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Geological and Geochemical Assessment Report on

HOLLAND CLAIM GROUP

Bralorne Area, British Columbia Lillooet Mining Division

U & OWNER: ZC GOLDEN WEB RESOURCES INC. € 🏝 -and-CH IN UNICORN RESOURCES LTD. -W.Z. **OPERATOR:** C) E GOLDEN WEB RESOURCES INC. Q_2 (D) mal [2] 00 Written by: (d) OC Peter Leriche, Geologist

December 10, 1987

Elizabeth A. Scroggins, Geologist ASHWORTH EXPLORATIONS LIMITED

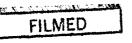


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SUMMARY

The Holland Claim Group is in close proximity to the once productive Bralorne-Pioneer Mining camp of British Columbia. Total combined production for the Bralorne and Pioneer mines was 7,950,931 tons which produced 4,154,119 ounces of gold and 950,510 ounces of silver.

The Holland Claim saw a great deal of work during the 1930's and 1940's. This work consisted of surface prospecting, diamond drilling and adits being driven on the Holland and Riel veins. There is no documented information on this work although Cairnes (1935) reported a value of 0.15 oz/ton Au across 0.6 metres of vein in the Holland adit.

Exploration work from 1981, 1985 and 1986 delineated a geochemically anomalous area around the Holland vein. Rock samples from the Holland adit returned high gold values of 1,540 ppb (.04 oz/ton) and 5,900 ppb (.17 oz/ton).

Exploration work in 1987 was concentrated in the northeast area of the claims to test the economic potential. Results were not significant and no further work was recommended in this area.

An intensive exploration program has been outlined for this claim group. Geological, geophysical and geochemical surveys will be conducted on the property, with follow-up trenching and drilling. As well, a legal survey will be performed to determine the exact location and ownership of an adit which was located during the 1986 field program.

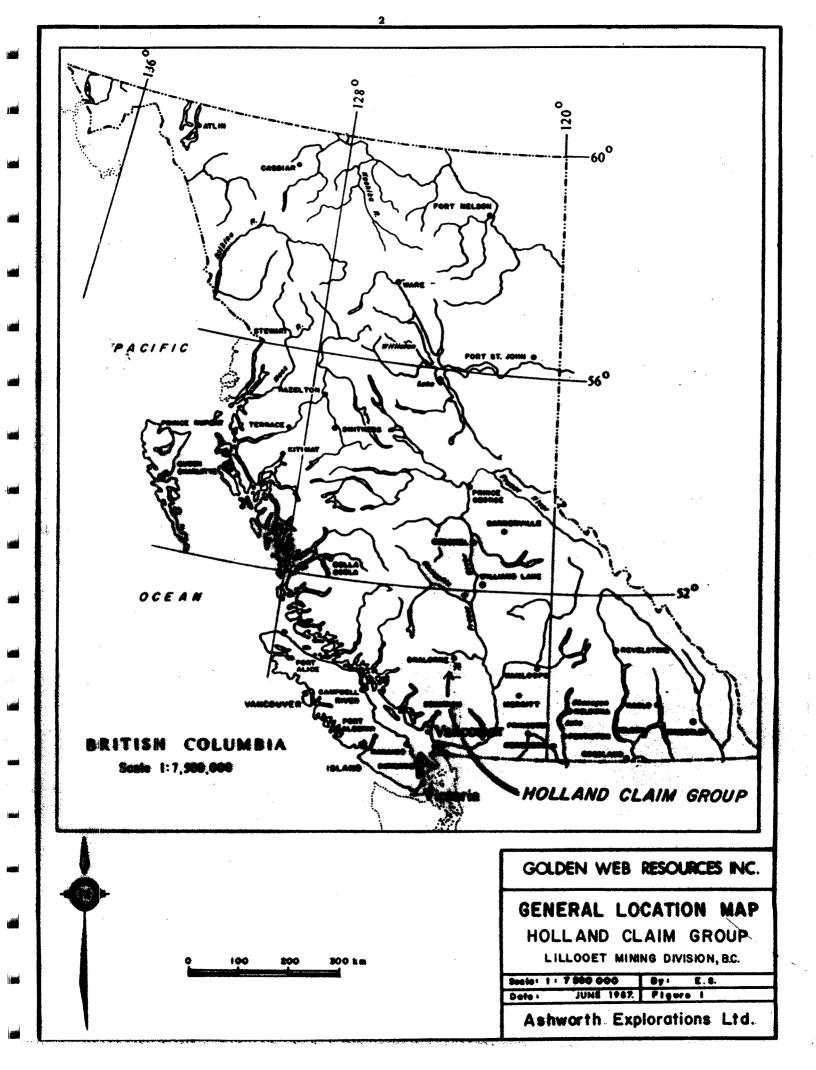
1.0 INTRODUCTION

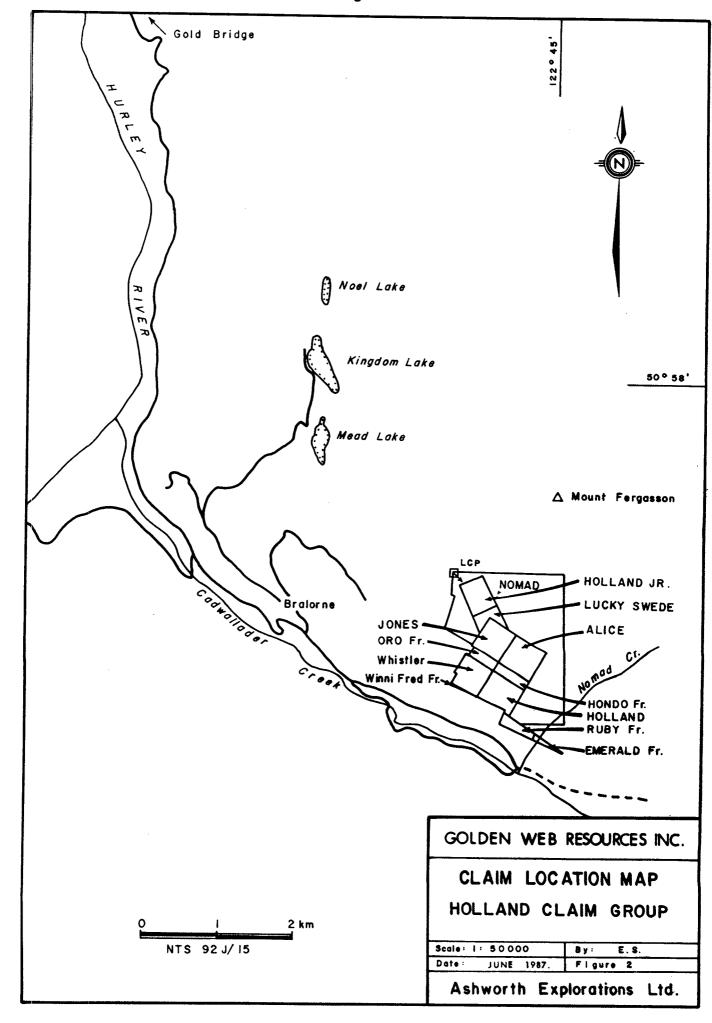
This report summarizes geochemical work done by Ashworth Explorations Limited at the request of Golden Web Resources Inc. The survey was carried out on October 24 and October 25, 1987 by Peter Leriche (geologist), Liz Scroggins (geologist), and Vince Warwick (geotechnician).

2.0 PROPERTY STATUS

The Holland Claim Group is 50% owned by Golden Web Resources Inc. and 50% owned by Unicorn Resources Ltd. The operator is Golden Web Resources Inc. It consists of one mineral claim (Nomad) and eleven Reverted Crown Grants. The details of the claims are listed below:

| Claim Name | No. of <u>Units</u> | Lot/Record Number | Expiry Date |
|-----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|----------------|
| Located | | | |
| Nomad | 12 | 1634 | Dec. 2, 1988 |
| Reverted Crown Grants | | | |
| Holland Sr | 1 | L7087/1033 | Nov. 9, 1988 |
| Lucky Swede | 1 | L7085/1052 | Nov. 16, 1988 |
| Jones | 1 | L7084/1032 | Nov. 9, 1988 |
| Alice | 1 | L7083/1031 | Nov. 9, 1988 |
| Oro Fr. | 1 | L7082/1051 | Nov. 16, 1988 |
| Hondo Fr. | 1 | L7081/1050 | Nov. 16, 1988 |
| Whistler | 1 | L7080/1030 | Nov. 9, 1988 |
| Holland | 1 | L7079/1029 | Nov. 9, 1988 |
| Ruby Fr. | 1 | L7256/992 | Oct. 26, 1988 |
| Emerald Fr. | 1 | L7257/992 | Oct. 26, 1988 |
| Winnifred Fr. | 1 | L7258/1272 | Mar. 7, 1989 |





3. LOCATION, ACCESS, AND PHYSIOGRAPHY (Figures 1 and 2)

The property is located approximately 3.5 km. southeast of the town of Bralorne, and 3.0 km. northeast of the Pioneer Mine. The area of the claim is covered by NTS sheet 92J/15, and is within the Lillooet Mining Division.

Access to the property is by an all-weather road which passes through the towns of Goldbridge and Bralorne. At present, a dirt road running below the property is being upgraded and provides excellent access. Many small trails and old mining roads extend off the main road and come very close to the property's boundaries.

The property is situated in the Coast Mountains Physiographic Region, with the claims lying on the southern flank of the Bendor Range, just south of Mount Fergusson. Drainage is south into Cadwallader Creek which flows west into the Hurley River. Slopes vary from moderate to steep.

The underbrush is sparse in the mature timber. Stands of alder and willow occur on the steeper creek banks, while aspen and poplar stands occur on talus slopes and several areas on the ridges.

4. AREA HISTORY

The earliest mining in the Bridge River area was placer mining on the creeks, which dates back to 1858. The first discoveries of lode gold occurred in 1896 on Cadwallader Creek and on Hurley River. Within several years, most of the showings in the Bralorne camp had been staked.

The next two prominent mines in the Bralorne Camp were the Pioneer Mine which went into production in 1928, and the Bralorne Mine which went into production in 1932. The Pioneer ceased production in 1962, and the Bralorne in 1971. Total

combined production for the two mines was 7,950,931 tons which produced 4,154,119 ounces of gold and 950,510 ounces of silver (Bacon, 1979).

Numerous other small showings were located in and around the two main mines and within the favourable host rocks of the Cadwallader Creek region.

5.0 PREVIOUS WORK

The majority of work was completed on the Holland claims during the 1930's and early 1940's. Prospecting was done on the Holland and Riel veins and, as a result, adits were driven on both veins. In 1939, 437 feet of diamond drilling were performed at the face of one of the Holland adits. Information on work done between 1932 and 1940, from the British Columbia Minister of Mines Annual Reports, is very sketchy. Cairnes (1935) reported a value of 0.15 oz/ton gold over 0.6 metres in one of the Holland adits.

After 1939, no further work was done until the claims were optioned to Texacana Resources Ltd. (now Unicorn Resources Ltd.) from Tarbo Resources Ltd. in 1981. Sawyer Consultants Inc. carried out three days of geological mapping and research work in 1981. Altogether, seven rock samples were taken and analyzed for gold and silver. Results were not significant.

In 1985, Ashworth Explorations Limited did a soil and rock sampling survey in the vicinity of the Holland adits. The soil survey delineated three anomalous areas in gold and base metals that lined up at the same orientation of the Holland vein (120°). One rock sample was taken across 1.0 metres of quartz vein within the eastern Holland adit. This sample assayed 5,990 ppb (0.17 oz/ton Au).

In 1986, Ashworth Explorations Limited collected 16 rock samples from the Holland adit area. Four samples returned encouraging gold values (up to 1,540 ppb; 0.05 oz/ton) taken along a vein within the eastern Holland adit. The samples from this project were analyzed for characteristic path-finding elements related to the Bralorne area, those being arsenic and antimony. A definite correlation occurred between high gold and arsenic values.

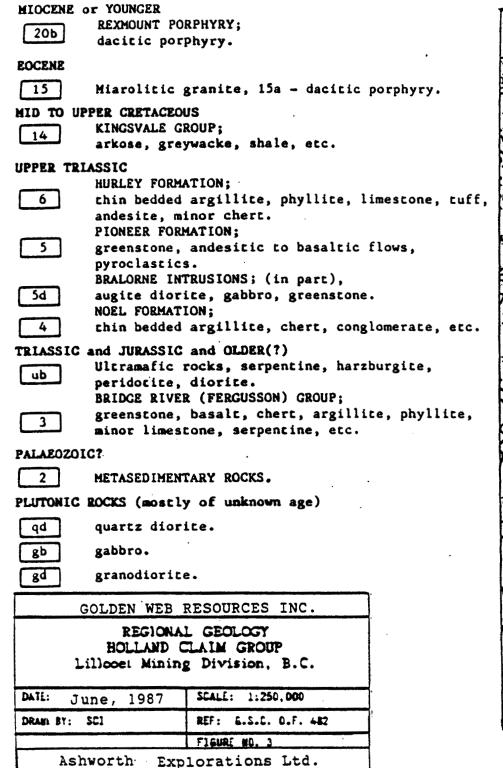
6.0 GEOLOGY

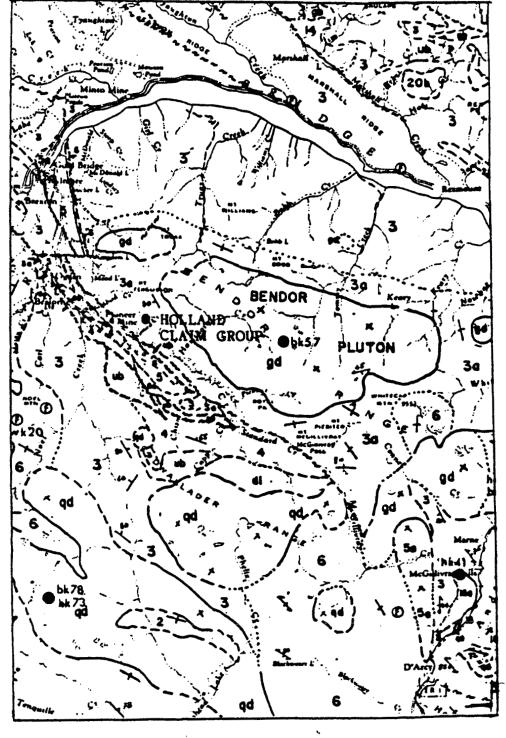
6.1 Regional Geology (Fig. 3)

The Bralorne area is underlain by highly deformed Middle Triassic (and older?) sediments and volcanics of the Bridge River Group which have been affected by a series of intrusive events of Jurassic, Cretaceous and Oligocene age. A regional geological map covering the claim group was compiled by C.E. Cairnes, Map 431A, 1935. Geological Survey of Canada Open File 482 presents a more recent regional geological compilation for this area by G.J. Woodsworth, (Figure 3).

The basal Bridge River Group is composed of cherts, argillites and sandstone/mudstone interbeds. Intercalated volcanics include pillowed basalts and phyllites which are quite common. Minor amounts of serpentine and serpentinized peridotite have also been identified. The Upper Triassic Cadwallader Group overlies the Bridge River Group. This group consists of quartzose sediments of the Noel (Lower-Upper Triassic) and the Hurley (Upper-Upper Triassic) Formations. These sediments are generally thin-bedded argillites with minor chert and phyllite components. The Pioneer Formation, which stratigraphically lies between the Noel and Hurley Formations (see Figure 3) is an andesitic formation now altered to a chlorite-feldspar-epidote rock (a "greenstone"). The rock is generally massive but flows, tuffs and flow top breccias have been noted in fresh samples. The Pioneer greenstone is the principal host rock at the Pioneer Mine. The non-argillaceous sediments of the Hurley and Noel Formations are a moderately favourable host.

Intruding the volcanic-sedimentary package are the Bralorne Intrusions (Upper Cretaceous to Lower Tertiary) which occur as a number of elongated stocks consisting of gabbro, augite diorite, quartz diorite, with associated soda granite. Intrusions of augite diorite composition and dykes of soda granite or trondjhemite occur in the area and are probable host rocks for the gold-quartz vein mineralization of the Pioneer-Bralorne camp. The intrusive rocks appear to grade into and intrude the Pioneer greenstones.





Structurally, the Bridge River Group forms the core of a complex antiform that plunges northwesterly (Woodsworth et al, 1977). The Cadwallader Fault Zone runs down Cadwallader Creek and provides a conduit for hydrothermal events and deposition of gold. It is believed to be related to the major Fraser River Fault System to the east, and also to the Bendor Batholith 3 km. to the east of the Pioneer-Bralorne camp.

The dominant structural trend of the area is northwesterly, indicated locally by the strike of the shear zones. These shear zones host gold mineralization in the Bralorne area while gold-sulphide mineralization is associated with drusy, quartz-filled fissures.

6.2 Property Geology (Fig. 4)

The subject property was mapped by Sawyer Consultants in 1981. The author mapped the northeast corner of the claims in 1987. The property has also been mapped as part of regional programs by Drysdale (1916), Cairnes (1937), Woodsworth (1977), Harrop and Sinclair (1985 compilation map).

The northern half and southwest corner of the property is underlain by thinly bedded chert and argillite belonging to the Middle Triassic Bridge River Group. The chert bands are light grey to white and 1 to 3 cm. wide. The argillite bands are medium brown and 1 mm. to 1 cm. wide. Small scale folding is common in this unit and is probably related to northwest trending regional folding.

A band of greenstone belonging to the Upper Triassic Pioneer Formation trends northwest through the central part of the claims. These are andesite volcanic rocks which have been propylitically altered to chlorite and epidote. The geological compilation map (Harrop and Sinclair, 1985) shows this unit to be fault bound with the Bridge River Group on the claims. This has not been confirmed by recent mapping programs.

6.3 Mineralization

Quartz Veins in the Bralorne Area

Auriferous quartz veins in the Bralorne area occur in greenstone, dioritized greenstone and sediments. The veins consist of milky quartz (commonly ribboned) and metallic minerals including pyrite, arsenopyrite, gold, scheelite, and stibnite (Woodsworth et al, 1977). At Bralorne, a gold-scheelite-molybdenite core is surrounded and overlapped by a chalcopyrite-silver-gold zone containing sphalerite and galena.

Bralorne is primarily a gold centre with subordinate silver and scheelite and the area is characterized by deposits containing antimony minerals such as jamesonite, stibnite, and tetrahedrite (Woodsworth et al. 1977).

Quartz Veins in the Holland Claim Group

The vein deposits follow fractures in sediments and associated, narrow belts of thermally metamorphosed basaltic greenstone.

Three quartz veins have been explored.

One lies in the sediments north of the wide greenstone belt (on the Nomad No. 7, Cairnes, 1935). This vein has been exposed for 12 feet, with a maximum width of about 8 inches.

A second vein on the Ruby Fraction was explored by short adits and surface work. The vein strikes northwesterly, has a low northeasterly dip, and varies from 1 to 6 feet in width over an exposed length of 75 feet. No appreciable values have been found in either of these veins (Cairnes, 1935).

The third vein, the original Holland claim showing, has been prospected by trenches, a shallow shaft, and by crosscut adits. From the crosscut intersection,

the vein was followed 60 feet southeasterly before it pinched out in soft sheared sediments. The vein is reported to have averaged over 2 feet wide for about 30 feet and assayed 0.15 oz/ton gold (1935). Sampling in 1985 and 1986 confirmed this value with results of 0.17 and 0.05 oz/ton gold. Towards the northwest, the vein was followed for 50 feet, but is narrow and broken.

The quartz of these vein deposits carries very little visible sulphides, but the wall rocks are in places (Holland vein), heavily charged with pyrite.

7.0 1987 FIELD PROGRAM

7.1 Scope and Purpose

On October 24 and 25, 1987, two geologists and a geotechnician conducted geological mapping, rock sampling and soil sampling on the northwest part of the claims. The purpose of this program was to evaluate the economic potential of the northwest area of the claims which had previously been unexplored.

7.2 Methods and Procedures

A total of four rock samples and 30 soil samples were taken. Control for mapping and rock sampling traverses was established using topographic features, compass, hipchain and altimeter. The soil survey was conducted along a contour traverse at 6,800 ft using an altimeter and hipchain. Samples were taken at 50 metre intervals using a grab hoe at a 30 cm depth in the B-horizon. Samples were placed in Kraft gusset envelopes and sent to Acme Labs Ltd. for analysis (see Appendix C for Analytical Techniques).

8.0 RESULTS (FIGURE 5)

Refer to Appendix A for analytical results and Appendix B for rock sample descriptions.

8.1 Rock Samples

One rock sample (HOL87-R4) yielded a significant result of 438 ppm copper and 12 ppb gold. This sample was taken from a rusty andesite with 2% disseminated pyrite near the contact with the interbedded chert and argillite.

8.2 Soil Samples

Precious Metals

Sample HOL87-S51 was anomalous in gold (22 ppb) and silver (1.2 ppm). This corresponds to a high copper value of 642 ppm. This sample was taken from a small patch of golden brown coloured soil on a ridge at the 7,430 ft level.

Base Metals

Eight samples taken from the contour traverses were above 100 ppm in copper, ranging from 103 to 171 ppm. Zinc produced 13 significant results ranging from 101 to 135 ppm. A strong correlation exists between copper and zinc.

Arsenic

Fourteen samples were elevated (above 20 ppm) in arsenic. These values correspond to anomalous zinc and copper results.

9.0 CONCLUSIONS

The 1987 sampling program on the northeast area of the Holland claim group was not encouraging enough to warrant follow up work.

The author believes the southern part of the Holland claim group has good potential for hosting an epithermal precious metal deposit for the following reasons.

- 1) The subject property lies within the productive Bralorne Mining Camp. The Bralorne and Pioneer Mines produced 4,154,119 ounces of gold between 1928 and 1932.
- 2) The subject property is underlain by greenstones belonging to the Pioneer Formation. The Pioneer Formation is the principal host rock at the Pioneer Mine, located 2 kilometres south of the Holland claims.
- 3) The Holland vein carries economic values in gold (approx. .15 oz/ton Au) for a strike length of about 30 ft and a width of 2.0 ft.
- 4) Soil anomalies from the 1985 program have indicated that the Holland vein continues along strike.
- 5) The vein has not been tested at depth with the exception of a 1939 drill hole, in which the results were not documented.

For these reasons the Holland claims warrant an aggressive multi-phase exploration program to properly evaluate the economic potential of the property.

10.0 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR HOLLAND CLAIM GROUP

It is recommended that a two-phase exploration program be carried out to locate potential areas of economic mineralization.

Phase I

- 1. A legal survey should be conducted on the property to properly map the Reverted Crown Grants and to determine if the old adit, discovered in the 1986 field season, is in fact within the Holland Claim Group.
- 2. The 1985 grid, which is still in good condition, should be extended and "tightened up" to 50 metres by 25 metres, to better delineate anomalous areas.
- 3. Geological surveys, consisting of VLF-EM and Magnetometer should be conducted over the extended grid to trace fracture and fault/shear zones.
- 4. The old adit should be retimbered and cleaned out for examination, detailed sampling and assessment.
- 5. Reconnaissance mapping and prospecting should be carried out over the remainder of the claims. Specifically, try to locate the Riel vein and adit which is on the Nomad claim and another vein on the Ruby Fraction which is reportedly exposed for over 75 feet. Also, find the augite/diorite outcrops (Sawyer, 1981) and sample the area in more detail.
- 6. Road rehabilitation up to the old adit will be required.
- 7. Trench the Holland vein along strike.

The budget for Phase I is estimated at \$100,000.

Phase II

- 1. Follow-up grid work to conduct detailed geochemical surveys over anomalous areas located in Phase 1.
- 2. Detailed geological mapping (1:2,500).

- 3. Further prospecting and rock sampling.
- 4. Diamond drilling, trenching and drifting.
- 5. Extension of the new road to provide better access into the claim area.

The budget for Phase II is estimated at \$258,000.

11.0 PROPOSED BUDGETS

Phase I

| Geological Field Crew (16 days) Project Geologist @ \$325/day x 16 days Field Geologist @ \$275/day x 16 days 2 Geotechnicians @ \$200/day x 32 mandays 1 Cook/Geotechnician @ \$210/day x 16 days Mob/demob | \$ 5,200 4,400 6,400 3,360 1,500 | \$ 20,860 |
|--|--|-----------|
| Field Costs Helicopter: \$525/hr. (incl. fuel) x 12 hrs. two 4 x 4 trucks: \$110/day x 16 days Communications: \$25/day x 16 days Food & camp: \$50/day x 80 mandays Instrument rental: \$150/day x 6 days Supplies | 6,300 3,520 400 4,000 900 1,600 | 16,720 |
| Lab Analysis (Rock, Soil, Silt Samples) 400 @ \$15/sample | | 6,000 |
| Contractors (Legal Survey, Road Building, Adit Retimbering, Drilling) | | |
| Legal survey | 4,000 | |
| Road building and Trenching Backhoe: \$50/hr + 140 hrs. Mob/demob | 7,000 1,100 5,100 | |

| Adit retimbering 4 people @ \$800/day x 14 days Food & camp: \$50/day x 56 mandays Supplies Mob/demob | 11,200 2,800 1,200 1,500 16,700 | |
|---|--|---------------------------|
| Total Contractors Cost | | 25,800 |
| Environmental Reclamation Seeding and Fertilization Brushing | 500 250 | 750 |
| Supervision and Report Writing Supervision: 5 mandays @ \$450/day Consulting: 4 days @ \$450/day Report Writing Drafting, typing, copying | 2,250 1,800 8,000 2,200 Subtotal | 14,250 87,380 |
| Administration and miscellaneous (15% of above) | | 13,107 |
| | TOTAL PHASE I (Say | \$ 100,487 \$ 100,000) |

Phase II

Contingent upon favourable results from the Phase I program, a follow-up geochemical and geological survey is recommended, on a more detailed scale. Diamond drilling is also recommended to further explore the Holland vein structures. At the same time, road extensions will be required to facilitate drill crews and to provide better access to the remainder of the claim group.

| Phase II | | |
|---|---|------------|
| Geological Field Crew (25 days) Project Geologist @ \$325/day x 25 days Field Geologist @ \$275/day x 25 days Cook/Geotechnician @ \$210/day x 25 days Mob/demob | \$ 8,125 6,875 5,250 2,000 | \$ 37,250 |
| Field Costs Two 4 x 4 trucks: \$110/day x 25 days Communications: \$25/day x 25 days Food & camp: \$50/day x 150 mandays Instrument rental: \$150/day x 25 days Supplies | 5,500 625 7,500 3,750 1,500 | 18,875 |
| Lab Analysis (Rock, Core, Soil, Silt Samples) 750 samples @ \$15/sample | | 11,250 |
| Contractors (Road Building, Drilling) | | |
| Road building: Bulldozer: \$100/hr. x 40 hrs. Bulldozer: Mob/demob | \$ 4,000 1,100 5,100 | |
| Trenching: D8: \$200/hr. x 50 hrs. D8: Mob/demob | 10,000 1,500 11,500 | |
| Diamond drilling: 3,000 ft. @ \$40/ft. Mob/demob | 120,000 3,000 123,000 | |
| Total Contractors Cost | | 139,600 |
| Environmental Reclamation Seeding and Fertilization Brushing | 500 250 | 750 |
| Supervision & Report Writing Supervision: \$450/day x 7 mandays Consulting: \$450/day x 8 days Report writing: Drafting, typing, copying: | 3,150 3,600 7,000 2,500 | 16,250 |
| | Subtotal | 223,975 |
| Administration & Miscellaneous (15% of above) | | 33,596 |
| | TOTAL PHASE II | \$ 257,571 |

(Say \$ 258,000)

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|---|---|
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CERTIFICATE

I, Peter D. Leriche, of 3612 West 12th Avenue, Vancouver, B.C., V6K 2R7, do hereby state that:

- 1. I am a graduate of McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario, with a Bachelor of Science Degree in Geology, 1980.
- 2. I have actively pursued my career as a geologist for nine years in British Columbia, Ontario, Yukon and Northwest Territories, Arizona, Nevada and California.
- 3. I worked as a project geologist and party chief on the Holland Claims on October 24 and 25, 1987.
- 4. I have no interest in the subject property or securities of Golden Web Resources Inc.

Respectfully submitted:

Dated at Vancouver, B.C. December 10, 1987

Peter D. Leriche, B.Sc.

CERTIFICATE

- I, Elizabeth A. Scroggins, of P.O. Box 1457, Station 'A'. Vancouver, B.C. V6C 2P7, do hereby state that:
 - 1. I am a graduate of the University of Western Ontario, in London, Ontario, with a B.Sc. (Hon.) degree in Geology, 1986.
 - 2. I have actively pursued my career as a geologist for five years in Ontario, Alberta, and British Columbia.
 - 3. I have no direct or indirect interest in the property or securities of Golden Web Resources Inc., nor do I expect to receive any such interest.

Respectfully submitted:

Dated at Vancouver, B.C. December 10, 1987

Elizabeth A. Scroggins, B.Sc. (Hon.)

ITEMIZED COST STATEMENT

| Field Crew | | |
|---|-------------|----------|
| Project Geologist (Oct. 24, 25) 2 days @ \$325.00/day | \$ 650 | |
| Field Geologist (Oct. 24, 25) | \$ 650 | |
| 2 days @ \$275.00/day | 550 | |
| Geotechnician (Oct. 24, 25) 2 days @ \$210.00/day | 420 | |
| Mob/Demob | 1,500 | \$ 3,120 |
| Field Costs | | |
| 4 x 4 Truck Rental 2 days @ \$110.00/day | 222 | |
| Food and Accommodation | 220 | |
| 6 mandays @ \$90.00/day | <i>5</i> 40 | |
| Helicopter 2 hrs. @ \$600.00/hr. | 1,200 | |
| Supplies | 200 | 2,160 |
| Lab Analysis | | |
| 30 soil samples - fire assay Au and multi- element ICP | | |
| \$11.00/sample | 330 | |
| 4 rock samples - fire assay Au and multi- element ICP | | |
| \$13.25/sample | 53 | 383 |
| Report Costs | | 900 |
| | Subtotal | 6,563 |
| | Management | 984 |
| | | \$ 7,547 |

APPENDIX A

ANALYTICAL RESULTS

76

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HOL87-R2

HOLB7-R3

HOL87-R4

2 3.82 .34 1.62 1 1

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

ICP - .500 GRAN SAMPLE IS BIGESTED WITH 3ML 3-1-2 HCL-HN03-H20 AT 95 BEC. C FOR ONE HOUR AND IS BILUTED TO 10 ML WITH WATER.
THIS LEACH IS PARTIAL FOR NM FE CA P LA CR NG BA TI B W AND LIMITED FOR NA K AND ML. AU DETECTION LIMIT BY ICP IS 3 PPM.
- SAMPLE TYPE: P1-ROCK P2-SOIL

AUS ANALYSIS BY AA FROM 10 GRAN SAMPLE.

- SAMPLE TYPET PI-MUCK P2-SUIL AUT AMALYSIS BY AA FRUM 10 BRAM SAMPLE.

13 1067

2

86

19 376 5.64

4, 40

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5

35

6

50

OCT 26 1987 ASHWORTH EXPLORATION File # 87-5307 Page 1 SAMPLE# 8 U AU TH SR CD SB BI EA. P LA CR HOL87-R1 32 732 .97 7 1.25 .008 78 .16 26727 .04 7 1.99 .01 .21

2

2

2

2 124 1.66 .195

4 4 .03 .004

2 69 1.86 .175

10

53 1.93 113 .35

3 7 .11 122 .02 4 .24 .01 .10 2 7

6 54 .98 244 .29 4 1.85 .10 .52 1 12

2 2

82

41

1 1

1 1

1 1

| SAMPLE | MO PPM | CU PPM | PB PPM | ZN PPH | A5 PPM | NI PPH | CO PPM | MN PPM | FE | AS PPM | U PPM | AU PPM | TH PPM | SR PPM | CD PPM | SB PPM | BI PPM | V PPH | CA | P Z | LA PPH | CR PPM | MG | BA PPM | TI Z | B PPM | AL Z | NA Z | K | ₩ PPĦ | AU\$ PPB |
|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|------|--------|-----------|-----------|------|-----------|---------|----------|---------|---------|------|----------|-------------|
| HQL87-S1 | 3 | 46 | 7 | 67 | .3 | 35 | 8 | 548 | 2.28 | 11 | 5 | ND | 3 | 14 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 51 | .09 | .047 | 10 | 41 | .50 | 117 | .13 | 2 | 1.41 | .02 | .17 | 1 | , |
| HOL87-52 | 3 | 82 | ģ | 123 | .4 | 498 | 42 | 1195 | 4.80 | 152 | 5 | ND | 5 | 103 | ż | 2 | 2 | 103 | .59 | .055 | | 565 | 4.82 | 924 | .32 | | 4.35 | .01 | 1.21 | • | i |
| HOL87-S3 | 5 | 97 | ó | 96 | .3 | 95 | 13 | 299 | 2.73 | 33 | 5 | ND | 5 | 25 | ī | 2 | 2 | 46 | .11 | .033 | 10 | 96 | 1.13 | 260 | .13 | _ | 1.90 | .01 | .35 | i | i |
| HOL87-54 | 8 | 118 | 19 | 137 | .2 | 233 | 22 | 622 | 4.59 | 23 | 5 | ND | 6 | 30 | i | 2 | 2 | 79 | .16 | .048 | 14 | 240 | | 492 | .14 | | 2.80 | .02 | .58 | i | 1 |
| HOL87-S5 | 11 | 150 | 15 | 107 | .3 | 43 | 12 | 695 | 3.80 | 32 | 5 | ND | 6 | 42 | i | 2 | 2 | 51 | .08 | .060 | 11 | 41 | .89 | 304 | .13 | | 1.87 | .03 | .50 | 2 | i |
| HOL97-S6 | 5 | 63 | 12 | 80 | .1 | 34 | 8 | 258 | 2.73 | 22 | 5 | ND | 3 | 25 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 54 | .08 | .037 | 10 | 36 | .57 | 160 | .14 | 2 | 1.73 | .02 | .19 | i | 1 |
| HOL87-S7 | 8 | 103 | 16 | 83 | .3 | 29 | ? | 522 | 3.26 | 20 | 5 | NĐ | 6 | 33 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 47 | .11 | .043 | 12 | 35 | .76 | 390 | .10 | 6 | 1.71 | .02 | .60 | 1 | 1 |
| HOL87-98 | 29 | 171 | 5 | 95 | .5 | 48 | 13 | 576 | 3.78 | 83 | 5 | ND | 4 | 38 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 58 | .08 | .069 | 1 | 37 | .67 | 272 | .11 | 3 - | 1.62 | .03 | .38 | 2 | 5 |
| HOL87-59 | 13 | 124 | 6 | 97 | .1 | 35 | 17 | 685 | 2.86 | 75 | 5 | ND | 2 | 28 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 41 | .07 | .057 | 8 | 31 | .64 | 193 | .09 | 2 | 1.51 | .01 | .32 | 1 | 4 |
| HOL87-S10 | 12 | 79 | 19 | 102 | .1 | 34 | 14 | 733 | 2.77 | 38 | 5 | ND | 1 | 30 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 46 | .07 | .055 | 7 | 38 | .61 | 190 | .09 | 2 | 1.41 | .01 | .32 | 1 | 1 |
| HOL87-S11 | 10 | 131 | 10 | 129 | .1 | 52 | 16 | 673 | 3.17 | 71 | 5 | ND | 5 | 24 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 41 | .03 | .045 | 11 | 30 | .69 | 204 | .10 | | 1.58 | .01 | .48 | 2 | 1 |
| HOL87-512 | 16 | 138 | 20 | 74 | .4 | 15 | 5 | 414 | 4.29 | 25 | 5 | ND | 6 | 26 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 55 | .05 | .057 | 9 | 33 | 1.00 | 217 | .11 | | 1.77 | .02 | .83 | 1 | 1 |
| HOL87-513 | 10 | 112 | 11 | 112 | .1 | 47 | 16 | 646 | 3.22 | 29 | 5 | ND | 3 | 23 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 56 | .03 | .048 | 11 | 43 | .86 | 211 | .13 | 2 | 1.90 | .01 | .53 | 1 | 1 |
| HOL87-S14 | 6 | 44 | 11 | 69 | .3 | 19 | 4 | 247 | 2.12 | 9 | 5 | ND | 2 | 10 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 37 | .02 | .036 | 11 | 34 | .53 | 138 | .08 | 3 | 1.50 | .01 | .18 | 1 | 1 |
| HOL87-515 | 2 | 19 | 4 | 50 | .1 | 12 | 3 | 166 | 1.56 | 6 | 5 | ND | 1 | 11 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 35 | .09 | .070 | 5 | 18 | .28 | 49 | .08 | 2 | 1.11 | .02 | .09 | 1 | 1 |
| HOL87-516 | 10 | 98 | 9 | 92 | .1 | 36 | 16 | 374 | 2.63 | 31 | 5 | ND | 3 | 26 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 41 | .02 | .032 | 9 | 34 | .63 | 119 | .09 | 2 | 1.52 | .01 | .33 | 2 | 2 |
| HOL87-517 | 3 | 52 | 6 | 36 | .1 | 85 | 12 | 740 | 2.60 | 13 | 5 | ND | 1 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 53 | .03 | .045 | 10 | 125 | 1.28 | 148 | .10 | 2 | 1.90 | .01 | .23 | 1 | 1 |
| HOL87-518 | 4 | 78 | 5 | 92 | .4 | 104 | 11 | 303 | 2.99 | 19 | 5 | ND | 2 | 12 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 54 | .03 | .035 | -10 | 119 | 1.19 | 149 | .11 | 2 | 2.28 | .01 | . 28 | 1 | 1 |
| HOL87-S19 | 5 | 79 | 5 | 109 | .2 | 129 | 18 | 897 | 2.93 | 26 | 5 | ND | 2 | 17 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 55 | .08 | .056 | ò | 148 | 1.37 | 271 | .10 | 7 | 2.05 | .01 | .36 | 1 | 1 |
| HOL97-\$20 | 2 | 30 | 6 | 60 | .1 | 21 | 6 | 431 | 1.72 | 7 | 5 | ND | 1 | 19 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 34 | .09 | .039 | 4 | 26 | .38 | 222 | .09 | 2 | .92 | .02 | .15 | 1 | 1 |
| HOL87-S21 | 3 | 49 | 7 | 108 | .2 | 96 | 13 | 619 | 2.51 | 12 | 5 | ND | 2 | 43 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 46 | .24 | .048 | 8 | 99 | .99 | 378 | .11 | 2 | 1.72 | .01 | . 26 | i | 1 |
| HOL87-522 | 3 | 70 | 9 | 134 | .2 | 146 | 15 | 491 | 3.26 | 18 | 5 | ND | 5 | 30 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 62 | . 18 | .044 | 11 | 187 | 1.83 | 370 | .18 | 2 | 2.51 | .01 | .32 | 2 | 3 |
| HOL87-523 | ? | 65 | 12 | 124 | .4 | 280 | 25 | 526 | 4.56 | 9 | 5 | ND | 2 | 34 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 105 | .23 | .056 | 9 | 362 | 2.94 | 474 | .21 | 5 | 3.39 | .02 | .20 | 1 | 1 |
| HOL87-524 | 3 | 48 | 7 | 135 | .2 | 68 | 11 | 222 | 3.29 | 12 | 5 | ND | 3 | 15 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 56 | .09 | .049 | 11 | 91 | .97 | 150 | .14 | 2 | 2.32 | .01 | .12 | 1 | 1 |
| HOL87-525 | 4 | 28 | 9 | 48 | .1 | 56 | 8 | 368 | 2.41 | 7 | 5 | ND | 1 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 2. | 47 | .05 | . 056 | 8 | 110 | .87 | 80 | .11 | 2 | 1.72 | .01 | .10 | 1 | 1 |
| HOL87-526 | 3 | 58 | 9 | 101 | .2 | 108 | 14 | 584 | 2.41 | 14 | 5 | ND | 1 | 39 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 43 | .28 | .065 | 8 | 125 | 1.16 | 453 | .11 | 2 | 1.56 | .01 | .35 | i | 3 |
| HQL87-S27 | 2 | 38 | 9 | 101 | .5 | 123 | 26 | 786 | 5.78 | 7 | 5 | ND | 3 | 31 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 101 | . 48 | .116 | 8 | 130 | 2.75 | 200 | .29 | | 4.19 | .04 | .47 | 1 | 2 |
| HOL87-528 | 1 | 48 | 6 | 77 | .3 | 95 | 19 | 437 | 4.16 | 4 | 5 | ND | 3 | 29 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 82 | .44 | .061 | 5 | 103 | 1.91 | 136 | .36 | | 2.78 | .04 | .31 | 1 | 1 |
| HOL87-529 | 1 | 45 | 6 | 92 | .2 | 95 | 23 | 592 | 3.94 | 3 | 5 | ND | 3 | 37 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 70 | .68 | .121 | 6 | 88 | 1.58 | 230 | .35 | 2 | 2.68 | .04 | .29 | 1 | 1 |
| HOL87-551 | 25 | 642 | 13 | 45 | 1.2 | 10 | 6 | 359 | 28.62 | 12 | 5 | ND | 9 | 10 | i | 2 | 2 | 174 | .03 | .050 | 11 | 45 | .71 | 410 | .22 | 2 | 1.45 | .01 | .44 | 11 | 22 |
| STD C/AU-S | 20 | 61 | 38 | 133 | 7.6 | 73 | 30 | 1070 | 4.03 | 40 | 18 | 8 | 39 | 53 | 18 | 18 | 24 | 62 | .50 | .096 | 41 | 61 | .90 | 191 | .09 | 37 | 1.87 | .06 | .14 | 13 | 47 |

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APPENDIX B

ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

| HOL87-R1 | chert-quartzite float with a few vugs infilled with drusy quartz; pyrite less than 1%. |
|----------|--|
| HOL87-R2 | light grey chert; pyrite 1-2%. |
| HOL87-R3 | milky quartz vein 20 cm wide in cherty sediments. |
| HOL87-R4 | small rusty patch in andesite: 2% disseminated pyrite. |

APPENDIX C

ANALYTICAL TECHNIQUES

ANALYTICAL TECHNIQUES

The analysis was performed by Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd. of Vancouver, B.C. The rocks were crushed to - 3/6" for up to 101bs and then 1/2 1b was pulverised to -100 mesh. The methods are described below.

ICP (30 Elements)

A .50 gram sample is digested with 3 mls 3-1-2 HCl-HNO -H 0 at 95 degrees celsius for one hour and is diluted to 10 ml with water. This leach is near total for base metals, partial for rock forming elements and very slight for refractory elements.

Fire Assay

A 1.2 Assay Ton (λ .T.) is fused with a Ag inquart with fire assay fluxes with lead as a collector. After capiolation, the dore bead is disolved and analysed by Atomic Absorption (λ .A.).

