ARIS SUMMARY SHEET

District Geologist, Kamloops Off Confidential: 89.06.30

ASSESSMENT REPORT 17560 MINING DIVISION: Similkameen

PROPERTY: Spring
LOCATION: LAT 49 47 00 LONG 120 08 00
UTM 10 5518265 706359
NTS 092H16E
CLAIM(S): Spring 3
OPERATOR(S): Golden Pick Res.
AUTHOR(S): Mark, D.G.
REPORT YEAR: 1987, 25 Pages
COMMODITIES
SEARCHED FOR: Gold
GEOLOGICAL
SUMMARY: The property is underlain by extrusive volcanics of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group[?], and granite and granodiorite of the Jurassic or younger Coast Intrusions. Epithermal zones of kaolin alteration are being explored for possible gold mineralization.
WORK
DONE: Geophysical
IPOL 3.5 km
REST 3.5 km
Map(s) - 9; Scale(s) - 1:1000
MINFILE: 092HNE108

012

11560

Province of British Columbia

Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources

ASSESSMENT REPORT
TITLE PAGE AND SUMMARY

TYPE OF REPORT/SURVEY(S): Resistivity/IP

TOTAL COST: $21,550.00

AUTHOR(S): David Mark

SIGNATURE(S): [signature]

DATE STATEMENT OF EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT FILED: June 30/88

YEAR OF WORK: '87

PROPERTY NAME(S): Spring

COMMODITIES PRESENT: Gold

B.C. MINERAL INVENTORY NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN: none

MINING DIVISION: Similkameen

NTS: 92H/16E

LATITUDE: 49° 47' north

LONGITUDE: 120° 08' west

NAMES and NUMBERS of all mineral tenures in good standing (when work was done) that form the property (Examples: TAX 1-4, FIRE 2 (12 units); PHOENIX (Lot 1706); Mineral Lease M 123; Mining or Certified Mining Lease ML 12 (claims involved)):

Spring 3 (8 units); Boomer 1 (12 units); Boomer 2 (9 units)
Boomer 3 (15 units); Boomer 4 (16 units)

OWNER(S)

(1) Golden Pick Resources Ltd.
(formerly Boomer Resources Inc.)

(2)

MAILING ADDRESS

507-1541 W. Broadway
Vancouver, B.C., V6J 1W7

OPERATOR(S) (that is, Company paying for the work)

(1) Golden Pick Resources Ltd.

(2)

MAILING ADDRESS

507-1541 W. Broadway
Vancouver, B.C., V6J 1W7

SUMMARY GEOLOGY (lithology, age, structure, alteration, mineralization, size, and attitude):

Extrusives (volcanics of Nicola Group[?] of Upper Triassic age) hosting epithermal zones expected to contain gold, consisting of kaolin alteration; also underlain by granite and granodiorite of Coast Intrusives of Jurassic or later age.

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS WORK: 1986-Golden Pick, trenching & diamond drilling; 1981-Brenda Mines, soil sampling; 1972-Pan Ocean Oil, geological mapping, soil sampling, magnetic surveying.

(over)

LOG NO: 1122 RD. 3

ACTION: Date received report back from amendments.

FILE NO:

LOG NO: 0706

ACTION:

FILE NO:

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SUB-RECORDER RECEIVED JUN 30 1988 M.R. # .... $ .... VANCOUVER, B.C.

FILMED

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

17,560

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

SUMMARY

A resistivity survey was carried out during October, 1987 over eight lines within the Spring and Boomer claims located on Spring, Trout and North Trout Creeks, 37 km due west of the town of Peachland in the Okanagan within south central British Columbia.

The purpose of the work was to locate and delineate epithermal gold mineralization. At least three epithermal zones consisting of strong kaolin alteration have been found on the property. In the same area within North Trout Creek occur placer gold concluded to be of epithermal vein origin. The host rocks are extrusives, possibly volcanics of the Nicola Group of Upper Triassic age.

The property is easily accessible by 2-wheel drive vehicle. The terrain consists of gentle to steep slopes covered with lightly- to moderately-populated coniferous trees with light underbrush.

The resistivity survey was carried out using a Huntec receiver operating in the time-domain mode. The array used was the dipole-dipole array read at up to ten separations with a dipole length and reading interval of 10- and 15-m. A total of eight lines were done and the results were plotted in pseudosection form and contoured.

CONCLUSIONS

1. The resistivity survey has delineated the epithermal alteration zones on the Spring property as resistivity lows.

2. The Main epithermal zone is shown to be quite wide consisting of several systems dipping both to the south and to the north. It appears to substantially widen out to the west (several hundred meters) and narrow out to the east (120 meters).

3. The system tested by the drilling and labelled A, dips steeply south. A system labelled B dips to the north. Other parallel and sub-parallel systems have been labelled C, D, and E, respectively. The resistivity highs between the parallel systems, such as between A and D, could be reflecting silicified gold-bearing veins.

4. Resistivity lows F and G are of particular exploration interest because of their intensity and the indication, at least on F, of a silicified vein.

5. The resistivity low values of H indicate strong alteration though H does not indicate the classic features of an epitheral system. It may have been overturned. The IP values indicate pyritization to be associated with this low to its immediate north. Also to the north Burton has mapped an epithermal-related breccia zone.

6. The Pat zone is shown to be dipping to the south with possibly only moderately intense alteration.

7. The alteration zone to the north of the Pat zone appears to be strongly altered and is shown to be dipping to the north.

8. The 30-m Alteration zone is shown to be quite narrow and thus of litle further exploration interest.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Excavator trenching should be done across the various lows of the Main zone and Pat zone areas to determine for sure whether the causative sources of the lows is actually epithermal alteration. Particular attention should be paid to lows F, G, H, and J. The trenches should be long enough in an attempt to uncover possible silicified vein systems which may carry gold mineralization.

2. Though the area is covered by extensive overburden, as much geological mapping as can be done should be carried out.

3. A limited program of diamond drilling should then be carried out on targets resulting from the trenching and resistivity work.

4. The resistivity profiling should be continued as follows:

   (a) Both the Main zone and the Pat zone areas should be profiled every 25 m since, as is usually the case and as can be seen over the Main zone, the epithermal alteration patterns can change significantly over short distances.

   (b) The Main zone resistivity work should be extended to the west with the lines increasing in length to the north.

   (c) The geological mapping may indicate resistivity profiling may need to be done in other areas such as over an area of interest on the Boomer 4 claim.

GEOPHYSICAL REPORT

ON A

RESISTIVITY SURVEY
(with some IP readings)

OVER A PORTION OF THE

SPRING PROPERTY

TROUT CREEK, PEACHLAND AREA

SIMILKAMEEN M.D., BRITISH COLUMBIA

INTRODUCTION AND GENERAL REMARKS

This report discusses the instrumentation, theory, field procedure and results of a resistivity survey carried out over a portion of the Spring and Boomer claims. The property is located at the confluence of Spring and North Trout Creeks with Trout Creek, 37 km due west of the town of Peachland within the Okanagan.

The field work was completed from October 14th to the 31st, 1987 under the supervision of the writer and under the field supervision of Pat Cruickshank, geophysicist, who also formed part of the field crew. A geophysical technician as well as 1 helper completed the crew of three.

Placer gold occurs in North Trout Creek and has been concluded to be of epithermal vein origin. Kaolin alteration is associated with epithermal veins and at least three strong kaolin alteration zones have been located on the property.

The purpose of the resistivity survey was therefore to map the alteration as resistivity lows and thus the gold vein.

Sulphides, principally pyrite, are often associated with epithermal mineralization but usually respond no better than weak IP (chargeability) highs. Since the readings take longer to obtain because of low resistivities, they were only recorded when available while taking the resistivity readings.

PROPERTY AND OWNERSHIP

The property consists of five contiguous claims totalling 60 units as shown on Map 2 and as described below:

Name of Claim	No of Units	Record Number	Anniversary Date
Spring 3	8	1466	July 13, 1988
Boomer 1	12	2425	July 31, 1990
Boomer 2	9	2426	July 31, 1990
Boomer 3	15	2427	July 31, 1990
Boomer 4	16	3063	Nov. 13, 1988

The expiry dates shown do not take into account the work described within this report as being accepted for assessment credits.

The claims as shown on Map 2 are wholly owned by Golden Pick Resources Ltd.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The property is located about 37 km due west of Peachland, which is a small town on Highway 97 on the west side of Okanagan Lake located about midway between Penticton and Kelowna (80 km apart). The property occurs at the convergence of Spring, North Trout, and Trout Creeks.

The geographical coordinates for the center of the property are 49° 47' north latitude and 120° 08' west longitude.

Access to the property is gained by travelling on all-weather gravel logging roads from Peachland. Travel time is about 1/2 hour.

PHYSIOGRAPHY

The property occurs within the southern part of the Thompson Plateau, a physiographic division of the Interior Plateau System. The terrain is gentle to moderate over most of the property except for North Trout Creek which occurs within a steep-sided ravine often consisting of rock cliffs and talus slopes. Als0, the north and east sides of Trout Creek rise sharply up the northwestern slope of Mount Kathleen. The elevations vary from 1160 m on the southern boundary on Trout Creek to 1770 m at the southeastern corner of Boomer 2 claim to give an elevation difference of 610 m.

The western part of the property is mainly drained by the easterly-flowing Spring Creek which is a tributary of southerly-flowing North Trout Creek. This creek drains the northern part of the property and is a tributary of the southwesterly-flowing Trout Creek which essentially flows through the center of the claims.

The vegetation consists mainly of lightly- to moderately-dense stands of spruce, pine and fir with light underbrush. In places, swampy and meadow areas occur.

HISTORY

The apparent presence of small adits and trenches on the property indicate exploration was carried out probably for gold in the early part of the 1900's.

During 1972, Kerr Dawson & Associates Ltd. carried out geological mapping, soil sampling, and magnetic surveying on behalf of Pan Ocean Oil Ltd. The soil samples were tested for lead, zinc, copper and manganese.

During 1981, Brenda Mines Ltd., after optioning the property from Don Agur, carried out soil sampling and tested the samples for lead, zinc, silver, copper and molybdenum. They reported only on the lead, zinc and copper since the silver and molybdenum results were low and discontinuous.

Boomer Resources (now known as Golden Pick Resources) acquired the property in 1986. They then, under the direction of Alex Burton, consulting geological engineer, carried out trenching by excavator, and drilled three shallow diamond drill holes (see survey plan on Map #3).

GEOLOGY

According to the G.S.C. report of the area by H.M.A. Rice, the property occurs on the boundary between the Otter Intrusions to the south and the Coast Intrusions to the north. The boundary is shown to occur to the immediate north of North Trout Creek's confluence with Trout Creek. Dawson's mapping of 1972 shows the boundary to be much further north. The older Coast intrusives of Jurassic or later age consist of reddish, coarse-grained, and siliceous granite and granodiorite. The Otter intrusives of

Upper Cretaceous or later age consists of pink and grey granite and granodiorite. However, in his report on the property, Pollmer says the Otter intrusives consist of (a) a quartz-eye porphyry and, (b) a quartz feldspar porphyry within which the K-feldspar phenocrysts are as large as 6 cm in length.

More recent work by Burton and Brownlee has shown that much of the rock-types in the area of the confluence of the three creeks, which is the area of current economic interest, are extrusives possibly volcanics of the Nicola Group of Upper Triassic age rather than intrusives.

Prior to the acquisition of the property by Golden Pick, all exploration had been directed towards copper and molybdenum because of the nearby proximity of Brenda Mines' copper-molybdenum large low-grade deposit. Dawson mapped several small occurrences of pyrite, hematite (specularite), chalcopyrite, molybdnite, galena, and/or sphalerite within the present boundaries of Golden Pick's property. These occurred as disseminations, fracture-fillings, and/or blebs. One zone of pyrite and one of pyrite and chalcopyrite occur with the main zone of epithermal alteration. And another zone of pyrite occurs with the breccia zone mapped by Burton.

Golden Pick's interest in the property is for gold because of the occurrence of placer gold within Trout and North Trout Creeks. The gold is concluded to be of epithermal origin. In support of this is the discovery of at least three epithermal kaolin alteration zones on the property on North Trout Creek in very close proximity to the placer gold areas. The Main zone, discovered in 1985, occurs to the immediate north of North Trout Creek's confluence with Spring Creek. The Pat zone occurs several hundred meters to the north, and a third unnamed zone occurs just to the north of the Pat zone. Work to date has not discovered the source of the placer gold, but the angular shape of the placer gold indicates the source is very close.

INSTRUMENTATION

The transmitter used for the induced polarization-resistivity survey was a Model IPT-1, manufactured by Phoenix Geophysics Ltd. of Markham, Ontario. It was powered by a 2.0 kw motor-generator, Model MG-2, also manufactured by Phoenix.

The receiver used was a model Mark IV manufactured by Huntec ('70) Limited of Scarborough, Ontario. This is state-of-the-art equipment, with software-controlled functions, programmable through the front panel.

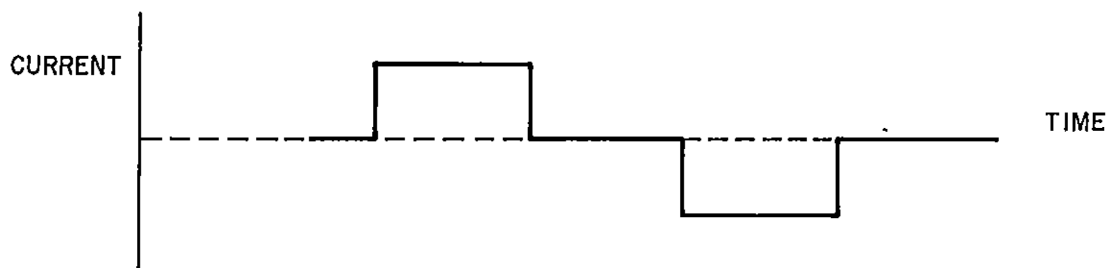
The Mark IV system is capable of time domain, frequency domain, and complex resistivity measurements.

THEORY

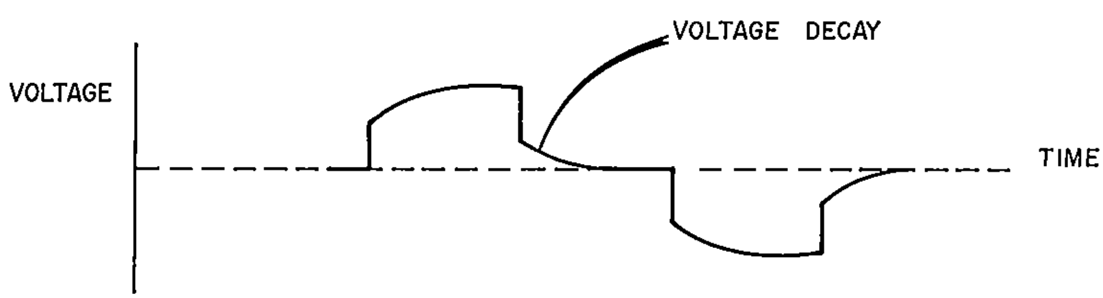
When a voltage is applied to the ground, electrical current flows, mainly in the electrolyte-filled capillaries within the rock. If the capillaries also contain certain mineral particles that transport current by electrons (most sulphides, some oxides and graphite), then the ionic charges build up at the particle-electrolyte interface, positive ones where the current enters the particle and negative ones where it leaves. This accumulation of charge creates a voltage that tends to oppose the current flow across the interface. When the current is switched off, the created voltage slowly decreases as the accumulated ions diffuse back into the electrolyte. This type of induced polarization phenomena is known as electrode polarization.

A similar effect occurs if clay particles are present in the conducting medium. Charged clay particles attract oppositely-charged ions from the surrounding electrolyte; when the current stops, the ions slowly diffuse back to their equilibrium state. This process is known as membrane polarization and gives rise to induced polarization effects even in the absence of metallic-type conductors.

Most IP surveys are carried out by taking measurements in the "time-domain" or the "frequency-domain".



Transmitted Waveform



Recorded Voltage

Time-domain measurements involve sampling the waveform at intervals after the current is switched off, to derive a dimensionless paramater, the chargeability, "M" which is a measure of the strength of the induced polarization effect. Measurements in the frequency-domain are based on the fact that the resistance produced at the electrolyte-charged particle interface decreases with increasing frequency. The difference between apparent resistivity readings at a high and low frequency is expressed as the percentage frequency effect, "PFE".

The quantity, apparent resistivity, ρ_a, computed from electrical survey results is only the true earth resistivity in a homogenous sub-surface. When vertical (and lateral) variations in electrical properties occur, as they always will in the real world, the apparent resistivity will be influenced by the various layers, depending on their depth relative to the electrode spacing. A single reading cannot therefore be attributed to a particular depth.

The ability of the ground to transmit electricity is, in the absence of metallic-type conductors, almost completely depending on the volume, nature and content of the pore space. Empirical relationships can be derived linking the formation resistivity to the pore water resistivity, as a function of porosity. Such a formula is Archie's Law, which states (assuming complete saturation) in clean formations:

$$\frac{Ro}{Rw} = 0^{-2}$$

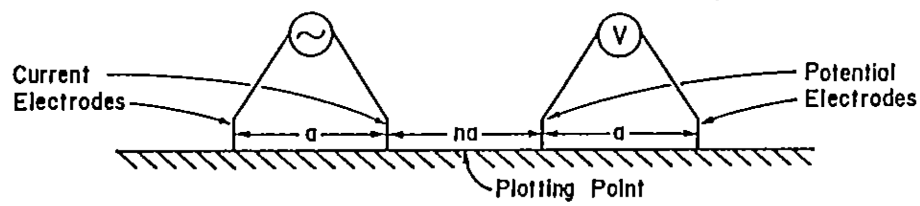
Where: Ro is formation resistivity
Rw is pore water resistivity
0 is porosity

SURVEY PROCEDURE

The IP and resistivity measurements were taken in the time-domain mode using an 8-second square wave charge cycle (2-seconds positive charge, 2-seconds off, 2-seconds negative charge, 2-seconds off). The delay time used after the charge shuts off was 200 milliseconds and the integration time used was 1,500 milliseconds divided into 10 windows.

The array chosen was the dipole-dipole array shown as follows:

DIPOLE-DIPOLE ARRAY



The dipole length ('a') was chosen to be 10 m for the test lines (0+00E and 0+30E). It was read to ten separations ('na') which was therefore 100 m which gives a theoretical depth penetration of 50 to 75 m.

For all subsequent lines, the dipole length chosen was 15 m which was read from one to eight separations, for the most part, which results in 120 m giving a theoretical depth penetration of 60 to 90 m.

The dipole-dipole array was chosen because of its symmetry resulting in a greater reliability in interpretation. Furthermore, narrow, vein-like targets which probably occur within the area, can be missed by the pole-dipole array.

Stainless steel stakes were used for current electrodes and the potential electrodes were comprised of metallic copper in copper sulphate solution, in non-polarizing, unglazed, porcelain pots.

Readings were taken over eight different lines as shown on the survey plan (map 3) to give a total survey length of 3515 m. The IP results were only read where they were easily obtained.

The test line, 0+00, was run across the Main zone with its purpose being to check the resistivity pattern over the alteration zone delineated by the drilling. Since this line encountered a cliff at its north end, 0+30E was run as a continuation of 0+00, but offset from it. Lines 1+50W, 0+50W, 0+50E, and 1+00E were also run across the Main zone. IPL-7 was run across the Pat zone and an alteration zone to its immediate north. IPL-8 was run across a 30-m wide alteration zone about 800 m to the northwest from the Pat zone.

COMPILATION OF DATA

The chargeability (IP) values are read directly from the instrument and no data processing is therefore required prior to plotting. The resistivity values are derived from current and voltage readings taken in the field. These values are combined with the geometrical factor appropriate for the dipole-dipole array to compute the apparent resistivities.

The resistivity results are shown in pseudosection form for the eight lines on Maps 4 to 11, respectively, at a scale of 1:1,000. Each value is plotted at a point formed from the intersection of a line drawn from the mid-point of each of the two dipoles. The results were then contoured at a pseudo-logarithmic interval (50, 70, 100 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, 800, 1000, 1500, 2000, 300 ohm-meters).

Since the IP (chargeability) results were fairly flat, they were not plotted and contoured except for a short section on line 0+50W. The contour interval chosen was 10 msec.

The survey plan is drawn on Map #3 at a scale of 1:2,000 with some interpretational results.

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

1) Main Zone

The five lines carried out across the Main zone (calling lines 0+00 and 0+30E as one line) have delineated a number of resistivity lows that are felt to more accurately map the main epithermal alteration zone (or zones). It shows the Main zone to consist of the following features.

The drilling indicates the alteration zone to dip steeply to the south. This is clearly shown on lines 0+50E and 1+00E where the resistivity low is labelled A. It can also be seen on line 0+00, but not as clearly. However, what is strongly evident on these three sections is that epithermal alteration zones also dip to the north. The strongest of these systems has been labelled B. As is often the case with epithermal systems, there are also parallel vein systems to both A and B.

The epithermal system appears to narrow out to the east, since the resistivity low zone is narrower on line 1+00E (120 m) than on 0+50E (170 m). The geological structural evidence from the creek drainages indicate this to be the case as well, though further resistivity profiling to the east will need to be done to verify this.

Line 0+00 appears to be in an area of geological transition. The resistivity profiles to the west are decidedly different from those to the east. The two eastern profiles show the epithermal alteration zone to have distinct boundaries with a width of 120 to 170 m. The two western profiles indicate the zone widens out considerably. Also the alteration would appear to become more intense since the resistivity values are significantly lower than those on the eastern profiles.

One result of the above is that it is difficult to see a correlation between the drilling and the nearby pseudosection 0+00. As mentioned above, the drilling shows the zone dipping to the south. A zone dipping to the south can be seen at D but this is further south than the actual zone. Furthermore, C indicates a vein system dipping to the north. It would appear that line 0+00E, though only 11.5 m west of DDH #1 (also the direction of the hole is north-northeasterly which is away from line 0+00) is far enough west to be affected by geological features to the west. Therefore, the geological picture as seen from the resistivity results on 0+00 is confusing.

Another result is that it is difficult to trace epithermal features from the east to the west. For example, one can see features A and B clearly on lines 1+00E and 0+50E. It is still seen on line 0+00E but not as clearly. On lines 0+50W and 1+50W, A appears to disappear altogether. B appears to continue, though it is difficult to determine for sure whether it is the same feature, though it certainly appears to be.

Of very strong exploration interest is a low on line 0+50W and 1+50W, labelled F. This low could well be reflecting an epithermal alteration zone dipping to the south. As part of this zone, the south-dipping narrow resistivity high seen on 0+50W below 1+20N could well be reflecting an epithermal gold-bearing vein with the silicification causing the high.

Also of strong interest is the low within the southern part of line 0+00 labelled G. This zone appears to be dipping steeply to the north though the picture is confused by a structural feature dipping to the south. (It is possible the south-dipping feature is simply an electrode effect from B).

Between B and G is a resistivity high. This feature may simply be reflecting the footwall of another parallel system to G (ie., B), or it may be reflecting a silicified gold-bearing vein as part of G's system. However, the writer feels the high is too wide to be a vein.

South of G, is a strong resistivity high considered to be the footwall of epithermal system G. Brownlee found outcrop indicating this to be a fresh intrusive. However, the parallel south-dipping alternating bands of highs and lows indicate the rock-types may be extrusives.

On line 0+50W and just to the north of F is a strong resistivity low below North Trout Creek labelled H. This low may be reflecting an epithermal alteration system though it does not exhibit the classic pattern. For example, what appears to be the hangingwall below 2+40N shows resistivity values too high indicating fresh unaltered rock. Hangingwalls of epithermal systems are usually altered to some degree. An explanation is that the system may have been overturned. The high IP values correlating with the "hangingwall" resistivity high indicate sulphides, probably pyrite, to be associated with this feature. Also of interest is that to the immediate north is mapped the breccia zone (by Burton) which is considered to be associated with the epithermal system.

2) <u>Pat Zone</u> (IPL-7, Map #10)

The Pat epithermal alteration zone from what the writer can determine, has a surface expression shown by the peat bog to the north of North Trout Creek. The resistivity shows the zone to be dipping southerly. The resistivity values are not as low as on the Main zone though this may be a result of a more competent rock-type, and not due to a lack in intensity of epithermal alteration.

The epithermal alteration zone to the north of the Pat zone is easily responded to by the resistivity low labelled J. This is a classic resistivity response and shows the system to be dipping to the north. A parallel high sub-outcropping at 1+70N could be reflecting the footwall of a parallel system, or may be reflecting the silicified vein of J's system.

A resistivity low at the south end of the profile indicates a third epithermal system within this area, though the profile should be extended to the south to more accurately determine the causative source.

3) 30-M Alteration Zone (IPL-8, Map #11)

The resistivity values within this section have delinated narrow lows that are more indicative of simple geological structure than epithermal alteration zones (ie. the lows are not wide enough). The structure, probably faults, are seen to dip to both the south and to the north.

Respectfully submitted,
GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.

David G. Mark,
Geophysicist

November 26, 1987
42/G409

REFERENCES

Brownlee, Doug, geologist, Personal Communication

Burton, Alex, P.Eng., Personal Communication

Dawson, J.M., Geologial, Geochemical and Geophysical Report on the TC-PO Groups of Claims, Similkameen M.D., B.C., for Pan Ocean Oil Ltd. Calgary, Alberta, 1972

Rice, H.M.A., Geology and Mineral Deposits of the Princeton Map-Area, B.C., G.S.C. Memoir 243, 1946

Pollmar, A.R., Report on Grid Lines and Geochemical Soil Survey on the Trout Creek Property, Similkameen M.D., B.C., for Brenda Mines Ltd., 1982.

GEOPHYSICIST'S CERTIFICATE

I, DAVID G. MARK, of the City of Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia, do hereby certify:

That I am a Consulting Geophysicist of Geotronics Surveys Ltd., with offices located at #530-800 West Pender Street, Vancouver, British Columbia.

I further certify:

1. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia (1968) and hold a B.Sc. degree in Geophysics.

2. I have been practising my profession for the past 19 years and have been active in the mining industry for the past 22 years.

3. I am an active member of the Society of Exploration Geophysicists and a member of the European Association for Exploration Geophysicists.

4. This report is compiled from data obtained from induced polarization and resistivity surveys carried out by a crew of Geotronics Surveys Ltd., under my supervision and under the field supervision of Pat Cruickshank, geophysicist, from October 14th to the 31st, 1987.

5. I do not hold any interest in Golden Pick Resources Ltd., nor in the property discussed in this report, nor will I receive any interest as a result of writing this report.

6. I consent to the use of this report by Golden Pick Resources Ltd. in any prospectus or statement of material facts.

David G. Mark
Geophysicist

November 26, 1987
42/G409

AFFIDAVIT

This is to certify that I have caused induced polarization and resistivity surveys to be done over a portion of the Spring and Boomer claims located at the confluence of Spring, North Trout and Trout Creeks, 37 km due west of the town of Peachland, within the Similkameen Mining Division to the value of the following:

FIELD:

Share of mob-demob	$ 1,250
3-man crew, 13 days at $1,350/day	10,550
Interpretive report	2,750
	21,550
Grand Total	$ 21,550

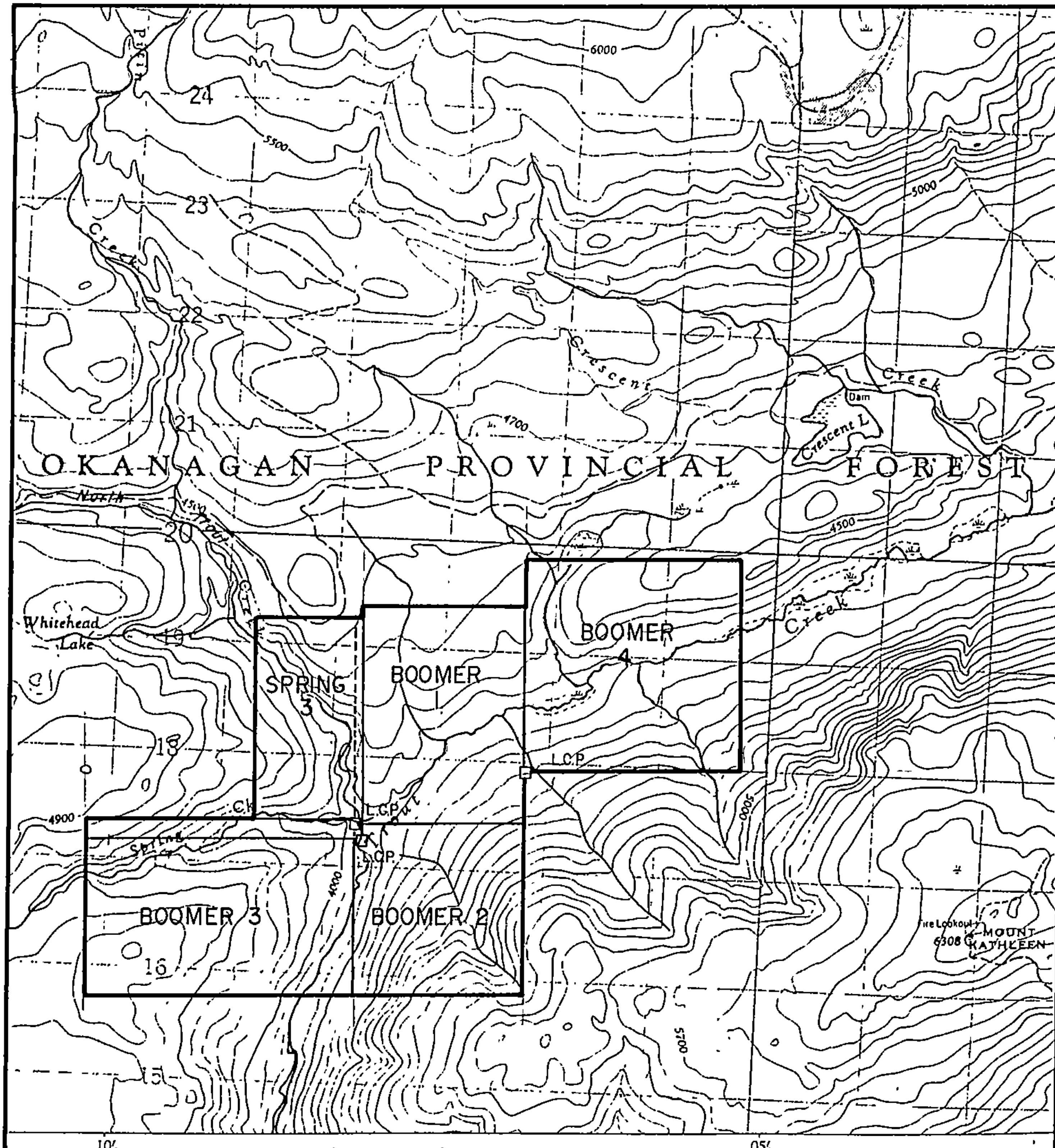
Respectfully submitted,
GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.

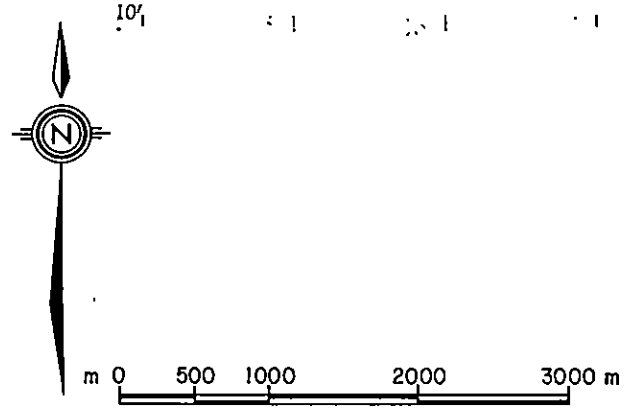
David G. Mark, Geophysicist
Manager

November 26, 1987
42/G409

Km 0 100 200 400 Km

GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.					
GOLDEN PICK RESOURCES LTD.					
SPRING PROJECT TROUT CREEK, PEACHLAND AREA, SIMILKAMEEN M.D, B.C.					
LOCATION MAP					
Drawn By JW	Date Nov. 1987	N.T.S. 92H/16E	Job No. 87-26	Scale As shown	MAP No. 1.





GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.

GOLDEN PICK RESOURCES LTD.

SPRING PROJECT

TROUT CREEK, PEACHLAND AREA, SIMILKAMEEN M.D., B.C.

CLAIM MAP

Drawn By.	Date.	N.T.S.	Job No.	Scale	MAP No.
J.W.	Nov. 1987	92H/16E	87-26	1:50,000	2


≈800 metres to I.P. Line 8
L.-1+50W
3+46S.
B?
F
5+15N.
L.-0+50W
3+60S.
B?
F
H
3+75N.
L.-0+00
4+10S.
G
B
A
C
D
B85-3
B85-2
B85-1
Spring
Creek
1+20N.
North
Trout
Creek
0+30N.
0+75N.
L.-0+50E
3+00S.
E
B
A
D?
3+05N.
L.-0+30E.
L.-1+00E
3+00S.
B
E
A
0+75N.
L.-1+00E.
1+20N.
TROUT CREEK MAIN LOGGING ROAD
To Peachland
PLACER GOLD WORKINGS
1+95S.
I.P. LINE 7
I
J
3+45S.
GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT
17,560
FIELDWORK FROM OCT 14-31,1987
GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.
GOLDEN PICK RESOURCES LTD.
SPRING PROJECT
TROUT CREEK, PEACHLAND AREA, SIMILKAMEEN M.D., B.C.
PLAN MAP
A RESISTIVITY LOW SHOWING DIP INDICATIVE OF EPITHERMAL ALTERATION SYSTEM
50
100 m
Drawn By J.W.
Date Nov 1987
N.T.S. 92H/16E
Job No 87-26
Scale 1:2000
MAP No. 3

LEGEND

INSTRUMENTATION

RECEIVER HUNTEC MODEL MK IV
TRANSMITTER PHOENIX I P
GENERATOR PHOENIX MG-2

SURVEY PARAMETERS

SURVEY MODE TIME DOMAIN
ARRAY DIPOLE - DIPOLE
DIPOLE LENGTH 15 metres
DIPOLE SEPARATION n = 1 to 10
DELAY TIME 200 milliseconds
INTEGRATION TIME 1500 MILLISECONDS
CHARGE CYCLE 8 second square wave

DIPOLE DIPOLE ARRAY

PLOTTING METHOD

APPARENT RESISTIVITY

CONTOURS 70, 100, 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, 800, 1000 ohm-meters

RESISTIVITY LOW

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT

17,560

FIELDWORK FROM OCT 14-31, 1987

GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD

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SPRING PROJECT

TROUT CREEK, PEACHLAND AREA, SIMILKAMEEN M.D., B.C.

MAIN ZONE
RESISTIVITY SURVEY

PSEUDOSECTION: LINE 1+50 W (IPL-6)
DATA AND CONTOURS

METRES 0 10 20 30 40 50

DRAWN BY	DATE	N.T.S.	JOB No.	SCALE	MAP No.
P.C.	Nov 1987	92H/16E	87-26	1:1000	4

LEGEND

INSTRUMENTATION

RECEIVER HUNTEC MODEL MK IV

TRANSMITTER PHOENIX I PT-1

GENERATOR PHOENIX MG-2

SURVEY PARAMETERS

SURVEY MODE TIME DOMAIN

ARRAY DIPOLE - DIPOLE

DIPOLE LENGTH 15 metres

DIPOLE SEPARATION n = 1 to 8

DELAY TIME 200 milliseconds

INTEGRATION TIME 1500 MILLISECONDS

CHARGE CYCLE 8 second square wave

2 seconds

8 seconds

DIPOLE - DIPOLE ARRAY

Current Electrodes

Potential Electrodes

PLOTTING METHOD

Current Dipole

Potential Dipoles

1st 2nd 3rd

45°

Plotting Points

APPARENT RESISTIVITY

CONTOURS: 50, 70, 100, 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, 800, 1000, 1500, 2000 ohm-meters

RESISTIVITY LOW

APPARENT CHARGEABILITY

CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 milliseconds

CHARGEABILITY LOW

FIELDWORK FROM OCT. 14 - 31, 1987

GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD

GOLDEN PICK RESOURCES LTD.

SPRING PROJECT

TROUT CREEK, PEACHLAND AREA, SIMILKAMEEN M.D., B.C.

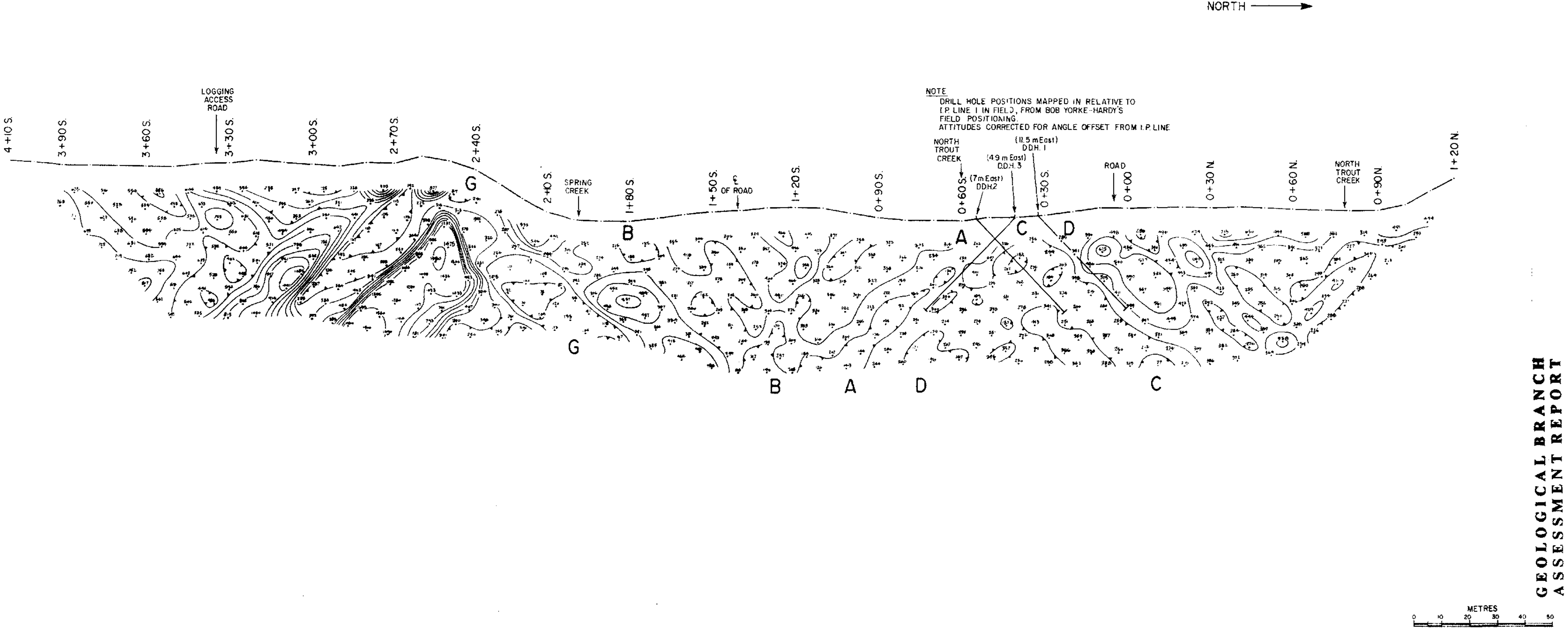
MAIN ZONE

RESISTIVITY SURVEY

PSEUDOSECTION: LINE 0+50 W.
(IPL-3)

DATA AND CONTOURS

DRAWN BY	DATE	N.T.S.	JOB No.	SCALE	MAP No.
P.C	Nov.1987	92H/16E	87-26	1:1000	5



17560

LEGEND

INSTRUMENTATION

RECEIVER HUNTEC MODEL MK IV
TRANSMITTER PHOENIX I PT - 1
GENERATOR PHOENIX MG-2

SURVEY PARAMETERS

SURVEY MODE TIME DOMAIN
ARRAY DIPOLE - DIPOLE
DIPOLE LENGTH 10 metres
DIPOLE SEPARATION n = 1 to 10
DELAY TIME 200 milliseconds
INTEGRATION TIME 1500 MILLISECONDS
CHARGE CYCLE 8 second square wave

2 seconds
8 seconds

DIPOLE - DIPOLE ARRAY

Current Electrodes
Potential Electrodes
a na a

PLOTTING METHOD

Potential Dipoles
Current Dipole
1st 2nd 3rd
45°
Plotting Points

APPARENT RESISTIVITY

CONTOURS: 100, 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, 800, 1000, 1500 ohm-meters

- RESISTIVITY LOW

FIELDWORK FROM OCT. 14 - 31, 1987

GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.

GOLDEN PICK RESOURCES LTD.

SPRING PROJECT

TROUT CREEK, PEACHLAND AREA, SIMILKAMEEN M.D., B.C.

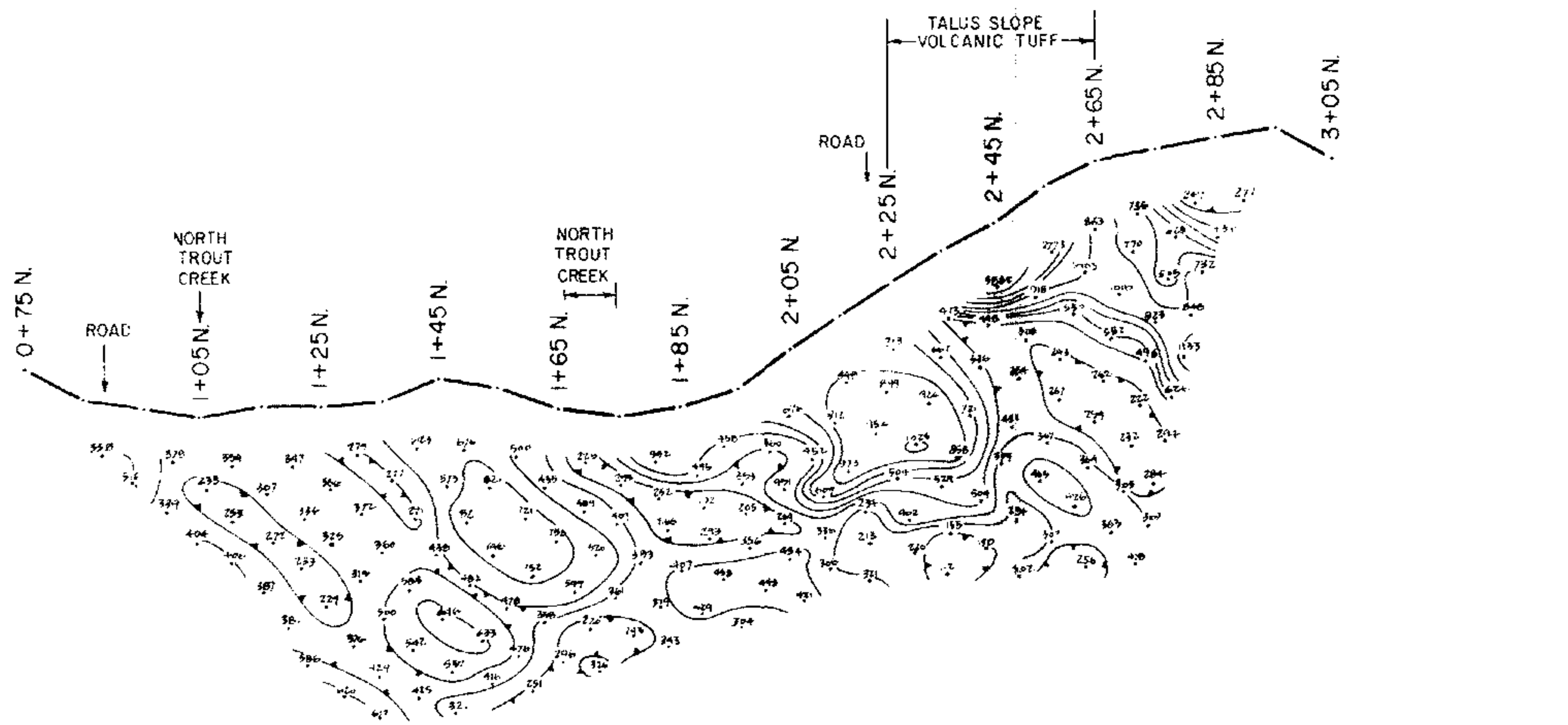
MAIN ZONE

RESISTIVITY SURVEY

…SECTION: LINE 0+00 (IPL-1)

DATA AND CONTOURS

DRAWN BY	DATE	N.T.S.	JOB No.	SCALE	MAP No.
P.C.	Nov. 1987	92H/16E	87-26	1:1000	6



LEGEND

INSTRUMENTATION

RECEIVER HUNTEC MODEL MK IV

TRANSMITTER PHOENIX IPT 1

GENERATOR PHOENIX MG-2

SURVEY PARAMETERS

SURVEY MODE TIME DOMAIN

ARRAY DIPOLE DIPOLE

DIPOLE LENGTH 10 metres

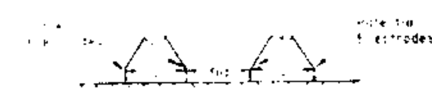
DIPOLE SEPARATION n 1 to 10

DELAY TIME 200 milliseconds

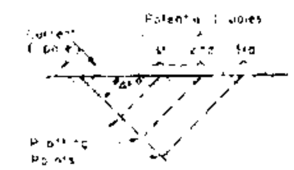
INTEGRATION TIME 1500 MILLISECONDS

CHARGE CYCLE 8 second square wave

DIPOLE - DIPOLE ARRAY



PLOTTING METHOD



APPARENT RESISTIVITY

CONTOURS : 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, 800, 1000, 1500, 2000, 3000 ohm-meters

RESISTIVITY LOW

17,560

FIELDWORK FROM OCT. 14 - 31, 1987

GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.

GOLDEN PICK RESOURCES LTD.

SPRING PROJECT

TROUT CREEK, PEACHLAND AREA, SIMILKAMEEN M.D., B.C.

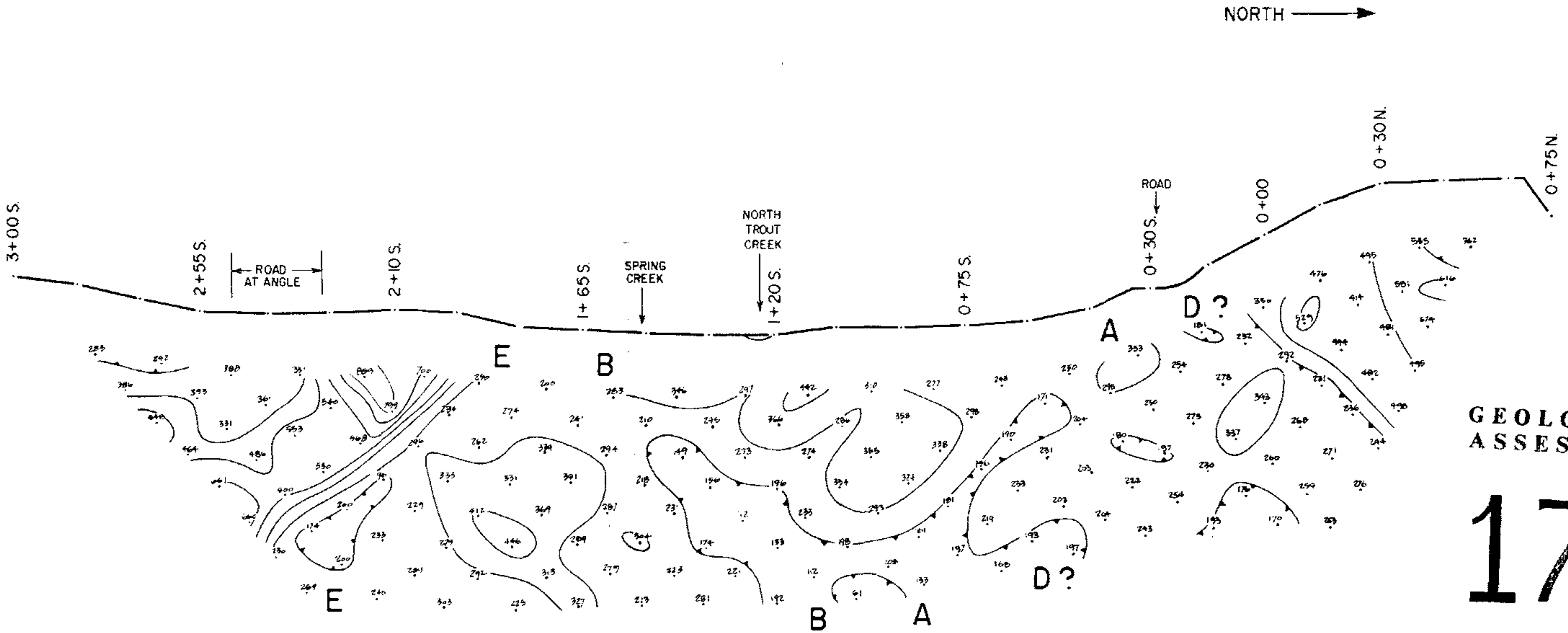
MAIN ZONE

RESISTIVITY SURVEY

PSEUDOSECTION: LINE 0+30E
(IPL-2)

DATA AND CONTOURS

DRAWN BY	DATE	N.T.S.	JOB No	SCALE	MAP No
P.C.	Nov 1987	92H/16E	87-26	1:1000	7



GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

17,560

LEGEND

INSTRUMENTATION

RECEIVER HUNTEC MODEL MK IV
TRANSMITTER PHOENIX I PT - I
GENERATOR PHOENIX MG - 2

SURVEY PARAMETERS

SURVEY MODE TIME DOMAIN
ARRAY DIPOLE - DIPOLE
DIPOLE LENGTH 15 metres
DIPOLE SEPARATION n = 1 to 8
DELAY TIME 200 milliseconds
INTEGRATION TIME 1500 MILLISECONDS
CHARGE CYCLE 8 second square wave

DIPOLE - DIPOLE ARRAY

PLOTTING METHOD

APPARENT RESISTIVITY

CONTOURS 70, 100, 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, 800 ohm-meters

— RESISTIVITY LOW

METRES 0 10 20 30 40 50

FIELDWORK FROM OCT. 14 - 31, 1987

GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.

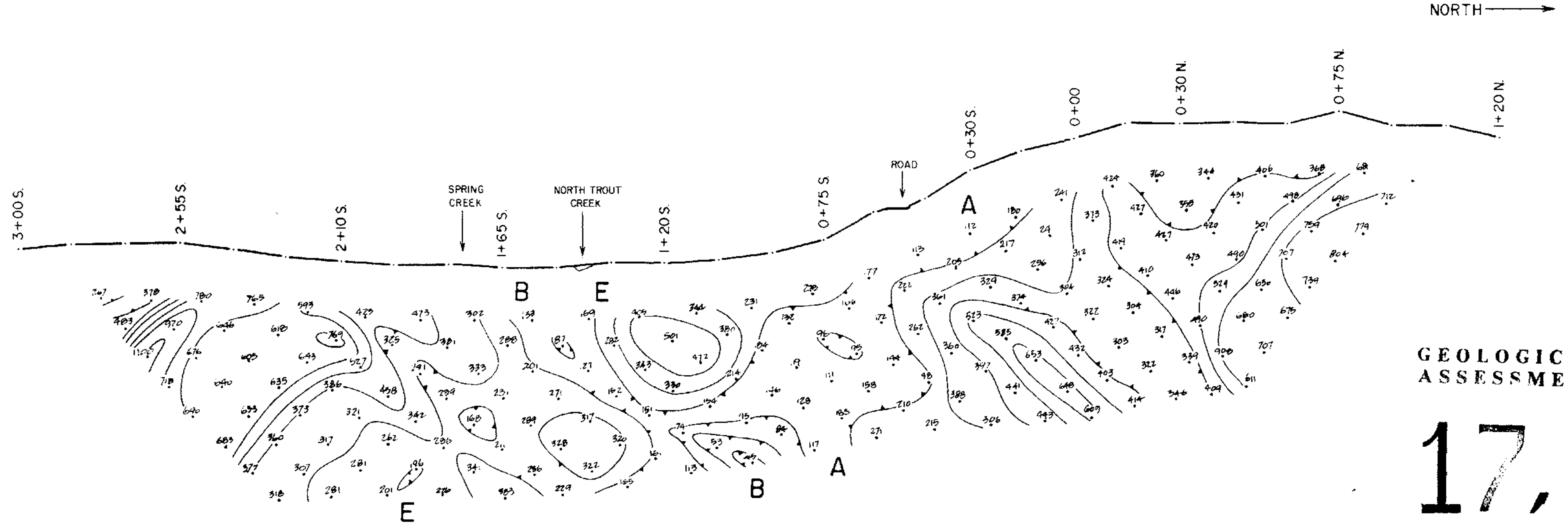
GOLDEN PICK RESOURCES LTD.

SPRING PROJECT

TROUT CREEK, PEACHLAND AREA, SIMILKAMEEN M.D., B.C.

MAIN ZONE
RESISTIVITY SURVEY
PSEUDOSECTION: LINE 0+50E
(IPL-5)
DATA AND CONTOURS

DRAWN BY	DATE	N.T.S.	JOB No.	SCALE	MAP No.
PC	Nov. 1987	92H/16E	87-26	1:1000	8



GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

17,560

LEGEND

INSTRUMENTATION

RECEIVER HUNTEC MODEL MK IV

TRANSMITTER PHOENIX I PT - -

GENERATOR PHOENIX MG-2

SURVEY PARAMETERS

SURVEY MODE TIME DOMAIN

ARRAY DIPOLE - DIPOLE

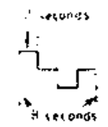
DIPOLE LENGTH 15 metres

DIPOLE SEPARATION n = 1 to 8

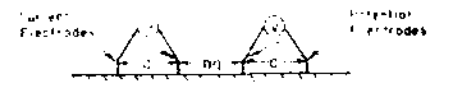
DELAY TIME 200 milliseconds

INTEGRATION TIME 1500 MILLISECONDS

CHARGE CYCLE 8 second square wave



DIPOLE DIPOLE ARRAY



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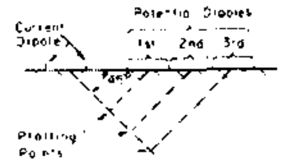

APPARENT RESISTIVITY

CONTOURS 50, 70, 100, 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, 800, 1000 ohm - meters

- RESISTIVITY LOW

FIELDWORK FROM OCT. 14 - 31, 1987

GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.

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SPRING PROJECT

TROUT CREEK, PEACHLAND AREA, SIMILKAMEEN M.D., B.C.

MAIN ZONE

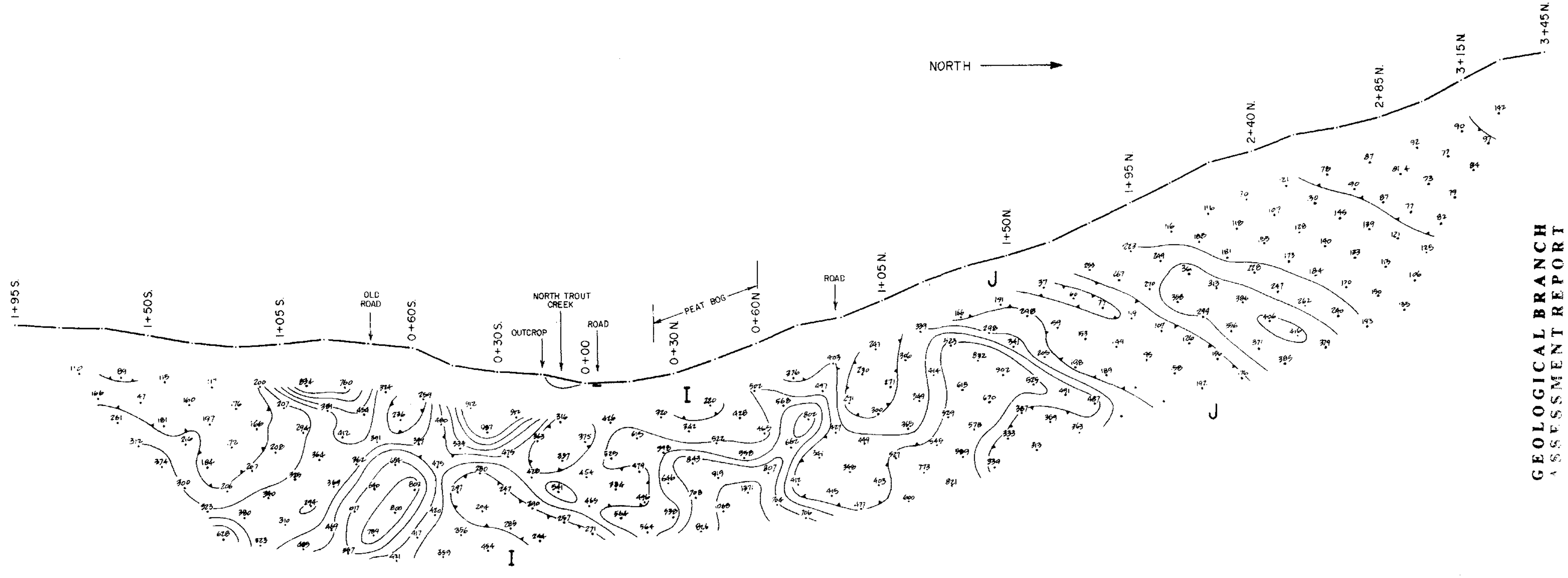
RESISTIVITY SURVEY

PSEUDOSECTION: LINE 1+00E.
(IPL-4)

DATA AND CONTOURS

METRES 0 10 20 30 40 50

DRAWN BY	DATE	N.T.S.	JOB No.	SCALE	MAP No.
P.C.	Nov. 1987	92H/16E	87-26	1:1000	9



GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

17,560

LEGEND

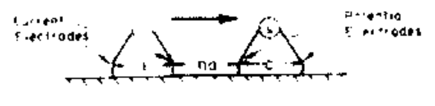
INSTRUMENTATION

RECEIVER HUNTEC MODEL MK IV
TRANSMITTER PHOENIX I PT-1
GENERATOR PHOENIX MG-2

SURVEY PARAMETERS

SURVEY MODE TIME DOMAIN
ARRAY DIPOLE - DIPOLE
DIPOLE LENGTH 15 metres
DIPOLE SEPARATION n = 1 to 8
DELAY TIME 200 milliseconds
INTEGRATION TIME 1500 MILLISECONDS
CHARGE CYCLE 8 second square wave

DIPOLE - DIPOLE ARRAY



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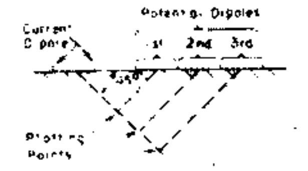

APPARENT RESISTIVITY

CONTOURS: 50, 70, 100, 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, 800, 1000, 1500, 2000 ohm-meters

RESISTIVITY LOW

FIELDWORK FROM OCT. 14 - 31, 1987

METRES 0 10 20 30 40 50

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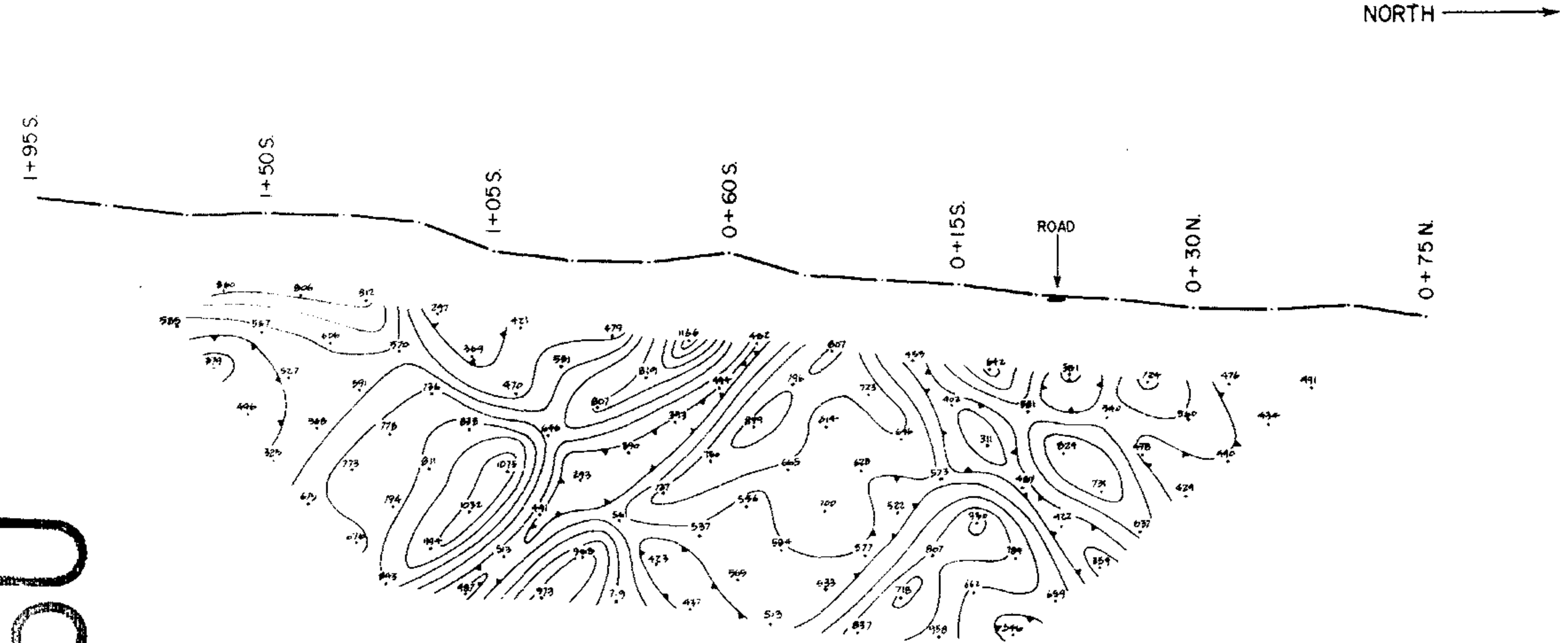
GOLDEN PICK RESOURCES LTD.

SPRING PROJECT

TROUT CREEK, PEACHLAND AREA, SIMILKAMEEN M.D., B.C.

PAT ZONE
RESISTIVITY SURVEY
PSEUDOSECTION: LINE IPL-7
DATA AND CONTOURS

DRAWN BY	DATE	N.T.S.	JOB No.	SCALE	MAP No.
P.C.	Nov. 1987	92H/16E	87-86	1:1000	10



METRES
0 10 20 30 40 50

LEGEND

INSTRUMENTATION

RECEIVER : HUNTEC MODEL MK IV

TRANSMITTER PHOENIX I PT - 1

GENERATOR : PHOENIX MG-2

SURVEY PARAMETERS

SURVEY MODE TIME DOMAIN

ARRAY DIPOLE - DIPOLE

DIPOLE LENGTH 15 metres

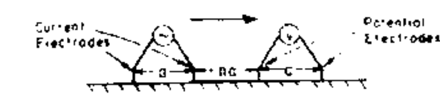
DIPOLE SEPARATION n = 1 to 8

DELAY TIME 200 milliseconds

INTEGRATION TIME 1500 MILLISECONDS

CHARGE CYCLE 8 second square wave

DIPOLE - DIPOLE ARRAY



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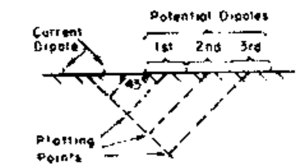

APPARENT RESISTIVITY

CONTOUR INTERVAL 100 ohm-meters

- RESISTIVITY LOW

FIELDWORK FROM OCT. 14 - 31, 1987

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SPRING PROJECT

TROUT CREEK, PEACHLAND AREA, SIMILKAMEEN M.D., B.C.

30-m ALTERATION ZONE
RESISTIVITY SURVEY

PSEUDOSECTION: LINE IPL-8

DATA AND CONTOURS

DRAWN BY	DATE	N.T.S.	JOB No	SCALE	MAP No
P.C.	Nov. 1987	92H/16E	87-26	1:1000	