

1991 GEOCHEMICAL and TRENCHING REPORT

on the

SUMMIT CAMP PROPERTY

Similkameen Mining Division
British Columbia

North Latitude 49°25' West Longitude 121°~~05'~~^{04'}

NTS 92H/6E

Prepared for

SHELLEX GOLD CORP.

P.O. Box 11604
1410-650 West Georgia Street
Vancouver, B.C.
V6B 4N9

Prepared by

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COAST MOUNTAIN GEOLOGICAL LTD.

P. O. Box 11604
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V6B 4N9

November, 1991

ARIS SUMMARY SHEET

District Geologist, Kamloops

Off Confidential: 92.08.19

ASSESSMENT REPORT 21833

MINING DIVISION: Similkameen

PROPERTY: Summit
LOCATION: LAT 49 25 00 LONG 121 04 00
UTM 10 5475354 640226
NTS 092H06E
CLAIM(S): Lulu (L.92)
OPERATOR(S): Schellex Gold
AUTHOR(S): Kushner, W.R.; Schellenberg, G.
REPORT YEAR: 1991, 34 Pages
COMMODITIES
SEARCHED FOR: Silver, Lead, Zinc
KEYWORDS: Jurassic, Dewdney Creek Group, Tuffs, Pelites, Conglomerates
Sandstones

WORK

DONE: Prospecting
PROS 0.1 ha

The Summit Camp Property, located in the Similkameen Mining Division of British Columbia, was worked on in August 1991. A hand trenching program was implemented to determine the source of three soil anomalies. Two of the areas proved unsuitable for this method, as the overburden was too deep to be removed by hand.

The soil anomaly at station 3+50N along line 102+50E was successfully trenched. A 30 centimetre gossanous quartz-sulphide vein, mineralized with sphalerite, proved to be the source of the anomaly in the soils. Assays of rock samples chipped across the vein returned results high in Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag and Au.

This program confirmed a mineralized quartz vein to be the source of at least one site of anomalous soil geochemistry. Further work is recommended by the author to determine the strike length of this vein, to search for parallel veins and to trench by machine the other anomalous areas which remain covered by deeper overburden.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Summary

Schellex Gold Corp. of Vancouver, B.C., holds an option to earn 80% of the Summit Camp property from Tarbo Resources Ltd. of West Vancouver. This report describes the hand trenching and geochemical sampling program conducted on the property during August, 1991.

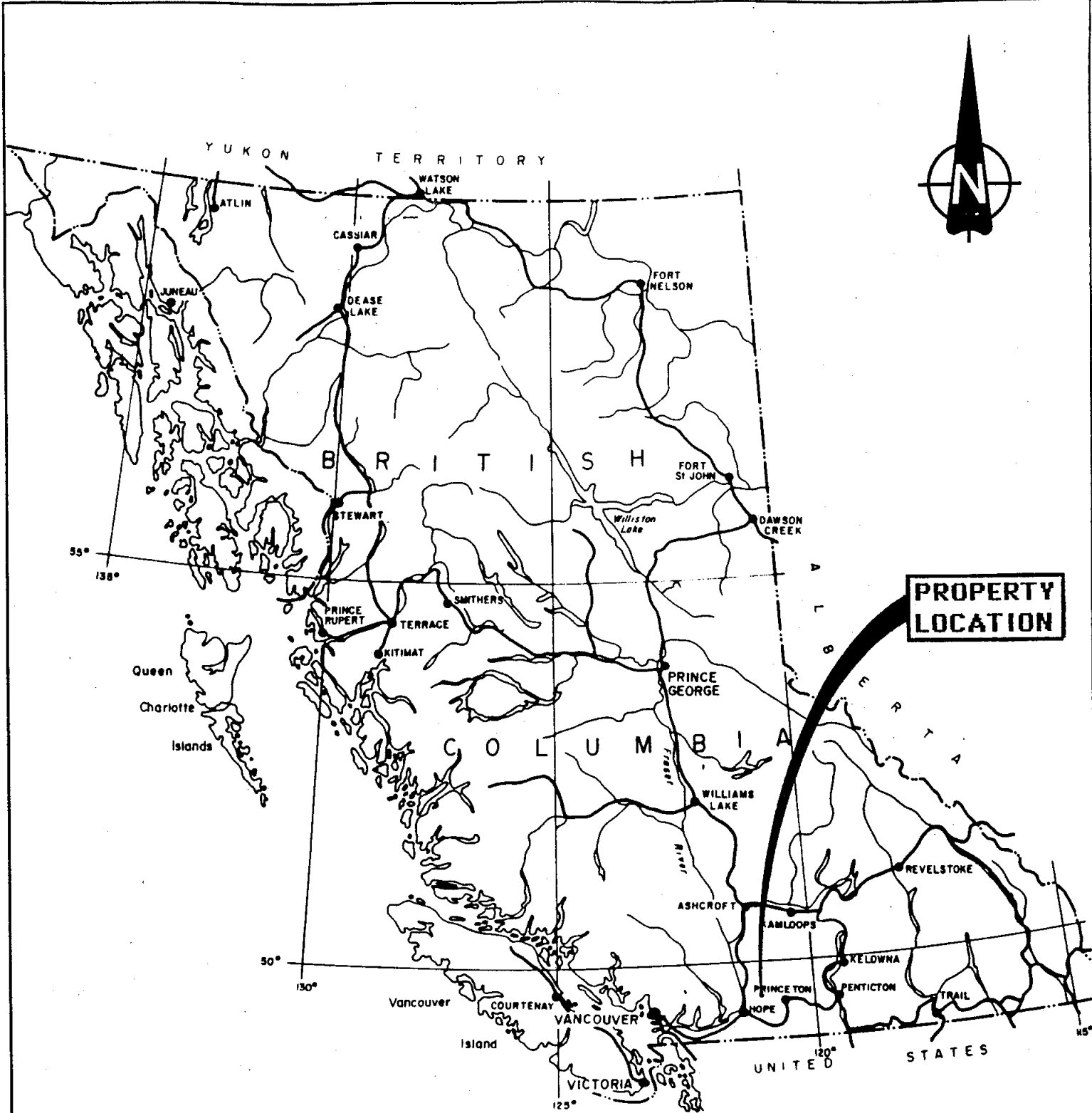
1.2 Location & Access

The Summit Camp property lies west of Treasure Mountain, 27 air kilometres east-northeast of Hope, in the Similkameen Mining Division of southern British Columbia (Figure 1). The geographical coordinates of the property are north latitude $49^{\circ}25'$ and west longitude $121^{\circ}45'$.

The property is accessed via a well maintained logging road 1.5 kilometres past the toll booth along the Coquihalla Highway (54 kilometres north of Hope). Property access is provided by three kilometres of dirt road which branches off after 37.8 kilometres of the logging road. Access is also easily obtained from the village of Tulameen, 20 kilometres to the east of the property.

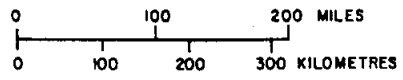
1.3 Physiography & Climate

Elevation on the claim group ranges from 1400 metres on the Southern No. 8 claim to 1860 metres along a ridge linking Mount Sutter and Tulameen Mountain. The Southern No. 8 claim covers the



**PROPERTY
LOCATION**

SCHELLEX GOLD CORP.			
SUMMIT CAMP PROPERTY LOCATION MAP			
SIMILKAMEEN MINING DIVISION			
COAST MOUNTAIN GEOLOGICAL LTD.			
DRAWN BY: B.K.	NTS: 92H/6E	DATE: NOVEMBER, 1991	FIGURE: 1



lowest point on the Summit Camp. It lies on an east-west trending ridge between Sutter and Amberty creeks, forming part of the headwaters of the Tulameen River to the east.

The claims are well forested with fir, spruce and some cedar; treeline occurs at approximately 1830 metres. The area experiences heavy snowfall in the winter months. Exploration in snow-free conditions can normally be carried out from mid-May to mid-November.

1.4 Property Description

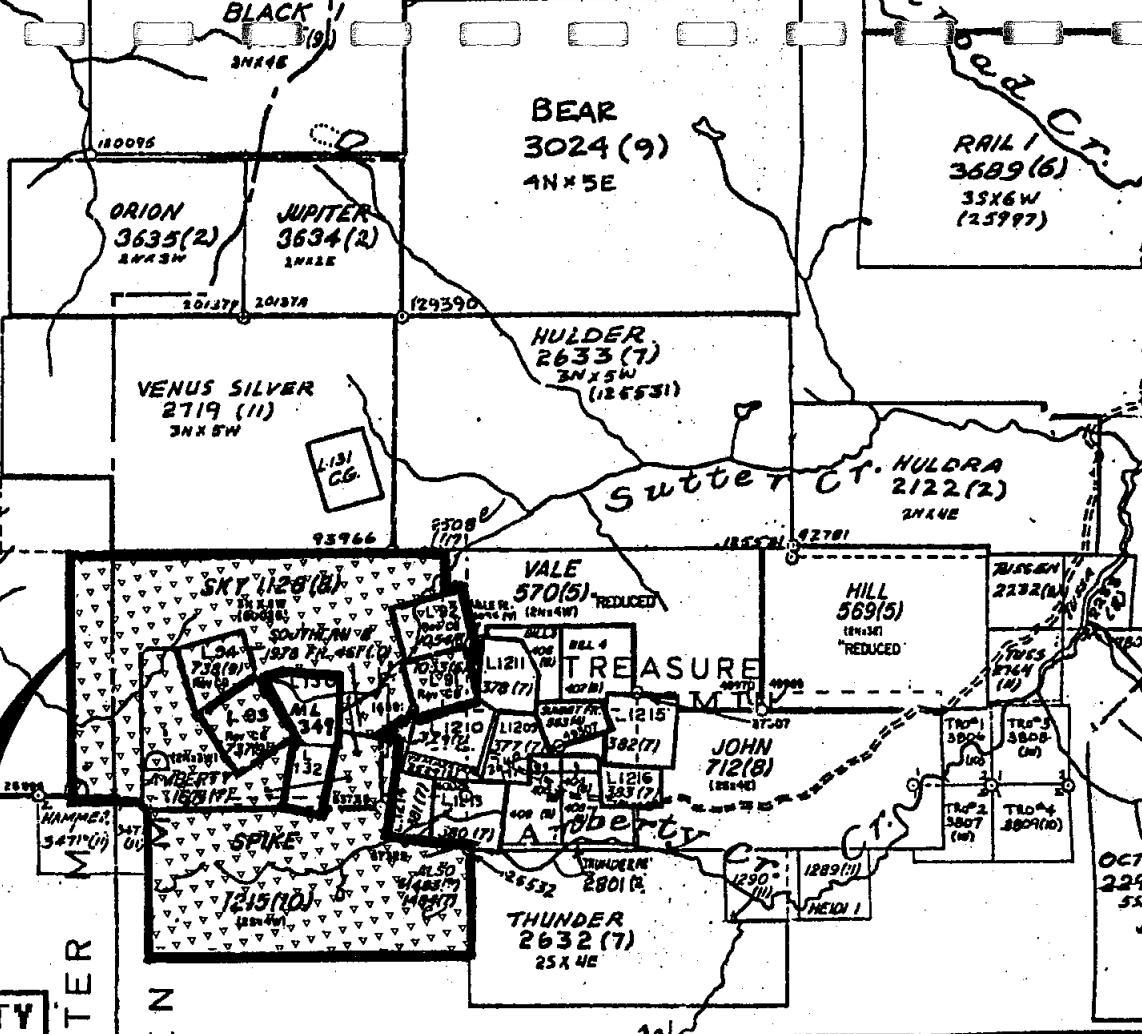
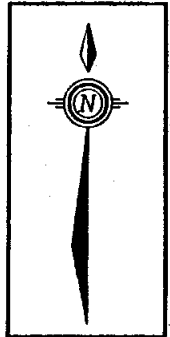
The Summit Camp property consists of one fractional claim, four reverted crown grants and three M.G.S. claims totalling 34 units, and is located in the Similkameen Mining Division of southern British Columbia (Figure 2). Schellex Gold Corp. of Vancouver holds an option to earn a 80% interest in the property from Tarbo Resources Ltd. The following table summarizes pertinent claim data from records of the B.C. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources:

TABLE 1: CLAIM STATUS

<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Record number</u>	<u>Size (units)</u>	<u>Expiry Date*</u>
Vigo (L91)	248817	1	25 Jun 1992
Lulu (L92)	248818	1	25 Jun 1992
Amberty	248906	6	09 Jul 1992
Sky	248821	15	18 Aug 1992
Sutter (L93)	248750	1	27 Sep 1992
Skyline (L94)	248751	1	27 Sep 1992
Southern No.8	248688	1	12 Oct 1992
Sparkle	pending	8	29 Oct 1992

* Pending acceptance of this report

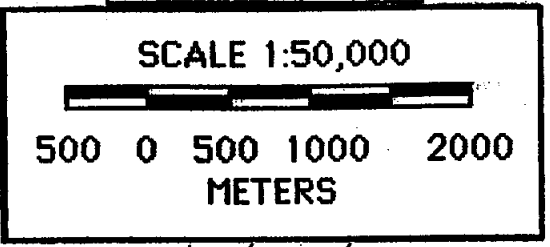
MINERAL RESERVE
0/0-92
13, JAN 78
NO STAKING



**PROPERTY
LOCATION**

TULAMEEN
MTN.

NEW WESTMINSTER
SIMILKAMEEN



SCHELLEX GOLD CORP.			
SUMMIT CAMP CLAIM MAP			
SIMILKAMEEN MINING DIVISION			
BK COAST MOUNTAIN GEOLOGICAL LTD.			
DRAWN BY: B.K.	NTS: 92H/6E	DATE: NOVEMBER, 1991	FIGURE: 2

1.5 Property History

Mineral showings in the area were first discovered in 1894. Known as Treasure Mountain, Summit Camp or Silver Chief-Silver Hill property, the area has seen significant exploration and development work. Ore was produced from 1920 to 1932 and again in the 1950's. Huldra Silver Inc. is actively carrying out exploration and development in an area immediately east of the Summit Camp and southeast of the Venus Silver claim (owned by Schellex Gold Corp.). The 'C' vein being developed by Huldra Silver encompasses the old Silver Chief Property.

In 1894-1896, Indiana Company worked on the Sutter, Skyline, Lulu and Vigo claims. Assays up to 200 oz/ton silver were obtained. Sporadic exploration continued to 1913 in the camp. Three parallel mineralized structures, 1 to 6 inches wide, with assays up to 0.08 oz/ton gold, 23.8 oz/ton silver and 3.6% lead, were discovered on the Indiana Claim. Maps of the underground workings were recorded and are available. Brief descriptions of previous work can also be found in the British Columbia Minister of Mines Annual Reports.

Treasure Mountain Mining Company carried out extensive development on two silver rich galena-sphalerite veins on the company's properties on Treasure Mountain. Assays up to 130 oz/ton silver were obtained. Similar veins were located on the Morning Star, Lulu and Vigo claims. In the period 1919-1920, Indiana Company drove 350 feet of cross-cuts and tunnels. On the Silver Chief

property, lenses of galena and sphalerite mineralization over a width of 4 feet were developed (geological maps and descriptions of silver-lead-zinc mineralization on the recent work by Huldra Silver Inc. on the Silver Chief Property is available). On the Eureka property, located west of Silver Chief property, 43 tons of silver rich ore were shipped to the smelter. The camp was intermittently active to 1932 when exploration and development virtually ceased. The camp was reactivated in 1954, with the installation of a 50 ton per day concentrator. Activity was short-lived, and production ceased in 1957. The total production, mainly from the Eureka and Silver Chief properties, consisted of 40,431 ounces of silver, 392,357 pounds of lead and 102,079 pounds of zinc.

In 1970, Copper Range Exploration Inc. conducted geochemical soil, rock and stream sediment surveys, and reopened the Nos. 1, 2 and 3 levels of the Silver King Mine.

Unicorn Resources Ltd. completed regional soil geochemical survey, underground geological mapping and sampling in 1982 (Hawkins and Lebel, 1983). The following year, MPH Consultants (on behalf of Unicorn Resources) carried out geological and geophysical surveys and limited diamond drilling. Several interesting silver soil anomalies and coincident VLF conductors were delineated. These anomalies are the Summit Trend (north of the Indiana Fault), the Mountain View Trend (southeast of the Mountain View Adit) and the Queen Bess Trend, located southwest of the Mountain View Adit. The

Bluebell workings form another trend to the south. Trenching of these anomalies produced values as high as 16.0 oz/ton silver, 1.7% lead and 10.6% zinc over a width of 1.22 metres.

Eight core drill holes were drilled below the upper Bluebell, Indiana and the Mountain View adits, resulting in sub-economic intersections. A drill hole located beneath the Indiana Adit returned 21.6 oz/ton silver, 4.4% lead, and 10.7% zinc over a width of 30 centimetres.

In 1987, Harrisburg-Dayton Resources Corp., Schellex Gold Corp.'s former joint venture partner, carried out VLF-EM, magnetometer and soil geochemical surveys on the Southern No. 8 claim. Subsequent trenching produced silver values as high as 88.38 oz/ton and 50.9 oz/ton over 0.5 and 0.9 metres respectively.

Harrisburg-Dayton Resources Corp. and Schellex Gold Corp. extended the VLF-EM and geochemical soil surveys to other parts of the property in 1988. This was followed up by road construction, trenching and chip and channel sampling. Several coincident VLF-EM and geochemical soil anomalies were delineated. The anomaly around the Indiana Adit and Summit Shaft was trenched. A total of 200 channel samples were collected - 40 from the Indiana trench and 160 from the Summit trench. Assays as high as 0.95% copper 51.58% lead, 22.99% zinc, 119.80 oz/ton silver and 0.095 oz/ton gold were obtained from the Summit trench and 0.32% copper, 34.96% lead,

19.39% zinc, 60.28 oz/ton silver and 0.144 oz/ton gold were obtained from the Indiana trench. Subsequent diamond drilling consisting of 16 BQ drill holes, totalling 1317 metres, was conducted on the Summit Zone between Summit Shaft and Indiana Adit. Several significant intercepts in lead, zinc and silver were obtained in the drill holes.

Harrisburg-Dayton Resource Corp. relinquished its interest in the Summit Camp property to Schellex Gold Corp. in January 1990, and therefore does not retain any further interest, direct or indirect, in the property.

1.6 1991 Work Program

In August, 1991, three men employed by Coast Mountain Geological Ltd. (Table 2), spent a total of 11 man-days on the property. Six man-days were spent locating and visually inspecting areas of anomalous soil geochemistry and selecting possible sites for hand-trenching. Of the 3 site selected, two were too deeply buried by overburden to facilitate trenching by hand; one site was successfully trenched and sampled.

TABLE 2: PERSONNEL

Gary Schellenberg.....	Geologist	(Aug 16-18)
Calvin Huey.....	Prospector	(Aug 8, 16-18)
John Huey.....	Prospector	(Aug 8, 16-18)

A total of 11 rock chip samples were collected from the property -

eight samples were chips across a mineralized quartz vein discovered to be the source of the soil anomaly at that site. Three rock samples from other areas of the property were collected, as well as two soil samples. Rock sample descriptions can be found in Section 2.4 of this report; Appendix D contains the certificate of analysis.

2.0 GEOLOGY & GEOCHEMISTRY

2.1 Regional Geology

The Treasure Mountain area is underlain by tuffaceous and pelitic sediments of the Upper Jurassic Dewdney Creek Group in the west and the conglomerates, sandstones and pelitic sediments of the Lower Cretaceous Paseyten Group towards the east. The Chuwanten Fault separates the two groups (Figure 3). The Dewdney Group is underlain to the west by pelites and volcanoclastic sandstones of Lower and Middle Jurassic Ladner Group. Hozameen Fault separates Devonian Hozameen Group from the Ladner Group to the west.

Structurally the Ladner Group forms the core of a broad north/northwesterly trending syncline and is bounded on the west by north-northwest trending Hozameen Fault system. ultramafic rocks consisting of serpentinite, peridotite, dunite and pyroxenite bodies occur along the Hozameen Fault system.

Stocks and plugs of quartz diorite and granodiorite composition belonging to Cretaceous to Tertiary age intrude all other

TERTIARY
MIOCENE AND EARLIER

24 Granodiorite, quartz diorite

JURASSIC
UPPER JURASSIC
DEWDNEY CREEK GROUP

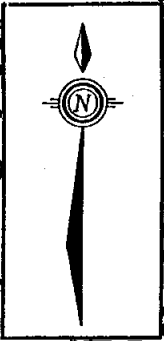
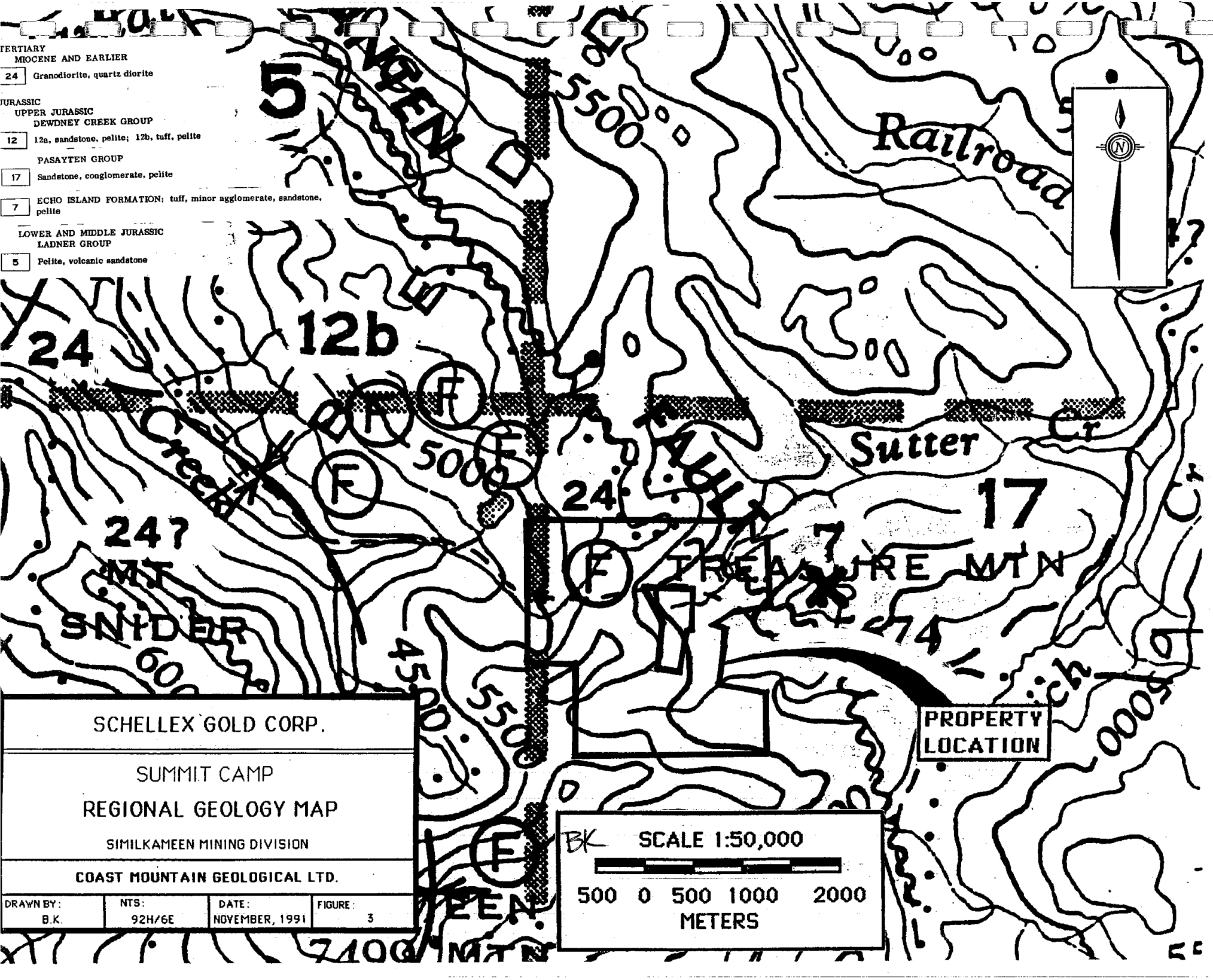
12 12a, sandstone, pelite; 12b, tuff, pelite

PASAYTEN GROUP
17 Sandstone, conglomerate, pelite

7 ECHO ISLAND FORMATION: tuff, minor agglomerate, sandstone, pelite

LOWER AND MIDDLE JURASSIC
LADNER GROUP

5 Pelite, volcanic sandstone



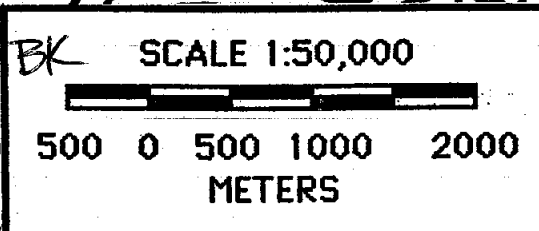
SHELLEX GOLD CORP.

SUMMIT CAMP
REGIONAL GEOLOGY MAP

SILKAMEEN MINING DIVISION

COAST MOUNTAIN GEOLOGICAL LTD.

DRAWN BY: B.K.	NTS: 92H/6E	DATE: NOVEMBER, 1991	FIGURE: 3
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PROPERTY
LOCATION

formations along the Belt.

Further details on Regional Geology can be referred to in GSC Paper 69-47, and Map No. 12-1969 (Monger, 1969).

2.2 Property Geology

The property is mainly underlain by the northwest trending volcanoclastic conglomerates and sandstones, argillites and tuffs belonging to Upper Jurassic Dewdney Creek Group. The Lower Cretaceous Paseyten Group argillites are exposed in the northeast portion of the property, on the Sky Claim, and Lulu and Vigo crown grants.

Both the Paseyten and Dewdney Creek groups are intruded by intrusive rocks of gabbroic to dioritic composition of Tertiary age. The plutonic body exposed on the Vigo Crown Grant appears to have intruded into the core of the anticline formed by the Paseyten and Dewdney Creek groups.

Regional faulting with east-northeast trends is dominant in the area. The dominant faults, subparallel to the regional trends, are the Treasure Mountain Fault, Ridge Fault, Queen Bess Fault, Indiana Fault and the Sutter Slope Fault. Mapping by Black (1952), suggests a left lateral movement is associated with these faults.

2.3 Mineralization and Alteration

Mineralization discovered to date on the property consists of sphalerite, argentiferous galena, arsenopyrite, tetrahedrite (freibergite), tennantite, pyrite and pyrrhotite present in quartz-carbonate veins. Minor marcasite, proustite, pyrargyrite, chalcopyrite and stibnite also occurs.

The veins are localized along moderate to steeply dipping east-northeast trending faults including Treasure Mountain, Queen Bess, Indiana and the Ridge Faults. These veins are on the average 0.6 metres wide, but widen out to 3 metres in places. Most of the veins consist of a central core of massive sulphides with disseminations and veinlets along margins.

Trenching on the Southern No. 8 Claim in 1987 exposed narrow quartz-carbonate veins over a strike length of 120 metres. The average width of the veins is approximately 0.45 metre. The various segments of the vein are named as Vigo Vein, Falls Vein, Lower Creek Vein, Middle Creek Vein and Upper Creek Vein.

The surface exposures of the 'C' Vein on Huldra Silver's Treasure Mountain property were mapped in detail by Mohan Vulimiri, who also logged their diamond drill core. He was partially responsible for the structural interpretation of the mineralized zones on the property as well. Data collected by Mr. Vulimiri suggests the zones occur at the intersection of the Treasure Mountain Fault with

the favourable argillites of the Lower Cretaceous Paseyten Group. It is interesting to note that two mineralized argillite bands were exposed on the property by trenching. The argillite bands are variably mineralized with bands of sphalerite, pyrite, chalcopyrite, marcasite and pyrrhotite. The mineralization described by the previous workers appears to be stratiform. Mr. Vulimiri also observed stratiform mineralization in argillites on Huldra Silver's Treasure Mountain ground.

In 1988, trenching was expanded to cover geochemically and geophysically anomalous areas in the vicinity of the Indiana Shaft and Sutter Adit (Chung, 1989). Two trenches were dug in two areas along the Indiana Fault. The Summit Trench uncovered sporadic pinch and swell type mineralization over the entire exposed length of 315 metres. The Indiana Trench uncovered mineralization for a distance of 75 metres. Both trenches exposed a continuous quartz-carbonate vein mineralized with varying amounts of sphalerite, galena, pyrite, arsenopyrite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite, varying in width from a few centimetres to over 3 metres.

Subsequent diamond drilling in the Summit Zone returned significant values, but the assays were lower than those values obtained in the trenches (Chung, 1989).

2.4 Trenching

The 1991 exploration program consisted of hand-trenching areas of

anomalous soil geochemistry as delineated in the 1988 program on the property (Figure 4,5). Three areas of anomalous soil geochemistry were examined; all are along line 102+50E, at stations 1+50N, 2+50N and 3+50N. Table 3 discusses the observations made at each station.

TABLE 3: TRENCHING NOTES

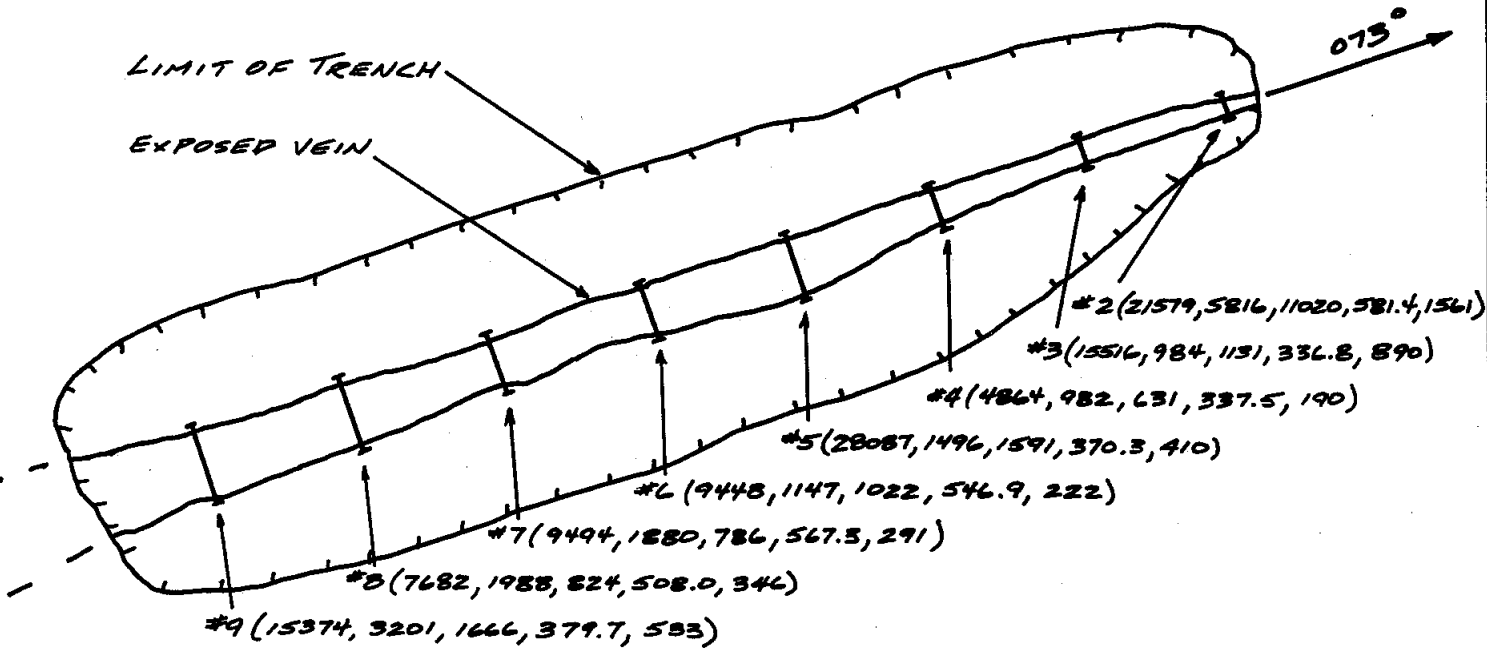
Line 102+50E:1+50N

Some outcrop in area. Bedrock consists of volcanoclastics. Tight host. Two intersecting structures at 042° and 130°. Overburden too deep to hand-trench; requires backhoe. Rock float sample 102+50E:1+50N taken at L102+60E:1+55N - gossanous volcanic - possibly vein material. Evidence of old trenches in area. Two soil samples taken: one at L102+63E:1+50N (red/brown, B/C horizon) and one at L102+37E:1+50N (brown, B/C horizon).

Line 102+50E:2+50N

Sample 102+50E:2+50N consists of a quartz vein, 6 cm wide, contains sphalerite & minor galena, malachite staining. Orientated at 090/60°N. Volcanoclastic. Requires backhoe for complete trenching, and to search for the possibility of a parallel vein system.

Line 102+50E:3+50N

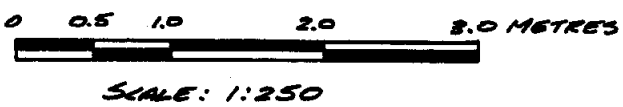


TRENCH LOCATED AT LN 102+50E, STN 3+50N

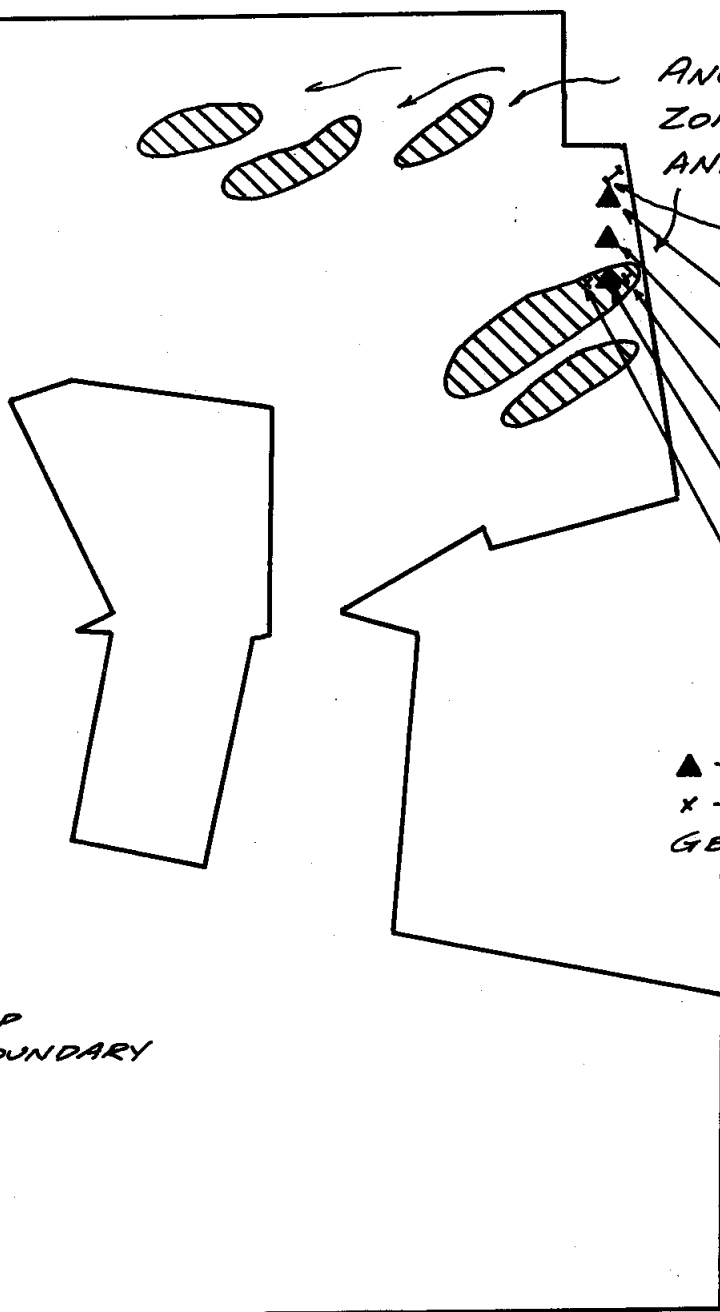
VEIN SLOPE $\approx 060^\circ S$

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS VALUES:
 (Cu ppm, Pb ppm, Zn ppm, Ag ppm, Au ppb)

— #2 — ROCK CHIP SAMPLE



SCHELLEX GOLD CORP.		
SUMMIT CAMP		
TRENCH SAMPLING PLAN		
PR. BY: C.B.	SCALE: 1:250	DATE: AUG. '91
COAST MOUNTAIN GEOLOGICAL LTD.		



ANOMALOUS SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY ZONES (1988 SURVEY) INSPECTED AND PROSPECTED.

TRENCH LOCATION (SEE TRENCHING PLAN)

#102+50E/3+25N - ROCK
(6393, 984, 487, 334.1, 182)

#102+50E/2+50N - ROCK
(3827, 1099, 4503, 69.0, 83)

#102+63E/1+50N - SOIL
(106, 523, 2636, 5.7, 10)

#102+50E/1+50N - ROCK
(363, 3834, 504, 58.1, 17)

#102+37E/1+50N - SOIL
(36, 541, 1028, 3.3, 6)

▲ - ROCK GRAB SAMPLE

X - SOIL SAMPLE

GEOCHEMICAL RESULTS:
(Cu ppm, Pb ppm, Zn ppm, Ag ppm, Au ppb)

SUMMIT CAMP
PROPERTY BOUNDARY

0 100 200 300 400
METRES

DK

SUMMIT CAMP
TRENCHING, PROSPECTING
AND SAMPLE LOCATION
PLAN

SCALE: AS SHOWN AUG. '91

20 - 30 cm quartz sulphide vein, extremely gossanous, contains sphalerite, orientated at 064/70°S, 8-30 cm gouge material, vein appears to widen to the west, possibility of parallel veins, volcanoclastic host. Samples 102+50E:3+50N #1 - #9 collected from this site. At sample #5, the vein is 10 cm wide, and at sample #8, the vein is 30 cm wide. Possibility vein may widen to the west towards contact with Paseyten Group.

2.5 Geochemistry

Both of the soil samples obtained from the property returned results high in both lead and zinc. Sample L102+63E:1+50N returned 106 ppm Cu, 523 ppm Pb, 2636 ppm Zn and 3611 ppm Mn.

Rock chip samples taken across the vein uncovered by trenching at L102+50E:3+50N returned results high in copper, lead, zinc, silver, gold and stibnite. Sample #5, taken from this vein, returned very promising assays of 21579 ppm Cu, 5816 ppm Pb, 11020 ppm Zn, 581.4 ppm Ag, 2668 ppm Mn and 1561 ppb Au.

The four rock samples collected at other sites returned similar results. Stibnite was high in many of the samples; a signature of mineralization in the area indicating high temperature veins.

3.0 DISCUSSION and RECOMMENDATIONS

Results from the trenching program confirmed a source, in this case

a mineralized gossanous quartz vein, responsible for the soil anomaly at one site. The soil anomaly is quite wide in this flat laying area - a good probability exists for the occurrence of a parallel vein system. Further investigation, by means of trenching, should be implemented to determine the strike length of the vein, to search for areas where the vein may swell to economic widths and to check the area for the existence of a system of parallel vein system.

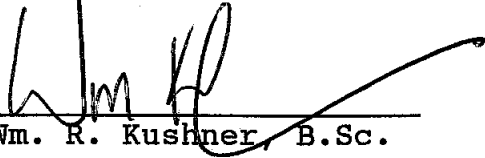
The property should be mapped in detail. Attention should be paid to the contact with the Paseyten and Dewdney Creek Groups, as this should prove to be a favourable host.

The other two areas in which hand trenching proved to be an unsuitable method of exposing bedrock should be trenched by means of a Kaboda or a backhoe to locate the source of the anomaly. Bedrock uncovered should be sampled and mapped in detail, and other areas of anomalous soil geochemistry should be examined by this method as well.

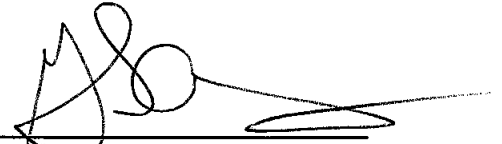
The trenching program, albeit brief, indicated a direct correlation exists between anomalous soil geochemistry and the presence of mineralized structures in bedrock. The implementation of soil geochemistry as a method to locate mineralization in bedrock must be fully utilized - soil grids should be set up over any areas in the Summit Camp which have escaped exploration by such means in the

past, and the numerous other soil anomalies delineated in the past should be fully examined by trenching.

Respectfully submitted,



Wm. R. Kushner, B.Sc.



G. Schellenberg, B.Sc.


APPENDIX A
STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, WILLIAM R. KUSHNER, of P.O. Box 1, Station 'A', Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia, DO HEREBY CERTIFY:

1. THAT I am a Geologist in the employment of Coast Mountain Geological Ltd. with offices at 1410-650 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, British Columbia.
2. THAT I am a graduate from the University of Alberta with a bachelor of Science degree in Geology (1987).
3. THAT my primary employment since graduation has been in the field of mineral exploration.
4. THAT this report is based on field work conducted by Coast Mountain Geological Ltd. on the Summit Camp Property during August, 1991, and on information from government publications and reports filed with the Government of British Columbia.
5. THAT I did visit the subject property on 28 October, 1991.
6. THAT I do not own or expect to receive any interest in the property described herein, nor in any securities of any company rendered in the preparation of this report.

DATED at Vancouver, British Columbia, this 15th day of November, 1991.

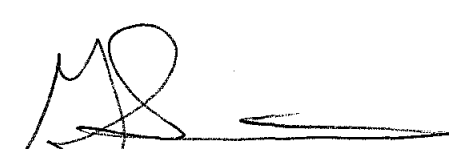


William R. Kushner, B.Sc.
Geologist

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Gary Schellenberg, of Vancouver, British Columbia, DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT:

1. I am a consulting geologist and president of Coast Mountain Geological Ltd. with business office address at Suite 1410, 650 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6B 4N9.
2. I am a 1981 graduate Geologist from the University of British Columbia with a Bachelor of Science degree.
3. I have practiced my profession continuously since graduation.
4. I have conducted various mineral exploration programs in B.C., Yukon, Washington and Nevada.
5. I worked on the subject property on August 16-18.



Gary Schellenberg, B.Sc.
Geologist

Dated at Vancouver, British Columbia, this 15th day of November, 1989.

APPENDIX B

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

APPENDIX C
REFERENCES

REFERENCES

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APPENDIX D
CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

NOTE:

Rock sample 'RE 102+50E:3+50N #7' from the assay sheets is a duplicate sample, as is sample 'RE 102+37E:1+50N' from the soil assay sheets.

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

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P.O. Box 11604 1410 St. 65, Vancouver BC V6B 4K9



SAMPLE#	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	V	Au**
	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	%	%	ppm	ppb
102+50E 3+50M #2	1	21579	5816	11020	581.4	6	16	2668	23.11	63	5	2	1	3	94.8	848	118	68	.04	.025	2	17	.99	25	.01	2	3.13	.01	.09		1561
102+50E 3+50M #3	1	15516	984	1131	336.8	4	9	1935	25.25	106	5	ND	1	1	4.1	869	83	51	.01	.027	2	13	.47	13	.01	2	1.89	.01	.03	101	890
102+50E 3+50M #4	1	4864	982	631	337.5	6	8	2135	16.51	14	5	ND	1	1	2.2	390	63	68	.01	.029	2	18	.64	9	.01	3	2.37	.01	.04	20	190
102+50E 3+50M #5	1	28087	1496	1591	370.3	4	7	2193	30.94	49	5	ND	1	1	3.9	1682	173	52	.01	.041	2	11	.39	7	.01	2	1.80	.01	.03	1	410
102+50E 3+50M #6	1	9448	1147	1022	346.9	5	8	1725	24.48	15	5	ND	1	1	3.8	1054	94	65	.01	.028	2	20	.49	10	.01	2	2.03	.01	.04	37	222
102+50E 3+50M #7	1	9494	1880	786	567.3	5	8	1705	23.05	38	5	ND	1	1	2.4	702	69	67	.01	.031	2	11	.45	13	.01	4	2.17	.01	.06	31	291
102+50E 3+50M #8	1	7682	1988	824	508.0	3	7	1384	24.67	32	5	ND	1	1	2.8	2212	141	64	.01	.048	2	10	.35	12	.01	2	1.73	.01	.06	20	346
102+50E 3+50M #9	1	15374	3201	1666	379.7	2	9	1612	29.30	35	5	ND	1	2	11.7	4786	232	66	.02	.060	2	10	.42	16	.01	2	2.05	.01	.06	93	533
102+50E 3+25M	1	6393	984	687	354.1	7	10	2643	18.46	24	5	ND	1	1	2.2	427	44	80	.01	.026	2	28	.74	10	.01	2	2.72	.01	.05	16	182
RE 102+50E 3+50M #7	1	9726	1893	800	577.0	4	8	1716	23.63	35	5	ND	1	1	2.4	706	76	68	.01	.030	2	11	.45	13	.01	2	2.18	.01	.07	29	250
102+50E 2+50M	1	3827	1099	4503	69.0	13	17	3110	11.42	5	5	ND	1	1	30.4	32	30	77	.02	.013	2	28	1.52	9	.01	5	3.46	.01	.05	1	83
102+50E 1+50M	1	363	3834	504	58.1	11	8	2267	8.59	26	5	ND	1	8	1.1	86	23	55	.22	.017	2	12	1.67	10	.09	4	2.59	.01	.07	7	17
STANDARD C/AU-R	17	58	39	133	7.1	70	32	1044	4.01	40	18	7	38	53	18.4	17	19	57	.48	.09	37	58	.89	179	.09	35	1.90	.06	.15	11	474

ICP - .500 GRAM SAMPLE IS DIGESTED WITH 3ML 3-1-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR AND IS DILUTED TO 10 ML WITH WATER. THIS LEACH IS PARTIAL FOR MN FE SR CA P LA CR MG BA TI B W AND LIMITED FOR NA K AND AL. AU DETECTION LIMIT BY ICP IS 3 PPM. ASSAY RECOMMENDED FOR ROCK AND CORE SAMPLES IF CU PB ZN AS > 1%, AG > 30 PPM & AU > 1000 PPM. SAMPLE TYPE: P1 ROCK P2 SOIL AU** ANALYSIS BY FA/ICP FROM 10 GM SAMPLE. Samples beginning 'RE' are duplicate samples.

DATE RECEIVED: NOV 8 1991 DATE REPORT MAILED: *Nov 14/91* SIGNED BY: *C. Leong* D. TOYE, C. LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

NOV-14-1991 12:16 FROM ACME ANALYTICAL

TD 687-4670

P.002/005



AMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	Kr ppm	U ppm	Au ppm	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Ca ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Au** ppb
02+37E 1+50N	1	36	541	1028	3.3	19	11	531	5.64	85	5	ND	1	28	2	7	2	80	.60	.043	5	48	.49	69	10	3	4.10	.03	.04	1	6
02+63E 1+50N	1	106	523	2636	5.7	34	29	3611	4.34	99	5	ND	1	33	2	7	2	58	.70	.113	11	57	.78	92	06	5	3.98	.02	.06	1	10
E 102+37E 1+50N	1	32	546	1101	3.5	19	12	636	5.72	88	5	ND	1	29	2	2	2	81	.61	.048	6	50	.51	57	11	3	4.25	.04	.04	10	4

Sample type: SOIL. Samples beginning 'RE' are duplicate samples.

NOV-14-1991 12:17 FROM ACME ANALYTICAL TO 687-4670 P.003/003

APPENDIX E
SAMPLING and ASSAY PROCEDURES

TRENCHING, SAMPLING and ROCK CHIP PREPARATION

Trenching was done by hand; mattocks were used to strip away the cover over the bedrock. The exposed vein was swept clean, and chip samples approximately 30 cm long were taken across the structure using hammers and chisels. All rock samples were taken from bedrock. The rock chips were collected in plastic bags and sent to Acme Labs Ltd. of Vancouver, B.C., for analysis. The rock chip samples were crushed to 3/16 of an inch. A 250 gram specimen was split out and pulverized to 99% minus 100 mesh using a ring mill pulverizer.

SOIL SAMPLING and PREPARATION

The soil samples were collected from the 'B' soil horizon, approximately 10 - 15 centimetres deep, using a mattock. The samples were collected in kraft gusseted paper bags and also sent to Acme Labs Ltd. for analysis. At Acme, the samples were oven dried at 60°C and sieved to minus 80 mesh.

ICP ANALYSIS

A 0.50 gram sample of the prepared pulp is digested with 3 millilitres of 3:1:2 HCl-HNO₃-H₂O at 95°C for one hour, diluted to 10 millilitres with water, and then analyzed for 30 elements.

GOLD ANALYSIS (Fire Geochem)

10 grams of pulp is ignited at 600°C for 4 hours and fused with F.A. flux. The dore bead is dissolved in aqua regia and analyzed by ICP.

GOLD ANALYSIS (AA)

A 10 gram sample is ignited at 600°C for 4 hours and digested with aqua regia at 95°C on the water bath for one hour. 50 millilitres aliquot is extracted into 10 millilitres of MIBK and analyzed by graphite furnace AA.