ASSESSMENT REPORT

on

PROSPECTING, GEOCHEMISTRY AND GEOPHYSICS

LAURIE CLAIMS

Moyie River Area

Fort Steele Mining Division

NTS 82 F/8 E

Latitude 49° 23'N
Longitude 116° 04'W

by

CRAIG KENNEDY
Prospector

and

PETER KLEWCHUK
Geologist

July 16, 1990

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

1.00 INTRODUCTION

1.10 Location and Access

The Laurie claims are located in the Moyie River area, approximately 28 kilometers southwest of Cranbrook, B.C., in the Fort Steele Mining Division, reference map NTS 82 F/8 E (Figures 1 & 2). Access is by road along the Lumberton and Moyie logging roads from Cranbrook. A series of logging roads within tributary drainages provide good access to much of the claim block. Two power lines cross the property (Figure 3).

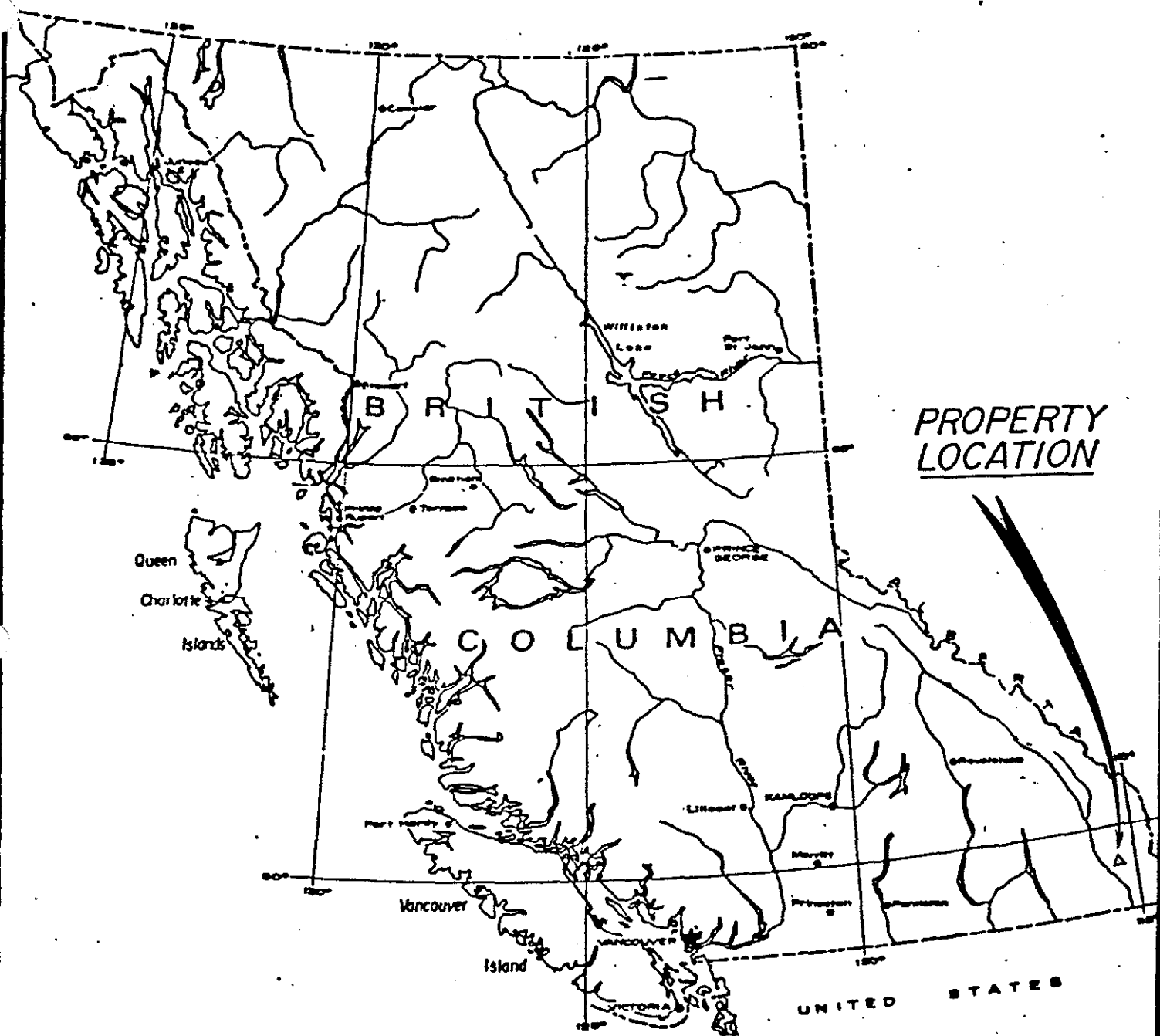
1.20 History

The Laurie property was formerly held by Cominco Ltd. as the Lew claims. Cominco held the ground for about 8 years during which time work was directed toward the discovery of a Sullivan-type stratiform lead-zinc-silver deposit. Geological mapping, geochemistry and geophysics were conducted on the Lew claims. During the early spring of 1989, as the Lew claims were dropped by Cominco, they were re-staked as the Laurie claims.

1.30 Property

The Laurie claim block (Figures 2 & 3) consists of 127 contiguous 2-post and 4-post claim units. This report deals with the Laurie 1 to 20 claims, a total of 81 units. The claims were staked by L.D. Morgan in 1989:

Claim Name	Number of Units	Record Number	Date Staked	Date Due
Laurie 1	20	3392	April 18, 1989	1991
Laurie 2	16	3432	April 26, 1989	1991
Laurie 3	20	3444	May 7, 1989	1991
Laurie 4	1	3445	May 6, 1989	1991
Laurie 5	1	3446	May 6, 1989	1991
Laurie 6	1	3447	May 6, 1989	1991
Laurie 7	1	3448	May 6, 1989	1991
Laurie 8	1	3449	May 6, 1989	1991
Laurie 9	10	3494	June 15, 1989	1991
Laurie 10	1	3506	July 1, 1989	1991
Laurie 11	1	3507	July 1, 1989	1991
Laurie 12	1	3508	July 1, 1989	1991
Laurie 14	1	3509	July 1, 1989	1991
Laurie 15	1	3574	July 15, 1989	1991
Laurie 16	1	3575	July 15, 1989	1991
Laurie 17	1	3576	July 15, 1989	1991
Laurie 18	1	3577	July 15, 1989	1991
Laurie 19	1	3578	July 15, 1989	1991
Laurie 20	1	3579	July 15, 1989	1991



LAURIE CLAIMS

LOCATION MAP

SCALE

Km. 100 50 0 100 200 300 400 Km.

Miles 100 50 0 100 200 Miles

Page 3

WEAVER 8
1457(6)
4S x 5W

WEAVER 4
1413(5)
3S x 4W

WEAVER 3
1412(5)
3S x 4E

CND
2321(11)
5N x 4W

North Ryder Cr.

66380 66381 66382

~~LEW 26~~
1715(10)
2S x 2W

~~LEW 27~~
1714(10)
3S x 2E

~~LEW 28~~
1715(10)
2S x 3E

LAURIE 9
3494(6)
2N x 5W

LAURIE 1
3392(4)
5S x 4W

88467
122604

~~LEW 25~~
1712(10)
2N x 3W

121712
122085

121539

SHYANN
3174(8)
5N x 4W

McNeil River

123090
123091

66379
66378

Moyie Cr.

LEW 22
1445(6)
4N x 5W

LAURIE 4 3445(5)
LAURIE 5 3446(5)
LAURIE 7 3447(5)
LAURIE 8 3449(5)

121540

LAURIE
3
3444(5)
5S x 4W

Ridge
2174
(6)
3619

Beaver
3620

David 4 3775
David 3 3773
David 2 3774
David 1 3772
David 6 3777
David 5 3776

LEW 24
1711(10)
4S x 1W

LEW 23
1446(6)
6N x 2W

66178

LEW 18
923(5)
(3N by 3W)

LAURIE 10 3506(7)
LAURIE 12 3508(7)
LAURIE 15 3574(7)
LAURIE 17 3576(7)
3578(7)

LAURIE 2
3432(4)
4S x 4E

SHYANN
#2
3175
(8)
8S x 2W

122127

LAURIE 11 3507(7)
LAURIE 14 3509(7)
LAURIE 16 3575(7)
LAURIE 18 3577(7)
LAURIE 20 3579(7)

66179
44167
122126

Laurie
25
3698

LAURIE 24
3592(7)
5S x 4W

LAURIE 23
3590(7)
4S x 5W

Moyie Cr.

South Moyie Cr.

Ridgeway Cr.

BUSHNELL
3630

CLARK
3628

FORT STEELE M.D.

NELSON M.D.

Figure 2
LAURIE CLAIM MAP
NTS 82 F/8 E
Scale 1:31,250

3.00 PROSPECTING

3.10 Introduction

Prospecting activities were conducted on the Laurie property through the spring, summer and fall of 1989 by LLoyd Morgan, Tom and Craig Kennedy and Peter Klewchuk. Activities included reconnaissance geophysics (VLF-EM and Magnetics), panning, bedrock and float prospecting and hand trenching.

Prospecting began as the snow receded in the spring, with activities concentrated along stream channels, southern aspects and clear-cut logging blocks. As time was available, prospecting was continued through to the late fall.

During low water at the end of August and into September, a panning program was completed on all major drainages which cross the property. The hope was that if colors were found, shape and number would be of value in narrowing down potential target areas for further detailed prospecting, geochemistry and geophysics.

During the fall and following the majority of the prospecting, VLF-EM and magnetometer recce surveys were carried out using roads in areas where prospecting indicated potential targets.

Most mineralization and alteration zones encountered during prospecting had varying degrees of hand trenching activity.

One zone of mineralization had three lines of soil geochemistry in an area of stratiform lead-zinc mineralization.

Finally, two separate field tours were made with major companies to mineralized zones discovered during prospecting.

3.20 Bedrock Prospecting

The Laurie property contains a maximum bedrock exposure of five percent. Most of the exposure is to be found along major stream channels, or in areas that have been recently logged. The north and south facing aspect of the Laurie are covered by glacial drift and a thick immature forest of pine, balsam and spruce. The ground is covered with dense vegetation including considerable tag alder. Prospecting traverses crossed most of the property but these were generally unproductive; all success occurred along stream channels and in recent logging.

1.40 Scope of Present Program

From local knowledge and the results of exploration programs in the area by other companies, it was apparent that two exploration targets other than large stratiform lead-zinc-silver deposits could exist on the Laurie claims.

The first is lode gold mineralization. All the major tributaries which run through the property are known to contain placer gold, and interesting gold values have recently been found in a number of large, relatively untested shear zones on adjacent properties.

The second is a St. Eugene-type lead-silver-zinc vein system. This type of target is apparently too small for large companies like Cominco but is a viable target for smaller companies. Recent exploration drilling has been done by Kokanee Explorations Ltd. on their Vine property and by White Knight on the Lookout vein. There is known mineralization of this type on properties adjacent to the Laurie claims.

The 1989 exploration program on the Laurie 1-20 claims consisted mainly of prospecting with three lines of soil sampling in one area, minor rock geochemistry, VLF-EM and Magnetometer surveying. Prospecting included a program of panning in the major tributaries to evaluate the distribution of placer gold, float and bedrock prospecting and hand trenching on a few discovered occurrences of mineralization.

2.00 GEOLOGY

2.10 Regional Geology

The area of the Laurie 1-20 claims is underlain by Precambrian Purcell Supergroup rocks of the Aldridge Formation. These are fine-grained clastics that include impure quartzites, siltstones and argillites. The rocks have been metamorphosed to lower greenschist facies and have been intruded by a series of basaltic composition sills and dykes.

2.20 Property Geology

On the Laurie claims, Aldridge rocks which have been observed generally strike east to northeast with gentle to moderate north dips. Shearing is commonly north to northeast oriented with steep west dips. This attitude is parallel or sub-parallel to the major Old Baldy Fault system which occurs a short distance northwest of the property.

Quartz veins either parallel the shearing or are southeast-northwest oriented, roughly parallel to the St. Eugene and Vine vein systems.

Prospecting was the most successful activity of the 1989 exploration program on the Laurie claims. Prospecting upstream on North Moyie Creek provided an early discovery. Approximately 300 meters upstream from where the Moyie road crosses North Moyie Creek (Location `a' on Figure 3), an occurrence of stratiform galena, sphalerite and chalcopyrite was located on the south bank of the creek. The mineralization was found in narrow discontinuous lenses in association with a silicified marker bed within the Middle Aldridge Formation. Two narrow breccia beds occur with the mineralization; they are silica-rich with discontinuous blebs of pyrrhotite and rare chalcopyrite, galena and sphalerite.

Similar mineralization occurs another 150 meters upstream; here it is developed in fine-grained, silicified quartzite beds. In this area there is an 8-10 meter wide zone of northeast-oriented fracturing. Most fracture surfaces contain some galena. The fracture orientation is similar to that of a diorite or gabbro dyke which cuts across North Moyie Creek a short distance below the first mineralization mentioned above.

A third zone of mineralization was located a further 250 meters upstream. Here the galena and sphalerite occurs in rare concretions and in one persistent 1-2cm wide massive galena-sphalerite-chalcopyrite bed. Thus the total strike length of the known base metal occurrence is 400 meters.

Of further interest in the area is disseminated blebs of galena seen in float boulders of altered coarse-grained quartzite. A large number of boulders of quartz breccia with varying amounts of iron pyrite were also seen. In addition, one large fine-grained dark gray to black boulder resembling Sullivan tourmalinite but soft, and containing pyrrhotite, pyrite and rare native copper, was seen in the area.

At location `b' on Figure 3, northeast of the lower mineralizaed zone, a small gossan of iron-stained, fine-grained silicified rock was discovered and hand trenched. Fracturing is oriented north-south. The exposed rock contained narrow quartz veins running erratically throughout the silicified zone. All the material exposed contains fine-grained pyrite. Following along strike, more altered bedrock was encountered with strong limonite and manganese along fractures. To the northeast, a limited section of leached, fractured siltstone was encountered, in the vicinity of a number of angular bull quartz fragments. Throughout the quartz there are zones of pyrite and limonite. On the whole, most other bedrock examined in this area was quite normal looking Middle Aldridge. One zone east of Ryder Creek has minor quartz veining with pyrite, chlorite and manganese established over a fairly wide zone of fracturing. One of the narrow quartz veins has rare pyrite and bornite developed in it. One well exposed Middle Aldridge marker bed also occurs here.

Location 'c' on Figure 3 includes a pair of reverted grown grants a short distance northeast of the confluence of the Moyie River and North Moyie Creek. A number of caved trenches and a caved shaft mark previous activity. The vein of interest seems to have been located along the southern margin of a northeast-oriented diorite dyke. Sheelite, galena, sphalerite and chalcopyrite can be seen in the dump material.

Prospecting upstream from these workings failed to expose any further mineralization except one narrow shear with malachite.

At locality 'd' on Figure 3, well upstream of the confluence of North Moyie Creek and the Moyie River, a number of east-west trending quartz veins were found. The largest vein is 0.75 meters wide, and all seven of the veins seen contain blebs of coarse pyrite with minor chalcopyrite and rare bornite. An attempt to follow these veins along strike proved ineffective because of overburden, although similar looking float was found 500 meters to the west.

The next area prospected was Ryder Creek, a southwest-flowing tributary of North Moyie Creek (Locality 'e' on Figure 3). In an area of poor bedrock exposure some small angular fragments of silicified material with fine-grained pyrite and chlorite were found. A hand trench was dug to better expose a one meter wide silicified shear zone containing pyrite, galena and chalcopyrite. Further hand trenching in this area failed to provide any additional exposures of the zone.

On the other side of Ryder Creek and approximately 250 meters downstream, a series of easterly striking narrow, coarse crystalline quartz veins cut across a number of one meter wide northwest-trending dry shears. Fracture planes are coated with vivid orange iron oxide but only minor silicification.

Approximately 300 meters east of the hand trenched shear zone a number of large pieces of silicified siltstone were found. The float contained massive amounts of remobilized-looking pyrrhotite, and patchy pyrite. Traverses east and upslope of the float failed to provide an outcrop source. Prospecting here did encounter a number of pieces of coarse-grained quartzite with minor disseminated galena but again the bedrock source was not located.

On the south aspect upslope of Ryder Creek a slight distance northeast of the highest logging access a large number of angular bull quartz float fragments were found and traced. Material examined was only weakly iron and manganese stained, but with large clusters of quartz crystals. The source of the float was not encountered, but it seems to be coming from a wide exposure of gabbro. The gabbro was commonly seen in outcrop along the traverse route. Along one exposed contact of the gabbro a silicified section

of Middle Aldridge is exposed, and as silicification increases so does the amount of fine-grained pyrite. This zone can be traced along strike over a distance of 200 meters. One area of large rounded punky orange gabbro float blocks was found directly south of the above mentioned silicified zone. This material had a limonitic rind with disseminated coarse-grained pyrite throughout.

One area south of the southeast boundary of the Laurie property was explored, where a wide shear zone exists with accompanying quartz veining. The shear is established along a diorite dyke contact and its seemingly strong nature would allow for its strike onto the Laurie claims (Locality 'f' on Figure 3). The quartz material examined was of the bull type with minor clusters of pyrite and rare chalcopyrite and malachite staining. Of further interest was east-west shearing within the northeast structure. A traverse northeast along strike onto the Laurie property proved futile due to heavy overburden and thick vegetation cover.

3.30 Panning

Panning was done along all major streams within the claim block. It was hoped that an area of interest could be discovered with this method. All sample sites excluding those on Ryder Creek, the top two sample sites on Lewis Creek and the two sample sites on the small northeast tributary contained color. All gold flakes observed were flat and may be from re-worked placer deposits. The North Moyie by far had the most panned gold with sample 4 containing 5 individual flakes. The panning proved that gold exists in the major tributaries and is therefore probably coming from a relatively close source. The results of the panning program were not effective at defining specific target areas for follow-up with techniques such as soil sampling.

4.00 GEOCHEMISTRY

4.10 Soil Geochemistry

Three lines of soil samples were collected in the area of the stratiform lead-zinc mineralization (Figure 3 and 4). Samples were analyzed by Acme Laboratories Ltd. in Vancouver by standard geochemical techniques. Copper, lead and zinc values are plotted on Figure 4; complete geochemical analyses are given in Appendix 1.

The lines were located upslope of the known mineralization because of its occurrence immediately above the waters of North Moyie Creek. The low values for all base metals in the soils suggests the mineralization does not extend higher in the stratigraphy than that seen in outcrop.

4.20 Rock Geochemistry

Four samples (Numbers 23981 to 23984, Appendix 1) were collected from the area of stratiform mineralization along the south bank of North Moyie Creek. Anomalous lead and zinc are present in three of the samples; two of these also have anomalous silver.

5.00 GEOPHYSICS

5.10 Magnetics

One line of magnetic surveying was done along part of the lower North Moyie Creek road. Purpose of the survey was to see if the diorite dykes could be detected with the magnetometer. If the dykes are controlled by structures which are also controlling mineralization on the property then magnetic surveying could be used to help define favourable structures.

The survey results were quite flat (Figure 5) and the one diorite dyke crossed was not detected by the survey.

5.20 VLF-EM

The lower North Moyie Creek road was used as a control line for a reconnaissance VLF-EM survey. The survey profile is shown on Figure 5. The instrument used was a Sabre Model 27.

The survey detected a fairly strong anomaly about 600 meters upstream from the main and North Moyie roads. The anomaly has not been detailed and its orientation is unknown; further work is required to delineate the anomaly and determine its cause.

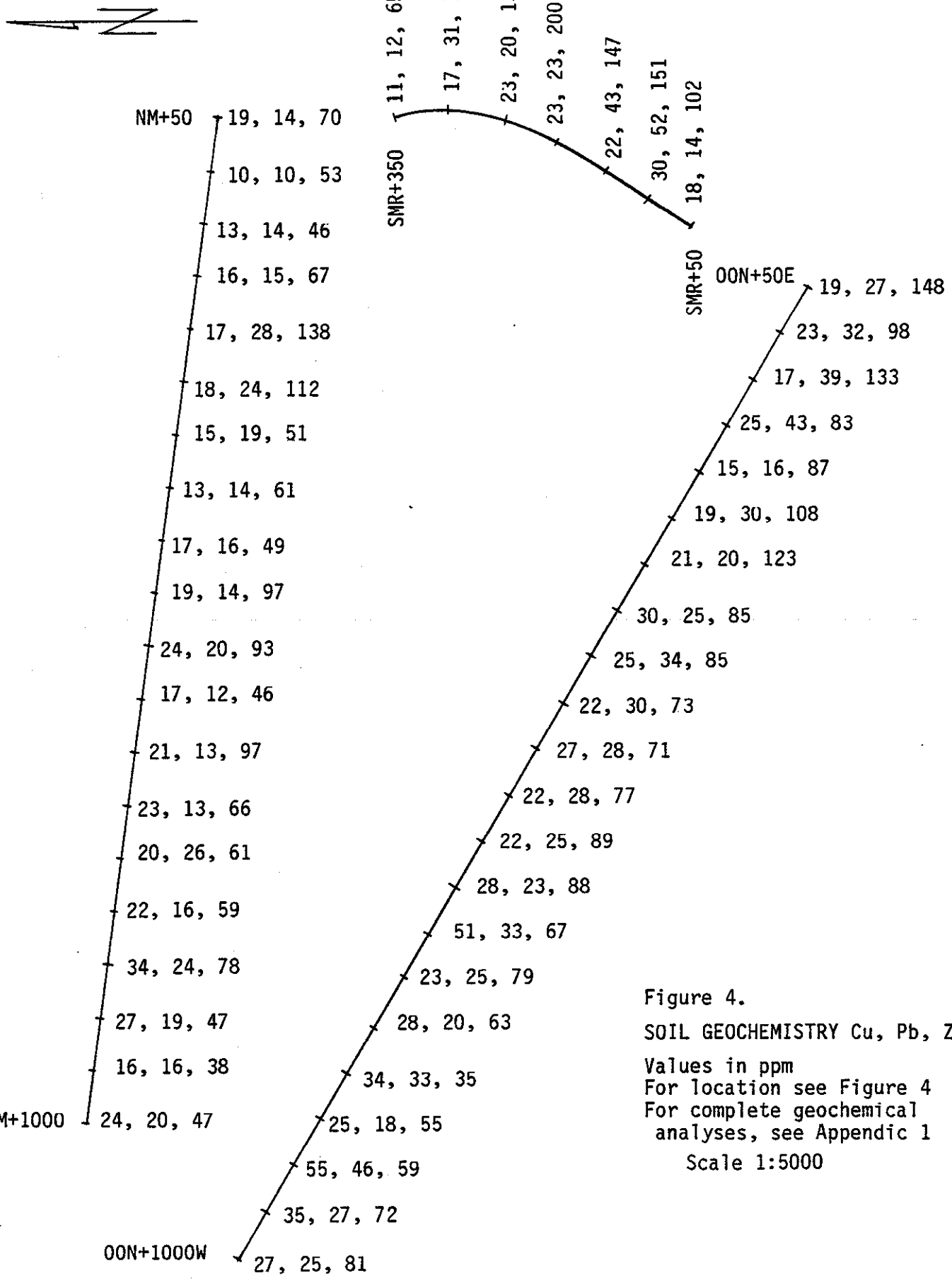
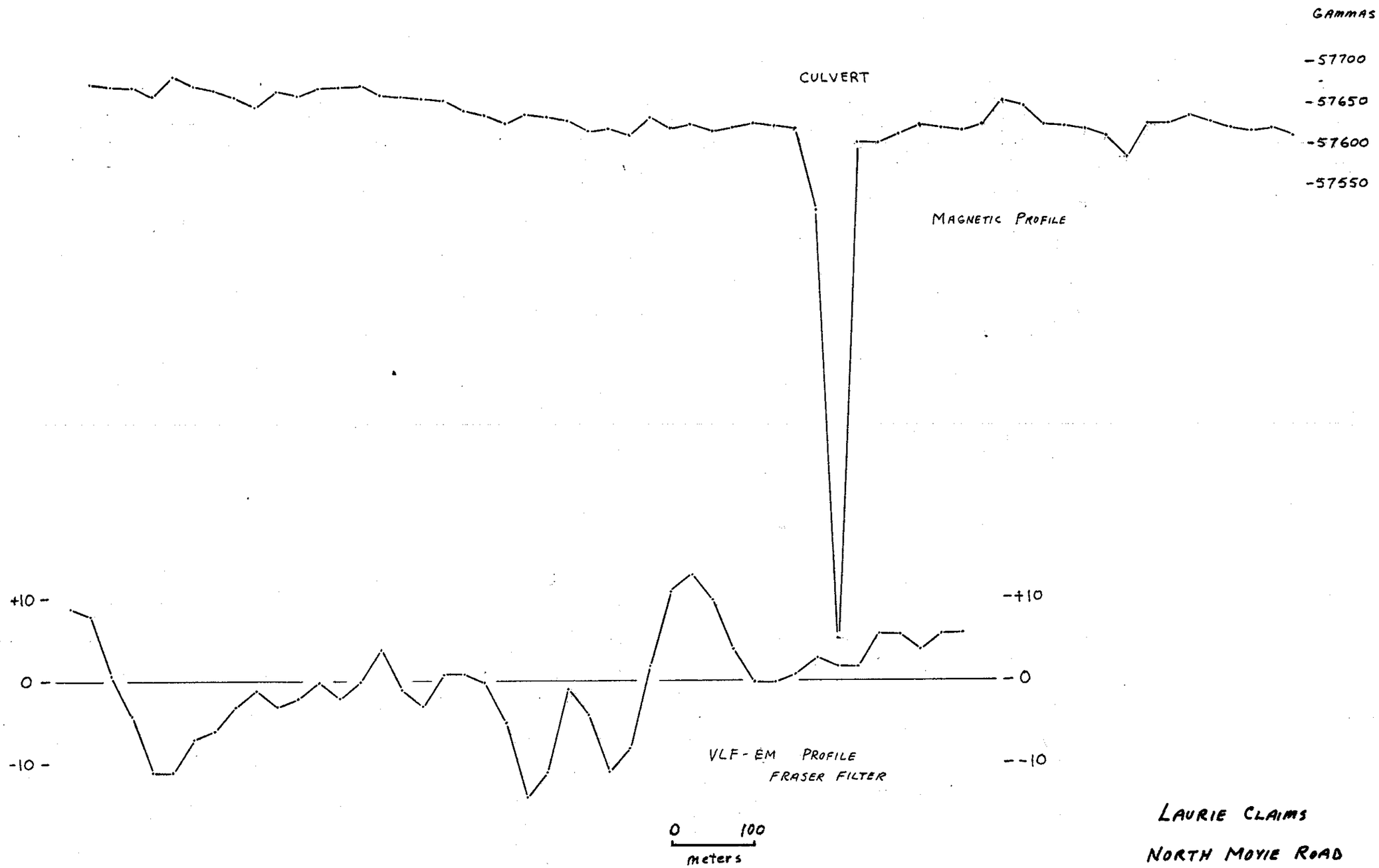


Figure 4.

SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY Cu, Pb, Zn

Values in ppm
For location see Figure 4
For complete geochemical analyses, see Appendic 1

Scale 1:5000



Scale : 1: 5,000

LAURIE CLAIMS

NORTH MOYIE ROAD

MAG & VLF-EM PROFILES

6.00 CONCLUSIONS

Gold mineralization is known to occur in association with wide pervasively altered northeast-oriented shear zones on properties adjacent to the Laurie claims. Though many traverses were run, most success in locating mineralization occurred in stream channels and in areas disturbed by logging activity. Mineralization discovered on the property in 1989 consists of an extensive zone of stratiform lead-zinc mineralization as well as a series of quartz veins which carry pyrite and chalcopyrite. Soil sampling failed to detect the base metal mineralization, probably because the mineralized zone, which is in relatively flat-lying stratigraphy, is entirely below the soil lines.

7.00 STATEMENT OF COSTS

Prospecting, Panning and Hand Trenching 24 days @ 200.00/day	$4800.00
Soil Sampling 2 days @ $200.00/day	400.00
Geophysics 2 days @ $200.00/day	400.00
Geochemical Analyses	518.25
4x4 Vehicle 22 days @ $50.00/day	1100.00
Mag and VLF Rental One day @ $50.00	50.00
Report, Drafting and Supplies 5 days	1100.00
TOTAL COST	$8368.25

8.00 AUTHOR'S QUALIFICATIONS

As author of this report I, Peter Klewchuk, certify that:

1. I am an independent consulting geologist with offices at 246 Moyie Street, Kimberley, British Columbia.

2. I am a graduate geologist with a BSc degree (1969) from the University of British Columbia and an MSc degree (1972) from the University of Calgary.

3. I am a Fellow in good standing of the Geological Association of Canada.

4. I have been actively involved in mining and exploration geology, primarily in the province of British Columbia, for the past 18 years.

5. I have been employed by major mining companies and provincial government geological departments.

Dated at Kimberley, British Columbia, this 25th day of June, 1990.

Peter Klewchuk
Geologist

Eco-Tech Laboratories Ltd.
10641 E. Trans Canada Hwy.
Kamloops, B.C.
V2C 2J3
July 25, 1989

TECK EXPLORATIONS LTD.
960, 175 Second Avenue
Kamloops, B.C.
V2C 2J3
ATTN: Fred Bailey

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS ETK 89-4524
21 Rock Samples, received July 18/89
All values in PPM unless otherwise reported
> = Greater than
< = Less than

ETK	DESCRIPTION	Ag	Al%	As	B	Ba	Bi	CaX	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	FeX	K%	La	MgX	Mn	Mo	NaX	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sn	Sr	TiX	U	V	W	Y	Zn
452.12	23977	1.1	0.11	72	6	11	< 5	<.01	2	36	81	>10000	8.55	0.01	13	0.05	< 1	5	<.01	9	910	20	25	< 20	< 1	<.01	< 10	< 1	< 10.	< 1	12
452.13	23978	<.2	0.41	< 5	6	< 5	< 5	<.01	< 1	6	74	186	1.67	0.03	11	<.01	43	4	<.01	5	192	5	< 5	< 20	< 1	<.01	< 10	2	< 10	3	5
452.14	23979	<.2	0.27	< 5	6	< 5	< 5	<.01	< 1	2	62	41	0.82	0.04	11	<.01	< 1	4	<.01	< 1	< 10	4	< 5	< 20	< 1	<.01	< 10	1	< 10	1	< 1
452.15	23980	<.2	0.88	< 5	6	15	< 5	0.05	< 1	12	38	45	3.16	0.04	13	0.37	45	< 1	<.01	7	128	5	14	< 20	2	<.01	< 10	6	< 10	< 1	16
452.16	23981	<.2	1.10	< 5	7	45	9	0.07	< 1	10	71	22	3.30	0.49	11	0.40	275	2	0.01	10	143	13	17	< 20	< 1	0.09	< 10	17	< 10	5	55
452.17	23982	<.2	1.07	< 5	9	20	11	0.16	3	13	54	45	3.28	0.29	17	0.53	389	2	<.01	11	351	266	16	< 20	< 1	0.05	< 10	13	< 10	6	498
452.18	23983	7.5	1.18	< 5	8	34	28	0.17	109	14	44	51	3.47	0.52	17	0.43	310	< 1	<.01	11	214	4026	15	< 20	< 1	0.08	< 10	11	61	8	3418
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

ETK	DESCRIPTION	Ag	Al%	As	B	Ba	Bi	CaX	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	FeX	K%	La	MgX	Mn	Mo	NaX	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sn	Sr	TiX	U	V	W	Y	Zn
453.1	AZ3984	<.2	0.91	< 5	8	40	7	0.12	< 1	13	10	30	3.11	0.09	16	0.33	428	< 1	<.01	10	239	24	11	< 20	6	0.03	< 10	17	< 10	5	69

NOTE: < = Less than

SILT FROM MOYIE R. ADJACENT TO MINERAL SHOWINGS ON LAURIE CLAIMS
N.B. - GOLD WAS 35 PPB

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

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER B.C. V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-171

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

ICP - .500 GRAM SAMPLE IS DIGESTED WITH 3ML 3-1-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR AND IS DILUTED TO 10 ML WITH WATER.
THIS LEACH IS PARTIAL FOR MN FE SR CA P LA CR MG BA TI B W AND LIMITED FOR NA K AND AL. AU DETECTION LIMIT BY ICP IS 3 PPM.
- SAMPLE TYPE: Soil -80 Mesh

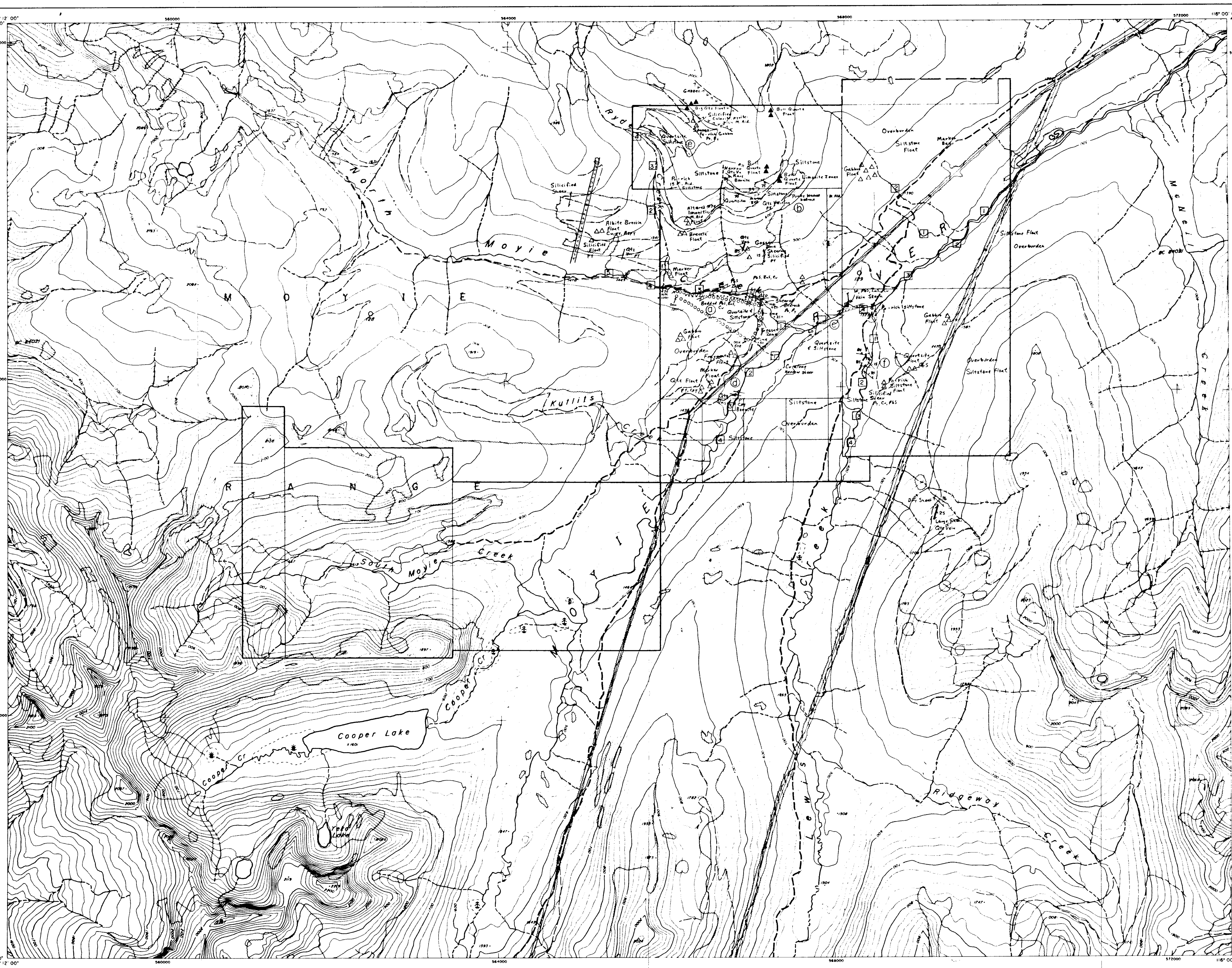
DATE RECEIVED: SEP 15 1989 DATE REPORT MAILED: Sept 20/89 SIGNED BY. C. Leong ..D.TOYE, C.LEONG, J.WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

PETER KLEWCHUK File # 89-3691 Page 1

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
SMR+50	1	18	14	102	.1	20	14	338	2.60	7	5	ND	5	7	1	2	2	26	.06	.027	20	14	.37	87	.09	3	3.29	.01	.08	2
SMR+100	1	30	52	151	.2	18	22	1243	2.48	8	5	ND	9	9	1	2	2	30	.08	.049	32	14	.28	98	.10	2	2.70	.01	.09	2
SMR+150	1	22	43	147	.2	28	11	283	2.71	8	5	ND	6	12	1	2	2	24	.13	.017	27	17	.58	95	.06	5	2.12	.01	.13	1
SMR+200	1	23	23	200	.1	28	10	516	2.75	7	5	ND	7	12	1	2	2	27	.09	.244	19	14	.40	136	.10	2	4.23	.02	.11	1
SMR+250	1	23	20	139	.1	22	9	234	2.93	6	5	ND	9	7	1	3	2	25	.06	.047	22	16	.52	102	.09	2	2.24	.01	.17	1
SMR+300	1	17	31	149	.2	20	9	408	2.46	4	5	ND	4	10	1	2	2	25	.10	.018	26	13	.47	91	.08	2	2.08	.01	.11	1
SMR+350	1	11	12	65	.1	12	7	163	2.22	4	5	ND	7	4	1	2	3	17	.04	.056	16	11	.29	53	.05	3	1.95	.01	.06	1
NM+50	1	19	14	70	.1	14	8	380	2.46	7	5	ND	6	7	1	2	2	18	.10	.030	22	14	.57	78	.03	2	1.50	.01	.10	1
NM+100	1	10	10	53	.2	7	5	120	2.45	7	6	ND	6	3	1	2	2	22	.03	.047	14	10	.22	40	.06	2	1.95	.01	.05	1
NM+150	1	13	14	46	.1	7	5	181	1.92	6	5	ND	5	5	1	2	2	20	.05	.025	17	11	.26	54	.05	2	1.75	.01	.07	1
NM+200	1	16	15	67	.1	11	6	205	2.78	2	5	ND	4	11	1	2	2	25	.13	.049	19	13	.35	67	.06	2	2.07	.01	.10	1
NM+250	1	17	28	138	.2	15	8	222	3.49	7	5	ND	6	9	1	2	2	27	.13	.057	20	16	.41	89	.06	3	2.65	.01	.10	1
NM+300	1	18	24	112	.1	14	7	163	4.43	6	5	ND	6	7	1	2	2	28	.08	.043	22	16	.42	69	.06	2	2.09	.01	.09	1
NM+350	1	15	19	51	.3	6	3	99	2.49	3	5	ND	4	10	1	2	2	31	.11	.038	9	11	.10	49	.13	2	4.10	.01	.05	1
NM+400	1	13	14	61	.4	4	8	854	2.35	5	5	ND	4	8	1	4	2	29	.09	.311	8	9	.09	59	.12	2	4.62	.01	.04	1
NM+450	1	17	16	49	.1	10	5	120	2.16	6	5	ND	5	4	1	2	2	21	.05	.026	15	11	.31	37	.06	2	1.49	.01	.13	1
NM+500	1	19	14	97	.5	9	9	623	2.38	4	5	ND	4	19	1	2	2	25	.25	.251	8	9	.15	91	.12	2	4.67	.01	.05	1
NM+550	1	24	20	93	.1	15	10	252	3.43	11	5	ND	4	17	1	2	2	30	.21	.066	22	16	.37	106	.09	2	3.36	.01	.10	1
NM+600	1	17	12	46	.1	11	5	105	1.99	5	5	ND	5	15	1	2	2	20	.22	.030	26	13	.27	49	.07	13	1.20	.01	.10	1
NM+650	1	21	13	97	.1	14	11	454	2.65	7	5	ND	6	8	1	2	2	25	.11	.064	22	15	.47	78	.07	3	2.72	.01	.11	1
NM+700	1	23	13	66	.1	17	10	199	2.59	3	5	ND	6	11	1	2	2	22	.10	.036	25	14	.46	61	.05	2	2.38	.01	.10	1
NM+750	1	20	26	61	.1	10	6	159	3.30	2	5	ND	6	9	1	2	3	35	.11	.067	16	15	.28	61	.08	2	3.12	.01	.08	1
NM+800	1	22	16	59	.1	9	6	178	2.53	4	5	ND	4	25	1	2	3	27	.32	.061	16	13	.28	60	.10	2	3.90	.01	.07	1
NM+850	1	34	24	78	.1	17	10	214	3.34	3	5	ND	7	6	1	2	2	37	.07	.040	18	19	.43	83	.08	2	3.06	.01	.10	1
NM+900	1	27	19	47	.1	12	4	109	1.95	8	5	ND	2	6	1	2	2	27	.07	.026	17	12	.27	77	.06	2	1.64	.01	.09	1
NM+950	1	16	16	39	.2	7	7	433	2.19	6	5	ND	4	8	1	2	3	27	.08	.118	9	8	.16	48	.11	3	2.58	.01	.05	2
NM+1000	1	24	20	47	.2	15	7	278	2.11	5	5	ND	8	4	1	2	2	20	.06	.029	24	12	.39	30	.06	3	.93	.01	.13	1
00N+1000W	1	27	25	81	.1	19	11	363	2.72	6	5	ND	4	7	1	2	2	27	.06	.025	28	17	.63	81	.07	2	2.08	.01	.12	1
00N+950W	1	35	27	72	.2	17	9	194	3.32	10	5	ND	9	8	1	3	2	33	.08	.023	28	19	.66	77	.07	2	2.31	.01	.12	1
00N+900W	1	55	46	49	.4	13	8	149	2.71	4	5	ND	6	9	1	2	2	31	.07	.029	16	11	.22	69	.15	2	2.37	.02	.05	1
00N+850W	1	25	18	55	.1	15	9	237	2.49	3	5	ND	2	7	1	2	2	24	.09	.017	25	16	.57	57	.06	2	1.72	.01	.11	1
00N+800W	1	34	33	35	.2	10	6	205	2.71	2	5	ND	5	13	1	2	2	30	.16	.026	15	10	.17	76	.16	4	2.62	.02	.04	1
00N+750W	1	29	20	63	.1	17	9	246	2.79	4	5	ND	6	8	1	2	2	29	.08	.019	25	18	.56	79	.07	5	2.29	.01	.12	1
00N+700W	1	23	25	79	.1	12	8	186	2.85	12	5	ND	5	14	1	2	2	25	.19	.032	22	14	.39	88	.07	2	2.19	.01	.09	1
00N+650W	1	51	33	67	.2	15	14	462	2.83	3	5	ND	4	12	1	2	2	28	.11	.033	33	15	.43	103	.08	2	2.31	.01	.09	1
00N+600W	1	28	23	83	.2	17	12	562	2.93	3	5	ND	6	10	1	4	3	29	.10	.022	28	18	.63	113	.07	6	2.33	.01	.12	1
STD C	18	61	38	132	6.8	68	31	1020	4.02	38	23	7	38	48	19	15	22	59	.49	.088	39	56	.88	174	.07	32	1.87	.06	.13	12

APPENDIX 1 Geochemical Analyses

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
00N+550W	1	22	25	89	.1	13	9	215	3.32	4	5	ND	8	10	1	2	2	27	.11	.036	21	18	.63	92	.06	5	2.49	.01	.11	1
00N+500W	1	22	28	77	.2	21	10	159	2.97	2	5	ND	7	8	1	2	2	31	.07	.034	19	16	.43	87	.06	2	2.67	.01	.09	1
00N+450W	1	27	28	71	.3	14	15	322	2.63	6	5	ND	9	10	1	2	3	28	.11	.109	20	11	.20	70	.12	3	5.30	.01	.05	1
00N+350W	1	22	30	73	.3	13	13	437	2.21	2	5	ND	2	11	1	2	2	26	.09	.033	30	11	.30	93	.08	2	1.85	.01	.07	1
00N+350W (A)	1	25	34	85	.3	19	15	237	2.78	2	5	ND	6	11	1	2	2	28	.11	.034	19	12	.37	85	.10	2	2.13	.01	.10	1
00N+300W	1	30	25	85	.1	22	13	383	2.65	3	5	ND	8	8	1	2	2	28	.07	.047	22	14	.43	97	.09	3	3.34	.01	.10	1
00N+250W	1	21	29	123	.3	20	12	268	2.74	7	5	ND	8	13	1	2	2	27	.13	.031	17	15	.49	132	.07	6	3.06	.01	.11	1
00N+200W	1	19	30	108	.2	15	10	133	2.92	9	5	ND	5	10	1	2	2	33	.10	.028	13	13	.26	79	.10	2	3.62	.01	.07	1
00N+150W	1	15	16	87	.2	14	8	163	2.45	2	5	ND	5	7	1	2	2	23	.08	.047	23	14	.53	83	.05	2	1.97	.01	.09	1
00N+100W	1	25	43	83	.2	16	20	519	2.64	5	5	ND	6	9	1	2	2	27	.07	.035	24	13	.36	97	.09	2	2.38	.01	.09	1
00N+50W	1	17	39	133	.1	19	13	386	2.46	3	5	ND	5	9	1	2	2	24	.09	.034	21	12	.37	132	.08	2	2.10	.01	.15	1
00N+0W	1	23	32	98	.5	17	11	213	2.82	6	5	ND	5	7	1	2	2	25	.07	.043	24	14	.42	99	.07	6	2.30	.01	.10	1
00N+50E	1	19	27	148	.2	19	21	254	2.44	4	5	ND	3	7	1	2	2	21	.05	.028	16	11	.31	69	.09	2	2.31	.01	.09	1
STD C	18	60	42	132	6.8	67	30	1011	4.05	41	22	7	39	48	19	15	21	59	.50	.091	39	52	.89	173	.07	33	1.96	.06	.13	13



LEGEND

- Bedding
- Quartz Vein
- Shearing
- ooo Soil Samples - See Figure 4
- [2] Panning Location
- (b) Locality Discussed in text

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT

20,140

LAURIE CLAIMS

PROSPECTING MAP

Figure 3

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
Ministry of Environment and Parks
Surveys and Resource Mapping Branch

Universal Transverse Mercator Projection
North American Datum - NAD83
UTM Zone 11

Land District
Land Title District
Latest Plan No. Date

SCALE 1:20 000

200 0 200 400 600 800 1000 1200 1400
METRES

Contours generated from Digital Elevation Model.
Contour Interval 20 metres.
Elevations in metres above Mean Sea Level.

DIGITAL DATA AVAILABLE			
PLANIMETRY	☒	CONTOUR	☒
CADASTRAL	☐	DEM	☐

82F.040 DIGITAL