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**1991 GEOLOGICAL REPORT
ON THE
NITHI CLAIM**

Located in the Nechako Plateau
Omineca Mining Division
NTS 93F/15W
53° 58' North Latitude
124° 52' West Longitude

**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

22,194

-prepared by-
Henry J. Awmack, P.Eng.

January, 1992

1991 GEOLOGICAL REPORT ON THE NITHI CLAIM

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Nithi claim lies on Nithi Mountain, located approximately 9 kilometres south of the town of Fraser Lake in central British Columbia (Figure 1). It was staked in June of 1991 over a strong molybdenum soil anomaly and several known molybdenite occurrences within the northwesterly-trending Early Cretaceous Topley Intrusions. Nithi quartz monzonite, the dominant rock type exposed on the property, is similar to the Endako quartz monzonite which hosts the Endako Molybdenum Mine approximately 17 kilometres to the northwest. Various companies conducted exploration programs directed at stockwork molybdenite deposits on Nithi Mountain from the early 1960's to the early 1980's. Work consisted of road building, mapping, prospecting, trenching, geochemical and geophysical surveys and at least 5,600 metres of percussion and diamond drilling.

During the 1991 field season prospecting and mapping were conducted on the claim by personnel of Equity Engineering Ltd.. In addition, two previous drill holes were re-logged and the best intervals re-split for geochemical analysis.

2.0 LIST OF CLAIMS

Records of the British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources indicate that the Nithi claim (Figure 2), located in the Omineca Mining Division, is owned by Henry Awmack. Claim data for the property is summarized in Table 2.0.1.

TABLE 2.0.1
CLAIM DATA

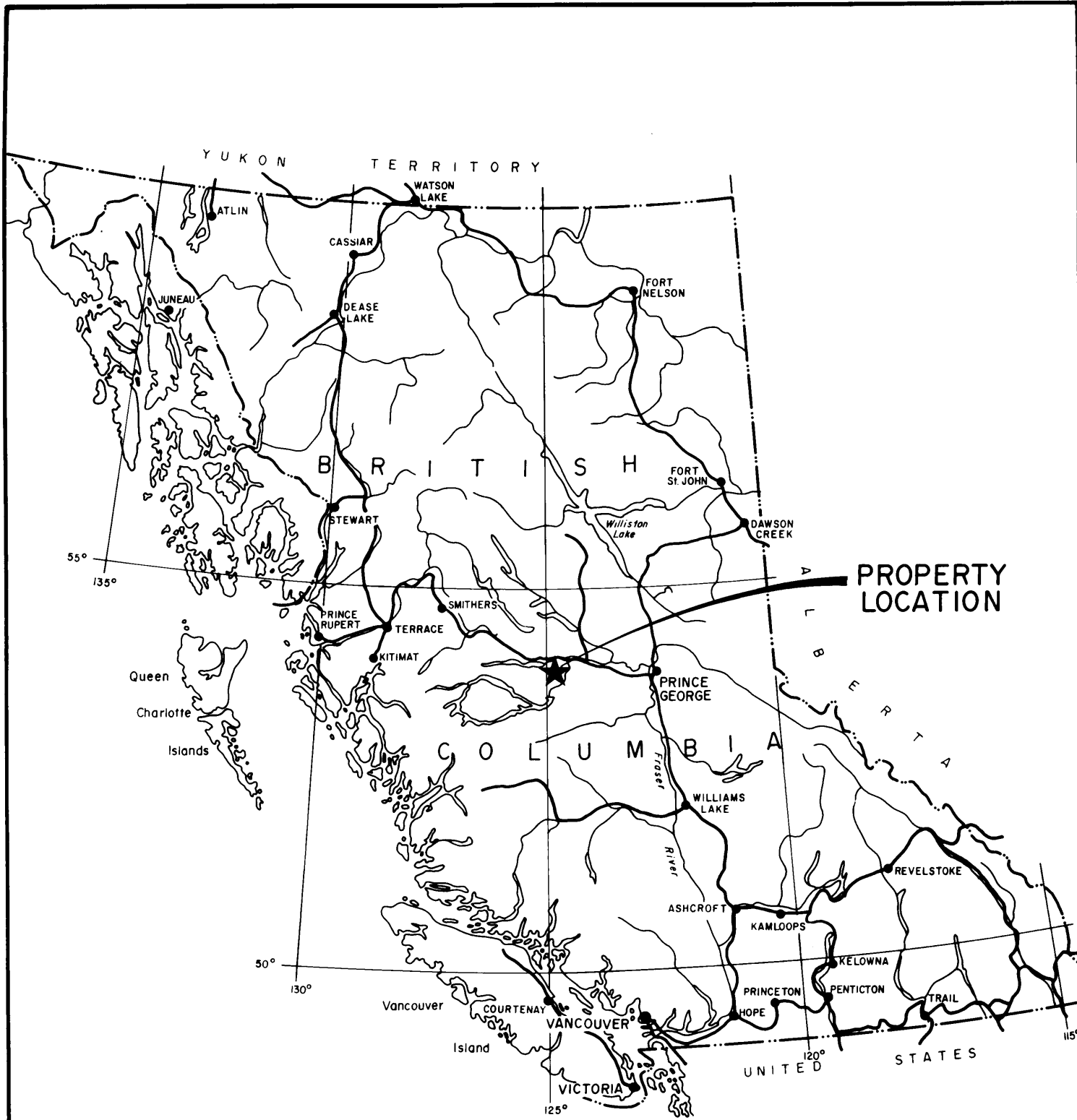
Claim Name	Mineral Tenure No.	No. of Units	Record Date	Expiry Year
Nithi	300585	15	June 18, 1991	1992

The position of the legal corner post has not been verified by the author.

3.0 LOCATION, ACCESS AND GEOGRAPHY

The Nithi claim is situated within the Nechako Plateau area in central British Columbia, approximately nine kilometres south of the town of Fraser Lake (Figure 1). It is located within the Omineca Mining Division, centered at 53° 58' north latitude and 124° 52' west longitude.

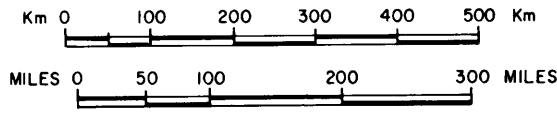
Access to the property is by four-wheel drive vehicle, from the town of Fraser Lake, via the Chowsunkit logging road and



NITHI CLAIM LOCATION MAP

BRITISH COLUMBIA

EQUITY ENGINEERING LTD.



DRAWN: J.W.	MINING DIV. OMINECA	FIGURE
N.T.S.: 93 F/15W	SCALE: AS SHOWN	1
DATE: AUGUST, 1991	REVISED:	

secondary roads. A network of old logging roads facilitate travel throughout the property. The main electrical power line for the Endako Mine is approximately 7 kilometres north of the property. The Canadian National rail line to Prince Rupert passes near the town of Fraser Lake and a small airfield is located 1 kilometre south of the town.

The claim lies within the Interior Plateau of the Canadian Cordillera, and within the physiographic subdivision of the Nechako Plateau. The terrain consists of rolling hills with broad valleys. Pleistocene glaciers advanced eastward, further enhancing easterly trending lineaments. Upland surfaces are generally well drained with few lakes or marshes. Valleys contain long narrow lakes and thick glacio-fluvial and glacio-lacustrine deposits. Topography is moderate, with elevations ranging from 915 metres to 1352 metres at the peak of Nithi Mountain. Outcrop exposure is somewhat limited due to the moderate relief. Spruce and lodgepole pine trees cover a portion of the property. Recent logging on the western edge provides road cuts and large clearcut areas, hence better outcrop exposure.

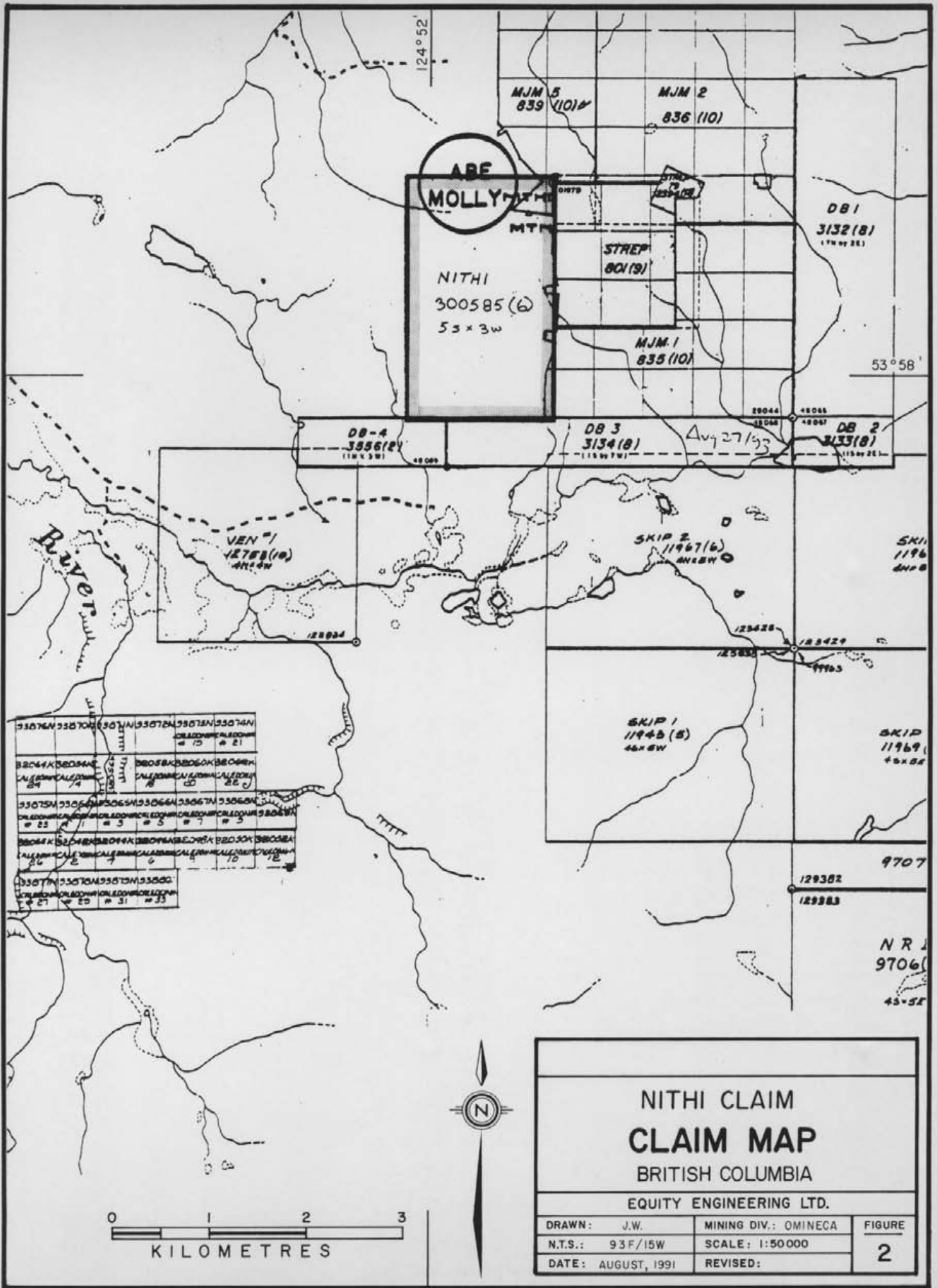
In this area, summers are generally warm, with long, cold winters, averaging -10°C to -15°C , and as low as -40°C . Annual precipitation is in the range of 40 to 50 centimetres.

4.0 REGIONAL AND PROPERTY MINING HISTORY

4.1 Previous Work

Nithi Mountain received extensive exploration for molybdenum stockwork mineralization from the early 1960's to the early 1980's in the wake of the discovery of the Endako molybdenum deposit, 17 kilometres northwest of Nithi Mountain. Mineralized float was first discovered in the Endako mine area in 1927 by two local men who uncovered a 0.5 metre wide quartz-molybdenite vein (Kimura et al., 1976). Recognition of a bulk-mineable quartz-molybdenite stockwork deposit in the early 1960's led to initiation of production by an affiliate of Placer Dome Inc. in 1964. As of December 31, 1990, the mineable ore reserves were reported to be 147,000,000 tonnes grading 0.083% molybdenite (Placer Dome, 1991).

Around 1963, R and P Metals Corporation Ltd., in conjunction with Navajo Mines Ltd., began intensive exploration for similar deposits on Nithi Mountain, with road building, soil sampling, trenching, and 2437 metres (7,994 feet) of diamond drilling in 14 holes (BCDM, 1965). Assays and drill logs are not available from this drilling, but Carr (1966) showed drill hole locations and some of the core remains in poor shape on Nithi Mountain. Most of the claims were allowed to lapse in the late 1960's due to declining interest.



124°52'

MJM 5
839 (101A)

MJM 2
836 (110)

ABE
MOLLY

STREP
801 (9)

NITHI
300585 (6)
53 x 3w

MJM 1
835 (10)

DB 1
3132 (8)
(179 x 21)

53°58'

DB-A
3136 (8)
(179 x 31)

DB 3
3134 (8)
(179 x 71)

DB 2
3133 (8)
(179 x 21)

Aug 27/93

Bluey Creek

VEN #1
12753 (10)
44 x 5W

SKIP 2
11967 (6)
46 x 5W

SKIP
1196
46 x 5W

33076N	33070N	33071N	33072N	33073N	33074N
21	22	23	24	25	26
33075N	33076N	33077N	33078N	33079N	33080N
27	28	29	30	31	32
33081N	33082N	33083N	33084N	33085N	33086N
33	34	35	36	37	38

SKIP 1
11945 (5)
46 x 5W

SKIP
11969
46 x 5W

9707

NR 1
9706
45 x 5E



Between 1970 and 1973, Nithex Exploration and Development Ltd. conducted a geochemical survey, trenching and surface diamond drilling in 8 holes on their MJM, Mint and Lode claims, immediately east of Nithi Mountain. A weak soil anomaly (>10 ppm Mo) was identified over a large (1800 x 1200 metres) and widely spaced grid (Roberts, 1970). Very low molybdenum values were encountered in the trenches (Roberts, 1971). The only assays were from drill hole H4-73 which intersected 1.5 metres (5 feet) of significant molybdenite mineralization (Roberts, 1973).

In 1975, Amax Potash Ltd. carried out mapping, soil sampling, linecutting, and magnetic and induced polarization surveys on ground partly covered by the Nithi claim (Harris and LeBel, 1975). The following year a percussion drilling program consisting of 975 metres in 12 holes was completed on the property. Amax subsequently dropped their option on the property, without releasing any drill data.

In 1980, Rockwell Mining Corporation conducted an exploration program on Nithi Mountain, including ground covered by the Nithi claim. The initial exploration program consisted of soil and rock geochemical sampling, prospecting, road building and trenching (Davis, 1980; Davis, 1981b). The following year 1818 metres (5965 feet) of diamond drilling was carried out. Four of the ten holes drilled are located on the Nithi claim, in the vicinity of the Chris showing; the remaining six are located to the east of the Nithi claim, in the vicinity of the Terri showing. All the drill holes encountered molybdenite mineralization and a number of gently dipping zones of mineralization were postulated on the property (Davis, 1981a)

4.2 1991 Exploration Program

During July and September of 1991, Equity Engineering Ltd. conducted an exploration program to cover assessment requirements for the Nithi claim. The program consisted of prospecting, mapping and examination of the 1963 diamond drill core stored on the property. In total, 50 reconnaissance rock samples were collected and analyzed for nine metals by ICP. Rock sample descriptions form Appendix C and certificates of analysis are attached in Appendix D. Prospecting and mapping were carried out using a 1:5000 scale enlargement of the government 1:50,000 topographic map as a base. Geology and rock sample locations have been plotted at a scale of 1:5000. Geology in Figure 4 has been compiled from 1991 fieldwork and from Carr (1966).

The remnants of two holes drilled in 1963, N-3 and N-14, were re-logged in 1991, with the best identifiable intervals re-split. A total of 12 core samples were taken and analyzed for nine base metals by ICP. The core logs are attached in Appendix E.

5.0 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

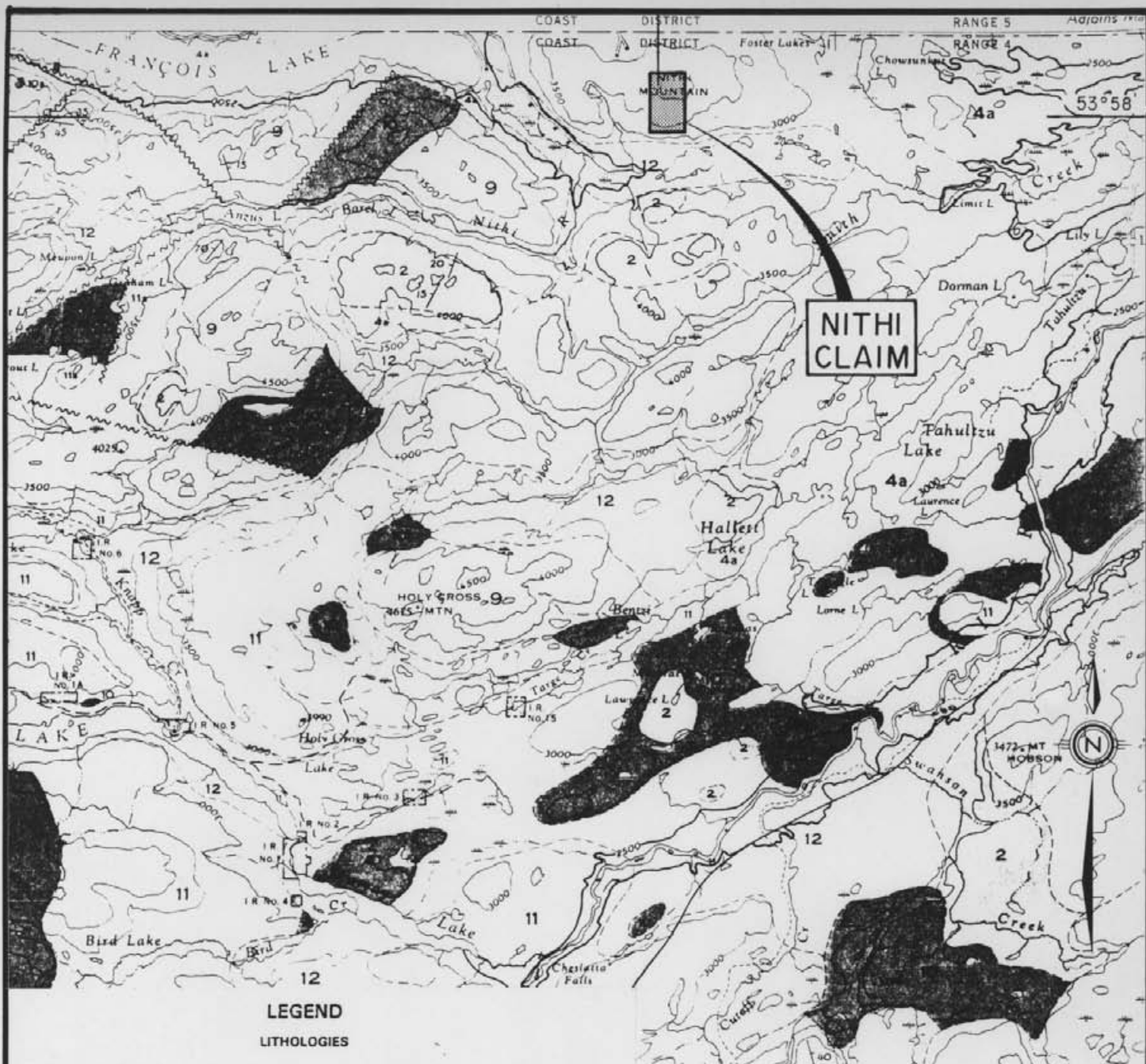
The earliest recorded work in the Nechako Plateau region was in 1876 when G.M. Dawson of the Geological Survey of Canada travelled through the area via Euehiniko River, Blackwater River, Qualcho Lake, and north to Nechako River and Fort Fraser (Dawson, 1878). Following this, in 1905, the Provincial Mineralogist, W.F. Robertson traversed the Tahultzu and Cheslatta Valleys (Robertson, 1906). In 1916, J.D. Galloway of the British Columbia Department of Mines (Galloway, 1917) explored the Bella Coola trail from Ootsa Lake to the north. Other than brief accounts of these journeys, no other geological reports were published on the area until H.W. Tipper mapped the Nechako River map sheet from 1949 to 1952 as part of the Geological Survey of Canada's plan to systematically map Canada (Tipper, 1956) (Figure 3). A more detailed geological map of the Nithi Mountain area was produced by J.M. Carr in 1966.

The oldest rocks identified in the area consist of Permian and Pennsylvanian(?) limestone, chert, argillite, basic volcanics and greenstones of the Cache Creek Group (Tipper, 1963). Takla Group rocks, believed to be of Upper Triassic to Lower Jurassic, unconformably overlies the Cache Creek rocks. The Takla Group consists of basalt, andesite and minor interflow sediments. Tipper (1959) described the Takla Group rocks as forming two disconnected belts, one forming the core of the Fawnie Range and the other along the western margin of the Topley Intrusions. Based on fossil evidence and radiometric dating, portions of the previously mapped Takla Group rocks in the vicinity of the Fawnie Range have been re-assigned to the Hazelton Group (Tipper et al., 1974).

Orogenic activity in Middle Triassic time culminated in the establishment of the Coast Crystalline and Omineca belts and marked the beginning of volcanism and related sedimentation which proceeded in numerous basins through Late Triassic and Early Jurassic time (Carter, 1976). Regional tectonic events occurring during Jurassic time resulted in emergent and uplifted areas, and associated northwest faults and granitic intrusions. It is believed that the northwest trending belt of Cache Creek rocks provided a structural control for the emplacement of the Topley Intrusions during this time (Kimura et al, 1976).

The northwest-trending belt of Topley Intrusions are emplaced into the Cache Creek and Takla Group rocks and, based on potassium-argon dating, are Early Cretaceous in age. Previously mapped as granite and granodiorite, Carr (1966) identified various phases of Topley Intrusions ranging from diorite to granite, with quartz monzonite encountered most frequently. Carr distinguished units based on the relative amounts of feldspars: granite containing mainly potash feldspar, quartz monzonite containing equal proportions of both feldspars and granodiorite and quartz diorite containing mainly plagioclase feldspar of differing compositions.

Strata belonging to the Early to Late Jurassic Hazelton Group



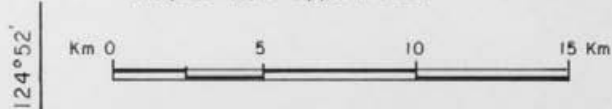
LEGEND
LITHOLOGIES

- QUATERNARY**
Unit 12 Till, gravel, sand, clay, and silt
- TERTIARY**
Endako Group
Unit 11 Vesicular and amygdaloidal andesite and basalt; flow breccia, tuff, conglomerate, greywacke, and lignite
Ootsa Lake Group (in part)
Unit 10 Rhyolite, dacite, and associated tuffs and breccias; minor andesite, basalt, and conglomerate
- CRETACEOUS AND (?) TERTIARY**
Ootsa Lake Group (in part)
Unit 9 Basalt, andesite, and related tuffs and breccias; minor rhyolite and dacite
- LOWER JURASSIC**
Topley Intrusions
Unit 4a Granite and granodiorite
- TRIASSIC AND JURASSIC**
Takia Group
Unit 2 Andesitic and basaltic flows, tuffs, and breccias; interbedded argillite and minor limestone

SYMBOLS

- Geological Contact (inferred)
~ ~ ~ Fault (defined, approximate, assumed)
/ Bedding, tops not indicated (inclined)

Adapted from Tipper (1968)



NITHI CLAIM REGIONAL GEOLOGY MAP BRITISH COLUMBIA		
EQUITY ENGINEERING LTD.		
DRAWN: J.W.	MINING DIV.: OMINECA	FIGURE
N.T.S.: 93F/15W	SCALE: 1:253,440	3
DATE: AUGUST, 1991	REVISED:	

overlie the intrusions. The Hazelton Group is divided into two assemblages: Lower to Middle Jurassic andesite overlain by marine sediments and Middle to Upper Jurassic marine and non-marine sediments (Carter, 1976).

Flat-lying to moderately dipping, Upper Cretaceous to Oligocene, Ootsa Lake Group rocks unconformably overlie older Mesozoic rocks (Tipper, 1959). Carr (1965) observed the Ootsa Lake Group volcanics to locally overlie the Topley Intrusives to the south of Nithi Mountain.

The youngest rocks in the area identified by Carr (1966) are those of the Tertiary Endako Group. These include andesite and basalt flows, in addition to rhyodacite dykes, sills and necks which intrude all the above rock units.

Low grade regional metamorphism and weak deformation are pervasive on the Nechako Plateau. Contact metamorphism is pronounced around intrusives. Tipper (1959) observed that the overall lack of structural features may, in part, be attributed to the abundance of often structureless volcanics in the area. Takla volcanics appear more strongly deformed in comparison to other rock types with dips of up to 70°. A second period of deformation during the Oligocene produced broad open folds in the Ootsa Lake Group volcanics and sediments. The relatively undeformed Endako Group consists of generally flat-lying to gently easterly dipping plateau lavas (Tipper, 1963).

Faulting in Mesozoic rocks follows the regional northwest trend whereas faults are oriented in all directions in younger Ootsa Lake Group rocks. Evidence suggests that all faults are narrow and steep (Tipper, 1963). Lineations are oriented northwest, east and to a lesser extent northeast and east-northeast and are thought to be related to compressional components which formed the Skeena Arch during the Upper Jurassic and Lower Cretaceous.

5.1 Topley Intrusions

The Topley intrusions extend in a regional northwesterly trend from Babine Lake to Quesnel, a distance of approximately 290 kilometres. Carr (1966) has identified more than 12 units of Topley Intrusives. The quartz diorite complex, Nithi quartz monzonite, Casey quartz monzonite and younger quartz monzonites and quartz diorites outcrop in the immediate vicinity of Nithi Mountain. A brief description of all the units, in order from oldest to youngest, is given below.

The quartz diorite complex has been mapped as a relatively small unit outcropping on the western slope of Nithi Mountain. Carr (1966) describes this unit as one of the oldest in the batholith. These rocks are foliated, relatively dark rocks, having

a somewhat banded texture based on composition and/or grain size. They are greenish-grey in colour, fine- or medium-grained, equigranular quartz diorites containing moderate amounts of quartz, potassium feldspar and abundant plagioclase, biotite and hornblende. Locally they are gabbroic in composition. Angular inclusions are common. Aplite and younger quartz monzonite dykes cross-cut this unit. Locally this unit is strongly sheared and altered; the foliation is, for the most part, steeply inclined.

The Endako quartz monzonite forms an elongate belt oriented west-northwestward and is the host for the Endako molybdenum mine. It is bounded to the south by the Francois quartz monzonite and to the north by the Casey quartz monzonite and a younger quartz diorite. This unit is pinkish-grey, medium-grained with coarser perthitic orthoclase grains suggesting a somewhat porphyritic texture (Kimura et al., 1976). Quartz, plagioclase and potassium feldspar are present in roughly equal proportions, with chloritized biotite and lesser hornblende comprising approximately 5% of the total (Carr, 1966). Round, partially resorbed biotite-rich quartz diorite inclusions are scattered throughout.

The pink, coarse-grained, porphyritic Glenannan quartz monzonite outcrops to the south of the Endako River. Its fine-grained nature in the southwesternmost outcrops suggests chilling at the contact with the presumably older Endako quartz monzonite. It is similar in modal composition to the Endako quartz monzonite except that the Glenannan has a higher hornblende content, the biotite occurs in thicker plates and is more evenly distributed throughout the rock, and plagioclase contains oscillatory zones visible under a microscope (Carr, 1966).

The Nithi quartz monzonite outcrops at the peak and on the northern, southern and southeastern slopes of Nithi Mountain. This unit is in sheared contact with the quartz diorite complex, which it probably intrudes (Carr, 1966). Occasional small dark inclusions are visible. The alignment of feldspars imparts a steeply-dipping, northeast- to northwest-striking foliation. This unit varies from a medium-grained, pinkish-grey, biotite quartz monzonite to a coarser-grained pink biotite-hornblende quartz monzonite. The latter contains phenocrysts of mainly potassium feldspar with lesser quartz and plagioclase phenocrysts (Carr, 1966). Rocks intermediate in character superficially resemble Endako quartz monzonite, however, according to Carr (1966) they differ in that Nithi rocks contain oscillatory zoned plagioclase, identified through use of a microscope.

The Tatin quartz monzonite is an extensive unit which Carr (1966) believes may be identical to the Glenannan quartz monzonite found to the south and separated by the drift-filled Endako River valley. To the north, this unit grades into the Triangle quartz monzonite. Although similar to the Glenannan quartz monzonite, the Tatin quartz monzonite contains notable pink phenocrysts of

orthoclase, locally forming elongate pods or clusters up to 60 centimetres in width. Hornblende is readily visible as prismatic crystals and, like the Glenannan, the plagioclase contains oscillatory zones. Where there is a decrease in number of phenocrysts, this unit approaches a quartz diorite. Numerous inclusions of quartz diorite, again similar to the Glenannan quartz monzonite, reach up to 60 centimetres long. A weak foliation is defined by the phenocrysts and varies in orientation from north to east (Carr, 1966).

The Triangle quartz monzonite is exposed as an east-trending belt, although its contact and age relationship with the Tatin and Rex quartz monzonites is not precisely known (Carr, 1966). The Triangle quartz monzonite differs from the Tatin quartz monzonite in that it is finer grained, contains thick books of biotite, and contains variations in the composition of feldspars. Numerous inclusions of varied composition and shape aid in identification of this unit.

Francois quartz monzonite forms the southwestern boundary of the batholith. It is partly overlain by Tertiary volcanics. This unit becomes finer grained and porphyritic in nature to the south, towards its intrusive contact with Takla rocks. In general, it is fine- to medium-grained and inconspicuously porphyritic (Carr, 1966). Abundant orthoclase gives this unit an overall red colour and locally it approaches a granite in composition. Inclusions are rare. Biotite is fine-grained and hornblende is rare or absent. This unit lacks any appreciable foliation (Carr, 1966).

The Titan quartz monzonite is an east-trending body exposed to the north of Endako. It is bounded to the north and east by the younger Casey quartz monzonite and in other directions by the Tatin quartz monzonite (Carr, 1966). The Titan varies in appearance and overall it resembles the less porphyritic Nithi quartz monzonite. It is pinkish-grey, medium-grained, exhibiting a granular texture and lacking large phenocrysts. Biotite and hornblende are fine-grained and comprise less than 5% of the rock. Xenoliths are rare in this unit.

The Rex quartz monzonite is the northernmost mapped phase of the Topley Intrusions. It is light grey, fine-grained and contains pale coloured orthoclase phenocrysts. Plagioclase and quartz phenocrysts are present, albeit in small amounts. Prismatic hornblende and thick books of biotite constitute a minor percentage of this unit. Inclusions of porphyritic quartz diorite were observed by Carr (1966).

One of two large bodies of Casey quartz monzonite outcrops on the eastern flank of Nithi Mountain. This unit is intrusive into Endako, Glenannan, Nithi, Francois, Tatin and Titan quartz monzonite. Rocks of the Casey quartz monzonite unit are generally light-coloured, having been referred to locally as alaskite. For

the most part they are pink to white quartz monzonites, although some fine-grained varieties are granites. They are characterized by the absence of hornblende, a low biotite content, a lack of xenoliths and an inequigranular texture (Carr, 1966).

The younger, unnamed quartz monzonites and quartz diorites intrude mainly the quartz diorite complex and locally the Endako quartz monzonite. In the vicinity of Nithi Mountain, they outcrop to the northwest of the peak. In general, the quartz monzonites are fine- to medium-grained, grey-pink with rare orthoclase phenocrysts, quartz crystals and accessory biotite and lesser hornblende. In comparison, the quartz diorites are greyer with a somewhat higher mafic content (Carr, 1966).

6.0 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

6.1 Lithology

Previous mapping by Carr (1966) has provided a framework for classifying the various phases of Topley Intrusions which underlie the Nithi claim (Figure 4). The dominant rock type on the claim is medium-grained, equigranular, light pink to white, Nithi quartz monzonite (Unit 6D). It consists of 25-30% quartz, 30-35% potassium feldspar and 30-35% plagioclase. Accessory minerals, mainly biotite, make up less than 5% of the rock. Chlorite partially to completely replaces biotite and also lines fractures. Secondary biotite is present locally, in patches or along fractures. Poorly-developed foliation trends north-northwesterly and dips steeply to the east. Rare xenoliths of gabbro, diorite and hornfels material range from 5 to 10 centimetres in diameter and are spherical to slightly elongated in the direction of foliation.

Quartz diorite (Unit 6A) was observed in a few outcrops on the eastern portion of the property. Although its relationship is not precisely known, it is suggested that it is intruding the Nithi quartz monzonite and therefore belongs to Carr's classification of younger quartz diorites.

Various dykes cross-cut the intrusive. In the northern portion of the claim, a narrow, dark green, aphanitic andesite dyke (Unit 8A) intrudes the quartz monzonite. A 0.3 metre wide felsite dyke (Unit 8B) was located on the southern slope of Nithi Mountain. The dyke is oriented west-northwest and dips steeply to the south. A second felsite dyke containing a trace of disseminated pyrite outcrops on the eastern slope of Nithi Mountain. Further to the south an aplite dyke (Unit 8C) outcrops along the road. These units are cut by molybdenite-quartz stringers and are similar to mineralized dykes intruding the Endako quartz monzonite at the Endako Mine.

Quartz-feldspar porphyry rhyolite (Unit 8D) outcrops on the west-central portion of the property. An aphanitic olive-grey matrix hosts 5% rounded quartz eyes and 5% feldspar laths. This porphyritic rhyolite has been grouped with the dykes, although all contacts are obscured by overburden and some outcrop areas exceed twenty metres in diameter.

Weathering ranges from less than one to greater than twenty centimetres. Fracturing is moderate, becoming locally intense in association with abundant quartz veining. At least three generations of quartz veins are present. Two sets of mineralized quartz veins are present: quartz-molybdenite, often exhibiting a ribbon structure, and quartz veins which subsequently have been fractured and molybdenite deposited along these fractures. A third set is post-mineral, with white quartz veins crosscutting quartz-molybdenite veins.

6.2 Alteration

Several alteration types were recognized on the Nithi claim during the 1991 field season. Overall the alteration is moderate to locally intense, with the argillic alteration the most widespread. Kaolinite replaces feldspars and often plagioclase feldspar has been completely replaced. Chlorite also partially replaces primary biotite. Phyllic alteration, consisting of sericite, quartz and rarely pyrite is more prevalent at higher elevations on Nithi Mountain. Potassic alteration is pervasive in a few outcrops, however more commonly it is restricted to 1 to 25 millimetre wide selvages around quartz and quartz-molybdenite veins.

6.3 Mineralization

The 1991 exploration program indicated the presence of widespread molybdenite mineralization on the Nithi claim (Figure 4). Mineralization generally is in the form of quartz-molybdenite veins, or molybdenite stringers within fractured quartz veins. Rarely is molybdenite disseminated, and when it occurs in this manner it is often associated with quartz veins. The quartz-molybdenite veins commonly exhibit a ribbon structure, consisting of parallel layers of quartz and quartz with fine-grained molybdenite. Intense veining, approaching stockwork-like texture, is sporadic and limited in extent. Locally, molybdenite is present along the walls of quartz veins and more commonly filling later fractures within the quartz veins themselves. Trace pyrite and/or iron staining was present in a few samples. Hematite commonly lines fractures. All molybdenite mineralization is hosted within argillic, and to lesser degrees, phyllic and potassic altered Nithi quartz monzonite.

Twenty of the fifty reconnaissance rock samples exceeded 1000 ppm molybdenum, with a high of 5360 ppm molybdenum. Most of these

samples were taken from angular float blocks scattered throughout the property. These float blocks appear to be locally derived, but trenching or drilling would be necessary to uncover their sources.

One area of bedrock mineralization lies immediately east of the Chris Showing. Sample 485069, a 1.4 metre wide chip sample across parallel veins containing molybdenite stringers, returned 1055 ppm molybdenum. Sample 485070, a grab sample from the widest vein, contained 1822 ppm molybdenum over a width of 10 centimetres. The Chris Showing itself was not found, but float samples taken from the vicinity or downhill returned molybdenum values of 1270 ppm (465858), 1240 ppm (485079), 1080 ppm (485073), 1120 ppm (465855) and 2070 ppm (465856). Float sample 485065, taken 400 metres north of the Chris Showing, consisted of molybdenite stringers hosted within a quartz vein and contained 1316 ppm molybdenum. A nearby chip sample (465068) returned 712 ppm molybdenum across 1.0 metres.

Sample 508556, a select sample of rubble from trench TR-3 of the A-Line Showing, returned a value of 4609 ppm molybdenum. Sample 508555, a 4.0 metre chip sample, was more representative of the trench. This sample, with 705 ppm molybdenum, consisted largely of 4 to 10 centimetre wide quartz-molybdenite veins and pods resembling a stockwork.

Several float samples in the vicinity of 1963 drill hole N-3 contained anomalous molybdenum, with values up to 3140 ppm for sample 508654. It was taken from phyllic-altered quartz monzonite containing a 5 centimetre quartz-molybdenite vein. To the south of hole N-3, glacial till covers most of the lower elevations. A fringe of anomalous float samples were found at the uphill edge of the till, including samples 508655 (1570 ppm Mo), 485075 (1320 ppm Mo), 508656 (2090 ppm Mo), 508661 (1305 ppm Mo) and 508568 (1100 ppm Mo). Float sample 508568, which is the furthest southwest of these, is one of the rare samples containing molybdenite disseminated throughout an intensely kaolinite- and muscovite-altered host.

Three anomalous float samples were taken near the summit of Nithi Mountain at the western edge of a large molybdenum soil anomaly. The float appeared to be locally derived and may have even been subcrop. The samples, with molybdenum values of 5360 ppm (508563), 1765 ppm (508564) and 1215 ppm (508561), were taken from variably altered quartz monzonite cut by narrow quartz-molybdenite veins.

7.0 1963 DIAMOND DRILL CORE

Diamond drill core from 14 holes drilled by R and P Metals Corporation in 1963 still remains on the Nithi Claim. Core from

most holes can be located, but many boxes have been disrupted and markers are illegible which makes determining the sequence of boxes and footages impossible. Of the core which could be pieced together, two holes proved interesting with regards to mineralization. Holes N-3 and N-14 were re-logged and the best intervals re-split for geochemical analysis. The remaining holes contained sparse stringers of molybdenite and were not resampled in 1991.

It was possible to locate core for N-3 to a depth of 280 feet, with the exception of approximately 55 feet (125 to 180 feet). The entire hole consisted of massive, equigranular, medium- to coarse-grained quartz monzonite. Quartz, potassium feldspar, and plagioclase are present in roughly equal proportions; biotite and chlorite are minor constituents. The quartz monzonite is virtually unaltered. Thin 1 to 25 millimetre potassium feldspar halos locally envelop molybdenite and quartz-molybdenite-pyrite veinlets. The core from approximately 15 metres (50 feet) to 37 metres (120 feet) was sampled at 3 metre (10 foot) intervals. The results ranged from 82 ppm to 1585 ppm molybdenum averaging 483 ppm (equivalent to 0.081% MoS₂). The results for silver, copper, manganese, lead and zinc were generally low.

Hole N-14 could be identified to a depth of greater than 625 feet, with various intervals missing. The rock types encountered in this hole were more varied. A highly altered quartz monzonite was the dominant rock type. At a depth of approximately 480 feet, a 25 foot interval of fine-grained quartz porphyry was encountered, followed by a 10 foot section of unmineralized breccia. A very narrow aplite dyke and an andesite dyke were encountered within the quartz monzonite further down the hole. Approximately 110 feet of core is missing from various intervals and it is thought that some of the better mineralization has been removed. A high degree of sericite and lesser kaolinite alteration is present. Fracturing is locally intense. Mineralization is present in the form of 2 to 7 millimetre wide molybdenite and quartz-molybdenite veins of various orientations. Approximately 15 metres (50 feet) of the core, from 27 metres (90 feet) to 43 metres (140 feet), was re-split at 3 metre (10 foot) intervals. The results ranged from 78 ppm to 430 ppm molybdenum, averaging 212 ppm over 15 metres.

8.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

The Nithi claim is underlain by the Nithi quartz monzonite phase of the Topley Intrusions. This phase superficially resembles the Endako quartz monzonite which hosts the Endako molybdenum deposit, 17 kilometres to the northwest. Alteration types are similar in both locations, however their relationship to mineralization on Nithi is not yet known. Argillic alteration is ubiquitous whereas phyllic alteration is spotty and potassic alteration is restricted to narrow halos around veins.

Outcrop samples containing greater than 1000 ppm molybdenum were collected from areas of previously known showings. One area of interest is the eastern extension of the Chris showing. Elevated molybdenum values in grab samples and angular float in the area make this worthy of further investigation. Often only small patches of outcrop are visible and it would be beneficial to expose more of the outcrop.

Numerous isolated float samples also returned molybdenum values exceeding 1000 ppm. No source has yet been found for these and lack of outcrop in the vicinity of some samples will make this task difficult.

Analytical data indicates an inverse correlation between molybdenum values and manganese and zinc values. In classic porphyry models the zinc-rich zone indicates a more peripheral position and this is likely the case for manganese also.

Examination of old diamond drill core revealed molybdenite mineralization in two holes, on the western (N-3) and southern (N-14) slopes of Nithi Mountain. Due to time constraints only a select interval was sampled in each hole and even then the depths are only approximate. Mineralization in other holes consisted of infrequent molybdenite stringers and was not sampled.

The 1991 exploration program was successful in indicating the presence of widespread molybdenite mineralization on the Nithi claim although no new bedrock showings were found. Scarcity of outcrop throughout much of the property will pose a problem, and trenching or drilling will be necessary in the future.

Respectfully submitted,
EQUITY ENGINEERING LTD.

Henry J. Awmack, P.Eng.

Vancouver, British Columbia
January 1992

APPENDIX A

BIBLIOGRAPHY

BIBLIOGRAPHY

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APPENDIX B

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES
NITHI CLAIM
(July and September 1991)

PROFESSIONAL FEES AND WAGES:

Henry Awmack, P. Eng.		
2 days @ \$375/day	\$	750.00
Ann Doyle, Geologist		
14.75 days @ \$300/day		4,425.00
Dave Hicks, Prospector		
4.25 day @ \$250/day		1,062.50
Bruno Kasper, Geologist		
4.88 days @ \$300/day		1,464.00
Mark O'Dea, Prospector		
4.25 day @ \$250/day		<u>1,062.50</u>
	\$	8,764.00

MOBILIZATION:

(from Vancouver)		2,322.64
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CHEMICAL ANALYSES:

Rock Geochemical Samples (32-element ICP)		
63 @ \$8.65 each		544.92

EQUIPMENT RENTALS:

2 4x4 Trucks		
4 days each @\$80/day		640.00
2 4x4 Trucks - Standby		
2 days each @\$10/day		40.00
Core Splitter		
1 day @\$5/day		5.00
Fly Camp		
16 mandays @\$20/day		320.00
Handheld Radios		
2 days @\$5/day		10.00
Chainsaw		
2 days @\$10/day		<u>20.00</u>
		1,035.00

EXPENSES:

Materials and Supplies		24.20
Maps & Publications		315.19
Drafting		525.00
Printing and Reproductions		117.26
Meals		241.10
Accommodation		96.80
Fuel		124.90
Telephone Distance Charges		19.35
Courier and Telefax		<u>6.00</u>
		1,469.80

MANAGEMENT FEE: @ 15% on expenses 302.21

SUBTOTAL: 14,438.57

GST: 7% on subtotal 1,010.70

\$ 15,449.27

APPENDIX C

ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

MINERALS AND ALTERATION TYPES

BI	biotite	CA	calcite
CB	Fe-carbonate	CL	chlorite
CP	chalcopyrite	CY	clay
EP	epidote	FM	ferromolybdite
GE	goethite	HE	hematite
HS	specularite	JA	jarosite
KA	kaolinite	KF	K-feldspar
MN	Mn-oxides	MO	molybdenite
MS	sericite	MU	muscovite
PY	pyrite	QZ	quartz
SI	silica	SP	sphalerite

ALTERATION INTENSITY

m	moderate	s	strong
tr	trace	w	weak

Property : NITHI

NTS : 93F/15W

Date : 07/31/91

Sample No.	Location :	5981 595 N	Type :	Grab	Alteration :	mKA, wBI, QZ	Mo	Ag	Cu	Mn	Pb	Zn
		378 610 E		Strike Length Exp. :		0.5 m	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)
465851	Elevation:	1135 m		Sample Width :		30 cm	415.	<.5	19.	235.	2.	16.
	Orientation:	? / ?		True Width :		m						
Comments : Small outcrop in road cut. Fractures of various orientations and stringers of hematite present.												

Sample No.	Location :	5981 575 N	Type :	Float	Alteration :	wKA, wCL, QZ	Mo	Ag	Cu	Mn	Pb	Zn
		378 600 E		Strike Length Exp. :		--- m	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)
465852	Elevation:	1133 m		Sample Width :		--- m	910.	<.5	8.	255.	<2	16.
	Orientation:	/		True Width :		--- m						
Comments : 3-4mm wide molybdenite vein. Float is highly angular.												

Sample No.	Location :	5981 550 N	Type :	Grab	Alteration :	mKA, wMS, QZ	Mo	Ag	Cu	Mn	Pb	Zn
		378 610 E		Strike Length Exp. :		1.0 m	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)
465853	Elevation:	1130 m		Sample Width :		? m	143.	<.5	8.	370.	2.	20.
	Orientation:	? / ?		True Width :		? m						
Comments : Similar alteration of rock type 25m along road. Abundant quartz stringers with a stockwork texture, however, only a trace molybdenite is present.												

Sample No.	Location :	5981 660 N	Type :	Float	Alteration :	KA, QZ	Mo	Ag	Cu	Mn	Pb	Zn
		377 935 E		Strike Length Exp. :		--- m	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)
465854	Elevation:	1150 m		Sample Width :		--- m	585.	<.5	22.	270.	8.	34.
	Orientation:	/		True Width :		--- m						
Comments : Sample located along skidder road in clearcut. Molybdenite is present as fracture fillings and in alteration halos surrounding small veins.												

Sample No.	Location :	5981 095 N	Type :	Float	Alteration :	wKA, QZ	Mo	Ag	Cu	Mn	Pb	Zn
		378 415 E		Strike Length Exp. :		--- m	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)
465855	Elevation:	3600 ft		Sample Width :		--- m	1119.	<.5	8.	255.	<2	22.
	Orientation:	/		True Width :		--- m						
Comments : Molybdenite occurs along parallel fractures within float.												

Sample No.	Location :	5981 100 N	Type :	Float	Alteration :	mKA, wKF, QZ	Mo	Ag	Cu	Mn	Pb	Zn
		378 700 E		Strike Length Exp. :		--- m	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)
465856	Elevation:	3600 ft		Sample Width :		--- m	2070.	<.5	7.	375.	<2	30.
	Orientation:	/		True Width :		--- m						
Comments : Molybdenite occurs with quartz as thin veinlets up to 1cm in width. Potassium feldspar selvages surround the veinlets.												

Property : NITHI

NTS : 93F/15W

Date : 07/31/91

Sample No.	Location :	5981 205 N	Type :	Float	Alteration :	w-mKA, QZ	Mo	Ag	Cu	Mn	Pb	Zn
		379 000 E	Strike Length Exp. :	--- m	Sulphides :	<1%MO	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)
465857	Elevation:	3600 ft	Sample Width :	--- m	Oxides :	HE	2931.	<.5	14.	320.	<2	22.
	Orientation:	/	True Width :	--- m	Host :	Quartz-monzonite						

Comments : Veinlets, 1-2mm in size, contain up to 20% molybdenite. Float was dug out of ground; appears slightly rounded.

Sample No.	Location :	5981 350 N	Type :	Float	Alteration :	w-mKA, QZ	Mo	Ag	Cu	Mn	Pb	Zn
		378 595 E	Strike Length Exp. :	--- m	Sulphides :	<1%MO	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)
465858	Elevation:	3820 ft	Sample Width :	--- m	Oxides :	HE	1270.	<.5	6.	75.	<2	2.
	Orientation:	/	True Width :	--- m	Host :	Quartz-monzonite						

Comments : Veinlets are up to 2cm in width. Molybdenite, up to 5%, is found along the vein walls and on fractures within the veins. The float is highly angular.

Sample No.	Location :	5981 850 N	Type :	Float	Alteration :	sKA, QZ	Mo	Ag	Cu	Mn	Pb	Zn
		378 505 E	Strike Length Exp. :	--- m	Sulphides :	<1%MO	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)
485064	Elevation:	1155 m	Sample Width :	--- m	Oxides :	GE	30.	<.5	10.	1065.	8.	118.
	Orientation:	/	True Width :	--- m	Host :	Quartz-monzonite						

Comments : Intensely altered quartz-monzonite float. Highly angular float, found at base of uprooted tree to the east of a N-S cat road, probably close to source. Contains 1-2mm wide quartz-molybdenite veinlets.

Sample No.	Location :	5981 775 N	Type :	Float	Alteration :	m-sKA	Mo	Ag	Cu	Mn	Pb	Zn
		378 565 E	Strike Length Exp. :	--- m	Sulphides :	<1%MO, trPY	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)
485065	Elevation:	1145 m	Sample Width :	--- m	Oxides :	GE	1316.	0.5	5.	45.	6.	8.
	Orientation:	/	True Width :	--- m	Host :	Quartz-monzonite						

Comments : Two distinct veins visible: a greyish, highly fractured vein containing molybdenite along fractures; and a white quartz vein containing no visible sulphides. Veins occur over a width of 8cm. Ferrimolybdate present.

Sample No.	Location :	5981 760 N	Type :	Chip	Alteration :	wKF, sKA, QZ	Mo	Ag	Cu	Mn	Pb	Zn
		378 545 E	Strike Length Exp. :	8.0 m	Sulphides :	trMO	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)
485066	Elevation:	1145 m	Sample Width :	70 cm	Oxides :	GE	113.	<.5	12.	160.	2.	28.
	Orientation:	065 / 70 SE	True Width :	65 cm	Host :	Quartz-monzonite						

Comments : Intensely altered quartz-monzonite with a high degree of fracturing (approximately 20 fractures/metre). Traces of disseminated molybdenite associated with quartz. Potassium feldspar selvages occur around some of the quartz veinlets.

Sample No.	Location :	5981 775 N	Type :	Chip	Alteration :	mKA, wKF, sQZ	Mo	Ag	Cu	Mn	Pb	Zn
		378 550 E	Strike Length Exp. :	2.0 m	Sulphides :	trMO, trPY	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)
485067	Elevation:	1145 m	Sample Width :	30 cm	Oxides :	GE	517.	<.5	7.	95.	12.	12.
	Orientation:	090 / 70 N	True Width :	20 cm	Host :	Quartz-monzonite						

Comments : Quartz vein with potassium feldspar selvages (1cm wide). Sulphides found within fractures in the quartz but are unevenly distributed throughout. Vein is approximately 10cm in true width. Ferrimolybdate is present in the sample.

Property : NITHI

NTS : 93F/15W

Date : 07/31/91

Sample No.	Location :	5981 585 N	Type :	Chip	Alteration :	mKA, sKF, QZ	Mo	Ag	Cu	Mn	Pb	Zn
		378 575 E		Strike Length Exp. : --- m	Sulphides :	trMO, trPO	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)
485068	Elevation:	1145 m	Sample Width :	1.0 m	Oxides :	GE	712.	<.5	6.	50.	4.	10.
	Orientation:	? / ?	True Width :	? m	Host :	Quartz-monzonite						

Comments : Subcropping of quartz veinlets within altered quartz-monzonite. Exact orientation of veinlets unknown but quartz-molybdenite veinlets present are up to 2cm wide.

Sample No.	Location :	5981 335 N	Type :	Chip	Alteration :	QZ, mKA	Mo	Ag	Cu	Mn	Pb	Zn
		378 730 E		Strike Length Exp. : 3.0 m	Sulphides :	<1%MO	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)
485069	Elevation:	1100 m	Sample Width :	1.5 m	Oxides :	HE	1055.	0.5	12.	70.	4.	6.
	Orientation:	055 / 90	True Width :	1.4 m	Host :	Quartz-monzonite						

Comments : Numerous parallel veinlets ranging in size from 1-10cm in width (at least 5 distinct veins recognized). Molybdenite occurs as stringers or finely disseminated within the veins.

Sample No.	Location :	5981 335 N	Type :	Grab	Alteration :	QZ, sKA	Mo	Ag	Cu	Mn	Pb	Zn
		378 730 E		Strike Length Exp. : 3.0 m	Sulphides :	<1%MO	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)
485070	Elevation:	1100 m	Sample Width :	10 cm	Oxides :	HE	1822.	0.5	12.	55.	2.	2.
	Orientation:	055 / 82 SE	True Width :	10 cm	Host :	Quartz-monzonite						

Comments : Grab from largest vein within stockwork. Molybdenite occurs finely disseminated or as stringers within the vein. Alternating layers of quartz and quartz with molybdenite.

Sample No.	Location :	5981 340 N	Type :	Grab	Alteration :	wBI, wKA, QZ	Mo	Ag	Cu	Mn	Pb	Zn
		378 630 E		Strike Length Exp. : 0.1 m	Sulphides :	<1%MO	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)
485071	Elevation:	1100 m	Sample Width :	10 cm	Oxides :	HE	719.	<.5	16.	365.	4.	26.
	Orientation:	? / ?	True Width :	m	Host :	Quartz-monzonite						

Comments : Disseminated molybdenite occurs within a 2mm wide quartz veinlet and throughout host. No other veinlets observed.

Sample No.	Location :	5981 335 N	Type :	Float	Alteration :	wBI, wKF, sKA, QZ	Mo	Ag	Cu	Mn	Pb	Zn
		370 600 E		Strike Length Exp. : --- m	Sulphides :	trMO	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)
485072	Elevation:	1105 m	Sample Width :	--- m	Oxides :	HE	489.	<.5	10.	185.	2.	14.
	Orientation:	/	True Width :	--- m	Host :	Quartz-monzonite						

Comments : Highly angular float, 10x10x15cm in size, located at base of uprooted tree. Float contains 1cm wide quartz veinlet with finely disseminated molybdenite.

Sample No.	Location :	5981 290 N	Type :	Float	Alteration :	wBI, mKF, wMS, QZ	Mo	Ag	Cu	Mn	Pb	Zn
		378 605 E		Strike Length Exp. : --- m	Sulphides :	<1%MO	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)
485073	Elevation:	1090 m	Sample Width :	--- m	Oxides :	HE	1081.	<.5	9.	120.	<2	10.
	Orientation:	/	True Width :	--- m	Host :	Quartz-monzonite						

Comments : Molybdenite is confined to mm size quartz veinlets. Veinlets have a potassium feldspar/sericite selvage around them. Float is highly angular; outcrop nearby does not contain veinlets. Ferrimolybdenite observed in sample.

Property : NITHI

NTS : 93F/15W

Date : 07/31/91

Sample No.	Location :	5981 310 N	Type :	Float	Alteration :	m-sKA, KF, QZ	Mo	Ag	Cu	Mn	Pb	Zn
		378 575 E		Strike Length Exp. :		<1%MO	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)
485074	Elevation:	1090 m		Sample Width :		HE	405.	<.5	25.	170.	2.	12.
	Orientation:	/		True Width :		Host						
						Quartz-monzonite						

Comments : Quartz-molybdenite veinlets, with potassium feldspar selvages, exhibit stockwork texture. Veinlets range in size from 2mm to 10mm. Float is highly angular and probably close to source. Sample taken at location of old drill site.

Sample No.	Location :	5981 895 N	Type :	Float	Alteration :	QZ, sMU	Mo	Ag	Cu	Mn	Pb	Zn
		378 020 E		Strike Length Exp. :		<1%MO	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)
485075	Elevation:	1235 m		Sample Width :		HE	1318.	0.5	10.	20.	18.	2.
	Orientation:	/		True Width :		Host						
						Unknown						

Comments : Float is highly angular, likely close to source; 35x20x10cm in size. Abundant similar float found nearby, however, no exposed outcrop. Ferrimolybdenite observed in sample.

Sample No.	Location :	5981 555 N	Type :	Chip	Alteration :	wKA, wKF, QZ	Mo	Ag	Cu	Mn	Pb	Zn
		378 595 E		Strike Length Exp. :		trMO	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)
485076	Elevation:	1150 m		Sample Width :	1.3 m	HE	67.	<.5	8.	330.	4.	22.
	Orientation:	080 / 75 S		True Width :	1.0 m	Host						
						Quartz-monzonite						

Comments : Narrow (1-2cm) quartz veinlets containing stringers of molybdenite. Veinlets are of various orientations: 080/75S, 082/78S, 120/72SW.

Sample No.	Location :	5981 530 N	Type :	Grab	Alteration :	w-mKA, QZ	Mo	Ag	Cu	Mn	Pb	Zn
		378 460 E		Strike Length Exp. :	0.15 m	<1%MO	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)
485077	Elevation:	1160 m		Sample Width :	15 cm	HE	1042.	<.5	10.	180.	66.	12.
	Orientation:	075 / 80 S		True Width :	5 cm	Host						
						Quartz-monzonite						

Comments : 2mm wide quartz-molybdenite veinlet within subcrop; appears to be in place. Veinlet contains approximately 5% molybdenite.

Sample No.	Location :	5981 380 N	Type :	Grab	Alteration :	sCY, QZ	Mo	Ag	Cu	Mn	Pb	Zn
		378 525 E		Strike Length Exp. :	0.5 m	trMO, 1%PY	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)
485078	Elevation:	1145 m		Sample Width :	20 cm	Oxides : JA	52.	<.5	23.	105.	14.	16.
	Orientation:	055 / 70 SE		True Width :	10 cm	Host						
						Quartz-monzonite						

Comments : Quartz vein, 3cm in true width, within a clay gouge zone. Possibly a fault. Pyrite occurs as small blebs throughout. Vein cuts prominent jointing oriented 166/88W.

Sample No.	Location :	5981 275 N	Type :	Float	Alteration :	sKF, QZ	Mo	Ag	Cu	Mn	Pb	Zn
		378 365 E		Strike Length Exp. :		<1%MO	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)
485079	Elevation:	1125 m		Sample Width :		Oxides : none observed	1239.	<.5	4.	90.	<2	6.
	Orientation:	/		True Width :		Host						
						Quartz-monzonite						

Comments : Highly angular float, 35x15x20cm in size. Other float found nearby contains narrow veinlets or fracture fillings of quartz and molybdenite. Intense potassium feldspar selvages along veins. Molybdenite occurs in layers within the veins.

Property : NITHI

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Sample No.	Location :	5981 350 N	Type :	Chip	Alteration :	w-mKA, QZ	Mo	Ag	Cu	Mn	Pb	Zn
		378 355 E		Strike Length Exp. : 0.5 m	Sulphides :	<1%MO	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)
485080	Elevation:	1145 m		Sample Width : 1.05 m	Oxides :		426.	<.5	9.	160.	8.	14.
	Orientation:	066 / 87 SE		True Width : 0.9 m	Host :	Quartz-monzonite						

Comments : 5cm wide quartz veinlet with 1-2% disseminated molybdenite within weak to moderately altered quartz-monzonite. Vein cuts across main fractures oriented 040/72NW. Outcrop is exposed beneath uprooted tree.

Sample No.	Location :	5982 950 N	Type :	Chip	Alteration :	sMS, sKA	Mo	Ag	Cu	Mn	Pb	Zn
		377 715 E		Strike Length Exp. : ? m	Sulphides :	<1%MO, <1%PY	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)
508555	Elevation:	3900 ft		Sample Width : 3.5 m	Oxides :	JA	705.	1.5	5.	15.	8.	2.
	Orientation:	209 / 35 W		True Width : 4.0 m	Host :	Quartz-monzonite						

Comments : Trench exposed for about 4m by 1m deep. Predominantly intensely kaolinized quartz-monzonite, with veins comprising a small percentage. Locally highly fractured, containing 4-10cm wide quartz veins and pods, resembling stockwork.

Sample No.	Location :	5982 950 N	Type :	Float/select	Alteration :	---	Mo	Ag	Cu	Mn	Pb	Zn
		377 915 E		Strike Length Exp. : --- m	Sulphides :	1%MO	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)
508556	Elevation:	3900 ft		Sample Width : --- m	Oxides :	---	4609.	6.0	5.	15.	28.	<2
	Orientation:	/		True Width : --- m	Host :	Dark, smokey and fractured quartz vein						

Comments : Select grab of float from trench rubble. Molybdenite occurs as ribbons hosted in smokey quartz and as disseminations on fractures. Quartz is fractured parallel and perpendicular to ribbon structure. The perpendicular set does not host much molybdenite

Sample No.	Location :	5983 045 N	Type :	Grab	Alteration :	MS, QZ, MU, KA	Mo	Ag	Cu	Mn	Pb	Zn
		377 880 E		Strike Length Exp. : 3.5 m	Sulphides :	<1%MO, 1-3%PY	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)
508557	Elevation:	3980 ft		Sample Width : 3.5 m	Oxides :	HE, JA, MN	93.	<.5	22.	30.	8.	20.
	Orientation:	/		True Width : ? m	Host :	Quartz-monzonite						

Comments : Main fracture set oriented 050/19S. Quartz-monzonite is intensely altered. Quick chip/grab along old trench TR-1. Most of the rock is loose and out of place. TR-1 contains zones of changing intensity of alteration over its 3.5m length.

Sample No.	Location :	5982 970 N	Type :	Grab	Alteration :	BI, MS, KA, MU	Mo	Ag	Cu	Mn	Pb	Zn
		377 750 E		Strike Length Exp. : 4 m	Sulphides :	<1%MO, trPY	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)
508558	Elevation:	3920 ft		Sample Width : 4 m	Oxides :	HE, JA	37.	<.5	17.	25.	12.	10.
	Orientation:	135 / 15 W		True Width : ? m	Host :	Quartz-monzonite with minor quartz-feldspar porphyry						

Comments : Grab along trench TR-2. Outcrop is partially exposed within trench. Trench is oriented north-south.

Sample No.	Location :	5983 100 N	Type :	Grab	Alteration :	wBI, wCL, mKF	Mo	Ag	Cu	Mn	Pb	Zn
		378 530 E		Strike Length Exp. : 5 m	Sulphides :	<1%MO, trPY	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)
508559	Elevation:	4140 ft		Sample Width : 0.5 m	Oxides :	HE	29.	<.5	14.	310.	<2	24.
	Orientation:	--- / --		True Width : ? m	Host :	Quartz-monzonite						

Comments : Patchy exposed outcrop of quartz-monzonite. Different alteration assemblage. Potassic alteration present. Outcrop is exposed for 2m by 5m on the crest of A-line.

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Sample No.	Location :	5983 105 N	Type :	Grab	Alteration :	sKF, MS, QZ	Mo	Ag	Cu	Mn	Pb	Zn	
		378 570 E		Strike Length Exp. :	0.35 m	Sulphides :	<5%PY	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	
508560	Elevation:	4120 ft		Sample Width :	10-15 cm	Oxides :	none observed	11.	<.5	10.	35.	4.	8.
	Orientation:	066 / 64 S		True Width :	m	Host :	Quartz-monzonite hosting quartz vein						

Comments : Argillic alteration of host. Thin quartz vein within sericitized quartz-monzonite.

Sample No.	Location :	5982 680 N	Type :	Float	Alteration :	sKA, mMMS, wKF	Mo	Ag	Cu	Mn	Pb	Zn	
		378 685 E		Strike Length Exp. :	--- m	Sulphides :	<1%MO, trPY	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	
508561	Elevation:	4280 ft		Sample Width :	m	Oxides :	HE, JA	1213.	2.0	5.	60.	108.	10.
	Orientation:	/		True Width :	m	Host :	Quartz-monzonite						

Comments : Samples appear to be close to source. Located near the peak of Nithi Mountain. Outcrop consists of frost-heaved blocks as well as true outcrop. Individual quartz veins host the molybdenite. Veins are en echelon and are approximately 3mm in width.

Sample No.	Location :	5982 225 N	Type :	Float	Alteration :	MS, sMU	Mo	Ag	Cu	Mn	Pb	Zn	
		378 090 E		Strike Length Exp. :	--- m	Sulphides :	trMO	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	
508562	Elevation:	4100 ft		Sample Width :	--- m	Oxides :	HE, JA	30.	2.5	4.	45.	18.	4.
	Orientation:	/		True Width :	--- m	Host :	Monzonite						

Comments : Sample is possibly subcrop. Sampled quartz vein. Molybdenite appears to be localized along vein/intrusive contact.

Sample No.	Location :	5982 575 N	Type :	Float	Alteration :	KF	Mo	Ag	Cu	Mn	Pb	Zn	
		378 600 E		Strike Length Exp. :	--- m	Sulphides :	1-2%MO	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	
508563	Elevation:	4200 ft		Sample Width :	--- m	Oxides :	HE, JA	5359.	1.0	17.	105.	<2	12.
	Orientation:	/		True Width :	--- m	Host :	Quartz-monzonite						

Comments : Molybdenite occurs within vein. Angular piece of float, 20X15x10cm, near uprooted tree. Couldn't find it in place. Sample was taken near high molybdenum soil anomaly.

Sample No.	Location :	5982 605 N	Type :	Float	Alteration :	KF, wKA	Mo	Ag	Cu	Mn	Pb	Zn	
		378 515 E		Strike Length Exp. :	--- m	Sulphides :	<1%MO, trPY	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	
508564	Elevation:	4180 ft		Sample Width :	--- m	Oxides :	HE, JA	1764.	<.5	29.	195.	<2	20.
	Orientation:	/		True Width :	--- m	Host :	Quartz-monzonite						

Comments : Extremely angular float, appears in situ but not true outcrop. Molybdenite localized along margins of a 0.5 cm quartz filled fracture. Possibly a large portion of this area contains hairline fractures and thin quartz veins that aren't readily visible.

Sample No.	Location :	5982 095 N	Type :	Float	Alteration :	KA	Mo	Ag	Cu	Mn	Pb	Zn	
		378 020 E		Strike Length Exp. :	--- m	Sulphides :	MO?	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	
508565	Elevation:	4020 ft		Sample Width :	--- m	Oxides :	HE, JA	237.	20.0	34.	50.	136.	14.
	Orientation:	/		True Width :	--- m	Host :	Quartz-monzonite						

Comments : Sampled float on road, past clearcut. Molybdenite is localized along fractures within the quartz vein. Also occurs as patchy blebs. Sample is a large angular block, 30x30x30cm. Boxwork texture evident.

Property : NITHI

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Sample No.	Location :	5981 160 N	Type :	Float	Alteration :	sKA, sMU, QZ	Mo	Ag	Cu	Mn	Pb	Zn
		377 760 E	Strike Length Exp. :	--- m	Sulphides :	trPY	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)
508566	Elevation:	3660 ft	Sample Width :	--- m	Oxides :	HE	39.	<.5	10.	20.	4.	6.
	Orientation:	/	True Width :	--- m	Host :	Stockwork in quartz-monzonite						

Comments : Abundant silicious ferrimolybdate stained float adjacent to vein. Abundant dark quartz within sample. No visible molybdenite.
Vuggy quartz in places. Quartz vein is 25cm wide.

Sample No.	Location :	5981 475 N	Type :	Float	Alteration :	sMU, m-sKA	Mo	Ag	Cu	Mn	Pb	Zn
		377 580 E	Strike Length Exp. :	--- m	Sulphides :	<1%MO	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)
508568	Elevation:	3700 ft	Sample Width :	--- m	Oxides :	HE	1100.	<.5	3.	10.	2.	2.
	Orientation:	/	True Width :	--- m	Host :	Intrusive						

Comments : Molybdenite is disseminated. Host is fractured and iron-stained along fractures. Sample located in clearcut approximately 250m from claim line.

Sample No.	Location :	5982 195 N	Type :	Grab	Alteration :	sMU	Mo	Ag	Cu	Mn	Pb	Zn
		377 925 E	Strike Length Exp. :	0.75 m	Sulphides :	<1%MO, trPY	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)
508569	Elevation:	3960 ft	Sample Width :	10 cm	Oxides :	none observed	369.	1.5	6.	20.	12.	2.
	Orientation:	055 / ?	True Width :	10-15 cm	Host :	Intrusive						

Comments : Dark grey quartz vein with boxwork texture along margins

Property : Nithi Claim

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Date : 12/10/91

Sample No.	Location :	Type :	Alteration :	Mo	Ag	Cu	Mn	Pb	Zn
				(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)
508652	5982 235 N 377 565 E Elevation: 1180 m Orientation: --- / --	Float Strike Length Exp. : --- m Sample Width : 10 cm True Width : --- m	mCY, wMU Sulphides : trMO Oxides : GE Host : Coarse quartz monzonite	47.	0.0	18.	50.	6.	2.

Comments : 10 cm float boulder on old baseline. Quartz monzonite cut by 1-20mm QZ-MO veinlets. Cross-cutting veinlet orientations. Abundant kaolinized and sericitized quartz monzonite float nearby.

Sample No.	Location :	Type :	Alteration :	Mo	Ag	Cu	Mn	Pb	Zn
				(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)
508653	5982 235 N 377 565 E Elevation: 1180 m Orientation: --- / ---	Float Strike Length Exp. : --- m Sample Width : 30 cm True Width : --- m	mCY, wKF Sulphides : trHS Oxides : GE, JA Host : Medium-grained quartz monzonite	3.	0.0	19.	60.	6.	12.

Comments : Quartz monzonite cut by 5% crosscutting quartz-specularite stringers. Feldspars either kaolinized (pale apple green) or K-feldspathized (salmon pink). On old baseline in clearcut.

Sample No.	Location :	Type :	Alteration :	Mo	Ag	Cu	Mn	Pb	Zn
				(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)
508654	5982 225 N 377 745 E Elevation: 1230 m Orientation: --- / ---	Float Strike Length Exp. : --- m Sample Width : 6 cm True Width : 6 cm	sMU Sulphides : 1%MO Oxides : GE, FM Host : Quartz monzonite	3144.	1.0	15.	20.	16.	6.

Comments : Includes 5cm QZ-MO vein. Greasy, grey quartz boxwork with wisps and clots of MO in QZ vein. FM (ferromolybdate) and GE in boxwork.

Sample No.	Location :	Type :	Alteration :	Mo	Ag	Cu	Mn	Pb	Zn
				(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)
508655	5982 230 N 377 775 E Elevation: 1240 m Orientation: --- / --	Float Strike Length Exp. : --- m Sample Width : 40 cm True Width : --- m	wCY, sMU Sulphides : <1%MO, <1%PY Oxides : FM Host : Quartz monzonite	1571.	0.0	5.	30.	2.	2.

Comments : Low-quartz medium-grained QZ-monzonite with sparse QZ-MO veinlets from 1-10mm. Majority of molybdenite disseminated (in 1 cm wide zone of fine-grained dissemination). From old baseline B. PY in coarse clots.

Sample No.	Location :	Type :	Alteration :	Mo	Ag	Cu	Mn	Pb	Zn
				(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)
508656	5981 575 N 378 015 E Elevation: 1195 m Orientation: --- / --	Float Strike Length Exp. : --- m Sample Width : 10 cm True Width : --- m	wCY, mMU Sulphides : <1%MO, trPY Oxides : JA Host : Coarse quartz monzonite	2094.	6.5	19.	45.	40.	10.

Comments : Muscovitic quartz monzonite cut by 5-25mm quartz veins with <1% MO in flakes and ribbons. Ten pieces of nearby float brought up by skidder or scarifier on old baseline B, in clearcut.

Sample No.	Location :	Type :	Alteration :	Mo	Ag	Cu	Mn	Pb	Zn
				(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)
508657	5982 250 N 377 520 E Elevation: 1170 m Orientation: 065 / 80 N	Select Strike Length Exp. : 0.5 m Sample Width : 5 cm True Width : 5 cm	mCY, sMU Sulphides : trMO, 3%PY Oxides : GE, JA Host : Quartz monzonite	384.	0.0	7.	15.	6.	2.

Comments : Select sample from two 5-30mm QZ-MO+PY veins in highly muscovitized quartz monzonite. Large (15m x 10m) outcrop in landing on B baseline. Sparse (2/metre) limonitic fractures and QZ-MO stringers.

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NTS : 93F/15W

Date : 12/10/91

Sample No.	Location :	5982 250 N	Type :	Grab	Alteration :	mCY, sMU	Mo	Ag	Cu	Mn	Pb	Zn
		377 520 E		Strike Length Exp. : 10 m	Sulphides :	3%PY	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)
508658	Elevation:	1170 m		Sample Width : 15 m	Oxides :	GE, JA	46.	0.0	7.	25.	6.	2.
	Orientation:	065 / 80 N		True Width : 15 m	Host :	Quartz monzonite						

Comments : Representative grab from around 508657 without visible veining or MO.

Sample No.	Location :	5982 235 N	Type :	Grab	Alteration :	wCY, mMU	Mo	Ag	Cu	Mn	Pb	Zn
		377 660 E		Strike Length Exp. : 2 m	Sulphides :	None observed	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)
508659	Elevation:	1208 m		Sample Width : 20 m	Oxides :	GE, JA, (JA>GE)	30.	0.5	16.	25.	70.	4.
	Orientation:	?? / ??		True Width : 20 m	Host :	Quartz monzonite						

Comments : 20m of outcrop in B Baseline. Representative grab sample. Very sparse quartz stringers. Coarse-grained, cream-colored equigranular quartz monzonite.

Sample No.	Location :	5981 530 N	Type :	Float	Alteration :	wCL, mCY, wEP	Mo	Ag	Cu	Mn	Pb	Zn
		378 065 E		Strike Length Exp. : --- m	Sulphides :	trMO	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)
508660	Elevation:	1182 m		Sample Width : 10 cm	Oxides :	GE, trFM?	326.	1.5	24.	130.	22.	42.
	Orientation:	--- / --		True Width : --- m	Host :	Coarse-grained quartz monzonite						

Comments : Float near source in scarifying furrow, just south of C Baseline in clearcut. A few specks of MO in irregular dry fractures. Greenish from argillization and very fine grain EP-CL(?). Several pieces of similar float nearby.

Sample No.	Location :	5981 410 N	Type :	Float	Alteration :	wCY, mMU	Mo	Ag	Cu	Mn	Pb	Zn
		378 060 E		Strike Length Exp. : --- m	Sulphides :	trMO	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)
508661	Elevation:	1172 m		Sample Width : 15 cm	Oxides :	GE, JA, FM	1303.	8.0	8.	30.	46.	4.
	Orientation:	--- / --		True Width : --- m	Host :	Coarse-grained quartz monzonite						

Comments : Olive grey (from sericite) quartz monzonite cut by abundant poorly-defined quartz veins (5-20mm) with local specks and ribbons of MO. Angular float very near source in scarifying furrow in clearcut.

Sample No.	Location :	5981 980 N	Type :	Chip	Alteration :	mCY	Mo	Ag	Cu	Mn	Pb	Zn
		377 560 E		Strike Length Exp. : 0.5 m	Sulphides :	trMO, <1%PY	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)
508662	Elevation:	1192 m		Sample Width : 60 cm	Oxides :	GE, JA	266.	4.0	7.	30.	30.	6.
	Orientation:	040 / 90		True Width : 60 cm	Host :	Quartz monzonite						

Comments : Extensive alteration (>20m) exposed in landing. This sample is covered by overburden on all sides. Includes 3cm quartz vein with 1% cubic pyrite and very fine grained MO (giving it bluish tinge).

APPENDIX D

CERTIFICATES OF ANALYSIS



Chemex Labs Ltd.

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

To: EQUITY ENGINEERING LTD.

207 - 675 W. HASTINGS ST.
VANCOUVER, BC
V6B 1N2

A9117795

Comments: ATTN: HENRY AWMACK

CERTIFICATE

A9117795

EQUITY ENGINEERING LTD.

Project: NITHI
P.O. #: EQU91-03

Samples submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC.
This report was printed on 22-JUL-91.

SAMPLE PREPARATION

CHEMEX CODE	NUMBER SAMPLES	DESCRIPTION
205	51	Geochem ring to approx 150 mesh
294	51	Crush and split (0-10 pounds)
238	51	NITRIC-AQUA REGIA DIGESTION

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

CHEMEX CODE	NUMBER SAMPLES	DESCRIPTION	METHOD	DETECTION LIMIT	UPPER LIMIT
1005	51	Ag ppm: 9 element, soil and rock	ICP-AES	0.5	200
1929	51	Co ppm: 9 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
1931	51	Cu ppm: 9 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
1932	51	Fe %: 9 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	15.00
1937	51	Mn ppm: 9 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	5	10000
1938	51	Mo ppm: 9 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
1940	51	Ni ppm: 9 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
1004	51	Pb ppm: 9 element, soil and rock	ICP-AES	5	10000
1950	51	Zn ppm: 9 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: EQUITY ENGINEERING LTD.

207 - 675 W. HASTINGS ST.
 VANCOUVER, BC
 V6B 1N2

Page Number : 1
 Total Pages : 2
 Certificate Date: 22-JUL-91
 Invoice No. : 19117795
 P.O. Number : EQU91-03

Project : NITHI
 Comments: ATTN: HENRY AWMACK

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A9117795

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	PREP CODE		Ag ppm	Co ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Mn ppm	Mo ppm	Ni ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm
465751	205	294	< 0.5	5	68	1.51	415	1585	5	< 2	28
465752	205	294	< 0.5	4	35	1.28	395	82	4	2	26
465753	205	294	< 0.5	4	29	1.23	340	653	4	2	24
465754	205	294	< 0.5	4	54	1.38	380	199	5	2	24
465755	205	294	< 0.5	4	56	1.24	375	384	4	< 2	24
465756	205	294	< 0.5	3	30	1.31	400	212	4	2	24
465757	205	294	< 0.5	5	65	1.33	345	269	4	4	24
465758	205	294	< 0.5	3	12	1.08	480	78	4	2	66
465759	205	294	< 0.5	2	13	0.83	370	195	4	4	68
465760	205	294	< 0.5	3	14	0.86	420	203	4	4	64
465761	205	294	< 0.5	3	16	0.94	425	430	4	< 2	60
465762	205	294	< 0.5	2	19	0.70	285	152	3	< 2	68
465851	205	294	< 0.5	2	19	1.06	235	415	3	2	16
465852	205	294	< 0.5	2	8	0.93	255	910	3	< 2	16
465853	205	294	< 0.5	2	8	0.94	370	143	3	2	20
465854	205	294	< 0.5	1	22	0.82	270	585	3	8	34
465855	205	294	< 0.5	2	8	0.81	255	1120	3	< 2	22
465856	205	294	< 0.5	2	7	0.64	375	2070	3	< 2	30
465857	205	294	< 0.5	2	14	0.80	320	2930	4	< 2	22
465858	205	294	< 0.5	< 1	6	0.39	75	1270	2	< 2	2
485064	205	294	< 0.5	3	10	1.26	1065	30	3	8	118
485065	205	294	< 0.5	< 1	5	0.48	45	1315	3	6	8
485066	205	294	< 0.5	1	12	0.78	160	113	3	2	28
485067	205	294	< 0.5	1	7	0.55	95	517	4	12	12
485068	205	294	< 0.5	1	6	0.68	50	712	2	4	10
485069	205	294	0.5	1	12	0.72	70	1055	3	4	6
485070	205	294	0.5	< 1	12	0.80	55	1820	3	2	2
485071	205	294	< 0.5	3	16	1.28	365	719	4	4	26
485072	205	294	< 0.5	2	10	0.77	185	489	4	2	14
485073	205	294	< 0.5	1	9	0.74	120	1080	3	< 2	10
485074	205	294	< 0.5	2	25	0.78	170	405	3	2	12
485075	205	294	0.5	1	10	1.18	20	1320	2	18	2
485076	205	294	< 0.5	2	8	0.93	330	67	3	4	22
485077	205	294	< 0.5	1	10	0.91	180	1040	2	66	12
485078	205	294	< 0.5	1	23	1.47	105	52	2	14	16
485079	205	294	< 0.5	< 1	4	0.28	90	1240	2	< 2	6
485080	205	294	< 0.5	1	9	0.74	160	426	3	8	14
508555	205	294	1.5	1	5	0.41	15	705	3	8	2
508556	205	294	6.0	1	5	0.34	15	4610	3	28	< 2
508557	205	294	< 0.5	1	22	1.68	30	93	2	8	20

CERTIFICATION:

B. Coughlin



Chemex Labs Ltd.

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

To: EQUITY ENGINEERING LTD.

207 - 675 W. HASTINGS ST.
VANCOUVER, BC
V6B 1N2

Page Number :2
Total Pages :2
Certificate Date: 22-JUL-91
Invoice No. :19117795
P.O. Number :EQU91-03

Project : NITHI
Comments: ATTN: HENRY AWMACK

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A9117795

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	PREP CODE	Ag ppm	Co ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Mn ppm	Mo ppm	Ni ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	
508558	205 294	< 0.5	1	17	1.35	25	37	2	12	10	
508559	205 294	< 0.5	3	14	1.33	310	29	4	< 2	24	
508560	205 294	< 0.5	1	10	1.65	35	11	2	4	8	
508561	205 294	2.0	1	5	1.04	60	1215	1	108	10	
508562	205 294	2.5	< 1	4	0.58	45	30	2	18	4	
508563	205 294	1.0	1	17	0.89	105	5360	2	< 2	12	
508564	205 294	< 0.5	2	29	1.36	195	1765	3	< 2	20	
508565	205 294	20.0	1	34	2.52	50	237	2	136	14	
508566	205 294	< 0.5	< 1	10	0.80	20	39	2	4	6	
508568	205 294	< 0.5	< 1	3	1.04	10	1100	1	2	2	
508569	205 294	1.5	1	6	0.71	20	369	3	12	2	

CERTIFICATION:



Chemex Labs Ltd.

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

To: EQUITY ENGINEERING LTD.

207 - 675 W. HASTINGS ST.
VANCOUVER, BC
V6B 1N2

Page Number : 1
Total Pages : 1
Certificate Date: 01-OCT-91
Invoice No. : 19122480
P.O. Number : NITH1

Project : EQU91-04
Comments: ATTN: HENRY AWMACK

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A9122480

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	PREP CODE	Ag ppm	Co ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Mn ppm	Mo ppm	Ni ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm
508652	205 294	< 0.5	< 1	18	0.87	50	47	2	6	2
508653	205 294	< 0.5	1	19	0.56	60	3	2	6	12
508654	205 294	1.0	1	15	1.22	20	3140	3	16	6
508655	205 294	< 0.5	< 1	5	0.61	30	1570	1	2	2
508656	205 294	6.5	1	19	0.72	45	2090	3	40	10
508657	205 294	< 0.5	< 1	7	1.10	15	384	2	6	2
508658	205 294	< 0.5	< 1	7	0.66	25	46	2	6	2
508659	205 294	0.5	< 1	16	1.05	25	30	2	70	4
508660	205 294	1.5	1	24	1.36	130	326	1	22	42
508661	205 294	8.0	1	8	0.83	30	1305	2	46	4
508662	205 294	4.0	< 1	7	0.75	30	266	2	30	6

CERTIFICATION:



APPENDIX E

CORE LOGS

1963 DRILL HOLES N-3 AND N-14

EQUITY ENGINEERING LTD.

DRILL LOG

PROJECT NITHI CLAIM	GROUND ELEV. 3950' (1204 m.)
HOLE NO. 1963 - N3	BEARING N/A
LOCATION 5 982 210 N (UTM) 377 710 E	DIP -90°
LOGGED BY ANN DOYLE	TOTAL LENGTH 280' (?) (85.4m)
DATE JULY 5, 1991	HORIZONTAL PROJECT 0
CONTRACTOR	VERTICAL PROJECT 280' (?)
CORE SIZE	ALTERATION SCALE  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> absent slight moderate intense
DATE STARTED	
DATE COMPLETED	
DIP TESTS	
COMMENTS Re-logging of old core. Footages are best estimates only of actual footage	TOTAL SULPHIDE SCALE  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> traces only < 1% 1% - 3% 3% - 10% > 10%
	LEGEND

EQUITY ENGINEERING LTD.

DRILL LOG

PROJECT NITHI CLAIM	GROUND ELEV. 3750' (1143 m)
HOLE NO. 1963 - N14	BEARING Approximately 340°
LOCATION (UTM) 5 981 255 N 378 700 E	DIP Unknown
	TOTAL LENGTH > 675' (> 206 m)
LOGGED BY ANN DOYLE	HORIZONTAL PROJECT
DATE JULY 6, 1991	VERTICAL PROJECT
CONTRACTOR	ALTERATION SCALE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0 absent 1 slight 2 moderate 3 intense
CORE SIZE	
DATE STARTED	
DATE COMPLETED	TOTAL SULPHIDE SCALE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0 traces only 1 < 1% 2 1% - 3% 3 3% - 10% 4 > 10%
DIP TESTS	
COMMENTS Relogging of old core. Footages given are best estimates of actual footages. Most of the numbers have been worn off.	LEGEND KA - Kaolinite MU - Muscovite MS - Sericite KF - K-feldspar CL - Chlorite

PAGE 1 OF 3		PROJECT: NITHI				HOLE NO. 1963 N14					
DEPTH (ft)	% CORE REC	LITHOLOGY	STRUCTURE	GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION	ALTERATION					FRACTURE INTENSITY	% VEIN QTZ.
					KA A	MU B	MS C	KF D	CL E		
0				OVERBURDEN (0-10')							
50			/	Quartz monzonite: 30% quartz, 30% orthoclase 35% plagioclase (largely altered to sericite), 5% biotite and chlorite							
100			/								
150			//								
200			✓	Core missing							
250			/	Quartz monzonite - same as above							
300			}	Core missing							
350			/	Quartz monzonite - same as above							
400			}	Core missing							
450			/	Quartz monzonite - same as above							
			}	Core missing							

DEPTH (ft)	% CORE REC	LITHOLOGY	STRUCTURE	GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION	ALTERATION					FRACTURE INTENSITY	% VEIN QTZ.
					KA	MU	MS	KF	CL		
					A	B	C	D	E		
				Core missing.							
				Quartz porphyry - fine grained							
500	505			Breccia (?) - unmineralized							
	515			Quartz monzonite - minor 1 ft. aplite dykes. Chlorite on some fractures. Rare MO.							
550											
600	605			Andesite dyke							
	625			Quartz monzonite							
650				EOH past 675' - cant be determined							

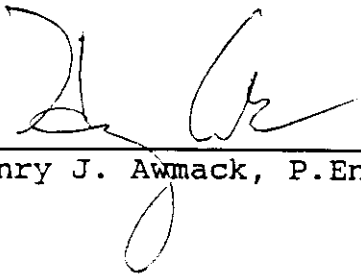
APPENDIX F

ENGINEER'S CERTIFICATE

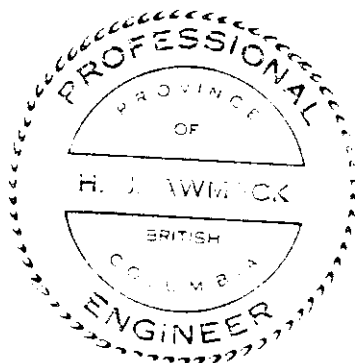
ENGINEER'S CERTIFICATE

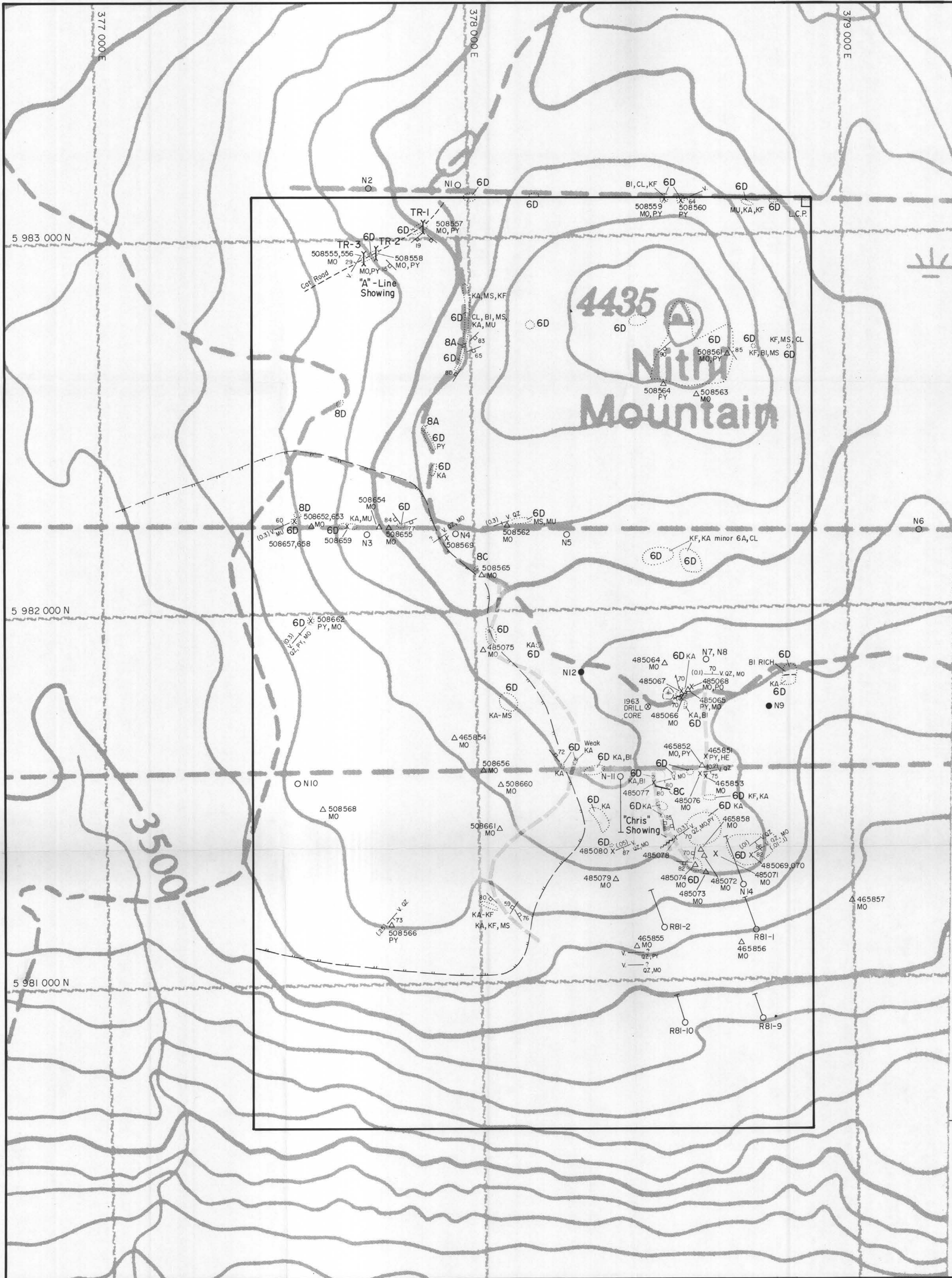
I, HENRY J. AWMACK, of 12-1348 Nelson Street, Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia, DO HEREBY CERTIFY:

1. THAT I am a Consulting Geological Engineer with offices at Suite 207, 675 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, British Columbia.
2. THAT I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia with an honours degree in Geological Engineering.
3. THAT I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers of British Columbia.
4. THAT this report is based on fieldwork carried out partially under my direction by personnel of Equity Engineering Ltd. during July and September 1991, government publications and assessment reports filed with the Province of British Columbia. I have examined the property in the field.



Henry J. Awmack, P.Eng.





1991 ROCK SAMPLE ANALYSES

Sample	Mo (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Mn (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
465851	415	<0.5	19	235	2	16
465852	910	<0.5	8	255	<2	16
465853	143	<0.5	8	370	2	20
465854	585	<0.5	22	270	8	34
465855	1120	<0.5	8	255	<2	22
465856	2070	<0.5	7	375	<2	30
465857	2930	<0.5	14	320	<2	22
465858	1270	<0.5	6	75	<2	2
485064	30	<0.5	10	1065	8	118
485065	1315	0.5	5	45	6	8
485066	113	<0.5	12	160	2	28
485067	517	<0.5	7	95	12	12
485068	712	<0.5	6	50	4	10
485069	1055	0.5	12	70	4	6
485070	1820	0.5	12	55	2	2
485071	719	<0.5	16	365	4	26
485072	489	<0.5	10	185	2	14
485073	1080	<0.5	9	120	<2	10
485074	405	<0.5	25	170	2	12
485075	1320	0.5	10	20	18	2
485076	67	<0.5	8	330	4	22
485077	1040	<0.5	10	180	66	12
485078	52	<0.5	23	105	14	16
485079	1240	<0.5	4	90	<2	6
485080	426	<0.5	9	160	8	14
508555	705	1.5	5	15	8	2
508556	4610	6.0	5	15	28	<2
508557	93	<0.5	22	30	8	20
508558	37	<0.5	17	25	12	10
508559	29	<0.5	14	310	<2	24
508560	11	<0.5	10	35	4	8
508561	1215	2.0	5	60	108	10
508562	30	2.5	4	45	18	4
508563	5360	1.0	17	105	<2	12
508564	1765	<0.5	29	195	<2	20
508565	237	20.0	34	50	136	14
508566	39	<0.5	10	20	4	6
508568	1100	<0.5	3	10	2	2
508569	369	1.5	6	20	12	2
508652	47	<0.5	18	50	6	2
508653	3	<0.5	19	60	6	12
508654	3140	1.0	15	20	16	6
508655	1570	<0.5	5	30	2	2
508656	2090	6.5	19	45	40	10
508657	384	<0.5	7	15	6	2
508658	46	<0.5	7	25	6	2
508659	30	0.5	16	25	70	4
508660	326	1.5	24	130	22	42
508661	1305	8.0	8	30	46	4
508662	266	4.0	7	30	30	6

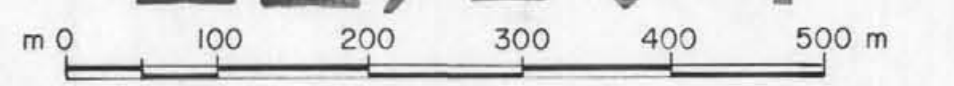
LEGEND

- LITHOLOGIES
- EARLY JURASSIC
Topley Intrusions
- Pre-mineralization dykes
 - 8A Andesite
 - 8B Felsite
 - 8C Aplite
 - 8D Quartz-feldspar porphyry rhyolite
- Major intrusive phases
 - 6A Quartz diorite
 - 6D Nithi quartz monzonite
- MINERALS AND ALTERATION TYPES
 - BI biotite
 - KA kaolinite
 - MS sericite
 - QZ quartz
 - CL chlorite
 - KF K-feldspar
 - MU muscovite
 - HE hematite
 - MO molybdenite
 - PY pyrite
- SYMBOLS
 - Rock outcrop
 - - - Geological boundary (defined, approximate)
 - ~ Fault with dip (approximate)
 - Dyke with dip
 - V (dip) Vein with dip (inclined, vertical) and true width in metres; vein (orientation unknown-float)
 - Joint with dip
 - X, Δ Rock sample (float, grab from outcrop)
 - Trench
 - , ● Diamond drill hole (not located, located in field) with length; N1 denotes holes drilled in 1963, R81-1 denotes holes drilled in 1981 by Rockwell Mining Corporation
 - Edge of clearcut
 - L.C.P. Legal corner post (approximate)

Geology adapted in part from Carr, 1966

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

22,194



NITHI CLAIM
GEOLOGY &
ROCK GEOCHEMISTRY
BRITISH COLUMBIA

EQUITY ENGINEERING LTD.

DRAWN: J.W.	MINING DIV.: OMINICA	FIGURE 4
N.T.S.: 93F/15W	SCALE: 1:5000	
DATE: JANUARY, 1992	REVISED:	