

ARIS SUMMARY SHEET

District Geologist, Victoria

Off Confidential: 89.06.06

ASSESSMENT REPORT 17736

MINING DIVISION: Victoria

PROPERTY: Striker
LOCATION: LAT 48 54 00 LONG 124 17 25
UTM 10 5416922 405435
NTS 092C16W
CLAIM(S): Cott 6
OPERATOR(S): Nootka Min. Corp.
AUTHOR(S): Freeze, J.C.
REPORT YEAR: 1988, 25 Pages

GEOLOGICAL

SUMMARY: The property is underlain by Paleozoic Sicker Grouprocks consisting of the Nitinat Formation massive basalt and agglomerate; Myra Formation thin bedded andesitic-rhyodacitic lapillis and tuffs grading up into cherty ash tuffs; and Sediment Sill sediments i.e. chert with diorite sills. The Sicker Group intruded by Triassic-Jurassic granodiorite.

WORK

DONE: Prospecting
PROS 500.0 ha

GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL REPORT

ON THE

STRIKER PROPERTY
COTT 6 CLAIM

FILMED

VICTORIA MINING DIVISION

SOUTHERN VANCOUVER ISLAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA

NTS 92C/16W

48° 54' N 124° 17' W

OWNER:

BHP-UTAH MINES LTD.

1600 - 1050 WEST PENDER STREET

VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA

V6E 3S7

OPERATOR:

NOOTKA MINERALS CORP.

SUITE 13-1155 MELVILLE STREET

VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA

V6E 4C4

CONSULTANT:

STILLWATER ENTERPRISES LTD.

2891 WEST 14TH AVENUE

VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA

V6K 2X3

J.C. FREEZE, F.G.A.C.

SEPT 1, 1988

LOG NO: 0908	RD.
ACTION:	
FILE NO:	

17,736

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

SUB-RECORDER
RECEIVED

SEP 6 1988

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

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1. INTRODUCTION

The geology and economic potential of a precious and base metal prospect covered by a portion of the Striker property held by BHP-Utah Mines Ltd. is discussed in this report. The data presented was collected during a brief exploration program carried out by Stetson Resource Management Corp. under the direction of the writer.

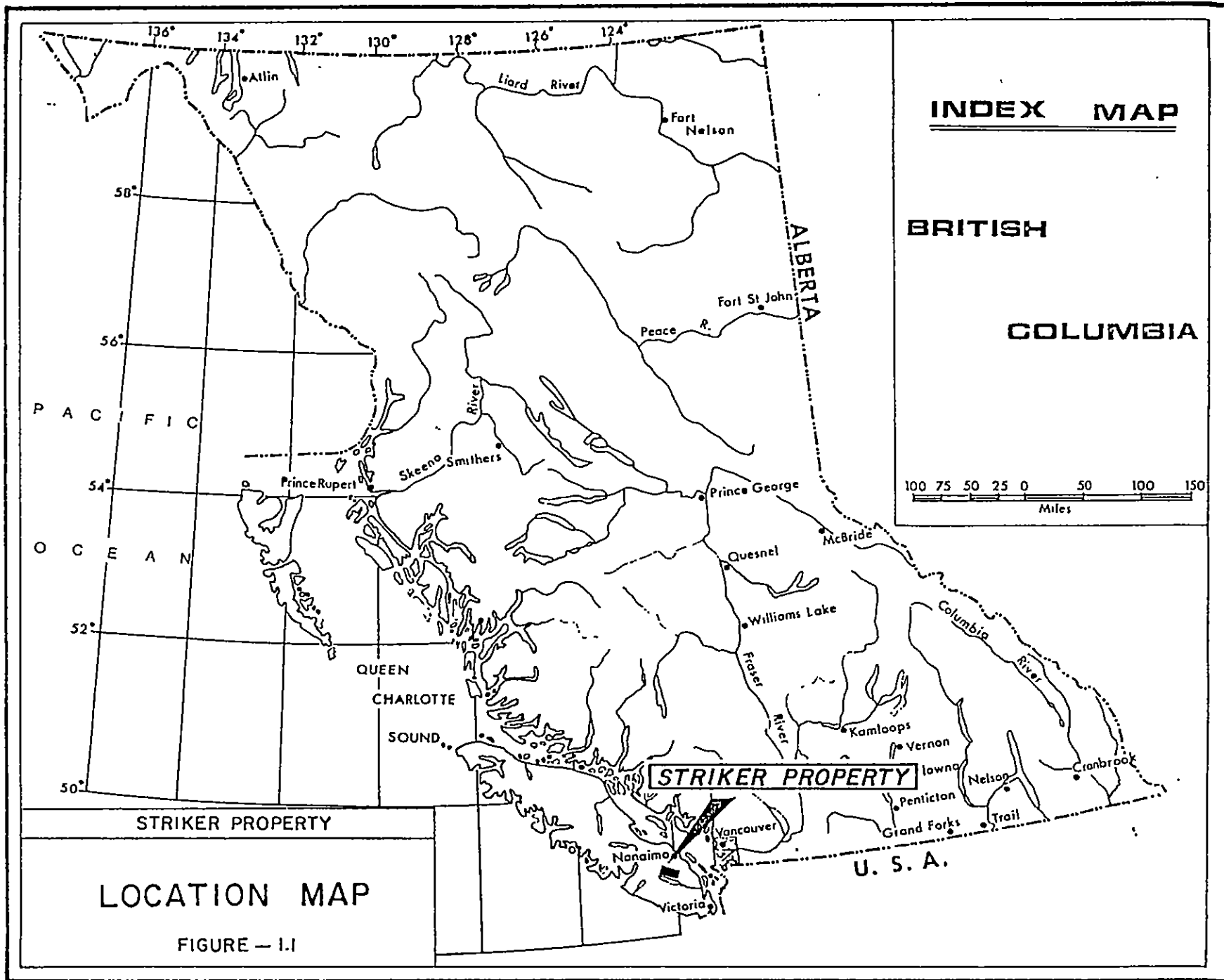
1.1 Location and Access

The Striker property is situated north of Cowichan Lake on southern Vancouver Island, British Columbia, approximately 27 kilometres west of Duncan. The claim blocks cover a total area of 132 square kilometres centred at 48° 54'N and 124° 12'W and can be located on Map Sheet 92C/16 (Figure 1.1).

Access from Duncan to the Cowichan Lake area is via Highway 18. Several logging roads connecting with the highway provide access to various parts of the property. The Cott 6 claim is accessed via a major logging road which parallels the north shore of Cowichan Lake and connects with the main highway at Youbou.

Exploration can be carried out from the village of Lake Cowichan, 3 kilometres south of the eastern end of the property.

Groceries, fuel, lumber and general supplies are available to a limited extent, in Lake Cowichan. The remainder may be trucked from Duncan.



1.2 Property

The Striker property covers 31 contiguous claims comprised of 528 units located in the Victoria mining division (see Table 1.2). Nootka Resources Corp. has an option to earn a 45% interest of the property from BHP- Utah Mines Ltd. During the recent exploration program only the Cott 6 claim was investigated.

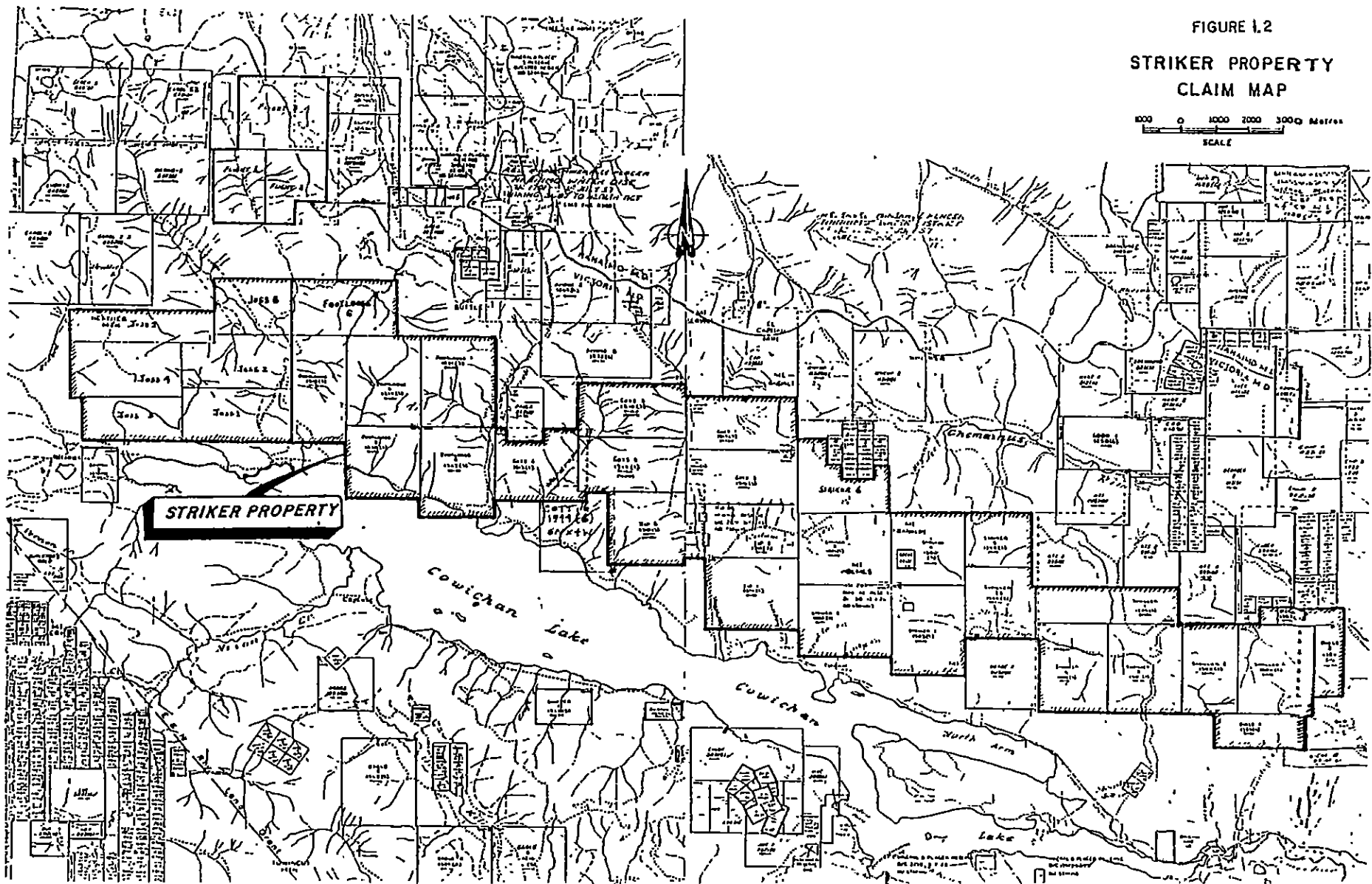
Table 1.2
Claim Status

<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Record No.</u>	<u>Record Date</u>	<u>Expiry Date</u>	<u>No. Units</u>
Ridge 1	1385	Nov. 1, 1984	1991	10
Ridge 2	1386	Nov. 1, 1984	1991	8
Ridge 3	1387	Nov. 1, 1984	1991	4
Thriller 2	1308	July 6, 1984	1994	15
Thriller 3	1307	July 6, 1984	1994	20
Thriller 4	1306	July 6, 1984	1991	20
Thriller 6	1304	July 6, 1984	1993	20
Thriller 1	1309	July 6, 1984	1996	16
Thriller 5	1305	July 6, 1984	1995	16
Striker 1	1303	July 6, 1984	1992	20
Striker 2	1302	July 6, 1984	1990	15
Striker 4	1300	July 6, 1984	1995	16
Striker 5	1299	July 6, 1984	1996	12
Cott 1	1317	July 6, 1984	1997	18
Cott 2	1316	July 6, 1984	1997	18
Striker 3	1301	July 6, 1984	1996	20
Striker 6	1484	April 19, 1985	1997	20
Zip 2	1311	April 19, 1985	1991	15
Zip 1	1312	July 6, 1984	1991	20
Zip 3	1310	July 6, 1984	1989	20
Cott 3	1315	July 6, 1984	1990	18
Cott 4	1314	July 6, 1984	1990	18
Cott 5	1313	July 6, 1984	1991	20
Footloose 1	1321	July 6, 1984	1991	20
Footloose 2	1322	July 6, 1984	1991	20
Footloose 3	1320	July 6, 1984	1990	16
Footloose 4	1319	July 6, 1984	1990	20
Footloose 5	1318	July 6, 1984	1990	18
Footloose 6	1693	June 5, 1986	1989	18
Joss 6	1692	June 5, 1986	1989	12
Cott 6	1944	June 5, 1987	1989	20

FIGURE 1.2

STRIKER PROPERTY
CLAIM MAP

0 1000 2000 3000 Metres
SCALE



1.3 Physiography, Vegetation and Climate

The Striker property is situated within the eastern mountains of Vancouver Island. The region has a wet climate. Winters and Summers are moderate. Annual precipitation, which is mostly rain, ranges from 112 to 665 cm.

The western side of the property covers steep topography which becomes gradually gentler to the east. Elevations range from 170 metres (558 feet) to 1,541 metres (5,055 feet). Some slopes are fairly steep, but most may be traversed with care.

Natural vegetation cover is moderate to dense and typical of west coast rain forest. Heavy Douglas Fir, Hemlock, Red Cedar and alder trees with thick to moderate underbrush characterize the vegetation. Approximately one third of the property has been logged and is in various stages of regrowth.

Water and timber resources for exploration and development purposes are plentiful. Several tributaries to the main creeks carry sufficient drilling water during most of the year.

1.4 History

The southern end of Vancouver Island has been explored since the 1860's for its mineral potential. Several polymetallic massive sulphide deposits and prospects including the Buttle Lake mines, the Twin "J" mine and the Lara property have been discovered occurring within the Sicker Group. In addition several copper, gold and molybdenum prospects have also been discovered.

Geological mapping of southern Vancouver Island was started in 1912 and 1913, by Clapp and Bancroft of the Geological Survey of Canada. In 1949 and 1955, J.T. Fyles identified a laterally extensive 200 metre thick cherty tuff marker bed with isolated pods of rhodonite ($MnSiO_3$) within Sicker sediments in the Cowichan Lake area.

The Striker property was staked by Utah Mines Ltd. in 1984 to cover the belt of Sicker Group rocks hosting the rhodonite bearing cherty tuff marker bed. Exploration programs carried out by BHP-Utah Mines Ltd. have included airborne and ground geophysical surveys, geochemical (silt and soil) sampling, geological mapping, rock chip sampling and limited diamond drilling.

1.5 1988 Exploration Program

In 1988 a limited exploration program was undertaken on the Cott 6 claim by W. Dynes, prospector, of Stetson Resource Management Corp. and J.C. Freeze, geologist, of Stillwater Enterprises Ltd. The following surveys were carried out between May 12 and June 4, 1988:

- 1) Prospecting and geological mapping was carried out over creeks and road cuts at a scale of 1:10,000. (see Figure 3.1);
- 2) Rock chip sampling of mineralized or altered rocks was carried out over the areas mapped (see Figure 3.1);
- 3) Sampling of silt trapped in moss on creek banks was carried out on two creeks draining the claim.

2. GEOLOGY

2.1 Regional Geology

The Cowichan Lake area lies within the Insular Belt, the westernmost tectonic subdivision of the Canadian Cordillera. The Insular Belt, also called the Island Mountains, comprises Paleozoic and Mesozoic volcanic - plutonic complexes which are both underlain by gneiss migmatite terranes and overlain respectively by Permo - Pennsylvanian and Cretaceous clastic sediments. The two complexes are separated by Upper Triassic basalts overlain by carbonate - clastic sediments. The lower complex is part of an allochthonous terrane called Wrangellia. Although it formed in southern latitudes plate tectonics moved this terrane up to the North American plate during the Early Jurassic.

Southern Vancouver Island was mapped most extensively by J.E. Muller in 1968 and 1980. Muller's work is presented in the Geological Survey of Canada Open File 463 and Paper 70-30. Most recently, in 1987, the Cowichan Lake area has been mapped by N.W.D. Massey and S.J. Friday of the B.C.M.E.M.P.R.

The Striker property is situated on the southern flank of the Horne Lake-Cowichan uplift, one of three northwest trending structural uplifts exposing a mid-Paleozoic through Mesozoic sequence of volcanic, sedimentary and granitic rocks.

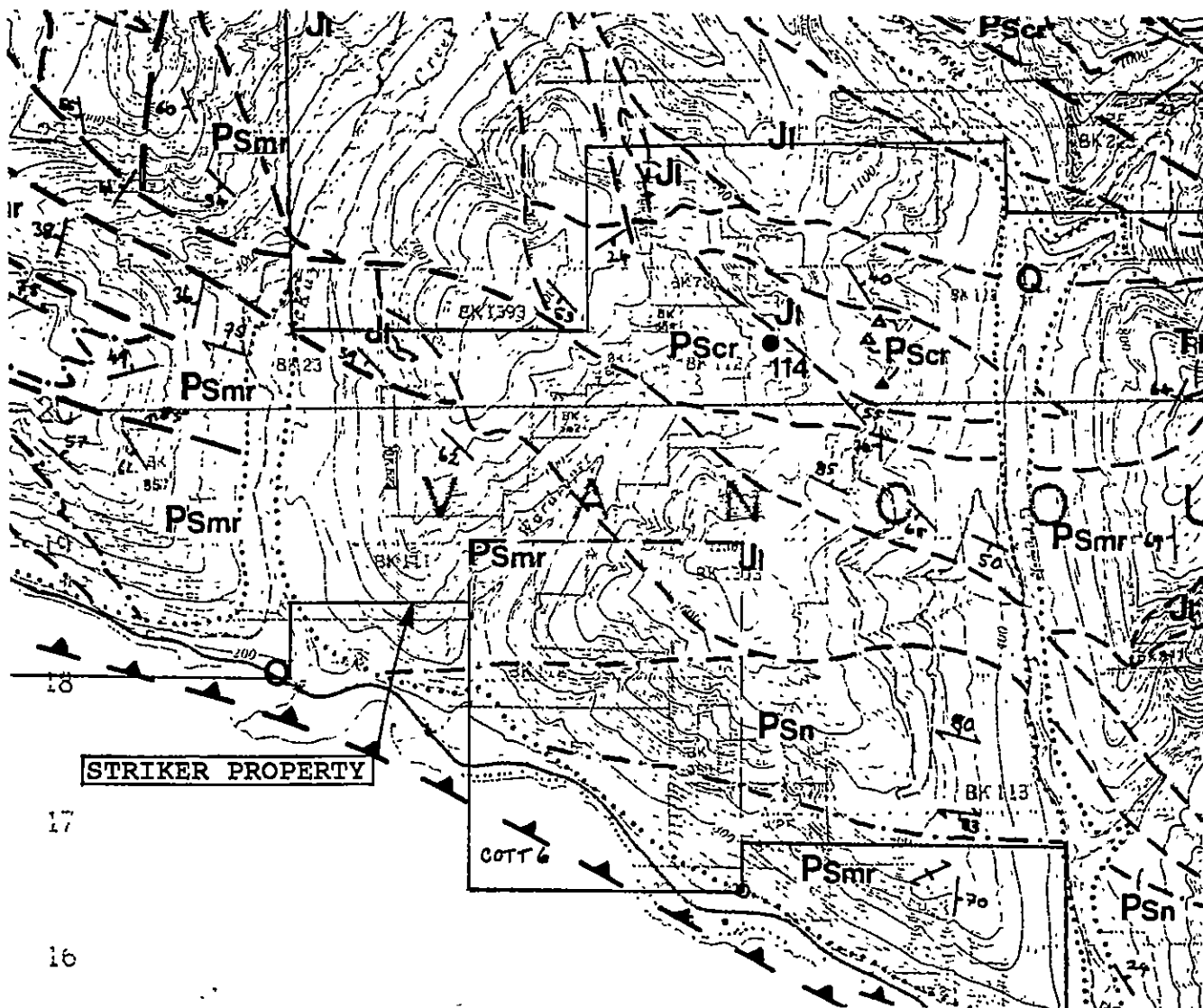
The oldest rocks within the Horne Lake-Cowichan uplift belong to the Paleozoic Sicker Group which represents an island arc terrane of massive submarine basic, intermediate and rhyodacitic flows and pyroclastics overlain by shallow water sediments. The lower Nitinat Formation (P_{Sn}) comprises massive uralitic (actinolite pseudomorphs after augite) basalt flows and agglomerates. Overlying the Nitinat is the Myra Formation (P_{Smr}), a thin bedded sequence of andesitic, and locally rhyodacitic, lapillis and tuffs grading upwards into cherty ash tuffs. The Myra Formation grades further upwards into the "sediment-sill" unit (P_{Scr}) characterized by a sedimentary environment which is crosscut by diorite sills or flows. The diorite bodies are believed to be the roots to the Vancouver Group volcanics. The top of the Sicker Group is marked by the Buttle Lake Formation which comprises crinoidal limestone and associated shallow water sediments. Regional greenstone metamorphism masks textures in these rocks.

Unconformably overlying the Sicker Group is the Upper Triassic Vancouver Group, a second island arc succession. This group is made up of the lower Karmutsen Formation comprising massive submarine fine grained to aphanitic

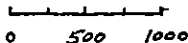
TABLE 2.1

TABLE OF FORMATIONS

ERA	PERIOD	LITHOLOGY	NAME	DESCRIPTION
MESOZOIC	UPPER CRETACEOUS		GABRIOLA to EXTENSION FMS UNDIFFERENTIATED	Repeating sequence of conglomerate sandstone and siltstone
			HASLAM FM.	Black marine shale & sandstone
			COMOX FM.	Conglomerate, sandstone
	LOWER - MIDDLE JURASSIC		ISLAND INTRUSIONS	Granodiorite and quartz diorite
			BONANZA GROUP	Basaltic to rhyolitic tuff, breccia, flows, minor argillite, greywacke
	UPPER TRIASSIC		QUATSINO FM.	Limestone; minor siltstone, chert & cherty lat.
			KARMUTSEN FM.	Pillow basalt, breccia tuff, minor flows
PALEOZOIC	PENN - PENN		BUTTLE LAKE FM.	Limestone, greywacke, argillite, chert
	PENN - MISS		MYRA FM.	Argillite, greywacke, chert, Diorite sills (Muller's sediment-sill unit)
			NITINAT FM.	Pillow lava and breccia of augite porphyry; basic tuff
	LOWER DEVONIAN and older			



STRIKER PROPERTY



Drawn by: Traced by: J. C. F.

Revised by	Date	Revised by	Date

REGIONAL GEOLOGY OF THE COWICHAN LAKE AREA
NTS 92C/16

by N.W.D. Massey, S.T. Friday, D. Tercier and
 V.J. Rublee, 1986, E.M.P.R. Open File 1987/2

Scale: 1:50,000

Date: Sept. 1, 1988

Plate: 2.1

basaltic flows overlain by massive, argillaceous limestones and minor sediments belonging to the Quatsino Formation. The Karmutsen Formation is distinguished from other volcanics by the abundance of pillows, the dark grey colour and the less intense greenstone metamorphism.

Overlying the Vancouver Group is a third island arc succession, the Lower Jurassic Bonanza Group, which comprises massive basaltic to rhyolitic tuff, breccia and flows with minor argillite.

Lower to Middle Jurassic Island intrusions (J1) of granodiorite to quartz diorite composition invade the older rocks over most of the region.

The youngest rocks in the area are Late Cretaceous Nanaimo Group sediments which were deposited unconformably in a series of five transgressive - regressive terrigenous cycles.

Two episodes of deformation have been identified. The first was a pre-Triassic event which severely folded the Sicker Group. The second episode was a post-Cretaceous event which folded both the Nanaimo sediments and older units.

Within the Horne Lake-Cowichan uplift the predominant structural trend is northwesterly as evidenced by the rock fabric. The most predominant fault in the area covered by the Striker property is the Cowichan Lake fault. Results from lithoprobe studies by the B.C.D.E.M.P.R. in 1984, interpret this fault to be an active north dipping (65°) structure.

2.2 Regional Mineralization

The regional structural trend is northwest-southeast. Faults occur both parallel to the main trend and in a north-south direction.

The Insular (tectonic) Belt hosts several precious and base metal ore deposits.

Chalcopyrite, magnetite, molybdenite and weak gold mineralization occur in the Island Copper porphyry copper deposit associated with a Jurassic batholith intruding Bonanza group volcanic rocks at the north end of Vancouver Island.

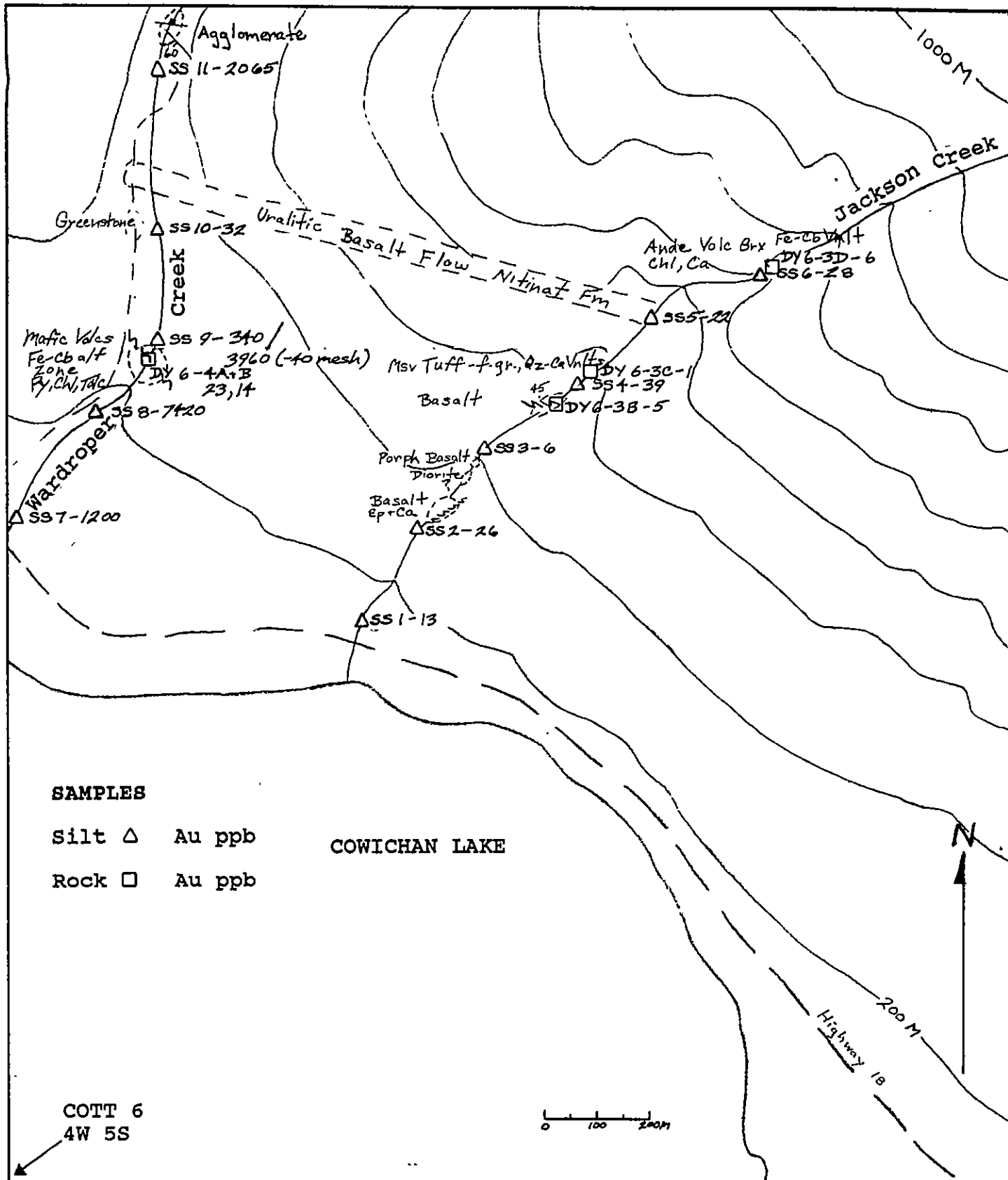
Polymetallic volcanogenic massive sulphides formed syngenetically in the Sicker volcanics produce copper, lead, zinc, gold, silver, cadmium and barium in mines held by Westin Resources Ltd. at Buttle Lake.

Gold mineralization occurs in quartz - carbonate veins within faults and shears crosscutting the Sicker Group and late Triassic intrusives in the Horne Lake - Cowichan uplift. The most significant prospect found to date is the Debbie property, held by Westmin Resources and the Nexus Group, 40 kilometres northwest of the Striker property. On the Debbie property gold mineralization has been delineated in grades of up to 1.37 oz/ton occurring over a 44 foot width.

2.3 Property Geology, Mineralization and Alteration

The Cott 6 claim is underlain by the Myra and Nitnat Formations of the Sicker Group which are invaded by a granodiorite belonging to the Jurassic Island intrusions. East-westerly trending faults occur within the Sicker Group and form contacts between the Myra and the Nitnat Formations.

Quartz veins and iron carbonate alteration associated with shear zones were found crosscutting the volcanics. Gold values of up to 23 ppb were obtained from samples of these zones.

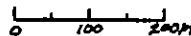


SAMPLES

Silt Δ Au ppb
 Rock \square Au ppb

COWICHAN LAKE

COTT 6
 4W 5S



Drawn by: W.D.		Traced by: J.C.F.	
Revised by	Date	Revised by	Date

STRIKER PROPERTY
PROPERTY GEOLOGY
AND
GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLE SITES AND RESULTS

Scale: 1:10,000 Date: SEPT 1, 1988 Plate: 3.1

3. GEOCHEMISTRY

3.1 Rock Chip Sampling

Rock chip samples were collected from all outcrops observed with visible mineralization, boxwork, iron staining or silicification, and from all quartz veins and iron carbonate alteration zones.

Selected samples were taken where the width of the zone of interest could not be determined. Chip samples were taken across the width of lenses, veins, gossanous, siliceous or pyritic zones. A total of 6 rock samples were collected and 5 were sent for analysis.

The samples were placed in numbered plastic bags and sent to Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd. in Vancouver for analysis. In the laboratory, samples were put through primary and secondary crushers. A sub-sample of approximately 250 gm was then pulverized to minus 100 mesh. The pulp was then analyzed for gold by Atomic Absorption, two of these samples were also analysed for 31 elements by ICP (Inductively Coupled Plasma).

As discussed in section 2.3 weak gold mineralization has been found in quartz veins and iron carbonate breccias and alteration zones on the Cott 6 claim. Assay results, locations and descriptions of samples are given in Table 3.1 and shown on Map 3.1.

TABLE 3.1
Rock Sample Descriptions

Sample No.	Location	Description	Width	Att,td	Au ppb
DY 6 3B	Jcksn Ck 380m ASL	Grey cly flt gouge in andesitic vlcncs	0.10m	080/45W	5
DY 6 3C	Jcksn Ck 390m ASL	2 // Qtz-Ca Vnlts in fn gr Volc tuffs	0.03m		1
DY 6 3D	Jcksn Ck	Uralitic basalt			
DY 6 3E	Jcksn Ck	Fe-Cb brx & Ca Vn in chloritic Volcs	0.04m	060/90	6
DY 6 4A	Wrdrpr Ck 220m ASL	Fe-Cb alt shear zone		336/	23
DY 6 4B	"	Chlor & Talc // to 4A		125/75E	14

3.2 Stream Sediment Sampling

3.2.1 Sampling

Twelve stream sediment samples were collected from two creeks draining the property. At 11 sites large size, numbered polybags were filled with moss collected from the creek banks. At one of these sites, DY SS 9, approximately 300 gm of fine sand to clay-sized material was sieved through a minus 40 mesh screen from moss on the creek bank and placed in a numbered Kraft envelope. The samples were sent to Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd. in Vancouver for analysis.

3.2.2 Sample Preparation and Analytical Procedure

The samples were oven-dried and sieved to minus 80 mesh to separate the silt from the moss and coarse fractions. A 30 element ICP analysis was performed by digesting a 0.500 gram subsample with 3ml 3-1-2 HCL-HNO₃-H₂O at 95° for one hour and diluting to 10 ml with water. Gold² was analysed for by acid leaching and atomic absorption.

3.2.3 Results

Four of the eleven moss samples contain anomalous gold concentrations in excess of 300 ppb. At site 9 where two samples were collected the sample which was sieved at the site is greater than ten times as high as the sample from which the silt was released from the moss in the laboratory. This indicates that samples sieved through a minus 40 mesh screen at the sample site will produce enhanced anomalies.

All of the anomalous gold values were obtained from Wardroper Creek. Three of these values were from samples at or below the iron carbonate altered shear zone sampled by rock samples DY 6 4A & B and may be coming from a mineralized zone within or related to this shear. The highest site sampled on Wardroper Creek also shows an anomalous concentration of gold. Samples should be collected above this site.

CONCLUSIONS

Anomalous gold values have been found in several silt samples on Wardroper Creek. Three of these occur on or below a shear zone with associated iron carbonate, talc and chlorite alteration. Rock samples collected from the shear zone show levels of gold which are weakly anomalous but not high enough to cause the silt anomalies. Although anomalous levels of gold also occur in samples above the shear zone the first site above the shear is not anomalous suggesting that there is a second source higher up the creek.

On the Debbie property, 40 kilometres northwest of the Striker property, precious metal mineralization occurs in structurally controlled quartz veins and iron carbonate alteration zones. These zones occur in rocks of similar age to those found on the Cott 6 claim.

The Cott 6 claim covers favourable geology over which anomalous gold levels in silt samples have been found. The claim shows potential for hosting a precious metal deposit and therfor, it deserves further attention.

Respectfully Submitted,
STILLWATER ENTERPRISES LTD.



J.C. FREEZE, F.G.A.C.



COST STATEMENT

Personnel:

J.C. Freeze, F.G.A.C.	1.5 days @ \$250/day	\$	375.00
W. Dynes, Prospector	3 days @ \$225/day	\$	675.00
			=====
		\$	1,050.00

Support Costs:

Accommodation in town of Lake Cowichan/Nanaimo			
Motel	3 days @ \$30/day	\$	90.00
Meals	3 days @ \$30/day	\$	90.00
Radio, B.C. Tel Toll Charges		\$	25.00
Supplies		\$	25.00
Maps		\$	91.98
			=====
		\$	321.98

Transportation:

Ford 4x4 Truck	3 days @ \$60/day	\$	180.00
	350 km @ \$.25/km	\$	87.50
Fuel		\$	54.87
Ferries		\$	42.00
			=====
		\$	364.37

Geochemical Analysis:

\$ 194.20

Subtotal	\$	1,930.55
Administration and Overhead @ 15%	\$	289.58

TOTAL COSTS \$ 2,220.13

REFERENCES

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Geological Survey of
Canada; Open File 463.
- _____, 1980 Paleozoic Sicker Group of
Vancouver Island, British
Columbia; Geological Survey of
Canada, Paper 70-30

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

NAME: Freeze, J.C., (nee Ridley), F.G.A.C.

PROFESSION: Consulting Geologist

EDUCATION: 1981 B. Sc. Geology -
University of British Columbia

1978 B.A. Geography -
University of Western Ontario

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS: Fellow of the Geological Association
of Canada

EXPERIENCE: 1987 - Present: Consulting Geologist
with Stillwater Enterprises Ltd.
Directing exploration programs and
reviewing properties in Canada and
U.S.A.

1985 - 1986: Project Coordinator -
Geologist with White Geophysical
Inc. Coordinating mineral
exploration projects involving
geology, geochemistry, geophysics
and diamond drilling in B.C. and
Yukon.

1981 - 1985: Project Geologist with
Mark Management Ltd. Hughes-Lang
Group. Responsible for precious
metals exploration programs
involving geology, geochemistry,
geophysics and diamond drilling in
Western Canada.

1979 - 1981: Summer and part-time
Geologist involved with coal
exploration in N.E. B.C. with Utah
Mines Ltd.

APPENDIX I
Geochemical Results

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

ICP - .500 GRAM SAMPLE IS DIGESTED WITH 3ML 3-1-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR AND IS DILUTED TO 10 ML WITH WATER.
 THIS LEACH IS PARTIAL FOR MN FE CA P LA CR NG BA TI B W AND LIMITED FOR NA K AND AL. AU DETECTION LIMIT BY ICP IS 3 PPM.
 - SAMPLE TYPE: P1 MOSS P2 STREAM SED P3 ROCK AU* ANALYSIS BY ACID LEACH/AA FROM 1G GM SAMPLE.

DATE RECEIVED: JUN 06 1988

DATE REPORT MAILED: June 15/88 ASSAYER: C. Leong D. TOYE OR C. LEONG, CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

STETSON RESOURCES PROJECT-RIK File # 88-1771 Page 1

SAMPLE#	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Wt	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Au*
	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	%	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	%	%	PPM	PPM	%	PPM	%	PPM	%	%	%	PPM	PPM
DY SS 1	1	71	7	59	.1	26	14	716	4.01	2	5	ND	1	69	1	2	2	93	1.33	.083	10	70	1.50	127	.09	11	1.87	.01	.09	1	13
DY SS 2	1	69	5	57	.1	26	15	600	4.92	3	5	ND	2	71	1	2	2	118	1.00	.070	9	71	1.51	92	.11	12	1.79	.01	.09	1	26
DY SS 3	1	65	7	60	.3	22	14	694	3.89	2	5	ND	3	65	1	2	2	93	1.13	.081	10	62	1.42	111	.09	11	1.77	.01	.12	1	6
DY SS 4	1	70	10	63	.2	21	13	830	3.48	2	5	ND	2	63	1	2	2	79	1.12	.088	11	57	1.37	129	.08	11	1.81	.01	.10	1	39
DY SS 5	1	83	11	69	.2	21	14	926	3.33	2	6	ND	2	67	1	2	2	74	1.36	.095	12	56	1.35	151	.07	28	1.84	.01	.11	1	22
DY SS 6	1	76	10	78	.4	18	13	1179	3.36	2	5	ND	1	65	1	2	3	72	1.63	.096	15	44	1.11	215	.04	19	1.86	.01	.11	2	28
DY SS 7	1	56	6	56	.1	16	19	532	9.38	6	5	ND	3	81	1	2	2	238	.57	.068	10	51	1.05	64	.10	8	1.56	.01	.06	1	1200
DY SS 8	1	59	7	55	.1	16	18	536	8.98	6	5	ND	2	41	1	2	2	228	.60	.071	10	51	1.04	76	.10	10	1.59	.01	.06	1	7420
DY SS 9	1	61	7	62	.1	18	17	584	7.26	6	5	ND	2	42	1	2	2	178	.61	.075	10	51	1.16	83	.10	13	1.74	.01	.08	2	340
DY SS 10	1	56	6	59	.1	17	18	586	7.45	3	5	ND	3	43	1	2	2	182	.61	.074	12	45	1.12	76	.10	9	1.74	.01	.10	2	32
DY SS 11	1	58	7	61	.3	16	16	591	6.55	5	7	ND	4	39	1	2	2	161	.58	.071	12	40	1.08	93	.10	7	1.82	.01	.09	1	2065
STD C/AU-S	18	61	37	132	6.6	69	30	1048	4.03	41	23	7	38	52	18	16	19	59	.49	.085	41	60	.91	179	.07	34	1.72	.07	.14	12	50

SECRET

STETSON RESOURCE PROJECT-RIK FILE # 88-1771

SAMPLE#	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Mi	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Au*	
	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	%	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	%	%	PPM	PPM	%	PPM	%	PPM	%	%	%	%	PPM	PPB
DY SS 9XR	1	48	4	64	.1	15	19	470	9.57	9	5	ND	1	29	1	2	5	228	.43	.057	9	46	.96	55	.08	12	1.36	.01	.05	1	3960	

STETSON RESOURCE PROJECT-RIK FILE # 88-1771

Page

SAMPLE#	Mo PPM	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	Ag PPM	Mn PPM	Co PPM	Mn PPM	Fe %	As PPM	U PPM	Au PPM	Th PPM	Sr PPM	Cd PPM	Sb PPM	Bi PPM	V PPM	Ca %	P %	La PPM	Cr PPM	Hg %	Ba PPM	Ti %	B PPM	Al %	Na %	K %	V PPM
DY 6 4A	1	137	3	37	.5	20	14	795	3.65	6	5	ND	2	67	1	2	2	30	4.31	.098	5	8	1.08	110	.01	10	1.06	.01	.20	1
DY 6 4B	1	91	4	56	.6	50	26	1061	5.16	40	5	ND	1	231	1	2	2	54	7.85	.084	5	55	2.80	26	.01	6	2.00	.01	.15	1

SAMPLE#	AU** ppb
DY 6 3B	5
DY 6 3C	1
DY 6 3E	6
DY 6 4A	23
DY 6 4B	14