SUB-RECORDER 92I/6 & 11 50° 33'N NTS RECEIVED Lat Long 121° 21'W OCT 2 4 1990 LOG NO: March 5/91 RD. M.R.# \$ ACTION: VANCOUVER, B.C. FILE NO: LOG NO CT 08 1991 RO.2 GEOCHEMICAL ROCK SAMPLINGACTION: REPORT on the MARTELL PROPERTY Kamloops Mining Division, FILE NO: I H U ≈ 20 A D 2 20 20 for **→** Mr. John Fleishman **V**Z 1232 Marine Drive C E North Vancouver, B.C., V7P 1T2 72 Tel: (604) 984-7211 Fax: 986-6150 S C 0.0 **0** 0 田ら by SA R. Kidlark, B.Sc., F.G.A.C. P. Leriche, B.Sc., F.G.A.C. RELIANCE GEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC. 241 East 1st Street North Vancouver, B.C. V7L 1B4 Tel: (604) 984-3663 Fax: (604) 988-4653 LERICHE Reliance Geological Services Inc. -

MARTELL PROPERTY, Kamloops Mining Division

SUMMARY

During July and August 1989 and July 1990, Reliance Geological Services Inc carried out geological-geochemical explorations programs on the Martell property. The claim block, which consists of 11 contiguous 4-post and 2-post mineral claims totalling 79 units, is located 18 km north of Spences Bridge, B.C.

Previous work has defined three separate mineral occurrences:

- a) Martel Showing consists of quartz veins and stringers within argillaceous sediments that host molybdenum-copper and minor gold mineralization. Over 1032 feets of drifts and winzes were developed.
- b) Baby's Own Showing is a magnetite skarn which hosts pyrite, chalcopyrite, and associated gold.
- c) Ashcroft Showing is a series of quartz veins which reportedly contained gold values.

The property is underlain by Permian-Triassic Cache Creek Group sediments (west half) in fault contact with Upper Triassic Nicola Group volcanoclastics (east half).

The 1989-1990 rock sampling programs outlined two target areas.

- a) Target #1 is the Martel Showing where limited sampling yielded results up to >1000 ppm molybdenum, 1214 ppm copper, and 70 ppb gold.
- b) Target #2 is the Baby's Own Showing, with results from nine samples ranging from 988 ppm to 21400 ppm (2.14%) copper, and up to 365 ppb gold.

Reliance	Geole	ogical	Services	Inc.
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A next recommended exploration phase is designed to follow up on the two target areas and to test the mineral potential of the remainder of the property. It would consist of geological mapping and sampling, soil sampling, magnetometer and VLF-EM geophysics, at an estimated cost of \$48,000. Reliance Geological Services Inc. -

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

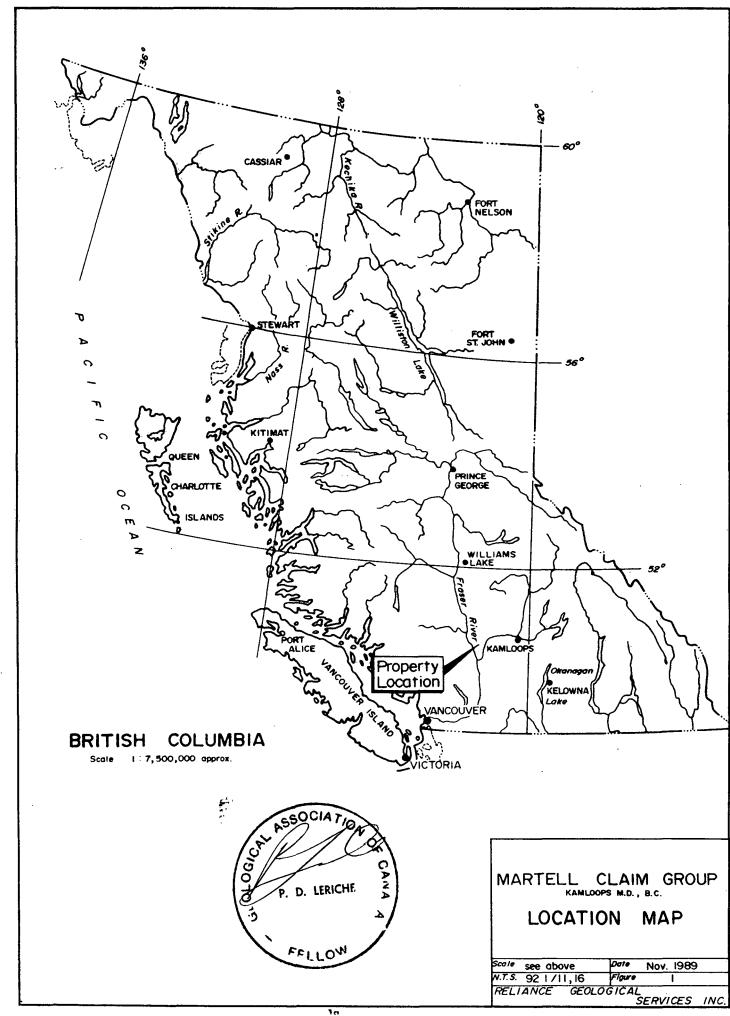
This report was prepared at the request of Mr. John Fleishman, to describe and evaluate the results of 1989-1990 geochemical rock sampling programs carried out by Reliance Geological Services Inc on the Martell Property, Kamloops Mining Division, south central British Columbia. Field work was undertaken to evaluate the mineral potential of the property, by: Roger Kidlark (geologist), July 28, 1989; Peter Leriche (geologist), August 21-23, 1989; Brian Chore (geotechnician), August 23, 1989; Vince Warwick (prospector), July 4-7, 1990. This report also describes the regional geology and previous work, and makes recommendations for further work.

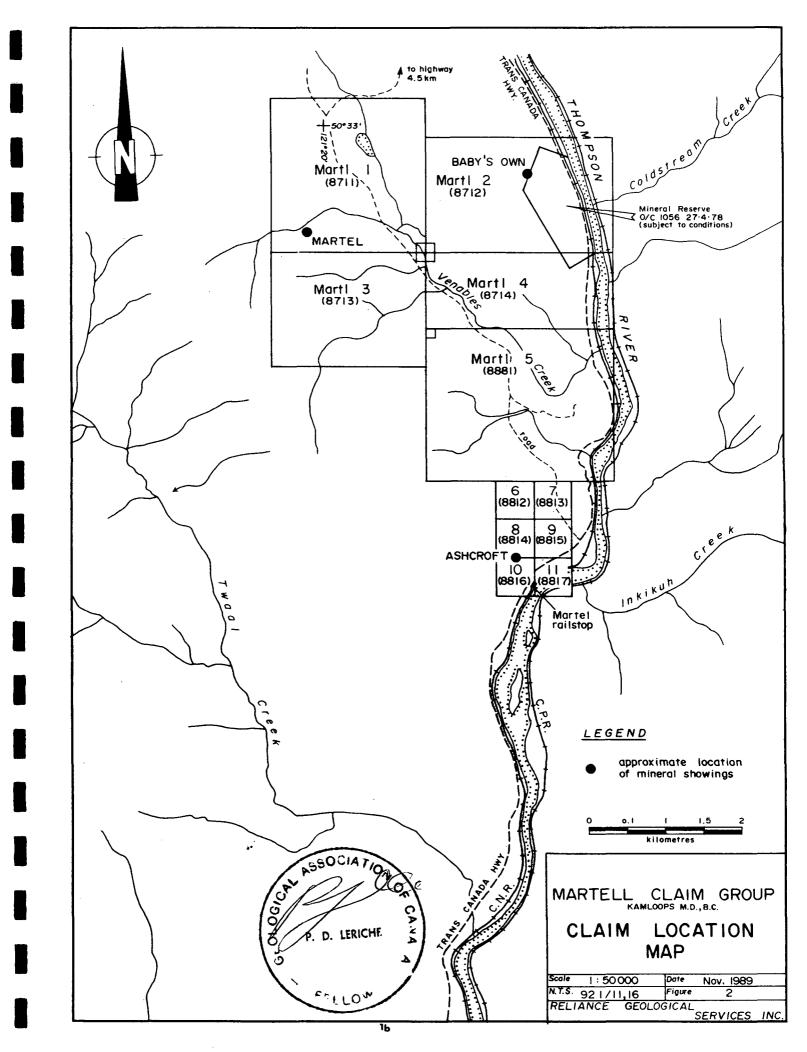
2.0 LOCATION, ACCESS, and PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Martell Property is located in the Kamloops Mining Division, approximately 32 km southwest of the town of Ashcroft and 18 km north of Spences Bridge, British Columbia. The area is on NTS mapsheets 92I/6 and 92I/11. Coordinates of the claims are latitude 50° 33' north and longitude 121° 21' west (Figures 1 and 2).

The property can be accessed by the all-weather Venables Creek gravel road which intersects the TransCanada Highway 22 km north of Spences Bridge and 26 km south of Cache Creek. The property is situated along the Venables Creek Valley and is within the physiographic unit known as the Thompson Plateau which forms part of the Interior Plateau.

Elevations range from 656 m. at Venables Creek to 1,357 m. at the southwest corner of the claim property. Steeper sections are interspersed with rock bluffs. East of Venables Creek, the vegetation consists of sagebrush and grass with small stands of





pine trees. West of the creek, the property is lightly to moderately forested with pine and fir. The climate is semi-arid with annual rainfall ranging from 27 cm to 36 cm. Temperatures range from an average of 20 C. in summer to 0 C. in winter.

3.0 CLAIM STATUS

The Martell Claim Group consists of eleven contiguous mineral claims (79 units) in the Kamloops Mining Division. The property is wholly owned by Mr. John Fleishman of North Vancouver, B.C.

Pertinent claim data is as follows:

<u>Claim</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Units</u>	Record No.	Rec	cord	<u>Date</u>
Martl	1	16	8711	27	Jul	1989
Martl	2	15	8712	27	Jul	1989
Martl	3	12	8713	27	Jul	1989
Martl	4	10	8714	27	Jul	1989
Martl	5	20	8811	22	Aug	1989
Martl	6	1	8812	23	Aug	1989
Martl	7	1	8813	27	Aug	1989
Martl	8	1	8814	27	Aug	1989
Martl	9	1	8815	27	Aug	1989
Martl	10	1	8816	27	Aug	1989
Martl	11	_1	8817	27	Aug	1989
		79			_	

The total area covered by the claims is 1975 hectares, or 4878 acres.

4.0 PROPERTY HISTORY:

The Martell property contains three separate mineral occurrences:

- The Martel molybdenum-gold mine;
- 2) the Baby's Own copper-molybdenite-gold showing, and
- 3) the Ashcroft gold showing.

MARTEL (Minfile 92INW038)

Documented history on the property begins in 1933 when Martel Gold Mines Ltd was reported to own the Martel gold-molybdenite property (Stevenson). At that time, the property consisted of the following mineral claims: Hat 1 -11; Bug 12 - 14; Axe; Boe; Boe No. 1; Dave; Matt; and Vernon.

From 1933 until 1939, Martel Gold Mines Ltd owned and operated the property. In 1937, J.S. Stevenson visited the mine and summarized as follows:

"The deposit consists of a group of small, lenticular quartz veins in argillaceous sediments and intercalated volcanics. The veins range in thickness from a knife-edge to 12 inches, and from sections 2 feet long to 60 feet in length. The mineralization consists of quartz and small amounts of molybdenite. Where heaviest, the molybdenite occurs in paper-thin ribbons that parallel the walls of the vein. In all, twenty-six samples were taken from the veins, adjoining wall rock and faults underground; one sample contained: Molybdenite, 0.2 per cent.; all the other samples assayed traces and nils. Samples assayed for gold and silver also ran traces and nils, with the exception of one which assayed: Silver, 0.1 ounces per ton.

The main working is an adit, 1032 feet long, driven as follows: from the portal, south 10 degrees west for 376 feet, then south 60 degrees west for 134 feet to the At 164 feet from the portal a short working extends north 75 degrees east for 24 feet. At 178 feet from the portal, a working, known as the East Drift, extends south 55 degrees east for 112 feet, then south 20 degrees east for 22 feet, then south 30 degrees west for 16 feet, then south 50 degrees west for 48 feet to the face. From the same point, 178 feet from the portal, a short working extends north 55 degrees west for 24 feet to the collar of a winze, which is sunk on a 60-degree slope south 10 degrees west for 88 feet. This winze will be referred to as the 60-degree winze. At a point 48 feet from the collar of the winze, a working extends south 75 degrees east for 48 feet to the face. At 20 feet from the winze a short drift extends south 10 degrees west for 12 feet along a 10-inch wide quartz vein. At 188 feet from the portal of the adit, a working extends south 75 degrees west for 20 feet. From the end of this working a winze is sunk south 75 degrees west for 55 feet on a 30-degree slope. This winze will be referred to as the 30-degree winze. Ten feet up from the bottom of the winze a working extends north 20 degrees west for 32 feet.

Between points 164 and 178 feet from the portal, the adit follows two 6-inch quartz veins that strike north 40 degrees east and dip 70 degrees north-westward. north-east they die out in the wall, and to the southwest, continuation of the veins is displaced 15 feet south-easterly by a strong fault. The "East Drift" follows this fault, strike north 48 degrees west, dip 60 degrees south-westward, for 105 feet south-easterly and for 24 feet north-westerly; the 60-degree winze follows down the dip of the fault at this point. Between 178 feet and 188 feet from the portal the main adit follows the veins, and then, at 188 feet, the branch working and 30-degree winze follow the veins for a combined distance of 72 feet. Close to the entrance of the 30-degree winze the veins have been cut by a vertical fault that strikes north 80 degrees west and displaces the veins 6 inches. Down this winze, the veins that range from 1/2 an inch inches wide, are decidedly lenticular discontinuous and tend to feather out into stringers.

At a point 48 feet from the collar of the winze, a drift is driven along the vertical fault, and at a point 4 feet from the side of the winze, on the north-east or footwall-side of the fault, this drift intersects the downward continuation of one of the veins from the level above and, 10 feet farther along, the faulted continuation of this vein and other lenses in the hanging-wall. These veins range from 4 to 12 inches in width.

Two, and in places three, stringers of unmineralized quartz ranging from 1/2 an inch to 2 inches in thickness, extend south-easterly for 108 feet back from the face of the main adit.

At a point 256 feet south-easterly around the hillside from the adit and approximately at the same elevation, an open-cut has been driven south 40 degrees west for 12 feet across sediments that strike north 40 degrees west and dip 50 degrees south-westward.

Fifty feet south-east from this cut a second one has been driven south 40 degrees west for 7 feet in sediments of a similar attitude.

Small areas of quartz-diorite that may constitute a dyke, outcrop south-west and north-east of the open cut.

No mineralization was seen in either of the above cuts."

In 1945, the Geological Survey of Canada visited the property and reported: (G.S.C. MEM 262, 1952):

"Mining operations were conducted at the property from 1934 to 1938, but in 1939 the entire operation was abandoned and the equipment sold. Nothing has been done since. In 1945, the property was restaked by Lester Starnes of Ashcroft.

The deposit consists of a group of small lenticular quartz veins in argillites, cherts, and minor tuffs of the Cache Creek group. The veins range in thickness from a fraction of an inch to 12 inches and from 2 to 60 feet in length. They strike north 35 to 40 degrees east, dip 70 to 75 degrees northwest, and are displaced a few feet by northwest striking faults.

The gangue is mainly quartz, with some calcite, and carries small amounts of molybdenite, pyrite, chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, sphalerite, and arsenopyrite. The quartz has been fractured, allowing passage of mineralizing solutions. In 1937, a small shipment was sent to the Mines Branch at Ottawa for testing. This assayed 0.015 ounce gold and 0.04 ounce silver a ton, 1.48 per cent molybdenite, and 0.11 per cent copper. The molybdenite occurs in very thin seams that parallel the vein walls.

Underground work comprised 1,035 feet of drifting, crosscutting, and sinking in an effort to follow the veins. Most of the work was done on the main adit level, but two winzes were sunk, to depths of 88 and 55 feet respectively. Some short lateral workings were driven from these in an effort to find the veins on their downward extension from the main level, but with little success."

No further work was done on the Martel property until 1967 when Cannoo Mines Ltd. owned the MSG No.'s 1 to 8 mineral claims (formerly Martel Gold Mines Limited). In 1967, work done consisted of cleaning out the adit and making a pace and compass survey of the claims (B.C.M.M.A.R. 1967).

In 1968, Cannoo Mines Ltd. diamond drilled four holes (total of 128 feet) on the property (B.C.M.M.A.R. 1968). Results were not documented.

No further work was recorded on the property until 1977 when Vantage Resources Ltd carried out the following work: (EMPR 1977).

Geochemical survey, 202 soil samples analyzed for copper, molybdenum and gold; electromagnetic survey, 28 kilometers; and magnetometer survey, 28 kilometers, covering Mar (all units); underground work, cleaning debris and slides, 150 meters, on Mar (unit 5 south, 2 west); underground geological mapping, approximately 100 meters, covering Mar (unit 5 south, 2 west).

The program turned up a northwesterly trending molybdenum geochemical soil anomaly, and a coincident copper anomaly. The indicated strike length was 300 meters. The magnetometer and electromagnetic results were inconclusive. (Tully, 1977).

In 1978, Vantage Resources Ltd carried out a total of 1262 meters of surface diamond drilling on the property. (EMPR, 1978) The results have not been published, and to date no further work has been recorded on the property.

BABY'S OWN (Minfile 92INW039)

The property was first reported in the literature as follows: (B.C.M.M.A.R. 1951)

"This property, comprising four mineral claims owned by C. Ellingsen, of Spences Bridge, adjoins the Cariboo Highway 10 miles north of Spences Bridge and 1 mile north of 89-Mile Ranch, which is on Lot 500 in the Kamloops Land Recording District. The claims also adjoin the main line of the Canadian National Railway and are on the east

slope of the range of hills between the Thompson River and Venables Valley.

The predominant rock type is volcanic, of andesitic composition; two bodies of limestone have been disclosed by surface stripping.

Mineral occurrences are of two types: the principal one being fracture fillings in the andesite; the other and pocket concentrations common type being The fracture fillings vary in width from 2 sulphides. inches to paper-thin seams. The principal mineral is hematite accompanied by minor amounts of chalcopyrite which, on the surface, has weathered to malachite. Occasional isolated blebs of hematite as much as 1 inch in diameter were observed in the andesite. The blebs do not appear to be connected in any way with the fractures. Hematite was also observed in a finely disseminated form along a limestone-andesite contact which is exposed at the north end of the No. 1 or road cut. A sample taken from a fracture filling in the road cut assayed: Gold, 0.01 oz. per ton; silver, trace; copper, 0.6 per cent across a width of 0.2 feet.

No. 2 cut, approximately 100 feet northwest of No. 1, was filled with surface slide rock, but the dump material indicated an occurrence similar to that in No. 1 cut.

No. 3 cut, 300 feet northwest of No. 1, is in an outcrop of andesite with inclusions of hematite. A grab sample from No. 3 cut assayed: Gold, 0.02 oz. per ton; silver, trace.

Nos. 4 and 5 cuts, approximately 100 feet west of No. 2 cut, were both filled with slide material.

No. 6 cut is 400 feet southwest of and 250 feet above No. 1 cut. At this point approximately a 50-foot square of bedrock had been exposed by surface stripping, disclosing a short length of calcite vein 2 feet wide and several small pockets of pyrite with hematite and chalcopyrite. Most of the pyrite pockets have been mined out. It was reported that one pocket contained approximately 4 tons of sulphide which assayed: Copper, 3.8 per cent; silver and gold, \$2 per ton."

In 1956, Ainsworth Base Metals Ltd carried out a program of geological mapping and magnetometer geophysics on the property (Hemsworth). The program turned up three magnetic anomalies which were considered to be significant and indicative of subsurface copper-magnetite mineralization.

No further work was recorded until 1978 when Penn Energy Corporation carried out a VLF-EM, magnetometer and soil geochemistry survey over the property (D. G. Mark). Mark reported the following previous work:

"The property has been worked on over the past number of decades with the present day physical evidence being a 12-meter shaft, an adjacent pit, and several trenches. Three holes have also been diamond drilled. None of this information is presently available.

In 1970 and 1971, work on the property entailed 3 line miles of VLF-EM and magnetic surveys and 95 feet of pack sack drilling in two holes, all of this being around the main showing."

The 1978 program turned up six copper geochemical soil anomalies. Two had coincident magnetic anomalies and two had coincident electromagnetic anomalies. Further work consisting of geological mapping, soil sampling, geophysics, and diamond drilling was recommended. (D. G. Mark)

No further work has been recorded to date.

ASHCROFT (Minfile 92INW063)

The Ashcroft gold showing is located approximately 1.8 miles north of the Martel railway stop, 700 feet above the Thompson River.

The showing consists of a series of quartz veins (11) varying from a few inches to 6 feet wide, which reportedly contained "gold values". The veins are hosted by volcanic agglomerates and argillites near the contact of granitic rocks. The showing was explored by open cuts, trenches, tunnels and diamond drilling during 1931-33. No results are documented (B.C.D.M., Bull.1-69, B.C.D.M.A.R., 1931, 1933).

5.0 REGIONAL AND PROPERTY GEOLOGY (Figure 3)

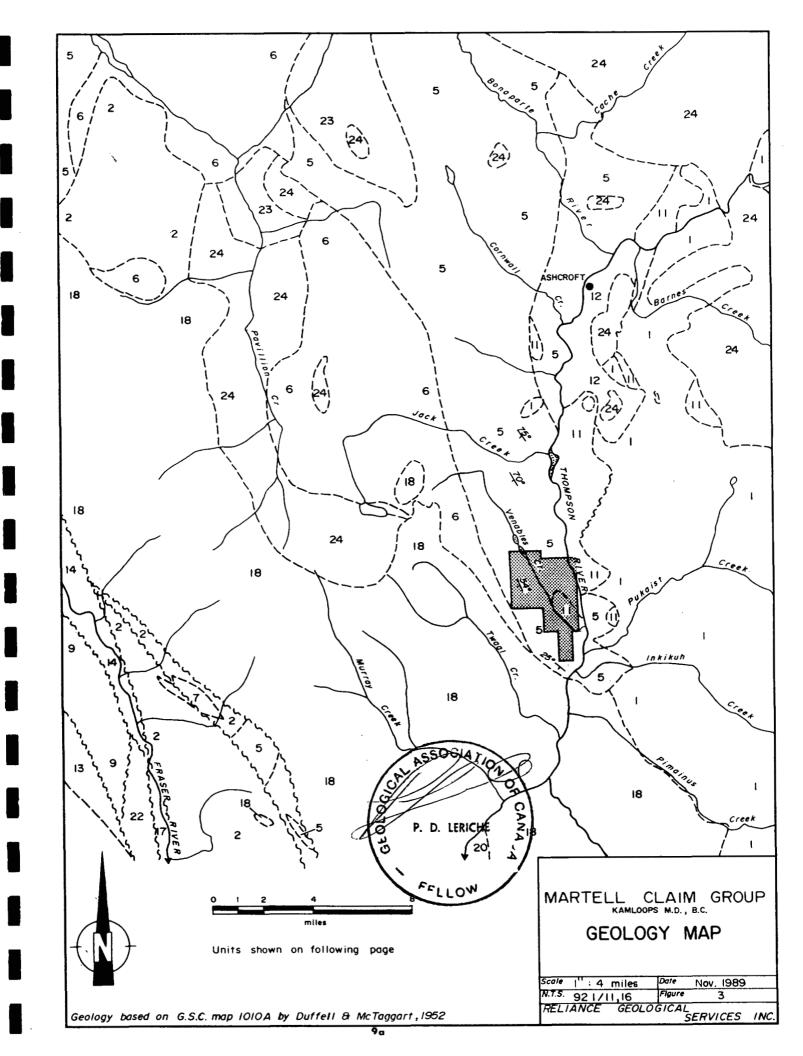
The Ashcroft mapsheet (92I) has been wholly mapped by Duffell and McTaggart (1952), and McMillan and Monger (1982). The following geological description is paraphrased from the above references.

The Ashcroft region forms the westernmost part of the Intermontane Belt. The region is bounded to the west by the Coast Plutonic Complex-Fraser River fault system and to the east by the Guichon Creek Batholith. The area near the Martell property is underlain by a Permian to Tertiary succession of clastic and carbonate sedimentary rocks plus volcanic flows and tuffs.

Lithologies near or on the Martell claim group include:

The Miocene-Eocene Kamloops Group (Unit 24) which unconformably overlies the Permian-Triassic Cache Creek Group. The Kamloops Group consists of basalt to rhyolite flows, with associated tuffs and breccia.

The Lower Cretaceous Spences Bridge-Kingsvale Group (Unit 18), consisting of basalt to rhyolite tuffaceous rocks and clastic sedimentary rocks.



LEGEND

TERTIARY

- 24 Kamloops Group: Basalt, andesite and rhyolite associated tuffs and breccias
- 23 Kamloops Group: Coldwater Beds (?): sandstone, shale and conglomerate
- Conglomerate, breccia, arkose, shale, basaltic lava and breccia

LOWER CRETACEOUS

- 18 Spences Bridge Group: Andesite, dacite, basalt and rhyolite; tuff, breccia and agglomerate; conglomerate, sandstone.
- 17 <u>Jackass Mountain Group</u>: greywacke, argillite, conglomerate; arkose
- 14 <u>Lilooet Group</u>: argillite, volcanic conglomerate, tuffaceous sandstone.
- Brew Group: argillite, quartzite and conglomerate.

MID TO UPPER JURASSIC

shale, conglomerate and sandstone

UPPER JURASSIC

Nicola Group: basalt and andesite; tuff and agglomerate; limestone, quartzite, argillite, greywacke and arkose.

TRIASSIC OR EARLIER

7 schist and gneiss

PERMIAN AND (?) EARLIER

- 6 Cache Creek Group: Marble Canyon Formation: limestone
- 5 <u>Cache Creek Group</u>: greenstone, chert, argillite, minor limestone and quartzite.

INTRUSIVES

JURASSIC OR CRETACEOUS (LOWER CRETACEOUS OR EARLIER)

Mount Lytton Batholith: granodiorite, quartz diorite and diorite.

LOWER JURASSIC

Guichon Creek Batholith: granite, granodiorite, quartz diorite and diorite.

The Upper Triassic Nicola Group (Unit 11), which consists of basalt to andesite tuff and agglomerate, metamorphosed sedimentary rocks (quartzite, argillite, greywacke, arkose) and limestone. The Nicola Group in the Ashcroft area forms roofs pendants at the margin of the Guichon Batholith.

The Permian-Triassic Cache Creek Group. The Central Belt (Unit 6; Marble Canyon Formation) is massive limestone unit. The Eastern Belt (Unit 5) consists of mélange, basalt, volcaniclastics, gabbro and serpentine.

The Guichon Creek Batholith (Unit 1) is a polyphase intrusive complex consisting of granite, granodiorite, quartz diorite, diorite. This plutonic complex is host to the porphyry copper deposits in the Highland Valley.

The Martell Property has not been mapped in detail. Duffell and McTaggart (Figure 3) show the claims to be underlain mainly by Unit 5 of the Cache Creek Group, and pendants of Nicola Group (Unit 11). McMillan and Monger show the property to be underlain by Cache Creek Group (west half) and Nicola Group (east half). The two groups are separated by the Martell Fault which is a north-northwest trending, steeply dipping wrench(?) fault which subparallels the Fraser River Fault system.

6.0 1989-1990 WORK PROGRAM

6.1 Scope and Purpose

During July and August 1989, a field crew consisting of two geologists and one geotechnician completed a program of geochemical rock sampling.

The purpose of the program was:

- 1) to locate and sample the known mineral showings to evaluate their potential, and
- 2) to define new exploration targets.

In July 1990, further prospecting and geochemical rock sampling was carried out by a prospector over a four day period. The purpose of this program was twofold: 1) to further evaluate the potential of known mineral showings, and 2) to define further exploration targets.

6.2 Methods and Procedures

Compass, hipchain, altimeter and topographic features were used for control for all surveys. In the 1989 program, a total of 11 rock samples and 1 stream sediment sample were collected and analyzed for gold (FA/AA), copper (4), and multi-element ICP by International Plasma Laboratory Ltd. Sample locations and results are plotted on Map 4.

In the 1990 program, a total of 35 rock samples were collected and analyzed for gold and multi-element ICP by International Plasma Laboratory Ltd. See Appendix A for rock sample descriptions and Appendix B for analytical results and techniques.

One stream sediment sample was collected from a northeast flowing stream, uphill of the Martel Gold Mine. The stream sediment sample was collected from the sand-silt size fractions found in the active part of the drainage. The sample was packaged in a Hubco Sand Bag and sent to International Plasma Laboratory Ltd for gold and multi-element ICP analysis. See Appendix B for analytical results and techniques.

6.3 Results (Map 1)

The old workings known as: the Martel Molybdenite-Gold Mine, Baby's Own showing and Ashcroft showing were located, identified and sampled. The following geological observations and geochemical results were obtained:

MARTEL MOLYBDENUM-GOLD MINE

The mine workings consist of approximately 1032 feet of crosscuts, drifts and winzes, all in a good state of repair.

The underground workings follow a series of quartz stringers and lenticular veins up to 30 cm wide. The veins generally strike 30 to 40 degrees and dip steeply to the northwest. The main host rock is a medium gray siltstone-argillite. Mineralization consists of molybdenite as disseminations and narrow ribbons, plus minor disseminated pyrite and chalcopyrite.

Nine rock samples and one stream sediment sample were collected. Descriptions and significant results are as follows:

Sample <u>Number</u>	Sample <u>Type</u>	Width or <u>Length (m</u>	Description Description	Significa <u>Assay</u>	
Mart/ 89-KR1	Float- Dump	-	White quartz float with up to 1% fine grained diss.pyrite, chalcopyrite and molybdenite	1214ppm (>1000ppm	
Mart/ 89/KR2	Float- Dump	-	Same as KR1	70ppb 840ppm 5	Cu

MT89 Select - From two parallel 496ppm Cu quartz veins, 10 458ppm Mo and 15 cm wide respectively; attitude 30/54W. Up to 2% molybdenite in local blotches and veinlets. Minor pyrite, chalcopyrite and malachite.

Generally, samples from the Martel mine are anomalous in strontium, indicating the possible proximity of an intrusive body.

Silt sample MT89-KL1 was collected from a dry creek bed above the Martel adit. Results were not significant.

BABY'S OWN SHOWING

The Baby's Own workings include a shaft (approximately 30 ft. deep), several trenches, open stripping and at least 3 drill holes.

The main trench, beside the shaft, follows a zone approximately 1.5 meters wide, striking Az.30°, of magnetite skarn mineralization. Mineralization consists of semi-massive magnetite with associated pyrite, chalcopyrite, hematite, malachite and azurite.

Ten rock samples were collected. Descriptions and significant results are as follows:

Sample	Sample	Width or	Description	Significant
Number	Type	Length (m		Assays
MT89- PR1	Chip	2.8	Rusty, black magnetite skarn with malachite stain. Disseminated pyrite and chalcopyrite, approx. 0.5% Host is medium gray, cherty limestone.	70ppb Au 0.43% Cu 266ppm Zn

MT89- PR2	Chip	0.75	Rusty, limonitic shear 30/vert. Same as PR1	365ppb Au 11.4ppm Ag 0.46% Cu 317ppm Zn
MT89- PR3	Select grab from dump	-	Same as PR1	135ppb Au 0.63% Cu 243ppm Zn
MT89- PR4	Chip	1.50	Same as PR1	160ppb Au 2.14% Cu 464ppm Zn

Stripping of outcrop 20-40m uphill of the showing outlined skarntype mineralization of a limestone member of the Nicola Group.

The following results are considered significant due to the economic importance of copper and the fact that arsenic is often an important pathfinder element for gold.

Sample <u>Number</u>	Sample <u>Type</u>	Width or Length (m)	Description Description	Significant <u>Assays</u>
MT90 VWR01	Select		1% pyrite in gossan- ous cherty andesite	1971ppm Cu
MT90 VW20	Select		Skarn style mineral- ization of argillite and limestone	9775ppm Cu
MT90 VW21	Select		Weak replacement mineralization of argillite and lime-stone	165ppm As 1567ppm Cu
MT90 VW23	Select		Red oxidizing ande- site or chert	249ppm As 988ppm Cu
MT90 VW24	Grab		Skarn style mineralization	3137ppm Cu

ASHCROFT

In 1989, an open cut and a 10 meter decline were located along the west side of Highway 1 across from the Martel railway stop. The geology in the lower workings, located in 1989, consists of a series of milky quartz veins oriented Az.140°/60-70° northwest, hosted by an andesite volcaniclastic. The veins average 10 cm in width, as observed in a 9 meter wide exposure. One vein, 0.60 meters wide, was drifted along by the decline. Minor euhedral pyrite occurs along small cracks in the veins.

In 1990, a small adit and trench were located and sampled \approx 100m northwest of these workings, or \approx 200m above the Thompson River.

Geochemical analysis of rock samples from the Ashcroft Showing did not return significant results.

Rock samples collected from areas other than the three showings did not return significant results.

6.4 Discussion of Results

The 1990 exploration program succeeded in locating and sampling all historic mineral occurrences on the Martell Property.

Two of these showings warrant follow-up work:

The Martel Molybdenite-Gold Mine: Located in the southwest corner of the Martl 1 claim, it has 1032 ft (315m) of crosscuts and drifts reported to be in good repair. These workings follow a series of narrow quartz stringers and lenticular quartz veins mineralized by molybdenite, pyrite and chalcopyrite. Two samples from the dump and one select sample returned anomalous values up to 1214 ppm copper and >1000 ppm molybdenum.

THE BABY'S OWN SHOWING:

This showing is located in the north central portion of the Martl 2 claim. Old workings include a shaft 30 ft (9m) deep, trenches and 3 drill holes. Three chip samples from old trenches in a magnetite skarn, and one sample from the dump returned anomalous values up to 365 ppb gold, 2.14% copper, and 464 ppm zinc.

Previous stripping activity had uncovered skarn-style mineralization within limestone. Rock samples from these uncovered outcrops returned anomalous values in arsenic and copper with vlaues up to 249 ppm As and 9775 ppm Cu.

7.0 CONCLUSIONS

The writers conclude that the Martell property has the potential to host an economic copper-molybdenum and associated precious metals deposit for the following reasons:

- 1) The geology of sedimentary rocks in proximity to igneous intrusives is favourable for skarn-style and vein-style precious metal mineralization to develop.
- 2) The 1989-1990 sampling programs have outlined two target areas with possible economic significance.

For these reasons, and as only the historical showings (covering 10-20% of the property) have been evaluated, further work is recommended.

8.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 1. Map and prospect all areas of the claim.
- 2. Geologically map and prospect the two target areas in detail.
- 3. Lay out control grids at 50 meter line spacings over the two target areas.
- 4. Systematically rock sample and map the underground workings at the Martel showing and the Baby's Own surface showing.
- 5. Soil sample the two grids at 25 and 50 meter station spacings.
- 6. Perform approximately 20 line kilometers of magnetometer and VLF-EM geophysics. The main area of focus should be the Baby's Own showing, to trace the magnetite skarn.

PROPOSED BUDGET - MARTELL PROPERTY

Project preparation		\$	500.	
Mobilization and demol	oilization ransportation and wages)		\$ 1	,500.
Field Crew: Project Geologists Field Geologist Geotechnicians (2) (B Chore Aug 23/89)	\$325/day x 12 days \$275/day x 12 days \$210/day x 24 days	\$ 3,300.	\$12	,240.
Field Costs: Communications Food & Accommodation Supplies Vehicles	\$ 40/day x 12 days \$ 70/manday x 48 days \$ 25/manday x 48 days \$110/day x 12 days	\$ 3,360. \$ 1,200.	\$ 1	,935.
Assays & Analysis: 500 soil samples @ \$1 100 rocks x \$17/sample	\$ 8	,700.		
Geophysical Sub-contr	\$ 7	,500.		
Report: Drafting and map preparation \$ 1,500. Report writing & editing \$ 2,000. Word processing, copying, binding \$ 600.				.100.
Sub-total	\$40	,900.		
Administration, inclu	\$ <u>4</u>	.090.		
SUB-TOTAL	\$44	,990.		
plus Allowance for 7%		\$ <u>3</u>	3,149.	
TOTAL	\$48	3,139.		

Rounded to \$48,000.

CERTIFICATE

I, PETER D. LERICHE, of 3125 West 12th Avenue, Vancouver, B.C., V6K 2R6, do hereby state that:

- 1. I am a graduate of McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario, with a Bachelor of Science Degree in Geology, 1980.
- 2. I am a Fellow in good standing with the Geological Association of Canada.
- 3. I have actively pursued my career as a geologist for eleven years in British Columbia, Ontario, Yukon and Northwest Territories, Arizona, Nevada and California.
- 4. The information, opinions, and recommendations in this report are based on fieldwork carried out under my direction, and on published and unpublished literature. I was present on the subject property on August 21 to 23, 1989.
- 5. I have no interest, direct or indirect, in the subject claims.
- 6. I consent to the use of this report in a Prospectus or Statement of Material Facts for the purpose of private or public financing.

RELIANCE, GEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC.

Peter D. Lerione, PBDscRiche, G. A.C.

LEFFON

Dated at North Vancouver, B.c., this 16th day of October, 1990.

REFERENCES

- British Columbia Dept. of Mines, 1932. Bulletin #1, pg 69 1940. Bulletin #9, pg 9-11
- B.C. Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, 1977. G.E.M. pg.E160, 161

1978. G.E.M. pg.E170, 171

B.C. Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, Minfile,

92INW038 Martel 92INW039 Baby's Own 92INW063 Ashcroft

B.C. Minister of Mines, Annual Report

1933, pg. A183 1935, pg. G44 1936, pg. F63 1937, pg. F35 1938, pg. F68 1939, pg. A74 1951, pg. 124 1958, pg. 70 1967, pg. 149 1968, pg. 174

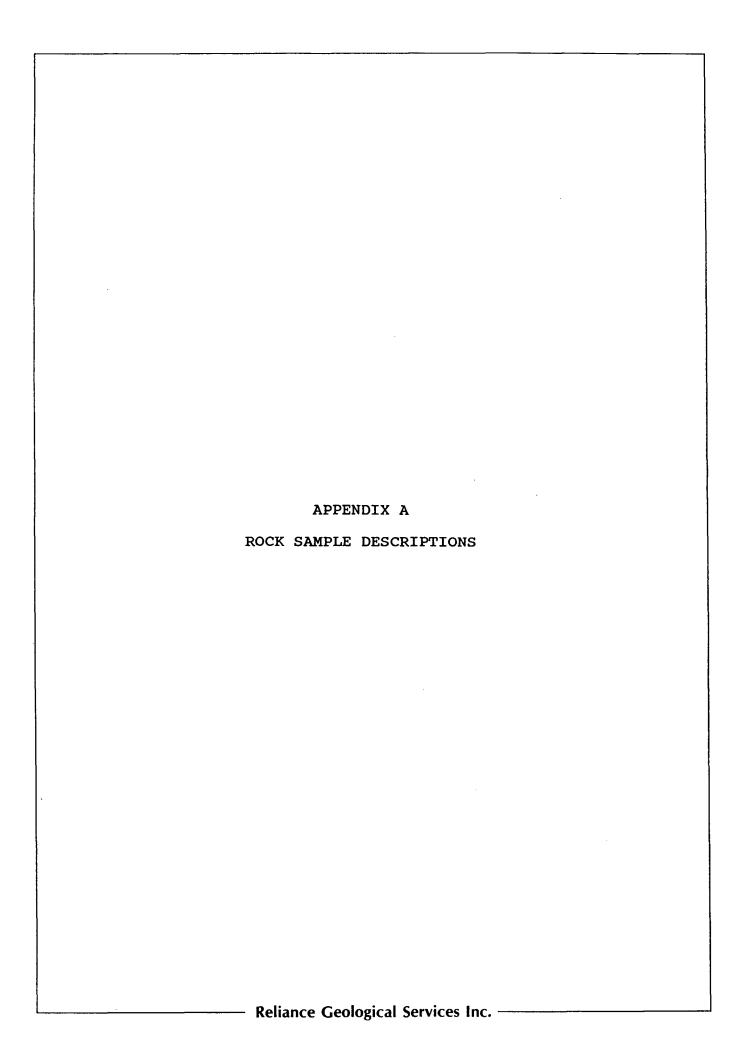
- Duffell, S. and McTaggart, K.C., 1952. Ashcroft Map-Area, British Columbia; GSC Memoir 262
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- Hemsworth, F.J., 1956. Magnetometer Survey for Ainsworth Base Metals Ltd. Ass. Rpt. 155.
- Mark, D.G., 1978. Geophysical-Geochemical Report on the EM 77 Claim, Spatsum Area, Kamloops Area, B.C.; Ass. Rpt. 6713
- Monger, J.W.H., 1981. Geology of Parts of Western Ashcroft Map Area, Southwestern British Columbia. G.Sc. Paper 81-1A, pg. 185-189.
- Monger, J.W.H. and McMillan, W.J., 1982. Bedrock Geology of Ashcroft Map Area, G.S.C. Open File 980.
- Tully, D.W., 1977. Assessment Report on a Magnetometer, Electromagnetic and Geochemical Survey of the Mar Claim Spences Bridge Area, B.C. Ass. Rpt. 6318.

ITEMIZED COST STATEMENT

Martell Project - for John Fleishman

Mobilization and demobilization (includes transportation and wages) Field Crew: Project Geologists \$325/day x 4 days \$ 1,300. (R Kidlark Jul 28/89; P Leriche Aug 21-23/89) Prospector \$250/day x 4 day \$ 1,000. (V Warwick Jul 4-7/90) Geotechnician \$210/day x 1 day \$	Project preparation	\$	150.
Project Geologists \$325/day x 4 days \$1,300. (R Kidlark Jul 28/89; P Leriche Aug 21-23/89) Prospector \$250/day x 4 day \$1,000. (V Warwick Jul 4-7/90) Geotechnician \$210/day x 1 day \$210. (B Chore Aug 23/89) Field Costs: Communications \$10/manday x 9 days \$90. Food & Accommodation \$70/manday x 9 days \$630. Supplies \$25/manday x 9 days \$225. Vehicles \$110/day x 9 days \$990. Assays & Analysis: Au by FA/AA; multi-element ICP 35 rocks x \$19/sample \$650. Report: Drafting and map preparation \$250. Report writing & editing \$650. Word processing, copying, binding \$125. \$1,025. Sub-total \$7,235. Administration, including Overhead and Profit \$723.		\$	950.
Communications \$ 10/manday x 9 days \$ 90. Food & Accommodation \$ 70/manday x 9 days \$ 630. Supplies \$ 25/manday x 9 days \$ 225. Vehicles \$110/day x 9 days \$ 990. \$ 1,935. Assays & Analysis: Au by FA/AA; multi-element ICP 35 rocks x \$19/sample \$ 665. Report: Drafting and map preparation \$ 250. Report writing & editing \$ 650. Word processing, copying, binding \$ 125. \$ 1,025. Sub-total \$ 7,235. Administration, including Overhead and Profit \$ 723.	Project Geologists \$325/day x 4 days \$ 1,300. (R Kidlark Jul 28/89; P Leriche Aug 21-23/89) Prospector \$250/day x 4 day \$ 1,000. (V Warwick Jul 4-7/90) Geotechnician \$210/day x 1 day \$ 210.	\$ 2	2,510.
Report: Drafting and map preparation \$ 250. Report writing & editing \$ 650. Word processing, copying, binding \$ 125. \$ 1,025. Sub-total \$ 7,235. Administration, including Overhead and Profit \$723.	Communications \$ 10/manday x 9 days \$ 90. Food & Accommodation \$ 70/manday x 9 days \$ 630. Supplies \$ 25/manday x 9 days \$ 225.	\$:	1,935.
Drafting and map preparation \$ 250. Report writing & editing \$ 650. Word processing, copying, binding \$ 125. \$ 1,025. Sub-total \$ 7,235. Administration, including Overhead and Profit \$ 723.		\$	665.
Administration, including Overhead and Profit \$ 723.	Drafting and map preparation \$ 250. Report writing & editing \$ 650.	\$]	1,025.
	Sub-total	\$	7,235.
	Administration, including Overhead and Profit	\$.	723.
TOTAL \$ 7,958.	TOTAL	\$	7,958.

- Reliance Geological Services Inc. ---



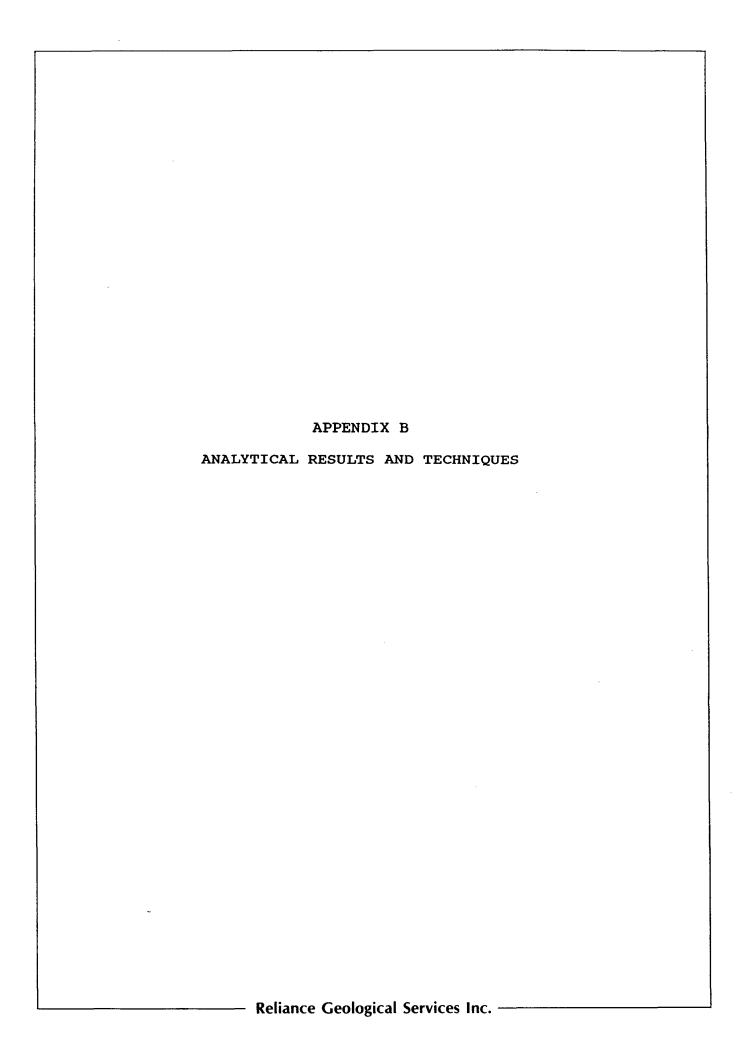
SAMPLE NO.	DESCRIPTION	WIDTH (cm)
MT89-PR01	Chip sample across skarn, possibly pod shape. 5% magnetite, 0.5% locally disseminated chalcopyrite and pyrite.	280
MT89-PR02	Chip sample across rusty, limonitic shear. No visible sulphides.	75
MT89-PR03	Select grab from Baby's Own dump material. Limonitic magnetite skarn with minor chalcopyrite, variety of malachite-azurite stained rock fragments.	
MT89-PR04	Chip across rusty shear magnetite skarn in cherty limestone. Malachite, azurite with minor chalcopyrite along sides of shear.	150
MT89-PR05	Chip sample across series of quartz veins, trending Az.140°/60-70° SW, in a weakly propylitic altered andesite. Trace pyrite.	600
MT89-PR06	Select chip from east-west drift of Martel underground workings. Weakly rusty, irregular quartz vein typically <30cm wide. No visible sulphides.	
MT89-PR07	Select sample from 10 cm wide and 15 cm wide quartz veins trending Az.030°/54° NW. Local blotches of molybdenite up to 2-3%. Trace malachite and chalcopyrite along fractures. Siltstone host-rock.	
MT89-PR08	Chip sample from red to gray lime- stone, sheared (trending Az.130°/vert.) filled with white carbonate.	400

SAMPLE NO.	DESCRIPTION	WIDTH (cm)
MT90-VWR1	Select sample from rusty red-purple cherty andesite. 1% pyrite.	
MT90-VWR2	Chip sample across back of Ashcroft adit. Altered shear zone with quartz veinlets. Trace pyrite.	50
MT90-VWR3	Chip sample across bull quartz vein trending 350°/80°SW, in cherty argillite host rock.	20
MT90-VWR4	Chip sample across bull quartz vein trending 336°/Vert., in cherty argillite host rock.	50
MT90-VWR5	Chip sample across quartz vein hosted by volcaniclastic andesite. 1% euhedral pyrite.	10
MT90-VWR6	Sample from angular quartz float. No sulphides observed.	
MT90-VWR7	Sample from angular quartz float with rusty blotches.	
MT90-VWR8	Chip sample from quartz vein in altered argillite. Rusty red stain.	20
MT90-VWR10	Chip sample from quartz vein in altered, rusty argillite. Trending Az.328 with unknown dip.	20
MT90-VWR11	Sample from angular, rusty, white quartz float.	
MT90-VWR12	Chip sample from quartz vein in altered argillite. Minor hematite staining. Vein in Ashcroft adit.	300
MT90-VWR13	Select sample from Ashcroft adit dump. Rusty, hematite staining.	
MT90-VWR14	Sample from angular, limonite- stained quartz vein.	

SAMPLE NO.	DESCRIPTION	WIDTH (cm)
MT90-VWR15	Sample from angular quartz float. Minor limonitic staining and argillite.	
MT90-VWR16	Chip sample across quartz vein in Martel adit, argillite host rock.	50
MT90-VWR17	Chip sample across quartz vein in rusty, orange red stain in argillite.	40
MT90-VWR18	Chip sample across quartz vein. Rust staining.	40
MT90-VWR19	Chip sample from quartz vein trending Az.332°/70°oSW.	40
MT90-VWR20	Select sample from skarn in argillite/limestone. Azurite, malachite staining.	
MT90-VWR21	Select sample from skarn in limestone. No visible mineralization.	
MT90-VWR22	Select sample from skarn in limestone/argillite. Alters to rusty red/orange.	
MT90-VWR23	Select sample from deep rusty red altering andesite or chert.	
MT90-VWR24	Select sample from open cut exposing skarn style mineralization.	

Martl89 KR01 Sample from angular quartz float.
1% disseminated pyrite, molybdenite.
Trace chalcopyrite.

Martl89 KR02 Sample from float in Martel dump.
White quartz, trace disseminated,
fine grained pyrite, molybdenum.





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REPORT SU	MMARY	Rep	port:[8900014 R]
	ANALYTIC	AL REPOI	
Origin		Inception I	Date:[Aug 14, 1989
Client:[Contact:[Project:[Amount/Type:[[Mr. Peter 0 609	Geological Serv Leriche -Rock Reject St -Soil Reject D]] tored 3 Mon]
Analytical Requis	sition		
Geochemical:[Assay:[Comments:[Au]] ICP:[30]]
Delivery Informat			Date:[Aug 17, 1989
Address: City/Province: Country/Postal: Attention:	Reliance Geolog 330 East 23rd S North Vancouver Canada V7L Mr. Peter Leric (604)986-6150	treet , B.C. 3E5	td.]
Secondary Destina	ation (Hardcopy)		
Address: City/Province: Country/Postal:	Canada V3N Mr. Roger Kidla	ton Court 4L8	td. 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
1 dobo :	this report	Approved by:	

B.C. Certified Assayers

IPL CODE: 890817-16:23:14

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NTERNATIONAL PLASMA LABORATORY LTD	
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Report: 8900014 R	Reliance Geologic	cal Servic	ces Ltd.		Pro	ject: 6	09			Page 1 of 1 Section 1 of 2								
Sample Name	Туре	Au ppb	Ag ppm	A1 %	As ppm	Ba ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Hg ppm	K %	La ppm	Mg %	
MARTL89 KL01 MARTL89 KR01 MARTL89 KR02	Silt Rock Rock	5 30 70	<0.1 0.8 2.3	0.68 0.72 0.11	5 <5 <5	77 123 12	4 2 <2	>10.00 0.83 1.18	1.0 3.0 2.0	10 9 2	97 302 229	40 1214 840	0.97 2.41 0.83	3 <1 <1	0.03 0.29 <0.01	3 <2 <2	1.33 0.35 0.05	

0.01 1.0 1 1 10.00 10000.0 10000 10000 20000 TCP ICP ICP ICP ICP 0.01 0.01 0.01 2 2 0.1 0.01 Minimum Detection 5.00 10000 ICP ICP 10.00 10000 5.00 10000 10000 10000 10000 100.0 ICP ICP ICP ICP ICP ICP ICP FA/AAS ICP

Maximum Detection Method -- = Not Analysed unr = Not Requested ins = Insufficient Sample 2036 Columbia Street Vancouver, B.C. Canada V5Y 3E1 Phone (604) 879-7878 Fax (604) 879-7898



Report: 8900014 R	Reliance Geo	logical S	Services	Ltd.		Projec	t: 609					Page 1	of 1	5	Section 2 of 2		
Sample Name	Mn ppm	Mo ppm	Na %	N1 ppm	P %	Pb ppm	Sb ppm	Sn ppm	Sr ppm	Th ppm	Ti %	U ppm	V ppm	W mqq	Zn ppm		
MARTL89 KL01 MARTL89 KR01 MARTL89 KR02	250 285 149	36 >1000 >1000	0.02 0.07 0.03	109 12 2	0.05 0.04 0.03	30 13 9	<5 20 256	2 <2 <2	316 42 38	<10 <10 <10	0.08 0.09 <0.01	<10 <10 <10	31 44 7	<5 <5 <5	50 97 41		

2 1 1000 10000 0.01 1.00 ICP 5 5 10 0.01 0.01 5 10 Minimum Detection 1000 ICP 10000 ICP 1000 ICP 20000 ICP 1000 1000 10000 1000 5.00 10000 1.00 20000 Maximum Detection ICP Method -- = Not Analysed unr = Not Requested ins = Insufficient Sample



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REPORT SUMMARY Report: [8900027 R] ANALYTICAL REPORT Origin Inception Date:[Aug 29, 1989] Client: | Mr. Peter Leriche
Project: [0 609 + 610]
Amount/Type: [12 | Core -Rock Reject Stored 3 Mon]
-Soil Reject Discarded] Client: [199 | Reliance Geological Services Ltd. Analytical Requisition ------Geochemical:[Au (FA/AAS) Assay: [Cu Comments: [One extra sample 'HAND SPEC' delivered to IPL Delivery Information Reporting Date: [Sep 01, 1989] ______ Principal Destination (Hardcopy, Fascimile, Invoice) Company: [Reliance Geological Services Ltd. Address: [303 - 9110 Halston Court City/Province: [Burnaby, B.C. Country/Postal:[V3N 4L8 Attention: [Mr. Peter Leriche Facsimile:[(604)986-6150 Secondary Destination (Hardcopy) Company:[Address:[City/Province:[Country/Postal:[Attention:[Facsimile:[1 data pages in this report. Approved by:

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IPL CODE: 890901-17:29:51

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Report: 8900027 R	ogical	Services	Ltd.		Projec	ct: 609	+ 610				Page '	1 of 1		Section	2 of	2	
Sample Name	Mn ppm	Mo ppm	Na X	N1 ppm	P X	Pb ppm	Sb ppm	Sr ppm	Th ppm	Ti X	D bbw	V ppm	₩ ppm	Zn ppm	Zr ppm		
MT89-PR 1 609	706	15	0.01	5	0.06	13	7	31	<10	<0.01	<10	25	<5	266	<1		
MT89-PR 2 609	142	32	<0.01	3	0.06	15	19	48	<10	0.01	<10	36	<5	317	2		
MT89-PR 3 609	526	38	0.01	4	0.05	24	12	164	<10	<0.01	<10	28	<5	243	- 2		
MT89-PR 4 609	882	19	0.02	4	0.08	18	9	87	<10	< 0.01	<10	25	<5	464	2		
MT89-PR 5 609	285	6	0.02	64	0.02	15	< 5	27	<10	<0.01	<10	24	<5	33	4		
MT89-PR 6 609	1048	2	0.02	5	0.06	16	< 5	1046	<10	0.07	<10	35	< 5	49	2		
MT89-PR 7 609	264	458	0.03	6	0.02	6	66	44	<10	0.02	<10	23	<5	42	< 1		
MT89-PR 8 609	473	3	0.02	3	0.02	ž	< 5	678	<10	<0.01	<10	8	<5	20	1		
MT89-PR 9 609	142	2	0.01	5	0.01	15	< 5	499	<10	0.01	<10	6	< 5	12	<1		

0.01 0.01 10 Minimum Detection 1.00 20000 ICP ICP 5.00 10000 ICP ICP 1000 20000 10000 1000 ICP 1000 10000 1000 1.00 1000 10000 10000 Maximum Detection ICP ICP ICP ICP ICP ICP ICP ICP ICP Method ICP

Report: 8900027 R	Pro	oject: 6	609 + 61	0			Page 1 of 1			Section 1 of 2								
Sample Name	Туре	Au ppb	Cu %	Ag ppm	A1	As ppm	Ba ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	K X	La ppm	Mg X	
MT89-PR 1 609	Rock	70	0.43	2.4	0.21	85	76	<2	1,24	3.0	1	38	4452	>5.00	0.10	<2	0.45	l
MT89-PR 2 609	Rock	365	0.46	11.4	0.38	435	40	<2	3, 32	4.0	2	24	4599	>5.00	0.18	<2	0.32	
	Rock	135	0.63	4.6	0.20	290	96	<2	5,41	7.0	3	27	6279	>5.00	0.12	<2	0.31	1
MT89-PR 3 609					0.31	29	112	<2	3, 29	5.0	ă	21	>20000	>5.00	0.16	<2	0.40	ĺ
MT89-PR 4 609	Rock	160	2.14	3.6				-			ž			1.74	0.12	6	0.83	
MT89-PR 5 609	Rock	10		0.3	0.84	15	605	<2	0.51	1.0	,	297	84	1.74	0.12	0	ပ.ဆ	l
MT89-PR 6 609	Rock	10		<0.1	1.24	12	103	3	>10.00	1.0	7	90	36	2.41	0.18	3	0.67	
				0.8	0.56	17	74	<2	1.24	1.0	4	180	496	1.51	0.15	<2	0.24	ı
MT89-PR 7 609	Rock	15						-			1	26	10	0.44	0.03	4	0.21	l
MT89-PR 8 609	Rock	5		<0.1	0.17	<5	53	<2	>10.00	<1.0	<u> </u>					7		
MT89-PR 9 609	Rock	<5		0.1	0.15	<5	20	<2	3,88	<1.0	2	173	193	0.43	0.04	<2	0.08	į

0.01 2 10.00 10000 ICP ICP 0.01 10.00 0.01 5.00 ICP 0.01 5 0.01 0.1 10000 100.00 100.0 2 0.01 1.0 5 Minimum Detection 10000 10000 10000 ICP ICP ICP 5.00 10.00 10000.0 10000 10000 20000 Maximum Detection ICP ICP ICP ICP Method FA/AAS Assay ICP ICF -- * Not Analysed unr = Not Requested ins = Insufficient Sample ICP ICP ICP

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REPORT SUMMARY Report: [9000611 R] ANALYTICAL REPORT Origin Inception Date:[Jul 13, 1990] Client: [200 | Reliance Geological Services Ltd. Contact:[Mr. Project:[0 644 Mr. Peter Leriche 24 Rock -Rock Reject Stored 3 Mon]
-Soil Reject Discarded] Amount/Type:[Analytical Requisition -----Geochemical: [None Assay: [Au (FA/AAS 20g)] ICP:[30] Comments: [None Delivery Information Reporting Date:[Jul 15, 1990] Principal Destination (Hardcopy, Fascimile, Invoice) Company: [Reliance Geological Services Ltd. Address: [241 East 1st Street City/Province: [North Vancouver, B.C. Country/Postal: [V7L 1B4 Attention: [Mr. Peter Leriche Facsimile: (604)986-6150 Secondary Destination (Hardcopy) Company:[Address:[City/Province:[Country/Postal:[Attention:[Facsimile: [

1 data pages in this report. Approved by:

B.C. Certified Assayers

IPL CODE: 900715-16:43:28

Report: 9000611 R	Reliance Geolo	eological Services Ltd.				Project	: 644					Page 1	of 1	Section		2 of 2
Sample Name	Mg ☎	Mn ppm	Mo ppm	Na %	Ni ppm	P %	Pb ppm	Sb ppm	Sc ppm	Sr ppm	Th ppm	T i %	V ppm	₩ ppm	Zn ppm	Zr ppm
MT90VWR 1	2.46	3225	7	0.02	6	0.05	7	<5	10	2	<10	0.04	75	<5	177	2
MT90VWR 2	0.62	299	4	0.01	20	0.03	6	<5	1	49	<10	<0.01	11	<5	31	2
MT90VWR 3	0.23	185	2	0.01	8	0.01	2	<5	7	13	<10	<0.01	7	<5	10	1
MT90VWR 4	0.44	226	5	<0.01	12	0.02	4	<5	1	24	<10	<0.01	16	<5	25	1
MT90VWR 5	0.36	1464	<1	0.30	5	0.03	4	<5	4	14	<10	0.07	10	<5	381	4
MT90VWR 6	0.05	288	1	0.01	2	0.01	2	<5	<1	1065	<10	<0.01	<5	<5	4	<1
MT90VWR 7	0.29	109	1	0.01	8	0.02	5	<5	1	6	<10	<0.01	<5	<5	15	2
MT90VWR 8	0.44	128	2	0.01	11	0.01	8	5	1	3	<10	<0.01	11	<5	29	1
MT90VWR 9	1.23	269	4	0.01	118	0.02	12	<5	2	10	<10	0.03	23	<5	45	1
MT90VWR 10	0.28	375	4	0.01	11	0.01	4	<5	<1	15	<10	<0.01	9	<5	35	<1
MT90VWR 11	0.18	191	2	0.01	8	0.01	7	<5	<1	14	<10	<0.01	8	<5	66	<1
MT90VWR 12	0.72	246	4	0.02	29	0.02	6	<5	3	8	<10	0.02	29	<5	24	2
MT90VWR 13	1.17	238	4	0.03	24	0.02	3	5	4	14	<10	0.04	36	<5	29	3
MT90VWR 14	0.03	342	1	0.01	6	<0.01	<2	<5	<1	1087	<10	<0.01	<5	<5	3	<1
MT90VWR 15	0.23	252	1	<0.01	4	0.01	4	<5	1	1003	<10	0.01	6	<5	6	<1
MT90VWR 16	1.30	573	.3	0.08	10	0.08	2	<5	. 8	293	<10	0.14	79	<5	84	2
MT90VWR 17	1.06	590	5	0.02	6	0.06	3	<5	2	174	<10	0.05	42	<5	77	1
MT90VWR 18	0.45	640	1	0.01	4	0.03	3	<5	3	234	<10	0.05	23	<5	32	1
MT90VWR 19	0.36	621	1	0.01	5	0.03	2	5	2	336	<10	0.01	17	<5	23	1
MT90VWR 20	0.71	802	24	<0.01	6	0.07	2	<5	2	19	<10	<0.01	15	<5	58	<1
MT90VWR 21	0.86	423	3	0.02	4	0.02	2	<5	7	6	<10	<0.01	5	<5	78	2
MT90VWR 22	1.89	1574	13	<0.01	7	0.03	8	<5	4	4	<10	0.01	33	<5	59	9
MT90VWR 23	2.42	1014	2	<0.01	3	0.01	4	5	5	2	<10	<0.01	7	<5	70	4
MT90VWR 24	2.55	1330	4	<0.01	5	0.03	<2	6	5	11	<10	0.01	8	<5	160	3

0.01 5 1.00 10000 5 5 Minimum Detection 0.01 1 0.01 1 0.01 2 10 5.00 20000 10.00 10000 1000 5.00 10000 1000 10000 10000 1000 1000 20000 10000 Maximum Detection ICP Method -- = Not Analysed unr = Not Requested ins = Insufficient Sample

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