

LOG NO: JUN 10 1991 K
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BIOGEOCHEMICAL
ASSESSMENT REPORT

on the

BLUE JAY 1-4 MINERAL CLAIMS
BEAVERDELL AREA
GREENWOOD MINING DIVISION

by

Murray Morrison, B.Sc.

Claims: Blue Jay 1-4 (4 units)

Location: The Blue Jay property is situated on Kloof Ridge, 12 km east-southeast of Beaverdell, B.C.
Lat. 49°24'30"; Long. 118°55'
N.T.S. Map 82-E-7W

Owner: R. Rutherglen and F. McNeill

Operator: Lucky 7 Exploration Ltd.

Date Started: October 23, 1990

Date Completed: October 23, 1990

Kelowna, B.C. **GEOLOGICAL BRANCH** December 31, 1990
ASSESSMENT REPORT

21,385

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SUMMARY

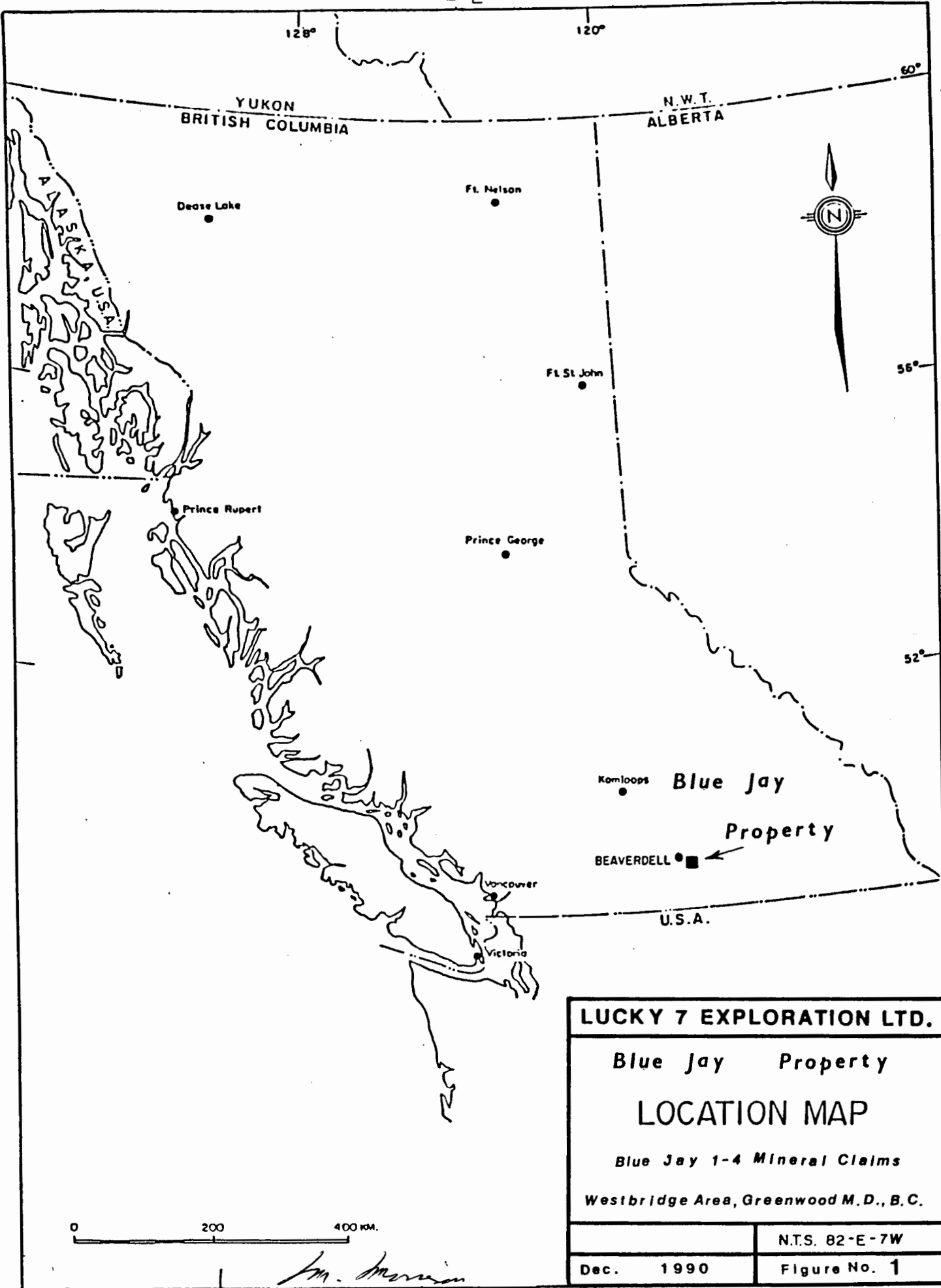
The Blue Jay property, consisting of 4, two-post mineral claims, held under option by Lucky 7 Exploration Ltd. of Kelowna, B.C., is situated on Kloof Ridge, 12 km east-southeast of Beaverdell, B.C.

The property covers a series of old workings aligned along a shear zone cutting metavolcanics of the Anarchist Group (Permian and/or Triassic) at the 1350 metre elevation. The shear zone ranging from 0.3 to 1.3 metres wide, and exposed by trenching intermittently over a strike length of 160 metres, is mineralized with massive pyrite and pyrrhotite and lesser arsenopyrite and chalcopyrite carrying associated precious metals (gold up to 35 g/tonne and silver up to 28 g/tonne).

The property was extensively explored in 1985 by Gewargis Geological Consulting Inc. for Valar Resources Ltd. of Vancouver. Geochemical, geophysical (magnetometer and VLF-EM) and geological surveys were completed, and the shear zone was hand-drilled, blasted and sampled. A 1986 follow-up diamond drill test (235.6 m in 4 drill holes over a 160 metre strike length) proved that the precious metal values were insignificant at depths of 25 to 50 metres below surface on the main shear zone (Gewargis 1985, 1986).

This year (1990) an experimental biogeochemical survey, using the dry (dead wood) twigs of Lodgepole pine and Douglas fir trees, was conducted over 5 grid lines (1 km in total) crossing the main shear zone in an attempt to: (a) test the survey technique over the known shear zone, and (b) find parallel mineralized structures.

No parallel mineralized shear zones were identified, but the Lodgepole pine dry twigs were found to have a high capacity for retaining silver (up to 15.1 ppm in ash). Additional biogeochemical sampling, using Lodgepole pine twigs, is recommended north of the present survey grid, along the strike of the main shear zone.



YUKON
BRITISH COLUMBIA

N.W.T.
ALBERTA

Dease Lake

Ft. Nelson

Ft. St. John

Prince Rupert

Prince George

Kamloops **Blue Jay**
Property

BEAVERDELL

Vancouver

Victoria

U.S.A.

LUCKY 7 EXPLORATION LTD.

Blue Jay Property

LOCATION MAP

Blue Jay 1-4 Mineral Claims

Westbridge Area, Greenwood M.D., B.C.

N.T.S. 82-E-7W

Dec. 1990

Figure No. 1

0 200 400 km.

M. Morrison

INTRODUCTION

This report, written for government assessment work requirements, discusses the results of an experimental biogeochemical survey conducted over a small portion of the Blue Jay property on October 23, 1990.

The Blue Jay property is comprised of four, 2-post claims (Blue Jay 1-4) which cover old mine workings on Kloof Ridge, 1 km east of Crouse Creek, or 12 km east-southeast of Beavercreek, B.C.. The property, staked by F. McNeill and R. Rutherglen of Penticton, B.C., is under option to Lucky 7 Exploration Ltd. of Kelowna, B.C.. Lucky 7 Exploration Ltd. financed the biogeochemical survey.

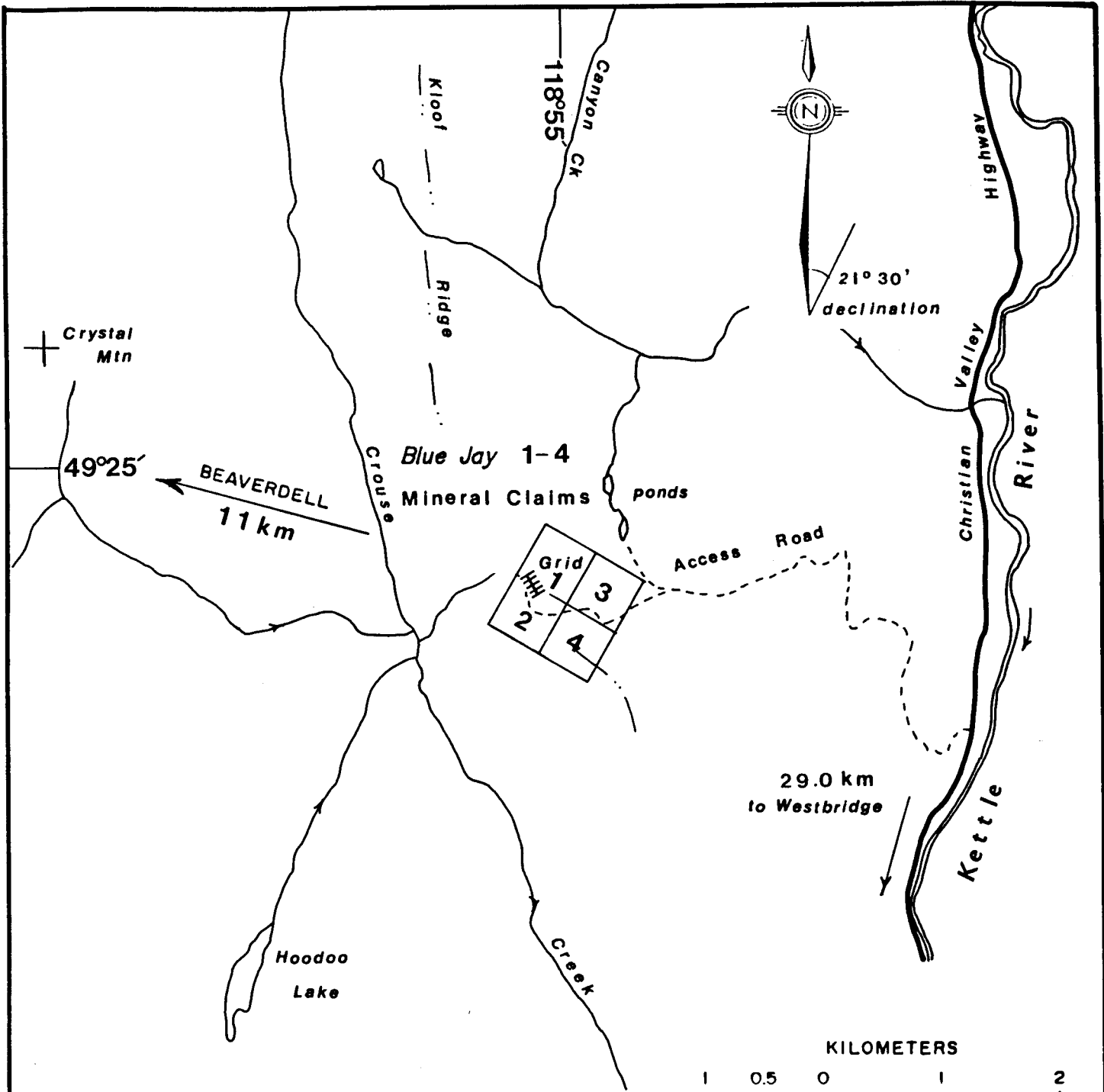
This year's (1990) biogeochemical survey, consisting of 45 samples, collected over 1 km of grid, was centred over a precious metal-bearing mineralized shear zone cutting through volcanic rocks of the Permian and/or Triassic Anarchist Group. The shear zone, called the Blue Jay Shear Zone throughout this report, was also the central target of several surveys carried out by Gewargis Geological Consulting Inc. for Valar Resources Ltd. in 1985-86.

Exploration in 1985 included geochemical (soil), geophysical, (magnetic and VLF-EM), geological (mapping at a scale of 1:5000) and prospecting surveys over a four square kilometre area. The Blue Jay Shear Zone was trenched by hand-drilling and blasting and sampled for precious metals and arsenic (Gewargis, 1985). The 1985 work was followed by a diamond drill program (235.6 metres in 4 holes) to test the Blue Jay Shear Zone at depth. Results were poor (Gewargis, 1986).

This year's (1990) biogeochemical survey was conducted over a mapped portion of the Blue Jay Shear Zone to appraise the effectiveness of the biogeochemical technique. An attempt was also

Continued . . .

38 km



SCALE 1:50000

LUCKY 7 EXPLORATION LTD.

Blue Jay Property

CLAIMS and ACCESS

Blue Jay 1-4 Mineral Claims

Westbridge Area, Greenwood M.D., B.C.

Drawn by M.M.

N.T.S. 82-E-7W

Dec. 1990

Figure No. 2

M. M.

INTRODUCTION - Continued

made to find parallel mineralized shear structures using the biogeochemical technique. The results of the survey are presented in this report, while the values obtained from all samples for the 30 elements tested are listed in Appendix C.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Blue Jay 1-4 mineral claims are located on Kloof Ridge, 1 km east of Crouse Creek, or 12 km east-southeast of Beaveraldell, B.C. (Lat. 49°24'30"; Long. 118°55'; N.T.S. Map 82-E-7W). Access to the property from Westbridge, B.C. (on Highway 33) is north via the Christian Valley Highway for 29.0 kilometres and then westerly 6.7 kilometres on old logging roads to the middle of the property (see Figure 2).

A four-wheel drive vehicle is recommended during the wet spring or autumn seasons.

PHYSICAL FEATURES AND CLIMATE

The Blue Jay 1-4 mineral claims cover a portion of Kloof Ridge - a ridge of hummocky, rocky and forested terrain at the 1300 metre elevation. The ridge separates the steep-sided valley of Crouse Creek on the west from the broader valley of Kettle River on the east. Crouse Creek which lies immediately west of the property flows southeasterly towards the Kettle River.

A forest cover of Lodgepole pine covers the upper elevations on the property while Douglas fir trees are more common on southern or rocky slopes.

The property features rounded rocky ridges separated by shallow drift-filled ravines. Rock exposures equal 10% of the area.

Continued . . .

PHYSICAL FEATURES AND CLIMATE - Continued

Kloof Ridge is used as summer range land for cattle.

Water for drilling purposes is scarce, but two small lakes lie 1 kilometre east of the property (see Figure 2).

The region receives 50 cm of precipitation annually - half of it in the form of winter snow. The winter snow pack of 1 to 1½ metres begins to accumulate in November and lingers in shaded areas until mid-May. The winters in the Beaverdell area are moderate and the summers are cooler than those of the hot Okanagan Valley lying just 50 kilometres to the west.

CLAIM STATUS

The Blue Jay property covered by this year's (1990) survey is made up of the following mineral claims:

<u>CLAIM NAME</u>	<u>UNITS</u>	<u>RECORD DATE</u>	<u>RECORD NO.</u>	<u>MINING DIVISION</u>	<u>EXPIRY* DATE</u>
Blue Jay 1	1	May 6/81	2698	Greenwood	May 6/92
Blue Jay 2	1	May 6/81	2699	Greenwood	May 6/92
Blue Jay 3	1	Jun10/81	2751	Greenwood	Jun10/92
Blue Jay 4	1	Jun10/81	2752	Greenwood	Jun10/92

* The Expiry Date is based on the acceptance of this report for Assessment Work Credits.

The claims were staked by F. McNeill and R. Rutherglen of Penticton, B.C. in 1981.

The claims owned by F. McNeill and R. Rutherglen have been optioned to Lucky 7 Exploration Ltd. of Kelowna which can earn a 100% interest in the property subject to payments and conditions outlined in an agreement dated January 15, 1990.

HISTORY

In 1968, R. Rutherglen staked the Rusty Group of 16 claims to cover a series of old workings that are now covered by the Blue Jay 1-4 mineral claims.

In 1968, D.K. Mustard, P. Eng. of Amax Exploration carried out a geochemical reconnaissance survey on the Rusty Claims. Several soil and chip samples were collected on the property and analyzed for Mo, Cu and Ni only.

In 1981, F. McNeill and R. Rutherglen restaked the Bluejay 1-4 claims, which cover the main workings.

In September 1983, Titan Resources of Keremeos optioned the Blue Jay property and carried out a sampling program on the main zone of old workings (called the Blue Jay Shear Zone in this report).

In 1985, Valar Resources Ltd. of Vancouver, optioned the Blue Jay 1-4 mineral claims and staked a 16 unit claim over the property. Gewargis Geological Consulting Inc. was hired to conduct an exploration program on the property which included establishing a surveyed grid, geological mapping, sampling, geochemical (soil) and geophysical (magnetic and VLF-EM) surveys, hand-drilling and blasting.

In 1986, a diamond drill program of 235.6 metres (4 holes) was conducted on the Blue Jay Shear Zone by Valar Resources Ltd. The results were disappointing and their option was allowed to lapse.

The original Blue Jay 1-4 mineral claims were subsequently optioned to Lucky 7 Exploration Ltd. on January 15, 1990.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Regional Geology of the Crouse Creek area is illustrated on Figure 3 reproduced from a portion of G.S.C. Map 6-1957 by H.W. Little.

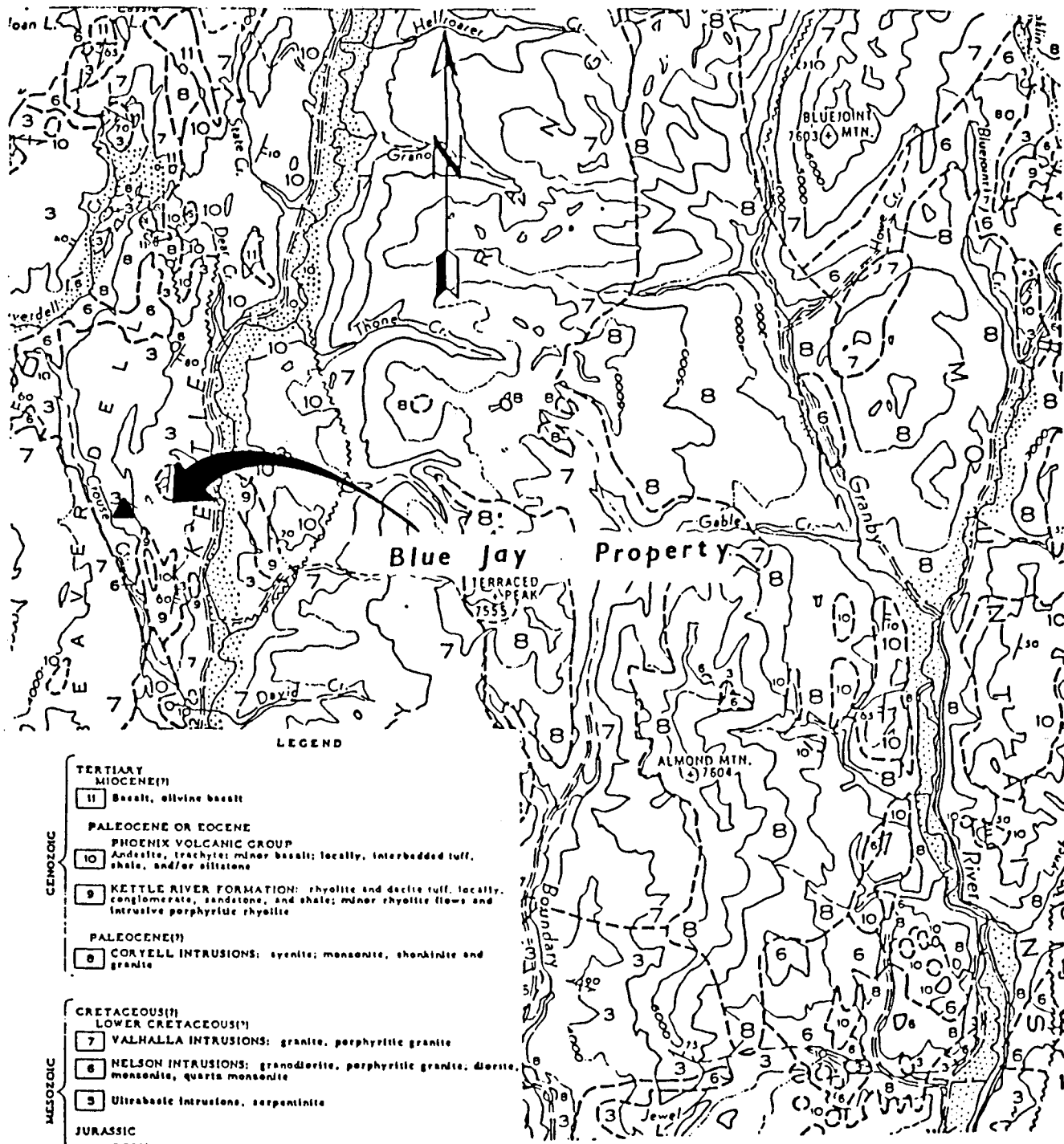
Map 6-1957 indicates that metavolcanics and metasediments of the Anarchist Group (Permian and/or Triassic) underlie most of the wedge between Crouse Creek and the Kettle River. However, 1:5,000 scale geological mapping by W.A. Gewargis et al. (1985) shows that much of the region has been intruded by Nelson (Cretaceous?) dioritic intrusions, and that the Anarchist Group rocks occur as scattered roof pendants. The Blue Jay property covers one such roof pendant, which is cut by the mineralized Blue Jay Shear Zone.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The Blue Jay geology has been described in some detail in an assessment report titled "Geological, Geochemical & Geophysical Report on the Blue Jay Property" by W. A. Gewargis filed with the Department of Mines, Energy and Petroleum Resources in 1985. The geological description that follows describes the geology in the immediate vicinity of the Blue Jay Shear Zone where this year's (1990) biogeochemical survey was conducted.

The main mineralized structure on the property has been identified as a discordant shear zone which cuts fine to medium grained and porphyritic andesitic flow rocks of the Permian Anarchist Group. The volcanic rocks are believed to strike northwest and dip moderately southwest. The shear zone also strikes northwest (330 degrees) and dips gently to moderately southwest, and crosses geological contacts obliquely. Several late, northeast-striking, near-vertical, narrow shears segment the main shear zone with displacements of 1 to 15 metres.

Continued . . .



LEGEND

- TERTIARY**
- MIOCENE(?)**
- 11 Basalt, olivine basalt
- PALEOCENE OR EOCENE**
- PHOENIX VOLCANIC GROUP**
- 10 Andesite, trachyte; minor basalt; locally, interbedded tuff, shale, and/or siltstone
- 9 KETTLE RIVER FORMATION: rhyolite and dacite tuff, locally conglomerate, sandstone, and shale; minor rhyolite flows and intrusive porphyritic rhyolite
- PALEOCENE(?)**
- 8 CORYELL INTRUSIONS: syenite; monzonite, shonkinite and granite
- MESOZOIC**
- CRETACEOUS(?)**
- LOWER CRETACEOUS(?)**
- 7 VALHALLA INTRUSIONS: granite, porphyritic granite
- 6 NELSON INTRUSIONS: granodiorite, porphyritic granite, diorite, monzonite, quartz monzonite
- 5 Ultrabasic intrusions, serpentinite
- JURASSIC**
- 4 ROSSLAND GROUP
Andesite, tuff; agglomerate and flow breccia; minor greywacke
- PALAEZOIC**
- PERMIAN(?)**
- 3 ANARCHIST GROUP
Greenstone, greywacke, limestone; paragneiss
- PENNSYLVANIAN AND/OR PERMIAN**
- 2 MOUNT ROBERTS FORMATION: greywacke, greenstone, limestone; paragneiss
- PROTEZOIC(?)**
- 1 MONASHEE AND GRAND FORKS GROUPS
Paragneiss; minor crystalline limestone and pegmatite

LUCKY 7 EXPLORATION LTD.

Blue Jay Property

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

Blue Jay 1-4 Mineral Claims

Westbridge Area, Greenwood M.D., B.C.

N.T.S. 82-E-7W

Dec. 1990

Figure No. 3

J.M. Morrison

after G.S.C. Map 6-1957

1 inch = 4 miles

PROPERTY GEOLOGY - Continued

Andesite within the shear zone has been replaced with silica, brecciated, and mended with later silica. Silica has also flooded the country rock yielding a rock named "cherty andesite" in the 1986 Valar Resources' drill logs.

Massive pyrite and pyrrhotite (up to 50%), and lesser chalcopyrite and arsenopyrite (trace to 1%) have filled late open spaces within the shear zone breccia. The best gold values (up to 35 g/tonne) appear to be associated with late chalcopyrite and arsenopyrite mineralization.

The brecciated, silicified shear zone can be traced for at least 250 metres along strike, but the best sulphide zones are found within the central 160 metre portion explored by a series of pits and sampled by Valar Resources Ltd. (Gewargis, 1985). The position of the shear zone outlined by the pits is illustrated on Figures 4-7 accompanying this report.

An examination of the pits reveals that some sulphide mineralization has been injected into narrow cross shears and flat-lying joints for distances of 3 to 6 metres from the main shear zone.

The four diamond drill holes drilled for Valar Resources Ltd. in 1986 were designed to cut the westerly dipping shear zone at depths of 25 to 50 metres from three locations along the best mineralized, 160 metre, portion of the Blue Jay Shear Zone.

In the opinion of W.G. Gewargis (Gewargis, 1986) the mineralized shear zone was intercepted in each drill hole. The extent of sulphide mineralization was found to be less than that observed on surface in all cases and the best gold intercept was only 2.6 g/tonne over 0.6 metres, or 1.7 g/tonne over 1.3 metres, in DDH 86-3.

BIOGEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

Grid

A Baseline of 200 metres was measured parallel the Blue Jay Shear Zone at 330 degrees azimuth, and five grid lines at 50 metre intervals were then measured for 100 metres to the northeast and southwest of the shear zone as illustrated on Figures 4-7. Grid stations were flagged at 25 metre intervals along each line. A Topolite belt chain and a Silva Ranger compass were used to establish the grid during the course of the biogeochemical survey.

The Survey

The writer has discovered from previous surveys on other properties that the dry (dead wood) twigs of Douglas fir give higher biogeochemical values for most elements than do fresh (live wood) twigs (Morrison, 1990). The dry twigs of Douglas fir were therefore favored for the Blue Jay property survey. It was discovered, however, that only Lodgepole pine trees were available on the northern portion of the survey area, and although the mixing of survey mediums is undesirable, it was unavoidable on the Blue Jay property. In the end, three mediums were used for the survey: Douglas fir twigs, Lodgepole pine twigs and Douglas fir bark. The three mediums are identified on Figures 4-7 accompanying this report.

Dry twigs were cut from 3 or 4 trees at each grid station. An attempt was made to use equal sized trees throughout the survey and trees of 15 to 20 cm diameter were used wherever possible. An average of 300 g of twigs of $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ cm diameter were collected for each sample and placed in kitchen garbage bags for shipment to the laboratory.

Continued . . .

BIOGEOCHEMICAL SURVEY - Continued

The Survey - Continued

All 45 of the biogeochemical samples were shipped to Acme Analytical Laboratories in Vancouver for ashing and ICP analysis for 30 elements.

The values obtained for silver, copper, arsenic and cadmium have been plotted and contoured on Figures 4-7, respectively. The other 26 elements tested do not appear to give meaningful results when compared with the geology of the property and they have not been plotted. The values obtained for all 30 elements as well as the laboratory procedures used for analyses are listed in Appendix C.

DISCUSSION - BIOGEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

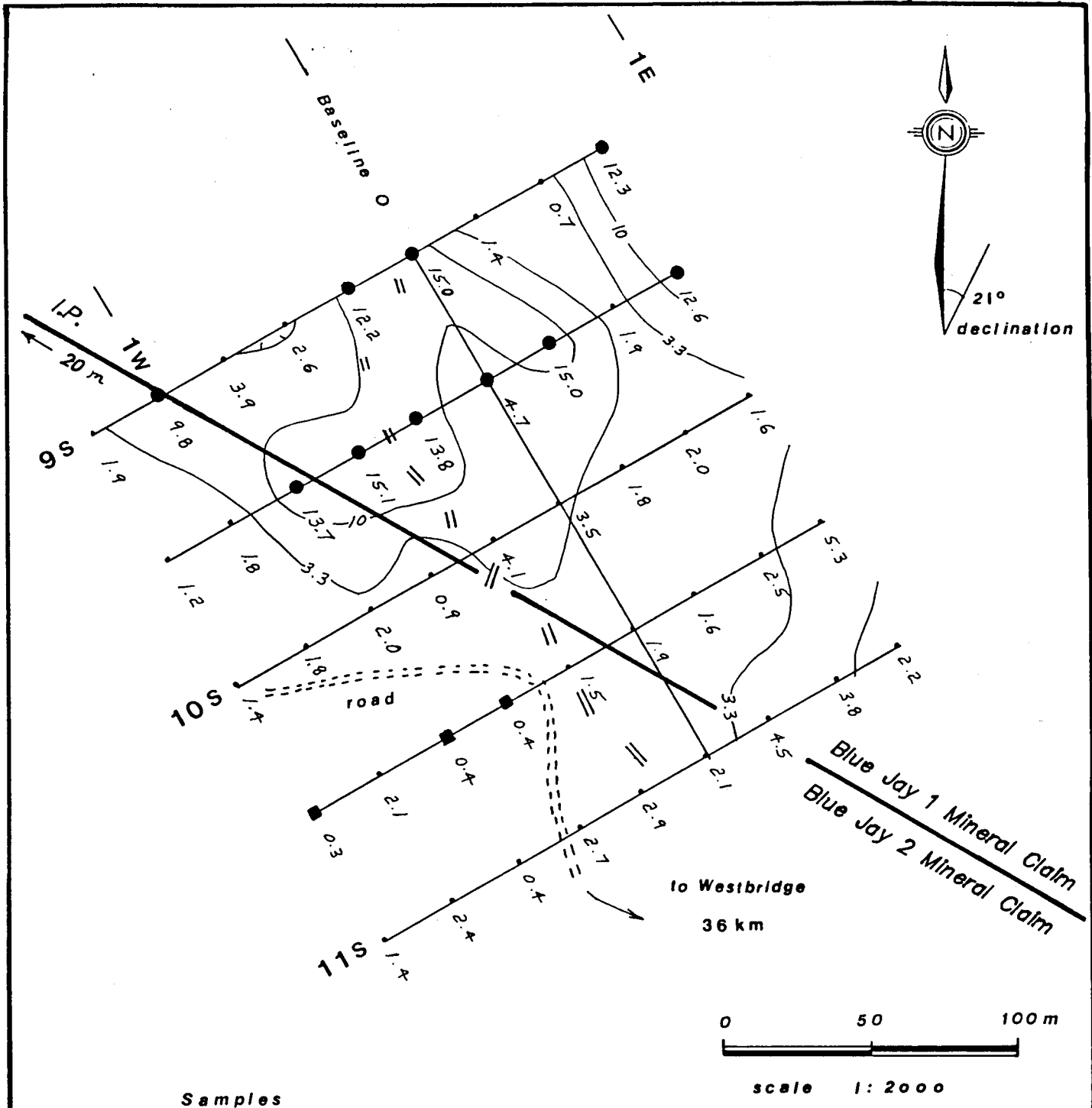
General Comment

Clearly the mixing of sample mediums (mentioned above) has hampered the interpretation of the biogeochemical survey results. All of the Lodgepole pine samples, with the exception of one, contain greater than 10 parts per million (ppm) silver, which is 5 times the silver content of the average Douglas fir sample (see Figure 4). The bark of the Douglas fir, likewise, contains almost twice the copper of the other sample mediums (see Figure 5).

Silver

Figure 4 illustrates the silver biogeochemical distribution of the mixed medium survey. The silver has been contoured at 3.3 and 10 parts per million (ppm). The silver content of the

Continued . . .

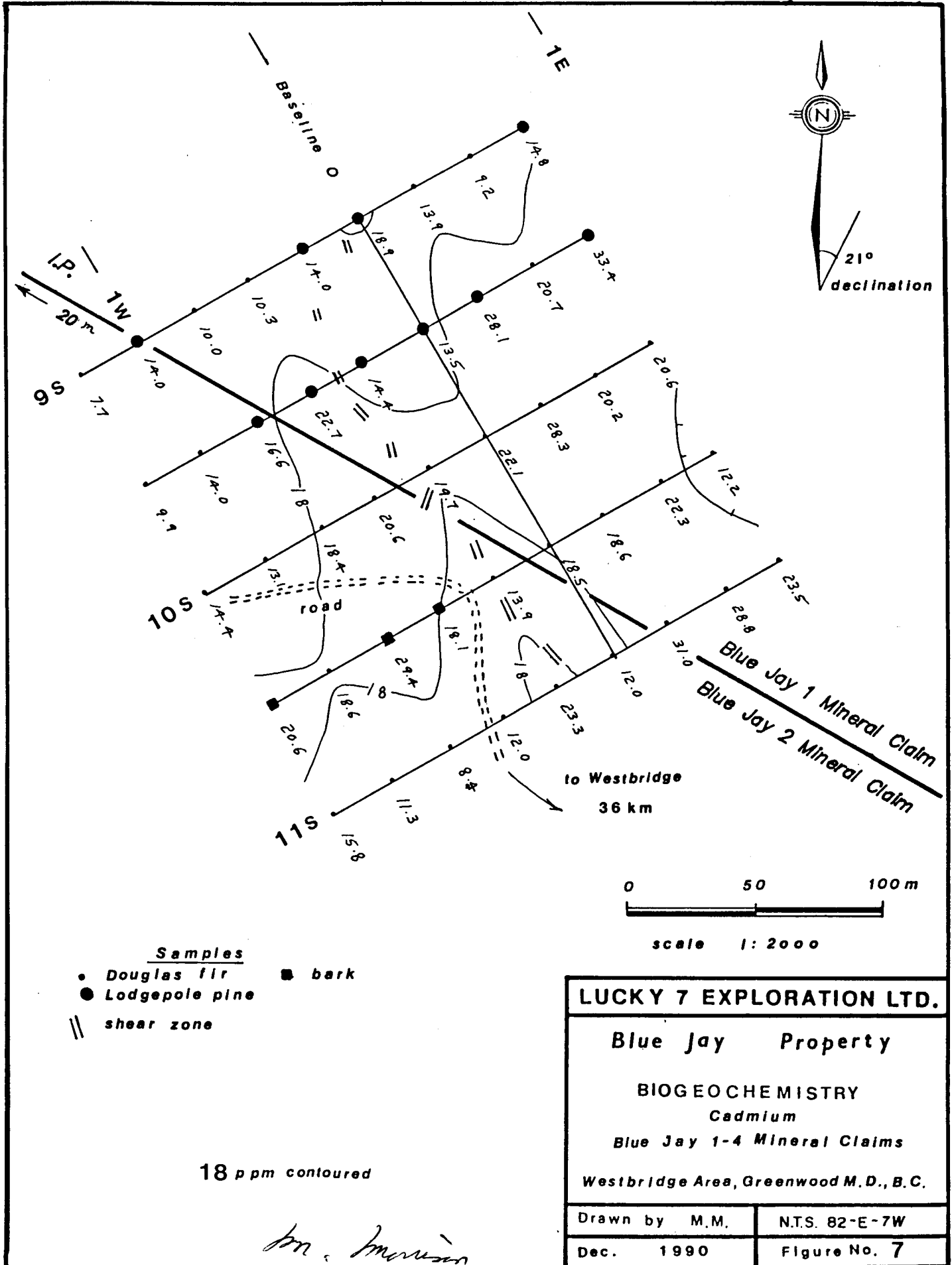


- Samples
- Douglas fir
 - Lodgepole pine
 - bark
 - || shear zone

3.3+10 ppm contoured

J.M. Morrison

LUCKY 7 EXPLORATION LTD.	
Blue Jay Property	
BIOGEOCHEMISTRY	
Silver	
Blue Jay 1-4 Mineral Claims	
Westbridge Area, Greenwood M.D., B.C.	
Drawn by M.M.	N.T.S. 82-E-7W
Dec. 1990	Figure No. 4



DISCUSSION - BIOGEOCHEMICAL SURVEY - Continued

Silver - Continued

Lodgepole pine samples is effective in outlining the Blue Jay shear zone with values of 13.8 to 15.1 ppm near the zone. The Douglas fir samples, on the other hand, vaguely outline the zone.

A silver content of greater than 3 ppm in the ash of dry Douglas fir twigs is considered anomalous on other Beaverdell area properties surveyed by the writer and the area of greater than 3.3 ppm east of the Baseline on lines 10+50S and 11S (see Figure 4) may be significant although the anomaly is not supported by other elements of the survey. The area is covered by till.

Although the results of the silver biogeochemistry do not outline any new zones parallel the Blue Jay Shear Zone, they do point out the capacity of the Lodgepole pine twigs to collect silver and a further sampling of Lodgepole pine twigs should be conducted north of the present survey area along the projected strike of the Blue Jay Shear Zone.

Copper

Figure 5 illustrates the copper values obtained from the mixed medium survey. The copper values range from 82 to 275 ppm. The 130 copper contour (selected visually) roughly outlines the Blue Jay shear zone, and also shows an area of elevated copper values over the southwest portion of the grid. The copper survey, however, does not support the silver anomaly east of the Baseline on lines 10+50S and 11S.

The copper biogeochemistry is considered to be semi-effective at outlining the Blue Jay Shear Zone.

DISCUSSION - BIOGEOCHEMICAL SURVEY - Continued

Arsenic

Arsenic at the 120 ppm level outlines much of the Blue Jay Shear Zone on Figure 6. However, half of the grid area has arsenic values greater than 120 ppm and the pattern of arsenic distribution does not correlate well with the other surveys.

Arsenic is generally not considered a reliable biogeochemical element because some of it is lost during the ashing process.

Cadmium

The cadmium values of the survey have been plotted on Figure 7. The cadmium values have a narrow range of 7.7 to 28.3 ppm, and the 18 ppm value selected for contouring does not outline any feature in common with the geology. Most notably, the Blue Jay shear zone is not outlined by the Cadmium survey.

Summary

Of the 30 elements analyzed biogeochemically, silver appears to best outline the Blue Jay Shear Zone, while copper works relatively well. Elevated arsenic values are widespread over the survey area and therefore are not useful in defining exploration targets. Elevated cadmium values do not correlate well with either the geology or other elements, and serve no use for exploration on the property.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

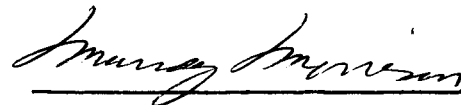
The October 1990 biogeochemical survey conducted over a portion of the Blue Jay Shear Zone proved the effectiveness of the technique at outlining the shear zone. The biogeochemical values for silver worked particularly well, while copper values worked to a lesser extent. The other 28, of a total 30 elements analyzed, did not yield useful data.

One surprise of the experimental survey was the discovery that the dry (dead wood) twigs of Lodgepole pine have a great capacity for retaining silver (up to 15.1 ppm in ash).

The results of this year's survey do not suggest that other mineralized shear zones parallel the Blue Jay Shear Zone, but do indicate that the Blue Jay Shear Zone continues north of the grid area.

Further biogeochemical sampling, using the dry twigs of Lodgepole pine, should be conducted north of the present grid area, along the projected strike of the Blue Jay Shear Zone.

December 31, 1990
Kelowna, B.C.



Murray Morrison - B.Sc.

REFERENCES

Gewargis, W.A.

- 1985: Geological, Geochemical & Geophysical Report on the Blue Jay Property, Westbridge Area, Greenwood Mining Division.*
- 1986: Diamond Drill Logs, Drill Holes 86-1 to 86-4, Blue Jay Property, Westbridge Area, Greenwood Mining Division.

Little, H.W.

- 1957: Geology, Kettle River (East Half) British Columbia, G.S.C. Map 6-1957.

Morrison, M.S.

- 1990: Biogeochemical Assessment Report on the Auri Claim Group, Beaverdell Area, Greenwood Mining Division.*
- 1990: Biogeochemical Assessment Report on the W 1&2 Mineral Claims, Beaverdell Area, Greenwood Mining Division.*

Pringle, D.W.

- 1983: Report on the Blue Jay 1-4 Mineral Claims, Westbridge Area, Greenwood Mining Division. Company report for Titan Resources Ltd. of Keremeos, B.C.

* These references are filed as Assessment Reports with the British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources.

APPENDIX A

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

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

1. I graduated from the University of British Columbia in 1969 with a B.Sc. Degree in Geology.
2. I have been working in all phases of mining exploration in Canada for the past twenty years.
3. During the past twenty years, I have intermittently held responsible positions as a geologist with several mineral exploration companies in Canada.
4. I have examined many mineral properties in Southern British Columbia during the past twenty years.
5. I have conducted biogeochemical surveys on three other properties in Southern British Columbia in recent years.
6. I conducted and/or supervised the Biogeochemical Survey outlined in this report.

December 31, 1990

Kelowna, B.C.


Murray Morrison - B.Sc.

APPENDIX B

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES - ON THE BLUE JAY 1-4 MINERAL CLAIMS

Statement of Expenditures in connection with a Biogeochemical Survey carried out on the Blue Jay 1-4 Mineral Claims located 12 km east-southeast of Beaverdell, B.C. (N.T.S. Map 82-E-7W) for the year 1990.

BIOGEOCHEMICAL SURVEY (1.0 KM)

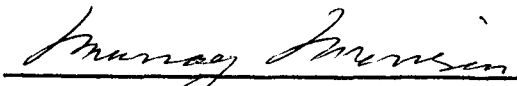
M. Morrison, geologist	1 day @ \$225.00	\$ 225.
C. Brett, assistant	1 day @ \$100.00	100.
R. Rutherglen, assistant	1 day @ \$100.00	100.
Travel, 4x4 (including gasoline and insurance)	1 day @ \$ 70.00	70.
Meals and Lodging	- no charge -	0.
Flagging and beltchain thread		5.
Sample bags		5.
Bus express samples to Vancouver lab		9.
45 biogeochemical samples analyzed for 30 elements by I.C.P. @ \$5.25 each		<u>236.</u>
	sub-total	\$ 750.

REPORT PREPARATION COSTS

M. Morrison, geologist	1 day @ \$225.00/day	\$ 225.
Drafting and typing		50.
Copying reports		<u>10.</u>
	sub-total	\$ 285.
	<u>GRAND TOTAL</u>	<u>\$1035.</u>

I hereby certify that the preceding statement is a true statement of monies expended in connection with the Biogeochemical Survey carried out on October 23, 1990.

December 31, 1990


Murray Morrison - Geologist

APPENDIX C

BIOGEOCHEMICAL I.C.P. ANALYSIS

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

M.S. Morrison File # 90-5580 Page 1
684 Balsam Road, Kelowna BC V1W 1B9

SAMPLE#	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	ASH
	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	wt. gm
L9+00S 1+25W	2	135	147	1796	1.9	16	7 5714	.87	71	5	ND	2 1379	7.7	2	2	17 22.46	.881	7	9 1.28	954	.05	266 1.57	.19 1.61	4	3.19						
L9+00S 1+00W	3	133	444	1063	9.8	26	8 2529	2.08	120	5	ND	4 648	14.0	3	3	42 10.13	.690	16	19 .93	420	.11	127 2.44	.30 1.55	5	1.83						
L9+00S 0+75W	2	107	167	1253	3.9	14	6 3397	1.00	98	5	ND	1 1094	10.0	2	2	20 20.63	.619	7	9 .79	996	.07	210 1.85	.18 1.19	1	2.00						
L9+00S 0+50W	1	93	125	1376	2.6	11	5 4538	.60	79	5	ND	1 1707	10.3	2	2	12 29.01	.532	6	5 .75	995	.03	196 1.30	.13 .89	1	2.39						
L9+00S 0+25W	2	130	337	1090	12.2	23	8 2654	2.20	179	5	ND	4 640	14.0	2	2	39 10.00	.654	15	17 .87	357	.11	138 2.52	.30 1.36	1	1.48						
L9+00S 0+00E	2	124	334	1332	15.0	22	7 3022	1.85	235	5	ND	4 845	18.9	2	2	36 13.01	.677	14	19 .89	381	.10	185 2.33	.29 1.28	1	1.58						
L9+00S 0+25E	2	104	160	1343	1.4	15	7 4125	1.07	236	5	ND	1 1403	13.9	2	2	21 20.76	.651	8	10 .60	1483	.06	133 1.44	.22 .99	1	3.03						
L9+00S 0+50E	1	82	77	1067	.7	9	4 4465	.57	274	5	ND	1 2030	9.2	2	2	11 27.31	.599	5	5 .68	842	.04	202 1.10	.16 1.97	1	3.08						
L9+00S 0+75E	2	111	219	1318	12.3	19	6 2586	1.48	554	5	ND	3 883	14.8	2	2	29 16.74	.644	11	14 .92	567	.08	184 1.83	.27 1.38	1	1.74						
L9+50S 1+25W	1	96	91	1616	1.2	8	5 3820	.66	110	5	ND	2 1493	9.9	2	2	13 25.66	.767	5	9 1.12	1502	.04	255 1.36	.18 1.53	2	2.18						
L9+50S 1+00W	1	106	113	1746	1.8	8	4 4957	.52	60	5	ND	1 1648	14.0	2	2	10 27.61	.773	5	6 1.14	1003	.03	282 1.20	.12 1.90	2	3.13						
L9+50S 0+75W	2	117	278	1257	13.7	18	7 2784	1.45	85	5	ND	3 877	16.6	3	2	27 18.56	.602	11	16 .97	429	.07	223 1.90	.19 1.28	1	1.59						
L9+50S 0+50W	3	149	339	1444	15.1	24	8 4994	1.95	218	5	ND	4 833	22.7	5	2	35 12.25	.784	13	21 1.14	333	.09	246 2.13	.27 1.90	1	1.46						
L9+50S 0+25W	2	137	163	1256	13.8	13	6 4781	.98	131	5	ND	2 1577	14.4	2	2	18 25.27	.566	8	10 .68	725	.06	250 1.40	.17 1.23	1	2.39						
L9+50S 0+00E	2	110	216	1061	4.7	17	6 3205	1.51	128	5	ND	3 670	13.5	4	2	29 15.69	.811	11	13 1.10	405	.08	229 2.03	.26 2.02	1	1.90						
L9+50S 0+25E	2	113	220	1550	15.0	16	5 4006	1.22	210	5	ND	3 993	28.1	2	2	24 19.71	.683	10	11 1.09	459	.07	282 1.77	.24 1.55	1	1.06						
L9+50S 0+50E	1	97	107	2558	1.9	7	4 5381	.48	99	5	ND	1 1934	20.7	2	2	9 29.75	.698	5	6 1.16	1074	.03	340 .98	.14 2.08	1	2.67						
L9+50S 0+75E	2	95	193	1351	12.6	13	5 4100	1.10	97	5	ND	3 1007	33.4	2	2	21 20.33	.658	9	10 1.20	447	.06	226 1.61	.19 1.78	1	2.44						
L10+00S 1+25W	1	132	156	1533	1.4	10	5 5219	.74	647	5	ND	2 1257	14.4	2	2	15 26.29	.812	6	19 1.01	676	.04	230 1.38	.17 1.78	1	3.09						
L10+00S 1+00W	1	105	110	1791	1.8	7	4 6414	.53	109	5	ND	1 1392	13.1	2	2	10 27.40	.824	4	12 1.13	806	.03	277 1.10	.14 2.83	1	3.40						
L10+00S 0+75W	1	115	149	1955	2.0	9	6 6494	.52	120	5	ND	1 1930	18.4	2	2	10 26.57	.873	5	14 1.48	990	.03	341 1.12	.24 2.99	2	2.91						
L10+00S 0+50W	1	147	166	1092	.9	10	4 2896	.82	209	5	ND	2 1463	20.6	2	2	16 24.57	.904	6	14 1.03	504	.04	219 .99	.15 2.51	1	3.37						
L10+00S 0+25W	1	126	112	1851	4.1	8	5 4930	.59	149	5	ND	2 1163	19.7	2	2	11 28.84	.691	5	15 .95	838	.03	269 .78	.14 2.15	2	3.24						
L10+00S 0+00E	1	141	111	1915	3.5	8	4 4198	.53	111	5	ND	2 1421	22.1	2	2	11 27.74	.821	5	16 1.13	966	.03	293 .85	.15 2.97	2	2.91						
L10+00S 0+25E	1	111	155	1878	1.8	8	4 6254	.69	81	5	ND	2 1612	28.3	2	2	14 25.42	.772	6	20 1.05	803	.04	312 1.07	.17 2.29	2	3.30						
L10+00S 0+50E	1	97	124	1512	2.0	8	4 3299	.63	92	5	ND	1 2003	20.2	2	2	12 27.65	.689	6	13 1.04	724	.03	258 1.08	.14 1.56	1	3.66						
L10+00S 0+75E	1	91	148	1634	1.6	12	4 4244	.67	103	5	ND	3 1378	20.6	2	2	13 28.13	.516	7	19 .83	637	.04	223 1.05	.14 1.28	2	3.56						
L10+50S 1+25W	1	275	40	893	.3	4	3 3086	.18	69	5	ND	3 1753	18.6	2	2	4 34.77	.588	2	2 .37	959	.01	186 1.35	.05 1.87	1	3.32						
L10+50S 1+00W	2	139	38	2078	2.1	13	4 5678	.18	120	5	ND	2 1557	22.4	2	2	3 28.68	1.223	2	13 1.79	865	.01	342 .82	.07 5.44	2	2.03						
L10+50S 0+75W	1	213	32	963	.4	2	2 2527	.14	78	5	ND	2 1682	29.1	2	2	3 35.10	.552	2	2 .30	899	.01	187 .60	.05 1.99	1	3.90						
L10+50S 0+50W	1	171	29	900	.4	2	2 2062	.17	74	5	ND	2 1801	18.1	2	2	4 35.45	.435	2	3 .31	888	.01	159 .55	.04 1.39	1	4.86						
L10+50S 0+25W	1	105	112	1776	1.5	6	3 4183	.47	51	5	ND	1 1323	13.9	2	2	9 29.68	.837	4	14 .92	790	.02	263 .90	.11 2.86	2	3.11						
L10+50S 0+00E	1	134	161	2078	1.9	10	4 4542	.79	68	5	ND	2 1193	18.5	2	2	15 25.74	.749	7	15 .87	635	.04	269 .97	.15 1.59	4	2.57						
L10+50S 0+25E	2	124	189	1653	1.6	11	5 3846	.87	66	5	ND	2 1286	18.6	2	2	17 25.45	.665	7	17 .84	636	.04	215 1.05	.17 1.42	1	2.44						
L10+50S 0+50E	1	109	106	2038	2.5	6	4 4062	.43	69	5	ND	1 1638	22.3	2	2	8 30.86	.637	5	18 1.23	835	.02	309 .71	.13 1.64	3	2.84						
L10+50S 0+75E	2	116	170	1234	5.3	12	5 3211	.93	145	5	ND	2 1436	12.2	3	2	19 24.84	.636	7	16 .57	706	.05	170 1.35	.20 1.29	1	2.58						
STANDARD C	18	58	39	131	7.1	72	31 1051	3.98	41	20	7	40	52 19.1	15	21	59 .45	.094	40	59 .89	179	.07	34 1.89	.06 .14	13	-						

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

DATE RECEIVED: OCT 29 1990 DATE REPORT MAILED: Nov 5/90. SIGNED BY: *C. Leung* D. TOYE, C. LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppm	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	ASH wt. gm
L11+00S 1+25W	1	108	123	2247	1.4	8	4	8274	.66	57	5	ND	2	1669	15.8	2	2	12	26.98	.701	5	8	1.34	246	.03	281	1.00	.14	2.24	5	3.56
L11+00S 1+00W	1	184	190	1350	2.4	15	8	5105	1.27	101	5	ND	1	1286	11.3	4	2	20	21.61	.809	6	10	1.02	204	.05	226	1.48	.17	1.30	3	1.98
L11+00S 0+75W	1	115	107	1653	.4	8	4	3603	.67	95	5	ND	1	1725	8.4	2	2	11	28.43	.899	4	6	.91	328	.03	268	1.02	.14	2.65	4	3.92
L11+00S 0+50W	1	110	77	2708	2.7	4	3	6535	.37	138	5	ND	1	1484	12.0	2	3	6	30.94	.765	3	7	1.41	271	.02	364	.84	.12	3.36	3	2.57
L11+00S 0+25W	1	145	90	2763	2.9	9	4	10789	.58	123	5	ND	1	1314	23.3	2	2	10	29.07	.893	4	8	1.22	214	.02	318	1.06	.12	2.67	3	2.44
L11+00S 0+00E	1	107	111	2379	2.1	8	3	4781	.54	239	5	ND	1	1350	12.0	2	2	10	31.59	.581	4	15	1.04	207	.03	295	.88	.14	1.55	4	2.48
L11+00S 0+25E	1	116	166	1982	4.5	14	6	6432	.87	246	5	ND	1	1489	31.0	2	3	16	27.33	.586	7	18	.93	200	.04	224	1.36	.16	1.13	6	2.75
L11+00S 0+50E	2	125	244	1645	3.8	15	7	4875	1.29	619	5	ND	2	1100	28.8	6	4	25	20.89	.638	9	15	.67	157	.06	174	1.64	.18	1.10	5	2.09
L11+00S 0+75E	1	85	96	1687	2.2	4	3	5842	.38	489	5	ND	1	1692	23.5	2	2	7	32.63	.584	5	6	.95	186	.02	261	1.04	.09	1.27	5	3.47

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