ASSESSMENT REPORT

on

KOG CLAIMS

Dunn Lake - Baldy Mountain Area

Kamloops Mining Division

NTS 92 P/8 E

Latitude 51° 28'N
Longitude 120° 03'W

Owners and Operators

F.P. O'Grady
P. Klewchuk

Report by
Peter Klewchuk
Geologist

June 28, 1991

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1.00 INTRODUCTION

1.10 Location and Access

The KOG claims are located approximately 35 kilometers north of Kamloops, 4 kilometers northeast of Dunn Lake, on the upper north slopes of Baldy Mountain (Fig. 1). The claims are in the Kamloops Mining Division and are centered at approximately 51° 28'N, 120° 03'W, on NTS map 92 P/8 E.

Access is off Highway 5 at Barrier or Little Fort to north of Dunn Lake, from where the Fire Lookout road is taken to the upper southwest slopes of Baldy Mountain. The claims are then accessed on foot a distance of about 2 kilometers north of the Fire Lookout.

1.20 History

The area of the present KOG claims has been explored by a number of companies within the past 20 years.

Assessment Report 4267 by R. Wolfe written in 1972 details a soil geochem survey which delineated a molybdenum anomaly on the SS claims on Baldy Mountain.

In May, 1980 Cominco Ltd. staked the Baldy claims to cover the anomaly and completed a geological mapping and geochemical surveying program, reported on by J.C. Caelles in Assessment Report 9156. The Baldy claims covered most of the area of the present KOG claims and an additional block of ground to the south.

In 1983 J.M. Dawson completed Assessment Report 11,769 for Barrier Reef Resources Ltd. on geological and geochemical work on the MS claims, staked in 1978 and located just west and south of the present KOG claims.

Assessment Report 16524 by R.S. Adamson for Big Ben Resources details a reconnaissance geochemical survey on the Wren and Thrush claims which were staked in 1986; Wren 5 currently adjoins the KOG claims to the south.

These reports outline favourable geochemical results for base metal and molybdenum mineralization in the vicinity of the KOG claims.

Two mined deposits occur south of the KOG claims; the Chu Chua volcanogenic massive sulfide deposit is about 10 kilometers south of the KOG claims and the Windpass former gold producer is about 3 1/2 kilometers to the south. The Windpass mineralization has similarities to mineralization seen on the KOG claims. It was discovered in 1916 and brought into production in 1933 at 50 tons per day and produced until 1939. According to Dawson in Assessment

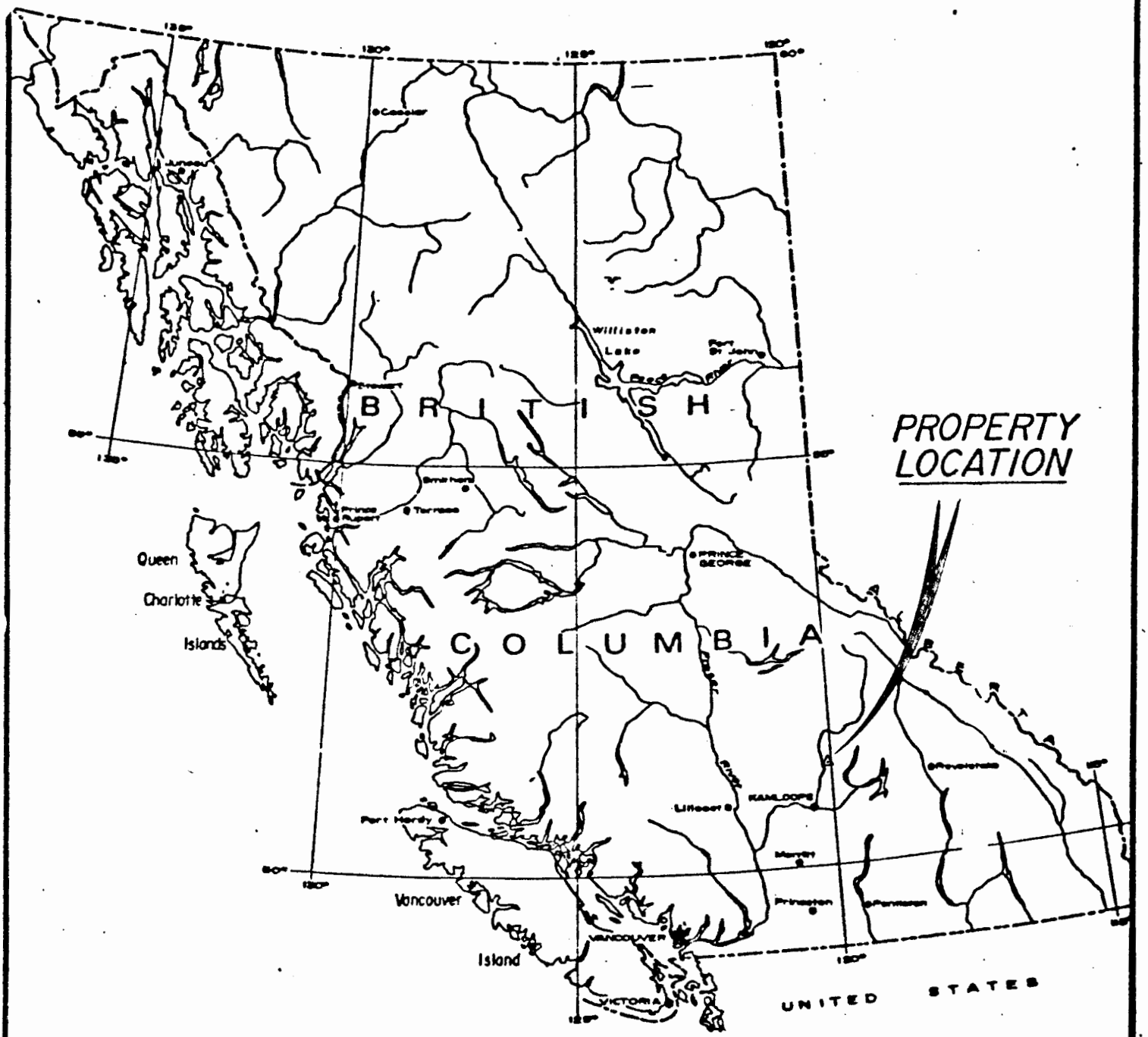

Figure 1

KOG CLAIMS

LOCATION MAP

Report 11,769, "Total production is recorded as 102,996 tons from which 34,456 oz. gold, 1719 oz. silver and 173,939 lbs. of copper was produced. Minor production from leasors was carried out until 1944".

1.30 Property

The KOG property presently includes 17 two-post claims (Fig. 2), staked in April and July of 1990 by F.P.O'Grady and P.Klewchuk who are the current owners.

Claim Name	Record No.	Date of Record	Due
KOG 1	9214	April 7, 1990	1994
KOG 2	9215	"	"
KOG 3	9216	"	"
KOG 4	9217	"	"
KOG 5	9218	"	"
KOG 6	9219	"	"
KOG 9	9220	"	"
KOG 10	9221	"	"
KOG 11	9222	"	"
KOG 12	9223	"	"
KOG 13	9224	"	"
KOG 14	9225	"	"
KOG 15	9226	"	"
KOG 16	9227	"	"
KOG 8	9609	July 28, 1990	"
KOG 9	9610	"	"
KOG 17	9611	"	"

1.40 Program

In 1990 a program of prospecting, geochemical sampling and geologic evaluation was conducted on the KOG claims.

Three days were spent on the property, operating from a base camp established near the Fire Lookout on Baldy Mountain which is the closest road access to the claims. Two days were spent travelling from and returning to Kimberley and Cranbrook where the individuals who worked on the property reside.

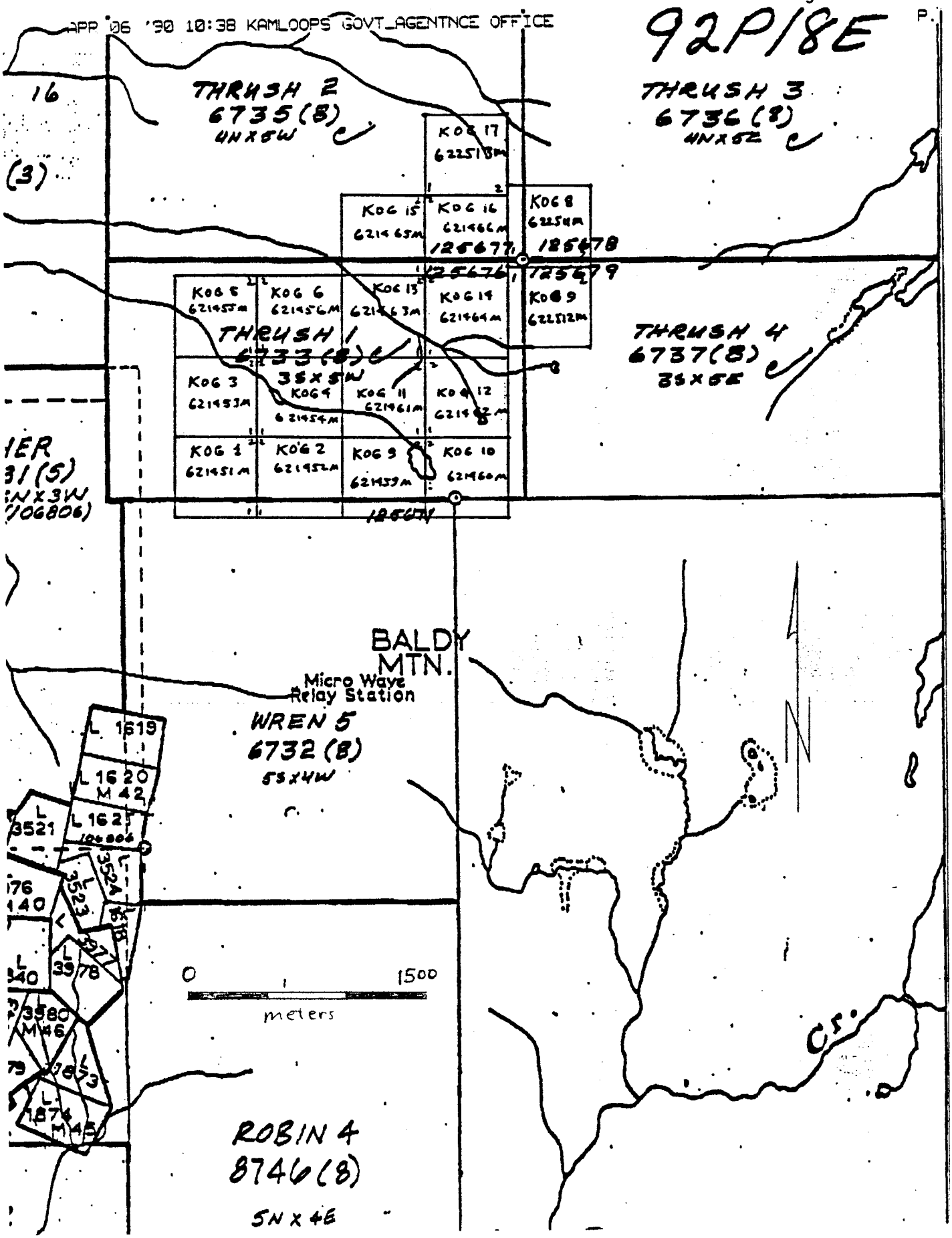

Figure 2. Claim Map

2.00 GEOLOGY

2.10 Regional Geology

The Dunn Lake Area north of Kamloops, B.C. is covered by BC MEMPR Preliminary Map 56 "Geology of the Adams Plateau - Clearwater Area" by Paul Schiarizza, V.A. Preto, G.B. McLaren, L.J. Diakow, and D. Forster, 1984.

The KOG claims cover the western contact of the Cretaceous Baldy Batholith and the Devonian to Permian age Fennell Formation volcanic and sedimentary rocks.

The Fennell Formation is an allochthonous internally imbricated oceanic assemblage of meta-basalt, chert, meta-argillite, quartzite and marble. Intrusive rocks within the formation, which may be related to the volcanics, consist of gabbro, diorite and diabase. In the area of the KOG claims the Baldy Batholith appears to be mainly of quartz monzonite composition.

The Windpass deposit located about 3 1/2 kilometers south of the KOG claims is hosted by diorite of the Fennell Formation; samples collected from the dump at the adit which carried significant magnetite also have very significant gold mineralization. Gold and magnetite apparently occured with quartz veining within a shear zone in the diorite.

2.20 Property Geology

The quartz monzonite - Fennell Formation contact on the KOG claims runs generally northwest with the batholith to the northeast.

On the property the Fennell Formation rocks include well bedded quartzites, quartz-mica schists and hornfels. Locally there is rusty argillite with minor pyrrhotite. One local occurrence of vesicular basalt was noted on the KOG 16 claim. The volcanics and sediments tend to be somewhat complexly deformed with tight folding evident by local strong changes in bedding attitudes; small scale folding can be seen in a few places.

Massive diorite is a common mafic rock on the property, usually associated with quartzites or argillites but also seen in contact with the quartz monzonite. Although typically quite massive in character, the diorite is locally weakly to moderately foliated. The effects of intrusion of the quartz monzonite are evident as veins of epidote alteration in the dikes and sills of diorite which cut through the metasedimentary rocks. In the vicinity of aplite dikes, the diorite can be chloritic and albitic - altered.

Numerous small dikes and pods of aplite and pegmatite exist within the metasedimentary and volcanic rocks on the property. In a few places extensive quartz veining is developed, often with minor amounts of sulfides or molybdenite. On KOG 16 near the top of the southwest-facing cliffs, at a quartz monzonite - quartzite contact, a myriad of small felsic intrusions exists within the sediments; these include feldspar porphyries and quartz porphyries as well as numerous quartz veins. The siliceous metasedimentary rocks in the area are quite strongly altered. This area to the north boundary of the claims appears to contain the most favourably altered sediments seen on the property.

The quartz monzonite seen on the KOG claims typically is coarse-grained, normally quite equigranular but in places porphyritic with small K-feldspar phenocrysts up to 2 cm long. Biotite is a common mafic mineral. A few narrow aplite dikes and pegmatitic pods occur within the quartz monzonite, commonly trending about N65E with near-vertical dip. Locally a pale green plagioclase feldspar porphyry exists within the quartz monzonite as irregular patches and dikes, often with sheared contacts.

A few veins of magnetite exist within the quartz monzonite, suggesting an oxidizing intrusive and one which could be favourable for gold mineralization. Previously-noted occurrences of gold mineralization on the periphery of the batholith are probably related to intrusion of the quartz monzonite. The Windpass deposit south of the KOG claims has high gold values with magnetite and a similar mineralizing situation may exist on the KOG claims.

Southeast of the southernmost lake on the property, on the KOG 9-10 claim line there is a sedimentary pendant within the quartz monzonite. It consists of sulfidic argillite which carries minor disseminated pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite. Associated lamprophyric material seen in the pendant may be related to the mafic volcanics.

Contacts of the quartz monzonite with both quartzites and diorite appears to be a favourable locus for development of quartz veins.

2.30 Mineralization

Mineralized showings on the KOG claims are of two main types;

1. Lead-silver-copper mineralization is developed with quartz veining in a shear(?) zone within thin and medium bedded bleached quartzites near a contact with a diorite.

2. Molybdenite occurs within a quartz vein breccia at a quartzite-diorite contact near the quartz monzonite and small occurrences of molybdenite can be found within the quartz monzonite with small shears, often with magnetite and/or pyrite.

2.31 Description of Showings

Lake Showing

Galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite occur within a narrow north-trending shear zone - hosted quartz vein about 100 meters southwest of the southernmost lake on the claims (Fig. 3). Coarse-grained, patchy base metal sulfides occur as a breccia matrix with the quartz. Pyrrhotite tends to be disseminated and is magnetic. Carbonate occurs on fractures.

Thin and medium bedded bleached and silicified quartzites on the immediate east side of the mineralization trend N42E and dip 45 east while the quartz vein / shear trends N10E/81E.

An aplite dike occurs about 15 meters east of the trenches which expose the quartz vein; it appears to be parallel to the mineralized zone and both may be related to the same structural fabric.

Nearby argillaceous siltstones display a hornfels texture; they are chloritic and carry minor quartz veins and disseminated magnetic pyrrhotite.

Immediately west of the mineralized structure is a diorite which extends across the northern strike extension of the quartz vein / shear zone. If the mineralized structure is continuous to the north it would cut across this diorite. Thus a mineralizing situation similar to the Windpass deposit may occur here on the KOG claims.

Cliff Showing

In the southwestern portion of the eastern KOG 9 claim, a stockwork of quartz-molybdenite mineralization is developed in brecciated, silicified quartzites. This zone occurs at the contact between quartzites to the northwest and diorite to the southeast while the quartz monzonite is immediately to the northeast. Mineralization here may be developed at the quartzite - diorite contact but is likely genetically related to the monzonite.

Smaller Occurrences of Mineralization

A number of relatively small showings of pyrite +/- magnetite +/- molybdenite were noted in the quartz monzonite, commonly with some quartz vein development and usually with some shearing .

3.00 PROSPECTING

3.10 Introduction

During the summer of 1990 a first phase prospecting program was carried out on the KOG property. The program involved surface prospecting of bedrock and float boulders as well as stream geochemistry. It was hoped that the prospecting would provide target areas for gold and base metals. The property area has previously been evaluated for molybdenite. Prospecting traverses and location of rock samples which have been geochemically analyzed are shown on Figure 3.

3.20 Description of Prospecting Traverses

3.21 Traverse 1

The area first prospected was just northwest and east of the largest of two lakes on the property. This area hosts the most exposure of diorite seen on the property. No significant mineralization was noted on this traverse. Occasional iron-stained diorite float was seen, all containing fine disseminated pyrrhotite and pyrite with minor chalcopyrite. Much of the area traversed is covered by a thin layer of overburden. One area of interest is 50 meters north of the lake. Here a northwest-trending aplite dike occurs just above a northwest oriented gulley. At one exposure a large quartz breccia is developed within the aplite. Rare molybdenite was seen in conjunction with more intense iron-stained quartz stringers within this zone. Further prospecting is warranted in this immediate area as the parallel-trending aplite dike and gulley may be both controlled by a structure running along the gulley.

3.22 Traverse 2

The second area prospected was northwest of the lake. Large amounts of rusty hornfels float were seen, along with mafic outcrops showing minor shearing and a typical iron-rusted character. Some hornfels float carries abundant fine-grained pyrrhotite, pyrite and minor chalcopyrite. One zone of large quartz float was seen; the quartz contains large patches of coarse-grained chlorite with pyrite and minor chalcopyrite. Along the ridge heading back towards the lake numerous narrow quartz veins were encountered with many containing traces of molybdenite.

3.23 Traverse 3

The next traverse was east of the lake. Minor quartz veining was seen with some of the veins carrying pyrite and pyrrhotite. A number of pieces of quartz float also were seen to have minor pyrite and pyrrhotite as well as chalcopyrite. A few hundred meters east of the lake large sediment pendants exist within the monzonite. Hornfelsed argillaceous rocks within the pendants are heavily iron-stained from oxidation of pyrite, pyrrhotite and rare chalcopyrite.

North of the smaller lake on the property a number of pieces of magnetite-rich mafic float were encountered. The rock is typically strongly sheared and contains minor quartz veining. This float may be originating from the diorite - monzonite contact. At the south end of the traverse a narrow quartz vein within the monzonite was seen to contain molybdenite.

3.24 Traverse 4

The last traverse, in the northeast part of the claim block, proved to be of most interest. Molybdenite was again encountered in quartz veins within the monzonite in two locations. Between the monzonite and partially down the southwest slope exists a slice of sedimentary rocks cut in half by a more porphyritic monzonite. The sediments on the northwest of this intrusion show intense alteration in the form of iron build-up, and shearing. Along the contact a wide quartz breccia zone is developed with localized abundant molybdenite.

Occasional narrow quartz veins containing molybdenite were also noted within the porphyry.

3.25 Traverse 5

The final area prospected was done in conjunction with the collection of three heavy mineral samples. Again quartz float with pyrite and pyrrhotite was seen, as well as float with molybdenite. Near the northern end of this traverse, silicified fine-grained diorite containing pyrite and pyrrhotite with traces of chalcopyrite was seen. Along the southwest end of the traverse another narrow quartz vein was observed to carry molybdenite.

4.00 GEOCHEMISTRY

4.10 Rock Geochemistry

Eighteen rock samples were collected during the 1990 exploration program on the KOG claims. Two of these were grab samples from the Windpass mine dump, located about 3 1/2 kilometers south of the KOG claims.

Six samples were collected from the Lake Showing. The remainder are scattered across the property from quartz monzonite, sediments and diorite.

Five samples from the Lake Showing were assayed only for gold and silver by Echo Bay Mines Ltd. at Lupin, NWT. The remainder were shipped to Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd. in Vancouver and analyzed for a 30 element ICP package and geochemical gold by standard laboratory techniques (see Appendix 2). Sample locations are shown on Figure 3; rock descriptions are in Appendix 1 and complete geochemical results are in Appendix 2.

Lake Showing

Samples 59754 to 58 and 52609 are from the Lake Showing. These grab sample assays for gold range up to 3 grams with silver up to 2217 grams. Sample 52609 which was analyzed for a 30 element ICP package as well as gold shows anomalous Mo, Cu, Ni, Cd, Sb, Bi, and W as well as Pb, Ag and Au.

This zone occurs within altered quartzites but if it continues on strike to the north it should cut into a diorite in an area of overburden cover; a situation similar to the Windpass deposit may exist here, with significant gold mineralization with magnetite within a diorite.

Samples 52601 and 52610 are from the quartz monzonite; 601 is of patchy disseminated magnetite and possible oxidized pyrite while 610 is of a quartz vein with molybdenite and magnetite. Both are weakly anomalous in gold at 22 and 230 ppb, suggesting that gold is associated with the intrusion and may be concentrated at some favourable locality within or adjacent to the batholith.

Fennell Formation

Sample 52602 to 608 and 52613 are associated with Fennell Formation rocks; some are also associated with small felsic bodies like aplite dikes. Numerous of these samples were collected with molybdenite and strongly anomalous Mo is evident in the analyses. Anomalous gold ranging from 12 to 1710 ppb occurs in four samples; the highest value comes from the north part of the property and has associated elevated Cu (204ppm) and Pb (1297ppm). These results support the results seen in the northern part of the soil line (see section 4.20) and suggest the extensive alteration seen in the sediments on KOG 16 may be related to a gold-mineralizing hydrothermal process. Cominco Ltd. reported a high gold value of 1100 ppb from a silt sample draining this general area (see Figure 3).

4.20 Soil Geochemistry

One contour soil line 420 meters long consisting of 15 samples spaced 30 meters apart was completed on KOG 12 and 14 (Fig. 3) to cover the quartz monzonite - sediment contact below the Cliff Showing. B Horizon soils were collected from a depth of about 15 or 20 cm. The soils were placed in Kraft paper sample bags and shipped to Acme Analytical Laboratories in Vancouver where they were analyzed for a 30 element ICP package and geochemical gold by standard geochemical techniques (Appendix 2). A summary of Mo, Cu, Zn and Au values is given in Figure 4 and Appendix 2 provides complete geochemical results.

The results show elevated Mo in the south half of the line, reflecting the Mo in the quartz monzonite and at the diorite - quartzite contact at the Cliff Showing. One gold value of 43 ppb occurs at the south end of the line.

The northern 5 samples (K-300 to K-420) show anomalous Cu, Zn, Ni, Co, Sr, Cd, and Ba as well as weak gold in two samples (10 ppb). This part of the line occurs below altered sediments which include numerous small felsic intrusives, local brecciation and quartz veining. One occurrence of brecciation with a hematite vein matrix was noted. To the north, rock sample 52613 of a chloritic quartz vein from sediments ran 1710 ppb Au. The existence of widespread felsic dike activity, quartz veining, hydrothermal alteration and anomalous gold in both soils and rock warrants additional follow-up exploration in the area for gold mineralization.

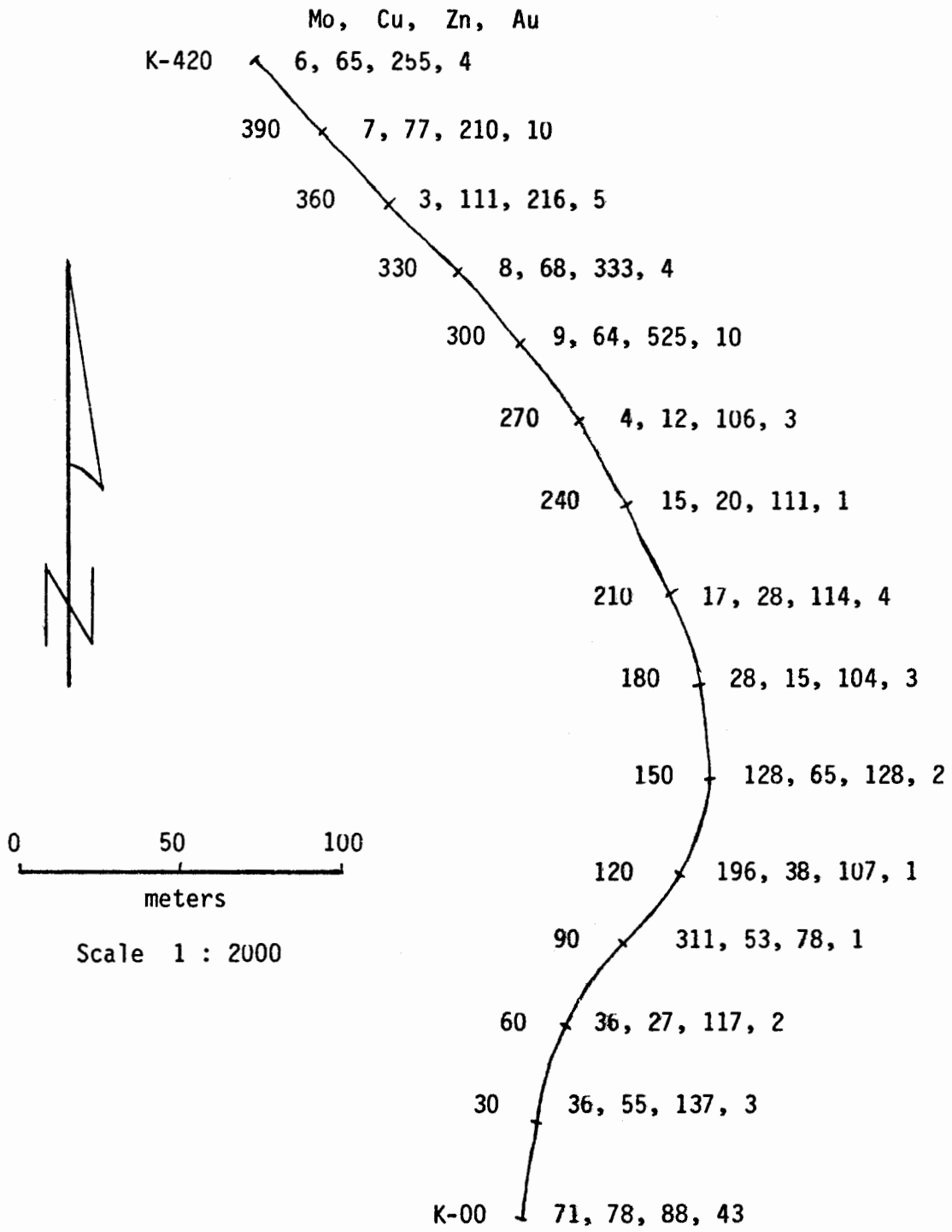

Figure 4. Summary of Soil Geochemistry. Values for Mo, Cu, Zn (ppm) and Au (ppb). For Location see Figure 3.

4.30 Heavy Mineral Stream Geochemistry

Three heavies, H-1 to H-3 were collected from the main stream draining the KOG claims, in part to help evaluate the property, in part to confirm Cominco's BCS-21 sample which ran 1100 ppb Au (see Fig. 3 and Assessment Report 9156).

The samples were collected using a 20 mesh screen; approximately one kilogram of screened material was collected at each site. Samples were sent to Acme Analytical Laboratories in Vancouver. The heavy mineral fraction is collected by passing the sample through a heavy liquid. Then the samples were analyzed for a 30 element ICP package and geochemical gold. Location of the sample sites is on Figure 3, analytical results are in Appendix 2.

The results are quite similar for all three samples. Anomalous values for Mo, Pb, Cd, Bi, and W reflect the mineralization seen on the property. Gold values are low, from 5 to 10 ppb.

5.00 CONCLUSIONS

1. Numerous occurrences of mineralization exist on the KOG claims.

2. The Lake Showing with high silver and lead with strong gold should be traced northward into the diorite where better gold mineralization may exist.

3. The Cliff Showing on the eastern edge of the claims contains significant molybdenite in a breccia zone at a diorite - quartzite contact near the quartz monzonite. Minor gold in this showing and in the quartz monzonite generally supports the existence of better gold mineralization at favourable localities.

4. Altered Fennell Formation sediments in the northeast part of the claim group contain an anomalous suite of elements suggesting favourable hydrothermal alteration and the presence of significant gold in rock samples in the area shows that more work is needed to evaluate the gold potential of the property.

6.00 STATEMENT OF COSTS

Geologist P. Klewchuk	4 days @ $250.00/day	$1000.00
Prospector C. Kennedy	5 days @ $225.00/day	1125.00
Prospector T. Kennedy	5 days @ $100.00/day	500.00
Prospector F.P. O'Grady	2 days @ $225.00/day	450.00
Cook J. Brunner	5 days @ $100.00/day	500.00
Meals 21 days @ $20.00		420.00
Motel Accomodation 4 nights @ $47.50		190.00
4x4 vehicles 11 days @ $50.00/day		550.00
Geochem Analyses		398.00
Report and Drafting		465.00
	TOTAL COST	$5598.00

6.00 AUTHOR'S QUALIFICATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

Dated at Kimberley, British Columbia, this 28th day of June, 1991.

Peter Klewchuk
Geologist

Appendix 1. Description of Rock Samples

Sample Number	Description
59754	Lake Showing. Grab sample of galena mineralization.
59755	"
59756	"
59757	"
59758	"
52601	Disseminated magnetite and pyrite(?) in quartz monzonite.
52602	Green black intrusive. Fine-grained py, po along shear with quartz veining.
52603	Molybdenum in quartz and silicicified quartzites. Cliff Showing.
52604	Float magnetite in cooked up diorite - aplite contact.
52605	Quartz veins in diorite. Hematite alteration, molly.
52606	Narrow quartz vein in diorite, with molly.
52607	Narrow quartz vein in diorite, with molly. 15m upslope from 52606.
52608	Sedimentary xenolith in diorite/aplite. Py, po, cpy disseminated through it.
52609	Lake Showing. High grade grab for ICP analysis.
52610	Quartz vein in quartz monzonite with magnetite, molly.
52611	Windpass dump. Diorite with magnetite, chalcopyrite vein.
52612	Windpass dump. Magnetite-quartz-carbonate vein in diorite.
52613	Quartz vein witn chloritic brecciation in altered sediments, above heavy mineral sample.

15-Aug-90

ASSAY REPORT
LUPIN

File No. :2826(1)
Type :CHIP
Project :F R M

SAMPLE NUMBER	Au gms/tonne	Ag gms/tonne	Au oz/ton	Ag oz/ton
59754	0.17	372.62	0.005	10.868 — CRAB } 2 MAIN
55	1.20	469.89	0.035	13.705 — GRAB } SHOWING.
56	2.00	1845.48	0.090	57.405 — GRAB }
57	2.37	2217.45	0.069	64.675 — CRAB }
58	0.10		0.003	— CRANDORE RIDGE — 2 MILLY

PETER KLEWCHUK
604 - 421 . 2006

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER B.C. V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Peter Klewchuk PROJECT KOG File # 90-3789 Page 1

246 Moyie St., Kimberley BC V1A 2N8

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	Au* ppb
B 52601	1	4	11	52	.2	3	4	896	12.93	2	21	ND	34	4	.3	2	2	25	.03	.002	20	3	.04	25	.01	3	.26	.06	.08	12	22
B 52602	1	105	2	88	.6	77	23	508	4.38	2	5	ND	3	395	.4	2	21	69	3.22	.029	5	100	1.04	143	.20	2	6.33	.30	.56	3	220
B 52603	2032	23	2	2	.6	4	1	66	1.39	2	7	2	3	7	.2	2	111	6	.11	.020	3	7	.04	10	.08	2	.14	.05	.05	1	185
B 52604	4	289	53	132	2.7	238	81	1730	20.22	19	7	ND	5	15	1.0	2	9	86	.66	.033	3	58	1.03	96	.10	2	1.81	.12	.73	12	5
B 52605	1608	16	2	1	.1	10	2	61	.92	2	5	ND	4	4	.2	2	2	3	.05	.002	4	12	.01	4	.01	2	.08	.01	.01	86	8
B 52606	623	29	2	22	.1	13	2	305	2.17	2	5	ND	1	2	.2	2	2	17	.07	.020	2	9	.12	13	.05	2	.27	.01	.07	10	3
B 52607	1359	15	2	4	.1	5	1	77	.73	2	5	ND	1	1	.2	2	2	2	.02	.006	2	5	.05	8	.02	2	.06	.01	.03	20	1
B 52608	10	278	38	44	.8	79	12	504	2.40	13	5	ND	5	11	.3	2	2	75	.82	.016	6	67	.79	205	.11	4	2.45	.05	.35	1	12
B 52609	8	1020	23850	102	629.5	100	52	672	7.27	9	5	ND	2	7	66.9	2496	47	21	.27	.006	2	11	.34	13	.03	3	.70	.03	.14	12	1040
B 52610	126	10	273	24	2.2	11	3	146	15.90	2	22	ND	13	1	.4	2	11	31	.01	.002	2	7	.01	13	.01	2	.07	.01	.04	14	230
B 52611	1	23346	22475	612	225.2	21	418	300	27.88	204	8	262	4	6	15.7	137	5130	2	.43	.032	2	51	.09	40	.06	2	.70	.06	.06	1	285000
B 52612	5	81	59	22	.8	3	32	234	17.88	2	10	2	3	6	.8	2	72	2	.72	.149	3	3	.14	35	.13	2	.44	.10	.03	1	4980
B 52613	41	204	1297	14	8.9	13	9	257	1.28	4	5	2	1	9	.5	9	52	7	.42	.006	2	8	.12	38	.03	3	.16	.02	.02	1	1710
STANDARD C/AU-R	17	58	37	131	6.9	71	32	1045	3.95	41	19	7	40	53	18.4	15	19	57	.51	.091	38	58	.91	182	.09	38	1.89	.06	.14	11	520

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: P1 ROCK P2 SOIL P3 H.M.

DATE RECEIVED: AUG 23 1990 **DATE REPORT MAILED:** Aug 30/90. **SIGNED BY** C. Leong .D.TOYE, C.LEONG, J.WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

✓ASSAY RECOMMENDED

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	Au* ppb	H.M. %	H.M. gm
COG H-1	20	19	81	83	.7	18	16	850	11.54	2	40	ND	491	13	1.7	4	62	174	.49	.072	145	42	.29	37	.32	2	.60	.04	.04	97	5	1.85	9.80
COG H-2	21	14	86	88	.5	13	12	666	6.42	2	44	ND	353	15	1.2	3	24	124	.63	.071	126	27	.38	38	.34	2	.74	.05	.03	76	10	1.50	10.40
COG H-3	15	9	82	81	.4	34	10	406	4.26	2	34	ND	317	15	.5	2	8	112	.71	.133	103	35	.35	31	.28	2	.61	.05	.02	31	7	1.75	11.60

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	Au* ppb
K-00	71	78	26	88	.4	18	14	751	6.72	17	6	ND	11	13	.2	2	21	52	.25	.049	17	24	.59	46	.08	2	1.58	.02	.04	37	43
K-30	36	55	27	137	.6	46	13	245	3.99	19	5	ND	15	15	.3	3	14	72	.16	.028	14	49	.82	46	.16	2	2.44	.02	.06	61	3
K-60	36	27	18	117	.3	27	8	286	3.65	11	5	ND	17	10	.2	2	8	53	.11	.024	12	25	.42	71	.13	2	1.67	.01	.06	8	2
K-90	311	53	40	78	.7	20	6	173	4.22	25	17	ND	76	8	.2	4	6	46	.05	.019	78	16	.36	41	.08	2	1.50	.01	.10	7	1
K-120	196	38	30	107	.4	21	6	172	3.67	22	5	ND	26	8	.2	3	8	52	.07	.023	43	20	.54	40	.10	2	1.93	.01	.05	5	1
K-150	128	65	39	128	.7	37	11	206	4.25	47	13	ND	84	9	.6	2	4	46	.09	.027	39	22	.55	63	.09	2	2.84	.01	.07	4	2
K-180	28	15	19	104	.1	20	5	182	3.31	25	5	ND	11	6	.5	3	2	44	.04	.023	16	16	.52	54	.06	2	2.04	.01	.05	7	3
K-210	17	28	17	114	.1	41	9	211	3.42	10	5	ND	7	10	.2	2	7	55	.11	.035	14	27	.52	58	.07	2	1.79	.01	.09	4	4
K-240	15	20	14	111	.2	26	8	266	3.82	9	5	ND	4	10	.2	2	2	55	.08	.040	12	23	.37	61	.09	2	1.76	.01	.08	3	1
K-270	4	12	14	106	.2	16	5	147	3.34	9	5	ND	8	8	.3	2	2	63	.06	.025	17	20	.44	55	.13	2	1.58	.01	.05	2	3
K-300	9	64	31	525	.3	104	24	438	6.09	21	5	ND	15	27	1.0	2	18	72	.08	.054	25	42	.76	122	.07	2	3.45	.01	.14	5	10
K-330	8	68	31	333	.5	97	29	517	5.33	23	5	ND	13	66	.5	2	6	65	.10	.062	20	38	.69	112	.10	2	3.47	.01	.11	3	4
K-360	3	111	40	216	.4	109	82	1744	6.20	40	5	ND	15	124	.5	2	3	55	.67	.104	40	39	.75	153	.07	2	4.15	.01	.26	1	5
K-390	7	77	33	210	.5	68	25	383	5.84	12	6	ND	20	50	.7	2	7	54	.28	.064	31	24	.79	99	.10	2	4.16	.01	.18	3	10
K-420	6	65	30	255	.3	68	18	302	5.81	19	5	ND	14	52	.6	2	4	51	.17	.070	26	29	.86	105	.09	2	4.50	.01	.13	2	4
STANDARD C/AU-S	18	59	39	131	6.9	71	32	1042	3.95	40	18	7	40	53	18.4	15	19	59	.51	.090	36	56	.92	181	.09	33	1.88	.06	.14	11	49

VANCAL - 2882

KOG 17

KOG 15 KOG 16

KOG 8

KOG 9

KOG 5 KOG 6

KOG 13 KOG 14

KOG 3 KOG 2

KOG 1 KOG 2

KOG 3 KOG 10

4500 5000 5500 6000 6500 7000

Quartz Veins Mo

48 Volcanics

Rusty sheared Sediments Py > Po

QV in Altered Sedx.

Felsic Dikes Fp. porphyry Qtz. porphyry

Quartz Veins Py

Monzonite

Quartz Vein Mo

Rusty Sediments

45 Monzonite

CLIFF SHOWING

52403

Mo in Qtz veins in Brecciated quartzites

Quartzites

Diorite

H-3

52613

H-2

Contorno BCS - Zn 1100 Au

Quartz Float Sph, Py, Po, Cpy

Silicified Mafic Float Py, Po, Cpy

Hornfels Float Py, Po, Cpy

Qtz Float Mo

H-1

SOIL GEOCHEM LINE

K+20 Q

K+00

Altered Monzonite Float Py, Fe Staining

52607

52606

Altered Rusty Diorite Qtz Veins Mo

Monzonite

Quartz Float Po, Py, Cpy

Rusty Mafics Py, Po

52605

Qtz Vein Mo

Quartz Veins Mo

52604

Qtz Breccia Zone

Aplite Dike

Diorite

52610 Magnetite Float

Quartz Monzonite

Sediment Pendants Po, Py, Cpy

52608

52602 Quartz Veining Po, Py

Quartz Float Po, Py, Cpy

Quartz Vein Mo

52601

LAKE SHOWING

52609

59734-58

Bedding
Cleavage
Jointing
Quartz Vein

△ H-2 Heavy Mineral Sample
○ Soil Sample
□ Rock Sample
② Prospecting Traverse

0 500
meters

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

21,472

KOG CLAIMS

GEOLOGY
PROSPECTING

Location Map for Geochemical Samples

Scale	NTS	Figure 3
1:5000	92 P/8 E	