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|----------|--------------|-----|
| LOG NO: | JUL 0 2 1992 | RD. |
| ACTION: | | |
| FILE NO: | | |



| | | |
|----------|----------------|-----|
| LOG NO: | SEP 2 8 1992 | RD. |
| ACTION: | <i>See map</i> | |
| FILE NO: | | |

PROSPECTING REPORT

ON

IROQUOIS MINERAL CLAIM

IROQUOIS I-4 POST CLAIM, 12 UNITS
RECORD # 10666

CARIBOO MINING DIVISION

NTS: 93J/14E

LATITUDE: 54° 50.6' N

LONGITUDE: 123° 10.6' W

OWNER: W. Brent McEwen

OPERATOR: W. Brent McEwen

AUTHOR: W. Brent McEwen

DATE: June 9, 1992

**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

22,392

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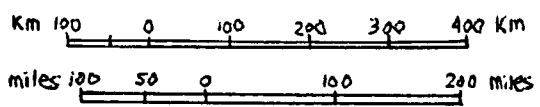
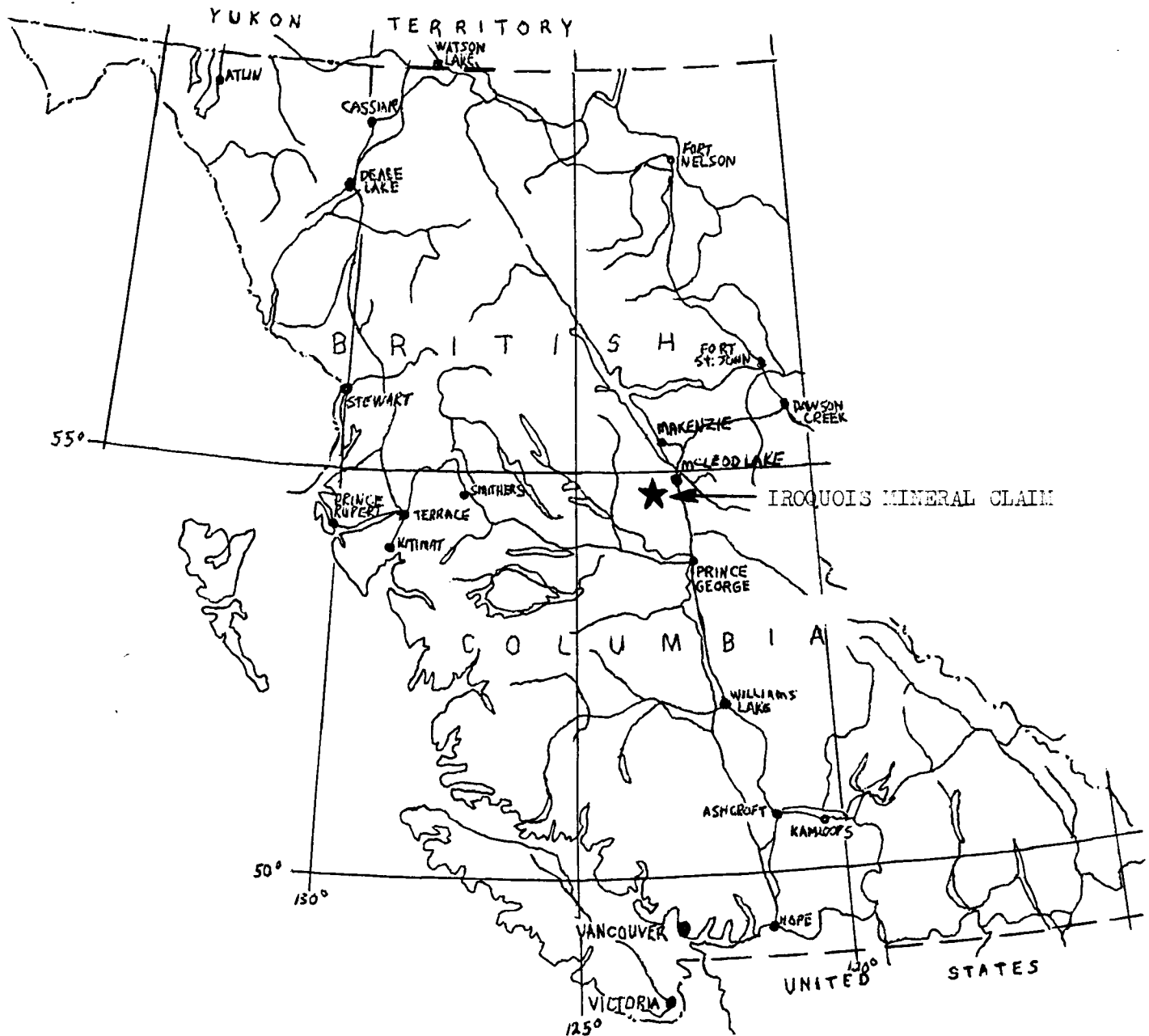
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INTRODUCTION:

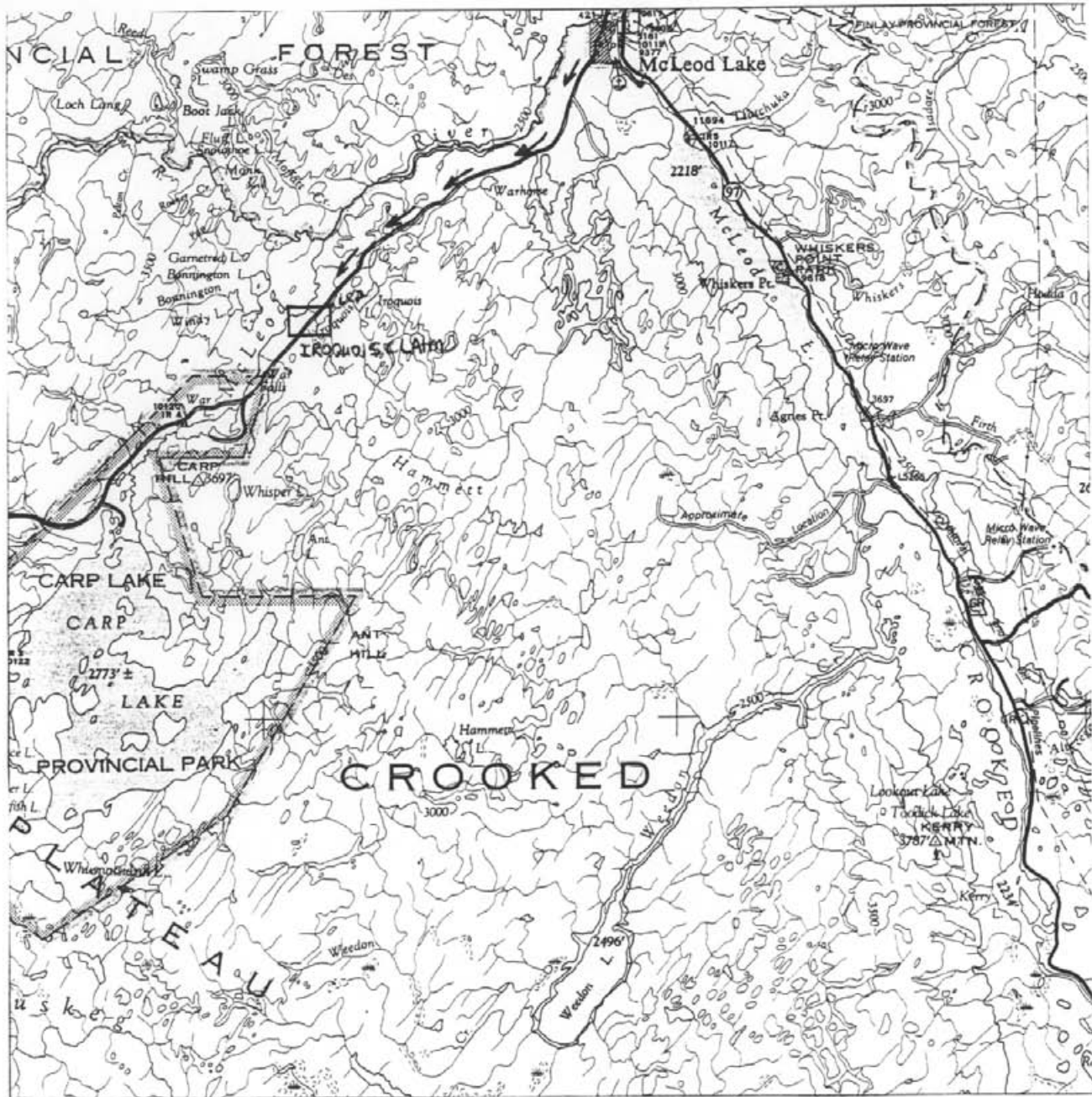
1. PROPERTY DESCRIPTION: The IROQUOIS MINERAL CLAIM consists of 1-4 post mineral claim consisting of 12 units, 4 West by 3 South, record # 10666 in the Cariboo Mining Division. The claim was staked and completed from June 20, 1990 to June 24, 1990 and are owned by the author W. Brent McEwen of RR # 1 Site 24 Comp 39 Prince George B.C. V2N - 2H8. The anniversary date of the Iroquois Mineral Claim is June 24, 1992. With the application of the work reported here- in the claim will be in good standing until June 24, 1993.

2. LOCATION AND ACCESS: The IROQUOIS MINERAL CLAIM is located approximate- ly 21 kilometers south-west of McLeod Lake on the Carp Lake Provincial Park Road. Access is made by driving north on Hyway 97 from Prince George to McLeod Lake and turning left onto the park road. Drive down the park road untill Iroquois Creek is reached and you will be on the claim. The legal corner post is on the left hand side of the road approximately 500 meters back towards McLeod Lake and into the treeline on the left 400 meters following the flag and blaze trail until the corner post is met. Current access is on good gravel road but is limited to summer use only dependant upon the road being plowed in win- ter months. Maps 1,2 and 3 show the claim relative to hyways, secondary roads and topography.

3. PHYSIOGRAPHY: The claim is located at an elevation of 2800 feet on the Iroquois Creek watershed. The area is covered by spruce, pine, balsam and pop- lar forests. Approximately one third of the claim is covered by swampy areas that have no trees at all. Pine is definately the dominating species of tree on this claim and is quite open on the higher areas away from the river and swamps. The area is quite benchy and appears to roll up and down in a series of anticlynes and synclynes. Extensive hardrock exposure is present along the McLeod River and the lower 300 meters of Iroquois Creek. The remainder of the



| | |
|------------------------|----------------|
| MAP 1 | |
| GENERAL LOCATION MAP | |
| IROQUOIS MINERAL CLAIM | |
| Drawn: WBM | Checked: WBM |
| Scale: As shown | Date: 06/08/92 |

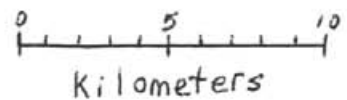


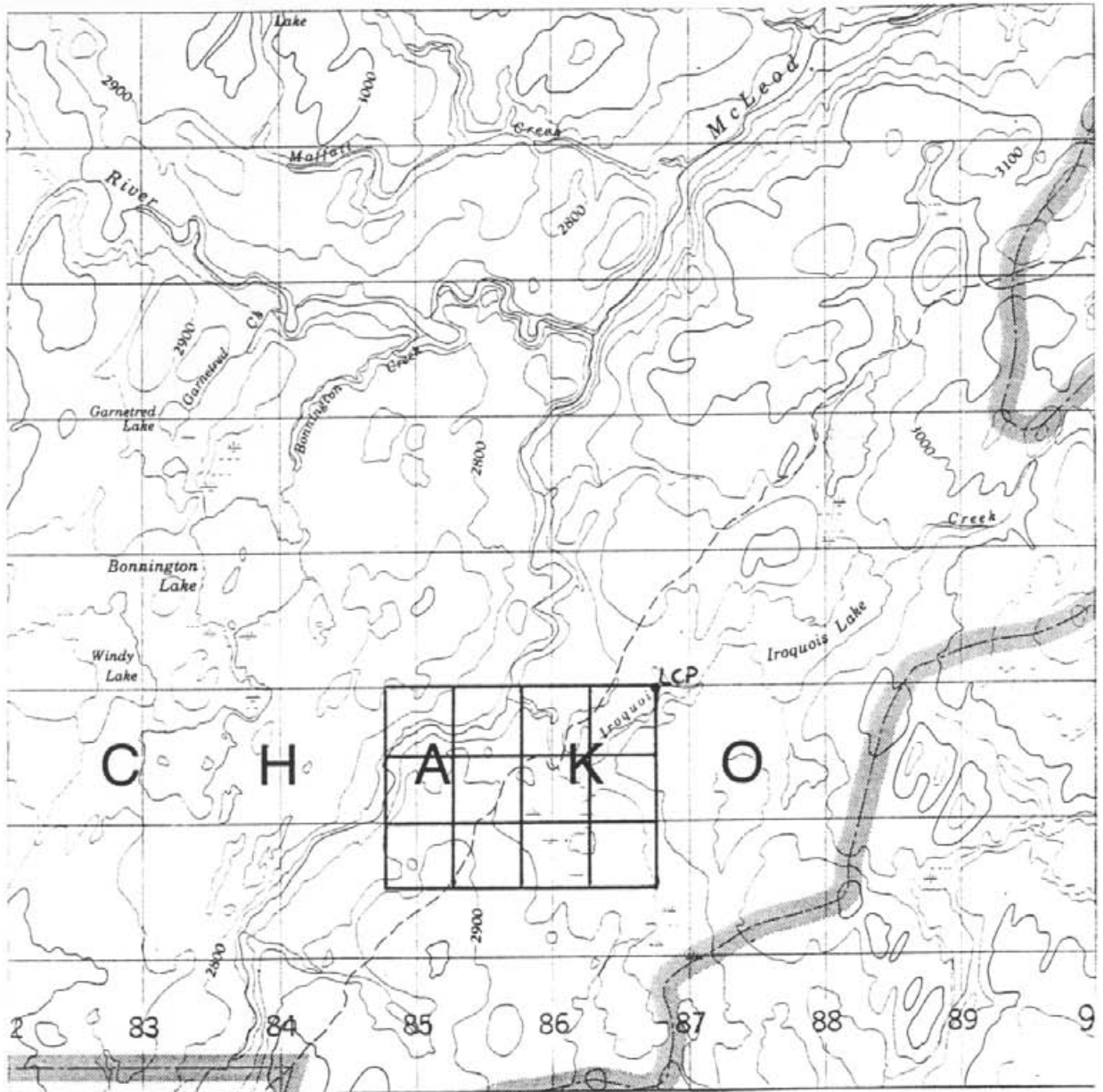
MAP 2

INDEX MAP

IROQUOIS MINERAL CLAIM

NTS 93J Scale - 1:250,000





MAP 3

DETAILED INDEX MAP

IROQUOIS MINERAL CLAIM

NTS: 93J/14 Scale - 1:50,000



claim is covered by an undetermined thickness of overburden with limited hardrock exposure. Large volumes of water that would provide an adequate source of water for exploration or mining purposes are available in the north-west corner of the claim from the Mcleod River. Iroquois Creek usually dries up in the second week of August and remains so until the middle of September. Hydro is not available at the claim but service is available to the north-east 21 kilometers at Mcleod Lake. Snowfall is moderate at Iroquois Creek with an annual snowfall of 1 to 2 meters in depth. The claim is usually snow free from June 15th to October 15th annually.

4. PREVIOUS WORK: In the summer of 1990 the author obtained a copy of the "Report Of The Minister Of Mines 1933". In the report was a map of the Mcleod River area and in the lower right hand corner it stated, "With report by Douglas Lay, 1933 Resident Mining Engineer, Hazelton B. C. - B. C. Department Of Mines". In the report it stated, "The Resident Engineer visited the area during the latter part of July, 1933, and four days were spent therein. Subsequent to this visit further discoveries of placer and lode gold were reported as being made on and in the vicinity of the McDougall River". Upon reading the report the author felt that the streams in the area of the discoveries that were not on staked ground deserved examination for possible heavy metal mineralization. Upon sample panning Iroquois Creek the author found traces of what appeared to be a heavy metal

that was light yellow in color. Moving further up the creek the author found exposed hardrock where the creek banks began to show steeper gradient. The hardrock along the creek level was broken by hammer and chisel along a fracture in the bedrock and the rocks and alluvial sediments were again sampled for possible heavy metals. More pieces of what appeared to be a yellow heavy metal were obtained from the fracture and they were much larger in size. One of the larger pieces of what appeared to be metal was placed on a small 1/2 inch steel plate and hammered to determine if it was malleable. It was determined by this that the piece that was hammered was indeed some type of malleable yellow metal. It flattened out into a thin foil like leaf and was able to be bent back and forth with tweezers without any fracture. These examinations were not assayed and the true composition of the pieces were not known. The author believed that they might be traces of possible gold mineralization so he felt that the creek was worth examining for further indications. Upon examining the outcrops directly above this area the author discovered an extensive system of quartz veins in what appeared to be a highly weathered metamorphic limestone. Five grab samples were taken from the lower part of the creek in the metamorphic rock and four grab samples were taken further up the creek from a dark black rock that had some visible mineralization in it. The samples were sent to a lab for analysis and the results, rock descriptions and sample site lo-

cations are shown in Appendix 1-90 and 2-90. (Appendix 1-90, lab results), (Appendix 2-90, Map 4, rock descriptions and sample site locations).

5 SCOPE OF PRESENT WORK: As a result of previous sampling and resultant gold values that were increasing the author had in mind a target area to undergo extensive search for a possible gold quartz occurrence. On June 7, 1991 the author obtained his yearly annual work approval number PRG-1991-1300157-4-5337 after previously applying for it under his, "Notice Of Work And Reclamation Program", for a mineral property. On July 14, 1991 the author returned to the creek and took a sample from the target area. This sample was numbered sample # 11 and was packaged and given in trust to a friend who mailed it to the lab for analysis as the author was also busy working on another project at the time. It was while moving from the other project on the evening of August 15th, 1991 that the results were obtained. The Au values had increased to 145 PPB. The following day the author was set up at the Iroquois Claim and began his planned work program for the 1991 season. The program involved extensive chipping of the bedrock in search for possible gold quartz occurrences. During this search the entire area in the lower canyon was chained, mapped and reassessed to provide a clearer picture of the geology. One target area at 130 m (See Map 5, Appendix 3-91) was inspected for heavy metals by cleaning away shallow overburden and examining the hardrock fractures. Eight days were spent cleaning the cracks in the 1 m

wide by 5 m long by .5 m deep trench. Two 1 m deep pits were also dug while following quartz veins that were carrying good chalcopyrite mineralization. All work was by hand methods.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:

By chip sampling the hardrock the author was able to determine the following. Iroquois creek in the lower canyon appears to follow around and on a contact of two different types of rock. The formation on the south-west side of the creek in unit 6 appears to be a limestone based body of rock that was being metamorphosized by an invading igneous body of what appears to be tonalite? The area along the contact is very twisted and intermixed as a result of the intense heat and pressure. Hundreds of quartz stringers are present in various widths from 1 to 30 cm in the lower canyon rock from where it first appears at 91.5 meters and then disappears again under overburden at 311 meters. The area **beside the creek** bed that was cleaned and inspected produced approximately 1 oz. of the unidentified soft yellow metal from its fractures. Five pieces of quartz that appeared as coarse chips also were found to be laced with the malleable yellow metal. None of these heavy metals were sent to a lab for analysis and are currently being retained by the author. One of the veins in the south-west bank at 235m appearing to be limonite? and decomposed quartz produced 1 pennyweight of the yellow metal from a pan sample. It was noted that the metal in the pan was extremely coarse and wiry. The location of sample 11 is shown on Map 5, Appen-

dix 3-91. The results and rock type notes (RT - 01, RT - 02, etc.) are shown in Appendix 4-91. The lab assay result is shown in Appendix 5-91.

CONCLUSION:

The author has concluded by the samples taken while prospecting that it may be possible that a quartz - gold occurrence could be found in the lower canyon of Iroquois creek. The area between 200 m to 300 m interests the author the most. No coarse yellow metal has been found trapped in the hardrock fractures above the 235 meter mark on the creek. Although one area at 130 meter showed good chalcopyrite mineralization the best showings are from 210 meter to 250 meter marks. Almost all of the quartz veins in this area show visible metals. The 3 meter wide intrusion of what appears to be an ultramafic rock of some type (has much visible olivine) is now also a target for future sampling as well as the porphyritic rock adjoining it from the 293 meter mark to where it disappears under the over burden at 311 meters. A creek alteration permit will be necessary to do any further exploration of the area between 200 meter to 300 meter as some trenching will be needed across the creekbed to expose further the mineralization. More hand work will be necessary to determine if the limonite veins are the metal carriers.

DETAILED COST STATEMENT

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Mobilisation and Demobilisation - 1 man-day @ \$120.56..... | \$ 120.56 |
| Work on Site (August 16th to Sept. 16th, 1991) 30 man-days @ \$120.56.... | \$ 3,616.80 |
| Field accomodations and meals - 30 man-days @ \$ 20.00..... | \$ 600.00 |
| Report typing, drafting, etc. 1 man-day @ \$120.56..... | \$ 120.56 |
| Report, maps, stationary and misc. costs..... | \$ 100.00 |
| Transportation - 250km by truck @ \$0.25..... | \$ 62.50 |

TOTAL COSTS - \$ 4,620.42

AUTHORS CERTIFICATE:

I, WILLIAM BRENT MCEWEN, of RR # 1, Site 24, Comp 39, Prince George B.C.

do hereby certify that:

- I am a independant prospector and free miner.
- I am a rock and mineral collector.
- I have self taught myself rock and mineral knowledge by reading and field experiences over the past ten years.
- I personally conducted the work program reported herein and personally wrote this report based on that work.

Dated at Prince George, B.C. June 9, 1992



W. BRENT MCEWEN

BRENT MCEWEN ETK 90-48A

10041 EAST TRANS CANADA HWY.
 KAMLOOPS, B.C. V2C 2J3
 PHONE - 604-573-5700
 FAX - 604-573-4557

C/O PRINCE CITY AUTOBODY & GLASS LTD.
 2 - 193 ONGMAN RD.
 PRINCE GEORGE, B.C.
 2K 4K9

MARCH 14, 1990

VALUES IN PPM UNLESS OTHERWISE REPORTED

1 ROCK SAMPLE RECEIVED MARCH 12, 1990

| ETK# | DESCRIPTIONS | AG | AL(%) | AS | B | BA | BI | CA(%) | CD | CO | CR | CU | FE(%) | K(%) | LA | MG(%) | MN | MO | NA(%) | NI | P | PB | SB | SN |
|--------|--------------|----|-------|----|----|----|----|-------|----|----|-----|-----|-------|------|-----|-------|-----|----|-------|----|-----|----|----|-----|
| 48 - 1 | 41809 | .8 | 1.22 | 45 | <2 | 70 | <5 | 2.96 | 1 | 15 | 111 | 110 | 6.59 | .08 | <10 | 1.07 | 462 | 39 | .03 | 38 | 660 | 14 | 20 | <20 |

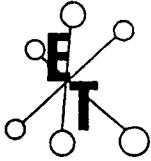
NOTE: < = less than

Frank J. Pezzotti
 ECO-TECH LABORATORIES LTD.
 Frank J. Pezzotti, A.Sc.T.
 B.C. Certified Assayer

SC90/K1

| SR | TI(%) | U | V | W | Y | ZN |
|----|-------|----|----|----|----|-----|
| 59 | <.01 | 20 | 46 | 20 | 13 | 211 |

30 ELEMENT ICP

**ECO-TECH LABORATORIES LTD.**

ASSAYING - ENVIRONMENTAL TESTING

10041 East Trans Canada Hwy., Kamloops, B.C. V2C 2J3 (604) 573-5700 Fax 573-4557

MARCH 14, 1990

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS ETK 90-48
=====

BRENT McEWEN
c/o PRINCE CITY AUTOBODY & GLASS LTD.
2- 193 ONGMAN RD.
PRINCE GEORGE, B.C.
V2K 4K9

SAMPLE # 1

SAMPLE IDENTIFICATION: 1 ROCK sample received MARCH 12, 1990

| ET# | Description | Au (ppb) | Pt (ppb) | Pd (ppb) |
|--------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 48 - 1 | 1 | 5 | <5 | 10 |

NOTE: < = LESS THAN

For

ECO-TECH LABORATORIES LTD.
FRANK PEZZOTTI, A. Sc. T.
B.C. Certified Assayer

SC90/K1

AU, PT, PD GEOCHEM

.../14

ECO-TECH LABORATORIES LTD.

BRENT McEWEN - ETK90-178

10041 EAST TRANS CANADA HWY.
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PHONE - 604-573-5700
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C/O PRINCE CITY AUTOBODY & GLASS LTD.
2 - 193 ONGHAN RD.
PRINCE GEORGE, B.C.
V2K 4K9

JUNE 21, 1990

VALUES IN PPM UNLESS OTHERWISE REPORTED

1 ROCK SAMPLE RECEIVED JUNE 18, 1990

| ETB | DESCRIPTIONS | AU(PPB) | PT(PPB) | PD(PPB) | AG AL(%) | AS | B | BA | BI | CA(%) | CO | CO | CR | CU | FE(%) | K(%) | LA | MG(%) | MN | MO | NA(%) | NI | P | PB | SB | SN | SR | TI(%) | U | V | W | Y | ZN | | |
|-----|--------------|---------|---------|---------|----------|-----|-----|----|-----|-------|----|------|----|----|-------|------|------|-------|-----|-----|-------|----|-----|----|------|----|----|-------|----|-----|-----|---|-----|---|-----|
| 178 | - 1 BC90 | 1 | 45 | (10) | (10) | 1.4 | .26 | 25 | 248 | 35 | (5 | 2.00 | (1 | 5 | 54 | 7 | 4.31 | .17 | (10 | .12 | 397 | 7 | .05 | (1 | 1840 | 10 | (5 | (20 | 73 | .02 | (10 | 8 | (10 | 5 | 112 |

NOTE: (= LESS THAN

Frank Pezzotti
ECO-TECH LABORATORIES LTD.
FRANK PEZZOTTI, A. S. T.
B.C. CERTIFIED ASSAYER

SC90/K2

AU, PT, PD GEOCHEM
30 ELEMENT ICP

.../15

ECO-TECH LABORATORIES LTD.

BRENT McEWEN - ETK 90-746

10041 EAST TRANS CANADA HWY.
 KAMLOOPS, B.C. V2C 2J3
 PHONE - 604-573-5700
 FAX - 604-573-4557

#2-193 ONGMAN RD.
 PRINCE GEORGE, B.C.
 V2K 4K9

DECEMBER 7, 1990

VALUES IN PPM UNLESS OTHERWISE REPORTED

8 ROCK SAMPLES RECEIVED DECEMBER 3, 1990

| ET# | DESCRIPTION | AG | AL(%) | AS | B | BA | BI | CA(%) | CD | CO | CR | CU | FE(%) | K(%) | LA | MG(%) | MN | MO | NA(%) | NI | P | PB | SB | SN | SR | TI(%) |
|---------|-------------|-----|-------|----|----|-----|----|-------|----|----|-----|----|-------|------|-----|-------|------|----|-------|-----|------|----|----|-----|-----|-------|
| 746 - 1 | SAMPLE # 3 | .2 | .86 | 5 | 10 | 25 | <5 | .49 | <1 | 25 | 331 | 30 | 3.41 | .02 | <20 | 1.60 | 548 | 4 | .05 | 325 | 150 | 6 | 10 | <20 | 13 | .0 |
| 746 - 2 | SAMPLE # 4 | .2 | .14 | <5 | 2 | 10 | <5 | .73 | <1 | 11 | 103 | 22 | 2.94 | .06 | <20 | .74 | 480 | 9 | .03 | 39 | 110 | 6 | 5 | <20 | 27 | <1.0 |
| 746 - 3 | SAMPLE # 5 | .2 | .95 | <5 | 10 | 20 | <5 | 7.72 | <1 | 10 | 42 | 35 | 1.84 | .03 | <20 | .76 | 739 | 3 | .03 | 19 | 540 | 24 | 5 | <20 | 221 | .0 |
| 746 - 4 | SAMPLE # 6 | 1.6 | .65 | 50 | 16 | <5 | <5 | 1.45 | 3 | 16 | 47 | 66 | 4.51 | .04 | <20 | .90 | 385 | 17 | .02 | 52 | 430 | 22 | 55 | <20 | 24 | <1.0 |
| 746 - 8 | SAMPLE #10 | .4 | 1.18 | 20 | 6 | 165 | <5 | 4.73 | 1 | 3 | 20 | 11 | 3.29 | .26 | 60 | .41 | 1867 | 3 | .03 | 18 | 7350 | 16 | 10 | <20 | 67 | .0 |

NOTE: < = LESS THAN

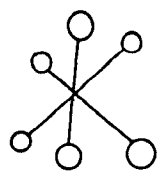
Sample # 4 Not from this location.

30 ELEMENT ICP

SC90/K5

Jutta Jealouse
 ECO-TECH LABORATORIES LTD.
 JUTTA JEALOUSE
 B.C. CERTIFIED ASSAYER

| U | V | W | Y | ZN |
|-----|----|-----|----|-----|
| <10 | 47 | <10 | 1 | 28 |
| <10 | <1 | <10 | 1 | 44 |
| <10 | 48 | <10 | 1 | 30 |
| <10 | 2 | <10 | 2 | 204 |
| <10 | 6 | <10 | 20 | 140 |



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DECEMBER 7, 1990

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS ETK 90-746


=====

W. BRENT McEWEN
#2-193 ONGMAN RD.
PRINCE GEORGE, B.C.
V2K 4K9

SAMPLE IDENTIFICATION: 8 ROCK samples received DEC. 3, 1990

| ET# | Description | AU (ppb) | PT (ppb) | PD (ppb) |
|---------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 746 - 1 | SAMPLE # 3 | 5 | 10 | <5 |
| 746 - 2 | SAMPLE # 4 | 5 | 10 | <5 |
| 746 - 3 | SAMPLE # 5 | 10 | 10 | <5 |
| 746 - 4 | SAMPLE # 6 | 5 | 5 | <5 |
| 746 - 5 | SAMPLE # 7 | 10 | <5 | <5 |
| 746 - 6 | SAMPLE # 8 | 5 | <5 | <5 |
| 746 - 7 | SAMPLE # 9 | 95 | 5 | <5 |
| 746 - 8 | SAMPLE #10 | 45 | 5 | <5 |

NOTE: < = less than

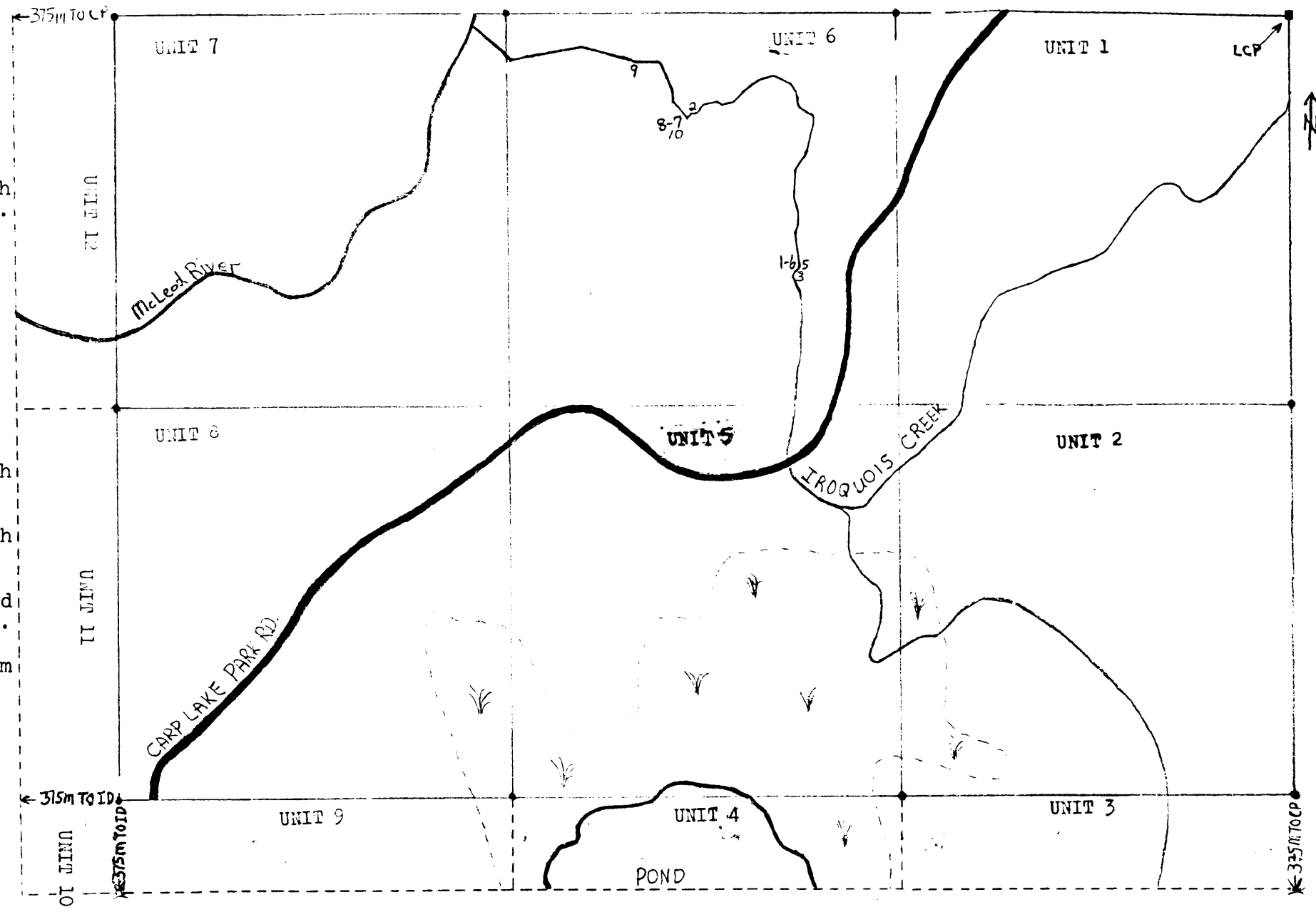

ECO-TECH LABORATORIES LTD.
JUTTA JEALOUSE
B.C. Certified Assayer

SC90/K5

Note: Sample # 4 Not from this area.

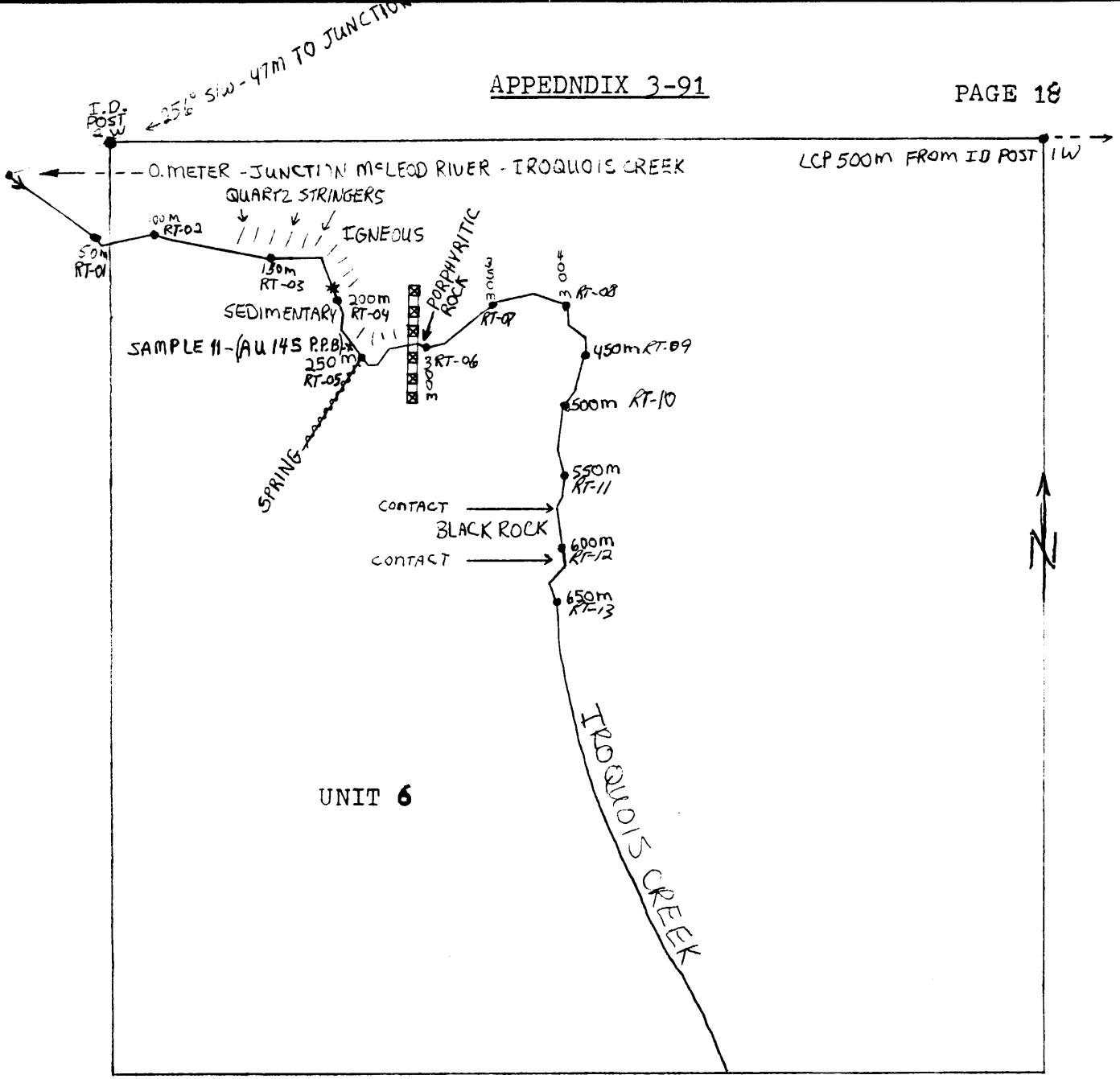
APPENDIX 2-90

- Sample 1 - Black rock in layers like slate with visible iron cubes and metallic grains with calcite veins.
- Sample 2 - Light grayish metamorphic limestone with quartz vein and dendritic chalcopyrites.
- Sample 3 - Dark green rock, very hard, very heavy, visible metals.
- Sample 5 - Olive green colored rock 50% and white vein of calcite 50% from above black rock.
- Sample 6 - black rock in layers with heavy metal veins throughout.
- Sample 7 - Light grayish metamorphic limestone with pyrite cubes and quartz vein.
- Sample 8 - Light grayish metamorphic limestone with pyrite cubes and quartz vein.
- Sample 9 - Pisolitic limestone with quartz vein and rusty pockets from 10 m above creek bed.
- Sample 10 - Granular, earthy, ochre color vein from spring 3 m above creekbed.



LEGEND
 1-10 - SAMPLE LOCATIONS
 ▼ - SHALING
 ■ - LCP

MAP 4
 ROCK DESCRIPTIONS
 SAMPLE SITE LOCATIONS
 Scale 1:6000 06/09/92
 Boundarys by chain and compass



UNIT 6

- LEGEND**
- ~~~~~ - Spring
 - X - Sample # 11
 - ||||| - Ultra mafic Rock
 - — — - BOUNDARY LINE
 - 1W, 2W - ID Posts
 - RT-01, 02, 03, ETC. - ROCK TYPES AND METERS
 - ||||| - QUARTZ STRINGERS

MAP 5
SAMPLE SITE LOCATION
AREA INVESTIGATED
AND
ROCK TYPES
SCALE 1:3,000 06/09/92
BOUNDARYS BY CHAIN AND COMPASS

APPENDIX 4-91ASSAY RESULTS AND ROCK TYPE NOTES

The assay results of sample # 11 are as follows. AU-145 PPB, PT-<5 PPB, PD-10 PPB, AG-.4 PPM, AL-.36%, AS-25 PPM, B-42 PPM, BA-25 PPM, BI-<5 PPM, CA-2.14%, CD-2 PPM, CO-5 PPM, CR-85 PPM, CU-13 PPM, FE-4.76%, K-.08%, LA-10 PPM, MG-.32%, MN-595 PPM, MO-7 PPM, NA-.07%, NI-4 PPM, P-2190 PPM, PB-24 PPM, SB-<5 PPM, SN-<20 PPM, SR-106 PPM, TI-.02%, U-<10 PPM, V-6 PPM, W-<10 PPM, Y-13 PPM, ZN-217 PPM.

ROCK TYPE NOTES

- 50M-RT-01-There is no visible outcrop at the 50m mark. At 91.5m there is exposed bedrock. It appears as a light grayish metamorphosized limestone with small quartz stringers and rust pockets.
- 100M-RT-02-At the 100m mark the bedrock appears to be a light grayish metamorphosized limestone with small quartz stringers and rust pockets throughout. At 130m there are quartz veins that were revealed by chipping that are milky white and appear very glassy with good metals running with the quartz. These appear as dendrites and nodules up to 2mm large.
- 150M-RT-03-The hardrock in the creekbed remains basically the same as RT-02. Examining the hardrock 10m up the bank to the south it appears the further up the bank you travel the hardrock appears to change to a pisolitic limestone that appears to have a lot of rusty orange nodules cemented together that are up to 5mm in size. The quartz veins appear to be decomposing and have rotten rust pockets intermixed through them.
- 200M-RT-04-At 200m the bedrock appears to change to a very black rock. Although this rock is unidentified at this time it is noted that it does not show effervescence in concentrated cold hydrochloric acid like the previous rocks downstream. It also has many decomposing quartz veins strung throughout it. This rock also has metals being carried in some of the quartz veins that appear intermixed with the

APPENDIX 4-91

ROCK TYPE NOTES CONT.

quartz. This rock only runs for 28 meters in the creekbed and then there is an abrupt change back to the rock that appears to be metamorphisized limestone except it has been mixed with an igneous rock that appears to be quartz-diorites. These quartz doirite veins and stringers are showing good chalcopyrite mineralization. The quartz veins are carrying good sized nodules of chalcopyrite up to 3cm in size as well as dendrites through the fractures in the quartz itself. There also appears to small dendritic crystals of a red metallic element (native copper?). Sample # 11 was at the 235 meter mark 1 meter above the creekbed on the south west bank of the creek. There appears to be a number of small limonite? and quartz veins from approximately 220 meter to the area where sample # 11 was taken. It is noted that upon following the yellow metal that was found in the bedrock that no coarse pieces were found above the 235 meter mark on the creek. Upon panning one of the limonite? veins in the 235m area the results were one penny-weight of a unidentified coarse and wiry yellow metal in the pan. Some of these limonite?-quartz veins are up to 5cm wide.

250M-RT-05-The rock in this area appears to be very similar to RT-02. The grain size is fine, the rock is light grayish and shows efferescence under the acid test. The intruding quartz veins are milky white with signs of dendritic chalcopyrites and iron pyrites intermixed. It is interesting to note that the hardrock at 252 meter where to spring enters the creek appears to grade away from the igneous formation to a limestone type formation the further up the bank you go. At the creek level the the rock shows many pyrites and traces of quartz-diorites and as you climb the bank following the spring up the hill at 216° south west the rock appears to be overlain by a phosphorite vein **which** was sampled in the previous year (See sample # 10) and then it grades to a very pure metamorphic limestone showing no visible metals. This gives the appearance the south west side of the creek was a limestone body that was invaded and metamorphisized by an igneous formation of quartz-diorites that are appearing on the north east side of the creek as a large flow of a once molten hot

APPENDIX 4-91ROCK TYPE NOTES CONT.

rock. At 290m to 293m there is a vein (Dike?) of an unidentified fine grained dark green rock. It was noted while chip sampling the area upstream from previous sample # 2 while in search for more quartz veins. This rock is very hard and heavy and a heavy sledge and bar are needed to examine it. Under the 10x lens it shows very clear green grains of what appears to be olivine. The vein appears to be ultramafic in origin and has and has fine bright yellow grains throughout (Pyrites?). This vein has not been sampled as of this time but it is a target for a future sample. The vein abruptly stops at the 293m mark and shows a mixed grade of metamorphosized limestone, stringers of quartz and a grading towards a porphyritic zone.

300M-RT-06-At this point the hardrock is very porphyritic and shows phenocrysts up to 1cm in size of what appears to be calcium feldspars and quartz. There are fine metal stringers running throughout the rock that appear to be chalcopyrites. There are also red grains of what appear to possibly be native copper? This rock has not been sampled and is high on the list for sampling in the next work program. At 311 meter overburden is again predominant and no outcrop is exposed above this point.

350M-RT-07-No hardrock is exposed at this point. At the 391m mark hardrock again surfaces. This appears to be very similar to the rock found at the 200m mark back towards the river. It is dark black and does not show efferecence under an acid test. No visible metals or quartz stringers were observrd.

400M-RT-08-No visible outcrop - overburden.

450M-RT-09-No visible outcrop - overburden.

500M-RT-10-No visible outcrop - overburden.

550M-RT-11-No visible outcrop - overburden. At 575m there is exposed hardrock that is very similar to the rock found at 391m except this exposure has small calcite veins running through it. there are no visible metels present. At 583m the rock changes to a black platey rock that is loded with hundreds of small metal stringers up to 1cm wide. This rock runs for 40 meters in the creekbed.

APPENDIX 4-91ROCK TYPE NOTES CONT.

600M-RT-12-At this point the rock is very black and platy. It leaves a black residue on the fingers when rubbed that is hard to remove. It has many stringers of a silvery grey type of metal running through it and much visible pyrite cubes. Previous samples # 1 and 6 were taken at the 614 meter mark. At 615 meters there is a light brown clay? belt about 10 cm wide and then the hardrock changes again to a heavy light green hard rock with veins of white strontium carbonate (See previous sample # 5) and calcite intermixed. Some of these are up to 20 cm wide. At 624m the rock appears to be a much darker green and again has visible metals and is very heavy and hard (See previous sample # 3). At 625 meter the hardrock again disappears under overburden.

650M-RT-13-No visible hardrock - overburden from here to Carp Lake Road.

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AUGUST 14 , 1991

VALUES IN PPM UNLESS OTHERWISE REPORTED

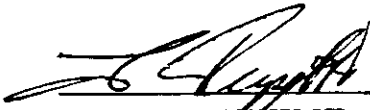
1 ROCK SAMPLE RECEIVED JULY 19, 1991

| LT# | DESCRIPTION | AU(PPB) | PT(PPB) | PD(PPB) | AG | AL(%) | AS | B | BA | BI | CA(%) | CD | CO | CR | CU | FE(%) | K(%) | LA | MG(%) | MM | MO | NA(%) | NI | P | PB | SB |
|-----|-------------|---------|---------|---------|----|-------|----|----|----|----|-------|----|----|----|----|-------|------|----|-------|-----|----|-------|----|------|----|----|
| 1 | #1 | 145 | <5 | 10 | .4 | .36 | 25 | 42 | 25 | <5 | 2.14 | 2 | 5 | 85 | 13 | 4.76 | .08 | 10 | .32 | 595 | 7 | .07 | 4 | 2190 | 24 | <5 |

| SE | SR | TI(%) | U | V | W | Y | ZN |
|-----|-----|-------|-----|---|-----|----|-----|
| <20 | 106 | .02 | <10 | 6 | <10 | 13 | 217 |

NOTE: < = LESS THAN

AU, PT, PD GEOCHEM
 30 ELEMENT ICP


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