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GEOLOGICAL & GEOCHEMICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT

for

FRANK MILAKOVICH

on the

NORA CLAIM GROUP

Alberni Mining Division

NTS 92F/6W

**Vancouver, B.C.
June 25, 1991**

**Laurence Sookochoff, P.Eng.
Sookochoff Consultants Inc.**

**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

21,482

Sookochoff Consultants Inc.

Geological & Geochemical Assessment Report
on the
Nora Claim Group

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Geological & Geochemical Assessment Report
on the
Nora Claim Group

INTRODUCTION

In April 1991, localized geological and geochemical soil sampling programs were completed on the Nora claim group. The program was a continuation of the exploration of the claims which were previously explored in 1983. Based on the results of, and the recommendations from, a magnetometer survey completed in that year, the current field surveys were completed. In addition, a fault/fracture interpretation of aerial photographs covering the Nora claim group was completed.

The information for this report was obtained from sources as cited under Selected References and from the supervision of the exploration program reported on herein.

SUMMARY and CONCLUSIONS

The Nora claim group consists of a contiguous 30 grid units and eight two post claims located 37 kilometres west-northwest of Port Alberni. Two kilometres east of the property, exploration work conducted from 1917 to 1970 included underground exploration to explore fissure veins mineralized with base and precious metals. On an adjacent property, 145,000 short tons grading 0.063 oz Au/ton have been delineated on quartz-carbonate fissure veins hosting gold bearing pyrite and arsenopyrite.

The Nora claim group is underlain by the same rock types as on the adjacent property which include dioritic intrusives in contact with predominant tuffaceous andesitic volcanics and greenstones. The property covers a portion of the major Taylor River structural system. A fault/fracture study of the claim group indicates that the principal target area for the location of potential mineral deposits would be along the parallel fracture along the north side of Taylor River.

Mineralization consists of predominantly pyrite and a local occurrence of malachite within quartz float located at the fault scarps demarking the northern limit of the Taylor River fault system.

A 1991 localized geochemical survey resulted in the location of anomalous arsenic and antimony values which correlate with an indicated cross structure as interpreted from a 1983 delineated magnetometer low. Rock geochem values of up to 34 ppb Au and soil geochem values of up to 18 ppb occur in the fault scarp area and within the area of the quartz vein float. Prolific carbonate and/or quartz stringers and ankerite alteration also occur in this area. A low pH alteration zone occurs 200 metres south of the above in a heavily overburdened location.

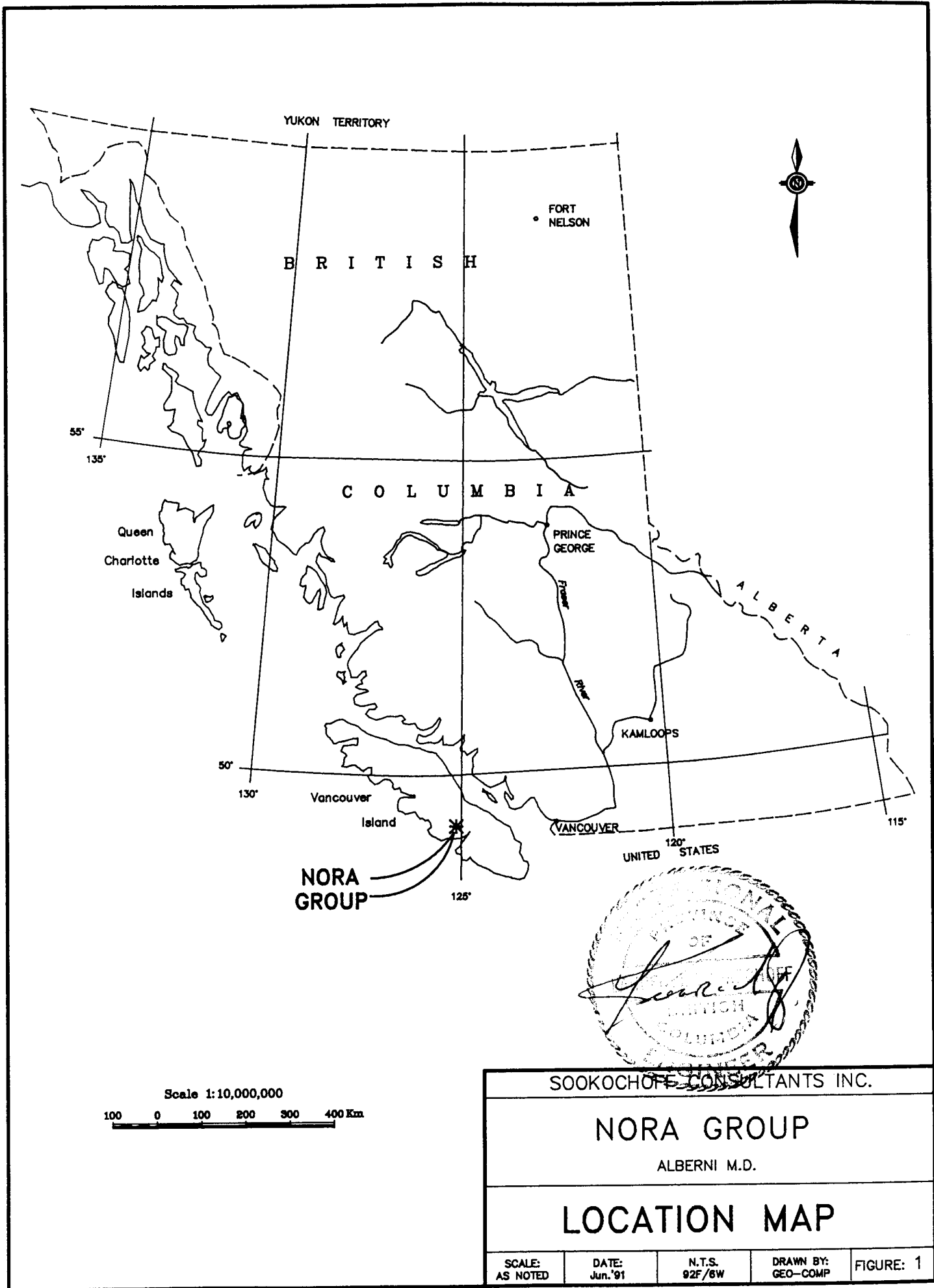
The conclusion derived from the surveys covering the property are that the area covered by the 1991 grid is indicative of a weak gold bearing epithermal system or proximal mineralization to the core of mineral deposition related to the epithermal system. The ingredients for a potentially economic mineral zone are present or indicated on the property, however, the limited information does not provide any direction to the location of prime target areas for detailed exploration.

PROPERTY

The property consists of a two adjacent grid unit claims contiguous with eight two-post claims as follows:

<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Record No.</u>	<u>Expiry Date*</u>
Nora 1	16	1438	May 07, 1992
Nora 2	14	1439	May 07, 1992
Abraham 1-8	8	1916-1923	November 24, 1992

* On the approval of one years assessment work filed May 01, 1991 for which this report is a part thereof.



YUKON TERRITORY

FORT NELSON

B R I T I S H

C O L U M B I A

Queen
Charlotte
Islands

PRINCE
GEORGE

ALBERTA

KAMLOOPS

50°

130°

Vancouver

Island

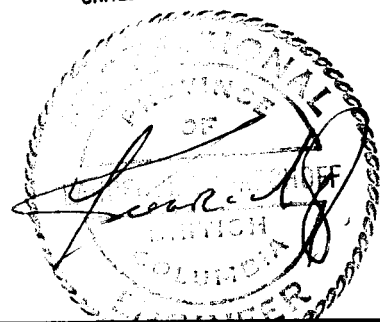
VANCOUVER

UNITED STATES

115°

NORA
GROUP

125°



Scale 1:10,000,000

100 0 100 200 300 400 Km

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ALBERNI M.D.

LOCATION MAP

SCALE:
AS NOTED

DATE:
Jun. '91

N.T.S.
92F/6W

DRAWN BY:
GEO-COMP

FIGURE: 1

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The property is located on Vancouver Island 37 kilometres west-northwest of Port Alberni, B.C. The claim group straddles Taylor River and is eight kilometres west of the western limit of Sproat Lake.

The paved Highway No.4 provides direct access to the eastern portion of the property whereas secondary roads provide access to the western and central portion.

PHYSIOGRAPHY

The property is generally situated within the Island Mountain range with a major portion covering the Taylor River valley. The topography within the valley is of gentle to moderate slopes with elevations ranging from 80 metres, often abruptly changing to steep slopes and fault scarps to elevations of over 800 metres above sea level.

WATER AND POWER

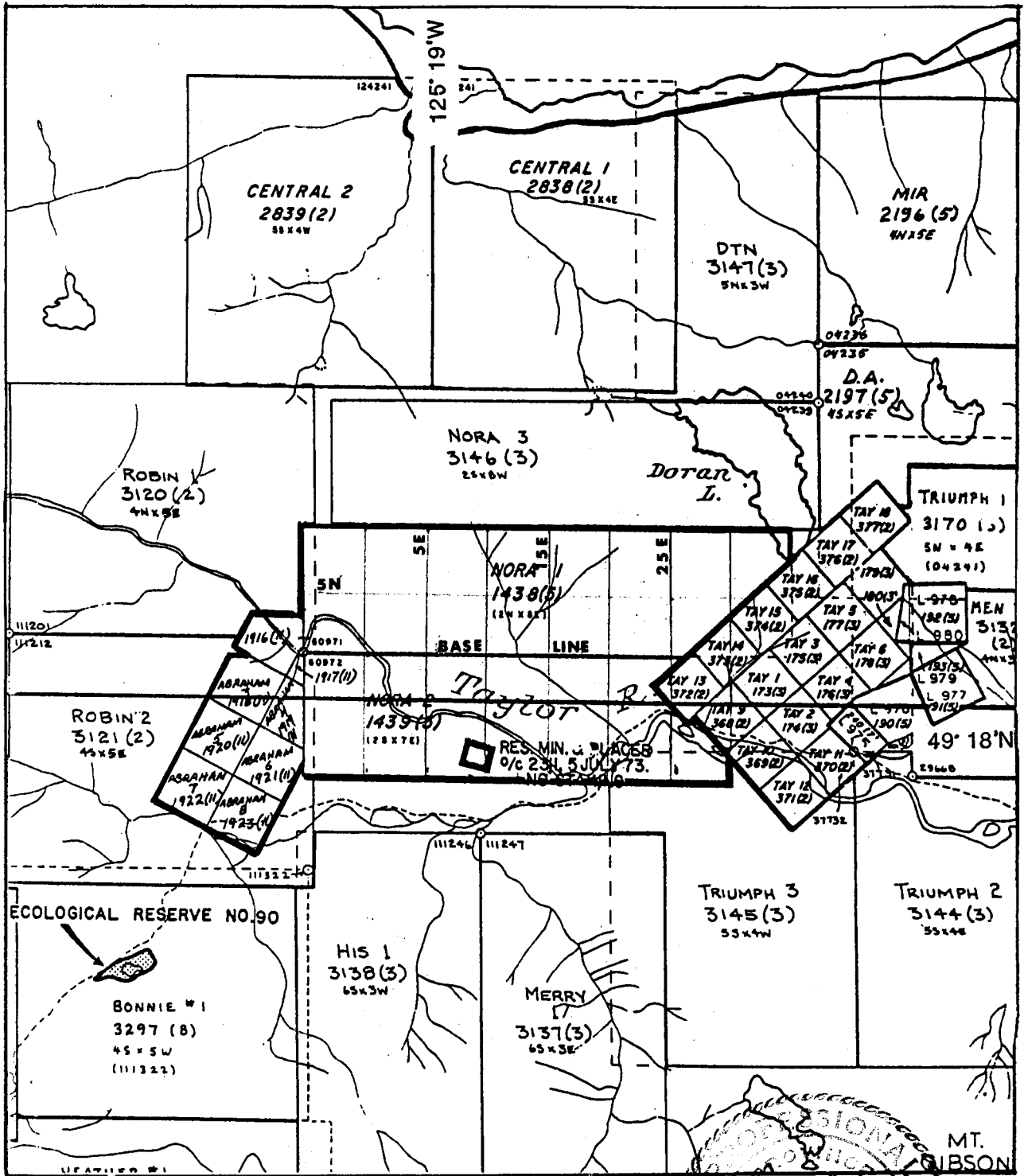
Sufficient water for all phases of the exploration program could be available from Taylor River or from many water courses which flow through the property.

HISTORY

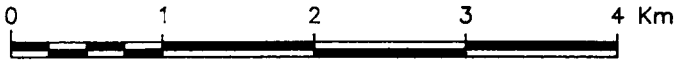
The history of the immediate area stems from the reference in the B.C. Minister of Mines Report for 1917 to the gold bearing veins on a property within two kilometres east of the eastern boundary of the Nora claim group. Adits were driven to explore fissure veins mineralized with base and precious metals. Exploration work continued to the mid 1970,s when surface and underground work was conducted on this property.


On an adjacent property to the east of the Nora property, Dalmatian Resources conducted surface exploration from 1974 and are continuing exploration in the 1991 season. Quartz-carbonate fissure veins mineralized with gold bearing pyrite and arsenopyrite have been explored resulting in the delineation of 145,000 short tons grading 0.063 oz Au/ton and 0.02 oz Au/ton on the Tay Vein (Lammle 1988).

The Nora claim group was previously explored by a ground magnetometer survey on the Nora claims in 1983 and on the Abraham claims in 1984.



* Dept. of Mines and Petroleum Resources Claim Map





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CLAIM MAP *

SCALE: 1:50,000	DATE: Jun.'91	N.T.S. 92F/6W	DRAWN BY: GEO-COMP
			FIGURE: 2

GEOLOGY

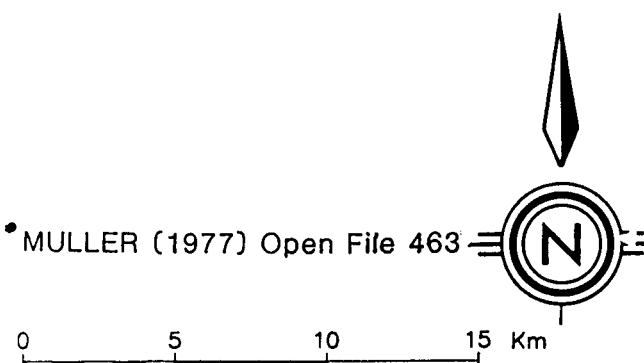
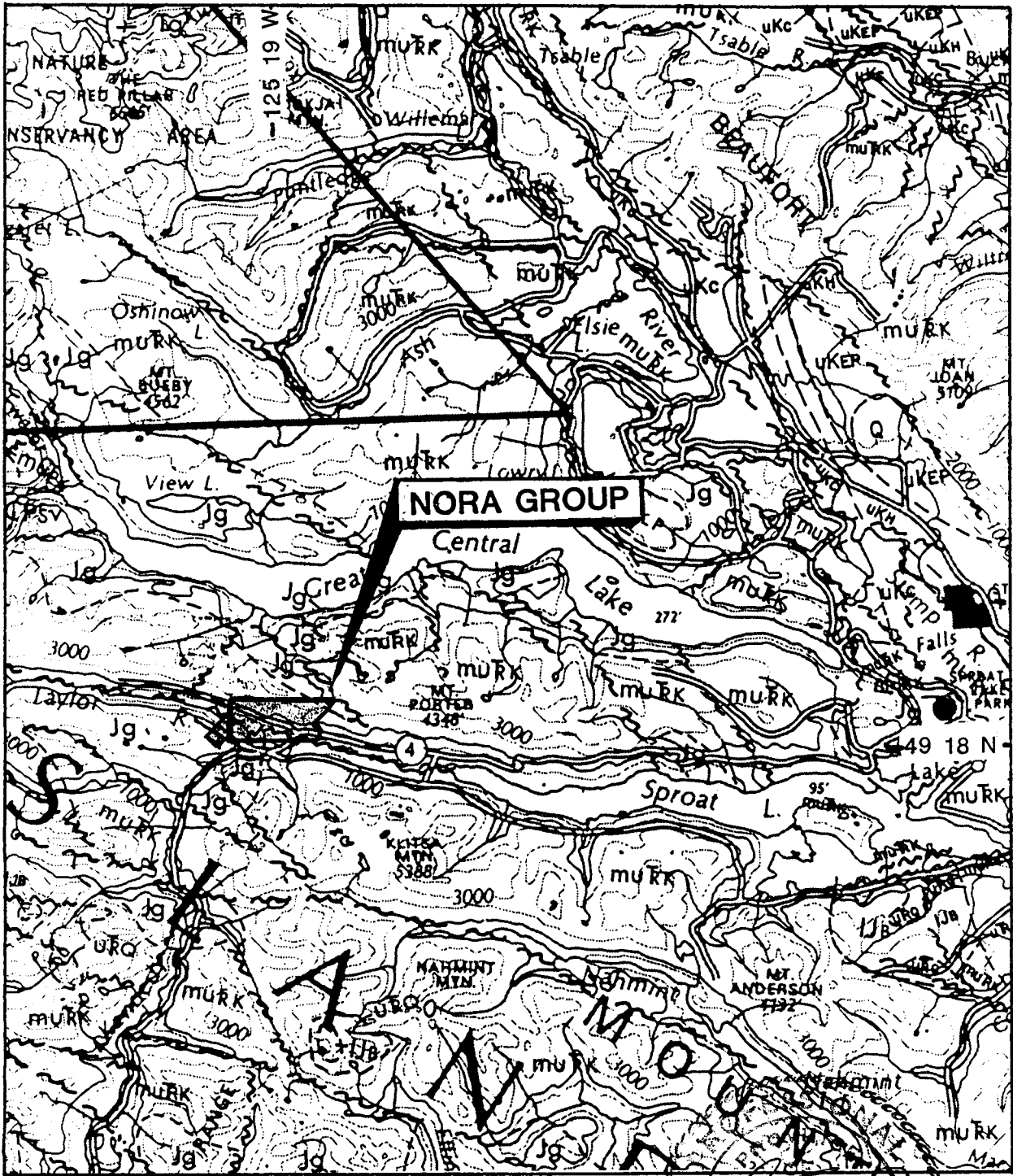
The regional geology of the area, as presented by J.E. Muller in Open File 463, is stated as being part of the Insular Belt, the westernmost major tectonic subdivision of the Canadian Cordillera. The Insular Belt (Island Mountains) is further stated as containing a middle Paleozoic and a Jurassic volcanic-plutonic complex, both apparently underlain by gneiss-migmatite terranes and overlain respectively by Permo-Pennsylvanian and Cretaceous clastic sediments. A thick shield of Upper Triassic basalt, overlain by carbonate-clastic sediments, separates these two complexes in space and time.

Muller states that the structure of the island is almost entirely dominated by steep faults. Only the flysch-type Pennsylvanian and Jura-Cretaceous sediments and associated thin-bedded tuffs show isoclinal shear folding. Faulting and rifting probably occurred during the outflow of Karmutsen lavas in Late Triassic time, establishing the northerly and westerly directed fault systems affecting Sicker and Vancouver Group rocks.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The geology covered by the claim group as indicated on the GSC Map of East Vancouver Island Open File 463 (Muller 1977), is predominantly of the Karmutsen Formation of the Upper Triassic Vancouver Group (muTrk). The Karmutsen, as described by Muller (1977) is:

"...composed of tholeiitic volcanic rocks, up to 6,000 m thick and underlying a large part of the island. In Carlisle's (1974) standard section the formation is composed of a lower member, about 2,600 m thick, of pillow lava; a middle member, about 800 m thick, of pillow breccia and aquagene tuff; and an upper member, about 2,900 m thick, of massive flows with minor interbedded pillow lava, breccia and sedimentary layers. Except in contact zones with granitic intrusions the volcanics exhibit low-grade metamorphism up to prehnite-pumpellyite grade. Their age is determined by that of the underlying Ladinian unit and by Upper Triassic, Karnian fossils in sediments in the upper member. The basaltic eruptions apparently started with pillow lavas in a deep marine rift basin, continued with aquagene tuff and breccia as the basin became shallower, and terminated with intrusion of subareal basalt flows. Because the volcanics were formed on a rifting oceanic crust they are probably only in some areas underlain by Sicker Group rocks, whereas elsewhere they constitute new oceanic floor."



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REGIONAL GEOLOGY				
SCALE: 1:250,000	DATE: Jun.'91	N.T.S. 92F/6W	DRAWN BY: GEO-COMP	FIGURE: 3

TABLE OF FORMATIONS OF VANCOUVER ISLAND

		SEQUENTIAL LAYERED ROCKS				CRYSTALLINE ROCKS, COMPLEXES OF POORLY DEFINED AGE							
PERIOD	STAGE	GROUP	FORMATION	SYM-BOL	AVERAGE THICKNESS IN m.	LITHOLOGY	NAME	SYM-BOL	ISOTOPIC AGE Pb/U K/Ar	LITHOLOGY			
CENOZOIC	EOCENE to OLIGOCENE early EOCENE		Late Tert. volcs of Port McNeill	Tvs									
			SOOKE BAY	mpTsa		conglomerate, sandstone, shale							
			CARMANAH	eoTc	1,200	sandstone, siltstone, conglomerate							
			ESCALANTE	eTe	300	conglomerate, sandstone							
MESOZOIC	LATE EARLY	NANAIMO	METCHOSIN	eTm	3,000	basaltic lava, pillow lava, breccia, tuff	SOOKE INTRUSIONS - silicic METCHOSIN SCHIST, GNEISS	Tg Tgb Tmn	32-59 31-49 47	quartz diorite, trondhjemite, agmatite, porphyry gabbro, anorthosite, ogmatite chlorite schist, gneiss, amphibolite			
			GABRIOLA	uKca	350	sandstone, conglomerate	LEECH RIVER FM.	Jkl	38-41	phyllite, mica schist, greywacke, argillite, chert			
			SPRAY	uKs	200	shale, siltstone							
			GEOFFREY	uKg	150	conglomerate, sandstone							
			NORTHUMBERLAND	uKn	250	siltstone, shale, sandstone							
			DE COURCY	uKdc	350	conglomerate, sandstone							
			CEDAR DISTRICT	uKcd	300	shale, siltstone, sandstone							
			EXTENSION - PROTECTION	uKep	300	conglomerate, sandstone, shale, coal							
			HASLAM	uKh	200	shale, siltstone, sandstone							
			COMOX	uKc	350	sandstone, conglomerate, shale, coal							
			QUEEN			conglomerate unit	IKac	900	conglomerate, greywacke				
			CHARLOTTE			siltstone shale unit	IKop	50	siltstone, shale				
			LONGARM				IKl	250	greywacke, conglomerate, siltstone				
			UPPER JURASSIC sediment unit				uJs	500	siltstone, argillite, conglomerate	PACIFIC RIM COMPLEX	JKp		greywacke, argillite, chert, basic volcanics, limestone
			JURASSIC	EARLY	BONANZA	volcanics	IJB	1,500	basaltic to rhyolitic lava, tuff, breccia, minor argillite, greywacke	ISLAND INTRUSIONS	Jg	141-181	granodiorite, quartz diorite, granite, quartz monzonite
						HARBLEDOWN	IJH		argillite, greywacke, tuff	WESTCOAST SILICIC COMPLEX	PMns PMnb	264 63-192	quartz-feldspar gneiss metaquartzite, marble hornblende-plagioclase gneiss, quartz diorite, agmatite, amphibolite
PARSON BAY	uKpb	450				calcareous siltstone, greywacke, silty-limestone, minor conglomerate, breccia							
QUATSINO	uKo	400				limestone							
TRIASSIC	MID LATE	VANCOUVER	KARMUTSEN	muKk	4,500	basaltic lava, pillow lava, breccia, tuff	diabase sills	Pkb					
			sediment-sill unit	Kds	750	metasiltstone, diabase, limestone	limestone	Ls					
			BUTTLE LAKE	CPbl	300	limestone, chert	metavolcanic rocks	PMmv			metavolcanic rocks, minor meta-sediments, limestone, marble		
PALEOZOIC	DEV. or PERMIAN and EARLIER?	SICKER	sediments	CPss	600	metagreywacke, argillite, schist, marble							
			volcanics	CPsv	2,000	basaltic to rhyolitic metavolcanic flows, tuff, agglomerate	TYEE INTRUSIONS	Pg	>390	metagranodiorite, metaquartz diorite, metaquartz porphyry			
							COLQUITZ GNEISS	Pns	>390	quartz feldspar gneiss			
										63-182	hornblende-plagioclase gneiss quartz diorite, amphibolite		

The map shows the northeastern corner of the claim group in contact with the Island Intrusions (Jg). The southeastern corner is also underlain by the intrusions in contact partially by the major east-west trending Taylor River fault. Muller (1977) states that the Island Intrusions are batholiths and stocks of granitoid rocks ranging from quartz diorite (potash feldspar less than 10% of total feldspar; quartz 5-20%) to granite (potash feldspar more than 1/3 of total feldspar; quartz more than 20%). They underlie about one quarter of the island's surface and intrude Sicker, Vancouver and Bonanza Group rocks.

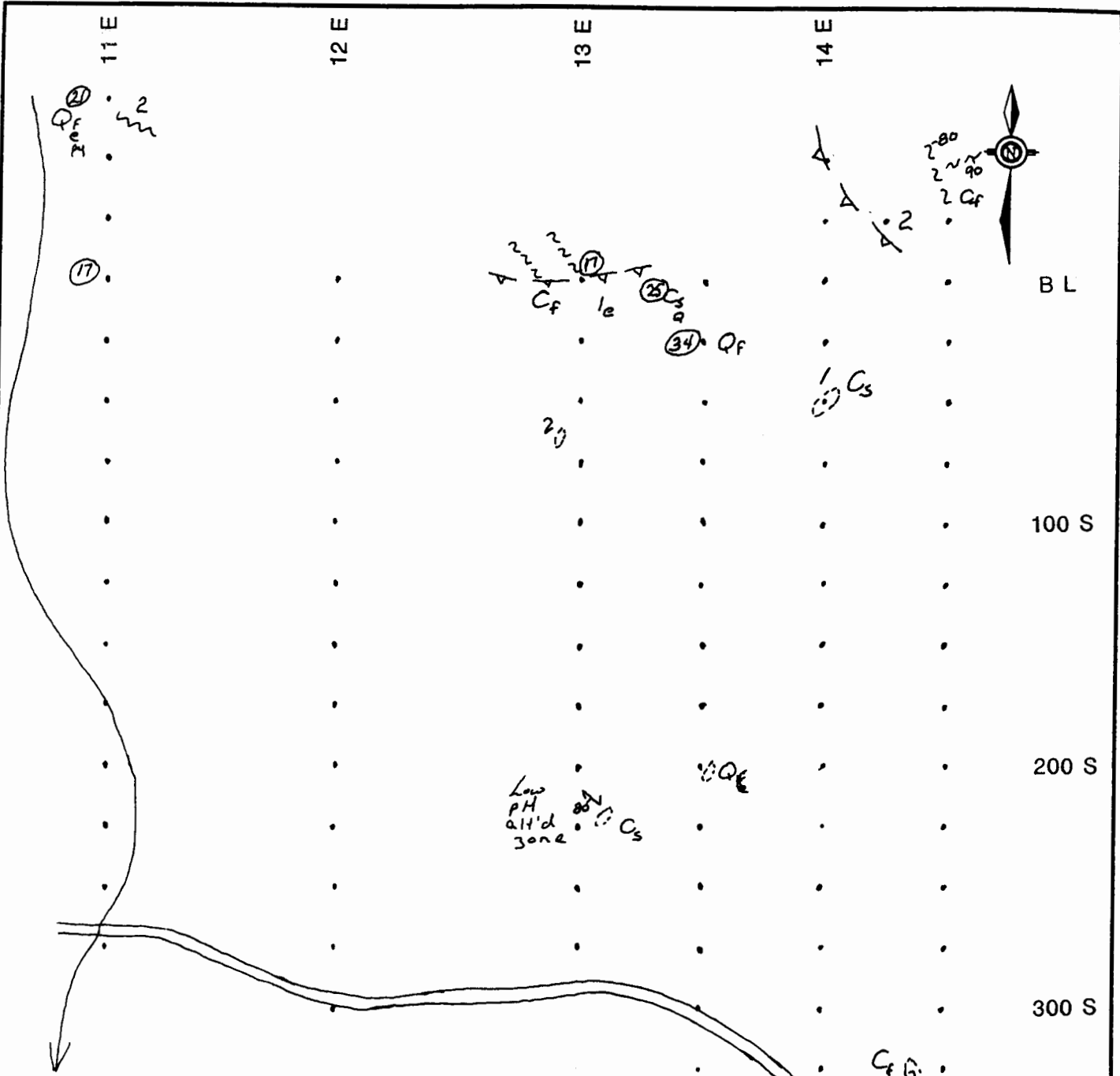
Cukor (1983), in a report on the Nora Property magnetometer survey, states that from a brief examination of some rock outcrops, the rock types are basically the same as on the neighbouring Tay Group and provides the following description of the rocks noted:

"Andesitic volcanics, sometimes tuffaceous, are locally altered into greenstone. They are intruded by irregular stocks of dioritic rock which contain large xenolites of volcanic origin in the contact zone.

Besides widespread, intense epidote-chlorite alteration, some potassic alteration was also noted. Hematite and limonite are also found along the fracture planes and pyrite disseminations are quite common. Manganese oxides are also present locally in fractures. Quartz veining was noted on several places, but so far no sulfide minerals have been found in those veins."

In the current localized geological survey of the Nora claim group moderate to intense carbonate flooding of andesites in addition to possibly two injections of quartz-carbonate and/or carbonate manifest as hairline to veins up to two centimetres wide occur within the mapped area. In the northeast portion, the andesites are heavily propylitized resulting in abundant chlorite and carbonate with minor epidote and pyrite. The chloritic andesites or greenstones, where heavily carbonated, exhibit a lighter green appearance. The carbonated veins may occasionally contain angular fragments of the host rock and are locally sufficiently prolific to create a directional and irregular stockwork. An outcrop 200 metres south of the scarps indicates a moderate degree of low pH alteration and a stockwork of carbonate stringers.

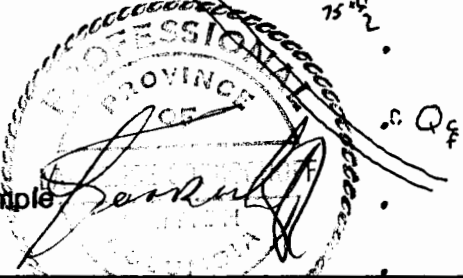
A low degree of ankeritic alteration occurs locally usually accompanied with either silicification or quartz veins which occasionally exhibit a coxcomb texture. Quartz vein float located at the base of the fault scarp and adjacent to a creek which occupies a northwesterly structure is heavily oxidized and contains occasional pyrite blebs, limonite and ankerite on the fracture planes.



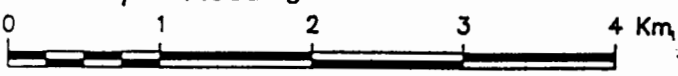
LEGEND

- 1 Andesite
- 2 Greenstone
- C Carbonate
- Q Quartz
- S Stockwork
- F Float
- P_y Pyrite
- E Epidote
- A-A' Fault scarp
- f Flooding

(34) ppb Au:Rock sample



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LOCAL GEOLOGY			
SCALE:	DATE: Jun.'91	N.T.S. 92F/6W	DRAWN BY: GEO-COMP
			FIGURE: 4



The fault scarps in this area mark the northern limit of the major Taylor River structural system with a weaker complementary fault system indicated in the northwesterly trending faults and fractures within the fault scarp area and to a lesser extent within the sparse outcrops southward in the Taylor River Valley.

MINERALIZATION

The mineralization is predominantly of pyrite and a rare occurrence of malachite. Pyrite occurs rarely on fracture planes, commonly with the rare quartz vein and as variable disseminations in association with ankerite in silicified or quartz veined zones. Malachite occurs in the quartz vein float.

Assays of selected rock samples returned anomalous gold values of up to 34 ppb with most of the anomalous samples localized along the fault scarp in the northeastern grid area. The anomalous gold bearing samples contain some degree of pyrite or limonite and some were anomalous in copper. Generally, samples from this area that were not anomalous in gold and in which pyrite was absent, were anomalous in arsenic.

REVIEW OF EXPLORATION ON THE PROPERTY

Exploration to 1991

Exploration completed on the Nora claim group prior to the current program consisted of a magnetometer survey, the results of which are reported by Cukor (1983 & 1984). On the Nora claims the magnetometer survey produced some low anomalous area which were recommended to be examined (Cukor 1983). On the Abraham claims, Cukor (1984) reports that the survey encountered a relief of 2,150 gammas and a considerable amount of magnetic structure.

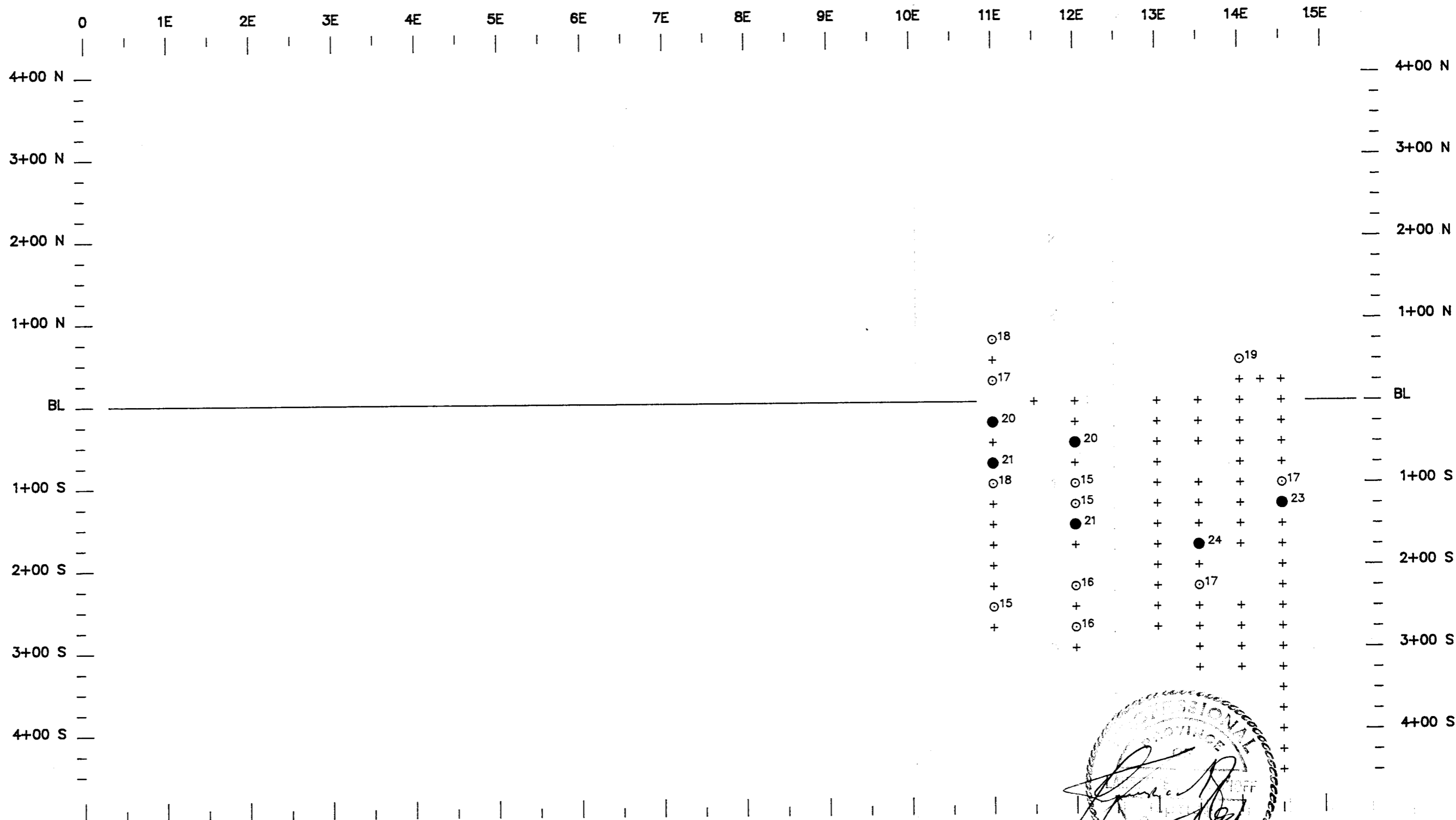
1991 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

Geological Survey

The geological survey results are included in the GEOLOGY and the MINERALIZATION section of this report.

Geochemical Survey

Samples were taken at 25 metre stations along six grid lines spaced at 100 metre and 50 metre intervals. The samples were attempted to be taken consistently from below the "A" horizon of the podzolic grey-brown forest soil, however, due to the variable thickness of the humic layer, the desired "B" soil horizon was not always reached. Thus, the inconsistency of the sampled material could result in erratic values.



87 Samples

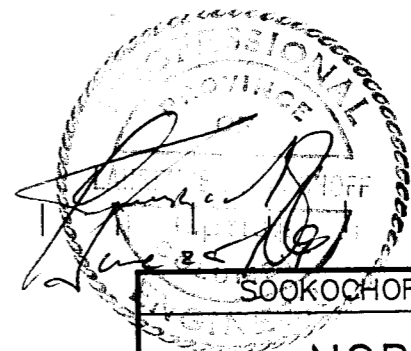
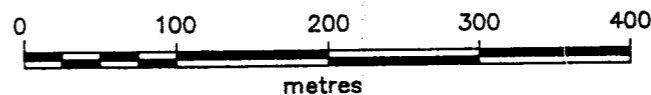
Mean = 10 ppm

+ Sample location

○ Sub Anomalous Value
15 ppm - 20 ppm

● Anomalous Value
> 20 ppm

only subanomalous & anomalous values posted



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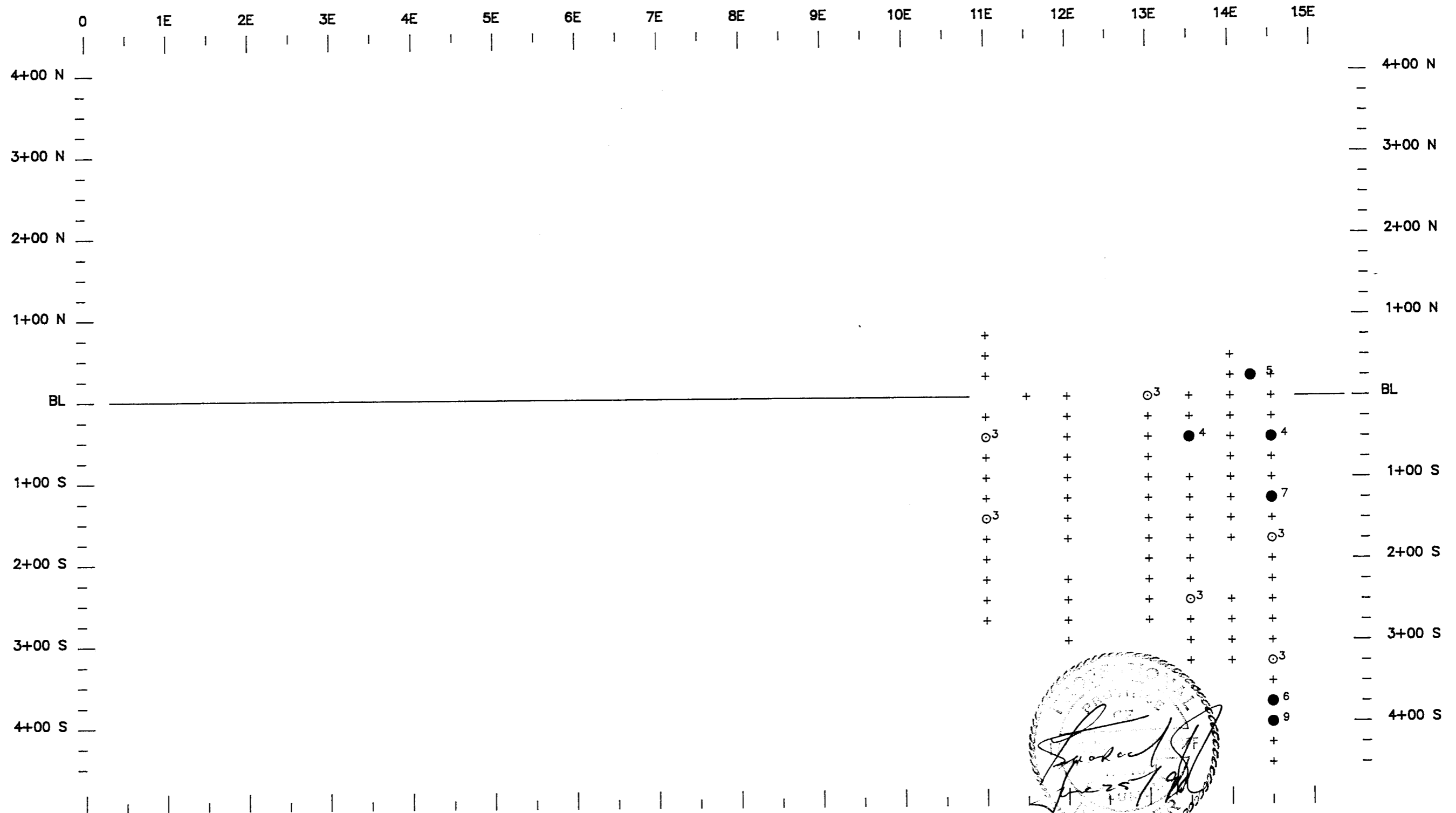
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GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

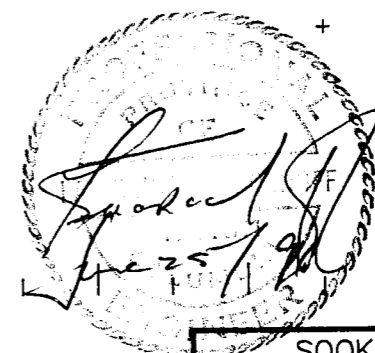
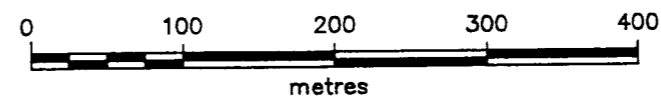
As ppm

SCALE: 1:5,000	DATE: Jun. '91	N.T.S. 92F/6W	DRAWN BY: GEO-COMP	FIGURE: 5
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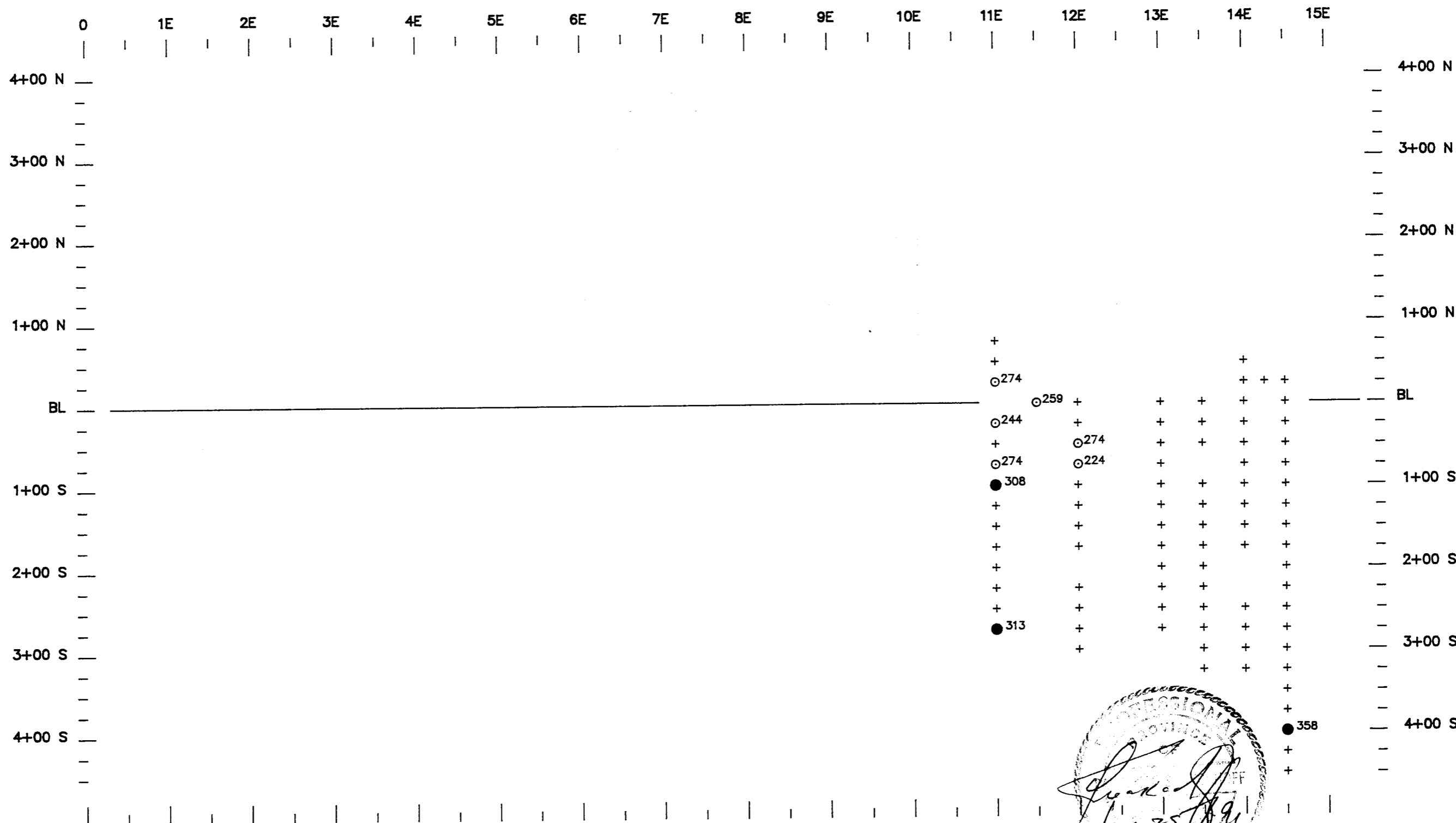


87 Samples
 Mean = 2 ppm
 + Sample location
 ⊙ Sub Anomalous Value
 3 ppm
 ● Anomalous Value
 > 3 ppm

only subanomalous & anomalous values posted

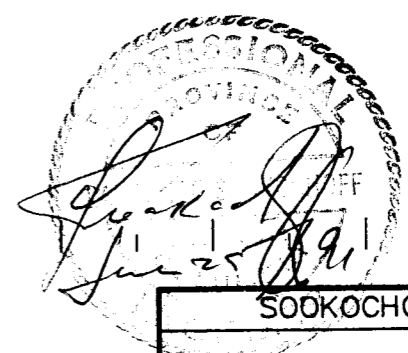
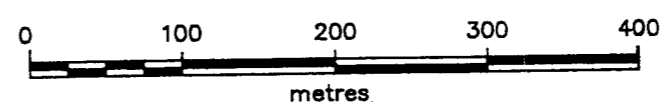


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GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY				
Sb ppm				
SCALE: 1:5,000	DATE: Jun.'91	N.T.S. 92F/8W	DRAWN BY: GEO-COMP	FIGURE: 6

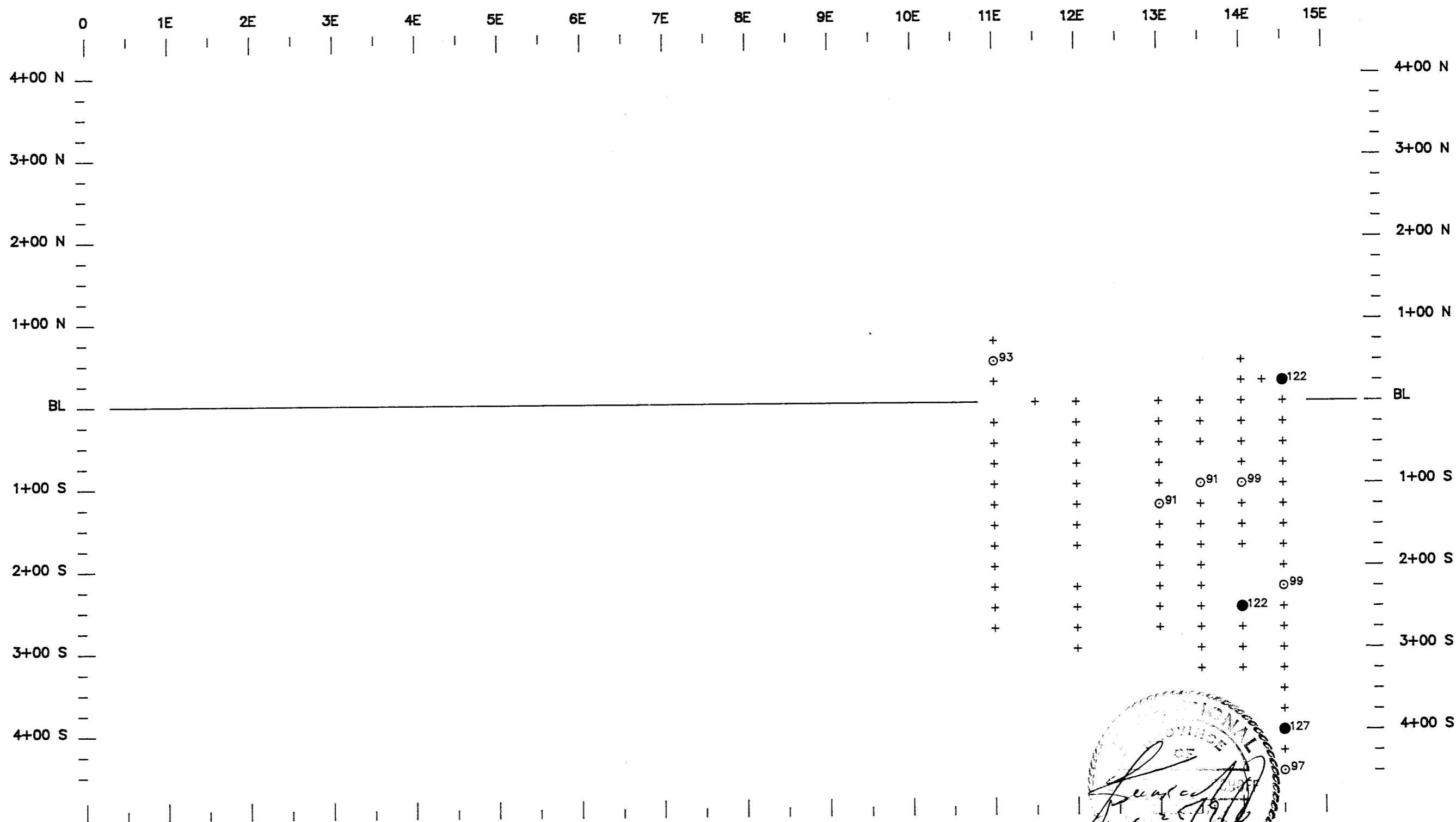


87 Samples
 Mean = 141 ppm
 + Sample location
 ○ Sub Anomalous Value
 223 ppm - 304 ppm
 ● Anomalous Value
 > 304 ppm

only subanomalous & anomalous values posted



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GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY				
Cu ppm				
SCALE: 1:5,000	DATE: Jun. '91	N.T.S. 92F/8W	DRAWN BY: GEO-COMP	FIGURE: 7



87 Samples

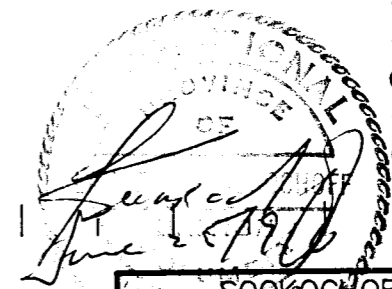
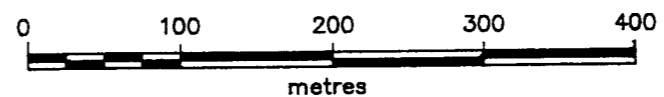
Mean = 70 ppm

+ Sample location

○ Sub Anomalous Value
91 ppm - 112 ppm

● Anomalous Value
> 112 ppm

only subanomalous & anomalous values posted



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GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY				
Zn ppm				
SCALE: 1:5,000	DATE: Jun.'91	N.T.S. 92F/6W	DRAWN BY: GEO-COMP	FIGURE: 8

The soil was placed in wet-strength bags with the appropriate grid station marked thereon. Red flagging with the grid station was placed at the field station. A total of 87 samples were taken.

The samples were sent to Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd. of Vancouver where a 30 element ICP test was completed. The ICP test involved the digestion of .500 grams of the soil sample with 3 ml 3-2-1 HCl-H₂O at 95 deg. C for one hour and diluted to 10 ml with water.

The background, sub anomalous and anomalous values of four elements - arsenic, copper, antimony and zinc - were determined utilizing a software program developed for an IBM PC computer. The statistical parameters are as follows:

	Background	Sub Anomalous	Anomalous
Copper	141	223	+304
Antimony	2	3	+3
Zinc	70	91	+112
Arsenic	10	15	+20

All values are in ppm.

An analysis for gold was also obtained utilizing the ICP method, however, gold values were not detected in the analysis. Thus gold values above 2 ppm, the lower detection limit of the ICP analysis, were not present in the soil samples. In order to determine the gold content below 2 ppm, specific anomalous soil samples were analysed by acid leach/AA from a 10 gram pulp sample. Of seven samples analysed, the maximum gold content was reported as 18 ppb.

The results of the survey are as follows:

Arsenic.

A general northwesterly trend is indicated by the anomalous values, which range up to 24 ppm. However, most of the anomalous and sub-anomalous values are within the western portion of the grid area.

Copper.

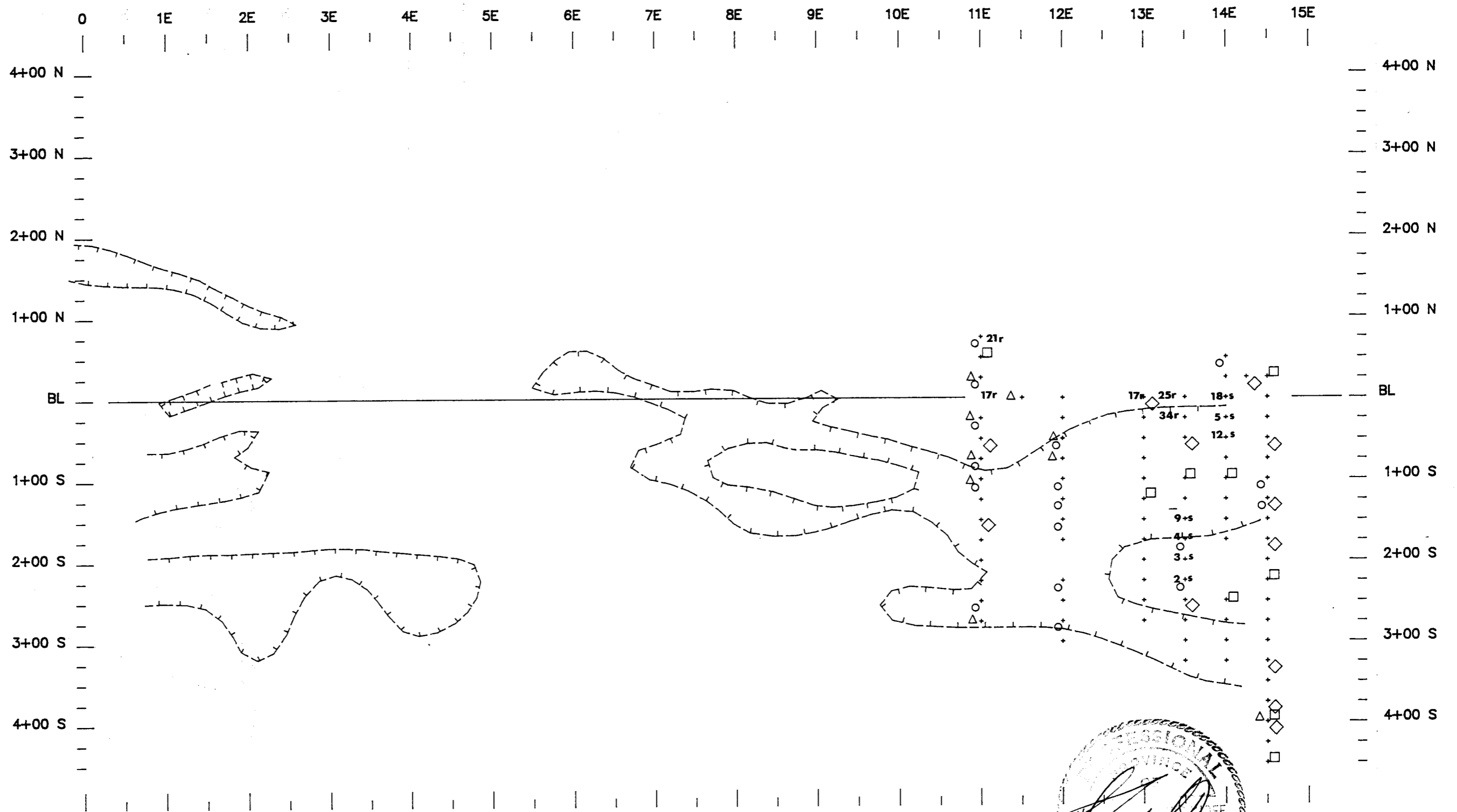
The anomalous values are up to 358 ppm and generally occur with the sub-anomalous values clustered in the northwest corner of the grid area. The eastern half of the grid area contains only one value above background.

Zinc.

All the anomalous values, which range up to 127 ppm, and all but one sub-anomalous value occur in the eastern portion of the grid area and are without trend or direction.

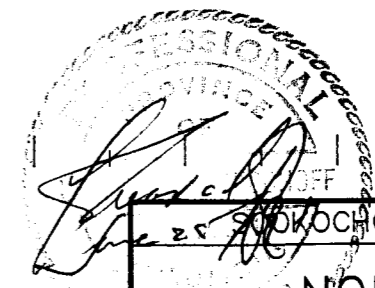
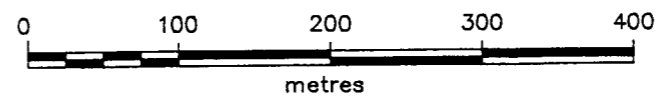
Antimony.

All but two of the anomalous values (up to 9 ppm) and sub anomalous values occur in the eastern portion of the grid area.



- 87 Samples
- + Sample Location
- △ **Cu** Subanomaly/Anomaly > 223 ppm
- **Zn** Subanomaly/Anomaly > 91 ppm
- ◇ **Sb** Subanomaly/Anomaly > 3 ppm
- **As** Subanomaly/Anomaly > 15 ppm
- +25r Gold ppb ^{rock} _{soil}

(---) Low Magnetic Anomaly (>56900 gammas)



KROCHOFF CONSULTANTS INC.				
NORA GROUP				
ALBERNI M.D.				
COMPILATION MAP				
SCALE: 1:5,000	DATE: Jun.'91	N.T.S. 92F/8W	DRAWN BY: GEO-COMP	FIGURE: 9

Fault/fracture study

A fault/fracture study of the Nora claim group was completed by Mr. D. Chapman and the results and report are appended as Appendix II. The conclusions are that the principal target (for locating potential structurally controlled mineral deposits) would be along the parallel fracture which strike southwest-northeast through the claims along the north side of Taylor River. Chapman designates a point "A" as the apex of a deep seated intrusive.

The structures emanating from this core to the soil geochem grid area indicate northwesterly trending structures as ring structures coning the core. In addition, southwesterly trending regional structures are interpreted.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Recce geological mapping and rock chip sampling should be completed on the Nora claim group. This additional information would be utilized in the assessment of the property for the containment of potentially economic mineral zones. The results from the type and degree of alteration, with the results of type and degree of mineralization, should provide the necessary information to an evaluation of the property as to the merit or/and location for additional exploration.

Respectfully submitted,
SOOKOCHOFF CONSULTANTS INC.



Laurence Sookochoff, P.Eng.

June 25, 1991
Vancouver, B.C.

SELECTED REFERENCES

CLAPP, C.H. - Southern Vancouver Island, Part B, Canada
Department of Mines Geological Survey Branch,
Memoir No. 13.

CUKOR, V. - Report on the 1980 Exploration Program on the
Tay Gold Property for Dalmatian Resources Ltd.
August 1980.

- Summary of Exploration Programs on the Tay Gold
Property. December 1983

MULLER, J.E. - Geology of Vancouver Island, Open File 463,
Geological Survey of Canada, 1977.

CERTIFICATE

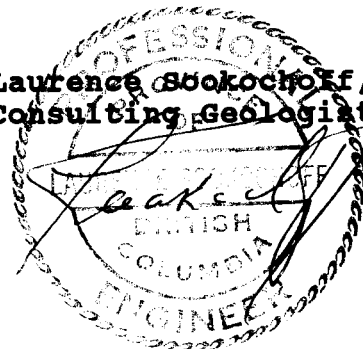
I, Laurence Sookochoff, of the city of Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia, do hereby certify:

That I am a Consulting Geologist with offices at 1026-510 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6B 1L8

I further certify that:

1. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia (1966) and hold a B.Sc. degree in Geology.
2. I have been practising my profession for the past twenty-six years.
3. I am registered with the Association of Professional Engineers of British Columbia.
4. Information for the accompanying report was obtained from sources cited under Selected References and from the work performed on the exploration program reported on herein.

Laurence Sookochoff, P.Eng.
Consulting Geologist



June 25, 1991
Vancouver, B.C.

**Nora Claim Group
Statement of Costs**

The field work on the Nora claim group was carried out from April 12, 1991 to May 07, 1991 to the value as follows:

Laurence Sookochoff, P. Eng.	
5 days @ \$500.	\$ 2,500.00
Doug Patterson: April 13 - 23, 1991	
4 days @ \$250.00	1,000.00
Truck & car rental:	
6 days @ \$60.00 plus gas	525.00
Room & board:	
9 man days @ \$100.00	900.00
Field supplies	50.00
Assays	910.00
Compilation & draughting	500.00
Report, xerox, printing & compilation	1,000.00
Office overhead	<u>550.00</u>
	\$ 7,935.00

Appendix I
ASSAY CERTIFICATES

SAMPLE#	Cu ppm	Zn ppm	As ppm	Sb ppm	Au ppm
11E 75N	197	82	18	2	ND
11E 50N	166	93	13	2	ND
11E 25N	274	82	17	2	ND
11E 25S	244	75	20	2	ND
11E 50S	173	77	14	3	ND
11E 75S	274	82	21	2	ND
11E 100S	308	86	18	2	ND
11E 125S	169	88	11	2	ND
11E 150S	198	86	14	3	ND
11E 175S	176	72	8	2	ND
11E 200S	72	47	7	2	ND
11E 225S	76	56	2	2	ND
11E 250S	164	77	15	2	ND
11E 275S	313	85	8	2	ND
11.5E OS	259	76	10	2	ND
12E OS	125	64	9	2	ND
12E 25S	168	69	7	2	ND
12E 50S	274	72	20	2	ND
12E 75S	224	73	14	2	ND
12E 100S	166	72	15	2	ND
12E 125S	213	68	15	2	ND
12E 150S	195	83	21	2	ND
12E 175S	175	68	9	2	ND
12E 225S	177	69	16	2	ND
12E 250S	145	66	10	2	ND
12E 275S	159	50	16	2	ND
12E 300S	96	56	12	2	ND
13E OS	124	89	6	3	ND
13E 25S	122	56	4	2	ND
13E 50S	132	54	4	2	ND
13E 75S	39	64	5	2	ND
13E 100S	143	86	9	2	ND
13E 125S	96	91	2	2	ND
13E 150S	94	66	9	2	ND
13E 175S	182	80	8	2	ND
13E 200S	179	75	2	2	ND
STANDARD C	63	132	42	15	7

SAMPLE#	Cu ppm	Zn ppm	As ppm	Sb ppm	Au ppm
13E 225S	137	66	11	2	ND
13E 250S	73	45	11	2	ND
13E 275S	125	61	12	2	ND
13.5E 0S	48	87	6	2	ND
13.5E 25S	145	82	13	2	ND
13.5E 50S	78	59	7	4	ND
13.5E 100S	131	91	8	2	ND
13.5E 125S	164	73	9	2	ND
13.5E 150S	117	51	10	2	ND
13.5E 175S	145	49	24	2	ND
13.5E 200S	122	53	11	2	ND
13.5E 225S	164	52	17	2	ND
13.5E 250S	84	55	7	3	ND
13.5E 275S	125	47	9	2	ND
13.5E 300S	139	80	4	2	ND
13.5E 325S	110	58	5	2	ND
14E 50N	220	56	19	2	ND
14E 25N	142	52	11	2	ND
14E 0S	93	49	9	2	ND
14E 25S	74	56	5	2	ND
14E 50S	125	59	14	2	ND
14E 75S	109	72	11	2	ND
14E 100S	132	99	9	2	ND
14E 125S	115	84	10	2	ND
14E 150S	158	57	13	2	ND
14E 175S	100	68	7	2	ND
14E 250S	87	122	5	2	ND
14E 275S	64	41	6	2	ND
14E 300S	40	27	2	2	ND
14E 325S	12	18	2	2	ND
14.5E 25N	175	122	13	2	ND
14.5E 0S	132	83	8	2	ND
14.5E 25S	115	60	3	2	ND
14.5E 50S	106	68	9	4	ND
14.5E 75S	68	58	8	2	ND
14.5E 100S	100	77	17	2	ND
STANDARD C	60	131	37	15	7

SAMPLE#	Cu ppm	Zn ppm	As ppm	Sb ppm	Au ppm
14.5E 125S	194	90	23	7	ND
14.5E 150S	126	86	9	2	ND
14.5E 175S	58	65	10	3	ND
14.5E 200S	52	46	6	2	ND
14.5E 225S	45	99	11	2	ND
14.5E 250S	100	58	9	2	ND
14.5E 275S	97	68	12	2	ND
14.5E 300S	80	62	7	2	ND
14.5E 325S	73	69	6	3	ND
14.5E 350S	57	75	2	2	ND
14.5E 375S	50	49	4	6	ND
14.5E 400S	358	127	8	9	ND
14.5E 425S	156	53	8	2	ND
14.5E 450S	126	97	3	2	ND
1425E 25N	105	61	11	5	ND
STANDARD C	62	130	38	15	7

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Sookochoff Consultants Inc. PROJECT NORA FILE # 91-1142 Page 1
 603 - 510 W. Hastings St., Vancouver BC V6B 1L8

SAMPLE#	Cu ppm	Zn ppm	As ppm	Sb ppm	Au ppm
RF 11E 75N	1	92	31	10	ND
R2 11E 75N	452	7	14	3	ND
R 11E 75N	132	42	99	7	ND
R 11E 0S	162	14	110	13	ND
RF 11E 0S	264	41	5	4	ND
R 11.5E 0S	216	105	4	6	ND
R 13E 0S	41	36	9	2	ND
R2 13E 0S	827	77	70	5	ND
R3F 13E 0S	134	43	15	2	ND
R4 13E 0S	107	64	19	5	ND
R 13E 25S	123	30	7	2	ND
RF 13E 25S	94	45	11	3	ND
RL 13E 225S	475	21	7	6	ND
R 13.4E 0S	1038	103	28	3	ND
RF 13.5E 25S	624	10	148	3	ND
KEEPER RF 13.5E 25S SLOPE	625	10	194	6	ND
R1 14E 50N	11	30	3	2	ND
R2 14E 50N	26	24	2	2	ND
R 14.2E 35N	67	49	8	2	ND
R 14.3E 50N	64	19	22	2	ND
R 14.5E 50S	5	53	3	3	ND
R 14.5E 325S	192	106	6	9	ND
14.5E 375S	5	80	2	5	ND
R 14.5E 375S	11	45	2	2	ND
STANDARD C	59	132	37	15	6

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-P4 SOIL

SIGNED BY *C. Leong* D. TOYE, C. LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Sookochoff Consultants Inc. PROJECT NORA FILE # 91-1142R

603 - 510 W. Hastings St., Vancouver BC V6B 1L8

SAMPLE#	AU* ppb
RF 11E 75N	21
R 11E OS	17
R2 13E OS	17
R 13.4E OS	25
RF 13.5E 25S	34
13.5E 150S	9
13.5E 175S	4
13.5E 200S	3
13.5E 225S	2
14E 50N	12
14E 25N	5
14E OS	18
STANDARD AU-R	520

- SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK/SOIL PULP AU* ANALYSIS BY ACID LEACH/AA FROM 10 GM SAMPLE.

DATE RECEIVED: MAY 17 1991

DATE REPORT MAILED: May 21/91

SIGNED BY. *C. Leong*D.TOYE, C.LEONG, J.WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

Appendix II

STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS: D. CHAPMAN

DOUGLAS A. CHAPMAN
406-7434 Kingsway
Vancouver, B.C. V3N 3B7

Sookochoff Consultants Inc.
1027-510 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, B.C. V6B 1L8

Dear Sirs:

I have completed a fault/fracture interpretation of aerial photographs covering the Nora #1 and the Nora #2 claims. The claims are located along Taylor River in the Alberni Mining Division, Vancouver Island, British Columbia.

Fault/fracture patterns are visual effects seen in stereo photographs around a focal point of crustal disturbance associated with stress changes. Major intersections are inferred where arcuate forms circumscribe a linear fault/fracture trace. This anomalous pattern of fault/fracture forms was very visible around Pothole Lake which eventually led to the discovery of the Afton Mine orebodies.

The Nora claim group area is underlain by the Jurassic Island Intrusives and the late Triassic Karmutsen Formation of the Vancouver Group. The principal target would be along the parallel fractures which strike southwest-northeast through the claims along the north side of Taylor River, and in particular at a point marked "A" which is the apex of a deep seated rupture. The interpretation is annotated onto an overlay of airphoto B.C. 5498/252. The approximate mean photo scale is 1:58,800.

I would recommend a Fracture Density Survey from B.C. airphotos available at an approximate scale of 1:20,000 within the claims area.

Respectfully submitted,

Douglas A. Chapman

DOUGLAS A. CHAPMAN
406-7434 Kingsway
Vancouver, B.C. V3N 3B7

Sookochoff Consultants Inc.
1027-510 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, B.C. V6B 1L8

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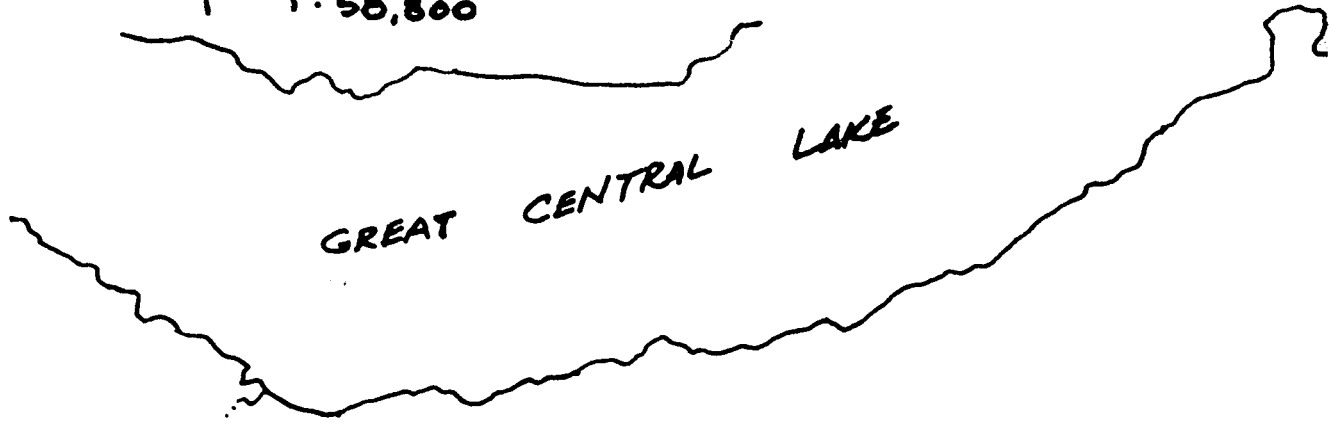
I would recommend a Fracture Density Survey from B.C. airphotos available at an approximate scale of 1:20,000 within the claims area.

Respectfully submitted,


Douglas A. Chapman

SCALE: APPROX
1:50,800

BC 5420/252



GREAT CENTRAL LAKE



OF RIVER

DORAN

A

B

AIRPHOTO OVERLAY
NORA #1 & #2
CLAIMS, ALBERNI M.D.
BRITISH COLUMBIA