GEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT

ON THE

LUKE CLAIMS

Dewdney Creek Area
Coquihalla Valley, B.C.
Latitude: 49° 29' N / Longitude: 121° 14' E
N.T.S. 92 H / 6 E

for

ANGLO SWISS MINING CORPORATION
#510 - 850 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, B.C.
V6C 1E1

By

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December 13, 1990

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SUMMARY

Available geological data and current mapping are summarized in this report for a group of claims immediately east of the Coquihalla Serpentine Belt approximately 18 km northeast of the town of Hope, British Columbia, Canada. Access is via the Coquihalla Highway to the Carolin Mine exit. The claims totalling 5 units are owned by Anglo Swiss Mining Corporation. They were acquired to cover possible gold-bearing zones within the Ladner Group adjacent to the East Hozameen Fault.

The claims are underlain by Lander Group metamorphosed sedimentary rocks adjacent to an altered and variably sheared ultramafic complex consisting mainly of irregular masses of serpentinite and gabbro. The Hozameen Fault, which incorporates the Coquihalla serpentine belt, separates two distinct crustal units. West of the fault is the Permian to Jurassic Hozameen Group which represents a dismembered ophiolite. East of the fault are Jurassic to Eocene sediments of the Methow-Pasayten trough. The trough is unconformably underlain by the Spider Peak Formation volcanics of Triassic age.

Sheared and shattered slaty argillite is the main rock type observed on the Luke Group. The major Ladner Creek Fault passes a short distance to the east. A series of subsidiary faults occur in the central part of Luke 1 and 2 claims. These subsidiary shear zones are associated with the Broken Hill showing just south of the claim boundary.

Numerous quartz veins and stockworks have been reported on the Luke claims. Some of these quartz veins contain abundant, coarsely crystalline arsenopyrite. Preliminary rock sampling in 1990 gave low gold values.

Known anomalous gold-in-soil areas should be checked by future geological mapping and additional claims staked. Particular attention should be given to accurately mapping the Ladner Group siltstone and greywacke units. A budget of $28,000 is recommended to evaluate the claims.

Respectfully submitted,

J.T. Shearer, M.Sc., F.G.A.C.

INTRODUCTION

This report has been written at the request of R. Handfield, Ph.D., Director of Anglo Swiss Mining Corporation. It describes the exploration history and geology of the Coquihalla Gold Belt (as defined by Cairnes, 1930 and modified by Ray, 1986), and reviews the potential for defining exploration targets for gold hosted by the Ladner Group adjacent to the East Hozameen Fault for 1991.

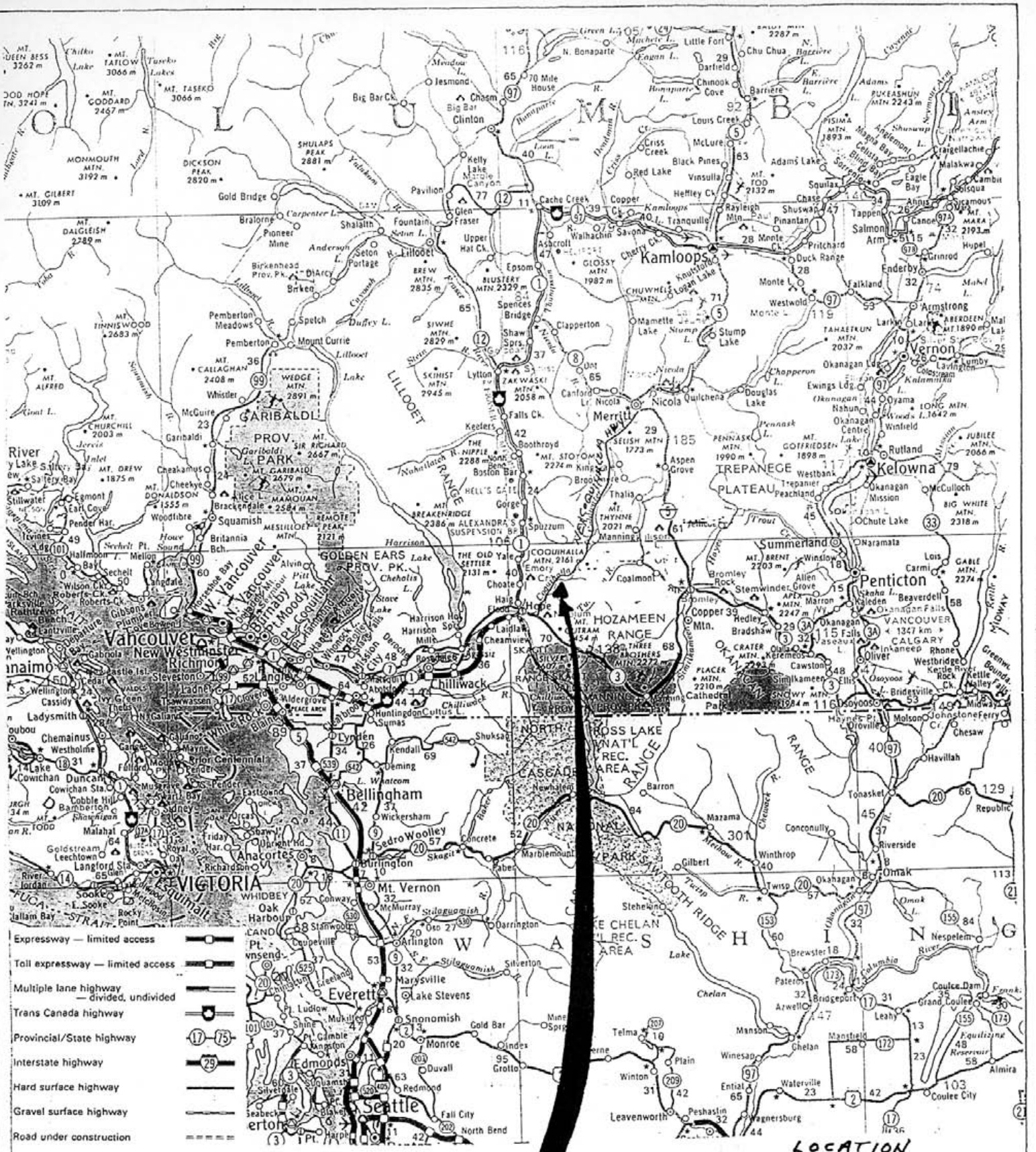
The Luke claims were located on November 12, 1981 and are currently owned 100% by Anglo Swiss Mining Corporation. Although the Luke claims have been held for a considerable time, no direct work or evaluation of the group has been made by Aquarius Resources or the present owner.

Cairnes (1924) describes the Broken Hill showing as occurring immediately south of the Luke #1 Fr. The Broken Hill showing consisted of a quartz vein varying in width up to 10 feet and traceable for 200 feet.

Recent mapping by G.E. Ray (1990) shows the coarser clastic siltstone and wacke units of the lower Ladner Group to be present on the Luke claims. The claims are cut by the major Ladner Creek Fault and numerous smaller splay faults. The East Hozameen Fault is located 1,000 m west of the claims but the Spider Peak - Ladner Group contact is only 500 m west of the claim boundary.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Luke property is located approximately 155 km east of the city of Vancouver in southwestern British Columbia, Canada. The claims are 18 km northeast of the town of Hope, B.C. on the south side of the Coquihalla River. Access is by the new Coquihalla Highway to the Carolin Mine exit where a well maintained secondary gravel road provides access up Dewdney Creek, Figure 2.


Expressway — limited access
Toll expressway — limited access
Multiple lane highway — divided, undivided
Trans Canada highway
Provincial/State highway
Interstate highway
Hard surface highway
Gravel surface highway
Road under construction
0
50
100
kilometres
LUKE AREA
LOCATION + ACCESS MAP
LUKE CLAIMS, COQUIHALLA AREA
FIGURE 1

Currently, the main focus of activity in the immediate area is in a road quarry being excavated by the Provincial Department of Highways for armoring the highway against recent high water damage. This quarry is located 1.5 km from the mouth of Dewdney Creek and is presently producing a large quantity of serpentine blocks in the 1.5 to 2 meter size range.

The Luke claims are immediately east of the Coquihalla Highway on the southwest end of an unnamed ridge. The Carolin Mine interchange and underpass provides access to the Dewdney Creek logging road and a means to return to the highway both to the east and west. The logging road was extensively up-graded in the fall of 1990 but heavy rains in November resulted in the main logging bridge being washed out and the road sustaining major damage. The road is expected to be repaired in the spring of 1991.

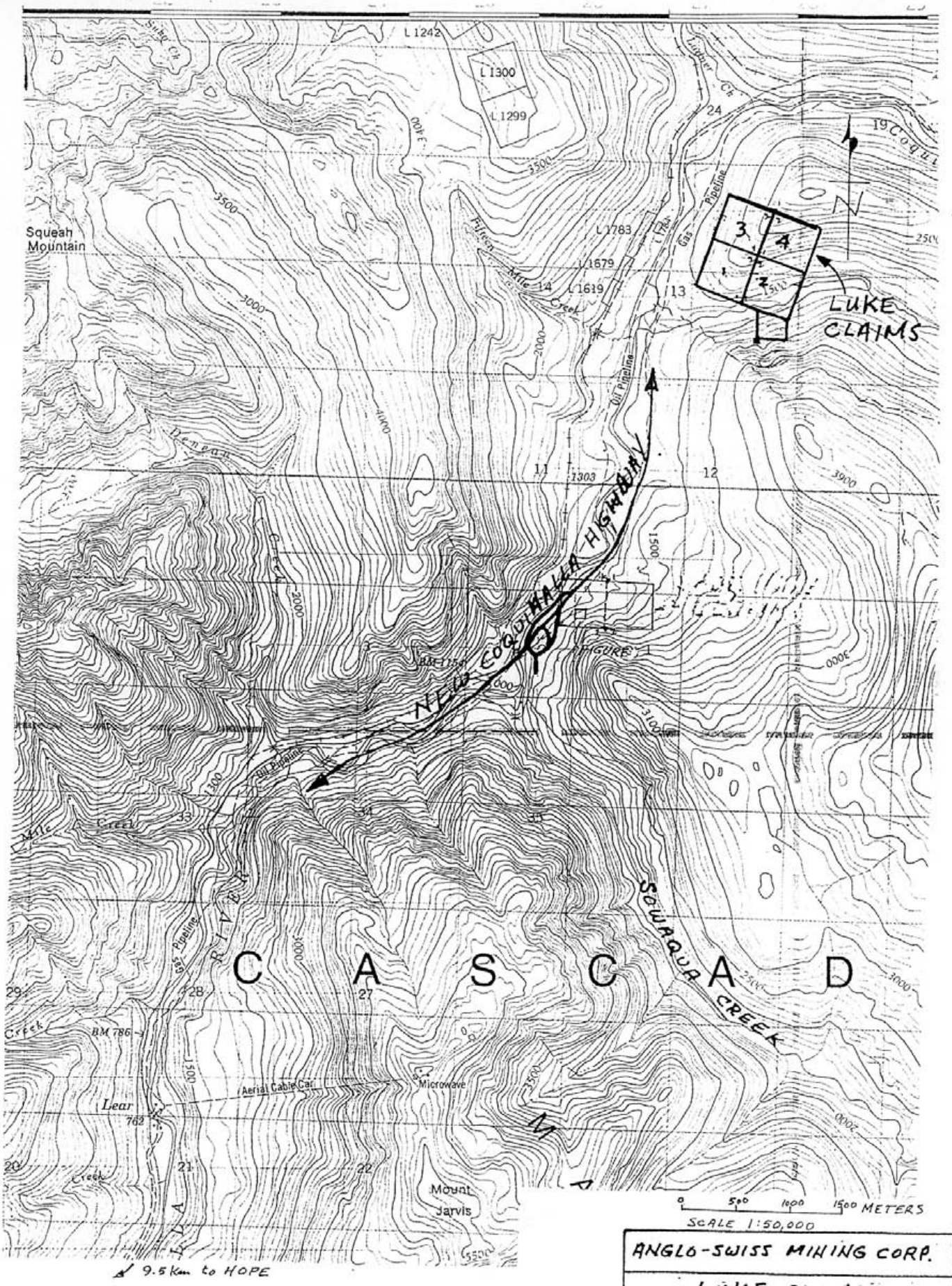
The claims cover the largely overburden-covered lower slopes of a steep ridge which rises to a plateau at about the 1,000 m level. Mature Western Red Cedar, Hemlock and Douglas Fir with minor underbrush dominate the area.

CLAIM STATUS

The Luke two-post claims were staked for Aquarius Resources Ltd. in November 1981. They formed a small part of the extensive holdings Aquarius acquired throughout the Coquihalla Gold Belt. Much of the work completed by Aquarius was focussed in the immediate Emancipation Mine area, 4,500 feet northwest of the Luke claims.

The area now held by the Luke 1-4 claims was formerly covered by the King 11-14 claims prior to 1981.

In late 1989, a complete financial and corporate reorganization of Carolin Mines Ltd. allowed the Luke claims to be 100% owned by Carolin which shortly afterward changed its name to Anglo Swiss Mining Corporation.



ANGLO-SWISS MINING CORP.
· LUKE CLAIMS
TOPOGRAPHY
NTS: 92H/6W
SCALE: 1:50,000 FIGURE 2

The Luke claims are listed in Table 1 and illustrated on Figure 3.

TABLE 1

List of Claims

Claim Name	Record Number	Units	Size	Date Staked	Current Anniversary Date*
Luke #1	1350	1	2 post	Nov 12/81	November 13, 1991
Luke #2	1351	1	2 post	Nov 12/81	November 13, 1991
Luke #3	1352	1	2 post	Nov 12/81	November 13, 1991
Luke #4	1353	1	2 post	Nov 12/81	November 13, 1991
Luke #1 Fr.	1354	1	fractional	Nov 12/81	November 13, 1991
		5 Total			

* with application of assessment work documented in this report.

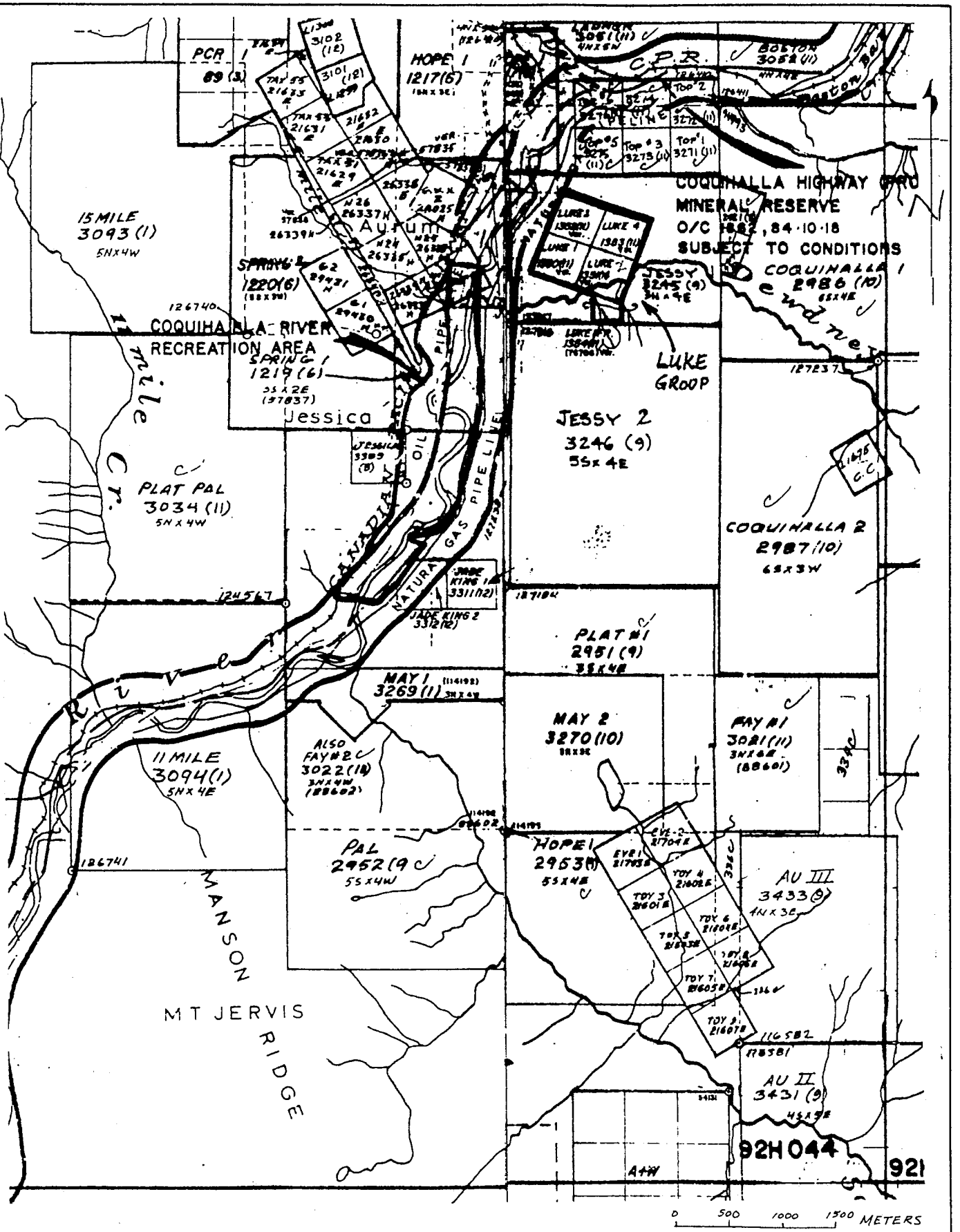
FIELD PROCEDURES

Geological traverses were plotted on a 1:2500 base map (Figure 5), prepared from hip-chain and compass measurements. These were correlated after the field program with previous work completed by Sookochoff (1974), Chang and Weymark (1974) and Mark (1976).

HISTORY

The Coquihalla valley as been an important transportation corridor since the fur trade in the mid-1800's. A minor amount of placer gold has been known in the Coquihalla River since the Fraser River Gold Rush of 1858.

A detailed account of the initial gold prospecting, Aurum discovery and then subsequent development of the Idaho Zone into the Carolin Mine can be found in Shearer (1982). The first significant gold claim was staked on September 8, 1913 by Mr. M. Merrick which became the high-grade Emancipation Mine, located 4,500 feet northwest of the Serpentine Project quarry.



NTS 92H/6W.

ANGLO-SWISS MINING CORP

LUKE CLAIMS

CLAIM MAP

SCALE: 1:50,000

FIGURE 3

Historical notes concerning the Idaho and Aurum gold deposits have been summarized in Shearer (1989A), as follows:

> Activity was high in the Jessica area of the Coquihalla Valley during the late 1920's and 1930's mainly for lode gold. On nearby Ladner Creek work centered around the Emancipation claims found in 1913 and the Idaho claim staked in 1915. A gold orebody on the Idaho claim was put into production by Carolin Mines Ltd. in 1981.
>
> Exploration was pursued on the Idaho through the early 1920's, and in 1926 a silicified zone was found along the serpentine contact. This zone was exposed in a series of open cuts up the hill. During 1927, the "open cut work was continued, and encouraging results were obtained from panning the soft, friable, oxidized material lying between a persistent body of quartz and a decomposed serpentine footwall. As this trenching was extended, astonishing values in free gold in a talcose shear zone were revealed.
>
> This startling discovery changed the entire picture of the camp because it called attention to a rock type that had received very little attention in the past but was known to be widespread. Claims were staked rapidly over several miles along the strip of country in which serpentine was present. The serpentine belt became the 'mother lode of the district's gold' in the view of many newcomers who held ground north to Spider Peak. Considerable work was done by W.S. Bradley on claim along Fifteen Mile Creek immediately north of the Jade King Claim. An old adit found in 1988 above the rock quarry on the Jade King Claim probably dates from this time.
>
> Underground development was started immediately on the Aurum Claim under the aegis of Dominion Ore Concentrating Company of New Westminster. Shortly after, Aurum Mines Limited was formed to handle operations. Spectacular small pockets of gold were encountered. A newspaper article in the STAR on October 22, 1930, describes some of the high grade:
>
> 'it is of interest to note that from the top of Stope of No. 1 to No. 5 raise, some 10 sacks of ore taken showed values over $5,892 per ton'.
>
> This was when gold was $20.67 per ounce. Much of the lower grade material was represented by flaky serpentine with free gold. These small pockets did not sustain an economic operation, and Aurum Mines Limited lost its equity in the claims in 1934 through inability to keep up option payments."

The Luke claims have been investigated since the early days starting around 1913. This early work was mainly confined to surface stripping and trenching of quartz veins on the Morning Group. Cairnes (1920) records that:

> "The largest showing in this group is found on the Broken Hill claim at an elevation of 2,500 feet on the precipitous slope of the hill overlooking Dewdney Creek. There a quartz vein, varying in width from a few inches to nearly 10 feet and traceable for at least 200 feet, is exposed."

A small underground working is reported to be present in the central part of Luke 4 claim at an elevation of about 2,200 feet (Mark, 1976).

In May 1974, the area was held as the King 11-14 claims owned by Rich Hill Mines Ltd. A minor amount of geochemical and magnetometer surveys were completed in 1974 (Sookochoff, 1974). This work outlined several arsenic-in-soil anomalies.

A more comprehensive soil sampling program and also VLF-EM surveys were conducted in 1976 (Mark, 1976). A total of 10.3 km VLF-EM was carried out and 308 soil samples were collected and analyzed for gold. The VLF-EM indicated a major northeast trending "terrain" anomaly which is associated with several small anomalies correlated with mapped fault zones. The soil results indicate several anomalies which trend in a northeast to east direction.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

Geology of the Hope Area was compiled by Cairnes (1944) as Map 737A. A number of subsequent detailed studies mainly in the south and central parts of the map sheet were compiled by Monger (Monger, 1970; Figure 4).

Regionally, the map area contains the junction of the Coast Plutonic Complex and the Cascade Fold Belt. The easternmost part forms a segment of the Intermontane Belt. The boundary between the Cascade Fold Belt and the Intermontane Belt is defined by the easternmost major fault of the Fraser River Fault System, The Pasayten Fault. A volcanic island arc assemblage, the upper Triassic Nicola Group

LEGEND

(from Monger 1970)

Quaternary

25 — Pleistocene & Recent
sand, gravel, clay

Tertiary

24 — Miocene
Mount Barr Batholith
granodiorite, quartz diorite

21 — Eocene
conglomerate, sandstone

Mesozoic

19 — Cretaceous
Spuzzum Pluton
quartz diorite

17 — Pasayten Group
sandstone, conglomerate

12 — Dewdney Creek Group
sandstone, tuff, pelite

5 — Ladner Group
greywacke, slate

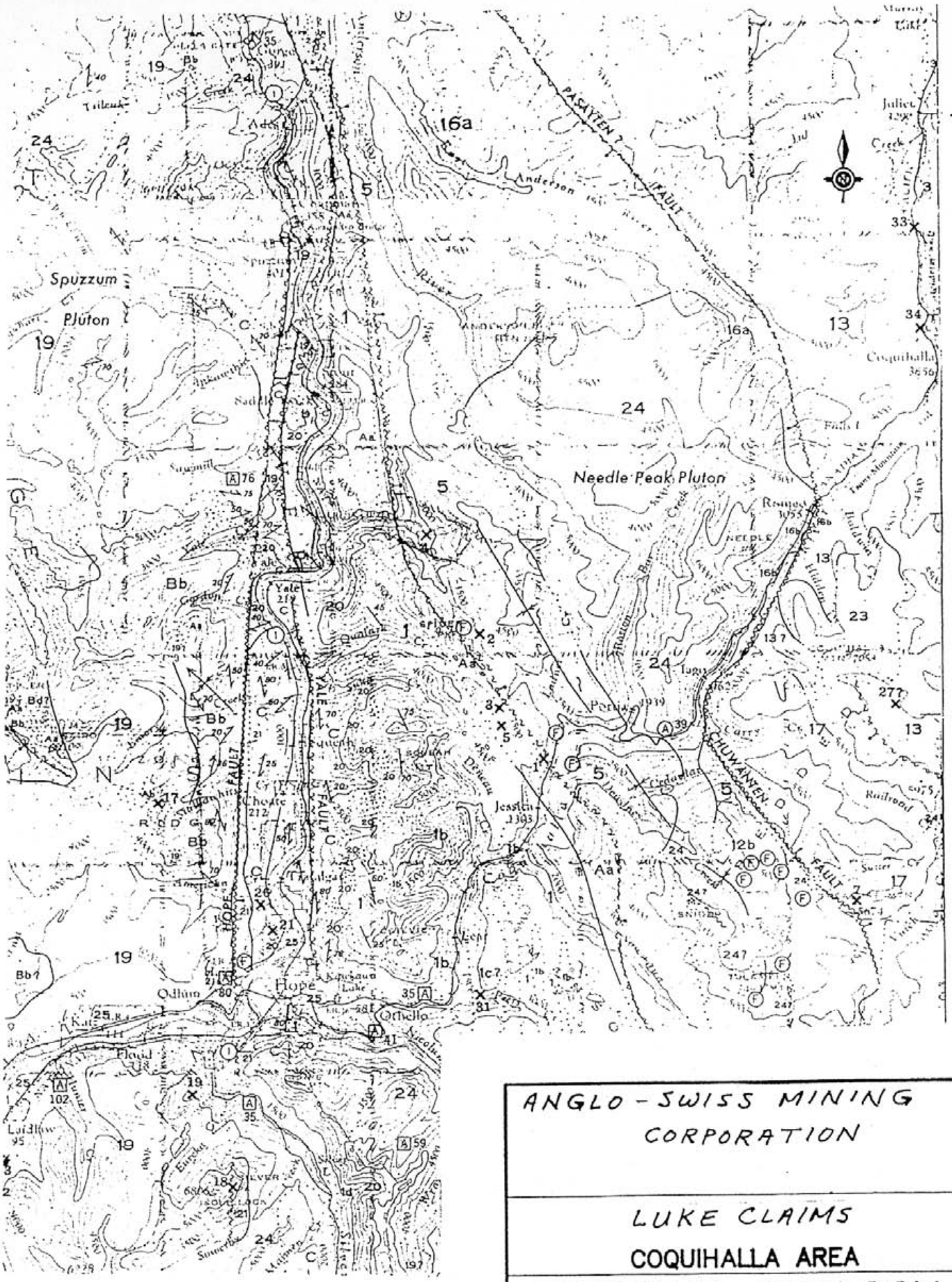
4 — Cultus Formation
pelite, sandstone

Paleozoic

2 — Chilliwack Group
2a pelite, siltstone
2b Lower Penn. Limestone
2c sandstone, conglomerate
2d Lower Permian Limestone
2e basic volcanic flows, tuff

1 — Hozameen Group
1a chert, basic volcanic rock
1b basic volcanic rock
1c chert, pelite
1e limestone

A — Ultramafic Rocks
Ab pyroxenite
Aa serpentinite



ANGLO-SWISS MINING CORPORATION

LUKE CLAIMS

COQUIHALLA AREA

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

SCALE: AS NOTED	DATE: DEC.'90	N.T.S. 92H/6&11	DRAWN BY:	FIGURE: 4

ENG: New Global Resources Ltd.

and subaerial volcanics of the lower Cretaceous Kingsvale Group dominate the Intermontane Belt.

The northwest-trending Coast Plutonic Complex is composed mainly of tonalitic (quartz diorite) plutons with lesser fault slices of an older metamorphic terrain and extends along the coast of British Columbia and into Alaska, a distance of nearly 1,700 km. The plutons have been dated as largely Cretaceous age, 70 to 140 my, but along the eastern boundary in the Hope Area they are somewhat younger. Partially superimposed on the southern Coast Plutonic Complex is the Cascade Fold Belt which consists of north-trending late Cenozoic, 16 to 60 my, volcanic and intrusive rocks within Precambrian to Mesozoic clastic sediments that extend from California into southern British Columbia (Richards and McTaggart, 1976). These relatively young intrusives are emplaced in extensively deformed Hozameen Group rocks lying southwest of the Hozameen Fault. In the eastern zone of the Fold Belt is a sedimentary trough (Methow-Pasayten Trough) with up to 9,000 m of fine to coarse clastic sediments of the Ladner, Dewdney Creek and Pasayten Groups.

The Fraser River Fault System includes at least five profound, crustal dislocations that have been the locus for extensive strike-slip and dip-slip movements plus cataclastic metamorphism. Two main graben structures form the principle elements of the northern Cascade Fold Belt. One graben extends southward between the Hope and Yale Faults to beyond the International Boundary. It contains non-marine Eocene clastics and mylonitized Custer gneiss.

The Coquihalla Gold Belt is in the other graben which lies between the Pasayten Fault on the east and the Hozameen Fault on the west. This has been referred to as the Methow Graben by Cochrane (1975). From evidence along the fold belt and adjacent terrains, the Mesozoic rocks were folded and thrust northeastward in Late Cretaceous time after dextral transcurrent movement took place along the principal faults. Emplacement of discordant plutons, for example, the 39 my old Needle Peak body, followed extensive normal displacement on the bounding faults.

The unfossiliferous Hozameen Group is composed of altered basic volcanics, phyllite, ribbon chert and minor limestone. It is similar to and has been correlated with the Fergusson Group on the west side of the Fraser River in the Bridge River Gold Camp. The Hozameen Group contains numerous gold occurrences but no production has resulted. Monger (1977) interprets the Hozameen Group as an oceanic supracrustal sequence of Triassic or pre-Triassic age. In the Carolin mine region the Hozameen Group rocks have been subjected to lower greenschist metamorphism and strong deformation; some parts are overprinted by either a schistosity or an intense, subhorizontal mullion structure. Close to the serpentine belt, Hozameen Group rocks commonly show signs of increased deformation and crushing, minor silicification, late brittle faulting, and pronounced slickensiding. The West Hozameen fault appears to dip steeply east, and serpentinites in the immediate vicinity contain highly sheared talcose rocks.

Regionally, serpentine is the most abundant ultramafic rock-type, and is predominant in the Coquihalla serpentine belt. In many places it shows all transitions to partly serpentinized peridotite from which it is not distinguished on the map (Cairnes, 1930). The serpentinite and serpentinized peridotite are dark green to black, massive to highly fractured with shiny fracture surfaces and locally contain lustrous pale green patches of bastite psuedomorphous after enstatite. Discontinuous veins of chrysotile asbestos are sparsely distributed throughout the rock. All gradations exist from an aggregate of bladed low-birefringent serpentine containing a mesh of magnetite grains and no primary silicate minerals, to a rock composed of anhedral olivine and subhedral to euhedral enstatite grains with minor serpentinization along fractures. Pseudomorphs after pyroxene and olivine are abundant in the Coquihalla Belt. Ray (1986) reports that unaltered olivine is rare in the Coquihalla Belt in comparison to the Petch Creek Serpentine Belt near Boston Bar. Magnetite and chromite are present in most serpentinite. Alteration of serpentinite is of four main types: talc, red-weathering carbonate-quartz-mariposite rock, and talc-carbonate rock, and nephrite-white rock.

Intimately associated with serpentinite in the Coquihalla area are (1) altered basic volcanic rock and local pyroclastics that belong to the Hozameen Group and (2) gabbro and diorite of uncertain age. Thus the total amount of serpentinite in

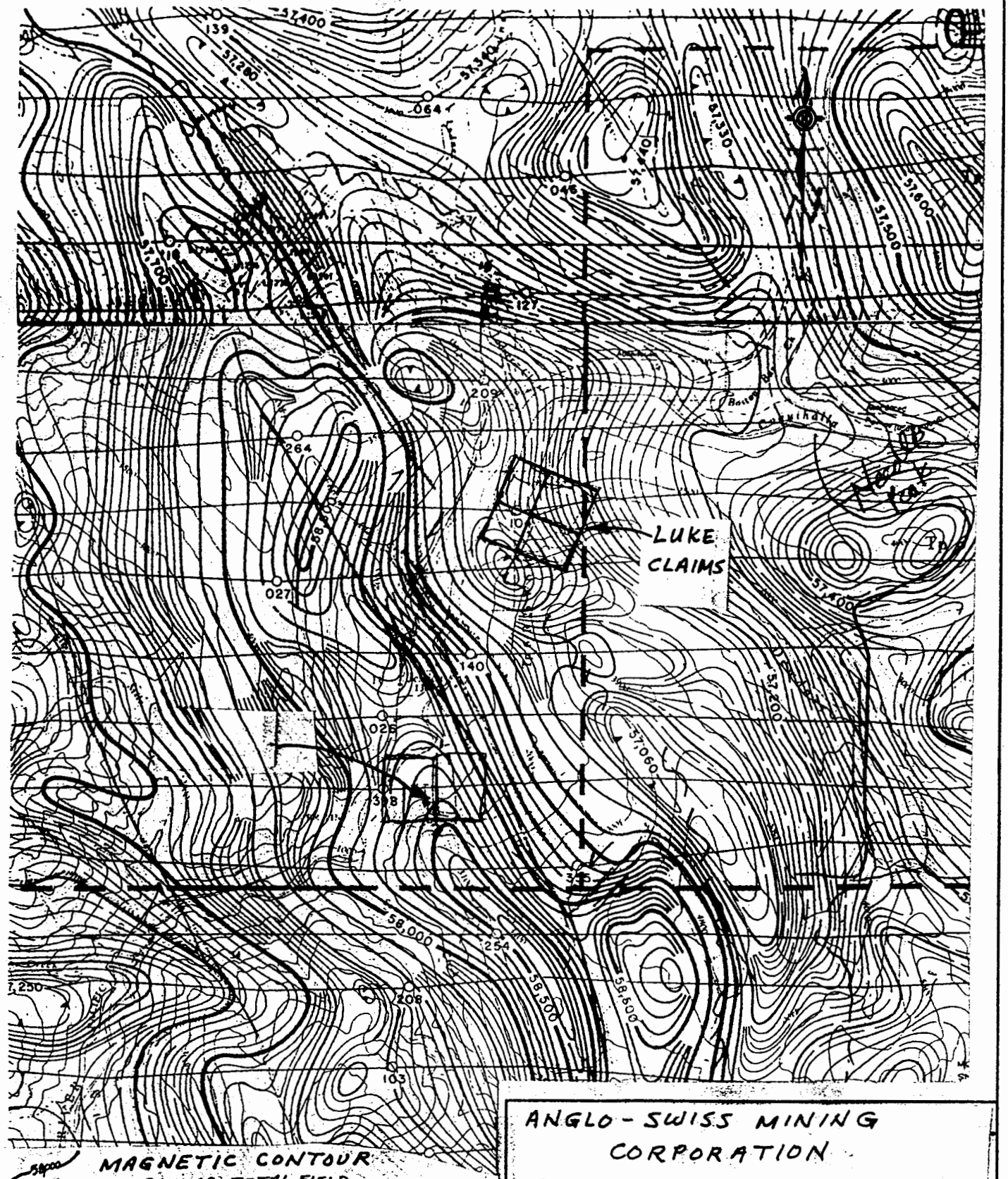
this belt appears to be greater than it is, but to differentiate all rock types present would require detailed mapping. The gabbroic and dioritic rocks are almost indistinguishable in the field from the altered volcanics and intrude the volcanics and form large dyke-like bodies in the serpentinite (Ray, 1990). The gabbroic lenses generally occupy fault-bounded, structural boudins within the serpentinite, but in some localities remnant chilled margins suggest that the gabbros intrude the serpentinite (Ray, 1986).

Ladner Group greywacke and slate of Jurrasic age are host to the mineralized, sulfide-rich alteration zones at the Idaho and Pipestem Mines. Slate, interbedded with sandstone, is characteristic of the northern sections, but nearer Manning Park the group consists mainly of volcanic sandstone and pelite intercalated with flows and pyroclastics. Graded bedding, groove casts and flute casts indicate these rocks were deposited by turbidity currents. Ladner Group rocks form a northwesterly-trending syncline that is best exposed in Manning Park. This syncline is progressively obscured toward the north by the Hozameen Fault and Needle Peak pluton, near the Luke claims.

LOCAL GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

Limited detail geological mapping has been completed on the claims in the past. Available data have been summarized on Figure 5 (in pocket). The claim area is underlain mainly by black slaty argillite (JLa) of the Ladner Group. Mapping by Ray (1990) shows wide bands of siltstone (JLs) to be present in the central and east part of the group. Cairnes (1930) shows a small area of conglomerate and greywacke (Upper Ladner Group) east along the ridge from the Luke claims. Smaller bands of lithicwacke are mapped on the lower slopes near the mouth of Dewdney Creek.

Mapping in 1990, Figure 5, was located in the southern part of the claims. The 1990 program did not allow for an investigation of the known soil or ground geophysical anomalies. Slaty argillite forms extensive outcrops along the Dewdney Creek logging road. Deformation as demonstrated by shatter zones and intense



58000 MAGNETIC CONTOUR
IN GAMMAS TOTAL FIELD
FLIGHT ALTITUDE 1000' ABOVE GROUND

FROM : Geophysical Series MAP 8534G (HOPE)
and MAP 8536G (SPUZZUM)

Scale: One Inch to One Mile = $\frac{1}{63,360}$
Miles

1 1/2 0 1 2

ANGLO-SWISS MINING
CORPORATION

LUKE CLAIMS
COQUIHALLA AREA

REGIONAL AREOMAGNETICS

SCALE: 1:63,360	DATE: DEC.'90	N.T.S. 92H/8&11	DRAWN BY:	FIGURE: 6

ENG: New Global Resources Ltd.

schistosity appears to be related to subsidiary splay faults. Shearing is mainly northwesterly striking with dips ranging from 65° to 85° SE.

Numerous quartz veins and vuggy stockworks have been exposed along the road due to recent ditch excavations. A sample sent for assay in 1990 consisted of coarse euhedral arsenopyrite with minor pyrite hosted by milky subhedral quartz. Although this sample contained 4540 ppm arsenic the gold value was only 10 ppb.

Several large feldspar porphyry dykes have been noted throughout the claims by previous workers (Cairnes, 1930).

GEOPHYSICS

Aeromagnetic information for the Luke Project area is available as Geophysical Series Map 8534G, a portion of which is illustrated on Figure 7.

The Coquihalla Serpentine Belt is defined by a long linear magnetic high with peaks to 58,600 gammas. The Luke claims are on the northwest side of a local magnetic anomaly. A right-lateral displacement of approximately 1.5 km has occurred along the Coquihalla Valley. This concentration of major faulting may have contributed to localization of the alteration zones and quartz veining on the Luke claims.

The Ladner Group metasedimentary rocks to the east of the Hozameen Fault on the Luke claims are characterized by a relatively lower and more uniform magnetic signature. A detail airborne magnetic survey was completed in 1971 (Crosby and Steele, 1971).

The VLF-EM survey conducted in 1976 (Mark, 1976) resulted in several low-level anomalies which can be directly correlated with mapped faults.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Luke claims cover a belt of highly altered argillaceous rocks of the Ladner Group. There is a possibility that coarser clastic rocks are more abundant than previously known. The property has been cut by a large number of major fault zones related to the Ladner Creek Fault and East Hozameen Fault.

Numerous quartz veins have been discovered on the Luke claims in the past and one old underground working has been reported from central Luke 4 claims. However, very little systematic work has been done to follow-up anomalies found from preliminary work done in 1976.

Future work should concentrate on defining the stratigraphic sequence on the claims in order to assess the likelihood of disseminated albite-quartz-carbonate alteration zones carrying gold (Idaho-type) occurring on the Luke claims.

When the adjacent claim expires in June 1991, the area to the north and northeast should be acquired by staking. This would cover the possible continuations of the soil and geophysical anomalies and once again make the Lake Group contiguous with the Emancipation claims.

General future costs for a limited follow-up program are outlined below:

Geological - prospecting	$ 13,000
Claim staking	2,000
Transporting, meals and accommodation	4,000
Supplies, communications	1,000
Analytical	6,000
Report preparation, drafting, word processing	2,000
	$ 28,000

Respectfully submitted,

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_____ (1976): Geological Report on the Coquihalla Property of Rich Hill Mines Ltd., T.R. Tough & Associates Ltd., July 20, 1976.

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APPENDIX 1

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICAITONS

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, JOHAN T. SHEARER, of 1498 Columbia Avenue, in the City of Port Coquitlam, in the Province of British Columbia, do hereby certify:

1. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia, B.Sc. (1973) in Honours Geology and the University of London, Imperial College (M.Sc. 1977).

2. I have over 20 years of experience in exploration for base and precious metals and other commodities in the Cordillera of Western North America with such companies as McIntyre Mines Ltd., J.C. Stephen Explorations Ltd., Carolin Mines Ltd. and TRM Engineering Ltd.

3. I am a fellow in good standing of the Geological Association of Canada (Fellow No. F439).

4. I am an independent consulting geologist employed since December 1986 by New Global Resources Ltd. at 548 Beatty Street, Vancouver, British Columbia.

5. I am the author of a report entitled "Geological Assessment Report on the Luke Claims, Coquihalla Area, British Columbia, dated December 13, 1990.

6. I have visited the property from October 2 - October 18, 1990 and carried out geological mapping and sample collection. I am familiar with the regional geology and geology of nearby properties, I have worked from February 1981 to March 1984 along the entire Serpentine Belt for Carolin Mines Ltd. I have become familiar with the previous work conducted on the Luke claims by examining in detail the available reports, plans and sections, and have discussed previous work with persons knowledgeable of the area.

7) I do not own or expect to receive any interest (direct, indirect or contingent) in the property described herein nor in securities of Anglo Swiss Mining Corporation in respect to services rendered in preparation of this report.

8) I consent to authorize the use of the attached report and my name in the company's Statement of Material Facts or other public document.

Dated at Vancouver, British Columbia, this 13th day of December, 1990.

J.T. Shearer, M. Sc., F.G.A.C.

APPENDIX II

STATEMENT OF COSTS

LUKE CLAIMS

1990

STATEMENT OF COSTS

LUKE CLAIMS 1990

Wages and benefits:	
J.T. Shearer, M.Sc., F.G.A.C., Geologist	
October 2(½), 3(½), 18, 1990, field mapping	
2 days at $300 per day	$ 600.00
Transportation:	
Truck, 4 x 4, 2 days at $40	80.00
Fuel	62.00
Food and accommodation:	
Meals	35.60
Camp rental, 2 days at $25 per day	50.00
Analytical (Chemex Labs Ltd.)	
2 rock samples	19.79
Report preparation	300.00
Drafting	50.00
Word processing and reproduction	85.00
	$ 1,282.39

APPENDIX III

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES AND ASSAY CERTIFICATE

Chemex Labs Ltd.

Analytical Chemists * Geochemists * Registered Assayers
212 Brooksbank Ave., North Vancouver
British Columbia, Canada V7J 2C1
PHONE: 604-984-0221

To: NEW GLOBAL RESOURCES

548 BEATTY ST.
VANCOUVER, BC
V6B 2L3

A9110719

Comments: ATTN:JOE SHEARER

CERTIFICATE A9110719

NEW GLOBAL RESOURCES

Project:
P.O. # :

Samples submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC.
This report was printed on 29-JAN-91.

SAMPLE PREPARATION

CHEMEX CODE	NUMBER SAMPLES	DESCRIPTION
205	1	Geochem ring to approx 150 mesh
294	1	Crush and split (0-10 pounds)
238	1	NITRIC-AQUA REGIA DIGESTION
* NOTE	1:	

The 32 element ICP package is suitable for trace metals in soil and rock samples. Elements for which the nitric-aqua regia digestion is possibly incomplete are: Al, Ba, Be, Ca, Cr, Ga, K, La, Mg, Na, Sr, Ti, Tl, W.

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

CHEMEX CODE	NUMBER SAMPLES	DESCRIPTION	METHOD	DETECTION LIMIT	UPPER LIMIT
100	1	Au ppb: Fuse 10 g sample	FA-AAS	5	10000
922	1	Ag ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.2	200
921	1	Al %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	15.00
923	1	As ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	5	10000
924	1	Ba ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
925	1	Be ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.5	100.0
926	1	Bi ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	2	10000
927	1	Ca %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	15.00
928	1	Cd ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.5	100.0
929	1	Co ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
930	1	Cr ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
931	1	Cu ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
932	1	Fe %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	15.00
933	1	Ga ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
951	1	Hg ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
934	1	K %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	10.00
935	1	La ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
936	1	Mg %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	15.00
937	1	Mn ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	5	10000
938	1	Mo ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
939	1	Na %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	5.00
940	1	Ni ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
941	1	P ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
942	1	Pb ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	2	10000
943	1	Sb ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	5	10000
958	1	Sc ppm: 32 elements, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
944	1	Sr ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
945	1	Ti %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	5.00
946	1	Tl ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
947	1	U ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
948	1	V ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
949	1	W ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
950	1	Zn ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	2	10000

Chemex Labs Ltd.

Analytical Chemists * Geochemists * Registered Assayers
212 Brooksbank Ave., North Vancouver
British Columbia, Canada V7J 2C1
PHONE: 604-984-0221

To: NEW GLOBAL RESOURCES

548 BEATTY ST.
VANCOUVER, BC
V6B 2L3

Project :
Comments: ATTN:JOE SHEARER

Page Number : 1-A
Total Pages : 1
Invoice Date: 29-JAN-91
Invoice No. : I-9110719
P.O. Number :

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A9110719

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	PREP CODE		Au ppb FA+AA	Ag ppm	Al %	As ppm	Ba ppm	Be ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Ga ppm	Hg ppm	K %	La ppm	Mg %	Mn ppm
NO#1	205	294	10	< 0.2	1.58	4540	210	< 0.5	< 2	0.19	< 0.5	9	263	142	2.54	< 10	< 1	0.23	10	0.36	795

CERTIFICATION: B. Caufield

Chemex Labs Ltd.

Analytical Chemists * Geochemists * Registered Assayers
212 Brooksbank Ave., North Vancouver
British Columbia, Canada V7J 2C1
PHONE: 604-984-0221

To: NEW GLOBAL RESOURCES

548 BEATTY ST.
VANCOUVER, BC
V6B 2L3

Project :
Comments: ATTN:JOE SHEARER

Page Number : 1-B
Total Pages : 1
Invoice Date: 29-JAN-91
Invoice No. : I-9110719
P.O. Number :

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A9110719

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	PREP CODE		Mo ppm	Na %	Ni ppm	P ppm	Pb ppm	Sb ppm	Sc ppm	Sr ppm	Ti %	Tl ppm	U ppm	V ppm	W ppm	Zn ppm
NO#1	205	294	3	0.32	13	510	30	< 5	5	38	0.03	< 10	< 10	34	< 10	84

CERTIFICATION: B. Caughlin

LADNER CREEK FAULT.

LEGEND

- CLAIM POST
- CLIFF
- DIRT ROAD
- CREEK
- * 1976 SAMPLE / READING SPOT

SOIL SAMPLES (1976)
All values in parts per billion (ppb) (1976)
Contours - 10, 20, 50, 100, 200, 350 ppb

SUBSIDARY VLF-EM ANOMALIES (MARK 1976) USING SEATTLE TRANSMITTER.

GEOLOGICAL LEGEND

LADNER GROUP
- JLa Argillite - slate
- JLS Siltstone
- JLw Wacke

SPIDER PEAK FORMATION
- Kv Altered andesite - basalt
- f - small feldspar porphyry dykes
- outcrop
- Δ JS-1 Rock Sample 1990
- 10/<0.2/4590 Assay Results Au ppb / Ag ppm / As ppm
- Geological Contact
- FAULT
- strike & dip.

SCALE 1:2500

GEOCHEMISTRY AND GEOPHYSICS AFTER D. G. MARK 1976 AND SOOKOCHOFF (1974)

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

20,953

ANGLO-SWISS MINING CORPORATION

LUKE CLAIMS

GEOLOGICAL, GEOCHEMICAL AND GEOPHYSICAL COMPILATION

DRAWN BY: JTS	NTS: 92H/6W
DATE: DEC/90	FIGURE 5