ARIS SUMMARY SHEET

District Geologist, Kamloops Off Confidential: 89.03.04

ASSESSMENT REPORT 17342 MINING DIVISION: Kamloops

PROPERTY: Golden Loon
LOCATION: LAT 51 26 12 LONG 120 16 54
UTM 10 5701673 688938
NTS 092P08W 092P08E
CLAIM(S): Golden Loon I-IV,Golden Loon VI-IX
OPERATOR(S): Mineta Res.
AUTHOR(S): Wells, R.C.
REPORT YEAR: 1988, 50 Pages
COMMODITIES
SEARCHED FOR: Gold,Silver
GEOLOGICAL
SUMMARY: The property lies on the northern edge of the Thuya Batholith (granodiorite). A large ultramafic body trending northwesterly cuts northerly trending Upper Triassic Nicola Group volcanics and sediments. The ultramafic body is possibly differentiated with potential for PGE mineralization. Vein gold-silver mineralization occurs at the margins of the ultramafic body. Epithermal style gold, silver, and copper mineralization occurs on the Golden Loon VII.

WORK
DONE: Geochemical,Physical
LINE 34.6 km
ROCK 18 sample(s) ;AU,AG,PT,PD
SILT 70 sample(s) ;AU,AG,PT,PD
SOIL 548 sample(s) ;AU,AG,PT,PD
Map(s) - 3; Scale(s) - 1:10 000

RELATED
REPORTS: 15870

GEOCHEMICAL REPORT

on the

GOLDEN LOON CLAIM GROUP
Kamloops Mining Division
NTS 92-P/8

Claims: Golden Loon 1 (Rec. 5541), Golden Loon II (Rec. 5542), Golden Loon III (Rec. 5543), Golden Loon IV (Rec. 5544), Golden Loon V (Rec. 6539), Golden Loon VI (Rec. 6540), Golden Loon VII (Rec. 6549), Golden Loon VIII (Rec. 6550), Golden Loon IX (Rec. 6556)

For

MINETA RESOURCES LTD.
415 - 470 Granville Street
Vancouver, B.C. V6C 1V5

Date: March 20th, 1988

Author:

R.C. Wells, B.Sc., F.G.A.C.
Kamloops, B.C.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

APPENDICES

LIST OF FIGURES

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page

LIST OF TABLES

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

This is a report for Mineta Resources Ltd. on the 1987 exploration program on the Golden Loon precious metal property near Little Fort, Kamloops Mining Division. In 1987 Mineta took an option on this 176 unit, claim group from L.D. Lutjen of Chase, B.C.

The property has good logging road access and lies on the edge of the plateau above the North Thompson valley at Little Fort. Geologically, the property lies on the edge of the Thuya (granodiorite) Batholith in contact with ultramafic lenses (intrusions) and Nicola Group, volcanics and sediments (Triassic). The ultramafic body has over 8 kilometres strike length and possibly over a kilometre thick and appears to be differentiated with peridotitic and pyroxenitic bands.

Prospecting in 1986 on the property by Barnes Creek Minerals revealed a number of styles of mineralization - (1) Epithermal 'style' Cu, Pb, Ag + anomalous Au associated with a mineralized fracture zone (eastern property), (2) silicified ultramafic rocks with chalcedony veining and anomalous gold (eastern property), (3) quartz veins with Au and Ag (up to .09 oz/T Au, .9 oz/T Ag) peripheral to the ultramafics. Very little systematic or detailed mineral exploration had been conducted on the property area for precious metals (Au, Ag, P.G.E.'s) prior to 1986.

The 1987 exploration program by Mineta Resources consisted of grid cutting and a number of reconnaissance geochemical surveys (soils, silts, rocks, pan concentrates). These surveys covered much of this large property with the aim of defining anomalous areas for future, more detailed work.

Soils were effective in outlining an anomalous Au, Ag area south of Dum Lake which trends east-west and possibly follows a significant structural break (indicated by airborne magnetics).

Pan concentrates were generally non-anomalous with the exception of a moderate gold value (800 ppb) south of silicified, chalcedony veined, ultramafics on Golden Loon VII.

Soils did not outline any platinum or palladium anomalies. Lithogeochemical samples yielded interesting results with weakly anomalous gold and platinum values in pyroxenites.

The area south of Dum Lakes is considered to have good gold-silver potential. More detailed geochemical with geophysical (magnetic and VLF) and geological surveys are recommended for this area. More detailed exploration is also required on Golden Loon VII in the vicinity of the fault zone.

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this report is to present the results of the 1987 exploration program performed on the Golden Loon property by Mineta Resources ltd. under the direction of R.C. Wells, B.Sc., F.G.A.C.

Between September and December, 1987 a mineral exploration program was conducted over the Golden Loon Claim Group by Barnes Creek Minerals. Funding was by Mineta Resources Ltd. of Vancouver. The program consisted of grid preparation, geochemical surveys (soils, silts and pan concentrates) and limited geological work by the author.

The main aim of these surveys was to cover as much as possible of this large property in order to narrow down targets (Au, Ag and P.G.E.'s) for more detailed future work.

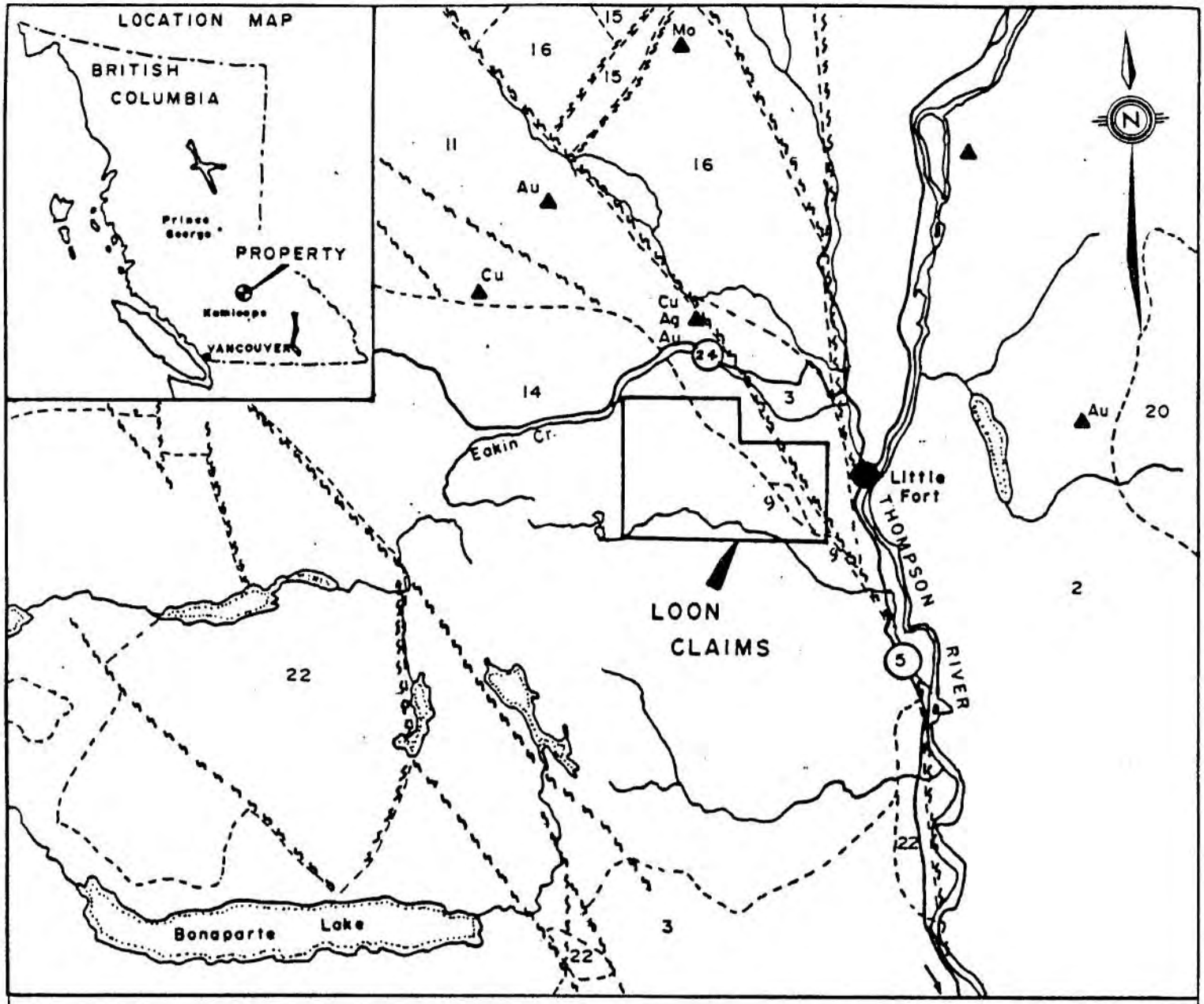
Location and Access

The Golden Loon Claims lie on NTS sheet 92-P/8 and are centered 6 kilometres west of Little Fort, B.C., a small settlement on Highway 5, a hundred kilometres north of Kamloops. A network of well travelled forestry and logging roads afford good access to most parts of the property from both Little Fort to the east and Thuya Lakes Resort to the west (Figure 1).

Property

The property described in this report consists of 9 continguous mineral claims (modified grid) totalling 176 units in Kamloops Mining Division. The claims are:

Claim Name	Units	Record Number	Expiry Date
Golden Loon I	20	5541	9 March 1988
Golden Loon II	20	5542	9 March 1988
Golden Loon III	20	5543	9 March 1988
Golden Loon IV	20	5544	9 March 1988
Golden Loon V	20	6539	7 March 1988
Golden Loon VI	20	6540	7 March 1988
Golden Loon VII	16	6549	14 March 1988
Golden Loon VIII	20	6550	14 March 1988
Golden Loon IX	20	6556	27 March 1988



LEGEND

22	SKULL HILL FORMATION (TERTIARY) Felsic to intermediate volcanics.
20	RAFT AND BALDY BATHOLITHS (Cretaceous) Granitic intrusives.
16	INTERMEDIATE VOLCANICS WITH SEDIMENTS (JURASSIC)
14	THUYA BATHOLITH (TRIASSIC/JURASSIC) Granodioritic intrusive.
11	NICOLA GROUP (TRIASSIC) Intermediate volcanics with sediments.
9	ULTRAMAFIC INTRUSIVES (EARLY MESOZOIC)
3	EAGLE BAY (LATE PALEOZOIC) Mixed volcanics and sediments.
2	FENNEL FORMATION (MISSISSIPPIAN) Mixed basic volcanics and sediments.

5 0 5 10 Kilometres

▲ Mineral occurences

Major faults

MINETA RESOURCES LTD.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY MAP
GOLDEN LOON PROPERTY
LITTLE FORT AREA
KAMLOOPS M.D., B.C.

DRAWN BY K.G.	N.T.S. 92-P-8
Feb. 1987	FIG. 1

The entire block of claims - Golden Loon I to IX inclusive are 100% owned by Mr. Larry D. Lutjen, R.R. #1, Box 12, Chase, B.C.; Telephone 679-8022. The writer was unable to examine all claim lines and posts, however, those observed appear to comply with regulations outlined in the B.C. Mineral Act. In February 1987, Mineta Resources Ltd. of Vancouver took an option on the claim group from L.D. Lutjen.

Physiography and Vegetation

Much of the property occupies an undulating plateau region of between 1100 and 1400 metres elevation south of Eakin Creek gorge. The eastern claims cover the edge of the plateau which slopes steeply down into the North Thompson Valley at Little Fort (El. 400m).

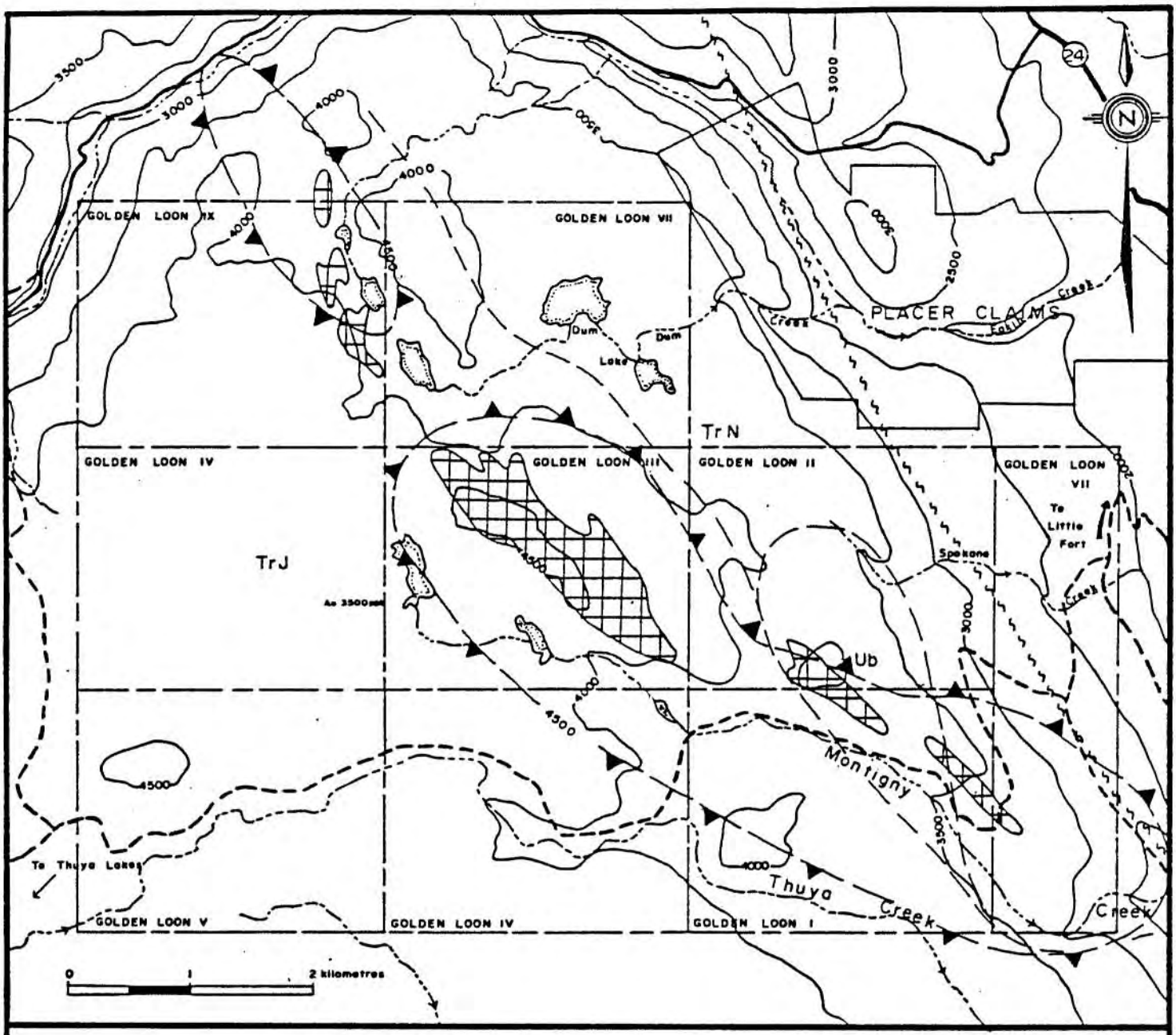
The bush is generally fairly thick with mature pine and/or poplar. Large areas in the west have thick alder growth on gravel ridges separated by low swamp. Parts of the claims were logged ten to fifteen years ago and there has been some recent logging activity.

History and Previous Work

During the early 1920's, interest was generated in the placer gold deposits of Eakin Creek. Gold was discovered in Lemieux Creek and its tributary Eakin Creek as well as in most tributaries heading west into the mountains. In 1923 placer claims were held on Eakin Creek for 1-1/2 miles upstream (just north of Property) from its junction with Lemieux Creek. Coarse gold was found in the higher bench gravels but not in significant, commercial quantities. The source of the placer gold in Eakin Creek has never been located.

Noranda Explorations, Kira Group covered the area in the 1960's with copper as the main target. As a follow up to stream and lake silt sampling the area was covered by a large soil grid with 800 ft. spaced lines and 200 ft. sampling intervals. Samples were run for Cu, Ni and a few of Mo. A series of strong nickel anomalies in the 100 to 2000 ppm range trend northwest to the south of Dum Lakes (Figure 2). No detailed follow up on any of the anomalies is recorded.

The western part of the property was covered by the Minerva Claims held by Teck Corporation in 1980 and 1981 with copper again as the target. A 60 kilometre flagged grid was used for soil geochemistry (Cu, Ag, Mo), reconnaissance geological mapping and ground magnetic surveys. A series of strong positive, magnetic anomalies trending northwest were found to cover Noranda's nickel in soil anomalies. Teck's mapping indicated this



LEGEND

Airborne magnetic anomaly. 4500 gamma isomagnetic contour.
(Chu Chua sheet GSC series 5224 G)

Nickel in soils anomalies (Ni >100 p.p.m.)
From NORANDA (1967) Report # 1055

TrJ — Thuya Batholith (Triassic, Jurassic). Granodiorite.

TrN — Predominantly Nicola Group (Triassic) Volcanics and Sediments.

Ub — Ultramafic Intrusive (Permian/Triassic) Serpentine.

LOON VII Fault.

Geology after Campbell and Tipper (1971)
Unchanged

MINETA RESOURCES LTD	
GOLDEN LOON PROPERTY	
DATA COMPILATION I	
LITTLE FORT AREA, KAMLOOPS M.D.	
Drawn by K.G.	N.T.S. 92-P-8
Feb. 1987	Fig. 2

was a large ultramafic body of pyroxenite to peridotite composition. A number of coincident Cu, Ag soil anomalies were outlined and many of these are located close to the edge of the magnetic anomalies (ultramafic intrusive) as shown in Figure 3. Teck's report by P. G. Folk No. 9061; 1981) recommended running soils for gold and to do follow up on coincident Ag-Cu soil anomalies south of Dum Lake. Neither was done.

An airborne magnetic survey (DEMR 1968 Airborne Magnetic Survey, Series 52249) shows a strong, positive, magnetic anomaly of greater than 3000 gammas relief trending northwest across the northern part of the property (Figure 4). This feature coincides with Teck's ground magnetic anomalies (ultramafic unit). It is probable that the ultramafic body is located within the 4500 gamma contour shown in Figures 2, 3, and 5.

The Golden Loon VII claim covers the western half of the previous Fir Group. This 2 claim group (30 units) covered part of a major northwesterly trending fault (Figures 2, 3, and 5). Old trenches near the western edge of the claim expose strongly silicified, ultramafic rocks with much chalcedony, quartz and disseminated magnetite, pyrite and minor galena.

The Golden Loon Property was staked by Barnes Creek Minerals between 1984 and 1986 with gold and platinum as the targets. During 1984 and 1985 most of their work on the property consisted of prospecting and sampling in favourable areas defined by previous surveys (Noranda, Teck). In 1986 Barnes Creek Minerals put a 7.0 km grid over the old trenches with silicified ultramafics on Golden Loon VII. The grid is shown in Figure 5 and covers one of the nickel in soil anomalies outlined by Noranda (Figure 2).

Soils (B. Horizon) were taken every 20m on the 100m spaced lines and analysed for Au, Ag, and As.

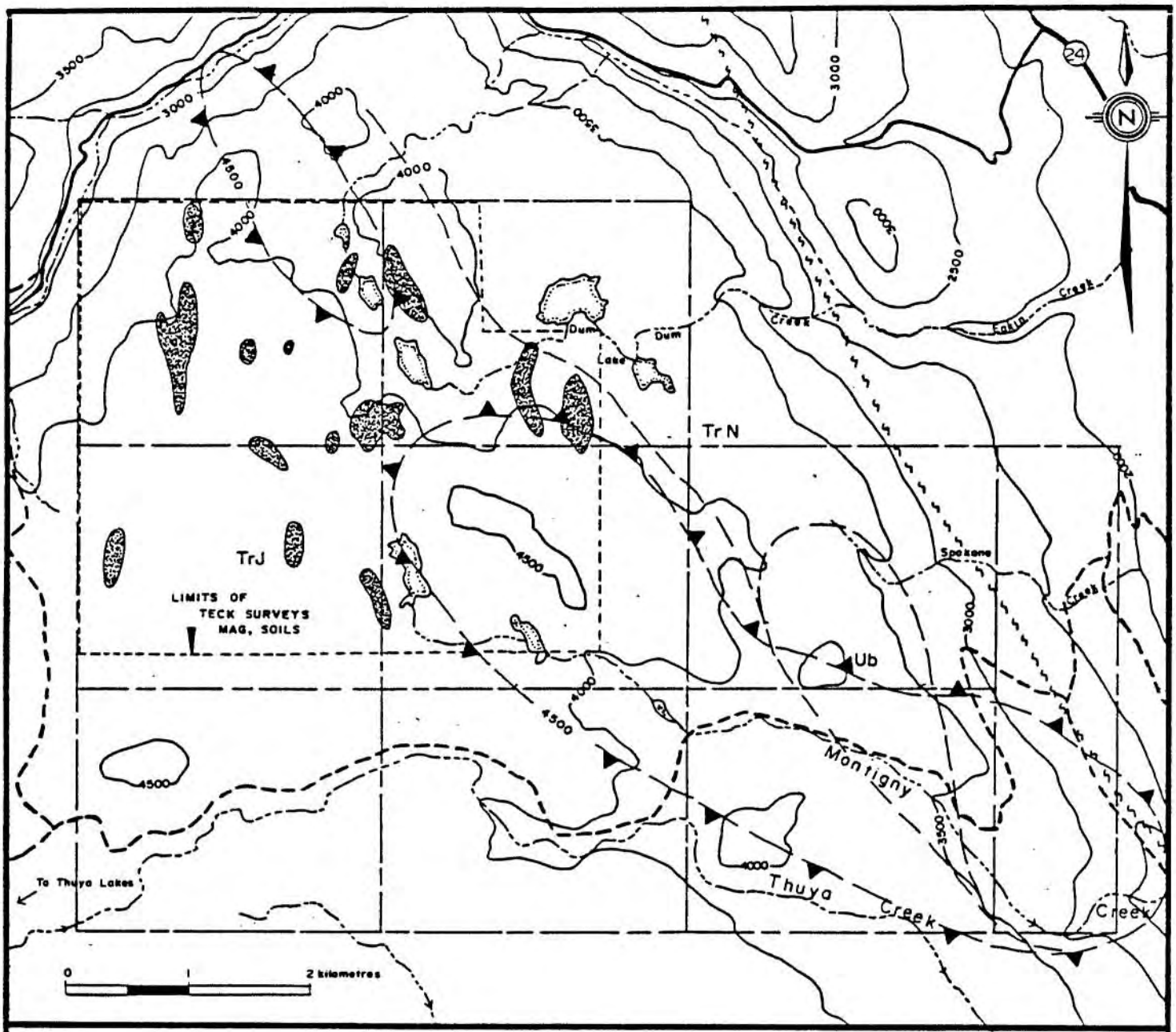
Magnetic and VLF surveys were conducted by Barnes Creek over the grid with readings taken every 20m.

The data from the surveys appears to be of good quality. Anomalous gold values (up to 110 ppb) cluster in the northwestern part of the grid whereas Ag values show very weak anomalies with no distinct pattern.

Magnetic readings are generally high, decreasing to the east, strongly suggesting that the grid is underlain by ultramafics with magnetite. The margin of the ultramafic may be along the eastern edge of the grid. Variations within the more magnetic area may be explained by alteration of the ultramafics (silicification).

The VLF survey indicated two northwesterly trending fractures cutting the ultramafics (Figure 5). The more easterly of these may also coincide with the eastern margin of the ultramafic (fault contact?).

Most of the higher gold in soil values (750 ppb) occur close to the VLF features which suggests that parallel structures to the Loon VII fault may be mineralized.



LEGEND

Airborne magnetic anomaly. 4500 gamma isomagnetic contour.
(Chu Chua sheet GSC series 5224 G)

Coincident Cu (>100 ppm) Ag (>1.5 ppm) in soil anomalies.
From TECK CORPORATION (1981) REPORT # 9061

TrJ	Thuya Batholith (Triassic, Jurassic). Granodiorite.
TrN	Predominantly Nicola Group (Triassic) Volcanics and Sediments.
Ub	Ultramafic Intrusive (Permian/Triassic) Serpentine.
	LOON VII Fault.

Geology after Campbell and Tipper (1971)
Unchanged

MINETA RESOURCES LTD	
GOLDEN LOON PROPERTY	
DATA COMPILATION 2	
LITTLE FORT AREA, KAMLOOPS M.D.	
Drawn by K.G.	N.T.S. 92-P-8
Feb. 1987	Fig. 3

REGIONAL GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

The regional geology of the Little fort area is simplified in Figure 1 which is based mainly on GSC Map 1278A from the Bonaparte Lake Memoir 363 by Campbell and Tipper (1971). According to this mapping, the property covers the northeastern margin of the Thuya Batholith (Early Mesozoic, granodiorite, intrusive). To the northeast of the batholith occurs a structurally complex area where several splay faults from the regional Thompson Valley Fault branch to the northwest. Nicola Group (Triassic) and Eagle Bay (Late Paleozoic) volcanics and sediments with ultramafic intrusives (Permian?) occur in this area and generally strike northwest.

A number of gold and base metal occurrences are known in the area. The Eakin Creek gold placers, immediately north of the property are probably most significent. Five (5) kilometres north of the property on the Cedar Claim occurs an interesting Cu, Ag, Au showing which possibly is controlled by the northern continuation of the Loon VII fault mentioned earlier. The showing features significant chalcopyrite, malachite, pyrrhotite mineralization with anomalous gold values in a fault zone at the contact between Nicola and Eagle Bay Group (volcanics).

PROPERTY GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

Introduction

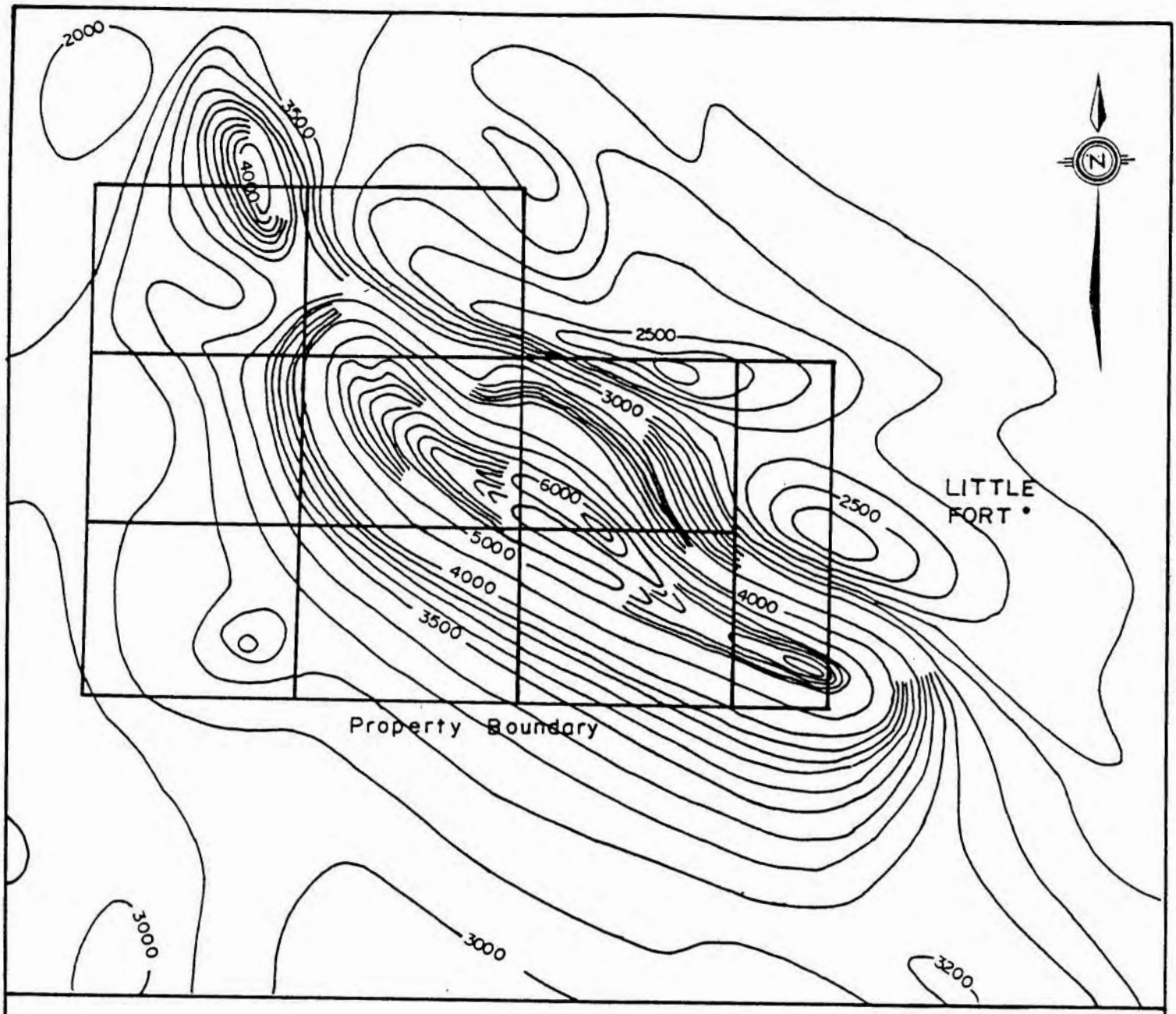
There are no records of any detailed geological mapping in the area. The regional geological mapping described in the previous section shows much of the property to be underlain by the Thuya Batholith. Nicola and Eagle Bay volcanics and sediments, with ultramafic intrusives lie to the northeast.

Property Geology

As shown on GSC Map 1278A, much of the western part of the property is underlain by the Thuya Batholith. This area is covered with thick glacial debris or swamp with very few outcrops, these do however, consist predominantly of coarse granodiorite.

From the limited geological mapping by Teck (1981) and my own traverses on the rest of the property, it is apparent that the GSC mapping is misleading. More detailed geological mapping is needed.

The so called Permian, ultramafic intrusive of Map 1278A (Figure 1) is not restricted to the eastern edge of the Thuya Batholith as two small lenses.



LEGEND

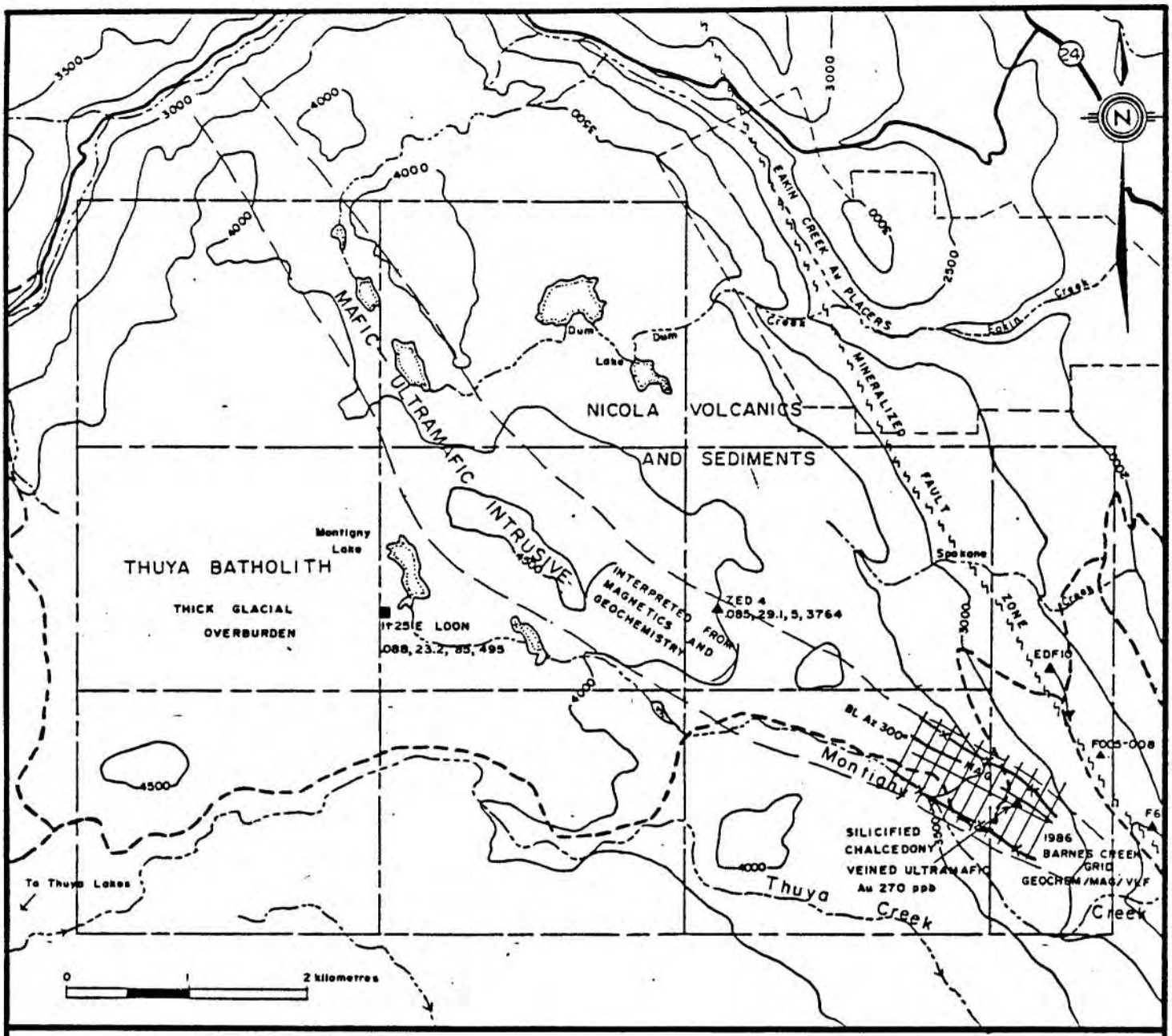
3000

Magnetic contours in gammas.

From Chu Chua Sheet. GSC Series 5224 G

0 1 2 3 Km

MINETA RESOURCES LTD	
REGIONAL MAGNETIC MAP GOLDEN LOON PROPERTY LITTLE FORT AREA KAMLOOPS M.D., B.C.	
DRAWN BY K.G.	N.T.S. 92-P-8
Feb. 1987	FIG. 4



LEGEND

GEOCHEMISTRY

- ■ ▲ 08, 23, 85, 495 — Sample location Au. oz/T, Ag, Cu, Pb (ppm).
- ■ ▲ F006 — Sample location (See Table I for values)

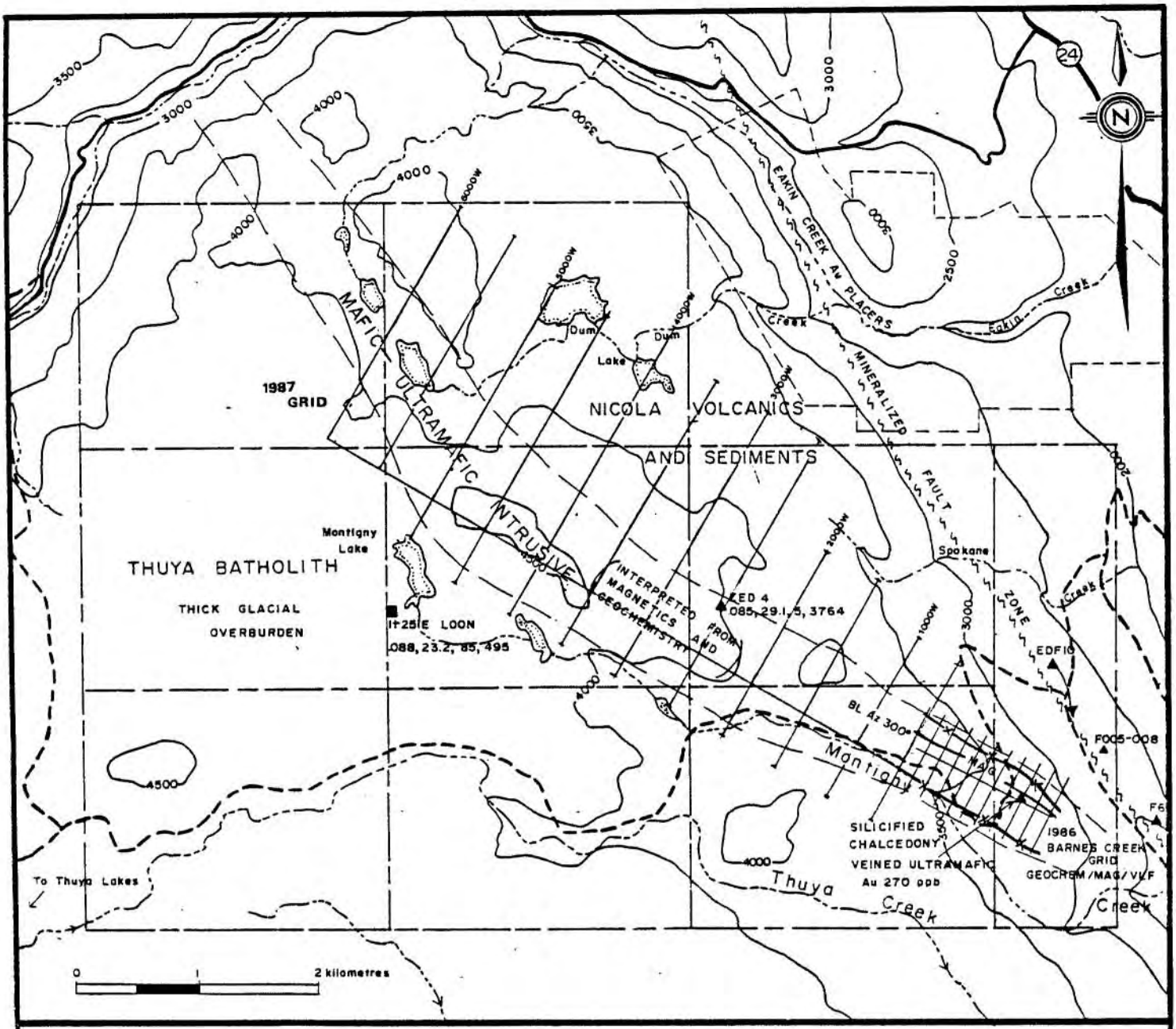
GEOPHYSICS BARNES CREEK 1986 GRID

- —x—x—x— VLF Anomaly (Fraser Filtered) 1986
- —— MAG —— Magnetic Anomaly Axis 1986

GEOLOGY

- — — — Interpreted geological contact
- ~ ~ ~ LOON VII fault zone

MINETA RESOURCES LTD.	
GOLDEN LOON PROPERTY	
DATA INTERPRETATION	
LITTLE FORT AREA, KAMLOOPS M.D.	
Drawn by K.G.	N.T.S. 92-P-8
Feb. 1987	Fig. 5



LEGEND

GEOCHEMISTRY

■ ▲ 08, 23, 85, 495	Sample location Au. oz/T, Ag, Cu, Pb (ppm)
■ ▲ F006	Sample location (See Table I for values)

GEOPHYSICS BARNES CREEK 1986 GRID

—x—x—x—	VLF Anomaly (Fraser Filtered) 1986
—MAG—	Magnetic Anomaly Axis 1986

GEOLOGY

- - - -	Interpreted geological contact
~ ~ ~	LOON VII fault zone

MINETA RESOURCES LTD.	
GOLDEN LOON PROPERTY	
DATA INTERPRETATION	
LITTLE FORT AREA, KAMLOOPS M.D.	
Drawn by K.G.	N.T.S. 92-P-8
Feb. 1987	Fig. 5

The ultramafic body or bodies follow the high ground (ridge) south of Dum Lake and continue to the northwest off the property (Figure 5). The evidence for this is: (a) strong magnetic (ground and airborne) signature, (b) coincident nickel anomalies with the magnetics (Figure 3), (c) Teck Corporations reconaissance mapping, and (d) my own geological traverses in the area. The ultramafic rocks exposed south of Dunn Lake display varying degrees of serpentine alteration. Less altered peridotites (some dunites?), pyroxenites and hornblende diorites suggest the intrusive may be compositionally layered.

To the northeast of the ultramafics, a few outcrops of fairly massive Nicola(?) volcanics were examined, though very little time was actually spent in this area.

Mineralization

From the 1986 prospecting on the property, mainly by the property owners, three main areas of mineralization have been outlined (Figure 5).

1. The Loon VII Fault Zone (Golden Loon VII)

   This fault or fracture zone is marked by a prominent topographic linear (valley) for some kilometres to the north. There are a number of copper showings (malachite) along a logging road which follows this valley within Loon VII and to the south. To the west of the fault, there are numerous quartz veins, poorly exposed on the small ridge. A few of these have been sampled (Table 1). Those well exposed are generally small, 1 to 5cm wide locally with chalcopyrite, galena and pyrite. When these sulfides are present, high silver values (up to 0.9 oz/T) are associated with elevated Pb values (1000 to 2000 ppm). Five kilometres to the north, probably on the same structure, significant Cu, Ag, Au mineralization occurs on another claim group (Cedars).

   Also worth of mention in this area are highly coloured mineral springs with some ferracrete that issue in the North Thompson Valley just northeast of the property.

2. Silicified Ultramafics with Chalcedony (Golden Loon VII)

   A series of old trenches occur on Golden Loon VII on the hillside above and to the west of (1). Strongly brecciated, silicified and chalcedony veined ultramafics are exposed in these trenches with magnetite and sparse pyrite and galena. Some samples from these trenches have yielded anomalous gold values up to 270 ppb (pers. com. Larry Lutjen). In 1986 Barnes Creek did some detailed geochemistry and geophysics in this area which is described later.

TABLE 1
SIGNIFICANT ASSAYS
GOLDEN LOON PROPERTY

Sample No.	Location	Au oz/T	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm
1+25E, L.00N	SW. Montigny Lake	.088	23.2	85	495
Zed 4	Golden Loon II	.085	29.1	5	3764
		Au ppb			
F005	Golden Loon VII (Ridge)	55	16.4	10	1700
F006	Golden Loon VII (Ridge)	45	13.1	21	1500
F007	Golden Loon VII (Ridge)	45	14.3	16	1600
F008	Golden Loon VII (Ridge)	165	0.8	36	33
F6	Golden Loon VII (Ridge)	120	9.8	15	NA
2+00N. BL.	Golden Loon VII (Chalcedony UM)	270	2.5	NA	NA
EDF 10	Golden Loon VII (Ridge)	355	25.3	26	2700
N.A.	Not Analysed				

All assays and geochemistry by EcoTech Labs, Kamloops.

:o the Ultramafics South of Dunn Lakes
(Golden Loon II, III, VI)

In this area between Dum Lakes and Montigny Lake and to the east numerous quartz veins occur close to the margins of the ultramafic unit. Teck Corporaiton in their report (1981) mention significant quartz veining north of Montigny Lake. These were up to 25cm side, locally with galena, pyrite and chalcopyrite. No assays are reported.

A poorly exposed quartz vein southwest of Montigny Lake (Figure 5) appears to lie within granodiorite (Thuya Batholith). The vein is over 10cm wide, contains galena and pyrite and has yielded a good value close to 0.1 oz/T and silver .7 oz/T (1+25E L.00N, Table 1).

To the east closer to the ultramafics, a sample taken by Barnes Creek Minerals from a 10cm wide quartz vein in silicified, hornfels yielded .08 oz/T Au and .9 oz/T Ag (Zed 4, Table 1).

1987 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

The exploration work on the Golden Loon Property near Little Fort was supervised by R. C. Wells, F.G.A.C. who did all data interpretation and is the author of this report.

During September and October 1987 a program of line cutting, soil sampling, and stream sediment sampling with pan concentrates was completed by a crew from Barnes Creek Minerals. The author spent a limited amount of time examining the main areas of outcrop on the property to get a better handle on basic geology and make an assessment on the best methods for exploration. A number of ultramafic samples were taken for lithogeochemistry.

The main aims of these preliminary and basically reconnaissance surveys were:

1) To cover as much as possible of the main ultramafic unit that has a strike length of over 8 kilometres on the property. This unit has potential for precious metal mineralization, namely Au, Ag, and P.G.E.'s.

2) To cover the country rocks to the ultramafic unit for at least 1 kilometre north and south of the interpreted contacts. These areas have potential for vein, gold-silver mineralization. Gold and silver values were previously obtained from float and possibly in bedrock in these areas.

3) The cut base line 6 kilometres long would provide a semi-permaent reference for 1987 and later surveys.

4) The soil geochemical surveys were basically reconnaisance to define anomalous areas on this large property for more detailed future surveys.

5) Stream sediment samples and pan concentrates were taken in order to define anomalous drainages again for future follow up.

SURVEYS

1. Survey Control Grid

A Base Line 6 kilometres long with azimuth 300 degrees was cut, chained and picketed across the central part of the property (Figure 5) and follows the axis of the main ultramafic unit. This is an accurate, cut, survey line with clear line of sight that was established using axes, chain saw, compass, drag survey chains and surveying poles. A suunto inclinometer was used for slope corrections. Survey stations were picketed and labelled using tyrex tags.

Survey lines were put in, normal to the Base Line at 500 metre intervals. These lines were put in using compass, topofil and flagging tape and have variable length in order to cover the favourable rock units. A total of 28.62 kilometres of survey line was put in this way (Figure 5) - 50 metre spaced stations occur on all lines and were used during the geochemical surveys.

2. Soil Geochemical Survey

Soil geochemical samples of the 'B' horizon were collected using a grub hoe or mattock. Survey notes were made at each sample station regarding topography, vegetation, soil horizon, depth, colour, drainage, etc. Good 'B' horizon is present throughout much of the northern part of the grid outside poorly drained swamps. The main ridge along the ultramafic unit is covered by large areas of boulders and talus, obtaining good samples from this area was a problem.

The soil samples were collected by Barnes Creek Minerals personnel. A total of 548 soils were collected from 50 metre stations on the control grid. All samples were placed in kraft paper envelopes, field dried and sent to Eco Tech Laboratories in Kamloops, B.C.

At the lab the soils were dried at 60 degrees C., sieved to -80 mesh and analyzed by Atomic Absorption for Au, Ag, Pt and Pd. The geochemical data was later run through a standard statistical package to give averages, standard deviations and variance for each element. These values were used in determining the various thresholds - possibly, probably and definitely anomalous for each element.

The Geochemical Lab. Report can be found in Appendix 'A'. Contoured maps for the geochemical data are presented in Figures 6, 7, and 8 in Appendix 'B' at the rear of this report.

3. Stream Sediment Sampling and Pan Concentrates

A program of stream sediment (silts) and pan concentrate (heavy mineral) sampling took place at the same time as the soil surveys. The object was to obtain samples at regular intervals (500 metres) from all drainages on the property to define anomalous areas for follow up. All samples were analyzed by Eco Tech Laboratories for Au, Ag, Pt and Pd using the same techniques as for the soils.

The drought conditions in the fall of 1987 meant that virtually all drainages were dry. Stream sediment samples were taken at 500 metre intervals along all drainages using a shovel to fill a kraft paper envelope. Pan concentrates were more difficult, these were taken wherever possible at the same location as the silts and where there was some nearby water. An ordinary gold pan was used. Between five and twenty pan loads were required to half fill a kraft envelope with heavy minerals. During panning a coarse sieve was used to screen out large material.

The results from these surveys are plotted with the soils on Figures 6, 7, and 8 in Appendix 'B'.

4. Lithogeochemical Survey

Two traverses were made in the central part of the property:- (1) Along the Base Line between 2000W and 4500W which basically follows the axis of the ultramafic unit (along strike) and (2) The Zed Road at 2500W which crosses the ultramafic unit (dip section) from south to north.

Representative rock samples were taken from large outcrops which clearly were not transported boulders. A total of 18 samples were taken and analyzed by Eco Tech Laboratories for Au, Ag, Pt and Pd. The results are plotted on geochemical maps, Figures 6, 7, and 8 in Appendix 'B'. Brief sample descriptions occur in Appendix 'C' with geochemical values.

RESULTS OF THE 1987 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

The results of the 1987 exploration program are encouraging and require detailed follow up geochemistry, geology and geophysics for better target definition.

1. Soil Geochemical Survey

In Figures 6, 7, and 8 accompanying this report gold, silver, platinum and palladium values obtained from the soil geochemical survey are contoured. As discussed earlier the contour interval for each element was largely determined from statistical data. The following comments can be made about soil anomalies.

i) Gold (Figure 6)

A number of gold anomalies from 45 ppb up to 268 ppb occur in the Dum Lake area. The best anomaly is on Line 5000W between 1200N and 1450N (250 metres) with a high of 268 ppb.

Joining anomalies on 500m spaced lines with 50m sample stations is foolhardy but there does appear to be a trend in this area. The main anomalies follow the low ground in the upper Dum Creek drainage (trends east) with good line to line correlation over a strike length of over 2 kilometres (between Lines 4000W and 6000W). Isolated single station, weak, gold anomalies occur with 1.5 kilometres to the north and south.
The main anomaly trend coincides with a strong magnetic break in the ultramafics (Figure 4) from airborne data. This possibly represents a major structural break (fault zone) with easterly trend that in part guides the Dum Creek drainage.

ii) Silver (Figure 7)

Silver anomalies occur basically in the same area but not coincident with the gold. A strong concentration of anomalies possibly with easterly trend occurs in the Upper Dum Creek drainage. Anomalies are not particularly strong, up to 1.8 ppm but background in low (.1 ppm, detection limit) and there does appear to be line to line correlation over at least 1 kilometre (Lines 4000W to 5000W).

iii) Platinum, Palladium (Figure 8)

A few palladium values can be called anomalous. Otherwise the soils appear to be non-anomalous in these elements. Values above the ultramafic unit following the Base Line are no higher than away from the ultramafic in the Dum Lake area.

2. Stream Sediment and Pan Concentrate Surveys

Gold, silver, platinum and palladium values from these surveys are plotted with the soil results in Figures 6, 7, and 8. The results will be discussed from the various drainages from northwest to southeast on the property.

i) Loon IX Creek

This north flowing, seasonal creek drains the small lakes in the northern part of Golden Loon IX and discharges into Eakin Creek to the north. No pan concentrates were possible, silts however were taken right down to Eakin Creek. No anomalous values were encountered.

ii) Dum Creek

A complete set of silts with some pan concentrates were taken from this seasonal creek which drains Dum lake and much of the northern part of the property. The creek has easterly trend and is fast flowing where it comes off the plateau at the edge of the property.

Gold and silver values are slightly elevated in silts but not significantly in pan concentrates. A significant point is that the drainage is very sluggish on the plateau near Dum Lake and in places a widespread swamp. It is questionable whether gold and silver from the anomalous soil areas south of Dunn Lake could be transported into this area.

Plantium and palladium values in the drainage are non to very weakly anomalous (30 ppb Pt in one pan concentrate).

iii) Spokane Creek

This relatively fast flowing, seasonal creek drains the northeastern part of the property (Golden Loons II and VII). No significant anomalies occur in this drainage.

iv) Montigny Creek

This is the largest and most permanent drainage on the property with a number of tributaries. It drains all the central and southern claims south of the main ridge along the ultramafic unit. Above Golden Loon VII it is sluggish and in many areas swampy, samples were not taken from this area.

Silts and pan concentrates from the creek are non-anomalous above Golden Loon VII. Where the creek crosses the interpreted southeast edge of the ultramafic unit a high gold value of 800 ppb was obtained from a pan concentrate - silver, platinum and palladium values were not anomalous.

3. Geology and Lithogeochemistry

Table 2 in Appendix 'C' gives descriptions of samples that were taken for lithogeochemistry.

Propsecting and sampling along the Base Line and the Zed Road indicates that the main part of the ultramafic body is over 800 metres wide and appears to be differentiated with bands of dunite, peridotite and pyroxerite which are variably serpentinized. These bands strike subparallel to the Base Line and may to the north.

In contrast to the soils platinum values are generally higher than palladiumby 2X to 14X. Gold values follow platinum while silver values are at detection limit. The higher platinum (up to 70 ppb) and gold (up to 40 ppb) values occur in pyroxene rich, pyroxenitic bands which are only weakly serpentinized. Some potential exists for finding platinum mineralization but requires a tremendous amount of detailed sampling and assaying.

A geological traverse just north of Dum Lake near Line 3500W found a few outcrops. Here northeast striking, steeply west dipping epidotized volcanics are metamorphosed (Amphibolite Grade) and schistose with local quartz veins.

A significant point is that with this strike these probable, Nicola Group rocks are very likely truncated by the west striking ultramafic body to the south. This suggests that the ultramafic unit is either intrusive or fault bounded.

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS

Soil geochemistry outlined an east trending zone of semi-coincident, gold, silver anomalies south of Dum Lake with a strike length of over 2 kilometres. Earlier work by Teck (1981) recorded coincident Cu, Ag in soil anomalies in the same area. Very few outcrops occur in this area which is basically a flat line, watershed. Geological interpretations from available data (Figure 5) indicates that the area lies east of the ultramafic unit (within 1-1/2 kilometres). Airborne, contoured magnetic data (Figure 4) indicates a break (magnetic low) in the ultramafic trend in the anomaly area which probably represents a structural zone (faults). This area peripheral to the ultramafic unit (volcanic country rocks) could host vein Au, Ag mineralization or volcanic hosted copper mineralization with Au and Ag. Further detailed exploration on close spaced lines is required in this area.

Gold mineralization is also indicated in the southeastern part of the property on Golden Loon VII. A gold value of 800 ppb was obtained from a pan concentrate in this area. Silicified ultramafics with chalcedony and low but anomalous gold values (270 ppb) were located by previous surveys to the north. More detailed exploration in the vicinity of the 1986 Barnes Creek grid is required (Figure 5).

The geochemical surveys did not locate any distinct platinum or palladium anomalies. The ultramafic unit is probably over a kilometre thick with a strike length of over 8 kilometres on the property. Limited geological work indicates the ultramafic is differentiated with dunitic, peridotitic and pyroxenitic bands. Lithogeochemistry shows higher gold and platinum values in pyroxenitic rock types. Platinum values are generally higher than palladium in the samples taken. Potential exists for PGE mineralization in the ultramafic unit. Soils did not prove to be effective in outlining target areas neither did silts or pan concentrates. Exploration basically requires sampling and assaying all outcrops, a monumental task.

RECOMMENDATIONS

More detailed mineral exploration is needed south of Dum Lakes. This area is considered to have the best potential for precious metals based on the results of the 1987 exploration program.

The program in this area should consist of grid preparation with a new Base Line/Tie Line parallel to the 1987 Base Line just south of Dum Lake. Lines should be at 100m spacing. The grid should be covered by soil sampling at 25m spacing (for first pass) with geochemical analysis for gold and ICP for other elements.

VLF electromagnetic and magnetic surveys should cover this grid and adjacent parts of the old 1987 grid in order to define the edge of the ultramafic unit and to outline any structures.

All outcrops should be mapped and prospected in the grid area. Once all the geological geochemical and geophysical surveys have been completed the data should be compiled and interpreted. Trenching and drilling would follow, depending on favourable results.

More detailed prospecting and sampling should be conducted on other parts of the property, in particular the Golden Loon VII claim which has epithermal, precious metal potential.

REFERENCES

Campbell, R.B. and H. W. Tipper	(1971)	Geology of Bonaparte Lake Map Area, British Columbia. GSC Mem 363.
Department of Energy Mines and Resources	(1968)	Airborne Magnetic Survey, Chu Chu Sheet, Series 52249.
Lutjen, L.J. and R.D. Lodmell	(1985)	Prospecting Assessment Report on Golden Loons I to IV.
Lutjen, L.J.		Assorted maps, diagrams and assays for the Golden Loon Property.
Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd.	(1967)	Assessment Report No. 1055 Geochemical Soil Survey of the Kira Mineral Claims.
Teck Corporation	(1981)	Assessment Report No. 9061 Minerva Claims Geochemical and Geological Report.
Yorston, R., and C.K. Ikona	(1985)	Geological Report on the Cedar I to IV Mineral Claims, Kamloops Mining Division for Craven Res.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

GOLDEN LOON PROPERTY, KAMLOOPS M.D.

The following expenses were incurred by Mineta's 1987 exploration program on the Golden Loon claim group.

(a)	Control grid and taking soil samples, stream sediment samples and pan concentrates by Barnes Creek Minerals.		$12,060.00
	The above includes:		
	1) labour 19 days @ $450/day/3 men. . . .	$ 8,550.00	
	2) food and lodgings.	1,724.00	
	3) field suplies.	559.00	
	4) transportation	963.00	
	5) equipment rental & pickets	300.00	
(b)	Assay costs 604 samples Au, Pt, Pd Geochem @ $15.40/ea.		9,301.60
(c)	Consulting and reports. . . . . (by Geologist includes supervision)		5,000.00
		TOTAL	$26,361.60

CERTIFICATION OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Ronald C. Wells of the City of Kamloops, British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

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

2) I am a graduate of the University of Wales, U.K. B.Sc. (1975), did post-graduate studies at Laurentian University (1976-1977) and have practised continuously as a geologist for 10 years.

3) I have no direct or indirect interest in the property discussed in this report or in the securities of Mineta Resources Inc. nor do I expect to receive any.

4) Permission is hereby granted to use this report in a statement of Material Facts or Prospectus as required by the regulating authorities, provided no part of it is used out of context in a manner as to convey a meaning differing from that set out in the whole.

R. C. Wells
28 April 1988

Dated at:
Kamloops, B.C.
March 20, 1988

Ronald C. Wells, B.Sc., F.G.A.C.

APPENDIX 'A'

ECO TECH CERTIFICATES of ANALYSIS

for

SOILS, SILTS, PAN CONCENTRATE & LITHOGEOCHEMICAL SAMPLES

Eco-Tech
LABORATORIES LTD.

ENVIRONMENTAL TESTING
GEOCHEMISTRY
ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY
ASSAYING

10041 E. Trans Canada Hwy., R.R. #2, Kamloops, B.C. V2C 2J3 Phone (604) 573-5700
Telex: 043-8393

December 10, 1987

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS ETK 87-662

CLIENT: Minata Resources Ltd.
415, 470 Granville Street
VANCOUVER, B. C.
V6C 1V5

ATTENTION: Mr. W. Kovacevik

SAMPLE IDENTIFICATION: 618 soil samples received November 13, 1987

ETK#	Description		Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	Pt (ppb)	Pd (ppb)
662 - 1	MONT. CR. O-METER SILT		20	<.1	<10	<5
662 - 2		250M	10	<.1	10	<5
662 - 3		500M	10	<.1	20	<5
662 - 4		750M	10	<.1	<10	<5
662 - 5		1000M	10	<.1	<10	<5
662 - 6		1250M	5	<.1	<10	<5
662 - 7		1500M	5	<.1	<10	<5
662 - 8		1750M	5	<.1	<10	<5
662 - 9		2000M	<5	<.1	<10	<5
662 - 10		2250M	<5	<.1	<10	<5
662 - 11		2500M	10	<.1	<10	<5
662 - 12		2750M	15	<.1	<10	<5
662 - 13		3000M	5	<.1	30	<5
662 - 14		3250M	<5	<.1	<10	<5
662 - 15		3500M	<5	<.1	<10	<5
662 - 16		3750M	5	<.1	30	<5
662 - 17	EAKIN CREEK UPPER		40	<.1	<10	15
662 - 18	EAKIN CREEK LOWER		10	.1	<10	<5
662 - 19	LOON 9	0M	20	.1	<10	<5
662 - 20		250M	15	.2	10	<5

Minata Resources Ltd. December 10, 1987

ETK#		Description		Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	Pt (ppb)	Pd (ppb)
662 -	21		500M	10	.2	<10	<5
662 -	22		750M	20	.2	10	<5
662 -	23		1000M	10	.3	10	<5
662 -	24		1500M	5	.2	<10	<5
662 -	25		1750M	35	.3	<10	<5
662 -	26		2000M	15	.2	<10	<5
662 -	27	DVM CR	250M	35	.7	10	5
662 -	28		500M	20	.3	<10	<5
662 -	29		750M	20	.4	<10	5
662 -	30		1000M	<5	<.1	<10	<5
662 -	31		1250M	45	.9	<10	<5
662 -	32		1500M	40	.4	10	<5
662 -	33		1750M	50	2.1	10	<5
662 -	34		2000M	55	.8	<10	<5
662 -	35	SPK CK	0S	5	.1	10	<5
662 -	36		250S	5	.1	10	<5
662 -	37		500S	10	.2	<10	<5
662 -	38		750S	<5	<.1	<10	<5
662 -	39		1000S	<5	<.1	<10	<5
662 -	40		1250S	5	.1	<10	<5
662 -	41		1500S	5	.2	<10	<5
662 -	42		1750S	5	.3	<10	<5
662 -	43		2000S	10	.2	<10	5
662 -	44		2250S	15	.4	<10	<5
662 -	45		2500S	5	.1	<10	<5
662 -	46		2750S	<5	.1	<10	<5
662 -	47		3000S	<5	.1	<10	<5
662 -	48	SPK CK 50 M UP ON W SIDE	0M	<5	<.1	<10	<5
662 -	49	DVM CR. (PAN CON)	500N	<5	.1	<10	<5
662 -	50	DVM CR. (PAN CON)	1080N	25	.5	30	<5
662 -	51	EAKIN CR. (PAN CON) UPPER		15	.1	<10	<5
662 -	52	EAKIN CR. (PAN CON) LOWER		10	<.1	10	<5
662 -	53	MONT. CR. (PAN CON)	0M	<5	<.1	<10	<5
662 -	54	MONT. CR. (PAN CON)	500M	<5	<.1	10	5
662 -	55	MONT. CR. (PAN CON)	750M	<5	<.1	10	<5

Minata Resources Ltd. December 10, 1987

ETK#	Description		Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	Pt (ppb)	Pd (ppb)
662 - 56	MONT. CR. (PAN CON)	1000M	<5	<.1	20	<5
662 - 57	MONT. CR. (PAN CON)	1250M	800	<.1	10	<5
662 - 58	MONT. CR. (PAN CON)	1500M	5	<.1	<10	<5
662 - 59	MONT. CR. (PAN CON)	1750M	5	<.1	10	<5
662 - 60	MONT. CR. (PAN CON)	2000M	5	<.1	30	5
662 - 61	00 W +	0S	5	.2	10	<5
662 - 62		50S	<5	.1	<10	5
662 - 63		100S	5	.2	<10	<5
662 - 64		150S	5	.1	<10	<5
662 - 65		200S	<5	.1	<10	<5
662 - 66		250S	5	.2	<10	<5
662 - 67		300S	5	.1	<10	<5
662 - 68		350S	<5	.1	<10	<5
662 - 69		400S	<5	.3	<10	<5
662 - 70		450S	5	.1	<10	<5
662 - 71		500S	10	.1	<10	<5
662 - 72		50N	<5	<.1	<10	<5
662 - 73		100N	10	.4	<10	<5
662 - 74		150N	<5	.1	<10	<5
662 - 75		200N	5	.1	<10	<5
662 - 76		250N	5	.1	<10	55
662 - 77		300N	<5	.1	<10	<5
662 - 78		350N	<5	.1	<10	5
662 - 79		400N	<5	<.1	<10	<5
662 - 80		450N	<5	.1	<10	<5
662 - 81		500N	<5	.1	<10	<5
662 - 82		550N	<5	.1	<10	<5
662 - 83		600N	<5	.1	<10	<5
662 - 84		650N	20	.1	<10	20
662 - 85		700N	<5	.1	<10	<5
662 - 86	500 W +	50N	<5	.1	<10	5
662 - 87		100N	10	.1	<10	<5
662 - 88		150N	<5	.1	<10	<5
662 - 89		200N	<5	.1	<10	<5
662 - 90		250N	<5	.1	<10	<5

STK#	Description		Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	Pt (ppb)	Pd (ppb)
662 - 91		300N	5	.1	<10	<5
662 - 92		350N	<5	.1	<10	<5
662 - 93		400N	<5	.2	<10	<5
662 - 94		450N	<5	<.1	<10	<5
662 - 95		500N	<5	<.1	<10	<5
662 - 96		550N	<5	<.1	<10	<5
662 - 97		650N	5	<.1	<10	<5
662 - 98		700N	5	<.1	<10	<5
662 - 99		750N	10	<.1	<10	<5
662 - 100		800N	<5	<.1	<10	<5
662 - 101		850N	15	.2	<10	<5
662 - 102		900N	5	.2	<10	<5
662 - 103		950N	5	<.1	<10	<5
662 - 104		1000N	5	<.1	<10	<5
662 - 105		1050N	5	<.1	<10	<5
662 - 106		0S	5	.1	<10	<5
662 - 107		50S	5	<.1	<10	<5
662 - 108		100S	<5	.1	<10	<5
662 - 109		150S	5	<.1	<10	<5
662 - 110		200S	5	<.1	<10	<5
662 - 111		250S	<5	<.1	<10	<5
662 - 112		300S	5	<.1	<10	<5
662 - 113		350S	5	.1	<10	<5
662 - 114		400S	10	<.1	<10	<5
662 - 115		450S	5	.7	<10	<5
662 - 116		500S	<5	.1	<10	10
662 - 117	1000 W +	0S	5	.1	<10	<5
662 - 118		50S	<5	<.1	<10	15
662 - 119		100S	10	.2	<10	<5
662 - 120		150S	10	<.1	<10	<5
662 - 121		200S	40	<.1	<10	<5
662 - 122		250S	<5	<.1	<10	10
662 - 123		300S	<5	<.1	<10	<5
662 - 124		350S	<5	<.1	<10	40
662 - 125		400S	10	.1	<10	<5

Mineta Resources Ltd. December 10, 1987

ETK#	Description		Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	Pt (ppb)	Pd (ppb)
662 - 126		450S	<5	<.1	<10	<5
662 - 127		500S	<5	<.1	<10	<5
662 - 128		50N	<5	<.1	<10	<5
662 - 129		100N	<5	<.1	<10	5
662 - 130		150N	<5	.1	<10	<5
662 - 131		200N	<5	<.1	<10	10
662 - 132		250N	<5	<.1	<10	<5
662 - 133		300N	<5	<.1	<10	10
662 - 134		350N	<5	<.1	<10	10
662 - 135		400N	<5	<.1	<10	<5
662 - 136		450N	<5	.1	<10	<5
662 - 137		500N	<5	<.1	<10	<5
662 - 138		550N	<5	<.1	<10	10
662 - 139		600N	10	.1	<10	5
662 - 140		650N	5	.1	<10	<5
662 - 141		700N	10	.1	<10	<5
662 - 142		750N	15	.1	<10	<5
662 - 143		800N	10	.1	<10	<5
662 - 144		850N	5	.1	<10	<5
662 - 145		900N	15	.1	<10	<5
662 - 146		950N	5	<.1	<10	<5
662 - 147		1000N	<5	.1	<10	<5
662 - 148	1500 W +	0S	<5	<.1	<10	5
662 - 149		50S	5	<.1	<10	5
662 - 150		100S	<5	.1	<10	<5
662 - 151		150S	5	<.1	<10	<5
662 - 152		200S	15	.1	<10	<5
662 - 153		250S	10	.3	<10	5
662 - 154		300S	10	.1	<10	<5
662 - 155		350S	5	<.1	<10	<5
662 - 156		400S	10	.1	<10	<5
662 - 157		450S	10	<.1	10	<5
662 - 158		500S	10	<.1	<10	<5
662 - 159		50N	<5	<.1	<10	<5
662 - 160		100N	<5	.1	<10	<5

ETK#	Description		Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	Pt (ppb)	Pd (ppb)
662 - 161		130N	<5	<.1	<10	<5
662 - 162		200N	<5	.1	<10	<5
662 - 163		250N	<5	<.1	<10	5
662 - 164		300N	<5	.1	<10	<5
662 - 165		350N	<5	<.1	<10	<5
662 - 166		450N	<5	<.1	<10	<5
662 - 167		500N	5	<.1	<10	10
662 - 168		550N	5	<.1	<10	<5
662 - 169		600N	<5	<.1	<10	5
662 - 170		650N	15	<.1	<10	<5
662 - 171		700N	5	<.1	<10	15
662 - 172		750N	5	<.1	<10	5
662 - 173		800N	<5	<.1	<10	<5
662 - 174		850N	<5	<.1	<10	<5
662 - 175		900N	5	<.1	<10	<5
662 - 176		950N	<5	.1	<10	<5
662 - 177		1000N	5	<.1	<10	<5
662 - 178		1050N	5	.2	<10	<5
662 - 179		1100N	<5	<.1	<10	<5
662 - 180		1150N	<5	<.1	<10	<5
662 - 181		1200N	<5	<.1	<10	<5
662 - 182		1250N	<5	<.1	<10	<5
662 - 183	2000 W +	0S	<5	<.1	<10	<5
662 - 184		50S	5	.1	<10	<5
662 - 185		100S	5	.1	<10	<5
662 - 186		150S	10	.1	<10	5
662 - 187		200S	5	.4	<10	10
662 - 188		250S	<5	.1	<10	<5
662 - 189		300S	5	<.1	<10	<5
662 - 190		350S	5	.1	10	<5
662 - 191		400S	<5	.3	<10	10
662 - 192		450S	10	.1	<10	15
662 - 193		500S	<5	<.1	<10	<5
662 - 194		50N	<5	<.1	<10	<5
662 - 195		100N	<5	<.1	<10	<5

Minata Resources Ltd.

December 10, 1987

ETK#	Description		Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	Pt (ppb)	Pd (ppb)
662 - 196		150N	5	<.1	<10	<5
662 - 197		200N	10	.1	<10	<5
662 - 198		250N	5	.1	<10	<5
662 - 199		300N	<5	.1	<10	<5
662 - 200		350N	<5	.1	<10	<5
662 - 201		400N	10	.4	<10	<5
662 - 202		450N	<5	<.1	<10	<5
662 - 203		500N	10	<.1	<10	<5
662 - 204		550N	<5	.1	<10	<5
662 - 205		600N	<5	.1	<10	<5
662 - 206		650N	ORGANICS			
662 - 207		700N	<5	.1	<10	<5
662 - 208		750N	<5	<.1	<10	<5
662 - 209		800N	5	<.1	<10	<5
662 - 210		850N	15	.1	<10	<5
662 - 211		900N	<5	.2	<10	<5
662 - 212		950N	<5	<.1	<10	<5
662 - 213		1000N	5	.1	<10	<5
662 - 214		1050N	5	.2	<10	<5
662 - 215		1100N	<5	.2	<10	<5
662 - 216		1150N	10	.1	<10	5
662 - 217		1200N	5	.2	<10	<5
662 - 218		1250N	<5	.1	<10	<5
662 - 219	2500 W +	0S	<5	.1	<10	<5
662 - 220		50S	5	.1	10	<5
662 - 221		100S	<5	<.1	<10	<5
662 - 222		150S	<5	.1	10	<5
662 - 223		200S	<5	.1	10	<5
662 - 224		250S	10	<.1	<10	<5
662 - 225		300S	<5	<.1	<10	5
662 - 226		350S	5	<.1	10	5
662 - 227		400S	5	<.1	<10	<5
662 - 228		450S	<5	.1	<10	<5
662 - 229		500S	5	.1	<10	<5
662 - 230		50N	5	.1	<10	<5

Mineta Resources Ltd. December 10, 1987

ETK#	Description		Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	Pt (ppb)	Pd (ppb)
662 - 231		100N	5	.1	<10	<5
662 - 232		150N	5	.1	<10	<5
662 - 233		200N	5	<.1	<10	<5
662 - 234		250N	20	.1	10	<5
662 - 235		300N	20	<.1	<10	<5
662 - 236		350N	15	<.1	<10	<5
662 - 237		400N	25	<.1	<10	<5
662 - 238		450N	20	<.1	10	<5
662 - 239		500N	15	<.1	<10	<5
662 - 240		550N	15	<.1	<10	<5
662 - 241		600N	10	<.1	<10	<5
662 - 242		650N	10	<.1	<10	<5
662 - 243		700N	15	<.1	<10	<5
662 - 244		750N	15	<.1	<10	<5
662 - 245		800N	90	<.1	<10	<5
662 - 246		850N	20	.1	<10	<5
662 - 247		900N	5	<.1	<10	<5
662 - 248		950N	10	<.1	<10	<5
662 - 249		1000N	15	.1	<10	<5
662 - 250		1050N	15	<.1	<10	<5
662 - 251		1100N	15	.3	<10	<5
662 - 252		1150N	15	.2	<10	<5
662 - 253		1200N	20	.2	<10	<5
662 - 254		1250N	20	<.1	<10	<5
662 - 255		1300N	15	<.1	<10	<5
662 - 256		1350N	20	.2	<10	<5
662 - 257		1400N	15	.3	<10	<5
662 - 258		1450N	20	<.1	<10	<5
662 - 259		1500N	25	.2	<10	<5
662 - 260		1550N	15	.3	<10	<5
662 - 261		1600N	35	.4	<10	<5
662 - 262		1650N	20	.1	<10	<5
662 - 263		1700N		NO SAMPLE		
662 - 264		1750N	25	.3	<10	<5
662 - 265		1800N	25	.3	<10	<5

ETK#	Description		Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	Pb (ppb)	Pd (ppb)
662 - 266		1950N	30	.2	<10	<5
662 - 267		1900N		NO SAMPLE		
662 - 268		1950N	30	.2	<10	<5
662 - 269		2000N	5	.2	<10	<5
662 - 270		2050N	15	.1	<10	<5
662 - 271		2100N	15	.2	<10	<5
662 - 272		2150N	10	.2	<10	5
662 - 273		2200N	50	.3	<10	<5
662 - 274		2250N	10	.2	<10	<5
662 - 275	3000 W +	00	10	<.1	<10	<5
662 - 276		50S	20	<.1	<10	<5
662 - 277		100S	15	.1	<10	<5
662 - 278		150S	15	.1	<10	<5
662 - 279		200S	10	<.1	<10	<5
662 - 280		250S	15	<.1	<10	<5
662 - 281		300S	10	.1	<10	<5
662 - 282		350S	5	<.1	<10	<5
662 - 283		400S	15	<.1	<10	<5
662 - 284		450S	20	.3	<10	<5
662 - 285		500S	20	.1	<10	<5
662 - 286		250N	15	<.1	<10	<5
662 - 287		300N	25	.4	<10	<5
662 - 288		350N	15	<.1	<10	<5
662 - 289		400N	15	<.1	<10	<5
662 - 290		450N	15	<.1	<10	<5
662 - 291		500N	15	<.1	<10	<5
662 - 292		550N	10	<.1	<10	<5
662 - 293		600N	10	.1	<10	30
662 - 294		650N	5	.1	<10	<5
662 - 295		700N	20	<.1	10	<5
662 - 296		750N	20	<.1	<10	<5
662 - 297		800N	15	.1	10	<5
662 - 298		850N	8	<.1	<10	<5
662 - 299		900N	10	.7	<10	<5
662 - 300		950N	15	<.1	<10	<5

Mineta Resources Ltd. December 10, 1987

ETK#	Description		Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	Pt (ppb)	Pd (ppb)
662 - 301		1000N	5	<.1	<10	<5
662 - 302		1050N	5	<.1	<10	<5
662 - 303		1100N	15	.1	<10	<5
662 - 304		1150N	15	.1	<10	<5
662 - 305		1200N	10	.2	<10	<5
662 - 306		1250N	10	<.1	<10	<5
662 - 307		1300N	5	.1	<10	<5
662 - 308		1350N	20	.3	<10	<5
662 - 309		1400N	20	.3	<10	<5
662 - 310		1450N	25	.4	<10	<5
662 - 311		1500N	20	.6	<10	<5
662 - 312		1550N	25	.5	<10	<5
662 - 313		1600N	20	<.1	<10	<5
662 - 314		1650N	25	.2	<10	<5
662 - 315		1700N	25	.3	<10	<5
662 - 316		1750N	30	<.1	<10	<5
662 - 317		1800N	35	.1	<10	<5
662 - 318		1850N	35	.1	<10	<5
662 - 319	3500 W +	0S	35	<.1	<10	<5
662 - 320		50S	30	<.1	<10	<5
662 - 321		100S	25	<.1	<10	<5
662 - 322		150S	35	<.1	<10	<5
662 - 323		250S	30	<.1	<10	<5
662 - 324		300S	20	.1	<10	<5
662 - 325		350S	25	<.1	<10	<5
662 - 326		400S	20	<.1	<10	<5
662 - 327		450S	25	<.1	10	<5
662 - 328		50N	10	<.1	<10	<5
662 - 329		100N	15	<.1	<10	<5
662 - 330		150N	10	<.1	<10	<5
662 - 331		200N	5	.1	<10	<5
662 - 332		250N	20	.3	<10	<5
662 - 333		300N	25	.1	<10	<5
662 - 334		350N	5	.7	<10	<5
662 - 335		400N	ORGANICS			

ETK#	Description		Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	Pt (ppb)	Pd (ppb)
662 - 336		450N	10	.1	<10	<5
662 - 337		500N	5	<.1	<10	<5
662 - 338		550N	15	.2	<10	<5
662 - 339		600N	30	.1	<10	<5
662 - 340		650N	30	<.1	<10	<5
662 - 341		700N	10	.1	<10	<5
662 - 342		750N	20	<.1	<10	10
662 - 343		800N	35	<.1	<10	<5
662 - 344		850N	25	.1	<10	<5
662 - 345		900N	20	.1	<10	<5
662 - 346		950N	20	<.1	<10	<5
662 - 347		1000N	45	<.1	<10	<5
662 - 348		1050N	15	.1	<10	<5
662 - 349		1100N	25	<.1	<10	<5
662 - 350		1150N	15	1.3	<10	<5
662 - 351		1200N	35	.4	<10	<5
662 - 352		1250N	20	.4	<10	<5
662 - 353		1300N	15	.2	<10	<5
662 - 354		1350N	45	.6	<10	<5
662 - 355		1400N	35	.2	<10	<5
662 - 356		1450N	35	1.1	<10	<5
662 - 357		1500N	35	.3	<10	<5
662 - 358		1550N	5	.3	<10	<5
662 - 359		1600N	5	.5	<10	<5
662 - 360		1650N	5	.3	<10	<5
662 - 361		1700N	<5	.4	<10	<5
662 - 362		1750N	<5	.9	<10	<5
662 - 363		1800N	5	.5	<10	<5
662 - 364		1850N	<5	.4	<10	<5
662 - 365		1900N	<5	.4	<10	<5
662 - 366	4000 $\overline{W}$ +	0S	<5	<.1	<10	<5
662 - 367		50S	5	<.1	<10	<5
662 - 368		100S	5	<.1	<10	<5
662 - 369		150S	<5	<.1	<10	<5
662 - 370		200S	<5	<.1	<10	<5

Mineta Resources Ltd. December 10, 1987

ETK#	Description		Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	Pt (ppb)	Pd (ppb)
662 - 371		250S	5	.1	<10	<5
662 - 372		300S	10	.1	<10	<5
662 - 373		350S	<5	<.1	<10	<5
662 - 374		400S	5	.1	<10	<5
662 - 375		450S	5	<.1	<10	<5
662 - 376		500S	5	.1	<10	10
662 - 377		50N	10	<.1	<10	10
662 - 378		100N	15	.1	<10	5
662 - 379		150N	10	.1	<10	5
662 - 380		200N	5	<.1	<10	5
662 - 381		250N	20	<.1	<10	<5
662 - 382		300N	ORGANICS			
662 - 383		350N	15	<.1	<10	20
662 - 384		400N	10	.1	<10	5
662 - 385		450N	15	.1	<10	<5
662 - 386		500N	15	.1	<10	<5
662 - 387		550N	10	.2	<10	<5
662 - 388		600N	25	.2	<10	<5
662 - 389		650N	20	.1	<10	<5
662 - 390		700N	15	.2	<10	5
662 - 391		750N	ORGANICS			
662 - 392		800N	20	<.1	<10	<5
662 - 393		850N	20	.1	<10	5
662 - 394		900N	10	.4	<10	<5
662 - 395		950N	25	.3	<10	<5
662 - 396		1000N	25	.4	<10	10
662 - 397		1050N	20	.3	<10	<5
662 - 398		1100N	25	.2	<10	10
662 - 399		1150N	20	.2	<10	10
662 - 400		1200N	15	.7	<10	<5
662 - 401		1250N	15	.4	<10	5
662 - 402		1300N	30	.3	<10	<5
662 - 403		1350N	20	.3	<10	5
662 - 404		1400N	15	.3	<10	<5
662 - 405		1450N	20	.3	<10	<5

Mineta Resources Ltd. December 10, 1987

Etkn	Description		Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
662 - 406		1500N	10	.6	<10	60
662 - 407		1550N	15	.8	<10	60
662 - 408		1600N	25	1.4	<10	65
662 - 409		1650N	20	.3	<10	55
662 - 410		1700N	15	.2	<10	60
662 - 411		1750N	15	.6	<10	<5
662 - 412		1800N	50	.3	<10	55
662 - 413		1850N	20	.5	<10	<5
662 - 414		1900N	20	.6	<10	<5
662 - 415		1950N	<5	1.0	<10	<5
662 - 416		2100N	<5	.3	<10	<5
662 - 417		2150N	<5	.7	<10	<5
662 - 418		2200N	<5	.9	<10	<5
662 - 419	5000 W +	0S	<5	.1	<10	<5
662 - 420		50S	5	.1	<10	<5
662 - 421		100S	<5	.1	<10	<5
662 - 422		150S	<5	<.1	<10	<5
662 - 423		200S	<5	.2	<10	<5
662 - 424		250S	<5	.1	<10	<5
662 - 425		300S	5	.3	<10	<5
662 - 426		350S	5	.3	<10	<5
662 - 427		400S	<5	.4	<10	<5
662 - 428		450S	<5	.3	<10	<5
662 - 429		500S	5	.1	<10	<5
662 - 430		50N	<5	.1	<10	<5
662 - 431		100N	<5	.1	<10	<5
662 - 432		150N	<5	.1	<10	<5
662 - 433		200N	5	.1	<10	<5
662 - 434		250N	10	.2	<10	<5
662 - 435		300N	<5	<.1	<10	<5
662 - 436		350N	<5	<.1	<10	<5
662 - 437		400N	<5	<.1	<10	<5
662 - 438		450N	5	.1	<10	<5
662 - 439		500N	<5	.1	<10	<5
662 - 440		550N	<5	<.1	<10	<5

ETK#	Description		Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Pd (ppb)
662 - 441		600N	10	.3	<10	10
662 - 442		650N	10	.5	<10	15
662 - 443		700N	25	.2	<10	<5
662 - 444		750N	5	.3	<10	<5
662 - 445		800N	10	.3	<10	<5
662 - 446		850N	20	.4	<10	<5
662 - 447		900N	20	.2	<10	<5
662 - 448		950N	10	.3	<10	<5
662 - 449		1000N	10	.4	<10	<5
662 - 450		1050N	<5	.4	<10	<5
662 - 451		1100N	5	.5	<10	<5
662 - 452		1150N	30	.2	<10	<5
662 - 453		1200N	80	.3	<10	<5
662 - 454		1250N	268	.7	<10	<5
662 - 455		1300N	60	.4	<10	<5
662 - 456		1450N	50	.4	<10	<5
662 - 457		1500N	5	.5	<10	<5
662 - 458		1550N	15	1.1	<10	<5
662 - 459		1600N	15	.5	<10	<5
662 - 460		1650N	15	.2	<10	<5
662 - 461		1700N	10	.2	<10	<5
662 - 462		1750N	15	.3	<10	<5
662 - 463		1800N	ORGANICS			
662 - 464		1850N	15	.2	<10	<5
662 - 465		1900N	15	.3	<10	<5
662 - 466		1950N	5	.8	<10	<5
662 - 467		2000N	20	.3	<10	<5
662 - 468	4500 W +	50S	15	<.1	<10	<5
662 - 469		100S	10	<.1	<10	<5
662 - 470		150S	<5	<.1	<10	<5
662 - 471		200S	15	.1	<10	<5
662 - 472		250S	<5	<.1	<10	<5
662 - 473		300S	10	<.1	<10	<5
662 - 474		350S	15	.1	<10	<5
662 - 475		400S	ORGANICS			

ETK#	Description		Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	Pb (ppb)	Pd (ppb)
662 - 476		450S	25	.1	<10	<5
662 - 477		500S	10	.1	<10	<5
662 - 478		0N	10	.1	<10	<5
662 - 479		50N		NO SAMPLE		
662 - 480		100N	10	.1	<10	<5
662 - 481		150N	10	.2	<10	<5
662 - 482		200N	15	<.1	<10	<5
662 - 483		250N	10	.1	<10	<5
662 - 484		300N	15	.1	<10	<5
662 - 485		350N	10	.1	<10	<5
662 - 486		400N	5	<.1	<10	<5
662 - 487		450N	15	.1	<10	<5
662 - 488		500N	15	.2	<10	<5
662 - 489		550N	10	.4	<10	<5
662 - 490		600N	20	.2	<10	<5
662 - 491		650N	10	.3	<10	<5
662 - 492		700N	15	.4	<10	<5
662 - 493		750N	10	.4	<10	<5
662 - 494		800N	15	.4	<10	<5
662 - 495		850N	20	.7	<10	<5
662 - 496		900N	<5	.1	<10	5
662 - 497		950N	25	.3	<10	<5
662 - 498		1000N	55	.4	<10	<5
662 - 499		1050N	15	.2	<10	<5
662 - 500		1100N	35	.3	<10	<5
662 - 501		1150N	15	.3	<10	<5
662 - 502		1200N		NO SAMPLE		
662 - 503		1250N	35	.7	<10	<5
662 - 504		1300N	15	.7	<10	<5
662 - 505		1350N	10	.5	<10	<5
662 - 506		1400N	10	.4	<10	<5
662 - 507		1450N	5	.4	<10	<5
662 - 508		1500N	20	1.5	<10	<5
662 - 509		1550N	25	1.4	<10	<5
662 - 510		1600N	50	.3	<10	<5

Minsta Resources Ltd. December 10, 1987

RTK#	Description		Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	Pt (ppb)	Pd (ppb)
662 - 511		1650N	55	1.2	<10	<5
662 - 512		1700N	10	.2	<10	<5
662 - 513		1750N		NO SAMPLE		
662 - 514		1800N	15	.2	<10	<5
662 - 515		1850N	25	.8	<10	<5
662 - 516		1900N	15	.5	<10	<5
662 - 517	5500 W +	0N	5	.1	<10	<5
662 - 518		50N	5	.3	<10	<5
662 - 519		100N	10	.4	<10	<5
662 - 520		150N	15	.3	<10	<5
662 - 521		200N	<5	.6	<10	<5
662 - 522		250N	<5	1.2	<10	<5
662 - 523		300N	5	.8	<10	<5
662 - 524		350N	5	.6	<10	<5
662 - 525		400N	10	.6	<10	<5
662 - 526		450N	5	.6	<10	<5
662 - 527		500N	10	1.5	<10	<5
662 - 528		550N	5	.3	<10	<5
662 - 529		600N	5	.2	<10	<5
662 - 530		650N	5	.2	<10	<5
662 - 531		700N	<5	.3	<10	<5
662 - 532		750N	5	1.2	<10	<5
662 - 533		800N		NO SAMPLE		
662 - 534		850N	10	.1	<10	<5
662 - 535		900N	20	.2	<10	<5
662 - 536		950N	15	.2	<10	<5
662 - 537		1000N	15	.5	<10	<5
662 - 538		1050N	50	.2	<10	<5
662 - 539		1100N	35	.2	<10	<5
662 - 540		1150N	20	.2	<10	<5
662 - 541		1200N	30	<.1	<10	<5
662 - 542		1250N	20	.1	<10	<5
662 - 543		1300N	35	.5	<10	<5
662 - 544		1350N	35	.3	<10	<5
662 - 545		1400N	30	.3	<10	<5

ETK#	Description		Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	Pt (ppb)	Pd (ppb)
662 - 546		1450N	40	.3	<10	<5
662 - 547		1500N	35	.2	<10	<5
662 - 548		1550N	50	.2	<10	<5
662 - 549		1600N	30	.5	<10	<5
662 - 550		1650N	35	.2	<10	<5
662 - 551		1700N	40	.2	<10	<5
662 - 552		1750N	25	.5	<10	<5
662 - 553		1800N	30	.2	<10	<5
662 - 554		1850N	35	1.7	<10	<5
662 - 555		1900N	30	.3	<10	<5
662 - 556		1950N	65	.3	<10	<5
662 - 557		2000N	20	1.1	<10	<5
662 - 558		2050N	20	.3	<10	<5
662 - 559		2100N	15	.1	<10	<5
662 - 560		2150N	30	<.1	<10	<5
662 - 561		2200N	30	.3	<10	<5
662 - 562		2250N	50	.5	<10	<5
662 - 563	6000 N +	0N	25	.2	<10	<5
662 - 564		50N	15	.5	<10	<5
662 - 565		100N	25	.3	<10	<5
662 - 566		150N	15	.4	<10	<5
662 - 567		200N	30	.4	<10	<5
662 - 568		250N	25	.3	<10	<5
662 - 569		300N	20	.2	<10	<5
662 - 570		350N	25	.3	<10	<5
662 - 571		400N	25	.6	<10	<5
662 - 572		450N	25	1.2	<10	<5
662 - 573		500N	15	.5	<10	<5
662 - 574		550N	10	.5	<10	<5
662 - 575		600N	25	.2	<10	<5
662 - 576		650N	20	1.8	<10	<5
662 - 577		700N	25	.5	<10	5
662 - 578		750N	20	.5	<10	<5
662 - 579		800N	20	1.1	<10	<5
662 - 580		850N	15	.6	<10	<5

ETK#	Description		Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	Pt (ppb)	Pd (ppb)
662 - 581		900N	25	.3	<10	<5
662 - 582		950N	70	.3	<10	<5
662 - 583		1000N	45	.5	<10	<5
662 - 584		1050N	ORGANICS			
662 - 585		1100N	ORGANICS			
662 - 586		1150N	15	.2	<10	<5
662 - 587		1200N	5	.6	<10	<5
662 - 588		1250N	<5	.7	<10	<5
662 - 589		1300N	25	.5	<10	<5
662 - 590		1350N	20	.6	<10	<5
662 - 591		1400N	30	.3	<10	<5
662 - 592		1450N	20	.4	<10	<5
662 - 593		1500N	20	.5	<10	<5
662 - 594		1550N	25	.5	<10	<5
662 - 595		1600N	30	.4	<10	<5
662 - 596		1650N	35	.3	<10	<5
662 - 597		1700N	25	.8	<10	<5
662 - 598		1750N	15	.5	<10	<5
662 - 599		1800N	20	.1	<10	<5
662 - 600		1850N	10	.6	<10	<5
662 - 601		1900N	80	.4	<10	<5
662 - 602		1950N	35	.3	<10	<5
662 - 603		2000N	25	.2	<10	<5
662 - 604		2050N	20	.6	<10	<5
662 - 605		2100N	20	.5	<10	<5
662 - 606		2150N	25	.2	<10	<5
662 - 607		2200N	30	.3	<10	<5
662 - 608		2250N	25	.8	<10	<5
662 - 609	LOON CR. 9	0M	25	.7	<10	<5
662 - 610		250M	40	.5	<10	<5
662 - 611		500M	20	.9	<10	5
662 - 612		900M	25	.3	<10	<5
662 - 613		1000M	40	.8	<10	<5
662 - 614		1250M	15	2.5	<10	<5
662 - 615		1500M	10	.4	<10	<5
662 - 616		2000M	10	1.5	<10	<5
662 - 617		2250M	30	1.1	<10	<5
662 - 618		2500M	30	1.0	<10	<5

NOTE: < = less than

ECO-TECH LABORATORIES LTD.
Frank J. Pezzotti, A.Sc.T.
Laboratory Manager

FJP/jmb

c.c. Lacana Mining Corporation
208, 2985 Airport Road
Kamloops, B.C.
V2V 7W8
ATTENTION: Ron Wells

L. Lutjen
R.R. #1
CHASE, B.C.

APPENDIX 'B'

LARGE FIGURES AND PLANS

FIGURE 6 : SOIL GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY 1987 - GOLD

FIGURE 7 : SOIL GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY 1987 - SILVER

FIGURE 8 : SOIL GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY 1987 - PLATINUM/PALLADIUM

APPENDIX 'C'

TABLE 2 : ROCK LITHOGEOCHEMISTRY - GOLDEN LOON CLAIM GROUP

TABLE 2

ROCK LITHOGEOCHEMISTRY GOLDEN LOON CLAIM GROUP

1) BASE LINE TRAVERSE

Sample No. (Grid Location)	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Pt ppb	Pd ppb	Description
BL 22+50W	25	<.1	<10	<5	Dark green, coarse grained with dark brown pyroxene rich bands. Magnetic pyroxene peridotite.
BL 23+75W	25	<.1	<10	<5	Dark brownish green, coarse gained, pyroxene rich, magnetic pyroxenite.
BL 23+85W	40	<.1	40	<5	Light brown, medium grained, layered (size), weakly magnetic. Fione silvery metallic, minerals pyroxenite.
BL 30+25W	25	<.1	10	<5	Medium brown, coarse grained, polygonal textures. Weakly to moderately serpentinized with coarse serpentine veinets and veins up to 2cm wide. Peridotite.
BL 32+75W	45	<.1	20	<5	Dark brown, coarse grained and pyroxene rich. Pryoxenite.
BL 33+60W	25	<.1	10	<5	Dark green as above. Pyroxenite.
BL 34+00W	30	<.1	70	5	As above. Pyroxenite.

TABLE 2 cont'd.

ROCK LITHOGEOCHEMISTRY GOLDEN LOON CLAIM GROUP

2) ZED ROAD TRAVERSE

Sample No. (See Geochemical Maps)	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Pt ppb	Pd ppb	Description
Zed Road 0+61	30	<.1	<10	<5	Medium brown, coarse grained, magnetic, olivine rich. Peridotite, Dunite?
Zed road 1+50N	25	<.1	<10	<5	Light to medium grey, strongy magnetic with serpentine along fracture planes. Serpentinized peridotite.
Zed Road 1+79N	35	.5	<10	<5	Dark grey, serpentine bands and veins. Serpentinized peridotite.
Zed Road 2+99N	30	<.1	<10	<5	Dark green, coarse grained locally banded peridotite. Strongly magnetic. Serpentine veinlets. Magnetite.
Zed Road 3+78N	30	<.1	<10	<5	Dark gren peridotite with magnetite seams strongly magnetic. Serpentine veinlets.
Zed Road 9+21N	30	<.1	<10	<5	Medium greenish grey strongly sheared locally talcy schist.

GOLDEN LOON IX

GOLDEN LOON VIII

GOLDEN LOON VI

GOLDEN LOON III

GOLDEN LOON II

GOLDEN LOON VII

GOLDEN LOON V

GOLDEN LOON IV

GOLDEN LOON I

Dum Lake

Dum Cr.

Lemieux Cr.

Spokane Cr.

Montigny Cr.

BL A1 300

1050

1300

750

650

800

5000 W

4500 W

4000 W

3500 W

3000 W

2500 W

2000 W

1500 W

1000 W

500 W

0 W

— LEGEND —

- 1000 — TOPOGRAPHIC CONTOURS IN METRES, CONTOUR INTERVAL 50m
- CREEK
- MAJOR ROADS
- LOGGING ROADS, 4x4 TRAILS
- CLAIM NAME
- GOLDEN LOON V — CLAIM BOUNDARIES

SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY

- GRID LINE AZ 080° (CHAINED, FLAGGED)
- 45 — GOLD PPB.
- NS — NO SAMPLE; ORG — ORGANICS, NO ASSAY
- BASELINE (CUT)
- CONTOURED Au VALUES AT 45 AND 90 ppb.
- CREEK
- 5 — SILT Au PPB.
- ▲5 — Au (PPB) ROCK SAMPLE (BEDROCK)
- ★5 — PAN CONCENTRATE Au PPB.

GEOCHEMICAL CATEGORIES

in soils (Au ppb.)

5	BACKGROUND
6 - 20	POSSIBLY ANOMALOUS
21 - 45	PROBABLY ANOMALOUS
7 46	DEFINITELY ANOMALOUS

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

17,342

Scale

100 0 100 200 300 400 500 METRES

MINETA RESOURCES LTD.

GOLDEN LOON PROPERTY

KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION

SOIL GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY 1987

GOLD

PREPARED BY: RW	N.T.S. SHEET: 92 P/8
DRAWN BY: DBM TECHNICAL SERVICES	SCALE: 1:10,000
DATE: 1/2/88	FIGURE: 6

GOLDEN LOON IX

GOLDEN LOON VIII

GOLDEN LOON VI

GOLDEN LOON III

GOLDEN LOON II

GOLDEN LOON VII

GOLDEN LOON V

GOLDEN LOON IV

GOLDEN LOON I

BL Az 300

6000 W

5500 W

5000 W

4500 W

4000 W

3500 W

3000 W

2500 W

2000 W

1500 W

1000 W

800 W

1050

1000

950

900

850

800

750

1300

1250

1200

1150

Dum Lake

Dum Cr.

Lemieux Cr.

Spokane Cr.

Montigny Cr.

24

— LEGEND —

1000 — TOPOGRAPHIC CONTOURS IN METRES, CONTOUR INTERVAL 50m

CREEK

MAJOR ROADS

LOGGING ROADS, 4x4 TRAILS

GOLDEN LOON IV — CLAIM NAME

LCP — CLAIM BOUNDARIES

SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY

CONTOURED Ag VALUES, AT .1 AND 1.8 ppb.

GRID LINE AZ 050° (CHAINED, FLAGGED)

.1 — SILVER P.P.M.

N.S. – NO SAMPLE
ORG – ORGANICS. NO ASSAY

BASELINE (CUT)

CREEK

.4 — SILT Ag. P.P.M.

▲.1 Ag (P.P.M.) ROCK SAMPLE (BEDROCK)

*.1 — PAN CONCENTRATE Ag P.P.M.

GEOCHEMICAL CATEGORIES

in soils (Ag p.p.m.)

.1	BACKGROUND
.2 - .5	POSSIBLY ANOMALOUS
.6 - .9	PROBABLY ANOMALOUS
>.9	DEFINITELY ANOMALOUS

Scale

100 0 100 200 300 400 500 METRES

MINETA RESOURCES LTD.

GOLDEN LOON PROPERTY

KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION

SOIL GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY 1987

SILVER

PREPARED BY: RW	N.T.S. SHEET: 92 P/8
DRAWN BY: DBM TECHNICAL SERVICES	SCALE: 1:10,000
DATE: 1/2/88	FIGURE: 7

GOLDEN LOON IX

GOLDEN LOON VIII

GOLDEN LOON VI

GOLDEN LOON III

GOLDEN LOON II

GOLDEN LOON VII

GOLDEN LOON V

GOLDEN LOON IV

GOLDEN LOON I

BL Az 300

Dum Lake

Dum Cr.

Lemieux Cr.

Spokane Cr.

Montigny Cr.

1050

1000

950

900

850

800

750

700

650

1300

6000 W

5500 W

5000 W

4500 W

4000 W

3500 W

3000 W

2500 W

2000 W

1500 W

1000 W

500 W

1200

1000

— LEGEND —

1000 TOPOGRAPHIC CONTOURS IN METRES, CONTOUR INTERVAL 50m

CREEK

MAJOR ROADS

LOGGING ROADS, 4x4 TRAILS

LCP. GOLDEN LOON IV — CLAIM NAME

CLAIM BOUNDARIES

SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY

GRID LINE AZ 030° (CHAINED FLAGGED)

FIRST NUMBER PLATINUM PPB. / SECOND NUMBER PALLADIUM PPB.

N.S. - NO SAMPLE
ORG. - ORGANICS. NO ASSAY

BASELINE (CLIT)

CREEK 10/5 SILT Pt. ppb. / Pd ppb.

10/5 PAN CONCENTRATE Pt. ppb. / Pd. ppb.

▲10/5 Pt. Pd (ppb.) ROCK SAMPLE (BEDROCK)

GEOCHEMICAL CATEGORIES

in soils (Pt / Pd ppb.)

10/5	BACKGROUND
11-15 / 6-15	POSSIBLY ANOMALOUS
15-30 / 15-30	PROBABLY ANOMALOUS
>30 / >30	DEFINETLY ANOMALOUS

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

17,342

Scale

100 0 100 200 300 400 500 METRES

MINETA RESOURCES LTD.

GOLDEN LOON PROPERTY

KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION

SOIL GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY 1987

PLATINUM / PALLADIUM

PREPARED BY: RW	N.T.S. SHEET: 92 P/8
DRAWN BY: DBM TECHNICAL SERVICES	SCALE: 1: 10,000
DATE: 1 / 2 / 88	FIGURE: 8