

86-697-15399

11/87

ASSESSMENT REPORT
ON THE DOME PROPERTY NEAR GOLDBRIDGE, B.C.
FOR BERKLEY RESOURCES INC.

LILLOOET MINING DIVISION

N.T.S. 92-J-15-W

Lat. 50° 56' N. Long. 122° 57.4' W.

Owner/Operator: Berkley Resources Inc.

BRADFORD J. COOKE AND TIM SANDBERG
COOKE GEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS LTD.

SEPTEMBER 9, 1986

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

15,399

SUB-REORDER
RECEIVED

NOV 14 1986

M.R. # _____ \$ _____
VANCOUVER, B.C.

FILMED

SUMMARY

The purpose of this report is to document assessment work carried out on the Dome property between July 1 and August 31, 1986. Included in this report are the results of reconnaissance prospecting, heavy mineral stream sediment sampling, VLF-electromagnetic surveying and PP-magnetic surveying.

The Dome property is underlain by andesitic volcanics and clastic sediments of the Triassic Pioneer and Hurley Formations, respectively. Two narrow quartz-ankerite-calcite veinlets were found following rusty shears in Pioneer greenstone and carrying minor disseminated pyrite-arsenopyrite.

One heavy mineral stream sediment sample was strongly anomalous in gold, assaying 620 ppb Au, and four sites produced moderate anomalies in trace elements running up to 2.7 ppm Ag, 147 ppm As, 156 ppm Cu, 132 ppm Pb, 21 ppm Sb and 249 ppm Zn. The gold anomaly is on Gun Creek, above Leckie Creek, draining an area of Pioneer volcanics and Hurley sediments.

Several strong PP-magnetic and VLF-electromagnetic anomalies may mark the presence of two serpentinite-bearing fault zones, one running from L2N 250W to L3N 1250W, the other trending from L2N 750W to L3N 2050W. Values run up to +670 gammas and +60 FFDA.

Because the widespread glacial overburden tends to mask geochemical and geophysical responses, the strong heavy mineral stream sediment, VLF-EM and PP-MAG anomalies are significant and should be followed up by further work.

The one gold anomaly on Gun Creek should be followed up by more detailed prospecting and heavy mineral stream sediment sampling in order to locate the source of the gold. This work would require two men for six days at a cost of \$1,500.

Should the follow-up work be successful in locating gold, a Phase 2 program of fill-in line cutting, geological mapping, VLF-EM surveying and PP-MAG surveying should be carried out, at a cost of \$8,500 over a two week period.

If the fill-in work succeeds in tracing potentially mineralized structures, then a Phase 3 program of diamond drilling would be required to test for gold veins at depth, at a cost of \$30,000 over a one month period.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

Purpose and Scope	1
Location and Access	1
Physiography and Climate	1
Accommodations and Labour	1
Claims Description	1
Mining History	5

GEOLOGY

Regional	5
Property	6

GEOCHEMISTRY

Heavy Mineral Stream Sediments	10
--------------------------------	----

GEOPHYSICS

VLF-Electromagnetic	10
PP-Magnetic	10

CONCLUSION

Conclusions	11
Recommendations	11
Expenditures	12

REFERENCES 13

QUALIFICATIONS 14

APPENDICES 15

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1:	Location map.	2
Figure 2:	Claim map.	3
Figure 3:	Regional Geology map.	7
Figure 4:	Property Geology map.	9
Figure 5:	Reconnaissance Prospecting Survey.	Back
Figure 6:	Reconnaissance VLF-Electromagnetic Survey.	Back
Figure 7:	Reconnaissance PP-Magnetic Survey.	Back

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1:	Claim list.	4
Table 2:	Formation list.	8

LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix 1:	Analytical Procedures.
Appendix 2:	Assay Certificates.
Appendix 3:	Progress Report

INTRODUCTION

Purpose and Scope

The purpose of this report is to document assessment work carried out on the Dome property between July 1 and August 31, 1986. Included in this report are the results of reconnaissance prospecting, heavy mineral stream sediment sampling, VLF-electromagnetic surveying and PP-magnetic surveying.

Location and Access

Dome property is located approximately 12 kilometres northwest of Goldbridge and 180 kilometres north-northeast of Vancouver in southwestern British Columbia (Figure 1). Access to the property is by vehicle from Vancouver, 145 kilometres east on Highway 1 to Hope, 225 kilometres north on Highways 1 and 12 to Lillooet, and 100 kilometres west on gravel road to Goldbridge. The Tyaughton Lake and old Gun Creek roads afford access to the southeast corner of the claims, a horse trail follows the east side of Gun Creek and the new Gun Creek road has opened up access to the northwest part of the property.

Physiography and Climate

The claims straddle Gun Creek near the confluences of Leckie and Eldorado Creek at elevations of 1,560 metres along the creek to 1,675 metres up on the northeast ridge. Vegetation is typical coniferous forest and the climate is characterized by hot, dry summers and cool, snowy winters.

Accommodation and Labour

Goldbridge Hotel is convenient for room and board, houses are available for rent in Bralorne, and there is a recreational campsite at Gun Creek. Cooke Geological Consultants Ltd. conducted the exploration program for Berkley Resources Inc.

Claims Description

The Dome property consists of 24 reverted crown grants, totalling 22 units and covering 389 hectares, in the Lillooet Mining Division (Figure 2). Total annual assessment on the claims is \$2200 per year for the first 3 years and \$4400 per year thereafter (Table 1).

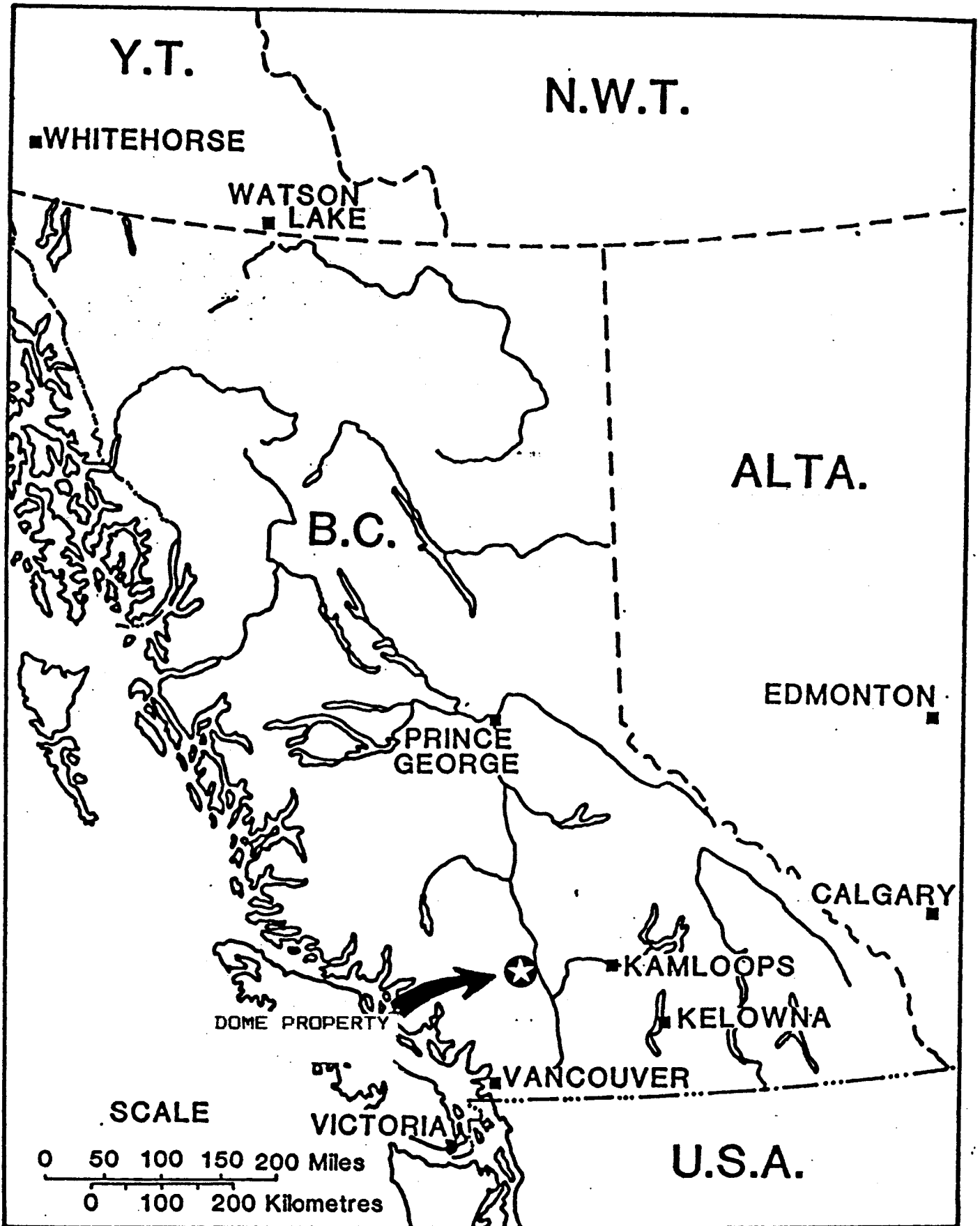


Figure 1: Location Map.

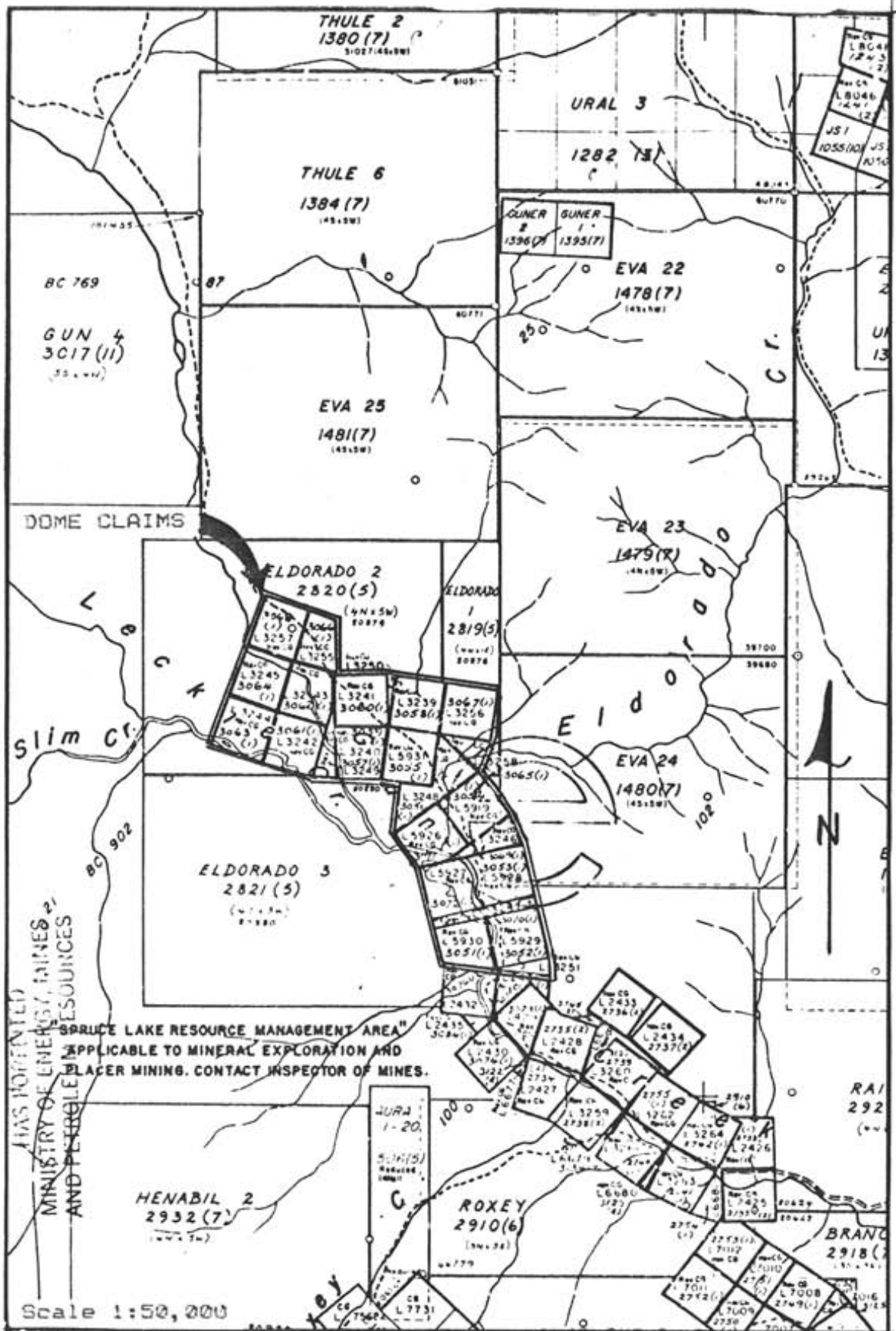


FIGURE 2: Claim map.

CLAIM NAME	CLAIM TYPE	RECORD NO.	LOT NO.	NO. UNITS	EXPIRY DATE
Trail 1	RC	3051	5930	1	17-01-87
Trail 2	RC	3052	5929	1	17-01-87
Trail 2 Fr.	RC	3052	3251	0	17-01-87
Trail 4	RC	3053	5928	1	17-01-87
Trail 6	RC	3054	5919	1	17-01-87
Last Chance 1	RC	3055	5931	1	17-01-87
Last Chance Fr.	RC	3056	3248	1	17-01-87
Last Chance 1 Fr.	RC	3057	3249	1	17-01-87
Last Chance 2	RC	3058	3239	1	17-01-87
Last Chance 2 Fr.	RC	3058	3250	0	17-01-87
Last Chance 3	RC	3059	3240	1	17-01-87
Last Chance 4	RC	3060	3241	1	17-01-87
Last Chance 5	RC	3061	3242	1	17-01-87
Last Chance 6	RC	3062	3243	1	17-01-87
Last Chance 7	RC	3063	3244	1	17-01-87
Last Chance 8	RC	3064	3245	1	17-01-87
Dome Fr.	RC	3065	3258	1	17-01-87
Dome 4	RC	3066	3255	1	17-01-87
Dome 5	RC	3067	3256	1	17-01-87
Dome 6	RC	3068	3257	1	17-01-87
Trail 1 Fr.	RC	3069	3246	1	22-01-87
Trail Fr	RC	3070	3247	1	22-01-87
Trail 5	RC	3071	5926	1	22-01-87
Trail 3	RC	3072	5927	1	22-01-87

TABLE 1: Claim list.

Mining History

No exploration or mining activity has been recorded in the past, probably because of the thick glacial overburden on the claim. However, work has been recorded on the Gun Creek, Little Gem and Jewel prospects to the south and a few prospecting pits were located on the Dome claims.

GEOLOGY

Regional

The following summary of regional geology and tectonics is derived from the reports of many workers in the Bridge River area, with emphasis on Geological Survey of Canada Reports and University of British Columbia Reports (see references).

The Bridge River district lies at the western margin of the Intermontaine Belt of volcanic and sedimentary rocks where it abuts against the Coast Plutonic Complex of plutonic and metamorphic rocks (Figure 3). Triassic arc volcanics and backarc sediments (Cadwallader and Bridge River Groups) are intruded by synvolcanic, intermediate plutons (Bralorne Intrusions) and faulted against ophiolitic, ultramafic intrusions (President Intrusions) (Table 2).

Jurassic and Cretaceous basinal sediments and rift volcanics (unnamed, Taylor Creek and Kingsvale Groups) are sequentially intruded by Cretaceous and Tertiary plutons of felsic composition (Coast, porphyry and Bendor Intrusions). Relatively flat-lying Tertiary intermediate and mafic volcanics (Rexmount porphyry and plateau basalt) cap the lithological sequence.

Triassic rocks probably formed a discrete plate, the Bridge River terrane, prior to collision with the North American plate to the northeast in Jurassic time. That collision thrust arc volcanics, backarc sediments and oceanic crust onto the already assembled exotic terranes of the Intermontaine Belt and prompted uplift and erosion that produced Jurassic and Cretaceous sediments.

Bridge River terrane then got sandwiched by the arrival of eastward-drifting Insular belt rocks from the west in Cretaceous time. This collision probably remobilized old faults and sparked several periods of intrusive activity that resulted in Cretaceous and Tertiary plutons and volcanics.

Old breaks such as the Fergusson and Cadwallader faults were probably mobilized again as Tertiary dextral strike slip faults, followed by extrusion of plateau basalts in response to extensional tectonics. Finally, Pleistocene glaciation and Recent uplift and erosion sculpted the existing mountainous terrain.

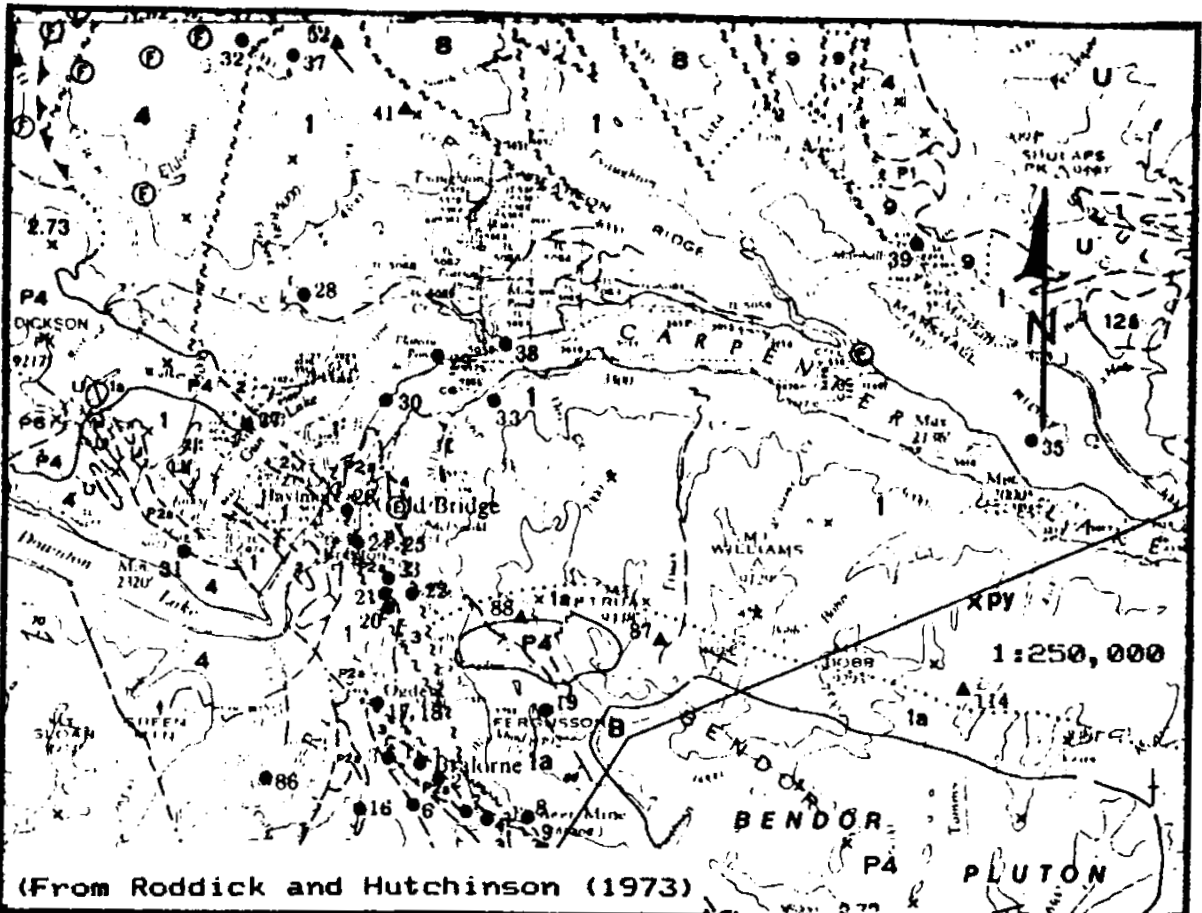
Bralorne and Pioneer mines comprise the largest and richest lode gold mining camp in British Columbia. Between 1899 and 1971, they produced 4.16 million ounces gold and 0.95 million ounces silver from 8.23 million tons ore grading 0.51 oz/ton gold and 0.12 oz/ton silver. Gold-bearing quartz veins follow two sets of narrow fissures in Pioneer andesite and Bralorne diorite near Bralorne granite and albitite dikes. Mining stopped in ore some 2000 metres down because of the ventilation problem and high mining costs.

Many other gold prospects in the region, such as the showings on the Congress property, are gold-bearing sulfide replacements along narrow shears in Bridge River basalts and cherts, often near Tertiary porphyry dikes. A significant new discovery on the Congress property, the Lou zone, assays up to 0.37 oz/ton Au, 0.32 oz/ton Ag and 1.7% Sb over 6.9 metres true width. Thus, the exploration and mining potential of old prospects such as the Congress and Dome occurrences needs to be re-evaluated.

Property

The Dome property is largely covered by glacial overburden, predominantly outwash gravels that once filled the Gun Creek Valley. A few outcrops are exposed in creek bottoms and on hillsides.

Oldest rocks on the claims are fine grained, massive andesites of the Pioneer Formation, overlain by limey, interbedded, rusty conglomerate, buff sandstone, black argillite, grey limestone and green tuff of the Hurley Formation. Two narrow quartz ankerite-calcite veinlets were found along rusty shears in Pioneer greenstone, carrying minor disseminated pyrite and arsenopyrite in places (Figure 4).



LEGEND	
QUATERNARY PLEISTOCENE AND RECENT	
14	Unconsolidated alluvial and glacial deposits
TERTIARY MIOCENE (?)	
13	Basalt and rhyolite flows
12	Rhyolite and dacite breccia, tuff and flows; 12a, Richmond Porphyry (intrusive equivalent of 12?)
P4a	Microlite granodiorite and syenodiorite
LOWER TERTIARY	
11	Andesite flows and breccia; basalt and minor dacite
10	Shale, siltstone, sandstone, argillite and conglomerate
CRETACEOUS	
UPPER CRETACEOUS	
P4	SCUZZY PLUTON (K-A 78 m.y.): granodiorite
KINGSVALE GROUP	
9	Argillite, greywacke, shale and minor conglomerate
LOWER CRETACEOUS	
TAYLOR CREEK GROUP	
8	Chert-pebble conglomerate, black bedded clay shale, green tuff, volcanic breccia, andesite and basalt
JACKSON MOUNTAIN GROUP	
7	Undifferentiated; 7a, interbedded carbonaceous argillite and greywacke; minor conglomerate and coal; 7b, greywacke; pebble conglomerate, argillite and gritty sandstone; 7c, argillite; conglomerate and greywacke; 7d, massive greenish greywacke, argillite, gritty sandstone and pebble conglomerate
JURASSIC AND CRETACEOUS	
UPPER JURASSIC AND LOWER CRETACEOUS	
RELAY MOUNTAIN GROUP	
6	Argillite, greywacke and pebble conglomerate
JURASSIC	
LOWER JURASSIC	
5	Argillite and shale; minor sandstone, limestone and pebble conglomerate
TRIASSIC	
UPPER TRIASSIC	
4	Ultrabasic rocks
4	BURLEY FORMATION: Thin-bedded clay argillite, phyllite, limestone, tuff, conglomerate, agglomerate, andesite, and minor chert
3	PIONEER FORMATION: Greenstone derived from andesite flows and pyroclastic rocks; 3a, andesite breccia, tuff and flows, greenstone; minor rhyolite breccia and flows, slate, argillite, limestone and conglomerate
2	NOEL FORMATION: Thin-bedded argillite; chert, conglomerate and greenstone
MIDDLE TRIASSIC AND (?) OLDER	
BAIDOE RIVER GROUP (FERGUSON GROUP)	
1	Chert, argillite, phyllite and greenstone; minor limestone, schist; 1a, metamorphosed rock of map-unit 1; mainly biotite schist
METAMORPHIC AND PLUTONIC ROCKS (Mostly of unknown age)	
8	Metasedimentary rocks, mainly micaceous quartzite, biotite-hornblende schist, and minor schists bearing garnet, staurolite and possibly sillimanite
A	Granulite gneiss, migmatite complexes, minor amphibolite and biotite schist
P8	Granite
P9	Quartz monzonite
P4	Granodiorite; 4a, microlite granodiorite and syenodiorite
P3	Quartz diorite
P2	Diorite; 2a, dioritic intrusions: Angite diorite, gabbro, minor soda granite and quartz diorite
P1	Gabbro

Figure 3: Regional geology map.

PERIOD	UNIT	LITHOLOGY
Upper Tertiary	Plateau Basalt	basalt, rhyolite flows, breccias unconformable contact
Lower Tertiary	Rexmount Porphyry	rhyolite, dacite, andesite tuffs, flows, plugs unconformable contact
	Bendor Intrusions	granodiorite, quartz diorite, quartz monzonite intrusive contact
Upper Cretaceous	Porphyry Dikes	quartz, feldspar, hornblende porphyry dikes intrusive contact
	Coast Range Intrusions	quartz diorite, diorite, granodiorite intrusive contact
	Kingsvale Group	arkose, greywacke, shale, conglomerate unconformable contact
Lower Cretaceous	Taylor Creek Group	conglomerate, shale, tuff, breccia unconformable contact
Lower Jurassic	Unnamed Sediments	argillite, shale, sandstone, limestone, conglomerate unconformable contact
Upper Triassic	Bralorne Intrusions	augite diorite, soda granite, albitite dikes intrusive contact
	President Intrusions	serpentinite, peridotite pyroxenite, dunite, gabbro fault contact
	Cadwallader Group	
	Hurley Formation	limy argillite, sandstone, conglomerate, limestone, greenstone, tuff, chert
	Pioneer Formation	greenstone, basalt, andesite, flows, tuffs
	Noel Formation	argillite, chert, conglomerate, greenstone conformable contact?
Middle Triassic	Bridge River Group	chert, argillite, siltstone, limestone, greenstone, basalt, metamorphic equivalents

Table 2: Formation list.

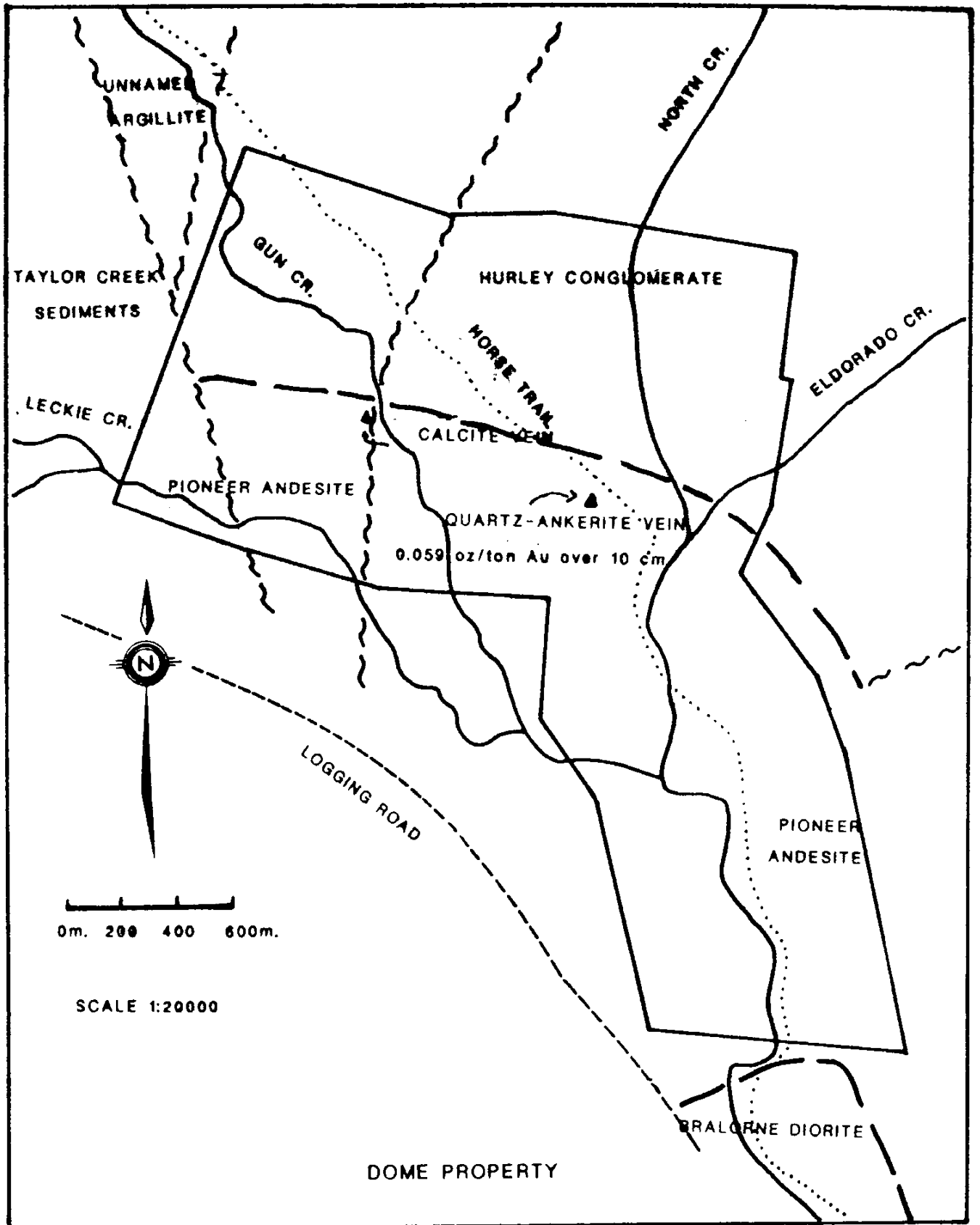


FIGURE 4 PROPERTY GEOLOGY MAP

GEOCHEMISTRYHeavy Mineral Stream Sediments

Seven heavy mineral stream sediment samples were collected from Gun, Leckie, Eldorado and North creeks. Only one sample was anomalous in gold (620 ppb Au in DHM-86-3) but four sites (DHM-86-3,4,5,7) gave anomalies in trace elements, running up to 2.7 ppm Ag, 147 ppm As, 156 ppm Cu, 132 ppm Pb, 21 ppm Sb and 249 ppm Zn (Figure 5).

GEOPHYSICSVLF-Electromagnetic

Some 3.9 kilometres of geophysical surveying was conducted at 25 metre intervals along 3 reconnaissance lines spaced 500 metres apart. A Sabre M27 very low frequency electromagnetometer was used to read field strengths and dip angles relative to the Seattle transmitter (24.8 KHz).

Dip angles were then Fraser-filtered for anomaly interpretation and raw total field strength data were also plotted for assessment purposes. The low field strengths indicate that electromagnetic response is masked by glacial overburden but a few anomalies were detected with values running up to +60 FFDA, as follows:

L2N	200-400W
L3N	100W, 1300W, 1450W, 1800W, 2100W

PP-Magnetic

A Scintrex MP2 total field magnetometer was used to read total field strengths on days when no magnetic storms were recorded. Uncorrected data were then plotted relative to a base level of 57,000 gammas. A few magnetic highs were located with strengths up to +670 gammas, as follows:

L2N	250W, 725W
L3N	1250 W, 2050W

CONCLUSION

Conclusions

- 1) The Dome property is underlain by andesitic volcanics and clastic sediments of the Triassic Pioneer and Hurley Formations, respectively. Two narrow quartz-ankerite-calcite veinlets were found following rusty shears in Pioneer greenstone and carrying minor disseminated pyrite-arsenopyrite.
- 2) One heavy mineral stream sediment sample was strongly anomalous in gold, assaying 620 ppb Au, and four sites produced moderate anomalies in trace elements running up to 2.7 ppm Ag, 147 ppm As, 156 ppm Cu, 132 ppm Pb, 21 ppm Sb and 249 ppm Zn. The gold anomaly is on Gun Creek, above Leckie Creek, draining an area of Pioneer volcanics and Hurley sediments.
- 3) Several strong PP-magnetic and VLF-electromagnetic anomalies may mark the presence of two serpentinite-bearing fault zones, one running from L2N 250W to L3N 1250W, the other trending from L2N 750W to L3N 2050W. Values run up to +670 gammas and +60 FFDA.
- 4) Because the widespread glacial overburden tends to mask geochemical and geophysical responses, the strong heavy mineral stream sediment, VLF-EM and PP-MAG anomalies are significant and should be followed up by further work.

Recommendations

- 1) The one gold anomaly on Gun Creek should be followed up by more detailed prospecting and heavy mineral stream sediment sampling in order to locate the source of the gold. This work would require two men for six days at a cost of \$1,500.
- 2) Should the follow-up work be successful in locating gold a Phase 2 program of fill-in line cutting, geological mapping, VLF-EM surveying and PP-MAG surveying should be carried out, at a cost of \$8,500 over a two week period.
- 3) If the fill-in work succeeds in tracing potentially mineralized structures, then a Phase 3 program of diamond drilling would be required to test for gold veins at depth, at a cost of \$30,000 over a one month period.

EXPENDITURES

<u>Item</u>	<u>Cost</u>
Labour and Supervision	2,675.00
1 man x 3 days x \$250	
1 man x 9 days x \$125	
1 man x 8 days x \$100	
Room and Board	558.20
2 men x 10 days x \$27.91	
Transportation and Fuel	360.50
1 truck x 10 days x \$36.05	
Equipment and Supplies	14.99
Assays and Analysis	384.50
Drafting and Reproduction	592.27
Equipment Rentals	61.92
Office & Misc.	55.44
Report Preparation	145.57

Total Expenses	\$4,848.39

REFERENCES

- Cairnes, C.E., 1937, Geology and mineral deposits of the Bridge River mining camp, B.C., G.S.C. Memoir 213, Map 431A, 140pp.
- Cairnes C.E., 1943, Geology and mineral deposits of the Tyaughton Lake map area, B.C., G.S.C. Paper 43-15, 39pp.
- Cooke, B.J., 1984a, Geological compilation of the Bridge River area, British Columbia, Company report, 25pp.
- Cooke, B.J., 1984b, Assessment report on the Dome, Trail, Last Chance claims near Goldbridge, B.C., Assessment Report, 14pp.
- Gruenwald, W., 1981, Geological and geochemical report on the Gun Creek property, B.C., Assessment Report 8911, 16pp.
- Harnop, J.C. and Sinclair, A.J., 1985, Geological compilation of the Bralorne area, B.C., Geology map and marginal notes, U.B.C. Publication, 15pp.
- Mark, D.C., 1979, Geophysical report on airborne magnetic VLF-EM and radiometric surveys over the Roxey Creek property, Gun Lake area, B.C., Assessment Report 7704, 14pp.
- McCann, W.S., 1922, Geology and mineral deposits of the Bridge River map area, B.C., G.S.C. Memoir 130, Map 1882, 115pp.
- Roddick, J.A. and Hutchinson, W.W., 1973, Pemberton (East Half) map area, B.C., G.S.C. Paper 73-17, 21pp.
- Woodsworth, G.J. and Roddick, J.A., Geology of Pemberton map area, G.S.C. Open File 482.

QUALIFICATIONS

I, Bradford J. Cooke, am a professional geologist with a consulting business, Cooke Geological Consultants Ltd., located at 100-455 Granville St., Vancouver, B.C., V6C 1T1.

I obtained a B.Sc. Honours Geology degree at Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario in 1976 and I completed a M.Sc. Geology degree at the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C. in 1984.

I have worked in mineral exploration, both seasonally and full-time, since 1975 and have performed geological field work since 1973.

I am a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada, a Member of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, and a Member of the British Columbia-Yukon Chamber of Mines.

I personally reviewed the literature on the Dome property and supervised the work on the claims.

I have no interest, nor do I expect to receive any interest, in the securities or properties of Berkley Resources Inc.

I consent to the inclusion of this report in a Prospectus or other qualifying documents for the purpose of raising funds through the Vancouver Stock Exchange or other financial institutions.

Bradford J. Cooke
Cooke Geological Consultants Ltd.
September 9, 1986

APPENDIX 1: Analytical Procedures

Routine Gold-Assay Procedures
Used by Min-En Labs. Ltd.

1. Samples are received, cataloged and dried at 105° C if necessary.
2. Whole sample is passed through a primary crusher which reduces sample to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.
3. Whole sample is further passed through a secondary crusher which further reduces the sample to -10 mesh.
4. The whole sample is riffled through a $\frac{1}{2}$ inch riffle to obtain a subsample of approx 300-400 grams. The remaining reject is bagged and stored.
5. The above 300-400 gram split is then pulverized to obtain -100 mesh using an iron plate rotary mill pulverizer.
6. Sample pulp is now rolled and analysed.
7. The sample pulp is assayed for gold using a 1 assay ton fire assay preconcentration and atomic absorption finishing techniques.
8. The remaining sample pulp is retained and stored.

MIN-EN Laboratories Ltd.

Specialists in Mineral Environments

Corner 15th Street and Bewicke
705 WEST 15TH STREET
NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C.
CANADA V7M 1T2

FIRE GOLD GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS BY MIN-EN LABORATORIES LTD.

Geochemical samples for Fire Gold processed by Min-En Laboratories Ltd., at 705 W. 15th St., North Vancouver Laboratory employing the following procedures.

After drying the samples at 95^oC soil and stream sediment samples are screened by 80 mesh sieve to obtain the minus 80 mesh fraction for analysis. The rock samples are crushed and pulverized by ceramic plated pulverizer.

A suitable sample weight 15.00 or 30.00 grams are fire assay preconcentrated.

After pretreatments the samples are digested with Aqua Regia solution, and after digestion the samples are taken up with 25% HCl to suitable volume.

Further oxidation and treatment of at least 75% of the original sample solutions are made suitable for extraction of gold with Methyl Iso-Butyl Ketone.

With a set of suitable standard solution gold is analysed by Atomic Absorption instruments. The obtained detection limit is 1 ppb.

MIN-EN Laboratories Ltd.

Specialists in Mineral Environments

Corner 15th Street and Bewicke
705 WEST 15TH STREET
NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C.
CANADA V7M 1T2

GOLD GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS BY MIN-EN LABORATORIES LTD.

Geochemical samples for Gold processed by Min-En Laboratories Ltd., at 705 W. 15th St., North Vancouver Laboratory employing the following procedures.

After drying the samples at 95°C soil and stream sediment samples are screened by 80 mesh sieve to obtain the minus 80 mesh fraction for analysis. The rock samples are crushed and pulverized by ceramic plated pulverizer.

A suitable sample weight 5.0 or 10.0 grams are pretreated with HNO_3 and HClO_4 mixture.

After pretreatments the samples are digested with Aqua Regia solution, and after digestion the samples are taken up with 25% HCl to suitable volume.

Further oxidation and treatment of at least 75% of the original sample solutions are made suitable for extraction of gold with Methyl Iso-Butyl ~~Ketone~~ ~~...~~ ~~...~~

With a set of suitable standard solution gold is analysed by Atomic Absorption instruments. The obtained detection limit is 0.005 ppm (5ppb).

MIN-EN Laboratories Ltd.

Specialists in Mineral Environments

Corner 15th Street and Bewicke
705 WEST 15TH STREET
NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C.
CANADA V7M 1T2

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURE REPORT FOR ASSESSMENT WORK - 26 ELEMENT ICP

Ag, Al, As, B, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cu, Fe, K, Mg, Mn, Mo,
Na, Ni, P, Pb, Sb, Sr, Th, U, V, Zn

Samples are processed by Min-En Laboratories Ltd., at 705 W. 15th St., North Vancouver Laboratory employing the following procedures.

After drying the samples at 95°C soil and stream sediment samples are screened by 80 mesh sieve to obtain the minus 80 mesh fraction for analysis. The rock samples are crushed by jaw crusher and pulverized by ceramic plated pulverizer.

1.0 gram of the samples are digested for 6 hours with HNO₃ and HClO₄ mixture.

After cooling samples are diluted to standard volume. The solutions are analysed by Computer operated Jarrell Ash 9000ICP. Inductively coupled Plasma Analyser. Reports are formatted by routing computer dotline print out.

APPENDIX 2: Assay Certificates

APPENDIX 2: Assay Certificates

MIN-EN Laboratories Ltd.

705 WEST 15th STREET,
NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C., CANADA V7M 1T2
TELEPHONE (604) 980-5814

ANALYTICAL REPORT

Project BR 86 D1 Date of report August 12, 1986.

File No. 6-592 Date samples received August 7, 1986.

Samples submitted by:

Company: Cooke Geological Consultants

Report on: Geochem samples

..... 3 Assay samples

Copies sent to:

1. Cooke Geological Consultants, Vancouver, B.C.

2.

3.

Samples: Sieved to mesh Ground to mesh -100

Prepared samples stored discarded

rejects stored discarded

Methods of analysis: Au-fire. 6 element trace ICP.

Remarks:

SPECIALISTS IN MINERAL ENVIRONMENTS

COMPANY: COOKE GEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS

MIN-EM LABS ICP REPORT

(ACT:GEO27) PAGE 1 OF 1

PROJECT NO: BR 86 D1

705 WEST 15TH ST., NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C. V7M 1T2

FILE NO: 6-592

ATTENTION: BRAD COOKE

(604)980-5814 OR (604)988-4524

* ROCK GEOCHEM * DATE: AUGUST 12, 1986

(VALUES IN PPM)	AS	AS	CU	PB	SB	ZN
D-TL-86-1	.4	13	77	27	8	35
D-TL-86-2	.5	1	2	9	2	6
D-TL-86-3	.9	1	5	14	4	5

MIN-EN LABORATORIES LTD.

Specialists in Mineral Environments

705 West 15th Street North Vancouver, B.C. Canada V7M 1T2

E: (604) 980-5814 OR (604) 988-4524

TELEX: 04-352828

Certificate of ASSAY

Company: COOKE GEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS
Project: BR 86 D1
Attention: BRAD COOKE

File: 6-592
Date: AUGUST 12/86
Type: ROCK ASSAY

We hereby certify the following results for samples submitted.

Sample Number	AG G/TONNE	AG OZ/TON	AU G/TONNE	AU OZ/TON
D-TL-86-1	0.2	0.01	.10	0.003
D-TL-86-2	0.3	0.01	.18	0.005
D-TL-86-3	1.7	0.05	.02	0.001

Certified by _____



MIN-EN LABORATORIES LTD.

MIN-EN Laboratories Ltd.

705 WEST 15th STREET,
NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C., CANADA V7M 1T2
TELEPHONE (604) 980-5814

ANALYTICAL REPORT

Project BR 86 D1 Date of report August 14, 1986.

File No. 6-592 Date samples received August 8, 1986.

Samples submitted by:

Company: Cooke Geological Consultants

Report on: 7 HM Geochem samples

.....
..... Assay samples

Copies sent to:

1. Cooke Geological Consultants, Vancouver, B.C.
2.
3.

Samples: Sieved to mesh Ground to mesh

Prepared samples stored discarded

rejects stored discarded

Methods of analysis: HM-specific gravity flotation and ICP analysis.

Remarks:

SPECIALISTS IN MINERAL ENVIRONMENTS

(VALUES IN PPM)	AG	AS	CU	PB	SB	ZN	AU-PPB	HM%
D-HM-86-1	1.0	1	44	15	1	32	1	3.94
D-HM-86-2	1.1	1	31	16	1	36	2	7.72
D-HM-86-3	2.3	1	92	15	1	32	1	4.45
D-HM-86-4	2.7	1	31	16	1	36	2	.71
D-HM-86-5	2.4	1	31	16	1	36	2	3.07
D-HM-86-6	1.3	1	45	23	1	34	10	6.83
D-HM-86-7	2.4	1	31	16	1	36	8	3.75

PROJECT NO: BR 86 D1

705 WEST 15TH ST., NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C. V7M 1T2

FILE NO: 6-592

ATTENTION: BRAD COOKE

(604)980-5814 OR (604)988-4524

* HM-NON MAG * DATE: AUGUST 14, 1986

(VALUES IN PPM)	AG	AS	CU	PB	SB	ZN	AU-PPB	HMZ
D-HM-86-1	1.0	1	44	15	1	32	1	3.94
D-HM-86-2	1.1	1	31	16	1	36	2	7.72
D-HM-86-3	2.3	123	92	119	15	249	620	4.45
D-HM-86-4	2.7	147	156	132	21	158	2	.71
D-HM-86-5	2.4	129	111	113	16	137	2	3.07
D-HM-86-6	1.3	1	45	23	1	34	10	6.83
D-HM-86-7	2.4	136	106	115	16	143	8	3.75

Appendix 3: Progress Report

PROGRESS REPORT ON THE DOME PROPERTY
FOR BERKLEY RESOURCES INC.

DATE: October 17, 1986

TO: Mr. Louis Wolfin
 Berkley Resources Inc.

FROM: Bradford J. Cooke
 Cooke Geological Consultants Ltd.

RE: Follow-up Work

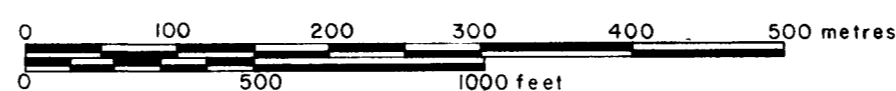
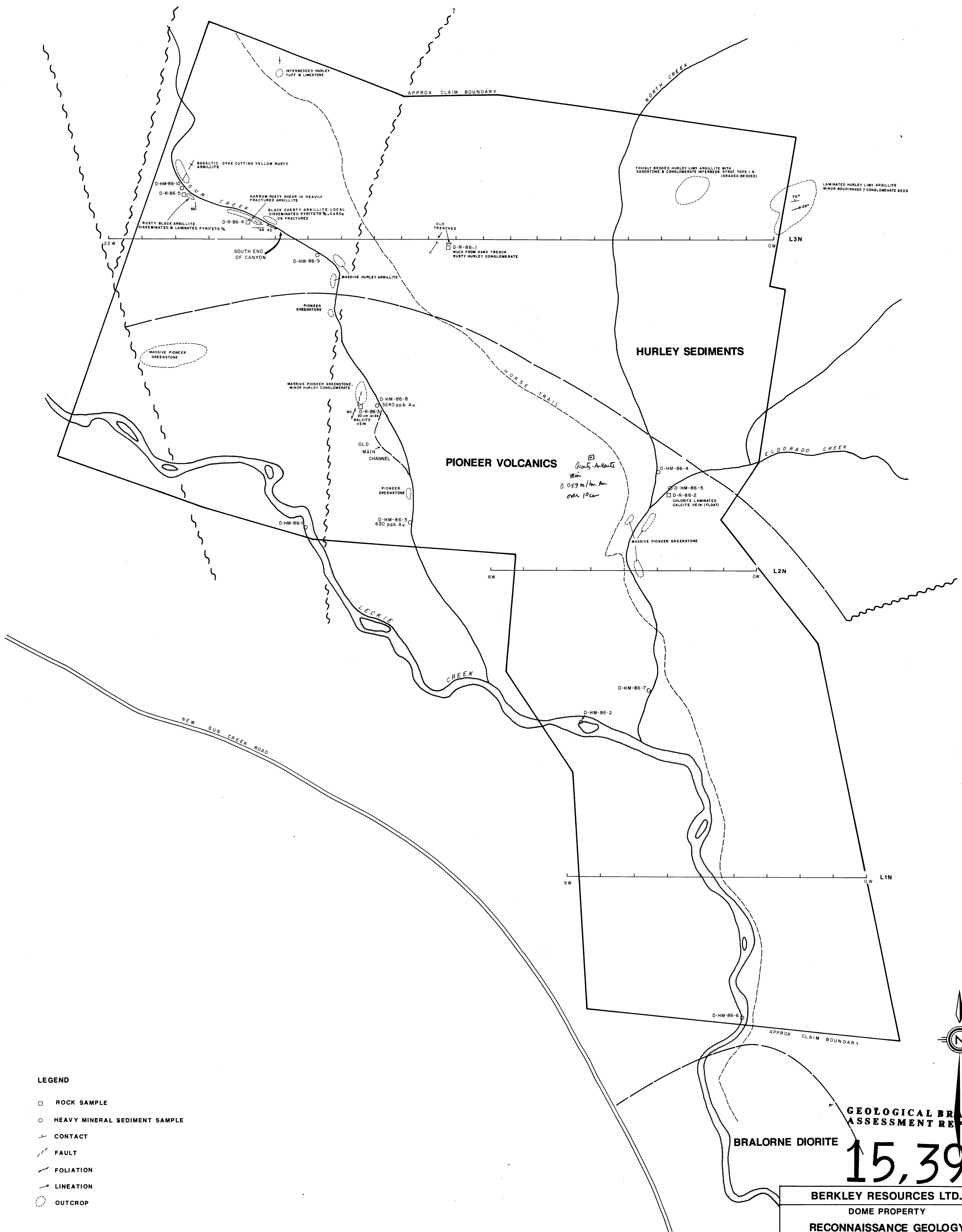
SUMMARY

In my report dated September 9, 1986, I recommended that we conduct a 3 phase work program to follow-up a heavy mineral stream sediment anomaly on Gun Creek.

Phase 1 prospecting and sampling has been successfully completed, locating a stronger heavy mineral stream sediment anomaly (3240 ppb Au) upstream from the original anomaly, (620 ppb Au) and a ridge of volcanic rocks west of Gun Creek that could host gold mineralization.

Total cost of the Phase 1 initial and followup work was \$4,848.39 allowing us to file for two extra years assessment credit to the claims. Phase 2 surface surveys can be carried out next year to try and locate the source of gold that we have detected.

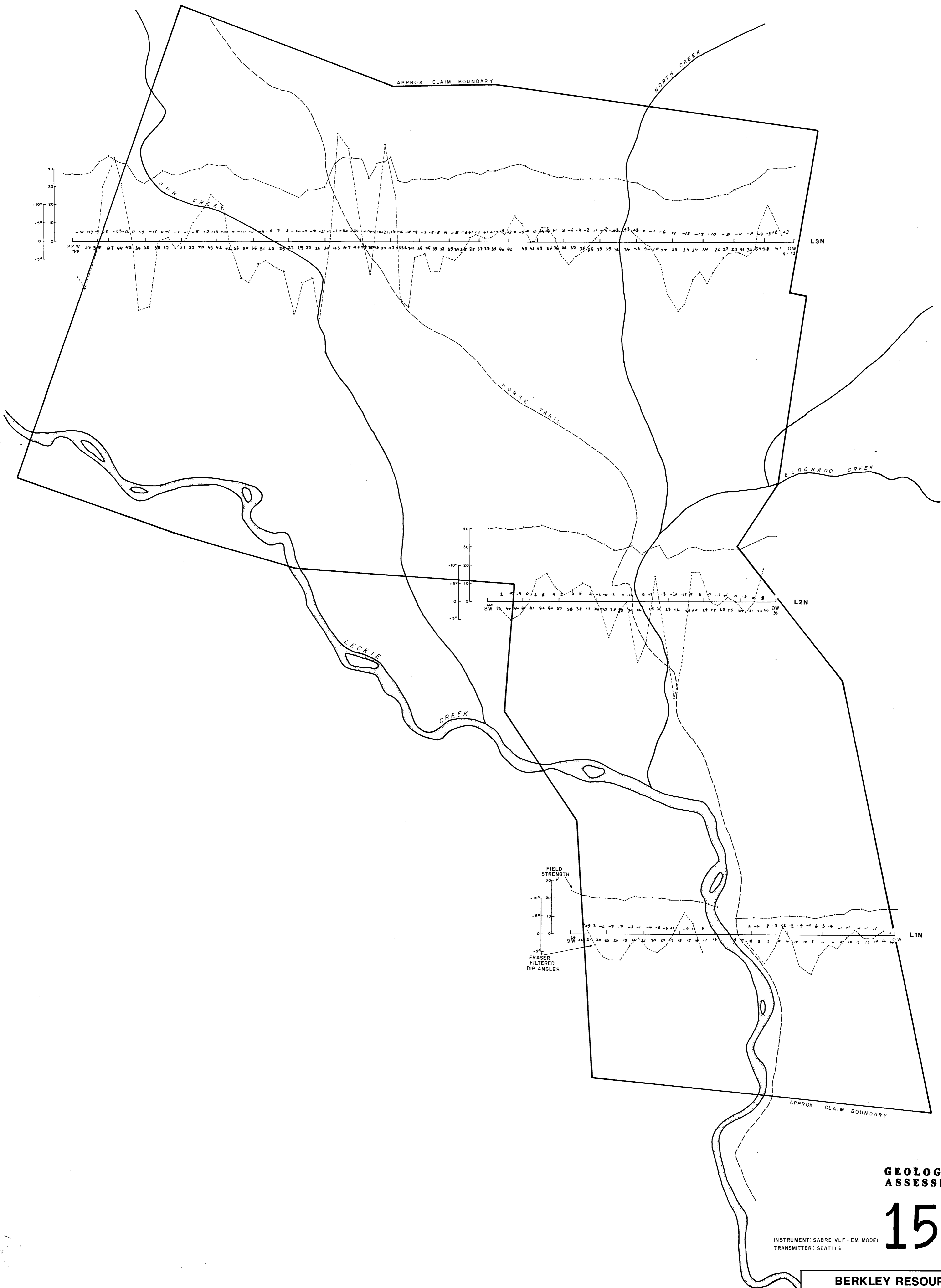
Bradford J. Cooke
Cooke Geological Consultants Ltd.



**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

15,399

BERKLEY RESOURCES LTD.		
DOME PROPERTY		
RECONNAISSANCE GEOLOGY		
(showing sample locations)		
BRIDGE RIVER AREA LILLOOET MINING DIVISION, B.C.		
COOKE GEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS LTD.		
BY: T. SANDBERG	SCALE: 1:5000	FIG. 5
DATE: JULY 1986	N.T.S. 92J/15W	

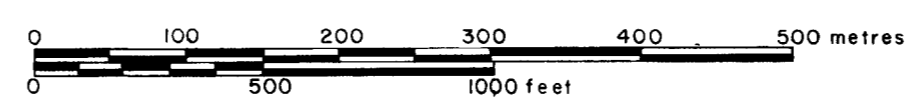


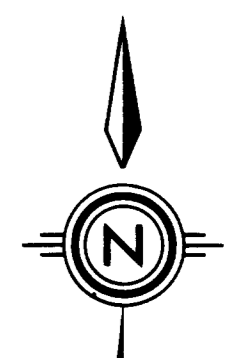
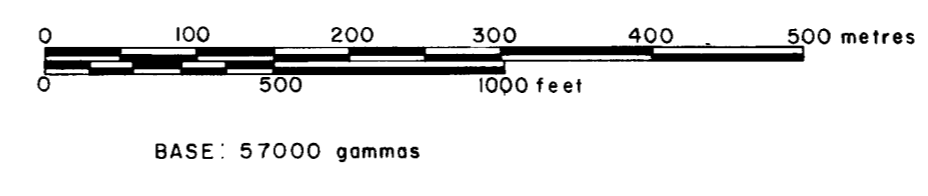
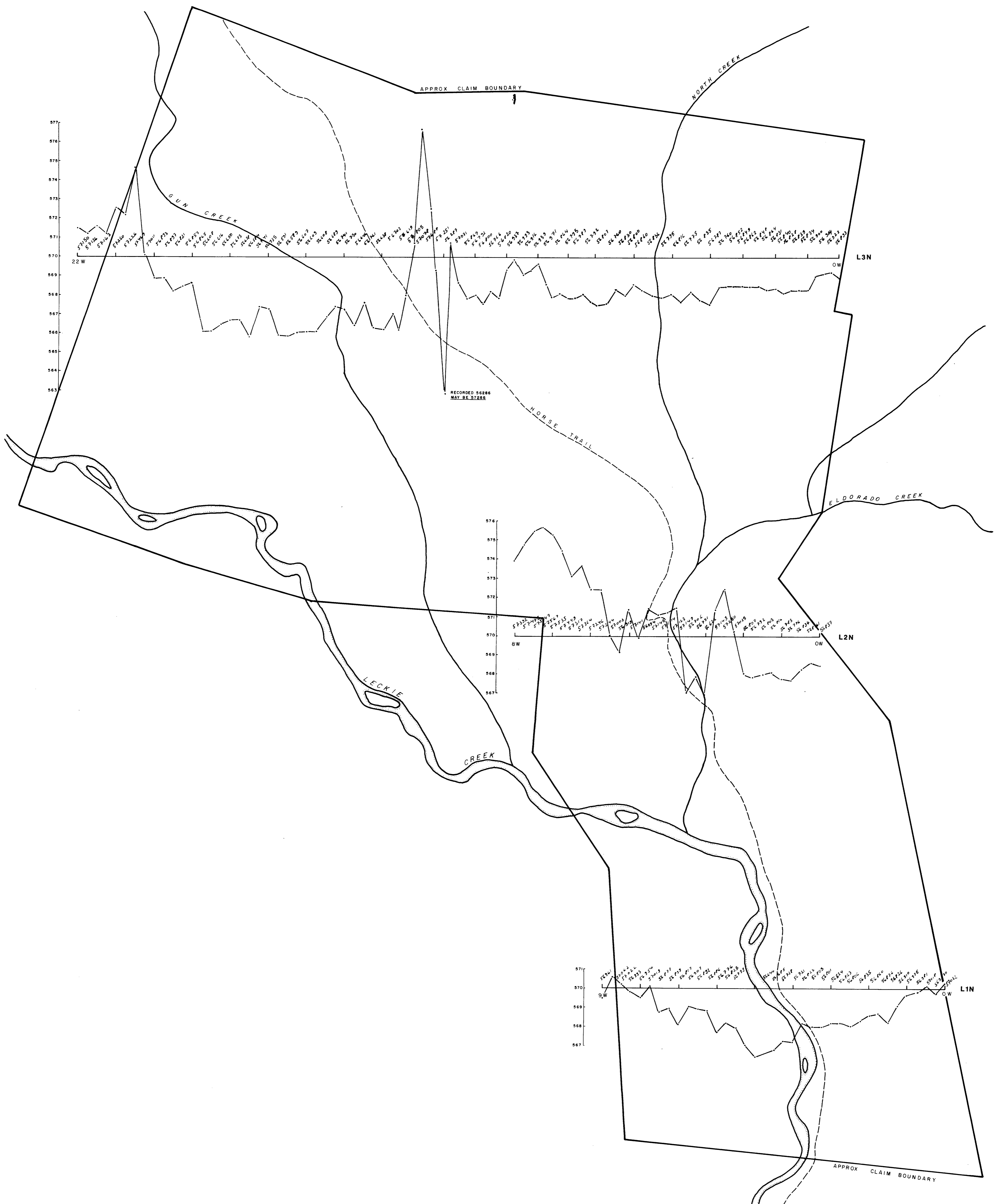
GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

15,399

INSTRUMENT: SABRE VLF-EM MODEL
TRANSMITTER: SEATTLE

BERKLEY RESOURCES LTD.		
DOME PROPERTY		
VLF-ELECTROMAGNETIC SURVEY		
BRIDGE RIVER AREA LILLOOET MINING DIVISION, B.C.		
COOKE GEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS LTD.		
BY: T. SANDBERG	SCALE: 1:5000	FIG. 6
DATE: JULY 1986	N.T.S. 92J/15W	





**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

15,399

BERKLEY RESOURCES LTD.	
DOME PROPERTY	
PP MAGNETIC SURVEY	
(SEATTLE TRANSMITTER)	
BRIDGE RIVER AREA LILLOOET MINING DIVISION, B.C.	
COOKE GEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS LTD.	
BY: T. SANDBERG	SCALE: 1:5000
DATE: JULY 1986	N.T.S. 92J/15W
FIG. 7	