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GEOCHEMICAL ASSESSMENT	REPORT		

on the

OSI

Claim Group

SUB-REJORDER MA # Wayyy JUN 1 1992

Omineca Mining Division

NTS 94C/4E

56° 05'N, 126° 35'W

for

MAJOR GENERAL RESOURCES LTD.

and

VARITECH RESOURCES TO CLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT

Ed McCrossa

F.G.A.C., P.Geo.

June 7, 1992

SUMMARY

The assessment program was successful in identifying several anomalous locations within the OSI claim group. These geochemical anomalies are coincident with an airborne magnetometer anomaly that is centred above the OSI 5 claim.

The properties are well located 200 km north of Fort St. James close to the Omineca Mining road and established logging camps and airstrips, as well as, lakes that can be utilized for float plane access.

The properties lie within the Hogem Batholith of the Omineca Belt which was initially explored for porphyry copper-gold deposits in the 1960's and 1970's, when the Major General - Varitech Tam deposit and the nearby Lorraine deposit of Kennecott Canada were discovered. In the last three years, the belt has seen a renewed level of exploration activity due to the success of Continental Gold in outlining a large, low grade, copper-gold porphyry deposit at Mt. Milligan, which dramatically improved the reward/risk ratio for porphyry exploration in the Omineca camp.

The Lorraine and Tam deposits occur within mafic rich, foliated syenitic migmatites of the Duckling Creek Syenite Complex in the Hogem Batholith. The syenite complex trends northwesterly from the deposits and field data indicates that mafic phases of the Hogem Batholith are also present on the OSI claims.

Hence, the properties have significant precious metal and/or porphyry copper-goldsilver potential and a detailed program of geological, geochemical, and geophysical surveys is recommended for the claim groups.

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INTRODUCTION

The OSI claims are located 24 km. northwest of the Kennecott Canada Inc. Lorraine deposit and 12 km northwest of the Major General Resources Ltd. and Varitech Resources Ltd. Tam deposit.

The Lorraine deposit contains published reserves of 10 million tons with 0.67% Cu and 0.006 oz/t Au.

The Tam deposit consists of 7.2 million tons grading 0.55% Cu and 0.12 oz/t Ag.

This assessment report is based upon sampes obtained from the claim groups during August, 1991 by Varitech Resources Ltd.

A total of 50 samples were collected and included 14 silt and 36 rock.

The Annual Work Approval number for the OSI 3-7, 10 mineral claims during 1991 was PRG-1991-1300149-4-5301.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The OSI claims are situated within the Omineca Mountains approximately 200 km northwest of Prince George, B.C. (Figure 1).

The properties can be accessed by the Omineca Mining Road which continues north from Ft. St. James to the Cheni, Shasta, and Kemess deposits in the Toodogone Mining Camp.

The road passes through the Osilinka River Valley and along the western shoreline of Uslika Lake. From there, a helicopter lift is necessary to reach the claims which are located approximately 25 km west of the lake.



PHYSIOGRAPHY

Physiographically, the claims extend form relatively mature valley bottoms, with an approximate elevation of 1050 m, to sparsely vegetated alpine ridges exceeding 2,000 m in height.

Above the treeline (1500 m) coarse, blocky talus and ridgecrests are encountered.

CLAIM DATA

Claim outlines are included in Figure 2 and claim details are listed below.

Table 1

Claim Name	Record No.	No. of Units	Staking Date	*Expiry Date
OSI 3	12028	20	June 14/90	Tune 14/03
	12020	20	June 14/90	
OSI 4	12029	4	June 14/90	June 14/93
OSI 5	12030	20	June 14/90	June 14/93
OSI 6	12353	20	Aug. 01/90	Aug. 01/93
OSI 7	12354	4	Aug. 01/90	Aug. 01/93
OSI 10	12357	2	Aug. 01/90	Aug. 01/93

* expiry dates include this assessment application.



<u>HISTORY</u>

During the late 1960's and 1970's the Hogem Batholith was explored for copper and molybdenum mineralization by Union Miniere Explorations and Mining Corp. Ltd. (UMEX) and their joint venture partner Wenner Gren.

The work consisted of reconnaissance soil and silt sampling and geological mapping. Some detailed soil grids, silt surveys, and geological maps were compiled in anomalous areas.

In 1972, airborne magnetometer data was collected over the Hogem Batholith by the G.S.C. which indicated an anomaly of 2,000 gammas centred above the OSI 5 claim.

During 1990, Major General Resources Ltd. and Varitech Resources Ltd. formed the Hogem Joint Venture to acquire properties encompassing the most prospective areas indicated by the UMEX data.

In 1991; 147 soil, 11 heavy mineral concentrate, 10 silt and 9 rock samples were collected from the claims for assessment.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY & MINERALIZATION

The claim group is located in the Quesnel Trough which consists of Mesozoic volcanics with related intrusions and hosts several producing copper-gold alkaline porphyry deposits (Figure 3).

In the study area, the Quesnel Trough is bordered by highly deformed Proterozoic and Paleozoic strata east of the Manson fault zone and by deformed upper Paleozoic strata west of the Pinchi fault.

More specifically, the claims lie within the Hogem Batholith which is a composite plutonic complex of Upper Triassic to Lower Cretaceous age. Intrusive compositions range from the oldest diorites (which include minor gabbro, pyroxenite and hornblendite phases) to the youngest leucocratic syenites and quartz syenites. The more acidic members occur axially and the basic lithologies are located peripherally within the batholithic complex. For a more detailed discussion of the Hogem Batholith see Garnett (1978).



The Takla Group, consisting of andesitic to basaltic volcanics of late Triassic age, was intruded by the batholith and occurs as slivers within the Pinchi fault zone and in contact with the intrusion along its eastern margin.

Copper mineralization within the Hogem Batholith consisting of chalcopyrite, bornite, chalcocite, covellite and malachite is associated with the syenitic phases and their related potash feldspar alteration zones. Gold and silver are commonly present with the sulphides which occur as disseminations and fracture filings in hybrid rocks, that are also described as migmatites and/or foliates, within the Duckling Creek and Chuchi syenites.

The Duckling Creek Syenite Complex contains the Kennecott Lorraine and Major General - Varitech Tam deposits.

The Lorraine deposit consists of 10 million tons grading 0.67% Cu and 0.006 oz/t Au that occurs predominantly as disseminated chalcopyrite and bornite within the mafic rich portions of foliated syenitic migmatites that are spatially associated with lenses of biotite pyroxenite and faults. Potash feldspathization and sericitization is pervasive and secondary biotite, chlorite, and epidote is widespread. Magnetite is a common accessory.

The Tam deposit contains reserves of 7.2 million tons with 0.55% Cu and 0.12 oz/t Ag that occurs as disseminations and fracture fillings of chalcopyrite, pyrite, and magnetite within foliated syenites. Potash feldspathization, sericitization, and secondary biotite are all associated with the mineralization.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY & MINERALIZATION

Detailed geological mapping of the OSI claim group has not been done to date, however, government maps indicate that most of the area is underlain by undifferentiated granitic rocks of the Hogem Batholith.

Lithologies noted on the property during the present study include pyroxenite - hornblendite, biotite pyroxenite, metavolcanics?, quartz monzodiorite, mesosyenite and leucosyenite.

The pyroxenites and biotite pyroxenites are magnetic and contain some finer grained "phases" which may be Takla metavolcanics. These rocks cover an approximate area of 3 to 4 square km in the northeast corner of Osi 5 and are probably the source of the aeromagnetic anomaly over that claim.

The pyroxenites were intruded (or rafted) by monzodiorites, mesosyenites, and leucosyenites and have been locally altered to epidote, chlorite, and biotite adjacent to the intrusive contacts. Northwesterly and northeasterly trending shears; up to 10m's wide within the pyroxenites; contain quartz and carbonate veins, as well as, epidote, carbonate, and potassic alteration.

The leucosyenites have K-spar cumulate textures and host minor quartz veins which have locally caused argillic, sericitic and silicic alteration.

A major structure, trending northwest through the centre of the OSI claim group, runs subparallel to the trend of the Osilinka River valley.

PROPERTY GEOCHEMISTRY

A total of 14 silt and 36 rock samples were collected from the OSI claims by Varitech Resources Ltd. during August, 1991 (Figure 4). They were analysed by Acme Analytical Laboratories for Au, Pt and 32 element ICP using standard rapid geochemical methods. The assay results are listed in Appendix I.

Detailed silt samples were taken at approximately 200 m intervals (depending upon the availability of suitable quantities of sample material) along two drainages that provided anamalous (Au) heavy mineral concentrate (HMC) samples during a geochemical program in June, 1991.

Rock samples were taken along the same drainages and from the remainder of the property. See Appendix I for rock sample descriptions.

The highest precious metal assay results for the one day property appraisal were derived from shears, quartz veins and/or carbonate veins. The best rock sample containing 2.2% Pb, 203 ppm Cu, 112 ppm Mo, 26.8 ppm Ag and 20 ppb Au (sample number 55551) was of sheeted quartz veinlets (in float) containing 10% pyrite and galena as fine grained concentrations.

The highest platinum assay of 213 ppb (55609) was derived from a 2 m wide shear, containing carbonate veining, within a fine grained pyroxenite or metavolcanic host.

The best copper assay of 627 ppm (55661) was taken from a leucosyenite dyke containing carbonate veinlets and low grade alteration products.

Another good copper assay of 512 ppm (55613) was from a talus sample of fine grained pyroxenite or metavolcanic containing disseminated pyrite, chalcopyrite, and malachite.

Detailed silt sampling of the anomalous HMC creeks HML0991 (26100 ppb Au, 61 ppb Pt, 107 ppm Cu) and HML0391 (10550 ppb Au, 53 ppm Cu) failed to duplicate the anomalous gold values for these drainages. Both streams are anomalous in copper, however, with assays ranging between 100 and 208 ppm for the HML0391 drainage, and 133 and 302 ppm for HML0991.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The assessment program was successful in identifying several anomalous locations within the OSI claim group. These geochemical anomalies are coincident with an airborne magnetometer anomaly of 2,000 gammas that is centred above the OSI 5 claim.

The properties are well located 200 km north of Fort St. James close to the Omineca Mining road and established logging camps and airstrips, as well as, lakes that can be utilized for float plane access.

The properties lie within the Hogem Batholith of the Omineca Belt which was initially explored for porphyry copper-gold deposits in the 1960's and 1970's, when the Major General - Varitech Tam deposit and the nearby Lorraine deposit of Kennecott Canada were discovered. In the last three years, the belt has seen a renewed level of exploration activity due to the success of Continental Gold in outlining a large, low grade, copper-gold porphyry deposit at Mt. Milligan, which dramatically improved the reward/risk ratio for porphyry exploration in the Omineca camp.

The Lorraine and Tam deposits occur within mafic rich, foliated syenitic migmatites of the Duckling Creek Syenite Complex in the Hogem Batholith. The syenite complex trends northwesterly from the deposits and field data indicates that mafic phases of the Hogem Batholith are also present on the OSI claims.

Hence, the properties have significant precious metal and/or porphyry copper-goldsilver potential and a detailed program of geological, geochemical, and geophysical surveys is recommended for the claim groups.

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Ed McCrossan, of 3328 W. 2nd Avenue, Vancouver, British Columbia hereby certify:

- 1. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia (1984) and hold a B.Sc. degree in geology.
- 2. I am presently employed as a consulting geologist with the ARC Resource Group of 401, 325 Howe Street, Vancouver, British Columbia.
- 3. I have been employed in my profession by various mining companies since graduation and have worked on projects in Canada, Hungary, Thailand, China, Australia, South America and Central America.
- 4. I am a member of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada, and a registered member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of B.C.
- 5. The recent data described in this report was collected by Varitech Resources Ltd., during August, 1991.
- 6. I do not own or expect to receive any interest (direct, indirect, or contingent) in the properties described herein nor in the securities of Varitech Resources Ltd. or Major General Resources Ltd., in respect of services rendered in the preparation of this report.
- 7. I consent to and authorize the use of the attached report and my name in the Company's Prospectus, Statement of Material Facts or other public documents.



<u>BIBLIOGRAPHY</u>

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- Pauwels, A. and Burgoyne, A. (1975): Assessment Report on Drilling and Mapping, UMEX.
- Peto, P. (1991): Geological, Geochemical, and Geophysical Assessment Report on the TAM Claim Group.

COST STATEMENT

Professional Fees:		
Ed McCrossan 2.5 days @ \$350/day	\$	875.00
Field Personnel Fees:		
Ed McCrossan 1 day @ \$350/day		350.00
Peter Peto 1 day @ \$300/day		300.00
Todd Armstrong 1 day @ \$250/day		250.00
Mike Lachance 1 day @ \$250/day		250.00
Field Equipment & Rental:		370.00
Transportation:		
Scheduled Flight		215.00
Helicopter 1.2 hrs @ \$650/hr		780.00
Truck Rental & Fuel:		80.00
Room & Board:		
4 man days @ \$60/day		240.00
Analyses:		
36 rock @ 16.75		605.00
14 silt @ 14.25		200.00
Drafting & Reproductions:		340.00
GST		339.00
Management, Office Supplies & Miscellaneous @ 5%	_	260.00
TOTAL	\$	5,454.00

APPENDIX I

Rock Sample Descriptions

Todd Armstrong	55551-55555
Peter Peto	55651-55662
Ed McCrossan	55601-55614
Mike Lachance	75052-75056

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55551	Quartz vein; white, massive; 20% py and galena in sub-parallel veinlets, fine grained crystals, rhythmically, layerd, flot in stream @ 3900'.
55552	Meso-syenite; fine grained equigranular; hornblende, biotite; massive; trace disseminated py; found @ 4100' in outcrop.
55553	Quartz vein; massive arbite; 5% py & trace galena in 2-3 mm wide veinlets; rusty attraction; found @ 5000' in rubble proximal to stream.
55554	Pyroxenite; ultramafic rock; magnetic; pyroxenes magnitite; biotite; epidote alteration; found abundantly in rubble along creek bed from 5050' to 5300'; but not in outcrops above the creek.
55555	Meso-syenite; medium grained equigranular; hornblende, biotite; 10% disseminated py's rusty vertical section of talus eroding from outcrop above; found @ 5800'N in sadle.
55651	Quartz vein outlining porphyritic leucosyenite; milky white; tr. chl.
55652	Chip sample (10 cm) of quartz vein within quartz syenite. Some limonitic stain.
55653	Sericitic porphyritic syenite.
55654	Quartz vein within leucosyenite. Float.
55655	Grab sample of a biotite, magnetite rich ultramafic cut by quartz veinlets.
55656	Sheared ultramafic.
55657	Peridotite dyke with limonitic staining.
55658	Grab sample of a strongly magnetic ultrabasic rock.
55659	Black, Schistose ultramafite.

55660	Recessive, limonitic granite dyke cutting leucosyenite. Trace of pyrite.
55661	Limonitic and argillic leucosyenite dyke cut by red carbonate veinlets. Fine grained mafics are chloritized.
55662	Magnetic ultramafite.
55601	Quartz vein within coarse porph. leucosyenite. Minor sericitic alteration.
55602	Quartz vein rubble as float (as in 55601).
55603	White quartz vein with some vugs containing fine quartz crystals coated with dark brown oxidation products.
55604	Sample of talus fines within leucosyenite and adjacent to contact with pyroxenite/hornblendite.
55605	Grab sample of pyroxenite/hornblendite. Biotite content approx 10%. Magnetic.
55606	Grab sample of a quartz feldspar porphyry dyke.
55607	Sheared pyroxenite with a sideritic/carbonate stain. Trace of diss. pyrite.
55608	Talus fines sample within pyroxenite.
55609	Grab sample from a 2 m. wide shear, containing carbonate veinlets, within pyroxenite.
55610	5-10m. wide shear within ultramafics. Shear contains epidote, carbonate & potassic alteration products.
55611	Talus sample. Metavolcanic breccia with hematized and chloritized slick surfaces and some coarse pyrite fragments.

55612	Fine grained pyroxenite or metavolcanic cut by quartz veinlets. Chlorite and lesser sericite alteration with 5% pyrite as coarse, euhedral concentrations.
55613	Talus sample of a very fine grained ultramafic or metavolcanic. Trace of pyrite, chalcopyrite, and malachite.
55614	Fine to medium grained quartz monzonite-diorite.

APPENDIX II

ASSAY

RESULTS

ACME ANALYT	ICAI	, LA	BORA	TOR	IES	LT	D.		852	E .	eas	TIN	GS	ST.	VAJ	1C0)	UVE	RB	.c.	V6A	1R(6	F	HON	E(60	4)2	253-	315	8 FA	X (6)	04)2	253-:	L716
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55612		54	24	57		17	24	380	4.96	88. 6	5	ND	3	140	.Z	2	2	111	1.51	.285	0	57	.78	192	15	2	-67	-08	.38 🛞	12	1	5]
55613		512	2	33	88 .0	10	20	2/0	2 05	880 0 9	2	NU	1	210	-8	2	2	2/9	2.07	-0/2	7	10	.00	106	14	2	.02	.00	.20 18	18 4 18 7		2	4
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55652	1	5	11	8		5	1	184	- 56	2	5	ND	1	6	.2	2	2	13	.03	.009	Z	5	.01	10	.01	2	.08	.03	.01	1 Z	1	1	5
55673	2	00	40	4	2004 B	4	4	107	- 27	2 2	2	ND	1	20 6		2	2	1	.00	002	2	4	.01	22	01	2	.22	-07	• I / 💥	1 2	1	1 7	4
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55656	1	1	23	170	.2	16	38	1674	9.72	9	5	ND	ż	581	1.1	2	ž	244	13.47	.459	7	10	2.37	65	.07	2	1.25	.01	.15	7 2	1	3	41
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55658		12	10	55	-2	18	40 70	475	11 81	20 8	5	ND	4	224	4	2	5	335	2 50	-400	11	14	2.03	215	18	<u>ک</u>	- 24	101	-1-2	2 2 1 5	1	3	12
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55660	10	169	7	42	1	5	10	846	2.64	2	5	ND	3	107	2	2	2	23	2.47	.084	10	5	.18	1172	.01	3	.54	.03	.22	1 2	1	4	3
55661	1	627	6	95	.9	6	19	1464	4.43	16	5	ND	1	142	.5	2	2	57	4.93	.146	12	4	.17	210	.02	8	.55	.02	.38	1 2	1	19	2
55447		177	4	57		,	19	776	15 72		5	ND	4	176		2	,	57/	2 08	528	0	1	44	01	1/	2	13	03	02	1. 2	1	1	8
75052	1	28	ס ז	40		- 4	10	304	2.87	10	5	ND	1	116	2	2	2	74	1 15	179	7 5	11	.40	152	17	2.	1_14	.07	14	長 2	1	י ג	1
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75054	1	54	3	33	20 P	7	9	353	2.28	2	5	ND	1	90	.2	2	ž	54	,85	.105	5	6	.56	85	14	3	.91	.06	.11 🖉	1 2	1	1	6
75055	1	2	2	29	.1	21	21	259	4.98	2	5	ND	1	109	.2	2	2	121	1.60	. 163	2	105	.92	150	. 16	2	.69	.08	.40	1 2	1	1	4
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STANDARD C/FA-10R	19	58	- 39	133	7.5	74	32	1059	4,00	42	19	7	39	52	18.6	15	21	56	.48	.090	39	58	.88	179	09	34 '	1.90	.06	.15	1 2	2	480	451
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ICP - .500 GRAM SAMPLE IS DIGESTED WITH 3NL 3-1-2 HCL-HN03-H20 AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR AND IS DILUTED TO 10 ML WITH WATER. THIS LEACH IS PARTIAL FOR MN FE SR CA P LA CR MG BA TI B W AND LIMITED FOR NA K AND AL. AU DETECTION LIMIT BY ICP IS 3 PPM. ASSAY RECOMMENDED FOR ROCK AND CORE SAMPLES IF CU PB ZN AS > 1%, AG > 30 PPM & AU > 1000 PPB

AU** PT** BY FIRE ASSAY & ANALYSIS BY ICP/GRAPHITE FURNACE. - SAMPLE TYPE: P1 ROCK P2 SILT

DATE RECEIVED: JUL 30 1991 DATE REPORT MAILED: Que 6/91 SIGNED BY.

B.TOYE, C.LEONG, J.WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS



NT 5100

NT 5400

STANDARD C/AU-S

1 48

Arc Resources Corp. PROJECT OSI NORTH FILE # 91-2959

2 48 .2 30 34 269 5.38

1 147 22 73 1 17 38 730 9.28

4 5 1 381

5 5 1 348

K W TL Hg Au** PT** Fe As U Th Sr Cd Sb Bi V Са P La Cr Mg Ba Ti B Al Na Mo Cu Pb Zn Ag Ni Co Mn SAMPLE# 7 X ppm X ppm X X ppm ppm ppm ppb ppb X pont pon pon pon pon pon pon pon % ppm ppm pon pon pon pon pon pon pon pon 8 21 .86 139 .09 2 1.18 .04 .15 2 4 2 150 1.65 .406 1 NM 3510 3 10 23 587 6.14 4 5 1 151 .3 2 6 1 100 20 84 2 1.29 .04 .17 .404 22 1.00 204 .10 2 1 172 2 4 143 1.87 9 1 1 7 NM 3610 1 130 22 97 .3 13 25 660 5.83 6 5 .5 11 .3 14 638 5.88 2 5 .4 2 2 144 1.98 .442 9 23 1.07 206 .10 2 1.28 .04 .18 1 2 1 4 7 26 1 184 NM 3820 1 137 27 99 2 5 136 2.22 .406 5 1.50 .04 .22 9 1 208 40 115 .5 16 28 3 5 1 206 .8 2 10 26 1.28 283 .10 1 1 1 NM 4000 801 5.54 9 18 1.06 186 .10 1 124 21 88 .3 11 22 614 4.89 2 5 1 163 .3 2 2 118 1.74 .352 2 1.41 .04 .16 1 2 1 3 5 NM 4200 1 69 13 61 .2 9 18 473 4.67 1 128 .3 🛛 2 2 112 1.35 .288 7 14 .80 96 .10 4 1.02 .05 .13 1 2 3 9 NM 4410 4 5 1 4 167 2.78 .717 11 27 1.27 176 .11 2 2 1.32 .05 .23 1 25 2 148 39 98 4 17 31 643 6.79 6 5 1 248 .8 2 1 1 NM 4590 3 4 185 2.51 .579 33 20 1.00 107 .10 2 1.26 .04 .15 2 1 4 6 95 26 91 11 11 26 665 7.73 2 5 1 216 .3 2 1 🖇 NM 4780 2 3 255 3.10 .998 11 29 .96 93 .10 2 .84 .03 .12 2 2 1 🕈 1 2 6 7 52 .1 20 39 332 12.85 3 -5 1 315 .4 NT 3900 1 147 9 51 .2 22 41 294 15.25 6 5 1 301 1.1 2 2 295 2.84 .929 11 26 .78 78 .10 2 .70 .03 .10 1 1 1 8 NT 4200 1 133 4 240 3.17 1.044 11 26 .96 111 .11 2 .78 .03 .16 8 53 .2 19 40 286 11.61 6 5 1 331 .7 2 1 2 1 5 NT 4500 1 185 2 210 3.36 1.086 11 29 1.17 149 .12 3 5 1 349 2 2 .89 .03 .22 1 🖁 2 1 2 8 NT 4800 1 302 8 51 .3 21 41 301 9.65 .6 .3 2 2 90 4.27 1.457 11 7 2.00 283 .10 2 1.28 .03 .57 2

19 57 37 133 7.2 70 34 1043 3.97 44 19 38 52 18.5 16 18 55 .48 .090 38 58 .88 176 .09 34 1.88 .06 .15 13 2

.8 2 5 174 2.65 .788 12 17 1.10 264 .09 2 1.56 .02 .16

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