Report and Appendices I, II and III

GEOCHEMICAL AND GEOPHYSICAL REPORT

on the

NEW MOON PROPERTY

of

MAPLE RESOURCE CORP.

Morice Lake, British Columbia

Omenica Mining Division

N.T.S. 93E 13E/W and 93L 4E/W

Latitude: 53°57'N; Longitude 127°45'W

by

GREGORY G. CROWE, M.Sc., P.Geol.

and

Bruce L. Laird, B.Sc.

20542
Part 1 of 5

Azimuth Geological Incorporated
Vancouver, B.C.
November 1990

Province of British Columbia

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Volume 1

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

Azimuth Geological Incorporated
Vancouver, B.C.
November 1990

Part 1 of 5 20,542

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* Positive Fraser Filtered Values are Shown on Profiles

SUMMARY

The New Moon Claims of Maple Resource Corp. are host to precious metal bearing, poly-metallic vein showings located 100 km to the south-southwest of Smithers, B.C.

A total of 24 mineralized zones have been discovered to date. These zones appear to be controlled by regional north-northwest trending structures, several of which transect the property. Mineralization also appears to be lithologically controlled. Shallow dipping rhyolites, near the top of the stratigraphic succession exposed on the property, behaved brittley with respect to the surrounding andesites and intermediate volcanics. This favoured the precipitation of ascending precious and base metal bearing fluids into these host rocks.

Zones of economic significance include the Main, Scree, North, Northeast and Phobos. These host several vein systems that are of significant strike length (North Zone up to 780m and the Main Zone to 250m), are open along strike and at depth and lie along structures that could host additional mineralized zones. All but the Phobos were trenched and diamond drilled by Newmont Exploration of Canada Limited. Precious metal values were unpredictable, but further work was recommended on all these showings. The Phobos zone was recently discovered and returned values to 136 ppm Cu, 1958 ppm Pb, 1865 ppm Zn, 10.31 oz/t Ag and .013 oz/t Au over 4.5m.

Soil/talus sampling and VLF/EM surveys were useful in delineating the northern trace of mineralized structures. Additional mineralized zones however, may be masked by extensive talus cover at lower elevations. Follow-up prospecting, mapping and geophysics would be required in order to test the potential of all the structures.

The Main, Scree, North, Northeast and Phobos should be further tested by diamond drilling. Other zones not fully evaluated, such as the Misty Day and Rhyolite Flats, should also be examined by reconnaissance drilling.

INTRODUCTION

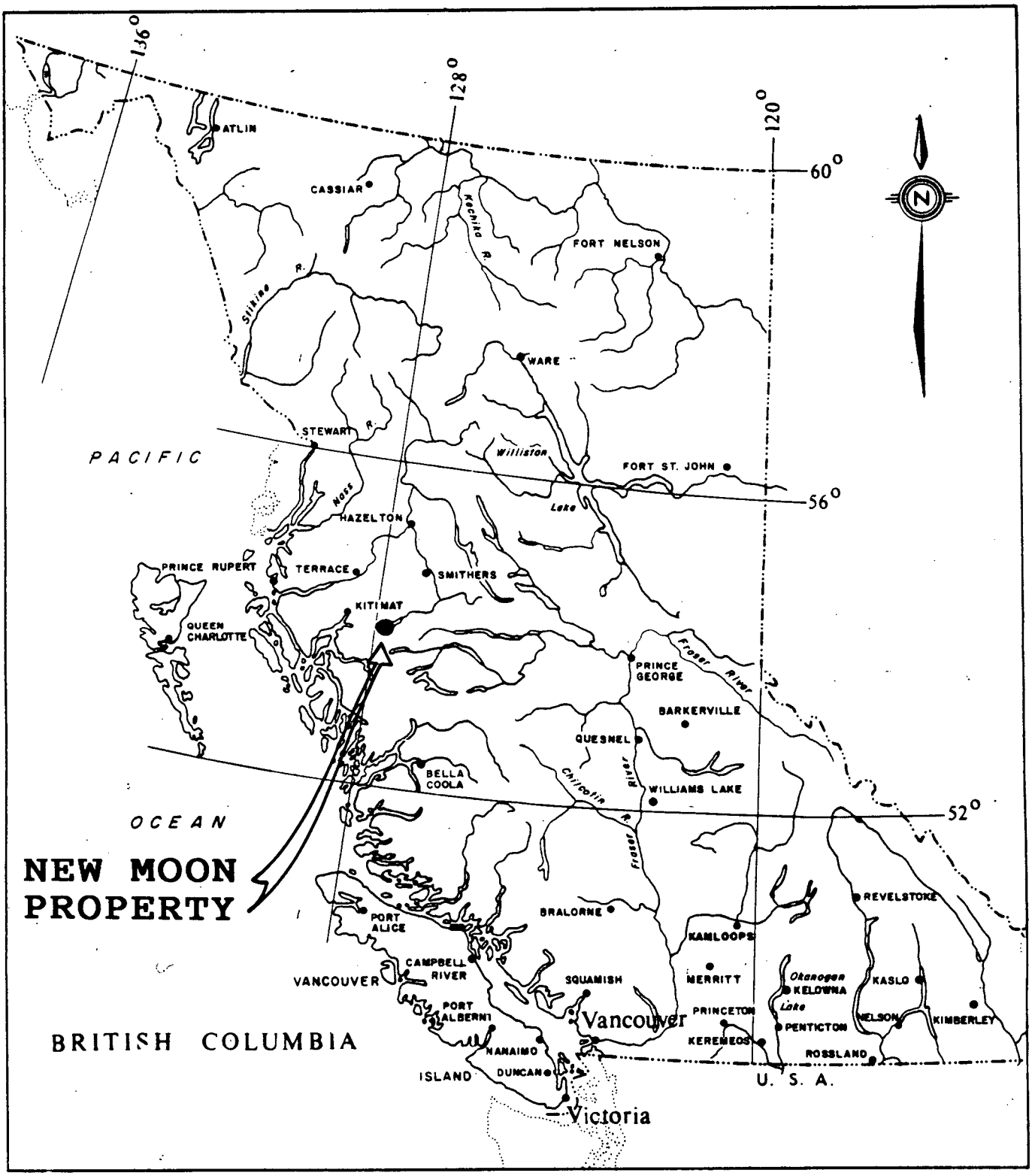
Location, Access and Physiography

The New Moon property is situated along the western shore of Morice Lake approximately 100 km south-southwest of Smithers in west-central British Columbia; N.T.S. 93E 13E/W and 93L 4E/W. The claims lie along the eastern margin of the Coast Range Mountains, within the Omenica Mining Division. The centre of the property is approximately 53°57'N latitude and 127°45'W longitude (Figure 1).

Access is best facilitated by helicopter or float plane from Smithers, Houston or Terrace. A well maintained 74 km all-weather gravel road connects Houston with a staging area on the east side of Morice Lake. The base-camp on the north side of Atna Bay is approximately 15 km west of this staging area. The camp could also be reached by water, from a boat launching area at the northeast end of Morice Lake.

Elevations range from 775m at Morice Lake to over 2200m on some parts of the property. The terrain is characterized by cliffs, steep ridges and U-shaped valleys. River and creek valleys are immature with abundant waterfalls and incised canyons. Most of the work program was concentrated in the central and north-central portions of the property. The terrain here consists of alpine plateaus, steep ridges and steep to precipitous slopes bordering Atna Bay and Morice Lake.

Tree-line is at approximately 1400m with alpine shrubs, grasses and lichen characterizing the higher elevations. Spruce, pine and alder occupy the lower elevations. Snow fields and glaciers occur on the north facing slopes and at the higher altitudes. Wildlife consists of marmots, birds with occasional mountain goats, black bear and rare grizzly bear.



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MAPLE RESOURCE CORPORATION

NEW MOON PROPERTY

LOCATION MAP

DATE	SCALE	NTS	DRWG NO.
1990	1: 7 500 000		1

Property

The property is held by Maple Resource Corp. under option from Lucero Resources Corp. Prime Equities Inc. is acting as manager for the operator Maple Resource Corp. Azimuth Geological Incorporated has been sub-contracted by Prime Equities Inc. to supervise the 1990 exploration program.

The property consists of 32 contiguous claims totalling 548 units. These are listed in Table 1 and shown on Figure 3.

Table 1

Claim Name	Record Number	Units	Expiry Date (includes current work)
Misty Day	832	12	Oct. 21, 1992
Copper Cliff	833	12	Oct. 21, 1992
New Moon	834	20	Oct. 21, 1992
Full Moon 2	11922	15	May 29, 1993
Lunar 1	4718	18	Aug. 19, 1992
Lunar 2	4719	14	Aug. 19, 1992
Lunar 3	4720	16	Aug. 19, 1992
Lunar 4	4764	18	Sept. 21, 1992
Lunar 5	4765	12	Sept. 21, 1992
Lunar 6	10436	20	May 29, 1993
Lunar 7	10434	18	May 29, 1993
Lunar 8	4838	20	Oct. 21, 1992
Lunar 9	4839	20	Oct. 21, 1992
Lunar 10	4840	20	Oct. 21, 1992
Lunar 11	4841	20	Oct. 21, 1992
Lunar 12	4842	20	Oct. 21, 1992
Lunar 13	4843	20	Oct. 21, 1992
Lunar 14	4844	20	Oct. 21, 1992
Lunar 15	4845	20	Oct. 21, 1992
Lunar 16	4852	20	Oct. 21, 1992
Lunar 17	10435	15	May 29, 1993
Lunar 18	10437	12	May 29, 1993
Computer	8843	18	Sept. 3, 1992
Monitor	8842	8	Sept. 3, 1992
Landsat	8980	20	Sept. 18, 1992
Greencheese	12311	4	Aug. 4, 1993
Atna 1	11911	16	May 24, 1993
Atna 3	11913	20	May 24, 1993
Atna 4	11914	20	May 24, 1993
Atna 5	11915	20	May 24, 1993
Atna 6	11916	20	May 23, 1993
Atna 12	11972	20	June 11, 1993

Work was filed under the groupings listed in Table 2:

Table 2

Group Name	Claims
New Moon	Misty Day, Copper Cliff, New Moon, Monitor, Full Moon 2, Computer
Lunar 1	Lunar 1, Lunar 2, Lunar 3, Lunar 11, Lunar 12
Greencheese	Greencheese, Lunar 4, Lunar 13, Lunar 14, Lunar 16
Lunar 5	Lunar 5, Lunar 6, Lunar 8, Lunar 9, Lunar 17, Lunar 18
Landsat	Landsat, Lunar 7, Lunar 8, Lunar 9, Lunar 10
Atna 1	Atna 1, Atna 3, Atna 6, Lunar 10, Lunar 11
Atna 4	Atna 4, Atna 5, Atna 12, Lunar 15

Purpose and Summary of the 1990 Exploration Program

The objectives of the 1990 exploration program were to examine the possible northward continuation of base and precious metal bearing structures hosting previously examined mineralized zones. In particular, the northerly extension of the North-Northeast and Diakow structures (Figure 5) was investigated. It was proposed that the northward extension of these zones to lower elevations, marginal to Morice Lake/Atna Bay, would facilitate access and thus enhance the economic viability of the property.

The northerly trending North-Northeast showing returned significant gold, silver, lead, zinc and copper values from trench and drill testing conducted by Newmont Exploration of Canada Limited (Visagie, 1988). The mineralized zone was traced for 280 meters along strike and was presumed to be open in both directions. Exploration was restricted to the ridge-top due to precipitous conditions and extensive talus cover at lower elevations.

Prior to the 1990 exploration program, the Diakow showing was at the grassroots level of exploration. L. Diakow of the B.C.D.M. collected grab samples which returned 105 ppb Au (Diakow, 1990 - pers. comm.), 361 ppm Ag and 1.8% Cu (Diakow and Timmerman, 1990). Diakow's interpretation (L. Diakow, pers. comm. 1990) was that the structure hosting the mineralization did not appear to extend southwards. The northern continuation of the mineralization had not been examined, but the structure was interpreted to trend in that direction.

Due to the steep and often precipitous nature of the ground to the north of these showings, a program consisting of contour soil/talus sampling, orientation VLF/EM and magnetometer surveys, heavy mineral stream sediment sampling and rock sampling was proposed. All of the above mentioned surveys were locally restricted by topography. The construction of regularly spaced and regularly oriented grid lines was not possible.

Contour soil lines along the north slope into Atna Bay were originally believed to be accessible by boat. As such, a base-camp was positioned on the north shore of Atna Bay and two inflatable boats were employed for accessing the southern shoreline at various locations along these lines. It readily became apparent that the steepness of the terrain combined with the abundance of devil's club, stinging nettles and alder limited access to all but the lowest of the sample lines. It was thus decided that helicopter would be employed on a daily basis to facilitate sampling. Even with the use of helicopter, sampling was slow due to the paucity of landing sites, difficulties associated with sample collection and the necessity of breaking and re-establishing sampling lines across precipitous ravines. As such, manpower requirements and the time expected to complete the survey were essentially doubled.

Results from the above mentioned surveys were plotted on a number of maps of varying scales. A location reference map is included (Figure 2).

HISTORY

Phelps Dodge Corporation of Canada staked the PC 1-36 mineral claims in 1967 and evaluated mineralized showings in the central 'Plateau' area (Main, Splay, Misty Day, Camp and Rhyolite Flats showings - see Figure 5). A total of 211m of blasted trenches were sampled over a period of 6 weeks.

In 1969, C. Kowall prospected the area to the south of the PC claims for Silver Standard Mines. This resulted in the discovery of banded, copper-bearing massive sulphide boulders. These were interpreted to represent a possible volcanogenic massive sulphide deposit located under the glacier to the west. The area was staked, but no further work was conducted.

Aggressive Mining re-staked the PC 1-36 mineral claims as the JOW 1-20 claims in 1970. In 1971 R.W. Phendler (Phendler, 1971) mapped the JOW claims at a scale of 1" = 400'. A 5000' Crone EM survey was completed along 6 lines at 50' intervals, using a coil separation of 200'. In 1972 Aggressive Mining conducted magnetometer and EM surveys, sampled 150' of trenches and completed 312m of diamond drilling in 5 holes. These surveys outlined a zone 7.6 to 9.1m in width and 165m in length averaging 1.74% Pb and 5.43% Zn. Gold and silver were not systematically sampled but spot anomalies in drill core returned up to 0.11 oz/t Au. A composite of the drill core suggests the zone averaged 2.97% Pb, 8.52% Zn, 0.79 oz/t Ag and 0.046 oz/t Au. The claims were allowed to lapse due to the low silver values.

C. Kowall staked the old JOW 1-20 claims as the Misty Day, New Moon and Copper Cliff in 1977. These claims were optioned to Silver Standard who in turn entered into a joint venture with Norcen/Aquitaine (Garrat, 1978). These groups were primarily interested in the massive sulphide potential of the property. Prospecting, detailed geological mapping combined with limited VLF and magnetometer surveys resulted in the identification of a favourable volcanogenic environment. The option was allowed to drop due to unfavourable logistics.

Great Western Petroleum Corporation optioned the claims from C. Kowall in 1981. Helicopter EM and magnetometer surveys were completed (Pezzot, 1981).

In 1982, St. Joe Canada optioned the claims from Great Western Petroleum Corporation (Kennedy 1981 and 1982) and conducted additional helicopter EM and magnetic surveys. The Lunar 1-18 mineral claims were staked. St. Joe Canada conducted UTEM and magnetometer surveys in 1983 and completed mapping and sampling around the massive sulphide target under the New Moon Glacier. In addition, IP and magnetometer surveys were completed across the 'Plateau' polymetallic zone previously evaluated by Phelps Dodge and Aggressive Mining. Mapping and sampling were also conducted. In 1984, St. Joe Canada drilled 4 diamond drill holes totalling 936m beneath the New Moon Glacier to investigate the source of the massive sulphide boulders to the east. No significant mineralization was encountered.

The St. Joe Canada and Great Western Petroleum Corporation options were terminated in 1985 and Newmont Exploration of Canada optioned the claims from C. Kowall. In this year Newmont initiated a mapping (1:10,000) and prospecting program that covered 40% of the claims. Old trenches were rehabilitated, some new trenches were constructed and sampled and magnetometer surveys were completed across 4 selected zones in the 'Plateau' area. The following year Newmont Exploration of Canada continued mapping (1:10,000) and initiated stream sediment sampling. A total of 4.5 km of VLF-EMR, 58 bulldozer trenches (1074m) over several zones and 17 diamond drill holes in four zones (1529m) were completed in the 'Plateau' area (Visagie, 1987).

In 1987, Newmont Exploration of Canada completed a program consisting of reconnaissance mapping (1:10,000), detailed mapping of mineralized zones (1:1,000), trenching and sampling (122 hand trenches totalling 1078.3m), trench mapping (1:100), diamond drilling (1266m in 19 holes) and rock geochemistry (1076 trench, outcrop, float and drill core samples). Zones evaluated included the Misty Day in the 'Plateau' area, the North, Northeast, C.R., B.R., Scree, North Extension and D. zones immediately north of the 'Plateau' area combined with the Computer, Landsat and Lunar 12 zones peripheral to the central 'Plateau' showings.

Between 1985 and 1987, Newmont Exploration of Canada evaluated and/or discovered 21 mineralized zones, with exploration being concentrated on the 'Plateau' area showings (Main/Splay, Misty Day and Twilight) and the Scree, North and Northeast showings. All are located within a 1.3 x 3.0 km area (Figure 5). Further work was recommended in all of the above showings.

Due to severe budget restrictions and an eventual closure of the Newmont exploration offices in Canada, the property was optioned to Lucero Resources Corp. in 1989. Lucero did not conduct any exploration programs on the property and in 1990 entered into an option agreement with Maple Resource Corp.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The New Moon property lies at the boundary between the Intermontaine Belt to the east and the Coast Plutonic Complex. The area is underlain predominantly by Middle and Lower Jurassic Hazelton Group volcanics and sediments and Jurassic to Tertiary calc-alkaline intrusives (Tipper and Richards, 1976, Woodsworth, 1980 and Diakow, 1990).

Diakow (1990) sub-divided the Hazelton Group volcanics into 4 lithostratigraphic units, based upon composition, texture and volume of flows versus pyroclastic rocks. The 3 lower-most units have been mapped in the vicinity of the claims.

The lowest unit is predominantly composed of pyroclastics with basalt-andesite-dacite flows comprising up to 20% of the assemblage. A unit comprising basalt-andesite-rhyolite lava flows with sub-ordinate interbeds of tuffs overlies the lowest unit of the Hazelton volcanics. This sequence hosts most of the mineralized vein occurrences on the property. These two units (Unit lJT - Figure 4) have tentatively been assigned to the Telkwa Formation (Woodsworth, 1980 and Tipper and Richards, 1976).

Maroon - green pyroclastic rocks and sub-ordinate lavas (Unit lJR - Figure 4) may be correlated with the Red Tuff member of the Nilkitwa Formation. These are overlain by shales, siltstones, greywackes, limestone, rhyodacite, airfall tuffs and breccias and basalts also of the Nilkitwa Formation (Unit lJN - Figure 4).

The most prominent pluton in the area is the Morice Lake Pluton (Diakow, 1990) composed predominantly of granodiorite. It is Middle Jurassic (Woodsworth, 1980) to Late Cretaceous (Diakow, 1990) in age. Deformation and metamorphism have resulted in the alteration of mafics (biotite > hornblende) to chlorite and epidote and in the local development of a pervasive foliation.

Tertiary granites and granodiorites are less abundant than the older intrusives. They may contain biotite and K-feldspar megacrysts. These bodies can be distinguished from older intrusives by the abundance of unaltered mafic minerals and their unique textures (Diakow, 1990).

The area is structurally dominated by a moderate northeast dipping homoclinal sequence. This is cut by a series of northwest or north-northwest trending, steep dipping normal faults. Basaltic dyke swarms (Tertiary?) correspond with the northwest trending faults. Mineralized quartz veins appear to trend predominantly north to north-northeast and dip steeply.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

Very little geological mapping was conducted during the current exploration program. What geology was undertaken consisted of descriptions of sampled showings, checking Newmont's geological interpretations in areas examined and assessing the possible structural and/or lithological controls on mineralization.

Geological mapping conducted by Newmont (Visagie, 1988) was fairly comprehensive at the higher elevations on the property. Rock units and structures however, were not traced to the lower slopes and valley floors. A total of 16 rock types, interpreted to be part of the Telkwa Formation, were mapped.

Structural and lithological controls on the distribution of rock types were not discussed in the Newmont report. However, the fact that rhyolites appear to be spatially restricted to higher elevations and often form ridge tops and peaks suggests in a gross sense that these units are relatively shallow dipping and occur towards the top of the sequence exposed in the vicinity of the property. Valleys appear to be dominated by less resistant mafic to intermediate tuffs and volcanics. In detail, contacts between units and bedding within tuffs are of varying orientations, suggesting local stratigraphic and structural controls will affect the generalized distribution of the rock types. The presence of rhyolites at low elevations immediately south of Atna Lake is an example of this. Here normal faulting may have down-dropped the felsic horizon. Also, in the vicinity of the North and Northeast showings the rhyolite-andesite contact may be much steeper dipping than the regional trend suggests.

Newmont suggested (Visagie, 1988) that the predominant faults occur along a NW-SE or NE-SW direction. An examination of aerial photographs and topographic maps indicates the dominant structural fault trend is north-northwest, with the localized development of northeast and west-northwest linears (Figure 6).

A surface examination in the vicinity of the North and Northeast showings confirms a north-northeast direction to individual veins, but these appear to be two distinct dilational features developed along a north-northwest trending fault system. Tracing this north-northwest trend away from these showings towards the North Extension showing resulted in the discovery of the Phobos showing. This implies that individual tensional veins would have a limited extent in the north-northeast direction, but enhances the chance of discovering new showings along the north-northwesterly trend.

The north-northwest trending faults appear to be regional in scale. Several of these faults have been recognized to cross the New Moon property. A comparison between the distribution of mineralized showings and these aerial photograph interpreted and/or field identified faults suggests an intimate relationship exists between the two (Figure 6).

The cliffs to the south of the North and Northeast showings expose what is interpreted to be the southward extension of the north-northwest structure hosting these showings. Relationships are not definitive, but the fault appears to be moderately east dipping and juxtaposes maroon tuffs against felsic and mafic volcanics and tuffs. Looking to the north across Atna Lake a similar relationship is observed. Here folded maroon to grey tuffs to the east abut flat lying volcanics and tuffs to the west of a moderate to steep dipping fault structure. D. Shaw, a structural geologist, examined these structures in the field and believes they may represent a thrust relationship (D. Shaw, pers. comm. 1990).

MINERALIZATION

Three types of mineralization have been reportedly observed on the New Moon Property. These include high level or epithermal base and precious metal bearing veins, magnetite skarns and banded volcanogenic massive sulphide boulders. A total of 22 separate showings were partially evaluated by previous operators. Two additional showings were discovered and evaluated during the most recent exploration phase.

The bulk of these mineralized zones fit into the vein classification. All of the showings are briefly described by Visagie (1988).

The Boulder showing (Figure 5) located to the south of the 'Plateau' area was examined by St. Joe Minerals (Kennedy, 1981 and 1982) for its volcanogenic massive sulphide potential. It was assumed that this float represented material derived from a stratiform deposit located beneath the New Moon Glacier to the west. This mineralized float was re-examined during the current exploration program. No material was observed that could definitively be classified as representing a volcanogenic massive sulphide deposit. Skarn related mineralization was noted, along with crudely banded chalcopyrite associated with epidote altered siliceous argillites and/or cherts. The banding could be the product of fracture filling, veining and alteration. The Shadow Valley Zone, the only example of magnetite bearing skarn mineralization on the property, was not examined.

Vein mineralization is predominantly quartz with lesser amounts of carbonate, although carbonate rich veins have been observed. Calcite predominates with local concentrations of orange/brown iron/magnesium carbonates. Crude zonation patterns have been noted in the North/Northeast and Phobos showings and will be discussed below.

Newmont determined veins to be epithermal (Visagie, 1988) and to occupy varying levels within this system. In particular, the Main, Twilight and Splay Zones were thought to occur within the base metal horizon. The Misty Day, North, Northeast, B.R., C.R., Rhyolite Flats and possibly Scree Zones were thought to represent mineralization located at the base metal - precious metal boundary, where Ag:Au ratios are high.

In general, the New Moon vein showings fit into an epithermal model. Textures which support this include brecciation and colloform quartz, open spaces filled with crystalline quartz +/- carbonate and local chalcedonic veinlets documenting several stages of fluid migration and precipitation.

Newmont (Visagie, 1988) favoured northeast trending faults locally cut by easterly trending faults as being the dominant control on the mineralized zones. Intrusives were thought to be the heat source for the mineralizing system with rhyolite being the most favourable host rock for mineralized veins.

The current exploration program suggests that north-northwesterly trending faults are the dominant control on the mineralizing system, with northeasterly trending dilatant zones being developed locally within these broader structures. These dilatant zones have been documented to extend up to 780m in length (North Zone), even though they will be more limited in extent than the regional faults in which they are hosted. Easterly trending faults may locally offset the northerly trending structures, but more importantly they may have acted as a barrier to mineralized fluids.

Rhyolites do appear to be a more favourable host rock for the mineralized veins than the 'underlying' andesites and tuffs. This may be a result of the competency contrast between the various rock types, with the more competent siliceous rocks being more responsive to brittle fracturing and the development of open spaces suitable for the precipitation of ascending fluids. Mineralized veins have been noted in the andesites and tuffs, but in general the veins are less extensively developed and have lower concentrations of sulphides and precious metals. Exceptions occur marginal to the rhyolites.

If competent siliceous rocks play a significant roll in localizing mineralized veins, the distribution of these rock types throughout the property and in particular where they are cut by major structures is extremely important. In general, these units appear to lie within a shallow northeasterly dipping horizon occurring towards the top of the stratigraphic pile exposed on the New Moon property. Folding is not substantial, but faulting may down-drop the stratigraphy. Detailed geological mapping will be important in tracing these horizons into the lower unmapped portions of the property.

In the current exploration program, emphasis was placed in evaluating the potential for the mineralized North, Northeast and Scree zones to extend along strike, particularly to lower, more accessible elevations. In tracing this north-northwest trending system, the Phobos and Spires Showings were discovered and evaluated. The Diakow Showing was chip sampled and traced southwards to the Radio Showing. Test geophysical surveys were employed to trace the host structure to the north. The Gossan Creek showing was evaluated with chip sampling, soil sampling and geophysical techniques. The Main Showing structure in the 'Plateau' area was tested by geophysics and traced southwards. A brief examination of the Boulder Showing was conducted. In addition, rock samples were collected and analyzed from any interesting mineralized float or outcrop encountered while conducting the geochemical and/or geophysical surveys.

A brief description of the Diakow/Radio, Scree to North Extension including the North - Northeast and Phobos, Spires, Gossan Creek, Main and Boulder showings is presented below. Other showings not examined have been described by Visagie (1988).

Diakow/Radio Showings

The Diakow and Radio showings (Figure 5) are two mineralized zones occurring along the Diakow structure. This fault has been traced for at least 5 km and is suspected to extent northward across Atna Bay for at least another 7 km and southwards for up to 1.5 km. The Diakow zone was first sampled by L. Diakow (Diakow and Timmerman, 1990). A grab sample returned 105 ppb Au, 361 ppm Ag and 1.8% Cu.

The Diakow showing represents silicified rhyolite and intermediate volcanics cut by quartz +/- carbonate veining. Quartz stockwork is present locally. Quartz is often vuggy and locally banded. Cryptocrystalline and colloform quartz veining has been noted. Mineralization consists of minor pyrite, localized fracture coatings and patches of malachite and rare chalcopyrite.

The zone was traced for 250m southwards into a talus covered cirque. Along the ridge-top, 650m to the south, the zone was picked up again and traced for an additional 700m into the valley. Here the zone has been referred to as the Radio showing. Across the valley to the south prominent quartz veining exposed in precipitous cliffs was sampled by Newmont and referred to as the Lunar 4 showing (Visagie, 1988). No significant mineralization was encountered. The Lunar 4 showing, 1.0 km further south than the Radio showing, is also believed to lie along the Diakow structure. The lack of exposure did not allow the mineralized zone to be traced north of the Diakow showing.

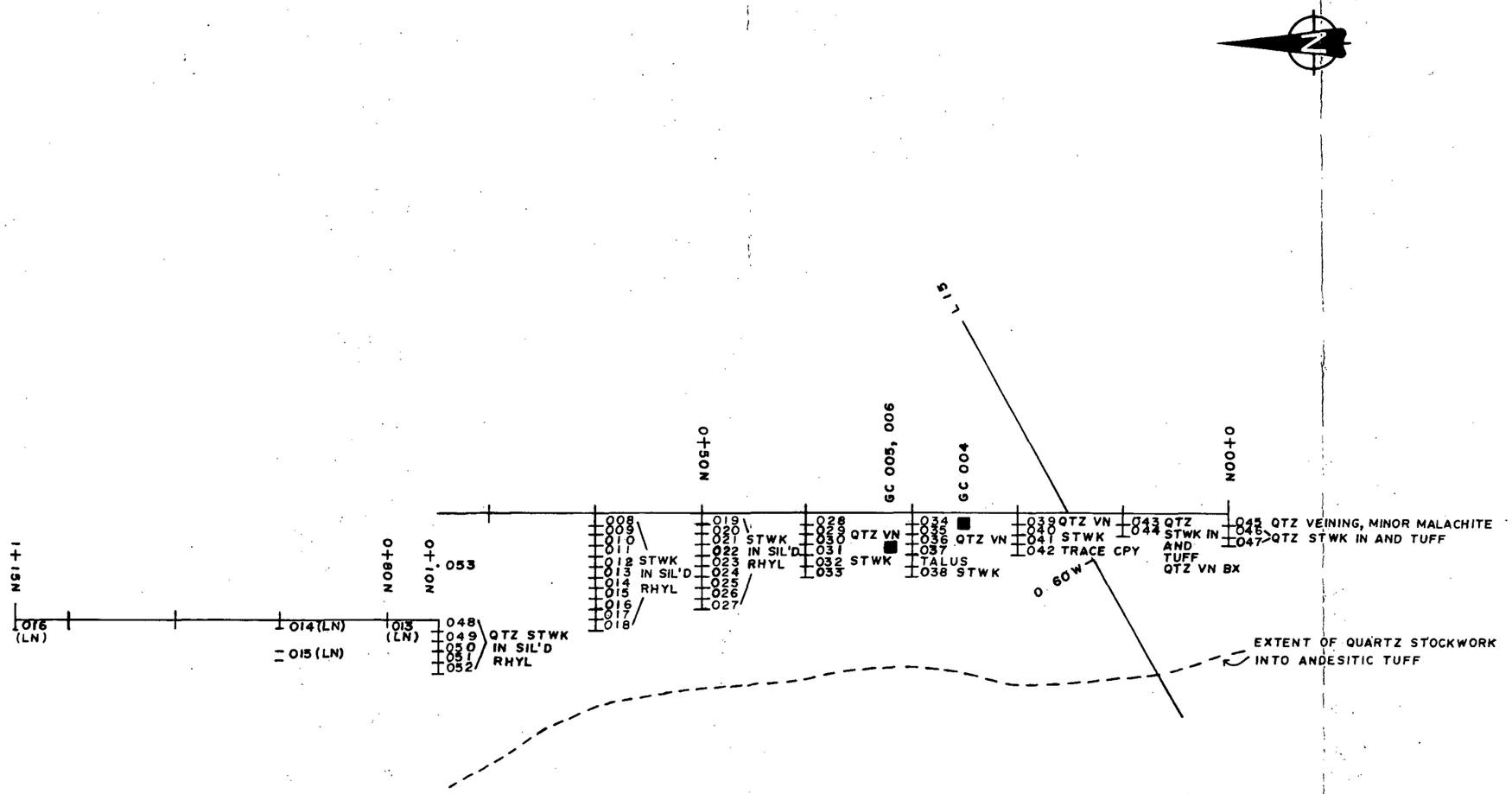
The mineralized structure in the vicinity of the Diakow showing is moderate to steep east dipping and north to northwest striking. It steepens and narrows in the vicinity of the Radio showing. Here, granitic dykes up to 10m in width, occupy parallel structures.

Two float samples from the Diakow showing yielded significant silver and copper values. These samples represented silicified and/or ankerite altered volcanic cut by chalcedonic and vuggy quartz veins with seams and patches of chalcopyrite and malachite. Sample 90-NMGC-012 returned 5800 ppm Cu and 360 ppm Ag while sample 90-NMBL-002 contained 5400 ppm Cu and 340 ppm Ag. At the north end of the Radio showing a 3m+ discontinuous chip from a 15m wide chloritized and silicified zone hosting 3 quartz veins (90-NMGC-014) returned 220 ppm Cu and 27 ppm Ag.

Several lines of chip sampling were completed along an 80m strike length of the Diakow showing (Figure 7). Results were generally disappointing. The best interval yielded 1500 ppm Cu and 8 ppm Ag over 1.0m (90-NMSM-034).

Scree to North Extension Showings

Several showings occur along a major north-northwest structure over a strike length of 2.0 km. These include the Scree, C.R., North, Northeast, Phobos and North Extension zones (Figure 8).



SAMPLE SERIES 90NMSM008-90NMSM053

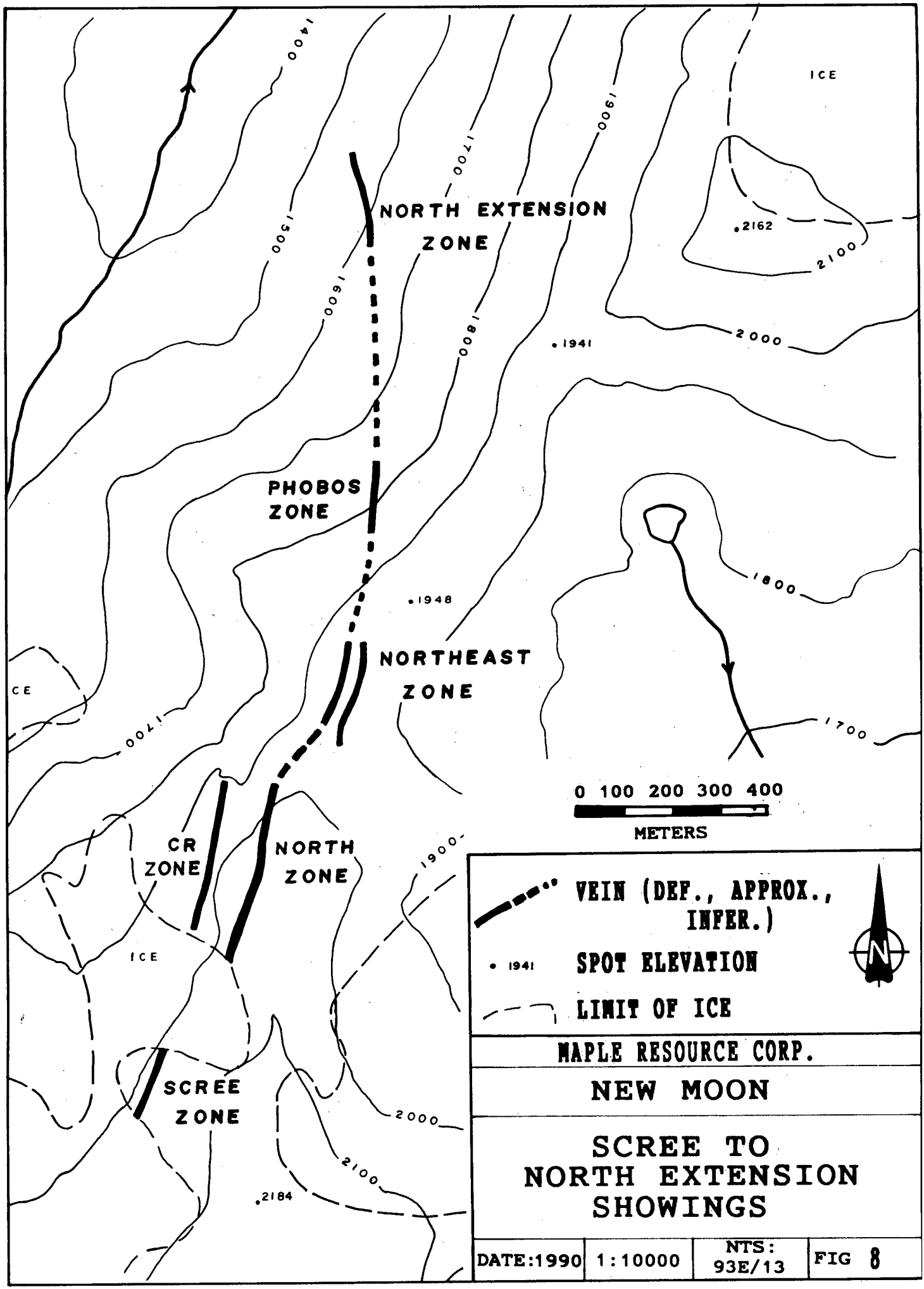
AZIMUTH GEOLOGICAL

MAPLE RESOURCE CORP.

NEW MOON

DIAKOW SHOWING
CHIP SAMPLING

NTS: 93E/13	DATA:	DATE: 1990
SCALE- 1:500	DRAWN BY: WT	FIG 7



MAPLE RESOURCE CORP.

NEW MOON

SCREE TO NORTH EXTENSION SHOWINGS

DATE:1990	1:10000	NTS: 93E/13	FIG 8

The Scree has been evaluated by trenching and limited diamond drilling (Visagie, 1988) It encompasses a 250 x 150m area and consists of steeply dipping sheeted and quartz stockwork quartz veins developed preferentially within silicified and/or sericitized rhyolites and to a lesser extent within silicified and/or chlorite altered intermediate volcanics. Manganese occurs as fracture coatings and appears to be intimately associated with elevated gold values. Base metal values are generally low and do not appear to correlate with high precious metal values. Gold and silver is erratically distributed. The best trench samples returned 2.0m of 2.45 oz/t Ag and 0.376 oz/t Au. The best diamond drill intercept below this zone yielded 0.7m of 8.90 oz/t Ag and 0.105 oz/t Au. Correlation of these two zones suggests the system here dips steeply to the west.

The Scree zone was not re-evaluated during the current exploration program. Old trench sites and diamond drill hole collar locations were confirmed. All trenches were slumped in and covered by extensive scree, thus inhibiting check sampling.

The North and Northeast zones appear to represent north-northeast trending dilatant quartz +/- carbonate vein systems developed within a north-northwest trending structure.

The North zone was traced for 780m and varied from 1m to 18m in width (Visagie, 1988). The best trench returned averaged 0.13% Cu, 1.22% Pb, 2.57% Zn, 39.90 oz/t Ag and 0.234 oz/t Au over 4.0m. A diamond drill hole (87-8) intersected the zone at a depth of 25.3m. Values were lower, returning 0.02% Cu, 0.39% Pb, 0.82% Zn, 7.36 oz/t Ag and 0.061 oz/t Au. A hole (87-9) located 145m to the north intersected quartz veining that averaged 0.34% Pb, 0.71% Zn, 3.13 oz/t Ag and 0.028 oz/t Au over 0.6m. Halfway between holes 87-9 and 87-10 a 7.6m quartz vein yielded 0.04% Cu, 0.53% Pb, 0.87% Zn, 6.95 oz/t Ag and 0.086 oz/t Au. Although the zone is continuous over this interval, the values intersected demonstrate the erratic nature of the mineralization.

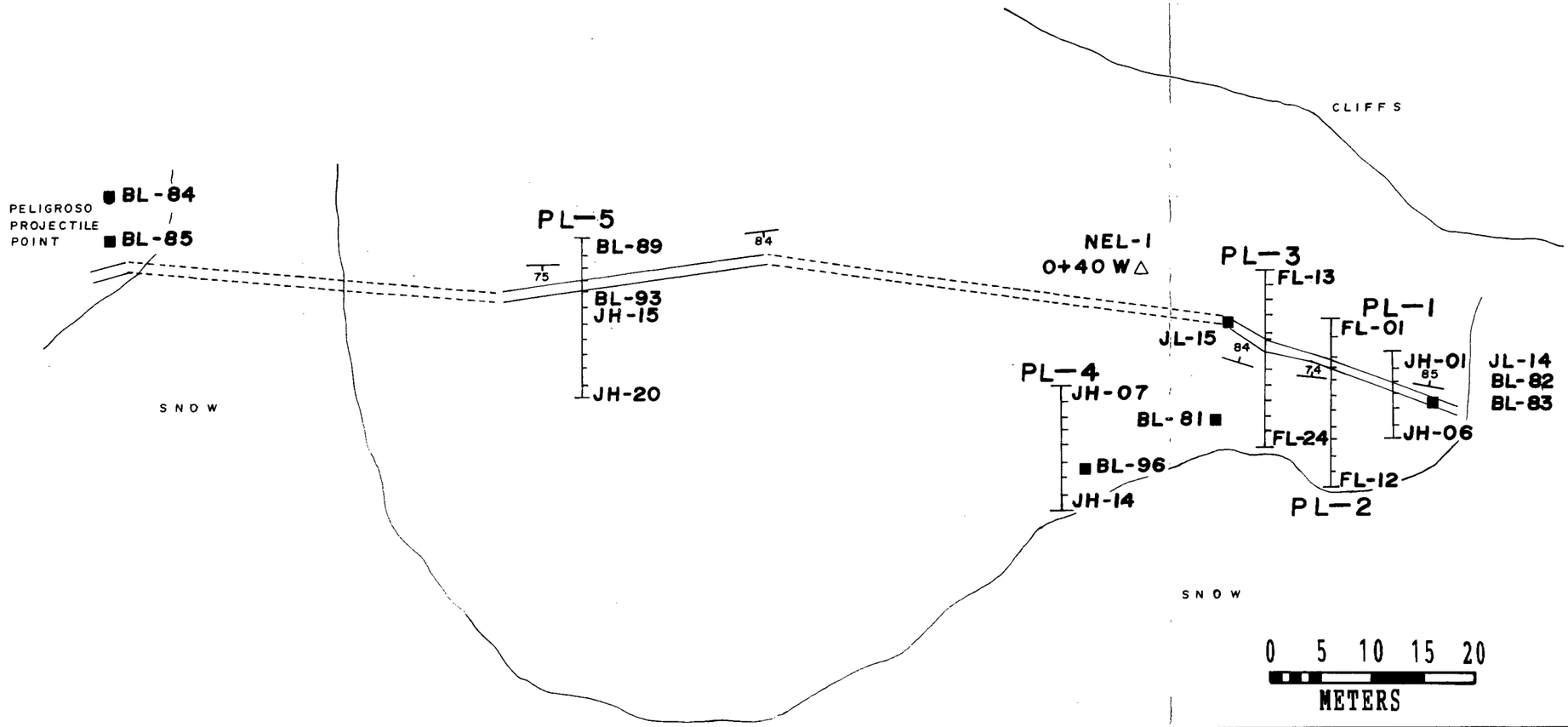
The Northeast zone was traced for 280m and is composed of several quartz and quartz-carbonate veins exposed over a width of 2 to 20m. The zone was interpreted to occur at the faulted contact between rhyolites and andesites (Visagie, 1988). Sulphides include pyrite, galena and sphalerite and generally make up <5% of the vein. Limited trenching and drilling confirmed a steep easterly dip to this system. The best drill intercept was 0.16% Pb, 0.33% Zn, 13.90 oz/t Ag and 0.024 oz/t Au over 2.0m. No significant precious metal intercepts were encountered in a hole drilled 65m to the north. The system was traced to the south where it was lost in snow cover.

The North and Northeast zones were not re-sampled during the current exploration program. Again, most trenches were slumped in and a fair amount of work would be required to excavate them. The location of most trenches and diamond drill holes were confirmed. Some problems existed in pin-pointing positions as illustrated on the supplied maps. The strong magnetic nature of the volcanics could account for many of these problems.

East-west faults locally disrupt the mineralized veins, but do not appear to offset them significantly. Many of these faults/joints are occupied by mafic dykes. These faults also act as a barrier between areas rich in quartz veining and other regions dominated by iron carbonate and calcite +/- quartz veining. More mapping would be required to determine the zonation patterns and their significance with respect to the distribution of the mineralized zones.

The North Extension zone is located 900m to the north of the North Zone. It is composed of narrow quartz +/- carbonate veins traced for up to 500m to the north. The best trench value returned 1.90 oz/t Ag with 0.008 oz/t Au over 2.0m (Visagie, 19880. No drilling was conducted. One grab of an altered felsic volcanic with disseminated pyrite and minor galena (90-NMJL-011) returned 140 ppm Cu, 1900 ppm Pb, 1300 ppm Zn, 310 ppm Ag and 70 ppb Au.

Approximately 500m north of the North zone is the recently discovered Phobos zone (Figure 8). This zone has been traced for 270m along strike, is open to the north and south and is up to 20m in width. It consists of quartz +/- carbonate veining developed within silicified rhyolites and andesites. The contactual relationship between the two has not been determined. Individual veins are up to 1.0 - 1.5m in width and are locally zoned with carbonate bands and lenses occurring in the centre of the wider quartz vein. Mineralization consists of pyrite, galena and sphalerite as patches and disseminations developed erratically throughout the vein and alteration zone. Grab samples returned up to 924 ppm Cu, 3657 ppm Pb, 6243 ppm Zn, 12.67 oz/t Ag and 0.030 oz/t Au (90-NMJL-014) and 175 ppm Cu, 1157 ppm Pb, >20,000 ppm Zn, 4.60 oz/t Ag and 0.010 oz/t Au. Chip sampling was conducted along several lines over a strike length of 80m (Figure 9). The most significant results were 4.5m of 136 ppm Cu, 1958 ppm Pb, 1865 ppm Zn, 10.31 oz/t Ag and 0.013 oz/t Au (90-NMFL-009 to 011) containing 1.5m of 136 ppm Cu, 3022 ppm Pb, 1885 ppm Zn, 17.37 oz/t Ag and 0.028 oz/t Au.



LEGEND

- CHIP SAMPLE LINE
- ■ GRAB SAMPLE
- △ VLF GRID STATION
- STRIKE AND DIP
- VEIN (DEFINED, INFERRED)

AZIMUTH GEOLOGICAL

MAPLE RESOURCE CORP.

NEW MOON

PHOBOS ZONE

NTS: 93E/13	DATA:	DATE: 1990
SCALE: 1:500	DRAWN BY: WT	FIG 9

Spires Showing

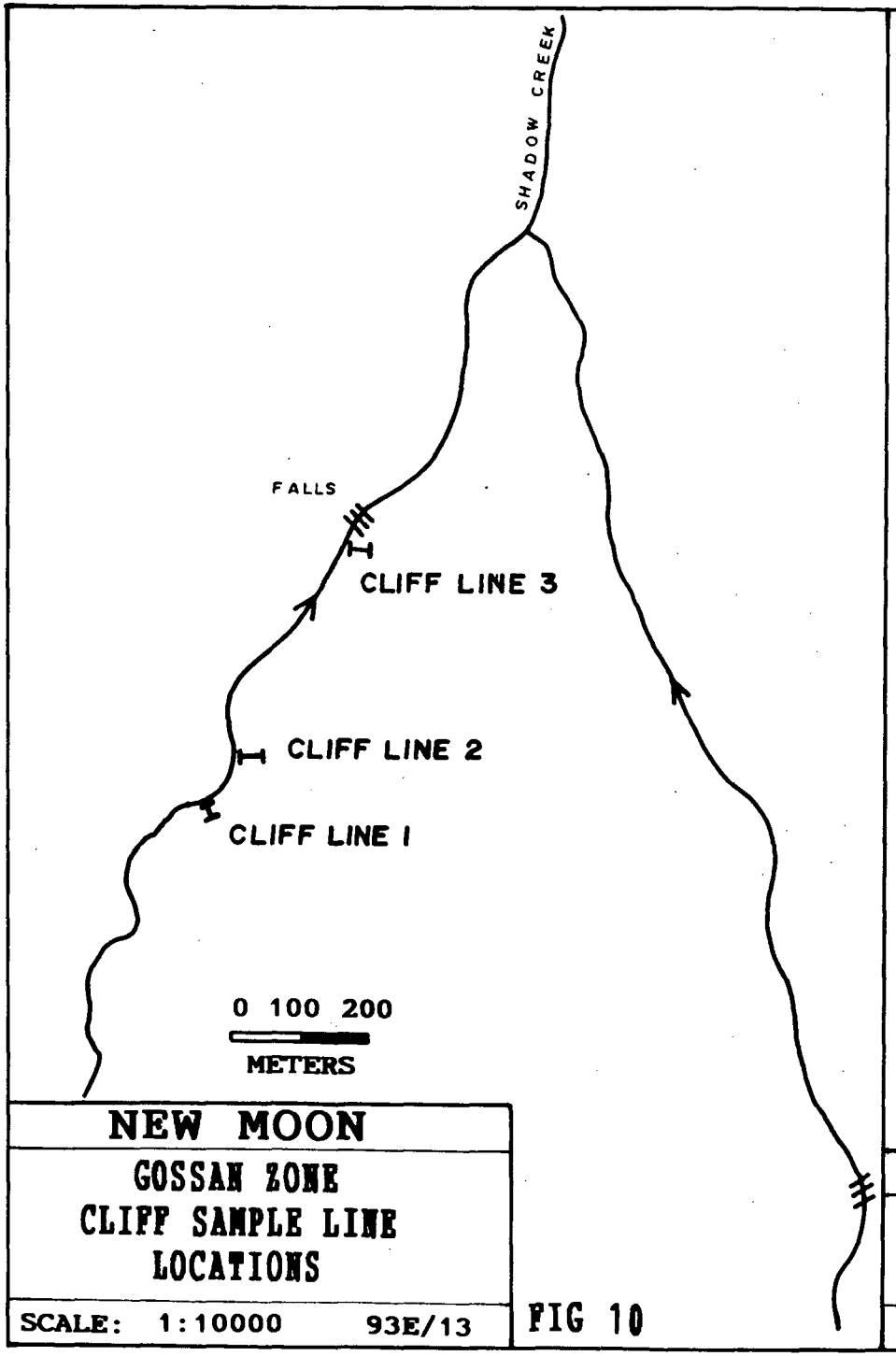
The Spires showing lies approximately 3.0 km north-northeast of the North showing and appears to lie along a different structure (Figure 5). Chalcocite bearing quartz +/- carbonate veining appears to be associated with northwest trending/steep dipping mafic dykes cutting intermediate volcaniclastics. Veining is extremely discontinuous and has only been observed up to 10cm in width. A select grab sample (90-MNJL-007) from an amygdaloidal volcaniclastic containing 30% chalcocite assayed 0.472 oz/t Au with 62000 ppm Cu and 220 ppm Ag. Attempts were made to trace this mineralization, but in spite of good exposure no continuity to the system could be documented.

Gossan Showing

This showing is exposed along a precipitous river canyon and is extremely difficult to access. Limited sampling had been conducted by Newmont (Visagie, 1988), but no significant results were reported. The zone is developed along what is interpreted to be a northwest trending structure that appears to be continuous with that hosting the Rhyolite Flats showing 5.5 km to the south. The gossan zone is developed for 500m+ along the creek and is believed to represent a zone 350m+ in true width. Grab samples of float downstream yielded elevated silver values from extensively silicified and pyritized volcanics and/or fine grained intrusives (13 ppm Ag in 90-NMGC-017b). Technical climbers were hired to access and sample the gossanous cliff faces. Three lines were sampled along the zone (Figure 10). Results were disappointing, with only a few mildly elevated Cu, Zn and As values being returned.

Main Showing

The Main zone (Figure 11) located in the 'Plateau' area consists of a series of northerly trending, steep to moderated east dipping quartz-carbonate veins hosted in rhyolites near an andesite contact. The zone has been traced for 250m along strike and varies from 1.0 to 10.3m in width. Diamond drilling indicates the zone pinches and swells, but the zone is open along strike and to depth. It has been tested to 220m down-dip where a 4.2m wide section returned 0.23% Cu, 3.60% Pb, 12.24% Zn, 0.62 oz/t Ag and 0.042 oz/t Au. The entire zone appears to average 1.90% Pb, 5.81% Zn, 0.45 oz/t Ag and 0.029 oz/t Au (Visagie, 1988).

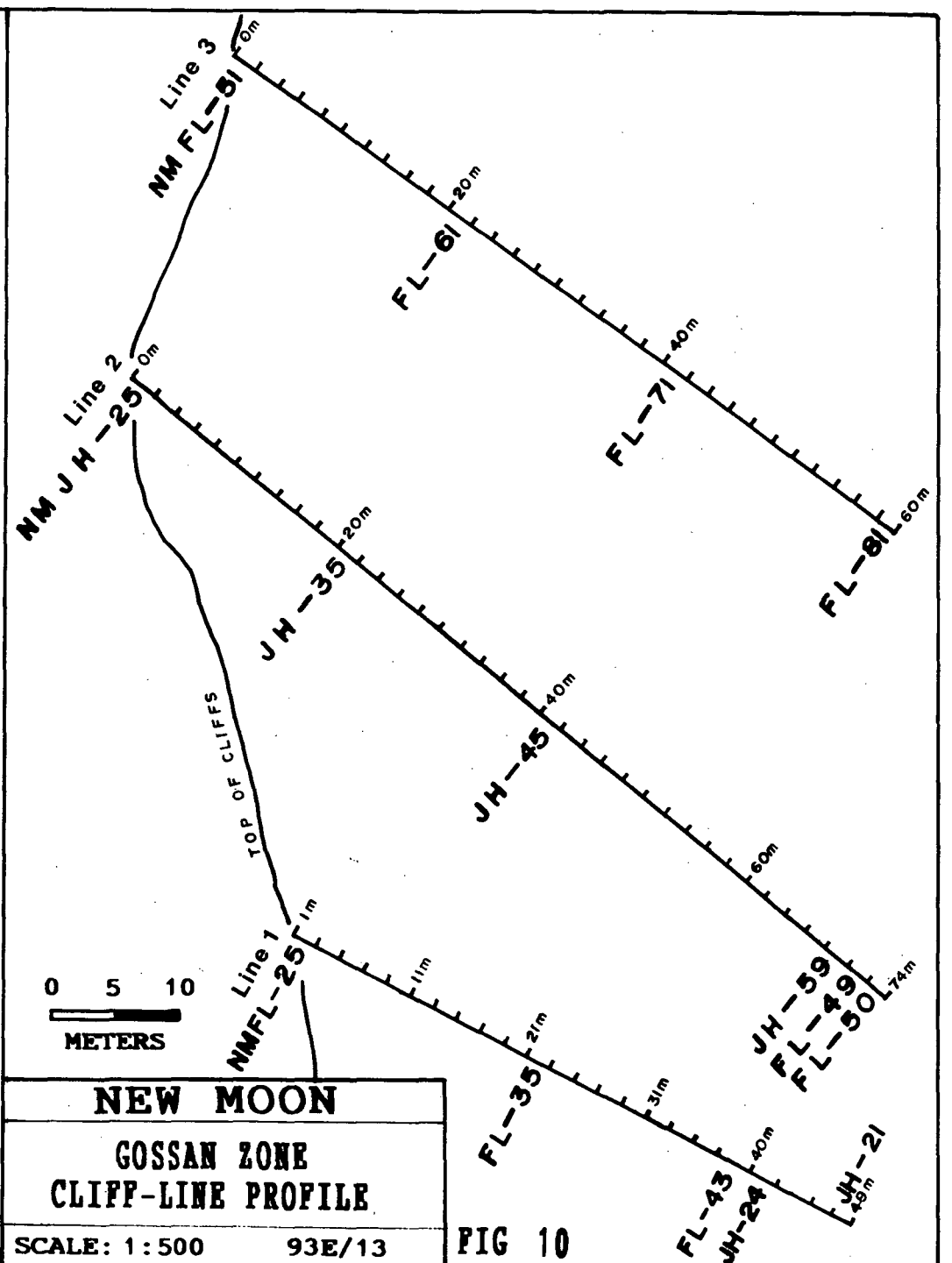


NEW MOON

GOSSAN ZONE
CLIFF SAMPLE LINE
LOCATIONS

SCALE: 1:10000 93E/13

FIG 10



NEW MOON

GOSSAN ZONE
CLIFF-LINE PROFILE

SCALE: 1:500 93E/13

FIG 10

The zone is hosted by a north-northwest trending structure that appears to head southwards towards the Boulder zone. Tracing the zone is difficult due to the talus covered nature of the slope. Two grab samples in the Copper Cliff area however, returned significant values. One sample of a sheared (356°/steep) and silicified volcanic with patches and disseminations of pyrite and minor chalcopyrite returned 52000 ppm Cu, 590 ppm Pb and 3900 ppm Zn. Another grab sample (90-NMBL-064), located to the east of the projection of the Main showing structure, returned 11000 ppm Cu, 170 ppm Pb, 1000 ppm Zn, 69 ppm Ag and 0.036 oz/t Au from a weakly silicified andesite.

More work is required in order to test the southern extension of the Main zone.

GEOCHEMISTRY

Soil Geochemistry

A total of 2100 soil samples were collected along several contour soil lines. These lines extended from the eastern to western margin of the property and covered the steep northern slopes between the known showings and Atna Lake/Atna Bay (Figures 12 and 13). Due to the precipitous nature of the north facing slope, the lines could not necessarily be kept to one single elevation. Lines also had to be discontinued and restarted across incised ravines. A minimum of 3 contour lines were sampled along the slope at a spacing of 50m. Sample spacing was tightened to 25m and more contour lines were added in areas where suspected structures were thought to pass. Lines were labelled according to the general elevation they were attempting to follow. Exceptions occur where lines crossed contours and they were assigned elevations between the enclosing lines for consistency.

Soils are generally poorly developed and in many areas talus material was taken. Where soils were developed, the 'B' horizon was sampled. Material was collected with a mattock from a depth of between 15 to 30cm. The soil was placed in a Kraft paper bag and submitted to T.S.L. Laboratories in Saskatoon for 30 element ICP and geochemical gold analyses. Procedures are listed in Appendix III and results are presented in Appendices VII and VIII.

Significant results are illustrated on Figures 14 thru 19. Results were not subjected to a rigorous statistical treatment. Threshold values were determined by inspection. These thresholds are listed in Table 3.

Table 3

Element	Threshold
Au	10 ppb
As	20 ppm
Ag	1.0 ppm
Pb	15 ppm
Cu	75 ppm
Zn	100 ppm

Results

An examination of Figures 14 to 19 illustrates that the soils outline significant northerly trending structures. These faults are known to host mineralized showings to the south.

The Gossan Creek area is outlined by a weak (10 to 65 ppb Au) gold anomaly over 7 lines spanning 1.7 km. This has an associated weak Zn (to 220 ppm Zn) signature. Isolated copper and silver values are also present. No significant arsenic anomalies were detected.

In the vicinity of Showings Creek, a broad but weak arsenic (20 - 45 ppm As) anomaly crosses several lines. A strong copper (to 230 ppm Cu) and weak arsenic and gold (Au to 35 ppb) anomaly occurs down-slope from the Spires showing.

Between Gossan and Showings Creeks, a broad zinc and lead anomaly with associated weak arsenic, gold and copper also appears to be delineating a northerly trending structure. Isolated high zinc values occur marginal to a northwesterly trending creek (L63+00 - 74+75W). Upon an examination of this area, only minor pyrite associated with possible intrusives and rhyolite was noted.

The Diakow structure was also anomalous, both to the north of the Diakow showing and to the south of the Radio showing. Along the northern slope into Atna Bay, weak, spotty gold anomalies were encountered (10 - 50 ppb Au). Silver and arsenic anomalies to 89 ppm Ag and 340 ppm As respectively occurred to the west of the interpreted position of the Diakow structure. These anomalies however, do not carry across many lines. Spotty copper and zinc values are also present.

The Diakow structure passing down-slope from the Radio showing is marked by a weak gold (to 30 ppb Au) and arsenic (to 40 ppm As) anomaly over 3 lines that span 900m. At the top end of this anomaly, isolated zinc (800 ppm Zn), copper (220 ppm Cu) and silver (8 ppm Ag) values occur.

Rock Geochemistry

A total of 372 rocks were collected from various locations throughout the property. Most of these represent chip and/or grab samples collected from the various showings. Results of these samples were presented in the section on Mineralization.

Rock samples were shipped to T.S.L. Laboratories in Saskatoon and analyzed for 30 element ICP and geochemically for gold. If visible sulphides were present, samples were generally assayed for copper, lead, zinc, silver and gold. Analytical procedures are outlined in Appendix III. Results are listed in Appendices IV and V.

Results

Rock sample locations and results are presented in Figures 20 thru 31. Sample descriptions and locations are in Appendix II. Detailed rock chip sampling is not demonstrated on Figures 20 thru 31. These samples are illustrated on the pertinent showing map (see Mineralization section).

The only significant results not discussed in the Mineralization section are rock samples collected at the head of the cirque immediately north of and below the Main to Rhyolite Flats showings. All these samples represent mineralized float that is probably derived from the slopes above. The highest sample (90-NMCK-021) returned 3200 ppm Cu, 13000 ppm Pb and 28000 ppm Zn.

Heavy Mineral Stream Sediment and Silt Sampling

Heavy mineral and silt samples were collected from most of the streams draining the property. Newmont (Visagie, 1988) had some success using heavy mineral sampling, but determined that silt sampling was not an effective method in this environment. This could have been a function of the pH of the creeks or it could be due to the large amount of dilution due to talus and glacial outwash.

Procedure

A total of 81 heavy mineral samples and 21 silt samples were collected. The silt samples were taken as a comparison with the heavy mineral samples. Material for the heavy mineral concentrate was initially screened through a -40 mesh and collected in a kraft sample bag. This bag was filled half-way and the sample was forwarded to Min-en Laboratories in Smithers for concentrating. The concentrate was then sent to Vancouver for 30 element ICP and gold geochemical analyses. The process using the -40 mesh screen was too time consuming, possibly due to the immature nature of the creeks. In consultation with Min-en Laboratories, it was decided to use a -20 mesh screen. The amount of sample collected was doubled. Otherwise, the concentrating and analytical procedures were the same. Analytical procedures are presented in Appendix III.

Results

Sample locations and results are illustrated in Figures 32 thru 39.

Showings Creek draining the bulk of the known mineralized zones was one of the few creeks with significant anomalies. One sample was elevated in copper, lead, zinc, silver and gold (152 ppm Cu, 639 ppm Pb, 1071 ppm Zn, 9.1 ppm Ag and 169 ppb Au). At the head of the creek, near Atna Bay, only lead and zinc were anomalous (150 ppm Pb and 680 ppm Zn). This location hosts one of the only anomalous silt samples collected, with 140 ppm Zn. Two samples collected along Showings Creek, downstream from the Spires showing, returned 141 ppm Pb, 346 ppm Zn, 116 ppm Cu and 102 ppb Au and 172 ppm Pb, 340 ppm Zn and 68 ppb Au.

On the northern shore of Atna Bay, Newmont collected a sample anomalous in gold and silver. This values could not be duplicated, but several hundred meters upstream a sample returned 2.4 ppm Ag with no significant gold.

One sample from a creek draining the Diakow showing was mildly anomalous in copper. Other creeks draining into Atna Lake and Atna Bay were only marginally elevated in lead, zinc and copper.

The creek draining into Atna Bay, 1.0 km downstream from the Diakow/Radio structure yielded 118 ppm Cu, 2.0 ppm Ag and 357 ppb Au.

GEOPHYSICS

Approximately 23.6 kilometres of geophysical survey line were established on the Diakow and Diakow North (3.5), Gossan (2.325), Main (5.37), North-Northeast and North Extension (0.7), Spires (10.15) and Pond (1.6) Zones (Figure 40). The lines were placed by compass and hip chain while conducting the VLF/EM survey. Readings were taken using one of either Seattle or Hawaii as the primary transmitter. When available, both station readings were recorded. This was done in order to check conductor response with the two transmitters.

A magnetometer survey was conducted over the Diakow zone, but inconclusive results from this initial survey suggested that further magnetometer surveying on the property was not warranted.

Methods and Procedures

Magnetometer Survey - A total of 3.5 kilometres of magnetometer surveying was completed on the Diakow and Diakow North Zones. Survey stations were selected at 10 metre intervals. Magnetic data was collected using a Geometrics G-816 Proton magnetometer with a reported accuracy of +/- 1 gamma.

VLF/EM Survey - All lines were geophysically surveyed by VLF-EM. Data was collected at either 10 or 25 metre station intervals using a Geonics EM-16 receiver. Seattle was the main transmitter used, although Hawaii was used primarily on the Spires Zone owing to Seattle's intermittent transmitter on-air availability at the time.

Results

Magnetometer surveys are not plotted owing to the poor quality of the data collected.

The results of the VLF/EM survey are illustrated in the following figures:

Figure 40: Line Location Map
Figure 41: Main zone
Figure 42: Gossan Creek, Diakow, Pond and Phobos showings
Figure 43: Spires zone
Figure 44: Spires zone
Figure 45: Diakow North

Profiles showing tilt, quadrature and positive Fraser Filtered data are illustrated.

Interpretation

Two weak EM conductors on the Main Zone span three survey lines for a strike length of over 100 metres. The conductors roughly coincide with the east and west margins of the Main Zone showings and indicate the zone could be open to the south. While the showings continue to the north, the EM conductors are not defined on the northern survey lines. A strong conductor underlying the eastern end of the grid spans five survey lines over a strike length of over 300 metres. The conductor appears to be associated with a fault zone which strikes to the north-northwest.

The Gossan Zone was surveyed over three geophysical lines, L49+00, L51+00 and L52+50. A strong VLF/EM conductor over a strike length of 500 metres roughly coincides with a weak gold geochemical anomaly. This conductor marks the western margin of the geochemical anomaly.

Survey lines over the Diakow zone were restricted due to extremely precipitous topography. A very strong conductor was encountered on the extreme east side of the northern two grid lines. A second moderate to strong conductor was encountered to the west. These northwest striking conductors likely define the boundaries of the Diakow structure.

Two survey lines across what has been referred to as the Pond Zone were established in an attempt to find the northern strike extension of the North, Northeast and North Extension Zones. A weak conductor was encountered on both lines in an area of extensive talus cover.

Survey lines over the North, Northeast and Phobos Zones were established to check the geophysical response of the known zones. The VLF/EM survey encountered two moderate to weak conductors striking to the north and coinciding with the mineralized structures. The conductors were not encountered on the most northerly survey line in the vicinity of the Phobos showing.

The Spires Zone hosts numerous weak to moderate conductors as illustrated in the VLF profiles. Interpretation of the orientation of these conductors was based on geological information regarding the faulting pattern in the area . The dominant trend is to the north-northwest. Owing to the wide line spacing, the reliability in connecting conductors is suspect.

Two survey lines to the north of the Diakow Zone, known as the Diakow North Zone, encountered a very strong EM anomaly and two parallel, moderate strength north-northwest striking conductors. A single north-northeast striking conductor was interpreted to coincide with a surface lineament represented by a creek drainage.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Soil geochemical and orientation VLF/EM techniques were successful in tracing structures along strike from mineralized zones contained within them. Contour soil lines along the southern slope of Atna Bay/Atna Lake display varying geochemical signatures, dependent upon the structure being targeted.

The Gossan structure is characterized by weak Au and Zn and has an associated VLF/EM signature marginal to the geochemical anomaly. The Showings Creek structure exhibits a broad weak As anomaly with strong Cu, As and weak Au anomalies down-slope from the Spire Cu/Au showing. Numerous north-northwest trending VLF/EM conductors occur throughout this area. The Diakow/Radio structure displays spotty, weak Au anomalies both to the north and south with an associated weak Ag signature. Cu, Zn and Ag anomalies characterize the upper portion of the Radio showing. The Diakow showing itself is bounded by VLF/EM anomalies. Strong conductors are thought to represent this structure to the north, marginal to the lake shore.

Weak VLF/EM signatures also picked up the southern extension of the Main zone and, though the survey was curtailed due to the precipitous terrain, VLF/EM conductors were noted along the North-Northeast and North Extension zones.

Although the mineralized structures can be traced by these geophysical and geochemical techniques, locating the mineralized zones within these structures is often obscured by wide geochemical dispersion patterns, dilution due to down-slope and glacial debris slides, and a serious lack of outcrop at lower, talus covered elevations.

A re-evaluation of the structural and lithological controls on the mineralization aided in the discovery of two new mineralized occurrences and in targeting new exploration targets.

The Phobos Ag-Pb-Zn-Cu showing was discovered by tracing the North-Northeast showings along a suspected north-northwest structural control, as opposed to following along the strike of individual veins. The Spire showing was discovered in a similar manner.

A southward extension to the Main zone, previously evaluated in some detail by Newmont Exploration of Canada, is proposed as based upon the interpretation of a northwesterly structural control.

Lithologies also appear to play a roll in the distribution of mineralization. Rhyolites marginal to intermediate volcanics appear to have acted as a favourable brittle host rock for mineralizing fluids. This rock types are of particular importance when transected by regional structures.

Further work is required to fully evaluate known mineralized zones and to aid in the discovery of new zones. The North, Northwest and Main zones should be drilled in order to test the along strike and down-dip continuity of mineralized trench and diamond drill intersections. Even though the precious metal values appear erratic, previous intersections are significant enough to warrant a more detailed examination. The Scree and Phobos should be preliminarily drilled in order to test the grade and possible extent of the mineralized zones.

Showings not extensively examined should also be further evaluated. The Rhyolite Flats and Misty Day zones are two such showing that could be readily trenched and reconnaissance drilled.

Reconnaissance prospecting and geological mapping should be continued throughout the property. Close attention should be paid to rhyolite/andesite contacts cut by regional structures. Detailed geophysics may be useful in delineating these structures under talus covered areas.

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CERTIFICATE

I, Gregory G. Crowe, of the Bowen Island, British Columbia hereby certify that:

1) I am a geologist residing at Box 253, Bowen Island, B.C.

2) I hold a degree of Bachelor of Science in Geology from the Carleton University, 1977.

3) I hold a degree of Master of Science in Structural Geology from the University of Calgary, 1981.

4) I have practised my profession since 1975.

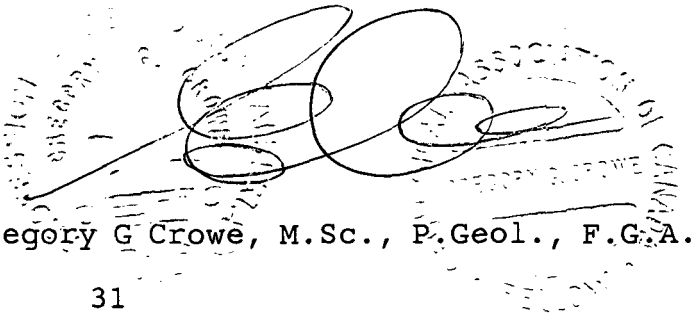
5) I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers, Geophysicists and Geologists of Alberta (Membership #35569) and am a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada (#F3859).

6) I supervised the exploration program conducted by Azimuth Geological Incorporated between June 1990 and October 1990, on the New Moon project of Maple Resource Corporation.

5) I hold no interest either directly or indirectly in the New Moon Property or in the shares or securities of Maple Resource Corp., nor do I expect to receive any interest.

6) I hereby consent to the use of this report in a prospectus or statement of material facts.

Dated on this 19th day of November, 1990 at Vancouver, B.C.



Gregory G Crowe, M.Sc., P.Geol., F.G.A.C.

CERTIFICATE

I, Bruce L. Laird, of the City of Vancouver, British Columbia hereby certify that:

1) I am a geologist residing at #4 - 2200 West 5th Avenue, Vancouver, B.C.

2) I hold a degree of Bachelor of Science in Geology from the University of British Columbia.

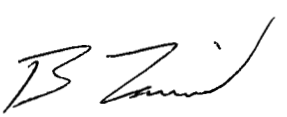
3) I have practised my profession continuously since 1984.

4) I was employed by Azimuth Geological Incorporated in June 1990 to conduct geological mapping and other surveys on the New Moon project of Maple Resource Corporation.

5) I hold no interest either directly or indirectly in the New Moon Property or in the shares or securities of Maple Resource Corp., nor do I expect to receive any interest.

6) I hereby consent to the use of this report in a prospectus or statement of material facts.

Dated on this 19th day of November, 1990 at Vancouver, B.C.



Bruce L. Laird, B.Sc.
Geologist

Appendix I

Costs Incurred

COSTS INCURRED

Mob/Demob			$ 8,167.38
Orthophoto			15,000.00
Compilation			5,063.20
Supervision	29 @	400/day	11,600.00
Field Supervisor	49 @	375/day	18,375.00
Senior Geologists (3)	106 @	350/day	37,100.00
Geophysical Technician	32 @	225/day	7,200.00
Technicians (4)	133 @	225/day	29,925.00
Technical Climber	8 @	325/day	2,600.00
Prospector	5 @	300/day	1,500.00
Consultant	2.5 @	440/day	1,100.00
Cook	42 @	225/day	9,450.00
Food/Accommodation/ Camp	406.5 @	120/manday	48,780.00
Equipment/Lumber			7,712.42
Equipment Rental	406.5 @	20/manday	8,130.00
Geophysical Equipment	60 @	75/day	4,500.00
Generator	2 @	1000/month	2,000.00
Water-pump	2 @	250/month	500.00
Boat Rental (2)	1.5 @	3000/month	4,500.00
Computer	24 @	25/day	600.00
Truck Rental	10.5 @	100/day	1,050.00
Fuel/Propane			1,974.48
Expediting			1,970.95
Radio/Communications			1,453.81
Helicopter	111.2 @	675/hour = 75,046.82	37,530.00
Analytical			
Rocks	372 @	20.40/sample	7,588.80
Heavies	81 @	48.50/sample	3,928.50
Silts	21 @	17.00/sample	357.00
Soils	2100 @	17.40/sample	36,540.00
Shipping			4,122.82

Fax/Photocopies		150.00
Photos/Reproductions		337.01
Maps/Reproductions		118.51
Postage/Delivery		226.12
Miscellaneous (Travel, meals, accommodation, etc.)		1,068.04
Report		
Supervision	7 @ 400/day	2,800.00
Writing	20 @ 350/day	7,000.00
Drafting		1,900.00
Reproductions		720.57
Word Processing		908.00
Binding/Copies		608.99
Total		**$ 336,156.60**

Appendix II

Rock Sample Descriptions

ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

Sample #	Location	Description	Au ppb (*oz/st)	Ag ppm (*oz/st)	Cu ppm (*%)	Pb ppm (*%)	Zn ppm (*%)
90-NMGC-001	6000'+, on ridge top m to SE of Diakow showing LUNAR 16	Composite grab, 0.1-0.2m quartz vein and thinner quartz veinlets within epidote-chlorite altered fragmental volcanics, minor iron carbonate, no visible sulphides.	L5	L1	8	L1	26
90-NMGC-002	6000'+, on ridge top m to SE of Diakow showing LUNAR 15	Grab, 0.2-0.25m quartz vein with limonitized and/or chloritized breccia fragments. Minor iron carbonate, epidote and chlorite.	L5	L1	110	5	49
90-NMGC-003	As 90-NMGC-002 LUNAR 15	As 90-NMGC-002 but note 1 grain of galena.	L5	L1	420	460	71
90-NMGC-004	Diakow showing LUNAR 15	Grab, quartz veining with limonite coated fractures and discontinuous patches or chalcopyrite and malachite.	50	5	420	18	7
90-NMGC-005	Diakow showing LUNAR 15	Grab, quartz stockwork cutting silicified and/or siliceous volcanic, protolith uncertain, rock has a high specific gravity, some veins have a vuggy coxcomb texture, patches and disseminations of a fine grained silvery suplhide - possibly pyrite?	30	L1	57	5	27
90-NMGC-006	Diakow showing LUNAR 15	Float from above 90-NMGC-005 gossanous, 1cm wide slab of vuggy, coxcomb quartz vein with 1-2mm band or seam of fine grained pyrite.	L5	L1	94	70	19
90-NMGC-007	Diakow showing LUNAR 15	Grab, quartz stockwork cutting siliceous or silicified volcanic, no visible sulphide, minor limonite along fractures.	L5	L1	7	6	32

Sample #	Location	Description	Au ppb (*oz/st)	Ag ppm (*oz/st)	Cu ppm (*%)	Pb ppm (*%)	Zn ppm (*%)
90-NMGC-008	Diakow showing LUNAR 15	Composite grab from every 5m over a 50m strike length, quartz veining and/or stockwork with limonitic patches, no visible sulphide.	L5	L1	12	2	17
90-NMGC-009	Diakow showing LUNAR 15	Float, manganese stained, quartz veined, schistose volcanics, veining is rusty & vuggy.	L5	32	88	L1	54
90-NMGC-010	Diakow showing LUNAR 15	Float, dark grey siliceous rock cut by white quartz veinlets, disseminations & patches of pyrite to 3-4%.	L5	35	130	17	100
90-NMGC-011	Diakow showing LUNAR 15	Float, siliceous volcanic cut by grey, locally chalcedonic and/or vuggy quartz veinlets, malachite, patches of chalcopyrite.	L5	34	200	1	16
90-NMGC-012	Diakow showing LUNAR 15	Float, silicified volcanic cut by chalcedonic and vuggy quartz veins with seams & patches of chalcopyrite and malachite.	20	360	5800	4	88
90-NMGC-013	Diakow showing LUNAR 15	Float, approximately 10m above main showing, white-grey vuggy quartz veining with seam to 1cm of chalcopyrite and chlorite, chalcopyrite to 2-3%.	20	59	3200	L1	32
90-NMGC-014	Cirque ridge to south of Diakow showing - 1840m LUNAR 16	Grab across 3m+, 3 separate quartz veins (maximum to 0.8m) within a 15m wide alteration zone consisting of chlorite schist, quartz veining and silicified volcanics, quartz veining is similar to "Diakow" showing, i.e. vuggy, locally chalcedonic, white to grey with minor chlorite seams and limonite patches. (Note: 90-NMLH-002 = same zone)	L5	27	220	3	25

Sample #	Location	Description	Au ppb (*oz/st)	Ag ppm (*oz/st)	Cu ppm (*%)	Pb ppm (*%)	Zn ppm (*%)
90-NMGC-015	As 90-NMGC-014 LUNAR 16	Grab chlorite schist with minor malachite and chloritic lenticles.	L5	18	1400	30	93
90-NMGC-017a	Gravel bar stream draining into Atna Lake at west end of Property LUNAR 10	Float, massive, mottled white and grey quartz veining with seams and fracture coatings of fine grained to medium grained pyrite to 3-5%.	L5	10	20	4	3
90-NMGC-017b	As 90-NMGC-017a LUNAR 10	Float, similar to 90-NMGC-017a but pyrite is fine grained with patches and disseminations to 3-5%. Note limonite coated fractures.	L5	13	9	L1	26
90-NMGC-018	As 90-NMGC-017a LUNAR 10	Float, chloritized volcanic or fine grained intrusive with disseminations and patches of fine grained pyrite to 3-5%.	L5	7	28	L1	45
90-NMCG-019	As 90-NMGC-017a LUNAR 10	Float, quartz and clay altered rock of uncertain protolith, patches and disseminations of very fine grained to medium grained pyrite to 5%.	L5	12	7	1	4
90-NMGC-020	As 90-NMGC-017a LUNAR 10	Float, dark grey sugary quartz veining with fracture coatings and patches of fine grained to medium grained pyrite to 4-5%.	L5	13	8	2	4
90-NMGC-021	As 90-NMGC-17a LUNAR 10	Float, dark grey quartz vein material cut by sparry calcite veins, disseminations and patches of fine grained to medium grained pyrite to 2-3%.	L5	8	22	2	22
90-NMGC-022	As 90-NMGC-17a LUNAR 10	Float, chloritic, argillic, and carbonate alteration of a fine grained intrusive (?), patches of medium grained to coarse grained pyrite to 2cm to 5%.	L5	L1	22	13	57

Sample #	Location	Description	Au ppb (*oz/st)	Ag ppm (*oz/st)	Cu ppm (*%)	Pb ppm (*%)	Zn ppm (*%)
90-NMGC-027	South of Atna Lake, ridge at far west side of property, 4650' LUNAR 9	Discontinuous chip across 0.8m shear, steep west dipping, shear cuts sliceous and/or silicified volcanic, minor vuggy quartz veining, trace fine grained disseminated pyrite.	L5	L1	9	1	63
90-NMGC-028	Along "Diakow" structure on south facing slope of Cabin Creek, 4700' LUNAR 16	Float, large angular block, rust weathering, slilcified volcanic with fine grained disseminated pyrite to 1%.	L5	L1	11	7	15
90-NMGC-029	As 90-NMGC-028 LUNAR 10	Grab, in creek bed, strong steep east dipping sheared quartz vein with chloritic seams & gouge defining shear foliation, note brecciated quartz fragments, limonitic veins, disseminated pyrite.	L5	L1	75	200	43
90-NMGC-030	As 90-NMGC-028 LUNAR 16	Grab, silimar to 90-NMGC-029 but with more limonitic veining and fine grained disseminated pyrite to 1%.	L5	L1	37	95	49
90-NMGC-031	As 90-NMGC-028 LUNAR 16	Grab, predominately chloritic shear/gouge with pods of quartz veining, minor disseminated pyrite.	L5	L1	31	62	57

ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

Sample #	Location	Description	Au ppb (*oz/st)	Ag ppm (*oz/st)	Cu ppm (*%)	Pb ppm (*%)	Zn ppm (*%)
90-NMLH-001	Diakow Showing LUNAR 15	Grab, intensly stained, red and orange limonite in silicifed and fractured rhyolite(?). West of shear against feldspar porhyry volcanic or dyke.	L5	2	53	L1	30
90-NMLH-002	Ridge Crest N of Diakow Showing LUNAR 15	Grab, silicifed volcanic with trace chalcopyrite.	L5	L1	26	L1	31
90-NMLH-005	Gossan Creek Gravel Bar LUNAR 10	Float, completely silicifed(?), very fine grained. Light grey, Fe and Mn staining, traces of diss py, copy. Weakly fractured.	L5	L1	470	3	450
90-NMLH006	Gossan Creek Gravel Bar LUNAR 10	Float, light grey, silicified intrusive (?), 1-2% diss pyrite, weakly developed stockwork with 0.2mm quartz veinlets.	L5	L1	42	L1	32
90-NMLH-007	Gossan Creek Gravel Bar LUNAR 10	Float, light grey, fine grained, silicified volcanic weak to moderate epidote, 5-10% pyrite as fracture fillings and disseminations, pyrite grains (0.1-0.5mm).	L5	L1	37	9	160
90-NMLH-008	L 60+00, 52+10W LUNAR 11	Grab, milky white quartz. 1.0m zone with barren quartz stringers 1.0-10cm wide in maroon alt. 220°-240°/70-80°NW	L5	L1	16	L1	25

Sample #	Location	Description	Au ppb (*oz/st)	Ag ppm (*oz/st)	Cu ppm (*%)	Pb ppm (*%)	Zn ppm (*%)
90-NMLH-009	L 59+25, 54+25W LUNAR 11	Grab, rust weathering silicified tuff(?). Late 1mm thin carbonate-ankerite(?) veinlets. Two specs of pyrite.	L5	L1	11	2	97
90-NMLH-010	Diakow Showing South End LUANR 15	Silicified rhyolite(?) with 1mm rusty patches, possibly weathered out pyrite. Heavy Fe staining on fracture.	L5	L1	9	L1	32
90-NMLH-011	Diakow Ridge 300m of Showing LUNAR 15	Fine grained silicified felsics with weak to moderate stockwork; 0.5mm quartz veinlets. Heavy iron staining on fractures.	L5	11	16	95	190
90-NMLH-012	Diakow 300m S of Showing LUNAR 16	Silicified felsics with weak quartz stockwork. Strong fracturing with moderate Fe staining, minor manganese staining.	L5	11	13	69	150
90-NMLH-013	Diakow Showing 0+10W, 0+80W LUNAR 15	1m chip across silicified felsics, weak stockwork (0+10W - 0+11W)	L5	L1	5	24	39
90-NMLH-014	Diakow Showing 0+10W, 0+90N LUNAR 15	1m chip across silicified felsics, weak quartz stockwork (0+10W - 0+11W).	L5	1	31	12	30
90-NMLH-015	Diakow Showing 0+13W 0+90N LUNAR 15	1m chip across silicified felsics, weak quartz stockwork (0+13W - 0+14W).	L5	L1	22	14	35
90-NMLH-016	Diakow Showing 0+10W, 1+15N LUNAR 15	1m chip across silicified felsics, weak stockwork.	L5	L1	5	8	38

Sample #	Location	Description	Au ppb (*oz/st)	Ag ppm (*oz/st)	Cu ppm (*%)	Pb ppm (*%)	Zn ppm (*%)
90-NMLH-024	East Side of Showing Creek @ 1615m LUNAR 13	Heavily Fe stained maroon to green tuffs. Strongly fractured. Weak quartz/calcite veinlets, rare pyrite bleb.	L5	2	140	180	57
90-NMLH-025	East Side of Showing Creek @ 1615m LUNAR 13	As above with 0.5cm quartz stringer.	L5	L1	440	30	67
90-NMLH-026	East Side of Showing Creek @ 1615m LUNAR 13	2.0m long quartz vein with trace cpy. Pinches and swells to 10cm. Very weak sub parallel veining. Vein at 015/80E.	L5	L1	230	20	39

Sample #	Location	Description	Au ppb (*oz/st)	Ag ppm (*oz/st)	Cu ppm (*%)	Pb ppm (*%)	Zn ppm (*%)
90-NMLH-027	East Side of Showing Creek LUNAR 13	Silicified andesite(?), quartz-carbonate veinlets (0.1-0.5cm). Tetrahedrite(?) fine grain diss silver grey mineral (0.05-0.2mm), also in veinlets. Weak malachite.	90	17	9800	L1	57
90-NMLH-028	East Side of Showing Creek @ 1560m (274° to intersection of creeks) LUNAR 14	Isolated o/c(?) of rusty andesitic tuffs. Surrounding rocks have a weak stockwork, with widely scattered 0.5-1.0cm quartz veinlets.	L5	L1	200	3	83
90-NMLH-029	East Side of Showing Creek @ 1560m (274° to intersection of creeks) LUNAR 14	10-20cm carbonate vein, little quartz, some breccia texture, weak Fe staining.	L5	L1	130	L1	27
90-NMLH-030	East Side of Showing Creek, SE of intersection of Creeks LUNAR 14	Quartz filled breccia in rhyolite. No sulphides or staining.	L5	L1	21	74	140
90-NMLH-031	Creek bed N of Boulder Showing @ 1540m COPPER CLIFF	Rusty weathering pyritized boulder. 5-10% pyrite in masses and stringers. Probably from LH-032.	L5	3	2400	11	46
90-NMLH-032	Creek bed N of Boulder Showing @ 1560m COPPER CLIFF	Sheared volcanic(?) in contact with fresh looking pyroxene porphyry mafic dyke. Contact 356°/steep but curviplanar. Silica with epidote and pyrite as patches and diss up to 10%. Minor cpy and malachite. Minor vuggy quartz veinlets.	85	45	52000	590	3900
90-NMLH-033	NE of LH-032 @ 1640m COPPER CLIFF	3-5m bleached zone with N/S steep dipping shearing. Intense malachite staining in silicified rhyolite. No sulphides.	L5	3	3800	29	120
90-NMLH-034	20m S of LH-033 COPPER CLIFF	Epidote $\pm$ quartz veins cutting felsic volcanics. Large quartz vein that pinches and swells. Rusty weathering with minor pyrite and abundant malachite. Veins run N/S and dip steeply.	L5	2	3600	19	100

ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

Sample #	Location	Description	Au ppb (*oz/st)	Ag ppm (*oz/st)	Cu ppm (*%)	Pb ppm (*%)	Zn ppm (*%)
90-NMBL-001	L50+00 17+00W Elev. 4940' LUNAR 15	Talus float ankerite brecciated tuff.	L5	L1	17	L1	71
90-NMBL-002	L50+00 17+50W Elev. 4940' LUNAR 15	Talus silicified ankerite bleached tuff with malachite staining and trace CP-BO in veinlets.	30	340	5400	L1	38
90-NMBL-003	L50+00 3+15W Elev. 5000' LUNAR 15	Talus, green-purple tuff with calc-silica breccia veins.	L5	7	210	L1	31
90-NNBL-004	L50+00 5+25SW Elev. 5500' LUNAR 16	O/c 10cm wide coarse calcite vein in grey white tuff. Vein 010°/80W.	L5	L1	57	L1	30
90-NMBL-005	L50+00 5+75SW Elev. 5580' LUNAR 16	O/c buff weathering green tuff with quartz vein stockwork.	L5	L1	9	L1	46
90-NMBL-006	Elev. 6140' LUNAR 16	O/c ankerite brecciated tuff in 1m shear trending N-S steep west dip.	L5	7	7	4	65
90-NMBL-007	Elev. 6000' LUNAR 16	O/c purple tuff with rusty quartz vein stockwork 100m E of Radio structure.	L5	8	3	5	25
90-NMBL-008	Elev. 5800' LUNAR 16	O/c rusty shear 2m wide with bleached quartz eye tuff with TR-1% finely disseminated pyrite. Shear trends N-S/steep-vertical.	L5	11	42	290	310
90-NMBL-009	Elev. 5760' LUNAR 16	O/c Qz. vein 1m thick weakly banded cutting chloritized tuff. Vein contains trace disseminated. CP & PY and trends 005°/90°.	L5	10	290	340	370
90-NMBL-010	Radio Showing Elev. 5760' LUNAR 16	O/c rusty weathering silicified quartz brecciated tuff with chalcedonic silica veinlets and Tr disseminated CP.	L5	16	110	27	78

Sample #	Location	Description	Au ppb (*oz/st)	Ag ppm (*oz/st)	Cu ppm (*%)	Pb ppm (*%)	Zn ppm (*%)
90-NMBL-011	Radio Showing Elev. 5760' LUNAR 16	O/c silicified rusty weathering pale green. Qz-ser alt tuff brecciated by chalcedonic silica veinlets.	L5	1	8	1	68
90-NMBL-012	Radio Showing Elev. 5220' LUNAR 16	Float from gopher hole, rusty weathering clay-ser altered tuff.	L5	L1	70	58	100
90-NMBL-013	Radio Showing Elev. 5000' LUNAR 16	Float rusty weathering silicified and bleached tuff with 1% finely disseminated Py and trace fracture controlled galena.	L5	2	10	380	1100
90NMBL-014	Below Radio Showing Elev. 4200' LUNAR 16	O/c bull quartz knot 2-3m across in creek - Hanging wall of Radio showing?	L5	3	4	20	74
90-NMBL-015	L45+00 27+00SW LUNAR 16	O/c quartz vein in chloritized tuff.	L5	4	4	8	10
90-NMBL-016	L50+00 23+00SW Elev. 5500' LUNAR 16	Float blue green aphanitic andesite-basalt with frothy quartz-carbonate vein 1cm wide with malachite stain and trace -1% BO in vein.	L5	L1	6300	L1	41
90-NMBL-017	L50+00 21+00SW Elev. 5550' LUNAR 16	O/c chloritized pyroxene porphyritic andesite with Qz-carb-epid stockwork veins up to 4cm wide. Prominant vein direction 020/80W. Hanging wall of Radio showing.	L5	L1	310	L1	25
90-NMBL-018	Forks of Gossan Creek LUNAR 10	O/c rusty weathering felsic volcanic with hairline quartz vein stockwork. Clay altered with local 1cm ankerite veins.	L5	L1	110	L1	58
90-NMBL-019	Forks of Gossan Creek LUNAR 10	Float ankerite vein 7cm wide in chloritized volcanic with minor crosscutting quartz veins.	L5	L1	16	L1	140
90-NMBL-020	Forks of Gossan Creek LUNAR 10	O/c chloritized volcanic. Hematite and ankerite slicks.	L5	L1	41	L1	63

Sample #	Location	Description	Au ppb (*oz/st)	Ag ppm (*oz/st)	Cu ppm (*%)	Pb ppm (*%)	Zn ppm (*%)
90-NMBL-021	Forks of Gossan Creek LUNAR 10	O/c 10cm wide quartz-ankerite alteration silicified and bleached volcanic horizon with tace disseminated pyrite.	L5	L1	13	L1	81
90-NMBL-022	Forks of Gossan Creek LUNAR 10	O/c 70cm wide ankerite and silicified shear in chloritized volcanics. Shear trends 160/65W.	L5	L1	8	L1	110
90-NMBL-023	Forks of Gossan Creek LUNAR 10	O/c hematite and chlorite altered volcanics with 20% ankerite stockwork.	L5	L1	3	3	130
90-NMBL-024	Forks of Gossan Creek LUNAR 10	Float chloritic silicified rusty weathering breccia.	L5	L1	21	1	70
90-NMBL-025	Forks of Gossan Creek LUNAR 10	Float - quartz-chlorite-sericite altered volcanic.	L5	L1	6	L1	21
90-NMBL-026	Forks in Gossan Creek LUNAR 10	Float silicified rock with minor chlorite and sericite? with 5% finely dissseminated pyrite.	L5	L1	16	4	16
90-NMBL-027	Gossan Creek 500m Downstream of Forks LUNAR 10	O/c rusty weathering felsic? volcanic with quartz ankerite veinlets.	L5	L1	27	3	63
90-NMBL-028	Linear Lakes 500m E. of Gossan Creek Forks LUNAR 10	O/c rusty weathering white silica-rhyolite?, mylonite? with minor epidote.	L5	L1	2	1	24
90-NMBL-029	L-52+50 102+85W between Forks in Gossan Creek LUNAR 10	S/c under overturned tree rusty weathering white rhyolite with 3-5% disseminated pyrite "framboids" and TR chalcopyrite and possible arsenopyrite.	L5	L1	4	3	9
90-NMBL-030	Cirque N. of Lunar 12 Showing Elev. 5570' LUNAR 11	Float-rusty weathering vuggy white quartz-eye rhyolite with 3% disseminated pyrite in blebs (1cm) and fines.	L5	L1	3	3	6

Sample #	Location	Description	Au ppb (*oz/st)	Ag ppm (*oz/st)	Cu ppm (*%)	Pb ppm (*%)	Zn ppm (*%)
90-NMBL-031	Cirque No. of Lunar 12 Showing Elev. 5660' LUNAR 11	Float-green aphanitic volcanic with drusy crystaline epidote vein 2cm wide with trace malachite and azurite stain.	L5	4	1200	7	21
90-NMBL-032	Cirque No. of Lunar 12 Showing Elev. 5660' LUNAR 11	Float-quartz stockwork breccia with maroon felsic fragments.	L5	L1	47	8	12
90-NMBL-033	Lunar 12 Showing Elev. 5960' LUNAR 11	O/c quartz-eye rhyolite maroon brown brecciated by cockscomb drusy quartz stockwork.	L5	L1	10	17	37
90-NMBL-034	Lunar 12 Showing Elev. 6220' LUNAR 12	O/c narrow aphanitic volcanic brecciated by drusy quartz stockwork.	L5	L1	25	7	49
90-NMBL-035	Lunar 12 Showing Elev. 6150' LUNAR 12	S/c narrow aphanitic volcanic brecciated by drusy quartz stockwork.	L5	L1	25	7	52
90-NMBL-036	400m N. of Lunar 12 Showing Elev. 6100' LUNAR 11	O/c orange weathering dark green andesite flow with quartz-epidote veins up to 10cm near and parallel to contact with underlying maroon volcanics.	L5	L1	49	3	32
90-NMBL-037	L60+00 54+50W Elev. 5400' LUNAR 11	O/c ankerite veinlets on grey weathering grey lapilli tuff. Possibly a weak shear @ 140°/90°.	L5	L1	2	1	130
90-NMBL-038	E. Fork of Gossan Creek Elev. 3400' LUNAR 10	Float green amygdaloidal andesite cut by quartz-calcite-epidote vein.	L5	L1	58	2	27
90-NMBL-039	E. Fork Gossan Creek Elev. 3470' LUNAR 10	Float in creek of rusty weathering silica replaced volcanic, mottled pink-green-white with 5-15% finely disseminated pyrite, chalcopyrite.	L5	L1	5	2	17

Sample #	Location	Description	Au ppb (*oz/st)	Ag ppm (*oz/st)	Cu ppm (*%)	Pb ppm (*%)	Zn ppm (*%)
90-NMBL-040	E. Fork Gossan Creek Elev. 3500' LUNAR 10	S/c slump - rusty weathering silicified and bleached chloritic andesite with minor ankerite and TR-1% fine disseminated pyrite.	L5	L1	L1	8	80
90-NMBL-041	E. Fork Gossan Creek Elev. 3500' LUNAR 10	S/c 2m wide shear (009/85W) with calcite veinlet and 15% disseminated pyrite ± TR chalcopyrite.	L5	L1	3	6	48
90-NMBL-042	E. Fork Gossan Creek Elev. 3500' LUNAR 10	O/c gouge in shear.	L5	L1	4	9	43
90-NMBL-043	E. Fork Gossan Creek Elev. 3540' LUNAR 10	O/c very rusty weathering mottled pink-green white, bleached silicified andesite with 15% finely disseminated pyrite ± TR chalcopyrite.	L5	L1	2	8	57
90-NMBL-044	E. Fork Gossan Creek Elev. 3820' LUNAR 10	O/c rusty weathering "pod"? of white silica with up to 5% finely disseminated pyrite possible boarder phase of grano-diorite?	L5	L1	1	2	4
90-NMBL-045	E. Fork Gossan Creek Elev. 3870' LUNAR 10	O/c rusty weathering white-pink-green mottled silicified bleached andesite with 3-5% disseminated pyrite.	L5	L1	1	4	3
90-NMBL-046	W. Flowing tributary of Gossan Creek from Linear Lakes Elev. 3590' LUNAR 9	Float - smokey chert with finely banded jasper and coarse crystaline calcite filled vugs.	L5	4	4	9	4
90-NMBL-047	W. Flowing Tributary of Gossan Creek from Linear Lakes Elev. 3930' LUNAR 9	O/c ankerite altered bleached rhyolite with trace quartz eyes and trace fine disseminated pyrite.	L5	L1	84	3	42

Sample #	Location	Description	Au ppb (*oz/st)	Ag ppm (*oz/st)	Cu ppm (*%)	Pb ppm (*%)	Zn ppm (*%)
90-NMBL-057	Copper Cliffs Elev. 6140'	O/c white drusy cockcomb quartz veins 1-2cm wide in 2m wide envelope to lamprophyre dyke, veins contain blebs up to 1cm of chalcopyrite. Host is quartz-eye rhyolite. Veins trend 170°/85E.	L5	L1	75	120	27
90-NMBL-058	Copper Cliffs Elev. 6100'	Float, quartz brecciated, epidote altered rock with TR-1% disseminated galena in quartz. 10% quartz veins.	45	6	6800	96	270
90-NMBL-059	Copper Cliffs Creek with Small Waterfalls Elev. 5840'	Float, quartz brecciated silicified manganese stained intermediate volcanic contains 30% quartz veins up to 2cm wide with trace chalcopyrite.	45	11	1200	40	720
90-NMBL-060	Copper Cliffs Creek with Small Waterfalls Elev. 5880'	O/c 2-3m wide shear (020°/85°W). Silicified grey rhyolite cherty tuff with abundant malachite staining. TR-1% disseminated chalcopyrite.	L5	2	880	24	290
90-NMBL-061	Copper Cliffs Creek with Small Waterfalls Elev. 5880'	O/c 10cm wide clay chlorite gouge, may be due to running water, at footwall contact.	60	5	160	52	200
90-NMBL-062	Cooper Cliffs Creek with Small Waterfalls Elev. 5800'	O/c rusty weathering grey white quartz carbonate vein 10cm wide with lithic breccia fragments up to 5cm and trace finely disseminate PY $\pm$ CP.	L5	L1	150	11	310
90-NMBL-063	Copper Cliffs Creek with Small Waterfalls Elev. 5880'	O/c hanging wall black weathering blue black felsic-intermediate aphanitic volcanic with minor maganese staining.	L5	3	1400	7	250
90-NMBL-064	Copper Cliffs Creek with Small Waterfalls Elev. 5880'	O/c footwall medium grained andesite with trace disseminated PY $\pm$ CP.	*0.036	69	11000	170	1000

Sample #	Location	Description	Au ppb (*oz/st)	Ag ppm (*oz/st)	Cu ppm (*%)	Pb ppm (*%)	Zn ppm (*%)
90-NMBL-065	Copper Cliffs Elev. 5960'	O/c rusty weathering quartz veins in hanging wall trend 170°/steep (congegate set?) with 5% pyrite and trace to 1% chalcopyrite.	20	6	13000	350	490
90-NMBL-066	Copper Cliffs Elev. 5970'	O/c in shear, strong malachite staining of silicified intermedite volcanic with 3%? PY + CP disseminated (hard to estimate due to staining and oxidation).	80	36	3700	300	110
90-NMBL-067	Copper Cliffs Elev. 6020'	O/c limonite knot 2cm across in quartz vein in shear.	25	5	180	200	200
90-NMBL-068	Copper Cliffs Elev. 6130'	Foat intermediate volcanic with quartz epidote vein 3cm wide with bleb 1-2cm of galena.	10	3	2000	140	400
90-NMBL-069	Copper Cliffs Elev. 6130'	O/c quartz chlorite altered intermedite volcainc (andesite) with 20% malachite stain and trace to 1% disseminated chalocpyrite.	20	5	7600	92	370
90-NMBL-070	Copper Cliffs Elev. 6130'	O/c quartz chlorite altered intermediate volcanic with 30% malachite staining over manganese with trace to 1% disseminated chalcopyrite + pyrite.	L5	2	1400	8	200
90-NMBL-071	Below Phobos Elev. 5780' LUNAR 14	O/c small knobs in talus and snow. White to buff weathering bleached silicified felsic volcanic with strong quartz breccia stockwork. 30% quartz.	25	1	17	44	120
90-NMBL-072	Below Phobos Elev. 5780' LUNAR 14	O/c 90% quartz stockwork in white to buff weathering silicified felsic volcanic with trace to 1% finely disseminated pyrite and trace finely disseminated galena ± sphalerite.	35	14	52	1100	1200
90-NMBL-073	Below Phobos Elev. 5750 LUNAR14	O/c white to buff weathering grey quartz-eye felsic volcanic with weak (5%) quartz-carbonate stockwork.	L5	6	26	89	150

Sample #	Location	Description	Au ppb (*oz/st)	Ag ppm (*oz/st)	Cu ppm (*%)	Pb ppm (*%)	Zn ppm (*%)
90-NMBL-074	W. of Copper Cliffs Elev. 5760'	Float quartz breccia. Drusy colloform quartz matrix supporting chlorite altered volcanic fragments up to 5cm across with trace to 1% disseminated pyrite. Trace chalcopyrite and trace galena.	50	7	740	590	690
90-NMBL-075	Spires Elev. 5890' LUNAR 13	O/c quartz calcite epidote frothy veins up to 10cm wide within discreet 1m wide fault (150°/85N). Host is maroon aphanitic felsic volcanic cut by felsic to intermediate dykes parallel to fault.	L5	L1	34	22	45
90-NMBL-076	Spires Elev. 5920' LUNAR 13	O/c frothy white quartz vein (5cm) in footwall of fault (138°/80SW) in amygdaloidal mafic volcanic.	L5	3	520	6	20
90-NMBL-077	Spires Elev. 6450' LUNAR 13	S/c quartz chalcocite breccia veins 1cm in possible shear 1m wide trending 020°. Contains 20% chalcocite.	70	600	140000	L1	400
90-NMBL-078	Spires Elev. 5700' LUNAR 13	O/c quartz-epidote-chalcocite vein 3cm wide in intermedite volcanics near wall fo felsic dyke. Vein strikes 170°/80W and contains 10% chalcocite.	280	130	30000	L1	210
90-NMBL-079	Spires Elev. 5260' LUNAR 13	O/c quartz-epidote-chalcocite veinlets 1cm in weak stockwork. Prominant orientation 145/80NE. 5% Chalcocite.	70	37	9000	4	75
90-NMBL-080	Spires Elev. 1510 LUNAR 13	O/c quartz-epidote-chalcocite vein 3cm wide (060°/70°NW) hosted in intermediate volcancis. Veins possibly associated with N-S structure.	10	13	7500	21	54
90-NMBL-081	Phobos Elev. 1700m LUNAR 14	O/c quartz-carboante veins with silicified breccia fragments 5cm across. Contains 10% disseminated pyrite, trace to 1% galena and tace chalcopyrite. Heavy manganese. Staining.	*0.010	*11.58	124	4578	9238

Sample #	Location	Description	Au ppb (*oz/st)	Ag ppm (*oz/st)	Cu ppm (*%)	Pb ppm (*%)	Zn ppm (*%)
90-NMBL-082	Phobos LUNAR 14	O/c calcite-ankerite lens adjacent to quartz vein containing 10% sphalerite, 3% galena in 2cm wide vein core.	*0.024	*7.97	265	2574	6285
90-NMBL-083	Phobos LUNAR 14	O/c silicified bleached white with trace hematite stringers, trace to 1% disseminated galena plus sphalerite, trace to 1% disseminated pyrite.	*0.010	*4.60	175	1157	G20,000
90-NMBL-084	Phobos Peligroso Projectile Point LUNAR 14	O/c silicified, bleached brecciated manganese stained with 1-3% finely disseminated pyrite and trace galena plus sphalerite, rare chalcopyrite and cut by stockwork of hairline chalcedonic quartz stringers. Minor iron carbonate, hematite and possibly scoridite.	*0.002	*6.37	209	2399	4885
90-NMBL-085	Phobos, Peligroso Projectile Point LUNAR 14	O/c silicified bleached brecciated quartz-carbonate stockwork veined with limonite and manganese staining. Minor ankerite and hematite, 3-5% finely disseminated pyrite, trace to 1% disseminated galena plus sphalerite, trace disseminated chalcopyrite. Quartz is cherty to chalcedonic, calcite is coarse crystaline.	*L0.002	*0.66	137	2114	3346
90-NMBL-086	N. of Peligrosso Projectile Point Elev. 1720 LUNAR 14	O/c drusy quartz vein crackle brecia with local sericite masses up to 1cm across. Trace fine dissemianted pyrite. Host is andesitic volcanic.	*L0.002	*0.06	13	51	152
90-NMBL-087	E. of North Extension Elev. 1680 LUNAR 14	O/c recrystalized 40cm thick white very coarse calcite vein trending 020°/70°E.	*L0.002	*0.10	18	79	66
90-NMBL-088	E. of North Extension Elev. 1680 LUNAR 14	O/c hanging wall of BL-087. Rusty weathering limonitic ankerite altered volcanic.	*L0.002	*0.02	9	30	99

Sample #	Location	Description	Au ppb (*oz/st)	Ag ppm (*oz/st)	Cu ppm (*%)	Pb ppm (*%)	Zn ppm (*%)
90-NMBL-089	Phobos PL-5 0-1.5m LUNAR 14	Silicified dark green manganese stained felsic-intermediate volcanic with 3-5% finely disseminated pyrite and cut by hairline chalcedonic stockwork.	*L0.002	*0.08	15	43	235
90-NMBL-090	Phobos PL-5 1.5-3.0m LUNAR 14	Silicified, dark green, manganese stained felsic to intermediate volcanic with 3% finely disseminated pyrite and cut by hairline chalcedonic quartz stockwork.	*L0.002	*0.04	5	20	212
90-NMBL-091	Phobos PL-5 3.0-4.2m LUNAR 14	Silicified, dark green, manganese stained felsic to intermediate volcanic with trace to 1% disseminated pyrite.	*L0.002	*0.68	12	109	1078
90-NMBL-092	Phobos PL-5 4.2-4.8m LUNAR 14	Hematitic pink-red quartz vein with coarse crystalline calcite blebs up to 1cm across. Trace disseminated pyrite.	*0.012	*7.22	138	837	771
90-NMBL-093	Phobos PL-5 4.8-6.3m LUNAR 14	Bleached, silicified, brecciated, limonitic volcanic with 5% disseminated pyrite, trace galena, trace sphalerite and cut by quartz veinlet (3mm wide) stockwork.	*0.005	*2.74	105	1212	1209
90-NMBL-094	S.E. of Main Zone Elev. 1920 MISTY DAY	O/c Very limonitic silicified cut by vuggy quartz veins with up to 5% disseminated pyrite possibly an altered dike cutting cherty tuffs 008/60E.	*0.013	*0.44	*0.09	*0.01	*0.07
90-NMBL-095	S.E. of Main Zone Elev. 1920 MISTY DAY	Same as above.	*0.009	*0.54	*0.22	*0.02	*0.10
90-NMBL-096	Phobos LUNAR 14	O/c calcite vein trending N-S vertical dip, 0.5m wide with chloritized rock fragments rimmed with pyrite. Disseminated fine chalcopyrite and galena aggregates.	*0.002	*1.32	*L0.01	*0.28	*0.22
90-NMBL-097	Ridge E. of Northeast Zone LUNAR 14	O/c rusty weathering bleached, Fe-carbonate altered volcanic cut by quartz ankerite veinlets. Occur along margin of mafic dyke.	5	L1	33	55	380

Sample #	Location	Description	Au ppb (*oz/st)	Ag ppm (*oz/st)	Cu ppm (*%)	Pb ppm (*%)	Zn ppm (*%)
90-NMBL-098	Spires LUNAR 13	O/c 7cm epidote vein later cut by quartz-carbonate chalcocite vein with 1-3% chalcolite aggregates. Trace to 1% fine disseminated magnetite. Vein 130/70SW.	*L0.001	*0.27	*0.14		
90-NMBL-099	Spires LUNAR 13	O/c 50cm thick coarse tuffaccous horizon with bands of chalcolite aggregates up to 3mm across. Trace to 1% chalcolite.	*0.006	*L0.05	*0.01		
90-NMBL-100	Spires LUNAR 13	O/c 0.5m chip sample across above.	*L0.001	*0.06	*0.01		
90-NMBL-101	Spires LUNAR 13	O/c 0.5m chip across similar horizon as BL-100. 5m down slope.	*0.007	*2.17	*1.22		
90-NMBL-102	Spires LUNAR 13	O/c 0.5m chip across similar horizon as BL-100. 5.5m down slope.	*L0.001	*0.26	*0.13		
90-NMBL-103	Main Zone Copper Cliff	O/c quartz eye rhyolite and lithic tuff cut by chalcedonic quartz stockwork, 20% veins up to 2cm with preferential orientation 020°. Veins contain TR pyrite and chalcopyrite.	35	11	2500	5	130
90-NMBL-104	Main Zone Copper Cliff L 1+00S 0+00E	O/c chloritic mafic volcanic quartz breccia, rusty weathering with 30-40% quartz and malachite stained fractures.	40	7	1200	4	130
90-NMBL-105	Geochem Anomaly Atna 3	O/c chloritic diorite hornblende porphyry with trace fine grain disseminated pyrite.	10	1	370	11	120

ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

Sample #	Location	Description	Au ppb (*oz/st)	Ag ppm (*oz/st)	Cu ppm (*%)	Pb ppm (*%)	Zn ppm (*%)
90-NMCK-002	South of Atna Lake, ridge at far westside of property, 4650' LUNAR 9 (CK-7-12-2 - Stop 2)	Grab, locally hematized felsic-intermediate volcanic, cut by minor quartz veining, limonite along fractures, trace disseminate sulphide (pyrite).	L5	L1	88	L1	54
90-NMCK-003	As 90-NMCK-002 (CK-7-12-3) LUNAR 9	Grab, silicified volcanic, rust weathering trace disseminated sulphide.	L5	L1	18	16	44
90-NMCK-004	As 90-NMCK-002 (CK-7-12-4 - Stop 2 1/3 mi.) LUNAR 9	Grab, silicified intermediate volcanic, chloritic patches, minor quartz veinlets, disseminated fine grained pyrite to 1%.	L5	L1	25	12	190
90-NMCK-005	Along "Diakow" structure on south facing slope of Cabin Creek, 4700' LUNAR 16 (CK-7-12-5 - Stop 3)	Float, rust weathering, silicified and/or siliceous volcanic, cut by minor quartz veinlets, trace disseminated sulphide.	L5	L1	25	110	150
90-NMCK-006	As 90-NMCK-005 (CK-7-12-6 - Stop 3) LUNAR 16	Grab, quartz veining in creek, brecciated and sheared quartz veining with choritic foliation, limonitic fractures, disemianted sulfide (pyrite?) to 1%.	L5	L1	51	45	53
90-NMCK-007	As 90-NMCK-006 (CK-7-12-7 - Stop 3) LUNAR 16	Grab, similar to 90-NMCK-006 but with more chloritic material.	L5	L1	84	56	60

Sample #	Location	Description	Au ppb (*oz/st)	Ag ppm (*oz/st)	Cu ppm (*%)	Pb ppm (*%)	Zn ppm (*%)
90-NMCK-008	As 90-NMCK-006 (CK-7-12-8 - Stop 3) LUNAR 16	Grab, as 007.	L5	L1	40	87	49
90-NMCK-009	Along "Diakow" structure in cirque to south of Cabin Creek LUNAR 4 (CK-7-12-9 - Stop 4)	Float, rust weathering quartz veining with vuggy quartz and disseminations and patches of fine grained pyrite to 1%.	L5	L1	7	10	8

Sample #	Location	Description	Au ppb (*oz/st)	Ag ppm (*oz/st)	Cu ppm (*%)	Pb ppm (*%)	Zn ppm (*%)
90-NMCK-018	Copper Cliff	Float. Cross-cutting 1cm fine grained pyrite seams with quartz. Silicified felsic(?). Orange brown-brown weathering.	L5	L1	8	5	7
90-NMCK-019	Copper Cliff	Float. Fine grained green andesite with py-cpy stringers and fracture fillings.	*L0.001	*0.57	*3.99	*L0.01	*0.05
90-NMCK-020	Boulder Showing Misty Day	Float. Massive sulphide bolder with pyrite, chalcopyrite, bornite(?), sphalerite and specular hematite. Bedding features(?) quatz, minor epidote. Silicified felsic(?)	*L0.001	*0.42	*2.74	*0.31	*5.19
90-NMCK-021	Upper Morraine N of Rhyolite Flats LUNAR 1	Float. 1cm vein of quartz in silicified felsic(?) Pyrite-chalcopyrite stringers, diss py, cpy and sphalerite. Malachite/azurite/hematite staining.	220	5	3200	13000	28000
90-NMCK-022	Upper Morraine N of Rhyolite Flats LUNAR 1	Float, felsic volcanic, trace amounts of diss py and copy. Heavy malachite staining in places.	10	L1	250	500	1100

Sample #	Location	Description	Au ppb (*oz/st)	Ag ppm (*oz/st)	Cu ppm (*%)	Pb ppm (*%)	Zn ppm (*%)
90-NMCK-023	Upper Morraine N of Rhyolite Flats LUNAR 1	Float, felsic volcanic, light to dark grey, weakly silicified, trace py, Fe staining on fractures.	40	2	1400	4300	12000
90-NMCK-024	Upper Morraine N of Rhyolite Flats LUNAR 1	Float, light to dark grey, silicified felsic volcanic. Trace diss py, cpy? Cut my 1-2cm quartz veinlet. 1-2% sphalerite(?).	40	9	3500	2000	7100
90-NMCK-025	Upper Morraine N of Rhyolite Flats LUNAR 1	Float, silicified felsics with trace diss py, 0.5 - 1% diss. Sphalerite.	50	1	12	5300	11000
90-NMCK-026	Upper Morraine N of Rhyolite Flats LUNAR 1	Float, silicified felsics. Massive and diss sphalerite, trace py.	*0.025	*0.69			*17.5
90-NMCK-027	Lower Morrain West Fork LUNAR 2	Float, silicified felsics. Minor quartz veining 0.5% diss py, cpy and sp.	130	6	3000	7700	25000
90-NMCK-028	Lower Morrain West Fork LUNAR 2	Float, breccia. Massive sphalerite in calcite, quartz, matrix. Dark grey v/cc fragments.	*0.001	*0.28			*5.29
90-NMCK-029	Lower Morrain West Fork LUNAR 2	Float, light grey silicified felsics. Calcite, 1-2% diss sphalerite, trace pyrite.	170	L1	3300	25000	100000
90-NMCK-030	Lower Morrain East Fork LUNAR 2	Float, brecciated felsic. Quartz with minor calcite. Trace py, sphalerite.	15	1	950	1500	13000
90-NMCK-031	Toe of Glacier, Lower Morrain, West of Pond LUNAR 2	Float, brecciated felic similar to 030. Trace diss py, sph.	120	410	34	1900	9000

Sample #	Location	Description	Au ppb (*oz/st)	Ag ppm (*oz/st)	Cu ppm (*%)	Pb ppm (*%)	Zn ppm (*%)
90-NMCK-032	Toe of Glacier, Lower Morrain, West of Pond LUNAR 2	Float, silicified felsic with massive bands/lenses of sphalerite, trace diss pyrite.	*0.017	*1.60			*1.81
90-NMCK-033	Toe of Glacier, Lower Morraine, North of Pond LUNAR 2	Float, silicified felsic(?), patches of massive sphalerite with calcite. 2-5% sphalerite.	*0.006	*0.29			*1.63
90-NMCK-034	Toe of Glacier, Lower Morraine, North of Pond LUNAR 2	Float, silicified felsic(?) traces of sphalerite in 1-2mm quartz veinlets, trace diss pyrite.	340	37	310	2300	12000
90-NMCK-035	Lowest part of Morraine, East side of Creek LUNAR 12	Float, massive sphalerite in quartz breccia, minor calcite and felsic fragments.	*0.013	*0.79			*2.23
90-NMCK-036	Lowest part of Morraine, East side of Creek LUNAR 12	Float, brecciated felsics(?), up to 5-10% sphalerite as seams and diss in quartz-calcite filling.	*0.018	*58.0			*2.07

ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

Sample #	Location	Description	Au ppb (*oz/st)	Ag ppm (*oz/st)	Cu ppm (*%)	Pb ppm (*%)	Zn ppm (*%)
90-NMSM-001	Located at L 37+50 27+00SW LUNAR 4	Float, quartz vein with limonite patches & fracture fillings, minor malchite, no sulfides.	L5	L1	140	5	10
90-NMSM-002	Located at L 37+50 27+00SW LUNAR 4	Float, quartz stockwork, minor breccia, trace sulfides, limonite as patches and fracture filling.	L5	L1	230	4	22
90-NMSM-003	On ridge above L 37+50 6000' LUNAR 4	Silicified rhyolite, limonite as patches and in fractures, no sulfides, o/c.	L5	L1	12	2	24
90-NMSM-004	In cirque above L 37+50, at southend at N-S joint LUNAR 4	Highly silicified volcanic; limonite; o/c.	L5	L1	3	2	15
90-NMSM-005	Same locale as 004, on west side of N-S joint LUNAR 4	Fragmental (up to 1 ft. in size), no sulfide o/c.	L5	L1	3	3	18
90-NMSM-006	10m east of SM-005 LUNAR 4	Float, silicified pervasive limonite, spec. hematite.	L5	L1	6	3	7
90-NMSM-007	In cirque above L 37+50 on east side LUNAR 4	Shear, silicified with quartz veining, limonite as patches and in fractures.	L5	L1	2	2	8
90-NMSM-008 - 90-NMSM-053	Diakow Showing LUNAR 15	Chip Samples					

ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

Sample #	Location	Description	Au ppb (*oz/st)	Ag ppm (*oz/st)	Cu ppm (*%)	Pb ppm (*%)	Zn ppm (*%)
90-NMKK-001	Gossan Creek S.W. of junction LUNAR 10	Float, intense Fe stained, carbonate altered fine grained, sheared volcanic(?). Some fractures. Calcite and ankerite(?) up to 60-70%.	L5	L1	4	L1	106

ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

Sample #	Location	Description	Au ppb (*oz/st)	Ag ppm (*oz/st)	Cu ppm (*%)	Pb ppm (*%)	Zn ppm (*%)
90NMJL-001	Elev. 1195m 5m north of Line 55+00 42+30W LUNAR 13	Float, numerous float blocks with epidote-quartz veins 3-5cm width. Chalcocite - malachite. Hosted in mafic - intermediate volcanics.	80	7	2900	6	39
90-NMJL-002	Elev. 1300m 7m upslope from Line 55+00 41+25W LUNAR 13	Float. Epidote block with weak malachite stain, minor chalcocite ± sphalerite.	40	10	4200	4	6
90-NMJL-003	Elev. 1450m Near Line 51+00 (St. 38+00W?) at head of small erosional cut LUNAR 13	Float located below outcrop of the same material. Epidote veins and fracture infill paralleling fault oriented 175/80(W). malachite - chalcocite carbonate?, specular hematite. Hosted in mafic-intermediate volcanics	L5	1	1100	2	5
90-NMJL-004	Elev. 1655 Located on north slope facing Atna Bay LUNAR 13	Quartz breccia vein (10-15cm) and accompanying stringer zone. Whole zone = 1.5m (sample width = 1.5m). Orientation = 320/90. Hosted in pyroclastics. Vein = 50% quartz, 50% volcanic fragments.	L5	L1	53	3	17
90-NMJL-005	Elev. 1760 Located on west side of headwaters of a small creek in a north facing bowl. LUNAR 13	Brecciated vesicular mafic-intermediate volcanics. Fragments sealed with calcite and quartz 60=40. Manganese stained rock sample.	L5	L1	62	L1	36
90-NMJL-006	Elev. 1755 Located at east-central portion of snow-filled bowl. LUNAR 13	Malachite stained float over 30m of talus. Chalcocite up to 3% in mm width quartz stringers. Host rock = pyroclastics.	30	27	*0.76	3	90

Sample #	Location	Description	Au ppb (*oz/st)	Ag ppm (*oz/st)	Cu ppm (*%)	Pb ppm (*%)	Zn ppm (*%)
90-NMJL-007	Elev. 1670 Located between lines 55+00 & 51+00 east side of Showings Creek LUNAR 13	Rock - chalcocite/quartz vein up to 10cm width. Appears discontinuous. Selected grab samples up to 30% chalcocite. Hosted in amygdaloidal volcanics/pyroclastics.	*0.472	220	*7.33	L1	180
90-NMJL-008	Elev. 1395m Located on N.E. side of lineament, N-NE of station VLF Line 51+00 40+00W LUNAR 13	Representative grab sample across 1.5m o/c of mafic volcancis. Numerous quartz/carboante epidote stringers all L 5mm width. No sulphides.	L5	4	23	L1	43
90-NMJL-009	Elev. 1405m Located southwest of strong NW lineament and S-SW of VLF station Line 51+00 40+00W LUNAR 13	Float - 1-2cm veins with cockscomb or euhedral quartz with erratic bornite, chalcocite and specular hematite mineralization. Heavy epidote alteration. Veins in o/c above 170/80W.	15	24	31000	L1	83
90-NMJL-010	Elev. 1705m Located in rhyolite o/c in centre of snowfield, east side of Showing Cr. west of Phobos Zone LUNAR 2	Representative grab sample of 1.5m width quartz breccia vein. Orientation 320/70NE. No visible sulphides. Minor manganese stain. Mafic dyke (0.75m) in footwall.	330	60	730	890	610
90-NMJL-011	Elev. 1595m Located in North Zone Extension, on top of prominent o/c at south end of North Zone Extension LUNAR 14	Selected grab sample of altered felsic volcanic. Disseminated pyrite mineralization, minor galena. Zone trends north.	70	310	140	1900	1300

Sample #	Location	Description	Au ppb (*oz/st)	Ag ppm (*oz/st)	Cu ppm (*%)	Pb ppm (*%)	Zn ppm (*%)
90-NMJL-012	Elev. 1590m Located 15m north of 90NMJL-011 Newmont sample location "Trench #49" LUNAR 14	Selected grab sample of altered felsic volcanics with quartz veining (L 10cm) and disseminated pyrite L 3%.	230	100	200	480	520
90-NMJL-013	Elev. 1575 30m north of 90-NMJL-011 at Newmont sample location # RO 11258 LUNAR 14	Selected grab sample pale purple-gray siliceous-carbonate(?) altered volcanics L 1mm quartz stringers. Pyrite along fractures, + as fine grained aggregates. Thin chlorite and hematite filled fractures L 0.5mm.	15	19	59	340	730
90-NMJL-014	Elev. 1785 Phobos Zone LUNAR 14 Claim	Silicified rhyolite near contact with mafic volcanic selected grab sample across 6m. High grade pockets of pyrite 20%, with less than 0.5% chalcopyrite. Stockwork and vein mineralization. Zone = 012/90.	*0.030	*12.67	924	3657	6243
90-NMJL-015	Elev. 1785 Phobos Zone LUNAR 14 Claim	Grab sample across. 3.8 metres. Quartz/carbonate stringer zones with poddy semi-massive pyrite and up to 3% galena and sphalerite. Vuggy, colloform texture.	L0.005	*4.96	239	2768	5574
90-NMJL-016	Elev. 1955m Located northwest of Trench 4, west side of ridge, in saddle. LUNAR 2	Selected grab sample from silicified and altred rhyolite. Posibly stratabound zone. Bedding 340/24 NE.	*L0.002	*1.09	14	171	127
90-NMJL-017	Elev. 1670m Located between lines 55+00 and 51+00 on east side of "Showing Creek" LUNAR 13	Altered dyke (lamproyphyre?). Trends 140° immediately south of 90-NMJL-007. Dyke up to 15m width.	25	24	4700	5	170

ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

Sample #	Location	Description	Au ppb (*oz/st)	Ag ppm (*oz/st)	Cu ppm (*%)	Pb ppm (*%)	Zn ppm (*%)
90-NMJH-001	Phobos PL-1 0-1.5m LUNAR 14	Brecciated, bleached and silicified volcanic with chalcedonic quartz stockwork, hairline to 5mm across. Contains 3% very finely disseminated pyrite.	*L0.002	*0.23	16	94	261
90-NMJH-002	Phobos PL-1 1.5-3.0m LUNAR 14	Brecciated, bleached and silicified volcanic with chalcedonic quartz stockwork hairline to 1cm across. rock contains 3% finely disseminated pyrite.	*L0.002	*0.40	49	252	577
90-NMJH-003	Phobos PL-1 3.0-4.0m LUNAR 14	Quartz-carbonate vein. Zoned banded quartz with calcite clots up to 3cm across. Ankerite core, to quartz with calcite clots. 1 - 3% finely disseminated pyrite, 1% galena and black sphalerite masses assoiated with carbonates and trace disseminated chlcopyrite 013°/85°E.	*0.019	*3.29	430	2479	7111
90-NMJH-004	Phobos PL-1 4.0-5.5m LUNAR 14	Bleached, silicified volcanic with 1-3% finely disseminated pyrite, cut by hairline chalcedonic quartz stockwork.	*0.008	*0.81	77	602	650
90-NMJH-005	Phobos PL-1 5.5-7.0m LUNAR 14	Bleached, silicified volcanic with 1-3% finely disseminated pyrite, trace galena and sphalerite cut by hairline chalcedonic quartz stockwork.	*0.016	*7.17	109	2745	3001
90-NMJH-006	Phobos PL-4 0-1.5m LUNAR 14	Silicified bleached maganese stained volcanic with 3-5% very finely disseminated pyrite, locally up to 20% and cut by stockwork of hairline chalcedonic quartz stringers.	*0.007	*2.23	29	392	781
90-NMJH-007	Phobos PL-4 1.5-3.0m LUNAR 14	Silicified bleached maganese stained volcainc with 1-3% finely disseminated pyrite cut by lcoal quartz stringers, vuggy and cockcomb.	*0.002	*0.39	19	210	773
90-NMJH-008	Phobo PL-4 3.0-4.5m LUNAR 14	Silicified bleached maganese stained volcanic with 3-5% very finely disseminated pyrite and cut by hairline chalcedonic quartz stockwork.	*0.005	*0.37	25	309	856

Sample #	Location	Description	Au ppb (*oz/st)	Ag ppm (*oz/st)	Cu ppm (*%)	Pb ppm (*%)	Zn ppm (*%)
90-NMJH-009	Phobos PL-4 4.5-6.0m LUNAR 14	Silicified, bleached, brecciated, manganese stained volcanic with 5-10% very finely disseminated pyrite and cut by chalcedonic quartz stringers.	*0.002	*0.41	23	307	461
90-NMJH-010	Phobos PL-4 6.0-7.5m LUNAR 14	Silicified, bleached, brecciated manganese stained volcanic with 10-20% very finely disseminated pyrite and cut by drusy quartz stringers 2-3m with local trace to 1% sphalerite.	*0.015	*5.49	26	1062	1014
90-NMJH-011	Phobos PL-4 7.5-9.0m LUNAR 14	Bleached, silicified, manganese stained volcanic with 3% finely disseminated pyrite and cut by hairline chalcdonic quartz stockwork.	*0.014	*2.42	26	605	1141
90-NMJH-012	Phobos PL-4 9.0-10.5m LUNAR 14	Bleached, silicified, manganese stained volcanic with 1-3% very finley disseminated pyrite and cut by hairline chalcedonic quartz stockwork and local coarse crystalline calcite vein.	*0.004	*2.19	38	652	1526
90-NMJH-013	Phobos PL-4 12.0-13.5m LUNAR 14	Black manganese stained aphanitic intermediate volcanic with 1-3% very fine disseminated pyrite and calcite eyes.	*0.002	*0.24	33	89	250
90-NMJH-014	Phobos PL-4 13.5-15.0m LUNAR 14	Black, manganese stained, intermediate volcanic with trace to 1% finely disseminated pyrite and calcite eyes. Local coarse crystalline calcite vein 3cm wide.	*L0.002	*0.24	44	91	272
90-NMJH-015	Phobos PL-5 6.3-7.8m LUNAR	Bleached, silicified, brecciated, manganese stained, volcanic with 3-5% finely disseminated pyrite. Trace galena and sphalerite and cut by drusy quartz veinlets up to 3mm wide.	*0.011	*5.93	147	2285	2995
90-NMJH-016	Phobos PL-5 7.8-9.3m LUNAR 14	Bleached silicified, manganese stained volcanic with 5% finely disseminated pyrite and cut by hairline chalcedonic quartz stockwork.	*L0.002	*0.42	57	498	990

Sample #	Location	Description	Au ppb (*oz/st)	Ag ppm (*oz/st)	Cu ppm (*%)	Pb ppm (*%)	Zn ppm (*%)
90-NMJH-017	Phobos PL-5 9.3-10.8m LUNAR 14	Bleached, silicified, manganese stained volcanic with 5% disseminated pyrite and cut by hairline to 5mm chalcedonic quartz stockwork.	*L0.002	*0.53	60	769	1528
90-NMJH-018	Phobos PL-5 10.8-12.3m LUNAR 14	Silicified manganese stained, bleached with 3-5% very finely disseminated pyrite cut by hairline to 5mm chalcedonic quartz stockwork.	*L0.002	*0.46	25	229	751
90-NMJH-019	Phobos PL-5 12.3-13.8m LUNAR 14	Silicified manganese stained with 1-3% disseminated pyrite and cut by hairline chalcedonic quartz stockwork.	*L0.002	*0.36	23	190	596
90-NMJH-020	Phobos PL-5 13.8-15.3m LUNAR 14	Silicified, manganese stained, brecciated with 5% disseminated pyrite and cut by hairline chalcedonic quartz stockwork.	*L0.002	*0.45	37	301	824
90-NMJH-021	Gossan Creek Cliff Line 1, 47-49m LUNAR 10	Orange weathering, dark grey silicified rock with quartz $\pm$ carbonate veinign 3-5% disseminated and fracture coating pyrite.	L5	L0.1	15	40	106
90-NMJH-022	Gossan Creek Cliff Line 1, 45-47m LUNAR 10	As above, note minor vuggy quartz veining.	20	L0.1	20	40	37
90-NMJH-023	Gossan Creek Cliff Line 1, 42-45m LUNAR 10	As above, note minor sericite and chlorite.	10	L0.1	32	22	71
90-NMJH-024	Gossan Creek Cliff Line 1, 40-42m LUNAR 10	Silicified intermediate volcanic? with chloritic patches and possible feldspar phenocrysts, 1-3% disseminated fine grained pyrite.	L5	L0.1	78	13	47
90-NMJH-025	Gossan Creek Cliff Line 2, 0-2m LUNAR 10	Weakly silicified to chloritized intermediate volcanic, cut but quartz $\pm$ epidote veinlets, 1-3% disseminated, fine grained pyrite.	L5	L0.1	19	4	124

Sample #	Location	Description	Au ppb (*oz/st)	Ag ppm (*oz/st)	Cu ppm (*%)	Pb ppm (*%)	Zn ppm (*%)
90-NMJH-026	Gossan Creek Cliff Line 2, 2-4m LUNAR 10	Mixed chloritized andesite and silicified rock with up to 10% disseminations and aggregates of fine grained pyrite.	L5	L0.1	20	L5	92
90-NMJH-027	Gossan Creek Cliff Line 2, 4-6m LUNAR 10	Weakly to moderatley silicified andesite, chloritized, cut by minor quartz veinlets and pyrite coated fractures.	L5	L0.1	27	11	108
90-NMJH-028	Gossan Creek Cliff Line 2, 6-8m LUNAR 10	As above.	L5	L0.1	115	L2	110
90-NMJH-029	Gossan Creek Cliff Line 2, 8-10m LUNAR 10	Moderately silicified with up to 1% disseminated and fracture coated pyrite.	L5	L0.1	27	L2	72
90-NMJH-030	Gossan Creek Cliff Line 2, 10-12m LUNAR 10	Silicified intermediate volcanic with up to 1% disseminations and aggregates of pyrite.	L5	L0.1	31	L2	76
90-NMJH-031	Gossan Creek Cliff Line 2, 12-14m LUNAR 10	Moderately silicified & chloritized volcanic with up to 2% disseminated pyrite.	L5	L0.1	21	L2	101
90-NMJH-032	Gossan Creek Cliff Line 2, 14-16m LUNAR 10	As above.	L5	L0.1	19	L2	93
90-NMJH-033	Gossan Creek Cliff Line 2, 16-18m LUNAR 10	Chloritized, weakly silicified volcanic with minor quartz veining, L 1% disseminated and veined pyrite.	10	L0.1	7	L2	83
90-NMJH-034	Gossan Creek Cliff Line 2, 18-20m LUNAR 10	Chloritized and moderately silicified volcanic with up to 2% fine grained disseminated pyrite.	L5	L0.1	15	L2	75

Sample #	Location	Description	Au ppb (*oz/st)	Ag ppm (*oz/st)	Cu ppm (*%)	Pb ppm (*%)	Zn ppm (*%)
90-NMJH-035	Gossan Creek Cliff Line 2, 20-22m LUNAR 10	As above	L5	L0.1	26	L2	109
90-NMJH-036	Gossan Creek Cliff Line 2, 22-24m LUNAR 10	As above with 0.5cm quartz veining, up to 1% dissemianted pyrite.	10	L0.1	59	L2	91
90-NMJH-037	Gossan Creek Cliff Line 2, 24-26m LUNAR 10	Chloritized and weakly silicified volcanic, L 1% pyrite.	10	L0.1	19	L2	79
90-NMJH-038	Gossan Creek Cliff Line 2, 26-28m LUNAR 10	Moderately to intensely silicified volcanic(?) with up to 2-3% fine grained disseminations and aggregates of pyrite.	20	L0.1	17	9	85
90-NMJH-039	Gossan Creek Cliff Line 2, 28-30m LUNAR 10	Chloritized and weakly silicifed andesite cut by 1mm pyritized fractures and minor quartz veining, pyrite L 1%.	10	L0.1	21	L2	150
90-NMJH-040	Gossan Creek Cliff Line 2, 30-32m LUNAR 10	Moderately to intensely silicified volcanic, up to 1% fine grained disseminated pyrite.	L5	L0.1	52	L2	89
90-NMJH-041	Gossan Creek Cliff Line 2, 32-34m LUNAR 10	Chloritized andesite, cut by calcite $\pm$ quartz veining, trace pyrite.	L5	0.1	26	L2	111
90-NMJH-042	Gossan Creek Cliff Line 2, 34-36m LUNAR 10	Moderately silicified, chloritized volcanic cut by quartz stringers, up to 1% disseminated pyrite.	L5	0.2	82	L2	183

Sample #	Location	Description	Au ppb (*oz/st)	Ag ppm (*oz/st)	Cu ppm (*%)	Pb ppm (*%)	Zn ppm (*%)
90-NMJH-043	Gossan Creek Cliff Line 2, 36-38m LUNAR 10	Intensely silicified, bleached, up to 10-15% fine grained disseminations and aggregates of pyrite.	L5	0.4	20	L2	61
90-NMJH-044	Gossan Creek Cliff Line 2, 38-40m LUNAR 10	Moderately silicified and epidotized, minor pyrite.	L5	L0.1	48	L2	142
90NMJH-045	Gossan Creek Cliff Line 2, 40-42m LUNAR 10	Moderately to intensely silicified, up to 2% fine grained, disseminated pyrite.	L5	0.2	43	L2	86
90-NMJH-046	Gossan Creek Cliff Line 2, 42-44m LUNAR 10	Chloritized volcanic, spotty silicification and quartz veining, 1% fine grained disseminated pyrite.	20	1.1	3	12	21
90-NMJH-047	Gossan Creek Cliff Line 2, 44-46m LUNAR 10	Moderately to intensely silicified volcanic cut by 1-2cm vuggy quartz $\pm$ calcite veins. Up to 5-7% fine grained pyrite associated with the margins of the quartz veining, 1% disseminated pyrite throughout.	L5	L0.1	4	L2	34
90-NMJH-048	Gossan Creek Cliff Line 2,46-48m LUNAR 10	Intensely silicified, cut by 1mm rusty veinlets, up to 2% fine grained disseminated pyrite.	L5	L0.1	19	5	32
90-NMJH-049	Gossan Creek Cliff Line 2,48-50m LUNAR 10	Moderately to intensely silicified with up to 1% fine grained pyrite.	L5	L0.1	1	L2	52
90-NMJH-050	Gossan Creek Cliff Line 2, 50-52m LUNAR 10	Chloritized and weakly silicified volcanic, minor pyrite.	L5	L0.1	2	L2	70

Sample #	Location	Description	Au ppb (*oz/st)	Ag ppm (*oz/st)	Cu ppm (*%)	Pb ppm (*%)	Zn ppm (*%)
90-NMJH-051	Gossan Creek Cliff Line 2, 52-54m LUNAR 10	Chloritized, moderately silicified minor manganese coated fractures, minor pyrite.	L5	L0.1	2	L2	75
90-NMJH-052	Gossan Creek Cliff Line 2, 54-56m LUNAR 10	Intensely silicified, cut by quartz $\pm$ carbonate veinlets, fine grained disseminated pyrite to 1-29.	10	L0.1	14	7	8
90-NMJH-053	Gossan Creek Cliff Line 2, 56-58m LUNAR 10	Intensely silicified, minor chalcedonic veining, minor fine grained disseminated pyrite.	L5	L0.1	L1	5	1
90-NMJH-054	Gossan Creek Cliff Line 2, 58-60m LUNAR 10	Intensely silicified, mottled texture, pyrite veinlets and very fine grained disseminations to 3-4%.	L5	L0.1	L1	8	L1
90-NMJH-055	Gossan Creek Cliff Line 2, 60-62m LUNAR 10	Intensely silicified with up to 10% fine grained disseminated pyrite and coarser (1-2mm) grained aggregates.	L5	L0.1	L1	8	3
90-NMJH-056	Gossan Creek Cliff Line 2, 62-64m LUNAR 10	Intensely silicified with up to 5-7% fine grained disseminated pyrite.	L5	L0.1	2	10	5
90-NMJH-057	Gossan Creek Cliff Line 2, 64-66m LUNAR 10	As above with fine grained aggregates & disseminations of pyrite to 5%.	L5	L0.1	L1	3	11

Sample #	Location	Description	Au ppb (*oz/st)	Ag ppm (*oz/st)	Cu ppm (*%)	Pb ppm (*%)	Zn ppm (*%)
90-NMJH-058	Gossan Creek Cliff Line 2, 66-68m LUNAR 10	Intensely silicified, fracture coatings and disseminations of pyrite to 8-9%.	L5	L0.1	L1	5	2
90-NMJH-059	Gossan Creek Cliff Line 2, 68-70m LUNAR 10	Intensely silicified, medium grained (+0 4-5m) aggregates and fine grained disseminations of pyrite.	L5	L0.1	31	L2	1
90-NMJH-090	Upper Peligroso LUNAR 10	Calcite-ankerite veins up to 2cm thick cutting bleached carbonate altered rock and associated with feldspar porphyry diorite dyke. Veins contain very coarse crystaline white calcite.		0.3	221	41	242
90-NMJH-091	Upper Peligroso LUNAR 10	As above.		L0.1	2	L2	148

ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

Sample #	Location	Description	Au ppb (*oz/st)	Ag ppm (*oz/st)	Cu ppm (*%)	Pb ppm (*%)	Zn ppm (*%)
90-NMFL-001	Phobos PL-2, 0-1.5m LUNAR 14	Bleached, silicified volcanic with quartz calcite veinlets. Trace to 1% finely disseminated pyrite and trace galena disseminated in 2mm blebs associated with calcite.	*0.002	*1.11	48	692	765
90-NMFL-002	Phobos PL-2, 1.5-3.0m LUNAR 14	Bleached, silicified, limonitic, manganese stained volcanic with 3% calcite blebs up to 1cm across and 1% finely disseminated pyrite.	*0.002	*0.85	68	456	903
90-NMFL-003	Phobos PL-2, 3.0-4.0m LUNAR 14	Bleached, sililcified limonitic, manganese stained volcanic cut by hairline chalcedonic quartz stockwork with calcite blebs up to 1cm across. Contains 1-3% finely disseminated pyrite and trace fine galena.	*0.003	*1.56	94	787	1411
90-NMFL-004	Phobos PL-2, 4.0-4.5m LUNAR 14	Quartz calcite, vein, hematitic with trace finely disseminated pyrite 008/79E.	*0.012	*3.31	315	992	2225
90-NMFL-005	Phobos PL-2, 4.5-6.0m LUNAR 14	Bleached, silicified, brecciated, limonitic, manganese stained volcanic with chalcedonic quartz stockwork up to 5mm across. Rock contains 1-3% finely disseminated pyrite.	*0.008	*4.29	223	1281	1560
90-NMFL-006	Phobos PL-2, 6.0-7.5m LUNAR 14	Bleached, silicified manganese stained volcanic cut by hairline chalcedonic quartz veinlets up to 2mm. Rock contains 1% finely disseminated pyrite.	*0.005	*2.27	73	871	1420
90-NMFL-007	Phobos PL-2, 7.5-9.0m LUNAR 14	Bleached, silicified manganese stained volcanic cut by stockwork of hairline chalcedonic quartz stringers. Rock contains 1% finely disseminated pyrite and trace disseminated galena ± sphalerite.	*0.002	*1.50	109	1173	1895

Sample #	Location	Description	Au ppb (*oz/st)	Ag ppm (*oz/st)	Cu ppm (*%)	Pb ppm (*%)	Zn ppm (*%)
90-NMFL-008	Phobos PL-2, 9.0-10.5m LUNAR 14	Bleached, silicified manganese stained quartz eye volcanic cut by hairline chalcedonic quartz stringers. 1% finely disseminated pyrite.	*0.10	*5.30	77	1335	1449
90-NMFL-009	Phobos PL-2, 10.5-12.0m LUNAR 14	Bleached, silicified manganese stained, quartz sericite altered volcanic with trace to 1% finely disseminated pyrite and cut by stockwork of hairline chalcedonic quartz stringers. Trace chalcopyrite associated with stringers.	*0.028	*17.37	136	3022	1885
90-NMFL-010	Phobos PL-2, 12.0-13.5m LUNAR 14	Bleached, silicified, manganese stained quartz sericite altered felsic volcanic with trace to 1% finley disseminated pyrite and cut by stockwork of hairline chalcedonic quartz stringers.	*0.009	*5.81	171	1479	1944
90-NMFL-011	Phobos PL-2, 13.5-15.0m LUNAR 14	Bleached, silicified, manganese stained, quartz sericite altered, quartz eye felsic volcanic with 3-5% finely disseminated pyrite and cut by drusy cockscomb quartz veins up to 5mm across. Rock contains trace fine disseminated galena.	*0.002	*7.74	100	1372	1795
90-NMFL-012	Phobos PL-2, 15.0-16.5m LUNAR 14	Vuggy, limonitic managanese stained silicified rock with 3-5% finely disseminated pyrite, trace disseminated sphalerite $\pm$ galena. Quartz is medium-coarse grained possibly recrystalized.	*0.002	*1.11	52	893	2533
90-NMFL-013	Phobos PL-3, 0-1.5m LUNAR 14	Pale green quartz sericite altered felsic volcanic with 1% finely disseminated pyrite and cut by hairline chalcedonic quartz stockwork.	*0.002	*0.07	6	41	149
90-NMFL-014	Phobos PL-3, 1.5-3.0m LUNAR 14	Quartz replaced volcanic with 3-5% finely disseminated pyrite, local calcite druses. Coarse recrystalized quartz, limonite and manganese staining.	*L0.002	*1.41	36	470	637

Sample #	Location	Description	Au ppb (*oz/st)	Ag ppm (*oz/st)	Cu ppm (*%)	Pb ppm (*%)	Zn ppm (*%)
90-NMFL-015	Phobos PL-3, 3.0-4.5m LUNAR 14	Dark-pale green quartz-sericite-chlorite altered volcanic with calcite patches up to 1cm across. Local quartz veins up to 2cm wide with 1% chalcopyrite in veins. Rock contains 5-10% fine disseminated pyrite.	*0.004	*2.19	49	490	928
90-NMFL-016	Phobos PL-3, 4.5-6.0m LUNAR 14	Grey medium-coarse grained quartz (recrystalized silica replacement) with trace to 1% disseminated pyrite and local very coarse calcite veins up to 1cm across with trace galena. Rock is limonite and manganese stained.	*0.002	*9.68	100	1266	2829
90-NMFL-017	Phobos PL-3, 6.0-7.0m LUNAR 14	Bleached, silicified managanese stained felisc volcanic with 3% finely disseminated pyrite and cut by stockwork of hairline chalcedonic quartz veins.	*0.002	*3.16	101	963	1979
90-NMFL-018	Phobos PL-3, 7.0-8.3m LUNAR 14	Quartz-calcite vein banded quartz and very coarse crystaline white calcite with trace to 1% finely disseminated pyrite.	*0.008	*7.75	236	1336	3604
90-NMFL-019	Phobos PL-3, 8.3-9.8m LUNAR 14	Bleached, silicified managanese stained with 1-3% finely disseminated pyrite local vuggy quartz vein 2cm wide with 3% black sphalerite, 1% galena, 5% pyrite and trace to 1% chalcopyrite in vein.	*0.014	*8.74	150	2745	5599
90-NMFL-020	Phobos PL-3, 9.8-11.3m LUNAR 14	Silicified manganese stained bleached felsic quartz eye volcanic with 1% finely disseminated pyrite, locally up to 10%, and cut by hairline chalcedonic quartz veins.	*L0.002	*1.43	90	480	1112
90-NMFL-021	Phobos PL-3, 11.3-12.8m LUNAR 14	Silicified, brecciated, bleached, manganese stained felsic volcanic with 3-5% finely disseminated pyrite.	*L0.002	*1.90	45	554	1234
90-NMFL-022	Phobos Pl-3, 12.8-14.3m LUNAR 14	Silicified, manganese stained aphanitic black rock with pyrite aggregatres up to 5mm across (10% pyrite) and cut by quartz veins up to 1 cm across.	*0.005	*7.73	121	806	1294

Sample #	Location	Description	Au ppb (*oz/st)	Ag ppm (*oz/st)	Cu ppm (*%)	Pb ppm (*%)	Zn ppm (*%)
90-NMFL-023	Phobos PL-3, 14.3-15.8m LUNAR 14	Silicified, manganese stained intermediate aphanitic volcanic with 3-5% finely disseminated and fracture filling pyrite.	*0.002	*4.47	90	1005	1043
90-NMFL-024	Phobos PL-3, 15.8-17.3m LUNAR 14	Silicified, manganese stained felsic-intermedite aphanitic volcanic with 3-5% very finely disseminated pyrite and cut by hairline chalcedonic quartz veins.	*L0.002	*1.21	46	387	1342
90-NMFL-025	Gossan Creek Cliff Line 1, 1-3m LUNAR 10	Rusty weathering, silicified with 5-10% disseminated pyrite.	L5	0.7	21	10	98
90-NMFL-026	Gossan Creek Cliff Line 1, 3-5m LUNAR 10	Rusty weathering, silicified with up to 10% disseminated pyrite, minor chalcedonic quartz veins.	20	1.0	45	10	167
90-NMFL-027	Gossan Creek Cliff Line 1, 5-7m LUNAR 10	Rusty weathering, silicified with up to 10% disseminated pyrite.	20	0.3	48	L2	151
90-NMFL-028	Gossan Creek Cliff Line 1, 7-9m LUNAR 10	Limonitic, silicified, with up to 10% disseminated pyrite.	10	0.2	39	L2	129
90-NMFL-029	Gossan Creek Cliff Line 1, 9-11m LUNAR 10	Limonitic, silicified, dark green andesitic volcanic with 3-5% disseminated pyrite.	20	0.2	45	L2	144
90-NMFL-030	Gossan Creek Cliff Line, 11-13m LUNAR 10	Limonitic, silicified, andesitic volcanic with 1-3% disseminated pyrite.	L5	0.7	37	L2	164

Sample #	Location	Description	Au ppb (*oz/st)	Ag ppm (*oz/st)	Cu ppm (*%)	Pb ppm (*%)	Zn ppm (*%)
90-NMFL-031	Gossan Creek Cliff Line, 13-15m LUNAR 10	Linmonitic, silicified, andestic volcanic with 1-3% disseminated pyrite.	L5	0.4	27	L2	156
90-NMFL-032	Gossan Creek Cliff Line 1, 15-17m LUNAR 10	Limonitic, silicified, andesitic volcanic with 3-5% disseminated pyrite.	L5	0.4	22	L2	70
90-NMFL-033	Gossan Creek Cliff Line 1, 17-19m LUNAR 10	Limonitic silicified, andesitic volcanic with 10% fine pyrite aggregates and cut by minor hairline chalcedonic quartz veinlets.	10	0.3	8	6	63
90-NMFL-034	Gossan Creek Cliff Line 1, 19-21m LUNAR 10	Limonitic silicified, andesitic volcanic with 10-15% fine pyrite aggregates and cut by chalcedonic quartz veinlets up to 5mm.	L5	0.5	7	11	64
90-NMFL-035	Gossan Creek Cliff Line 1, 21-23m LUNAR 10	Limonitic, silicified with 15-20% fine pyrite aggregates cut by hairline to 5mm chalcedonic quartz veinlets.	L5	0.3	4	9	23
90-NMFL-036	Gossan Creek Cliff Line 1, 23-25m LUNAR 10	Limonitic, silicified with 1-3% disseminated pyrite, grey black silica.	L5	0.1	11	9	10
90-NMFL-037	Gossan Creek Cliff Line 1, 25-27m LUNAR 10	Limonitic, silicified with 10-15% disseminated pyrite, grey black silica.	20	0.3	4	L2	32
90-NMFL-038	Gossan Creek Cliff Line 1, 27-29m LUNAR 10	Limonitic, silicified with 1-3% disseminated pyrite.	L5	0.3	30	L2	80

Sample #	Location	Description	Au ppb (*oz/st)	Ag ppm (*oz/st)	Cu ppm (*%)	Pb ppm (*%)	Zn ppm (*%)
90-NMFL-039	Gossan Creek Cliff Line 1, 29-31m LUNAR 10	Limonitic, silicified, with 5-10% pyrite disseminated aggregates chloritized.	20	0.5	52	L2	86
90-NMFL-040	Gossan Creek Cliff Line 1, 31-33m LUNAR 10	Limonitic, silicified, chloritized with 5% finely disseminated pyrite.	L5	0.4	30	L2	38
90-NMFL-041	Gossan Creek Cliff Line 1, 33-35m LUNAR 10	Limonitic, silicified, sericitic with trace to 1% disseminated pyrite.	L5	0.2	15	7	9
90-NMFL-042	Gossan Creek Cliff Line 1, 35-37m LUNAR 10	Limonitic, silicified, bleached, sericitic with 3-5% finely disseminated pyrite.	L5	0.3	36	5	11
90-NMFL-043	Gossan Creek Cliff Line 1, 37-40m LUNAR 10	Limonitic, silicified, mottled, bleached with 10% finely disseminated pyrite.	L5	0.2	26	L2	20
90-NMFL-049	Gossan Creek Cliff Line 2, 70-72m LUNAR 10	Limonitic, silicified, sericitic with trace disseminated pyrite brecciated with quartz fragments.	L5	0.7	12	L2	13
90-NMFL-050	Gossan Creek Cliff Line 2, 72-74m LUNAR 10	Limonitic, bleached, silicified, grey-white silica with 3% finely disseminated pyrite.	L5	0.7	38	3	9

Sample #	Location	Description	Au ppb (*oz/st)	Ag ppm (*oz/st)	Cu ppm (*%)	Pb ppm (*%)	Zn ppm (*%)
90-NMFL-51	Gossan Creek Cliff Line 3, 0-2m LUNAR 10	Limonitic, bleached, silicified, grey-white silica with trace finely disseminated pyrite.	L5	0.3	23	L2	6
90-NMFL-052	Gosan Creek Cliff Line 3, 2-4m LUNAR 10	Limonitic, bleached, silicified, grey-white silica, with trace disseminated pyrite.	L5	0.3	L1	L2	3
90-NMFL-053	Gossan Creek Cliff Line 3, 4-6m LUNAR 10	Limonitic, bleached, silicified, grey-white silica with trace disseminated pyrite.	L5	0.1	3	L2	L1
90-NMFL-054	Gossan Creek Cliff Line 3, 6-8m LUNAR 10	Limonitic, bleached, silicified, grey silica with 1-3% disseminated pyrite.	L5	0.2	L1	3	L1
90-NMFL-055	Gossan Creek Cliff Line 3, 8-10m LUNAR 10	Limonitic, bleached, silicified, grey silica with 1-3% disseminated pyrite.	L5	L0.1	6	L2	3
90-NMFL-056	Gossan Creek Cliff Line 3, 10-12m LUNAR 10	Limonitic, bleached, silicified, pinkish hematitic silica with 3% disseminated pyrite.	L5	0.2	1	L2	13
90-NMFL-057	Gossan Creek Cliff Line 3, 12-14m LUNAR 10	Limonitic, silicified, bleached, chloritized with trace to 3% disseminated pyrite. Sulphide increases with chlorite.	L5	0.1	11	L2	16
90-NMFL-058	Gossan Creek Cliff Line 3, 14-16m LUNAR 10	Limonitic, silicified, bleached, with trace to 1% disseminated pyrite.	L5	0.1	L1	L2	8

Sample #	Location	Description	Au ppb (*oz/st)	Ag ppm (*oz/st)	Cu ppm (*%)	Pb ppm (*%)	Zn ppm (*%)
90-NMFL-059	Gossan Creek Cliff Line 3. 16-18m LUNAR 10	Limonitic, silicified, chloritic with 1% disseminated pyrite.	L5	0.1	L1	L2	20
90-NMFL-060	Gossan Creek Cliff Line 3, 18-20m LUNAR 10	Limonitic, silicified, chloritic with 3-5% disseminated pyrite.	L5	0.3	L1	L2	53
90-NMFL-061	Gossan Creek Cliff Line 3, 20-22m LUNAR 10	Limonitic silicified with 3-5% disseminated pyrite.	L5	0.1	13	L2	50
90-NMFL-062	Gossan Creek Cliff Line 3, 22-24m LUNAR 10	Limonitic, silicified, chloritic with trace to 1% disseminated pyrite.	L5	0.2	2	L2	45
90-NMFL-063	Gossan Creek Cliff Line 3, 24-26m LUNAR 10	Limonitic, silicified, chloritic with trace to 1% disseminated pyrite.	L5	0.1	L1	L2	46
90-NMFL-064	Gossan Creek Cliff Line 3, 26-28m LUNAR 10	Limonitic, silicified, chloritized, with trace disseminated pyrite.	L5	L0.1	15	L2	54
90-NMFL-065	Gossan Creek Cliff Line 3, 28-30m LUNAR 10	Limonitic, silicified, choritic with tace disseminated pyrite, minor drusy quartz vein 3mm wide.	L5	L0.1	8	L2	64
90-NMFL-066	Gossan Creek Cliff Line 3, 30-32m LUNAR 10	Limonitic, silicified, chloritic with trace to 1% finely disseminated pyrite.	L5	0.2	L1	68	41

Sample #	Location	Description	Au ppb (*oz/st)	Ag ppm (*oz/st)	Cu ppm (*%)	Pb ppm (*%)	Zn ppm (*%)
90-NMFL-067	Gossan Creek Cliff Line 3, 32-34m LUNAR 10	Limonitic, silicified, chloritic, with 1% finely disseminated pyrite.	L5	0.1	L1	L2	37
90-NMFL-068	Gossan Creek Cliff Line 3, 34-36m LUNAR 10	Limonitic, silicified, chloritic, with 1% finely disseminated pyrite.	L5	0.4	L1	L2	40
90-NMFL-069	Gossan Creek Cliff Line 3, 36-38m LUNAR 10	Silicified, limonitic, with trace to 1% disseminated pyrite.	L5	L0.1	12	5	40
90-NMFL-070	Gossan Creek Cliff Line 3, 38-40m LUNAR 10	Limonitic silicified with trace to 1% disseminated pyrite and local chalcedonic quartz veinlets 5mm wide.	L5	L0.1	4	3	32
90-NMFL-071	Gossan Creek Cliff Line 3, 40-42m LUNAR 10	Limonitic silicified with trace disseminated pyrite.	L5	L0.1	5	L2	44
90-NMFL-072	Gossan Creek Cliff Line 3, 42-44m LUNAR 10	Limonitic, silicified, chloritic with 1% disseminated pyrite.	L5	L0.1	7	L2	44
90-NMFL-073	Gossan Creek Cliff Line 3, 44-46m LUNAR 10	Limonitic silicified, chloritic with 1% disseminated pyrite and trace chalcopyrite.	L5	L0.1	15	L2	47
90-NMFL-074	Gossan Creek Cliff Line 3, 46-48m LUNAR 10	Limonitic, silicified, bleached with 1% disseminated pyrite.	L5	L0.1	12	L2	53

Sample #	Location	Description	Au ppb (*oz/st)	Ag ppm (*oz/st)	Cu ppm (*%)	Pb ppm (*%)	Zn ppm (*%)
90-NMFL-075	Gossan Creek Cliff Line 3, 48-50m LUNAR 10	Limonitic, silicified, bleached with 1% disseminated pyrite.	L5	L0.1	12	L2	31
90-NMFL-076	Gossan Creek Cliff Line 3, 50-52m LUNAR 10	Limonitic, silicified, chloritic, bleached with 5% disseminated fine grain pyrite aggregates.	L5	L0.1	7	L2	30
90-NMFL-077	Gossan Creek Cliff Line 3, 52-54m LUNAR 10	Limonitic, silicified, bleached with 1% disseminated pyrite.	L5	L0.1	19	L2	31
90-NMFL-078	Gossan Creek Cliff Line 3, 54-56m LUNAR 10	Limonitic, silicified, bleached with 1-3% disseminated pyrite.	L5	L0.1	6	L2	18
90-NMFL-079	Gossan Creek Cliff Line 3, 56-58m LUNAR 10	Limonitic, silicified, bleached with 1-3% disseminated pyrite trace chalcopyrite.	L5	L0.1	8	L2	27
90-NMFL-080	Gossan Creek Cliff Line 3, 58-60m LUNAR 10	Limonitic, silicified, bleached with 10% pyrite disseminated and aggregate.	L5	L0.1	5	L2	53
90-NMFL-081	Gossan Creek Cliff Line 3, 60-62m LUNAR 10	Limonitic, silicified, bleached, chloritic with 10% disseminated & aggregates of pyrite.	L5	L0.1	8	L2	77
90-NMFL-085	Upper Peligroso LUNAR 14	Coarse crystaline calcite, ankerite vein colloform & drusy.	L5	L0.1	3	89	327

Sample #	Location	Description	Au ppb (*oz/st)	Ag ppm (*oz/st)	Cu ppm (*%)	Pb ppm (*%)	Zn ppm (*%)
90-NMFL-086	Upper Peligroso LUNAR 14	Feldspar porphyry diorite, chloritic.	L5	L0.1	L1	L2	140
90-NMFL-087	Upper Peligroso LUNAR 14	Calcite, ankerite vein, limonitic.	L5	0.1	14	L2	129

Appendix III

Analytical Techniques

VGC VANGEOCHEM LAB LIMITED

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BRANCH OFFICES
BATHURST, N.B.
RENO, NEVADA, U.S.A.

November 14, 1990

TO: Mr. Greg Crowe
AZIMUTH GEOLOGICAL
205 - 470 Granville Street
Vancouver, BC V6C 1T2

FROM: VANGEOCHEM LAB LIMITED
1630 Pandora Street
Vancouver, BC V5L 1L6

SUBJECT: Analytical procedure used to determine hot acid soluble for 25 element scan by Inductively Coupled Plasma Spectrophotometry in geochemical silt and soil samples.

1. Method of Sample Preparation

(a) Geochemical soil, silt or rock samples were received at the laboratory in high wet-strength, 4" X 6", Kraft paper bags. Rock samples would be received in poly ore bags.

(b) Dried soil and silt samples were sifted by hand using an 8" diameter, 80-mesh, stainless steel sieve. The plus 80-mesh fraction was rejected. The minus 80-mesh fraction was transferred into a new bag for subsequent analyses.

(c) Dried rock samples were crushed using a jaw crusher and pulverized to 100-mesh or finer by using a disc mill. The pulverized samples were then put in a new bag for subsequent analyses.

2 Method of Digestion

(a) 0.50 gram portions of the minus 80-mesh samples were used. Samples were weighed out using an electronic balance.

(b) Samples were digested with a 5 ml solution of HCl:HNO3:H2O in the ratio of 3:1:2 in a 95 degree Celsius water bath for 90 minutes.

(c) The digested samples are then removed from the bath and bulked up to 10 ml total volume with demineralized water and thoroughly mixed.

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3. Method of Analyses

The ICP analyses elements were determined by using a Jarrell-Ash ICAP model 9000 directly reading the spectrophotometric emissions. All major matrix and trace elements are interelement corrected. All data are subsequently stored onto disketts.

4. Analysts

The analyses were supervised or determined by Mr. Conway Chun or Mr. Raymond Chan and his laboratory staff.

Raymond Chan
VANGEOCHEM LAB LIMITED

VGC VANGEOCHEM LAB LIMITED

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BRANCH OFFICES
BATHURST, N.B.
RENO, NEVADA, U.S.A.

November 05, 1990

TO: Mr. Greg Crowe
AZIMUTH GEOLOGICAL
205 - 470 Granville Street
Vancouver, BC V6C 1T2

FROM: VANGEOCHEM LAB LIMITED
1630 Pandora Street
Vancouver, BC V5L 1L6

SUBJECT: Analytical procedure used to determine Cu, Pb and Zn assay samples.

1. Method of Sample Preparation

(a) Geochemical soil, silt or rock samples were received at the laboratory in high wet-strength, 4" x 6", Kraft paper bags. Rock samples would be received in poly ore bags.

(b) Dried soil and silt samples were sifted by hand using an 8" diameter, 80-mesh, stainless steel sieve. The plus 80-mesh fraction was rejected. The minus 80-mesh fraction was transferred into a new bag for subsequent analyses.

(c) Dried rock samples were crushed using a jaw crusher and pulverized to 100-mesh or finer by using a disc mill. The pulverized samples were then put in the new bags for subsequent analyses.

2. Method of Digestion

(a) 0.200 gram portions of the minus 100 mesh samples were used. Samples were weighed out by using an analytical balance.

(b) Samples were digested in multi acids in volumetric flasks.

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3. Method of Analyses

Cu, Pb and Zn concentrations were determined using a Techtron Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer Model AA5 with their respective hollow cathode lamps. The digested samples were directly aspirated into an air and acetylene mixture flame. The results, in parts per million, were calculated by comparing them to a set of standards used to calibrate the atomic absorption units.

4. Analysts

The analyses were supervised or determined by Mr. Conway Chun or Mr. Raymond Chan and their laboratory staff.

Raymond Chan
VANGEOCHEM LAB LIMITED

VGC VANGEOCHEM LAB LIMITED

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BRANCH OFFICES
PASADENA, NFLD.
BATHURST, N.B.
MISSISSAUGA, ONT.
RENO, NEVADA, U.S.A.

December 7, 1989

TO: Mr. Greg Crowe
AZIMUTH GEOLOGICAL
205 - 470 Granville St.
Vancouver, BC V6C 1T2

FROM: Vangeochem Lab Limited
1988 Triumph Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V5L 1K5

SUBJECT: Analytical procedure used to determine gold by fire assay method and detect by atomic absorption spectrophotometry in geological samples.

1. Method of Sample Preparation

(a) Geochemical soil, silt or rock samples were received at the laboratory in high wet-strength, 4" x 6", Kraft paper bags. Rock samples would be received in poly ore bags.

(b) Dried soil and silt samples were sifted by hand using an 8" diameter, 80-mesh, stainless steel sieve. The plus 80-mesh fraction was rejected. The minus 80-mesh fraction was transferred into a new bag for subsequent analyses.

(c) Dried rock samples were crushed using a jaw crusher and pulverized to 100-mesh or finer by using a disc mill. The pulverized samples were then put in a new bag for subsequent analyses.

2. Method of Extraction

(a) 20.0 to 30.0 grams of the pulp samples were used. Samples were weighed out using a top-loading balance and deposited into individual fusion pots.

(b) A flux of litharge, soda ash, silica, borax, and, either flour or potassium nitrite is added. The samples are then fused at 1900 degrees Farenhiet to form a lead "button".

(c) The gold is extracted by cupellation and parted with diluted nitric acid.

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(d) The gold bead is retained for subsequent measurement.

3. Method of Detection

(a) The gold bead is dissolved by boiling with conentrated aqua regia solution in hot water bath.

(b) The detection of gold was performed with a Techtron model AA5 Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer with a gold hollow cathode lamp. The results were read out on a strip chart recorder. The gold values, in parts per billion, were calculated by comparing them with a set of known gold standards.

4. Analysts

The analyses were supervised or determined by Mr. Conway Chun or Mr. Raymond Chan and his laboratory staff.

Jaime C. Wong

for Raymond Chan
VANGEOCHEM LAB LIMITED

T S L LABORATORIES
DIVISION OF BURGENER TECHNICAL ENTERPRISES LIMITED
2 - 302 - 48th STREET,
SASKATOON, SASKATCHEWAN
S7K 6A4
(306) 931-1033 FAX: (306) 242-4717

1 - SAMPLE PREPARATION PROCEDURES

Rock and Core

- Entire sample is crushed, riffled and the subsequent split is pulverized to -150 mesh.

Soils

- Sample is dried and sieved to -80 mesh.

2 - FIRE ASSAY PROCEDURES

Geochem Gold (Au ppb) -

A 30g subsample is fused, cupelled and the subsequent dore' bead is dissolved in aqua rega. The solution is then analyzed on the Atomic Absorption.

Assay Gold (Au oz/ton) -

A 29.16g subsample is fused, cupelled and the subsequent dore' bead is parted with a dilute nitric acid solution. The gold obtained is rinsed with DI water, annealed and weighed on a microbalance.

Assay Silver (Ag oz/ton) -

A 2.00g sample is digested with 15mls HCl plus 5mls HNO3 for 1 hour in a covered beaker; diluted to 100mls with 1:1 HCl. The solution is then run on the Atomic Absorption.

3 - BASE METALS

Geochem - A 1g subsample is digested with 5mls of aqua rega for 1 1/2 to 2 hours, then diluted with DI H20. The solutions are then run on the Atomic Absorption.

Assay - A 0.500g sample is taken to dryness with 15mls HCl plus 5mls HNO3, then redissolved with 5mls HNO3 and diluted to 100mls with DI H20. The solution is run on the Atomic Absorption.

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5. ICAP Geochemical Analysis -
A 1g subsample is digested with 5mls of aqua rega for 1 1/2 to 2 hours, then diluted with DI H20. The solutions are then run on the ICAP.

6. Heavy Mineral Concentrates -
The sample is initially wet sieved through -1700 micron, then placed on a shaker table. A heavy liquid separation is performed, Methylene Iodide, (S.G. - 3.3); diluted to give a S.G. of 2.96. The heavies were then analyzed for Au by Fire Assay plus an ICAP Scan.

7. Mercury Analysis -
A 1 gram subsample is digested with 4mls of nitric acid plus 1ml of sulfuric acid in a water bath for 1 1/2 to 2 hours, diluted with DI water. A couple of drops of a potassium permangante solution are then added to each sample solution. An aliquot of each solution is then analyzed on the A.A. by a cold vapor procedure.

Yours truly,

Bernie Dunn

BD/vh

MINERAL
• ENVIRONMENTS
LABORATORIES

Division of Assayers Corp. Ltd.

ANALYTICAL PRECEDURE REPORT FOR ASSESSMENT WORK:

PROCEDURE FOR WET GOLD GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS

Samples are processed by Min-En Laboratories, at 705 West 15th Street, North Vancouver, employing the following procedures.

After drying the samples at 95 C, soil and stream sediment samples are screened by 80 mesh sieve to obtain the minus 80 mesh fraction for analysis. The rock samples are crushed by a jaw crusher and pulverized on a ring mill pulverizer.

5.00 grams of sample is weighed into porcelain crucibles and cindered @ 800 C for 3 hours. Samples are then transferred to beakers and digested using aqua regia, diluted to volume and mixed.

Further oxidation and treatment of 75% of the above solution is then extracted for gold by Methyl Iso-butyl Ketone.

The MIBK solutions are analyzed on an atomic absorption spectrometer using a suitable standard set.

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TELEX: 04-352828

MIN-EN Laboratories Ltd.

Specialists in Mineral Environments

Corner 15th Street and Bewicke
705 WEST 15TH STREET
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ASSESSMENT REPORT FOR:

HEAVY MINERAL SAMPLING AND CONCENTRATIONS

A large sample is collected from stream sediments or soils big enough to yield a minimum of 0.5 kg of the desired minus fraction. After sieving through any of the sieve mesh sizes they are adapted for the survey. After seiving the samples, the minus fraction is grinded to -80 mesh.

Then 0.4 kg of sample is weighed into a suitable centrifuge containers. The prepared concentrations of liquids are added to obtain a 3.1 specific gravity flotation.

The heavy fractions are then washed cleaned and dried. After drying the samples they are separated . The sink float Heavy Minerals are separated into Magnetic and Non Magnetic fractions and both fractions are weighed. The percent of the Magnetic and non Magnetic fractions are calculated and reported with the analytical data.

The analysis are than carried out in the ususal analytical manner by I.C.P. or A.A. method.

MINERAL
• ENVIRONMENTS
LABORATORIES

Division of Assayers Corp. Ltd.

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURE REPORT FOR ASSESSMENT WORK:

PROCEDURE FOR TRACE ELEMENT ICP

Ag, Al, As, B, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cu,
Fe, K, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, Sb,
Sr, Th, U, V, Zn, Ga, Sn, W, Cr

Samples are processed by Min-En Laboratories, at 705 West 15th Street, North Vancouver, employing the following procedures.

After drying the samples at 95 C, soil and stream sediment samples are screened by 80 mesh sieve to obtain the minus 80 mesh fraction for analysis. The rock samples are crushed by a jaw crusher and pulverized on a ring mill pulverizer.

0.50 gram of the sample is digested for 2 hours with an aqua regia mixture. After cooling samples are diluted to standard volume.

The solutions are analyzed by computer operated Jarrall Ash 9000 ICAP or Jobin Yvon 70 Type II Inductively Coupled Plasma Spectrometers.

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MINERAL
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LABORATORIES

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ANALYTICAL PROCEDURE REPORT FOR ASSESSMENT WORK:

PROCEDURE FOR AG, CU, PB, ZN, NI, CO OR CD GEOCHEM

Samples are processed by Min-En Laboratories at 705 West 15th Street, North Vancouver, employing the following procedures.

After drying the samples at 95 C, soil and stream sediment samples are screened by 80 mesh sieve to obtain the minus 80 mesh fraction for analysis. The rock samples are crushed by jaw crusher and pulverized on a ring mill pulverizer.

0.50 gram of the sample is digested for 2 hours with an aqua regia mixture. After cooling samples are diluted to standard volume.

The solutions are analysed on atomic absorption spectrometers using the appropriate standard sets. A background correction can be applied to Ag, Pb, and Cd if requested.

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