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GEOCHEMICAL REPORT
 on the
CHITA PROPERTY
 Clinton Mining Division
 British Columbia

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for

SEGURO CONSULTING INC.
 241 East 1st St
 North Vancouver, B.C. V7L 1B4
 Tel: (604) 984-7211 Fax: 986-6150

and

UNITED MINERAL SERVICES LTD.
 #1020 - 800 W. Pender St
 Vancouver, B.C. V6C 2V6
 Tel: (604) 684-6365 Fax: 684-8090

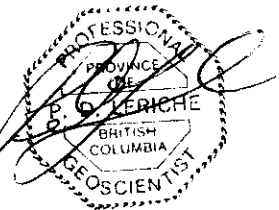
by

Peter D. Leriche, B.Sc., P.Geo.

RELIANCE GEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC.
 241 East 1st Street
 North Vancouver, B.C. V7L 1B4
 Tel: (604) 984-3663 Fax: 988-4653

**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
 ASSESSMENT REPORT**

22,251



27 February 1992

SUMMARY

At the request of Seguro Consulting Inc and United Mineral Services Ltd, Reliance Geological Services has prepared this report on the Chita Property, Taseko Lakes area, B.C. The Chita Property consists of 80 contiguous mineral claims situated 60 kilometers northwest of Gold Bridge, B.C.

Precious and base metal exploration in the area dates back to the 1930's. Several significant deposits have been developed, with deposit types including porphyry copper-gold (Fish Lake, Taseko, Poison Mountain) and gold-silver vein (Vick, Pellaire, Taylor Windfall). The area continues to be an active target for exploration and development.

The property is underlain by Lower Cretaceous Taylor Group sediments (argillite, sandstone, conglomerate) and Upper Cretaceous Kingsvale volcanic rocks which have been intruded by Upper Cretaceous(?) feldspar-hornblende-biotite porphyry. Mineralization consists of disseminated and fracture filled pyrite, pyrrhotite, and chalcopyrite within strongly altered (carbonate-argillic-silica) intrusive porphyries and hornfelsed sediments.

Previous work on the subject property dates back to 1962 and is summarized as follows:

- 1962 - geological mapping by Phelps Dodge outlined a widespread mineralized system.
- 1963 - Phelps Dodge diamond drilled four short holes with a high result of .13% Cu over 176 feet.
- 1968 - gridwork, mapping, soil sampling, trenching by Bethex outlined a mineralized area measuring 2000 x 6000 feet. Forty-three trenches were blasted with a high result of .193% Cu over a 120 foot length.
- 1969 - Bethlehem Copper diamond drilled four holes totalling 1290 feet, with a high result of .19% Cu over 166 feet.

- 1970 - Bethlehem Copper completed 21 short percussion drill holes totalling 4200 feet. Most significant value was .144% Cu over 200 feet.
- 1980 - Barrier Reef outlined a copper soil anomaly (above 119 ppm Cu) measuring approximately 4000 x 7200 feet. Rock samples assayed up to 3.0% Cu and 140 ppb Au.
- 1991 - Reliance Geological and two major mining companies conducted a geochemical rock sampling program. Eleven of twenty-six samples produced results greater than 1000 ppm copper, with a high of 4353 ppm (0.44%).

Very limited surface testing has been done for gold. The highest result obtained was .005 oz Au/t from a trench. No drill holes were analyzed for gold.

Because the property is in a favorable geological environment similar to other significant mineral deposits and showings in the area, and because previous exploration has outlined an extensive mineralized and altered porphyry style system, the writer concludes that the Chita Property has good potential to host a porphyry copper-gold deposit.

A Phase 1 ground program has been recommended to identify and outline targets for further diamond drilling. The program will consist of grid layout and linecutting, an induced polarization and resistivity survey, a magnetometer and VLF-EM survey, geological mapping, rock sampling, and stream sediment sampling at an estimated cost of \$140,000.

Based on the Phase 1 ground program and on previous work, Phase 2 will consist of diamond drilling to test mineralization at depth, and possibly further ground surveys.

CHITA REPORT
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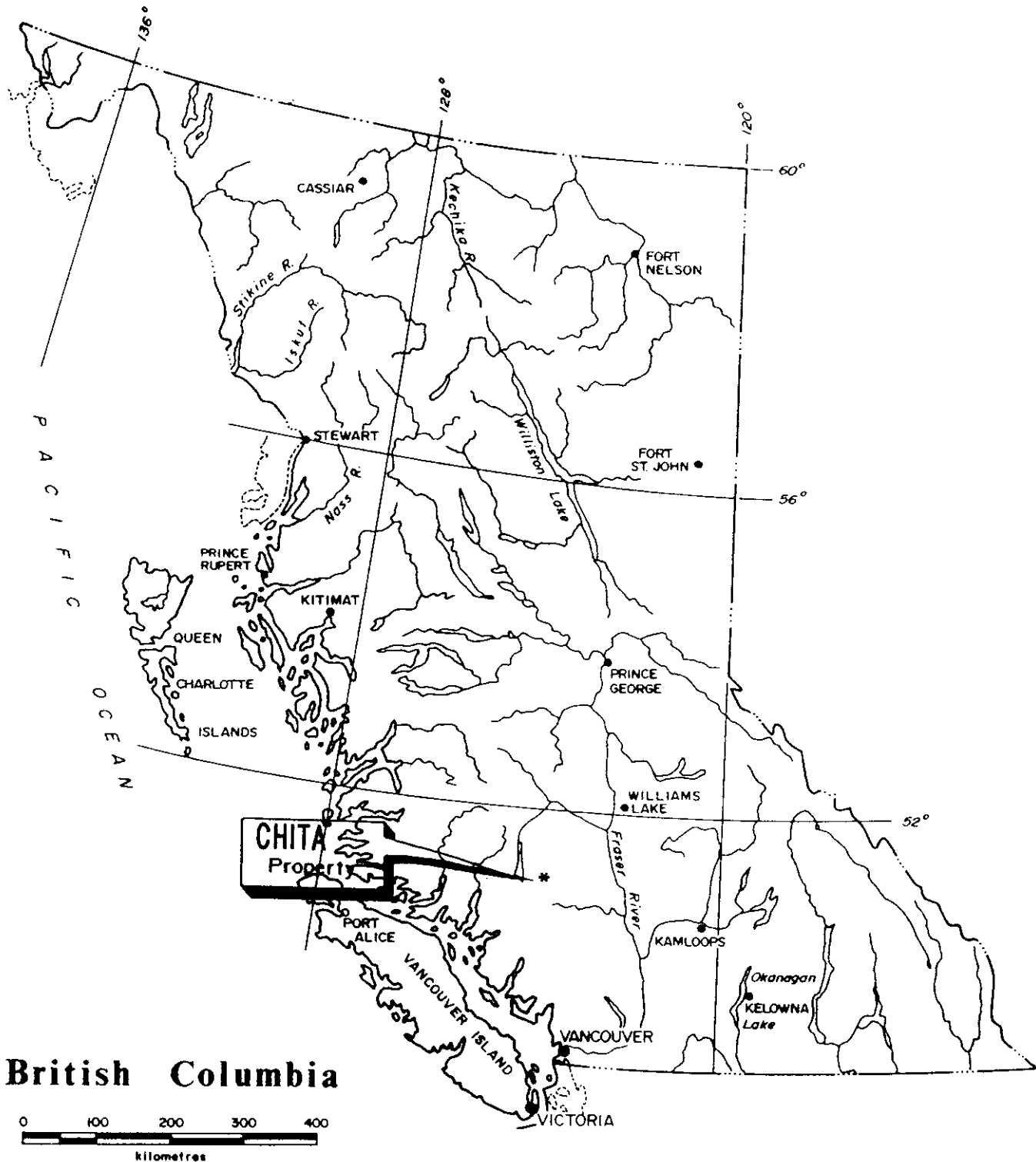
1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report was written at the request of Seguro Consulting Inc and United Mineral Services Ltd to describe and evaluate previous work and the results of a 1991 geochemical rock sampling program carried out by Reliance Geological Services on the Chita Property, Taseko Lakes area, B.C.

The purpose of the fieldwork, which was carried out on June 8 and July 7 by two geologists and a prospector, was to evaluate the potential of the claims to host porphyry copper-gold mineralization by:

- a) investigating known mineral showings,
- b) verifying results from previous work, and
- c) analyzing samples for precious metals and pathfinder elements.

This report is based on published and unpublished information. It describes area history, previous work, regional geology, and makes recommendations for further work. The writer visited the Chita Property on January 25 and 26, 1991.



SEGURO CONSULTING INC.		
UNITED MINERAL SERVICES LTD.		
CHITA PROPERTY <i>General Location Map</i>		
Clinton M.D.		
Scale as shown	N.T.S. 920/5	Drawn by
Date March 92	Geologist	Figure 1
RELIANCE GEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC.		

2.0 LOCATION, ACCESS, and PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Chita claims are situated along the east shore of Lower Taseko Lake, southwestern British Columbia, approximately 60 kilometers northwest of Gold Bridge and 140 kilometers southwest of Williams Lake. The claims are located on NTS mapsheets 920/4 and 920/5, at latitude 51°15' North, longitude 123°31' West, and between UTM 5675000 m and 5680000 m North, and UTM 460000 m and 464000 m East.

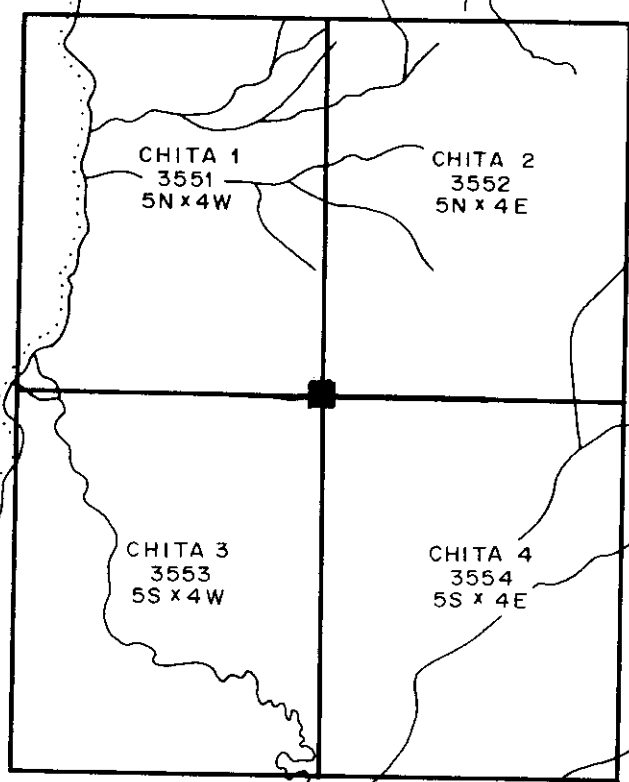
Road access is via Highway 20 from Williams Lake, west 100 kilometers to the village of Hanceville. From there, a well maintained dirt road leads south for approximately 120 kilometers to the subject claims. A number of 4x4 roads cross the property. Winter access is via helicopter from bases at Gold Bridge, Pemberton, Lillooet, or Williams Lake.

The property is on gentle to moderate terrain with slopes dipping south and west to Chita Creek and Lower Taseko Lake. Elevations vary from 7500 feet (2286 meters) at the northern boundary of the Chita 1 claim to 4348 feet (1325 meters) at Lower Taseko Lake, for a total relief of 3152 feet (961 meters). Drainage is north along the Taseko River, then east along the Chilko River into the Fraser River. Approximately 30% of the claims are above treeline. The remainder of the property is alpine-subalpine vegetation consisting mainly of pine and spruce.

The recommended field season is from mid-May to early November.

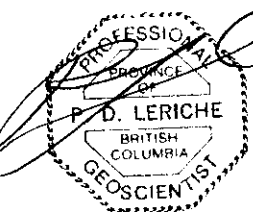
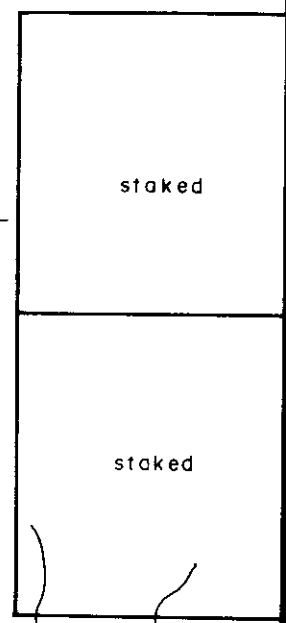


Lower Taseko Lake



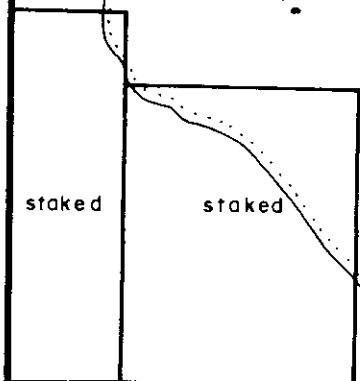
920/5E
920/4E

51° 15' N
123° 30' W



1.0 0 1.0 2.0 km
SCALE 1:50,000

Upper Taseko Lake



SEGURO CONSULTING INC.		
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CHITA PROPERTY		
CLINTON M.D., B.C.		
CLAIM MAP		
Scale: 1:50,000	N.T.S. 920/5	Drawn by:
Date: March/91	Geologist:	Figure: 2
RELIANCE GEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC.		

3.0 PROPERTY STATUS (Figure 2)

The property consists of four 4-post claims, totalling 80 contiguous units, in the Clinton Mining Division. The claims are registered in the name of John Fleishman but are beneficially owned 50% by Seguro Consulting Inc and 50% by United Mineral Services Ltd.

Details of the claims are as follows:

<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Record #</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Record Date</u>	<u>Expiry Date</u>
Chita 1	3551	20	26 Jan 1991	26 Jan 1993
Chita 2	3552	20	26 Jan 1991	26 Jan 1993
Chita 3	3553	20	26 Jan 1991	26 Jan 1993
Chita 4	3554	<u>20</u>	26 Jan 1991	26 Jan 1993
Total		80		

The total area covered by the claims is 80 units (2000 hectares, or 4940 acres).

The writer is not aware of any particular environmental or political problems which would adversely affect mineral exploration and development on the Chita Property.

4.0 AREA HISTORY

The area has been sporadically active in exploration and development of porphyry copper-gold and vein deposits since the early 1930's.

Deposits and significant mineral occurrences are summarized as follows:

Fish Lake Deposit (20 km north)

The Fish Lake copper-gold porphyry is hosted by an Upper Cretaceous porphyritic quartz diorite and dyke swarm complex intruding Lower Cretaceous sediments and pyroclastic volcanic rocks. Taseko Mines (Oct 91) has calculated an initial reserve block of 600 million tons with an average grade of 0.86% copper equivalent. This initial reserve block has a metal content in excess of 10 million ounces of gold and 4 billion pounds of copper. A 100,000 foot drill program is in progress.

Vick Showing (15 km northwest)

Mesothermal style high grade gold-silver quartz veins associated with diorite dykes and a major northwest trending fault. Exploration in 1987 outlined seventeen new gold-bearing veins (McLaren, 1990).

Taseko Mountain (2 km east)

Disseminated and stockwork sulphide mineralization is hosted by a diorite stock and Upper Cretaceous andesite pyroclastic rocks. Values range up to 0.21 oz Au/t and 1.69 oz Ag/t (McLaren, 1989).

Pellaire (Hido) Showing (17 km south southwest)

Mineralized quartz veins (pyrite-chalcopyrite-galena-gold-silver) are hosted by granodiorite and Lower Cretaceous volcanic and sedimentary rocks. In 1947 indicated ore reserves were calculated to be 34,000 tons grading 0.61 oz Au/t and 2.13 oz Ag/t. (McLaren, 1990).

Taseko Property (18 km south)

The Empress showing consists of disseminated chalcopyrite, pyrite, magnetite, pyrrhotite and molybdenite in quartz-andalusite-pyrophyllite altered rocks adjacent to the Coast Range Batholith. A preliminary geological mineral inventory was calculated (Lower North Zone at the Empress showing) of 7,455,100 tons grading 0.73% Cu and 0.024 oz Au/t.

(Westpine Metals Ltd, information circular, 1991)

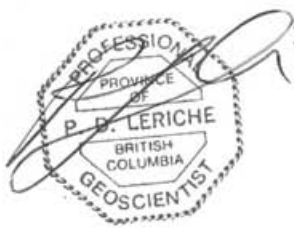
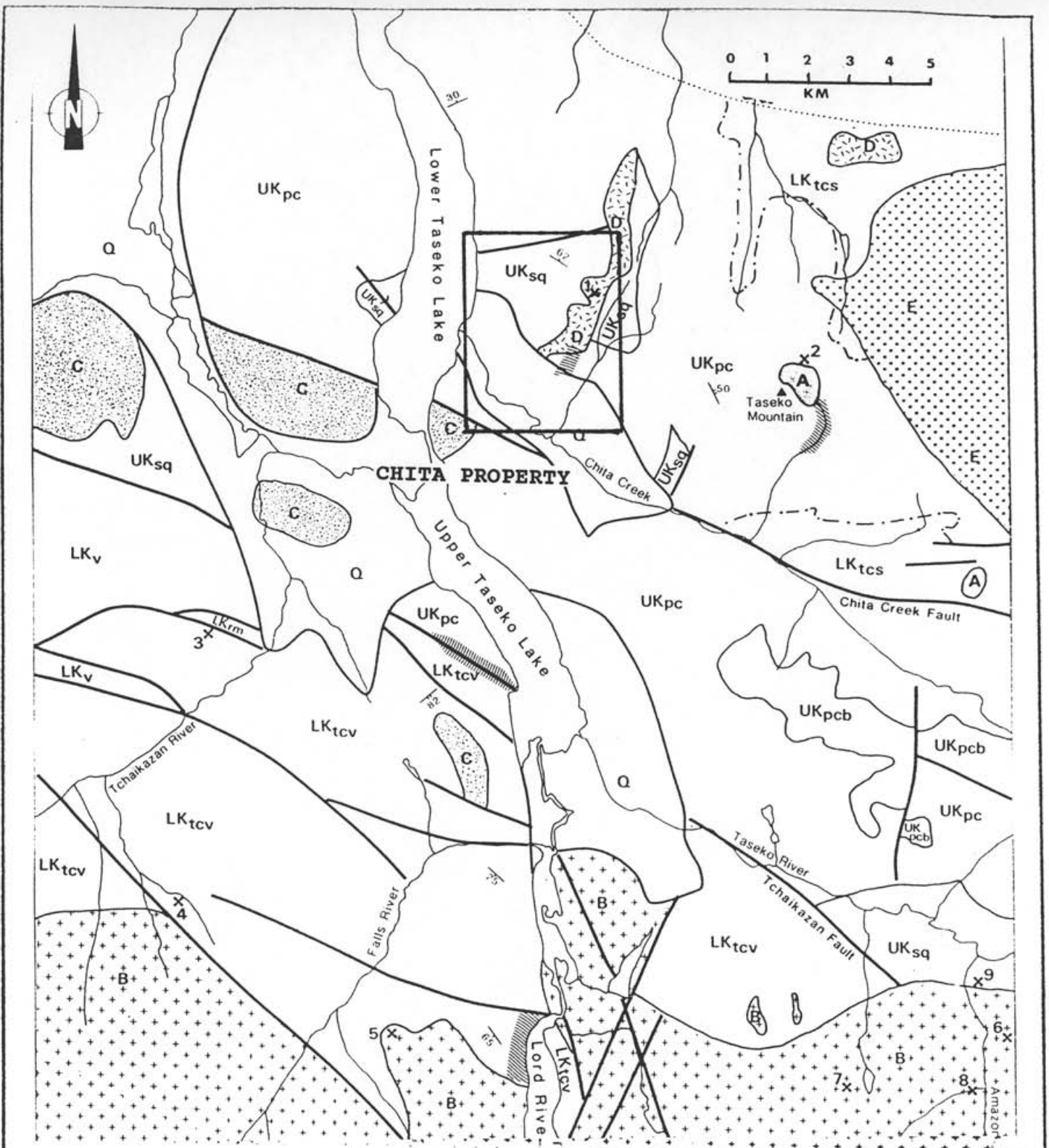
Taylor Windfall (20 km southeast)

High grade quartz vein system that has been explored intermittently since the 1920's. The B.C. Minister of Mines (1922) reported values up to 187.8 oz Au/t and 23 oz Ag/t.

Poison Mountain (40 km east)

A calcalkaline porphyry copper deposit with reserves of 529 million tons grading 0.24% Cu, 0.007% Mo, and 0.004 oz Au/t.

(Canadian Mines Handbook, 1984)



From McLaren, 1988

SEGURO CONSULTING INC.

UNITED MINERAL SERVICES LTD.

CHITA PROPERTY

CLINTON M.D., B.C.


Regional Geology Map

Scale	as shown	N.T.S. 920/5'	Drawn by
Date	March/91	Geologist	Figure 3
RELIANCE GEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC.			


LEGEND FOR FIGURE 3


STRATIFIED ROCKS


Quaternary

 Alluvium, till


Upper Cretaceous


 Powell Creek Formation: bedded laharic andesitic breccia and epiclastic sediments.


 Powell Creek Formation: andesitic breccia, lapilli tuff, crystal tuff and ash tuff; minor andesitic to basaltic flows.


 Silverquick Formation: pebble to cobble polymict conglomerates, sandstones and argillite; minor andesitic flows.

Lower Cretaceous

 Taylor Creek Group: rhyolitic to basaltic tuffs and flows; black argillite, siltstone, sandstone.

 Taylor Creek Group: argillite, siltstone, sandstone; minor tuffs.


 Relay Mountain Group: black argillite, siltstone, sandstone, minor andesitic tuffs and flows.

 Purple andesitic pyroclastics and breccias, minor flows.

Intrusive Rocks

- A Hornblende diorite
- B Coast plutonic complex: granodiorite, quartz diorite
- C Felsites: feldspar and biotite-feldspar porphyry
- D Plagioclase hornblende porphyry
- E Beece Creek pluton: quartz monzonite to granodiorite

 Mineral occurrences.

 Areas of anomalous stream sediment geochemistry.

Name	MINFILE Number	Type	Commodities
1. Chita Mountain	0920 049	Porphyry	Co, Mo
2. Taseko Mountain	—	Vein	Au, As, Cu, Zn
3. Charlie	0920 043	Vein	Au, Ag
4. Twin Creek	—	Vein	As
5. Pellaire	0920 045	Vein	Au, Ag
6. Mohawk	0920 001	Porphyry	Cu, Mo, Au, Ag
7. Spokane	0920 004	Porphyry	Cu, Ag, Au
8. Rowbottom	0920 025	Porphyry	Cu, Mo
9. Empress	0920 033	Porphyry	Cu, Au

5.0 REGIONAL GEOLOGY (Figure 3)

"The regional geology has previously been mapped by Tipper (1978) and the faunal stratigraphy discussed by Jeletzky and Tipper (1968). This work was refined by Glover and Schiarriza (1987), Glover et al (1988) and McLaren (1986a, 1987a). The region is underlain by Middle Jurassic to Upper Cretaceous strata that accumulated within the Tyaughton trough. The coarse clastic sediments that dominate the axial regions of the trough interfinger with volcanic lithologies in the Taseko to Chilko lakes area. A number of significant northwest-trending faults, with both strike-slip and compressional movements, transect the region. Intrusive rocks of the Coast plutonic complex truncate the stratified rocks on the south and southwest.

The area is underlain by Lower and Upper Cretaceous strata that have been intruded by a variety of stocks and dykes. Two large faults, the Tchaikazan and Chita Creek faults, cut across the area on a northwesterly trend. Lower Cretaceous strata south of the Tchaikazan fault comprise intimately interbedded volcanic, volcanic epiclastic and clastic sedimentary rocks. Rocks immediately north of this fault are Late Cretaceous in age. North of the Chita Creek fault, Lower Cretaceous strata comprise clastic sediments that are unconformably overlain by Upper Cretaceous volcanics and sediments."

(McLaren, 1988)

6.0 PROPERTY GEOLOGY and MINERALIZATION (Figure 3)

The property is underlain by Lower Cretaceous Taylor Group sediments (argillites, sandstones, etc) and Upper Cretaceous Kingsvale volcanic rocks which are intruded by Upper Cretaceous (?) feldspar-hornblende-biotite porphyry.

Gruenwald (1980) mapped four basic rock units that outcrop throughout the property:

- a) Black argillite, grey-brown to green sandstones, siltstones, quartz pebble conglomerate.
- b) Intercalated with the sediments are narrow zones of pale yellow rhyolite ash.

Both units a) and b) have been regionally mapped as Lower Cretaceous Taylor Creek Group (Tipper, 1978) or Upper Cretaceous Silverquick Formation (McLaren, 1988).

- c) A dark green fine grained andesite porphyry and agglomerate which outcrops in the north and south areas of the property. The unit is mapped by Tipper (1978) as part of the Upper Cretaceous Kingsvale Group.
- d) A feldspar-hornblende-biotite porphyry. Phenocrysts consist of euhedral zoned plagioclase (up to 2 cm in size), smaller hornblende and local biotite-quartz crystals in a fine-grained groundmass of feldspar, quartz and mafic minerals. The feldspar-hornblende porphyry varies from fresh to intense carbonate-argillic alteration. The highly altered zones include sections of multiple veining and silicification.

Gruenwald (1980) stated that "pyrite and pyrrhotite are ubiquitous in the feldspar porphyry intrusions ranging from 0.5% to 5% of the rock." Disseminated chalcopyrite (approx 0.5%) and minor molybdenite are associated with zones of strong to intense alteration. One of these mineralized zones measured 350 meters (E-W) by 250 meters (N-S).

McLaren (1988) describes the Chita porphyry (Minfile 0920 049) occurrence as follows:

"The Chita (Banner) porphyry copper-molybdenum occurrence has been explored intermittently since the early 1960's. A prominent red mound overlooking the Chita Creek valley comprises intense carbonate and argillic alteration with disseminated pyrrhotite and pyrite in Units A and UK_{sq}. These rocks are extensively fractured and cut by quartz veins that carry minor chalcopyrite, molybdenite and pyrite. Localized breccia zones and intensely silicified zones host the best chalcopyrite and molybdenite mineralization. The largest breccia zone, approximately 40 meters long and with an undetermined width, is composed of angular fragments of hornfelsed sediments and volcanics in a siliceous matrix; quartz veins cut both the matrix and fragments. Sulphide minerals occur interstitial to the fragments as streaks and large clots, along fracture planes, and within quartz veins. Local intensely silicified zones in the feldspar porphyry also contain copper and molybdenum mineralization.

A previous soil geochemical survey over this property (Assessment Report 8893) confirmed a large copper and molybdenum anomaly adjacent to the main mineralized zone, but also indicated anomalous levels of copper, molybdenum, arsenic and gold over a broad area downslope to the west. Rock-chip sampling in this project was concentrated in this peripheral veined and carbonate-altered zone."

7.0 PREVIOUS WORK (Figure 5)

1962 Phelps Dodge Corp of Canada Ltd performed geological mapping, which determined that widespread pyrrhotite, pyrite, and chalcopyrite occur in altered feldspar porphyry intrusives and in adjacent altered sediments. (Assessment Report 473).

1963 Phelps Dodge Corp of Canada Ltd performed geological mapping, soil sampling, trenching, and 750 feet of x-ray diamond drilling. Five large copper soil anomalies were outlined (Assessment Report 551).

The following drill hole (Figure 5) and trenching summary was extracted from sketches and cross-section plans in private files.

<u>Hole #</u>	<u>Dip</u>	<u>Bearing</u>	<u>Length</u>	<u>Results</u>
DDH#P-1	0°	N68°W	192 ft	0.07% Cu over 180 ft
DDH#P-2	0°	N80°W	129 ft	0.12% Cu over 100 ft
DDH#P-3	-15°	N75°W	116 ft	Not significant
DDH#P-4	-45°	N50°W	213 ft	0.13% Cu over 176 ft

Trench #1 - chip samples averaged 0.35% Cu over 120 ft

Trench #5 - chip samples averaged 0.18% Cu over 40 ft

Trench #? - chip samples averaged 0.17% Cu over 160 ft

No other trenches were plotted.

1968 Bethex Explorations Ltd performed a program of gridwork, geological mapping, soil and stream sediment sampling, and trenching.

Nine hundred-seventy soils were collected and analyzed for copper. Results outlined an area 3000 x 6000 ft (914m x 1829 m) of copper values above 50 ppm (Assessment Report 1606).

The mapping outlined a mineralized area with pyrite, pyrrhotite, and varying amounts of chalcopyrite, bornite, and molybdenite measuring 2000 x 6000 ft.

Forty-three trenches were blasted. Channel samples were collected along a 10 ft length and over a 2 ft width. Significant results were as follows:

Trench #1 - averaged 0.193% Cu over a 120 ft length. Two 10 ft samples were analyzed for gold and assayed .005 oz Au/t.

Trench #2 - averaged 0.183% Cu over a 70 ft length. Two samples ran trace gold.

Trench #3 - averaged 0.145% Cu over a 70 ft length. Two samples analyzed for gold ran trace and .005 oz Au/t.

Trench #35 - averaged 0.19% Cu over a 20 ft length.

The remainder of the trenches yielded low copper results. Reich (1968) suggested that "the assay results are low due to the fact that the material assayed was highly weathered and leached".

1969 Bethlehem Copper Corp drilled four diamond drill holes totalling 1290 feet. The program was reportedly hampered by equipment breakdowns and poor ground conditions. Only holes T1 and T2 were spotted as planned. The following drill hole summaries (Figure 5) were condensed from a private report by Watson, 1970.

Drill Hole T1: Elevation 7150'; Dip -90°; Depth 208'
Description:

Mainly feldspar porphyry and hornfels altered to silica and clay. Varying amounts of pyrite and chalcopyrite disseminated throughout. Averaged 0.19% Cu from 42' to 208' (166 ft). Stopped due to caving.

1969 (cont)

Drill Hole T2: Elevation 7020'; Dip -90° ; Depth 508'

Description:

Intersected feldspar porphyry, granodiorite, quartz diorite, and hornfels that were moderately to strongly altered from 10 to 417 ft. Sulphides (pyrite and lesser chalcopyrite) were erratically distributed. Averaged .08% Cu from 10 to 417 ft (407 ft).

Drill Hole T2A: Elevation 6900'; Dip -90° ; Depth 475'

Description:

Intrusive granodiorite and feldspar porphyry encountered throughout. Mineralized with pyrite and minor chalcopyrite from 250 to 475 ft (225 ft) and averaged 0.10% Cu. Hole ended because drill was at its depth limit.

Drill Hole T3: Elevation 6850'; Dip -90° ; Depth 99'

Description:

Highly weathered, broken, oxidized granodiorite. Recovery was 70%. Averaged 0.13% Cu over 87 feet. Drilling was terminated at 99 feet due to caving.

1970 Bethlehem Copper Corp completed 21 percussion drill holes totalling approximately 4200 feet.

The following table of drill results was taken from a sketch plan in a private file. The writer and source of this information is unknown, and therefore the results are in doubt.

Hole locations are shown on Figure 5.

1970 (cont)

Hole #	Interval (feet)	Copper %	Hole #	Interval (feet)	Copper %
1	0 - 120	.08	2	0 - 120	.08
3	0 - 130	.08	4	0 - 20	.08
	130 - 200	.007		20 - 110	.055
5	0 - 200	.047	6	0 - 200	.015
7	0 - 56	.08	8	0 - 30	.08
	56 - 170	.085		30 - 180	.096
9	0 - 180	.062	10	0 - 200	.033
11	0 - 200	.035	12	0 - 200	.022
13	0 - 200	.144	14	0 - 20	.08
				20 - 200	.026
15	0 - 200	.08	16	0 - 60	.01
17	0 - 110	.01	18	0 - 200	.05
19	0 - 200	.033	20	0 - 200	.038
21	0 - 200	.026			

1980 Barrier Reef Resources Ltd completed a program of geological mapping and soil sampling. (Figure 4) Seven hundred sixty-three soil samples were collected from 40.3 km of grid and analyzed for Cu, Mo, Au, and As. Five areas were definitely anomalous (>417 ppm) in copper, the largest of which measures 2000 x 2600 ft (600 x 800 meters). The anomaly shown on Figure 5 (above 119 ppm Cu) trends northeast, measures 3950 x 7200 feet (1200 x 2200 meters), and is open to the north. Thirteen gold anomalies (>32 ppb), mainly single point, are scattered throughout the grid. Eighty-six rock samples were collected. Thirteen samples assayed above 500 ppm Cu, including six above 1000 ppm Cu, and a high result of 3.0% Cu. The highest gold result was 140 ppb.

Previous work included very little analysis for gold, and no multi-element analysis.

8.0 1991 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

8.1 Methods and Procedures

A field program of geochemical rock sampling was carried out on the Chita Property by Reliance Geological Services and representatives of two major mining companies on June 8 and July 7, 1991.

As there was very limited previous analysis of gold, and no multi-element analysis, twenty-six rock samples were collected from the Chita 2 claim and analyzed for gold and multi-element ICP by International Plasma Laboratory Ltd and Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd of Vancouver, B.C. See Appendix A for rock sample descriptions and Appendix B for analytical reports and techniques.

8.2 Rock Geochemistry (Figure 5)

Rock sample results over 1000 ppm Cu are considered significant and are listed below:

- CH91-JR2 Select; 1408 ppm Cu;
Intrusive breccia cut by quartz stringers with disseminated pyrite and minor chalcopyrite.
- RX 152 Select; 2395 ppm Cu;
Breccia: hornfelsed argillite clasts in feldspar biotite porphyry. Disseminated with 2% pyrite and minor chalcopyrite.
- RX 153 Talus Float; 3619 ppm Cu; 215 ppm Mo;
Biotite feldspar porphyry with disseminated pyrite and chalcopyrite. Cut by quartz veinlets, 2 mm thick.
- 12251 Select; 3499 ppm Cu; 140 ppb Au;
Altered feldspar porphyry with disseminated and fracture-filled chalcopyrite. Trace bornite.

- 12254 Chip across 10 meters; 1410 ppm Cu;
Iron carbonate altered breccia with pyrite,
chalcopyrite, bornite, and malachite.
- 12255 Chip across 15 meters; 1462 ppm Cu;
Potassic altered feldspar porphyry with pyrite and
chalcopyrite.
- 12301 Chip across 1.5 meters; 2251 ppm Cu; 70 ppb Au;
Silicified, potassically altered feldspar porphyry
with 3% disseminated and fracture-filling
chalcopyrite.
- 12306 Select; 4151 ppm Cu;
Malachite stained feldspar porphyry with minor
pyrite and chalcopyrite.
- 12307 Select; 4353 ppm Cu;
Rusty, malachite stained sediments with trace
pyrite and chalcopyrite.
- 12308 Select; 1802 ppm Cu;
Magnesite(?) with malachite and azurite staining.
- 12309 Select; 1213 ppm Cu;
Brecciated sediments with interstitial pyrite and
trace chalcopyrite.

An additional seven samples were anomalous in copper, with values ranging from 500 to 1000 ppm.

Elevated molybdenum values in the range of 20 to 215 ppm show a strong correlation with anomalous copper values.

Six samples were anomalous (>20 ppb) in gold, with a high result of 140 ppb.

Results from potential pathfinder elements such as silver, lead, and zinc were not considered significant.

9.0 DISCUSSION

The geological setting on the Chita Property is similar to other porphyry (Fish Lake, Taseko Mountain, Empress showing) and vein (Vick, Pellaire) occurrences in the area. Results from previous work and the 1991 exploration programs have identified and confirmed a large porphyry-style mineralized system on the Chita property.

Mineralization is widespread, occupying an area of 1.5 by 3.0 kilometers. Pyrite, chalcopyrite and molybdenite are disseminated within feldspar porphyry intrusives and hornfelsed clastic sediments. Host rocks exhibit pervasive strong to intense argillic and silica alteration. Highly anomalous copper results in soils correspond with the mineralized area.

Limited shallow diamond drilling over a small area has consistently intersected low grade copper mineralization. Drill core has never been analyzed for gold.

Previous work has been limited to approximately 25% of the total area of the claims. This work has focused primarily on the feldspar porphyry intrusives and breccias on the Chita 2 claim. No geophysical surveys have been performed to detect mineralization in the subsurface. Magnetic and induced polarization surveys, which are proven methods of establishing drill targets in porphyry copper environments, have never been performed on the property.

10.0

CONCLUSIONS

As the property lies in close proximity to, and in the same geological setting as, several significant mineral deposits and occurrences,

and

as the geological environment (fractured and altered feldspar porphyry intruding clastic sediments and volcanics) is favorable,

and

as limited surface exploration and diamond drilling has confirmed a widespread area of porphyry-style copper mineralization,

the Chita Property has potential to host a significant porphyry copper-gold deposit. Further exploration work is therefore recommended.

11.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Phase 1A:

- 1) Lay out 35 kilometers of grid line, including approximately 2.5 kilometers of base line, 4.5 km of tie-lines, and 28 km of gridline. Line spacings would be 200 meters. The grid should be centered over the main mineralized zone.
- 2) Chainsaw cut and picket approximately 20 line kilometers of grid. (The remaining 15 kilometers of grid is above treeline).
- 3) Perform an induced polarization and resistivity survey over the grid (28 line km). The survey should be useful in detecting concentrations of disseminated sulphides and zones of alteration in the subsurface.
- 4) Perform a magnetometer and VLF-EM survey over the grid (28 line km). The survey should help to define lithological contacts, identify concentrations of magnetite, and define fault and shear zones.
- 5) Geologically map and rock sample the grid. All samples should be analyzed for gold, copper, and multi-element ICP.
- 6) Map and prospect the non-gridded areas of the property.
- 7) Collect stream sediments and pan concentrate samples from all drainages.

11.0 RECOMMENDATIONS (cont)

Phase 2:

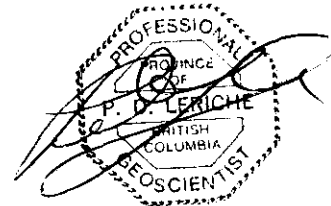
Based on identification of drill targets from previous work and the recommended Phase 1, Phase 2 should consist of diamond drilling to test mineralization at depth and further groundwork (gridding, soil sampling,, trenching, mag/VLF-EM, and induced polarization) to delineate additional drill targets.

12.0 PROPOSED BUDGET

Phase 1: Groundwork

Project Preparation		\$	2,000
Mobilization & demobilization		\$	9,000
Supervision		\$	5,000
Field Crew:		\$	27,060
includes 4 geotechnicians for grid layout and linecutting, plus 2 geologists and 2 prospectors for mapping and rock sampling			
Field Costs:		\$	19,485
includes Communications, Freight, Food and Accommodation, Supplies, Equipment and ATV rentals, Vehicles			
Assays & Analysis:		\$	4,030
Sub-Contractors:			
IP Survey	\$ 33,600		
Mag/VLF Survey	\$ <u>9,000</u>	\$	42,600
Report:		\$	6,900
Administration, incl Overhead and Profit		\$	<u>13,900</u>
Sub-Total		\$	129,975
Allowance for 7% G.S.T.		\$	<u>9,100</u>
TOTAL		\$	139,075

Rounded to \$ 140,000.

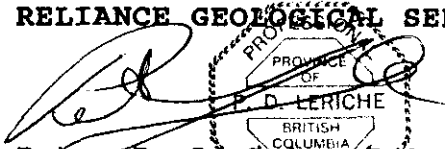


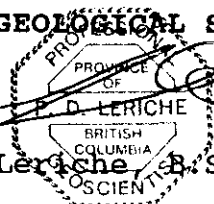
CERTIFICATE

I, **PETER D. LERICHE**, of 3125 West 12th Avenue, Vancouver, B.C., V6K 2R6, do hereby state that:

1. I am a graduate of McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario, with a Bachelor of Science Degree in Geology, 1980.
2. I am registered as a member in good standing with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia.
3. I am a Fellow in good standing with the Geological Association of Canada.
4. I have actively pursued my career as a geologist for twelve years in British Columbia, Ontario, the Yukon and Northwest Territories, Montana, Oregon, Alaska, Arizona, Nevada and California.
5. The information, opinions, and recommendations in this report are based on 1991 fieldwork carried out under my direction, and on published and unpublished literature. I visited the subject property on January 25 and 26, 1991.
6. I have no interest, direct or indirect, in the subject claims or the securities of Seguro Consulting Inc or United Mineral Services Ltd.

RELIANCE GEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC.


Peter D. Leriche, B.Sc., P.Geo.



Dated at North Vancouver, B.C., this 28th day of February, 1992.

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Information Circular on the Taseko Property.

RELIANCE GEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC.

241 EAST 1ST STREET
NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C.
V7L 1B4

TEL: (604) 984-3663
FAX: (604) 988-4653

ITEMIZED COST STATEMENT

CHITA PROJECT (J709)

Project preparation		\$	200
Mobilization and demobilization (includes transportation, and wages)		\$	1,065
Field Crew:			
Field Geologists	no charge for 2 days	\$	-0-
Prospector	\$ 250/day x 1 day	\$	250
(J. Fleishman: June 8, 1991)			
Field Costs:			
Helicopter	\$ 725/hr x 3 hrs	\$2,175	
Communications	\$ 25/day x 3 days	\$	75
Food & accommodation	\$ 70/day x 3 days	\$	210
Supplies	\$ 15/day x 3 days	\$	45
Vehicle (standby)	\$ 20/day x 3 days	\$	<u>60</u>
		\$	2,565
Assays & Analysis:			
26 rock samples @ \$17/sample		\$	<u>442</u>
(FA/AA for Au and 30 element ICP)		\$	442
Report:			
Drafting and map preparation		\$	250
Report writing and editing		\$	600
Word processing, copying, binding		\$	<u>200</u>
		\$	1,050
Administration, incl overhead and profit		\$	<u>836</u>
Sub-total		\$	6,408
plus 7% G.S.T.		\$	<u>449</u>
TOTAL		\$	<u>6,857</u>

APPENDIX A

SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

Sample Descriptions

- 12301 5' chip across outcrop of sil., Ksp altered F.P. with 3% cp, (dissem. and fracture fillings) also po.
- 12302 25m chip-grab of talus between 12301 and 12252 clay altered intrusive F.P. with fine carb str. and trace cp,po.
- 12303 8m chip across salmon coloured clay altered F.P. with 5% py
- 12304 5m chip across small outcrop-trench of carb, clay altered F.P. with large blebs of py,cp,cc (sulfides replacing F.P's ?) @ Chita 91-JR01
- 12305 6m + 3m chip
same as 12304
- 12306 grab of mal. stained F.P. with minor py,cp from sloughed in pit and trench
- 12307 rusty, mal and Mn stained seds with trace cp,py from same trench as 12306
- 12308 magnesite? - heavy, buff coloured - with mal, az staining from same trench as 12306
- 12309 sed bx with interstitial py, tr cp
- 12310 grab- chip along 100m long trench of pyic F.P. with tr cp?
- 12311 10m grab- chip of rusty F.P. with 2-3% py
- 12312 5m chip- grab of F.P. with py, tr cp from trench
- 12251 grab of altered F.P. with cp (dissem and fracture fillings), tr po, tr bn
- 12252 8-10m chip across outcrop of ser., Fe carb altered F.P., sil. zones, with py, po, tr cp and bn
- 12253 8-10m chip across altered Q.F.P. with yellow quartz eyes, tr py, cp, po, bn

Sample Descriptions (cont.)

- 12254 10-12m chip at 350° of Ksp, Fe carb altered breccia unit with py cp, bn mal az, interstitial cc. at Chita-JR-02, DDH site.
- 12255 15m chip at 060° of Ksp altered F.P. with py, cp
- 12256 20m chip at 350° of carb, Ksp altered bx unit near F.P. contact
- 12257 5m chip of F.P. along north trending trench with py
- 12258 10m chip of pyritic hornfelsed seds, limonite, tr py in blebs, at contact
- 12259 10m chip of sericitic silicious F.P. - Q.P. with tr py, cp
- 12260 10-15m wide rusty shear in andesite tuff, carb crackle texture and veinlets, tr py

RX 050151 CHITA CREEK @ 7080' asl; Feldspar porphyry, pervasively carbonatized; vague intrusive breccia with clasts difficult to discern; 2% disseminated pyrite as cubes up to 3 mm; orange brown weathering

RX 050152 CHITA CREEK @7060'asl; By old diamond drill site; breccia zone; hornfelsed dark grey fine grained argillite clasts in matrix of feldspar biotite porphyry with disseminated and patchy pyrite (2%) and rare chalcopyrite

RX 050153 CHITA CREEK @same site as 050152; float talus of biotite feldspar porphyry with disseminated pyrite, rare chalcopyrite, cut by quartz veins up to 2 mm thick

Chita 91-JR01 Chip over .5m same as sample 12304.

Chita 91-JP02 Chip over 1m same as sample 12254.

APPENDIX B

ANALYTICAL REPORTS AND TECHNIQUES

SSBACHER LABORATORY LTD.

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

2225 S. Springer Ave., Burnaby,
British Columbia, Can. V5B 3N1
Ph:(604)299-6910 Fax:299-6252

To :

Certificate: 91170
Invoice: 20303
Date Entered: 91-07-11
File Name:
Page No.: 1

Project:
Type of

SAMPLE NAME	PPM MO	PPM CU	PPM PB	PPM ZN	PPM AC	PPM NI	PPM CO	PPM MN	X FE	PPM AS	PPM U	PPM AU	PPM HG	PPM SR	PPM CD	PPM SB	PPM BI	PPM V	X CA	X P	PPM LA	PPM CR	X MG	PPM BA	X TI	X AL	X NA	X K	X SI	PPM W	PPM BE	PPM AU	PPB AA
12251	35	3499	9	87	1.0	35	34	119	3.88	4	5	ND	ND	30	1	2	7	68	0.56	0.08	7	65	1.06	102	0.05	0.98	0.07	0.54	0.02	2	1	140	grab Hand
12252	14	713	12	43	0.2	24	16	150	2.51	5	5	ND	ND	39	1	5	8	53	1.26	0.08	6	40	0.72	244	0.01	0.41	0.04	0.20	0.01	1	1	5	chip
12253	4	244	6	36	0.1	21	10	229	2.40	6	5	ND	ND	34	1	2	2	63	1.32	0.10	11	47	0.89	216	0.03	0.71	0.07	0.23	0.01	1	1	5	bx
12254	63	1410	13	48	0.9	35	17	160	3.08	19	5	ND	ND	43	1	2	9	61	0.99	0.11	18	49	0.87	152	0.03	0.82	0.06	0.25	0.01	3	1	20	bx
12255	18	1462	17	48	1.1	27	28	280	2.50	22	5	ND	ND	122	2	5	2	43	2.73	0.13	13	35	1.05	126	0.01	0.41	0.05	0.18	0.01	5	1	10	
12256	14	937	14	52	0.6	29	16	310	2.08	13	5	ND	ND	87	2	4	2	52	2.14	0.11	12	34	0.97	176	0.01	0.62	0.03	0.15	0.01	3	1	5	
12257	3	50	3	77	0.1	19	11	180	2.23	16	5	ND	ND	30	2	3	2	54	0.41	0.10	5	40	1.02	29	0.12	1.06	0.03	0.05	0.02	1	1	5	
12258	3	64	2	38	0.1	16	8	178	3.37	6	5	ND	ND	17	1	2	2	86	0.25	0.10	5	41	1.44	38	0.12	1.40	0.07	0.07	0.01	1	1	5	
12259	6	65	5	54	0.1	42	11	257	3.21	49	5	ND	ND	86	1	2	2	65	0.85	0.12	8	37	1.16	77	0.01	3.24	0.35	0.18	0.03	1	2	5	

12301	42	2251	7	74	0.8	35	19	129	2.92	2	5	ND	ND	21	1	3	2	88	0.63	0.11	6	22	1.26	180	0.12	1.24	0.07	0.65	0.01	5	1	70	5'
12302	20	704	12	59	0.1	31	23	196	3.32	11	5	ND	ND	38	1	2	2	65	1.21	0.13	10	20	0.70	471	0.02	0.74	0.06	0.25	0.02	7	1	5	25m
12303	3	56	14	35	0.1	21	9	170	2.49	13	5	ND	ND	52	1	4	4	33	1.80	0.10	8	13	0.75	142	0.01	0.30	0.05	0.12	0.01	10	1	5	8m
12304	4	705	11	42	0.4	20	20	300	2.23	2	5	ND	ND	105	1	2	2	53	3.21	0.12	8	14	1.27	125	0.01	0.29	0.05	0.12	0.01	4	1	5	5m
12305	3	380	10	38	0.1	18	9	267	1.80	2	5	ND	ND	98	1	10	2	48	3.12	0.11	8	11	1.34	77	0.01	0.34	0.05	0.07	0.01	9	1	5	6m
12306	29	4151	11	84	0.5	63	40	232	3.06	2	5	ND	ND	31	1	8	2	76	0.39	0.10	7	20	0.80	321	0.08	0.95	0.07	0.42	0.01	4	1	5	grab intro
12307	42	4353	6	78	0.3	50	28	166	2.58	2	5	ND	ND	12	1	5	2	51	0.07	0.04	4	11	0.41	236	0.01	0.87	0.05	0.35	0.02	1	1	5	sed 5 - 20m
12308	10	1802	10	21	0.1	14	9	80	0.56	4	5	ND	ND	9	1	16	7	5	0.19	0.01	1	33	0.08	77	0.01	0.10	0.01	0.02	0.01	1	1	5	magnete
12309	5	1213	39	61	0.5	57	38	124	15.63	28	5	ND	ND	22	2	6	56	98	1.12	0.96	12	56	0.72	37	0.01	2.82	0.09	0.06	0.01	21	2	10	sulf bx
12310	5	434	7	23	0.1	22	11	67	3.03	5	5	ND	ND	30	1	3	2	67	0.31	0.10	3	14	1.20	34	0.07	1.39	0.13	0.15	0.01	1	1	5	off int.
12311	5	129	11	23	0.1	25	12	103	2.86	2	5	ND	ND	39	1	3	4	74	0.41	0.09	4	13	1.15	103	0.14	1.46	0.16	0.62	0.01	1	1	5	"
12312	5	562	8	32	0.8	14	9	52	2.68	10	5	ND	ND	23	1	5	2	50	0.39	0.10	5	9	1.06	32	0.01	1.24	0.09	0.10	0.01	2	1	5	" 5m

CERTIFIED BY:

[Signature]

1-16-91 TUE 1:24 PM
 ROY
 COIER
 LABS
 P-01

GEOMETRICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

File # 91-1800 Page 1

Analysis by ICP-AES

SAMPLE#	No				Ag	Ni Co Mn Fe				La	Li Au Th Sr				Ce	Sb Bi V Ca				Zr	Ba				B	Al Mo K				Au*	
	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm		ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm		%	ppm	ppm	ppm		ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm		ppm	%	ppm	ppm		%	ppm	ppm	%		%
RK 050151	2	513	5	249	3	22	20	326	2.00	14	5	ND	2	139	2	4	2	41	3.01	059	6	14	1.16	76	0	5	.25	.83	.09	1	9
RK 050152	63	2395	3	18	9	32	7	194	3.13	5	5	ND	2	39	7	4	2	67	.99	04	20	54	1.46	93	89	3	1.25	.04	.37	32	25
RK 050153	215	3619	2	18	18	35	18	152	4.42	28	5	ND	2	37	12	5	2	71	.98	054	6	47	1.43	54	14	2	1.16	.05	.50	2	28
STANDARD C/AU-R	18	62	38	132	7.0	74	33	1057	4.00	38	16	6	39	52	10.8	15	20	56	.49	099	38	58	.91	179	09	31	1.95	.06	.15	11	460

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 NI FE SA CA P LA CR NG BA TI B U AND LIMITED FOR NA K AND AL AU DETECTION LIMIT BY ICP IS 3 PPM.
 - SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK AU* ANALYSIS BY ACID LEACH/AA FROM 20 GM SAMPLE.

DATE RECEIVED: JUN 17 1991 DATE REPORT MAILED: *June 26/91* SIGNED BY: *C. Chung*, D. TOYE, C. LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS



2036 Columbia Street
 Vancouver, B.C.
 Canada V5Y 3E1
 Phone (604) 879-7878
 Fax (604) 879-7898

R E P O R T S U M M A R Y

Report:[9100210 R]

A N A L Y T I C A L R E P O R T

=====

Origin

Inception Date:[Jun 13, 1991]

```

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Client:[ 200 | Reliance Geological Services Ltd. ]
Contact:[ | John Fleishman ]
Project:[ 0 | 709 ]
Amount/Type:[ 2 | Rock Chip -Rock Reject Stored 3 Mon ]
[ | -Soil Reject Discarded ]
  
```

Analytical Requisition

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Geochemical:[ ICP(AqR)30 ]
Assay:[ Au(FA/AAS 20g) ] ICP:[ 30 ]
Comments:[ None ]
  
```

Delivery Information

Reporting Date:[Jun 14, 1991]

Principal Destination (Hardcopy,Fascimile,Invoice)

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-----
Company:[ Reliance Geological Services Ltd. ]
Address:[ 241 East 1st Street ]
City/Province:[ North Vancouver, BC ]
Country/Postal:[ V7L 1B4 ]
Attention:[ John Fleishman ]
Fascimile:[ (604)988-4653 ]
  
```

Secondary Destination (Hardcopy)

```

-----
Company:[ ]
Address:[ ]
City/Province:[ ]
Country/Postal:[ ]
Attention:[ ]
Fascimile:[ ]
  
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1 data pages in this report.

Approved by: 

B.C. Certified Assayers

iPL CODE: 910614-16:20:19

Report: 9100210 R Reliance Geological Services Ltd.

Project: 709

Page 1 of 1

Section 1 of 2

Sample Name	Type	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	As ppm	Sb ppm	Hg ppm	Mo ppm	Tl ppm	Bi ppm	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Ni ppm	W ppm	Ba ppm
Chita 91-JR1	Rock Chip	10	0.4	961	4	26	11	<5	<3	7	<10	<2	0.1	20	24	<5	84
Chita 91-JR2	Rock Chip	20	0.5	1408	<2	23	13	<5	<3	45	<10	<2	0.3	13	39	42	43

Minimum Detection	5	0.1	1	2	1	5	5	3	1	10	2	0.1	1	1	5	2
Maximum Detection	10000	100.0	20000	20000	20000	10000	1000	10000	1000	1000	10000	10000.0	10000	10000	1000	10000
Method	FA/AAS	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP

-- = Not Analysed unr = Not Requested ins = Insufficient Sample

2036 Columbia Street
 Vancouver, B.C.
 Canada V5Y 3E1
 Phone (604) 879-7878
 Fax (604) 879-7898



Report: 9100210 R Reliance Geological Services Ltd.

Project: 709

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Section 2 of 2

Sample Name	Cr ppm	V ppm	Mn ppm	La ppm	Sr ppm	Zr ppm	Sc ppm	Ti %	Al %	Ca %	Fe %	Mg %	K %	Na %	P %
Chita 91-JR1	66	56	308	6	150	2	7	<0.01	0.40	3.38	2.65	1.46	0.13	0.04	0.08
Chita 91-JR2	99	83	154	13	33	1	8	0.06	1.39	0.75	3.62	1.39	0.39	0.06	0.07

Minimum Detection	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Maximum Detection	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	1.00	5.00	10.00	5.00	10.00	10.00	5.00	5.00
Method	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP

-- = Not Analysed unr = Not Requested ins = Insufficient Sample



2036 Columbia Street
 Vancouver, B.C.
 Canada V5Y 3E1
 Phone (604) 879-7878
 Fax (604) 879-7898

Method of Gold analysis by Fire Assay / AAS

- (a) 20.0 to 30.0 grams of sample is mixed with a combination of fluxes in a fusion pot. The sample is then fused at high temperature to form a lead "button".
- (b) The precious metals are extracted by cupellation. Any Silver is dissolved by nitric acid and decanted. The gold bead is then dissolved in boiling concentrated aqua regia solution heated by a hot water bath.
- (c) The gold in solution is determined with an Atomic Absorption Spectrometer. The gold value, in parts per billion, is calculated by comparison with a set of known gold standards.

QUALITY CONTROL

Every fusion of 24 pots contains 22 samples, one internal standard or blank, and a random reweigh of one of the samples. Samples with anomalous gold values greater than 500 ppb are automatically checked by Fire Assay/AA methods. Samples with gold values greater than 10000 ppb are automatically checked by Fire Assay/Gravimetric methods.

Method of ICP Multi-element Analyses

- (a) 0.50 grams of sample is digested with diluted aqua regia solution by heating in a hot water bath for 90 minutes, then cooled, bulked up to a fixed volume with demineralized water, and thoroughly mixed.
- (b) The specific elements are determined using an Inductively Coupled Argon Plasma spectrophotometer. All elements are corrected for inter-element interference. All data are subsequently stored onto computer diskette.
- * Aqua regia leaching is partial for Al, Ba, Ca, Cr, Fe, K, Mg, Mn, Na, P, Sn, Sr and W.

QUALITY CONTROL

The machine is calibrated using six known standards and a blank. Another blank, which was digested with the samples, and a standard are tested before any samples to confirm the calibration. A maximum of 20 samples are analysed, and then a standard, also digested with the samples, is run. A known standard with characteristics best matching the samples is chosen and tested. Another 20 samples are analysed, with the last one being a random reweigh of one of the samples. The standard used at the beginning is rerun. This procedure is repeated for all of the samples.



Lower
Taseko
Lake

CHITA 1 CHITA 2

CHITA 3 CHITA 4

CHITA
Creek

12254/1410,20
12255/1462,10
12256/1617,5
RX050152/2395,25
RX050153/3819,20
BTJR/1961,10

LEGEND

- mineralized zone (Bethlehem, 1969)
- copper soil anomaly (< 119 ppm) (Barrier Reef, 1980)
- copper soil anomaly (< 419 ppm) (Barrier Reef, 1980)
- percussion drill hole (Bethlehem, 1970)
- diamond drill hole (Bethlehem, 1969)
- diamond drill hole (Philips Dodge, 1963)

- creek
 - road
 - contour (250 ft interval)
 - claim boundary
- * JR2/1802,5-SAMPLE No./Cu(ppm),Au(ppb)

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

22,251
SCALE 1:5000
0 50 100 200 metres
0 50 100 200 feet

SEGURO CONSULTING INC.
UNITED MINERAL SERVICES LTD.
CHITA PROPERTY
CLINTON M.D., B.C.
COMPILATION MAP
AND ISOTOPIC GEOCHEMISTRY T.K.
Scale: 1:5000 N.T.S. Geologist: S.G./4/5 Date: March/79
RELIANCE GEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC.