GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL REPORT

ON THE

JACK 1,2,3,4,5,6. MINERAL CLAIMS

NICOLA AND VERNON MINING DISTRICTS

NTS 82E/13 &82L/4

Lat.50° 00' N. Long. 119° 48' W

By

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on behalf of

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536-999 Canada Place
Vancouver, B.C.

November 29, 1989

W. A. Howell

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SUMMARY

The Jack property is located 25km west of the city of Kelowna, in the Vernon and Nicola mining districts. The current work program consisted of prospecting and sampling the property on a general or "broad brush" basis in order to understand the distribution of rock types and look for mineralization. Mapping and sampling control was provided by an extensive road network servicing the logging industry and maps available from the B.C. Forest Service. A total of 69 soil samples, 95 rock samples and 4 silt samples were collected and subjected to multi-element geochemical analysis.

The property is underlain by Pennsylvanian to Permian volcanics and sediments of the Cache Creek supergroup and/or the Upper Triassic Nicola Group and felsic intrusive rocks believed to be of Cretaceous age. The Cache Creek/Nicola rocks strike generally northwest to southeast and dip moderately to the southwest. They have been intruded by the Old Dave ultra basic Intrusions which are older than Late Triassic in age. Brenda Mine, a large, operating copper-molybdenum deposit, is located about 20 km to the south in felsic intrusive rocks believed to be of Late Jurassic age.

Several centres or areas of intense to moderate silica alteration have been found on the JACK claims, using wide-spaced reconnaissance sampling. Although precious metal values so far detected are low, these areas and environs warrant further exploration. In addition, a zone of massive pyrite mineralization has been located on the Jack 4 claim. The discovery was made late in the current program and further work to delineate and evaluate the occurrence is required.

INTRODUCTION

Location, Access, Topography

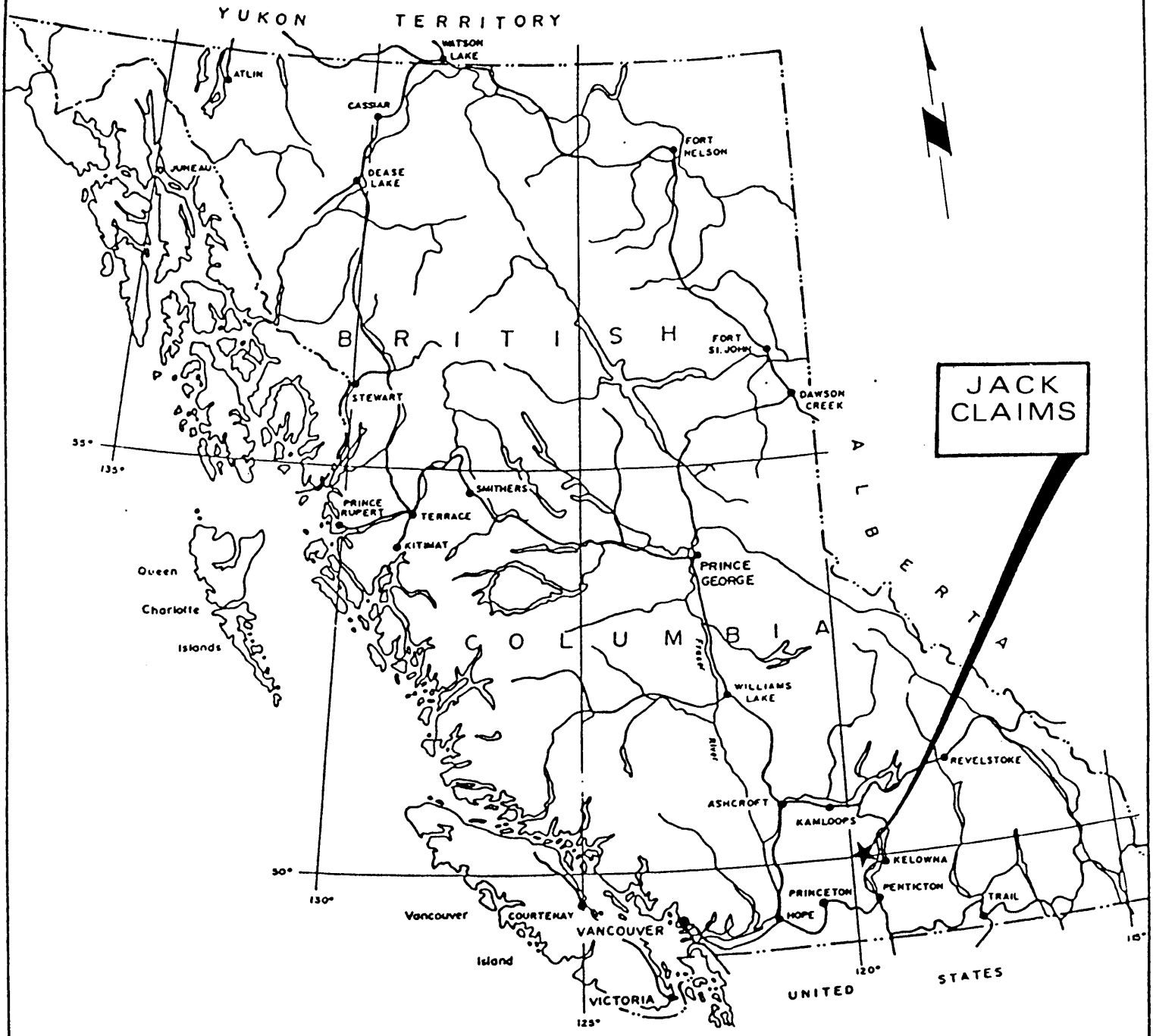
The property is located on the west side of the Okanagan valley about 25 km west of the city of Kelowna B.C. (figure 1) and lies astride the height of land between the Okanagan valley and the Nicola Valley to the north west. Access is by paved road from Westside or Vernon along the west side of Okanagan Lake, then by the Bear Lake Main, and the Horseshoe Lake Main gravel logging roads to the property. Access within the property is provided by a network of spur roads and interconnecting haul roads over much of the claim area. The property is centered on approximately latitude 50° 00'N and longitude 119° 48'W on the common boundary of NTS map areas 82 L/4 and 82 E/13. Several small lakes are located on the property, most of which provide water to local irrigation districts in both the Nicola and the Okanagan Valleys. They also provide recreational camping and fishing to the general public. Topography is gentle to moderate with elevations ranging from 1350 m to 1700 m (4500 ft to 5600 ft). Approximately half the property has been logged in the past and vegetation comprises locally mature stands of spruce, balsam and pine with immature second growth in the previously logged areas.

Property Definition

The Jack Property consists of six (6) metric grid system mineral claims totalling 110 units located astride the boundary between the Nicola and the Vernon Mining Districts of British Columbia. (Table 1, Figure 2).

TABLE 1

Claim Name	Units	Record No.(M.D.)	Record Date
Jack 1	20	2104 (Nicola)	November 18 1988
Jack 2	10	2105 "	November 18 1988
Jack 3	20	3051 (Vernon)	November 22 1988
Jack 4	20	3055 "	November 18 1988
Jack 5	20	2106 (Nicola)	November 18 1988
Jack 6	20	3052 (Vernon)	November 18 1988



REA GOLD CORP.

JACK CLAIMS

NICOLA & VERNON M.D., B.C.

LOCATION MAP

Fig. 1

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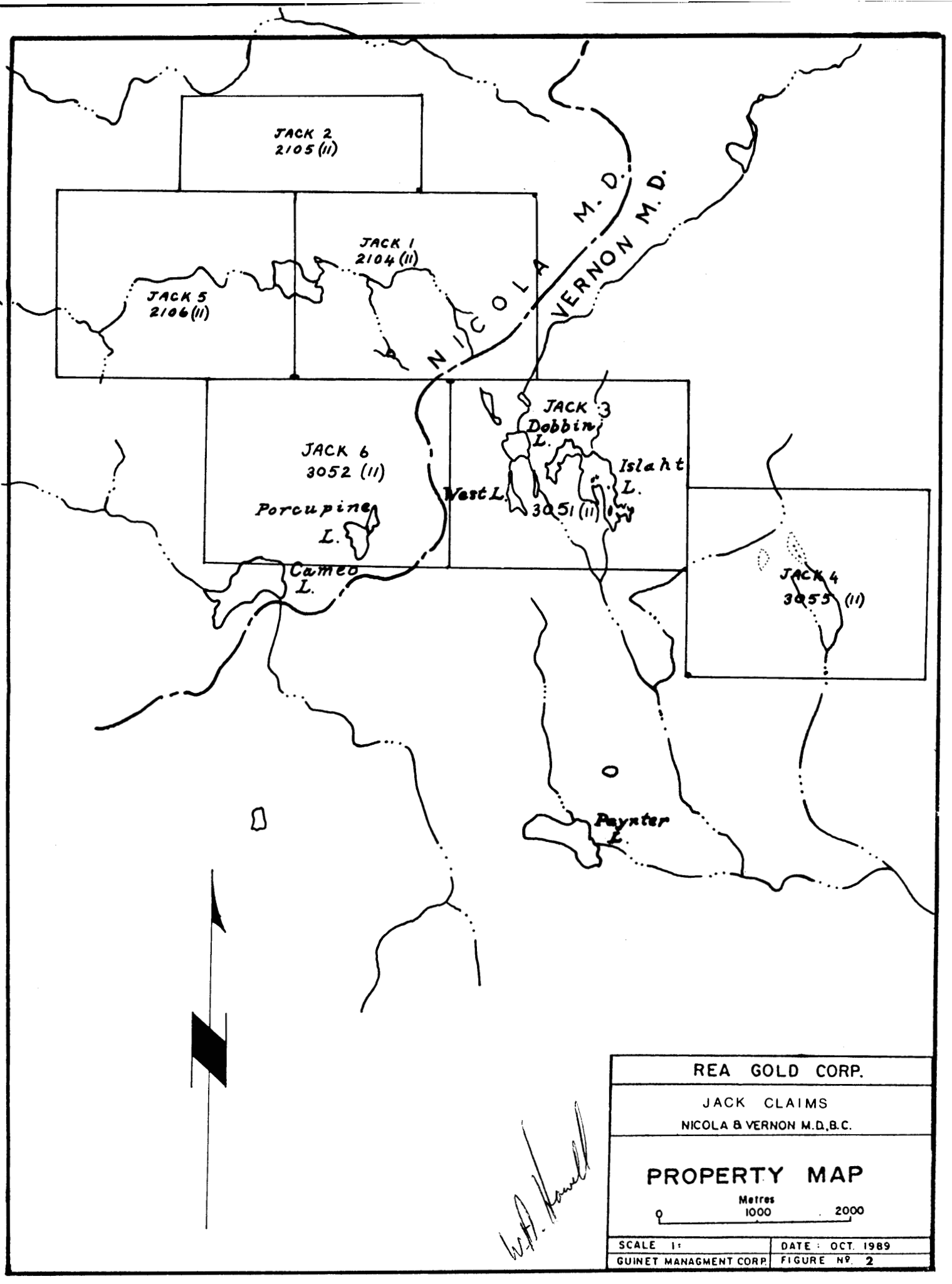
Nov. 1989


JACK 2
2105 (11)
JACK 1
2104 (11)
JACK 5
2106 (11)
NICOLA M.D.
VERNON M.D.
JACK 3
Dobbin L.
JACK 6
3052 (11)
Porcupine L.
Cameo L.
West L.
3051 (11)
Islaht L.
JACK 4
3055 (11)
Paynter L.
REA GOLD CORP.
JACK CLAIMS
NICOLA & VERNON M.D., B.C.
PROPERTY MAP
Metres
0
1000
2000
SCALE 1:
DATE : OCT. 1989
GUINET MANAGMENT CORP.
FIGURE Nº. 2

The claims are currently owned 100% by Rea Gold Corporation. The author has examined the claims in the field and is of the opinion that they were staked in accordance with regulations.

History

The area west of Okanagan Lake has received the attention of prospectors since at least the turn of the century and probably prior to that time also. A.J.Schmidt, has summarized the history of the area very well. Much of the following is taken from his 1989 report for Verdstone Gold Corp. and from Paper 1989-1 of the B.C. Geological Survey.

The Blue Hawk and White Elephant gold-silver prospects were located and explored in the 1920's. The active Brenda Mine (producing 30,000 tons /day), developed in 1965/68, has been in almost constant production since 1969. It is reputed to be the lowest grade porphyry copper-molybdenum mine in the world (present reserve grade 0.15% Cu, 0.03% Mo). The entire district was vigorously explored for similar deposits during 1960-1975, during which time several prospects were located. The same area was again explored for its uranium potential during a shorter flurry of activity, about 1970-78.

The discovery, by Huntington Resources, on the Brett property about 37 km to the north-northeast of the JACK claims, of high grade gold mineralization in 1988, has led to the present exploration activity in the area.The recent activity has seen almost the entire west side of Okanagan Valley completely covered by mineral claims. Gold mineralization was found in 1988 on the FLAP claims 3 kms to the northeast; gold mineralization was located in 1980 on the NOGAN (now Jubilation) claims 7 kms to the southeast; gold was found on the ZUMAR claims in 1979, and a 60 ton shipment, made in 1980 to the Trail Smelter, graded 0.139 opt Au and 1.23 opt Ag.

The Old Dave ultra basic intrusive rocks host a chromite occurrence, located on the Jack 5 mineral claim, which has been trenched in several locations. The ultra basic rocks and the chromite have been the subject of several exploration programs since 1929 (M.M.Ann. Rpt. 1929, p. C 249).

Chevron minerals completed a prospecting/geological & geochemical program on the FLIP claim during 1988, and reported the presence of copper values to 2000 ppm and the presence of Au values to 200 ppb. The claim adjoins the JACK 4 to the north.

Kerr Addison Mines completed a geological and geochemical program during 1988 on the LAMB claims immediately to the east of the JACK 4 and the FLIP claims. They reported only erratic mineralization from small quartz veins and disappointing results from garnet diopside skarn development.

Current Work Program

The field phase of the current work program was undertaken on September 10, 1989 and completed on October 7, 1989. Not all the time during this period was spent on the JACK claims. Two prospectors, P. Newman and J. Boutwell prospected and conducted reconnaissance style mapping and sampling. In this manner two small grids were established. The Porcupine Grid, and the Cameo Grid are both located on Fig. 4 and presented as separate figures in the body of this report. In addition to the small grids, several lines across the claims were sampled and prospected. The network of logging roads afforded a good means of mapping control and the road cuts often provided a source of outcropping bedrock that is otherwise sparse. W.A. Howell, geologist, reviewed the prospecting results and conducted preliminary mapping and rock sampling. During the field phase of the program, Victor Guinet was present and contributed to prospecting and geological mapping for two days on the JACK claims. G. Medford, PhD. was also present and made a similar contribution for one day on the JACK claims.

119°48' W

LEGEND

MIOCENE	mTv	Plateau Basalt
EOCENE	Ev	Volcanics; undiff.
	En	Marama Fm.; trachyandesite
	Ek	Kitley Lk Fm ; volcanics
CRET./JUR.	JKd	Hornblende diorite
	JKg	Okanagan Batholith
Mid-JUR.	mJg	Nelson Plutonic rocks
Upper TRIA./ Lower JUR.	uTrns	Nicola Gp; sediments
CARBON.	CPA	Anarchist Gp ; greenstone, amphibolite, schist
x ⚒		Mineral occurrence, prospect

Geology after Church (1980), Morrison (1980) and Templeman-Kluit (1989)

50°00'N

119°30' W

Sherls Creek

WHITE ELEPHANT Au, Ag

AI Mo, Cu

TERRACE Mo

BARD Mo

FLAP Au

FLY

DOBBIN (FLIP) Cu

LAMB

ZUMAR Au, Ag

JACK

perid.

NANA Cr

CLAIMS

JUBILATION Au

BLUE HAWK Au, Ag

Lambly Creek

Okanagan Lake

NORTH BRENDA Mo, Cu

MAURICE Mo, Cu

Treponier Creek

IDA MINE Cu, Mo

1904

1964

ADAPTED FROM A.J. SCHMIDT (1989)

W.A. Howell

REA GOLD CORPORATION

JACK CLAIMS

Nicola & Vernon Mining Divisions B.C.

COMPILATION MAP

Kilometres 0 2 4 6 Fig 3

W A Howell November 1989

GEOLOGY

Regional Aspects

The JACK property is located within a north westerly trending belt of lower grade Carboniferous to Triassic metasedimentary and metavolcanic rocks of island arc and oceanic derivation. Metamorphism has proceeded to greenschist facies. Regionally, the rocks are intruded by granitoid plutonic rocks of the middle Jurassic Nelson suite and the Jura-Cretaceous Valhalla Suite. Ultra mafic rocks of undeterminable age or genesis occur as small masses throughout the Thompson-Okanagan-Shuswap area, Only the Old Dave Intrusions (eg.on JACK 5) are known to be older than Late Triassic in age and suspected to be of intrusive origin. Tertiary (Eocene) volcanic rocks unconformably overlay all the older formations, and are generally unmetamorphosed.

The Okanagan valley is believed to mark the location of a major crustal break or fault separating the lower grade metamorphic assemblages on the west from higher grade metamorphic rocks to the east.
Faulting is ubiquitous throughout the region. Drainage patterns and air photo linear features commonly reflect underlying faults or fault controlled structures, this is particularly evident in the area of the JACK claims.

Jack property

Reconnaissance mapping has shown volcanic rocks and sediments of the Thompson assemblage (formerly cache Creek Group) and possibly Nicola Group to underlay much of the claim area. Black shales and siltstones in the eastern portion of the claims, on JACK 4 are less metamorphosed and are generally more rusty in appearance due to the common presence of pyrrhotite. The pyrrhotite is most often observed as fine disseminations along bedding planes and is presumed to be syngenetic in origin. (It should be noted that gold-bismuth tellurides occur in association with pyrrhotite, in a massive body of quartz at the WHITE ELEPHANT, 26 km to the northeast [Figure 3]). Black shale outcropping in the western and northwestern portions of the claim area is, with some exceptions, much more metamorphosed. It is generally more

silicified, harder, and in some instances, become a pelitic schist. The differences in degree of metamorphism may be representative of the separation between the older Carboniferous-Permian volcanics and sediments and the relatively younger Triassic Nicola rocks. The compilation map, figure 3, shows this distinction on a regional basis, however the property mapping has not progressed to a stage where the distinction can be reliably made on the more detailed map. The greenstones within the claim area are, in some cases, clearly of oceanic derivation with well developed pillow structures, whereas, in other cases they are of blocky massive form with little or no variation in texture. They are occasionally brecciated and may be cut by or contain interstitial quartz or calcite. Within the greenstones, quartz -carbonate alteration is common along shears and fault traces. The alteration is commonly associated with pyrite but has also been observed with arsenopyrite.

The Thompson Assemblage rocks are intruded by granitoid intrusions of the Jura-Cretaceous Okanagan Batholith (Figures 3 & 4). The intrusive rocks which underlay the JACK claims appear to belong to two suites with unknown affinity. The first is a uniform, grey-coloured hornblende-biotite diorite. It is hypidiomorphic-granular in texture and forms massive, blocky outcrop patterns. It is reminiscent of the unaltered country rock in the vicinity of the Brenda mine, and has been observed in outcrop east of Islaht (Horseshoe) Lake and for a short distance south of the lake along the Horseshoe Main. The intrusive is not well fractured, nor is it altered. In only a few locations was the uniformity disrupted by quartz veining or fracturing with attendant pyrite.

The second intrusive is a uniform massively weathering grey to creamy coloured biotite-hornblende quartz-diorite. It is distinguished from the first example by the presence of quartz, fairly abundant coarse grained biotite and the generally larger grainsize of the other constituent minerals. The slight colour difference may be due to minor alteration effects on the plagioclase component, however, thin section petrographic analysis has not been done at this stage of exploration.

While the former example has only been observed east of Islaht Lake, the latter appears to have a much greater areal extent. It is exposed on adjoining

ground to the south and southeast (the SYRUP, HOT, BUTTER), on the JACK 1,2,3, 5,6,7 and on ground to the north of the JACK claims. The second intrusive, like the first, shows very little regional variation and is mineralized only sparsely.

Ultramafic bodies belonging to the Old Dave Intrusions form two southeast trending bands about one km apart across the JACK 5 mineral claim. Their extent to the southeast of JACK 5 has not been determined by the property mapping to date. Contact relationships of the ultramafic have not yet been observed but are presumed to be faulted. The best exposures of the ultrabasic rocks are the peridotites of the western band, the larger of the two. The peridotite is massive with lenses and disseminations of chromite. The chromite occurrences were first discovered around 1928 or '29 and have been the subject of exploration programs at various times since. The eastern band of the ultramafic is best exposed in the road cut south of Eileen Lake, where it is highly sheared and altered, mainly to serpentine and talcose minerals. The mapped extensions of this band of rock have been determined on the basis of float and interpretation of air photos. A third band of ultramafic is possible across the JACK 1 claim about 1 km to the east of the second band. It's presence is suggested by locally common float boulders of sheared, talcose and serpentinized ultramafic material. The float appears restricted to a zone parallel to the other bands and located adjacent to a linear topographic depression, which presumably follows a fault trace.

A distinctive grey-banded limestone unit outcrops adjacent to the east side of the western band of ultramafic rocks, and forms a resistant local height of land to the southeast on the JACK 6 claim. The limestone is discontinuous and forms large lenses. It is very distinctive and may prove to be a good marker horizon, particularly if the limy argillites, observed elsewhere, are co-depositional with the limestone bodies.

The limestone, in at least one location, adjacent to the eastern side of the west ultramafic band, has been totally altered to skarn containing large radiating aggregates of (?) Wollastonite. An occurrence of wollastonite in similar limestones, 6 km west of Fintry Point, on the west side of Okanagan Lake (25 km northeast of JACK 5) occurs in Thompson assemblage rocks in close

proximity (approximately 100 m) to a large granitic body. On the JACK 5 claim no intrusives were found in close proximity to the skarn, however, a small outcrop of white silica looks like it was originally part of the limestone unit. The small outcrop is postulated as a local "centre" of silicification.

A second "centre" of silicification occurs near the southern boundary of the JACK 3 claim where a small pod of (?) limestone has been totally replaced with silica. The area is near the junction of several major faults and its relationship to nearby outcrops is not clear.

Hard, strongly silicified, black siltstone and shales are observed proximal to the ultramafic rocks on the east side of the western band and on the west side of the eastern band. The occurrences are separated by an interval of greenstone. These rocks have been alluded to above, It is not clear whether the degree of silicification is related to local alteration or to regional metamorphism.

There can be little doubt that the region is cut by numerous faults, however, few are exposed due to their common recessive erosional characteristics and the mantle of glacial overburden which covers most of the area. Many well-defined linear features can be determined on the ground and are even more numerous and often more obvious when viewed on air photos. The linears occupy a variety of attitudes, but a strong northwesterly trend is commonly offset by less frequent strong northeasterly linears. The area around the volcanic sulphide horizon (Figure 4c), found by P. Newman on his last day, is a good example of an offset northwesterly linear. A strong and repeated northwesterly linear trend can be seen on air photos. Another strong linear feature can be observed extending from the southwest to the northeast and offsetting the first set in the vicinity of the "Newman" zone. At the time of writing an interpretation and detailed study of the air photos has not yet been completed. When done it may shed further light on the structure of the area.

MINERALIZATION AND GEOCHEMISTRY

Regional aspects

Exploration for gold and other metals has occurred in cyclical fashion within the Okanagan area, as it has done throughout British Columbia, since the arrival of the first prospectors and settlers prior to the turn of the last century. In the 1920's work was done on the Blue Hawk and White Elephant gold-silver prospects (Figure 3). The Brenda mine was brought into production in 1969 following a wave of exploration which began in the early 1960's and continued to the mid 1970's. Gold prospects immediately west of Okanagan Lake currently being explored by Huntington Resources Inc. and Corona Corporation (BRETT claims), and Brican Resources Ltd. (GOLD STAR claims) have prompted considerable staking activity in the area since 1988. Gold has been found associated with pyrite and minor galena and argentite in flat lying basalts and tuffs of presumed Eocene age. Vuggy brecciated gold quartz veins occupy faults striking north-northwest, dip steeply and are surrounded by clay-silica-pyrite and bleached propylytic alteration halos. Recent discoveries on the FLAP claim by Rea Gold Corporation have shown the gold mineralization to also exist in the older formations as pyritic quartz stockworks and breccias in greenstones. The mineralization is presumably of Tertiary (Eocene) age.

Jack property

Ninety-five rock samples, sixty-nine soil samples, and four silt samples were collected from the JACK property.

Samples were analyzed by I.C.P. techniques for 10 elements including: Mo; Cu; Pb; Zn; Ag; Ni; Co; As; Sb; and Ba. Gold was determined by acid leach followed by atomic adsorption analysis using a 10 gram sample. All samples were analyzed by Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd. 852 E. Hastings St.

Vancouver B.C. V6A 1R6.

The data are presented in the appendix to this report. Au, Ag, and As values are also illustrated on Figures 4a, 4b, and 4c.

Molybdenum - Molybdenum was not observed in any of the samples collected, the highest value obtained was 245ppm, from rock sample 89-BJ-5. From quartz-carbonate altered float on the south side of Islaht Lake. Mo does not appear to be a significant component in the areas surveyed.

Copper - Analyses for copper returned background values of less than 10 to 80ppm. Over 100ppm has arbitrarily been chosen as anomalous. Ten samples yielded results over 100, the highest of 454ppm was returned by rock sample PJR-8. A small quartz carbonate vein containing pyrite and tetrahedrite. Sample JS-63 yielded 136ppm from the Cameo Grid and sample JS-9 yielded 108ppm from the Porcupine Grid.

Lead - Lead has a background of less than 15ppm, highest value achieved was from PJR-7 containing tetrahedrite in quartz. The sample also returned values of: 123ppm Ag; 345ppm As; 253ppm Sb and 25 ppb Au. Seven soils tested were 15ppm or greater for lead. Several are located on the Porcupine Grid. Lead has been mentioned as an associated mineral with the epithermal deposits on the BRETT and other properties. (Moore, 1988) The association has also been noted by the writer in the Thompson/Cache Creek rocks of the central Cariboo district. The significance of lead as a possible "pathfinder" element on the JACK claims should not be overlooked.

Silver - Silver has a generally very low response, much much less than 2ppm and much less than 1ppm. Only seven samples gave results over 1ppm in rocks and soils. The highest was from sample PJR-7, 123.2ppm (quartz carbonate vein, with tetrahedrite). Of the values between 1 and 2 ppm, three out of six tend to group together around the west side of Eileen Lake. This may be the result of local background variance due to differing lithologies or may represent a true geochemical anomaly.

Nickel - Nickel does not appear to be significant locally, more than one population of samples may exist (not tested for). Higher values up to 500ppm were derived from sources on or near the ultramafic rocks.

Cobalt - Cobalt returned a very low response of 1-45ppm. No significance has been attached to the cobalt values.

Arsenic - Arsenic results ranged between 2 and 345ppm. Thirteen values were greater than 20ppm in rocks and soils. Highest value was 345ppm, from a tetrahedrite bearing quartz veinlet (PJR-7). Sample number PJR-19A returned a result of 200ppm arsenic from an outcrop of totally silicified limestone located in the northwest corner of the JACK 6 claim. The sample also yielded 105ppm copper.

Antimony - Except for four samples all values for antimony were well below 10ppm. Sample number PJR-7 and PJR-8 yielded results of 253 and 14 from a quartz veinlet containing tetrahedrite and pyrite. PJR-1 (Cameo Grid area) yielded a value of 10ppm. PJR-45 gave a result of 10ppm from a narrow, flat lying quartz vein with "gobby" pyrite.

Barium - Barium undergoes only a partial leach using the digestion techniques employed. The results tend to reflect barium bound in forms other than sulphate, (ie. baritic feldspar) to a greater degree than the more common barium sulphate (barite). There were five samples, all from rocks which gave values between 915ppm barium and 2064ppm barium. All were derived from silicified rocks in the Porcupine Grid vicinity.

Gold - Gold analyses resulted in two clearly anomalous samples, BJ-17R with 1240ppb Au from quartz vein float near the southern property boundary and, significantly, near one of the "centers" of silicification. PJR-38, a prospecting sample from a quartz vein near the northern property boundary, returned 2790ppb Au. The sample was collected from an area where little definition of the geology or structure has been made. It is within five hundred to one thousand metres of the mineralized zone on the adjacent FLAP claims. Lower level anomalous samples for gold have been reported from the Porcupine Grid and the Newman Zone (volcanic

sulphide horizon). In addition low anomalous values are reported from several relatively isolated samples elsewhere on the property.

Porcupine Grid (Fig.5)

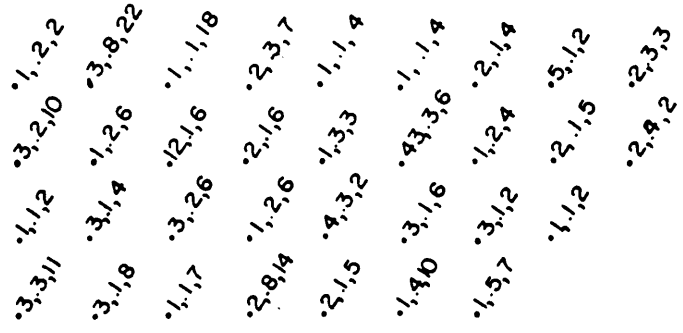
This small grid just north of the JACK 6 claim was put in to cover an area of overburden adjacent to greenstones which have been fractured and filled with quartz. Local outcrop has been totally silicified. The soil data are presented on figure 5 and the grid is located on figure 4. Despite the relatively few samples collected (34 soils) four are anomalous for lead, three for arsenic, one for copper and one for gold. Considering the degree of local silicification, the local response for Au, As, Pb and to a lesser degree Cu and the proximity to a major fault, much more work is required in this area.

Cameo Grid (Fig.6)

The Cameo Grid, northeast of Cameo Lake lies on the southern boundary of the JACK 6 claim. It was established to test the soils over a weakly mineralized shear zone in greenstones interbedded with sediments. The data for soils are presented on figure 6. Only one sample, JS-9, on strike with the shear zone, returned anomalous values 108ppm Cu and 409ppm Zn.

Newman Zone (Volcanic Sulphide Horizon)

This zone was located during reconnaissance prospecting and sampling very late in the course of the present program on the JACK 4 mineral claim. Six soils and four rock samples have been collected. Results are anomalous for Au, As, Cu, Pb and Zn. The horizon is in an area with extensive overburden and has not been logged. Several linear features lying within the regional northwesterly and northeasterly trends can be observed on air photos of the area. Anomalous samples and rusty drainages on the strike extension (approximately 1500 m) to the southeast are located on adjoining claims. More work is required in this area.



5,.2,14 Au ppb, Ag ppm, As ppm

FOR SAMPLE Nº. SEE FIG. 4a

N

REA GOLD CORP.

JACK 3&6 CLAIMS

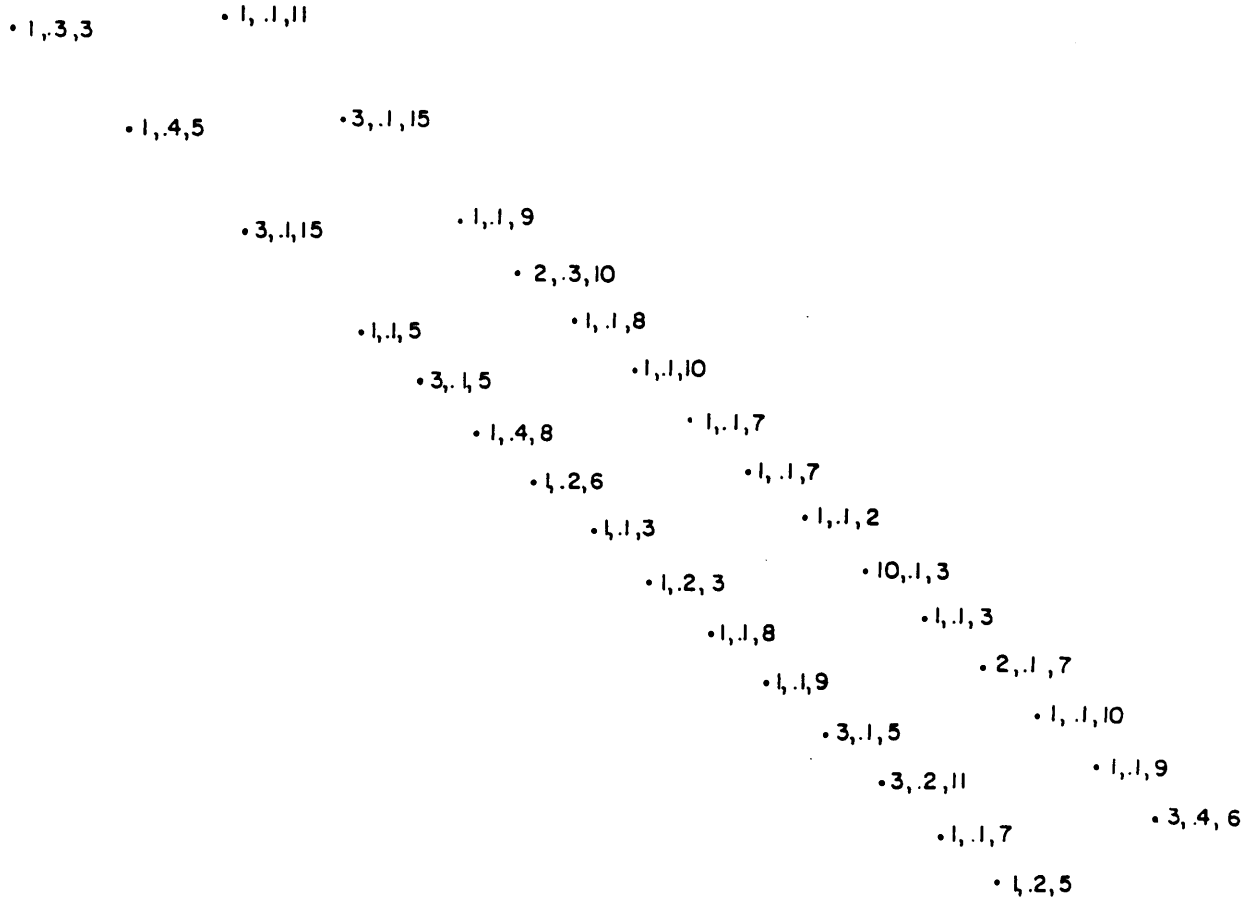
PORCUPINE GRID SOIL SAMPLING

N.T.S. 82E-13 NICOLA & VERNON M.D., B.C.

0 50 100 METRES

SCALE 1:2500	DATE: OCT. 1989
GUINET MANAGMENT CORP	FIGURE Nº 5

CHONG



5,.2,14 Au ppb , Ag ppm , As ppm

FOR SAMPLE Nº. SEE FIG. 4a

N

REA GOLD CORP.

JACK 3&6 CLAIMS

CAMEO GRID SOIL SAMPLING

N.T.S. 82E-13 NICOLA & VERNON M.D. B.C.

0 50 100 METRES

SCALE 1:2500	DATE : OCT. 1989
GUINET MANAGMENT CORP	FIGURE Nº. 6

CHONG

CONCLUSIONS

The JACK property is underlain by sedimentary and volcanic rock of the Triassic to Upper Jurassic aged Nicola Group and/or Carboniferous-Permian rocks of the Thompson assemblage, and by Intrusive rocks believed to be part of the Jura-Cretaceous Okanagan Batholith.

Faults cut the rocks in a variety of attitudes dominated by a strong north-northwesterly trending set and a northeasterly trending set. These faults may have been reactivated repeatedly throughout the geological history of the area.

At least three and possibly four "centres" of silicification have been identified and are considered to probably be related to underlying or adjacent fault structures.

Widespread reconnaissance style sampling has identified geochemically anomalous, variable multi-element values in soil and rocks to exist in the area of the silicification. Anomalous values were derived for copper, molybdenum, lead, and arsenic.

In addition to the silicified "centres", a horizon, which is heavily laden with sulphides (pyrite), has been identified within volcanic and sedimentary rocks on the JACK 4 claim. Reconnaissance sampling has returned anomalous soil values for gold, arsenic, copper, molybdenum and zinc.

Prospecting and sampling has also revealed a "spot" high geochemical value for gold in an area in which little is known. The high value (2790 ppb) occurs on the southwest flank of Eileen mtn. and is taken from a narrow quartz vein. the sample assumes more significance when it is realized that it lies within 500 m to 1000 m of the gold discovery on the FLAP claim.

The above conditions and situations all warrant further exploration and sampling. The degree of mapping and sampling completed to date has served to identify the geological and geochemical anomalies but is insufficient to evaluate any of them.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Continued exploration of the JACK property is strongly recommended to evaluate and test the identified "centres" of silicification. A combination of detailed soil sampling and mapping followed by geophysical surveys as warranted and excavator trenching is recommended. A similarly oriented program with magnetometer and VLF-EM surveys completed in conjunction with the geological mapping and sampling should be employed to evaluate and test the "volcanic sulphide horizon". In addition, further reconnaissance sampling and prospecting should be completed along those structures (faults) showing evidence of silicification. Reconnaissance sampling and prospecting should be continued on the JACK 2 claim, particularly in the area of the "spot" high gold value in the eastern part of the claim. A combination of detailed soil sampling and mapping using air photo enlargements and careful chain and compass grid work will be necessary to obtain suitable mapping and sample location control. Further evaluation by diamond drilling will be necessary at a later stage.

W.A. Howell

November 29, 1989
Surrey, B.C.

W.A. Howell B.Sc.
Consulting Geologist

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Photo Numbers BCC 370: 093-098
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APPENDIX I

Appendix I

Statement of Qualifications

I, William A. Howell, hereby certify that:

1. I am a Geologist and reside at 15294 - 96A Avenue, Surrey, B.C. V3R 8P5

2. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia with a degree of Bachelor of Science in Geology (1971).

3. I am a member of the Geological Association of Canada.

4. I have practised my profession as a geologist since 1971, having worked as an employee and/or consultant for several International Mining Corporations and Junior Resource Companies.

5. This report is based upon field work undertaken on the property September 23rd to October 5, 1989.

6. I have no direct or indirect interest, nor do I expect to receive any interest directly or indirectly in the property or securities of R e a Gold Corporation.

W. A. Howell

November 25, 1989.
Surrey, B.C.

William A. Howell, B.Sc.
Consulting Geologist

APPENDIX II

APPENDIX II : COST STATEMENT

PERSONNEL

W. Howell (Geologist)	6 Days	@	$300.00/day	$ 1,800.00
P. Newman (Prospector)	11 Days	@	225.00/day	2,475.00
V. Guinet (Prospector)	2 Days	@	225.00/day	450.00
G. Medford (Consultant)	1 Day	@	375.00/day	375.00
	Plus disbursements of:			89.50

DISBURSMENTS

Assays	Soils	73 x $ 10.85	$ 792.05	
	Rocks	95 x 13.00	1,235.00	
	Shipping		25.00	
Gas and oil			168.79	
Drafting			612.00	
Materials and supplies			49.64	
Air Travel			242.93	
Base Maps			119.35	
Miscellaneous			41.63	
		ST	$3,286.39	3,286.39

RENTALS

4 x 4 truck rental	8 days	@	$ 60.00/day	480.00
Room & Board 18 Man Days		@	50.00/day	900.00
REPORTING				1,000.00
Binding, copies, word processing				144.11
			TOTAL	$11,000.00

APPENDIX III

Sample #	Description
PJR-1	Rock grab sample from quartz carbonate altered shear zone in roadcut, no apparent mineralization, zone up to 30 cm. wide.
PJR-2	Quartz grab sample from silicified shear zone. Some minor fine grained pyrite and pyrrhotite, zone is approximately 75 cm. wide.
PJR-3	Quartz grab sample from same zone as above, 3m along strike, minor py and pyrrhotite.
PJR-4	Quartz grab sample from quartz swarms within a sheared area. Good pyrite mineralization. zone is over 2m wide.
PJR-5	Quartz float from shear zone described above.
PJR-6	Quartz grab sample from shear zone in the same general area as the above samples , rusty pyritic quartz zone is over 2m wide.
PJR-7	Quartz grab sample from vein 2-4cm wide mineralized with pyrite and tetrahedrite (minor).
PJR-8	Quartz grab sample from hydrothermal veining in greenstone.
PJR-9	Local quartz float with 1% gobs of pyrite sitting on pyroclastic volcanics.
PJR-11	Quartz grab sample from quartz segregations, minor pyrrhotite.
PJR-12	Grab sample of siliceous sedimentary rock, minor pyrite.
PJR-13	Grab of schistose calc-silicate type rock from shear zone.
PJR-14	Grab of highly siliceous replaced limestone <1% disseminated pyrite.
PJR-15	Grab of highly siliceous metasediment with fine grained disseminated pyrite.
PJR-16	Grab of highly brecciated quartz from small vein in hydrothermally altered tuff. no apparent mineralization.
PJR-17	Grab of slightly brecciated quartz plus minor pyrrhotite.
PJR-18	Grab sample of quartz flooded black shale with trace pyrite.
PJR-19	Grab sample of calc-silicate type rock.
PJR-19a	Pyritic black meta sediment.

Sample #	Description
PJR-20	Highly siliceous calc-silicate, 90% silica plus fine grained pyrite.
PJR-21	Float sample of black siliceous cherty sediment plus pyrite.
PJR-22	Fine grained siliceous black shale plus fine grained disseminated pyrite. Local float sample.
PJR-23	Grab sample from quartz carbonate zone. Disseminated pyrite in volcanics and narrow quartz stringers.
PJR-24	Grab sample of black sedimentary rock with quartz segregations, slightly brecciated with disseminated pyrite.
PJR-25	Same as above .
PJR-26	Quartz float sample from vein in a road cut. Rusty and vuggy, no apparent mineralization.
PJR-27	Grab sample of siliceous black graphititic sediment. Locally brecciated, rusty,with minor pyrite.
PJR-28	Grab sample of meta-sediment with quartz and calcite plus minor galena.
PJR-29	Grab sample from quartz- segregations taken from border of shear zone.
PJR-30	Grab sample from siliceous zones in volcanics.
PJR-31	As above.
PJR-32	Grab sample of black siliceous sediment plus quartz segregations and disseminated pyrite.
PJR-33	Grab sample of ultra mafic rock from outcrop on road.
PJR-36, 37, 38	Grab samples of quartz from vein, sub-outcrop, cutting volcanic agglomerate. Size of local float indicates a vein of approx. 30 cm. in width.
PJR-39	Quartz flooded metasediment with no apparent mineralization.
PJR-40 41	Grab samples of local creek float. Highly siliceous black graphitic metasediments plus narrow quartz stringers up to 2 cm. wide with fine grained pyrite.
PJR-42	Grab sample of rusty mylonitic metasediment.
PJR-43	Grab sample of siliceous brecciated meta sediment with a trace of pyrite.

PJR-44	Quartz float from edge of Eileen lake, with minor fine grained pyrite and black sedimentary inclusions. Float is probably local.
PJR-45	Grab fron 5cm. wide quartz vein with 5% gobby pyrite, cutting granitic rocks.
PJR-46	As above but farther up creek.
PJR-47	Grab sample of quartz from sub-outcrop vein in andesitic rocks. vein is about 15 cm. wide with < 1% pyrite.
PJR-48	Grab sample of rusty bleached siliceous volcanic rock.
PJR-49	Altered, locally siliceous, calc silicates with about 20% pyrite.
PJR-50	Ferricrete type material.
PJR-52	As above but 5 m along strike at showing.
PJR-53	Grab sample of pyritized volcanic 90 m along strike from sample PJR-52.

Sample #	Description
89-BJ 1	Strongly silicified boulder uphill from burnt/rusty silica zone with crackled quartz stringers and weathered sulphides (pyrite) in a totally silica /?clay altered matrix. Stringers give an incipient breccia texture.
89-BJ 2	White rhyolite dike, 15cm wide, contains 1mm qtz phenocrysts. Host rock is shaley or pelitic schists interbedded with fine sandy or tuffaceous sediment with common secondary biotite. The host commonly contains 2%-10% fine grained sulphides, (pyrite & pyrhotite) . The sulphides are present as fine masses and grains in the bedding planes of the rock and are believed to most likely originate syngenetically with the host rock.
89-BJ 3	Foliated schist, dark grey, rusty, 10%-15% f.g. sulphides original rock ??sandy tuff?? about 200 m south of BJ 2
89-BJ 4	Qtz/carb Ankeritic zone in massive blocky Greenstone. sample contains py & ?cpy. chip sample across 10m of rusty rock. sample is from drainage/diversion ditch east of tadpole lake road jct. N of camp about 1.3 km.
89-BJ 15	outcrop area of 10m x 5m is totally silicified ?limestone? contains 2-5%v.f.g. disseminated sulphides. o/c weathers slightly creamy white with slight rusty patches. Sulphides are surface leached.
89-BJ 16	Rusty pyritic silicified lapilli tuff. In small landing or clearing.
89-BJ 17	qtz vein float in roadside rubble 25m S of BJ 17 and between local heights of land.
89-BJ 18	Silicified limey sediments. On local height of land about 50m S of BJ 17. Sample is weakly rusty.
89-BJ 19	Float from limestone/limey sediments in 'nose' of road. material is highly silicified- qtz in reticulate fashion around sandy tuff. This is related to a shear zone trending 000/90, about 2-3m wide.
89-BJ 20	Highly pyritic and pyrrhotitic hornfelsed, limey sandy sediment. Rock is heavy, dark brown rusty colour.
89-BJ 21	Highly pyrrhotitic hornfels adjacent to limestone on W side, about 35m from nose.
89-BJ 22	qtz vein/qtz flooded greenstone.
89-BJ 43	Black thinly banded ?silicified shale or fin siltstone. the rock is cut with qtz and carbonate veinlets. very little or no rust.

89-BJ 44	Similar to above but very rusty. sample is from float in the road bed.
89-BJ 45	Sintery silica and quartz vein in chl. altered and silicified andesite/greenstone.
89-BJ 46	Very fine grained, tightly laminar and convoluted layering in greenstone. Occasional rust and sintery quartz veinlets.
89-BJ 47	Thinly laminated material in very silicious rock, silica forms the beds locally.
89-BJ 48	Knots of silica in a zone of totally replaced thin thin laminar greenstone.
89-BJ 49	similar to above.
89-BJ 50	no record.
89-BJ 51	no record.
89-BJ 52	Massive thin laminated greenstone with qtz pods and irregular veins.
89-BJ 53	The familiar thin laminated greenstone has been totally replaced with silica.
89-BJ 54	At S. end of small lk. 10% sulphide in altered greenstone containing qtz/?actinolite/chlorite/epidote
89-BJ 55	After passing over weakly and moderately silicified greenstone, o/c is again very stongly silicified.
89-BJ 56	Locally intense silicification in greenstone.
89-BJ 57	Talus float, common qtz/silicified laminar greenstone.
89-BJ 58	Coarse float, silica replaces greenstone almost totally.
89-BJ 59	Coarse talus float, Qtz, secondary Biotite, minor f.g. sulphides.
89-BJ 60	Rusty, totally silicified greenstone.
89-BJ 61	Total silicification. (photo taken)
89-BJ 62	Quartz in hornfelsed pelitic schists. Old cat work in this area may be exploration related, or related to fire fighting.
89-BJ 63	Rusty sandy tuffs in old cat cut may be logging or mining related.

89-BJ 64	Sandy to lapilli tuffs. Sample is a composite from old area of cat digging.
89-BJ 65	Float. Pervasive silicification of greenstone.
89-BJ 66	Quartz veined greenstone, area of strongly silicified agglomerate.
89-BJ 67	Quartz vein in greenstone.
89-BJ 68	Totally silicified greenstone. Rocks occupying the saddle area appear a bit more rusty, but are still composed of agglomerates and tuffs.
89-BJ 69	Very bleached/totally silicified area of agglomerate.
89-BJ 70	Qtz vein, crushed rock in log landing area.
89-BJ 71	Float, orange rusty weathering silicified andesite or agglomerate, contains v.f.g. py. or cpy. Float is locally exotic but is very angular and blocky as if ripped out by a Cat in the road building process.
89-BJ 72	Soil sample. Very red brown soil from the N. side of the local height of land.
89-BJ 73	Soil sample. From W. side of ravine. Sample is from tree tip up and below ep./chl. altered feldspar ppy. andesite. there is minor qtz float in the local area.

APPENDIX IV

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER B.C. V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716

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: P1-P3 ROCK P4 SOIL AU* ANALYSIS BY ACID LEACH/AA FROM 10 GM SAMPLE.

DATE RECEIVED: OCT 6 1989 DATE REPORT MAILED: Oct 13/89 SIGNED BY..... D.TOYE, C.LEONG, J.WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

Guinet Management PROJECT JACK File # 89-4131 Page 1

SAMPLE#	Mo PPM	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	Ag PPM	Ni PPM	Co PPM	As PPM	Sb PPM	Ba PPM	Au* PPB
89-BJ-1R	4	59	8	8	.4	8	1	14	2	917	7
89-BJ-2R	2	26	8	18	.1	6	1	2	2	46	1
89-BJ-3R	3	21	3	15	.1	11	4	18	2	49	8
89-BJ-4R	2	54	2	18	.2	645	44	25	3	14	14
89-BJ-5R	245	51	5	25	.3	19	5	2	2	63	2
89-BJ-6R	8	82	8	16	.2	21	17	2	2	17	2
89-BJ-15R	2	13	3	27	.1	5	1	5	2	92	2
89-BJ-16R	1	66	10	68	.2	14	10	2	2	349	6
89-BJ-17R	5	10	2	8	.1	14	1	82	2	12	1240
89-BJ-18R	5	66	4	25	.3	36	11	17	2	27	6
89-BJ-19R	10	6	2	52	.1	19	3	11	3	5	3
89-BJ-20R	15	54	9	132	.2	57	14	2	2	35	2
89-BJ-21R	3	27	11	79	.3	10	12	2	2	93	3
89-BJ-22R	3	9	2	16	.1	17	5	2	2	35	1
89-BJ-43R	1	23	16	129	.1	31	25	2	2	379	2
89-BJ-44R	7	66	2	12	.2	36	4	5	2	19	1
89-BJ-45R	1	5	2	15	.1	5	2	2	2	30	1
89-BJ-46R	1	64	2	44	.2	31	13	2	2	34	2
89-BJ-47R	1	35	2	39	.1	19	10	2	2	2064	1
89-BJ-48R	2	52	4	27	.1	21	7	2	2	1196	1
89-BJ-49R	2	30	4	17	.1	15	2	2	2	605	1
89-BJ-50R	3	17	3	9	.1	21	2	3	2	224	3
89-BJ-51R	3	9	2	4	.1	19	1	4	2	12	1
89-BJ-52R	3	46	3	13	.1	16	1	4	2	98	2
89-BJ-53R	4	49	12	21	.2	9	3	2	2	387	5
89-BJ-54R	1	38	6	53	.1	46	16	2	2	1359	1
89-BJ-55R	1	164	7	41	.2	52	15	2	2	915	4
89-BJ-56R	2	38	2	28	.1	18	6	2	2	344	1
89-BJ-57R	2	18	2	10	.1	13	3	3	2	279	5
89-BJ-58R	2	5	3	50	.1	40	23	2	2	197	1
89-BJ-59R	1	36	11	58	.2	89	16	14	2	290	5
STD C/AU-R	17	58	38	132	6.6	67	30	41	15	175	530

Guinet Management PROJECT JACK FILE # 89-4131

SAMPLE#	Mo PPM	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	Ag PPM	Ni PPM	Co PPM	As PPM	Sb PPM	Ba PPM	Au* PPB
89-BJ-60R	2	58	12	71	.1	30	9	2	2	226	4
89-BJ-61R	2	7	3	9	.1	12	2	2	2	12	1
89-BJ-62R	3	18	12	24	.2	11	1	2	2	106	18
89-BJ-63R	1	53	5	59	.2	6	6	2	2	163	3
89-BJ-64R	2	60	5	63	.1	22	14	2	2	131	1
89-BJ-65R	1	46	5	24	.1	10	6	2	2	74	1
89-BJ-66R	2	8	5	7	.1	12	2	2	2	54	1
89-BJ-67R	1	41	7	31	.1	11	8	2	2	34	3
89-BJ-69R	2	13	5	33	.1	5	2	2	2	83	1
89-BJ-70R	5	38	2	9	.1	21	5	2	2	20	1
89-BJ-71R	1	22	3	61	.1	17	14	2	2	66	1
P-J-R-1	6	34	5	69	.1	92	24	81	10	24	2
P-J-R-2	2	85	6	12	.1	24	10	2	2	13	1
P-J-R-3	3	28	4	10	.1	23	4	2	2	5	1
P-J-R-4	2	23	15	67	.1	22	6	6	2	13	1
P-J-R-5	3	32	11	16	.1	22	6	15	2	13	1
P-J-R-6	3	125	56	48	1.7	28	15	37	2	18	5
P-J-R-7	6	454	172	206	123.2 ✓	12	5	345	253	29	25
P-J-R-8	1	47	17	41	.6	7	6	67	14	27	28
P-J-R-9	3	27	2	3	.1	12	3	7	2	5	2
P-J-R-11	2	16	6	28	.1	22	7	2	2	18	2
P-J-R-12	4	88	11	11	.7	16	6	11	2	3	3
P-J-R-13	12	254	18	107	.7	45	24	4	2	7	1
P-J-R-14	4	181	4	16	.2	26	6	2	2	31	3
P-J-R-15	15	47	2	75	.2	60	5	2	2	78	2
P-J-R-16	3	9	4	38	.1	10	1	2	2	12	53
P-J-R-17	4	8	2	13	.1	12	1	7	2	16	7
P-J-R-18	20	45	6	71	.3	23	4	2	2	146	3
P-J-R-19	4	82	9	32	.3	52	10	2	2	110	3
P-J-R-19A	1	105	9	171	.2	79	41	200	6	82	2
P-J-R-20	4	35	3	14	.1	18	3	2	2	16	1
P-J-R-21	6	22	3	33	.4	18	2	2	2	235	3
P-J-R-22	4	47	4	158	.5	42	4	2	2	113	2
P-J-R-23	1	172	8	63	1.0	19	19	10	2	37	29
P-J-R-24	6	60	2	46	.8	35	2	2	2	348	4
P-J-R-25	5	40	7	44	.6	28	3	2	2	537	2
STD C/AU-R	17	57	35	132	6.6	68	30	38	15	174	480

✓ ASSAY RECOMMENDED

SAMPLE#	Mo PPM	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	Ag PPM	Ni PPM	Co PPM	As PPM	Sb PPM	Ba PPM	Au* PPB
P-J-R-26	2	34	8	38	.5	15	2	7	2	283	6
P-J-R-27	5	23	2	24	.1	14	1	3	2	512	9
P-J-R-28	1	40	38	49	.4	26	9	2	2	260	2
P-J-R-36	3	16	3	12	.1	12	2	3	2	26	2
P-J-R-37	3	13	3	3	.1	11	1	8	2	5	50
P-J-R-38	4	26	12	9	1.3	16	2	42	2	12	2790
P-J-R-39	3	12	4	18	.2	15	2	2	2	74	2
P-J-R-40	3	55	3	6	1.6	13	1	2	2	75	8
P-J-R-41	4	65	8	24	1.1	26	6	2	2	137	2
P-J-R-42	2	55	3	59	.1	44	6	4	2	405	1
P-J-R-43	3	16	2	13	.1	12	1	2	2	317	3
P-J-R-44	3	12	2	9	.1	14	1	2	2	124	4

SAMPLE#	Mo PPM	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	Ag PPM	Ni PPM	Co PPM	As PPM	Sb PPM	Ba PPM	Au* PPB
89-BJ-72	1	60	8	128	.5	37	22	87	3	81	12
89-BJ-73	1	40	10	123	.1	73	16	6	2	132	4

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER B.C. V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716

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.

DATE RECEIVED: OCT 10 1989 **DATE REPORT MAILED:** Oct 13/89 **SIGNED BY.** C. Leong .D.TOYE, C.LEONG, J.WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

Guinet Management PROJECT JACK File # 89-4159 Page 1

SAMPLE#	Mo PPM	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	Ag PPM	Ni PPM	Co PPM	As PPM	Sb PPM	Ba PPM	Au* PPB
P-J-R-45	5	17	28	39	2.6	5	2	2	12	9	3
P-J-R-46	8	28	27	81	.3	3	7	3	2	155	9
P-J-R-47	1	29	13	13	.9	5	3	2	2	9	6
P-J-R-48	31	43	15	688	.3	30	8	260	2	135	10
P-J-R-49	1	37	6	46	.6	9	16	3	2	53	6
P-J-R-50	4	56	6	42	.8	2	9	26	2	92	14
P-J-R-51	3	75	13	68	.9	64	21	54	2	6	88
P-J-R-52	16	62	8	154	.5	52	22	63	2	10	59
P-J-R-53	5	138	7	60	.2	26	45	33	2	7	27
STD C/AU-R	18	62	41	134	6.6	69	31	42	15	174	480

Guinet Management PROJECT JACK FILE # 89-4159

SAMPLE#	Mo PPM	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	Ag PPM	Ni PPM	Co PPM	As PPM	Sb PPM	Ba PPM	Au* PPB
P-J-S-65	26	70	12	881	.3	51	27	314	2	286	4
P-J-S-66	6	52	5	291	.4	55	16	7	2	204	13
P-J-S-67	1	40	14	154	.7	42	14	17	2	212	6
P-J-S-68	1	49	15	129	.1	46	18	2	2	139	1
P-J-S-69	4	64	13	141	.1	51	22	3	2	136	4
P-J-S-70	15	123	48	1308	.3	257	18	40	2	143	44

Guinet Management PROJECT JACK FILE # 89-4159

SAMPLE#	Mo PPM	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	Ag PPM	Ni PPM	Co PPM	As PPM	Sb PPM	Ba PPM	Au* PPB
P-J-SS-1	8	53	6	108	.3	21	11	6	2	163	5
P-J-SS-2	5	46	6	108	.2	20	11	6	2	165	4
P-J-SS-3	2	48	8	134	.3	25	9	2	2	165	4

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE JACK PROJECT 5072S

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: SILT/ROCK AU* ANALYSIS BY ACID LEACH/AA FROM 10 GM SAMPLE.

DATE RECEIVED: OCT 6 1989 DATE REPORT MAILED: Oct 11/89 SIGNED BY..... D.TOYE, C.LEONG, J.WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

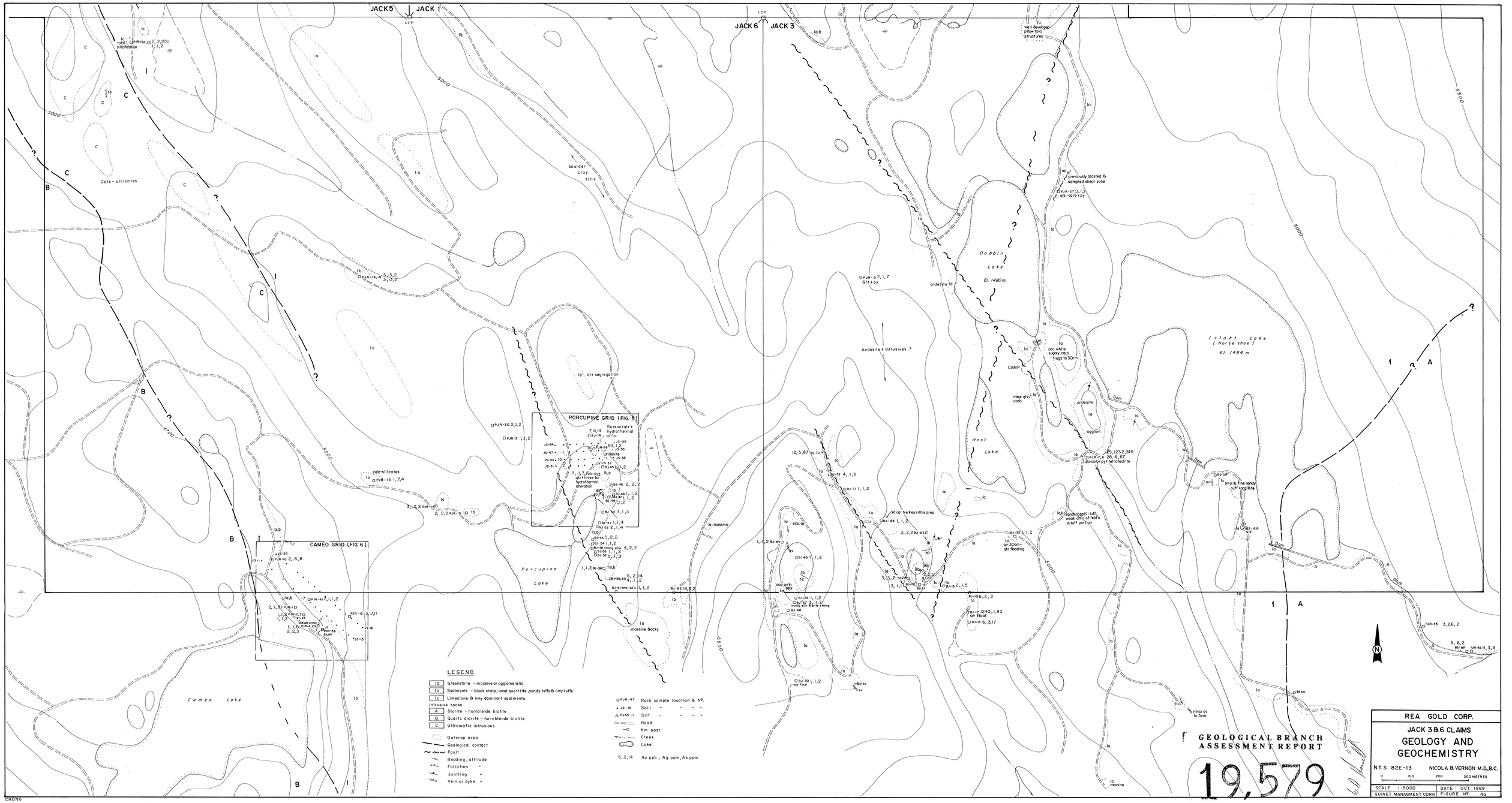
Guinet Management FILE # 89-4037

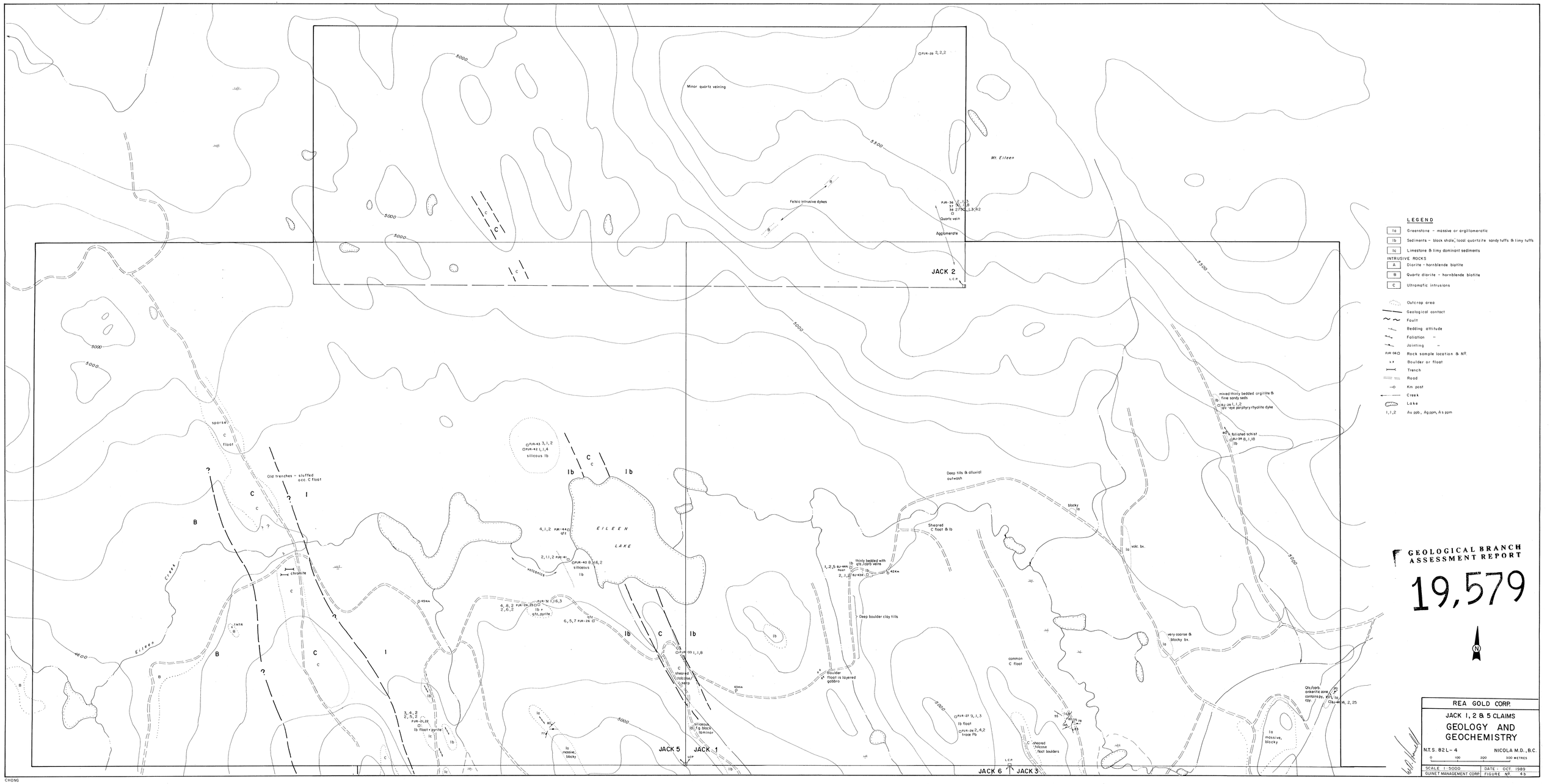
SAMPLE#	Mo PPM	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	Ag PPM	Ni PPM	Co PPM	As PPM	Sb PPM	Ba PPM	Au* PPB
J-S-1	1	34	10	141	.3	53	14	3	2	167	1
J-S-2	1	30	10	147	.4	22	10	5	2	98	1
J-S-3	3	65	14	133	.1	101	14	13	2	106	3
J-S-4	1	29	13	88	.1	179	17	5	2	97	1
J-S-5	1	51	6	96	.1	207	23	5	2	94	3
J-S-6	1	43	12	91	.4	159	18	8	2	78	1
J-S-7	2	37	14	190	.2	29	13	6	2	122	1
J-S-8	1	23	11	115	.1	38	10	3	2	63	1
J-S-9	1	108	9	409	.2	67	15	3	2	74	1
J-S-10	1	74	13	159	.1	83	16	8	2	120	1
J-S-11	1	96	13	85	.1	80	25	9	2	87	1
J-S-12	1	35	12	173	.1	61	17	5	2	153	3
J-S-13	1	41	11	216	.2	106	16	11	3	84	3
J-S-14	1	32	9	140	.1	67	13	7	2	126	1
J-S-15	1	36	14	203	.2	70	16	5	2	268	1
J-S-16	2	38	12	186	.4	56	12	6	2	183	3
J-S-17	1	21	14	112	.1	68	11	9	2	109	1
J-S-18	1	35	12	173	.1	64	18	10	2	121	1
J-S-19	1	27	7	93	.1	60	12	7	2	118	2
J-S-20	1	60	14	92	.1	54	19	3	2	107	1
J-S-21	1	66	10	65	.1	79	18	3	2	109	10
J-S-22	1	60	10	143	.1	48	14	2	2	100	1
J-S-23	1	32	12	82	.1	72	13	7	2	109	1
J-S-24	1	79	13	143	.1	57	23	7	3	69	1
J-S-25	1	55	14	114	.1	116	17	10	3	101	1
J-S-26	1	51	12	106	.1	59	15	8	2	91	1
J-S-27	1	41	10	88	.3	140	17	10	4	72	2
J-S-28	1	36	14	88	.1	167	16	9	2	95	1
J-S-29	1	28	12	97	.1	521	29	15	2	76	3
J-S-30	1	54	8	87	.1	271	25	11	3	69	1
J-S-31	1	55	10	125	.3	57	17	11	4	161	3
J-S-32	1	45	9	154	.1	48	17	8	2	143	3
J-S-33	1	32	10	104	.1	61	14	7	3	150	1
J-S-34	6	75	10	105	.8	296	12	14	2	251	2
J-S-35	1	27	12	83	.1	86	13	5	2	192	2
J-S-36	1	36	11	83	.4	133	15	10	4	251	1
STD C/AU-S	18	59	45	132	6.6	68	30	42	15	175	52

Guinet Management FILE # 89-4037 Soils.

SAMPLE#	Mo PPM	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	Ag PPM	Ni PPM	Co PPM	As PPM	Sb PPM	Ba PPM	Au* PPB
J-S-37	4	44	51	86	.5	113	12	7	2	320	1
J-S-39	1	61	6	51	.1	255	20	2	2	171	1
J-S-40	1	28	8	83	.1	73	11	2	2	184	3
J-S-41	1	25	11	91	.1	60	11	6	2	153	3
J-S-42	1	29	17	103	.3	53	11	2	2	135	4
J-S-43	1	55	7	102	.2	86	13	6	2	123	1
J-S-44	1	37	10	83	.2	71	14	6	3	169	3
J-S-45	1	42	8	63	.1	82	13	4	2	193	3
J-S-46	1	70	10	97	.1	62	12	2	2	122	1
J-S-47	1	74	7	86	.2	62	9	10	2	100	3
J-S-48	1	57	9	65	.2	127	12	6	4	191	1
J-S-49	1	42	18	132	.1	138	23	6	2	182	12
J-S-50	1	56	14	117	.1	151	17	6	2	160	2
J-S-51	1	29	18	119	.3	61	12	3	2	114	1
J-S-52	2	32	51	182	.3	13	6	6	3	122	43
J-S-53	1	25	13	133	.2	50	10	4	2	159	1
J-S-54	1	30	12	81	.1	65	10	5	2	148	2
J-S-55	1	23	14	91	.4	52	9	2	2	166	2
J-S-56	1	25	11	81	.3	41	9	3	2	182	2
J-S-57	1	27	14	103	.1	42	10	2	2	156	5
J-S-58	1	30	12	100	.1	51	11	4	4	178	2
J-S-59	1	30	15	104	.1	46	12	4	2	162	1
J-S-60	1	32	12	123	.1	59	11	4	3	145	1
J-S-61	1	37	14	109	.3	82	15	7	2	136	2
J-S-62	1	56	18	150	.1	208	27	18	2	199	1
J-S-63	2	136	11	108	.8	713	10	22	3	206	3
J-S-64	1	37	4	79	.2	71	12	2	2	126	1
STD C/AU-S	19	60	40	132	6.7	67	30	36	16	174	51

SAMPLE#	Mo PPM	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	Ag PPM	Ni PPM	Co PPM	As PPM	Sb PPM	Ba PPM	Au* PPB
P-J-R-29	1	90	6	49	.2	34	5	3	2	14	2
P-J-R-30	1	22	15	64	.1	25	10	2	2	38	2
P-J-R-31	1	51	11	35	.1	15	6	2	2	20	1
P-J-R-32	9	84	3	84	1.6	42	3	3	2	413	1
P-J-R-33	1	9	2	23	.1	1453	55	8	2	16	1
STD C/AU-R	18	59	40	132	7.1	68	31	43	15	174	515


JACK 5
JACK 1
JACK 6
JACK 3
LCP
PORCUPINE GRID (FIG. 8)
CAMEO GRID (FIG. 6)
Calc-silicates
boulder clay tills
Dobbin Lake El. 1480m.
Isight Lake (Horse shoe) El. 1404 m
West Lake
Porcupine Lake
Cameo Lake
Andesite + Intrusives ?
CAMP
Ditch
LEGEND
Greenstone - massive or agglomeratic
Sediments - black shale, local quartzite, sandy tuffs & limy tuffs
Limestone & limy dominant sediments
Intrusive rocks
Diorite - hornblende biotite
Quartz diorite - hornblende biotite
Ultramafic intrusions
Outcrop area
Geological contact
Fault
Bedding, attitude
Foliation "
Jointing "
Vein or dyke "
Rock sample location & No.
Soil " " " "
Silt " " " "
Road
Km post
Creek
Lake
Au ppb, Ag ppm, As ppm
N
GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
19,579
REA GOLD CORP.
JACK 3&6 CLAIMS
GEOLOGY AND GEOCHEMISTRY
N.T.S. 82E-13
NICOLA & VERNON M.D., B.C.
0 100 200 300 METRES
SCALE 1:5000
DATE: OCT. 1989
QUINET MANAGMENT CORP
FIGURE NO. 4a



LEGEND

- Ia — Greenstone - massive or argillomeratic
- Ib — Sediments - black shale, local quartzite sandy tuffs & limy tuffs
- Ic — Limestone & limy dominant sediments

INTRUSIVE ROCKS

- A — Diorite - hornblende biotite
- B — Quartz diorite - hornblende biotite
- C — Ultramafic intrusions

- Outcrop area
- Geological contact
- Fault
- Bedding attitude
- Foliation ″
- Jointing ″
- PJR-34 ⊡ Rock sample location & Nº.
- x x Boulder or float
- Trench
- Road
- Km post
- Creek
- Lake
- 1, 1, 2 Au ppb, Ag ppm, As ppm

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

19,579

REA GOLD CORP.

JACK 1, 2 & 5 CLAIMS

GEOLOGY AND GEOCHEMISTRY

N.T.S. 82L - 4 NICOLA M.D., B.C.

0 100 200 300 METRES

SCALE 1:5000 DATE OCT. 1989

GUNET MANAGEMENT CORP. FIGURE Nº 4b

CHONG

5300

5500

A

Ib,a

PJR-47 6, .9, .2

10, .3, 260 PJR-48

PJS-65 4, .3, 314

6, .6, .3 PJR-49

14, .8, .26 PJR-50

VOLCANIC SULPHIDE HORIZON

88, .9, .54 PJR-51

59, .5, .63 PJR-52

13, .4, .7 PJS-66

27, .2, .33 PJR-53

6, .7, .17 PJS-67

4, .2, .6 PJSS-2

1, .1, .2 PJS-68

Ib

4, .1, .3 PJS-69

Ib

blocky greenstone

44, .3, .40 PJS-70

Ib

black shale

Ia

PJSS-1

BIT CREEK

5000

A

Ib,a

common very rusty fine sed & black shales

Ib,a

4, .3, .2 PJSS-3

5000

KERR ADDISON LAMB 4

very rusty thinly laminar rel. unaltered black shale

Ib,a

greenstone float

Ia

JACK 4

L.C.P.

4600

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

19,579

LEGEND

- Ia — Greenstone – massive or agglomeratic
- Ib — Sediments – black shale local quartzite, sandy tuffs & limy tuffs
- A — Intrusive rocks – diorite , hornblende biotite

- Outcrop area
- Geological contact
- PJR-49 □ Rock sample location & N°
- PJS-67 ● Soil " " " "
- PJSS-2 △ Silt " " " "
- Road
- Creek
- Swamp

N

REA GOLD CORP.

JACK 4 CLAIM

GEOLOGY AND GEOCHEMISTRY

N.T.S. 82E-13 VERNON M.D., B.C.

0 100 200 300 METRES

SCALE 1 : 5000	DATE : OCT. 1989
GUINET MANAGEMENT CORP.	FIGURE Nº. 4c

CHONG