GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT ON THE FORD PROPERTY

KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION

NTS 82M/4E, 82L/13

LATITUDE 51° 02'N LONGITUDE 119° 37'W

OWNER: BHP-UTAH MINES LTD.
#1600-1050 WEST PENDER ST.,
VANCOUVER,B.C.
V6E 3S7

OPERATOR: TECK EXPLORATIONS LTD.
#960-175 SECOND AVE.,
KAMLOOPS,B.C.
V2C 5W1

S.JENSEN

January, 1990
Kamloops, B.C.

SUMMARY

The Ford property consists of the Ford 1-7 and Woof 1-3 mineral claims totalling 145 contiguous units. It is located on the southern end of the Adams Plateau, approximately 65 kilometres northeast of Kamloops, B.C.

The 1989 program consisted of 1:10,000 scale mapping and limited concurrent rock sampling. The program was preliminary in nature; the purpose being to reinterpret the geology (previously mapped by BHP-Utah Mines Ltd.), thus aiding in the interpretation of pre-existing geophysical, geochemical and diamond drill data.

The 1989 mapping project confirmed the property to be underlain by, intermediate to felsic volcanics and clastic sediments as well as granitic orthogneiss, of the Paleozoic (Mississippian or older) Eagle Bay Assemblage. The orthogneiss was found to be more extensive than previously mapped. Felsic volcanics are less extensive than previous work had indicated, with the composition being largely intermediate.

Although economic surface mineralization was not identified on the property, four geologically favourable areas have been outlined which require follow-up.

In the northern claim area (Ford 4), previous shallow drilling had intersected weak mineralization along the possible southwest strike extension of narrow sulphide zones located on claims adjoining to the north. Although outcrop exposure is generally poor in the area, detailed mapping could better define the stratigraphy and possibly trace any surface mineralization related to this zone. Untested IP anomalies occur along strike and downdip potential has not been evaluated.

The Adam-C grid area is underlain by intermediate and felsic volcanics. A previous diamond drill hole, testing an IP anomaly, intersected a weakly mineralized contact zone (1 metre of 1% Cu) between the felsic schists and intermediate volcanics. Detailed mapping and prospecting in the area may provide better definition

of the contact zone on surface. The depth potential of the contact zone, as well as several IP anomalies along strike, remain untested.

Previous trenching in the Woolford Creek grid area reportedly uncovered broad zones of up to 1% combined zinc-lead in areas of coincident IP and soil anomalies. Detailed mapping is necessary to better define the geology and surface mineralization. The strongest IP anomaly occurs along strike to the east and remains untested. Extending IP coverage to the east may better define the anomalies along strike.

The northwestern portion of the property (Ford 5) also warrants follow-up. The area has not been geologically mapped, however, previous work suggests an eastern extension to felsic volcanic stratigraphy on the adjoining Beca claims may underly the area. This stratigraphic package is host to several precious metal rich massive sulphide occurrences on the Beca claims. Reconnaissance mapping should be carried out.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Northern claim area: Detailed mapping followed by diamond drilling to test the strike and depth potential of the mineralized zone.

2. Adam-C Grid: Detailed mapping followed by diamond drilling to test the depth potential of the contact zone as well as untested IP anomalies along strike.

3. Woolford Creek Grid: Detailed mapping to ascertain the geology and controls on mineralization. Upon favourable completion of the above, IP grid extension to the east followed by trenching of untested IP anomalies.

4. Northwestern claim area: Reconnaissance mapping to determine if the area is underlain by the Beca felsic stratigraphy.

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1. INTRODUCTION

During 1989, 1:10,000 scale mapping and limited concurrent rock sampling was carried out on the Ford property. The program was of a preliminary nature with the purpose being to reinterpret the geology (previously mapped by BHP-Utah Mines Ltd.), to aid in interpretation of pre-existing geophysical, diamond drill, and geochemical data and thereby select areas for more detailed follow-up. This report describes the program's results.

2. LOCATION AND ACCESS (Figure 1)

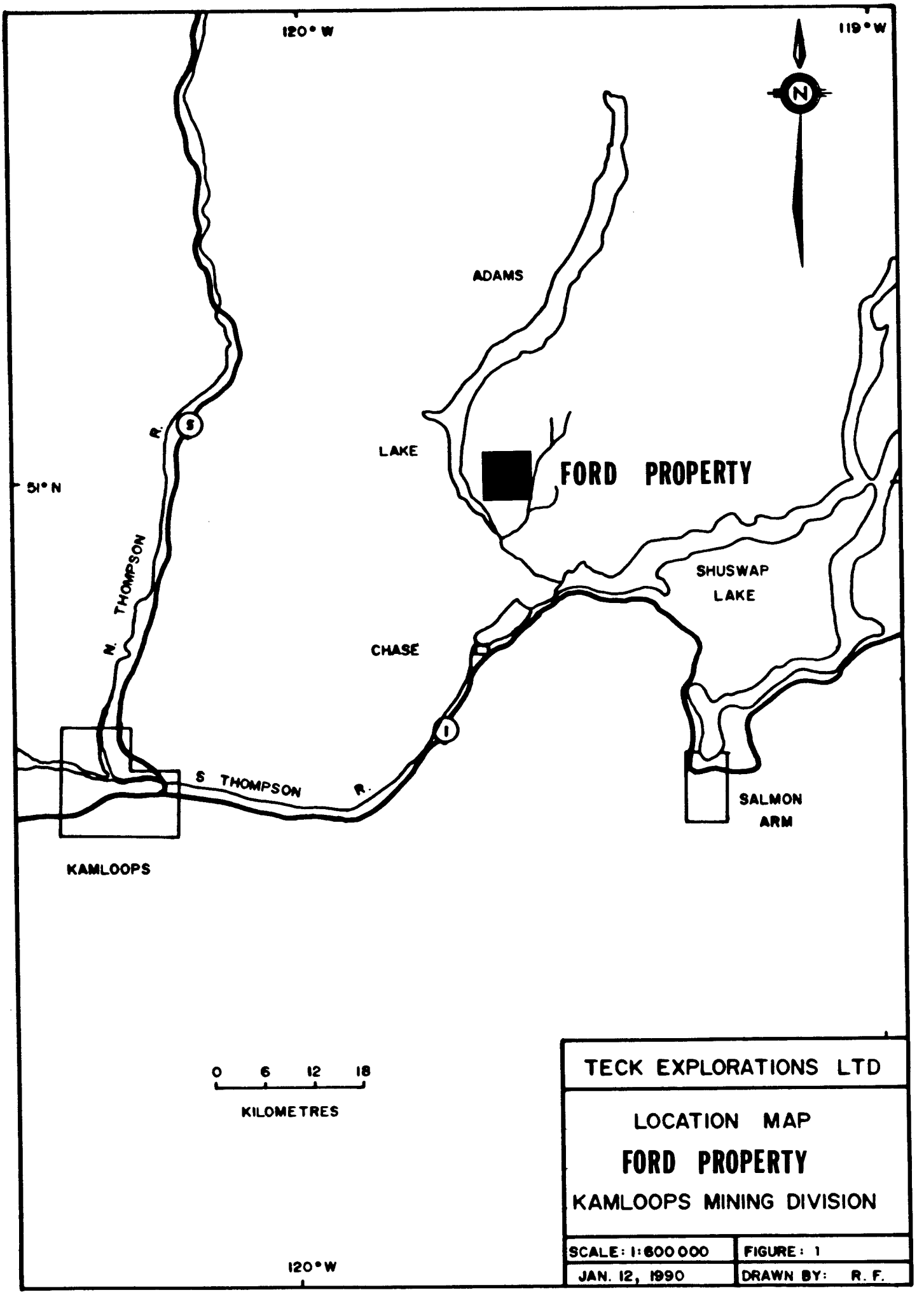
The Ford and Woof mineral claims are located on the southern end of the Adams Plateau, approximately 65 kilometres northeast of Kamloops, B.C. The property is located on NTS map sheets 82M/4E and 82L/13 with an approximate latitude and longitude of 51° 02'N and 119° 37'W, respectively.

Road access from Kamloops is east via Highway 1 for 65 kilometres to the Squilax bridge and then north 12 kilometres to the base of Adams Lake. From Adams Lake the Adams-Spillman Forest Service Road is followed for 15 kilometres to the property centre with secondary logging roads providing further access.

3. TOPOGRAPHY AND VEGETATION

Relief on the property is quite variable, ranging from the plateau in the northern claim area to steep creek valleys such as Nikwikwaia Creek which transects the eastern claim region. Elevations range from 400 metres near the shore of Adams Lake to 1900 metres on Adams Plateau.

Vegetation is thick to open, and consists mainly of mature cedar, fir, and spruce. Approximately 20% of the property has been both selectively and clear cut logged.



TECK EXPLORATIONS LTD	
LOCATION MAP **FORD PROPERTY** KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION	
SCALE: 1:600 000	FIGURE: 1
JAN. 12, 1990	DRAWN BY: R. F.

4. CLAIMS (Figure 2)

The property, located in the Kamloops Mining Division, consists of the Ford 1-7 and Woof 1-3 claims totalling 145 contiguous units (approximately 3625 hectares). The claims were grouped into 2 groups consisting of the Ford A Group - Ford 1, Woof 1,3 totalling 47 units and the Ford B Group - Ford 2-7, Woof 2 totalling 98 units. The claims are registered in the name of BHP-Utah Mines Ltd. The following table lists all pertinent claim data.

TABLE 1
CLAIM RECORDS

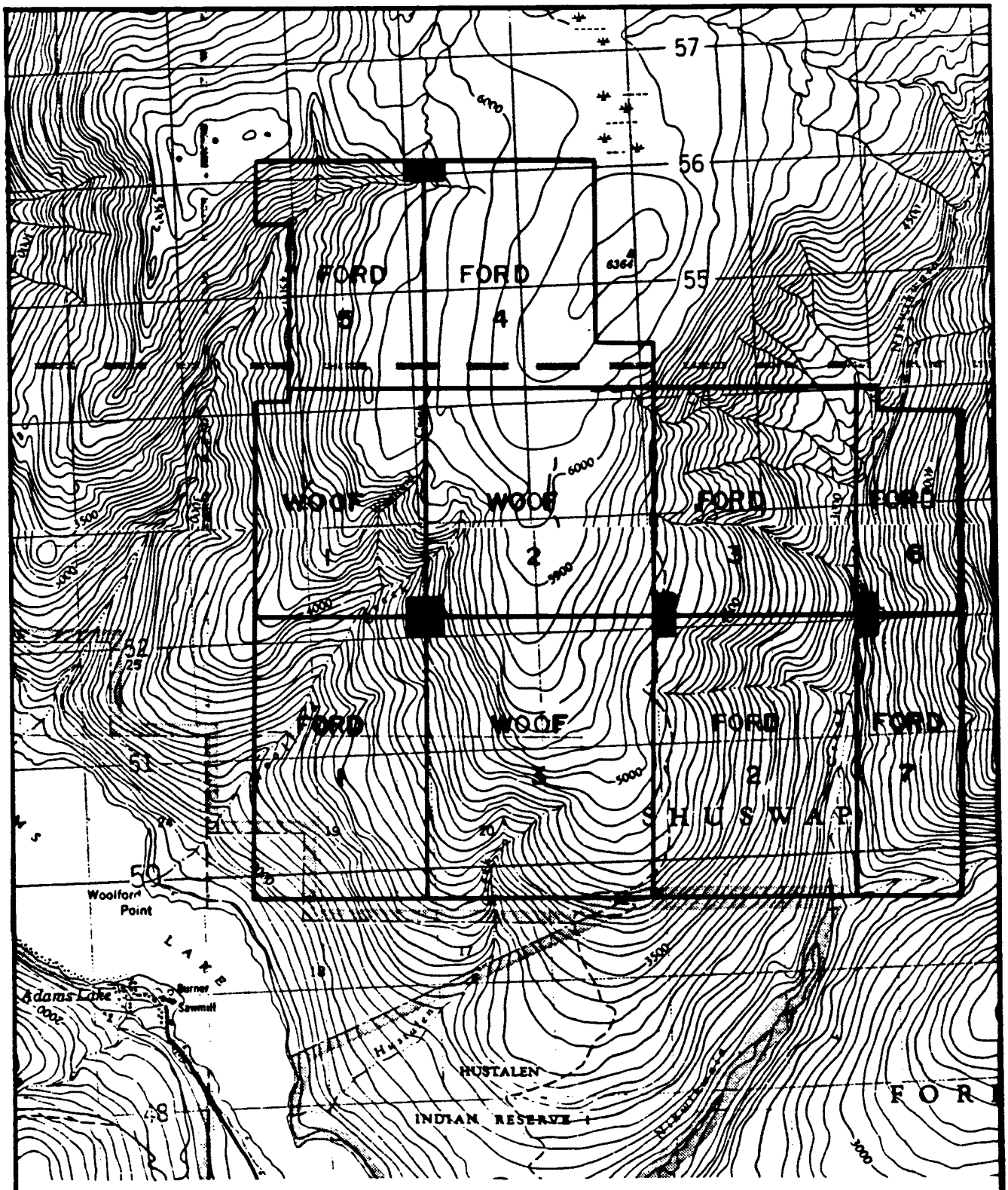
Claim Name	Record No.	Units	Record Date	Expiry Date*
Ford 1	5310	15	Dec 22/83	Dec 22/92
Ford 2	5311	20	Dec 22/83	Dec 22/90
Ford 3	5312	16	Dec 22/83	Dec 22/91
Ford 4	5313	16	Dec 22/83	Dec 22/91
Ford 5	5314	12	Dec 22/83	Dec 22/91
Ford 6	6219	8	May 16/85	May 16/91
Ford 7	6220	10	May 16/85	May 16/91
Woof 1	4997	12	Nov 18/83	Nov 18/91
Woof 2	4998	16	Nov 18/83	Nov 18/91
Woof 3	4999	20	Nov 18/83	Nov 18/92

		Total: 145 Units		

* **Note:** Expiry date based on acceptance of this report.

5. PREVIOUS WORK

Mineralization was discovered on Adams Plateau in the 1920's (Lucky Coon area) and substantial, although intermittent work, has been carried out since. Numerous mineral occurrences including the Lucky Coon, Elsie, King Tut, Mosquito King, Joe, Beca, Homestake and Rea are located proximal to the Ford claims.



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CLAIM MAP

FORD PROPERTY

KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION

NTS: 82 M/4, L/13

SCALE: 1:50000	FIGURE: 2
JAN 28, 1990	DRAWN BY: S.J.

The Lucky Coon, Elsie, King Tut, Mosquito King, Pet and Spar showings are located approximately 5-7 kilometres north and northeast of the Ford property and consist of stratabound massive to semi-massive sulphides (mainly lead-zinc-silver) found within metasediments. The deposits are discontinuous, locally as high grade lenses, and have had modest production: Lucky Coon - 920 tonnes yielding 713 grams gold; 222,982 grams silver; 131,738 kilograms lead; 48,783 kilograms zinc and 3,822 kilograms cadmium in 1975 and 1977.

The Beca and Joe showings are located approximately 3-4 kilometres west and northwest of the Ford and consist of lenses of volcanogenic massive sulphides (mainly silver-lead-zinc) within felsic to intermediate phyllites and schists. The Beca was acquired from Cominco by Westmin Resources Ltd. who subsequently carried out 1100 metres of drilling in 1984.

In 1984, Player Resources Inc. carried out geological, geochemical, and geophysical surveys with follow up trenching on the Wad 2 and 3 claims located immediately north of the Ford. The result was the delineation of narrow copper-lead-zinc mineralization coinciding with geochemical and geophysical anomalies on Wad 2.

During 1985 the Adams Plateau Joint Venture (APJV) carried out geological, geochemical, and geophysical surveys with follow-up trenching and diamond drilling on the AXL, Wad, and Adam claims adjoining the Ford property to the north and northeast. Twenty eight holes totaling 1542 metres were drilled and intersected two narrow massive sulphide (predominantly pyrrhotite with lesser pyrite, lead, zinc, and copper) zones on strike with the Ford claims.

Mineralization was first discovered on the present Ford claims in 1971 by Derry, Michener, and Booth. Massive sulphide boulders (predominantly pyrrhotite) were uncovered while prospecting Nikwikwaia Creek. The source was found to be in the present Ford 6 and 7 claim area. Canico followed up this mineralization in 1980, but abandoned it due to low base metal grades (up to 3% lead-zinc).

The present day Ford and Woof claims were staked in 1983, by BHP-Utah Mines Ltd., to cover heavy mineral stream anomalies discovered during regional exploration of the area. At that time regional exploration in the plateau area was intensified by the discovery of the Rea deposit (located 15-20 kilometres to the northwest) by Rea Gold.

In the late fall of 1983, BHP-Utah carried out reconnaissance mapping and limited rock and soil sampling in the Woolford Creek area. An airborne electromagnetic (AEM) survey across the entire Ford property was completed by Questor Surveys Ltd. in May 1984 with 1:10,000 property mapping and sampling carried out in July and August of the same year. Property scale mapping (1:5,000) was undertaken in 1985. Four grids were constructed with subsequent soil sampling, VLF, and magnetometer surveys. Additional prospecting led to the discovery of narrow massive sulphide (predominantly pyrrhotite) lenses up to 15 centimetres in width along Nikwikwaia Creek.

In the fall of 1986, the APJV Group optioned the Ford property from BHP-Utah, adding it to their adjoining ground to the north. During 1986, APJV concentrated their work (including seven drill holes and numerous trenches) north of the Ford property on the AXL, Wad, and Adam claims in an attempt to further outline the main sulphide zones delineated by their 1985 drilling.

Additional work by APJV consisted of Induced Polarization (IP) surveys on four grids, including the Adam-C and Woolford Creek grids (Figure 4). Follow-up drilling was concentrated in the northern Ford claim area in an attempt to test the possible southwest strike extension of the APJV sulphide zones to the north. Four diamond drill holes totalling 401 metres were drilled with no significant mineralization found. Two holes totalling 232 metres were drilled in the Adam-C grid area intersecting weak mineralization (see Property Geology - Mineralization). APJV returned the property to BHP-Utah Mines Ltd. at the end of 1988.

6. 1989 PROGRAM

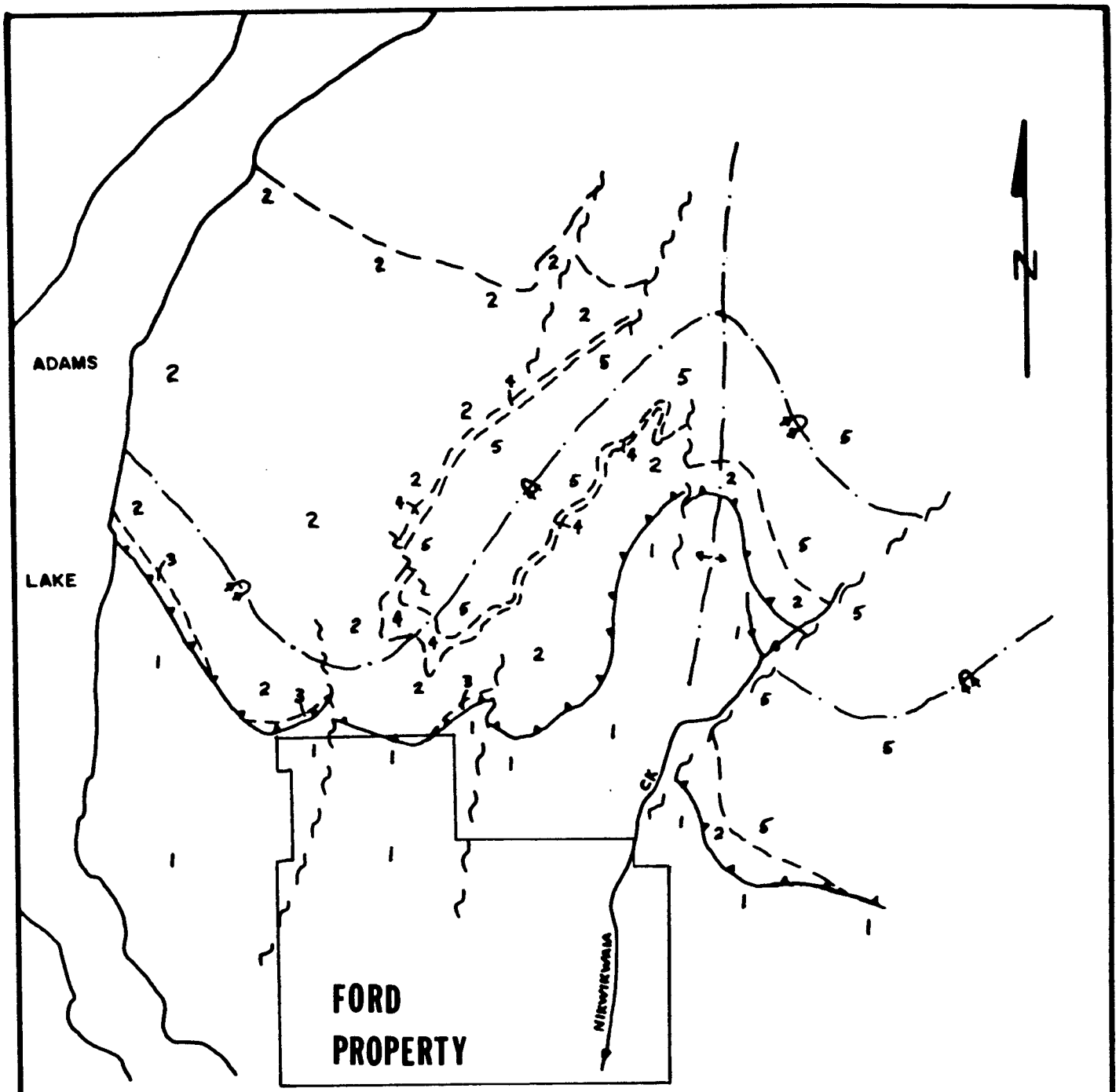
In 1989, 78 man days were spent on the Ford property between August 2 and October 23. The program involved 1:10,000 property scale mapping and limited concurrent rock sampling. The program was of a preliminary nature, with the purpose being to reinterpret the geology to aid in interpretation of pre-existing geophysical, geochemical, and diamond drill data and thereby select areas for more detailed follow-up. Previous mapping, carried out by BHP-Utah Mines Ltd. generally concurs with our findings. Exceptions are that the gneissic intrusive and intermediate volcanics are more extensive, while the felsic schists (volcanics) are less extensive than previously mapped. Mapping was done by a topofil and compass method. Outcrop exposure on the property is generally good with a network of logging roads providing valuable bedrock exposure and access.

7. GEOLOGY

A. REGIONAL GEOLOGY (Figure 3)

The Clearwater-Adams Plateau-Vavenby region has been mapped by the government (mainly the Geological Survey of Canada) since 1872. The most recent and comprehensive mapping project was initiated in 1978 by Schiarizza and Preto of the B.C. Ministry of Mines and Petroleum Resources and is summarized in their most recent report (Paper 1987-2).

This work indicates the Ford property is underlain by predominantly Paleozoic (Mississippian or older) rocks of the Eagle Bay Assemblage found within the western margin of the Omineca Belt. The Eagle Bay rocks are bounded to the east by the high-grade metamorphic rocks of the Shuswap Complex and to the west by the rocks of the Intermontane Belt. The Eagle Bay Assemblage consists of complexly deformed low grade (lower greenschist) metavolcanic



LEGEND

- 5 CLASTIC SEDIMENTS
- 4 QUARTZITE
- 3 POLYMICTIC CONGLOMERATE
- 2 INTERMEDIATE VOLCANICS — CHLORITE SCHIST
- 1 SERICITE SCHIST — FELSIC VOLCANICS — INCL. GRANITIC ORTHOGNEISS

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REGIONAL GEOLOGY

NTS: 82M/12,..L/13	FIGURE: 3
JANUARY, 1990	SCALE: 1:100000

and metasedimentary rocks generally striking northwest and dipping northeast. They have been intruded by a late Devonian granitic orthogneiss, Cretaceous granite, and early Tertiary quartz feldspar porphyry and basalt dykes.

The structural history of the area is complex as there are at least four recognizable stages of folding and/or faulting from the Jurassic to the Tertiary. Most predominant is the synmetamorphic west to southwest verging overturned folds and associated southwest directed thrust faults (such as the Haggard Creek thrust fault recognized in the northern property area). The Nikwikwaia synform is a southwest trending overturned isoclinal fold consisting of a core of metasediments enclosed by chlorite schists (Schiarriza and Preto, 1987). The nose of this synform (outlined by quartzites) is located on the northern end of the Ford property. Post metamorphic mesoscopic northwest plunging folds and later, east-west trending folds overprint the above synmetamorphic structures. The most recent and recognizable deformation on the property is comprised of northeasterly trending strike-slip faults and later, high angle normal faults and associated northerly trending folds.

Numerous mineral occurrences are located in the Adams Plateau and surrounding area. They are predominantly stratabound massive sulphide (lead-zinc-silver), hosted by metasediments and volcanogenic massive sulphide (silver-lead-zinc), hosted by felsic to intermediate phyllites and schists.

B. **PROPERTY GEOLOGY** (Figure 4)

The Ford property map area can be divided into 8 major rock types or mappable units. Due to the inherent fabric imposed by greenschist facies metamorphism, recognition and distinction in the field of the original rock types is sometimes difficult. All of the units generally strike at 40°-60° and dip 30°-60° northwest, with the exception of the northern claim area (junction of Ford 4, 5 and Woof 1, 2) where the strike is northwest-southeast and dips are 20°-40° northeast.

The most extensive unit underlying the claims is a chlorite schist (ex-intermediate volcanic). It has been intruded by an almost equally extensive granodiorite to diorite orthogneiss. Together these two units underlie approximately 70% of the map area. The orthogneiss and intermediate volcanic units were found to be more extensive than previous work indicated.

A quartz-sericite to sericite schist unit is present locally throughout the property. It occurs most extensively in the Adam-C grid area located in the southwestern region of the property (Ford 3 and Woof 1 claims). This felsic unit was found to be less extensive than previously mapped. Local outcrops of this felsic unit also occur in the Woolford Creek grid area (boundary of Ford 1 and Woof 3) and will be discussed, along with the Adam-C grid area, in more detail in the Mineralization section.

In the northern claim area (Ford 4, 5) a polylithic fragmental sedimentary unit is present. It is predominantly conglomeratic and locally smeared due to shearing, most likely related to a southwesterly directed thrust fault. At the present time the location of the thrust fault is assumed. Further detailed mapping of the area should more accurately identify its location.

A sedimentary unit consisting of predominantly argillites, mudstones, cherts, and shales occurs in the northernmost claim area (Ford 4,5), north of the polylithic fragmental unit. Small, localized occurrences of this unit are found in the southern claim area, commonly intercalated within the chlorite schists.

A sericite-chlorite schist (rhyodacite) unit is present as small, discontinuous bands in the southern property area (Ford 1,2 and Woof 3). A thicker section of this unit occurs in the northeast corner of Ford 4 (northern claim boundary) and will be discussed in more detail in the Mineralization section.

The youngest units in the map area are felsic and mafic dykes. The quartz feldspar porphyry (QFP) unit occurs as dykes and sills and may be related to late stage high angle normal faults.

The QFP is present locally throughout the map area but is most common in the Woof 2 claim area. Mafic dykes are also present locally throughout the map area.

I. **LITHOLOGY**

UNIT 1 : ARGILLITE, MUDSTONE, CHERT, SHALE, MINOR LIMESTONE, QUARTZITE

This aphanitic to fine grained sedimentary unit is comprised predominantly of argillite, mudstone, and chert. Argillite is dark brown to black, locally graphitic, weakly pyritic, and commonly displays crenulation cleavage. Mudstone is light, pale greenish gray and locally conglomeratic. The argillites and mudstones are; weakly to strongly foliated and locally exhibit mesoscopic folding, kink banding and soft sediment deformation; are commonly interbanded; and locally display relict bedding. Chert is silvery grey, strongly siliceous and occurs as bands (intercalations) up to 1 centimetre wide in argillites and mudstones giving a weak to strong cherty nature. Shale is dark brown to grayish to black and is moderately to strongly foliated. Limestone is white to bluish, strongly calcareous, and occurs as minor bands within the other sediments and chlorite schists. Quartzite is white to grayish, strongly siliceous and is also intercalated with other sediments. The sediments were not separated into their individual components on Figure 4 because of their limited continuity, interbedded nature, and variable cherty content.

UNIT 2 : QUARTZ-SERICITE, SERICITE SCHIST (RHYOLITE)

This felsic unit is fine grained, white to buff yellow, weakly to moderately calcareous, locally mesoscopically folded, and weakly pyritic. Quartz content is variable, ranging from weak (sericite schist with high feldspar content) to strong (quartz-sericite schist).

It is locally quartz-eyed with clear to whiteish "eyes" up to 3 millimetres in diameter and round to square in shape. Chlorite can be present but only in minor concentrations while muscovite may be present in weak to moderate amounts. Schistosity ranges from weak to intense (paper schist) with moderate to strong as most common. Minor amounts of pyrite are common. The unit is rhyolitic in composition and is derived from either a very siliceous sediment or a very felsic volcanic (ie. felsic ash tuff).

UNIT 3 : SERICITE-CHLORITE SCHIST (RHYODACITE)

Unit 3 is a fine grained, weak to moderately calcareous, patchy buff (sericite) and medium green (chlorite) schist. Overall, it has equivalent amounts of sericite and chlorite. Locally sericite is commonly a little more predominant. Minor amounts of quartz-eyes (similar to "eyes" in Unit 2) can also be present locally. It is derived from either a siliceous sediment or a felsic volcanic as it is rhyodacitic in overall composition. The sericite-chlorite schist is distinguished from the quartz-sericite to sericite schist (Unit 2) by its greater concentration of chlorite and general lack of appreciable quartz.

UNIT 4 : INTERMEDIATE VOLCANIC - CHLORITE SCHIST

The intermediate volcanic - chlorite schist is a fine grained, medium to dark green, moderately to strongly calcareous, and weakly to moderately magnetic unit. It ranges from an andesite (non-foliated) to intermediate phyllite (weak to moderately foliated) to chlorite schist (strongly foliated) depending on the degree of metamorphism and mica development. It is derived from andesite flows and fine grained tuffs and associated volcanoclastics. Local mesoscopic folding may be present as well as intercalations of sediments (argillites, mudstones,shales) and/or felsic schists. Variable amounts of sericite may be present, usually minor, except

for the region near the junction of Ford 4,5 and Woof 1,2 which will be discussed in further detail in the Mineralization section. Minor to weak concentrations of pyrite, malachite, chalcopyrite, and sphalerite are found within this extensive unit. The chlorite schist variety of this unit is distinguished from the sericite-chlorite unit (Unit 3) by its greater amounts of chlorite and carbonate and lack of sericite.

UNIT 4A : POLYLITHIC BRECCIA (VOLCANIC)

Unit 4A is an intermediate volcanic breccia located on the northern edge of the property (Ford 4). It was identified in pre-existing drill core while only float boulders have been found on surface. It is comprised of lithic clasts (which constitute 80% of the rock) in an intermediate volcanic matrix. The subangular clasts range from 1 millimetre to 5 centimetres in diameter and are weakly to moderately deformed. The composition of the lithic clasts (in decreasing order of abundance) is; felsic volcanics, intermediate volcanics, quartz, and sediments (argillites, wackes). Both the clasts and matrix exhibit weak to moderate sericite and epidote alteration. Local weak pyrite, pyrrhotite, sphalerite, and galena occur as disseminations in the matrix.

UNIT 5 : POLYLITHIC FRAGMENTAL (SEDIMENTARY)

Unit 5 is a coarse grained clastic (conglomerate) with minor amounts of lithic wackes and fine grained tuffs. The conglomerate commonly contains smeared fragments, likely due to thrust related shearing. Fragments are rounded to subrounded (up to 10 centimetres in diameter) and consist, in decreasing order of abundance, of; grits, quartz cobbles, sediments, intermediate volcanics, and felsic volcanics, all in a fine grained, greenish-grey sedimentary matrix. The degree of foliation ranges from strong (strongly smeared fragments) to weak or non-existent (pristine conglomerates and wackes). This unit is distinguished

from the polylithic breccia (Unit 4A) by its smeared fragments, sedimentary matrix, abundance of gritty fragments, and roundness of clasts. The medium to coarse grained lithic wacke is similar in fragment composition to the conglomerate with the clast size ranging from 2 millimetres to 1 centimetre. The fine grained, greenish tuffs are intermediate in composition and occur as bands within the conglomerates.

UNIT 6 : GRANODIORITE TO DIORITE ORTHOGNEISS

This intrusive unit is a medium grained granodiorite to diorite orthogneiss. It is weakly to moderately gneissic (commonly weak) and non-foliated to strongly foliated (commonly moderate). The contacts with the intermediate volcanics range from sharp to gradational. A common feature of the orthogneiss is xenoliths of quartz - eyed (similar "eyes" to those in the felsic schists) intermediate volcanic - chlorite schists. The abundance of these distinct xenoliths increases near the contact with the intermediate volcanics in the south central claim area. Not all xenoliths are quartz - eyed. Unit 6 was found to be much more extensive than previously mapped.

UNIT 7 : MAFIC DYKE

Unit 7 is a dark green to black, fine grained, locally hornblende porphyritic mafic dyke. It is andesitic to basaltic in composition, magnetic, and non-foliated. Locally it contains weak pyrite.

UNIT 8 : QUARTZ FELDSPAR PORPHYRY

Rocks of Unit 8 are white to buff coloured and composed predominantly of aphanitic to fine grained quartz and potassium feldspar. Local quartz and potassium feldspar phenocrysts, up to 2 millimetes in diameter, are present. Spherulitic texture may be

present and flow banding is common, with alternating white and buff or white and light green bands (usually 1 millimetre in width but may be up to 3 millimetres). Weathering produces a chalky white appearance in this unmetamorphosed, non-foliated, and non-calcareous unit. It occurs as dykes or sills (structurally controlled?) and locally contains up to 0.5% pyrite. Distinction from older felsic volcanics (Unit 2) is made by its fresh looking appearance due to lack of sericite and/or chlorite alteration and lack of foliation.

II. MINERALIZATION AND GEOCHEMISTRY

A total of 15 rock samples were collected from the property. Sample locations are shown on Figure 4. Samples were sent to Eco-Tech Labs, Kamloops, B.C. and analyzed for Au by atomic absorption and for 30 elements by ICP (Ag, Al, As, B, Ba, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, K, La, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, Sb, Sn, Sr, Ti, U, V, W, Y, Zn). Analytical procedures are included in Appendix IV and certificates of analysis in Appendix III.

No economic surface mineralization has been identified from the 1989 mapping and prospecting program. Weak pyrite is fairly widespread throughout the map area, while chalcopyrite, sphalerite, galena, and pyrrhotite occur sporatically both sub-parallel to foliation and as cross-cutting veinlets. Several precious metal poor, base metal anomalies were identified. The best results are from two samples with anomalous copper collected along Nikwikwaia Creek, along the border of the Ford 2 and 7 claims. The first sample ran 2138 ppm Cu and was a chip across a 10-15 centimetre wide massive pyrrhotite (with chalcopyrite) lense in intermediate volcanics (Sample 70006). The second sample, a grab of altered intrusive with minor chalcopyrite approximately 150 metres to the northwest, ran 2314 ppm Cu (Sample 70005). In both instances mineralization pinched out or was not traceable over significant distance.

In the northeast corner of the Woof 1 claim, a grab sample of altered intermediate volcanics with pyrite and chalcopyrite ran 2612 ppm Cu. This portion of the intermediate volcanic - chlorite schists encompasses a large gossan zone, proximal and most likely related to, the gneissic intrusive. Foliation changes to a northwest-southeast strike and northeast dip (in contrast to regional attitudes) while sericite and quartz-sericite development is common and may replace the intermediate volcanics entirely. Local silicification and weak mineralization (pyrite, chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite) of the intermediate unit is also common in this area.

Unit 2, located in the Adam-C grid area (southern claim region), is weakly pyritic in outcrop. The APJV Group carried out an IP survey on the grid. Two diamond drill holes totalling 232 metres were completed. DDH 36 tested one IP anomaly and intersected a 1 metre wide zone grading 1.03% copper and 3.7 grams/tonne silver in a siliceous pyritic zone near the contact of felsic schists with intermediate volcanics. Several IP anomalies along strike remain untested.

The APJV Group also carried out trenching in the Woolford Creek grid area, to test coincident IP and soil anomalies, and reportedly uncovered broad zones of up to 1% combined zinc-lead. Other IP anomalies in the grid area remain untested.

Weak mineralization is also present in the northern claim area (Ford 4). Surface mineralization is limited to pyrite (up to 5%) and minor occurrences of zinc and lead in the area of the possible southwest strike extension of the APJV sulphide zones. APJV drilled four holes (totalling 401 metres) on the Ford to test this possibility, but only weak, narrow mineralization was discovered: DDH 67 - 0.5% copper, 0.47% lead, 0.34% zinc and 3.1 grams/tonne silver over 1.25 metres and DDH 63 - 1.73% zinc, 0.04% copper, 0.07% lead, and 4.3 grams/tonne silver over 0.94 metres.

See Figure 4 for drill hole locations. Untested IP anomalies are present along strike and the zone remains untested at depth.

Mapping has not yet been carried out in the northwestern portion of the property (Ford 5). The possibility of felsic volcanic stratigraphy extending east from the Beca claims (adjoining claims to the west) onto the Ford property exists, as suggested by Cominco's 1978 work. This stratigraphic package is host to several precious metal rich massive sulphide occurrences on the Beca claims. Reconnaissance mapping is warranted.

CONCLUSION

The 1989 Ford mapping project confirmed the property to be underlain by northeast striking and northwest dipping intermediate to felsic volcanics and clastic sediments of the Eagle Bay Assemblage. The felsic volcanics were found to be less extensive than previously mapped. The most extensive unit underlying the claims is the intermediate volcanic-chlorite schist. Intrusion by a granodiorite to diorite orthogneiss, together with the intermediate volcanics, underlie approximately 70% of the claims. The orthogneiss unit was found to be more extensive than previous work indicated.

No economic surface mineralization was identified on the Ford property. Pyrite (mostly weak) is the most common sulphide while local, sparse occurrences of chalcopyrite, sphalerite, galena, and pyrrhotite are present. Information gathered from the 1989 mapping project, in addition to the pre-existing data (geophysical, geochemical, and diamond drilling) has helped outline four geologically favourable areas requiring follow-up work.

The first area of interest is located in the northern claim area (Ford 4). Weak surface mineralization consisting of pyrite with minor sphalerite and galena is present. This mineralization may represent the southwest strike extension of lead-zinc mineralization on the adjoining Adams Plateau Joint Venture ground.

Four shallow diamond drill holes on Ford 4, drilled to test this possibility, intersected narrow, weak mineralization. Geophysical (IP) anomalies remain untested along strike and no attempt has been made to test the zone at depth. Detailed mapping may help define the stratigraphy and thereby aid drill target selection.

A second area warranting follow-up work is located in the Adam-C Grid area. Underlying geology is dominated by felsic schist. A previous IP survey outlined several anomalies. One diamond drill hole (DDH 36) tested one of the IP anomalies, intersecting a 1 metre wide section grading 1.03% copper and 3.7 grams/tonne silver in a siliceous pyritic zone near the contact of felsic schists with intermediate volcanics. Detailed mapping and prospecting may aid definition of the contact zone on surface. Several IP anomalies along strike, in addition to the downdip potential of the contact zone remain untested.

The third area of interest is the Woolford Creek Grid area. IP and soil surveys conducted on the grid outlined several coincident anomalies. Subsequent trenches reportedly uncovered broad zones of up to 1% combined zinc-lead. Detailed mapping may help define the geology and surface mineralziation of the area. Other coincident IP and soil anomalies in the grid area remain untested. Strongest IP response is on the easternmost line. Expansion of IP coverage eastwards is warranted.

The last area warranting follow-up at this stage is the northwestern portion of the property (Ford 5). The geology is unknown but previous work by Cominco suggests potential for felsic volcanic stratigraphy (found on the adjoining Beca claims to the west) extending onto the Ford property. Reconnaissance mapping should be carried out.

REFERENCES

Robinson, C., (1984): Geophysical and Geochemical Report on the Ford Mineral Claims. Assessment Report No. 13400.

Robinson, C., Ord, R., and Burt, P., (1986): Geological, Geochemical and Geophysical report on the Ford Mineral Claims. Assessment Report No. 14359.

Schiarizza, P. and Pieto, V.A., (1987): Geology of the Adams Plateau - Clearwater - Vavenby Area. B.C. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources; Paper 1987-2.

Spencer, B.E., (1989): Diamond Drilling Assessment Report on the Ford and Woof Claims.

Wojdak, P.J., (1978): Geological and Geochemical Assessment Report on the Beca 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11 Mineral Claims. Assessment Report No. 7040.

APPENDIX I

Statement of Qualifications

I, Steve Jensen, do hereby certify that:

1) I am a geologist and have practised my profession for the past three years.

2) I graduated from the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, British Columbia with a Bachelor of Sciences degree in Geology (1987).

3) I was actively involved in the mapping of the Ford Property and authored the report contained herein.

4) All data contained within this report and conclusions drawn from it are true and accurate to the best of my knowledge.

5) I hold no personal interst, direct or indirect, in the Ford Property which is the subject of this report.

Steve Jensen
Geologist
January, 1990

I, Randy Farmer, do hereby certify that:

1) I am a geologist residing at the above address.

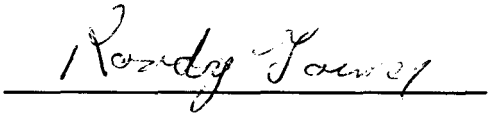
2) I graduated from Lakehead University in Thunder Bay, Ontario with an Honours Bachelor of Science degree, (Geology), in 1980.

3) I have practised my profession for more than 9 years.

4) I supervised the work on the Ford Property.

5) All data contained within this report and conclusions drawn from it are true and accurate to the best of my knowledge.

6) I hold no personal interest, direct or indirect in the Ford Property which is the subject of this report.



Randy Farmer
Project Geologist
January 1990

APPENDIX II

Cost Statement

FORD PROPERTY

Cost Statement

1)	Geology (incl. field plotting)		
	a) Steve Jensen (Geologist) 52 days @ $193.00/day Aug 2 - Oct 23, 1989	$10,036.00	
	b) Peter Procter (Geologist) 21 days @ $150.15/day Aug 2 - Oct 22, 1989	3,153.15	
	c) Vaun Malo (Assistant) 13 days @ $121.55/day Aug 2 - Aug 30, 1989	1,580.15	
	Subtotal		$14,769.30
2)	Supervision		
	R. Farmer (Project Geologist) 4 days @ $235.95/day (Aug 6, 11, 25, Oct 8, 1989)	$ 943.80	
	Subtotal		$ 943.80
3)	Analytical		
	15 rock chip samples (analysed for 30 el ICP + Au at Eco-Tech Labs, Kamloops 15 @ $16.25 ea	$ 243.75	
	Subtotal		$ 243.75
4)	Food and Accommodation		
	a) Food $17/manday x 86 mandays	$ 1,462.00	
	b) Accommodation 52 days @ $50/day for crew	2,600.00	
	Subtotal		$4,062.00
5)	Transportation		
	4x4 truck lease (including fuel, insurance etc) 52 days @ $50/day	$ 2,600.00	
	Subtotal		$2,600.00

6) Report Writing

Steve Jensen 2 days @ 193.00/day	$ 386.00	
R. Farmer 2 days @ $235.95/day	471.90	
Subtotal		$ 857.90

7) Drafting and Typing

a) Drafting 10 hours @ $25.00/hr	$ 250.00	
b) Typing 1 day @ $100.00/day	100.00	
Subtotal		$ 350.00
COST TOTAL		**$ 23,826.75**

COST ALLOCATION

Work was evenly distributed over the entire property (145 units); thus Ford B Group (98 units) represents 68% of the property.

Therefore 68% of the total cost is applied to the Ford B Group. i.e. 68% x $23,826.75 = $16,202.19 (applied to Ford B Group)

Therefore 32% of the total cost is applied to the Ford A Group. i.e. 32% x $23,826.75 = $7,624.56 (applied to Ford A Group)

FORD A GROUP:

Claims Applied	Units	Years Applied	Value ($)	
Ford 1	15	1	$ 3,000.00	
Woof 3	20	1	4,000.00	
			7,000.00	
To PAC Account BHP-Utah Mines Ltd.			$624.56	
Ford A Group Subtotal				$ 7,624.56

FORD B GROUP:

Claims Applied	Units	Years Applied	Value ($)	
Ford 3	16	2	$ 6,400.00	
Ford 4	16	1	3,200.00	
Ford 5	12	1	2,400.00	
Ford 6	8	1	1,600.00	
Ford 7	10	1	2,000.00	
			15,600.00	
To PAC Account BHP-Utah Mines Ltd.			$ 602.19	
Ford B Group subtotal				16,202.19
			TOTAL	**$ 23,826.75**

APPENDIX III

Certificates of Analysis

Eco-Tech Laboratories Ltd.
10041 E. Trans Canada Hwy.
Kamloops, B.C.
V2C 2J3
September 15, 1989

TECK EXPLORATIONS LTD.
960 - 175 Second Avenue
Kamloops, B.C.
V2C 5W1
ATTN: Fred Haley

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS ETK 89-691A
8 Rock Samples, received September 5/89
Project # 1381

All values in PPM unless otherwise reported

ETK	DESCRIPTION	Ag	Al%	As	B	Ba	Bi	Ca%	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe%	K%	La	Mg%	Mn	Mo	Na%	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sn	Sr	Ti%	U	V	W	Y	Zn
691.1	70002	0.2	1.30	32	6	51	5	0.19	2	13	31	40	4.63	0.14	26	0.64	832	2	<.01	< 1	1035	72	< 5	21	10	<.01	< 10	3	< 10	< 1	406
691.2	70003	1.3	1.39	< 5	7	15	< 5	0.37	< 1	36	48	616	3.77	0.06	50	0.98	401	7	0.02	4	291	66	< 5	< 20	15	<.01	< 10	6	< 10	9	68
691.3	70004	<.2	1.99	< 5	7	32	< 5	1.92	< 1	30	25	47	4.53	0.06	22	1.80	795	< 1	<.01	10	932	97	< 5	< 20	34	0.05	< 10	24	< 10	< 1	151
691.4	70005	1.4	0.33	9	8	55	< 5	0.48	< 1	10	67	2314	1.11	0.15	17	0.10	180	10	0.01	4	476	56	< 5	< 20	24	<.01	< 10	2	< 10	7	78
691.5	70006	<.2	0.31	32	6	57	< 5	2.77	< 1	102	52	2138	>15.00	0.02	96	0.34	1044	< 1	<.01	105	1702	87	< 5	124	49	0.02	30	63	< 10	< 1	64
691.6	70007	1.3	0.57	160	9	27	< 5	0.12	4	28	53	273	4.94	0.15	20	0.26	372	2	<.01	5	111	78	< 5	45	5	<.01	< 10	< 1	< 10	< 1	55

NOTE: > = Greater than
< = less than

cc: Steve Jensen
Fax: Kamloops

ECO-TECH LABORATORIES LTD.
DOUG HOWARD
B.C. CERTIFIED ASSAYER

ECO-TECH LABORATORIES LTD.

ASSAYING · ENVIRONMENTAL TESTING

10041 East Trans Canada Hwy, Kamloops B.C. V2C 2J3 (604) 573-5700 Fax 573-4557

SEPTEMBER 11,1989

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS ETK89-691

TECK EXPLORATIONS LTD.
960, 175 SECOND AVENUE
KAMLOOPS, B.C.
V2C 5W1

ATTENTION: FRED DALEY

SAMPLE IDENTIFICATION: 8 ROCK samples received SEPT.5, 1989
PROJECT: 1381

ET#	Description	AU (ppb)
691 - 1	70002	10
691 - 2	70003	5
691 - 3	70004	5
691 - 4	70005	10
691 - 5	70006	5
691 - 6	70007	95

NOTE: < = LESS THAN

CC: STEVE JENSEN
FAX: KAMLOOPS
BC89/TECK6

ECO-TECH LABORATORIES LTD.
DOUG HOWARD
B.C. CERTIFIED ASSAYER

ECO-TECH LABORATORIES LTD.
10041 EAST TRANS CANADA HWY.
KAMLOOPS, B.C. V2C 2J3
PHONE - 604-573-5700
FAX - 604-573-4557

SEPTEMBER 26, 1989

TECK EXPLORATIONS LTD. - ETK89-717 A

960 - 175 SECOND AVENUE
KAMLOOPS, B.C.
V2C 5W1
ATTN: FRED DALEY

VALUES IN PPM UNLESS OTHERWISE REPORTED

PROJECT: 1381
11 ROCK SAMPLES RECEIVED SEPT.14, 1989

ETK#	DESCRIPTIONS		AG	AL(%)	AS	B	BA	BI	CA(%)	CD	CO	CR	CU	FE(%)	K(%)	LA	MG(%)	MN	MO	NA(%)	NI	P	PB	SB	SN	SR	TI(%)	U	V	W	Y	ZN
717 A-	1	70008	.8	.91	65	8	10	5	.15	<1	37	335	188	5.19	.04	<10	.87	539	24	.04	6	310	56	<5	<20	7	<.01	<10	18	<10	2	93
717 A-	2	70009	.3	1.36	<5	11	65	<5	.3	6	4	94	33	3.56	.22	20	.48	458	14	.09	1	605	48	10	<20	20	.03	<10	15	<10	9	54
717 A-	3	70010	<.2	3.05	5	<2	40	5	.29	2	19	41	28	6.82	.27	10	2.44	667	4	.06	<1	1270	68	5	<20	12	.02	<10	76	<10	9	199
717 A-	4	70011	1.8	1.82	10	8	40	<5	.24	<1	32	19	2612	4.75	.15	10	.93	313	4	.09	6	1880	6	5	<20	11	.01	<10	36	<10	10	52

NOTE: < = LESS THAN

CC: STEVE JENSEN
FAX: TECK, KAMLOOPS
SC89/TECK5

ECO-TECH LABORATORIES LTD.
DOUG HOWARD
B.C. CERTIFIED ASSAYER

ECO-TECH LABORATORIES LTD.
ASSAYING - ENVIRONMENTAL TESTING
10041 East Trans Canada Hwy., Kamloops, B.C. V2C 2J3 (604) 573-5700 Fax 573-4557

SEPTEMBER 15, 1989

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS ETK 89-717

TECK EXPLORATIONS LTD.
960, 175 SECOND AVENUE
KAMLOOPS, B.C.
V2C 5W1

ICP TO FOLLOW

ATTENTION: FRED DALEY

SAMPLE IDENTIFICATION: 11 ROCK samples received September 14, 1989
PROJECT: 1381
SHIPMENT NO.:

ET#	Description	AU (ppb)
717 - 1	70008	10
717 - 2	70009	15
717 - 3	70010	20
717 - 4	70011	<5

FORD

NOTE: < = less than

ECO-TECH LABORATORIES LTD.
DOUG HOWARD
B.C. Certified Assayer

SC89/TECK

ECO-TECH LABORATORIES LTD.

10041 EAST TRANS CANADA HWY.
KAMLOOPS, B.C. V2C 2J3
PHONE - 604-573-5700
FAX - 604-573-4557

OCTOBER 17, 1989

TECK EXPLORATIONS LTD. - ETK89-774A

960 - 175 SECOND AVENUE
KAMLOOPS, B.C.
V2C 5W1
ATTN: FRED DALEY

VALUES IN PPM UNLESS OTHERWISE REPORTED

PROJECT:1382
7 ROCK SAMPLES RECEIVED OCT.11,1989

ETK#	DESCRIPTIONS	AG	AL(%)	AS	B	BA	BI	CA(%)	CD	CO	CR	CU	FE(%)	K(%)	LA	MG(%)	MN	MO	NA(%)	NI	P	PB	SB	SN	SR	TI(%)	U	V	W	Y	ZN
774A -	1 70013	.2	1.95	25	<2	35	<5	.25	<1	19	83	13	6.56	.23	<10	1.64	220	6	.05	57	430	26	<5	20	14	.01	<10	24	<10	3	100

NOTE: < = LESS THAN

CC: STEVE JENSEN
FAX: TECK, KAMLOOPS
SC89/TECK5

ECO-TECH LABORATORIES LTD.
JUTTA JEALOUSE
B.C. CERTIFIED ASSAYER

ECO-TECH LABORATORIES LTD.
ASSAYING - ENVIRONMENTAL TESTING
10041 East Trans Canada Hwy., Kamloops, B.C. V2C 2J3 (604) 573-5700 Fax 573-4557

OCTOBER 17, 1989

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS ETK 89-774

TECK EXPLORATIONS LTD.
960, 175 SECOND AVENUE
KAMLOOPS, B.C.
V2C 5W1

ATTENTION: FRED DALEY

SAMPLE IDENTIFICATION: 7 ROCK samples received OCTOBER 11, 1989
PROJECT : 1382

ET#	Description	AU (ppb)	AU (g/t)	AU (oz/t)
774 - 1	70013	10		

NOTE: > = GREATER THAN

Jutta Jealouse

ECO-TECH LABORATORIES LTD.
JUTTA JEALOUSE
B.C. Certified Assayer

cc. STEVE JENSEN
BOX 1031
CHASE B.C.
V0E 1M0

ECO-TECH LABORATORIES LTD.

10041 EAST TRANS CANADA HWY.
KAMLOOPS, B.C. V2C 2J3
PHONE - 604-573-5700
FAX - 604-573-4557

JULY 14, 1989

TECK EXPLORATIONS LTD. - ETK89-324A

960 - 175 SECOND AVENUE
KAMLOOPS, B.C.
V2C 5W1
ATTN: FRED BALEY

VALUES IN PPM UNLESS OTHERWISE REPORTED

PROJECT: 30007
7 ROCK CHIP SAMPLES RECEIVED JUNE 19, 1989

ETK#	DESCRIPTIONS	AG	AL(%)	AS	B	BA	BI	CA(%)	CD	CO	CR	CU	FE(%)	K(%)	LA	MG(%)	MN	MO	NA(%)	NI	P	PB	SB	SN	SR	TI(%)	U	V	W	Y	ZN
324 - 1	56751	3.2	1.20	240	<2	<5	<5	.20	10	26	35	77	8.41	.10	<10	.72	989	15	.04	7	773	286	15	<20	8	<.01	30	7	40	4	2102

NOTE: < = LESS THAN

FAX: TECK, KAMLOOPS
SC89/TECK1

ECO-TECH LABORATORIES LTD.
DOUG HOWARD
B.C. CERTIFIED ASSAYER

ECO-TECH LABORATORIES LTD.
ASSAYING - ENVIRONMENTAL TESTING
10041 East Trans Canada Hwy., Kamloops, B.C. V2C 2J3 (604) 573-5700 Fax 573-4557

ARTHUR FARMER

JULY 17, 1989

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS ETK 89-324

TECK EXPLORATIONS LTD.
960, 175 SECOND AVENUE
KAMLOOPS, B.C.
V2C 5W1

ATTENTION: FRED DALEY

SAMPLE IDENTIFICATION: 7 ROCK CHIP samples received June 19, 1989
PROJECT: 30007

ET#	Description	AU (ppb)	AU (g/t)	AU (oz/t)	AG (g/t)	BA (ppm)	CU (%)	PB (%)	ZN (%)
324 - 1	56751	60							

NOTE: < = less than

ECO-TECH LABORATORIES LTD.
DOUG HOWARD
B.C. Certified Assayer

CC: RANDY FARMER
SC89/TECK1

ECO-TECH LABORATORIES LTD.

10041 EAST TRANS CANADA HWY.
KAMLOOPS, B.C. V2C 2J3
PHONE - 604-573-5700
FAX - 604-573-4557

JULY 18, 1989

TECK EXPLORATIONS LTD. - ETK89-406A

960 - 175 SECOND AVENUE
KAMLOOPS, B.C.
V2C 5W1
ATTN: FRED DALEY

VALUES IN PPM UNLESS OTHERWISE REPORTED

PROJECT: 1368
18 ROCK SAMPLES RECEIVED JULY 6, 1989

ETK#	DESCRIPTIONS	AG	AL(%)	AS	B	BA	BI	CA(%)	CD	CO	CR	CU	FE(%)	K(%)	LA	MG(%)	MN	MO	NA(%)	NI	P	PB	SB	SN	SR	TI(%)	U	V	W	Y	ZN
406 A- 1	56758	.4	.24	45	<2	40	<5	.04	<1	1	158	10	3.61	.17	<10	.09	158	13	.03	5	180	40	<5	<20	9	<.01	10	3	<10	1	44
406 A- 2	56759	.4	.18	<5	<2	440	<5	.02	<1	2	100	4	.51	.13	<10	.02	34	89	.04	1	30	90	<5	<20	2	<.01	<10	2	<10	6	3
406 A- 3	56760	.2	.27	<5	<2	505	<5	.03	<1	3	114	6	1.37	.07	<10	.14	139	78	.02	5	200	34	<5	<20	3	<.01	<10	8	<10	1	17

NOTE: < = LESS THAN

CC: RANDY PARKER
FAX: TECK, KAMLOOPS
SC89/TECK1

ECO-TECH LABORATORIES LTD.
DOUG HOWARD
B.C. CERTIFIED ASSAYER

ECO-TECH LABORATORIES LTD.

ASSAYING - ENVIRONMENTAL TESTING

10041 East Trans Canada Hwy. Kamloops B C V2C 2J3 (604) 573-5700 Fax 573-4557

AUGUST 2, 1989

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS ETK 89-406

TECK EXPLORATIONS LTD.
960, 175 SECOND AVENUE
KAMLOOPS, B.C.
V2C 5W1

ATTENTION: RANDY FARMER

SAMPLE IDENTIFICATION: 18 ROCK& CORE samples received July 6, 1989
PROJECT: 1368

ET#	Description	AU (ppb)	BA (ppm)
406 - 1	56758	15	
406 - 2	56759	10	
406 - 3	56760	10	

APPENDIX IV

Analytical Procedure

ECO-TECH LABORATORIES LTD.
ASSAYING · ENVIRONMENTAL TESTING
10041 East Trans Canada Hwy., Kamloops, B C V2C 2J3 (604) 573-5700 Fax 573-4557

SAMPLE PREPARATION: ROCK/CORE

The samples are dryed (if wet) , crushed in two stages, blended and mechanically split to give a 250 to 300 gram subsample.

The subsample is pulverized in a " Ring and Puck" pulverizer to approximately -150 mesh (80% < -180 mesh).

The subsample is blended by rolling the sample 60 times on glazed paper.

ANALYSIS:

GOLD ANALYSIS:

Gold is analyzed by conventional fire assay, Atomic Absorption finish.

Samples showing gold content greater than one gram per tonne are automatically re-assayed to verify the first set of results and to determine if a nugget effect exists.

Samples having gold values exceeding five grams per tonne are normally assayed for "Metallics". The procedure involves taking a re-cut from the rejects and screening the new pulp to -140 mesh. The entire +140 mesh fraction is assayed separately. Two individual assays are performed on the -140 fraction and all the results are pro-rated to give the reported value.

Each set of forty samples assayed have one ore standard and one random duplicate sample included in the set.

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSES: AU, CU, PB, ZN

We use a 0.500 gram sample which is digested in aqua regia for 2 hours at 95°C.

Elements are analyzed by atomic absorption using background correction for Ag and Pb.

Each set of forty samples will include one ore standard and one random duplicate sample. Samples giving silver values greater than 30 ppm are normally assayed. Assays for Cu, Pb, Zn are normally performed on samples having values greater than 1000 ppm.

ECO-TECH LABORATORIES LTD.
ASSAYING - ENVIRONMENTAL TESTING
10041 East Trans Canada Hwy., Kamloops, B C V2C 2J3 (604) 573-5700 Fax 573-4557

GEOCHEMICAL LABORATORY METHODS

SAMPLE PREPARATION (STANDARD)

1. Soil or Sediment: Samples are dried and then sieved through 80 mesh nylon sieves.

2. Rock, Core: Samples dried (if necessary), crushed, riffled to pulp size and pulverized to approximately -140 mesh.

METHODS OF ANALYSIS

All methods have either known or in-house standards carried through entire procedure to ensure validity of results.

1. Multi-Element Cd, Cr, Co, Cu, Fe (acid soluble), Pb, Mn, Ni, Ag, Zn, Mo

Digestion	Finish
Hot aqua-regia	Atomic Absorption, background correction applied where appropriate

A) Multi-Element ICP

Digestion	Finish
Hot aqua-regia	ICP

2. Antimony

Digestion	Finish
Hot aqua regia	Hydride generation - A.A.S.

3. Arsenic

Digestion	Finish
Hot aqua regia	Hydride generation - A.A.S.

4. Barium

Digestion	Finish
Lithium Metaborate Fusion	Atomic Absorption

ECO-TECH LABORATORIES LTD.
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5. **Beryllium**

Digestion	Finish
Hot aqua regia	Atomic Absorption

6. **Bismuth**

Digestion	Finish
Hot aqua regia	Atomic Absorption

7. **Chromium**

Digestion	Finish
Sodium Peroxide Fusion	Atomic Absorption

8. **Fluorine**

Digestion	Finish
Lithium Metaborate Fusion	Ion Selective Electrode

9. **Mercury**

Digestion	Finish
Hot aqua regia	Cold vapor generation - A.A.S.

10. **Phosphorus**

Digestion	Finish
Lithium Metaborate Fusion	I.C.P. finish

11. **Selenium**

Digestion	Finish
Hot aqua regia	Hydride generation - A.A.S.

12. **Tellurium**

Digestion	Finish
Hot aqua regia Potassium Bisulphate Fusion	Hydride generation - A.A.S. Colorimetric or I.C.P.

ECO-TECH LABORATORIES LTD.
ASSAYING - ENVIRONMENTAL TESTING
10041 East Trans Canada Hwy., Kamloops, B C V2C 2J3 (604) 573-5700 Fax 573-4557

13. Tin

Digestion	Finish
Ammonium Iodide Fusion	Hydride generation - A.A.S.

14. Tungsten

Digestion	Finish
Potassium Bisulphate Fusion	Colorimetric or I.C.P.

15. Gold

Digestion	Finish
Fire Assay Preconcentration followed by Aqua Regia	Atomic Absorption

16. Platinum, Palladium, Rhodium

Digestion	Finish
Fire Assay Preconcentration followed by Aqua Regia	Graphite Furnace - A.A.S.

17. Uranium

Digestion	Finish
Hot HCl	Fluorometric

18. Thorium

Digestion	Finish
Hot Aqua Regia	I C P

JJ3/1

ECO-TECH LABORATORIES LTD.
ASSAYING - ENVIRONMENTAL TESTING
10041 East Trans Canada Hwy., Kamloops, B.C. V2C 2J3 (604) 573-5700 Fax 573-4557

GEOCHEMICAL LABORATORY METHODS

Multi Element ICP Analyses

Digestion: 1 gram sample is digested with 6 ml dilute aqua regia in a waterbath at 90°C for 90 minutes and diluted to 20 ml.

Analysis: Inductively coupled Plasma.

APPENDIX V

Rock Sample Descriptions

Ford Property Rock Samples

Sample No.	Location Comment	Description
70002	South end of Woof 2 claim	Grab of altered intermediate volcanic, weak to moderate sericite, weakly silicified, moderately rusty, 2-3% pyrite, minor sphalerite.
70003	Northeast corner of Woof 1 claim	Grab of altered intermediate volcanic, weak sericite, locally moderately rusty, moderate to strongly silicified, up to 1% pyrite, minor chalcopyrite, moderate malachite.
70004	Southeast corner of Ford 5 claim	Grab of altered intermediate (almost intrusive looking), moderately siliceous, 1-2% pyrite.
70005	East boundary of Ford 2 claim along Nikwikwaia Creek	Grab of altered gneissic intrusive, moderate to strongly rusty, minor fine grained chalcopyrite, moderate malachite.
70006	East boundary of Ford 2 claim along Nikwikwaia Creek	Chip across 10-15 cm massive sulphide zone in intermediate volcanic just above 50 cm quartz vein, 20% pyrrhotite, 2-3% pyrite, 1-2% chalcopyrite blebs.
70007	Northeast corner of Ford 4 claim	Grab of altered rhyodacite (sericite-chlorite schist), moderate to strongly rusty, 5% pyrite.
70008	South boundary of Ford 4 claim	Grab of pyrite rich 35cm quartz vein in intermediate volcanic, moderately rusty, quartz vein 048/42 NW, 5% pyrite.
70009	South end of Ford 4 claim	Grab of moderately siliceous polylithic fragmental, locally weak to moderately rusty, 1-2% pyrite.
70010	Southeast corner of Ford 5 claim	Grab of altered intermediate volcanic, altered to quartz-sericite schist and quartz-sericite chlorite schist, moderate to strongly rusty, foliation 110/22NE, 2-3% py.

Sample No.	Location Comment	Description
70011	Northeast corner of Woof 1 claim	Grab of altered intermediate volcanic (chlorite-sericite schist), moderate to strongly rusty, foliation 136/26NE, up to 1% pyrite, moderate malachite.
70013	South end of of Ford 5 claim	Grab of altered intermediate volcanic, altered to sericite schist, 2% pyrite.
56751	same as #70002	
56758	South central portion of Ford 1 claim	Grab of moderately to strongly silicified sericite schist (rhyolite?), 2% pyrite.
56759	North end of Woof 2 claim	Grab of quartz veined breccia zone in quartz-feldspar porphyry dykes, minor pyrite, trace chalcopyrite.
56760	Northeast corner of Ford 4 claim	Grab of felsic breccia float, felsic clasts in vuggy quartz matrix.

FORD 5 FORD 4 4A

FORD 1 WOOF 2 WOOF 1 WOOF 3 FORD 3 FORD 2 FORD 6 FORD 7

WOOLFORD CREEK AREA

ADAM-C GRID AREA

DIORITE

Diorite

70013 Py

70004 Py

70010 Sericite/Silica alteration, locally hornfelsic

70009

70008

70011 Cpy

70003 Silicified, Tr Gal

56759

56760 Py 70007

70002 56751 TR Sph

TR Gal Py

56758 Py Silicified

70005 Cpy

70006 20% po, minor Cpy

DYKES OF

2,7 DYKE

Woolford Creek

Nikwikwoia Creek

Hustalen Creek

ADAMS LAKE

N

LEGEND:

CRETACEOUS TO TERTIARY

- 8 QUARTZ FELDSPAR PORPHYRY
- 7 MAFIC DYKE

EAGLE BAY ASSEMBLAGE

- 6 GRANODIORITE TO DIORITE ORTHOGNEISS
- 5 POLYLITHIC FRAGMENTAL (SEDIMENTARY) LOCALLY SMEARED DUE TO SHEARING
- 4 INTERMEDIATE VOLCANIC-CHLORITE SCHIST a) Polylithic Breccia (Volcanic)
- 3 SERICITE-CHLORITE SCHIST (RHYODACITE)
- 2 QUARTZ-SERICITE SCHIST, SERICITE SCHIST (RHYOLITE)
- 1 ARGILLITE, MUDSTONE, CHERT, SHALE, MINOR LIMESTONE, QUARTZITE

KEY:

- 20 FOLIATION, INCLINED
- 30 BEDDING, INCLINED
- THRUST FAULT ASSUMED
- GEOLOGICAL CONTACT
- LOGGING ROAD
- OUTCROP
- TRENCH
- 70002 ROCK CHIP SAMPLE
- Py PYRITE
- Po PYRRHOTITE
- Cpy CHALCOPYRITE
- Gal GALENA
- Spy SPHALERITE
- CREEK
- 100 TOPOGRAPHIC CONTOUR *Contour Interval 100 metres*
- 36 DIAMOND DRILL HOLE

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT

19,632

0 250 500 1000

METRES

FIGURE: 4

TECK EXPLORATIONS LIMITED

#960 - 175 SECOND AVENUE KAMLOOPS, B.C. V2C 5W1

TEL: (604) 372-0332 FAX: (604) 372-1285

FORD PROPERTY

GEOLOGY

NTS: 82M/4, L/13	Geology by: S. JENSEN, P. PROCTER
Scale: 1:10,000	DECEMBER 1989