GEOCHEMICAL

ASSESSMENT REPORT

on the

BRUSSELS CLAIM GROUP

KAMLOOPS LAKE AREA

KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION

by

MURRAY S. MORRISON, B.Sc.

Claims:	Brussels 1-5, 10 & 11, Golden Lime 1&2 (39 units).
Location:	The Brussels Claim Group is situated 2 km south of Kamloops Lake, 25 km due west of Kamloops, B.C.
	Lat. 50°43'; Long. 120°41';
	N.T.S. Map 92-I-10E
Owner:	Murray S. Morrison
Operator:	Murray S. Morrison
Date Started:	April 10, 1990
Date Completed:	April 25, 1990

Kelowna, B.C.

June 12, 1990

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Continued . . .

TABLE OF CONTENTS - Continued

PAGE

ILLUSTRATIONS

SUMMARY

The Brussels Claim Group located 2 km south of Kamloops Lake, or 25 km due west of Kamloops, hosts at least two large carbonate/silica replacement zones which are believed to represent the upper (low temperature) horizons of strong epithermal systems that may contain precious metal values at depth.

The property, staked by the writer in March-April, 1981, has been optioned to Placer Development (1981-1984) and to Goldstone Exploration Ltd. (1984-1988). both of Vancouver. Placer Development conducted a widely-spaced soil geochemical survey over the central portion of the property in 1981, and in 1984 allowed their option to lapse. Goldstone Exploration Ltd. drilled two reverse circulation drill holes into the two largest carbonate replacement zones on the western side of the Brussels 3 mineral claim, and proved that each zone extends to at least 80 metres in depth. However, the precious metal content of the replacement zones was low and Goldstone Exploration Ltd. allowed their option to lapse.

During April of this year a geochemical soil survey, consisting of 361 samples analyzed for gold, and an experimental biogeochemical survey, consisting of 34 Douglas fir and 20 sagebrush twig samples analyzed for 30 elements by I.C.P., were conducted over western portions of the Brussels 3 & 5 mineral claims. The surveys were designed to verify gold geochemical soil anomalies outlined by Placer Development Ltd. in 1981.

No gold anomalies were discovered this year in spite of detailed coverage and refined laboratory procedures. There is no explanation for the different results obtained by the two surveys.

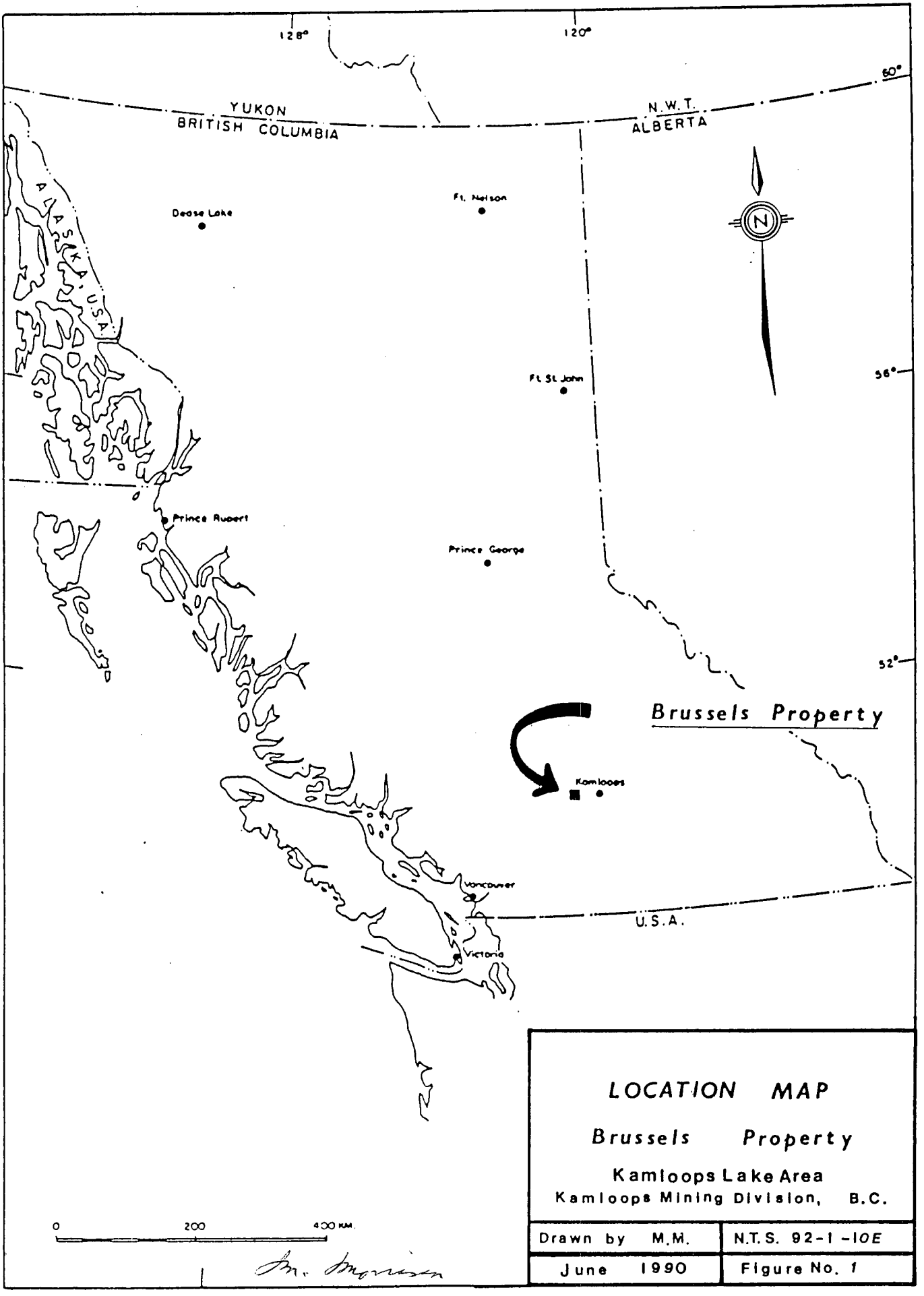
New geological observations suggest that two carbonate/silica replacement zones at the northwestern corner of the Brussels 3 mineral claim are genetically related to a sheared replacement

Continued . . .

SUMMARY - Continued

zone, known as the "Newmont Showing", which lies immediately west of the property. The Newmont Showing contains sulphides of iron, lead, zinc and antimony, as well as precious metal values. It is suggested that the carbonate/silica replacement zones on the Brussels 3 mineral claim could contain similar sulphide and precious metal values at moderate depth. It is also suggested that the drilling of a single "blind" drill hole at each site in 1985 did not adequately test the two large replacement zones.

An I.P. survey is recommended to delineate sulphide enrichment zones that may occur at moderate depth below the carbonate/silica replacement zones on the Brussels 3 mineral claim before further reverse circulation drilling is commenced.



LOCATION MAP

Brussels Property

Kamloops Lake Area

Kamloops Mining Division, B.C.

Drawn by M.M.	N.T.S. 92-I-10E
June 1990	Figure No. 1

INTRODUCTION

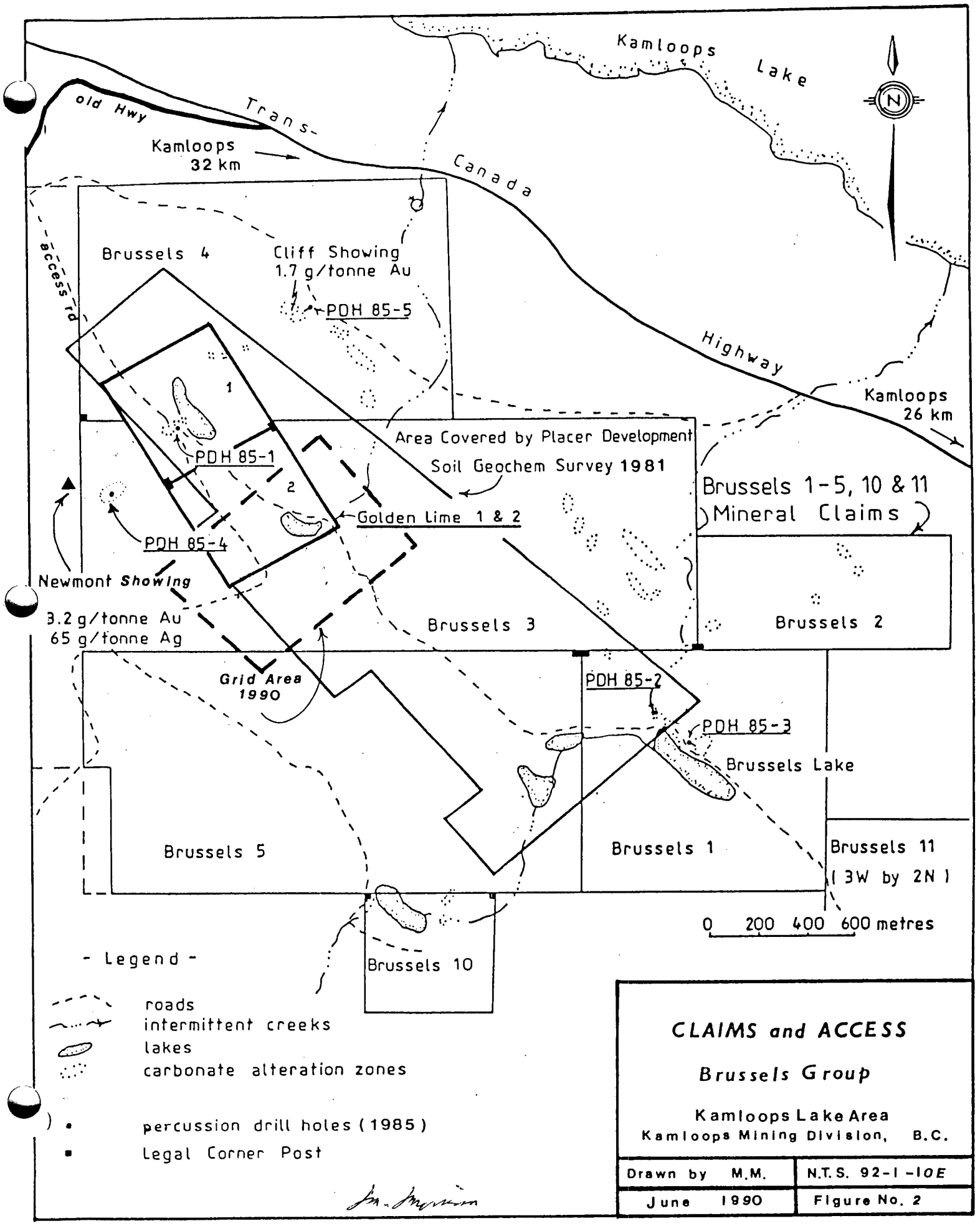
This report, written for government assessment work requirements discusses the results of soil geochemical and experimental biogeochemical surveys conducted on the Brussels Claim Group by the writer during April, 1990.

The Brussels Claim Group, owned by the writer, is comprised of 39 claim units covering 9.25 square kilometres of ground, 2 km south of Kamloops Lake, 25 km due west of Kamloops, B.C. The property was staked by the writer in 1981 to cover a system of highly faulted and carbonate replaced zones occurring within metavolcanics and metasediments of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group. The rusty replacement zones measure several metres in width and tens of metres in length, and during a 1985 drilling program were found to extend to at least 80 metres in depth (Morrison, 1986).

The 1985 drilling also proved that the carbonate (ankerite/dolomite) replacement zones cap strong silica replacement zones. These zones are believed to represent the upper (low temperature) horizons of large epithermal systems which could host precious metals at depth.

This year's soil and biogeochemical surveys were designed to confirm the presence of anomalous gold values in glacial sands and gravels lying "down glacier" from exposed carbonate replacement zones on the Brussels property. The down-glacier soil anomalies were first outlined by wide-spaced grid sampling (25 x 100 to 250 metres) conducted by crews of Placer Development Ltd. in 1981.

The results of the soil and biogeochemical surveys are discussed within the text of this report, while the gold values obtained from each sample are displayed on Map B-90-1 accompanying this report.



CLAIMS and ACCESS

Brussels Group

Kamloops Lake Area
Kamloops Mining Division, B.C.

Drawn by M.M.	N.T.S. 92-I-10E
June 1990	Figure No. 2

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Brussels Claim Group lies 2 km south of Kamloops Lake, or 1 km south of the Trans-Canada Highway, 25 km due west of Kamloops, B.C. (Lat. 50°43'; Long. 120°41'; N.T.S. Map 92-I-10E). Access to the property is via a segment of old highway which leaves the Trans-Canada Highway at a point 32 km west of Kamloops, or 3 km southeast of the Savona Tourist Lookout. Dirt access roads traverse most of the Brussels mineral claims as illustrated on Figure 2.

PHYSICAL FEATURES AND CLIMATE

The Brussels Claim Group with an average elevation of 600 metres above sea level lies 1 to 3 km south of Kamloops Lake (350 m elv.). The property features low relief with rounded rocky ridges and shallow, gravel-filled, valleys. An exception to the rolling topography is a 150 metre bluff which crosses the entire eastern side of the property from northwest to southeast.

The Kamloops Lake region is semi-arid at lower elevations with precipitation equalling less than 30 cm per year, and usually falling in the form of spring rains. Vegetation on the Brussels property reflects an increase in precipitation with elevation. Sagebrush is dominant at lower elevations on the property, near the Trans-Canada Highway, while Ponderosa pine grow sparsely at intermediate elevations and Douglas fir more densely at higher elevations and on the north slopes where moisture is retained.

Winter snow rarely accumulates to more than 30 cm on the property and lasts only from late November until early March.

Several small lakes, deepened by the building of earthen dams, supply water for grazing cattle during summer months. The largest lake is Brussels Lake, located on the Brussels 1 mineral claim (see Figure 2).

CLAIM STATUS

The mineral claims making up the Brussels Claim Group were staked by the writer in April 1981. All of the mineral claims are 100% owned by the writer, Mr. M. Morrison, of Kelowna, B.C. Particulars on the mineral claims, located within the Kamloops Mining Division are given below:

CLAIM NAME	UNITS	DATE OF RECORDING	RECORD NO.	EXPIRY * DATE
Brussels 1	4	April 30/81	3440	April 30/91
Brussels 2	2	" "	3441	" "
Brussels 3	10	" "	3442	" "
Brussels 4	6	" "	3443	" "
Brussels 5	8	" "	3444	" "
Brussels 10	1	" "	3449	" "
Brussels 11	6	" "	3450	" "
	37			

*(New Expiry Date based on the acceptance of this report for Assessment Work Credits).

The Legal Corner Posts and Initial Posts of all of the above listed mineral claims were verified by a Government Claims Inspector in 1981.

It should be noted that the Golden Lime 1&2, two-post, mineral claims have been entirely overstaked by the Brussels 3&4 modified grid mineral claims. The Golden Lime 1&2 mineral claims are also owned by the writer and have a March 16/91 expiry date.

HISTORY

The Brussels Claim Group was staked by the writer in April, 1981 to cover several large rusty carbonate alteration zones found within Nicola Group rocks during routine prospecting. The claim group was transferred to Placer Development Ltd. soon after staking.

Continued . . .

HISTORY - Continued

During 1981 crews from Placer Development Ltd. conducted a widely spaced (25x100 to 250 metre) soil geochemical survey over the central portion of the property as illustrated on Figure 2. Elements typical of epithermal systems (mercury, antimony and arsenic) were found to occur in moderate concentrations on the Brussels 3&4 mineral claims, and gold was found on the Brussels 1&3 mineral claims, but no drilling was done by Placer Development Ltd. and the mineral claims were returned to the writer in April, 1984.

The property was next optioned to Goldstone Exploration Ltd. of Vancouver in May 1984, and during May 1985 Goldstone Exploration conducted a widely spaced reverse circulation percussion drill program across the Brussels property (see drill hole locations on Figure 2). Drill holes 85-1 and 85-4 encountered up to 80 metres of intensely carbonate and/or silica replaced Nicola metavolcanics but no significant precious metal values were encountered during the drill program and in 1988 Goldstone Exploration allowed their option to lapse.

In 1989 the writer conducted a ground magnetometer survey over the Golden Lime 1 & 2 mineral claims and western portions of the Brussels 3 & 5 mineral claims. A detailed geochemical soil survey (25 x 50 to 100 metre grid spacing) was also conducted over the western portion of the Brussels 3 mineral claim and northwestern corner of the Brussels 5 mineral claim. The soil samples were analyzed for 30 elements by ICP plus mercury. Gold at the parts per billion level was not tested.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

The regional geology of the Savona area is outlined on Figure 3 accompanying this report. The Savona Mercury Belt shows up as a series of mercury prospects that occur within Upper Triassic Nicola Group or Cretaceous (?) metavolcanics and metasediments in close proximity to Copper Creek Intrusions. The mercury showings are often associated with replacement zones within faulted country rock. The mercury content at the Savona mercury prospects is generally much less than 0.1% and non-economic, but the mercury is an indicator of strong epithermal systems.

Precious metals and base metals have been found within chalcedony and quartz veins associated with the alteration zones which are believed to represent strong Late Cretaceous or Early Tertiary epithermal systems. Gold has been found at Criss Creek as illustrated on Figure 3.

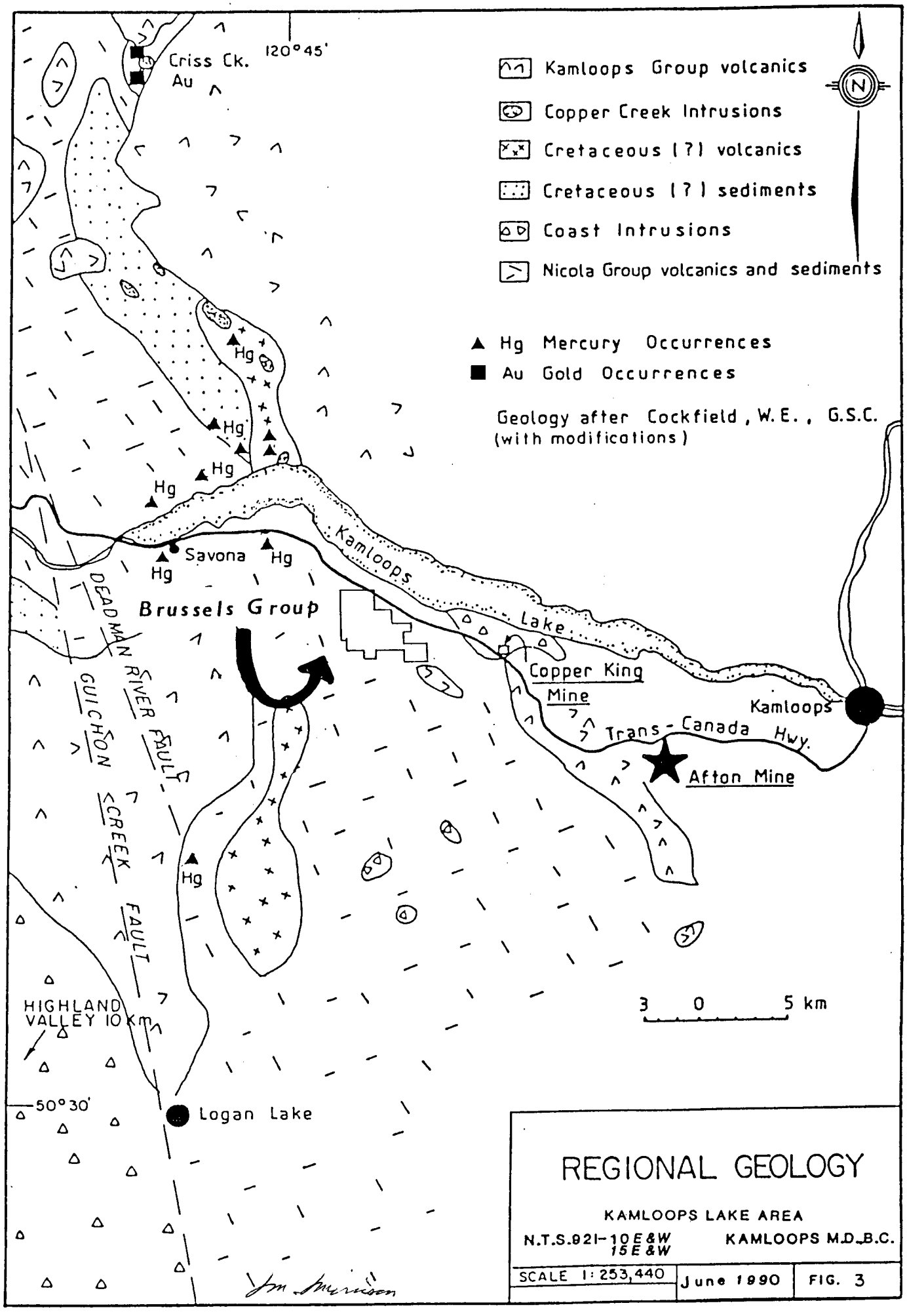
In 1982 Newmont Exploration of Vancouver discovered a silicified zone carrying pyrite, galena, and stibnite, with values in gold and silver, associated with a carbonate alteration zone within Nicola Group volcanics. The Newmont showing, illustrated on Figure 2, is located just 50 metres west of the west boundary of the Brussels 3 mineral claim. Another zone of anomalous gold (1755 ppb) and arsenic (400 ppm) mineralization occurs within carbonate altered Nicola Group volcanics on a steep bluff on the Brussels 4 mineral claim.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The geology of the Brussels Group of mineral claims has never been mapped in detail, but it appears that the property is underlain by metavolcanics and metasediments of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group that trend northwesterly across the property.

Thick sequences of amygdaloidal andesite flow rocks and olivine basalts with minor intercalated clastic sedimentary rocks occur within the grid area on the property. All rock types have been

Continued . . .


Criss Ck.
Au
120°45'
Kamloops Group volcanics
Copper Creek Intrusions
Cretaceous (?) volcanics
Cretaceous (?) sediments
Coast Intrusions
Nicola Group volcanics and sediments
▲ Hg Mercury Occurrences
■ Au Gold Occurrences
Geology after Cockfield, W.E., G.S.C.
(with modifications)
Hg
Savona
Kamloops Lake
Brussels Group
DEAD MAN GUICHON CREEK FAULT
RIVER FAULT
Copper King Mine
Kamloops
Trans-Canada Hwy.
Afton Mine
HIGHLAND VALLEY 10 km
50°30'
Logan Lake
3 0 5 km
N
REGIONAL GEOLOGY
KAMLOOPS LAKE AREA
N.T.S. 92I-10E&W 15E&W
KAMLOOPS M.D. B.C.
SCALE 1:253,440
June 1990
FIG. 3

PROPERTY GEOLOGY - Continued

cut by late vertical faulting. In areas of strong northwesterly or northeasterly faulting the rocks have been highly replaced with carbonate (ankerite and dolomite) and/or silica. Ankerite and dolomite veinlets (up to 5%) fill late fractures within the carbonate replacement zones on surface and quartz veinlets (up to 5%) were found to cut silica replacement zones at depth in RCDH's 85-1&4 drilled in 1985 (Morrison, 1986).

The two large (30 x 70 metre), faulted, replacement zones located near the northwestern corner of the Brussels 3 mineral claim were tested during the 1985 drilling program. One drill hole was drilled into each zone (see RCDH's 85-1&4 on Figure 2). The replacement zones were found to extend to 80 metres or more in depth, but precious metal values were low throughout.

During the course of this year's geochemical surveys the two large carbonate replacement zones drilled in 1985 were examined along with the "Newmont Showing" located just 50 metres west of the Brussels 3 mineral claim. It was noted that the country rock at each site was an amygdaloidal andesite, and that the dominant fault planes cutting the volcanic rock at each site strike northeast and dip vertically.

It appears that all three replacement zones were once part of an early northeast-striking fault structure (called the Brussels Fault in this report) that has subsequently been segmented and offset by at least three late northwest-striking fault structures. The vertical displacement across the late fault structures could be considerable and could account for the difference in mineralogy between the Newmont Showing and replacement zones RCDH 85-1&4.

The sheared, silicified rocks at the Newmont Showing host sulphides of iron, lead, zinc and antimony, as well as some precious metal values (3.2 g/tonne gold and 65 g/tonne silver). The RCDH 85-1&4 replacement zones assay for mercury only, and quite possibly

Continued . . .

PROPERTY GEOLOGY - Continued

represent a higher level of the same epithermal system that is represented by sulphides and precious metals at the Newmont Showing. In other words, the RCDH 85-1&4 zones have not undergone the same degree of erosion as the Newmont zone, and sulphide and precious metals could underlie these zones at depth.

The two drill holes drilled into the RCDH 85-1&4 zones in 1985 did not adequately test these large replacement zones. In particular, drill hole RCDH 85-1 was drilled vertically, and although it cut well silicified rock through out much of its length, it could well have paralleled (and missed?) a vertical stockwork system associated with the Brussels Fault.

GRID - 1990

Portions of the grid measured out on the Golden Lime 1&2, and Brussels 3&5 mineral claims in 1989 were reflagged. The grid was also expanded to the southeast for this year's survey. Intermediate lines at 50 metre spacing were also measured out with 25 metre stations. In all 9.0 km of grid were flagged for this year's survey. A Topolite belt chain and Silva Ranger Compass were used to establish the grid lines which cross the property at 050 degrees as illustrated on Map B-90-1. The grid was laid-out in conjunction with the geochemical survey.

GEOCHEMICAL SOIL SURVEY

A detailed soil survey consisting of 361 samples was conducted over western portions of the Brussels 3&5 mineral claims. Some of the region had been covered by a widely spaced (25 x 100 to 250 metre) geochemical soil survey conducted by crews of Placer Development Ltd. in 1981, and this year's survey was designed

Continued . . .

GEOCHEMICAL SOIL SURVEY - Continued

to try to reproduce and better define the gold soil anomalies outlined by Placer Development Ltd. (Boyce, 1982).

Ten man days were required to lay-out the grid and collect the samples at a grid spacing of 25 x 50 or 100 metres.

A mattock was used to obtain B-horizon soil samples wherever possible. Three hundred and fifty grams of soil were placed in 10x25 cm kraft sample bags at each site. Matters notated during the survey included: the soil type and composition, the depth to the B-horizon, the slope direction, and the possibility of contamination of the sample by road building or logging activities.

Most samples were made up of light brown soil of the B-horizon found at a depth of 15 to 30 cm. Local limonitic or organic soil horizons were notated.

The samples were shipped to Acme Analytical Laboratories in Vancouver for gold analysis. The results of the analysis and the laboratory procedures are listed in Appendix A. The gold values obtained for each sample are plotted on Map B-90-1, accompanying this report.

BIOGEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

Two experimental biogeochemical surveys were conducted over portions of the geochemical soil grid during this year's work program. Thirty-four Douglas fir samples and 20 sagebrush samples were collected for the biogeochemical study.

The Douglas fir samples were collected from two trial lines on the western side of the grid where glacial terrain (low

Continued .....

BIOGEOCHEMICAL SURVEY - Continued

moraines of sand and gravel and shallow kettles) masks the underlying geology. It was hoped that the roots of the Douglas fir might reach through the gravels to bedrock in places, or at least provide a better geochemical average of element values than would be obtained from soil samples collected from such terrain.

During previous biogeochemical surveys using Douglas fir the writer had discovered that dry (dead wood) twigs (minus needles) gave magnified values for many elements in samples when compared with values obtained from first or second year twigs and needles. Therefore, dry twig Douglas fir samples were collected for the entire Brussels property survey this year. The dry twigs were cut from several branches of 3 or 4 Douglas fir at each sample site. An attempt was made to use equal sized trees throughout the survey and trees of 15 to 20 cm diameter were used wherever possible. An average of 330 g of twigs of $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ cm diameter were collected for each sample and placed in kitchen garbage bags for shipment to the laboratory.

The 20 sagebrush biogeochemical samples were collected from the northeastern portion of this year's grid. Drift cover on this portion of the grid is variable and ranges from 0 to 3 metres. In places the sagebrush is rooted in bedrock.

Several branches were cut from 2 or 3 sagebrush of 1 metre height at each station. The branches averaging $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ cm in diameter were cut into 15 cm lengths and placed in kitchen garbage bags to make up samples averaging 150 g. The leaves were just beginning to bud out on the sagebrush at the time of the survey, and most were stripped from the branches to purposely eliminate them from the sample medium.

Continued . . .

BIOGEOCHEMICAL SURVEY - Continued

All of the biogeochemical samples were shipped to Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd. in Vancouver for ashing and ICP 30 element analysis plus gold analysis by Atomic Absorption.

The results of analyses and the laboratory procedures are listed in Appendix B. The values obtained for gold for each sample are illustrated on Map B-90-1.

DISCUSSION

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

GOLD IN SOIL

Gold values in all samples were low. The best value in 361 samples was 35 parts per billion (ppb). Most samples contained less than 8 ppb gold and none are considered anomalous.

All of the gold values have been plotted on Map B-90-1, and those greater than 10 ppb have been outlined by the 10 ppb contour.

The scattered zones of greater than 10 ppb gold east of the Baseline on lines 14S and 14+50S coincide with areas of limonitic rock exposures that display a moderate degree of carbonate replacement. The values of greater than 10 ppb gold at the eastern end of line 20S coincide with rock exposures of Nicola Group volcanics.

The 35 ppb gold at 13+25W on line 15+50S coincides with a low glacial moraine.

None of Placer Development Ltd.'s anomalies have been located and values of 0.05 and 0.2 parts per million (ppm) gold illustrated on Placer Development Ltd.'s map for the Brussels property (Boyce, 1982) were not reproduced during our survey.

Continued . . .

DISCUSSION - Continued

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY - Continued

GOLD IN SOIL - Continued

The sampling and laboratory procedures of this year closely matched those of Placer Development Ltd. in 1981 and there is no apparent reason for the discrepancy in results. This year's soil survey was more detailed in coverage and the samples were analyzed to the parts per billion detection limit. Placer Development Ltd. used their own laboratory for the 1981 analyses.

BIOGEOCHEMICAL SURVEYS

GOLD IN DOUGLAS FIR TWIGS

No firm conclusions can be made from the Douglas fir twig biogeochem sample results due to the small number of samples collected from just two grid lines. However, the gold values from each sample have been plotted on Map B-90-1 for comparative purposes.

The gold content in Douglas fir twigs correlates poorly with the gold values obtained from soil on Map B-90-1. None of the gold values in Douglas fir twigs are believed to represent bedrock gold values. The highest value (12 ppb gold) obtained from the Douglas fir twigs coincides with a sample site yielding less than 2 ppb gold in soil.

The two experimental sample lines were run over an area shown to be anomalous by the 1981 Placer Development survey. No confirmation of the Placer Development anomaly was obtained with the biogeochemical survey results.

GOLD IN SAGEBRUSH TWIGS

The gold values obtained from 20 sagebrush samples on grid lines

Continued . . .

DISCUSSION - Continued

BIOGEOCHEMICAL SURVEYS - Continued

GOLD IN SAGEBRUSH TWIGS - Continued

15, 15+50, and 16S are illustrated on Map B-90-1. The values do not differ widely from the values obtained from soil samples in the same area. No values in the area in either sample medium are considered anomalous. The highest gold value recorded from the sagebrush was 12 ppb.

OTHER ELEMENTS IN DOUGLAS FIR AND SAGEBRUSH TWIGS

The primary purpose of the biogeochemical survey was to locate gold anomalies on the Brussels property. Neither the Douglas fir nor the sagebrush samples outlined anomalous gold areas on the property, but the ICP analyses do show some interesting features. The dry Douglas fir twigs yield very high values for silver, lead, arsenic, zinc, manganese, iron, calcium and aluminum, while those of the sagebrush yield very high values for potassium, magnesium, phosphorus and boron. The potassium content in sagebrush is 10 times higher than that in Douglas fir. The high affinity of the Douglas fir or sagebrush for selected elements was illustrated by this year's survey.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

None of the three survey mediums used this year, B-horizon soil, Douglas fir twigs, or sagebrush twigs, outlined the gold anomalies located by Placer Development Ltd. on the western sides of the Brussels 3 & 5 mineral claims during 1981 surveys. This year's soil survey was more detailed in coverage and more refined at the laboratory, and is considered the better survey. It is, therefore, concluded that no gold anomalies occur in soil covering the glacial sand and gravel lying down-glacier from the large carbonate replacement zones on the western sides of the Brussels 3 & 5 mineral claims.

Continued . . .

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS - Continued

The results of the soil and biogeochemical surveys are negative, but in the course of covering the property this year a better understanding of the fault systems crossing the property was achieved. The new geological observations are outlined under the title "Property Geology" within this report. In summary, it appears that an early, vertical, northeast-striking fault structure (Brussels Fault) may have been the conduit for the epithermal solutions that brought about the carbonate and silica replacement at the RCDH 85-1&4 zones and which also introduced the sulphide and precious metal values into volcanic rock at the Newmont Showing.

The degree of erosional uncovering appears to be the main distinction between zones with sulphide mineralization and those without. It is therefore suggested that drilling to depth at either the RCDH 85-1 or 4 zones could yield precious metal values. The single drill holes drilled into each target in 1985 are not considered an adequate test for such large replacement zones.

The 1985 drill holes were drilled into blind targets. Before further drilling is carried out it is recommended that a series of I.P. lines be run across the Brussels Fault zone at the northwest corner of the Brussels 3 mineral claim. The I.P. survey might outline sulphide enrichment areas associated with the fault at moderate depth below the exposed carbonate/silica replacement zones. The stronger I.P. anomalies could then be tested with a Reverse Circulation Drill.

June 12, 1990
Kelowna, B.C.

Murray Morrison - B.Sc.

REFERENCES

Boyce, R.A.

1982: Geochemical Report Brussels Group (Brussels, Golden Ring and Golden Lime), Kamloops Mining Division, Placer Development Limited. *

Cockfield, W.E.

1948: Geology and Mineral Deposits of Nicola Map-Area, British Columbia, Geological Survey of Canada, Memoir 249.

1947: Map 886A, Nicola, Kamloops and Yale Districts, British Columbia, Geological Survey of Canada.

Morrison, M.S.

1986: Percussion Drilling Assessment Report, Brussels Group of Mineral Claims, Kamloops Lake Area, Kamloops Mining Division, B.C.*

1989: Geophysical Assessment Report, Golden Lime 1&2 Mineral Claims, Kamloops Lake Area, Kamloops Mining Division.*

1989: Geophysical&Geochemical Assessment Report, Brussels Claim Group, Kamloops Lake Area, Kamloops Mining Division.*

Turner, J.A.

1984& 1985 Newmont Exploration of Canada Limited, geologist (personal communication).

Wilmot, A.D. and Morrison, M.S.

1984: Report on the Brussels Group of Mineral Claims of Goldstone Mines Ltd., Kamloops Lake Region, Kamloops Mining Division, B.C. (Filed with the first prospectus of Goldstone Exploration Ltd. at the Vancouver Stock Exchange).

* denotes Assessment Reports filed with the Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources of British Columbia.

APPENDIX A

Soil Geochemical Analysis for Gold

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

DATE RECEIVED: APR 24 1990

DATE REPORT MAILED: Apr/30/90.

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

M.S. Morrison FILE # 90-1062 Page 1

684 Balsam Road, Kelowna BC V1W 1B9

Brussels Property

SAMPLE#	AU* ppb
L14S 15+00W	2
L14S 14+75W	2
L14S 14+50W	5
L14S 14+25W	<2
L14S 14+00W	6
L14S 13+75W	6
L14S 13+50W	7
L14S 13+25W	12
L14S 13+00W	3
L14S 12+75W	4
L14S 12+50W	<2
L14S 12+25W	6
L14S 12+00W	5
L14S 11+75W	<2
L14S 11+50W	8
L14S 11+25W	6
L14S 11+00W	8
L14S 10+75W	4
L14S 10+50W	3
L14S 10+25W	10
L14S 10+00W	10
L14S 9+50W	4
L14S 9+25W	14
L14S 9+00W	15
L14S 8+75W	9
L14S 8+50W	20
L14S 8+25W	9
L14S 8+00W	7
L14S 7+75W	5
L14S 7+50W	<2
L14S 7+25W	19
L14S 7+00W	20
L15S 15+00W	8
L15S 14+75W	2
L15S 14+50W	3
L15S 14+25W	11
STANDARD AU-S	47

- SAMPLE TYPE: Soil -80 Mesh AU* ANALYSIS BY ACID LEACH/AA FROM 10 GM SAMPLE.

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

Brussels Property

SAMPLE#	AU* ppb
L15S 14+00W	12
L15S 13+75W	6
L15S 13+50W	13
L15S 13+25W	5
L15S 13+00W	3
L15S 12+75W	6
L15S 12+50W	<2
L15S 12+25W	<2
L15S 12+00W	2
L15S 11+75W	2
L15S 11+50W	<2
L15S 11+25W	3
L15S 11+00W	4
L15S 10+75W	2
L15S 10+50W	<2
L15S 9+00W	<2
L15S 8+75W	5
L15S 8+50W	2
L15S 8+25W	4
L15S 8+00W	2
L15S 7+75W	3
L15S 7+50W	2
L15S 7+25W	2
L15S 7+00W	3
L15S 6+75W	<2
L16S 15+50W	<2
L16S 15+25W	<2
L16S 15+00W	9
L16S 14+75W	<2
L16S 14+50W	8
L16S 14+25W	5
L16S 14+00W	7
L16S 13+75W	5
L16S 13+50W	4
L16S 13+25W	2
L16S 13+00W	2
STANDARD AU-S	53

Brussels Property

SAMPLE#	AU* ppb
L16S 12+75W	3
L16S 12+50W	5
L16S 12+25W	6
L16S 12+00W	6
L16S 11+75W	6
L16S 11+50W	<2
L16S 11+25W	4
L16S 11+00W	<2
L16S 10+75W	4
L16S 10+25W	2
L16S 10+00W	5
L16S 9+75W	8
L16S 9+00W	6
L16S 8+75W	8
L16S 8+50W	11
L16S 8+25W	2
L16S 8+00W	6
L16S 7+75W	5
L16S 7+50W	10
L17S 15+50W	6
L17S 15+25W	4
L17S 15+00W	<2
L17S 14+75W	5
L17S 14+50W	4
L17S 14+25W	4
L17S 14+00W	3
L17S 13+75W	3
L17S 13+50W	2
L17S 13+25W	<2
L17S 13+00W	<2
L17S 12+75W	4
L17S 12+50W	6
L17S 12+25W	3
L17S 12+00W	4
L17S 11+75W	2
L17S 11+50W	3
STANDARD AU-S	52

SAMPLE#	AU* ppb
L17S 11+25W	<2
L17S 11+00W	<2
L17S 10+75W	3
L17S 10+50W	<2
L17S 10+25W	<2
L17S 10+00W	<2
L17S 9+75W	<2
L17S 9+50W	13
L17S 9+25W	6
L17S 9+00W	<2
L17S 8+25W	7
L17S 8+00W	8
L17S 7+75W	<2
L17S 7+50W	2
L17S 7+25W	<2
L17S 7+00W	2
L18S 15+75W	2
L18S 15+50W	2
L18S 15+25W	<2
L18S 15+00W	<2
L18S 14+75W	8
L18S 14+50W	<2
L18S 14+25W	4
L18S 14+00W	<2
L18S 13+75W	2
L18S 13+50W	3
L18S 13+25W	6
L18S 13+00W	6
L18S 12+75W	4
L18S 12+50W	<2
L18S 12+25W	<2
L18S 12+00W	<2
L18S 11+75W	<2
L18S 11+50W	9
L18S 11+25W	<2
L18S 11+00W	2
STANDARD AU-S	46

Brussels Property

SAMPLE#	AU* ppb
L18S 10+75W	6
L18S 10+50W	4
L18S 10+25W	4
L18S 10+00W	2
L18S 9+75W	<2
L18S 9+50W	<2
L18S 9+25W	4
L18S 8+75W	4
L18S 8+50W	<2
L18S 8+25W	2
L18S 8+00W	9
L18S 7+75W	<2
L19S 15+50W	6
L19S 15+25W	<2
L19S 15+00W	2
L19S 14+75W	<2
L19S 14+50W	<2
L19S 14+25W	<2
L19S 14+00W	<2
L19S 13+75W	<2
L19S 13+50W	<2
L19S 13+25W	7
L19S 13+00W	<2
L19S 12+75W	3
L19S 12+50W	6
L19S 12+25W	<2
L19S 12+00W	<2
L19S 11+75W	5
L19S 11+50W	9
L19S 11+25W	5
L19S 11+00W	3
L19S 10+75W	<2
L19S 10+50W	<2
L19S 10+25W	<2
L19S 10+00W	6
L19S 9+75W	<2
L19S 9+25W	6
STANDARD AU-S	53

SAMPLE#	AU* ppb
L19S 9+00W	9
L19S 8+75W	14
L19S 8+50W	<2
L19S 8+25W	7
L19S 8+00W	<2
L19S 7+75W	<2
L20S 15+25W	<2
L20S 15+00W	<2
L20S 14+75W	<2
L20S 14+50W	<2
L20S 14+25W	<2
L20S 14+00W	4
L20S 13+75W	<2
L20S 13+50W	<2
L20S 13+25W	<2
L20S 13+00W	<2
L20S 12+75W	<2
L20S 12+50W	<2
L20S 12+25W	<2
L20S 12+00W	<2
L20S 11+75W	<2
L20S 11+50W	<2
L20S 11+25W	<2
L20S 11+00W	2
L20S 10+75W	<2
L20S 10+50W	<2
L20S 10+25W	<2
L20S 10+00W	<2
L20S 9+75W	3
L20S 9+50W	<2
L20S 9+25W	<2
L20S 9+00W	7
L20S 8+75W	5
L20S 8+50W	8
L20S 8+25W	16
L20S 8+00W	15
L20S 7+75W	13
STANDARD AU-S	47

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

DATE RECEIVED: APR 26 1990

DATE REPORT MAILED: May. 2/90

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

M.S. Morrison FILE # 90-1097 Page 1

684 Balsam Road, Kelowna BC V1W 1B9

Page 27

Brussels Property

SAMPLE#	AU* ppb
L14+50S 15+00W	6
L14+50S 14+75W	5
L14+50S 14+50W	6
L14+50S 14+25W	7
L14+50S 14+00W	4
L14+50S 13+75W	6
L14+50S 13+50W	7
L14+50S 13+25W	5
L14+50S 13+00W	4
L14+50S 12+75W	4
L14+50S 12+50W	4
L14+50S 12+25W	3
L14+50S 12+00W	4
L14+50S 11+75W	4
L14+50S 11+50W	4
L14+50S 11+25W	2
L14+50S 11+00W	5
L14+50S 10+75W	4
L14+50S 10+50W	4
L14+50S 9+50W	6
L14+50S 9+25W	7
L14+50S 9+00W	5
L14+50S 8+75W	11
L14+50S 8+50W	8
L14+50S 8+25W	4
L14+50S 8+00W	5
L14+50S 7+75W	21
L14+50S 7+50W	2
L14+50S 7+25W	4
L14+50S 7+00W	3
L15S 16+00W	6
L15S 15+75W	3
L15S 15+50W	6
L15S 15+25W	2
L15+50S 15+75W	4
L15+50S 15+50W	4
STANDARD AU-S	49

- SAMPLE TYPE: Soil -80 Mesh AU* ANALYSIS BY ACID LEACH/AA FROM 10 GM SAMPLE.

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

Brussels Property

SAMPLE#	AU* ppb
L15+50S 15+25W	4
L15+50S 15+00W	6
L15+50S 14+75W	5
L15+50S 14+50W	5
L15+50S 14+25W	2
L15+50S 14+00W	5
L15+50S 13+75W	10
L15+50S 13+50W	8
L15+50S 13+25W	35
L15+50S 13+00W	4
L15+50S 12+75W	7
L15+50S 12+50W	7
L15+50S 12+25W	4
L15+50S 12+00W	3
L15+50S 11+75W	4
L15+50S 11+50W	3
L15+50S 11+25W	4
L15+50S 11+00W	4
L15+50S 10+75W	4
L15+50S 9+00W	6
L15+50S 8+75W	2
L15+50S 8+50W	4
L15+50S 8+25W	7
L15+50S 8+00W	4
L15+50S 7+75W	8
L15+50S 7+50W	6
L15+50S 7+25W	5
L15+50S 7+00W	3
L16S 16+50W	5
L16S 16+25W	3
L16S 16+00W	4
L16S 15+75W	5
L16+50S 15+75W	5
L16+50S 15+50W	4
L16+50S 15+25W	6
L16+50S 15+00W	4
STANDARD AU-S	52

Brussels Property

SAMPLE#	AU* ppb
L16+50S 14+75W	4
L16+50S 14+50W	6
L16+50S 14+25W	5
L16+50S 14+00W	7
L16+50S 13+75W	3
L16+50S 13+50W	8
L16+50S 13+25W	7
L16+50S 13+00W	7
L16+50S 12+75W	8
L16+50S 12+50W	4
L16+50S 12+25W	10
L16+50S 12+00W	6
L16+50S 11+75W	7
L16+50S 11+50W	3
L16+50S 11+25W	4
L16+50S 11+00W	4
L16+50S 10+75W	2
L16+50S 10+50W	3
L16+50S 10+25W	5
L16+50S 10+00W	6
L16+50S 9+75W	3
L16+50S 9+50W	7
L16+50S 8+75W	5
L16+50S 8+50W	5
L16+50S 8+25W	5
L16+50S 8+00W	8
L16+50S 7+75W	5
L16+50S 7+50W	3
L17S 16+50W	5
L17S 16+25W	6
L17S 16+00W	2
L17S 15+75W	5
L17+50S 15+75W	4
L17+50S 15+50W	4
L17+50S 15+25W	5
L17+50S 15+00W	3
STANDARD AU-S	54

Brussels Property

SAMPLE#	AU* ppb
L17+50S 14+75W	4
L17+50S 14+50W	9
L17+50S 14+25W	6
L17+50S 14+00W	5
L17+50S 13+75W	3
L17+50S 13+50W	<2
L17+50S 13+25W	2
L17+50S 13+00W	2
L17+50S 12+75W	5
L17+50S 12+50W	7
L17+50S 12+25W	6
L17+50S 12+00W	5
L17+50S 11+75W	3
L17+50S 11+50W	3
L17+50S 11+25W	3
L17+50S 11+00W	3
L17+50S 10+75W	2
L17+50S 10+50W	2
L17+50S 10+25W	3
L17+50S 10+00W	<2
L17+50S 9+75W	3
L17+50S 9+50W	3
L17+50S 9+25W	3
L17+50S 9+00W	4
L17+50S 8+50W	4
L17+50S 8+25W	6
L17+50S 8+00W	4
L17+50S 7+75W	28
L17+50S 7+50W	5
L18+50S 16+00W	6
L18+50S 15+75W	4
L18+50S 15+50W	6
L18+50S 15+25W	6
L19+50S 15+50W	4
L19+50S 15+25W	2
STANDARD AU-S	50

APPENDIX B

Biogeochemical ICP Analysis

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

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

M.S. Morrison File # 90-1143 Page 1

684 Balsam Road, Kelowna BC V1W 1B9

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppm	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Au* ppb	ASH wt. gm	TOTAL wt. gm
L15S 8+50W	12	442	28	465	.4	8	2	926	.71	10	5	ND	2	1984	1.9	2	2	16	9.01	1.498	3	10	3.54	195	.04	592	.64	.17	12.73	1	3	2.9	160
L15S 8+25W	18	717	55	375	.4	12	4	893	1.29	14	5	ND	2	392	2.8	2	2	32	12.96	1.296	4	15	2.57	361	.06	523	1.14	.18	9.54	2	10	2.5	110
L15S 8+00W	12	586	51	626	.4	14	3	1035	.89	13	5	ND	1	1192	1.2	2	2	19	10.50	1.452	4	14	4.24	447	.05	520	.74	.17	11.00	1	4	2.6	150
L15S 7+75W	17	700	58	540	.4	12	2	1037	1.04	13	5	ND	2	1038	2.7	3	2	22	10.81	1.438	4	16	3.26	449	.05	568	.86	.20	11.24	1	5	3.0	160
L15S 7+50W	11	614	41	389	.3	10	3	953	.96	19	5	ND	2	639	1.0	3	2	22	11.32	1.600	4	13	3.02	448	.05	474	.81	.17	11.48	1	1	3.4	170
L15S 7+25W	8	487	39	461	.2	10	4	970	1.10	16	5	ND	2	747	3.1	2	2	27	11.11	1.385	4	15	3.69	432	.05	478	.92	.15	10.45	1	1	3.1	160
L15S 7+00W	7	479	29	500	.4	10	2	764	.56	21	5	ND	2	1721	1.2	2	2	11	8.57	1.643	2	9	4.23	278	.03	592	.49	.11	13.23	1	1	3.0	160
L15S 6+75W	14	677	49	500	.4	11	2	814	.95	16	5	ND	2	1917	2.3	2	2	20	9.18	1.678	4	15	4.75	402	.05	527	.80	.17	11.29	1	2	2.9	160
L15+50S 8+50W	15	616	50	491	.4	12	4	1028	.91	14	5	ND	2	1794	2.1	2	2	20	10.51	1.385	4	13	3.98	372	.05	641	.80	.19	11.31	1	4	3.2	170
L15+50S 8+25W	15	728	50	514	.2	12	2	964	.99	19	5	ND	1	666	2.1	2	4	22	11.55	1.308	4	14	2.54	418	.05	524	.85	.18	10.49	1	8	2.3	140
L15+50S 8+00W	12	578	43	489	.3	10	2	1038	.63	15	5	ND	1	942	1.8	2	3	13	10.24	1.636	3	9	3.00	437	.03	576	.55	.16	11.93	1	1	2.5	130
L15+50S 7+75W	16	721	46	634	.4	12	3	1122	.92	21	5	ND	2	1074	2.3	2	5	19	11.51	1.634	3	14	3.58	416	.04	630	.77	.17	10.52	1	8	2.3	130
L15+50S 7+50W	15	685	64	660	.5	14	3	1063	.99	22	5	ND	2	512	9.3	2	2	20	13.43	1.516	4	14	2.70	425	.05	671	.80	.18	10.16	1	7	2.5	140
L15+50S 7+25W	10	534	28	396	.3	7	2	855	.68	26	5	ND	1	2745	1.7	2	3	14	8.39	1.660	3	10	5.07	380	.03	692	.57	.16	12.10	1	3	2.8	150
L15+50S 7+00W	6	500	32	375	.3	9	2	685	.60	26	5	ND	1	2068	.7	2	2	13	7.15	1.619	2	9	4.14	290	.03	788	.52	.12	13.81	1	1	2.9	160
L16S 8+50W	9	527	34	471	.4	10	3	690	.79	32	5	ND	2	1303	1.0	2	2	17	10.73	1.642	3	11	3.08	364	.04	736	.70	.17	12.04	1	3	2.8	160
L16S 8+25W	8	597	26	582	.2	9	1	1287	.48	19	5	ND	1	1163	.5	2	2	9	9.87	1.724	2	7	3.23	304	.02	925	.40	.14	13.40	1	12	2.7	190
L16S 8+00W	9	670	22	525	.1	7	1	902	.53	24	5	ND	1	1944	.8	2	2	11	8.39	1.781	2	7	3.93	203	.03	882	.46	.17	13.13	1	3	2.5	160
L16S 7+75W	8	490	26	410	.1	9	1	753	.61	25	5	ND	1	2737	1.4	2	5	13	7.88	1.537	2	9	4.09	220	.03	946	.54	.15	12.96	1	9	2.6	140
L16S 7+50W	17	781	58	576	.1	12	3	1050	.93	18	5	ND	1	1169	3.7	2	2	18	11.64	1.625	4	14	3.69	388	.04	782	.72	.19	11.26	1	9	2.6	150
STANDARD C/AU-S	18	58	38	133	7.0	67	31	1066	4.02	44	22	7	37	48	18.3	16	16	58	.51	.085	38	57	.94	176	.08	39	1.92	.06	.13	12	47	10.0	-

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 Sagerbush P2 Douglas Fir AU* ANALYSIS BY ACID LEACH/AA FROM TOTAL SAMPLE.

DATE RECEIVED: MAY 1 1990 **DATE REPORT MAILED:** May 10/90. **SIGNED BY** ..... D.TOYE, C.LEONG, J.WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppm	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Au* ppb	ASH wt. gm	TOTAL wt. gm
16S 15+00W	12	490	171	2361	1.4	18	5	4528	1.08	54	5	ND	1	1158	5.0	2	2	20	24.52	.788	5	13	2.10	255	.03	256	.97	.09	.98	1	1	2.5	340
16S 14+75W	11	506	178	1242	1.5	18	6	2733	1.15	60	5	ND	1	909	1.9	4	2	23	22.78	.749	5	14	1.66	218	.04	298	.99	.22	2.33	1	12	3.6	270
16S 14+50W	21	705	252	1215	1.6	27	8	3222	2.07	26	5	2	3	678	2.3	5	2	41	15.96	.835	9	25	1.03	270	.07	133	1.59	.11	1.41	2	4	3.6	340
16S 14+25W	17	637	220	1521	1.7	25	7	2659	1.81	31	5	ND	1	775	1.3	2	2	37	18.33	.730	8	21	1.25	235	.06	184	1.41	.08	.99	1	3	2.2	360
16S 14+00W	13	535	126	1412	1.4	18	6	2520	1.16	35	5	ND	1	985	1.2	2	2	24	23.28	.812	5	15	1.65	256	.04	262	.97	.12	1.44	1	1	3.3	360
16S 13+75W	12	421	137	1328	1.2	13	3	1884	.94	30	5	ND	1	1017	1.1	2	2	19	25.63	.682	4	11	1.55	251	.03	198	.76	.06	.87	1	1	3.2	370
16S 13+50W	14	551	136	1734	2.0	19	5	3652	1.24	64	5	ND	1	948	2.3	3	2	25	22.73	.885	5	15	1.81	257	.04	299	1.02	.10	1.62	1	1	2.6	320
16S 13+25W	14	551	165	1298	1.4	18	6	2731	1.36	32	5	ND	1	663	2.3	2	2	27	22.57	.815	6	16	1.28	273	.05	213	1.08	.10	1.48	1	1	4.4	330
16S 13+00W	12	484	178	1570	1.8	16	4	2659	1.15	38	5	ND	1	790	1.0	2	2	23	23.74	.929	5	14	1.39	224	.04	288	.94	.14	2.38	1	1	4.1	330
16S 12+75W	12	588	208	1222	1.5	20	6	2055	1.55	24	5	ND	1	689	2.3	3	2	31	23.57	.744	7	20	.90	193	.05	161	1.13	.07	1.27	1	1	4.2	360
16S 12+50W	9	434	183	1382	1.2	24	7	3285	1.41	28	5	ND	1	562	3.7	2	2	29	22.23	.816	6	17	1.12	184	.05	206	1.08	.08	1.53	1	4	4.3	380
16S 12+25W	11	419	183	999	1.1	25	7	1457	1.98	50	5	ND	1	901	2.3	4	2	42	16.60	.847	8	24	1.47	380	.06	187	1.41	.11	1.71	1	1	4.3	300
16S 12+00W	9	418	163	978	.9	29	10	2570	2.38	26	5	ND	1	558	.7	2	2	52	15.36	.716	9	28	1.23	245	.07	195	1.68	.12	1.53	1	5	5.4	300
16S 11+75W	7	307	152	604	1.2	32	12	1813	3.38	22	5	ND	4	421	1.5	5	2	75	10.88	.597	11	36	1.17	268	.10	111	2.14	.10	1.18	4	2	8.4	330
16S 11+50W	8	383	157	1545	1.1	17	5	2856	1.20	33	5	ND	1	749	1.1	6	2	26	25.67	.796	6	16	1.44	308	.04	245	.92	.08	1.34	1	5	4.6	290
16S 11+25W	8	372	163	1452	1.2	13	5	2778	.98	50	5	ND	1	1002	2.2	3	6	20	27.03	.916	5	13	1.61	316	.03	349	.84	.10	1.87	1	5	3.9	340
16S 11+00W	8	419	147	1522	.8	14	3	3332	.92	49	5	ND	1	761	2.1	2	2	18	27.00	1.009	4	13	1.50	312	.03	323	.83	.08	1.80	1	1	3.1	240
17S 15+00W	10	447	147	1918	2.5	19	6	3187	1.18	39	5	ND	1	875	3.2	2	2	25	25.92	.759	6	15	1.48	361	.04	248	1.06	.08	1.08	2	1	3.7	340
17S 14+75W	11	498	140	1378	1.2	19	5	2592	1.09	57	5	ND	1	784	1.6	2	2	23	26.09	.859	5	14	1.47	215	.03	263	1.06	.15	2.04	1	1	3.4	300
17S 14+50W	18	669	261	1459	1.8	25	9	3515	2.05	30	5	ND	2	679	1.6	2	2	40	17.62	.762	9	26	1.20	248	.07	181	1.57	.11	1.15	1	1	2.8	240
17S 14+25W	17	612	281	1393	.9	25	8	2843	1.98	23	5	ND	1	732	2.3	3	2	39	17.99	.798	8	25	1.50	224	.07	147	1.52	.10	1.32	2	3	3.2	250
17S 14+00W	14	515	172	1484	1.6	18	7	2885	1.42	37	5	ND	1	1075	4.0	3	2	28	23.28	.815	6	17	1.31	235	.05	214	1.10	.07	1.23	1	2	3.2	280
17S 13+75W	11	397	129	1677	1.2	14	4	2496	.97	65	5	ND	1	899	1.8	2	2	20	26.83	.733	4	12	1.44	316	.03	201	.97	.07	1.09	1	1	3.7	300
17S 13+50W	16	565	174	1943	2.2	22	7	4121	1.49	45	5	ND	1	899	1.3	2	2	31	23.26	.837	6	19	1.53	270	.05	242	1.23	.08	1.21	1	1	2.6	300
17S 13+25W	16	549	164	1909	1.3	19	7	2317	1.37	31	5	ND	1	834	1.6	2	4	28	25.09	.780	6	17	1.33	275	.04	206	1.18	.09	1.17	1	7	4.4	360
17S 13+00W	14	514	165	1241	1.3	21	7	3444	1.57	28	5	ND	1	620	2.0	2	2	33	23.35	.766	6	19	1.15	254	.05	196	1.30	.10	1.34	1	1	4.7	420
17S 12+75W	17	598	175	1434	2.4	20	7	1875	1.59	36	5	ND	1	858	1.1	2	2	32	22.34	.821	6	19	1.64	186	.05	234	1.17	.09	1.18	1	5	2.8	360
17S 12+50W	10	431	160	915	.9	26	10	1767	2.34	24	5	ND	2	533	2.0	4	6	49	17.21	.852	9	28	1.26	202	.07	176	1.69	.12	1.76	1	1	6.2	270
17S 12+25W	4	226	84	1086	.8	22	8	2228	2.15	20	5	ND	1	580	1.7	2	2	45	19.87	.570	9	23	1.54	267	.06	185	1.59	.08	1.10	1	1	5.9	240
17S 12+00W	12	517	224	902	1.0	30	10	1972	2.78	33	5	ND	2	566	3.3	5	6	58	13.11	.838	10	32	1.27	179	.08	165	1.91	.10	1.31	1	2	3.6	310
17S 11+75W	11	470	184	1493	1.0	23	7	2317	1.80	27	5	ND	1	752	1.6	2	2	37	20.75	.922	7	22	1.66	234	.06	208	1.39	.10	1.79	1	1	4.4	300
17S 11+50W	7	367	146	1466	1.6	13	4	3712	1.15	46	5	ND	1	760	1.4	2	3	22	25.09	.913	5	14	1.93	249	.04	306	.93	.09	2.07	1	1	3.7	320
17S 11+25W	12	482	201	1299	1.2	19	6	2604	1.65	32	5	ND	1	677	3.1	4	2	33	21.94	1.002	7	20	1.28	214	.06	240	1.30	.09	1.85	1	1	4.2	330
17S 11+00W	9	416	175	1445	1.3	17	6	3033	1.30	37	5	ND	1	725	2.6	2	2	26	23.61	.898	6	16	1.18	256	.05	255	1.04	.08	2.51	1	3	5.0	350
STANDARD C/AU-S	17	57	40	132	6.8	67	30	1038	4.02	43	19	7	37	47	17.9	15	22	56	.51	.091	37	55	.94	176	.08	40	1.93	.06	.14	12	51	10.0	-

APPENDIX C

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Murray Morrison, of the City of Kelowna, in the Province of British Columbia, do hereby state that:

1. I graduated from the University of British Columbia in 1969 with a B.Sc. Degree in Geology.

2. I have been working in all phases of mining exploration in Canada for the past twenty years.

3. During the past twenty years, I have intermittently held responsible positions as a geologist with various mineral exploration companies in Canada.

4. I have examined many mineral properties in Southern British Columbia during the past twenty years.

5. I conducted the Geochemical Survey outlined in this report.

6. I own a 100% interest in the Brussels Claim Group.

June 12, 1990

Kelowna, B.C.

Murray Morrison - B.Sc.

APPENDIX D

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES - ON THE BRUSSELS CLAIM GROUP

Statement of Expenditures in connection with a Geochemical Survey carried out on the Brussels Claim Group located at Kamloops Lake, 25 km west of Kamloops, B.C. (N.T.S. Map 92-I-10E) for the year 1990.

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY (soil 9.0 km and biogeochem 1.3 km)

M. Morrison, geologist	13 days @ $225.00/day	$ 2925.
Automobile (incl. gasoline & insurance)	13 days @ $ 35.00/day	455.
Meals and Lodging	13 days @ $ 50.00/day	650.
Flagging & belt chain thread		28.
361 sample bags @ $0.15 each		54.
Bus express samples to Vancouver lab		60.
143 soil samples analyzed for gold @ $6.50 each (total sample pulverized)		929.
218 soil samples analyzed for gold @ $6.00 each (100 grams pulverized)		1308.
54 biogeochemical samples analyzed for 30 elements by ICP and for gold by acid leach @ $9.75 each		526.
	sub-total:	$ 6935.

REPORT PREPARATION COSTS

M. Morrison, geologist	2 days @ $225.00/day	$ 450.
Drafting: basemaps and materials		41.
Typing		50.
Copying reports		20.
	sub-total:	$ 561.
	GRAND TOTAL:	$ 7496.

I hereby certify that the preceding statement is a true statement of monies expended in connection with the Geochemical Survey carried out April 10-25, 1990.

June 12, 1990

Murray Morrison - Geologist

12 W
10 W
8W
6W
14 W
16 W
8 S
18 W
10 S
20W
12 S
22 W
14 S
16S
18 S

2 KM TO HWY NO. 1

GOLDEN LIME NO. 1 M.C.

BASELINE 10W

BRUSSELS 4 M.C.
(6 UNITS)

LCP BRUSSELS 4

RCDH 85-1

BRUSSELS 3 M.C.
(10 UNITS)

F.P.

GOLDEN LIME NO. 2 M.C.

I.P.

BRUSSELS FAULT ZONE

NEWMONT SHOWING

RCDH 85-4

SAGEBRUSH SURVEY AREA

LAKE

FIR SURVEY AREA

DOUGLAS

1300 METRES EAST TO
BRUSSELS 3 LCP

800 METRES EAST TO
BRUSSEL 5 LCP

BRUSSELS 5 M.C.
(8 UNITS)

N

MAGNETIC DECLINATION 22° 30'

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

20,081

PARTS PER BILLION (PPB) GOLD

IN VEGETATION

IN SOIL

10 PPB GOLD CONTOUR

ACCESS ROADS

0 50 100 200 METRES

M. Morrison

TO ACCOMPANY A GEOCHEMICAL REPORT BY M. MORRISON

BRUSSELS PROPERTY

KAMLOOPS LAKE AREA , KAMLOOPS M.D. , B.C.

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY
GOLD IN SOIL AND VEGETATION
BRUSSELS 3, 4 & 5 MINERAL CLAIMS

SURWEY BY M. M.	JUNE 1990	N.T.S. 92-I - 10E
DRAWN BY M. M.	SCALE 1 : 2500	MAP B-90-1

CLAIM POSTS WERE TIED-IN TO GRID WITH COMPASS AND BELT CHAIN