GEOLOGICAL, GEOCHEMICAL AND GEOPHYSICAL REPORT

White + Doug
Pine

Vancouver Mining Division, British Columbia

Latitude: 50° 27' North   Longitude: 125° 22' West

N.T.S. 92 K / 6 W

Claim Names	Record Numbers
SI-AU	1750 (1)
BICK #1	1751 (1)
BICK #2	1752 (1)
BICK #3	1753 (1)
BICK #4	1754 (1)
UNION R.C.G.	1633 (4)
STUMP RANCH R.C.G.	1635 (4)
WHITE PINE C.G.	Lot 234
ELECTRIC C.G.	Lot 317

Owners and Operators:

VERDSTONE GOLD CORPORATION and REA GOLD CORPORATION

P.O. Box 12137, Nelson Square
Suite 501 - 808 Nelson Street
Vancouver, B.C. V6Z 2H2
(604) 684 - 7527

Consultant:

MINOREX CONSULTING LTD.

P.O. Box 12122, Nelson Square
Suite 501 - 808 Nelson Street
Vancouver, B.C. V6Z 2H2
(604) 688 - 1771

November 30, 1987

J.D. Blanchflower, F.G.A.C.
Consulting Geologist

Dwayne M. Windsor
Consulting Geotechnologist

GEOLOGICAL, GEOCHEMICAL AND GEOPHYSICAL REPORT

on the

WHITE PINE PROPERTY

East Thurlow Island

Vancouver Mining Division, British Columbia

Latitude: 50° 27' North Longitude: 125° 22' West

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INTRODUCTION

Verdstone Gold Corporation and Rea Gold Corporation, both of Vancouver, B.C., are the owners and operators of the **WHITE PINE** property in southwestern British Columbia.

This report documents the results of the 1987 exploration program which was undertaken on behalf of Rea Gold Corporation between October 8 and 30, 1987. The program was designed to evaluate the eastern and western extensions of the White Pine vein and the northern extension of the Douglas Pine vein. The work consisted of: the establishment of two survey control grids totalling 21.8 line-kilometers, prospecting, geological mapping, soil geochemical sampling (531 samples), electromagnetic (VLF-EM) surveying, ground magnetics surveying, lithogeochemical sampling, backhoe trenching, refurbishing 2.4 kilometers of existing logging roads, and report preparation.

This report summarizes the results of the 1987 surveying work. It was prepared by Messrs. J.D. Blanchflower, project manager, and D.M. Windsor, project supervisor.

SUMMARY

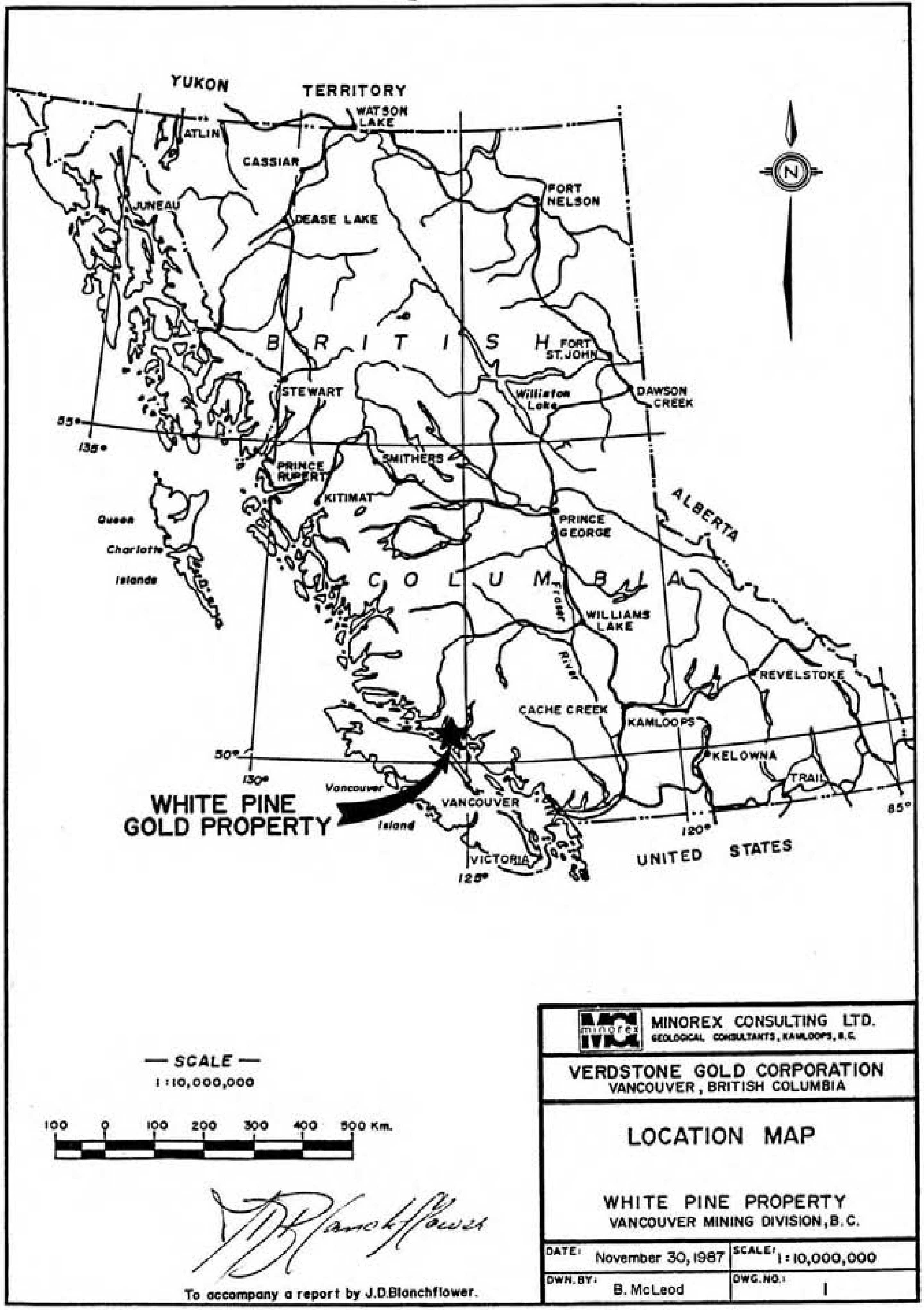
The **WHITE PINE** property is located in the Vancouver Mining Division of southwestern British Columbia. It is situated immediately south of Shoal Bay on the northeastern coast of East Thurlow Island. The geographic coordinates of the property are 50° 27' North latitude and 125° 22' West longitude. The map reference is N.T.S. 92K/6W.

Access is by floatplane or boat to Shoal Bay, a direct distance of 47 kilometers from the floatplane base on Tyee Spit at Campbell River.

The property is comprised of two Crown-granted, two Reverted Crown-granted and five M.G.S. located mineral claims, totalling 80 units or 1,900 hectares (4,695 acres). The claims are held by Verdstone Gold Corporation. Rea Gold Corporation is a joint venture participant.

The claims cover the highlands south of Shoal Bay on the northern coast of East Thurlow Island, and Channe Island. Elevations range from sea level to 610 metres(2,000 feet). Temperatures vary from -10° to +25° C. Precipitation is heavy throughout the year, but winter snowfall is slight and of short duration. Much of the property is covered with a thick second growth of fir, hemlock, western red cedar and maple. Most of the bedrock is covered by thick (to 20 cm) moss.

The mineral showings of East Thurlow and Channe Islands have a long history of exploration and development dating back to the 1890's. During the 1930's, the Douglas Pine and White Pine showings on East Thurlow Island and the Yucataw prospect on Channe Island were all re-prospected and many of the mines in the region, such as the Doratha Morton, were developed and worked with recorded productions. With the onset of World War II most operations were terminated.


YUKON TERRITORY
WATSON LAKE
ATLIN
CASSIAR
JUNEAU
FORT NELSON
DEASE LAKE
BRITISH COLUMBIA
FORT ST. JOHN
STEWART
Williston Lake
DAWSON CREEK
55°
135°
PRINCE RUPERT
SMITHERS
KITIMAT
ALBERTA
Queen Charlotte Islands
PRINCE GEORGE
Fraser River
WILLIAMS LAKE
REVELSTOKE
CACHE CREEK
KAMLOOPS
50°
130°
KELOWNA
TRAIL
Vancouver Island
WHITE PINE GOLD PROPERTY
VANCOUVER
115°
120°
UNITED STATES
VICTORIA
125°
— SCALE —
1:10,000,000
100 0 100 200 300 400 500 Km.
To accompany a report by J.D.Blanchflower.
MINOREX CONSULTING LTD.
GEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS, KAMLOOPS, B.C.
VERDSTONE GOLD CORPORATION
VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA
LOCATION MAP
WHITE PINE PROPERTY
VANCOUVER MINING DIVISION, B.C.
DATE: November 30, 1987
SCALE: 1:10,000,000
DWN. BY: B. McLeod
DWG. NO.: 1

With the rise in gold metal prices during the mid-1970's, exploration interests resumed.

This property is situated on the western border of the Cretaceous Coast Plutonic Complex, a north-south trending zone of plutonic batholithic rocks and metamorphosed roots of former sedimentary and volcanic rocks. It is composed mainly of foliated and non-foliated granodiorite and diorite, with dykes and sills of pegmatite, aplite and andesite, but also contains large areas of metasedimentary rocks consisting of schist, quartzite, limestone, and conglomerate, locally carrying granitic clasts. East of the metasediments and apparently underlying them is a belt of gneiss and migmatite that has a gently dipping foliation over large areas, and locally exhibits recumbent folds with easterly and northerly trending axes (Roddick et al, 1966).

The purpose of the 1987 exploration program was to evaluate the inferred east and west extension of the White Pine vein and the northern extension of the Douglas Pine vein.

Geological mapping of the White Pine grid area indicates it is underlain by rocks of the Coast Plutonic Complex. The main rock unit is coarse grained quartz diorite to granodiorite which has been intruded by later porphyritic dykes of feldspar and augite.

Coarse-grained granodiorite, similar to that observed on the White Pine grid area is the prominent rock unit on the Stump Ranch claim. Porphyritic dykes of feldspar and augite are common throughout the grid area and are generally aligned in a north northwesterly direction. One dark brown lamprophyre dyke, 1 metre wide and striking at azimuth 180° on the Stump Ranch grid.

Amphibolite, consisting of white feldspar and quartz with chlorite and biotite, was observed in several places in the grid area. Foliation azimuth is 025°; dips are nearly vertical. The gneiss occurs in outcrops as large blocks, perhaps displaced by intrusive rocks (ie. granodiorite).

Prospecting on the White Pine grid area located a number of quartz veins. These quartz veins, with the exception of the White Pine vein, display short strike lengths, narrow widths and are barren except for the odd speck of disseminated pyrite. Old workings dating back to pre 1900, were relocated during the 1987 exploration program and include two shafts, three adits and numerous open cuts. All of these old workings are located along the White Pine vein structure.

The White Pine vein, on the 'White Pine', 'Electric' and 'Union' mineral claims, is emplaced along an easterly to northeasterly trending fracture structure. The vein exhibits bull white quartz containing varying amounts of sulphides as blebs and disseminations. The width of the quartz vein ranges from a few centimetres to 6 metres displaying a steep dip in a northerly direction. Geological mapping indicates the vein to be offset locally by faulting. Although a strike length of 580 metres is inferred, the vein is discontinuous and is only evident in areas of the old workings. This discontinuity is probably genetic due to deposition of sulphide - bearing quartz along the White Pine fault structure. Sulphide mineralization in the vein consists of pyrite, local chalcopyrite and molybdenum. The 1987 assay results from the sulphide-bearing vein material show highs to 2.3 grams gold per tonne.

Prospecting on the Stump Ranch Grid located an open cut containing a sulphide-bearing quartz vein. The vein is 0.6 metres wide, strikes at azimuth 030° and dips -78° westward. Mineralization occurs as blebs and stringers of pyrite in the quartz vein and as fine-grained disseminated pyrite in altered granodiorite on the footwall. This was the only showing found on the Stump Ranch claim during the 1987 exploration program.

Soil samples were collected at 50 metre intervals along the grid lines on the White Pine and Stump Ranch grids. Detailed (25 metre intervals) sampling was carried out along the inferred strike of the White Pine vein structure in an attempt to better delineate the structure.

The results of the soil geochemical survey carried out on the White Pine grid are low; however, anomalous values in lead and zinc indicate a northwesterly trending structural feature in the central to northwestern portion of the grid. This feature is interpreted to be the White Pine vein structure on which a number of old workings are located. Gold values returned from the soil geochemistry are quite low and occur as single site anomalies. Soil geochemical anomalies which are not directly associated with the White Pine vein structure appear to be localized. Given prospecting and geological information further sampling over these localized anomalies is not warranted.

The results of the soil geochemical survey carried out on the Stump Ranch grid are for the most part discouraging; however, there does appear to be a correlation between a lead-zinc-in-soils anomaly and a VLF-EM conductor, which is located in the central portion of the grid area.

A total of 86 lithogeochemical samples were collected from surface, underground workings and waste dumps along the White Pine vein structure, from an open-cut located on the Stump Ranch claim and from an old trench located on Channe Island. The samples were analyzed for precious and base-metal elements including: gold, silver, copper, molybdenum, lead, zinc and arsenic.

Lithogeochemical samples collected along the White Pine vein structure returned gold values lower than expected, given the reportedly high precious metals obtained by past operators of the property. There are, however, a number of samples which indicate the presence of gold within the vein and the altered wall rock.

The highest gold values obtained from lithogeochemical samples occur in the Shaft No. 1, Shaft No. 2, and Adit No. 2 areas. The vein in these three areas exhibits widths from 1 to 6 metres and contains abundant sulphide mineralization. The amount of sulphide mineralization is related to an increase in gold content occurring within the vein structure. Silver is generally associated with anomalous gold values. Molybdenum geochemical values are relatively high but are not necessarily associated with gold anomalies.

Lithogeochemical results from samples collected from old workings on the Stump Ranch claim and Channe Island returned low precious metal values.

A moderate magnetic anomaly located in the west central portion of the White Pine grid area corresponds to a fault inferred by geological mapping. This inferred fault appears to have offset the White Pine vein to the northwest from the Shaft No. 2 area to the Adit No. 2 area. The magnetic survey discovered anomalies in the area of the old workings, but failed to produce specific targets for exploration. There does not appear to be any direct correlation between VLF - EM conductors and magnetic anomalies. Magnetic low anomalies correspond with some of the soil geochemical anomalies; however, definite correlations remain speculative.

A moderate electromagnetic conductor in the southwestern portion of the White Pine grid area correlates with soil geochemistry anomalies and to a lesser extent a nearby magnetic low anomaly. This ànomaly appears to be trending in an easterly direction; however, the inferred direction may be biased by contouring. The electromagnetic (VLF) survey failed to delineate the White Pine vein structure, however a weak correlation between known showings and VLF conductors can be made with the aid of magnetic data.

A very strong VLF-EM conductor is located in the central portion of the Stump Ranch grid area and is interpreted to be a fault zone. This shear or fault may be related to the shear which hosts the Douglas Pine Vein. A broad magnetic anomaly occurring east of the VLF anomaly may be indicating a lithologic contact.

The exploration potential of this property is quite good, despite the lower then expected gold values from the White Pine vein mineralization. The strong VLF-EM anomaly occurring on the Stump Ranch Claim could possibly be the northern extension of the Douglas Pine Vein Structure.

Given the results of this program, further exploration is warranted. A program of diamond drilling is recommended to further evaluate the White Pine vein in the area of the old workings and to define the VLF-EM conductor located on the Stump Ranch Claim. The diamond drilling program should be undertaken as soon as possible.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The following exploration program is proposed to further delineate the precious-metal potential of this property.

Stage I .

1. Delineate the mineralization in the White Pine vein structure and test the electromagnetic conductor located on the Stump Ranch Claim with diamond drilling.

Stage II

2. Contingent upon the success of Stage I, bulk samples should be collected for metallurgical studies, prior to a pre-feasibility study.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Location and Access

The **WHITE PINE** property is located in the Vancouver Mining Division of southwestern British Columbia. It is situated 47 kilometers north of Campbell River, immediately south of Shoal Bay on the northeastern coast of East Thurlow Island. The geographic coordinates of the property are 50° 27' North latitude and 125° 22' West longitude. The map reference is N.T.S. 92K/6W.

Access is by floatplane or boat to Shoal Bay, a distance of 47 kilometers from the floatplane base on Tyee Spit at Campbell River. An alternate route would be via floatplane or boat to Hemming Bay, on the eastern coast of East Thurlow Island; and, thence, by vehicle or foot along logging haulage roads which cross the BICK 3 and 4 mineral claims. The old workings on the 'White Pine' Crown-granted mineral claim are accessible by use of an all-terrain vehicle along a refurbished logging road from Shoal Bay.

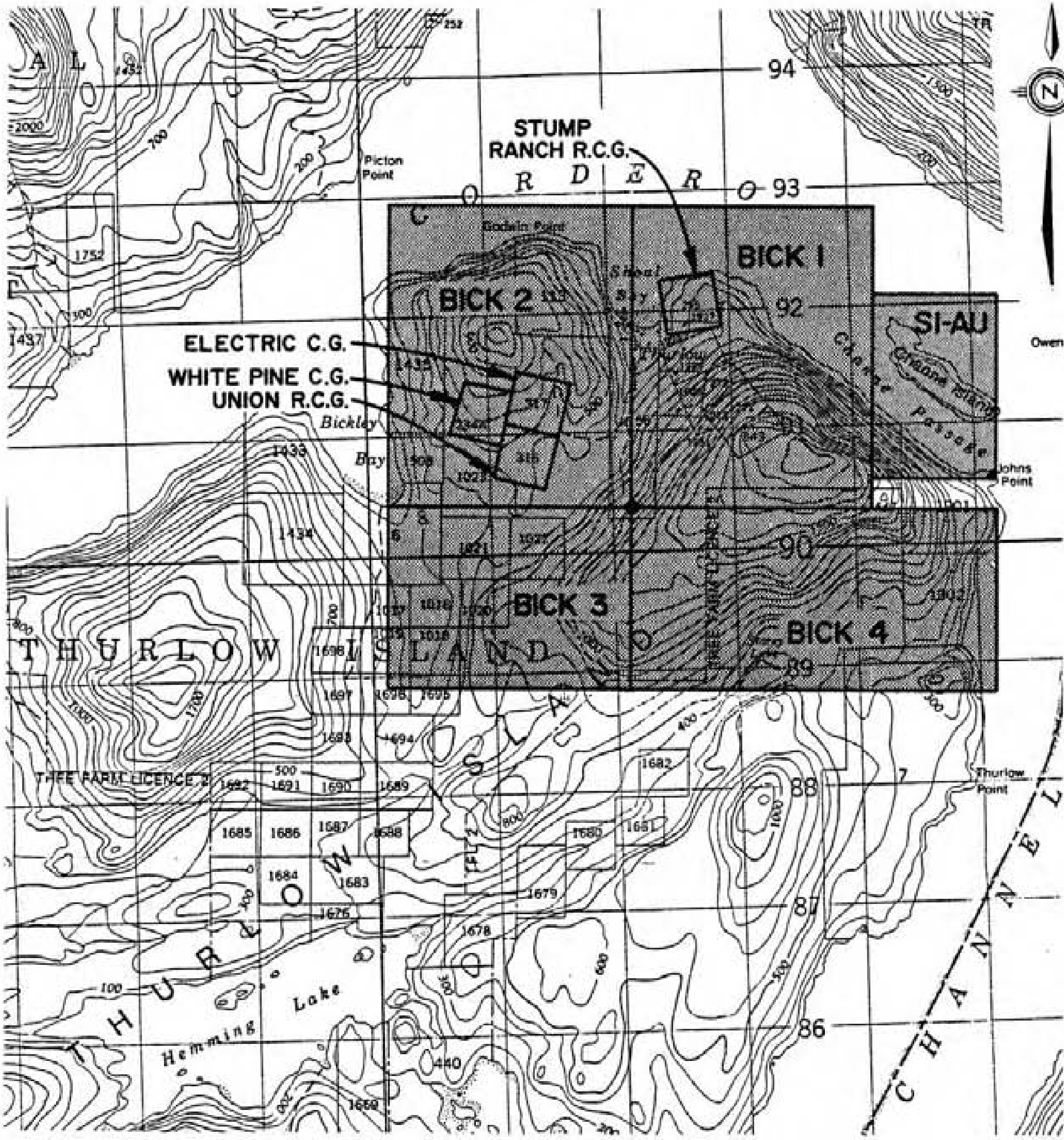
Property and Ownership

The property is comprised of two Crown-granted, two Reverted Crown-granted and five M.G.S. located mineral claims, totalling 80 units or 1,900 hectares (4,695 acres). These claims are shown on Figure 2. The following table summarizes all pertinent claim data.

Claim Name	Units	Record Number	Record Date	Expiry Date	Registered Owners
SI-AU	6	1750	1/14/85	1/14/98	R.G.C./V.G.C.
BICK #1	20	1751	1/14/85	1/14/98	R.G.C./V.G.C.
BICK #2	20	1752	1/14/85	1/14/98	R.G.C./V.G.C.
BICK #3	12	1753	1/14/85	1/14/98	R.G.C./V.G.C.
BICK #4	18	1754	1/14/85	1/14/98	R.G.C./V.G.C.
UNION RCG	1	1633	4/19/84	4/19/98	R.G.C./V.G.C.
STUMP RANCH RCG	1	1635	4/19/84	4/19/98	R.G.C./V.G.C.
WHITE PINE CG	1	L234	12/22/64		R.G.C./V.G.C.
ELECTRIC CG	1	L317	12/22/64		R.G.C./V.G.C.

The two Reverted Crown-granted and five M.G.S. located mineral claims have been grouped as the **WHITE PINE GOLD Claim Group** (Notice of Grouping dated January 13, 1987). The two Crown-granted claims are subject to the terms of the Land Registry Act.

Verdstone Gold Corporation purchased the above mineral claims from Messrs. D. Javorsky and S. Buchan (Bill of Sale Receipt No. 79765E); subject to the terms of Option to Purchase agreements dated March 19, 1986 and April 1, 1986, respectively. In 1987, Rea Gold Corporation entered into a joint venture agreement with Verdstone Gold Corporation whereby Rea Gold Corporation may earn a fifty percent (50 %) interest in the property subject to the terms of the agreement.



To accompany a report by J.D.Blanchflower.

MINOREX CONSULTING LTD. GEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS, KAMLOOPS, B.C.	
VERDSTONE GOLD CORPORATION VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA	
CLAIM MAP	
WHITE PINE PROPERTY VANCOUVER MINING DIVISION, B.C.	
DATE: November 30, 1987	SCALE: 1:50,000
DWN. BY: B. McLeod	DWG. NO.: 2

Physiography

The claims cover the highlands south of Shoal Bay on the northern coast of East Thurlow Island, and Channe Island. These two islands are situated in Johnstone Strait, between Vancouver Island and the mainland. South of Shoal Bay, a prominent steep-sided, mesa-like ridge extends southwesterly for approximately 3 kilometers. This ridge rises to a maximum elevation of 610 metres (2,000 feet) at its northeastern end. West of Shoal Bay, a low steep hill has a maximum elevation of approximately 340 metres. The northern slopes of both topographic features have vertical or very steep slopes into Cordero Channel. A narrow valley extends south from the head of Shoal Bay, then curves westward and broadens towards the head of Bickley Bay, providing access to the White Pine mineral claim.

Temperatures range from -10° to +25° C. The rainfall is heavy throughout the year, but winter snowfall is slight and of short duration. Exploration work is possible throughout the year.

Much of the property is covered with a thick second growth of fir, hemlock, western red cedar and maple. Recent logging on the Stump Ranch claim provides excellent access to all parts of that claim. In the White Pine and Union claims logging has not been undertaken for a number of years and the area is relatively open compared to the highlands on the BICK 3 and 4 mineral claims where a thick undergrowth of alder, salmonberry and vine maple makes hiking very difficult.

Bedrock exposure is generally obscured by a layer of moss to 20 cm in thickness. Numerous cliffs and benches create a 'blocky' topography making access for heavy equipment difficult. Soil development is good in low relief areas, but poor where outcrop exposure is high.

History

The 'White Pine' of East Thurlow Island and the 'Poodle Dog' claim of Channe Island were first reported in the B.C. Minister of Mines Annual Report of 1896. At that time, Shoal Bay was an important steamer landing and supply port for Philipps Arm and Johnstone Strait.

By 1898, the 'Doratha Morton' mine on Philipps Arm was in full production with the first cyanide mill in the western hemisphere. It produced ore from auriferous pyrite mineralization associated with numerous bands, stringers and lenses of quartz in a shear zone, near the intrusive contact between granite of the Coast Range and altered metasedimentary rocks. During the late 1890's, the quartz-sulphide veins at the 'Yucataw' showing on Channe Island and 'Douglas Pine' prospect on East Thurlow Island were likened to those of the Doratha Morton, on the other side of Cordero Channel. However, when the Doratha Morton mine ceased production in 1899 interests waned.

By 1932, there were three active prospects on East Thurlow Island: the 'Hope' group, 'White Pine' group, and 'Douglas Pine' group (M.M.A.R., 1932). The White Pine property consisted of 9 claims, including the 'White Pine and 'Electric" Crown grants. A 1934 Minister of Mines report describes massive quartz veins and lenses from 6 to 20 feet wide "in places heavily mineralized with pyrrhotite, pyrite and small associated gold values". The report summarized previous work on the 'Electric' and 'White Pine' claims as follows:

(1) An open cut, the most easterly working, at 670 feet elevation, with massive pyrite-pyrrhotite mineralization in a 10-12 foot wide outcrop;

(2) A 26 foot shaft (No. 1) 60 feet east of the open cut, at 700 feet elevation, which exposed a 10 foot vein with a portion "mineralized with massive blebs of sulphides" showing a "trace of gold per ton";

(3) A 165 foot drift (No. 1 Tunnel), 1200 feet west of No. 1 Shaft at 830 feet elevation, which intersected a 5 foot vein from which a chip sample assayed 0.04 oz. gold per ton; and

(4) A 74 foot shaft (no. 2), 165 feet northwest of No. 1 Tunnel at 915 feet elevation, on an 8 foot vein from which "...selected samples... up to 1.10 oz gold per ton" have been reported."

In 1934, a total of 95 feet were drifted along No. 2 and No. 3 adits exposing more sulphides and one reported assay of 0.32 oz. gold per ton (M.M.A.R.,1934).

The Douglas Pine vein was developed by: four drifts at 270, 285, 305 and 330 metres elevation, one shaft and several open cuts. These workings explored and developed, at least, two shear-controlled veins which strike north-northwesterly and dip steeply eastward. These veins are known to crop out over a length of, at least, 1,067 metres (3,500 feet). Mr. B.T. O'Grady (1936), a government geologist, reported the following assay results in his report on this property.

960 foot cut	34 in.	0.02 o.p.t. Au	0.2 o.p.t. Ag
948 foot cut	22 in.	0.36 o.p.t. Au	4.0 o.p.t. Ag
933 foot adit	18 in.	1.00 o.p.t. Au	1.4 o.p.t. Ag
890 foot shaft	dump	0.50 o.p.t. Au	0.4 o.p.t. Ag

Besides the substantial amounts of gold suspected to have been taken by high-graders and as test shipments, the following figures are the recorded productions for the mines in the area.

Mine	Year	Tons oz.	Gold oz.	Silver lb.	Copper lb.
Douglas Pine	1938-40	340	213	334	3,459
Thurlow Gold	1929-41	420	94	133	297
Alexandria	1939-40	1,860	715	1,305	3,882
Doratha Morton	1899	10,182	4,527	10,540	
	1925	68	12	93	2,403

With the onset of World War II, most operations were terminated. With the rise in gold metal prices during the mid-1970's, exploration interests resumed.

In January, 1987, Minorex Consulting Ltd. was contracted by Verdstone Gold Corporation to carry out an exploration program and report on its findings. The purpose of the program was to evaluate the inferred southern extension of the Douglas Pine vein structure. The exploration program included: the establishment of a survey control grid (5.9 line-kilometers), the collection and analysis of 114 soil geochemical samples, a VLF electromagnetic survey (5.1 line-kilometers), and report writing and map preparation.

The report by Mr. J.D. Blanchflower (Jan. 13, 1987) concludes:

" The results of the field work are not very encouraging for further exploration of the grid area. The soil geochemical results are quite low and evenly distributed; however, they do indicate that there are two northerly trending structures which may host minor base-metal sulphide mineralization. The high gold soil geochemical sites occur well removed from either the multi-element soil anomalies or the electromagnetic conductors, indicating that they may be exotic."

There is no direct correlation between the two electromagnetic conductors of the geophysical survey and those structures inferred from the soil geochemical results. The conductors may be reflecting an unmineralized fault structure and/or lithologic contact within the intrusive rocks of the Coast Plutonic Complex."

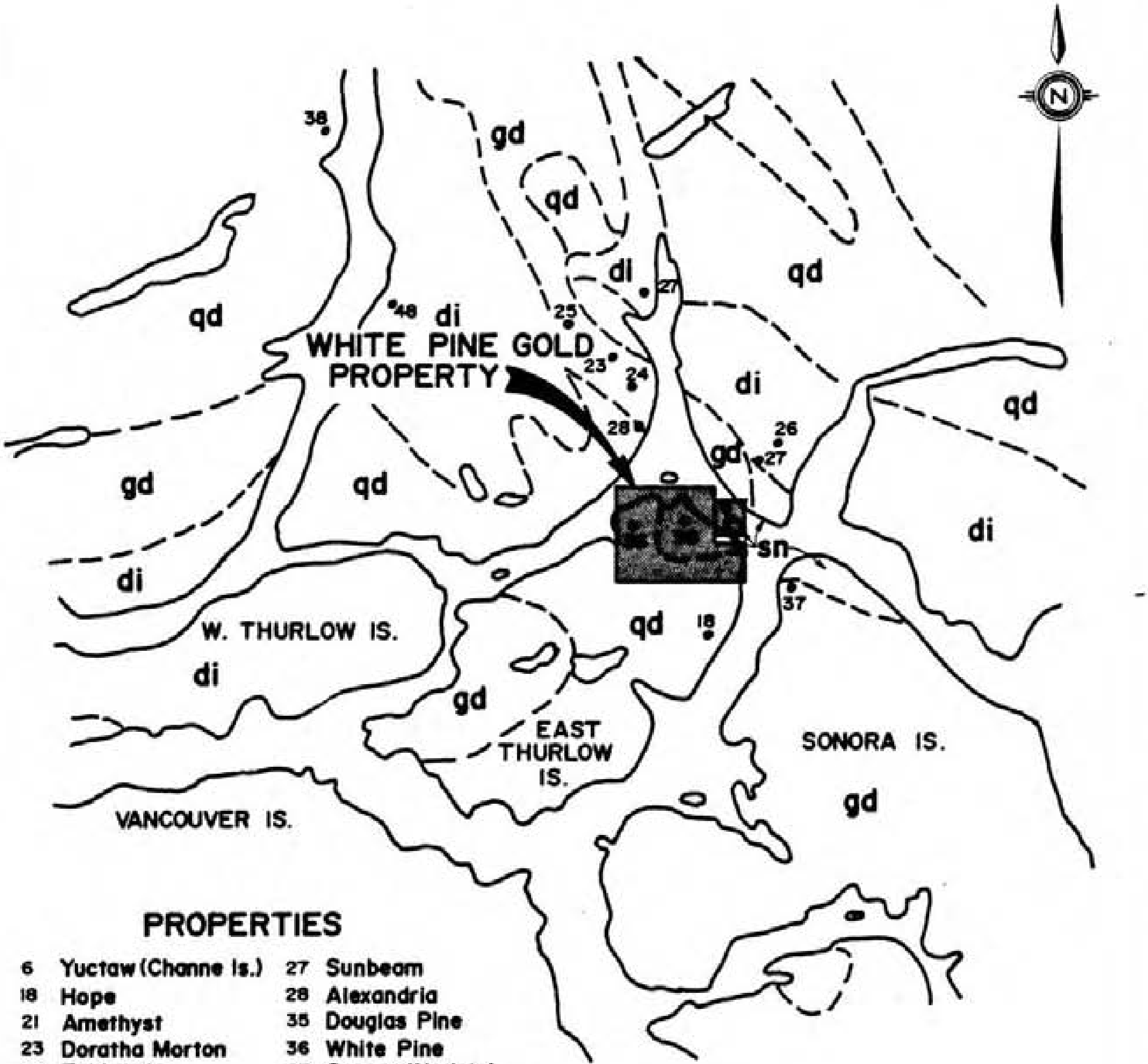
GEOLOGIC SETTING

This property is situated on the western border of the Cretaceous Coast Plutonic Complex, a north-south trending zone of plutonic batholithic rocks and metamorphosed roots of former sedimentary and volcanic rocks. It is composed mainly of foliated and non-foliated granodiorite and diorite, with dykes and sills of pegmatite, aplite and andesite, but also contains large areas of metasedimentary rocks consisting of schist, quartzite, limestone, and conglomerate, locally carrying granitic clasts. East of the metasediments and apparently underlying them is a belt of gneiss and migmatite that has a gently dipping foliation over large areas, and locally exhibits recumbent folds with easterly and northerly trending axes (Roddick et al, 1966).

The Douglas Pine property appears to be situated on a major shear zone which is believed to extend for a distance of approximately 25 kilometres, from Loughborough Inlet to Sonora Island. There are numerous precious metal occurrences along its length, including the well known Doratha Morton and Alexandria prospects. This shear zone, up to 200 feet wide, roughly follows an irregular metavolcanic - intrusive contact, displacing both rock units. Sulphide-bearing quartz veins occur within silicified zones of this structure.

The White Pine and Channe Island prospects are not believed to be spatially related to the forementioned shear zone. They occur entirely in dioritic and quartz dioritic intrusives of the Coast Plutonic Complex.

Figure 3 of this report shows the regional geology and the known mineral occurrences.



PROPERTIES

6	Yuctaw (Channe Is.)	27	Sunbeam
18	Hope	28	Alexandria
21	Amethyst	35	Douglas Pine
23	Doratha Morton	36	White Pine
24	Enid Julie	37	Sonora (Nodale)
25	Commonwealth	38	Martle, Hayden Bay
26	Blue Bells	48	Loughborough (Golden Gate)

After Roddick et al, 1979

AGE UNKNOWN

COAST PLUTONIC COMPLEX

- **sn** Amphibolite, schist, quartzite, minor lst, greenstone.
- **qd** Quartz diorite
- **gd** Granodiorite
- **di** Diorite

To accompany a report by J.D.Blanchflower.

MINOREX CONSULTING LTD.
GEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS, KAMLOOPS, B.C.

VERDSTONE GOLD CORPORATION
VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

WHITE PINE PROPERTY
VANCOUVER MINING DIVISION, B.C.

DATE:	November 30, 1987	SCALE:	1" = 4 mi.
DWN. BY:	B. McLeod	DWG. NO.:	3

1987 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

The purpose of this program was to evaluate the inferred easterly extension of the White Pine vein and northerly extension of the Douglas Pine vein.

On October 1, 1987, the writer and an assistant travelled from Kamloops to Campbell River. A floatplane was chartered in Campbell River on October 2nd, and the field crew flew to Shoal Bay to examine the property. An overgrown logging road, extending south from Shoal Bay and east towards Bickley Bay, was used to gain access for the examination. Two adits (No.2 and No.3) were observed on the White Pine claim, and 4 rock samples of sulphide-bearing quartz vein were collected.

Conway and Carson Lumbering Ltd. later refurbished the logging road from Shoal Bay to the White Pine claim. A field crew of 5 men mobilized from Kamloops to Campbell River on October 8th. The crew established an east-west baseline along the inferred strike of the White Pine vein. From October 22nd to October 23rd, the field crew established a grid on the Stump Ranch claim and carried out a soil sampling program. Three members of the field crew were demobilized on October 24th, and the author and an assistant stayed to carry out the remainder of the exploration program.

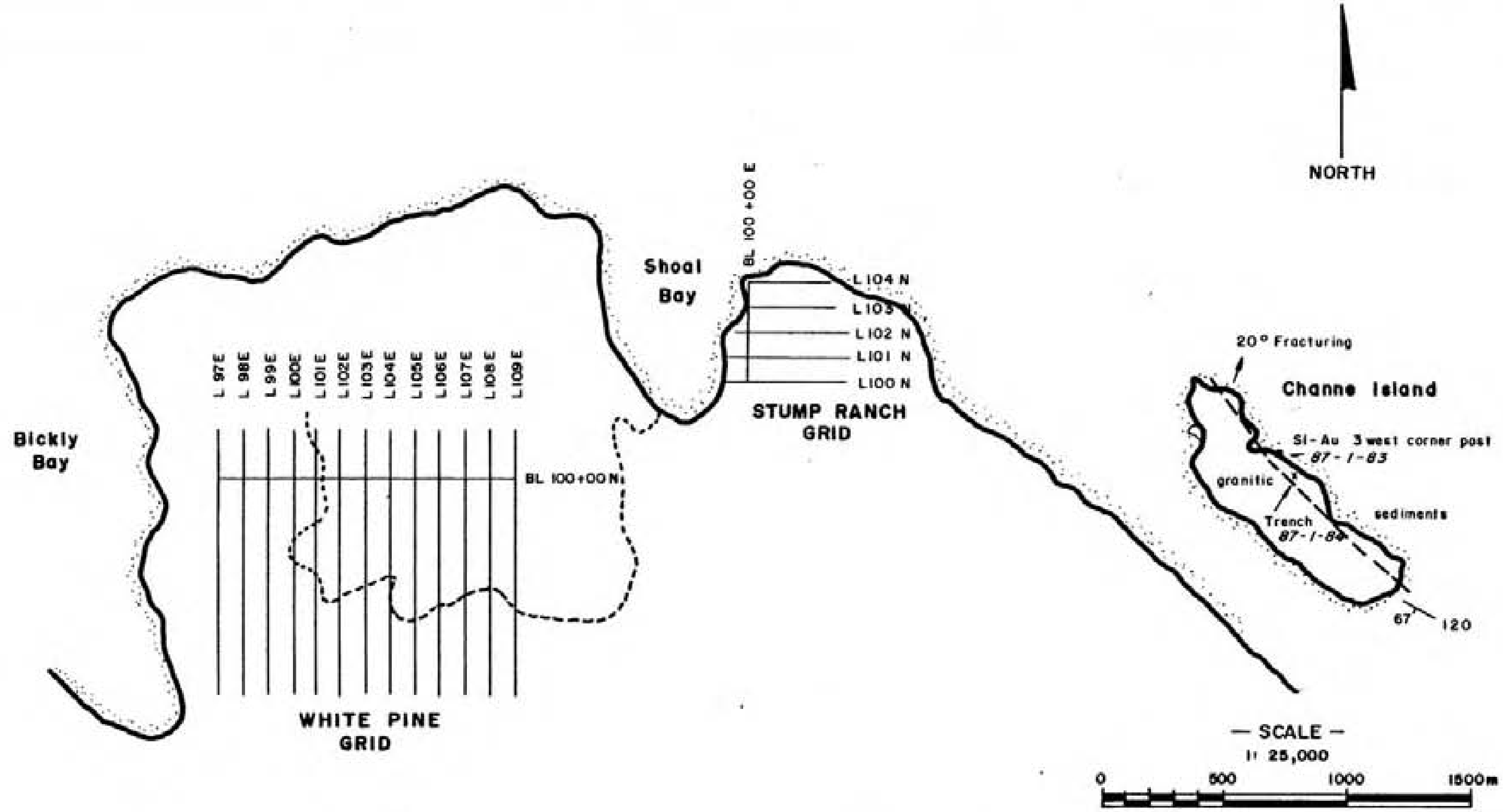
The 1987 exploration program included: the establishment of two survey control grids (totalling 21.8 line-kilometres, Fig. 4), the collection and analysis of 531 soil geochemical samples, an electromagnetic (VLF-EM) survey, a ground magnetic survey, geological mapping, rock sampling, trenching, refurbishing 2.4 kilometres of logging roads, and report preparation.

The control grids were established by Messrs. D. Windsor, N. Martin, D. Steadman, S. Fraser and G. McNeill. Geophysical surveying was carried out by N. Martin and D. Steadman, both experienced geophysical operators. The soil geochemical samples were collected by N. Martin, D. Steadman, S. Fraser, G. McNeill and D. Windsor. The trenching program was carried out by Conway and Carson Lumbering Ltd. and supervised by D. Windsor, the writer.

The co-author, D. M. Windsor, was project supervisor. The Statements of Qualifications for the writers accompany this report.

Survey Control Grid

The survey control grid on the White Pine, Union and Electric claims was established using a test pit located near Adit No. 2, at the northwest corner of the White Pine crown grant. The orientation of the grid lines was controlled by use of a compass and all lines were chained and slope corrected. A total of 1.2 km of baseline and 17.4 km of cross-lines were cut. The grid lines were turned off the baseline every 100 metres along the baseline and prenumbered waterproof tyvek tags were attached every 25 metres to mark each station. The lines were cleared of thick brush, blazed and flagged using orange and blue flagging. Intermediate lines were established in geologically favorable areas using the same technique as mentioned above. The baseline orientation is azimuth 090° and cross-line orientation is azimuth 360°. Magnetic declination in the area of the property is 23° east.



MINOREX CONSULTING LTD.
GEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS, VANCOUVER, B.C.

REA GOLD CORPORATION &
VERDSTONE GOLD CORPORATION

SURVEY GRID LOCATION PLAN

WHITE PINE (EAST THURLOW) PROPERTY
VANCOUVER MINING DIVISION, B.C.

Technical work by:	Drawn by:	Map No.
D. Windsor	B. McLeod	4

J.D. Blanchflower

To accompany a report by J.D. Blanchflower

The survey control grid on the Stump Ranch claim was established using topographical control points. A total of 400 metres of baseline and 2.8 kilometres of cross lines were cut using the same techniques as on the White Pine claim. Baseline orientation is azimuth 360° and cross-lines were turned off the baseline at azimuth 090°. Figure 4 of this report shows the locations of the White Pine and Stump Ranch grids.

Geological Survey

The Stump Ranch and White Pine grid areas were mapped at a scale of 1:2,500. Figures 10 and 21 of this report display geological information for the White Pine grid and Stump Ranch Grid, respectively. Prospecting was carried out in conjunction with the mapping, with particular emphasis given to locating old workings and sulphide-bearing quartz veins. As mentioned earlier in this report, much of the outcrop is covered by a thick moss layer and this moss layer was stripped by hand wherever possible during the mapping program. A number of adits and test pits were located during the mapping and prospecting. These old workings generally contained sulphide-bearing quartz veins and were mapped in detail (Figures 5 through 9).

Geochemical Surveys

Soil Geochemical Survey

Soil geochemical samples were collected using a grub hoe or geology pick at 50-metre intervals along the grid lines. Detailed sampling in which samples were taken at 25-metre intervals was carried out on lines established over geologically favorable areas. Survey notes on the sample character (ie. active, dry, or swamp), texture (ie. organic, clay, silt, sand or gravel), origin (ie. residual, colluvial, alluvial, or glacial), horizon, depth, colour, and location were taken at each sample location. The 'B' soil horizon was sought for the survey, but due to the very poor soil development in the area the samplers often had to collect 'Ao', 'A', or 'C' horizon material.

The samples were placed in kraft paper envelopes, field dried, and delivered for analysis to Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd. in Vancouver, B.C. A total of 531 soil samples were collected from the Stump Ranch claim grid and the White Pine claim grid.

At Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd. the samples were dried at 60° C. and sieved to -80 mesh. All samples were analyzed for the following elements: molybdenum, copper, lead, zinc, silver, nickel, iron, arsenic, antimony, bismuth and gold. All elements except for gold were analyzed by inductively coupled argon plasma (ICP) methods. Atomic absorption methods were used for the analysis of gold.

Figures 11 to 17 of the White Pine Grid display soil geochemical results for gold, silver, molybdenum, copper, lead, zinc and arsenic, respectively.

Figures 22 to 28 of the Stump Ranch Claim display soil geochemical results for gold, silver, molybdenum, copper, lead, zinc and arsenic, respectively.

Lithogeochemical Survey

A trenching and lithogeochemical sampling program was carried out on the White Pine and Stump Ranch grid areas. Particular emphasis was given to the showings on the White Pine vein. Conway and Carson Lumbering Ltd. provided use of their John Deere 350 front end loader and operator to carry out the trenching program. Trenching consisted primarily of stripping moss and a thin layer of overburden to better expose and delineate strike length of the gold bearing quartz vein in the 'Adit No. 2' area and the 'Shaft No. 1' area on the White Pine vein. One trench on the Stump Ranch claim was dug in an attempt to expose bedrock over a VLF-EM conductor. This trench failed to expose bedrock due to a thick layer of clay overburden and was subsequently infilled.

A detailed lithogeochemical sampling program was performed on the White Pine vein. A total of 83 rock samples were collected from showings and waste dumps along the White Pine vein. The vein structure was sampled across its width to provide accurate assay data.

One sample was taken from an open cut on the Stump Ranch claim; however, no further showings or mineralized areas were observed on this claim.

A brief reconnaissance of the SI-AU claim on Channe Island located one old trench, showing mineralized quartz vein and 2 lithogeochemical samples were collected from the trench.

Samples 87-1-1 through 87-1-4 were collected by the author during the initial reconnaissance of the property. These samples were delivered to Kamloops Research and Assay Laboratory Ltd., and analyzed for gold, silver and copper using fire assay and atomic absorption methods. (Results Appendix II).

Samples 87-1-5 through 87-1-86 were shipped to Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd. in Vancouver B.C. and analyzed for molybdenum, copper, lead, zinc, silver, nickel, iron, arsenic, antimony, bismuth and gold. Analysis for all elements except gold was done using inductively coupled argon plasma (ICP) methods. Atomic absorption methods were used for the analysis of gold. Assay certificates are listed in Appendix I of this report.

Geophysical Surveys

Ground Magnetic Survey

A ground magnetometer survey was conducted over the entire Stump Ranch and White Pine grids, using a Barringer GM-122 proton procession magnetometer. Diurnal corrections were obtained using a Scintrex MBS-2 base station magnetometer. The magnetometer base station was located at Shoal Bay Lodge and remained stationary over the period of the survey.

The total magnetic field was measured at intervals of 25 metres along the grid lines. A base station datum of 56080 gammas was used to calculate the diurnal correction. The results of the White Pine and Stump Ranch surveys are plotted at a scale of 1:2,500 (Figures 20 and 31) respectively. A subtracted datum of 56000 gammas and contour interval of 200 gammas were used for both grids. See Appendix III for the instrument specifications.

Electromagnetic (VLF-EM) Survey

This survey method was used in an effort to detect sulphide-bearing vein structures and/or fault structures which may control the emplacement of such mineralization on the White Pine and Stump Ranch claim areas.

A total of 20.2 kilometers was surveyed using a Geonics EM-16 VLF receiver. The EM - 16 utilizes the primary electromagnetic fields generated by V.L.F. (Very Low Frequency) marine communication stations. These stations operate at a frequency between 15 to 25 kilohertz (KHz), and have a vertical antenna - current resulting in a horizontal primary field. Thus, this VLF-EM measures the dip angle of the secondary field induced in an electromagnetic conductor.

For maximum coupling, a transmitter station located in the same direction as the geological strike should be selected since the direction of the horizontal electromagnetic field is perpendicular to the direction of the transmitting station. The Seattle, Washington, U.S.A. transmitting station was used to conduct the survey as it provides a very strong signal and is within the necessary parameters to achieve sufficient electromagnetic coupling (ie. + or - 45° to the direction of the geological strike). This station transmits at a frequency of 24.8 KHz.

Dip angle electromagnetic readings were taken at 25 metre intervals along the grid lines and plotted on base plans of the 2 grid areas. To increase resolution of local anomalies the field data was filtered using the standard Fraser filter method. Figures 18 and 29 of this report show plotted electromagnetic per cent dip angle for the White Pine and Stump Ranch grids respectively. Figures 19 and 30 show the plotted Fraser filter data for the White Pine and Stump Ranch grids respectively.

RESULTS OF THE EXPLORATION PROGRAM

Geological Survey

This property is underlain by two distinct lithologic units: metamorphic rocks of possible Paleozoic age, and intrusive rocks of the Coast Plutonic Complex.

The oldest rock unit comprises greenstone, augite porphyry, schist and gneiss of greenschist to amphibolite metamorphic grade. The age of these metamorphosed volcanic and sedimentary rocks is unknown, but they are believed to be Paleozoic (Roddick et al, 1979). This unit exhibits a prominent, northwesterly trending and near vertical foliation. It underlies the northeastern end of the ridge which transects the property, and hosts the Douglas Pine quartz-sulphide vein deposits.

The metamorphic unit occurs regionally as a roof pendant within the Coast Plutonic Complex. These pendants are relatively common in the region, often with mineral showings spatially associated with their occurrences.

Fine to coarse-grained quartz dioritic to granodioritic intrusives of the Coast Plutonic Complex are present west of the metamorphic unit. The inferred contact between the intrusive and metamorphic rocks has not been mapped.

Veins, stringers, pods and lenses of white, opaque quartz are common throughout the area. These structures range from less than 1 centimetre to several metres in width, and are commonly barren except for very local pyrite disseminations.

The White Pine vein, on the 'White Pine', 'Electric' and 'Union' mineral claims, is emplaced along an easterly to northeasterly trending fracture pattern. This vein was located during the 1987 exploration program and observed in three locations over a inferred strike length of 580 metres. Contacts are irregular but indicate a west to southwesterly strike. The vein dips to the north steeply from 65 to 70 degrees with an average width of 1.5 metres. Mineralization in the vein consists of pyrite and locally chalcopyrite and molybdenum. Assay results of the sulphide-bearing vein material range from 0.06 to 0.9 ounces per ton gold (Sargent, 1939). Assay results from the 1987 exploration program of the sulphide-bearing vein material range up to 2.3 grams per ton gold. This vein is discussed in detail later in this report.

The Douglas Pine vein is located within the Crown-granted claims, central to the BICK #1 mineral claim. The inferred extensions of this structure may be on trend with the overlying BICK #1 mineral claim. This vein infills a strong northwesterly trending shear or fissure zone with a near vertical dip. It ranges from a few centimetres to almost 2 metres wide, and is locally mineralized with lenses and disseminations of pyrite, pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite and minor chalcopyrite. The main oreshoot, 15 to 30 metres long by 60 metres deep, has been almost completely stoped out.

The gold contents of the White Pine and Douglas Pine vein structures are directly proportional to their sulphide contents, and they show a positive correlation with silver and copper values. These vein structures show evidence of high temperature, deep seated hydrothermal origins, including: massive coarse grained textures, lack typical low-temperature minerals or structures, no evidence of extensive hydrothermal alteration haloes, and some degree of wall rock replacement.

(1) <u>White Pine Grid</u>

The grid area is encompassed entirely by typical quartz diorite-granodiorite rocks of the Coast Plutonic Complex which comprise approximately ninety per cent of the outcrop. Rock units include feldspar, feldspar augite porphyry, and quartz feldspar porphyries, felsite and lesser pegmatite. These secondary rock units appear as dykes cutting the granodiorite.

The granodiorite is off-white to pink in colour, coarse grained and typically contains 30 to 50 per cent mafic minerals. In fresh unaltered sections these mafic minerals include black hornblende, biotite and dark green chlorite in zones of moderate alteration. Texture is uniform with an evident, although weak fabric.

Porphyritic dykes, common throughout the grid area, range in size from a few centimetres to 30 metres in width, are oriented in a north - south direction and generally dip steeply with no preferred direction. A dark blue-green feldspar porphyry is most frequent. Feldspar phenocrysts are white, rounded to angular and 1mm to 1cm in size. Where phenocrysts are packed or concentrated they are generally uniform in size averaging 1 - 2mm. Light grey to dark green dyke matrix is fine to very fine grained. Most contacts are chilled, with margins from 1 centimetre up to 1 metre. Augite is less common than feldspar but when present, is equal to feldspar in abundance. The phenocrysts of augite,. locally to 2 cm in size, are most common in dykes with widely chilled contact margins. Minor pegmatite and felsite dykes contain very little or no sulphide mineralization.

A weak fracture system at azimuth 045° appears to be regional. However, the thick moss cover on outcrop impeded mapping. The fracture system appears strongest in the vicinity of Shaft No. 2. This could be due to the improved outcrop exposure in that area. Prospecting has located most of the old workings and quartz veins and stringers.

Line 98E 101+72N

A quartz vein, 0.5 to 0.8 metres wide, is situated on the face of an old open cut on the side of a west facing cliff at an elevation of approximately 170 metres. It is typical of the quartz veins seen elsewhere on the property, consisting of bull white quartz with minor (< 0.5 %) pyrite disseminations. This vein strikes at azimuth 030°, dips steeply to the east at -69° and is hosted by coarse grained granodiorite. A second vein approximately 10 metres uphill to the east, strikes at azimuth 139° and dips 49° to the northeast. Both veins have oxidized contacts but no wallrock alteration was observed.

Line 98E 96+50N

Hosted by coarse grained granodiorite is a barren bull white quartz vein with an average width of 1.0 metres. This vein contains no sulphide mineralization and was hand trenched by a member of the field crew for 6 metres to the west where it is obscured by deep overburden. The vein strikes at azimuth 120° and dips gently to the northeast at 23°.

Line 104E 92+80N

A number of small barren quartz veins are situated within a 10 metre area. These small veins and stringers strike persistently at azimuth 310° and dip steeply to the northeast at - 75°. There is no evident mineralization within these veins, however there is an appearance of a quartz vein stockwork.

White Pine Vein

Delineation of this vein structure was the major target of the 1987 fall exploration program. References from Ministry of Mines annual reports which date back to the 1800's reported a quartz vein which had been intermittently worked until 1930's. During the 1987 exploration program, the old workings were re-located. These old workings consist of 2 shafts, 3 adits and numerous open-cuts along the White Pine vein structure.

Shaft No. 1 Area

The No. 1 Shaft is located 27 metres west of L 105 E. at 96+08 N. It is noted in the 1934 Annual Report of the Minister of Mines to be 26 feet deep. A white quartz vein averaging 3.0 metres in width occurs at the shaft.

This vein strikes at azimuth 280° and dips steeply at -75° to the northeast. The vein has been mapped for 20 metres to the west where contacts become irregular and the vein appears to pinch out. Directly east of the shaft there is a ridge which drops steeply to the east. This ridge was used to dump waste material and the waste dump has covered any evidence of the vein. The shaft was not entered during the 1987 exploration program, however sulphide mineralization was observed in the shaft vein. Waste dump material contains abundant quartz vein material with sulphides typical of the White Pine vein mineralization. This mineralization consists of massive pyrite as bunches and disseminations within the quartz vein. Pyrrhotite may be included in the sulphide mineralization, however the mineralization is generally non-magnetic. The vein is hosted by coarse grained granodiorite. The granodiorite is locally altered and siliceous for 0.5 metres on the hanging wall, 0.1 metres on the footwall and contains approximately 5 per cent pyrite.

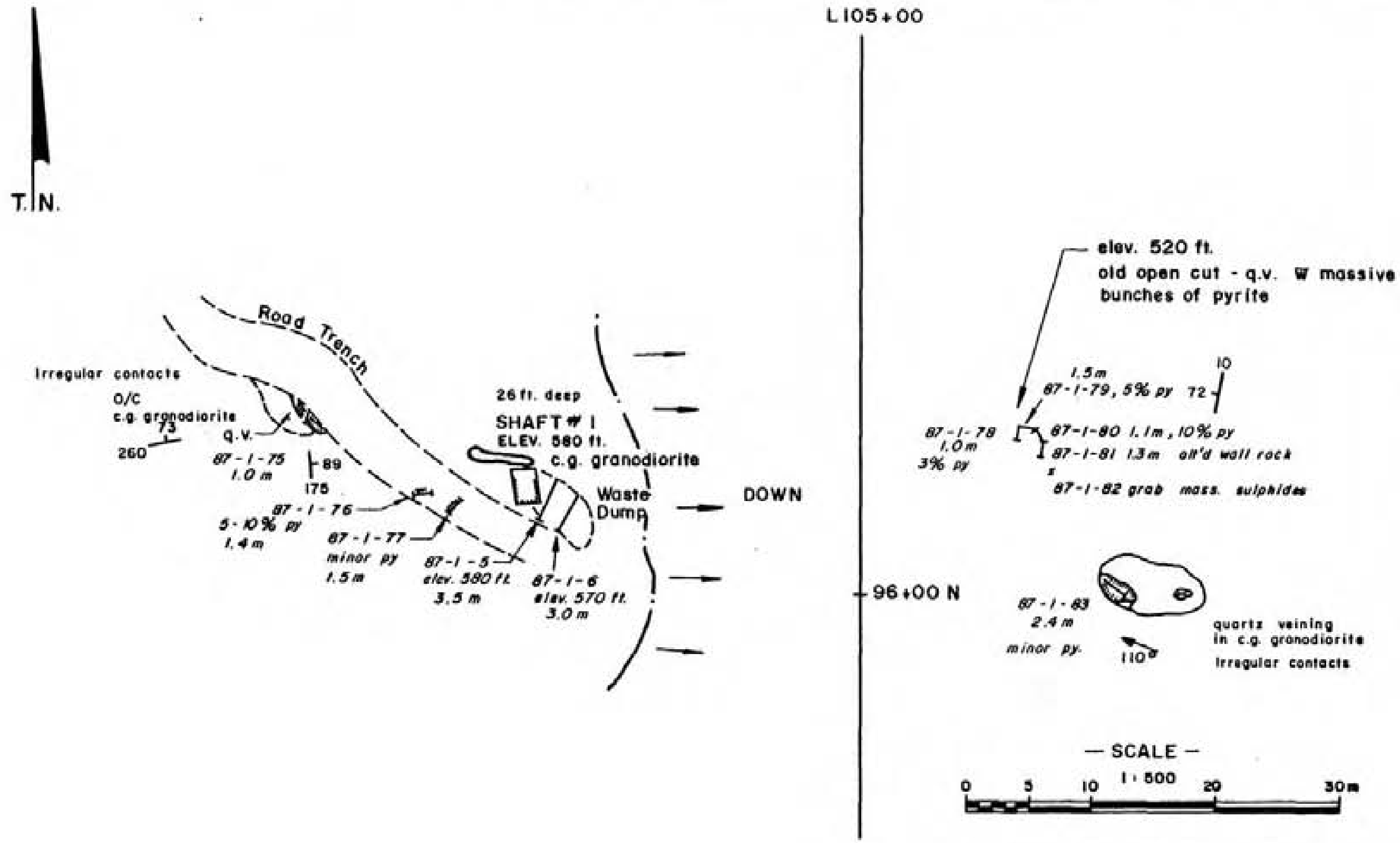
An open cut 42 metres east and 3 metres north of Shaft No. 1 contains quartz vein mineralization consisting of pyrite as disseminations and blebs, which constitutes approximately 10 per cent of the vein. Contacts are irregular but suggest a vein strike of azimuth 010° and a dip to the west at 72°. This dramatic change in strike direction may be caused by localized faulting.

Ten metres south and five metres east of the open-cut is an outcrop containing a bull white quartz vein averaging 2.4 metres in width with little sulphide mineralization. Contacts are again irregular but a strike of 280° is inferred.

Prospecting to the west of Shaft No. 1 and east of the open cut failed to locate any further mineralization; quartz float was observed but is probably blast rock from the old workings. Figure 5 of this report shows the location and attitudes of the structures in the Shaft No. 1 area.

Adit No. 1

The entrance to this adit is located 35 metres west of L 102 E at 96+58 N. It was driven 46 metres at azimuth 345° and is approximately 21 metres below Shaft No. 2 at elevation 201 metres. The adit is 2.0 metres wide, approximately 2.1 metres high and intersects a quartz vein 23 metres in from the entrance. This vein averages 1.5 metres in width, dips 61° to the northeast and strikes at azimuth 285°. The adit widens to 4.5 metres at the quartz vein. A winze 1.2 metres deep was sunk, possibly to test the continuity of the vein and to obtain a bulk sample. Mineralization within the quartz vein consists of blebs and disseminations of pyrite. The sulphides in the vein appear localized and over half of the vein is barren, opaque bull white quartz. Wall rock alteration is similar to that in Shaft No. 1; however, shearing and foliation is much stronger in the adit particularly on the footwall. Wallrock alteration consists of silicification, pyritization and abundant chlorite on fracture surfaces. Cross-cutting quartz stringers were observed within the altered host granodiorite. Alteration and mineralization is limited to within 1 metre of the quartz vein. The major rock unit observed along the length of the adit is coarse grained granodiorite, typical of the White Pine grid area. Surprisingly, minor dykes were noted in the adit, however detailed mapping was curtailed due to the fine dust and grit layer on the walls and back of the adit. A narrow fault, 36.5 metres back from the adit entrance, strikes at 280° and dips steeply to the north. Light grey gouge material is present.



* 1934 Minister of Mines Report

- Representative sample from waste dump assayed trace gold.
- Continuity of quartz mineralization for possibly 200 ft. along strike at north 80° west from shaft.
- Vein width in shaft 10 feet.

SAMPLE NUMBERS

87-1-5, 87-1-6,
87-1-75 thru 87-1-83

To accompany a report by J.D. Blanchflower

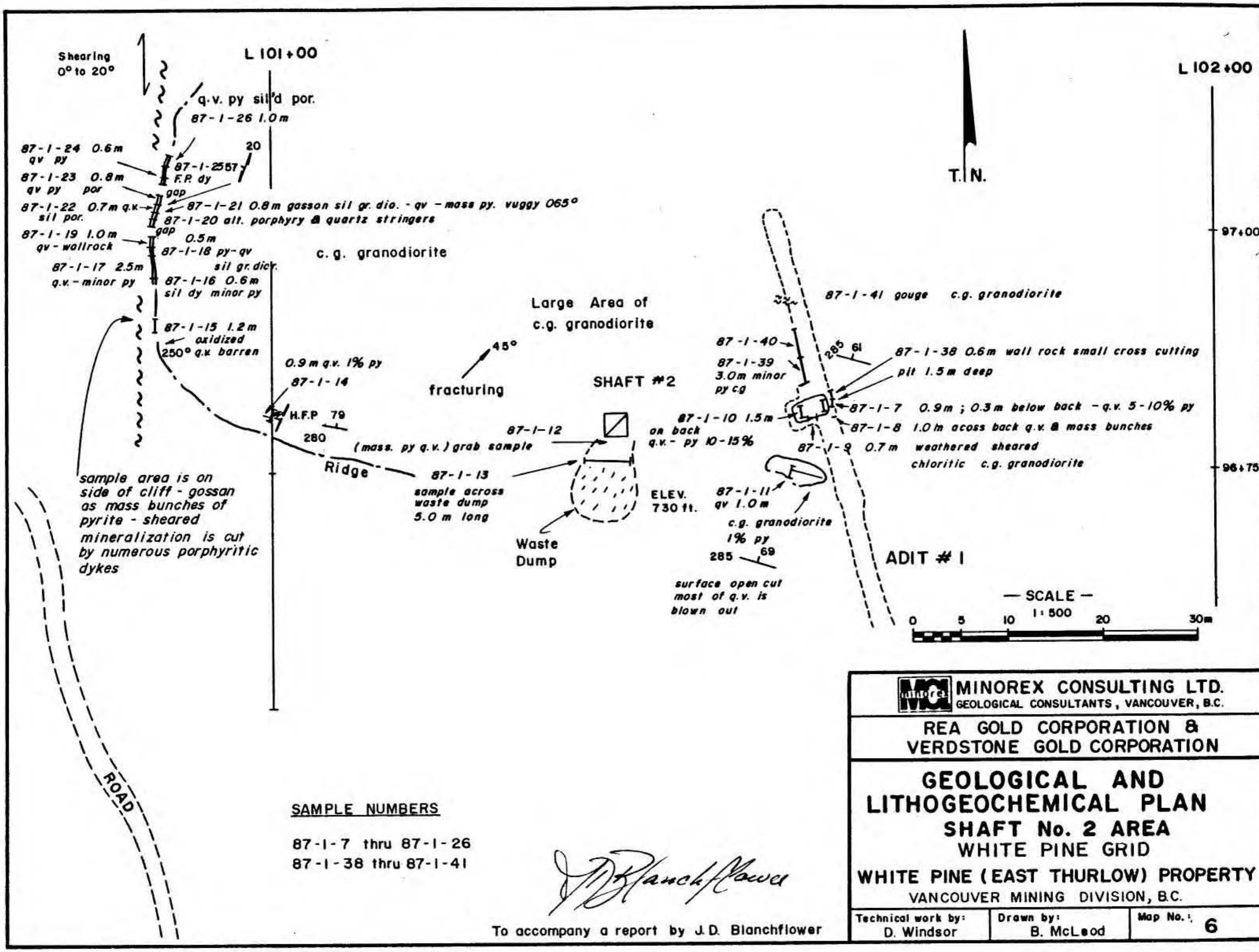
MINOREX CONSULTING LTD.
GEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS, VANCOUVER, B.C.

REA GOLD CORPORATION &
VERDSTONE GOLD CORPORATION

GEOLOGICAL AND LITHOGEOCHEMICAL PLAN
SHAFT No. 1 AREA
WHITE PINE GRID

WHITE PINE (EAST THURLOW) PROPERTY
VANCOUVER MINING DIVISION, B.C.

Technical work by:	Drawn by:	Map No.:
D. Windsor	B. McLeod	5



SAMPLE NUMBERS

87-1-7 thru 87-1-26
87-1-38 thru 87-1-41

To accompany a report by J.D. Blanchflower

MINOREX CONSULTING LTD.
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REA GOLD CORPORATION &
VERDSTONE GOLD CORPORATION

GEOLOGICAL AND LITHOGEOCHEMICAL PLAN
SHAFT No. 2 AREA
WHITE PINE GRID

WHITE PINE (EAST THURLOW) PROPERTY
VANCOUVER MINING DIVISION, B.C.

Technical work by:	Drawn by:	Map No.:
D. Windsor	B. McLeod	6

Shaft No. 2 area

According to the Annual Report of the Minister of Mines (1934), Shaft No. 2 was sunk to a depth of 22.55 metres (74 feet). It is located 63 metres west of L 102 E at 96+79N, 28 metres west and 22 metres north of the entrance to Adit No. 1. The shaft is situated near the top of a south facing cliff at an elevation of approximately 222 metres. See Figure 6.

A mineralized quartz vein, approximately 2.5 metres wide, 280° strike, dipping steeply northeastward, is located in Shaft No. 2. The shaft is sunk vertically from surface for approximately 9 metres and then turns in a northerly direction on a steep decline, presumably to follow the vein downward.

Shaft No. 2 was not entered during the exploration program and sulphide mineralization was not noted in the shaft vein. However, the waste dump contains abundant sulphide mineralization and quartz vein material. Samples of this waste dump material were collected for lithogeochemical analysis.

An open-cut 19 metres east and 3 metres south of Shaft No. 2 contains a 0.5-metre wide mineralized quartz vein. A surface projection of the quartz vein observed in Adit No. 2 corresponds well with the vein observed in the open-cut. Much of the vein has been blasted out. Sulphide mineralization was noted. The vein dips at 69°, strikes at azimuth 285° towards Shaft No. 2 and is hosted by coarse grained granodiorite. It was traced for 3.5 metres to the east and pinches to the west.

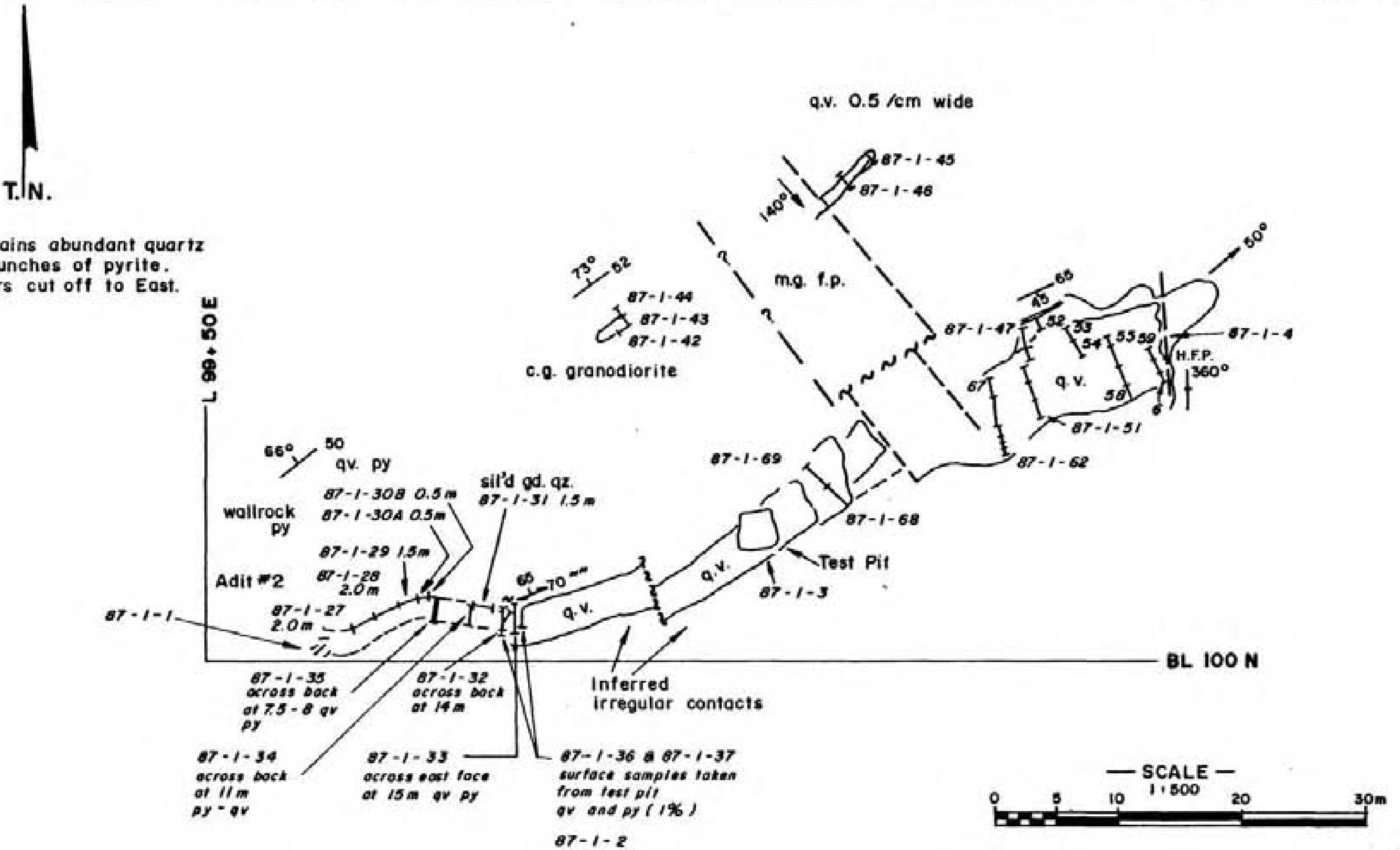
While prospecting along the south facing ridge in a westerly direction from Shaft No. 2, a worker mapped a 1.0-metre wide quartz vein on L 101 E at 96+80 N. This vein strikes at azimuth 280° and dips northeasterly at -79°. It contains minor amounts of disseminated pyrite and is cut off to the east by an augite feldspar porphyry dyke.

West of L 101 E at 96+80 N., there is a gossan and siliceous zone of coarse grained granodiorite located on a west-facing cliff. Open cuts have exposed sporadic disseminated pyrite mineralization along a shear zone striking in a northerly direction and dipping at -57° to the west. Porphyritic dykes cut across the foliation, are locally siliceous and contain disseminated pyrite. The shear zone is inferred to be a major fault which has offset the White Pine vein some 300 metres to the north in the direction of the Adit No. 2 area.

Adit No. 2 area

This area is located between lines 99+50 E and 100+50E, 45 metres north of baseline 100+00N (Fig. 7). A series of mineralized quartz veins, tested by open cuts and an adit (Adit No. 2), strike in a northeasterly direction. Dips are steep to vertical in a northwesterly direction. The veins are hosted entirely by coarse-grained granodiorite and are locally cut off and displaced by porphyritic dykes.

The old workings in this area were concentrated on a 1.0 to 6.0 metre mineralized quartz vein which strikes at 050° and dips at -66° northwestward. Trenching during the 1987 exploration program traced the vein to its eastern boundary 28 metres east of Line 100+00 E, exposing it for 65 metres along strike to the entrance of Adit No. 2.



ADIT #2 contains abundant quartz with massive bunches of pyrite. Qtz vein appears cut off to East.

SAMPLE NUMBERS

87-1-1 to 87-1-4
87-1-27 thru 87-1-29
87-1-30A & 30B
87-1-31 to 87-1-37
87-1-42 to 87-1-69

To accompany a report by J.D. Blanchflower

MINOREX CONSULTING LTD.
GEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS, VANCOUVER, B.C.

REA GOLD CORPORATION & VERDSTONE GOLD CORPORATION

GEOLOGICAL AND LITHOGEOCHEMICAL PLAN
ADIT No. 2 AREA
WHITE PINE GRID
WHITE PINE (EAST THURLOW) PROPERTY
VANCOUVER MINING DIVISION, B.C.

Technical work by:	Drawn by:	Map No.
D. Windsor	B. McLeod	7

- 27 -

The portal of Adit No. 2 is located at 99+60 E. and 100+03 N. It is 2 to 3 metres wide, 2 to 2.5 metres high and was driven 13.6 metres at azimuth 062°. The portal is situated on a west facing cliff at an approximate elevation of 245 metres. Abundant quartz and sulphide mineralization is hosted by siliceous and unaltered granodiorite. Sulphide mineralization is present as blebs of pyrite in the quartz vein and as fine grained disseminations in sections of altered wallrock. The face of the adit is totally composed of sulphide bearing quartz vein which is crumbly and broken. This crushed appearance may be caused by late fracturing. A series of fractures at azimuth 045° were noted in a surface test pit directly above the adit face. The waste dump for Adit No. 2 is below and slightly south of the entrance.

Two test pits are located 20 metres apart along strike of the quartz vein observed in Adit No. 2. Both pits contain quartz with varying amounts of pyrite. The vein appears to swell and pinch between the two pits and increases in width to the east of the pits. Sulphide mineralization is not as abundant as in Adit No. 2.

The quartz vein is cut off by a porphyritic dyke to the east. The dyke contacts are altered and contain up to 10 per cent disseminated pyrite. To the west, the vein was not traceable and probably pinches out.

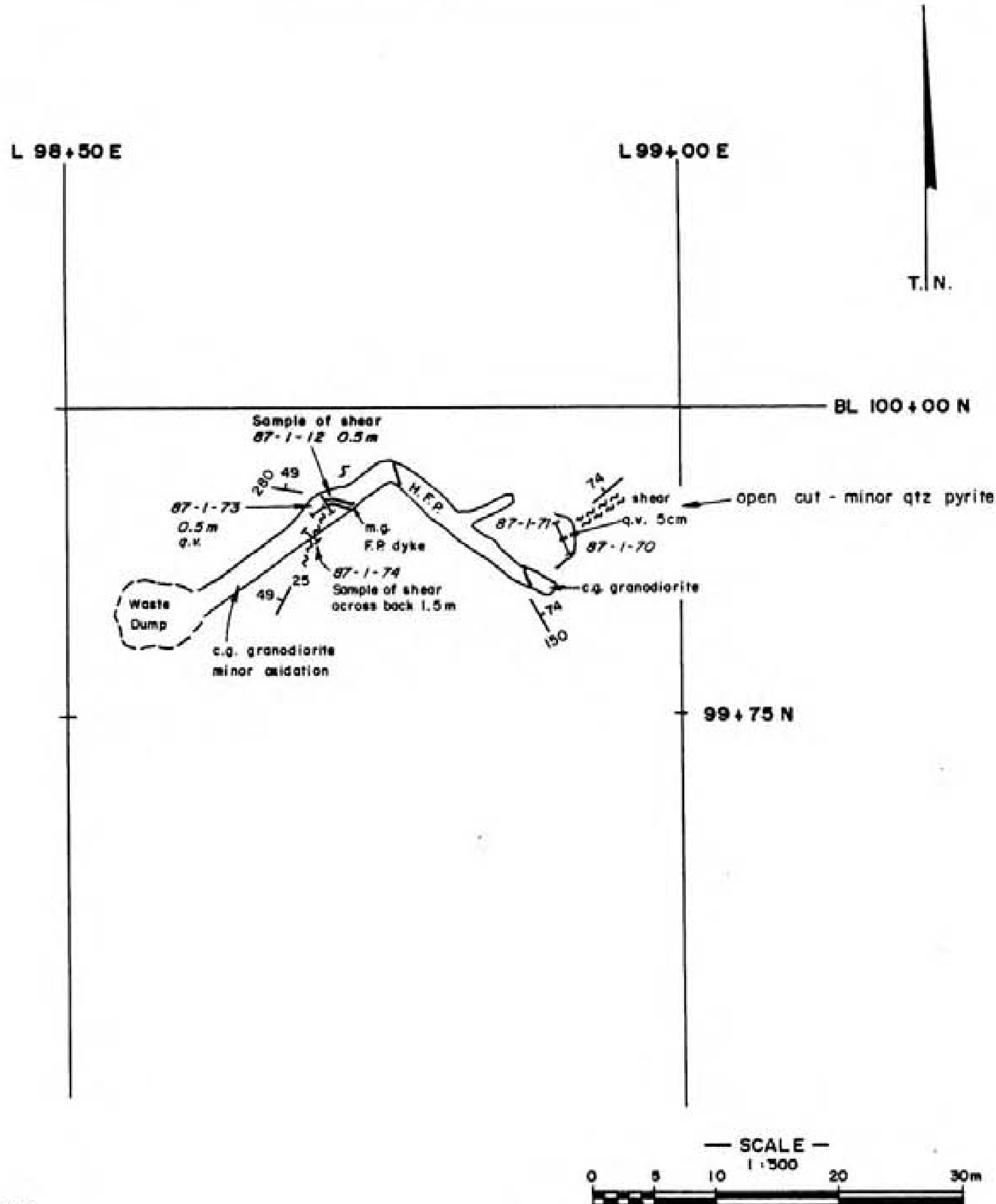
Approximately 18 metres northwest of the above mentioned quartz vein are two open cuts which contain small sulphide bearing veins. Average width of the veins is 0.5 metres. They variably contain to 10 per cent pyrite. The hangingwall is strongly altered and siliceous and contains appreciable amounts of disseminated pyrite. Typically the wall rock in veins this size, observed on the White Pine grid area, show weak or no alteration.

Adit No. 3

Adit No. 3 is located west of Adit No. 2, 10 metres east of L 98+50E at 99+83N. This adit was driven 20 metres at azimuth 055° and 16 metres at azimuth 130°. It intersects a shear and small quartz vein 12.5 metres back from the portal. The shear is approximately 1 metre wide, strikes at azimuth 025° and dips gently at -49° northwestward. The quartz vein is 0.5 metres wide, contains minor sulphides and follows the shear (Fig. 8).

The change in direction to azimuth 130° in Adit No. 3 was probably made to intersect a shear and pyritized quartz vein located in a surface open cut located at 98+91E and 99+90N. The adit intersects an augite (hornblende) feldspar porphyry dyke which continues to within 2.5 metres of the face of the adit. The dyke strikes at azimuth 150° dips northeasterly at -74°, and is emplaced along the projected location of the forementioned surface showing. Coarse grained granodiorite is present from the contact of the porphyry dyke to the face of the adit.

The open-cut mentioned above contains a 5 cm quartz vein in sheared weakly altered granodiorite. The shear strikes at azimuth 049° and dips northwestward at 74°. Minor pyrite is contained within the shear and as one small 1 cm stringer.



SAMPLE NUMBERS

87-1-70 thru 87-1-74

Adit contains minor qtz.

Shear is 1m wide and slightly mineralized.
025°/49 N.W.

To accompany a report by J. D. Blanchflower

MINOREX CONSULTING LTD.
GEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS, VANCOUVER, B.C.

REA GOLD CORPORATION &
VERDSTONE GOLD CORPORATION

GEOLOGICAL AND LITHOGEOCHEMICAL PLAN

ADIT No. 3 AREA

WHITE PINE GRID
WHITE PINE (EAST THURLOW) PROPERTY
VANCOUVER MINING DIVISION, B.C.

Technical work by:	Drawn by:	Map No.
D. Windsor	B. McLeod	8

(2) Stump Ranch Grid

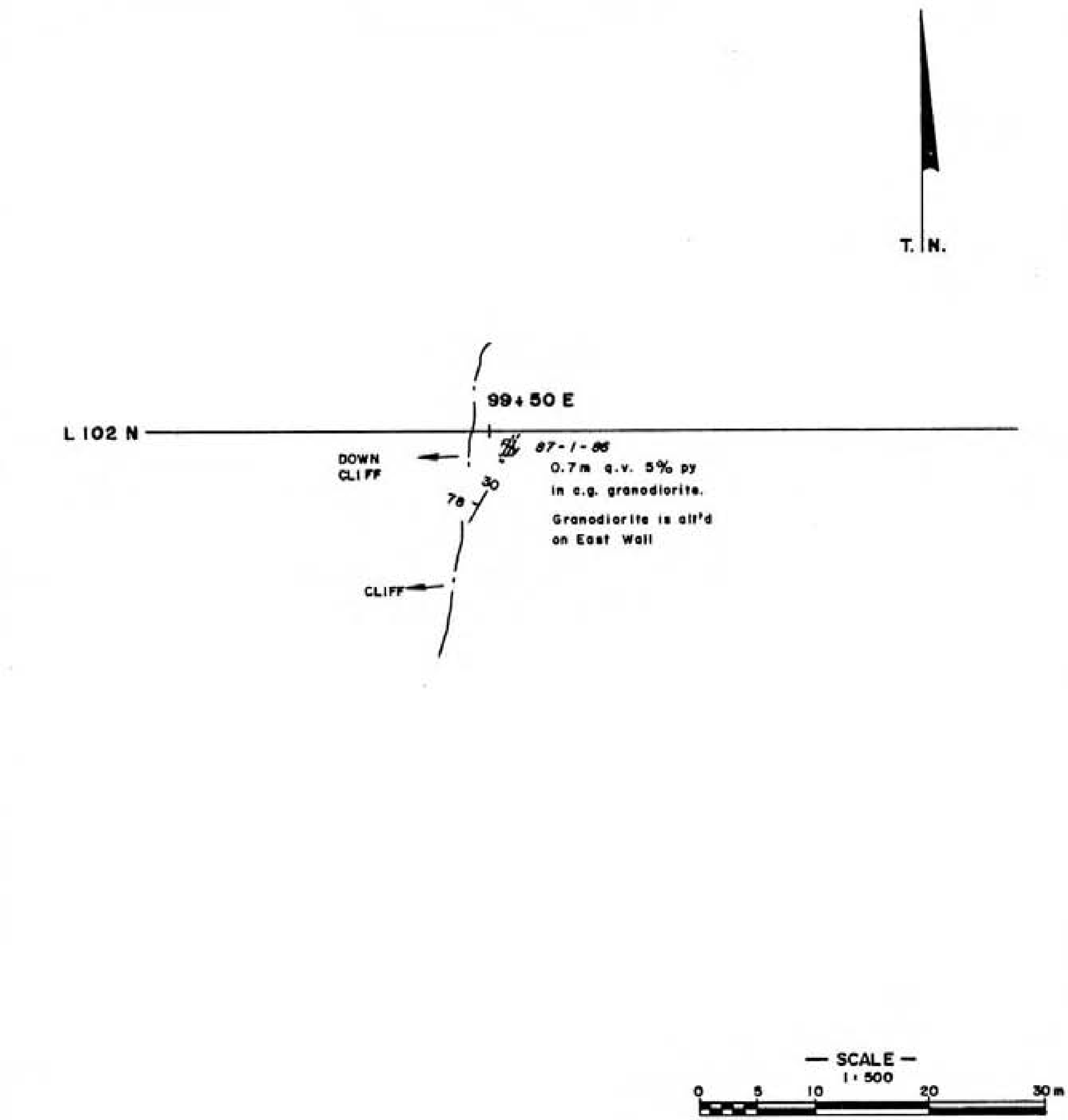
The Stump Ranch grid area is located on the east side of Shoal Bay. West facing cliffs rise steeply from the shores of Shoal Bay to elevations of more than 50 metres. To the west of these cliffs, the topography levels out forming a bowl shaped feature which is covered by a layer of deep overburden. Sixty percent of the grid area has been recently logged. See Figure 21.

Coarse-grained granodiorite, similar to that observed on the White Pine grid area is the prominent rock unit on the Stump Ranch claim. Porphyritic dykes of feldspar and augite are common throughout the grid area and are generally aligned in a north northwesterly direction. One dark brown lamprophyre dyke, 1 metre wide and striking at azimuth 180° was observed on L 101 N at 100+95 E.

Amphibolite, consisting of white feldspar and quartz with chlorite and biotite, was observed in several places in the grid area. Foliation azimuth is 025°; dips are nearly vertical. The gneiss occurs in outcrops as large blocks, perhaps displaced by intrusive rocks (ie. granodiorite).

In the southeast corner of the grid area a small shear zone, approximately 0.3 metres wide, which dips at -63° to the east and strikes at azimuth 355°, was traced along strike to the north for 150 metres. It contains minor chlorite and quartz and is bordered by sheared coarse grained granodiorite. This shear is roughly on strike with old workings located on the Douglas Pine claims and may be associated with a major shear zone believed to extend from Loughborough Inlet to Sonora Island.

An open cut containing sulphide-bearing quartz vein was observed on L 102 E at 99+50 N. The vein is 0.6 metres wide, strikes at azimuth 030° and dips -78° westward. Mineralization occurs as blebs and stringers of pyrite in the quartz vein and as fine-grained disseminated pyrite in altered granodiorite on the footwall. This was the only showing found on the Stump Ranch claim during the 1987 exploration program. See Figure 9.



SAMPLE NUMBER

87 - 1 - 86

To accompany a report by J.D. Blanchflower

MINOREX CONSULTING LTD.
GEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS, VANCOUVER, B.C.

REA GOLD CORPORATION &
VERDSTONE GOLD CORPORATION

GEOLOGICAL AND LITHOGEOCHEMICAL PLAN

STUMP RANCH GRID
WHITE PINE (EAST THURLOW) PROPERTY
VANCOUVER MINING DIVISION, B.C.

Technical work by:	Drawn by:	Map No.
D. Windsor	B. McLeod	9

Geochemical Surveys

Soil Geochemical Survey

Anomalous levels for the gold, silver, molybdenum, copper, lead, zinc and arsenic geochemical results were calculated for interpretation using the formula of mean plus two standard deviations.

Statistical data for seven elements is summarized below.

Element	Minimum Value (ppm)	Maximum Value(ppm)	Mean (ppm)	Standard Deviation	Anomalous Level(ppm)
Arsenic	2.0	29.0	4.0	3	10.0
Copper	4.0	128.0	24.0	14	52.0
Gold	1.0*	52.0*	2.0*	4	10.0*
Lead	2.0	355.0	22.0	26	74.0
Molybdenum	1.0	57.0	3.0	5	13.0
Silver	0.1	2.2	0.2	0.1	0.4
Zinc	13.0	184.0	44.0	25	94.0

Total number of samples: 531 * parts per billion (p.p.b.)

(1) <u>White Pine Grid</u>

Figures 11 through 17 show the plotted gold-, silver-, molybdenum-, copper-, lead-, zinc- and arsenic-in-soil results. The soil geochemical results accompany this report as Appendix I. The following observations are evident.

(i) **Gold**

The soil geochemical survey identified five single site anomalies of note. Gold values for these five anomalies range from 31 p.p.b. to 56 p.p.b., and are located at grid coordinates: 100+00E by 100+00N (52 p.p.b.), 101+00E by 101+00N (37 p.p.b.), 101+00E by 96+75N (32 p.p.b.), 102+00E by 95+00N (56 p.p.b.), and 106+00E by 90+50E (31 p.p.b.).

The sample collected from 100+00E by 100+00N, is spatially related to a lead and molybdenum anomaly, and to the quartz vein in the Adit No. 2 area. A single site multi-element anomaly is located at 101+00E by 100+00N. The sample collected from this station consisted of coarse material and required special preparation before analysis. Special preparation consisted of pulverizing the sample to -20 mesh rather than -80 mesh. The anomaly is located in the area of sulphide-bearing quartz veins.

A coincident gold-silver-lead anomaly located at 101+00E by 96+75N is observed to be down slope from a gossan. The sample collected at 101+00E by 96+75N consisted of coarse grained material, and required pulverizing to -20 mesh.

The other two anomalous gold values mentioned above are not associated with multi-element anomalies. However, the anomaly located at 106+00E by 90+50N appears related with a weak copper-in-soils anomaly.

(ii) Silver

Silver values returned from the soil geochemical survey are low, generally in the order of 0.1 to 0.2 p.p.m. There are four silver anomalies occurring at grid co-ordinates: 99+50E by 100+00N (0.5 p.p.m.), 101+00E by 101+00N (1.2 p.p.m.), 101+00E by 96+75N (2.2 p.p.m.), and 103+50E by 95+75N (0.5 p.p.m.).

The sample located at 99+50E by 100+00N, was taken less than 5 metres from the waste dump of Adit No. 2. The two silver-in-soils anomalies, located on Line 101+00E, are coincident with other anomalous elements, and were discussed along with gold-in-soils anomalies.

The anomalous silver value, at 103+50E by 95+75N, was collected from the bank of a creek which flows southeast, past the Shaft No.1 area, and is probably a result of drainage patterns.

(iii) Copper

Copper results are low, the highest being 128 p.p.m. A direct relationship between zinc and copper soil anomalies is postulated, although copper is not always evident where zinc soil anomalies occur. A weak correlation between copper and arsenic or molybdenum is evident at 101+00E by 93+50N and 99+00E by 98+00N, respectively.

Anomalies at 105+00E by 96+50N and 95+25N, and 106+00E by 95+50N are located slightly east and south of Shaft No. 1 and may be caused by the downslope dispersion of waste dump material from Shaft No. 1.

The highest anomalies occur at grid coordinates 104+00E by 101+00N (128 p.p.m.), 106+00E by 102+00N (100 p.p.m.), and 109+00E by 98+50N (111 p.p.m.). They are all single-site anomalies. Geological and geophysical data do not aid in interpretation. The east-west trend could be biased by the contouring method. It is the writer's opinion that the anomalous copper values are exotic at their respective sites.

A coincidental zinc and copper soil geochemical anomaly occurs at grid coordinates 107+00E and 108+00E at 101+50N. This anomaly coincides with a moderate VLF - EM conductor which is interpreted to be a reflection of conductive overburden located in a north-south drainage. This north-south drainage may also have concentrated copper and zinc elements.

Two above average copper values are located at grid coordinates 97+00E by 94+50N (47 p.p.m.) and 97+00E by 95+50N (40 p.p.m.). Although these two copper values are below the calculated anomalous level for copper, they are coincident with other soil anomalies. The sample located at 97+00E by 95+50N is situated on the south side of a zinc anomaly and the north side of a lead anomaly. The copper value obtained from station 97+00E by 94+50N is flanked to the north by a lead anomaly and to the south by a zinc and molybdenum anomaly. It corresponds to a moderate VLF-EM anomaly, centered at 97+00E by 94+50N (see Figure 19) and flanks the north side of a magnetic low which occurs at 97+00E by 94+25N (see Figure 20). These anomalies may be explained in part by the presence of a northeasterly trending augite feldspar porphyry dyke located on L97+00E from 94+00N to 94+60N. Relief is high within the area of the anomalies and topographic features may have some control. Prospecting and geological mapping in the area of these anomalies did not indicate the presence of mineralization.

(iv) **Molybdenum**

Molybdenum soil anomalies occur in the northwestern portion of the grid area with values ranging from 1 to 57 p.p.m.

The most prominent molybdenum soil anomaly trends in a northwesterly direction from 100+50E by 95+50N to 97+00E by 100+00N and does not correspond directly to other base metal soil anomalies. Topographic control appears to be a factor. A northwest trending lead anomaly is located to the east.

There is a direct correlation between molybdenum and iron content. Base metal elements, with the exception of zinc and the arsenic-molybdenum anomaly at 100+00E by 92+00N and lead-gold-molybdenum anomaly at 100+00N by 100+00E, are not associated with molybdenum soil anomalies.

Coincident molybdenum and zinc soil anomalies occur at grid coordinates: 103+00E by 93+00N (11 p.p.m.), 100+00E by 96+50N (28 p.p.m.), and 97+00E by 94+00N (19 p.p.m.).

Anomalies at 100+00E by 92+00N and 103+00E by 93+00N are situated in a low lying moist area. It is the writer's opinion that these anomalies are the result of remobilization of base metal elements via ground water.

(v) **Zinc**

There are numerous zinc anomalies throughout the grid area. Values range up to 177 p.p.m., but are generally low. The anomalies generally occur over strike lengths of 200 metres, and in many cases occur only at single sites. Figure 16 shows contoured results of zinc in soils.

Anomalies between the Shaft No. 1 and Shaft No. 2 area indicate a northwesterly structural trend, but fail to delineate in detail the White Pine vein. Values are lower than expected in the Adit No. 2 area. The highest zinc value associated with the one anomaly northwest of Adit No. 2 is located at 98+00E-101+00N and is coincident with a molybdenum anomaly. This two-element anomaly may indicate a northwest continuation of the White Pine vein structure.

There are four anomalies located on Line 97+00E at 99+75N (80 p.p.m.), 99+25N (66 p.p.m.), 96+00N (177 p.p.m.) and 94+00N (150 p.p.m.). All occur at single sites and are associated with lead, copper, or molybdenum soil anomalies. The presence of nearby VLF-EM and magnetic anomalies supports the author's opinion that these base metal soil anomalies are not exotic. Precious metal values on Line 97+00E are consistently low.

(vi) **Lead**

Lead anomalies occur along the White Pine vein structure in the Shaft No. 1, Shaft No. 2 and Adit No. 2 areas and appear to have defined an inferred fault which trends northwesterly between grid lines 100+00E and 101+00E. Mobilization of lead appears limited in comparison to zinc. Lead values from lithogeochemical sampling were low. Consequently, a definition of the vein structure was not expected from lead in soils.

The highest lead anomaly (355 p.p.m.) is located at 101+00E by 101+00N. This is a multi-element single site anomaly and was explained during the discussion of the gold geochemical survey.

There appears to be no direct correlation between lead and the other base metals in soils.

(vii) **Arsenic**

The arsenic results were very low and showed a wide dispersion. Anomalous values are associated with the other base metal soil anomalies.

(2) Stump Ranch Grid

Figures 22 to 28 show the plotted gold-, silver-, copper-, molybdenum-, lead-, zinc-, arsenic-in-soil results. The soil geochemical results accompany this report as Appendix I. The following observations are evident from the results.

(i) **Gold**

The highest gold value is located at grid coordinates 102+00N by 99+50E (7 p.p.b.). This anomaly is associated with above average copper and lead soil geochemical values and may be attributed to the mineralized quartz vein observed in the open-cut on line 102+00N by 99+50E.

(ii) **Silver**

Silver geochemical values are low (0.1 to 0.3 p.p.m.), and are evenly distributed throughout the grid area. No anomalous silver-in-soils are noted.

(iii) **Copper**

Copper geochemical values are also low, ranging from 1.0 to 62 p.p.m. The highest value occurs on Line 104+00N at 102+00E. It is coincident with an arsenic anomalous value and appears to correspond to a northeasterly trending zinc anomaly.

(iv) **Molybdenum**

Only one above average molybdenum geochemical value (10 p.p.m.) occurs in the grid area. It is located on Line 103+00N at 103+00E, and does not coincide with the other base-metal anomalies.

(v) **Zinc**

There are three zinc anomalies of note at grid coordinates: 103+00N by 101+50E (173 p.p.m.) and 102+50E (82 p.p.m.) and 101+00N by 103+50E (78 p.p.m.). The latter of these anomalies indicates a northerly trend and may be reflecting the small shear zone observed during the geological mapping -Fig.21.

The zinc soil anomaly centered at 103+00N by 101+50E, is coincident with high lead and copper values. This multi- element anomaly corresponds to a northwesterly trending VLF-EM conductor which is inferred to be a major shear. The anomaly at grid coordinates 103+00N by 102+50E occurs along a logging road and may be reflecting soil contamination.

(vi) **Lead**

Four lead anomalies of note occur at grid coordinates: 101+00N by 103+00E (123 p.p.m.), 102+00N by 99+50E (128 p.p.m.), 103+00N by 101+50E (121 p.p.m.) and 104+00N by 102+50E (139 p.p.m.). All anomalies except the one located on Line 103+00N are single site anomalies and occur where outcrop exposure is high and soil development is poor. The anomaly at 103+00N by 101+50N is probably reflecting the northwesterly trending structural feature delineated by the VLF - EM survey.

(vii) **Arsenic**

The arsenic values are low throughout the grid area. Arsenic does not appear to correspond with other base metals on the Stump Ranch grid.

Lithogeochemical Survey

(1) <u>White Pine Vein</u>

A total of 83 lithogeochemical samples were collected from showings along the White Pine vein structure. Figures 5 to 8 show the sample locations. Geologic and structural data of the areas sampled is included under the geology and prospecting section of this report.

Appendix I and II accompanying this report contain the results of the geochemical analyses.

During the writer's examination of the property in October, 1987, four selected samples were collected from the Adit No. 2 area. These samples consisted of sulphide-bearing quartz vein collected from the waste dump of Adit No. 2 and the exposed quartz vein east of Adit No. 2. The grab samples assayed from less then 0.001 to 0.1 ozs/ton Au, up to 0.2 ozs/ton Ag and less than 0.01 percent copper.

A short trench was dug to the west of Shaft No. 1 to expose the vein observed in the shaft. The quartz vein exposed in the trench was sampled in three places along its strike. The samples returned anomalous precious metal values, the highest being 1120 p.p.b. Au and 2.2 p.p.m. silver across 1.4 metres of mineralized quartz vein. Two representative samples (87-1-5 and 87-1-6) were collected from the Shaft No. 1 waste dump. These samples returned values of 132 p.p.b. Au and 139 p.p.b. Au, respectively.

The open cut east of Shaft No. 1 was tested with four samples (87- 1-78 through 87-1-81). Gold values obtained from these four samples range from 34 p.p.b. to 121 p.p.b. A selected sample of sulphide-bearing quartz vein from the waste dump of the open cut contained 350 p.p.b. Au, 0.7 p.p.m. Ag, 212 p.p.m. Mo and 9.00 % Fe.

Figure 6 shows the sample locations in the Shaft No. 2 area. Three samples (87-1-7, 87-1-8 and 87-1-10) were collected from the sulphide-bearing quartz vein in Adit No. 1. The highest values were returned from sample 87-1-8 which contained 2310 p.p.b. Au, 5.4 p.p.m. Ag, 589 p.p.m. Mo, 12.20 % Fe and 18 p.p.m. Bi. Sample 87-1-8 was taken across 1 metre on the back of the adit. Samples 87-1-7 and 87-1-10 contain 950 and 430 p.p.b. Au, respectively. A sample of the foot wall returned values of 320 p.p.b. Au and 1.1 p.p.m. Ag across 0.7 metres. One sample was collected from the hanging wall returning 53 p.p.b. Au and 0.1 p.p.m. Ag. Samples taken in the adit returned low values.

In an attempt to confirm previously reported assays (ie. 1.1 oz/ton, M.M.A.R. 1934) from Shaft No. 2, a selected sample of massive pyrite in quartz was collected from the Shaft No. 2 waste dump. The sample failed to reproduce the above mentioned assay, but it did return values of 420 p.p.b. Au, 1.8 p.p.m. Ag, 271 p.p.m. Mo and 14.54 % Fe. A representative sample of waste dump material returned a value 67 p.p.b. Au.

The gossan located approximately 50 metres west of Shaft No. 2 was sampled in detail. Gold values ranged from 3 to 121 p.p.b. Au. Two samples (87-1-20 and 87-1-21) returned 1,619 and 2,132 p.p.m. molybdenum, respectively.

A trench in the Adit No. 2 area exposed sulphide-bearing quartz vein to the east of the old workings. Detailed lithogeochemical sampling was undertaken in this trench, in Adit No. 2, in the test pits and on exposed quartz veining in the area. Figure 7 shows sample locations.

Samples collected from quartz veining and wall rock in Adit No. 2 returned gold values from 49 to 2,280 p.p.b. Emphasis was given to sampling the siliceous, pyritized granodiorite which hosts the quartz vein. One sample (87-1-28) of the siliceous, pyritized granodiorite returned precious metal values of 960 p.p.b. Au and 2.0 p.p.m. Ag but generally this unit displays low gold values. The highest gold values in Adit No. 2 were obtained from samples of sulphide-bearing quartz.

Surface sampling of the vein in the Adit No. 2 area, produced erratic gold values from 9 to 1,870 p.p.b. Copper, lead, zinc, nickel, arsenic antimony and bismuth values are relatively low with the exception of one anomalous zinc value of 250 p.p.m. located in Adit No. 2.

Five lithogeochemical samples (87-1-70 through 87-1-74) were collected from Adit No. 3 and the open cut east of Adit No. 3 (see Figure 8).

A sample taken across a 0.5-metre quartz vein in Adit No. 3, returned values of 710 p.p.b. Au and 1.9 p.p.m. Ag. Samples of the shear zone in Adit No. 3 returned gold values of 68 and 131 p.p.b. Sample 87-1-70 produced only 1 p.p.b. Au, but returned anomalous copper and zinc values of 132 p.p.m. and 137 p.p.m., respectively.

(2) Stump Ranch Claim

One lithogeochemical sample (87-1-86) was taken across 0.6 metres of sulphide bearing quartz vein and altered granodiorite from the open cut at L102E by 99+50 N. The sample returned values of 1 p.p.b. Au, 0.3 p.p.m. Ag, 2 p.p.m. Mo, and 202 p.p.m. Cu.

(3) Channe Island

Lithogeochemical samples 87-1-84 and 87-1-85 were collected from an old trench on the north shore of Channe Island during a brief reconnaissance by the author. Both samples contained minor disseminated pyrite associated with a 0.5-metre wide quartz vein. Values for all elements analyzed were low.

Geophysical Surveys

Ground Magnetic Survey

Figures 20 and 31 of this report show the plotted magnetic data for the White Pine and Stump Ranch grid areas, respectively. Appendix III contains geophysical instrument specifications.

(1) White Pine Grid

The results of this survey indicate a weak magnetic correlation to the White Pine vein structure particularly in the areas of the old workings. This weak east - west feature may be reflecting alteration of the host granodiorite which was noted to be weakly magnetic during the lithogeochemical sampling program.

Two negative magnetic readings are located on Lines 100+00E and 100+50E at 100+25N and 99+50N, respectively. Given the close proximity to the old workings of Adit No. 2 these two magnetic low readings may be due to buried culture (i.e. garbage disposal); however, the reading on Line 100+00E by 100+25N does correspond to the contact of a feldspar porphyry dyke (Figure 7), and the reading on Line 100+50E by 99+50N may be reflecting magnetic minerals contained within and inferred north-west trending fault.

A northwesterly trending magnetic feature is located between lines 100+50E and 102+00E from 93+00N to 100+50N. This feature may be reflecting the fault indicated by geological mapping and corresponds to a weak VLF-EM anomaly.

Other weak magnetic features are noted on the White Pine grid and probably reflect local changes in magnetic mineral content of the host rocks. There appears to be a very weak correlation between soil geochemical and magnetic anomalies; however, given the weak magnetic and soil geochemical expressions these may be purely coincidental.

(2) Stump Ranch Grid

Magnetic variations on the Stump Ranch claim are low, range in the order of 400 gammas, with isolated highs and lows.

Two low magnetic readings are located on Lines 101+00N and 102+00N at 100+25E. The low magnetic reading located on Line 102+00N roughly corresponds with the open cut located on that line. The logging road used for access to the grid area is coincident with the low reading taken at 101N, 100+25E and this magnetic low may be caused by culture (ie. steel cables etc.). Prospecting and geological mapping in this area does not suggest any major changes in rock units, and mineralization contained within this area appears insufficient to create a magnetic anomaly of this magnitude.

A broad magnetic anomaly in the east central portion of the grid area, trends in a northwesterly direction and flanks the eastern edge of a strong VLF-EM anomaly. The VLF-EM anomaly suggests a large shear or fault zone and the corresponding magnetic anomaly probably reflects the lithologic contact on the eastern edge of the shear/fault.

Electromagnetic (VLF -EM) Survey

(1) White Pine Grid

Figures 18 and 19 of this report show the plotted in-phase data represented in per cent dip angle and the Fraser Filter data, respectively. Appendix III contains the geophysical instrument specifications.

Results of this survey are discouraging. The survey failed to delineate the dimensions of the White Pine vein structure, although a weak correlation can be obtained with the assistance of the magnetic survey data. Strong VLF-EM anomalies located in the grid area correspond directly to creeks and low lying swampy areas. These strong VLF anomalies appear to reflect saturated conductive overburden consisting of blue clay and hardpan.

One moderate VLF - EM conductor located on line 97+00E at 95+50N, corresponds to a multi-element soil anomaly.

(2) Stump Ranch Grid

Figure 29 of this report shows the plotted in-phase data represented in per cent dip angle. The Fraser Filter data has been plotted on Figure 30.

A very strong VLF-EM conductor is located on L 100+00N from 101+50N to 103+00N. This conductor strikes at azimuth 075° over a distance of 350 metres, and is interpreted to be a shear or fault zone. The dip angle plot indicates an easterly dip of the conductor. The conductor appears to be overlain by conductive overburden, evident from the quadrature profiles. In-phase cross-overs are broad; however, a depth of over 25 metres is inferred. This conductor is located in a bowl shaped depression where outcrop exposure is limited. A trench was dug over the centre of the conductor at L101N, 101+90E in an attempt to expose bedrock. Blue clay and hard pan was intersected from surface and ground water seepage at the 4 metre depth. Trenching failed to reach bedrock and was halted at a depth of 5 metres.

DISCUSSION OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

(1) White Pine Grid

The results of the field work are encouraging and further exploration should be undertaken with particular emphasis given to showings located on the White Pine vein structure.

Geological Results

Geological mapping of the White Pine grid area indicates it is underlain by rocks of the Coast Plutonic Complex (Figure 10). The main rock unit is coarse grained quartz diorite to granodiorite which has been intruded by later porphyritic dykes of feldspar and augite.

Prospecting located a number of quartz veins. These quartz veins, with the exception of the White Pine vein, display short strike lengths, narrow widths and are barren except for the odd speck of disseminated pyrite.

The White Pine vein structure appears to be a fissure filling which strikes in an easterly direction. The vein, observed in three different locations, exhibits bull white quartz containing varying amounts of sulphides as blebs and disseminations. The width of the quartz vein ranges from a few centimetres to 6 metres displaying a steep dip in a northerly direction. Geological mapping indicates the vein to be offset locally by faulting. Although a strike length of 580 metres is inferred, the vein is discontinuous and is only evident in areas of the old workings. This discontinuity is probably genetic due to deposition of sulphide - bearing quartz along the White Pine fault structure.

Geochemical Results

Soil Geochemical Results

The results of the soil geochemical survey are low; however, anomalous values in lead and zinc indicate a northwesterly trending structural feature in the central to northwestern portion of the grid. This feature is interpreted to be the White Pine vein structure on which a number of old workings are located. Gold values returned from the soil geochemistry are quite low and occur as single site anomalies. Soil geochemical anomalies which are not directly associated with the White Pine vein structure appear to be localized. Given prospecting and geological information further sampling over these localized anomalies is not warranted.

Lithogeochemical Results

Lithogeochemical samples collected along the White Pine vein structure returned gold values lower than expected, given the reportedly high precious metals obtained by past operators of the property. There are, however, a number of samples which indicate the presence of gold within the vein and the altered wall rock.

The highest gold values occur in the Shaft No. 1, Shaft No. 2, and Adit No. 2 areas. The vein in these three areas exhibits widths from 1 to 6 metres and contains abundant sulphide mineralization. The amount of sulphide mineralization is related to an increase in gold content occurring within the vein structure. Silver is generally associated with anomalous gold values. The lithogeochemical survey also indicated molybdenum to be anomalous, although it does not appear to be genetically related to gold content.

Geophysical Results

A moderate magnetic anomaly corresponds to the inferred fault which has offset the White Pine vein to the northwest from the Shaft No. 2 area to the Adit No. 2 area. The magnetic survey discovered anomalies in the area of the old workings, but failed to produce specific targets for exploration. There does not appear to be any direct correlation between VLF - EM conductors and magnetic anomalies. Magnetic low anomalies correspond with some of the soil geochemical anomalies; however, definite correlations remain speculative.

A moderate electromagnetic conductor in the southwestern portion of the grid area correlates with soil geochemistry anomalies and to a lesser extent a nearby magnetic low anomaly. This anomaly appears to be trending in an easterly direction; however, the inferred direction may be biased by contouring.

(2) Stump Ranch Grid

Geological Results

Prospecting and geological mapping on the Stump Ranch Claim located a small shear in the southeastern portion of the grid and an open-cut containing a mineralized quartz vein in the east-central portion of the grid.

Geochemical Results

Soil Geochemical Results

The results of the soil geochemical survey are for the most part discouraging; however, there does appear to be a correlation between a lead-zinc-in-soils anomaly and the forementioned VLF-EM conductor.

Geophysical Results

A very strong VLF-EM conductor is located in the central portion of the grid area and is interpreted to be a fault zone. This shear or fault may be related to the shear which hosts the Douglas Pine Vein. A broad magnetic anomaly occurring east of the VLF anomaly may be indicating a lithologic contact.

CONCLUSIONS

The results of the field work are encouraging and further exploration should be undertaken with particular emphasis given to showings located on the White Pine vein structure. A very strong VLF-EM conductor is located in the central portion of the Stump Ranch grid area and is interpreted to be a shear or fault zone. This shear or fault may be related to the shear which hosts the Douglas Pine Vein. A broad magnetic anomaly occurring east of the VLF anomaly may be indicating a lithological contact.

Prospecting and geological mapping relocated old workings on the White Pine vein structure and lithogeochemical samples from the vein returned anomalous gold values. Results from the soil geochemical survey are relatively low; however, they do indicate zones of mineralization on both the Stump Ranch and White Pine grids.

The exploration potential of this property is quite good, despite the lower then expected gold values from the White Pine vein mineralization. The strong VLF-EM anomaly occurring on the Stump Ranch Claim could possibly be the northern extension of the Douglas Pine Vein Structure.

Given the results of this program, further exploration is warranted. A program of diamond drilling is recommended to further evaluate the White Pine vein in the area of the old workings and to define the VLF-EM conductor located on the Stump Ranch Claim. The diamond drilling program should be undertaken as soon as possible.

Submitted by,

TARNEX GEOSERVICES LTD.

D. M. Windsor
Consulting Geotechnologist

Kamloops, British Columbia

MINOREX CONSULTING LTD.

J. D. Blanchflower, F.G.A.C.
Consulting Geologist

Vancouver, British Columbia

November 30, 1987

- COST ESTIMATES -

The following exploration work and cost estimates are proposed to evaluate the precious-metal potential of the property.

Stage I

1. Delineate the mineralization in the White Pine vein structure and test the electromagnetic conductor located on the Stump Ranch Claim with diamond drilling.

Stage II

2. Contingent upon the success of Stage I collect bulk samples for metallurgical studies, prior to a pre-feasibility study by a qualified mining engineer.

The estimated costs for the above proposed exploration and development work follow.

Stage I

Diamond Drilling - 1100 metres of NQ drilling at an 'All In' cost of $125.00 per metre, including: mobilization and demobilization, site preparation, drilling costs, supervision, sampling, assaying, reclamation and reporting.	$ 137,500.00
Contingency (10%)	13,800.00
Estimated Cost of Stage I	**$ 151,300.00**

Stage II

Metallurgical sampling and testing.	$ 10,000.00
Pre-feasibility study.	7,000.00
Contingency (10%)	1,700.00
Estimated Cost of Stage II	**$ 18,700.00**
Total Estimated Cost of Stages I and II	**$ 170,000.00**

Submitted by,
Tarnex Geoservices Ltd.

Dwayne M. Windsor

November 30, 1987
Kamloops, B.C.

Dwayne M. Windsor
Consulting Geotechnologist

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, J. D. BLANCHFLOWER, of the Municipality of Delta, Province of British Columbia, DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT:

1) I am a Consulting Geologist with a business office at P.O. Box 12122, Nelson Square, Suite 511 - 808 Nelson Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6Z 2H2; and President of Minorex Consulting Ltd.

2) I am a graduate in geology with a Bachelor of Science, Honours Geology degree from the University of British Columbia in 1971.

3) I am a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada.

4) I have practiced my profession as a geologist for the past sixteen years.

   Pre-Graduate field experience in Geology, Geochemistry and Geophysics (1966 to 1970).

   Three years as Geologist with the B. C. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources (1970 to 1972).

   Seven years as Exploration Geologist with Canadian Superior Exploration Limited (1972 to 1979).

   Three years as Exploration Geologist with Sulpetro Minerals Limited (1979 to 1982).

   Five years as Consulting Geologist and President of Minorex Consulting Ltd. (1982 to 1987).

5) I own no direct, indirect or contingent interest in the subject claims, nor shares in or securities of **VERDSTONE GOLD CORPORATION**.

6) I managed the 1987 exploration program, and co-authored this report which documents the results of all recent exploration work on the property.

J. D. Blanchflower, F.G.A.C.

Dated at Vancouver, British Columbia, 30th day of November, 1987.

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, DWAYNE M. J. WINDSOR, of the City of Kamloops, Province of British Columbia, DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT:

1) I am a consulting Geotechnologist with a business office at 1980 Parkcrest Avenue, Kamloops, British Columbia, V2B 4X4; and president of Tarnex Geoservices Ltd.

2) I am a graduate Geotechnologist with a diploma from Sir Sandford Fleming College in 1978.

3) I have practiced my profession for the past 12 years.

   Pre-Graduate experience in Geology, Geochemistry and Geophysics in Quebec and Saskatchewan (1976 to 1977).

   Eight years as a Geophysical and Geological Technologist with Novamin Resources (formerly Sulpetro Minerals Limited) in British Columbia, Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories, Ontario, Quebec and Nova Scotia.

   Two years as Consulting Geotechnologist with Tarnex Geoservices Ltd.

4) I own no direct or contingent interest in the subject claims, own no shares or securities in **REA GOLD CORPORATION** and am a shareholder of **VERDSTONE GOLD CORPORATION**.

5) I established portions of the White Pine and Stump Ranch grids, collected a portion of the soil and lithogeochemical samples and carried out the geological mapping survey: between October 1st and 30th, 1987.

6) I supervised all phases of the exploration program, and co-authored this report which documents the results of all recent exploration work on the property.

Dwayne M. Windsor

Dated at Kamloops, British Columbia, this 30th day of November, 1987.

- STATEMENT OF COSTS -

Re: Property examination and reconnaissance.
Road rehabilitation and backhoe trenching.
Establishment of survey control grids (21.8 line-kilometres.)
Geological mapping.
Soil sampling and analysis (531 soil samples).
Lithogeochemical sampling and analysis (86 lithogeochemical samples).
Geophysical surveying (VLF - EM and Ground Magnetic Surveys).
Collation, plotting drafting, interpretation and documentation of survey data from the 1987 exploration program.

FIELD EXPENSES

1. **Personnel**

D. Windsor - 35 days @ $200.00/day	$ 7,000.00
N. Martin - 24 days @ $187.00/day	4,488.00
S. Fraser - 20.5 days @ $150.00/day	3,075.00
D. Steadman - 17.5 days @ $187.00/day	3,272.50
G. McNeill - 18 days @ $150.00/day	2,700.00

2. **Room and Board**

Room during mobilization and demobilization.	228.96
Board during mobilization and demobilization.	227.55
Room - Shoal Bay Lodge - 83 man days @ $30.74/man day	2,551.42
Board - Shoal Bay Lodge - 87 man days @ $21.00/man day	1827.00

3. **Geophysical Equipment Rental**

VLF - EM rental - 31 days @ $30.00/day	930.00
Magnetometer and Magnetometer Base Station Rental 22 days @ $75.00/day	1,650.00

4. **Quad Motorcycle Rental**

Interior Motorcycles - 23 days @ 11.353/day	261.11
Minorex Consulting Ltd. - 17 days and repairs	595.68

5. **Vehicle Expenses**

Tarnex Geoservices Ltd. and N. Martin Two 4WD 1/2 ton P/U trucks - 10 days @ $40.00/day	400.00
40 days @ $20.00/day	800.00
Fuel 532.88 litres	261.12

6. **Geochemical Analysis (Acme Analytical & K.R.A.L.)**

Soil Geochemical analysis - 531 samples @ 10.25/sample	5,442.75
Lithogeochemical analysis - 82 samples @ $12.50/sample	1,025.00
Lithogeochemical analysis - 4 samples @ $16.00/sample	64.00

7. Highway and Ferry Tolls	
Highway tolls (Coquihalla Highway)	60.00
Ferry tolls (Vancouver - Nanaimo - Vancouver)	164.00
8. Floatplane Expenses	
CoVal Air Ltd. (Campbell R. - Shoal Bay - Campbell R.)	1,282.80
9. Trenching and Road Refurbishing	
Conway and Carson Lumbering Ltd.	
Skidder - 29.5 hours @ $60.00/hour	1,770.00
John Deere 350 - 40.5 hours @ $52.50/hour	2,126.25
10. Miscellaneous Field Supplies	
Flagging, soil bags, tags, gas, etc.	549.07
11. Shipping	81.83
Total Field Expenses	**$ 42,834.04**

OFFICE EXPENSES

1. Report writing and Map Preparation	
J. D. Blanchflower - 3 days @ $300.00/day	900.00
2. Drafting and Reproductions	
Drafting (B. Mcleod) - 154 hours @ $15.00/hour	2,310.50
Universal Reproductions	59.95
Norman Wade Co.	54.61
Vancal Reproductions	237.08
3. Office Expenses	
Radio Telephone charges from Shoal Bay Lodge	80.18
Total Office Expenses	**$ 3,642.32**
TOTAL OFFICE AND FIELD EXPENSES	**$ 46,476.36**
Project Management Costs	
10 % of Total Expenditures (Minorex Consulting Ltd.)	**$ 4,647.64**
TOTAL COST OF PROJECT	**$ 51,124.00**

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APPENDIX I

Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd.

Lithogeochemical Analysis

SAMPLE#	MO PPM	CU PPM	PB PPM	ZN PPM	AG PPM	NI PPM	FE %	AS PPM	SB PPM	BI PPM	AU* PPB
87-1-5	66	7	2	7	.3	1	1.86	2	2	2	132
87-1-6	34	9	2	4	.4	2	1.07	2	2	2	139
87-1-7	308	12	2	5	3.1	2	4.62	2	3	2	950
87-1-8	589	31	3	8	5.4	4	12.20	2	3	18	2310
87-1-9	11	182	2	71	1.1	10	4.29	4	2	2	320
87-1-10	50	37	2	7	1.5	2	5.06	2	3	2	430
87-1-11	94	9	2	2	.1	1	1.28	2	2	2	61
87-1-12	271	32	2	7	1.8	3	14.54	2	2	2	420
87-1-13	93	15	2	19	.4	3	3.03	2	2	2	67
87-1-14	106	24	2	12	.1	3	3.41	2	2	2	12
87-1-15	15	13	2	11	.1	3	1.18	2	2	2	5
87-1-16	79	24	2	23	.1	3	1.40	2	2	2	15
87-1-17	39	23	2	20	.1	2	2.42	2	2	2	22
87-1-18	83	35	2	37	.3	9	4.54	2	2	2	74
87-1-19	17	51	2	52	.2	6	3.06	2	2	2	13
87-1-20	1619	83	3	23	.2	1	6.67	2	2	2	37
87-1-21	2132	26	8	8	.6	3	5.99	2	5	2	103
87-1-22	188	17	2	25	.2	1	2.59	2	2	2	48
87-1-23	467	36	7	27	.7	1	5.59	6	2	2	94
87-1-24	119	8	2	17	.8	3	2.62	2	3	2	121
87-1-25	9	25	2	40	.1	1	1.73	2	2	2	3
87-1-26	119	82	3	64	.3	7	5.16	2	2	2	47
87-1-27	3	68	2	86	.1	10	3.74	5	2	2	49
87-1-28	57	31	2	32	2.0	4	3.71	2	2	2	960
87-1-29	69	129	12	250	.6	7	6.34	10	2	2	210
87-1-30A	105	29	6	23	5.9	10	12.67	2	2	2	1540
87-1-30B	27	38	5	71	.1	8	3.97	2	2	2	52
87-1-31	45	64	2	23	1.0	3	2.52	2	3	2	159
87-1-32	116	11	4	3	1.2	2	3.34	2	2	2	630
87-1-33	118	7	2	2	1.4	4	2.96	2	3	2	330
87-1-34	61	20	2	18	7.4	6	8.08	2	3	7	2280
87-1-35	40	6	4	4	.9	3	1.02	2	2	2	152
87-1-36	39	13	2	6	.8	3	2.56	2	3	2	143
87-1-37	45	9	2	1	.4	2	2.34	2	4	2	102
87-1-38	14	74	2	73	.1	13	3.20	2	2	2	53
87-1-39	2	36	2	67	.1	10	3.93	2	2	2	13
STD C/AU-R	20	62	35	132	7.3	71	4.28	41	16	19	490

SAMPLE#	MO PPM	CU PPM	PB PPM	ZN PPM	AG PPM	NI PPM	FE %	AS PPM	SB PPM	BI PPM	AU* PPB
87-1-40	1	128	3	82	.1	12	3.56	2	2	2	5
87-1-41	1	98	10	111	.1	11	4.08	2	2	2	1

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER B.C. V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

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

DATE RECEIVED: NOV 2 1987 DATE REPORT MAILED: Nov 16/87 ASSAYER. D. Toye ..DEAN TOYE, CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYER

MINOREX CONSULTING PROJECT-P87-17 File # 87-5426 Page 1

SAMPLE#	MO PPM	CU PPM	PB PPM	ZN PPM	AG PPM	NI PPM	FE %	AS PPM	SB PPM	BI PPM	AU* PPB
87-1-42	73	57	10	29	.5	8	3.99	2	2	2	220
87-1-43	144	14	4	2	.2	3	1.65	2	2	2	99
87-1-44	1	59	4	63	.1	10	2.27	2	2	2	2
87-1-45	124	17	3	9	.6	6	2.48	3	2	2	430
87-1-46	36	27	4	23	.1	4	2.33	3	2	2	114
87-1-47	58	4	3	1	.1	2	.51	2	2	2	11
87-1-48	6	6	3	1	.1	2	.98	2	2	2	3
87-1-49	21	6	3	1	.4	2	1.59	2	2	2	138
87-1-50	27	5	2	1	.2	1	.95	2	2	2	114
87-1-51	22	4	5	1	.1	2	.77	2	2	2	128
87-1-52	56	37	5	45	.1	6	1.99	2	2	2	27
87-1-53	74	5	3	1	.3	2	.76	3	2	2	93
87-1-54	2	6	2	1	.1	2	.60	2	2	2	9
87-1-55	99	5	2	1	.1	2	.91	3	2	2	8
87-1-56	14	8	3	1	.2	2	1.35	2	2	2	20
87-1-57	90	23	5	17	.4	6	7.23	3	2	2	112
87-1-58	129	10	6	1	.3	2	2.20	2	2	2	138
87-1-59	90	7	2	1	.1	2	1.55	2	2	2	72
87-1-60	51	8	2	1	.1	1	2.25	4	2	2	128
87-1-61	152	11	4	2	.1	2	2.56	3	2	2	10
87-1-62	5	27	3	47	.1	8	2.24	2	2	2	2
87-1-63	47	7	4	1	.5	2	1.93	3	2	2	560
87-1-64	7	11	2	45	.1	5	2.38	2	2	2	1
87-1-65	30	12	2	1	1.5	5	3.33	4	2	2	1870
87-1-66	32	6	2	1	.2	2	.97	3	2	2	59
87-1-67	97	43	4	38	.2	7	1.81	2	2	2	34
87-1-68	51	5	2	1	.2	2	.72	4	2	2	2
87-1-69	195	11	2	2	.6	2	1.39	2	2	2	240
87-1-70	18	132	5	137	.3	14	3.54	2	2	2	1
87-1-71	4	17	7	64	.2	8	2.21	2	2	2	3
87-1-72	3	124	7	77	.4	10	3.79	2	2	2	131
87-1-73	14	12	2	1	1.9	2	2.43	2	2	2	710
87-1-74	36	13	2	1	.4	2	1.19	4	2	2	68
87-1-75	3	141	4	60	.8	11	3.28	2	2	2	189
87-1-76	12	28	4	17	2.2	5	3.06	2	2	13	1120
87-1-77	8	9	2	1	.6	6	2.08	5	2	2	250
STD C/AU-R	18	61	39	130	7.4	69	4.08	42	17	19	500

SAMPLE#	MO PPM	CU PPM	PB PPM	ZN PPM	AG PPM	NI PPM	FE %	AS PPM	SB PPM	BI PPM	AU* PPB
87-1-78	47	19	2	1	.6	3	4.05	2	3	2	118
87-1-79	26	5	2	1	.2	1	1.62	2	2	2	34
87-1-80	51	6	2	1	.5	2	1.22	2	4	2	121
87-1-81	29	25	4	55	.1	8	3.05	2	2	2	43
87-1-82	212	33	5	7	.7	6	9.00	3	2	3	350
87-1-83	34	8	2	1	.1	1	1.74	3	2	4	21
87-1-84	2	6	2	1	.1	3	.70	2	2	2	14
87-1-85	1	46	2	40	.1	13	4.59	2	2	2	7
87-1-86	2	202	2	7	.3	11	1.79	2	2	2	1
STD C/AU-R	19	63	37	132	7.5	71	3.96	40	18	23	480

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER B.C. V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

ICP - .500 GRAM SAMPLE IS DIGESTED WITH 3ML 3-1-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR AND IS DILUTED TO 10 ML WITH WATER.
THIS LEACH IS PARTIAL FOR MN FE CA P LA CR MG BA TI B W AND LIMITED FOR NA K AND AL. AU DETECTION LIMIT BY ICP IS 3 PPM.
- SAMPLE TYPE: P1-15 SOIL P16-17 ROCK AU* ANALYSIS BY AA FROM 10 GRAM SAMPLE.

P-20 MESH, PULVERIZED

DATE RECEIVED: OCT 26 1987 DATE REPORT MAILED: Nov 9/87 ASSAYER. D. Toye .DEAN TOYE, CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYER

MINOREX CONSULTING File # 87-5279 Page 1

SAMPLE#	MO PPM	CU PPM	PB PPM	ZN PPM	AG PPM	NI PPM	FE %	AS PPM	SB PPM	BI PPM	AU* PPB
L104+00N 103+50E	3	31	10	40	.1	1	4.79	5	2	2	1
L104+00N 103+00E P	1	9	47	43	.1	3	.03	2	2	3	1
L104+00N 102+50E P	1	13	139	59	.1	6	.68	2	2	2	1
L104+00N 102+00E	1	62	13	71	.1	11	4.41	14	2	2	1
L104+00N 101+50E	1	39	15	69	.2	13	4.33	8	3	2	2
L104+00N 101+00E	6	19	7	51	.3	8	4.34	5	2	2	1
L104+00N 100+50E P	1	13	41	41	.1	3	.06	2	2	2	1
L103+00N 103+50E P	1	14	63	76	.1	4	2.59	2	2	2	1
L103+00N 103+00E	10	25	11	60	.2	7	4.02	2	2	2	2
L103+00N 102+50E P	1	9	13	82	.1	2	.03	2	2	2	1
L103+00N 102+00E	1	15	9	31	.1	3	2.28	2	2	2	1
L103+00N 101+50E	1	47	121	173	.3	9	2.91	8	2	2	6
L103+00N 101+00E	1	24	10	60	.1	2	3.23	4	3	2	1
L103+00N 100+50E P	1	11	63	63	.1	2	.08	2	2	2	1
L102+00N 103+50E	1	22	18	50	.2	5	4.60	2	2	2	1
L102+00N 103+00E	1	15	17	40	.1	4	3.16	5	2	2	1
L102+00N 102+50E P	1	18	48	51	.1	9	1.32	2	2	2	1
L102+00N 102+00E P	1	14	67	46	.1	6	.39	2	2	4	1
L102+00N 101+50E	2	24	5	76	.3	8	4.26	7	2	2	1
L102+00N 101+00E	1	38	11	71	.3	14	3.65	3	2	2	2
L102+00N 100+50E P	1	13	57	36	.1	5	.61	2	2	2	1
L102+00N 99+50E P	1	46	128	41	.2	7	.27	2	2	2	7
L101+00N 104+00E	1	20	24	29	.1	4	1.59	2	2	2	1
L101+00N 103+50E	1	37	10	78	.1	5	3.94	3	4	2	1
L101+00N 103+00E P	1	13	123	53	.1	7	.19	2	2	2	1
L101+00N 102+50E	1	19	14	62	.1	5	3.62	4	2	2	1
L101+00N 102+00E	2	24	9	57	.2	9	3.78	4	2	2	2
L101+00N 99+50E	1	29	21	43	.1	8	2.00	2	2	2	1
BL 100N 105+50E	1	17	15	33	.2	3	3.12	5	2	2	7
BL 100N 106+50E	1	35	15	92	.3	4	1.83	3	2	2	1
BL 100+00E 104+00N P	1	11	90	45	.1	3	.20	2	2	2	1
BL100+00E 103+50N P	1	17	50	40	.1	4	.08	2	2	6	1
BL100+00E 103+00N P	1	13	37	28	.3	3	1.48	2	3	2	2
BL100+00E 102+50N	5	41	25	94	.2	13	5.42	11	2	2	1
BL100+00E 102+00N P	1	10	51	57	.1	4	.06	2	2	3	2
BL100+00E 101+00N	2	21	4	52	.1	7	3.14	2	2	2	1
STD C/AU-S	18	58	39	132	7.4	68	4.10	38	18	21	48

SAMPLE#	MO PPM	CU PPM	PB PPM	ZN PPM	AG PPM	NI PPM	FE %	AS PPM	SB PPM	BI PPM	AU* PPB
BL100+00E 100+50N	1	28	31	57	.1	9	2.25	5	3	2	2
BL100+00E 100+00N	1	14	9	47	.1	5	4.33	5	2	2	1
BL100+00N 107+50E	1	50	7	90	.1	6	4.82	2	2	2	1
BL100+00N 104+00E	1	41	20	61	.1	7	2.88	5	2	2	2
BL100+00N 97+50E	3	25	25	77	.1	10	2.41	8	2	2	1
L100+00N 104+00E	1	28	12	37	.1	7	3.98	3	2	2	2
L100+00N 103+50E	4	33	11	66	.1	12	4.40	6	2	2	3
L100+00N 103+00E	4	40	10	49	.1	13	3.52	5	2	2	3
L100+00N 102+50E	3	34	4	43	.1	10	2.67	3	2	2	2
L100+00N 102+00E	3	32	12	51	.1	9	2.64	2	2	2	1
L100+00N 101+50E	2	44	4	51	.3	12	2.63	6	2	2	3
L100+00N 101+00E	1	20	8	39	.1	7	1.88	2	2	3	2
L100+00N 100+50E	4	21	7	56	.1	8	3.06	2	2	2	2
97+00E 102+00N	8	36	14	102	.1	9	3.97	2	2	2	1
97+00E 101+50N	7	32	8	107	.2	11	4.07	5	2	2	2
97+00E 101+00N	2	19	18	41	.1	6	1.53	3	2	4	1
97+00E 100+75N	2	27	21	48	.2	10	2.37	3	2	3	3
97+00E 100+50N	2	20	4	57	.1	5	3.18	3	3	2	2
97+00E 100+25N	8	23	24	44	.2	6	2.43	4	2	2	1
97+00E 100+00N	10	22	11	43	.1	6	3.51	2	2	2	1
97+00E 99+75N	4	27	117	80	.1	10	1.61	8	2	3	1
97+00E 99+50N	1	13	24	24	.1	5	1.37	3	2	3	2
97+00E 99+25N	4	30	153	66	.1	12	1.53	11	3	2	1
97+00E 99+00N	1	18	99	42	.1	10	1.74	9	2	2	1
97+00E 98+50N	1	26	48	27	.1	11	2.34	7	3	2	3
97+00E 98+00N	1	19	10	41	.1	2	2.74	2	3	2	3
97+00E 97+50N	6	30	11	45	.1	8	3.17	5	2	2	2
97+00E 97+00N	5	28	5	68	.1	11	3.28	2	2	2	1
97+00E 96+50N	1	17	8	59	.1	3	3.40	2	2	2	3
97+00E 96+00N	1	11	62	177	.3	7	.28	3	4	3	1
97+00E 95+50N	2	40	17	51	.2	5	3.87	5	2	2	1
97+00E 95+00N	1	12	93	35	.1	7	1.62	5	2	3	2
97+00E 94+50N	1	47	50	78	.2	17	1.99	13	2	2	1
97+00E 94+00N	19	36	7	150	.1	4	3.37	2	2	2	2
L97+00E 93+50N	2	15	74	51	.1	7	1.72	5	2	2	1
L97+00E 93+00N	1	37	11	46	.1	10	3.15	4	2	2	2
STD C/AU-S	18	58	40	134	7.0	68	4.06	41	17	20	48

SAMPLE#	MO PPM	CU PPM	PB PPM	ZN PPM	AG PPM	NI PPM	FE %	AS PPM	SB PPM	BI PPM	AU* PPB
97+00E 92+50N	1	18	3	30	.3	4	3.02	7	2	2	1
97+00E 92+00N	1	19	4	35	.1	4	2.74	3	2	2	2
97+00E 91+50N	1	20	15	40	.2	5	2.08	4	2	2	1
97+00E 91+00N	1	15	37	40	.1	4	1.76	4	3	2	1
97+00E 90+75N	1	16	18	32	.2	2	1.66	2	2	2	1
97+00E 90+50N	1	22	43	35	.3	4	1.59	7	2	2	1
97+00E 90+00N	1	17	34	63	.2	2	1.32	5	2	2	1
97+50E 101+00N	1	12	59	51	.2	4	.14	2	2	5	2
97+50E 100+75N	1	14	56	53	.1	3	.32	2	2	4	2
97+50E 100+50N	1	17	49	39	.3	4	.60	4	2	2	1
97+50E 100+25N	4	12	14	31	.1	1	1.09	2	2	2	5
97+50E 100+00N	4	24	13	57	.2	5	4.45	2	2	2	3
97+50E 90+50N	23	22	11	29	.1	3	2.96	2	2	2	1
97+50E 90+25N	2	19	12	31	.1	2	3.59	3	3	2	2
97+50E 90+00N	3	41	8	53	.1	9	3.85	4	2	2	1
L98+00E 102+00N	8	33	12	76	.2	3	3.72	2	2	2	14
L98+00E 101+50N	11	52	21	83	.3	10	4.11	7	2	2	2
L98+00E 101+00N	15	53	26	143	.1	5	5.50	2	2	2	3
L98+00E 100+75N	2	6	9	13	.3	1	1.59	3	2	2	4
L98+00E 100+50N	21	36	4	106	.1	6	5.19	5	2	2	2
L98+00E 100+25N	15	21	9	26	.1	2	3.85	4	2	2	1
L98+00E 100+00N	14	16	3	23	.1	2	2.86	3	2	2	3
L98+00E 99+75N	11	17	18	33	.1	2	3.04	5	2	2	1
L98+00E 99+50N	48	21	17	57	.1	4	4.74	2	2	2	6
L98+00E 99+25N	10	18	4	69	.1	4	2.91	4	2	2	3
L98+00E 99+00N	22	21	26	59	.1	4	3.29	2	2	2	1
L98+00E 98+50N	12	34	15	93	.2	3	4.72	2	2	2	1
L98+00E 98+00N	18	19	7	42	.1	5	3.91	3	2	2	1
L98+00E 97+50N	8	17	7	35	.1	1	2.88	5	2	2	3
L98+00E 97+00N	11	18	23	48	.3	5	2.28	2	2	2	1
L98+00E 96+50N	1	17	10	40	.1	3	3.10	3	2	2	1
L98+00E 96+00N	1	32	9	60	.1	5	3.04	6	2	2	2
L98+00E 95+50N	3	38	8	69	.1	2	5.38	4	2	2	2
L98+00E 95+00N	1	18	7	55	.1	3	2.53	5	2	2	1
L98+00E 94+50N	1	10	101	55	.1	4	.27	2	2	2	5
L98+00E 94+00N	1	16	5	37	.1	3	3.42	5	2	2	1
STD C/AU-S	19	60	38	131	7.3	67	4.01	41	17	19	50

SAMPLE#	MO PPM	CU PPM	PB PPM	ZN PPM	AG PPM	NI PPM	FE %	AS PPM	SB PPM	BI PPM	AU* PPB
L98+00E 93+50N	1	49	15	70	.2	8	3.59	4	2	2	3
L98+00E 93+00N	2	42	14	62	.1	9	3.41	2	2	2	2
L98+00E 92+50N	1	22	8	43	.1	11	2.98	2	2	2	1
L98+00E 92+00	2	19	5	78	.1	10	3.99	2	2	2	1
L98+00E 91+50	1	25	10	66	.1	8	3.93	5	2	2	1
L98+00E 91+00	2	18	10	31	.1	4	2.66	3	2	2	3
L98+00E 90+50	3	31	6	51	.1	8	3.37	2	2	2	2
L98+00E 90+00	3	15	12	34	.1	4	2.85	2	3	2	4
BL98+50E 100+00N	2	33	60	49	.4	6	1.18	5	2	2	1
L98+50E 101+00N	1	10	28	36	.1	3	.55	2	2	2	1
L98+50E 100+75N	1	9	35	46	.1	3	.82	2	2	2	1
L98+50E 100+50N	1	17	93	40	.2	6	.61	3	2	2	6
L98+50E 100+25N	1	35	35	37	.1	6	.61	2	2	2	2
L98+50E 100+00N	24	22	19	54	.1	4	4.81	2	3	2	1
L98+50E 99+75N	10	18	9	44	.1	4	2.79	2	2	2	2
L98+50E 99+50N	5	9	9	20	.1	2	3.27	3	2	2	1
L98+50E 99+25N	6	16	14	27	.1	4	2.30	2	2	2	2
L98+50E 99+00N	11	11	5	14	.2	2	2.66	4	2	2	1
BL98+50E 100+00	12	12	8	30	.1	1	2.44	2	2	2	5
L99+00E 102+00N	2	25	11	47	.1	4	3.00	2	2	2	1
L99+00E 101+50N	1	14	11	40	.1	4	2.05	2	2	2	1
L99+00E 101+00N	10	29	16	37	.3	3	4.44	2	2	2	1
L99+00E 100+75N	5	17	37	38	.1	5	1.93	2	2	2	1
L99+00E 100+50N	1	23	14	53	.1	4	1.84	3	2	2	1
L99+00E 100+25N	1	16	110	55	.1	7	.39	3	2	2	2
L99+00E 100+00N	1	15	45	63	.1	9	.63	2	2	2	2
L99+00E 99+75N	1	13	86	33	.2	5	.39	2	2	2	6
L99+00E 99+50N	3	54	19	31	.1	3	2.14	3	2	2	1
L99+00E 99+25N	4	33	12	53	.2	4	3.99	3	3	2	1
L99+00E 99+00N	1	13	119	44	.1	6	.60	2	2	2	1
L99+00E 98+50N	1	22	109	48	.1	6	.31	2	2	2	1
L99+00E 98+00N	57	46	11	47	.3	6	8.64	2	3	2	1
L99+00E 97+50N	22	30	7	41	.1	7	5.02	2	3	2	2
L99+00E 97+00N	6	14	19	30	.1	4	2.89	3	2	2	1
L99+00E 96+50N	1	21	8	33	.1	1	2.04	3	3	2	1
L99+00E 96+00N	1	22	11	33	.1	4	2.52	2	2	2	2
STD C/AU-S	20	61	39	134	7.7	73	4.09	38	17	21	50

SAMPLE#	MO PPM	CU PPM	PB PPM	ZN PPM	AG PPM	NI PPM	FE %	AS PPM	SB PPM	BI PPM	AU* PPB
L99+00E 95+50N	4	43	13	38	.1	7	3.63	2	2	2	4
L99+00E 95+00N	1	23	17	51	.1	4	5.32	2	2	2	3
L99+00E 94+50N	4	23	10	26	.1	2	3.04	2	2	2	2
L99+00E 94+00N	5	40	9	52	.1	12	3.61	2	2	2	1
L99+00E 93+50N	2	31	15	52	.1	7	3.90	3	2	2	3
L99+00E 93+00N	8	35	10	57	.1	5	4.81	2	2	2	1
L99+00E 92+50N	9	16	15	34	.1	5	3.72	2	2	2	1
L99+00E 92+00N	8	26	8	47	.1	11	3.44	2	2	2	3
L99+00E 91+50N	2	26	5	56	.1	8	3.60	2	2	2	2
L99+00E 91+00N	2	43	16	79	.1	16	4.03	2	2	2	3
L99+00E 90+50N	10	23	13	58	.2	9	4.63	3	2	2	1
L99+00E 90+00N	6	31	17	77	.2	15	3.96	2	2	2	1
BL99+50E 100+00N	7	14	4	26	.5	2	5.17	2	2	2	14
L99+50E 101+00N P	1	10	108	49	.1	5	.11	2	2	3	1
L99+50E 100+75N P	1	15	71	51	.1	5	.26	4	2	2	1
L99+50E 100+50N P	1	18	120	31	.1	6	.17	2	2	2	1
L99+50E 100+25N	1	47	27	53	.1	2	4.25	2	2	2	1
L99+50E 100+00N P	5	10	72	37	.3	4	.81	3	2	2	1
L99+50E 99+75N	3	31	42	45	.2	4	3.12	3	2	2	1
L99+50E 99+50N	1	9	9	24	.1	1	2.84	2	2	2	2
L99+50E 99+25N P	1	10	86	46	.1	5	.39	3	2	2	1
L99+50E 99+00N	14	31	25	46	.1	4	6.62	2	2	2	1
L100+00E 102+00N	1	32	14	45	.1	1	4.35	2	2	2	1
L100+00E 101+50N	1	51	16	45	.1	4	5.38	5	2	2	1
L100+00E 101+00N	1	36	19	43	.2	3	4.89	3	2	2	2
L100+00E 100+50N	1	14	15	28	.1	1	3.32	2	2	2	1
L100+00E 100+00N	17	28	80	24	.2	5	1.82	8	2	2	52
L100+00E 100+00NA	3	23	5	48	.1	6	2.92	5	3	2	1
L100+00E 99+50N P	1	12	13	35	.1	3	2.55	3	2	2	1
L100+00E 99+50NA	1	23	34	68	.2	6	.52	2	2	2	2
L100+00E 99+00N	2	33	17	40	.1	2	3.97	3	2	2	1
L100+00E 99+00NA	1	31	9	57	.1	10	2.57	3	2	2	1
L100+00E 98+75N	1	61	184	42	.2	11	1.36	9	2	3	6
L100+00E 98+50N	1	23	115	49	.1	11	1.36	11	2	2	1
L100+00E 98+25N	1	24	107	42	.1	9	1.45	6	2	2	1
L100+00E 98+00N P	2	59	35	35	.3	4	4.24	7	2	2	1
STD C/AU-S	20	62	42	133	7.2	71	4.01	43	17	21	51

SAMPLE#	MO PPM	CU PPM	PB PPM	ZN PPM	AG PPM	NI PPM	FE %	AS PPM	SB PPM	BI PPM	AU* PPB
100+00E 97+75N P	1	7	65	49	.1	5	.73	6	2	4	1
100+00E 97+50N	3	31	16	42	.1	4	3.61	2	2	4	1
100+00E 97+25N P	1	5	49	38	.1	3	.11	2	2	4	1
100+00E 97+00N	5	22	13	53	.1	6	5.04	6	2	2	1
100+00E 96+75N P	1	9	8	26	.1	2	.14	2	2	3	1
100+00E 96+50N	28	35	8	67	.1	8	5.90	10	2	2	2
100+00E 96+25N	15	36	11	92	.1	14	4.72	11	2	2	1
100+00E 96+00N	9	8	7	45	.1	7	4.20	5	2	2	1
100+00E 95+50N	12	10	9	48	.1	4	3.85	2	3	2	1
100+00E 95+00N	2	9	10	50	.1	4	4.04	4	2	2	1
100+00E 94+50N	5	33	8	60	.3	5	5.10	5	2	2	1
100+00E 94+00N	1	8	10	28	.3	3	1.98	7	3	2	1
100+00E 93+50N	2	18	10	78	.1	5	4.27	8	4	2	1
100+00E 93+00N	2	17	15	78	.1	5	4.13	4	2	2	1
100+00E 92+50N	6	9	2	40	.1	4	2.91	3	2	2	2
100+00E 92+00N	23	24	7	46	.3	10	2.72	19	2	2	1
100+00E 91+50N	5	14	13	51	.3	11	3.34	15	2	2	1
100+00E 91+00N	2	21	10	65	.2	11	3.38	9	2	2	1
L100+00E 90+50N	3	21	9	66	.1	16	3.25	11	3	2	1
L100+00E 90+00N	3	22	14	62	.3	9	4.31	9	2	2	1
BL100+50E 100+00N P	1	5	7	67	.2	3	.03	2	2	2	2
100+50E 101+00N P	1	7	26	28	.1	4	.07	4	2	4	1
100+50E 100+75N P	1	7	31	43	.1	4	.14	5	3	2	2
100+50E 100+50N P	1	5	55	41	.1	7	.58	6	2	4	1
100+50E 100+25N P	1	32	15	78	.2	10	.47	18	2	2	1
100+50E 99+75N P	1	14	18	48	.1	5	.78	8	2	2	1
100+50E 99+50N	1	8	15	29	.3	2	.77	8	3	3	1
100+50E 99+25N	2	15	7	34	.2	3	3.29	7	2	2	2
100+50E 99+00N P	1	17	62	37	.2	5	.39	4	2	2	1
100+50E 98+75N	1	33	29	54	.2	6	3.34	11	2	2	2
100+50E 98+50N	2	30	16	35	.1	5	2.55	7	2	2	3
100+50E 98+25N P	1	9	66	53	.1	6	.25	5	2	3	1
100+50E 98+00N P	1	13	70	34	.1	5	.91	2	2	2	1
STD C/AU-S	20	60	41	130	7.4	70	3.94	41	16	20	47
100+50E 97+75N P	1	10	72	43	.2	6	.39	4	2	2	1
100+50E 97+50N	1	22	27	53	.3	6	3.55	7	2	2	2
100+50E 97+00N	3	35	11	53	.2	6	3.17	5	2	2	1

SAMPLE#	MO PPM	CU PPM	PB PPM	ZN PPM	AG PPM	NI PPM	FE %	AS PPM	SB PPM	BI PPM	AU* PPB
L100+50E 97+25N	1	7	35	48	.1	3	.14	2	2	2	1
L100+50E 96+75N	12	37	43	79	.1	9	2.20	4	2	2	1
L100+50E 96+50N	1	8	50	43	.1	3	.25	2	2	2	1
L100+50E 96+25N	2	7	12	52	.1	1	.13	2	2	2	2
L100+50E 96+00N	8	32	4	87	.1	8	4.15	3	2	2	1
L100+50E 95+75N P	1	8	30	27	.1	2	.09	2	2	2	1
L100+50E 95+50N	14	47	15	38	.1	5	5.17	12	2	2	1
L101+00E 102+00N	2	39	4	37	.1	5	3.58	2	2	2	6
L101+00E 101+50N	1	22	15	30	.1	4	2.60	3	2	2	1
L101+00E 101+50NA	2	24	9	56	.1	7	3.06	3	2	2	1
L101+00E 101+00N P	1	50	355	149	1.2	10	1.14	23	2	2	37
L101+00E 100+50N	2	13	42	52	.1	6	2.16	3	2	2	1
L101+00E 100+50	1	5	15	29	.1	1	.37	2	2	2	3
L101+00E 100+00N P	1	18	14	60	.1	7	3.07	6	2	2	1
L101+00E 99+50N	2	14	10	31	.1	1	3.78	4	2	2	2
L101+00E 99+00N	1	15	6	20	.1	4	2.15	2	2	2	1
L101+00E 98+50N	2	28	10	44	.1	2	3.26	3	2	2	1
L101+00E 98+00N	1	18	39	57	.2	7	2.27	7	2	2	1
L101+00E 97+75N P	1	10	81	80	.1	3	.11	2	2	3	1
L101+00E 97+50N	1	7	15	31	.1	4	.13	2	2	2	1
L101+00E 97+25N P	1	4	26	28	.1	4	.23	5	2	4	1
L101+00E 97+00N	1	9	17	19	.1	1	1.40	2	2	2	1
L101+00E 96+75N P	8	22	38	19	2.2	1	5.98	2	3	2	32
L101+00E 96+50N	1	15	3	22	.1	1	1.63	2	2	2	1
L101+00E 96+25N P	1	13	66	52	.1	8	1.29	2	2	3	1
L101+00E 96+00N	6	33	8	42	.2	5	2.84	6	2	2	1
L101+00E 95+50N	1	14	5	30	.2	3	2.26	2	2	2	1
L101+00E 95+00N	3	10	9	21	.1	1	3.03	2	2	2	1
L101+00E 94+50N	2	30	18	38	.1	3	3.59	10	2	2	1
L101+00E 94+00N	1	20	10	44	.3	5	2.15	2	2	2	2
L101+00E 93+50N	3	62	18	37	.1	5	2.85	29	2	2	1
L101+00E 93+00N	6	28	9	46	.1	6	2.27	3	2	2	1
L101+00E 92+50N	22	23	4	37	.1	7	2.29	4	2	2	1
L101+00E 92+00N	13	37	3	52	.1	10	3.34	7	2	2	5
L101+00E 91+50N	10	14	11	45	.1	7	3.24	5	2	2	1
L101+00E 91+00N	4	11	6	25	.1	5	1.67	2	2	2	2
STD C/AU-S	20	61	39	128	7.5	70	4.19	40	17	21	53

SAMPLE#	MO PPM	CU PPM	PB PPM	ZN PPM	AG PPM	NI PPM	FE %	AS PPM	SB PPM	BI PPM	AU* PPB
L101+00E 90+50N	3	20	6	35	.4	9	3.04	3	2	2	2
L101+00E 90+00N	3	25	5	57	.5	13	3.72	4	2	2	3
L101+50E 100+00N	1	14	9	31	.1	1	3.32	7	2	2	1
L101+50E 97+50N	1	17	40	38	.2	4	.90	2	2	2	2
L101+50E 97+25N	1	20	115	60	.3	9	.53	5	2	4	2
L101+50E 97+00N	1	20	127	42	.1	7	.96	5	2	3	1
L101+50E 96+75N	9	18	60	31	.1	8	1.53	2	2	3	3
L101+50E 96+50N	8	25	5	35	.3	2	4.17	6	2	2	3
L101+50E 96+25N	4	36	8	31	.2	2	3.47	6	2	2	3
L101+50E 96+00N	1	15	23	31	.1	4	1.70	7	2	2	1
L101+50E 95+75N	2	28	11	46	.1	5	3.32	6	2	2	4
L101+50E 95+25N	1	21	30	38	.1	4	.88	2	2	4	1
L102+00E 102+00N	1	15	8	14	.1	1	2.41	3	2	2	3
L102+00E 101+50N	1	33	11	31	.1	4	5.77	6	2	2	4
L102+00E 101+00N	1	16	5	33	.2	4	4.05	2	2	2	2
L102+00E 100+50N	1	22	8	35	.2	3	4.69	6	2	2	3
L102+00E 100+00N	1	54	12	48	.3	4	2.47	7	2	2	2
L102+00E 99+50N	2	28	9	33	.1	3	3.89	9	2	2	3
L102+00E 99+00N	3	23	7	28	.3	4	4.37	7	2	2	3
STD C/AU-S	19	62	38	125	7.4	67	4.05	42	17	20	48
L102+00E 98+50N	1	25	8	31	.2	4	3.34	5	2	2	2
L102+00E 98+00N	2	18	7	26	.1	4	3.72	9	2	2	3
L102+00E 97+75N	1	23	36	65	.2	13	1.90	10	3	3	2
L102+00E 97+50N	1	15	6	35	.1	2	2.09	2	2	2	2
L102+00E 97+25N	1	23	21	50	.1	21	2.15	6	2	3	2
L102+00E 97+00N	1	31	7	62	.2	3	4.38	2	2	2	6
L102+00E 96+75N	2	36	13	59	.2	6	6.90	12	2	2	1
L102+00E 96+50N	1	27	10	61	.1	5	4.11	6	2	2	1
L102+00E 96+25N	1	10	27	48	.1	1	.60	2	2	3	2
L102+00E 96+00N	1	32	11	38	.1	7	3.79	4	2	2	1
L102+00E 95+75N	1	30	10	47	.1	7	3.86	4	2	2	1
L102+00E 95+50N	1	40	8	46	.1	7	4.73	2	2	2	1
L102+00E 95+00N	7	26	8	38	.1	5	3.74	3	2	2	56
L102+00E 94+50N	1	21	14	41	.1	4	3.56	3	2	2	1
L102+00E 94+00N	1	35	12	43	.1	4	3.85	4	2	2	1
L102+00E 93+50N	1	19	69	49	.1	4	.89	3	2	3	1
L102+00E 93+00N	1	32	42	77	.2	14	2.04	7	2	3	4

SAMPLE#	MO PPM	CU PPM	PB PPM	ZN PPM	AG PPM	NI PPM	FE %	AS PPM	SB PPM	BI PPM	AU* PPB
L102+00E 92+50N	6	33	9	95	.2	6	3.80	4	2	2	1
L102+00E 92+00N	11	24	4	46	.2	7	3.62	6	2	2	1
L102+00E 91+50N	4	23	2	56	.1	12	3.06	6	2	2	1
L102+00E 91+00N	6	16	9	46	.1	9	4.03	2	2	2	1
L102+00E 90+50N	8	16	8	31	.2	6	4.29	4	2	2	2
L102+00E 90+00N	4	33	2	54	.2	12	2.43	6	2	2	1
L102+50E 100+00N P	1	6	5	114	.1	1	.01	2	2	2	1
L102+50E 97+75N P	1	9	27	20	.2	3	.23	3	2	2	1
L102+50E 97+50N P	1	11	57	41	.1	6	.74	2	2	2	1
L102+50E 97+25N P	1	32	124	57	.1	5	.06	2	2	2	1
L102+50E 97+00N	1	15	3	43	.2	3	3.21	2	2	2	1
L102+50E 96+75N	1	18	3	36	.1	3	3.20	5	2	2	1
L102+50E 96+50N	1	8	18	17	.2	3	1.28	3	2	2	3
L102+50E 96+25N P	1	10	32	83	.1	4	.36	2	2	3	1
L102+50E 96+00N	1	27	4	36	.1	6	2.91	3	2	2	1
L102+50E 95+75N	1	25	2	46	.2	10	3.13	5	2	2	1
L103+00E 102+00N	1	7	5	20	.1	1	1.18	2	2	2	1
L103+00E 101+50N	1	49	12	38	.3	3	.16	3	2	3	1
L103+00E 101+00N	1	34	9	43	.3	7	1.92	5	2	2	1
L103+00E 100+50N	1	18	5	34	.1	4	3.69	3	2	2	1
L103+00E 100+00N	1	26	2	36	.1	2	3.44	3	2	2	1
L103+00E 99+50N	1	8	12	16	.1	1	.95	2	2	2	1
L103+00E 99+00N	1	21	6	43	.1	4	3.34	5	2	2	1
L103+00E 98+50N	2	29	10	32	.1	4	6.17	9	3	2	1
L103+00E 98+00N	1	32	4	26	.2	3	5.32	9	2	2	1
L103+00E 97+50N	1	17	2	17	.1	1	1.22	2	2	2	1
L103+00E 97+25N P	1	34	27	41	.2	6	1.08	4	2	2	1
L103+00E 97+00N	1	29	7	82	.1	9	3.64	8	2	2	1
L103+00E 96+75N	1	36	6	56	.2	8	4.35	7	2	2	1
L103+00E 96+50N	1	18	8	45	.1	4	3.96	9	2	2	1
L103+00E 96+25N	1	36	4	62	.1	8	4.10	9	2	2	1
L103+00E 96+00N P	1	15	18	59	.4	6	2.13	5	3	2	1
L103+00E 95+75N	1	26	5	52	.2	11	3.59	3	2	2	1
L103+00E 95+50N	1	21	5	43	.2	7	3.19	6	2	2	1
L103+00E 95+00N P	1	10	51	41	.1	4	.15	4	2	3	1
L103+00E 94+50N P	1	54	15	33	.3	4	1.13	5	2	2	3
STD C/AU-S	19	62	40	130	7.3	69	4.03	39	19	23	51

SAMPLE#	MO PPM	CU PPM	PB PPM	ZN PPM	AG PPM	NI PPM	FE %	AS PPM	SB PPM	BI PPM	AU* PPB
L103+00E 94+00N	1	35	18	91	.2	6	4.26	2	2	2	3
L103+00E 93+50N	3	28	15	46	.1	5	3.08	2	2	2	1
L103+00E 93+00N	11	25	11	97	.1	15	3.43	2	2	2	2
L103+00E 92+50N	3	28	18	47	.1	7	3.02	2	2	2	1
L103+00E 92+00N	1	12	7	44	.1	2	2.52	2	2	2	1
L103+00E 91+50N	1	37	2	64	.2	8	2.55	2	2	2	1
L103+00E 91+00N	1	9	7	24	.1	1	2.21	2	2	2	1
L103+00E 90+50N	5	32	7	50	.2	12	3.15	2	2	2	1
L103+00E 90+00N	3	25	10	46	.1	7	3.54	2	2	2	1
BL103+50E 100+00N	1	8	12	43	.1	1	.02	2	3	2	1
L103+50E 97+50N	1	8	19	20	.1	2	.09	2	2	3	1
L103+50E 97+25N	1	8	15	14	.2	3	.19	2	2	2	1
L103+50E 97+00N	2	14	11	29	.3	2	2.34	2	2	2	1
L103+50E 96+75N	3	14	8	37	.1	3	3.74	5	2	2	1
L103+50E 96+50N	1	41	13	64	.2	15	3.27	2	2	4	3
L103+50E 96+25N	1	42	6	57	.4	12	3.73	2	2	2	1
L103+50E 96+00N	1	10	57	32	.2	3	.77	2	2	2	4
L103+50E 95+75N	1	16	19	29	.5	4	1.28	4	2	2	1
L103+50E 95+50N	1	7	30	29	.3	2	.03	2	3	2	1
L104+00E 102+00N	1	19	25	46	.1	4	.43	2	2	2	1
L104+00E 101+50N	1	8	21	60	.1	2	.32	2	2	2	1
L104+00E 101+00N	1	128	4	34	.4	5	1.60	2	2	3	1
L104+00E 100+50N	1	15	13	39	.1	2	3.56	2	2	2	1
L104+00E 100+00N	1	45	17	41	.2	5	2.02	2	2	2	1
L104+00E 99+50N	1	39	10	34	.3	4	.84	2	3	2	1
L104+00E 99+00N	1	11	41	43	.1	2	.09	3	2	2	1
L104+00E 98+50N	1	10	56	92	.1	5	.20	9	2	2	1
L104+00E 98+00N	2	22	16	44	.1	3	2.96	2	2	2	2
L104+00E 97+50N	1	14	8	33	.1	5	3.05	2	2	2	1
L104+00E 97+25N	1	20	48	41	.1	4	.69	2	2	2	6
L104+00E 97+00N	1	47	12	81	.2	13	3.36	7	2	2	1
L104+00E 96+75N	2	24	11	47	.1	6	4.36	2	2	2	3
L104+00E 96+50N	2	18	16	30	.2	5	1.78	5	2	2	1
L104+00E 96+25N	1	30	14	52	.1	10	2.66	2	2	2	1
L104+00E 96+00N	1	21	10	39	.1	8	2.30	3	2	2	4
L104+00E 95+75N	2	23	11	35	.1	6	2.80	2	2	2	1
STD C/AU-S	19	63	37	132	7.7	71	4.04	43	18	19	51

SAMPLE#	MO PPM	CU PPM	PB PPM	ZN PPM	AG PPM	NI PPM	FE %	AS PPM	SB PPM	BI PPM	AU* PPB
L104+00E 95+50N	1	34	2	46	.1	9	2.94	2	2	2	1
L104+00E 95+00N	1	36	5	44	.1	9	3.23	2	2	2	1
L104+00E 94+50N	2	17	6	25	.1	3	4.26	2	2	2	1
L104+00E 94+00N	1	19	17	27	.1	3	2.12	4	2	2	1
L104+00E 93+50N	1	30	3	36	.1	3	4.84	3	2	2	1
L104+00E 93+00N	1	20	8	51	.1	5	4.12	2	2	2	1
L104+00E 92+50N	1	37	8	51	.1	6	3.97	4	2	2	7
L104+00E 92+00N	4	19	3	21	.1	1	4.63	2	2	2	3
L104+00E 91+50N	1	25	5	36	.1	5	4.14	5	2	2	1
L104+00E 91+00N	5	40	4	45	.1	6	4.68	4	2	2	1
L104+00E 90+50N	1	7	12	19	.1	1	.90	2	2	3	4
L104+00E 90+00N	1	4	14	20	.1	1	.68	2	2	2	1
BL104+50E 100+00N	1	34	2	35	.1	3	2.00	3	2	2	2
L104+50E 97+00N	1	26	24	42	.1	12	1.07	2	2	2	2
L104+50E 96+75N	1	31	21	68	.2	13	2.19	12	2	2	4
L104+50E 96+50N	1	14	5	16	.1	3	2.85	3	2	2	3
L104+50E 96+25N	1	15	66	58	.2	5	.16	2	2	4	1
L104+50E 96+00N	1	13	50	51	.1	3	.42	2	2	2	3
L104+50E 95+75N	1	5	7	30	.1	3	.05	3	2	3	1
L104+50E 95+50N	1	14	87	23	.2	5	1.75	6	2	2	2
L104+50E 95+25N	1	11	48	64	.1	3	.05	2	2	2	3
L104+50E 95+00N	1	6	44	41	.1	3	.09	2	2	4	1
L105+00E 102+00N	1	40	9	38	.1	3	2.33	5	2	2	4
L105+00E 101+50N	1	29	7	46	.1	3	2.93	2	2	2	2
L105+00E 101+00N	1	17	16	28	.1	1	4.01	3	2	2	1
L105+00E 100+50N	1	15	13	33	.1	3	1.73	2	2	2	4
L105+00E 100+00N	1	6	7	13	.1	1	1.76	2	2	2	1
L105+00E 99+50N	1	10	33	28	.1	4	.77	2	2	2	2
L105+00E 99+00N	1	14	9	53	.1	7	2.68	2	2	2	1
L105+00E 98+50N	1	21	22	71	.1	6	3.48	6	2	2	2
L105+00E 98+00N	1	15	73	33	.1	7	.81	3	2	2	1
L105+00E 97+50N	1	18	63	65	.1	7	.70	3	2	2	1
L105+00E 97+00N	1	26	11	35	.1	7	2.70	2	2	2	2
L105+00E 96+75N	1	10	105	51	.2	6	.14	2	2	3	1
L105+00E 96+50N	2	42	2	29	.1	3	4.82	2	2	2	4
L105+00E 96+25N	2	18	25	109	.1	7	.92	2	2	2	1
STD C/AU-S	18	61	36	131	7.3	69	4.10	42	16	19	47

SAMPLE#	MO PPM	CU PPM	PB PPM	ZN PPM	AG PPM	NI PPM	FE %	AS PPM	SB PPM	BI PPM	AU* PPB
L105+00E 96+00N	3	17	11	18	.2	2	2.78	2	3	2	1
L105+00E 95+75N P	1	29	78	36	.2	5	.16	2	4	2	1
L105+00E 95+50N	3	43	13	36	.2	4	5.73	2	3	2	1
L105+00E 95+25N	1	54	13	122	.1	10	2.03	5	2	2	1
L105+00E 95+00N	4	52	16	39	.2	3	7.74	2	2	2	3
L105+00E 94+50N	4	28	9	32	.1	4	3.43	2	3	2	1
L105+00E 94+00N	2	26	7	39	.1	4	3.29	2	2	2	1
L105+00E 93+50N	1	41	6	53	.1	6	4.27	2	2	2	1
L105+00E 93+00N	1	31	11	32	.1	7	3.82	3	2	2	2
L105+00E 92+50N	3	22	6	43	.1	7	3.44	2	2	2	1
L105+00E 92+00N	2	35	6	40	.1	5	3.46	3	2	2	1
L105+00E 91+50N	1	32	6	43	.1	12	3.03	2	4	2	1
L105+00E 91+00N	1	19	6	25	.1	2	3.93	5	2	2	1
L105+00E 90+50N	1	7	11	14	.1	2	.85	2	2	3	1
L105+00E 90+00N	2	21	3	24	.1	2	4.49	2	2	2	1
L105+50E 97+00N	1	19	25	27	.1	8	1.85	2	2	2	1
L105+50E 96+75N	1	23	6	49	.1	11	3.90	2	3	2	1
L105+50E 96+50N	1	27	2	38	.1	4	3.53	2	2	2	3
L105+50E 96+25N P	1	9	65	37	.1	6	.15	3	2	3	1
L105+50E 96+00N P	1	9	49	40	.2	4	.09	3	2	3	1
L105+50E 95+75N P	4	15	54	73	.1	5	.36	3	3	2	1
L105+50E 95+50N P	1	9	50	31	.1	3	1.30	3	2	2	1
L105+50E 95+25N	2	14	11	23	.1	2	2.58	2	2	2	1
L105+50E 95+00N	2	40	15	65	.1	4	4.49	2	2	2	1
L106+00E 102+00N	2	100	4	32	.2	3	5.44	2	2	2	7
L106+00E 101+50N P	1	8	22	43	.2	2	.08	4	3	3	1
L106+00E 101+00N P	1	39	6	48	.2	7	2.20	2	2	2	1
L106+00E 100+50N	2	18	7	43	.1	4	4.50	3	2	2	1
L106+00E 100+00N	1	20	5	35	.3	7	2.06	2	2	2	1
L106+00E 99+50N	2	10	6	27	.1	1	2.65	2	2	2	1
L106+00E 99+00N	1	21	6	55	.1	7	3.98	5	4	2	2
L106+00E 98+50N	3	21	7	39	.1	8	4.86	2	2	2	1
L106+00E 98+00N P	3	21	35	43	.1	13	.54	2	2	2	1
L106+00E 97+50N	1	55	8	88	.2	8	4.31	2	5	2	1
L106+00E 97+00N	4	18	5	30	.1	7	3.98	2	2	2	1
L106+00E 96+50N P	1	6	9	21	.1	3	1.26	2	2	2	1
STD C/AU-S	19	63	36	131	7.6	70	4.25	44	16	19	52

SAMPLE#	MO PPM	CU PPM	PB PPM	ZN PPM	AG PPM	NI PPM	FE %	AS PPM	SB PPM	BI PPM	AU* PPB
106+00E 96+25N P	1	15	84	85	.2	8	.42	2	2	2	3
106+00E 96+00N P	1	14	49	60	.3	6	.51	3	2	2	3
106+00E 95+75N	3	42	12	63	.2	4	4.33	8	3	2	1
106+00E 95+75NA P	1	12	44	78	.2	4	.17	3	2	3	1
106+00E 95+50N P	5	62	9	72	.1	8	4.00	2	2	2	1
106+00E 95+00N	2	28	7	39	.1	8	3.25	2	2	2	1
106+00E 94+50N	2	25	2	36	.1	8	2.71	2	2	2	1
106+00E 94+00N	1	14	13	42	.1	3	3.74	6	3	2	1
106+00E 93+50N	3	25	7	41	.1	10	2.80	2	2	2	1
106+00E 93+00N	1	12	6	29	.1	4	3.21	2	2	2	3
106+00E 92+50N	1	25	6	42	.1	6	2.94	3	2	2	1
106+00E 92+00N	1	16	11	40	.1	5	3.86	2	2	2	1
106+00E 91+50N	1	35	8	60	.1	13	4.07	7	3	2	1
106+00E 91+00N	2	44	8	37	.1	7	2.62	3	2	2	1
106+00E 90+50N	1	40	12	48	.2	2	3.24	2	2	2	31
106+00E 90+00N	3	47	8	46	.1	7	3.30	8	4	2	1
106+50E 97+00N	1	45	24	93	.2	9	1.78	2	2	2	1
L106+50E 96+75N	2	19	23	68	.2	5	.82	2	2	2	3
L106+50E 96+50N	2	14	6	31	.1	6	2.74	2	2	2	1
L106+50E 96+25N P	1	11	12	45	.1	3	.46	2	2	2	1
L106+50E 96+00N	1	8	34	44	.3	3	.20	2	2	2	1
L106+50E 95+75N	1	11	24	25	.2	2	1.56	2	2	2	1
L106+50E 95+50N P	2	14	36	49	.3	5	.71	2	2	2	2
L106+50E 95+25N	2	39	6	40	.1	7	2.49	2	2	2	1
L106+50E 95+00N	4	14	9	29	.2	5	3.22	2	2	2	1
L107+00E 102+00N	1	9	8	24	.2	3	1.72	2	2	2	1
L107+00E 101+50N	13	47	2	61	.1	9	3.50	3	2	2	1
L107+00E 101+00N	7	13	15	31	.1	5	3.02	5	2	2	1
L107+00E 100+50N	2	13	8	32	.2	7	3.37	2	2	2	1
BL107+00E 100+00N	1	26	12	40	.2	5	3.69	2	3	2	1
L107+00E 99+50N	1	22	12	36	.2	9	3.16	3	3	2	1
L107+00E 99+00N	2	23	5	27	.1	6	2.60	2	3	2	1
L107+00E 98+50N	1	11	9	17	.2	3	.85	2	2	2	1
L107+00E 98+00N	2	21	10	25	.1	7	2.78	2	2	2	1
L107+00E 97+50N	3	16	6	26	.2	4	3.18	2	2	2	2
L107+00E 97+00N	1	21	8	37	.1	7	3.79	2	2	2	1
STD C/AU-S	19	62	40	132	7.5	69	4.06	40	18	21	48

SAMPLE#	MO PPM	CU PPM	PB PPM	ZN PPM	AG PPM	NI PPM	FE %	AS PPM	SB PPM	BI PPM	AU* PPB
L107+00E 96+50N	2	23	10	26	.1	7	3.09	2	2	2	1
L107+00E 96+00N	1	21	8	37	.1	6	3.50	3	3	2	1
L107+00E 95+50N	2	41	10	41	.1	9	2.50	4	2	2	1
L107+00E 95+00N	1	27	7	41	.1	6	2.67	2	2	2	2
L107+00E 94+50N	4	55	7	46	.2	8	2.76	2	2	2	3
L107+00E 94+00N	2	26	4	57	.1	7	2.23	2	2	2	5
L107+00E 93+50N	5	24	19	90	.1	6	.86	2	2	2	1
L107+00E 93+00N	2	22	11	19	.1	4	2.99	6	2	2	1
L107+00E 92+50N	1	26	11	67	.1	11	4.02	6	3	2	1
L107+00E 92+00N	6	25	10	29	.1	6	3.11	4	2	2	1
L107+00E 91+50N	1	26	9	40	.1	8	3.43	6	4	2	1
L107+00E 91+00N	1	18	9	35	.1	4	3.40	4	2	2	1
L107+00E 90+50N	6	33	14	36	.1	13	3.52	4	2	2	2
L107+00E 90+00N	5	24	9	33	.2	7	3.85	6	2	2	1
L108+00E 102+00N	1	33	14	57	.1	9	3.94	2	2	2	1
L108+00E 101+50N	4	46	4	70	.3	14	4.01	2	2	2	1
L108+00E 101+00N	2	38	9	81	.3	16	3.06	3	2	2	3
L108+00E 100+50N	1	20	13	61	.1	7	3.01	2	2	2	1
L108+00E 100+00N	1	23	23	41	.1	5	1.23	4	2	2	1
L108+00E 99+50N	1	17	11	33	.1	6	2.64	4	2	2	4
L108+00E 99+00N	2	21	7	37	.1	5	3.12	3	2	2	1
L108+00E 98+50N P	3	35	18	42	.2	8	2.36	6	3	2	1
L108+00E 98+00N	10	44	7	121	.1	14	6.00	2	2	2	5
L108+00E 97+50N	3	38	8	47	.1	10	3.11	2	2	2	1
L108+00E 97+00N	1	24	7	38	.1	7	3.04	4	2	2	1
L108+00E 96+50N	1	38	7	85	.1	9	3.78	4	2	2	1
L108+00E 96+00N	1	26	9	36	.1	7	2.40	2	2	2	1
L108+00E 95+50N	1	17	5	28	.1	6	2.51	2	2	2	1
L108+00E 95+00N	1	26	7	44	.1	10	3.19	2	2	2	1
L108+00E 94+50N	1	19	6	35	.1	6	2.68	2	2	2	1
L108+00E 94+00N	1	22	4	30	.1	6	2.90	3	2	2	10
L108+00E 93+50N	2	25	2	35	.1	9	2.68	2	2	2	1
L108+00E 93+00N	2	15	10	33	.1	7	2.54	6	2	2	1
L108+00E 92+50N	1	27	7	34	.1	6	3.47	3	2	2	1
L108+00E 92+00N	5	23	11	32	.2	6	3.25	4	2	2	1
L108+00E 91+50N	3	21	8	24	.1	3	3.06	2	2	2	1
STD C/AU-S	19	60	39	131	7.7	70	4.10	38	18	19	50

SAMPLE#	MO PPM	CU PPM	PB PPM	ZN PPM	AG PPM	NI PPM	FE %	AS PPM	SB PPM	BI PPM	AU* PPB
L108+00E 91+00N	1	35	11	45	.1	10	3.55	10	2	2	1
L108+00E 90+50N	5	31	5	30	.1	5	3.77	7	2	2	1
L108+00E 90+00N	1	10	10	23	.1	2	.35	2	2	2	1
BL108+50E	1	22	8	31	.1	6	3.12	5	2	2	2
L109+00E 102+00N P	1	14	70	35	.3	5	.42	4	2	2	1
L109+00E 101+50N	1	30	6	39	.1	8	3.53	5	2	2	1
L109+00E 101+00N	1	21	11	24	.2	4	4.09	7	2	2	1
L109+00E 100+50N	2	23	10	27	.1	5	3.80	6	2	2	1
L109+00E 100+00N	2	53	13	37	.4	9	4.02	6	2	2	2
L109+00E 99+50N	1	18	14	22	.2	2	4.15	5	2	2	2
L109+00E 99+00N	1	19	13	25	.1	5	3.03	5	2	2	1
L109+00E 98+50N	1	111	43	62	.3	17	2.54	15	2	2	1
L109+00E 98+00N	1	53	7	49	.1	10	3.38	5	2	2	2
L109+00E 97+50N	1	16	14	28	.3	4	3.55	7	2	2	2
L109+00E 97+00N	1	17	11	27	.2	2	3.78	4	2	2	3
L109+00E 96+50N	1	15	10	24	.1	1	3.11	5	2	2	6
L109+00E 96+00N	1	26	11	42	.2	4	3.75	6	3	2	7
STD C/AU-S	19	61	41	127	7.3	71	4.00	39	17	19	50
L109+00E 95+50N	1	29	15	54	.2	6	3.52	5	2	2	4
L109+00E 95+00N	1	29	11	63	.1	6	4.11	8	2	2	5
L109+00E 94+50N	3	20	15	42	.1	7	3.55	9	2	2	2
L109+00E 94+00N	6	33	10	42	.1	7	4.24	8	2	2	6
L109+00E 93+50N	1	11	17	17	.1	2	1.67	2	2	2	5
L109+00E 93+00N	1	29	10	38	.1	6	3.41	7	2	2	4
L109+00E 92+50N	1	28	14	44	.1	10	3.95	9	2	2	2
L109+00E 92+00N	3	22	12	30	.2	8	4.56	6	2	2	3
L109+00E 91+50N P	2	25	6	40	.1	7	1.64	2	2	4	2
L109+00E 91+00N	3	26	11	33	.1	7	2.97	7	2	2	1
L109+00E 90+50N	1	19	2	25	.1	4	2.11	2	2	2	1
L109+00E 90+00N	5	35	15	41	.1	4	5.59	11	2	2	2

APPENDIX II

Kamloops Research and Assay Laboratory Ltd.

Lithogeochemical Analysis

Member
Canadian Testing
Association

KAMLOOPS RESEARCH & ASSAY LABORATORY LTD.

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

B.C. LICENSED ASSAYERS
GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSTS
METALLURGISTS

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY

TO Sentina Exploration
200 A - 156 Victoria Street
Kamloops, B.C. V2C 1Z6

PROJECT: BICK-SI-AU PROPERTY

Certificate No. K 8415

Date October 14, 1987

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

Kral No.	Marked	Au ozs/ton	Ag ozs/ton	Cu percent						
1.	87-1-1	.100	.20	L.01						
2.	87-1-2	.002	L.01	L.01						
3.	87-1-3	.018	.03	L.01						
4.	87-1-4	L.001	L.01	L.01						
	L means "less than"									

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

[signature]
Registered Assayer, Province of British Columbia

APPENDIX III

Geophysical Instrument Specifications

BARRINGER GM - 122 PORTABLE PROTON MAGNETOMETER

SPECIFICATIONS

Parameters

absolute measurement of the total magnetic field intensity

Sensitivity/Resolution

1 gamma

Absolute Accuracy

+/- 10 p.p.m. - better than +/- 1 gamma

Range

20,000 - 100,000 gammas in 12 ranges with 100 % overlap

Gradient Tolerance

600 gammas/meter

Operating Range

-40° C to 55° C 0 to 100 % humidity (splash proof)

Size

Console (9 cm x 18 cm x 28 cm) sensor (diameter 12 cm) height (11 cm)

Weight

Console 2.4 kg Sensor 1.8 kg Staff 0.9 kg

Output

5 digit incandescent filament display with a 3 to 6 second sampling rate.

Sensor

toroidal, omni-directional and noise cancelling

Logic Function

early low battery indicator in the form of a LED notifies the operator when 250 readings remain in the power supply.

lock indicator - last 3 digits of display are blanked off when the gradient is exceeded or when the instrument is operated incorrectly

digital readout test - all display readouts light up to permit visual inspection

Construction

high impact low temperature plastic: polyurethane and lexan case, shock and vibration proof mountings

Power Supply

12 alkaline "D" cells provide up to 10,000 readings

SCINTREX MBS -2 TOTAL FIELD MAGNETIC BASE STATION

SPECIFICATIONS

Resolution	1 gamma
Total Field Accuracy	+/- gamma over full operating range.
Operating Range	20,000 to 100,000 gammas in 25 overlapping switch selectable steps.
Gradient Tolerance	Up to 5,000 gammas/metre
Sensor	Shielded, noise-cancelling dual coil.
Sampling Rate	Internal Control: Switch selectable every 2, 4, 10, 30 seconds or 1, 2, 10 minutes. External Control: Manual command or by external clock at any rate longer than 2 seconds. For external trigger, a positive transition from 0 to +4V or greater initiates on reading.
Clock Accuracy Stability	+/- 10ppm over full temperature and range.
Visual Outputs	5 digit Light Emitting Diode numerical display lasting 0.1 seconds in automatic recycle mode and 1.7 seconds in manual mode.
	Internal strip chart recorder 65 mm chart width and 100 or 600 mm/hr chart speed. Inkless recording. Switch selectable at 10, 100 or 1,000 gammas full scale.
External Outputs	5 digit, 1-2-4-8 BCD, DTL, TTL compatible (2 loads) with 0.5 msec., 5 V pulse for synchronization of MBS-2 and external recorder.
	Analogue recorder output of 1 V at 1 mA max. Switch selectable for 10, 100 or 1,000 gammas full scale.
Time Marker	A 1.5 second pulse every 10 minutes generates a time mark on the internal or on external analogue recorders.
	For an external analogue recorder, a switch to ground is provided (NPN transistor, 40 V max., 250 mA max.). No side pen is required for continuously writing recorders as the pen returns to zero at every event mark.

Sensor Cable	50 m length is standard.
Power Requirement	The internal batteries of the MP-2 (8 "D" cells) are used to power all functions of the MBS-2. This power source lasts approximately 80 hours at 25 degrees C and a one minute sampling interval. An external 10 to 32 V DC supply may alternatively be used. Current drain is approximately 0.9A during polarize time and 35 mA during stand-by depending upon supply voltage.
Battery Test	Digital readout of normalized internal battery voltage activated by touching switch.
Operating Temperature Range	Console: 0 to 50 degrees Celsius Sensor: -35 to 50 degrees Celsius

GEONICS EM-16 VLF-EM

SPECIFICATIONS

Measured Quantity	In-phase and quad-phase components of vertical magnetic field as a percentage of horizontal primary field. (i.e.tangent of the tilt angle and ellipticity)
Sensitivity	In-phase : +/- 150 % Quad-phase : +/- 40 %
Resolution	+/- 1 %
Output	Nulling by audio tone. In-phase indication from mechanical inclinometer and quad-phase from a graduated dial.
Operating Frequency	15 -25 KHz VLF Radio Band. Stationselection done by means of plug-ins.
Operator Controls	On/Off switch, battery test push button, station selector switch, audio volume control, quadrature dial, inclinometer.
Power Supply	6 disposable 'AA' cells
Dimensions	42 x 14 x 9 cm
Weight	Instrument: 1.6 kg Shipping : 5.5 kg