ARIS SUMMARY SHEET

District Geologist, Nelson

Off Confidential: 90.02.13

ASSESSMENT REPORT 18387

MINING DIVISION: Slocan

PROPERTY:

Kusp

LOCATION:

LAT 50 08 30

LONG 117 36 30

456529

UTM 11 5554340

NTS 082K04E

CAMP:

007

Tillicum Mountain Area

CLAIM(S):

Kusp, Nak 6, Nak 8 OPERATOR(S): Woodcock, J.R. Woodcock, J.R. 1989, 21 Pages

REPORT YEAR: COMMODITIES

AUTHOR(S):

SEARCHED FOR: Zinc, Lead, Silver

KEYWORDS:

Slocan Group, Pyroclastics, Anticline, Stratiform, Pyrite, Sphalerite

WORK

DONE: Physical, Geochemical

LINE 1.4 km

16 sample(s); CU, PB, ZN, AG, CO, MN, SB 40 sample(s); CU, PB, ZN, AG, CO, MN, SB ROCK SOIL

TREN 40.0 m 1 trench(es)

REPORTS:

06845,07054,17717

MINFILE: 082KSW161

LOG NO: 0216 RD.
ACTION:
FILE NO:

SUB-RECORDER RECEIVED FEB 13 1989

KUSP PROPERTY

Slocan Mining Division 82K-4E

Nak 1-10, Kusp 1 and Naku 1 Claims

LOG NO: 0627 RD. 1

ACTION: Diste received report

back from amendments

FILE NO:

for

ADASTRAL RESOURCES LTD.



GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT

18,387

by

J. R. Woodcock

January, 1989



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Appendix I ANALYTICAL RESULTS

-and

THE KUSP PROPERTY

SUMMARY

The Kusp property lies in the Slocan Mining Division about 17 kilometers southeast of Nakusp. Although the claim block extends from the highway on the north to logging roads on the east (at the top of the ridge), access to the Discovery area at present is by helicopter.

In 1977, J. R. Woodcock discovered the Kusp mineralized zone and in 1978 he mapped the zone, did geophysical and geochemical work and a limited amount of drilling (308 meters). In 1987 Adastral Resources Ltd. acquired the property and extended the geochemical and VLF-EM survey discovering an anomaly that extended for more than 1200 meters and was open to the west. Work was renewed on the property in September 1987 when Woodcock visited the property to do some orientation surveys and plan further work. This was followed by some hand trenching.

Results of the geochemical work on the VLF-EM anomaly, especially in the trenches, shows that the EM anomaly is due to a metalliferous horizon in the volcanics, mainly a bleached sericitic schist with abundant pyrite and with anomalous base metals and silver.

Further work is recommended including an extension of the VLF-EM and geochemical survey westward, trenching of the peaks of the known VLF-EM anomaly and deepening of the trenches made in 1987. This should be followed by shallow drill holes spaced along the anomaly in an attempt to discover massive sulphides or trends that might lead to massive sulphides.

INTRODUCTION

In the summer of 1977, J. R. Woodcock observed a large gossan zone and associated bleached areas during an aerial reconnaissance. Silt samples taken along the foot of the steep mountain slope from the creeks draining this gossan area yielded some highly anomalous values in copper, lead, and zinc. The Kusp claims were staked to cover the anomalous drainages and their source area.



In 1978, Dome Exploration (Canada) Ltd. and Ranworth Explorations Ltd. optioned the property. The 1978 work included a detailed examination of the main zone of interest including geological, geophysical, and geochemical work. This was followed by a limited drill program in which the main anomalous target was tested with 1012 feet (308 meters) of diamond drilling.

In 1979 work consisted primarily of geological mapping along and adjacent to the Kusp claim block. The geological mapping permitted a classification of rock types and units and the mapping of the main geological structures.

In 1987 the property was sold to Adastral Resources Ltd. and in July of 1988 a two-man crew completed a more extensive program of soil geochemistry and VLF-EM work. This new grid covered and extended beyond the small original grid of 1978. The results were covered in the report by J. R. Woodcock, August 19, 1988 which was submitted for assessment work on August 26, 1988.

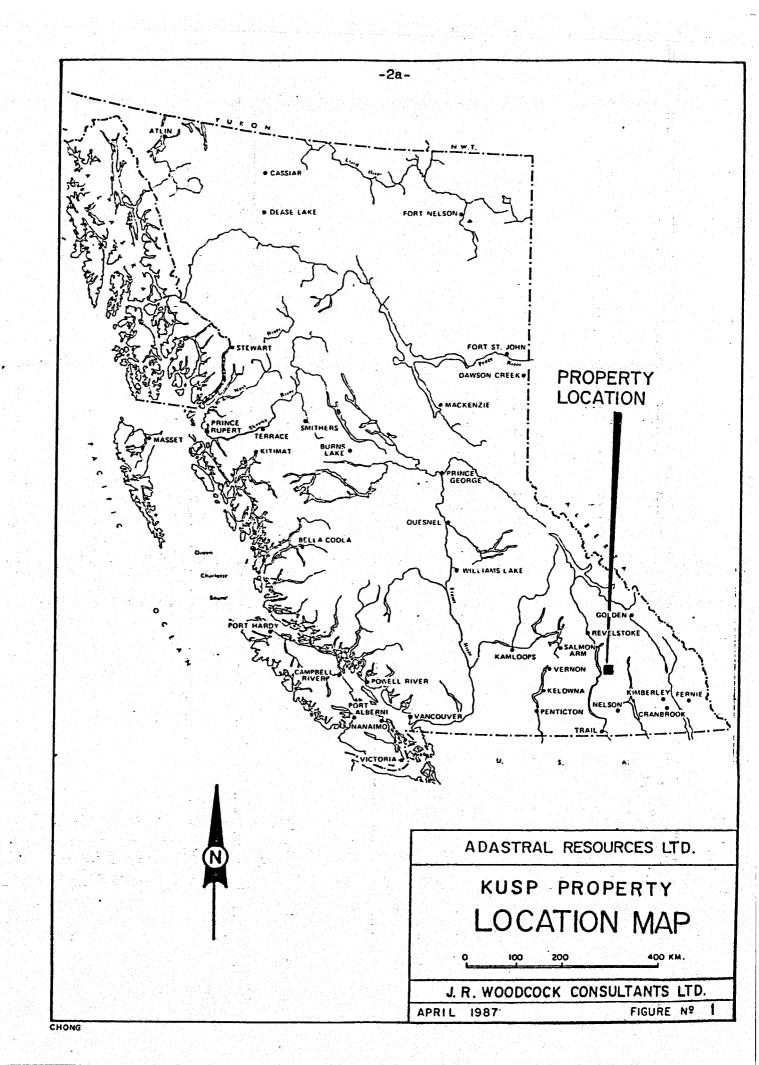
In September 1988 Woodcock visited the property to check the anomalies, check the road accessibility, do some orientation soil geochemistry and plan the next phase of the exploration. This led to a two-man crew returning to the property in late September 1988 to slash out eight of the flagged cross lines in preparation for a more sophisticated form of geophysics and to hand trench a coincident VLF-EM peak and silver-lead geochemical high. Because of a heavy early snowfall, the slashing was only completed on Lines 3 W and 4 W. During this phase of the field operation two 2-post claims were staked westward from the Kusp property to cover any possible fraction between the Kusp property and the Cominco claims.

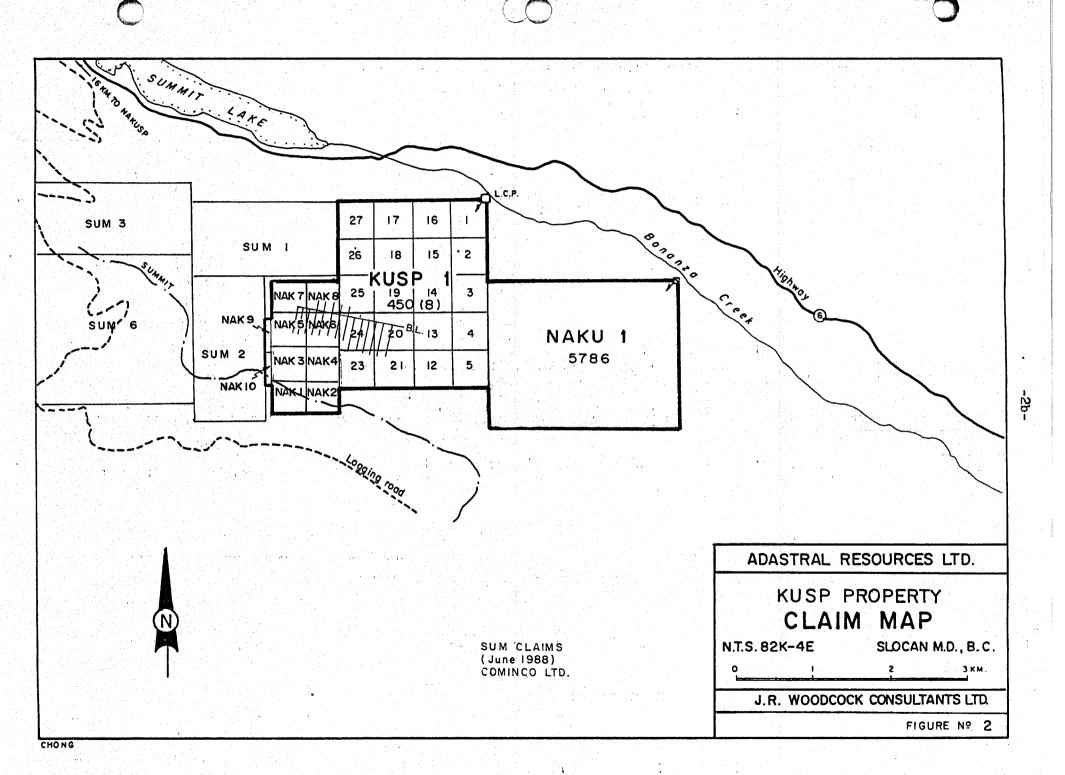
LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Kusp property is at latitude 50° 08.5' N, longitude 117° 36.5' W, on Map Sheet 82K-4E. Summit Lake, which lies along the valley of Bonanza Creek, is just north of the property. Nakusp is 17 kilometers northwest of Summit Lake and a helicopter is based at Nakusp.

The claims extend from the bottom of the valley of Bonanza Creek southward up the steep slopes to the top of some very rugged mountains (Rugged Peak, Big Sister Mountain). Over a horizontal distance of 2.8 kilometers, elevations rise from 830 meters at Bonanza Creek to 2670 meters at the highest peaks. Slopes on the south side of the rugged mountains are less steep and are drained by McDonald Creek.







The very steep north-facing slopes have been subjected to a severe forest fire and almost complete burn. Subsequently a dense growth of brush and young evergreen trees has returned, making access up the steep slopes very difficult. The tops of the peaks, however, are above timber line.

Outcrops are abundant at the tops of the rugged peaks and in the heads of all of the cirques which drain northward through various small streams into Bonanza Creek. On the forest covered slopes, however, outcrops are mainly restricted to the creek beds and also in places on the steep interfluvial areas.

Logging roads have been placed in the area west of the Kusp claim group and these, along with fire access roads, extend to the ridge top which lies just south of the property. Although these logging roads are accessible with a two-wheeled vehicle throughout the summer months, the intervening area between the logging roads and the old drill sites and showings is quite steep and would entail some work for a road connection. In addition to the logging access roads, major highways and a railway lie along Bonanza Creek just north of the property.

CLAIMS AND OWNERSHIP

The Kusp property includes two 20-unit claims and ten 2-post claims. These claims, belonging to Adastral Resources Ltd., are held in the name of John R. Woodcock. The claims are in the Slocan Mining Division. The claim data is presented in Table I.

TABLE I
CLAIM DATA

<u>Name</u>		Tag. No.	Record No.	No. of Units	Record Date					
Kusp	1	12052	450	20	August	9, 1977				
Nak	1	499023M	5418	1	July	31, 1987				
Nak	2	499024M	5419	1	July	31, 1987				
Nak	3	499025M	5420	1	July	31, 1987				
Nak	4	499026M	5421	1	July	31, 1987				
Nak	5	499027M	5422	. 1	July	31, 1987				
Nak	6	499028M	5423	1	July	31, 1987				
Nak	7	499029M	5424	1	July	31, 1987				
Nak	8	499030M	5425	1	July	31, 1987				
Nak	9	499033M	5851	1	Sept.	28, 1988				
Nak	10	499034M	5852	. 1	Sept.	28, 1988				
Naku	2	64989	5786	20	July	29, 1988				
The second second										

-ARD

GENERAL GEOLOGY

The mountains south of Summit Lake owe their high and rugged topography to the resistant volcanic rocks which underlie this part of the Lardeau Map Sheet. Geological Survey maps (Hyndman, 1968 and Reid, 1976) show an area eight miles (13 long and up to two miles (3.2 km) wide underlain by the volcanic rocks that form the backbone of these rugged moun-These geologists have assigned the volcanic rocks to the Slocan Group (Triassic to Lower Jurassic), which generally includes augite metabasalt and andesite flows and tuffs. Surrounding this volcanic group are some sedimentary rocks included in the Slocan Group and presumably underlying the volcanic rocks. These include the grey to black phyllite, argillite, quartzite and minor tuffaceous sediments near the top. In order to get an elliptical outline to the volcanic area (terminating at both ends) the geologists have suggested a possible synclinal structure.

Woodcock, as a result of his mapping, has suggested that this is a basin of volcanic deposition and this volcanic pile has subsequently been thrust into a southerly dipping overturned anticline. Attitudes in the mapped area show a strike averaging about 100° azimuth and moderate to steep dips southwest. Drastic lateral facies changes occur in the coarse clastic and the pyroclastic units of this belt and some of the coarse clastic units disappear to the west where finer-grained equivalent units are exposed. The distribution of the rock units of the central belt including their interfingering and their drastic lateral facies changes suggest that these volcanic and sedimentary rocks were deposited in a basin or along the edge of a basin and that the basin extends westerly from the source area.

With his mapping, Woodcock has divided the sequence into seven units, most of which are a variety of pyroclastics but also include some coarse clastic sediments such as grits, greywacke and conglomerates. Most of the boulders and cobbles within the conglomerate are angular to sub angular.

One of the units within this group is a bleached white tuff which occurs adjacent to the mineralized tuffs along the main geochemical-geophysical anomaly. In the main part of the anomaly where the original drilling has been done this white tuff has abundant disseminated pyrite. It weathers to a white sticky clay in which most of the limonite has been leached out, leaving in places some yellow jarosite. This tuff stratigraphically overlies the carbonate-rich grey clastic which contains pyrite and traces of base metals and silver. Because it is on the overturned limb of the anticline the white tuff structurally underlies the carbonate-rich pyritic tuff.

-dRD-

Interpretation of graded bedding and of cross bedding found in various places shows that the structure is anticlinal and overturned and that the exposures of white tuff along the geophysical anomalies are actually on the overturned limb of the anticline.

Rock slides occur in a number of places. At the Discovery a hummocky topography, including a little closed basin has resulted from a rock slide. Similar features also occur along the white tuff horizon in several other places.

GEOPHYSICAL WORK

The VLF-EM results for the 1988 work were adjusted with a Fraser-filtered technique and the contoured results plotted to show an anomaly that extends across the map area for about 1200 meters, is open at both ends, with increasing strength to the west.

The coincidence of this VLF-EM anomaly with intermittent geochemical anomalies along its full strike length, the presence of pyritic altered rock in places along the zone and the lack of VLF-EM anomalies over the sediments to the north (no continuous graphite) indicate that the VLF-EM anomaly reflects a zone of sulphides.

GEOCHEMISTRY

The report of August 19, 1988 described the results of the geochemical soil survey and specifically the lead, silver, zinc, manganese, copper, and arsenic.

The highest part of the VLF-EM anomaly is on Line 7 W with the anomalous reading extending from 0 + 80 S to 0 + 40 S and with the peak between 1 + 00 S and 1 + 20 S. Soil samples were collected at the peak of this VLF-EM anomaly from the B-horizon at a depth of 30 cm. No broken rock was observed in these shallow pits and therefore depth of overburden could have been several meters. This steep slope is completely covered by vegetation consisting mainly of young balsam fir.

The results of this sampling and the previous adjacent sampling are presented in Table II.



								bedrock										
								red v										
			SOIL	SAMPLE				3 .			ROCK	SAMPLE						
	No.	Ag	Pb	Zn	Mn	Cu	Au		No.	Ag	Pb	Zn	Mn	Cu	Au (p.	p b)		
	K 14	1.0		409	2442	403)			212								
	V 14	1.0	69	409	2463	403 %		¥.:	K/ 14	0.8	21	1290	1580	655				
						4		. 3 3										
								Trenches										
20N	K013	8.9	336	306	698	33			****								20N	
								(3P)	K113	1.6	70	254	963	119	36			
									.*									
	K 12	15.6	524	732	1099	:		0.76	K1:12	1.2	140	341	315	•••				٠.
	K 11	12	573	550	1323	124 70		0.5	K111	2.0	293	276	398	100	21			
10N	K 10	10.1	465	506	979	56		(05)	K110	2.8	1076	709	1573	201	34 29			
					2.3							, , ,	13/3		29		10 N	
								>1.0										
								1 (•		
00																	00	
	K 9	16.8	770	407	1151	61		1.0	K109	5.6	735	85	206	52	95			
	K 8	17.6	635	586	2384	119		1.0	W									
					200.				K108	2.6	373	461	966	171	35			4.
	K 7	29.8	330	612	1830	78		0.75	K107	8.4	531	313	817	90	179			
	K 6	27.7	415	692	2988	148		0.5	K106	7.8	945	558	838	245	132			
105	K 5	49.2	364	778	3539	153		0.5	K105	4.8	474	454	3135	278	113		108	
	K 4	43.9	403	769	2838	127		0.5	K104	5.0	244	435	961	171	. 80			
								<u></u>							•			
	К 3	5.2	58	470	1414	127			K103	14.8	248	170	689	79	144			
	K 2	1.2	31	270	684	25		1.2	K102	3.2	167	238	1889	75	37			
205	K 1	1.1	38	410	1210	72		(1.2)	K101	1.1	33	255	916	31	6			
															ŭ		205	[
										₹						ADASTRAL	RESOU	RCES LTD
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ADASTRAL RESOURCES LE

KUSP PROPERTY

TRENCHES ALONG LSW

ROCK & SOIL RNALYSES

SCALE

0 5 10 m.

Nov. 1988 If Wissland

Fig 3

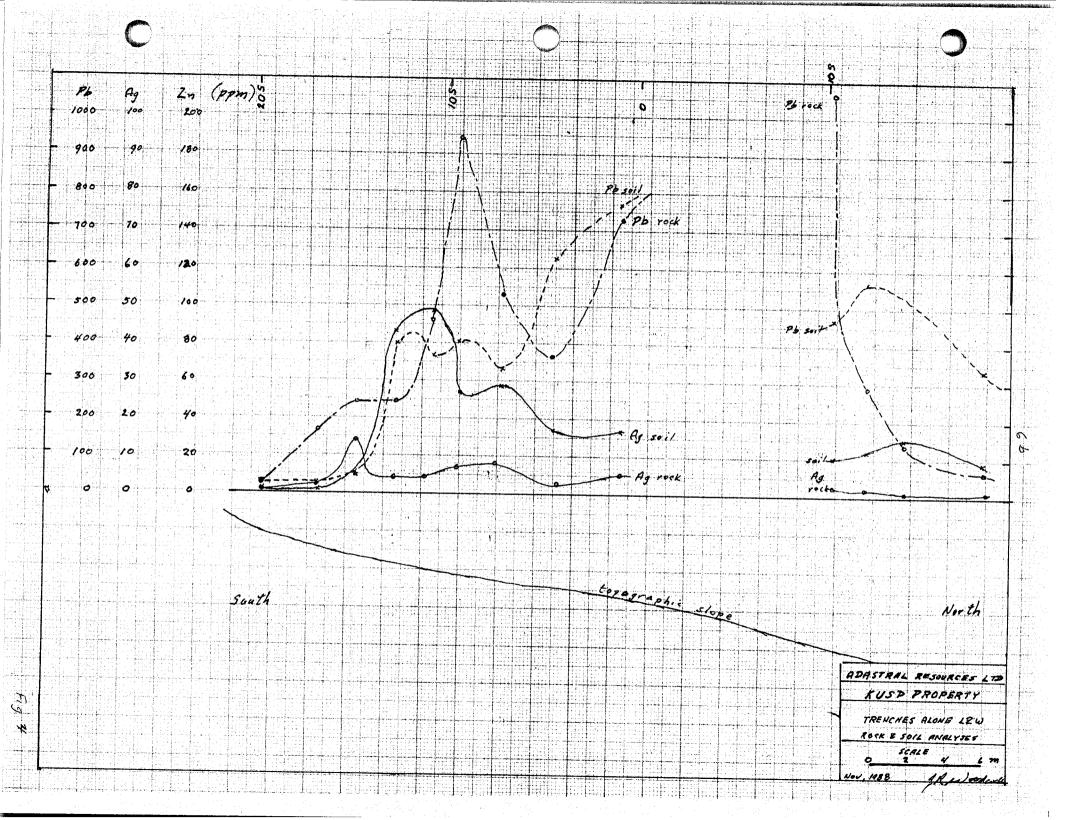


TABLE II

SAMPLING ON LINE 7 W

<u>s</u>	ample	No.		Lo	oca	ati.	<u>on</u>	_ <u>Cu</u>	<u>Pb</u>	<u>Z</u> 1	<u>Ag</u>	<u>Mn</u>
K	388	Îsa Waş		0	+	80	s	261	43	11	2 2.2	97
K	389	1		1	+	00	S	16	16	. 80	2.4	156
W	24		1.5	1	+	00		32	42	216	5 1.2	192
W	23			1	+	07	S	230	105	170	0.8	287
W	22			1	+	13	S	347	17	32:	1.2	183
W	21			1	+	20	S	425	13	100	1.0	201
K	390			1	+	20	S	23	14	67	7 2.3	342
K	391			1	+	40	S	18	17	78	3 2.1	524

The sampling done by Woodcock was probably at a slightly greater depth than that done by the previous sampler and this may be reflected in some of the metal values in that the deeper sampling gives somewhat higher copper and zinc values and somewhat lower silver values. This might indicate that deeper sampling might enhance some of the base metal values over the VLF-EM anomaly.

In addition Woodcock also took a profile of samples at three localities on Lines 3 W, 2 W, and 2 W. The results of this sampling are given in Table III.

TABLE III

GEOCHEMICAL DEPTH PROFILES

Locality	Depth (cm)	Sample Numbers	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Mn ppm
L 3 W; 0 + 10 N	45	W 25	55	9	190	0.9	868
그리는 어디에도 전혀가운데 다	30	W 26	53	10	180	0.8	938
	12	W 27	62	14	201	0.4	1204
L 2 W; 0 + 18 N	45	W 28	67	451	262	6.0	619
	30	W 29	86	564	335	6.8	736
	12	W 30	56	358	236	2.9	625
L 2 W; 0 + 10 S	45	W 31	197	284	585	20.0	2150
	30	₩ 32	168	262	609	30.0	3364
	12	W 33	168	299	586	45.0	2831



The results show that, for all practical purposes, there are no significant changes in results with depth of sampling between 12 cm and 45 cm.

In the small sampling pit placed by Woodcock at L 2 W, 0 + 10 S, highly altered bedrock was encountered in the bottom of the pit. This is sericitized rock with abundant limonite. In addition there is loose limonite on top of bedrock. Samples of these were also taken and analyzed as follows.

Sample		Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Mn
Number	Rock Type	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
W 34 R	limonite cemented debris	273	265	913	8.2	1979
W 35 R	altered white tuff	114	396	410	5.6	948

In an attempt to get additional information on the anomaly a two-man crew hand trenched along Line 2 W in an attempt to Figure 3 gives the results of this trenching reach bedrock. along the line between 0 + 20 N and 0 + 20 S. The depths to bedrock are also indicated; between 10 N and 00 bedrock was not reached. Rock samples were taken of the altered limonitic bleached schist and samples of the soil B-horizon were taken at each sample site 30 cm above bedrock. Also a graph showing the profiles of the topography and the lead and silver both in rock and soil are given in Figure 4. indicate a small peak especially with lead in rock and silver in soil at about 10 S but they also show an increase in metals, from both sides, toward a 10-meter length (0 + 00 to 0 + 10 S)) which was not uncovered.

CONCLUSIONS -

The Kusp property is underlain by a sequence of volcanic rocks, mainly pyroclastics, tuffs, and tuffaceous sediments in addition to interlayering and interfingering sedimentary horizons. Mineralization occurs over a width of more than 30 meters within a highly altered and bleached white tuffaceous rock. Where exposed, this mineralization consists of disseminated pyrite and pyrite lenses along with galena, sphalerite, and silver. This appears to be an exhalative metalliferous horizon within the volcanics of the Slocan Group.

A geophysical-geochemical survey done in 1988 traced the metalliferous horizon for over 1200 meters, still open to the west. The metalliferous horizon is reflected by a continuous VLF-EM anomaly incorporating peak highs and having coincident anomalous geochemistry discontinuously spaced along it. Anomalous geochemical values include Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, and Mn with considerable variations in metal ratios along the conductor. In places Cu and Mn will be very anomalous; in other places Pb and Ag will be very anomalous. These changes in strength of the geochemical anomalies do not correspond with changes

-IRW

in the strength of the VLF-EM anomaly. They could be due to variations in the metal content of the zone; however there is good indication that sampling depth, where the soils are quite deep, has a very pronounced effect on the magnitude of the base metal anomalies. In places of no geochemical reflection but with good VLF-EM response, the bedrock may be covered with talus above which would lie the soil.

The hand trenching has verified the presence of geochemically anomalous and highly altered schistose rocks along the zone.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- 1. Additional trenching by hand should be done on the anomalies, specifically on the unexposed part of the present trenching on Line 2 W and also on the peaks of the VLF-EM anomaly on Lines 3 W and 7 W.
- 2. Consideration should be given to completing a more sophisticated type of EM survey.
- 3. The VLF-EM and geochemical survey should be carried on westward to the end of the claim holdings.
- 4. Drill sites should be selected for shallow holes to test this highly weathered mineralized horizon and to establish metal trends so that a deeper hole can be spotted to test down dip for massive sulphide layers.

J. R. Woodcock, P. Eng.

JRW:me

-dip

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J. R. Woodcock P. Eng

JRW:me

APPENDIX I

ANALYTICAL RESULTS





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TIMMINS OFFICE: 33 EAST IROQUOIS ROAD P.O. BOX 867 TIMMINS, ONTARIO CANADA P4N 7G7 TELEPHONE: (705) 264-9996

<u>Analytical</u> Report

Company: J.R. WCCDCCCK Project: Attention: J.R. WOODCOCK File:8-1501 Date: SEPT. 15/88 Type:SOIL & ROCK

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. •	(VALUES IN	PPM)	AG	CO	CU	MN	PB	ZN							*****		
~	W88-21S		1.6	6	32	192	13	100									
	W88-22S		1.2	6	230	289	17	331									
()	″ ₩88-23S		.8	5	347	183	105	176									
	W88-24S		1.2	6	425	201	42	216									
	W88-25540		. 7	15	55	848	9	190									
	W88-26S			14	53	938	10	180								men not vert som and apr son dist van win um	
	W88-27S		.4	17	62	1204	14	201									
	W88-28S40M		6.0	6	67	619	451	262									
	W88-29S40M		6.8	8	86	736	564	335									
	W88-30S40M		2.9	4	56	625	358	236									
	W88-31S40M		20.0	24	197	2150	284	585		~~~~~							
	W88-32540M		30.0	23	168	3364	262	609									
	W88-335		45.0	21	168	2831	299	586									
	W88-34R		8.2	12	273	1979	265	913									
	W88-35R		5.6	13	114	948	396	410									



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TIMMINS OFFICE:

73 EAST IROQUOIS ROAD P.O. BOX 867 TIMMINS, ONTARIO CANADA P4N 7G7 TELEPHONE: (705) 264-9996

Analytical Report

Company:J.R.WOODCOCK CONSULTANTS Project:KUSP Attention:J.R.WOODCOCK	File:8-1731 Date:OCT.11788 Type:ROCK & SOIL
Date Samples Received #OCT.6/88 Samples Submitted by #J.R.WOODCOCK	
Report on	
Copies sent to: 1. J.R.WOODCOCK CONSULTANTS, VANCOUVER, 2. 3.	B.C.
Samples: Sieved to mesh80(SOIL) Ground to m	nesh150(RUCK)
Prepared samples stored:X discarded: rejects stored: discarded:	
Methods of analysis:	
AU-FIRE GÉOCHEM 5 ELEMENT TRACE ICP	
Remarks	

COMPANY: J.R.WOODCOCK - PROJECT NO: KUSP

MIN-EN LABS ICP REPORT

TINTEN LABO ILF KEFUK!

(ACT:F31) PAGE 1 OF 1 FILE NO: 8-1731/P1

705WEST 15TH ST., NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C. V7M 1T2 ATTENTION: J.R.WOODCOCK CU MN (VALUES IN PPM) AG PB SB ZN K88501 1.1 K88S02 1.2 K88503 5.2 K88S04 43.9 K88S05 49.2 27.7 K88S06 K88S07 28.8 K88508 17.6 K88S09 16.8 K88510 10.1 12.0 K88511 K88512 15.6 K88513 8.9 K88S14 1.0 N88401 .9 1.3 N88402 N88403 3.0 N88404 1.8 1.2 N88405 N88406 1.0 N88407 .8 N88408 2.0 į N88409 1.8 İ N88410 1.4 N88411 .8 .9 N88412 N88413 1.3

COMPANY: J.R.WOODCOCK CONSULTANTS

MIN-EN LABS ICP REPORT

(ACT:FIRE) PAGE 1 OF 1

▶ PROJECT NO: KUSP 705 WEST 15TH ST., NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C. V7M 1T2 FILE NO: 8-1731R (604)980-5814 OR (604)988-4524 * TYPE ROCK GEOCHEM * DATE:OCTOBER 11, 1988 ATTENTION: J.R.WOODCOCK CU 31 (VALUES IN PPM) MN PB SB ΖN AU-PPB 1.1 K88R101 K88R102 3.2 K88R103 14.8 K88R104 5.0 4.8 K88R105 K88R106 7.8 8.4 K88R107 K88R108 2.6 K88R109 5.6 K88R110 2.8 K88R111 2.0 K88R112 1.2 K88R113 1.6 K88R114 .8

KUSP PROPERTY

STATEMENT OF COSTS

WAGES AND FEES

J. R. Woodcock:	
Sept. 5-7/88 - 2 1/4 days	
Sept. 8-Oct. 11/88 - 2 3/4 days	
Jan. 1-30/89 - <u>2/3 days</u>	
Total 5 2/3 days @ \$400/day	\$ 2,267.00
N. Wychopen:	
Sept. 16-Oct. 2/88 - 14 days @ \$187.50/day	2,625.00
M. Kilby:	
Sept. 19-Oct. 2/88 - 14 days @ \$187.50.day	2,625.00
M. Earnshaw (secretarial work re report):	
Jan. 16-30/89 - 3 3/4 hrs. @ \$18.00/hr.	67.50
Sub Total - Wages & Fees	\$ 7,584.50
뭐 하는 그리는 그렇게 하는 것이 하는 것은 것이 없는 것이 하는 말을 하셨다면 다.	
늘 시간 시간 발생님은 불편 회사는 물건을 받는 사람들은 사람들은 모든	
HELICOPTER	1,875.20
TRAVEL, FOOD, ACCOMMODATION	1,661.16
TRANSPORTATION	853.57
ANALYSES	480.00
EQUIPMENT RENTAL	335.50
Sub Total	\$12,789.93
물이 되는 사람들은 아이를 만든 하는 사람들은 사람들은 사람들은 사람들은 다른	
Remainder of application of Aug. 26/88	129.15
말이 많다. 그런 그는 이름 사람들은 아이는 그를 들었다. 기가들은 말이 말하게 되었다. 위한 이는 그리다 하는 것은 사람들이 되었다. 그는 그는 이를 보고 있다. 사람들이 모르는 것이 없다.	
	\$12,919.08
어느 그리는 마음을 하는 일반에 잃었다는 얼굴했다. 이 문학학에 전환 사고객에 하는 일반을 위하였다.	========

