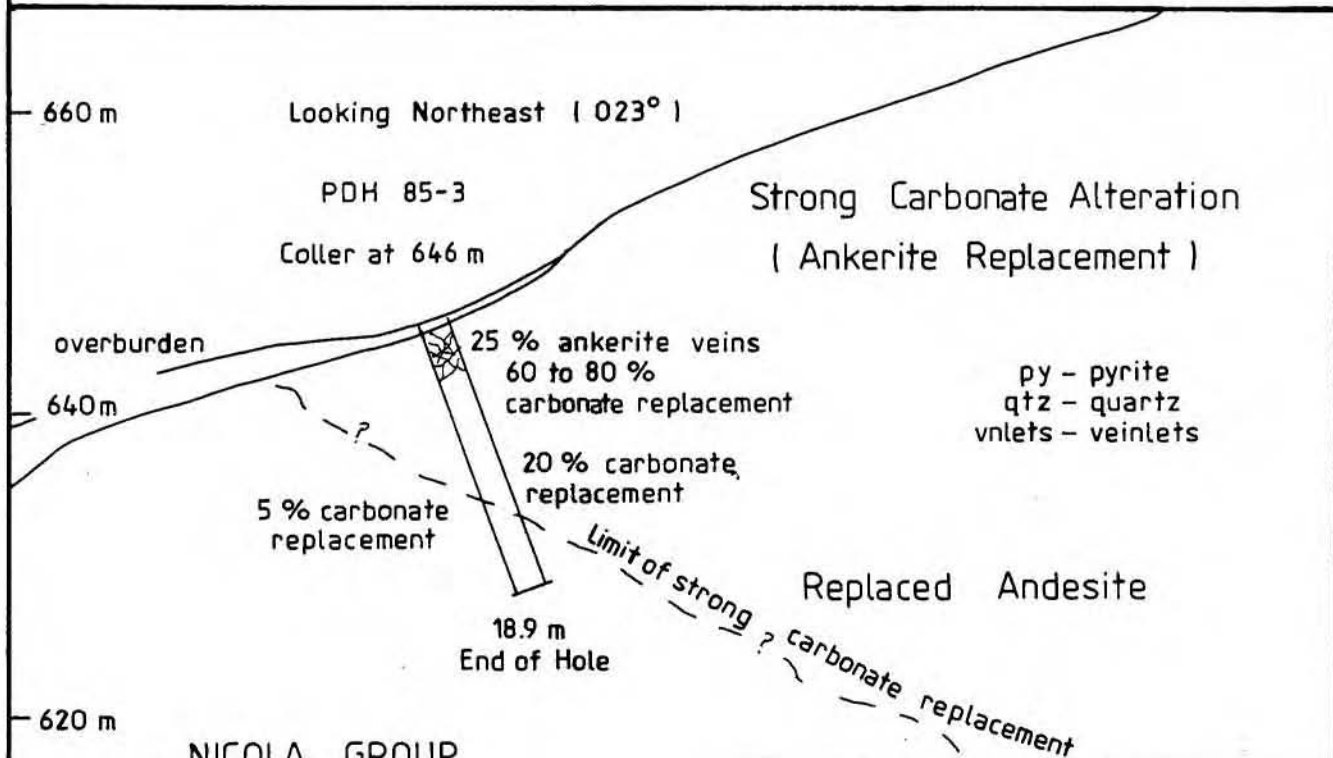
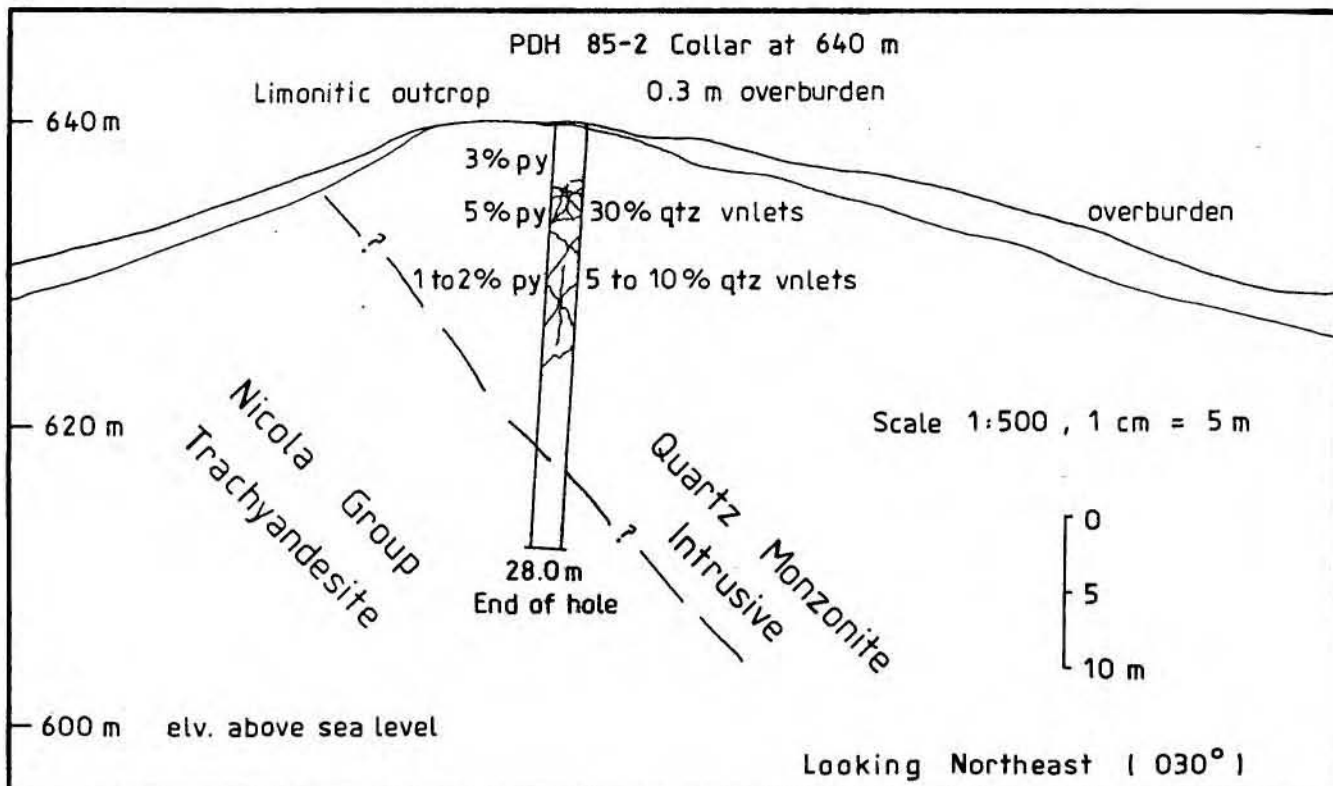
0.3 - 21.9 m	Upper Cretaceous(?) or Early Tertiary quartz monzonite intrusive.
21.9 - 28.0 m	Nicola Group trachyandesite.

Mineralization:

3.7 - 6.7 m	30% quartz veining, 5% pyrite.
6.7 - 15.8 m	10% " " , 1½% " .

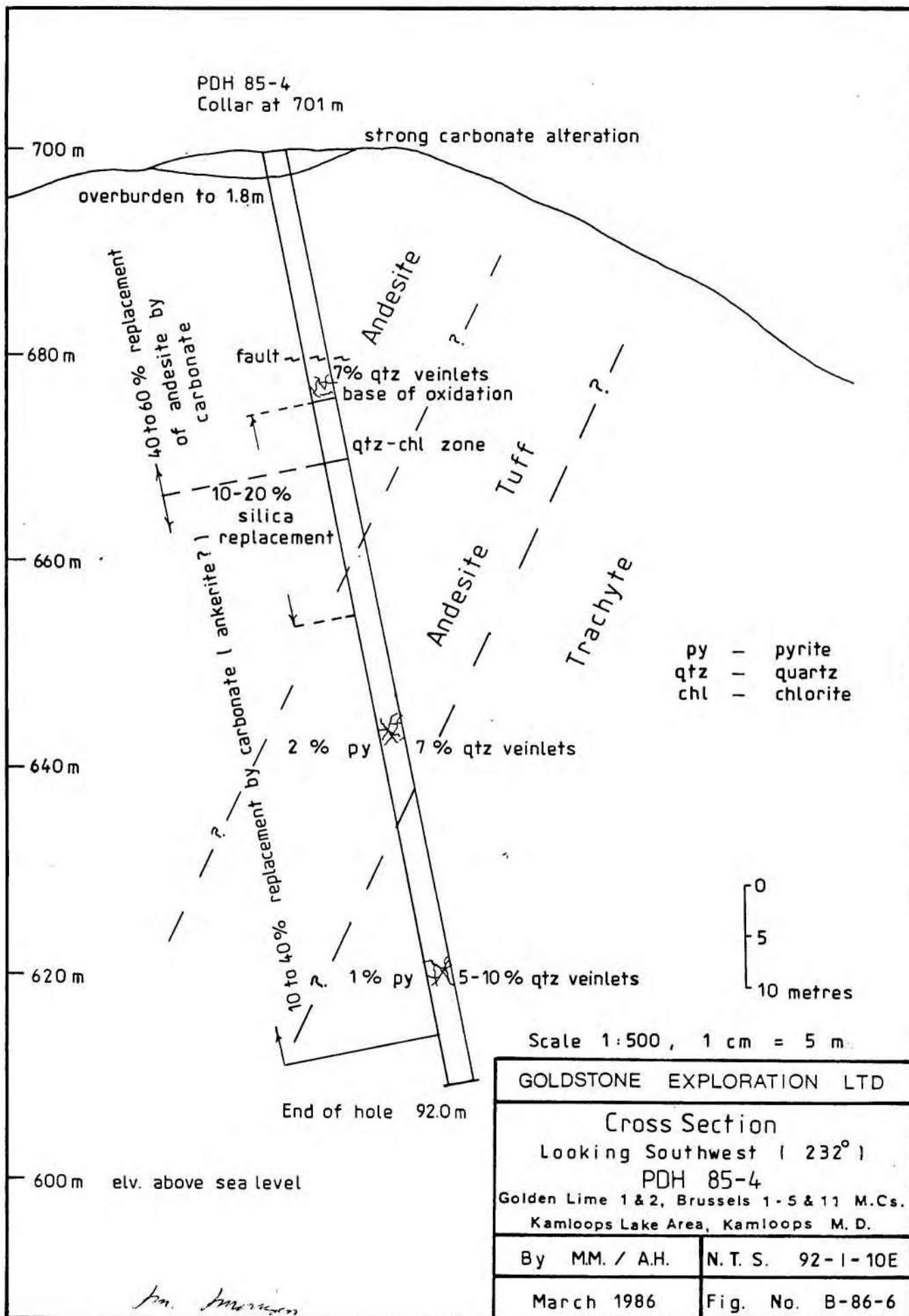
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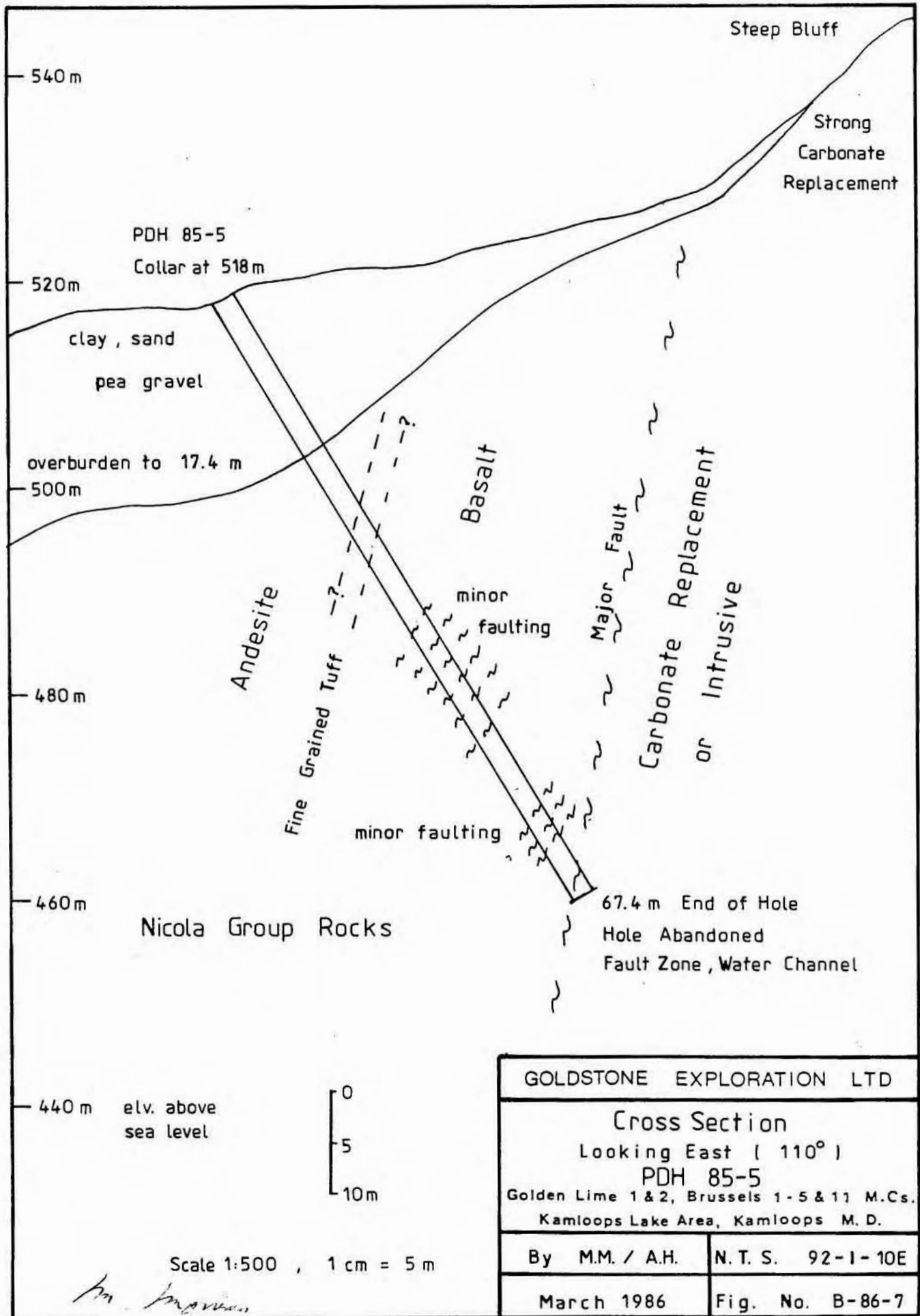




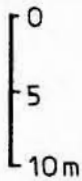
GOLDSTONE EXPLORATION LTD	
Cross Sections Looking Northeast PDH 85-2 & 3 Golden Lime 1 & 2, Brussels 1-5 & 11 M.Cs. Kamloops Lake Area, Kamloops M.D.	
By M.M. / A.H.	N. T. S. 92-1-10E
March 1986	Fig. No. B-86-5

Jim Jamieson





440 m elv. above sea level



Scale 1:500 , 1 cm = 5 m

M. M. / A.H.

GOLDSTONE EXPLORATION LTD	
Cross Section Looking East (110°) PDH 85-5 Golden Lime 1 & 2, Brussels 1-5 & 11 M.Cs. Kamloops Lake Area, Kamloops M. D.	
By M.M. / A.H.	N. T. S. 92-1-10E
March 1986	Fig. No. B-86-7

DISCUSSION OF THE RESULTS OF THE 1985 DRILL PROGRAM - Continued

PDH 85-3 - drilled at 113 degrees azimuth at minus 70 degrees to a depth of 18.9 metres on the Brussels 1 mineral claim.

0.6 - 12.8 m	Highly carbonate altered Nicola Group andesite.
12.8 - 18.9 m	Much less carbonate altered Nicola Group andesite.

Mineralization:

0.6 - 3.7 m 25% ankerite veinlets.

PDH 85-4 - drilled at 322 degrees azimuth at minus 80 degrees to a depth of 92.0 metres on the Brussels 3 mineral claim.

1.8 - 92.0 m	Entirely within Nicola Group volcanic rock.
1.8 - 40.2 m	Moderately to highly altered andesite.
40.2 - 64.6 m	Moderately to highly altered fine grained tuff.
64.6 - 92.0 m	Slightly to moderately altered trachyte.

Mineralization:

at 21 m	Fault.
25.0 - 43.3 m	10 to 20% silica replacement.
43.3 - 46.3 m	5% quartz veining, 1% pyrite.
55.5 - 61.6 m	5% " " , 2% " .
79.9 - 82.9 m	10% " " , 1½% " .
at 92.0 m	End of hole due to limit of available drill rods.

PDH 85-5 - drilled at 200 degrees azimuth at minus 60 degrees to a depth of 67.4 metres on the Brussels 4 mineral claim.

0.0 - 17.4 m	Overburden.
17.4 - 67.4 m	Nicola Group basalts and andesites.
65.8 - 67.4 m	Major fault and water channel. Hole abandoned short of target.

Continued...

DISCUSSION OF THE RESULTS OF THE 1985 DRILL PROGRAM - Continued.

Drill Hole PDH 85-5 was a disappointment in that it had to be abandoned at 67.4 metres (short of its target) due to a heavy water flow from a wide fault zone. The carbonate altered bluff rising above PDH 85-5 had yielded the best gold (1775 ppb) and arsenic (400 ppm) values during the September, 1984 surface sampling program.

CONCLUSIONS

Although the May drilling program did not intersect any ore grade mineralization the drill holes did prove that the carbonate-silica replacement zones are sizeable, and that they do represent epithermal systems peripheral to intrusives. The fact that precious metals are associated with these epithermal systems is illustrated at the Newmont Exploration's Sprout prospect just 100 metres west of Brussels 3 mineral claim boundary, and at the Cliff Showing above PDH 85-5 on the Brussels 4 mineral claim. Assays of 3.2 g/tonne gold and 65 g/tonne silver have been obtained from the Newmont prospect, while 1.7 g/tonne gold has been obtained from Goldstone's Cliff Showing.

The presence of gold in anomalous amounts found by Placer Development Limited in the creek on the Brussels 4 mineral claim and in soil on the Brussels 1, 3 and 5 mineral claims has never been satisfactorily explained. The Heavy Mineral Concentrate Sample from the creek yielded 89,000 ppb in gold, an amount considered to be highly anomalous, while several soil samples yielded 50 ppb in gold or greater. The anomalies in soil occur in an area 500 to 700 metres southeast of drill holes PDH 1 & 4 where glacial gravels are deep. The soil anomalies lie "down glacier" from the carbonate alteration zones that were drilled and the creek sample lies downstream from the soil anomalies. It is believed that the gold in the creek and soil samples has originated from a common source believed to be on the Brussels property - a source not yet located. In the writer's opinion

Continued . . .

CONCLUSIONS - Continued

the geochemical gold anomalies found on the Brussels property could not have entirely originated from either the neighbouring Newmont Showing or the Cliff Showing.

As mentioned earlier the drilling to date has indicated that very sizeable epithermal systems exist on the property. The best mineralization (although very low grade) occurs with late pyrite-bearing quartz veinlets found cutting through the carbonate - silica alteration zones. The degree and nature of veining encountered in the drill program (ie. widely separated fine veinlets) suggests that the main fracture systems (or conduits) associated with the intense alteration zones have not yet been intercepted. It is believed that the conduit areas would be represented by a stockwork of larger quartz veins, and it is suspected that these veins may be gold-bearing.

In summary:


- (a) there are several gold soil geochemical anomalies on the Brussels property, and one very anomalous Heavy Mineral Concentrate stream sample collected downstream from the soil anomalies,
- (b) the source of the anomalous gold cannot be reasonably attributed to the known gold occurrences on, or near, the Brussels property,
- (c) large epithermal alteration zones have been mapped and drilled on the Brussels property,
- (d) the "conduits" (up which large amounts of hydrothermal solutions are believed to have flowed causing the high degree of alteration of the Nicola Group rocks) have not yet been intercepted in drill holes,
- (e) these "conduits" may be the site of gold-bearing quartz stockworks, and
- (f) all exploration efforts on the property should be designed to locate the quartz stockworks.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The carbonate alteration zones at drill sites PDH 1&4 rise like islands from overburden, and although they are considered to be intimately associated with the predicted "quartz stockworks" little can be accomplished by local geological mapping. At this time general reconnaissance geological mapping of the Brussels property is recommended. It is hoped that the structural geology of the property may be interpreted and that faults, or fault intersections, may be projected into the overburden areas, and therefore, indirectly focus on favourable drill targets. Such targets might easily be tested with a truck-mounted percussion drill.

Further geochemical soil sampling or geophysical surveys should await the geological mapping, so that they may be better directed to the areas of highest potential on the large property.

March 15, 1986


Murray Morrison, B.Sc.

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Continued . . .

REFERENCES - Continued:

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APPENDIX A

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS:

I, Murray Morrison, of the City of Kelowna, in the Province of British Columbia, do hereby state that:

1. I graduated from the University of British Columbia in 1969 with a B.Sc. Degree in Geology.
2. I have been working in all phases of mining exploration in Canada for the past fifteen years.
3. During the past fifteen years, I have intermittently held responsible positions as a geologist with various mineral exploration companies in Canada.
4. I have examined many mineral properties in Southern British Columbia during the past fifteen years.
5. I personally staked the Golden Lime 1&2 and Brussels 1-5, 10&11 mineral claims.
6. I personally supervised the Reverse Circulation Percussion Drilling Program carried out on the Brussels property during May 8-12, 1985.
7. I am the vendor of the property, and I retain a conditional interest in the property.

March 15, 1986
Kelowna, B.C.


Murray Morrison, B.Sc.

APPENDIX "C"

DRILL LOGS

APPENDIX "D"
GEOCHEMICAL LAB REPORTS

**KAMLOOPS
RESEARCH & ASSAY
LABORATORY LTD.**

B.C. CERTIFIED ASSAYERS

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

GEOCHEMICAL LAB REPORT

Goldstone Explorations Ltd.
460 Okaview Rd., R.R. 4,
Kelowna, B.C.
V1Y 7R3

DATE May 17, 1985.

ANALYST _____

FILE NO. _____

Attn: Mr. C. Brett

FILE NO. G 1286

KRAL NO.	IDENTIFICATION	ppb Au	ppm Cu	ppm Zn	ppm Ag	ppm As			
1	GS 101	40	46	61	.3	24			
2	GS 102	25	34	80	.3	12			
3	GS 103	25	12	37	.2	16	L means	"less than"	
4	GS 104	60	21	57	.3	52			
5	GS 105	80	41	64	.3	92	Sample preparation:		
6	GS 106	15	4	28	L.1	8	Ring grind, screen to -200		
7	GS 107	L5	5	29	.3	7	Au Method: Fire assay		
8	GS 108	L5	4	16	.1	L2	Atomic absorption		
9	GS 109	15	15	27	.2	7	Cu, Zn, Ag Method: Hot acid		
10	GS 110	10	14	39	.2	4	extraction		
11	GS 111	15	7	32	.3	4	Atomic absorption		
12	GS 112	L5	7	24	.2	L2	AS Method: Nitric Hydrochloric		
13	GS 113	10	5	20	.3	L2	Digestion		
14	GS 114	5	7	34	.1	L2	Colorimetric		
15	GS 115	L5	12	43	L.1	L2			
16	GS 116	L5	10	46	L.1	L2			
17	GS 117	L5	13	46	L.1	L2			
18	GS 118	L5	8	28	L.1	L2			
19	GS 119	L5	19	46	L.1	2			
20	GS 120	L5	5	20	L.1	L2			
21	GS 121	L5	7	22	L.1	L2			
22	GS 122	L5	13	19	L.1	L2			
23	GS 123	L5	9	22	L.1	L2			
24	GS 124	L5	13	30	L.1	L2			
25	GS 125	L5	22	43	.1	70			
26	GS 126	L5	29	34	L.1	L2			
27	GS 127	L5	81	74	L.1	5			
28	GS 128	L5	123	69	L.1	8			

**KAMLOOPS
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912 LAVAL CRESCENT — KAMLOOPS, B.C.
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GEOCHEMICAL LAB REPORT

Goldstone Exploration Ltd.
460 Okaview Rd., R.R. 4,
Kelowna, B.C.
V1Y 7R3

DATE May 17, 1985.

ANALYST _____

FILE NO. _____ Attn: Mr. C. Brett

FILE NO. G 1289

KRAL NO.	IDENTIFICATION	ppb Au	ppm Cu	ppm Zn	ppm Ag	ppm As			
1	GS 541	L5	57	38	L.1	40			
2	GS 542	L5	63	29	.1	258			
3	GS 543	L5	44	20	L.1	60			
4	GS 544	L5	46	17	.1	12			
5	GS 545	L5	47	15	.2	L2			
6	GS 546	L5	41	19	.2	7			L means "less than"
7	GS 547	L5	43	19	.1	5			Sample preparation: ring gri
8	GS 548	L5	45	18	.1	26			screen to -200 mesh Au Method: Fire assay
9	GS 549	L5	52	30	.4	64			Atomic absorption Cu,Zn, Ag Method: Hot acid
10	GS 550	L5	66	39	.4	72			extraction Atomic absorption
11	GS 551	L5	78	38	.2	92			As Method: Nitric hydrochlor digestion
12	GS 552	L5	65	33	L.1	L2			Colorimetric
13	GS 553	L5	75	49	L.1	13			
14	GS 554	L5	80	49	.1	82			
15	GS 555	L5	71	47	.1	37			
16	GS 556	L5	85	50	L.1	9			
17	GS 557	L5	82	66	.1	12			
18	GS 558	L5	97	48	.2	2			
19	GS 559	L5	112	60	1.0	31			
20	GS 560	L5	101	60	.3	134			
21	GS 561	L5	65	41	L.1	3			
22	GS 562	L5	64	43	.1	4			
23	GS 563	L5	73	49	.2	8			
24	GS 564	L5	73	65	.1	45			
25	GS 565	L5	60	83	.1	2			
26	GS 566	L5	55	67	.2	L2			
27	GS 567	50	83	184	1.1	36			
28	GS 568	25	82	196	1.1	32			
29	GS 569	L5	65	65	.1	3			
30	GS 570	L5	78	58	.2	4			

Near the west shore of a dry lake bed,

Percussion Drill Record

Location: 1000 m east, and 120 m south of the		GOLDSTONE EXPLORATION LTD		Property: Brussels															
Legal Corner Post, Brussels #4 M.C.				Hole No: PDH #1							Page 1 of 2								
Azimuth: -																			
Dip: -90°		Length: 86.0 m		Elevation: 604 m		Mineral Claim: Brussels #3													
Date Started: May 8, 1985		Drill Diameter: 10 cm		Date Logged: May 8&9, 1985							Section: -								
Date Completed: May 9, 1985		Dip Tests: -		Logged by: M. S. Morrison															
Purpose: To test the vertical extent of anomalous gold values dis-																			
covered in an intensely carbonate altered volcanic outcrop.																			
Drilling Contractor: Northspan Exploration of Kelowna, B. C.																			
Metres from	to	Description	Sample No.	Metres from	to	Width m	Au ppb	Ag ppm	As ppm	Cu ppm	Zn ppm	SiO ₂ %	Carb %	Qtz veins	Carb veins	Pyrite F	Pyrite C		
0	0.6	Overburden.												%	%	%	%		
0.6	79.9	TRIASSIC NICOLA GROUP VOLCANICS:	101	0.6	3.7	3.1	40	.3	24	46	61	30	40	10	15	1	2		
		Andesite(?), intensely altered, and in most cases	102	3.7	6.7	3.0	25	.3	12	34	80	30	40	10	15		1		
		entirely replaced by a light green to grey, very fine	103	6.7	9.7	3.0	25	.2	16	12	37	30	40	5	20	1	2		
		grained calc-silicate rock, cut by 5 to 20% late,	104	9.7	12.8	3.1	60	.3	52	21	57	30	40	5	20	3			
		barren, white ankerite veins; some sections cut by	105	12.8	15.8	3.0	80	.3	92	41	64	30	40	5	20	2	1		
		glassy white and grey quartz veins containing 5 to	106	15.8	18.9	3.1	15	L.1	8	4	28	40	40		20	½			
		10% pyrite. Trace to 1% disseminated pyrite cubes	107	18.9	21.9	3.0	L5	.3	7	5	29	40	40	3	15	tr			
		within calc-silicate rocks.	108	21.9	25.0	3.1	L5	.1	L 2	4	16	60	20	2	15	tr			
		0.6 - 15.8 m slightly oxidized and limonitic.	109	25.0	28.0	3.0	15	.2	7	15	27	30	50	3	12	tr			
		25.0 - 31.1 m section of less altered rock; 15% car-	110	28.0	31.1	3.1	10	.2	4	14	39	25	50	3	20				
		bonate-altered; possibly an andesite.	111	31.1	34.1	3.0	15	.3	4	7	32	50	35		15	1			
		34.1 - 37.2 m water channel, slightly limonitic.	112	34.1	37.2	3.1	L5	.2	L 2	7	24	40	40	3	10	tr			
		At 39.6 m fault zone.	113	37.2	40.2	3.0	10	.3	L 2	5	20	40	50	3	5	1			
		43.3 - 46.3 m limonite staining.	114	40.2	43.3	3.1	5	.1	L 2	7	34	50	40	7	3	½	½		
		46.3 - 49.4 m slickenside surfaces.	115	43.3	46.3	3.0	L5	L.1	L 2	12	43	40	55		5	tr			
		46.3 - 55.5 m weak limonite staining.	116	46.3	49.4	3.1	L5	L.1	L 2	10	46	40	50	1	7	½			
		0.6 - 9.7, 12.8 - 15.8, 40.2 - 43.3, 52.4 - 58.5 m	117	49.4	52.4	3.0	L5	L.1	L 2	13	46	40	50	1	7	½			
		5 to 10% quartz veinlets containing 3	118	52.4	55.5	3.1	L5	L.1	L 2	8	28	45	40	5	5	1	1		
		to 10% pyrite.	119	55.5	58.5	3.0	L5	L.1	2	19	46	50	40	5	3	1½	1		
		64.6 - 70.7, 72.8 - 79.9 m 3 to 10% quartz veinlets	120	58.5	61.6	3.1	L5	L.1	L 2	5	20	50	40	5	3	½	1		
		containing 10 to 15% pyrite.	121	61.6	64.6	3.0	L5	L.1	L 2	7	22	50	45	2	3	½	½		
		78.0 - 82.9 m broken ground, fault zone.	122	64.6	67.7	3.1	L5	L.1	L 2	13	19	50	40	5	3	½	½		

Continued . . .

Percussion Drill Record

150 m north of Brussels Lake, or 750 m

Location: south and 800 m east of the Legal
Corner Post of Brussels #1 M.C.
Azimuth: 300°

GOLDSTONE EXPLORATION LTD

Property: Brussels
Hole No: PDH #2

Dip: -88° Length: 28.0 m Elevation: 640 m

Mineral Claim: Brussels #1

Date Started: May 9, 1985 Drill Diameter: 10 cm

Date Logged: May 9, 1985 Section: -

Date Completed: May 9, 1985 Dip Tests: -

Logged by: M. S. Morrison

Purpose: To test the vertical extent of anomalous gold and silver mineralization discovered in a silicified limonitic zone.

Drilling Contractor: Northspan Exploration of Kelowna, B. C.

Metres from	Metres to	Description	Sample No.	Metres from	Metres to	Width m	Au ppb	Ag ppm	As ppm	Cu ppm	Zn ppm	SiO ₂ %	Carb %	Qtz veins	Carb veins	Pyrite F	Pyrite C
0	0.3	Overburden.												%	%	%	%
0.3	21.9	LATE CRETACEOUS(?) or EARLY TERTIARY(?) INTRUSIVE; Fine grained, pink quartz monzonite dyke, 5% quartz-eye crystals 1 to 5 mm, 5% very fine grained hornblende and biotite.	20526	0.3	3.7	3.4	L5	L.1	2	99	65					1	2
		0.3 - 5.2 m heavily oxidized, very limonitic, moderate sericite alteration, 3% disseminated pyrite.	20527	3.7	6.7	3.0	150	.2	90	131	69			30		2	3
		5.2 - 6.7 m 30% quartz vein material with 5 - 10% coarse pyrite in quartz.	20528	6.7	9.7	3.0	L5	L.1	18	190	71			10		½	1
		6.7 - 21.9 m slight to moderate sericite and chlorite alteration, 7 to 10% glassy white quartz veinlets with trace to 3% pyrite in quartz.	20529	9.7	12.8	3.1	L5	L.1	L 2	140	66			5		½	½
		21.9 - 28.0 TRIASSIC NICOLA GROUP VOLCANICS; Fine to medium grained, strongly chlorite altered trachyandesite with 30% pink orthoclase crystals up to 2 mm. Cut by 3 to 5% glassy white quartz veinlets containing a trace to 0.5% fine grained disseminated pyrite.	20530	12.8	15.8	3.0	137	L.1	120	103	58			10		0	2
			20531	15.8	18.9	3.1	L5	L.1	14	116	62		5	2	5	tr	tr
			20532	18.9	21.9	3.0	L5	L.1	9	124	58		5	3	4	½	½
			20533	21.9	25.0	3.1	L5	L.1	2	151	53		10	1½	1½	½	½
			20534	25.0	28.0	3.0	L5	L.1	L 2	104	50		10	2½	2½	tr	tr
Carb % means per cent of carbonate replacement.																	
L means less than.																	
tr means trace.																	
END OF HOLE at 28 m.																	

1100 m south and 350 m east of the

Location: Legal Corner Post of the Brussels #4

GOLDSTONE EXPLORATION LTD

Property: Brussels

Mineral Claim.

Azimuth: 322°

Hole No: PDH #4

Page 1 of 2

Dip: -80° Length: 92.0 m Elevation: 701 m

Mineral Claim: Brussels #3

Date Started: May 10, 1985 Drill Diameter: 10 cm

Date Logged: May 10, 1985

Section: -

Date Completed: May 10, 1985 Dip Tests:

Logged by: M. S. Morrison

Purpose: To test for gold or silver mineralization below a zone of highly carbonate altered volcanic rocks.

Drilling Contractor: Northspan Exploration of Kelowna, B. C.

Metres from	Metres to	Description	Sample No.	Metres from	Metres to	Width m	Au ppb	Ag ppm	As ppm	Cu ppm	Zn ppm	SiO ₂ %	Carb %	Qtz veins	Carb veins	Pyrite F	Pyrite C
0	1.8	Overburden.												%	%	%	%
1.8	92.0	TRIASSIC NICOLA GROUP VOLCANICS, including:	20541	1.8	3.7	1.9	L 5	L .1	40	57	38		40		15		
1.8	40.2	Fine grained andesite(?) that is moderately to highly carbonate altered; trace to 1½% pyrite, disseminated;	20542	3.7	6.7	3.0	L 5	.1	258	63	29		50		12		
		5 to 15% barren, white ankerite veinlets; 5 to 40% quartz-chlorite alteration zones with trace to 1% disseminated pyrite. Carbonate zones are stained apple green below oxidized zone.	20543	6.7	9.7	3.0	L 5	L .1	60	44	20		60		15		
		1.8 - 3.7 m 2% mariposite.	20544	9.7	12.8	3.1	L 5	.1	12	46	17		60		15		
		1.8 - 6.7 m 30% moderately and 70% highly carbonate altered.	20545	12.8	15.8	3.0	L 5	.2	L 2	47	15		60		15	tr	
		6.7 - 25.0 m 100% highly carbonate altered.	20546	15.8	18.9	3.1	L 5	.2	7	41	19		60	5	5		
		20.4 - 21.0 m fault zone, slickenside surfaces.	20547	18.9	21.9	3.0	L 5	.1	5	43	19		60	5	5	tr	
		At 25.0 m base of oxidized, limonitic zone.	20548	21.9	25.0	3.1	L 5	.1	26	45	18	3	60	7	8		
		25.0 - 40.2 m 20 to 40% dark grey quartz-chlorite altered zones.	20549	25.0	28.0	3.0	L 5	.4	64	52	30	10	50	5	5	1½	
			20550	28.0	31.1	3.1	L 5	.4	72	66	39	15	40	5	15	1	
			20551	31.1	34.1	3.0	L 5	.2	92	78	38	20	30	5	15	½	1
			20552	34.1	37.2	3.1	L 5	L .1	L 2	65	33	20	30	5	15		½
			20553	37.2	40.2	3.0	L 5	L .1	13	75	49	20	35	2	10	½	
			20554	40.2	43.3	3.1	L 5	.1	82	80	49	15	25	3	10	½	
			20555	43.3	46.3	3.0	L 5	.1	37	71	47	10	25	5	20		1
40.2	64.6	Very fine grained to fine grained grey tuff, moderately to highly carbonate altered; 7 to 20% barren, white ankerite veins; 3 to 7% quartz veins with up to 30% massive pyrite.	20556	46.3	49.4	3.1	L 5	L .1	9	85	50		25	1	3	tr	
			20557	49.4	52.4	3.0	L 5	.1	12	82	66		40	3	7	½	
			20558	52.4	55.5	3.1	L 5	.2	2	97	48		35	3	7	tr	
			20559	55.5	58.5	3.0	L 5	1.0	31	112	60		35	7	15		2
40.2	46.3	20% apple green highly carbonate altered rock, 20-30% grey chlorite and quartz altered.	20560	58.5	61.6	3.1	L 5	.3	134	101	60		30	5	15		2
			20561	61.6	64.6	3.0	L 5	L .1	3	65	41		20	3	20		
		Continued . . .	20562	64.6	67.7	3.1	L 5	.1	4	64	43		10	5	15		

1200 m north and 2,370 m east of the

Location: Legal Corner Post of the Brussels #4
Mineral Claim.

GOLDSTONE EXPLORATION LTD

Property: Brussels

Azimuth: 200°

Hole No: PDH #5

Dip: -60° Length: 67.4 m Elevation: 518 m

Mineral Claim: Brussels #4

Date Started: May 11, 1985 Drill Diameter: 10 cm

Date Logged: May 11&12, 1985 Section: -

Date Completed: May 12, 1985 Dip Tests: -

Logged by: M.S. Morrison

Purpose: To test for gold and silver mineralization below a carbonate altered cliff face that yielded gold and silver values on surface.

Drilling Contractor: Northspan Exploration of Kelowna, B. C.

Metres from	Metres to	Description	Sample No.	Metres from	Metres to	Width m	Au ppb	Ag ppm	As ppm	Cu ppm	Zn ppm	SiO ₂ %	Carb %	Qtz veins	Carb veins	Pyrite F	Pyrite C
0	17.4	Overburden - clay, pea gravel, talus blocks.															
17.4	67.4	TRIASSIC NICOLA GROUP VOLCANICS including:	20637	17.4	39.9	22.5	L 5	L .1	9	89	54			%	%	%	%
17.4	24.7	Fine grained green andesite, moderate chlorite alteration and slight carbonate alteration; 5 to 7% calcite veinlets; trace of disseminated pyrite.		17.4	21.6	4.2							2		5	tr	
				21.6	24.7	3.1							2		7		
				24.7	27.7	3.0							5		2		
24.7	27.7	Very fine grained grey andesite tuff (70%) moderate chlorite and carbonate alteration; 2% calcite veinlets; 30% andesite as above.		27.7	30.8	3.1							15		3		
				30.8	33.8	3.0							5		3	tr	
				33.8	36.9	3.1							2		2	tr	
27.7	64.3	Fine to medium grained dark green basalt; moderate chlorite and carbonate alteration; 2 to 8% calcite veinlets and 1 to 2% quartz veinlets with calcite; trace of very fine grained disseminated pyrite.	20638	39.9	58.2	18.3	L 5	L .1	L 2	90	43						
				39.9	43.0	3.1							2	2	2		
				43.0	46.0	3.0							2	1	3	tr	
		27.7 - 30.8 m zones of carbonate replacement equal 10%.		46.0	49.1	3.1							2	1	3	tr	
				49.1	52.1	3.0							2	1	2		
		36.9 - 49.1, 55.2 - 58.2 m several slickenside surfaces.		52.1	55.2	3.1							2	1	3		
				55.2	58.2	3.0							2		2		
64.3	67.4	Basalt as above (70%), limonite stained chips (10%) and purple porphyritic andesite (20%); 6% calcite and 2% ankerite veinlets; trace of very fine grained disseminated pyrite; many slickenside surfaces.	20634	58.2	61.3	3.1	L 5	L .1	L 2	80	51		2		8		
			20635	61.3	64.3	3.0	L 5	L .1	7	59	59		2		4	tr	
			20636	64.3	67.4	3.1	L 5	L .1	26	65	60		2		8	tr	
		65.8 - 67.4 m major fault and water channel; approx. 91 litres (20 gallons) of water/minute.															
		67.4 m HOLE ABANDONED.															

L = "less than"
tr = trace
Carb% = per cent of carbonate replacement.