

G. SALAZAR S. & ASSOCIATES LTD.

INTERNATIONAL GEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS

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CALGARY, ALBERTA, CANADA T2W 2V9

TELEPHONE (403) 281-6889

ASSESSMENT REPORT

On The

P G C C L A I M S

(GOLD, Copper Zinc)

By

G. SALAZAR S., P.Eng. (B.C.)

July 10, 1991

N.T.S.: 92 G/16W
PROVINCE: British Columbia
COUNTRY: CANADA
LATITUDE: 49° 51.5' N
LONGITUDE: 122° 26.7' W
MINING DIVISION: New Westminster

21511

LOG NO: JUL 26 1991	RD.
ACTION:	
FILE NO:	

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**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

21,511

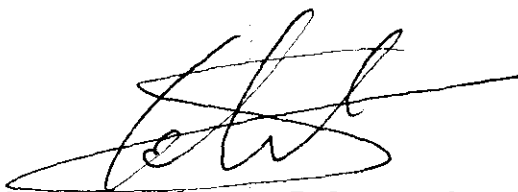
SUMMARY

This report is prepared to comply with work requirements of the British Columbia Government. It summarizes the work (geological mapping, soil & rock sampling, prospecting) carried out by G. Salazar, owner of the PGC claims, between September 10th and 15th, 1990.

The results from sampling a subdued gossan and a quartz vein are reported. All soil and stream sediment samples are anomalous in zinc while one soil sample and one stream sediment sample are weakly anomalous in gold. The two gold anomalies are near the southern limit of the gossan (at samples FLS15S and FLS17L). Sample FLS7L is a stream sediment from the same ravine as FLS17L and is also weakly anomalous in gold. All samples from this area are moderately to strongly anomalous in zinc. Moderately anomalous barium results are also reported.

The limited sampling of the quartz vein outcrop and ravine areas indicate a 3 to 4 fold increase in zinc content and moderately anomalous copper (60-90 ppm) and arsenic (14-29 ppm) values in the soils, moderately anomalous barium (113-153 ppm) and low gold values (a high of 34 ppb is reported). The three rock chip samples collected from the quartz outcrop did not returned values comparable to those reported in 1937.

More work is required.



Calgary, July 9, 1991 Guillermo Salazar S.

FOR PLACED S

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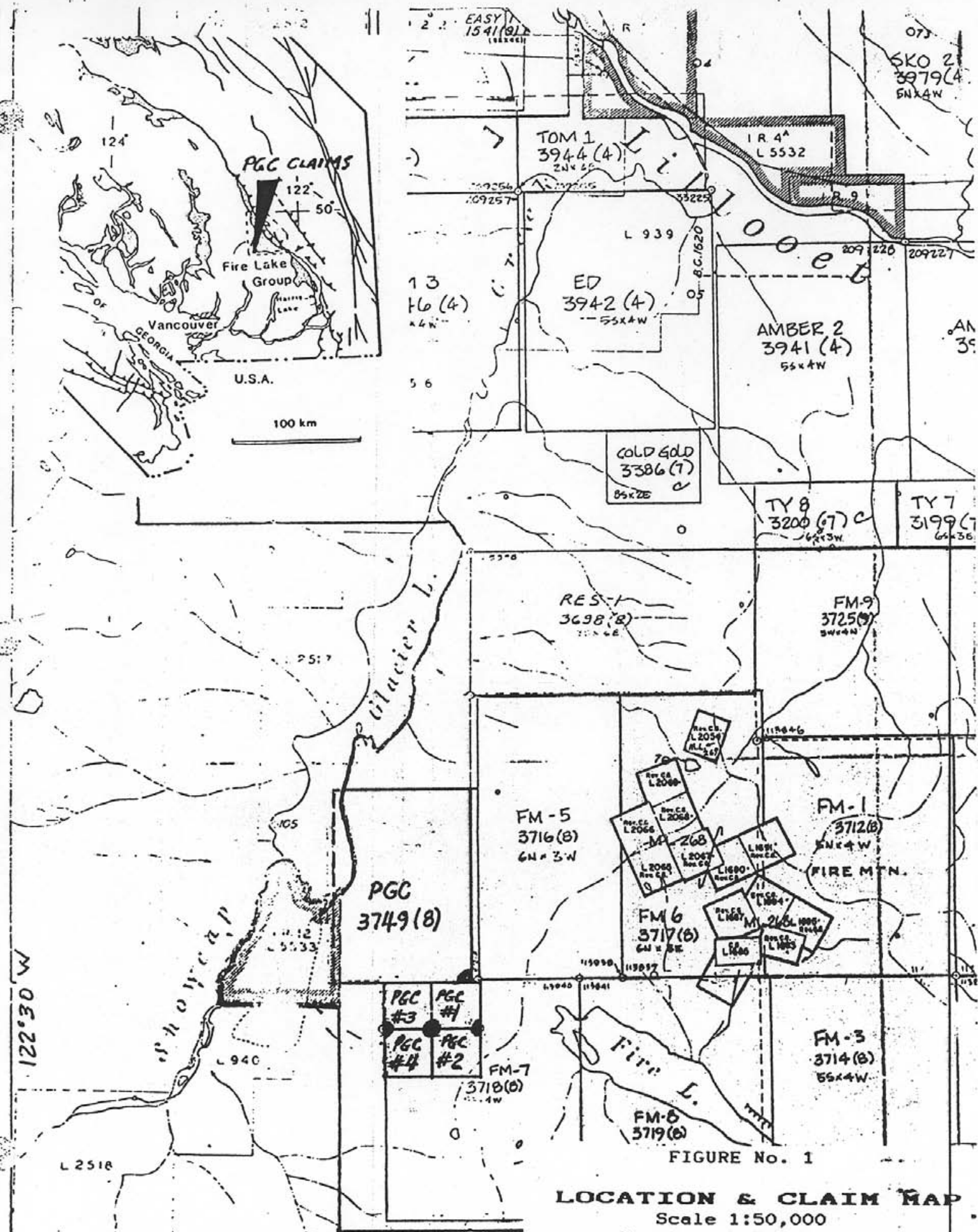


FIGURE No. 1

LOCATION & CLAIM MAP

Scale 1:50,000

Inset with Bar Scale

INTRODUCTION

This report is prepared to comply with work requirements of the British Columbia Government. It summarizes the work carried out by G. Salazar, owner of the PGC claims, between September 10th and 15th, 1990.

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

Table No. 1 summarizes the pertinent title data related to this property. (See Figure No. 1)

TABLE No. 1: CLAIM STATUS.

CLAIM NAME	CLAIM TYPE (1)	No. UNITS	RECORD No.	RECORD DATE	EXPIRY DATE (2)
PGC	MGS	12	3749	Sep19/89	1993
PGC #1 (*)	2p	1	3742	Aug30/89	1993
PGC #2 (*)	2p	1	3743	"	1993
PGC #3 (*)	2p	1	3744	"	1993
PGC #4 (*)	2p	1	3745	"	1993
TOTAL:		16 units			

NOTES (1): MGS is modified grid system, 2P is two post.
(2): The expiry dates shown reflect this report.
(*): Claims presently overstaking claim FM-7 and overstaked by FM-0.

Title to the PGC #1 to #4 claims is pending on the results of a Section 35 Complaint filed by Salazar on claim FM # 7 (Rec. No. 3718). The owners of claim FM # 7 have overstaked their property and claims PGC # 1-4 with claim FM # 0 (Rec. No. 4083).

LOCATION

In between Glacier and Fire Lakes, 7.5 km upstream Snowcap Creek from its confluence with the Lillooet River at Skookumchuck Hot Springs. Skookumchuck is 27 km north of the northern end of Harrison Lake and the village of Douglas. The Fire Lake/Glacier Lake area is 80 km north east of Vancouver.

ACCESS

The claims are accessed by 2X4 vehicle via the Snowcap Creek logging road from the Lillooet River all weather road. It takes one hour to reach the village of Pemberton from this road

junction. The claims can also be accessed by float airplane into either Fire Lake or Glacier Lake or by helicopter from Agazziz.

PREVIOUS EXPLORATION

The claims are situated immediately west of the old showings protected by the Money Spinner, Providence, Blue Lead, Barkoola and south of the Mayflower-Dandy Crown Granted mineral claims, at the north end of the Harrison Lake to Fire Lake gold mineralized belt. As such, they have had sporadic periods of prospecting. Exploration activity is related to staking dated 1937, 1967, 1983 and 1989.

The showings discovered in 1937, a recent publication by the B.C. Geological Survey and present on-trend exploration activity by Noranda and Teck justify renewing exploration efforts.

WORK DONE IN 1989 & 1990 (Prior to August 30, 1990)

1. Claims PGC # 1-4 were staked on August 30, 1989.
2. Prospecting of the PGC # 1-4 claims and region was carried out August 31st and September 1, 1989.
3. Camp was de-mobilized on September 2, 1989.
4. Camp was re-established on September 16th, 1989.
5. Staking of the PGC claim started September 17, 1989 and was completed September 19, 1989.
6. Initial prospecting and sampling of the PGC claim was carried out on September 20th and 21st, 1989. Collected four stream sediment samples.
7. Camp was de-mobilized on September 22, 1989.
8. Mobilized to Glacier Lake on May 26, 1990.
9. Camp was established at Glacier Lake on May 27th, 1990, prospecting day.
10. Visit with Claims Inspector who came to investigate my Complaint under Section 35 regarding the staking of RES # 2 claim. May 28, 1990.
11. Prospecting, road surveying and stream sediment sampling of PGC Claim. Collected ten stream sediment samples. Saw too much wildlife and decided to leave. Left for Lillooet by 7:00 pm. of May 29, 1990.
12. Completed de-mobilization to Calgary on May 30, 1990.

1990 WORK AFTER August 30, 1990 (Subject to this Report)

1. Mobilized to Glacier Lake on September 10th, 1990.
2. September 11th & 12th: Prospecting between road and Glacier Lake, found gossan & quartz vein.
3. September 13th: Traverse zigzagging across gossan, placed baseline subparallel to creek & quartz vein.
4. September 14th: Sampled and mapped baseline and quartz vein.

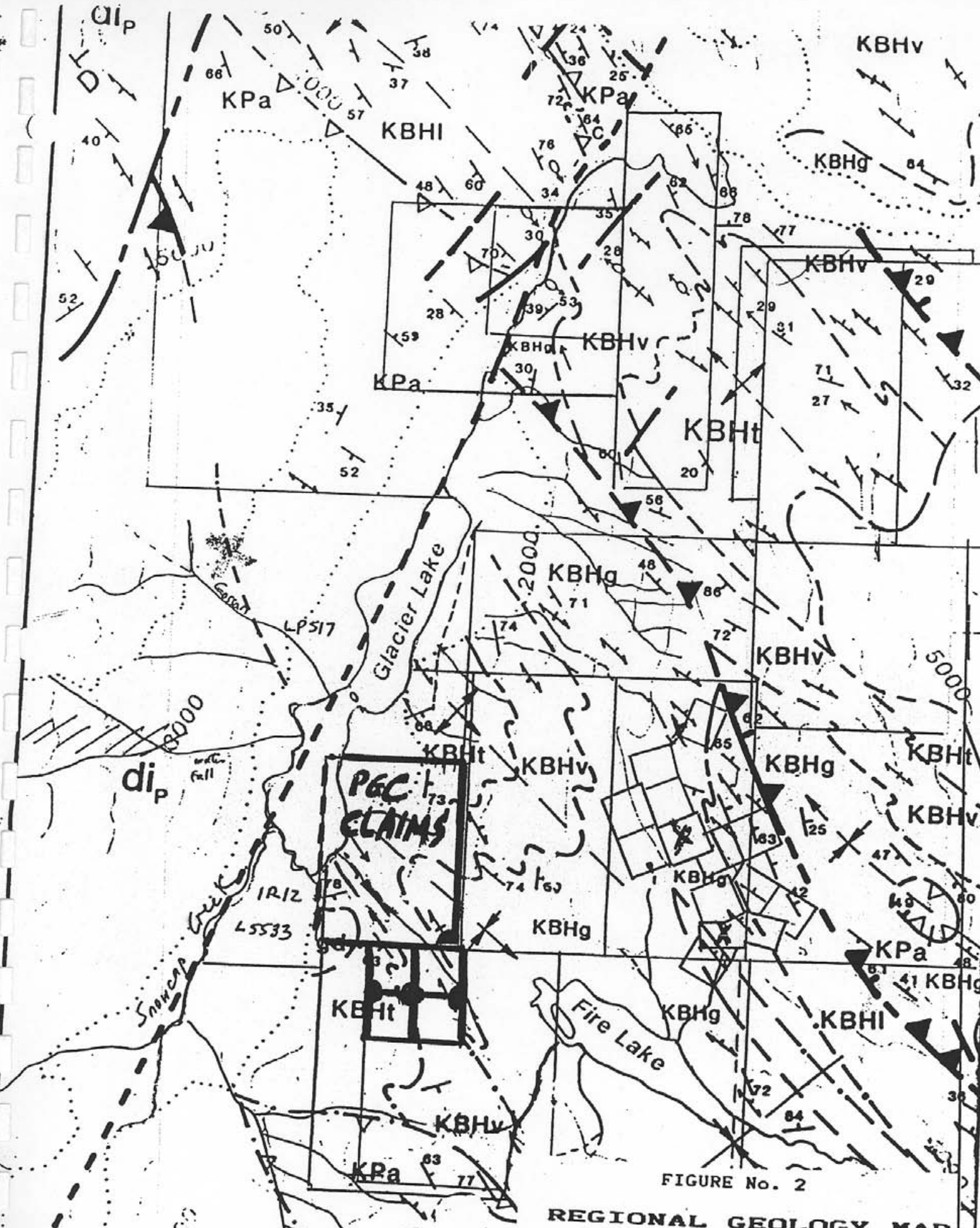


FIGURE No. 2

REGIONAL GEOLOGY MAP

Scale 1:50,000

5. September 15th: De-mobilized to Calgary.
6. July 9th & 10th, 1991: Report writing.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The B.C. Geological Survey's O. F. No. 2203 shows the Geology of the Glacier Lake Map Sheet at a scale of 1:50,000. This map shows the claims protect the nose of a southeasterly plunging syncline which exposes Early Cretaceous Fire Lake Group volcanic and sedimentary rocks along both flanks. These rocks are now considered to be a part of the Gambier Assemblage (J.V.G. Lynch), thus the search for Britannia type copper-gold deposits (Production: 52.8 million tons grading 1.08% Cu, 0.0093 oz Au/ton, 0.11 oz Ag/ton, 0.03% Pb, 0.26% Zn, Minfile 1986) has been intensified in the Fire Lake Area (See Figure No. 2).

Structural control is defined by Journey & Csontos as being represented by the northwesterly trending, northerly splaying, imbricated Harrison Lake Shear Zone which is cut by transcurrent northerly to northeasterly faults with a right lateral movement. Journey & Csontos conclude that '...these transcurrent faults may be providing the necessary structural control for localizing economic concentrations of both base and precious metals within the region ...'. Glacier Lake and Snowcap Creek are recognized as defining the trace of one of these transcurrent fault zones. Tectonic breccias, gypsum 'horizons' and associated sulphide mineralization are potential indicators of this type of mineralization.

The four splays of the Harrison Lake Shear Zone in the Fire Lake - Glacier Lake area are cut off by the Glacier Lake - Snowcap Creek transcurrent fault. Journey & Csontos report a 10 km right lateral displacement along brittle structures within this fault. An unrecorded gossan present on the hills above the western shores of Glacier Lake and within Garibaldi Park may be associated to the Harrison Lake shear splays reaching Glacier Lake from the southeast and may reduce this movement considerably.

The presence of four splays of a favourable shear zone cut by such a strong transcurrent fault makes the vicinity of Glacier Lake particularly attractive for exploration since this setting may have provided the appropriate plumbing for the emplacement of a hydrothermal and/or epithermal system.

LOCAL GEOLOGY & MINERALIZATION

Lynch's geological legend and Stratigraphy for the units present in Figures No. 2-4 is described below:

TERTIARY

Tgd Granodiorite, minor coarse grained granite.

AGE UNCERTAIN

gd Granodiorite, minor granite; bgd biotite-rich granodiorite; hgd hornblende-rich granodiorite.

EARLY CRETACEOUS (GAMBIER GROUP)

Broken Hill Formation

KBHg Volcaniclastic sandstone, feldspathic greywacke, chloritic phyllite, slate.

KBHv Andesite, autoclastic breccia and heterolithic volcanic conglomerate, minor pillowed basalts.

KBHt Slate, muscovite phyllite, feldspar crystal tuff.

Peninsula Formation

KPa Interbedded arkose, pebbly arkose and pyritiferous slate.

LATE JURASSIC to EARLY CRETACEOUS

dj Pemberton Diorite Complex, included with coarse grained diorite, migmatite.

Figure No. 3 (Scale 1:10,000) and 4 (Scale 1:2,500) show the results to date, including the newly discovered gossan and quartz vein showing.

KIDD CREEK MINES LTD.' workers report sampling a breccia zone located south of Fire Lake, near the Garibaldi Park boundary, which ran '...parallel to the intrusive [to the south and] averages 12,919 ppm Cu, 38.4 ppm Ag, 17.0 ppm Sb and 86 ppb Au, across approximately 100.m ...' The breccia is defined in their report as consisting of '... white, angular, small (10 cm² fine grained intrusive (?) fragments in a chlorite-sulphide matrix. The fragments contain disseminated pyrite. The volcanics and sediments are cut by narrow ((1.0 m) quartz veins and veinlets, which trend parallel to the strike direction.'

The Kidd Creek personnel continue by stating that '... Pyrite is ubiquitous, but generally (5% in content. Quartz veins often lack open spaces and are sulphide poor; however, at the contact with the host rock can be found pyrite, arsenopyrite, tourmaline and epidote. The greatest sulphide content ((10%; pyrite, chalcopyrite, arsenopyrite) was observed in the breccia body...'

A vintage 1937 sketch locating the adit also reported by Kidd Creek shows that a 22' wide zone was sampled, assayed and reported at \$50.00, with copper, silver and gold credits. Both reports show the breccia zone at an elevation of about 5,000 feet and in the same location with respect to Fire Lake and the

intrusive body. The assay differences is related to the earlier sample being taken across the zone while the Kidd Creek sample is a 100 m. composite along strike.

The 1937 sketch also reports the presence of a 9X50 foot outcrop in the vicinity of Glacier Lake, thus extending this breccia zone to near the lakeshore for a distance of 9,000. ft (2,743.m). The 1937 assays reported across the nine feet at Glacier Lake are:

	REPORTED	CALCULATED ASSAYS (using 1937 prices)
Gold	\$4.85	0.139 o/ton @ 35.-\$/ounce
Silver	\$2.00	4.167 o/ton @ 0.48 \$/ounce
Copper	\$9.00	3.9% @ 11.5 cents/pound.
Total:	\$15.85	

The PGC claims protect the western half of a 2,743 m. long mineralized zone between Fire and Glacier Lakes. Figure No. 4 (Scale 1:2,500) shows a sloughed-in pit immediately southeast of a large quartz vein outcropping found along the northeast wall of a small ravine draining into Glacier Lake. The quartz vein outcrop has been blasted and is quite disturbed, with large slabs of quartz occupying the bottom of the ravine for about 150.m below the sloughed-in pit.

The results from the sampling done to date indicates that all soil and stream sediment samples are anomalous in zinc while one soil and one stream are weakly anomalous in gold. The two gold anomalies are near the southern limit of the gossan, at samples FLS15S and FLS17L. Sample FLS17L is a stream sediment from the same ravine as FLS7L which is also weakly anomalous in gold. All samples from here are moderately to strongly anomalous in zinc. Moderately anomalous barium results are reported for this area.

The limited sampling of the quartz vein outcrop and ravine areas indicates a 3 to 4 fold increase in zinc content and moderately anomalous copper (60-90 ppm) and arsenic (14-29 ppm) values in the soils, moderately anomalous barium (113-153 ppm) and low gold values (a high of 34 ppb is reported). The three rock chip samples collected from the quartz outcrop did not returned values comparable to those reported in 1937.

More work is required to define the location of the 1937 showings. A closely spaced VLF-EM and magnetometer survey along the roads and gridded lines should be included at this stage.

REFERENCES

BORONOWSKI, A.J. (1983): "Geological and Geochemical Report on the LILABET 1 CLAIM", KIDD CREEK MINES LTD. Assesm. Report #

11638.

JOURNEY J.M.; and CSONTOS, L. (1989): "Preliminary Report on the Structural Setting along the southeast flank of the Coast Belt, British Columbia. GSC Paper 89-1E, pp 177-189.

LYNCH, J.V.G. (1990): "Geology of the Fire Lake Group, southeast Coast Mountains, British Columbia". GSC Paper 90-1E, pp 197-204.

_____ (1990): "Geology of the Glacier Lake Map (92G/16)". Open File # 2203. Scale 1:50,000.

O'KEEFE, N. & VERBRUGGEN, K. (1990): "Geological, Prospecting and Geochemical Assesment Report on the FIRE MOUNTAIN CLAIMS" prepared for BURMIN RESOURCES LTD.

Peters, L.J. and Sowerbutts, E.H. (1988): "Geological, Geochemical and Geophysical Report on the Easy # 1 Claim for SYME RESOURCES LTD." Assesm. Report # 17855.

Salazar, G. (1990): Assesment Report on the PGC Claims Dated August 16, 1990.

Tylor, B.F. & Price, B. (1988): "Prospecting Report, Fire Mountain Gold Prospect, Claim Ty # 2". Assesm. Rep. # 17,596.

White, G.E. (1983): "Geophysical Report on an Airborne Magnetometer- VLF Electromagnetometer Survey for RHYOLITE RESOURCES LTD., Inferno I to XII - Fire Mountain. Assesm REport # 11,796.

APPENDIX No. 1

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

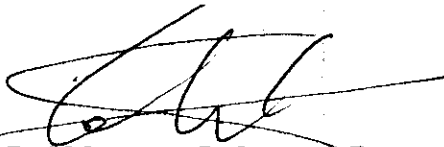
I, Guillermo Salazar S., of 23 Brabourne Mews SW, Calgary, Alberta T2W-1V9, hereby certify that:

1. I attended and graduated from the Universidad Nacional de Ingenieria de Lima, Peru with a Bachelor's of Science and a Engineering Degrees in Mining Engineering and Mining Geology in 1967. I also attended Harvard University from which I was awarded a Master's of Arts degree in Economic Geology in 1969.

2. I am a registered Professional Engineer in the Province of British Columbia and Professional Geologist in the Province of Alberta. I am also a member in good standing of the Society of Economic Geologists of America and of the Society of Mining Engineers of the AIME.

3. I have in excess of twenty years of experience in my field in the U.S.A., Canada and South America.

Calgary, Alberta, July 10, 1991


Guillermo Salazar S.
P. Eng. (B.C.)

APPENDIX No. 2
STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

PERSONNEL

Guillermo Salazar S., geologist, with residence at 23 Brabourne Mews SW, Calgary, Alta. Mapping and sampling between September 10th and September 15th, 1990, report writing July 9-10, 1991. Total of 8days.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

PERSONNEL

Senior Prospector/Geologist:
8 days @ \$200./day \$1,600.00

TRANSPORTATION

Truck Rental, 8 days @ \$50./ \$400.00

ROOM & BOARD

6 man days @ \$25.00/man day \$300.00

ASSAYING

Acme Laboratories Ltd. File 90-4875: \$178.45
Loring Labs: 4 rocks (Au, Cu) geoch: \$71.00 \$249.45

REPORT

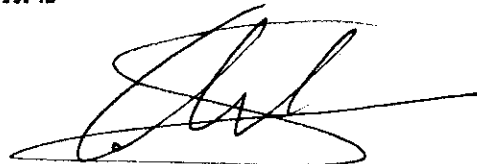
G. Salazar S., 2 days @ \$200./d \$400.00
Sundry & Typing \$50.00

TOTAL

=====

\$2,999.45

PGC 1-4: 4 claims, 1 year @ \$100./yr \$400.00
PGC 1-4: 4 claims, 1 year @ \$200./yr \$800.00
G. Salazar S. P.A.C. Account: \$1,799.45



Guillermo Salazar S.

APPENDIX No. 3
ASSAY CERTIFICATES

To: PETROMET RESOURCES LIMITED,
350, 839 - 5th Avenue S.W.,
Calgary, Alberta T2P 3C8

File No. 33777
Date October 22, 1990
Samples Rock

ATTN: L.J. Smith



Certificate of Assay LORING LABORATORIES LTD.

SAMPLE NO.

PPB
AU

PPM
CU

Geochemical Analysis

8396	10	18
8397	<5	15
8398	<5	31
8399	<5	35

Prep. 3^{no}
Au, Fe 8.50
Cu 6.25
 $\frac{17.75}{17.75} \times 4 =$

I Hereby Certify that the above results are those assays made by me upon the herein described samples....

Objects retained one month.
Pulps retained one month
unless specific arrangements
re made in advance.


Assayer

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

G. Salazar S. & Associates Ltd. File # 90-4850 Page 1
 23 Brabourne Mews S. W., Calgary AB T2W 2V9

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
31551	1	24	7	102	.4	12	16	1101	6.07	40	5	ND	2	13	.6	2	2	90	.33	.102	13	23	2.14	22	.01	4	3.32	.03	.02	1	9
31552	7	3	2	3	.1	12	1	94	.33	2	5	ND	1	2	.2	2	2	1	.01	.001	2	60	.02	2	.01	2	.04	.01	.01	1	9
31553	33	20	7	34	.4	4	4	1548	1.67	11	6	ND	1	208	.4	2	2	9	8.49	.030	6	3	.44	26	.01	4	.70	.02	.04	1	7

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 SILT AU* ANALYSIS BY ACID LEACH/AA FROM 10 GM SAMPLE.

DATE RECEIVED: SEP 27 1990 DATE REPORT MAILED: *Oct 3/90*. SIGNED BY: *C. Leong* .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	Tl %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	U ppm	Au* ppb
100+00N 103+50W	2	72	17	636	.2	19	17	1538	4.24	29	5	ND	1	36	1.3	3	2	66	.37	.065	5	21	1.06	153	.10	2	3.27	.02	.06	1	1
100+00N 103+00W	2	92	10	192	.3	21	18	480	4.29	15	5	ND	2	26	1.3	2	2	76	.28	.061	4	26	1.28	137	.13	6	3.96	.02	.09	1	2
100+00N 102+50W	1	48	13	225	.1	15	17	1065	3.76	14	5	ND	1	22	.9	2	2	70	.26	.157	3	21	1.03	113	.10	5	2.78	.02	.06	1	2
100+00N 102+25W	1	14	4	171	.1	7	9	988	2.78	6	5	ND	1	22	.7	2	2	58	.30	.079	2	14	.64	78	.10	2	1.47	.01	.05	1	5
100+00N 102+00W	1	52	10	242	.1	17	17	523	4.10	19	5	ND	1	18	1.1	2	2	78	.21	.066	3	21	1.04	81	.11	2	2.89	.02	.05	1	1
100+00N 101+75W	3	87	12	400	.2	25	18	552	4.28	27	5	ND	1	47	1.7	2	2	71	.48	.024	6	21	1.03	104	.13	4	3.19	.02	.05	1	7
100+00N 100+50W	2	57	8	152	.1	15	18	453	4.04	13	5	ND	1	23	1.1	2	2	68	.22	.047	3	19	1.03	56	.11	2	2.71	.01	.05	1	6
99+80N 102+85W	1	62	12	81	.1	20	14	433	3.63	17	5	ND	1	38	.9	2	2	61	.38	.023	2	25	1.35	85	.18	4	3.24	.04	.05	1	1
FLS 11S	1	23	2	218	.2	13	14	1733	2.97	7	5	ND	1	29	1.0	2	2	60	.35	.061	2	20	.96	126	.12	4	2.23	.01	.05	1	1
FLS 12S	1	52	2	144	.1	15	15	662	3.57	7	5	ND	1	27	.9	2	2	66	.33	.044	2	21	1.22	60	.12	2	2.32	.01	.04	1	1
FLS 13S	1	28	5	159	.1	13	14	1741	3.26	6	5	ND	1	22	.7	2	2	64	.27	.069	2	20	.83	109	.12	2	1.89	.01	.05	1	3
FLS 14S	1	24	2	103	.1	13	13	1433	3.29	6	5	ND	1	28	.7	2	2	67	.35	.025	2	22	1.00	94	.13	2	2.00	.01	.03	1	1
FLS 15S	1	44	6	156	.2	15	15	1349	3.33	2	5	ND	1	30	.9	2	2	69	.37	.038	2	26	1.22	83	.14	4	2.31	.01	.03	1	34
FLS 16S	1	63	4	240	.2	21	21	1507	3.71	12	5	ND	1	21	1.6	2	2	58	.26	.123	2	21	1.22	114	.09	2	2.63	.01	.05	1	2
STANDARD C/AU-S	18	60	36	131	6.9	67	31	1049	3.94	37	16	8	36	52	18.4	15	23	55	.45	.096	36	57	.90	179	.08	33	1.88	.06	.14	12	46

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	Tl %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	U ppm	Au* ppb
FLS 17L	1	62	6	101	.1	12	17	668	3.86	6	5	ND	1	38	.2	2	2	79	.48	.059	4	21	1.03	52	.10	6	1.74	.01	.03	1	32
90RCS 1L	1	1	9	76	.2	9	7	380	2.28	10	5	ND	19	38	.2	2	2	48	.80	.340	50	15	.81	239	.24	6	1.21	.02	.64	1	1
90RCS 2L	1	1	17	89	.1	9	7	407	2.20	2	5	ND	14	57	.4	2	2	45	.94	.364	55	15	.73	230	.21	5	1.35	.02	.53	1	3

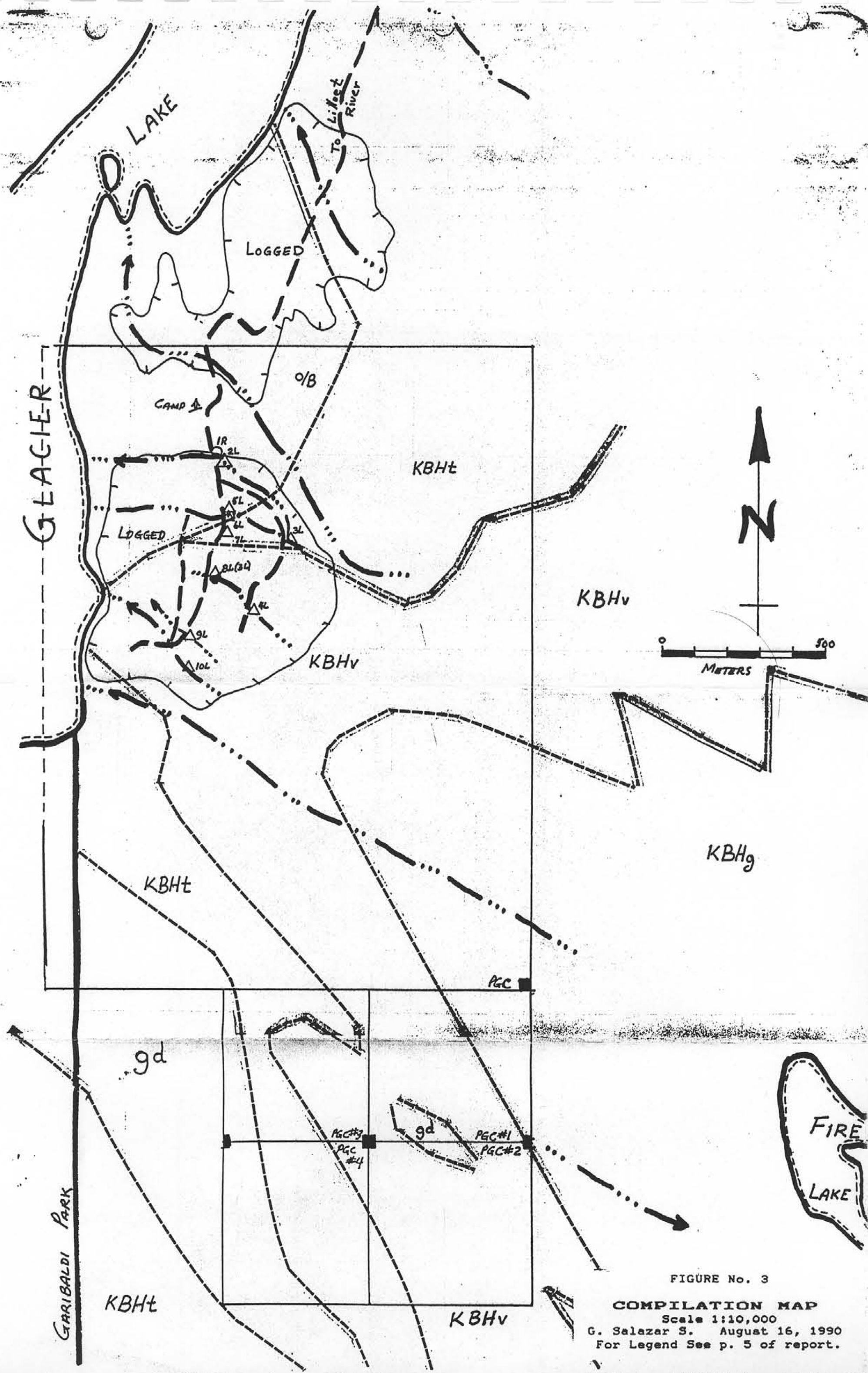
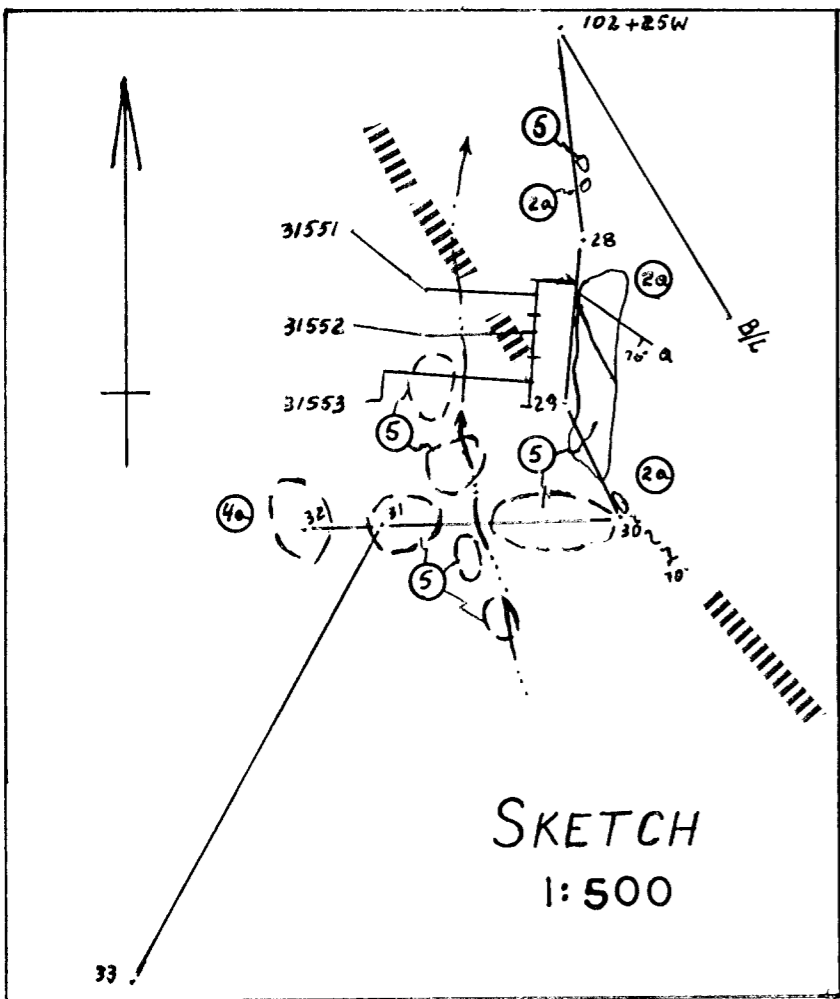
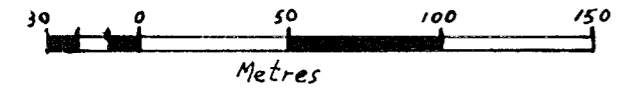
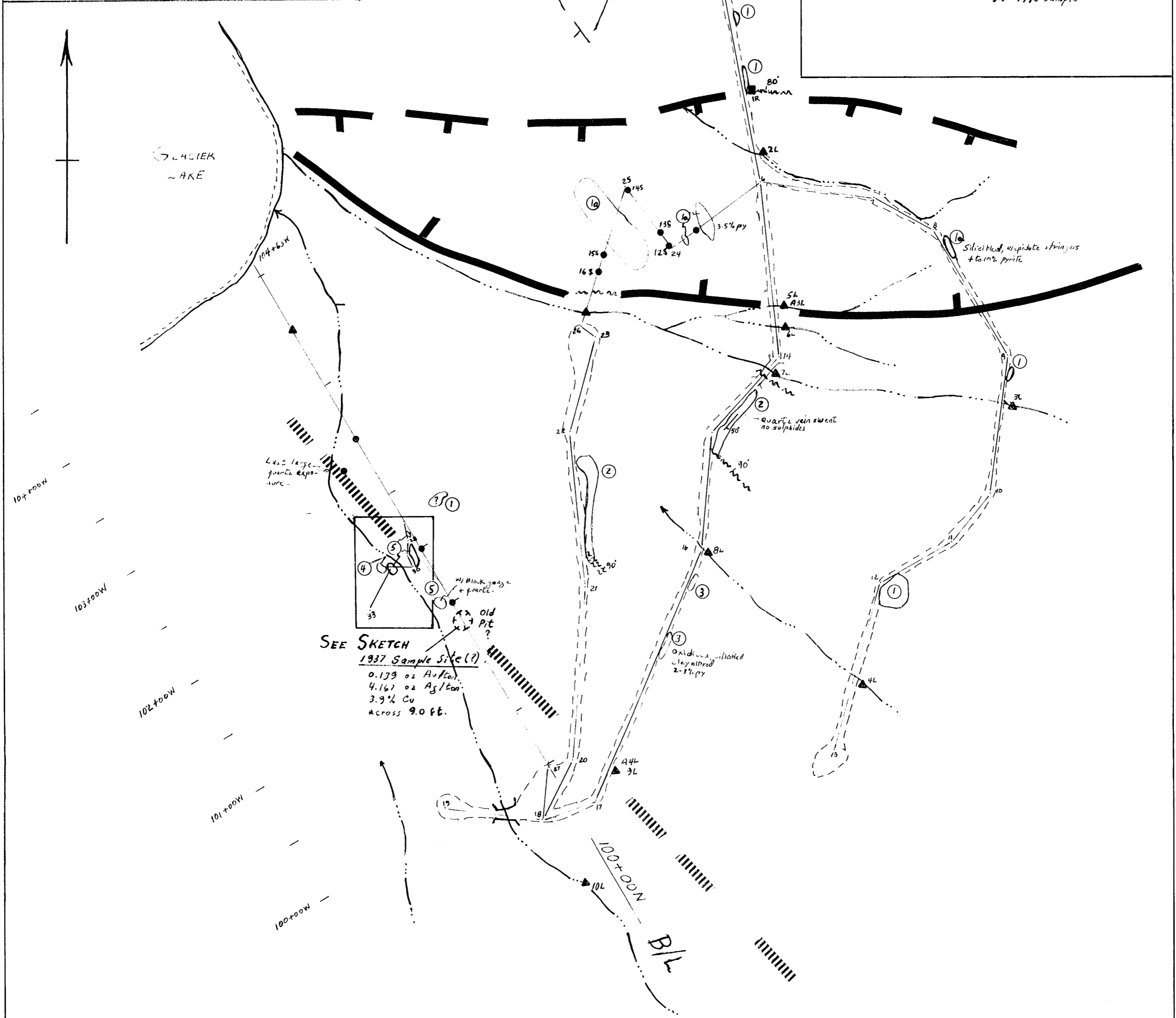


FIGURE No. 3

COMPILATION MAP
 Scale 1:10,000
 G. Salazar S. August 16, 1990
 For Legend See p. 5 of report.



KBHv	1	Fragmental Andesite, propillitized, strong epidote, locally pillowed.
	1a	Silicified, w/ quartz stringers &/or pyrite as disseminations & stringers.
KBHt	2	Siltstone, volcanic tuff.
	2a	Silicified Siltstone, volcanic tuff.
KBHv	3	Andesite
Gd	4a	Granite, silicified
	5	Quartz Vein
		Possible Trace of Quartz Vein
	— T —	Gossan
	x	Outcrop
	○	Float
	→	Creek, ravine
	- - -	Logging Road
	●	soil sample
	▲	Stream sediment sample
	■	Rock Sample
	—	Survey Point + line
		A36 1989 Sample
		34 1990 Sample



**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

21,511

PGC CLAIMS GEOLOGY	
G. Salazar	Scale 1:2,500
S.L. 2/30	FIG. No. 4