DIAMOND DRILLING
ASSESSMENT REPORT

ON THE

CARIBOO GOLD PROPERTY
CAC AND J-1 GROUPS
KEITHLEY CREEK AREA
CARIBOO MINING DIVISION
N.T.S. 93A / 14W
LATITUDE 52° 50' N / LONGITUDE 121° 26' 18" W

for

NOBLE METAL GROUP INCORPORATED
1010 - 490 Granville Street
Vancouver, B.C.
V6C 1T2
(Owner-Operator)

by

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June 28, 1991

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SUMMARY

1) The mineral claims owned by Noble Metal Group Incorporated are in the Keithley Creek area of the Cariboo Mining Division and are accessible by about 35 km of gravel road from Likely, B.C.

2) The Company also owns the associated placer leases in the vicinity of the mineral claims. There has been considerable historic placer gold production from Keithley Creek dating from its initial discovery in 1860.

3) In 1987, Placer Lease 29 was put into production on a joint venture basis and approximately 7,600 cubic yards of pay gravels were washed to produce 118 ounces of 800-900 fine raw gold.

4) Gold-quartz veins have been previously found on Yanks Peak, a short distance north of the CAC and J-1 Group Claims. Since 1979, Noble Metal Group Incorporated has carried out hardrock trenching, diamond drilling, Induced Polarization and soil geochemistry.

5) In October 1990, a diamond drill program was initiated to test several broad Induced Polarization anomalies. A total of 537.63 meters (1,763.5 feet) of drilling was completed in 4 holes on the J-1 and CAC #1 mineral claims.

6) The I.P. anomalies were shown to be fractured graphitic zones containing minor amounts of disseminated pyrite and pyrrhotite. The core was dominated by quartzite and limy quartzite. Samples collected from the drilling has not yet been analyzed.

7) Systematic, detailed geological mapping has not been completed on the company claims. Future work must include, as a first priority, the construction of a comprehensive geological map on an accurate orthophotograph base. Then the existing anomalous soil and rock samples, especially in the Weaver Creek area, can be followed up in an organized fashion.

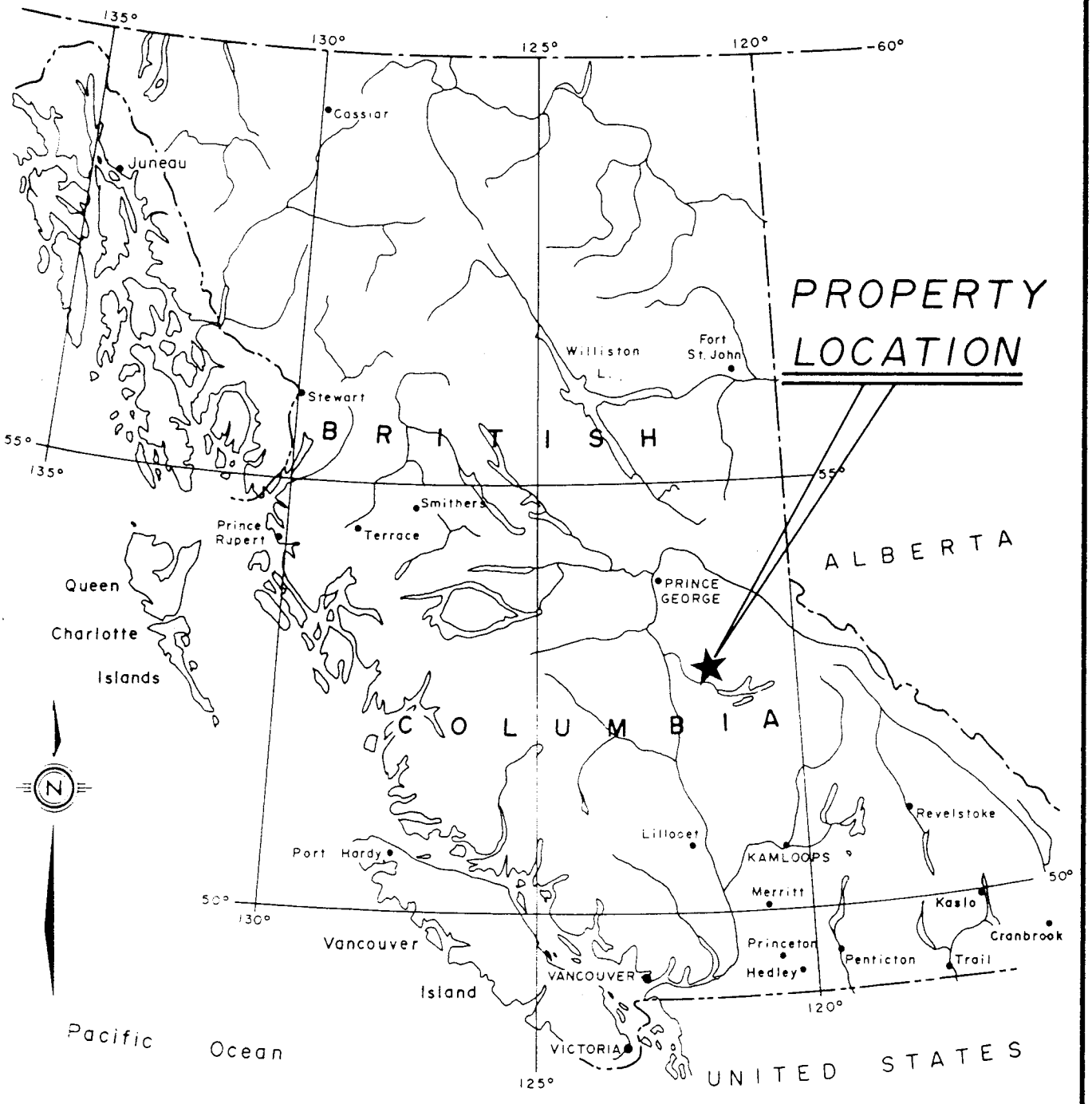
INTRODUCTION

Noble Metal Group Incorporated has carried out exploratory work on its mineral and placer claims in the Keithley Creek area, northeast of Likely, B.C. since 1978.

Keithley Creek has since 1860 produced considerable placer gold. Estimates of gold production range up to 6 million dollars, (pre-1938). A notable feature of Keithley Creek is the presence of a major high-level placer channel well above the present level of the modern stream. Above 1,000 m elevation, the Cariboo Pliestocene ice sheet was relatively stationary and produced thick sections of stony clay-rich tills. These till deposits appear to have covered older, Tertiary placer channels. Standard geochemical and geophysical survey results must be interpreted very carefully due to the presence of these clay layers.

Although several "hardrock" diamond drilling, trenching, soil geochemical and geophysical programs have been completed since 1986, the results of reach program have largely been viewed in isolation from any other work. No comprehensive geological base is presently available in which to correlate previous work together. Property-wide geological mapping is required to follow-up existing priority areas and identify new mineralized zones.

This report discusses the results of the 1990 Diamond Drill Program and proposes an integrated geological mapping program for 1991.



CASCA CLAIM GROUP

00 0 100 200 300 400 Km.

100 0 100 200 Mi.

FIGURE 1

BRAD'S DRAFTING SERVICES

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The claims are centered around the junction of Snowshoe and Keithley Creeks about 8 km northwest of Cariboo Lake.

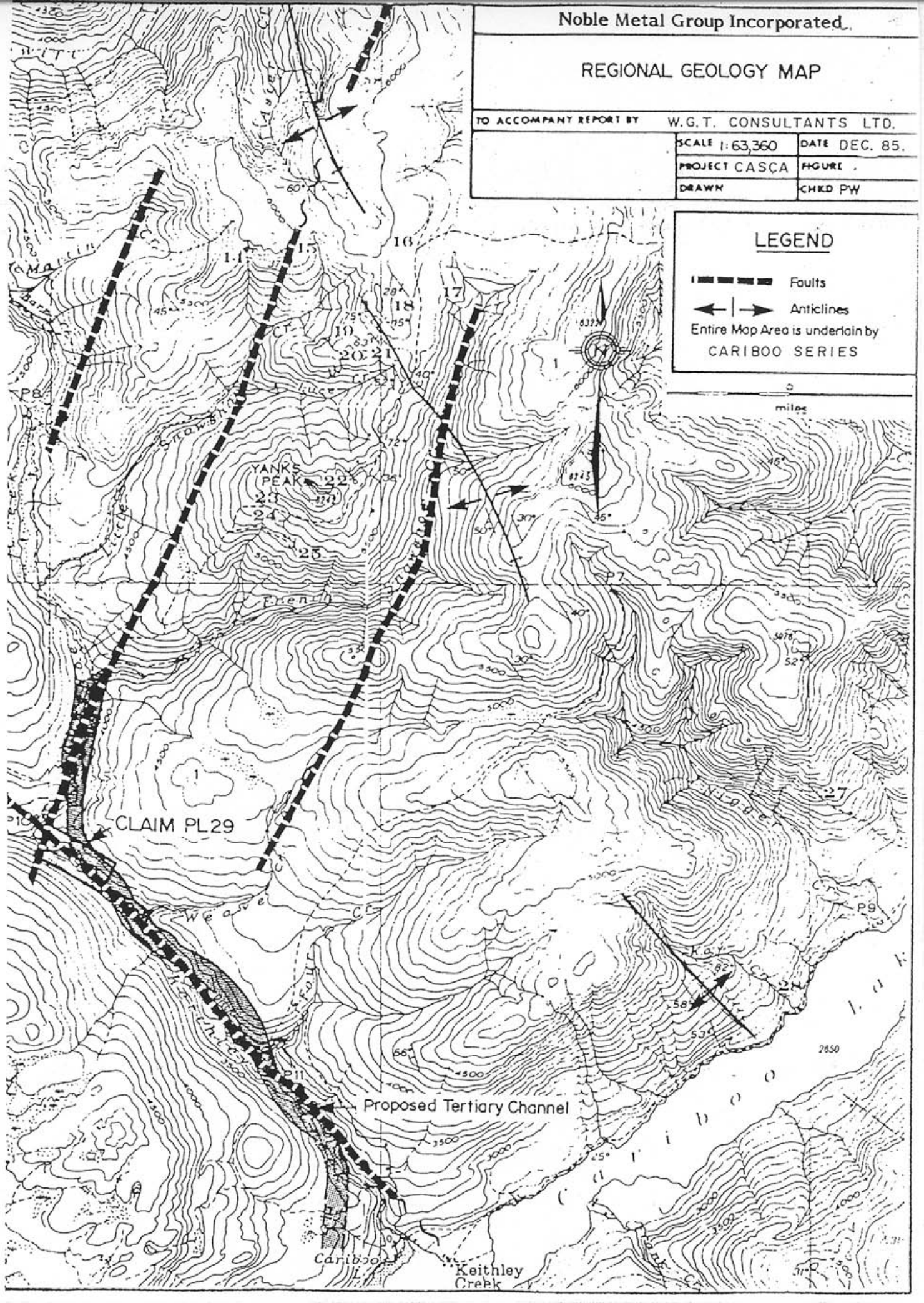
Access is by well maintained gravel roads from Likely, B.C., a distance of 35 km to the west. This road is part of the original trail between Likely and Barkerville. Likely is 80 km by paved road east of 150 Mile House.

Most of the property area has been logged, providing good access and some new rock exposures. The north side of Keithley Creek is accessible by the old Likely-Barkerville trail and numerous secondary logging roads. The south side of Keithley Creek and the Rabbit Creek area are accessible by logging roads starting from the shore of Cariboo Lake or by rough 4x4 trail across French Snowshoe Creek. Natural vegetation is predominantly coniferous forest consisting of Englemann Spruce, subalpine fir and Western Red Cedar. The logged off areas have a mixture of young conifers, willows, alder and shrubs.

The topography varies from relatively steep slopes along the creek valleys to gentle rolling terrain in the northern section of STU 1 and CAC 6 claims. Elevations range from 1,250 meters to 1,400 meters.

Annual snowfall is normally several feet in depth and often remains on the ground until May.

The camp facilities consist of one large bunk trailer and one kitchen-office trailer coupled with a 25 kw electric generator trailer and storage cabin.


Noble Metal Group Incorporated
REGIONAL GEOLOGY MAP
TO ACCOMPANY REPORT BY W.G.T. CONSULTANTS LTD.
SCALE 1:63,360
DATE DEC. 85.
PROJECT CASCA
FIGURE .
DRAWN
CHKD PW
LEGEND
Faults
Anticlines
Entire Map Area is underlain by
CARIBOO SERIES
miles
CLAIM PL29
Proposed Tertiary Channel
YANKS PEAK
Caribou
Keithley Creek

CLAIM STATUS

Claims presently owned by Noble Metal Group Incorporated are listed in Table I and illustrated on Figure 3.

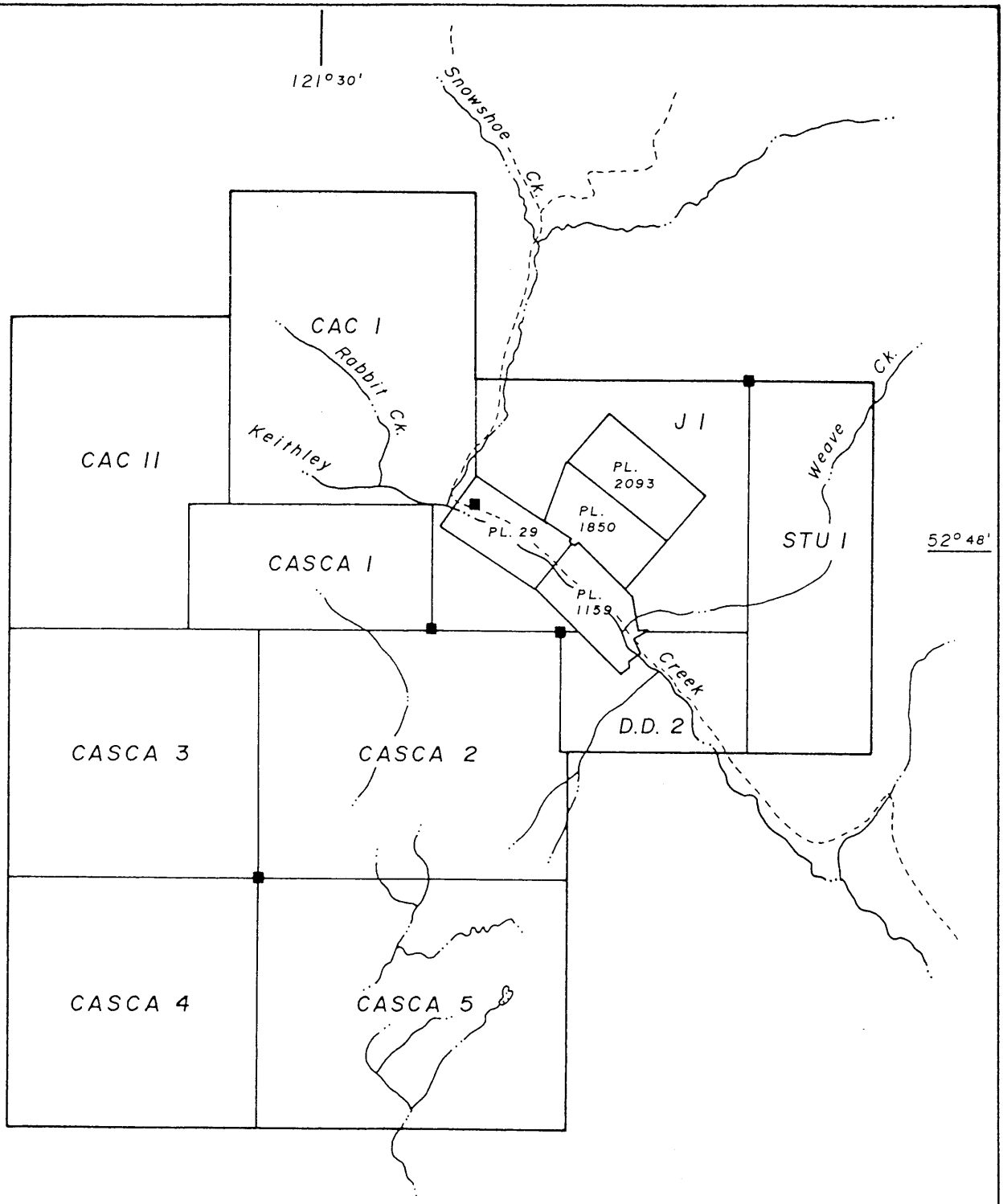
TABLE I

LIST OF CLAIMS

Claim Name	Number of Units	Size	Record Number	Record Date	Current Expiry Date
J1	20	5W4N	865	October 12, 1978	October 12, 1996
CAC 1	20	5N4W	4968	July 12, 1983	July 12, 1993**
CAC II	20	5N4W	4969	July 12, 1983	July 12, 1993**
CAC 3	20	5N4E	7540	April 16, 1986	April 16, 1993*
CAC 4	20	5N4W	7541	April 16, 1986	April 16, 1993*
CAC 5	20	5S4W	7542	April 16, 1986	April 16, 1993*
CAC 6	20	4N5E	7543	April 16, 1986	April 16, 1992
CAC 7	20	4S5W	7544	April 16, 1986	April 16, 1992
CASCA 1	8	2N4W	2004	October 2, 1980	October 2, 1997
CASCA 2	20	4S5W	2005	October 2, 1980	October 2, 1997
CASCA 3	16	4N4W	2081	October 23, 1980	October 23, 1996
CASCA 4	16	4S4W	2082	October 23, 1980	October 23, 1994
CASCA 5	20	4S5E	2084	October 23, 1980	October 23, 1994
STU 1	12	6S2E	1141	August 17, 1979	August 17, 1995**
DD 2	6	2S3W	1142	August 17, 1979	August 17, 1995**
	258 units total				

* With assessment work documented in this report.
Notice to group filed August 22, 1986 for CAC 3, 4 and 5.

** Notice to group filed July 10, 1991, J-1 Group for CAC 1, II, STU 1 & DD2.



J.T. Shearer, M.Sc., F.G.A.C.

1 Km 0 1 Km

NOBLE METAL GROUP INCORPORATED

CASCA CLAIM GROUP

KEITHLEY CREEK, CARIBOO LAKE ARM

CARIBOO M. D., B. C.

CLAIM MAP

SCALE:	DATE:	FIG.	N.T.S.
1:50,000	DEC. 85	2	93 A/14W,13E

FIELD PROCEDURES

The core was brought from the drill site in five-foot wooden core boxes which were securely closed with plywood lids. The 1990 core is stored in a wooden rack with re-bar rungs immediately west of the camp trailers.

The wooden marker blocks labelled in feet by the drill crew were converted to metric units and the recovery carefully measured on each piece of core and closely estimated through the rare rubbly sections.

Diamond drill logs are in Appendix IV. The log form features from the left side: drilling blocks, core recovery, graphic columns for alteration, fracturing, sulfides and geology. The center is reserved for standard written descriptions and assay results can be listed on the right. Each drill hole was logged on a scale of 1:250.

All of the 1990 core was sawn in half with an overhead diamond saw. Samples were selected on the basis of abundance of alteration and mineralization. Although these core samples were collected in 1990, they have not been sent for analysis at the date of this report.

The location of the drill sites was measured relative to the 1990 IP Grid which was marked by orange and blue flagging.

HISTORY

Placer Deposits

Gold was first discovered in surface placer deposits on Keithley Creek in the spring of 1860. A party of five men in June 1861 on Keithley Creek divided $1,200 between them as the product of a single day's labour, and their daily average for some time was said to be 1 lb. weight of gold (Carmichael, 1930). Keithley is one of the famous placer-creeks of the early Cariboo gold rush and estimated to have a production of about $6,000,000. (Report of the Minister of Mines, 1933; pg. K143). Most of this gold was taken along a distance of 8 miles starting at its mouth. From 1913 after the last hydraulic operation closed down there was sporadic placer mining on Little Snowshoe and Keithley Creeks (Holland, 1954; pages 48-49).

The pre-glacial channel of Snowshoe Creek is thought by many workers to emerge into Keithley Creek Valley just below the present mouth of Snowshoe Creek. This pre-glacial channel contains auriferous gravels along its exposed length. The channel drained the southwest flank of Yanks Peak which rises to 1,900 metres above sea level

Cascadia purchased the property in 1978 and initial sampling using test pits gave encouraging results. As a consequence access roads were built and a comfortable trailer camp was completed.

During 1980 a drilling program of 36 Becker drill holes, totalling 365 meters, was carried out and concentrates from 4 foot (1.2 m) samples were assayed. The assays from the 12 holes at the base of the bench gave a weighted average grade of between 0.02 and 0.03 oz. per cubic yard, over a distance of 530 feet (161.6 m). Records for the other 22 Becker holes apparently have been lost; however, Lorimer expected "the values of the holes drilled from the upper road to be higher since more free gold was seen during drilling" (Lorimer, 1982).

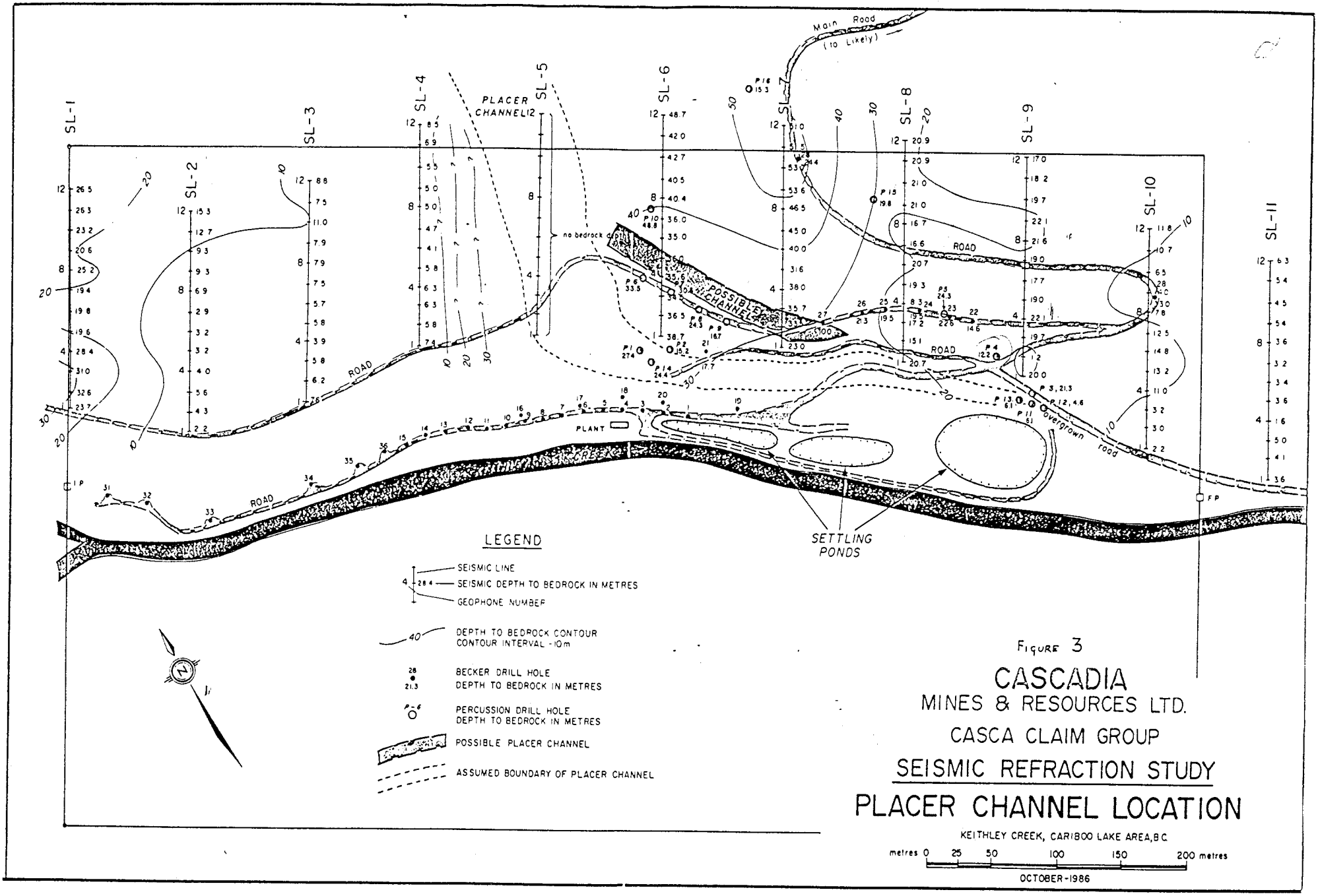


FIGURE 3

CASCADIA

MINES & RESOURCES LTD.

CASCA CLAIM GROUP

SEISMIC REFRACTION STUDY

PLACER CHANNEL LOCATION

KEITHLEY CREEK, CARIBOO LAKE AREA, B.C.

metres 0 25 50 100 150 200 metres

OCTOBER-1986

Lorimer reported that the "Black Sand" consisted mainly of pyrite and produced an average grade of approximately 1 oz. of gold per cubic yard of black sand.

A Seismic Refraction survey was carried out in 1980 for the purpose of estimating gravel thickness and of attempting to locate buried channels; the survey was confined to the northern bench (Lorimer, 1981) and eleven lines, each of 165 meters at intervals of approximately 90 meters, were run north to south (Figure 4). The results confirmed the existence of a major buried channel that appeared to be a former course of Snowshoe Creek and Lorimer (1981) calculated that over 4,000,000 cubic yards of gravel exist in the area of the survey.

In 1981 a camp was set up, complete with trailers, sewage, water and cooking facilities, much higher up in the hill away from the work site. Also at this time bulk testing was carried out using two types of separation plant. An upright spinning cone concentrator was found to be incapable of breaking up the clay in the feed with the consequent loss of fine gold. The second type of separation plant, a traditional trommel-sluice box combination, treated some 840 cubic yards of material with a reported grade of between 0.02 and 0.03 oz. per cubic yard. The company continued to utilize the trommel-sluice combination in 1982.

During 1986 a percussion drill program of 16 shallow holes, ranging in depth between 3 and 30 meters, was carried out. In most cases the drill holes confirmed the depth-to-bedrock results of the seismic survey. However, several holes indicated bedrock to be at shallower depths than that found by the seismic survey between lines SL6 and SL7. Timmins (1986) has interpreted this bedrock high as the rim-rock of a further possible channel parallel to Keithley Creek (Figure 4). It is reported that visible gold was present in the gravel recovered from Percussion Holes 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 9 and 13.

Several small bulk tests carried out at this time, showed grades varying between 0.01 and 0.04 oz. per cubic yard.

Lode Deposits

On October 25, 1862, Hayward and Jeffery, two prospectors in the area, announced their discovery of the Douglas Vein. This led to a rush of quartz-claim staking on Little Snowshoe Creek in the Spring of 1863.

In August 1864, Hayward and ten others known as the Rising Sun Company recorded eleven claims on Yank's Peak. On Yank's Peak 1 a discovery was made of four parallel veins consisting of oxidized quartz 1.5 feet in width and 25 feet apart. Two open cuts 250 feet apart intersected what appeared to be the same vein on which two samples were taken. One sample showed only a trace of gold and silver while the other assayed 3.60 oz/ton gold and .4 oz/ton silver. The sample width in both cases was 1.5 feet (Report of the Minister of Mines 16 Geol.; 5 p. A161).

Intermittent activity in the area has been noted from the late 1860's until the 1970's. Cascadia initiated hardrock exploration in the area during 1979 which has included field geology, trenching geochemical soil surveys, diamond drilling and geophysics.

Three trenching-geochemical-drilling assessment reports were submitted between August 1986 and June 1987; these covered the following groups:

1) CAC Group: the group consists of CAC 1-5
2) STU Group: the group consists of STU 1, DD 2, CAC 6 and CAC 7
3) CASCA Group: the group consists of J1 and CASCA 1-5

Three grids were established on the CAC Group (Archambault, 1986) and 258 soil samples were taken; fifteen trenches were opened up with a D-9 and thirty-one rock samples, mostly grab, were taken from these trenches.

A programme of 685.5 meters (2,249 feet) of NQ diamond drilling in seven holes was carried out during June of 1986 on the STU 1 and DD 2 claims (Timmins, 1987). The drilling intersected greywackes, quartzites, siltstones and mudstones; disseminations, veinlets, blebs and fracture coatings of pyrite (or limonite) were common throughout the core. Only between 10% and 30% of the core was split and/or sent for assay and no significant concentrations of gold or silver were detected in the assays.

The reasons given by Timmins (1987) for drilling STU 1 and DD2 claims were "to test several quartz structures as well as known fault structures".

A total of 533.7 meters (1,751 feet) of NQ diamond drilling in five holes was carried out in May and June 1986 on the J1 claim (Timmins, 1986).

The drilling intersected mudstones, siltstones, greywackes and sericite schists with minor andesite dykes; disseminations, blebs, veinlets and fracture coatings of pyrite were common throughout the core.

The reasons given in the report for drilling holes 86-1 to 86-5 were "to test fault structures and geology in the vicinity of the buried placer gold channel".

All the above work appears to have been carried out on isolated showings and/or geological suposition, and not as part of a systematic exploration programme.

Davenport (1987) concludes the following results require follow-up:

(1) A series of 78 soil samples (S1 to S77) were collected and analyzed for a range of elements; five of the soils showed very interesting gold values.

Soil S4	-	3.23 grammes/tonne gold	(= 0.1 oz. per tonne)
Soil S5	-	0.38 "	
Soil S22	-	1.44 "	
Soil S24	-	0.73 "	
Soil S40	-	1.32 "	(= 0.04 oz. per tonne)

There are eight other samples with values greater or equal to 0.1 grammes per tonne gold; background appears to be 0.01 grammes per tonne (see Appendix).

Unfortunately the location of this soil sample grid or line was destroyed, however, the soils were taken from the STU 1 claims, south of the access road and north of Keithley Creek between Weaver and Four Mile Creeks.

2) Twenty-one soil samples (27687L-10 to 32) were collected on a reconnaissance traverse in the Weaver Creek area. Some samples showed interesting gold values e.g. 27687L-26: 1.76 grammes per tonne. No map exists showing their location, however their locations have been flagged.

3) In the area immediately northwest of the road between Upper Keithley Creek and Rabbit Creek, rock has been exposed by bulldozer. Here several very narrow quartz veins/pockets occur in a dioritic rock which lies adjacent to shallow dipping sediments. The best stringer, c. 7 cm wide, assays 10 grammes per tonne gold and 5 grammes per tonne silver; the other quartz showings sampled in this cleared area have only minor amounts of gold and silver.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The area between Cariboo Lake and Barkerville has been most recently mapped on a regional scale by L.C. Struik (1988), who has divided the belt into four stratigraphically and tectonically distinct terranes. These terranes form a mosaic that were accreted to each other and to the western and metamorphosed margin of North America during the Jurassic, remetamorphosed during the mid-Cretaceous, and juxtaposed by large displacement on transform (strike-slip) and associated thrust faults from the mid-Cretaceous to the early Tertiary. The terranes are included in, or are correlative to, terranes mapped the length of the North American Cordillera (Struik, 1985c).

The terranes are from east to west: Cariboo (continental shelf clastics and carbonates), Barkerville (continental shelf clastics, carbonates and volcanics), Slide Mountain (oceanic rift volcanics, intrusives and clastics), and Quesnel (island arc volcanics and clastics) (Figure 5). The thrusts that separate the terranes are the east-dipping Pleasant Valley (placing Cariboo on Barkerville), flat Pundata (placing Slide Mountain on Barkerville and Cariboo), and west-dipping Eureka (placing Slide Mountain and Quesnel on Barkerville) (Figure 3) (Struik, 1985a; 1985b; 1985c).

Within the Canadian Cordillera, Cariboo is a subterrane of Cassiar, Barkerville contains equivalents of Kootenay and Yukon-Tanana terranes and Slide Mountain and Quesnel are Cordillera-wide terranes (Struik, 1986a).

Due to the importance of the placer and lode gold deposits, the area has been studied by many workers in the past (Lang 1936, Bowman 1887, Holland 1954, and Sutherland-Brown 1963).

The property is underlain by rocks of the Barkerville Terrane for which the stratigraphic column is illustrated on Figure 6. Rocks of this terrane are characterized by grit with black quartz grains and black siltite. They are metamorphosed and vary from chlorite to sillimanite grade with the lower grade occurring northwest of Cariboo Lake and increasing towards the southeast, attaining sillimanite grade along the east arm of Quesnel Lake. The age of these

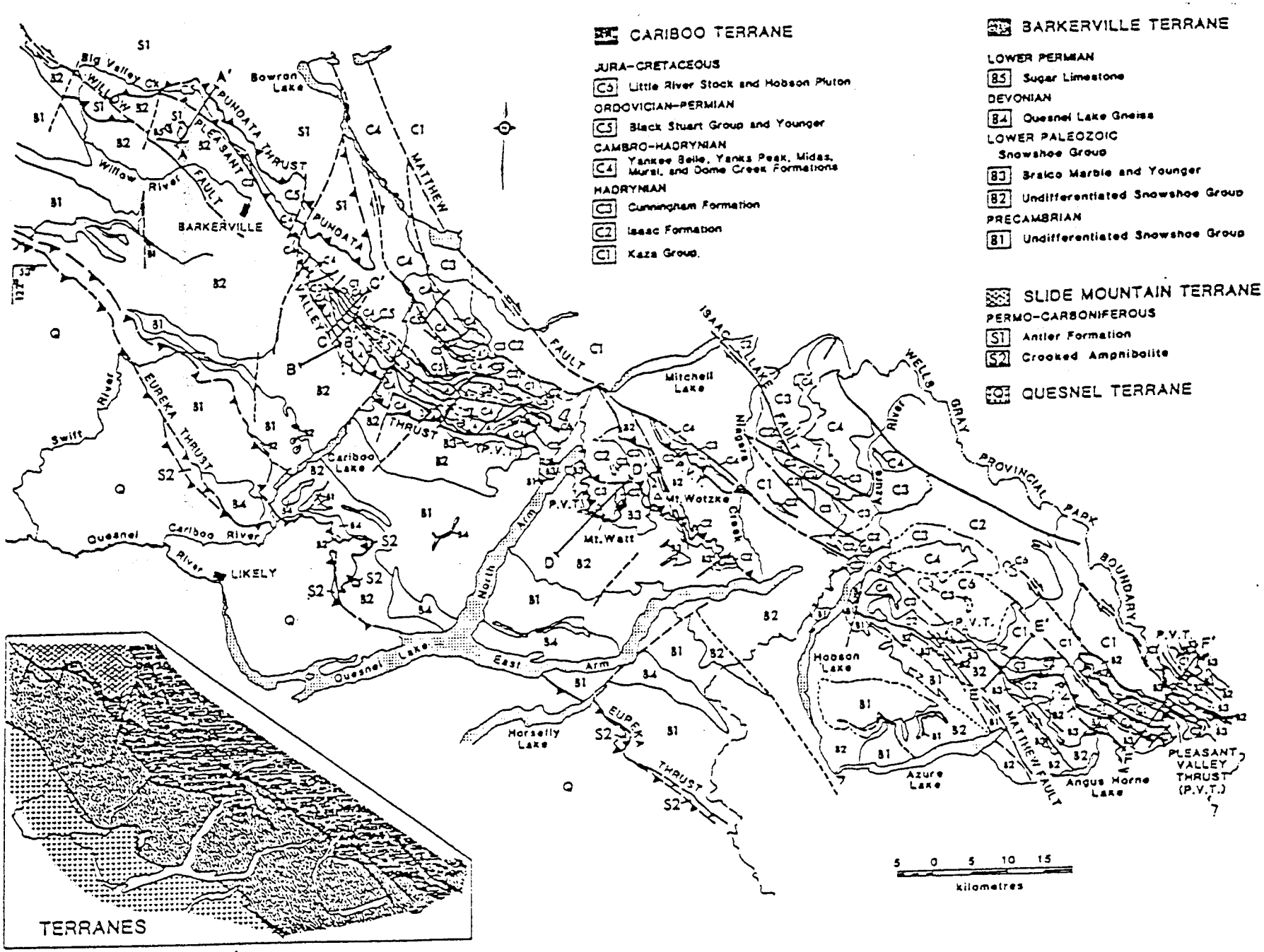


FIG. Generalized geology of the Cariboo gold belt, emphasizing units within Cariboo and Barkerville terranes.

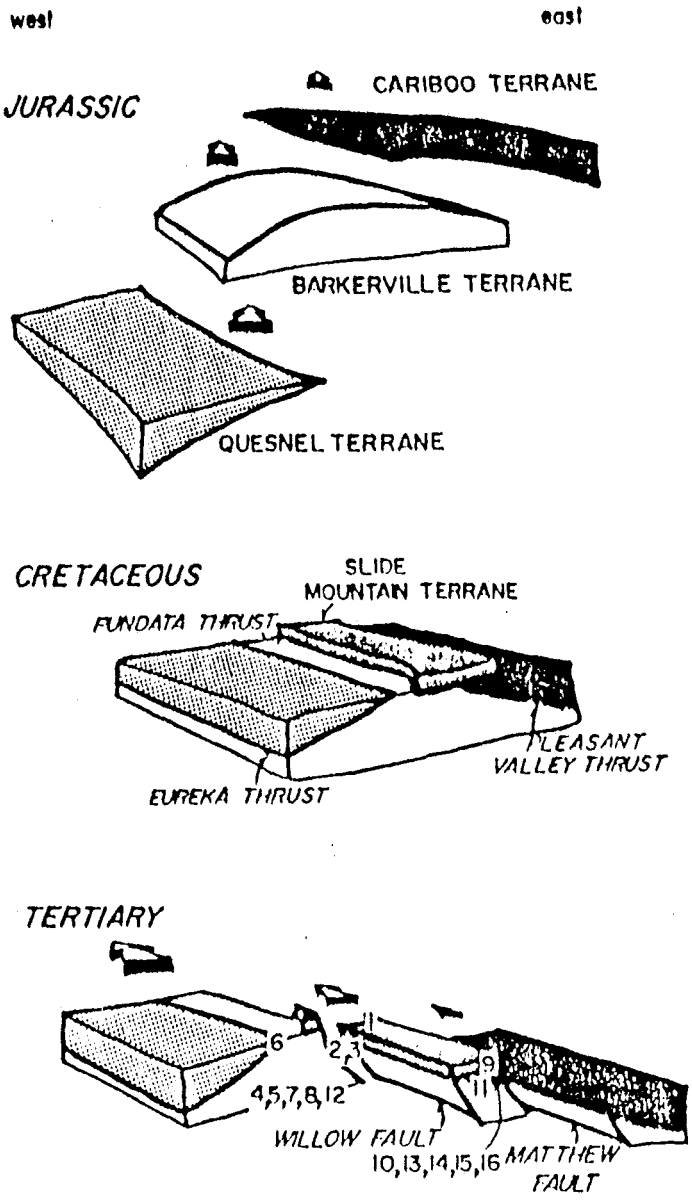


Figure Structural relations of the terranes through the (a) Jurassic, (b) Cretaceous and (c) Early Tertiary? The hypothesis is that the terranes have moved relatively northward with respect to the North American craton and that the displacement increases to the west. The present thrust overlap of the terranes is a record of transpression between the margin of North America and the oceanic and island arc terranes to the west. The pervasive northwest trending stretching lineation and fold axes are compatible with the transpression model. Northwesterly translation of the terranes along steep to moderately east dipping faults offsets terrane boundary thrusts and high temperature metamorphic isograds. This translation may have a small component of compression and records a change from the more compressive strain of the Jurassic northward movement of the terranes.

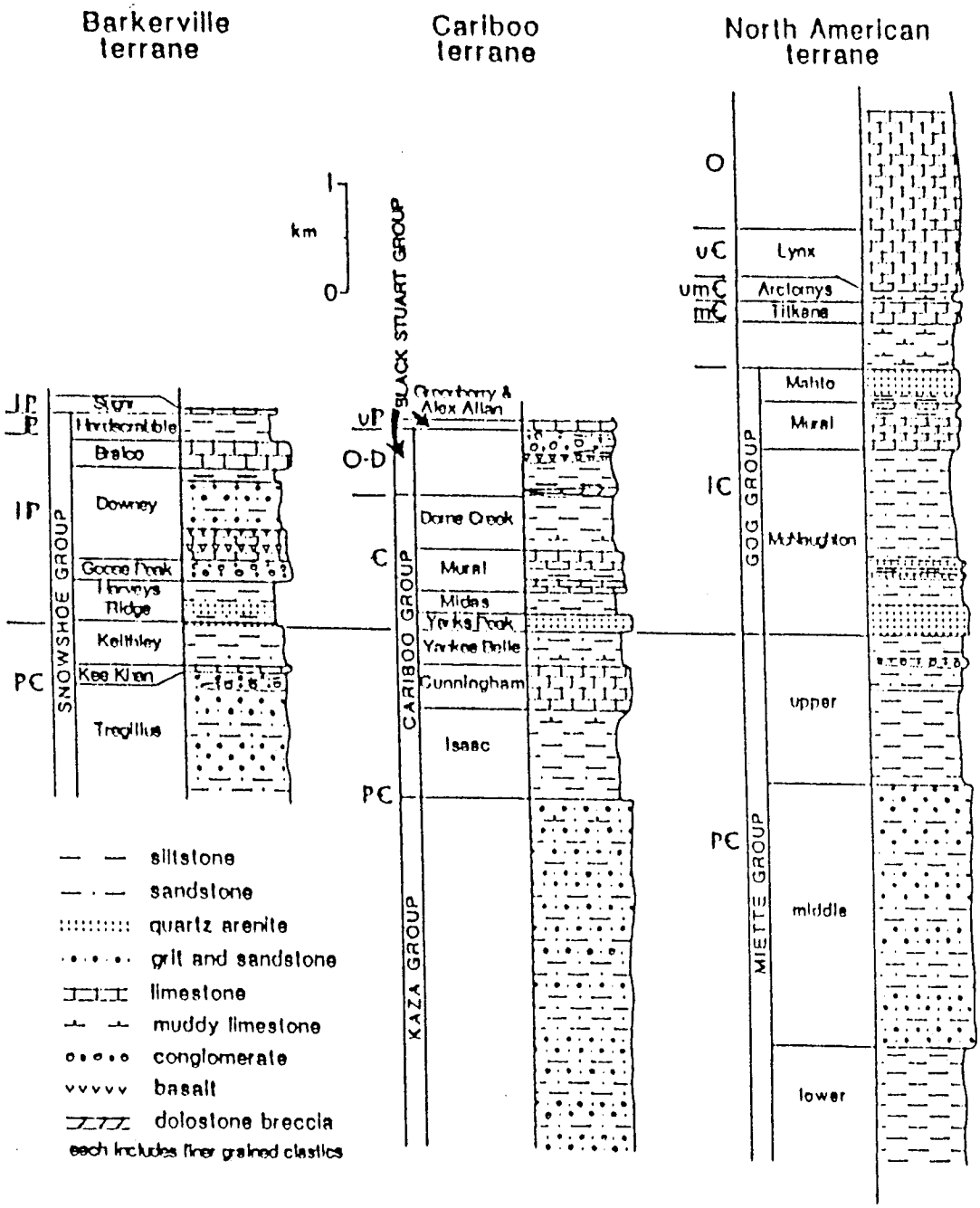


FIG. . Generalized stratigraphy of Barkerville, Cariboo, and North American terranes. The stratigraphy of North American terrane is from R. B. Campbell *et al.* (1973). (Struik, 1986 b)

FIGURE 6

rocks is unknown but speculated to be late Precambrian and Paleozoic. Regional uncomformities may exist at the base of the Harveys Ridge succession (separating Precambrian from the Paleozoic) and the base of the Sugar limestone. (Struik, 1985c)

The lower Snowshoe Group underlies the western exposures of Barkerville terrane along its contact with Slide Mountain and Quesnel terrane. It is best exposed at low metamorphic grades along the Keithley Creek Valley north of Cariboo Lake.

It is dominated by olive - grey grit and thinner interbeds of pelite, olive - grey pelite, and very fine grained equivalents of the grit. It has secondary amounts of marble, black siltite, tuff, and white orthoquartzite.

It is characterized by the sequence of grit, marble, fine grained grit equivalent, and orthoquartzite and by the presence of granule to pebble conglomerate at the contact between the grit and marble. The thickness of the unit is in excess of 1 km (Struik, 1986b + 1988).

Local Geology

Although little detail geological mapping has been completed on the claims, the following remarks are taken mainly from Struik 1988, Archambault 1986 and Payne 1989. Geological mapping is proposed on the Noble Metal Group Incorporated property in 1991.

The claims are underlain by Lower Snowshoe Group siltstones, phyllites, greywackes, quartzites, limestones and dirty quartzites, cut by quartz and quartz-carbonate veins and veinlets. Alteration products are commonly limonite and chlorite. Disseminations, stringers and fracture coatings of pyrite are common. Struick subdivides the local rocks into the following units from west to east:

(a) Ramos Succession (HRs) phyllite, schist, quartzite, calc-silicate rocks, maybe partly equivalent to Hke HRc - limestone / calcareous quartzite;

(b) Keithley Thrust Fault;

(c) Snowshoe Group undifferentiated (HPS);

(d) Harveys Ridge succession (PHR) micaceous quartzite, black quartzite, interbedded phyllite;

(e) Keithley succession (HKe) grey and olive, fine micaceous quartzite and phyllite, minor marble.

Intrusive rocks (Mississippian or Younger in age), diabase, diorite and gabbro form small stocks best exposed along Keithley Creek, but are also present along the road cuts. A somewhat larger area of foliated diorite occurs in the southeast corner of the Casca 5 claim.

A vertical north-trending fault is located along upper Snowshoe Creek and into Swift River. Northeasterly trending faults appear to be located along lower Snowshoe Creek and Weaver - Upper French Snowshoe Creeks (Figure 2).

Petrographic notes on 10 drill core specimens from Hole 89-6 were described by Payne (1989). Rock types identified were sandy siltstone, porphritic andesite, sericitic argillite, quartz-muscovite schist, cataclastically deformed diorite, pebbly siltstone, limy siltstone and limy andesite tuff. The porphyritic andesite contains abundant epidote which is often associated with minor chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite.

GENERALITIES ON DISTRICT GOLD MINERALIZATION

Gold mineralization in the Cariboo occurs in two different types: 1) as auriferous pyrite in quartz veins and 2) as "replacement ore" in limestone.

The Barkerville terrane is cut by several generations of quartz veins, most of them being barren. The ore bearing veins are reported to carry up to 25 percent pyrite and up to 70 grams gold per tonne (Aldrick, 1983).

The replacement ore consists of structurally massive pyrite lenses. "The finest grained pyrite contains the highest gold values." They are "localized in the crests or noses of the minor folds, less frequently in fold troughs ... in steeply dipping limbs of the main fold structure and in flat lying tabular lenses where the limestones have flattended." (Aldrick, 1983)

The age and genesis of the mineralization was studied by Andrew et al, 1983. The interpretation is derived from Pb isotopic ratios of samples collected from various Aurum properties throughout the Cariboo.

The age calculated from the galena-lead isotope "shale curve" model is 185 50 Ma. A K/Ar date from a regionally metamorphosed phyllite gives an age of 179 8 Ma, which is interpreted as being the age of the latest metamorphism."

Struik (1981b) suggests that metamorphism occurred during the Middle Mesozoic Columbian orogeny. "Similarity in metamorphic and mineralization ages suggest that the veins may be synmetmorphic, rather than magmatic in origin." (Andrew and et al, 1983).

On the other hand, three phases of vein mineralization were recognized in the Cariboo Gold Quartz Mine, although not all of them are gold bearing. A K/Ar date from muscovite in a quartz-barite vein yielded an age of 141 million years which corresponds to the age of post-tectonic granodiorite plutons southeast of the mine. Therefore at least one set of quartz veins is related to magmatism (Andrew et al, 1983).

According to Andrew et al's work, whether the gold deposition occurred by lateral secretion during regional metamorphism or by hydrothermal activity related to magmatism, the most likely source for the lead and gold remains the host rocks (upper crustal) (Andrew et al, 1983).

Replacement type deposits are absent in the Yanks Peak area and all known gold mineralization occurs in structurally controlled quartz veins. The veins were divided by Holland, 1954, into three main classes according to their attitude: northerly striking, northeasterly striking and easterly striking. Northwesterly striking veins, parallel to the strike of the rocks are rare.

The northerly striking veins hosts the largest veins, up to 12 m wide and 500 m long. They vary from 350 degrees to 10 degrees in strike and dip steeply east.

The northeasterly striking veins vary from 40 degrees to 80 degrees in strike and dip steeply southeastward. They occupy tension fractures and movement along this direction is rare. They usually are from a few centimeters to thirty centimeters wide and rarely more than 30 m long. Veins of this group generally occur in swarms and are associated with a northerly striking fault having a right hand movement.

The easterly striking veins occur in fractures varying from 80 degrees to 105 degrees. They are narrow, less than 1 m wide, and "slightly longer than the northeasterly striking ones" (Holland, 1954) greater than 30 m.

In general, the quartz contains little sulphide mineralization, rarely more than 1 or 2 percent. "Pyrite is the most abundant of the vein sulphides and occurs in irregular masses and disseminated grains ... Assays indicate that the quantity of gold is closely related to the amount of pyrite in a vein." (Holland, 1954)

DIAMOND DRILLING (1990)

A total of 537.63 meters of BQ diamond drilling (1,763.5 feet) in seven holes was carried out during October-November of 1990 on the J-1 and CAC #1 claims. Location and details of the drilling are described in Table II:

TABLE II

LIST OF DRILL HOLES 1990

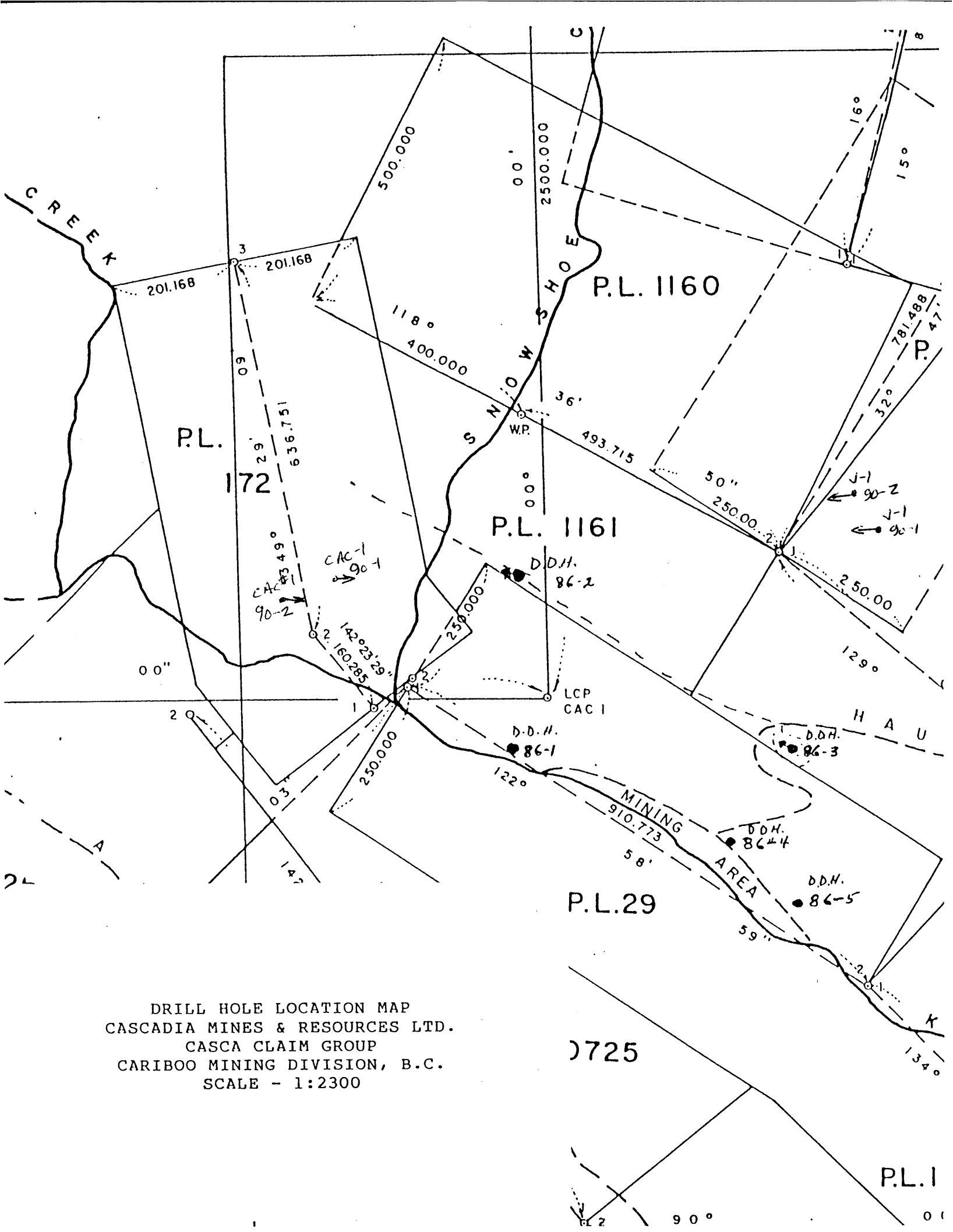
Drill Hole No.	Grid Co-ords	Collar El. (m)	Azimuth	Inclination	Depth (m)
J-1: 90-1	0+03S, 0+70W	1280 m	320°	-90	149.35
J-1: 90-2	B.L., 0+06E	1275 m	325°	-80	214.7
CAC: 90-1	900N + 1125W	3890 m	090°	-75	114.91
CAC: 90-2	815N + 1025W	3860 m	090°	-80	58.67
				Total	537.63
					(1,763.5 ft)

The drilling was carried out by Noble Metals to test several Induced Polarization structures which apparently reflect major faults. Drill hole locations are sketched on Figure 7 and drill logs are contained in Appendix IV. The drilling intersected a variety of arenaceous metasedimentary rocks (mainly quartzite) which are intercalated with limestones and limy sandstones.

Disseminations, veinlets, blebs and fracture coatings of pyrite and pyrrhotite are common throughout the core. Often contacts between rock units are quartz layers associated with chlorite lenses and minor pyrite.

Drill Hole J-1:90-1 contained several thick beds of pebble conglomerate and closely associated dark grey coarse quartzite. From 77.19 m to 86.98 m a light green, non-foliated calcareous tuff occurs. Commonly the pebble conglomerate beds contain up to 1% disseminated pyrrhotite.

Calcareous quartzite sections are common in Drill Hole J-1:90-2. A possible IP conductor was found at 173 meters within a very sheared quartzite associated with



DRILL HOLE LOCATION MAP
CASCADIA MINES & RESOURCES LTD.
CASCA CLAIM GROUP
CARIBOO MINING DIVISION, B.C.
SCALE - 1:2300

abundant graphite. Hairline fractures filled with pyrite and pyrrhotite occur above and below the graphite zone.

Drill Hole CAC:90-1 intersected a silicified chlorite fault zone with minor graphite between 56.34 - 61.42 m within a argillaceous siltstone interval.

A snowfall and adverse weather conditions forced drilling of CAC:90-2 to be abandoned at 58.67 m, just as the hole was entering a sheared quartzite section with abundant quartz lenses and layers. Chlorite is intense at 58 meters. Traces of pyrite and pyrrhotite were observed associated with the quartz lenses.

The drill program has provided geological and structural data of the area. Significant concentrations of economic mineralization were not detected, however, samples collected from the holes have not been assayed yet.

GEOCHEMISTRY

The coarseness, angularity and association of quartz with a significant amount of gold found in Keithley Creek suggests (Cochrane, 1978; Lorimer, 1980) that at least part of the placer gold has a relatively local source.

Systematic soil sampling on the Noble Metal Group Incorporated claims was completed in 1986 and 1989 (Archambault, 1986 and Lorimer, 1989). However, of the 258 soil samples collected in 1986, analytical results are not available. A series of 78 soil samples (S1 to S77) were collected from the STU 1 claim and returned 15 samples with values ranging from 100 to 3230 ppb Au. Likewise, a 21 sample soil traverse (276876-10 to 32) were collected in the Weaver Creek area.

The latest soil program was conducted in June and July, 1988 and the samples dried for assaying in February, 1989. This grid is located near Rabbit Creek. Although 518 samples were collected, only 388 were assayed since 30 samples were lost in transit and a further 100 samples were contaminated in storage (Lorimer, 1989). Bondar-Clegg analyzed 164 and the remaining 224 analyzed by Quanta Trace Laboratories Inc. Elements assayed are Au, Ag, Pt, Pt, Cu and Ni. Several small Au anomalies are indicated as follows:

(1)	1+00N to 0+25W		high of 2080 ppb Au
(2)	1+00N to 2+00N plus	1+00W to 1+75W	high of 1170 ppb Au
(3)	2+00N to 2+50N plus	0+25W to 0+50W	high of 600 ppb Au
(4)	5+00N to 5+50N plus	1+50E to 2+25E	high of 140 ppb Au

In November 1990, Anomaly #1 was investigated by a profile pit in which 8 samples were collected from different soil horizons at generally 15 cm intervals. The results are contained in Appendix V. Although the gold values are slightly anomalous (up to 18 ppb Au), although the very high grade content expected was not found, further follow-up is required. Lead values are very similar in both the "hot" extraction and the "cold" extraction.

GEOPHYSICS

In 1990, an Induced Polartization survey was completed northwest of the junction of Rabbit and Keithley Creeks (Seywerd, 1990). The anomalies found by this survey formed the targets for some of the 1990 drilling.

Seywerd (1990) concludes:

> "Several strong induced polarization anomalies were delineated. The west zone to the west of Rabbit Creek has a delineated strike length of 500 metres and is open to the north and south. This zone with a nominal width of 100 metres is likely sourced in 10-20% sulphides.
>
> The camp zones, north of Keithley Creek and east of Rabbit Creek do not exhibit the linear nature of the west zone and may be sourced in pyritized pipes. These zones exhibit strong chargeability responses and are likely sourced in 15-25% sulphides. The surface extent of both zones is in excess of 100 x 200 meters. All of the anomalies are high quality targets and warrant diamond drilling.
>
> The prime targets for exploration is the west polarization anomalies in the central portion of the claim group. These anomalies are likely sourced in a significant amount of sulphide mineralization and should be drilled tested as follows:
>
> 1) Line 900N at 1100W
> Azimuth 90 degrees
> Dip 65 degrees
>
> 2) Line 800N at 1050W
> Azimuth 90 degrees
> Dip 65 degrees
>
> 3) Line 800N at 1050W
> Azimuth 90 degrees
> Dip 65 degrees
>
> 4) Line 700N at 1000W
> Azimuth 90 degrees
> Dip 65 degrees"

Without geological information as to the significance of these IP anomalies, it is premature to suggest they represent good drill targets. A further IP report on lines near Weaver Creek is expected shortly.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The 1990 diamond drilling tested several broad IP anomalies. Each hole intersected shear zones containing graphite and/or wide zones of disseminated and fracture filling pyrite and pyrrhotite. These sulfide/graphite zones appear to be the cause of the target IP anomaly.

Geological knowledge of the mineral claims is limited to those relatively small areas where trenching or drilling has been carried out. The future priority must be to geologically cover the whole area of Noble Metal's properties utilizing the latest available aerial photographs. Where possible, geological mapping and prospecting should be carried out in areas which appear to be favourable structurally for vein mineralization. A cost estimate for future work is included in the next section.

It is important to identify the areas mentioned from 1986 and 1987 work and follow-up with more detailed surveys, and carry out geochemical orientation surveys over known mineralization in the general area.

Respectfully submitted,

J.T. Shearer, M.Sc., F.G.A.C.

COST ESTIMATE OF FUTURE WORK

Phase 1

1)	Geological mapping and supervision	$ 20,000
2)	Orthophotography and base maps	10,000
3)	Follow-up soil sampling and line cutting including labour	20,000
4)	Excavator trenching	15,000
5)	Analytical	5,000
6)	Camp and supplies	5,000
	Total Phase 1	**$ 75,000**

Phase II

Diamond drilling (3,000 ft. of drilling) - all in cost	$ 90,000
Geological supervision and core logging	20,000
Analytical	5,000
Total Phase II	**$ 115,000**

TOTAL PHASES I & II $ 190,000

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APPENDIX I

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

J.T. Shearer
Cariboo Gold Property
Keithley Creek Area
93 A / 14 W

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, JOHAN T. SHEARER, of 1498 Columbia Avenue, in the City of Port Coquitlam, in the Province of British Columbia, do hereby certify:

1. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia, B.Sc. (1973) in Honours Geology and the University of London, Imperial College (M.Sc. 1977).

2. I have over 20 years of experience in exploration for base and precious metals and other commodities in the Cordillera of Western North America with such companies as McIntyre Mines Ltd., J.C. Stephen Explorations Ltd., Carolin Mines Ltd. and TRM Engineering Ltd.

3. I am a fellow in good standing of the Geological Association of Canada (Fellow No. F439).

4. I am an independent consulting geologist employed since December 1986 by New Global Resources Ltd. at 548 Beatty Street, Vancouver, British Columbia.

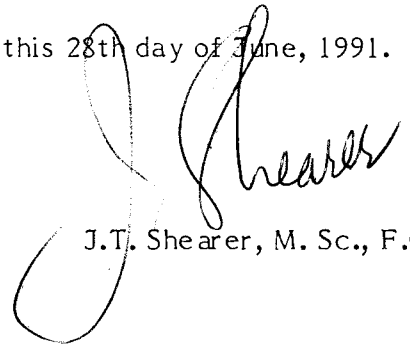
5. I am the author of a report entitled "Diamond Drilling Assessment Report on the Cariboo Gold Property, Keithley Creek Area, British Columbia, dated June 28, 1991.

6. I have visited the property from November 1 - November 9, 1990 and carried out diamond drill logging and sample collection. I am familiar with the regional geology and geology of nearby properties. I have become familiar with the previous work conducted on the Cariboo Gold Property by examining in detail the available reports, plans and sections, and have discussed previous work with persons knowledgeable of the area.

7) I do not own or expect to receive any interest (direct, indirect or contingent) in the property described herein nor in securities of Noble Metal Group Incorporated in respect to services rendered in preparation of this report.

8) I consent to authorize the use of the attached report and my name in the company's Statement of Material Facts or other public document.

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



J.T. Shearer, M. Sc., F.G.A.C.

APPENDIX II

STATEMENT OF COSTS

CAC Group

and

J-1 Group

STATEMENT OF COSTS
(from Noble Metal Management)
CAC Group

Wages and Benefits

J.T. Shearer, M.Sc., Geologist 9 days at $330 per day	$ 2,970.00
S. Butler, B.Sc., Geologist 4 days at $235 per day	940.00
A. MacPherson, Camp Manager 15 days at	1,350.00
S. McParlin, Core Splitter 15 days at $	1,500.00
D. Dennis, Supervisor 4 days at $200 per day	800.00
	7,560.00
Transportation	
Truck rental and gas	519.36
Bus	43.70
Camp Costs, Food, Fuel, Propane, Lodging	
Camp Rentals, Supplies	2,963.44
Rock Saw Rental	1,272.00
Contract Diamond Drilling	
Hole #3 (4½ days)	6,719.00
Hole #4 (4 days)	4,632.59
Report Preparation	1,200.00
	$24,910.09

Applied to claims CAC #3 (7540), CAC #4 (7541) and CAC #5 (7542)
Work on CAC #1 (Grouped with 3, 4 and 5)

STATEMENT OF COSTS
(From Noble Metal Group Incorporated)

Wages and Benefits:	
Geologist -	$ 1,200.00
D. Dennis - Supervisor -	1,200.00
S. McPartlin/Core Sawing -	300.00
	2,700.00
Camp Costs, Food, Fuel, Propane, Lodging and Supplies:	2,160.00
Rock Saw Rental:	1,728.00
Contract Diamond Drilling:	
Hole #1 (5 days)	9,118.00
Hole #2 (7 days)	10,539.00
Report Preparation (Costs applied to other work)	$ 26,245.00

Applied to claims,STU #1(1141),DD #2(1142),CAC #1(4968),CAC #2(4969):

Please Note new grouping called the"**J1 Claim Group**":
Work completed on the J1 Claim #(865) which is grouped with the Stu, DD and CAC #1 and #2 claims.

APPENDIX III

LIST OF PERSONNEL AND DATES WORKED

APPENDIX III

LIST OF PERSONNEL AND DATES WORKED

(Field Work)

Name	Position	Address	Dates Worked
J.T. Shearer, M.Sc.	Geologist	1498 Columbia Avenue Port Coquitlam, B.C.	Nov 1 to 9, 1990 9 days
S.P. Butler, B.Sc.	Geologist	2657 W. 2nd Avenue Vancouver, B.C.	Nov 6 to 9, 1990 4 days
S. McParlin	Core Splitter	8080 Glover Road Ft. Langley, B.C.	Oct 27 to Nov 9, 1990 15 days
A. MacPherson	Camp Manager	Gen. Delivery Likely, B.C.	Oct 17 to Nov 9, 1990 15 days

APPENDIX IV

DRILL RECORDS

NOBLE METAL GROUP INCORPORATED

NEW GLOBAL RESOURCES LTD.

KEITHLEY CREEK. PAGE 1 of 4

KEITHLEY CREEK

LOCATION (LEVEL):

DIP:

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

PROJECT: NOBLE METAL

HOLE NUMBER: J-1-90-1

LATITUDE:	N	LENGTH: 149.35 (490 ft)	ELEVATION: 4200ft 1280.2	CLAIM NUMBER: J-1	
DEPARTURE:	E	CORE SIZE: BQ	DATE LOGGED: Nov 3 1990	LOCATION: MAIN CAMP	
STARTED:		FINISHED:	LOGGED BY: JT Shearer	SAMPLED BY: JTS, S.P.	
O.B. THICKNESS:		STARTED:	FINISHED:	CASING: 7.01m	
B.R. THICKNESS:		STARTED:	FINISHED:	TOTAL RECOVERY: 95%	
CONTRACTOR: G. ADAMS DRILLING		CORE STORED: MAIN CAMP.			

SURVEY: ACID TEST		ANGLE	
DEPTH	BEARING	Reading	Correc.
EOH			

PURPOSE: WITHIN TRENCH #1, 1990 IPGRID 1990

COMMENT: NORTH OF KEITHLEY CREEK + EAST of Snowshoe creek.

INTERVAL from to meters

DRILLING INTERVAL	% CORE RECOVERED	BOX Number	SCALE 1:250 meters	ALTERATION: CALCITE	CHLORITE	SERICITE	SILICA	FRACTURING	MINERAL	GEOLOGY
0-7.01			1-7							OVERBURDEN: No CORE boulders, sand, soil
7.01-8.22	117	1	8-13.41							ARGILLACEOUS SILTSTONE: dark grey; finely laminated; schistose bedding contorted but generally at 80° to C.A. rusty fractures 90° to C.A
8.22-10.82	90		10-11							CHLORITIC QUARTZITE: dark green, poorly bedded, fine sandy texture
10.82-12.64	85		11-12							ARGILLACEOUS SILTSTONE: dark grey, well laminated, rubble bedding disrupted core at lower contact, quartz layers common
12.64-13.25	81		12-13							CHLORITIC QUARTZITE: green, poorly bedded, less schistose, very rusty fractures
13.25-13.86	96		13-14							PEBBLE CONGLOMERATE: mainly light grey, coarse grained trace of pyrite.
13.86-16.30	85		14-16							commonly close packed but some matrix supported intervals
16.30-18.13	109	2	16-18							largest pebbles up to 6mm, average 4mm in diameter
18.13-19.50	102		18-19							siliceous matrix, hard rock, well fractured in short sections to less than 20% quartz pebbles
19.50-20.72	93		19-20.28							composition varies from mostly white and blue quartz pebbles and mainly finer grained rock fragments.
20.72-22.03	88		20.28-21							Occaissional silty layer less than 5mm thick 50° to core axis. at 17.02 and 17.28
22.03-24.23	98	3	21-24							well fractured between 18.70 and 19.50, Slickensides sub parallel to core axis
24.23-25.90	60		24-25							matrix less siliceous in lower part at interval, grain size average about 2mm
25.90-27.43	124		25-27.37							gradational contact with 2 cm pebble layers alternating with quartzite @ 85° to C.A.
27.43-30.32	87	4	27.37-30							QUARTZITE: greyish green, relatively fine grained, poorly bedded,
										slightly calcareous with minor calcite stringers throughout
										Uniform, massive but microlayering of less than 1mm laminae common. at 80° to core axis
										minor larger grains up to 2mm floating in average <0.25mm.
										ARGILLACEOUS SILTSTONE: dark grey, finely laminated at 75° to C.A.
										somewhat less schistose than usual. Occaissional white calcite veinlet.
										poor cleavage.....bedding at 27.26 is 0° to core axis for 10cm
										Deformation at 27.46 and down is causing the laminations to appear wispy (incipient cleavage development)
										Quartzite beds up to 12cm wide at 29.10-29.20, bedding at 90° to C.A. sheared core at 29.60, more schistose

KE HL KK K

~~LOCKEPORT PROJECT~~

NEW GLOBAL RESOURCES LTD.

LOCATION:

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

PROJECT: NOBLE METALS ~~LOCKEPORT~~

HOLE NUMBER: J-1-90-1

DRILLING INTERVAL	% CORE RECOVERED	BOX Number	SCALE 1:250	ALTERATION: CALCITE	CHLORITE	SERICITE	SILICA	FRACTURING	MINERAL	GEOLOGY
30.32	95	4	31							
32.46			32							
33.83	69	34.01	33							
			34							
	97		35							
			36							
36.88			37							
	97		38							
			39							
39.92			40							
	98	41.45	41							
			42							
42.97			43							
	100		44							
			45							
46.02			46							
	97	48.47	47							
			48							
49.07			49							
	98		50							
			51							
52.12			52						Po	
	98		53							
			54							
55.16			55							
			56							
	100	57.18	57							
58.12			58							
	96		59							
			60							
61.26			61							
	101	63.15	62							
			63							
64.31			64							
	93		65							
			66							
66.75	90		67							
67.51			68							
	95		69							
70.40		70.40	70							

PURPOSE:

COMMENT:

INTERVAL from to

30.06-35.19 QUARTZITE : mainly greenish grey, fine sandy texture poorly bedded. minor argillaceous partings up to 10mm wide, slightly graphitic some sections have dark 1mm diameter clasts sparsely throughout, calcite veining at 33.5m slightly coarser grained near lower contact, finely speckled appearance on unsawn surface. calcite lenses and alteration throughout.

35.19-40.48 PEBBLE CONGLOMERATE : Light grey, coarse clastic. minor argillaceous sections 35.82-35.93, 70° to c.a. could be large fragment approximately 40% blue quartz, 20% white quartz, close packed. minor quartz-calcite veining, fining toward lower contact.

40.48-43.34 COARSE QUARTZITE : dark green, fine clastic with pebbles 2-5mm in diameter floating in average of less than 1mm "matrix"

42.32-43.04 ARGILLACEOUS SILTSTONE : dark grey, well laminated with siliceous quartzite beds. rubbly core at contact.

43.04-47.36 PEBBLE CONGLOMERATE : mainly dark quartz clast close packed conglomerate with greenish matrix, some poorly sorted and angular clast informs Gradational lower contact, some quartzite sections, Quartz layer 46.52-46.63 true lo

47.36-48.99 LIGHT GREEN QUARTZITE : Uniform, poorly bedded minor argillaceous sections @ 65° to core axis, quartzite darker grey lower down.

48.99-49.81 ARGILLACEOUS SILTSTONE : dark grey, well bedded, 30° to c.a.

49.81-57.31 PEBBLE CONGLOMERATE : dark grey, coarse clastic Sample many fine quartz grains, elongated, dark matrix supported other intervals very crowded framework grain DISSEMINATED pyrrhotite throughout ~1% most abundant clast is a well rounded dark (chlorite rich) "rock" fragment.

Lower contact quartz zone 9cm wide, well fractured

57.31-58.36 QUARTZITE : relatively light green, fine clastic.

58.36-59.20 PEBBLE CONGLOMERATE : well rounded pebbles, crudely bedded, gradational, lower contact rubbly core

59.20-70.21 COARSE QUARTZITE : dark grey, many granules between 1-2mm of dark chlorite-rich rock fragments floating in a fine fine sandy matrix variation in grain size is pronounced throughout interval. quartz veinlet at 61.93 8mm wide at 35° to core axis qtz-carbonate flecky coloured many of the dark quartz clasts are elongated at 90° to core axis. narrow sections of fine pebble conglomerate are common in upper part. grain size more uniform below 65.00, chloritic fractures common very occasional argillaceous fragments or interbeds, wispy, fragmented.

irregular quartz veining 69.05-69.90 @ mainly 40° to core axis, lighter green fewer quartzite beds in general near lower contact.

SAMPLE NUMBER	METERS from	METERS to	LENGTH METERS	Au g/tonne

NOBLE METALS
~~LOCKEPORT PROJECT~~

NEW GLOBAL RESOURCES LTD.

LOCATION:

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

PROJECT: NOBLE METALS ~~LOCKEPORT~~

HOLE NUMBER: J-1- 90 - 1

PURPOSE:
COMMENT:

DRILLING INTERVAL	% CORE RECOVERED	BOX Number
70.40 – 73.45	99	10
73.45 – 76.50	96	10
76.50 – 79.55	101	10 (to 77.54) / 11
79.55 – 82.60	101	11
82.60 – 85.64	98	11 (to 84.82) / 12
85.64 – 88.69	97	12
88.69 – 91.74	95	12 (to 91.95)
91.74 – 94.79	97	13
94.79 – 95.70	86	13
95.70 – 97.84	91	13
97.84 – 98.45	104	13 (to 98.90)
98.45 – 101.49	99	14
101.49 – 104.54	101	14
104.54 – 107.59	100	14 (to 106.19) / 15
107.59 – 110.64	95	15

SCALE 1:250 (71 – 110)

ALTERATION: CALCITE | CHLORITE | SERICITE | SILICA — FRACTURING — MINERAL — GEOLOGY

INTERVAL from to

70.21 – 77.19 ARGILLACEOUS SILTSTONE: dark gray - black
finely laminated dark bedding laminations somewhat disrupted by lighter grey silty beds.
Bedding varies between 70° and 85° to core axis
Coarse quartzite bed 73.52 - 73.90 minor calcite filled fracture brecciation 73.90.
wispy laminations at 75.20 @ 70° to CA
Gradational + conformable contact over approx 10 cm., Quartz zone at contact for 15 cm

77.19 – 86.98 CALCAREOUS TUFF: light green speckled
Non foliated, calcite rhombs define a linear pattern with calcite rhombs
some laminated sections with minor small scale folding.
at top of interval 77.80 calcite lineation is subparallel to core axis and folded.
calcite lineation at 81.10 is at 90° to C.A., possibly pseudomorphic after plagioclase
calcite also forms irregular lenses and wispy veinlets
More pronounced mottled appearance due to sub rectangular black grains
which possibly could be altered mafics (hornblende), ragged edges, chloritized
trace of disseminated pyrite throughout. slightly sheared appearance at 84.50
soft, calcareous, lower contact conformable

86.98 – 89.01 ARGILLACEOUS SILTSTONE: dark grey, laminated but laminations are often disrupted by deformation

89.01 – 94.28 CALCAREOUS TUFF (TUFFACEOUS LIMESTONE)
light greyish green, pronounced mottled appearance, sheared textures
rough wispy laminations at 85° to core axis at top of interval
quartz vein breccia at 90.40 , 4 cm wide contains white mica and greenish-yellow stain around the micas in white and dark quartz

94.28 – 97.56 SILICIFIED ZONE (developed within chloritic quartzite) } sample in detail.
white to light grey fractured quartz veins and irregular patches, abundant calcite
traces of pyrite along fractures and disseminated throughout, chlorite breccia fragments common
approx 35% quartz zones, host quartzite relatively chloritic

97.56 – 102.85 CHLORITIC, CALCAREOUS QUARTZITE
dark green, finely speckled, slightly calcareous throughout with some section very calcareous
calcite stringers abundant 98.65
silty Argillaceous component increases toward bottom of interval, lower contact 45° to C.A.

102.85 – 103.65 PEBBLE CONGLOMERATE lighter green, coarse clastic
one section has calcareous clasts, pebbles elongated [illegible] relatively sharp lower contact

103.65 – 108.79 CHLORITIC CALCAREOUS QUARTZITE: dark green
relatively finely clastic, some pebbles floating
some sections are very calcareous from 105.80 and down to lower contact
except for short argillaceous sections which are at 80° to core axis
short pebbly section 108.20 - 108.79

108.79 – 111.24 PEBBLY LIMESTONE: light grey, coarser clastic, up to 8 mm
very calcareous throughout, possible crinoids altered + recrystallized, belemnites, 10% qtz grains
sheared lower contact 70° to CA

SAMPLE NUMBER	METERS from	METERS to	LENGTH METERS	Au g/tonne

Notes in sample columns: 15 cm; rhombs; collect Thin section specimen; TS; T Section; TS.

KEITHLEY CREEK
~~LOCKEPORT PROJECT~~

NEW GLOBAL RESOURCES LTD.

LOCATION (LEVEL):
DIP:

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

NOBLE METAL ~~LOCKEPORT~~ PROJECT:
HOLE NUMBER: V-1 90-2

LATITUDE:	N	LENGTH: 214.7 m (704 feet)	ELEVATION:	CLAIM NUMBER: V-1	
DEPARTURE:	E	CORE SIZE: BQ	DATE LOGGED: November 1990	LOCATION: MAIN CAMP	
STARTED:		FINISHED:	LOGGED BY: J. SHEARER	SAMPLED BY: JTS	
O.B. THICKNESS:	5.18m	STARTED:	FINISHED:	CASING: 5.48m	
B.R. THICKNESS:		STARTED:	FINISHED:	TOTAL RECOVERY: 84%	
CONTRACTOR: G. ADAM		CORE STORED:			

SURVEY: DEPTH	BEARING	ANGLE Reading	Correc

PURPOSE:
COMMENT: NORTH OF KEITHLEY CREEK and EAST OF SNOWSHOE CREEK.

DRILLING INTERVAL	% CORE RECOVERED	BOX Number	SCALE 1:250	ALTERATION: CALCITE	CHLORITE	SERICITE	SILICA	FRACTURING	MINERAL	GEOLOGY
			1–5							
5.18 / 5.48	96	1	6							
7.31	99		7							
8.22	97		8							
	82		9							
10.36			10							
11.88	85	11.79	11							
12.95	89		12–13							
	100		14							
15.24			15							
16.15	100		16							
17.22	88		17							
	84	18.42	18–19							
19.20			20							
20.42	99		21							
	84		22–23							
23.46			24							
	84	25.45	25–26							
26.51			27							
	89		28–29							

INTERVAL from	to	GEOLOGY
0	5.18	OVERBURDEN Boulders, Gravel ..... mixture of conglomerate, quartzite ..... and siltstone
5.18	8.04	COARSE QUARTZITE: brownish grey, weathered fractured subparallel to core axis, floating quartz grains up to 3mm in diameter in a sandy matrix conformable lower contact, dusty fractures ..... averaging 1mm in size
8.04	8.81	ARGILLACEOUS SILTSTONE: dark grey-black, finely laminated, shattered
8.81	10.78	COARSE QUARTZITE: lighter grey, pebbles up to 3mm in sandy matrix traces of white quartz pebbles; lower contact at 60° to CA .....
10.78	15.71	PEBBLE CONGLOMERATE: lighter grey, coarser clastic, hard siliceous upper contact at 35° to CA, FeO stained along fractures, traces of calcite on fractures ..... some vugs up to 4 cm long Numerous white quartz veins between 12.07 - 14.92, well fractured individual veinlets 11.92 - 11.94, 12.14 - 12.20, 12.70 - 12.76, 13.04 - 13.24, 13.89 - 13.96, 14.72 - 14.92
15.71	24.55	COARSE QUARTZITE: lighter green, fine sandy texture fine pebbly layers common throughout, elongate pebbles up to 3mm long, dark quartz rough bedding at 45° to core axis, core generally subtly fractured at 30° to CA. ..... short quartz band 18.52 - 18.91 crude bedding apparent at 20.42 @ 35° to core axis ..... Silicified Zone 21.45 - 22.25 white fractured Quartz associated with chloritic zones, traces of pyrite and pyrrhotite .....
24.55	27.35	ARGILLACEOUS SILTSTONE: dark grey, contorted ..... Pyrrhotite associated with intense contortion, somewhat vuggy gouge at lower contact but contact is gradational also.
27.35	29.46	QUARTZITE: lighter green with some brownish beds ..... bedded in some parts, but mostly massive, minor argillaceous siltstone sections .....

SAMPLE NUMBER	METERS from	to	LENGTH METERS	Au OZ/TON

NOBLE METALS
~~LOCKEPORT PROJECT~~

NEW GLOBAL RESOURCES LTD.

LOCATION:

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

PROJECT: NOBLE METALS ~~LOCKEPORT~~

HOLE NUMBER: J-1 90-1

DRILLING INTERVAL	% CORE RECOVERED	BOX Number
111.55	91	15
114.30	95	113.50
115.82	97	16
118.87	98	
119.93	73	120.70
122.83	91	17
125.88	95	
128.93	87	128.13
129.69	76	18
132.43	92	
135.62	89	135.33
137.76	92	19
138.58	96	
141.85	101	142.58
143.50	74	
146.60	94	
149.35	86	149.35

SCALE 1:250 — 111 to 149

ALTERATION: CALCITE | CHLORITE | SERICITE | SILICA — FRACTURING — MINERAL — GEOLOGY

PURPOSE:
COMMENT:

INTERVAL from to

111.24 – 117.39 QUARTZITE grey, speckled with .5mm dark green rock fragments.
Non-calcareous throughout, dark hairlines common, relict bedding.
quartz-carbonate veinlets at 40° to CA up to 3mm wide, sparse.
pyrite grains & films up to 4mm in diameter on fracture surfaces,
quartz-calcite stringers common between 114.80 – 115.95, Gradual increase in coarser clasts.

117.39 – 119.05 CHLORITIZED PEBBLE CONGLOMERATE: Light green matrix very chloritic, non bedded but cemented at 30° to CA by microfractures. white quartz veinlet at 118.43 at 10° to CA, non calcareous, lower contact qtz vein.

119.05 – 123.50 CALCAREOUS QUARTZITE: dark green mottled texture, calcite coating fractures, very broken core 119.82 – 120.75.
chlorite seams common, dark quartz sand grains throughout short sections, Floating pebbles are concentrated into narrow beds

123.50 – 128.61 QUARTZITE: dark grey, more argillaceous
Non calcareous, occasional pebble layer, conglomerate 125.42 – 125.78.
Quartz zone 126.36 – 126.58 associated with chlorite fragments.
minor short calcareous sections. Bedding at 127.95 is 0° to C.A.

128.61 – 132.69 CHLORITIC COARSE QUARTZITE: Light green short pebble layers, pebbles up to 12mm long, Yellowish green matrix,
minor calcite rich zones associated with quartz-chlorite.
Lower contact 6cm wide quartz-calcite zone

132.69 – 137.55 ARGILLACEOUS SILTSTONE: dark grey, well laminated.
numerous quartzite interbeds, minor dark green sand grains throughout
wavy + wispy laminations common., small scale folding at 135.48
Quartzite layers from 2 to 8cm wide., quartz zone 137.76 – 137.89.
Gradational contact

137.55 – 142.32 FINE PEBBLE CONGLOMERATE AND QUARTZITE: dark & light grey. Alternating coarser clastic zones with finer clastic intervals, small quartz zones common
rough bedding between 75° & 55° to core axis
Quartz zone 141.20 – 141.42 brecciated with chlorite and calcite
pyrite on fractures 141.60 crude slickensides, rubble zone at lower contact

142.32 – 149.35 QUARTZITE INTERBEDDED WITH ARGILLACEOUS SILTSTONE
This interval EOH is characterized by short sections of light and dark grey quartzite interbedded (folded) with dark gray laminated argillaceous siltstone,
sections are [illegible] 50 – 70 cm long., bedding at 144.60 is 20° to core axis.
overall quartzite dominates at about 70/30
bedding at 147.30 is 70° to core axis in siltstone
minor pebble layer at 148.72 – 148.81, bedding at 148.90 is 65° to core axis.

END OF HOLE 149.35 M 490 FEET

SAMPLE NUMBER	METERS from	METERS to	LENGTH METERS	Au g/tonne			

KEITHLEY CREEK
~~LOCKEPORT PROJECT~~

NEW GLOBAL RESOURCES LTD.

LOCATION:

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

PROJECT: NOBLE METAL ~~LOCKEPORT~~

HOLE NUMBER: J-1 90 - 2

PURPOSE:
COMMENT:

DRILLING INTERVAL (to)	% CORE RECOVERED	BOX Number
32.61	85	4 (to 32.61)
34.29	85	5
36.58	91	5
38.25	68	5
40.38	98	5 (to 40.03)
41.14	91	6
42.82	88	6
44.95	91	6
45.86	87	6
46.93	100	6 (to 46.87)
49.83	94	7
51.96	99	7
53.49	66	7 (to 53.94)
54.55	90	8
55.93	81	8
56.95	86	8
58.52	80	8
59.74	60	8
61.87	107	8 (to 61.02)
64.92	95	9
67.36	83	9 (to 68.27)
70.40	75	10

SCALE 1 : 250 (31 – 70)

ALTERATION: CALCITE | CHLORITE | SERICITE | SILICA — FRACTURING — MINERAL — GEOLOGY

SAMPLE NUMBER	METERS from	METERS to	LENGTH METERS	Au g/tonne

INTERVAL from – to

28.70-31.70 ARGILLACEOUS SILTSTONE: dark grey-black, finely laminated, bedding at 70° to core axis; minor calcite veinlets, chlorite on fractures, schistose, rubble at lower contact.

31.70-32.86 QUARTZITE: dark green, [illegible] variegated texture, trace of pyrite associated with quartz calcite veining at 31.96, 8mm wide; narrow 2cm wide argillaceous black beds common.

32.86-36.88 COARSE QUARTZITE: dark grey-green, abundant coarser clasts in the 1-2mm range, poorly bedded, [illegible] pseudomorphs common.

36.88-37.99 ARGILLACEOUS SILTSTONE: dark grey-black, well laminated, bedding at 65° to core axis.

37.99-41.42 PEBBLE CONGLOMERATE: coarse clastic, abundant blue quartz clasts, yellowish green matrix, siliceous, clasts up to 10mm in length, crowded.

41.42-42.70 QUARTZITE: lighter green, fine [illegible] texture, uniform, poorly bedded, chlorite bands otherwise unaltered.

42.70-50.32 PEBBLE CONGLOMERATE AND COARSE QUARTZITE
generally a very pebbly section, showing variations from short sections of crowded pebble conglomerate to floating pebbles in a more sandy matrix, finer quartzite intervals followed by gradational increase in grain size, more continuous pebble conglomerate from 47.44 down to lower contact. Traces of calcite stringers at 45° to c.a. sparsely distributed.

50.32-52.35 COARSE QUARTZITE: greenish-yellow, rusty fractures, grainsize in the 1-2mm size with fine sandy matrix, quartz calcite breccia 51.48 - 51.65 - 2cm wide 35° to c.a. white leucoxene common.

52.35-53.58 QUARTZITE: dark grey, fine grained, numerous argillaceous partings, pyrite common on fractures, sheared appearance & rubbly core.

53.58-57.05 COARSE QUARTZITE: lighter green, speckled texture, rough bedding at 70° to core axis, well rounded quartz clasts, abundant subangular white rock fragments (chert?), lithic wacke appearance.

57.05-59.91 QUARTZITE: brownish grey, massive except for argillaceous chips (perhaps [illegible]), bedding [illegible] 35-50° to core axis. Minor coarse quartzite 58.52 - 58.91 to a sheared argillaceous siltstone at contact.

59.91-68.71 PEBBLE CONGLOMERATE: white & blue quartz clasts predominate. Uniform, crowded pebble conglomerate, grain size averaging 3-4mm in size with larger clasts up to 10mm in diameter, matrix slightly calcareous, minor calcite hairlines throughout.
very uniform, massive, well rounded framework grains.
slightly finer grained section 67.25 - 67.71, silica veining and fracturing at contact.

68.71-72.01 ARGILLACEOUS SILTSTONE AND QUARTZITE: alternating sections of dark grey-black siltstone, well laminated at 70° to c.a. down to 69.70, then greenish quartzite with floating pebbles, broken core & fractured.

LOCATION:

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

PROJECT: NOBLE METAL ~~LOCKEPORT~~

HOLE NUMBER: J-1 90-2

DRILLING INTERVAL	% CORE RECOVERED	BOX Number
70.71	79	
71.78	65	
72.59	80	
	83	
75.28		75.48
	95	
78.02		
	97	
81.07	93	
81.68	96	82.84
83.21	91	
85.34	91	
86.10	66	
87.47	70	
90.52		90.40
Taken out back	9	
93.57	67	
96.16	88	
98.90	57	100.58
100.58	95	
102.41	98	
104.85	95	107.74
107.89	93	
109.11	93	

SCALE 1:250 (71 – 110)

ALTERATION: CALCITE, CHLORITE, SERICITE, SILICA | FRACTURING | MINERAL | GEOLOGY

PURPOSE:
COMMENT:

INTERVAL from to

68.71–72.01 ARGILLACEOUS SILTSTONE AND QUARTZITE: (continued) minor [illegible], yellowish green pervasive colour.

72.01–81.43 COARSE QUARTZITE: darker green, grain size up to 2mm
dark quartz grains common composing about 30%, white quartz 10%
Rock fragments 15%
Pyrite on schistosity planes. minor calcite hairlines at 35° to core axis.
clasts crudely alligned at 70-80° to core axis.
chlorite on fractures at 78.02 associated with 2 cm wide argillaceous bed @55° to c.a.
calcite lenses and fracture zones 78.64 – 78.89
dark bands which appear to be bedding at 80.75 is at 70° to core axis.

81.43-85.74 QUARTZITE: medium brown, fine sandy texture,
minor argillaceous siltstone intervals up to 6 cm wide.
short coarse quartzite section 82.11 - 82.61 bedding at 82.90 is subparallel to core axis.

85.74-86.24 ANDESITIC TUFF: (or Dyke) medium green, altered plagioclase laths throughout
sheared lower contact, non calcareous

86.24–90.17 QUARTZITE: Lighter green, more heterogeneous than most intervals containing dominately fine quartzite but also argillaceous sections, laminated zones and coarse quartzite, siliceous zone 89.02 - 89.45 with chlorite and white mica, trace Py + Po

90.17–105.31 CALCAREOUS QUARTZITE: medium greenish grey
relatively uniform throughout, Light grey mottling common.
calcite hairline veinlets at 90° (45° to core axis)

Very broken core starting 98.60, pyrite on fractures. Slickensides 30° to core axis.
Fault structure at 98.90 - 99.60, highly shattered, chlorite on Fractures
Jointing at 30° to core axis, broken core down to 100.58

Uniform composition 100.00 - 105.31

105.31 – 107.33 VERY CALCAREOUS CHLORITIC TUFF: Light and dark green tuffaceous limestone
variegated texture, wispy laminae dark areas are chlorite rich, white calcite rhombs common
white calcite veinlets throughout, fuchsite laminations at end of zone. Faulted.

107.33 – 109.69 ARGILLACEOUS SILTSTONE dark grey-black, finely laminated
laminations contorted and folded at 20° to core axis, broken core 109.10 – 109.40

109.69 – 120.68 VERY CALCAREOUS QUARTZITE: medium green, uniform appearance

SAMPLE NUMBER	METERS from	METERS to	LENGTH METERS	Au g/tonne			

KE[illegible]LEY [illegible]EE
~~LOCKEPORT PROJECT~~

NEW GLOBAL RESOURCES LTD.

LOCATION:

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

PROJECT: NOBLE METAL ~~LOCKEPORT~~

HOLE NUMBER: J-1 90 - 2

DRILLING INTERVAL	% CORE RECOVERED	BOX Number	SCALE 1:250
	93	15	111–112
112.16	96	15 (to 115.06)	113–115
115.21	97	16	116–118
118.26	78	16	119–121
121.00	99	16 (to 122.07)	122
122.07	71	17	123
123.29	85	17	124
124.51	87	17	125–126
126.18	96	17	127
127.40	99	17 (to 128.93)	128–130
130.45	89	18	131–133
133.50	92	18	134–136
136.55	96	18 (to 136.42) / 19	136–139
139.29	51	19	140
140.81	88	19	141–143
143.86	101	19 (to 144.47) / 20	144–146
146.30	84	20	147–149
149.35	98	20 (to 151.66)	150

ALTERATION (CALCITE, CHLORITE, SERICITE, SILICA) | FRACTURING | MINERAL | GEOLOGY

PURPOSE:
COMMENT:

INTERVAL from to

109.69-~~114~~.80 VERY CALCAREOUS QUARTZITE: medium green, uniform appearance throughout
mottled slightly by lighter grey patches, crudely bedded at 50° to core axis.
very finely disseminated pyrite throughout,

114.80-116.10 CHLORITIC LIMESTONE: yellowish green commonly mottled by chlorite streaks, @ 70° to core axis
conformable lower contact, some brownish staining, alternating fine + medium crystalline

116.10-120.68 ARGILLACEOUS QUARTZITE: dark grey, sandy texture
very well bedded in places, relatively variable
highly fractured 119.40-119.90, convoluted bedding common

120.68-123.29 COARSE QUARTZITE: dark green, slightly coarse clastic texture
some floating pebbles, non schistose, blocky fracture, non calcareous.

123.29-128.33 QUARTZITE: medium grey-green, fine sandy texture
minor argillaceous sections, quartzite dominant is uniform, well sorted.
very short 2 cm pebble conglomerate band 126.02-126.05 associated with quartz seam - chlorite
very rough bedding, indistinct, 60° to core axis.

128.33-136.96 ARGILLACEOUS QUARTZITE: darker grey,
often contains dark to black well laminated sections but the main
rock constituents are fine sandy grains but minor pure quartzite beds

Quartz breccia light green, abundant white mica 134.56-134.82
bedding at 135.70 is 70° to core axis, bedding not generally folded.
Gradational lower contact

136.96-141.94 COARSE QUARTZITE: moderately dark green,
sandy texture with loose packed dark green-black 1-2 mm well rounded grains
floating in the fine sandy matrix
Rubbly core 138.90-139.40. Quartz band 139.81-139.89
Pyrite filled veinlet at 140.89, 1 mm wide at 40° to C.A. discontinuous

141.94-143.47 ARGILLACEOUS SILTSTONE: dark grey, finely laminated
bedding contorted, cross cleavage prominent, quartzite interbed 142.38-142.56

143.47-150.53 COARSE GREYWACKE: moderately dark green,
relatively coarser clastic texture, uniform appearance throughout
pyrite films on fractures common. Quartz + pyrite at 146.42-146.51 - py along fractures
contains pebble bed 14[illegible].51-14[illegible].92, lower part quartz band, minor argillaceous siltstone beds 14[illegible].9[illegible]-14[illegible].09
single folded black layer at 147.90, bedding better developed toward lower contact (Gradational contact)

150.53-151.59 ARGILLACEOUS SILTSTONE: dark grey-black, well laminated, trace disseminated pyrrhotite
beds [illegible] disturbed at top of interval - [illegible] to 30° to C.A.

SAMPLE NUMBER	METERS from	METERS to	LENGTH METERS	Au g/tonne

KEITHLEY - RELL
~~LOCKEPORT PROJECT~~

NEW GLOBAL RESOURCES LTD.

LOCATION:

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

PROJECT: NOBLE METAL ~~LOCKEPORT~~

HOLE NUMBER: V-1 90-2

PURPOSE:

COMMENT:

DRILLING INTERVAL	% CORE RECOVERED	BOX Number	SCALE 1:250	ALTERATION: CALCITE	CHLORITE	SERICITE	SILICA	FRACTURING	MINERAL	GEOLOGY
	96	20 151.66	151							
152.40			152							
	100		153							
			154							
155.44			155							
	86		156							
			157							
157.58			158							
	96	158.81	159							
			160							
160.62			161							
	83		162							
162.15			163							
	86		164							
164.28			165							
	50		166							
165.04		166.11								
	43		167							
167.33			168							
	40		169							
168.55			170							
	60		171							
170.99			172							
	50		173							
172.82			174							
173.43	50									
174.65	27	175.71	175							
	42		176							
177.39			177							
	52		178							
179.07			179							
	81		180							
180.89			181							
	71		182							
181.96			183							
	70		184							
183.18			185							
	26	185.62	186							
185.62			187							
	95		188							
188.67			189							
	98		190							

INTERVAL from	to	
151.66	152.74	COARSE QUARTZITE : darker green, coarser clastic texture, dark quartz grains up to 2 mm floating in fine sandy matrix (Gradational contact) minor pyrite on fracture surfaces, minor darker beds common especially toward Lower contact c
152.74	154.56	ARGILLACEOUS SILTSTONE : dark grey-black, finely laminated bedding highly contorted sub parallel to core axis over short distances, schistose, cross cleavages.
154.56	156.26	COARSE QUARTZITE : medium green, coarser clastic texture. minor pyrite on fractures 154.95 - 155.14 calcite stringers
156.26	157.58	ARGILLACEOUS SILTSTONE : dark grey-black, finely laminated slightly more arenaceous than other argillaceous sections
157.58	158.94	COARSE QUARTZITE : medium green, quartz zone at 158.07 - 158.75, 2cm of gouge at 158.25 minor pyrite on fractures
158.94	160.37	ARGILLACEOUS SILTSTONE : dark grey-black, finely laminated wispy bedding (intense deformation).
160.37	168.14	COARSE QUARTZITE, medium green, slightly coarser clastic texture characterized by 1-2 mm dark well rounded quartz grains very rubbly core with, minor qtz-carbonate breccia 161.90 - 162.15, very chloritic minor argillaceous beds, 65° to core axis.
		Fractured quartz zone, 165.04 - 165.19 associated with chloritic seams and a long section of rubbly core down to approx 177m rough slickensides starting to develope at 20° to core axis minor pyrite filling fractures up to 1mm wide. Not schistose, very broken, very chloritic
168.14	174.65	QUARTZITE : medium grey-green, fine sandy texture minor coarser clastic intervals 170.64 - 170.82, very fractured rounded quartz grains thin pyrite films on fracture surfaces, minor argillaceous sections with small scale folding calcite filling "crackle" breccia fractures + hairlenes graphite on slickensides at 173.35 very sheared, rubbly core minor calcite filling fractures.
174.65	187.63	ARGILLACEOUS SILTSTONE : dark grey-black, finely laminated many seams and micro lenses of pyrite and pyrrhotite sub parallel to schistosity pyrite films on fractures common; Quartz zone 177.30 - 177.45 core very broken, chloritic. Thicker beds more common down interval, more greenish thin bedded laminations up to 6 mm wide bedding laminations at 182.04 are undisturbed and 45° to core axis
		Quartz-chlorite breccia 184.72 - 184.83, banded at 80° to core axis also abundant calcite hairline pyrite seams filling fractures are common, pelletoid textures near lower contact
187.63	195.11	QUARTZITE : medium green, fine sandy clastic texture relatively uniform throughout, indistinct bedding, chlorite abundant minor quartz + calcite veining at 190.81 @ 90° to core axis

IP conductor

graphite

~~LOCKEPORT PROJECT~~

NEW GLOBAL RESOURCES LTD.

LOCATION:

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

NOBLE ~~METAL~~ PROJECT: ~~LOCKEPORT~~

HOLE NUMBER: V-1 90-2

DRILLING INTERVAL	% CORE RECOVERED	BOX Number	SCALE 1:250	ALTERATION: CALCITE	CHLORITE	SERICITE	SILICA	FRACTURING	MINERAL	GEOLOGY
191.71	98	25	191							
		192.96	192							
	91		193							
194.46			194							
	98		195							
197.51			196							
	98		197							
		200.28	198							
200.55			199							
	97		200							
202.38			201							
	96		202							
204.82			203							
	97		204							
		207.44	205							
207.87			206							
	106		207							
209.39			208							
	99		209							
212.44			210							
	90		211							
214.57		214.57	212							
			213							
			214							
			215							

PURPOSE:
COMMENT:

INTERVAL from to

187.63 - 195.11 **QUARTZITE**: medium green, fine sandy clastic texture calcite hairlines 192.25, subparallel to core axis. short pebble conglomerate 192.94 – 193.10 pebbles up to 12mm long, appear to be stretched, chloritic matrix minor pyrite on fractures, minor coarse quartzite sections to lower contact (Gradational contact)

195.11 - 199.61 **COARSE QUARTZITE**: medium green, coarser sandy texture crudely bedded at 60° to c.A, characterized by 1-3mm dark quartz grains (sub-rounded) floating in a finer matrix occassional rock fragment clast up to 8mm long, chloritic throughout entire interval elongation of clasts at lower contact at 50-55° to core axis

199.61 - 200.37 **ARGILLACEOUS QUARTZITE**: dark gray, finely laminated laminations contorted + show small scale folding, contain up to 8cm wide coarse quartzite interbeds bedding varies from 70° to 90° to c.a. 4x+3

200.37 - 214.57 **COARSE QUARTZITE**: higher grayish-green. slightly coarser sandy clastic texture; minor pebbly layers 200.93 – 201.05 EOH minor quartz-calcite veining 202.36 - 202.56, Quartz veinlet 60° to c.A. 3mm wide at 203.42 traces of pyrite on fractures (rounded pyrite "suns") occassional Blue quartz clast up to 4mm in diameter, Floating, well rounded Entire interval characterized by 1-3mm dark quartz grains throughout. slightly more larger pebbles 207.65 - 207.75. Unusual bleached zone 210.02 - 210.31, chloritic in isolated patches, cut by quartz-calcite veinlets cross cutting Uniform interval to EOH, minor quartz-calcite veining Dark quartz veining predominant, non schistose. chlorite on fractures slightly larger 2-3mm quartz grains at end of Hole.

END OF HOLE 214.57m
(704 feet)

SAMPLE NUMBER	METERS from	METERS to	LENGTH METERS	Au g/tonne

NOBLE METALS GROUP INCORPORATED ~~LOCKEPORT PROJECT~~

NEW GLOBAL RESOURCES LTD.

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

LOCATION (LEVEL): LINE 900N, at 1125W	DIP: -75°	PROJECT: NOBLE METALS ~~LOCKEPORT~~	HOLE NUMBER: CAC DDH-1
LATITUDE: N	LENGTH: 114.91m (377ft)	ELEVATION: 3890'	CLAIM NUMBER:
DEPARTURE: E	CORE SIZE: BQ	DATE LOGGED: Nov 2+3/90	LOCATION: MAIN CAMP
STARTED: OCTOBER 27 1990	FINISHED: NOV 2 1990	LOGGED BY: JTS	SAMPLED BY: JTS, S.
O.B. THICKNESS: 3.66 m	STARTED: Oct 27 1990	FINISHED: October 27 1990	CASING: 4.27
B.R. THICKNESS: 111.25	STARTED:	FINISHED:	TOTAL RECOVERY: 87%
CONTRACTOR: G. ADAM	CORE STORED: AT MAIN CAMP		

SURVEY: DEPTH	BEARING	ANGLE Reading	ANGLE Correc.
EOH			

PURPOSE:
COMMENT: DRILLING 1990 IP ANOMALY on NORTH ~~west~~ side of Keithley Creek Drainage within 1989 soil grid. West side of Snowshoe Creek.

DRILLING INTERVAL	% CORE RECOVERED	BOX Number
NO CORE		
3.66–4.27	65	1
4.27–5.18	100	1
5.18–6.10	52	1
6.10–7.32	87	1
7.32–8.99	76	1
8.99–10.21	91	1
10.21–12.80	73	1 (to 12.19)
12.80–14.33	88	2
14.33–17.37	83	2
17.37–19.20	69	2 (to 18.61)
19.20–20.42	51	3
20.42–21.64	81	3
21.64–22.82	89	3
22.82–25.91	89	3
25.91–28.36	77	4 (from 26.23)
28.36–30.18	99	4

SCALE 1:250 (1–30)

ALTERATION: CALCITE, CHLORITE, SERICITE, SILICA | FRACTURING | MINERAL | GEOLOGY

SAMPLE NUMBER | METERS from / to | LENGTH METERS | Au OZ/TON

INTERVAL from to

0–3.66 NO CORE, OVERBURDEN, Boulders sand unconsolidated.

3.66–12.90 **ARGILLACEOUS SILTSTONE**: well laminated in dark grey some sections, beds less than 1mm to 6mm thick, bedding at 80° to core axis bedding at 65° to C.A. @ 5.05 but only for a short section, at top of interval.

minor lighter green beds with less argillaceous component 32.37–32.48 similar also 10.46–10.64. Minor to trace disseminated pyrrhotite.
Entire interval moderately schistose, Schistosity subparallel to bedding.
folding at 11.80, perhaps soft sediment
quartz-calcite veinlet, 5mm wide contains pyrite grains + traces of pyrrhotite.
schistosity kinked at 12.15

12.90–13.60 **MOTTLED QUARTZITE** – Light green, poorly bedded, conformable. Slightly finer lower contact (overturned?).

13.60–22.33 **ARGILLACEOUS SILTSTONE**: Dark gray, finely laminated quartzite interbed 15.60–16.32 chloritic, calcareous.
convoluted cleavage - bedding at 17.65, pyrrhotite lenses in the crest of micro folds (micro fold axis 90° to C.A.)
minor flattened pyrite along fracture surfaces.
Abundant chlorite throughout.

22.33–23.38 **VERY ALTERED ANDESITE**, possible: Light green, crowded plagioclase grains 1mm dyke or tuff layer. brecciated upper contact.

23.38– **ARGILLACEOUS SILTSTONE**: dark grey, well bedded.
Abundant small scale folding at 25.34–25.86, amplitude of folds 3cm
bedding at 23.40 is 90° to core axis
minor quartz "layers" occur at 90° to core axis, commonly associated with minor py
Shear cleavage (cross-cleavage) at 30° to bedding (bedding at 65° to C.A.)
gradual in abundance of disseminated Pyrrhotite with lesser py starting at 27.60

LOCATION: KEITHLEY CREEK CLAIMS

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

PROJECT: NOBLE METALS

HOLE NUMBER: CAC-DDH-1

DRILL INTERVAL	% CORE RECOVERED	BOX Number	SCALE 1:250	ALTERATION	FRACTURING	MINERAL	GEOLOGY
30.18	99	4	31 32				
33.22	97	33.46	33 34				
	88		35				
36.27	85		36 37	QTZ			
	95		38				
39.32	98	40.19	39 40			py	
41.06	98		41 42				
42.67	98		43				
44.56	98		44 45				
46.02	97		46				
	83	47.45	47				
48.77	80		48 49				
50.30	97		50 51				
51.06	89		52				
53.18	79	54.71	53 54				
54.71	80		55				
	75		56				
57.15	80		57				
57.61	45		58				
58.83			59				
	61		60				
61.26			61 62				
	85	63.09	63				
64.31	93		64 65				
65.68	86		66				
66.14	89		67				
67.36	66		68				
67.67	80		69				
69.19	86	70.16	70				

PURPOSE:
COMMENT:

INTERVAL from	to	SAMPLE NUMBER	METERS from	to	LENGTH METERS	Au g/tonne
23.38	40.31	SAMPLE				

23.38 – 40.31 **ARGILLACEOUS SILTSTONE**: dark grey
bedding ... wispy – lenticular beds common ... bedding varies from 40° to 90° to C.A.
schistosity highly kinked and bent.
light green, less argillaceous section 35.10 – 35.32, laminated 1–3 mm
Glassy quartz zones (veins?) 36.79 – 37.06, 37.14 – 37.19
Calcite veinlet at 37.22 – 37.26.85° to C.A., breccia – rubbly core section
"Pebbly" layer, dark grey – black clasts 1–2 mm 38.29 – 38.41
open space filling pyrite associated with clear quartz lenses, subparallel to C.A. — py

40.31 – 42.58 **QUARTZITE** light green, poorly bedded but at ~70° to C.A. minor argillaceous parts, FAULT ZONE 41.90 – 42.10 broken core, pyrite

42.58 – 49.08 **ARGILLACEOUS SILTSTONE** dark grey, commonly well bedded
short intervals with abundant disseminated pyrrhotite, elongated parallel to bedding at 80° to core axis, streaky, not apparent on weathered surface
Minor light green quartzite beds, small scale folding at 46.70 and 47.35
Pyrite filled hairlines common — down fold axis parallel to bedding, S-type folds
Quartzose zone 47.20 – 47.40, fractured, chlorite, also 47.70 – 47.85 pyrite
abundant pyrite filling fractures

49.08 – 50.07 **ANDESITE (TUFF?)** light green, non bedded, chloritic
rounded plagioclase, up to 2 mm long, brecciated upper contact, lower contact conformable?

50.07 – 56.34 **ARGILLACEOUS SILTSTONE**: dark grey, well bedded to laminated, some less argillaceous beds, small bx at 53.65, 1Y
small scale folding throughout, bedding angles highly variable
Rubbly broken core 54.70 – 55.06, bedding made chaotic near contact

56.34 – 61.42 **SILICIFIED FAULT ZONE**: minor graphite, abundant chlorite — SAMPLE
shear/gouge sections, rubbly core common, quartz lenses & knots throughout
Fault developed in argillaceous siltstone, abundant slickensides at ~60° to CA
Main gouge at 58.60 – 58.83, lower part silicified with irregular quartz lenses, very chloritic

61.42 – 64.41 **ALTERED ARGILLACEOUS SILTSTONE**: dark grey, well banded – laminated, laminations highly contorted
pyrite filling fractures @ 63.08 70° to CA

64.41 – 70.32 **SILICIFIED ARGILLACEOUS QUARTZITE**: mostly dark green, chloritic poorly layered but some darker more argillaceous intervals, irregular quartz knots common, some pyrrhotite – pyrite associated with quartz areas, — SAMPLE
Very fractured sections @ 66.45, hairline pyrite coating some fractures
Quartz layer at lower contact at 75° to core axis

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

LOCATION: KEITHLEY CREEK CLAIMS

PROJECT: NOBLE METALS

HOLE NUMBER: CAC-DDH-1

Drill Interval (to)	% Core Recovered	Box Number
72.23	86	10 (to 77.87)
73.30	78	
76.35	88	
79.05	78	11 (to 85.05)
82.14	96	
84.73	84	
86.10	61	12 (to 92.81)
87.9[illegible]	83	
90.98	96	
91.89	44	
94.54	97	13 (to 99.97)
97.99	98	
99.36	94	
101.65	97	14 (to 107.10)
104.65	96	
106.37	107	
109.42	96	15
	97	

SCALE 1:250 — 71 to 110

ALTERATION: Chl[illegible] | FRACTURING | MINERAL | GEOLOGY

PURPOSE:
COMMENT:

INTERVAL from to

70.32 - 72.84 ARGILLACEOUS SILTSTONE: dark grey, finely laminated convoluted bedding at 70° to CA, fold axis also 70° to CA parallel. Some pebbly layers near lower contact.

72.84 - 75.36 QUARTZITE AND PEBBLE CONGLOMERATE: Light green, chloritic, slickensides 90° to CA, cut by 4mm qtz-$CaCO_3$ veinlets 30° to CA. Pebble layers up to 8cm wide, distinctive blue quartz pebbles up to 5mm long. Poorly bedded.

75.36 - 77.47 ARGILLACEOUS SILTSTONE: dark grey, finely laminated more quartz lenses - pebbles, slightly more green shade.

77.47 - 81.35 QUARTZITE: Light green, roughly bedded at 40° to CA. Calcite shearing at 78.90, more mottled appearance down the section. Gougy at 80.36 - 80.42 = 30° to core axis. Light grey linear pattern - bleaching 70 - 90 to core axis. Quartz layer - breccia at lower contact.

81.35 - 83.13 ARGILLACEOUS SILTSTONE: dark grey, well laminated short pebbly layers, 90° qtz veinlets, 3mm wide pyrite veinlet at 82.60 70° to CA.

83.13 - 85.20 QUARTZITE: darker green in upper part, rough bedding is highly contorted pebbly sections common, broken core 85.10 - 87.00. Fractured subparallel to CA but schistosity 90° to CA.

85.20 - 89.78 ARGILLACEOUS SILTSTONE: dark grey - black, well laminated, more quartzitic layers and general composition than previous siltstone unit. Minor folds common, bedding varies between 70° and 90° to core axis.

89.78 - 98.70 QUARTZITE Lighter green, minor argillaceous layers mainly poorly bedded, schistose in places, small scale folding 3cm wavelength common. Generally chloritic throughout. Commonly the schistose sections are kinked, irregular quartz knots 92.05 perhaps boudins. Broken rubbly core 91.10 - 91.65, very chloritic and schistose. Bedding mainly at 75° to 85° to C.A., minor small scale folding in lower section dark chlorite lenses up to 6 mm long common parallel to bedding argillaceous section in bottom 20 cm. Lower contact - very gougy + flaky chlorite schist, cleavage @ 90° to C.A. 4cm wide.

98.70 - 99.95 PEBBLE CONGLOMERATE: Light green, rounded crowded framework grains up to 8mm but averaging 4mm, 5% blue quartz. Disseminated Pyrrhotite throughout. White quartz-carbonate stringers at 10° to CA.

99.95 - 108.02 ALTERED QUARTZITE: Light green, relatively fine grained, sheared appearance 100.18 - 100.85 - extremely chloritic, gouge, calcite breccia vein at lower contact @ 10° to CA. Graded beds present with narrow argillaceous "tops" up to 3cm wide. Bedding variable between 65 - 85° to core axis. Abundant calcite stringers between 103.71 - 104.32, Quartose zone 106.21 - 106.58 minor pyrrhotite. Well bedded below quartz zone @ 75° to core axis. Gradational lower contact over 40cm.

108.02 - 111.01 ARGILLACEOUS SILTSTONE: dark grey, finely laminated at 75° to core axis. Narrow gouge-fractures @ 109.05, 109.08 and 109.14 very friable, chlorite coating all fracture surfaces, relatively sharp lower contact over 5cm.

SAMPLE NUMBER	METERS from	METERS to	LENGTH METERS	Au g/tonne			

LOCATION: KEITHLEY CREEK

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

PROJECT: NOBLE METALS

HOLE NUMBER: CAC-DDH-1

DRILL INTERVAL	% CORE RECOVERED	BOX Number	SCALE 1: 250	ALTERATION	FRACTURING	MINERAL	GEOLOGY	PURPOSE: COMMENT: INTERVAL from to	SAMPLE NUMBER	METERS from	METERS to	LENGTH METERS	Au g/tonne
112.47 114.97	97 98	15 114.3?/16	111 112 113 114					111.01 – 114.91 ALTERED QUARTZITE: dark green to lighter green, graded beds indicate inversion minor sparser layers, occassional argillaceous beds most of the coarser layers are dominated by 1–2mm chloritic clasts calcite lenses and stringers between 112.84 – 113.65 chloritic throughout, bedding averaging 70° to C.A. but as low as 40° to C.A. broken core from 114.25 – 114.60 slickensides subparallel to CA along fractures					

END OF HOLE

114.91 meters (377 feet).

KEITHLEY CREEK
~~LOCKEPORT PROJECT~~

NEW GLOBAL RESOURCES LTD.

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

LOCATION (LEVEL):		PROJECT: NOBLE METAL ~~LOCKEPORT~~	HOLE NUMBER: CAC - 90-2
DIP: -80° TOWARD 090°			
LATITUDE: N	LENGTH: 58.67 (192.5ft)	ELEVATION: 3860' Approx	CLAIM NUMBER: CAC-1
DEPARTURE: E	CORE SIZE: BQ	DATE LOGGED: NOVEMBER 4-	LOCATION: MAIN CAMP
STARTED: NOVEMBER 3. 1990	FINISHED: NOVEMBER 3 1990	LOGGED BY: JTS, SPB	SAMPLED BY: JTS + S
O.B. THICKNESS: 3.66 m	STARTED: NOVEMBER ~~3~~ 1990	FINISHED: NOVEMBER 3 1990	CASING: 4.88 m (16 feet) CASING LEFT IN HOLE
B.R. THICKNESS:	STARTED: NOVEMBER 4 1990	FINISHED: NOVEMBER 8/90	TOTAL RECOVERY: %
CONTRACTOR:	CORE STORED: MAIN CAMP		

SURVEY: ACID TEST		ANGLE	
DEPTH	BEARING	Reading	Correc
EOH	090°		

PURPOSE:
COMMENT: NORTH OF KEITHLEY CREEK AND WEST OF SNOWSHOE CREEK (EAST OF RABBIT CREEK).

DRILLING INTERVAL	% CORE RECOVERED	BOX Number	SCALE 1:250	ALTERATION: CALCITE	CHLORITE	SERICITE	SILICA	FRACTURING	MINERAL	GEOLOGY	INTERVAL from to	SAMPLE NUMBER	METERS from	to	LENGTH METERS	Au OZ/TON
			1 2 3								0-3.66 OVERBURDEN: SOIL, GRAVEL NO CORE					
3.66			4													
4.87	29		5								3.66-28.24 QUARTZITE: light grey, well bedded in places, Non calcareous, darker sections common.. minor argillaceous interbeds, occasional quartz vein					
5.63	85		6								Quartz vein about 4.30 - 4.36 - highly fractured, associated with chloritic fragments					
	71		7								slightly larger well rounded quartz grains, distributed throughout - floating in finer matrix					
7.16	85		8								Narrow quartz band at 7.18, 1.6 cm wide, roughly conformable to micro-laminations					
8.22	66		9								in the enclosing quartzite					
9.60			10								minor irregular calcite mottling at 9.42 - 9.52, up to 3 mm wide					
	45		11								ONLY TRACES OF sulfides					
		12.65	12								Argillaceous bed at 11.55 @ 68° to core axis, sharp conformable contact					
12.03											Numerous rusty coated fractures very finely laminated					
	81		13								MINOR Fault - shearing between 11.70 - 12.03 - associated with silica bands					
14.32			14								punky rock, strongly stained by FeO from 12.03 to 13.45					
15.08	88	14.94	15								minor calcite veining 14.47 - 14.72 hairlines along fractures					
	76		16								Quartzite has greener colour, below 13.45 (below main oxidation zone)					
16.45			17								occasionally coarser intervals (coarse quartzite) dominated by dark clasts					
	42		18								Very chloritic section 16.45 - 16.95 associated with quartz bands..					
19.05		19.35	19								quartz veinlet 18.43 3mm wide 65° to c.a, fracturing subparallel below 19.03					
	90		20								several quartz bands 19.35 - 19.81, Argillaceous siltstone 20.34 - 20.48					
21.33			21								bedding at 65° to c.a.					
	89		22								Argillaceous section 21.56 - 21.75 finely laminated one bed has microscale folding + boudinage					
			23								schistose					
23.77			24								Quartz breccia and chloritic fragments 22.6 - 22.81 @ 10° to core axis.					
	97	25.21	25								Calcite breccia associated with argillaceous layer @ 25.81 - 25.86					
26.82			26								fractures are subparallel to c.a., MnO coated.					
			27								short Argillaceous silty intervals increasing toward lower contact					
28.04	85		28								~~28.34~~ - 29.37 ARGILLACEOUS SILTSTONE: dark grey, finely laminated					
	83		29								schistose, laminations at 70° to c.a., gradational lower contact over 5 cm					
											29.37 - 37.01 QUARTZITE: lighter green, fine sandy texture					

KEITHLEY CREEK
~~LOCKEPORT PROJECT~~

NEW GLOBAL RESOURCES LTD.

LOCATION:

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

PROJECT: NOBLE METAL ~~LOCKEPORT~~

HOLE NUMBER: CAC-90-2

DRILLING INTERVAL	% CORE RECOVERED	BOX Number	SCALE 1:250	ALTERATION: CALCITE	CHLORITE	SERICITE	SILICA	FRACTURING	MINERAL	GEOLOGY
30.93	83		31							
32.61	57		32							
		33.71	33							
	77		34							
35.66			35							
	96		36							
			37							
38.76			38							
	95		39							
		41.66	40							
41.76			41							
	203		42							
42.98			43							
44.04	94		44							
44.81	73		45							
45.72	33		46							
46.48	84		47							
47.70	78		48							
48.31	42	48.46	49							
49.37	65		50							
	94		51							
51.35			52							
51.96	73		53							
52.27	53		54							
52.27	84		55							
53.97	78	55.01	56							
54.71	71		57							
55.78	99		58							
57.76	64		59							
58.67	EOH		60							
			61							
			62							
			63							
			64							
			65							
			66							
			67							
			68							
			69							
			70							

PURPOSE:
COMMENT:

INTERVAL from to

29.37 – 37.01 QUARTZITE: lighter green-grey, fine sandy texture.
irregular sections have minor calcite content, wide spaced fractures, subparallel
quartz-chlorite bands 32.59-32.66, traces of pyrite and pyrrhotite
darker green pelletoidal features @ 62.42 ..... 85° to C.A.
chlorite layer and quartz band at lower contact 22mm wide
37.01 – 38.84 ARGILLACEOUS SILTSTONE: dark grey, well laminated
several quartz bands 37.50-37.61, 37.99-38.04, gradational contact
38.84 – 47.70 QUARTZITE: Lighter green, sandy texture, dominant
Upper part is unusually well bedded at 70° to core axis
minor argillaceous interval 38.70-38.81 more massive quartzite bed 39.24 - 40.63.
more disseminated pyrite in argillaceous parts
Gougy fractures at 42.81, chloritic ..... occassional calcite stringer.
Broken core throughout, fractures at 45° to core axis
rubbly core 44.04 to 44.71 appears to be more chloritic
Relatively uniform, sandy texture, Fault, lower contact revealed.
47.70 – 48.50 QUARTZ ZONE IN ARGILLACEOUS SILTSTONE
dark grey, fine convoluted laminations, gouge 48.00 to 48.31, euhedral pyrite
48.50 – 58.67 QUARTZITE Medium green, sandy fine clastic texture.
EOH
sheared section 50.31 – 50.39, minor sulfides (pyrite veining) very chloritic
chlorite abundant throughout interval, core generally fractured and broken to End of Hole.
minor coarse quartzite bed 53.48-53.71, characterized by well rounded dark to black quartz clasts
Rubble 54.71-55.01, Entire section is shattered, Traces of pyrite and pyrrhotite associated with quartz bands
Quartz leases + layers 55.82-56.24, very siliceous and very chloritic
Fractures common from 30° to 60° to core axis, minor calcite hairlines, small chlorite lenses common.
Very chloritic to end of Hole, Quartz layers 57.87 EOH.

END OF HOLE 58.67m (192.5ft)

CASING LEFT IN HOLE
(SNOW TOO DEEP.)

SAMPLE NUMBER	METERS from	to	LENGTH METERS	Au g/tonne

APPENDIX V

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

(Chemex Labs Ltd.)

and

ASSAY CERTIFICATES

Keithley Creek

Chemex Labs Ltd.

Analytical Chemists * Geochemists * Registered Assayers
212 Brooksbank Ave., North Vancouver
British Columbia, Canada V7J 2C1
PHONE: 604-984-0221

To: NEW GLOBAL RESOURCES

548 BEATTY ST.
VANCOUVER, BC
V6B 2L3

A9111719

Comments: ATTN: JOE SHEARER

CERTIFICATE A9111719

NEW GLOBAL RESOURCES

Project:
P.O. # : NONE

Samples submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC.
This report was printed on 8-MAR-91.

SAMPLE PREPARATION

CHEMEX CODE	NUMBER SAMPLES	DESCRIPTION
201	8	Dry, sieve to -80 mesh
225	8	No sample prep was done
238	16	NITRIC-AQUA REGIA DIGESTION

* NOTE 1:

The 32 element ICP package is suitable for trace metals in soil and rock samples. Elements for which the nitric-aqua regia digestion is possibly incomplete are: Al, Ba, Be, Ca, Cr, Ga, K, La, Mg, Na, Sr, Ti, Tl, W.

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

CHEMEX CODE	NUMBER SAMPLES	DESCRIPTION	METHOD	DETECTION LIMIT	UPPER LIMIT
975	8	Au ppb: ICP-fluorescence package	FA-ICP-AFS	2	10000
977	8	Pd ppb: ICP-fluorescence package	FA-ICP-AFS	2	10000
976	8	Pt ppb: ICP-Fluorescence package	FA-ICP-AFS	5	10000
922	16	Ag ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.2	200
921	16	Al %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	15.00
923	16	As ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	5	10000
924	16	Ba ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
925	16	Be ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.5	100.0
926	16	Bi ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	2	10000
927	16	Ca %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	15.00
928	16	Cd ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.5	100.0
929	16	Co ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
930	16	Cr ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
931	16	Cu ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
932	16	Fe %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	15.00
933	16	Ga ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
951	16	Hg ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
934	16	K %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	10.00
935	16	La ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
936	16	Mg %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	15.00
937	16	Mn ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	5	10000
938	16	Mo ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
939	16	Na %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	5.00
940	16	Ni ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
941	16	P ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
942	16	Pb ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	2	10000
943	16	Sb ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	5	10000
958	16	Sc ppm: 32 elements, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
944	16	Sr ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
945	16	Ti %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	5.00
946	16	Tl ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
947	16	U ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
948	16	V ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
949	16	W ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
950	16	Zn ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	2	10000

Chemex Labs Ltd.

Analytical Chemists * Geochemists * Registered Assayers
212 Brooksbank Ave., North Vancouver
British Columbia, Canada V7J 2C1
PHONE: 604-984-0221

To: NEW GLOBAL RESOURCES

548 BEATTY ST.
VANCOUVER, BC
V6B 2L3

Project :
Comments: ATTN: JOE SHEARER

Certificate Date: 08-MAR-91
Invoice No. :I9111719
P.O. Number :NONE

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A9111719

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	PREP CODE		Au ppb AFS	Pd ppb AFS	Pt ppb AFS	Ag ppm	Al %	As ppm	Ba ppm	Be ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Ga ppm	Hg ppm	K %	La ppm
1 200N+25W	201	238	< 2	< 2	< 5	< 0.2	2.40	5	110	< 0.5	< 2	0.18	< 0.5	16	75	34	4.18	< 10	< 1	0.17	40
2 200N+25W	201	238	< 2	< 2	< 5	< 0.2	2.06	< 5	60	< 0.5	< 2	0.14	< 0.5	14	75	18	3.59	< 10	< 1	0.12	40
3 200N+25W	201	238	< 2	< 2	< 5	< 0.2	1.87	5	50	< 0.5	< 2	0.13	< 0.5	13	68	18	3.40	< 10	< 1	0.09	30
4 200N+25W	201	238	2	< 2	< 5	< 0.2	2.00	< 5	50	< 0.5	< 2	0.16	< 0.5	14	75	24	3.64	< 10	< 1	0.10	30
5 100N+25W	201	238	8	< 2	< 5	1.0	2.98	5	100	< 0.5	< 2	0.35	< 0.5	28	73	86	4.22	10	< 1	0.13	100
6 100N+25W	201	238	< 2	< 2	< 5	0.6	2.95	< 5	90	< 0.5	< 2	0.34	< 0.5	31	76	78	4.70	< 10	< 1	0.16	80
7 100N+25W	201	238	< 2	< 2	< 5	0.4	2.02	5	70	< 0.5	< 2	0.23	< 0.5	19	64	40	3.82	< 10	< 1	0.10	50
8 100N+25W	201	238	18	< 2	< 5	0.4	2.19	< 5	80	< 0.5	< 2	0.26	< 0.5	20	66	48	3.91	< 10	< 1	0.12	60
1 200N+25W COLD	225	238	-----	-----	-----	0.4	0.37	< 5	40	< 0.5	< 2	0.13	< 0.5	4	< 1	14	0.49	< 10	< 1	0.01	10
2 200N+25W COLD	225	238	-----	-----	-----	< 0.2	0.15	< 5	10	< 0.5	< 2	0.05	< 0.5	3	1	3	0.27	< 10	< 1	< 0.01	< 10
3 200N+25W COLD	225	238	-----	-----	-----	< 0.2	0.12	< 5	10	< 0.5	< 2	0.05	< 0.5	2	< 1	2	0.21	< 10	< 1	< 0.01	< 10
4 200N+25W COLD	225	238	-----	-----	-----	< 0.2	0.09	< 5	10	< 0.5	< 2	0.06	< 0.5	2	1	1	0.12	< 10	< 1	0.01	< 10
5 100N+25W COLD	225	238	-----	-----	-----	0.8	0.53	< 5	40	< 0.5	< 2	0.29	< 0.5	7	8	39	0.60	10	< 1	0.01	80
6 100N+25W COLD	225	238	-----	-----	-----	0.6	0.43	< 5	40	< 0.5	< 2	0.26	< 0.5	8	4	34	0.59	10	< 1	0.01	60
7 100N+25W COLD	225	238	-----	-----	-----	< 0.2	0.16	< 5	30	< 0.5	< 2	0.15	< 0.5	4	1	7	0.16	< 10	< 1	0.01	20
8 100N+25W COLD	225	238	-----	-----	-----	< 0.2	0.21	< 5	30	< 0.5	< 2	0.19	< 0.5	4	1	12	0.26	< 10	< 1	< 0.01	20

CERTIFICATION: B. Caughlin

Chemex Labs Ltd.

Analytical Chemists * Geochemists * Registered Assayers
212 Brooksbank Ave., North Vancouver
British Columbia, Canada V7J 2C1
PHONE: 604-984-0221

To: NEW GLOBAL RESOURCES

548 BEATTY ST.
VANCOUVER, BC
V6B 2L3

Project :
Comments: ATTN: JOE SHEARER

Certificate Date: 08-MAR-91
Invoice No. :I9111719
P.O. Number :NONE

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A9111719

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	PREP CODE		Mg %	Mn ppm	Mo ppm	Na %	Ni ppm	P ppm	Pb ppm	Sb ppm	Sc ppm	Sr ppm	Ti %	Tl ppm	U ppm	V ppm	W ppm	Zn ppm
1 200N+25W	201	238	0.72	725	1	0.01	35	620	26	< 5	3	14	0.06	< 10	< 10	50	< 10	98
2 200N+25W	201	238	0.91	365	< 1	< 0.01	36	310	12	< 5	3	11	0.09	< 10	< 10	38	< 10	82
3 200N+25W	201	238	0.88	345	< 1	< 0.01	34	300	4	< 5	2	10	0.11	< 10	< 10	36	< 10	82
4 200N+25W	201	238	0.99	365	1	< 0.01	37	350	10	< 5	3	11	0.11	< 10	< 10	37	< 10	82
5 100N+25W	201	238	0.68	320	1	0.01	90	980	36	< 5	6	19	0.07	< 10	< 10	47	< 10	114
6 100N+25W	201	238	0.84	405	< 1	0.01	81	780	38	< 5	6	18	0.10	< 10	< 10	48	< 10	114
7 100N+25W	201	238	0.82	510	1	< 0.01	48	490	20	< 5	4	16	0.08	< 10	< 10	38	< 10	100
8 100N+25W	201	238	0.80	495	1	< 0.01	53	570	22	< 5	4	17	0.08	< 10	< 10	40	< 10	104
1 200N+25W COLD	225	238	0.02	155	< 1	< 0.01	2	80	16	< 5	< 1	5	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	3	< 10	8
2 200N+25W COLD	225	238	0.01	35	< 1	< 0.01	< 1	60	2	< 5	< 1	2	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	1	10	4
3 200N+25W COLD	225	238	0.01	30	< 1	< 0.01	< 1	60	8	< 5	< 1	2	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	1	10	4
4 200N+25W COLD	225	238	0.01	30	< 1	< 0.01	< 1	150	6	< 5	< 1	2	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	1	< 10	2
5 100N+25W COLD	225	238	0.02	75	< 1	< 0.01	6	190	30	< 5	< 1	11	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	8	< 10	8
6 100N+25W COLD	225	238	0.02	95	< 1	< 0.01	6	180	26	< 5	< 1	10	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	7	< 10	10
7 100N+25W COLD	225	238	0.03	85	< 1	< 0.01	1	230	12	< 5	< 1	7	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	2	< 10	10
8 100N+25W COLD	225	238	0.03	135	< 1	< 0.01	3	230	16	< 5	< 1	8	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	3	< 10	10

CERTIFICATION: B. Caplan