Geological and Geochemical Report

on the

DIL CLAIM GROUP

Clinton Mining Division
Latitude 51°16' Longitude 123°15'
N.T.S. 92O/3&6

by:

John A. McClintock, P.Eng. (B.C.)

November 6, 1989

Vancouver, B.C.

Table of Contents

Illustrations

Appendices

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Analyses of vuggy, banded epithermal quartz float collected during mid-August 1988 from northeasterly trending boulder trains on the DIL 1 and 2 mineral claims yielded gold values to 4,600ppb. Prompted by these favourable results, the DIL property was re-visited during early October and further sampling of the quartz float was carried out. The purpose of this additional sampling was both to confirm the high gold values and to locate areas of higher gold grades in which to focus a later program of hand trenching. While sampling the quartz float, samples of altered rock mixed with the quartz float were collected for petrographic study. It was hoped that a thin section study of these rocks would identify the alteration associated with veining and provide an insight into the controls of the mineralizing event. The findings of the October 1988 work are discussed herein.

1.1 Location

The DIL property, comprised of the DIL mineral claim group in the Clinton Mining Division, is situated approximately 120 kilometres southwest of the city of Williams Lake, B.C. (Figure 1). More precisely, it is located at 51 degrees, 16 minutes north latitude, and 123 degrees, 15 minutes west longitude (National Topographic System Map 92O/3 and 92O/6).

1.2 Access and Physiography

Access to the property is by helicopter from either Lillooet or Williams Lake. Road access exists to within 10 kilometres to the north and 20 kilometres to the southwest of the claims.

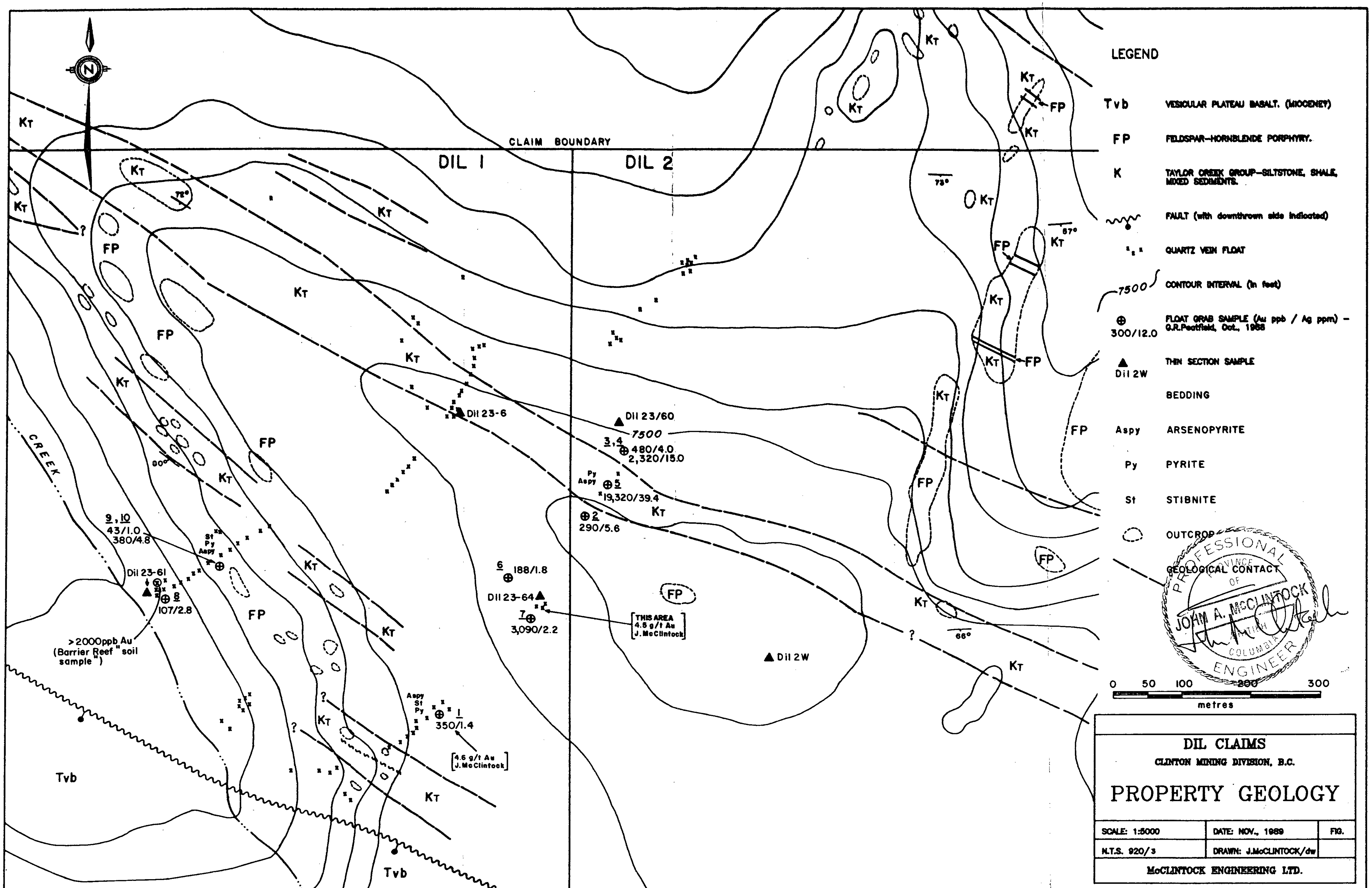
DIL CLAIMS

CLINTON MINING DIVISION, B.C.

LOCATION MAP

SCALE: AS SHOWN	DATE: NOV., 1989	FIG.
N.T.S. 920/3	DRAWN: J.McCLINTOCK/dw	

McCLINTOCK ENGINEERING LTD.



LEGEND
Tvb VESICULAR PLATEAU BASALT. (MIOCENE?)
FP FELDSPAR-HORNBLENDE PORPHYRY.
K TAYLOR CREEK GROUP-SILTSTONE, SHALE, MIXED SEDIMENTS.
FAULT (with downthrown side indicated)
QUARTZ VEIN FLOAT
7500 CONTOUR INTERVAL (in feet)
300/12.0 FLOAT GRAB SAMPLE (Au ppb / Ag ppm) - G.R.Peatfield, Oct., 1988
Dil 2W THIN SECTION SAMPLE
BEDDING
Aspy ARSENOPYRITE
Py PYRITE
St STIBNITE
OUTCROP
GEOLOGICAL CONTACT
0 50 100 200 300
metres
CLAIM BOUNDARY
DIL 1
DIL 2
CREEK
Dil 23-6
Dil 23/60
7500
3,4 480/4.0 2,320/15.0
Py Aspy 5 19,320/39.4
2 290/5.6
9,10 43/1.0 380/4.8
Dil 23-61
8 107/2.8
>2000ppb Au (Barrier Reef "soil sample")
6 188/1.8
Dil 23-64
7 3,090/2.2
THIS AREA 4.5 g/t Au J. McClintock
Dil 2W
1 350/1.4
4.6 g/t Au J.McClintock
Tvb
DIL CLAIMS
CLINTON MINING DIVISION, B.C.
PROPERTY GEOLOGY
SCALE: 1:5000
DATE: NOV., 1989
FIG.
N.T.S. 920/3
DRAWN: J.McCLINTOCK/dw
McCLINTOCK ENGINEERING LTD.
PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
JOHN A. McCLINTOCK

The northern portion of the claims overlie a northwest trending ridge while the southern portion covers a gently northeast sloping plateau. Elevations on the claims range from 1,900 to 2,350 metres a.s.l.

Tree line is at 2,000 metres, hence vegetation over most of the claims is limited to alpine grasses, lichen and mosses. the Lower slopes are covered by scrubby alpine spruce and balsam.

1.3 History

The DIL 1 and 2 mineral claims were staked in 1987 to acquire an occurrence of auriferous quartz float found by Barrier Reef Resources in 1980. Work carried out in 1980 included reconnaissance geological mapping, limited rock sampling, and soil sampling on a 200 by 500 metre grid. Soil sampling showed large areas of the claims to be anomalous for gold (>90ppb) and rock sampling of quartz float obtained gold values in excess of 2,000ppb. These rock and soil anomalies were apparently never followed up.

In 1987, after staking the DIL 1 and 2 claims, the writer, on behalf of the owner, R. Durfeld, remapped the property. While mapping, quartz float of vuggy, banded epithermal quartz containing minor fine-grained pyrite, lesser arsenopyrite, and stibnite was observed in northeasterly trending boulder trains.

Analyses of samples of the quartz collected by the writer in August 1988 showed them to contain up to 4,600ppb gold and 16.2ppm silver with anomalous values in arsenic, antimony and mercury. These encouraging results prompted a follow-up program of rock sampling.

OUTLINE OF THE
DIL MINERAL CLAIMS
Clinton Mining Division
NTS- 92 O/3&6
Scale: 1:50,000

1.4 Ownership

The DIL property, owned by R. Durfeld, is comprised of two contiguous modified grid mineral claims totalling 40 units. The status of these claims is summarized below and the relative claim locations are plotted on Figure 2.

Claim Name	Record No.	Units	Record Date
DIL 1	2320	20	August 18, 1987
DIL 2	2321	20	August 18, 1987

2.0 GEOLOGY

2.1 Regional Geology

The vicinity of the DIL property has been mapped by H.W. Tipper of the Geological Survey of Canada (92/O, Open File 534). Tipper shows the claim are to be underlain by Mesozoic-age clastic sedimentary and volcanic rocks of the Taylor Creek and Kingsvale groups. These Mesozoic-age rocks have been intruded by Eocene-age stocks and dyke-swarms of feldspar porphyry. Capping these older rocks, are flat-lying basalt flows of Miocene-age.

2.2 DIL Property Geology

Geological mapping of the DIL claims by the writer was carried out in 1987. For a complete description of the geology, the reader is referred to a report entitled: "Geological Report on the DIL Claims Group" by J. McClintock, P.Eng. (1987). A portion of the 1987 map area is displayed on Figure 3 and described below.

The oldest rocks on the claims are lower Cretaceous grey to black, thinly bedded siltstone, argillite and lesser greywacke of the Taylor Creek group (Unit Kt). These rocks are pyritic and hornfelsed where intruded by feldspar porphyry dykes. Rocks of the Upper Cretaceous Kingsvale group occur in the west and south central areas of the claims. The contact between the Kingsvale and Taylor Creek groups is not exposed on the property, but has been mapped by H.W. Tipper as an unconformity.

On the claims, the Kingsvale group (not shown on Figure 3) is divisible into a sedimentary unit (Ks) and a volcanic unit (Krd). The sedimentary unit consists of grey to reddish-brown greywacke, siltstone and lesser shale. The volcanic unit consists of tuffs, breccias, and ash-flow tuffs of rhyodacitic composition.

Feldspar porphyry occurs in dykes and irregular masses up to 300 metres thick that occupy a 600-metre wide, northwesterly trending zone in the northern portion of the claims (Unit FP). The dykes cut siltstone and argillites of the Taylor Creek group at shallow angles to the bedding. The feldspar porphyries are light tan to grey coloured and range in texture from a sparse to crowded porphyry comprised of subhedral phenocrysts of feldspar, minor hornblende and, less commonly, rounded "eyes" of quartz in a fine grained felsic group mass. Everywhere, the feldspar porphyry is weakly to moderately sericitized, chloritized and pyritized.

Most of the southern claim area is underlain by flat lying Miocene-age basalt flows (Unit Tvb). These younger rocks cap Kingsvale Group sedimentary rocks.

The dominant structure on the claims is a northwest trending, steep-angle normal fault which down drops the Miocene basalts against the feldspar porphyry dyke swarm and the Taylor Creek Group rocks.

2.3 Mineralization

Of primary interest on the DIL claims is quartz vein float that forms northeasterly trending boulder trains in areas of frost-heaved felsenmeer of feldspar porphyry and hornfelsed pyritic siltstone. The vein material is banded and vuggy epithermal quartz which locally forms pseudomorphs after calcite. Sulphides forms less than 1% of the vein material and consists of a fine to very fine grained pyrite with lesser amounts of arsenopyrite stibnite and chalcopyrite.

Two prominent northeasterly trending quartz boulder trains are present and are referred to as the western and eastern boulder train, respectively. Sampling of the quartz in August 1988 showed quartz in the eastern boulder train, on average, to have greater amounts of gold, silver, and antimony than the western boulder train.

During the October 1988 program, a further seven samples were collected from the eastern boulder train, with three other samples collected from the western boulder train in the vicinity of where Barrier Reef Resources reported a sample of quartz contained >2,000ppb gold. The location of the samples is shown on Figure 3 with sample descriptions and analytical results provided in Appendix II and III, respectively.

Samples from the eastern boulder train showed gold values to range from 148ppb to 19,320ppb with silver ranging from 1.4ppm to 35.4ppm. These samples were also anomalous for antimony, arsenic, lead, molybdenum, and mercury. Although too few samples were collected to calculate statistically meaningful correlations between gold and the other elements, an apparent close correlation exists between molybdenum, silver, lead, and antimony.

The highest gold and silver values occur at the north end of the eastern boulder train at places where large angular blocks of quartz form subcrop. The size of these blocks indicate the source vein is at least 50cm thick. Because the vein material is likely very close to source and the samples contain up to 19,320ppb gold and 35.4ppm silver, this is a priority site for trenching.

The three samples from the southern end of the western boulder train had between 43ppb to 360ppb gold and 1.0ppm to 4.6ppm silver. These samples were also anomalous for arsenic, antimony, mercury, molybdenum, and lead. Unlike the eastern boulder train, quartz in the western boulder train is also anomalous for copper. The lower gold and silver content of the western boulder train makes it a lower priority target for trenching.

Concurrently with the sampling of quartz float, four samples of altered rock mixed with the quartz float and a sample of feldspar porphyry, some distance from any known area of quartz float, were collected. Thin sections from each of the rocks were prepared and a petrological study carried out to establish the type of alteration present. Locations of the samples are displayed on Figure 3 and descriptions of each thin section are provided in Appendix 1.

A previous study of the rock alteration present on the DIL claims was carried out by Mr. J.M. Dawson, P.Eng. (1981). In his report, Mr. Dawson concluded that alteration on the property consisted of phyllic and propylitic alteration associated with the intrusion of the feldspar porphyry. Mr. Dawson was of the opinion that the alteration, quartz veins and associated anomalous trace elements and precious metals were the result of hydrothermal fluids derived from a weak, porphyry copper type system.

Examination of the thin sections shows two distinct types of alteration: phyllic alteration with associated pyritization, and intense argillic alteration with associated silicification and carbonate alteration.

Phyllic alteration was observed only in the DIL 2w sample. This sample, collected well away from any quartz veins, is a quartz feldspar porphyry of quartz monzonite composition. The plagioclase phenocrysts are as much as 50% altered to sericite. The original mafic mineral, presumed to be hornblende, are replaced by an aggregate of pyrite and chlorite. Thin 2-3mm veins of quartz and calcite cut the rock. Limonite, filling fractures in the rock appears to be the result of surface oxidation of the pyrite.

The four other samples collected in areas of quartz float, all share the following characteristics. Each of the samples is brecciated, intensely clay altered (kaolinite?), silicified and carbonate altered. Typically, the samples consist of angular fragments of siltstone or feldspar porphyry in which all feldspar and mafic minerals are altered to very fine grained clay. Fragments are often rimmed with secondary quartz crystals. Calcite, later quartz and limonite filling the matrix and fractures. All four samples display a common sequence of events. Initial brecciation, followed by pervasive clay alteration and silicification with subsequent calcite and quartz infilling of voids and fractures. The final event was the introduction of limonite into fractures that cross cut both fragments and matrix.

Although the current petrographic study is not complete, in conjunction with surface mapping, some conclusions can be drawn. It appears that an initial stage of alteration consisting of a central area of phyllic alteration and a peripheral zone of propylitic alteration occurred either during emplacement of the feldspar porphyry or shortly after. During this alteration episode, rocks over a broad area of the claims were sericitized, chloritized, and pyritized. Minor numbers of widely spaced 1-3mm quartz and calcite veins were formed either contemporaneously or subsequently to the pervasive alteration.

At some time after the phyllic alteration, both the feldspar porphyry and sedimentary rocks were fractured and brecciated along northeast trending structures. Hydrothermal fluids, using these structures as channelways, altered the host rock to clay and sequentially deposited quartz and carbonate. Limonite, which is the final mineral introduced to the rock, appears to be related to a late stage of oxidation caused by either surface weathering or as a result of boiling of the hydrothermal fluids. These alteration products and associated cockscomb textures, and pseudomorphs alter calcite observed in quartz on the megascopic scale are typically of alteration and quartz deposition found in epithermal precious metal vein systems.

3.0 CONCLUSIONS

The October 1988 rock sampling confirmed the gold and silver values found in quartz float during the August 1988 program. The highest gold and silver in quartz occurs at the northern end of the eastern quartz boulder train where values to 19,320ppb gold and 35.4ppm silver occur.

The petrographic study identified two distinct alteration types: a widespread phyllic alteration centred on the feldspar porphyry dyke swarms, and an intense argillic alteration associated with silicification and carbonatization which accompanies the quartz float. Based on the petrographic study and evidence from surface mapping, the quartz veins and accompanying argillic alteration appear to occupy northeasterly trending fracture or fault zones. The quartz veins and associated alteration are characteristic of an epithermal system and are superimposed on an early, more widespread phyllic alteration characteristic of alteration associated with a porphyry copper deposit.

The encouraging results of the October 1988 work in conjunction with previous exploration fully justify ongoing work. It is recommended that hand-excavated trenching be undertaken in the northern end of the eastern boulder train. It is also recommended that grid-soil sampling, further rock sampling be carried out to assist in determining the extent and precious metal grades of the mineralization.

Appendix I

THIN SECTION DESCRIPTIONS

SAMPLE: DIL 2w

Hand Specimen Description:

Composition:	Feldspar	45%
	Quartz	5%
	Pyrite	5%
	Sericite	5%
	Calcite	5%

3-4mm tabular to broken phenocrysts of plagioclase with similar sized "eye" shaped phenocrysts of quartz in a very fine grained, nearly aphanitic groundmass of feldspar and quartz. Sericite occurs as replacement of plagioclase phenocrysts. Pyrite forms fine grained (<0.5mm) euhedral phenocrysts disseminated in matrix. Calcite and quartz veins up to 3mm thick cut the rock.

Rock name:
phyllically altered quartz-feldspar porphyry

Thin Section Description:

Composition:	Quartz	35%
	Sericite	20%
	Plagioclase	15%
	Kspar	10%
	Chlorite	7%
	Calcite	5%
	Opaques	5%
	Limonite & Accessories	3%

Quartz and intensely (50% replaced) sericite altered plagioclase and lesser Kspar phenocrysts form 35% of the rock. The groundmass is a fine grained granular mixture of quartz and sericite altered Kspar. Minor chlorite occur as disseminated grains in the matrix but more commonly as clusters surrounding 3mm diameter opaques (pyrite) grains. Limonite occurs as pseudomorphs after pyrite and as fracture fillings. Quartz and calcite occur in veins cross cutting both the groundmass and phenocrysts.

Samples: DIL 2W (cont'd.)

Rock was a quartz feldspar porphyry of quartz monzonite composition that has undergone hydrothermal alteration. This alteration has sericitized the feldspar and transformed the original mafics to a mixture of pyrite and chlorite. Emplacement of quartz and calcite veins occurred either contemporaneously or subsequent to sericitization. Limonite is a result of the later surface weathering of the pyrite.

ROCK SAMPLE DIL 23-6

Hand Specimen Description:

Composition:	Quartz	65%
	Limonite	20%
	Feldspar	10%
	Calcite	5%

Rock Name:
siltstone breccia cemented by limonite and siderite

Thin Section Description:

Composition:	Quartz	49%
	Calcite	15%
	Limonite	20%
	Clay (kaolinite?)	20%
	Opaques & accessories	3%
	Opaques	2%

Angular fragments of siltstone composed of very fine grained quartz mixed with interstitial clay display bedding caused by variation in quartz grain-size. Forming the matrix between siltstone fragments and vein fillings is a mixture of limonite, siderite, and quartz. Secondary quartz grains form a rim around the siltstone fragments with calcite and limonite filling the matrix.

The rock was a siltstone that was brecciated, pervasively clay-altered (argillic) and subsequently silicified and carbonate altered. Limonite appears to be a later stage of oxidation possibly related to surface oxidation.

Rock Name:
argillically altered siltstone breccia

SAMPLE DIL 23/60

Hand Specimen Description:

Composition:		
	Quartz	40%
	Calcite	20%
	Limonite	20%
	Voids	20%

Brecciated siltstone with fragment cemented with a mixture of limonite and calcite.

Thin Section Description:

Composition:		
	Quartz	37%
	Voids	20%
	Limonite	20%
	Clay (kaolinite?)	15%
	Calcite	5%
	Accessories	3%

Quartz occurs as very fine grains that form most of the original siltstone clasts. A secondary quartz is also present which rims the siltstone fragments as well as many of the voids. Clay minerals occur in the siltstone fragments and appear to be an alteration product of original detrital feldspar grains. Limonite is confined to the matrix and cross cutting fractures that traverse both the matrix and the siltstone clasts. Limonite was also observed in pseudomorphs after a cubic mineral thought to be pyrite. Calcite occurs in the matrix.

The rock was originally a siltstone or mudstone that was brecciated, silicified and argillically altered. Carbonate alteration and a latter silicification followed, with a final alteration involving oxidation and the deposition of limonite in fractures and voids.

Rock Name:
silicified and clay altered brecciated siltstone

SAMPLE DIL 23/64

Hand Specimen Description:

Composition:	Feldspar	50%
	Quartz	30%
	Limonite	10%
	Calcite	10%

Crowded, fine grained feldspar porphyry, brecciated with fragments cemented with limonite. Feldspars are sericitized.

Thin Section Description:

Composition:	Clay (kaolinite?)	30%
	Calcite	25%
	Quartz	25%
	Kspar	10%
	Limonite	5%
	Accessories	5%

All plagioclase phenocrysts have been completely replaced by clay (kaolinite) and partial replacement of kspar has also occurred. Calcite with limonite forms the matrix between angular fragments of the now clay altered feldspar porphyry.

Rock was originally a feldspar porphyry probably of quartz monzonite composition which has been intensely argillically altered, brecciated with the fragments cemented by a mixture of calcite and limonite.

Rock Name:
argillically altered feldspar porphyry

SAMPLE 23/61

Hand Specimen Description:

Composition:		
	Quartz	75%
	Limonite	15%
	Calcite	10%

Brecciated and silicified siltstone cut by limonite filled fractures. Fragments are angular and cemented with quartz, calcite, and limonite.

Rock Name:
silicified siltstone breccia

Thin Section Description:

Composition:		
	Quartz	35%
	Sericite	20%
	Limonite	15%
	Clay	10%
	Opaques	8%
	Accessories	2%

Original siltstone fragments are intensely sericitized. Very fine grained quartz rims siltstone fragments and forms a network of very thin veinlets cross cutting the fragments. Larger quartz veins have limonite cores. Adjacent to quartz veinlets and near fragment boundaries, sericite has been converted to clay. Calcite forms thicker veins that cross cut earlier quartz veins. Later limonite filled fractures cross cut both the calcite and quartz veins.

Rock was a siltstone that was sericitized, brecciated then silicified by very fine grained quartz and clay altered. Accompanying silicification and clay alteration, pyrite was introduced. Subsequently, calcite was introduced into fractures. The final alteration was oxidation of the pyrite to limonite and deposition of limonite into open fractures.

Rock Name:
silicified clay-altered siltstone breccia

Appendix II

ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

Giles R. Peatfield, Ph.D., P.Eng.
Consulting Geologist
104 - 325 Howe Street
Vancouver, B.C. V6C 1Z7
Telephone: (604) 685-3441
Telecopier: (604) 681-9855

20 June, 1989

Mr. J. McClintock, P.Eng.

DIL Claims - Sample Descriptions - Examination 04 Oct. 1988

NAD 01 - 30 cm angular block of vuggy quartz.
J.McC. - 4.6 g/t.

NAD 02 - narrow zone of 30 - 50 cm angular float blocks of quartz on the ridge crest - clearly subcrop.

NAD 03 & 04 - below the ridge crest to the northwest - abundant subangular blocks of vein quartz in a widening trend.

NAD 05 - half way up from 04 to the ridge crest - angular float block of vuggy quartz.

NAD 06 - float block of vein quartz on the southwest slope to the north of the main trend.

NAD 07 - float block of vein quartz on the southwest slope on the main trend, near J.McC. sample - 4.5 g/t.

NAD 08 - 50 cm angular blocks of vuggy vein quartz in the scree slope in the southwest cirque - fairly abundant cockscomb textured blocks, with traces of pyrite, chalcopyrite, malachite.

NAD 09 & 10 - blocks from the float train up the hill from NAD 08 - vein not seen in place, but probably at least 30 - 50 cm wide - traces of sulphides.

G.R. Peatfield, P.Eng.

G.R. Peatfield

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER — PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA — G. R. PEATFIELD

GRP/

Appendix III

GEOCHEMICAL RESULTS

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD.
852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER B.C. V6A 1R6
PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716 DATE RECEIVED: OCT 11 1988
DATE REPORT MAILED: Oct. 20/88.

GEOCHEMICAL ICP ANALYSIS

.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.
ANALYSIS BY HYDRIDE ICP. Ge PARTIAL LEACHED.
- SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK

SIGNED BY.......... D.TOYE, C.LEONG, B.CHAN, J.WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

BLACKDOME MINING CORP. FILE # 88-5123

SAMPLE#	As PPM	Sb PPM	Bi PPM	Ge PPM	Se PPM	Te PPM
NAD 01	190.4	111.5	.3	.3	.3	.7
NAD 02	115.8	49.9	.6	.5	.2	1.9
NAD 03	67.0	67.0	.2	.4	.2	1.1
NAD 04	64.6	124.4	.1	.2	.8	.7
NAD 05	92.2	220.3	.2	.2	.4	.3
NAD 06	68.7	46.6	.2	.2	.2	.3
NAD 07	172.5	66.9	.2	.2	.4	.4
NAD 08	256.1	103.2	.1	.3	.2	.3
NAD 09	120.7	22.4	.2	.2	.2	.3
NAD 10	1255.2	45.7	2.2	.2	3.3	1.1

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

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 SR CA P LA CR MG BA TI B W AND LIMITED FOR NA K AND AL. AU DETECTION LIMIT BY ICP IS 3 PPM.
- SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK AU* ANALYSIS BY ACID LEACH/AA FROM 10 GM SAMPLE. HG ANALYSIS BY FLAMELESS AA.

DATE RECEIVED: OCT 11 1988 DATE REPORT MAILED: Oct 20/88 SIGNED BY. C. Leong ..D.TOYE, C.LEONG, J.WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

BLACKDOME MINING CORP. File # 88-5123

SAMPLE#	Mo PPM	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	Ag PPM	Ni PPM	Co PPM	Mn PPM	Fe %	As PPM	U PPM	Au PPM	Th PPM	Sr PPM	Cd PPM
HAD 01	32	124	110	91	1.4	8	3	163	1.33	107	5	ND	1	16	1
HAD 02	596	47	257	50	5.6	12	1	80	.81	113	5	ND	1	13	1
HAD 03	422	35	477	43	4.2	3	1	44	.84	63	5	ND	1	6	1
HAD 04	2575	26	1697	166	15.0	3	2	49	1.03	59	5	ND	1	10	1
HAD 05	3264	38	3917	115	35.4	3	1	43	.86	89	5	20	1	17	1
HAD 06	135	15	195	13	1.6	4	1	90	.69	67	5	ND	1	6	1
HAD 07	304	41	258	31	2.2	3	1	42	1.37	162	5	ND	1	28	1
HAD 08	58	103	225	68	2.8	3	3	161	1.11	243	5	ND	1	34	1
HAD 09	57	140	231	36	1.0	4	1	262	1.81	123	5	ND	1	47	1
HAD 10	214	195	701	572	4.6	6	4	75	4.64	1165	5	ND	1	24	2
STD C/AU-R	17	58	38	132	7.1	68	31	1047	4.10	40	18	7	37	47	17

SAMPLE#	Sb PPM	Bi PPM	V PPM	Ca %	P %	La PPM	Cr PPM	Mg %	Ba PPM	Ti %	B PPM	Al %	Na %	K %	W PPM	Au* PPB	Hg PPB
HAD 01	115	2	17	.04	.006	2	21	.01	24	.01	7	.11	.01	.02	25	358	1000
HAD 02	38	2	33	.03	.010	4	13	.01	179	.01	6	.12	.01	.04	13	250	930
HAD 03	52	2	8	.03	.002	2	11	.01	16	.01	4	.04	.01	.03	14	408	880
HAD 04	521	2	25	.03	.003	2	11	.01	39	.01	5	.04	.01	.02	18	2310	2500
HAD 05	248	2	38	.05	.002	2	10	.01	24	.01	3	.03	.01	.03	9	19320	5100
HAD 06	39	2	4	.08	.001	2	12	.01	70	.01	4	.03	.01	.01	16	118	430
HAD 07	49	2	6	.01	.001	2	9	.01	49	.01	4	.01	.05	.01	11	3990	3000
HAD 08	90	2	30	.01	.005	2	11	.01	99	.03	4	.07	.01	.02	15	107	6700
HAD 09	18	2	19	.02	.001	2	12	.03	25	.01	6	.03	.03	.01	17	43	2000
HAD 10	33	3	20	.01	.012	2	11	.01	17	.01	7	.11	.01	.02	15	380	1600
STD C/AU-R	56	23	57	.48	.089	38	53	.92	175	.06	33	2.03	.06	14	12	499	1000

Assay required for correct result for Ag >35 ppm.

Appendix IV

ITEMIZED COST STATEMENT

Appendix IV

ITEMIZED COST STATEMENT

TECHNICAL STAFF	
Geologist	
J. McClintock	
- October 3,4,5 - 3 days @ $350.00/day	$1,050.00
Consultant	
G. Peatfield, Ph.D., P.Eng.	
- October 4 @ $450.00/day	450.00
ACCOMMODATION	
1 man for 3 days @ $40.00/day	120.00
TRANSPORTATION	
Truck - 3 days @ $50.00/day	150.00
Fuel	120.00
Helicopter (Highland Helicopters)	850.00
ANALYSES	
Acme Analytical Labs	
- 10 samples @ $15.00/sample	150.00
Vancouver Petrographics	
- preparation of thin sections	58.75
REPORT	
J. McClintock - 2 days @ $350.00	700.00
Drafting - RWR Mineral Graphics	315.00
Report preparation and assembly	225.00
TOTAL	**$4,188.75**

Appendix V

BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Dawson, J.M., 1981, Geological and Geochemical Report on the NAD Claims, Clinton Mining Division British Columbia, Assessment Report No. 8891.

McClintock, J.A., 1988, Geological Report on the DIL Claims, Clinton Mining Division British Columbia, Assessment Report.

Tipper, N.W., Geological Survey of Canada Open File 534.

Appendix VI

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

Appendix VI

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, **John A. McClintock**, do hereby certify:

1. That I am a consulting geologist with offices at 32841 Ashley Way, Abbotsford, B.C.

2. That I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia with a B.Sc. (Honours) Geology 1973, and have practised my profession with various mining and/or exploration companies and as an independent geological consultant since graduation.

3. That I am a Professional Engineer registered with the Association of Professional Engineers in the Province of British Columbia.

4. That I am author of this report that is based on geological mapping and geochemical sampling conducted on the DIL property from August 15 through August 17, 1987.

Dated at Abbotsford, British Columbia, this 14 day of November, 1989.

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA JOHN A. McCLINTOCK

John A. McClintock, P.Eng.