GEOLOGY OF Mc CLAIM

McCONNELL CREEK,

OMINECA M.D., B.C.

NTS 94-D-16W

56° 47'N./126° 29'W.

by: Erik Ostensoe, P.Geo.
and C.A. Hrkac, geologist.

Erik A. Ostensoe

Date of Work: August 12 - 20, 1992.

Date of Report: October 31, 1992.

CONTENTS

ILLUSTRATIONS

0.I. SUMMARY

The Mc Claim, located at McConnell Creek, Omineca M.D., B.C., was mapped in reconnaissance fashion during August 1992. The Main and King George copper occurrences were examined and geological traverses were completed in several parts of the claim. Eleven rock samples and four geochemical samples were analysed by standard ICP methods.

High grade copper mineralization occurs in proximity to the Ingenika-Pinchi fault zone and likely was disrupted by movement in that zone. Some suggestions for further exploration are included in this report.

I.0 INTRODUCTION

I.1. Introduction

The Mc Claim (record no. 30386, Omineca M.D.) was explored during August, 1992 by prospecting and geological mapping and sampling. Work Approval No. is PRG-1992-1300296-4-5274.

I.2. Location and Access

The Mc claim is located immediately south of McConnell Lakes and 7 kms north of the Ingenika River, in the Omineca Mining Division of north central British Columbia (Figures 1 and 2). It is about 380 kms northwest of Vanderhoof and 285 kms west-northwest of Mackenzie, B. C. Geographic coordinates of the LCP at the northeast corner of the claim are 560 53' north and 1260 27' west. Elevations vary from 1250 to 1500 metres.

Access to the south edge of the claim is by a crude road that was built many years ago to service the McConnell Creek placer mining camp. The road branches from the Omineca mining road a few kilometres south of Moose Valley and about 26 kms northwest of Johanson Lake. It is suitable for four wheel drive equipped vehicles and is subject to flooding and washouts.

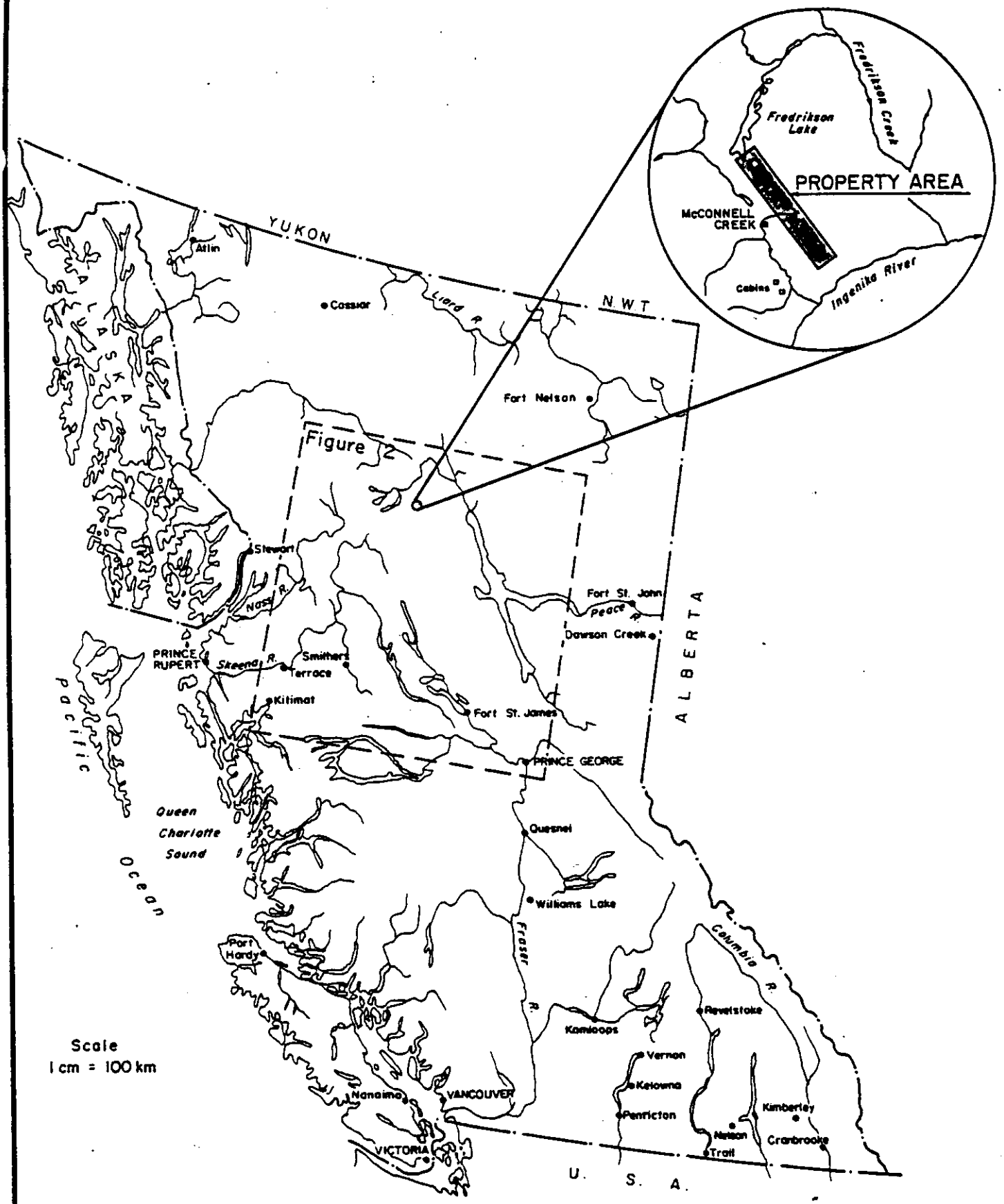
I.3. Claim Data

The Mc claim, record no. 303386, comprises 20 units and is owned by Gerle Gold Ltd. of Vancouver, B. C.

I.4. Previous Work

The Mc claim was staked for Gerle Gold Ltd. during August 1991 to acquire an area with occurrences of high grade copper mineralization and a history of placer gold production.

Placer gold was discovered in McConnell Creek valley in 1899 and small quantities of gold were recovered in ensuing decades. Remnants of placer mining operations are present on Mc claim but no work was in progress during summer 1992. The Main Zone of copper occurrences, located on both east and west sides of McConnell Creek, is presumed to have been known to early miners but the earliest recorded reference is 1966 (Phendler, 1975). Staking occurred during 1967 and prospectors then used a small



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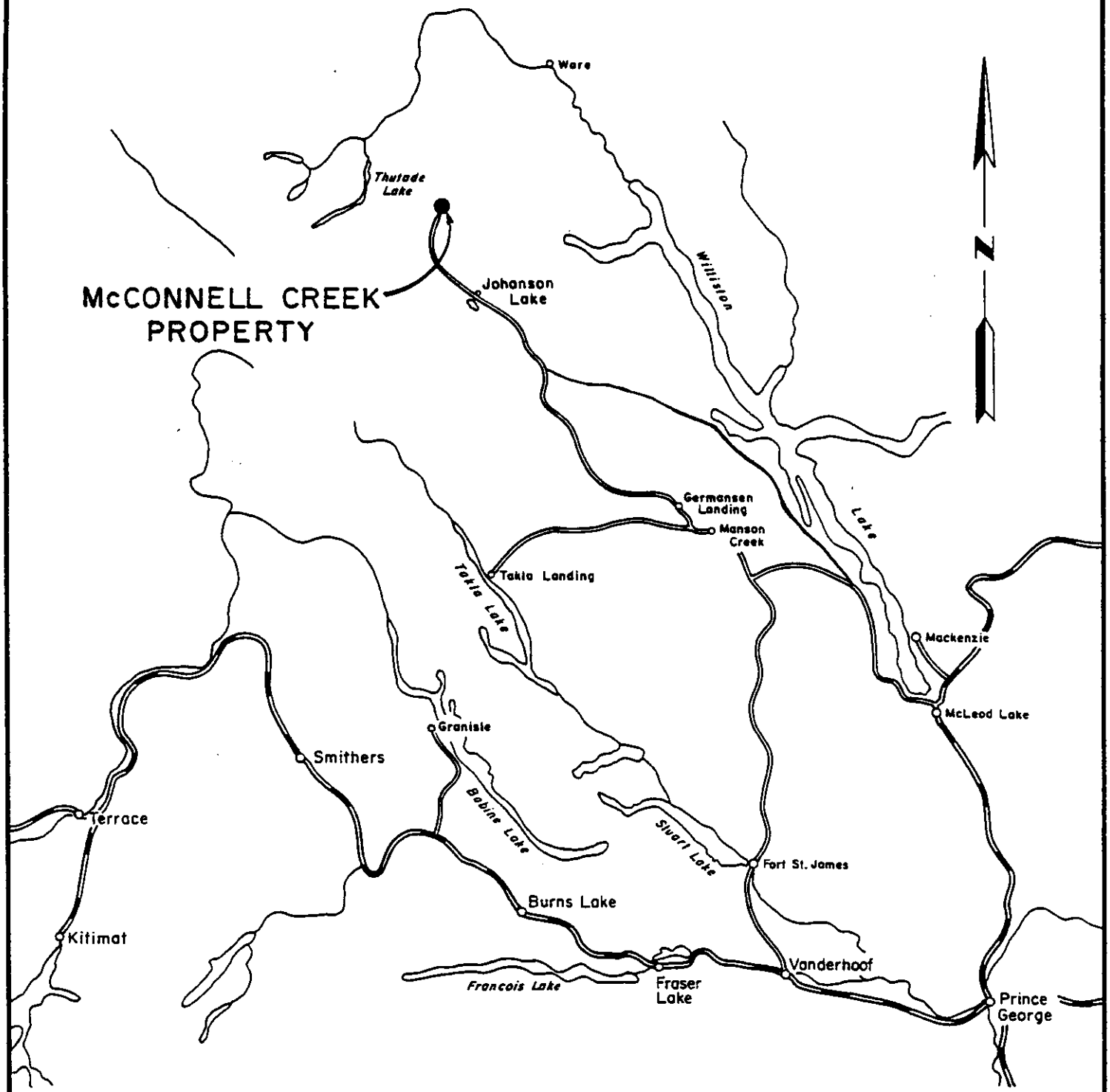
McCONNELL CREEK PROJECT

LOCATION MAP

Figure 1



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McCONNELL CREEK PROPERTY

ACCESS MAP

Scale: 1 inch = 40 miles approx.

Figure 2

bulldozer and other tools to trench three zones of massive chalcopyrite. Two drill holes were attempted in 1972, apparently with little success (Phendler, 1975).

The "Gerle Gold" prospect, a shear zone complex within a gneissic pendant in quartz diorite/granodiorite plutons, is located between elevations 1500 and 1800 metres, about 1 km east of the LCP of the Mc Claim. Discovered in 1947, it has been explored by Gerle Gold Ltd. and partner companies in recent years.

I.5. 1992 Program of Work

A program of work on the Mc claim was undertaken during August 1992 to determine the geological setting and other characteristics of copper mineralization known to be present and to investigate other parts of the claim. The authors of this report were employed as independent contractors by Gerle Gold Ltd. to carry out the desired work. They travelled to the site by four wheel drive vehicle, used Gerle's nearby trailer camp for accommodation, and spent four days in mapping and other geological work. Eleven rock samples and four stream sediment samples were collected and analysed (Appendix I). A suite of rock specimens was collected from various parts of the property for reference purposes (Appendix II).

Figures 1, 2, and 3 of this report were prepared by Richardson Geological Services Ltd. and permission to use them is gratefully acknowledged. Other drawings were prepared by the authors and produced by Ibex Drafting Services of Vancouver, B.C.

II.0 GEOLOGY OF Mc CLAIM

II.1. Regional Geology

The geology of the McConnell Creek area and vicinity has been determined and described by several officers of the Geological Survey of Canada, notably C.S. Lord (Memoir 251, 1948) and T. Richards (Open File 342, 1975).

Regional geology is dominated by quartz monzodiorite of Early Jurassic age west of McConnell Creek (Hogem Batholith or related pluton) and of Early Cretaceous age east of that creek (Jensen Creek Batholith). These are intrusive into northwesterly trending intermediate to basic Takla Group volcanic rocks of Upper Triassic age (possibly Moosevale Formation). Major valleys are occupied by extensive deposits of unconsolidated sands and gravels through which the larger streams have established their present courses. Except where crossed by streams, the higher slopes are mantled by swamps and muskeg, morainal debris, and talus, with only small areas of outcrop.

Three major northwesterly trending faults are present (Figure 3):

(1) Swannell Fault, 15 kms east of McConnell Creek valley

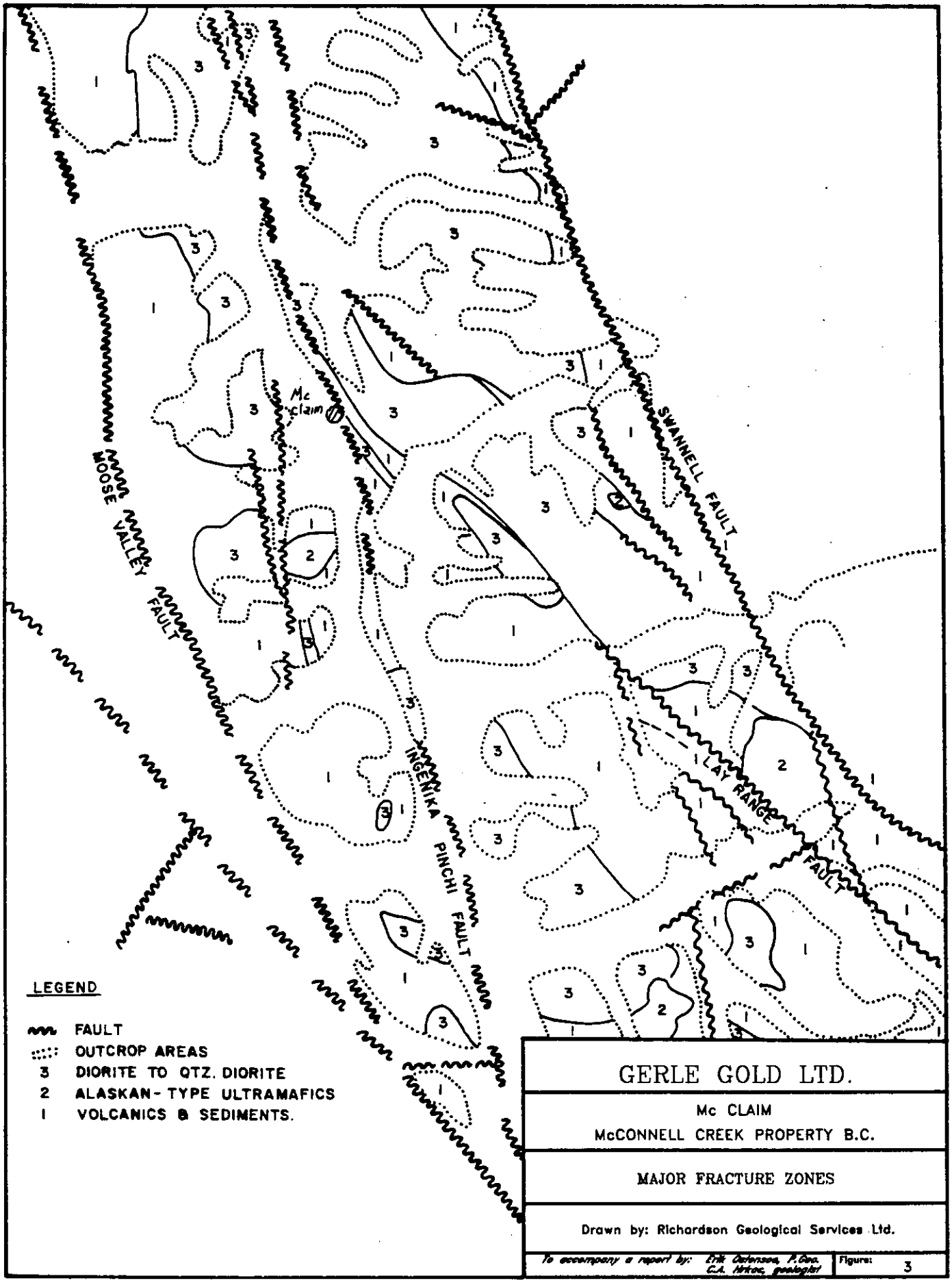
(2) Ingenika-Pinchi Fault in McConnell Creek valley, and

(3) Moose Valley Fault, 10 kms west.

II.2. Geology of Mc Claim

Figures 4 through 6 illustrate the writers' geological observations and sampling of the Mc claim.

The Mc Claim is bisected by the Ingenika-Pinchi Fault zone which closely follows the channel of McConnell Creek. Rocks west of the creek are almost entirely crystalline and of quartz monzodiorite to granitic composition. East of the creek, layered rocks are disrupted by northwesterly fractures that are, in turn, truncated at an oblique angle by the Ingenika-Pinchi Fault zone, and by quartz monzonitic plutonic rocks.


Mc claim
MOOSE VALLEY FAULT
INGENIKA
PINCHI FAULT
SWANNELL FAULT
LAY RANGE
FAULT
LEGEND
FAULT
OUTCROP AREAS
3 DIORITE TO QTZ. DIORITE
2 ALASKAN-TYPE ULTRAMAFICS
1 VOLCANICS & SEDIMENTS.
GERLE GOLD LTD.
Mc CLAIM
McCONNELL CREEK PROPERTY B.C.
MAJOR FRACTURE ZONES
Drawn by: Richardson Geological Services Ltd.
To accompany a report by: Erik Ostensen, P.Geo. C.A. Hirtec, geologist
Figure: 3

Close to the southeast corner of the Mc claim, delicately banded carbonate rocks have been eroded to form scenic vertical walled box canyons. These rocks are believed to be part of the Lay Range Assemblage of Pennsylvanian/Permian age. The south boundary line of Mc claim east of McConnell Creek passes just south of a 40 metre high escarpment formed in massive and weakly porphyritic dark green andesite. Fragmental and cherty members were noted and it appears that these rocks are part of the Takla Group volcanic terrain of Upper Triassic age (reference: Open File 342).

II.3. Mineralization

Two areas of mineralization were examined on Mc claim:

(1) Main zone copper mineralization in trenches beside McConnell Creek

(2) gossaned slopes of "King George" Creek.

Several areas of copper staining that were noted along the unnamed west flowing stream that passes near the LCP are apparently related to amphibolitized remnants of pendants in the monzonitic intrusion. These were examined in cursory fashion.

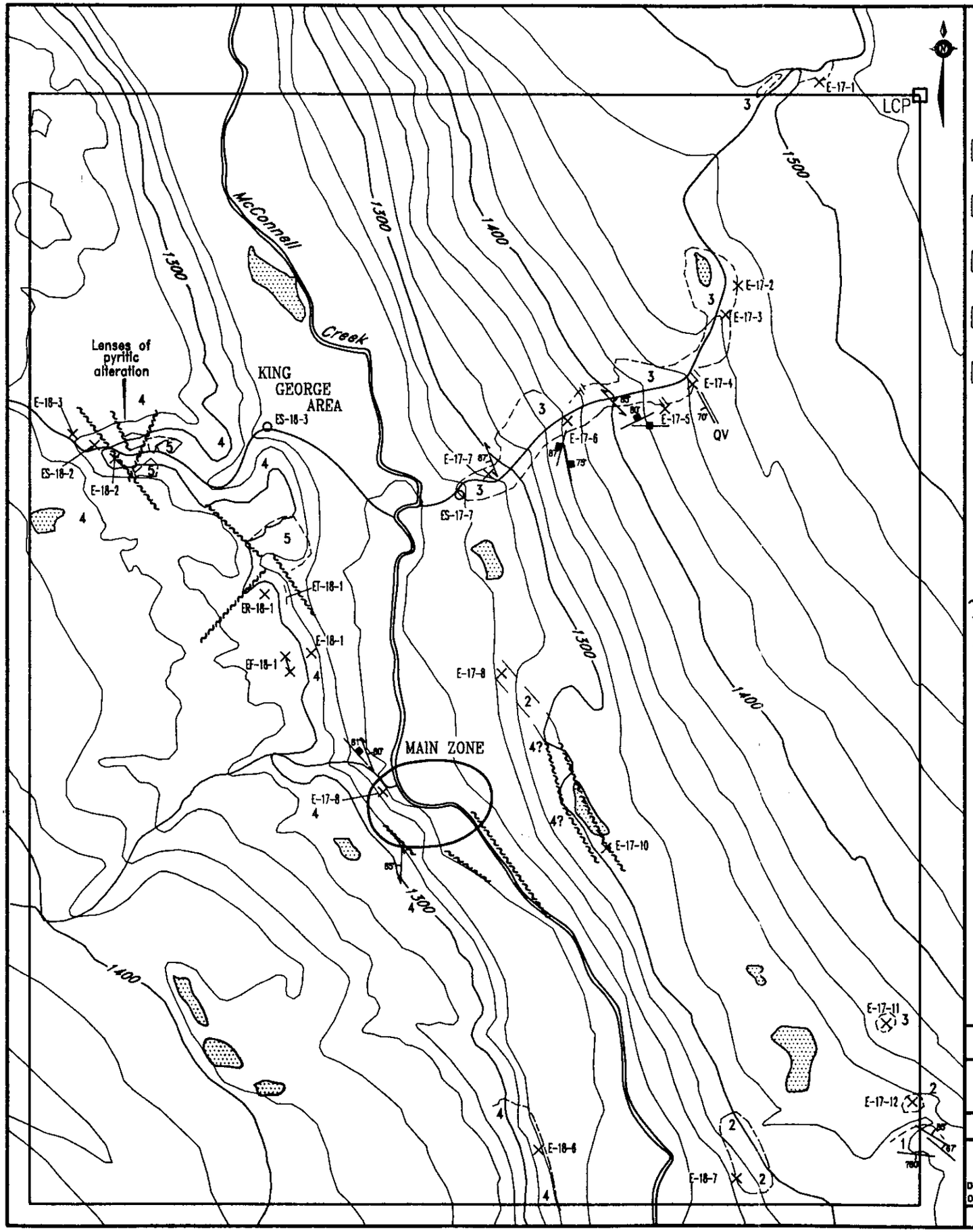
(1) Main Zone

Several sulphide lenses, as shown in Figure 5, occur in quartz monzonite close to the projected position of the Ingenika-Pinchi fault zone. Work by previous owners included bulldozer trenching and overburden removal in parts of an area about two hundred metres in diameter. Massive occurrences of chalcopyrite and iron sulphides are exposed in several trenches immediately west of McConnell Creek and broken and oxidized fragments of similar material were found beside a water-filled trench east of the creek. Several assay samples were taken during the 1991 staking event but no attempt was made to duplicate earlier sampling.

Assays reported by Phendler (1975) illustrate the attractive gold, silver and copper values that can be obtained from such material:

	opt Au	opt Ag	%Cu	width in feet
sample no. 001AA:	.136	2.12	10.97	12
sample no. 002AA:	.052	1.36	14.02	15

(reference: General Testing Laboratories Certificate 7510-0855 included in Phendler's 1975 report).



LEGEND

1. Limestone, mixed phyllite; probable Lay Range Assemblage of Pennsylvanian and Permian Age
2. Andesite volcanics – Takla Group of Upper Triassic Age
3. Quartz monzonite; varies to quartz diorite; amphibolite phases near valley bottom
4. Granite, K-spar rich quartz monzonite; orange, grey, minor areas of quartz diorite
5. Gossaned; phyllitic alteration

NOTATIONS

- E-17-7 Rock specimen location
- ES-18-2 Stream sediment sample location
- EF-18-2 Float sample location
- Shear zone– vertical, inclined
- Sheared fracture– vertical, inclined
- Jointing– vertical, inclined
- Bedding– vertical, inclined
- Outcrop
- Lake or pond

0 500 metres

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McCONNELL CREEK PROPERTY
OMINECA MINING DIVISION
BRITISH COLUMBIA

GEOLOGY OF Mc CLAIM

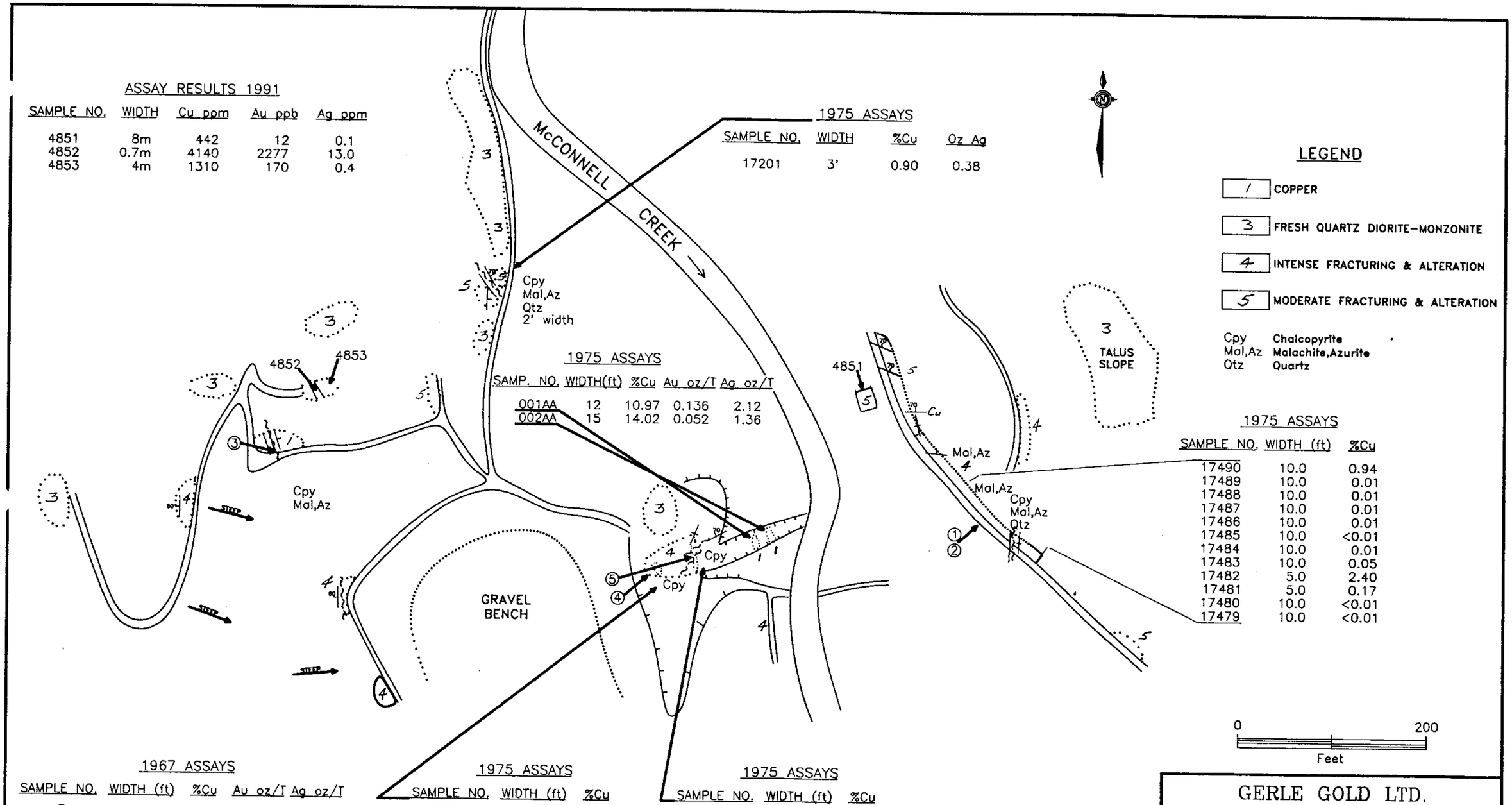
To accompany a report by: Erik Ostensoe, P.Geo.
C.A. Hirtzel, geologist

Date of work: August 1992
Date of report: October 1992

Figure: 4

ASSAY RESULTS 1991

SAMPLE NO.	WIDTH	Cu ppm	Au ppb	Ag ppm
4851	8m	442	12	0.1
4852	0.7m	4140	2277	13.0
4853	4m	1310	170	0.4



1975 ASSAYS

SAMPLE NO.	WIDTH	%Cu	Oz Ag
17201	3'	0.90	0.38

1975 ASSAYS

SAMP. NO.	WIDTH(ft)	%Cu	Au oz/T	Ag oz/T
001AA	12	10.97	0.136	2.12
002AA	15	14.02	0.052	1.36

LEGEND

- 1 COPPER
- 3 FRESH QUARTZ DIORITE–MONZONITE
- 4 INTENSE FRACTURING & ALTERATION
- 5 MODERATE FRACTURING & ALTERATION

Cpy Chalcopyrite
Mal,Az Malachite,Azurite
Qtz Quartz

1975 ASSAYS

SAMPLE NO.	WIDTH (ft)	%Cu
17490	10.0	0.94
17489	10.0	0.01
17488	10.0	0.01
17487	10.0	0.01
17486	10.0	0.01
17485	10.0	<0.01
17484	10.0	0.01
17483	10.0	0.05
17482	5.0	2.40
17481	5.0	0.17
17480	10.0	<0.01
17479	10.0	<0.01

0 200
Feet

1967 ASSAYS

SAMPLE NO.	WIDTH (ft)	%Cu	Au oz/T	Ag oz/T
①	1.25	8.24	0.02	3.4
②	20.0	0.68	0.01	1.0
③	8.0	1.84	0.01	0.1
④	6.0	1.98	0.01	0.1
⑤	12.0	1.95	0.01	0.2

1975 ASSAYS

SAMPLE NO.	WIDTH (ft)	%Cu
17499	10.0	7.60
17500	11.0	5.60

1975 ASSAYS

SAMPLE NO.	WIDTH (ft)	%Cu	
17491	5.0	0.09	
17492	2.0	2.00	
17493	5.0	0.55	2.12% Cu over 20'
17494	5.0	2.20	
17495	3.0	6.60	
17496	5.0	1.20	
17497	5.0	0.20	
17498	5.0	0.03	

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McCONNELL CREEK PROJECT
MC CLAIM
"MAIN SHOWING"

Mining Div: Omineca	N.T.S.: 94D/15E,16W
Date: Nov. 1992	Map No: 5.

IBEX DRAFTING SERVICES

Work in the Main Zone area in 1992 was restricted to compass and hip chain traverses along some of the trenches and recording of attitudes of fractures and shears. Similar traverses extended northwesterly toward "King George" Creek and southerly through the old placer mining area to the south edge of the claim.

(2) King George Showing

"King George" Creek is a four metre wide fast flowing stream that is deeply incised into the broad bench that forms the west side of McConnell Creek valley. Its sides are nearly vertical and its course is interrupted by several waterfalls that prevent passage on foot. Despite their widespread distribution in the vicinity, gravel and other deposits of unconsolidated alluvium are relatively thin and may average one or two metres depth. Bedrock exposures are confined to the canyon.

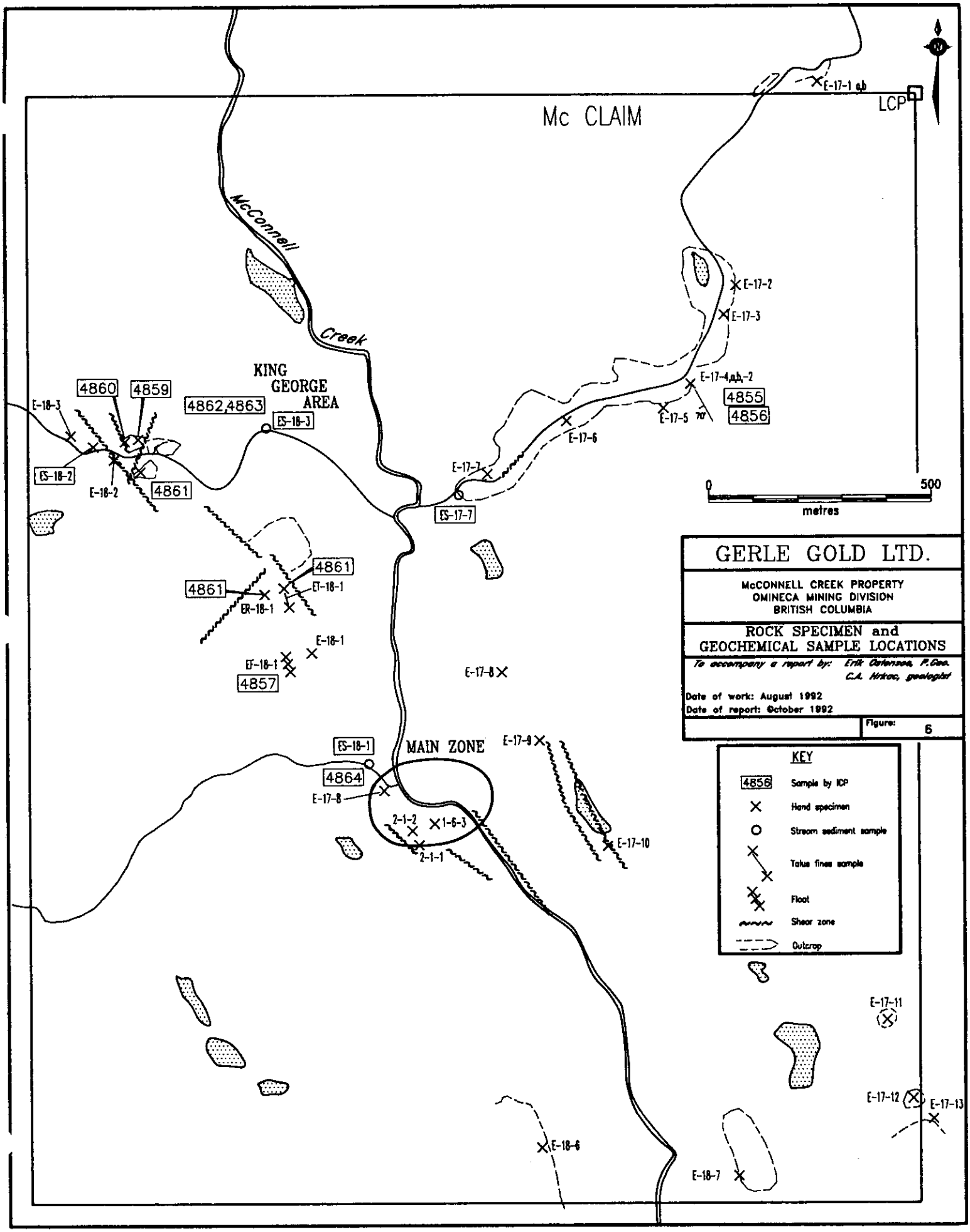
The King George showings are described by C.S. Lord in Memoir 251 (pp. 58-59). Impressive bright red-orange gossans present on nearly vertical canyon walls were examined and sampled. Mineralization comprises two zones of strong shearing, moderately strong silicification and erratically distributed narrow quartz veins.

Mineral zones are present on both walls of the canyon and individual lenses are oriented subparallel to the walls. Sulphide minerals include pyrite, chalcopyrite and trace amounts of galena and molybdenite. Individual occurrences can be traced in outcrops for distances of between twenty and thirty-five metres.

Rocks near the King George occurrences are (1) dark matrix medium-grained feldspar porphyry and (2) light matrix medium grained pyroxene porphyry, hosted by weakly chloritized orange-greenish coloured quartz monzonite. Zones of shearing that cross the canyon at oblique angles dip about 80 degrees westerly.

Five rock chip samples from the King George area were analysed by ICP methods. Gold was determined by acid leach extraction followed by atomic absorption analysis. All analyses are presented in Appendix 1 of this report. Locations are plotted on Figure 6 and brief descriptions follow:

No. 4859 - chips from lower part of vertically standing "rib" of sulphides (mostly pyrite) and quartz located on north wall of King George canyon.


Mc CLAIM
McConnell Creek
KING GEORGE AREA
MAIN ZONE
LCP
E-17-1 a,b
E-17-2
E-17-3
E-17-4,a,b,-2
E-17-5
E-17-6
E-17-7
E-17-8
E-17-9
E-17-10
E-17-11
E-17-12
E-17-13
E-18-1
E-18-2
E-18-3
E-18-6
E-18-7
ES-17-7
ES-18-1
ES-18-2
ES-18-3
ER-18-1
ET-18-1
EF-18-1
4855
4856
4857
4859
4860
4861
4862,4863
4864
2-1-2
1-6-3
2-1-1
0
500
metres
GERLE GOLD LTD.
McCONNELL CREEK PROPERTY
OMINECA MINING DIVISION
BRITISH COLUMBIA
ROCK SPECIMEN and
GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLE LOCATIONS
To accompany a report by: Erik Ostensen, P.Geo.
C.A. Hirtzel, geologist
Date of work: August 1992
Date of report: October 1992
Figure: 6
KEY
4856 Sample by ICP
Hand specimen
Stream sediment sample
Talus fines sample
Float
Shear zone
Outcrop

No. 4860 - chips from pyritic monzonite located immediately west of sample No. 4859. Pyrite occurs as blebs, grains and smears. Chalcopyrite may be present but was not positively identified.

No. 4861 - white vein quartz with coarse greyish coloured pyrite from 1 metre thick zone at top of south wall of canyon.

No. 4862 - chip sample from 3 metre section of sheared monzonite at north side of lowermost waterfall. No mineralization present.

No. 4863 - sheared monzonite with epidote, pyrite and minor chalcopyrite in same area as no. 4862.

(3) Other Sampling

Several rock chip, float rock and geochemical samples were taken in areas away from known mineral zones. All were analysed for 30 elements by induced coupled plasma methods and for gold by an acid leach/atomic absorption method. Sample locations are shown in boxes plotted on Figure 6 and analyses are presented in Appendix I.
Samples ES-18-1 and No. 4864 are from a small unnamed stream that enters the McConnell Creek valley from the west about 200 metres upstream from (north of) the Main Zone. ES-18-1 is a stream sediment sample and is of mediocre quality with much coarse grained material. No. 4864 is from a zone of unknown total width comprising several rusty fractures in quartz monzodiorite exposed in the north bank of the stream. The fractures contain small amounts of pyrite, chalcopyrite, malachite and iron oxides. This sample may be representative of weak mineralization from which McConnell Creek placer gold was derived.

Three samples from the west side of McConnell Creek a short distance south of its confluence with King George Creek, were analysed. A weakly expressed brownish coloured gossan is pervasive and may be related to the nearby and much more strongly coloured and prominent King George mineral zone. Sample No. 4854 is a talus fines sample taken below an area of phyllitic and siliceous alteration in orange-tinged monzonite. Sample No. 4857 is from "float" pieces found on the same slope as, but 50 metres west of, Sample No. 4854. It is composed of pyrite and quartz in similar k-spar altered monzonite. Sample No. 4858 is a "grab" sample from a small (one metre long) and very old hand-dug trench in leached siliceous pyritic monzonite.

Stream sediment sample ES-18-2 is from King George Creek channel upstream from the obvious mineral zones. It is a "good" sample of dark grey coarse to medium grained material. Sample ES-18-3 is similar in all respects to ES-18-2 but is from the downstream side of the mineral zones.

Several samples were taken from the vicinity of a small stream that descends to McConnell Creek from the LCP of Mc Claim. Sample ES-17-7 is a stream sediment sample taken a short distance above the confluence with McConnell Creek. No. 4855 is chips from a 30 cm
wide quartz vein that has traces of iron oxides but no visible sulphides. No. 4856 is sugary textured leucocratic beige syenite with colourless to grey muscovite and a trace of pyrite.

III.0 DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The brief program of work completed in 1992 season added to the available information concerning the mineral zones on Mc Claim. The Main zone was reviewed in cursory fashion and the fragmented nature of its rather spectacular mineralization was confirmed. The King George showing was re-located, examined and sampled and the southeasterly continuation of hydrothermal alteration onto the slope west of McConnell Creek was examined and sampled. Samples from a small gossaned shear located about 200 metres north of the Main Zone returned low but possibly significant gold analyses. The geology of the east side of McConnell Creek was examined by traversing down slope along a tributary stream.

Little has been revealed about the genesis of various mineral occurrences on the Mc Claim. Massive sulphide lenses in the Main Zone are located close to the projected location of the Ingenika-Pinchi Fault Zone and appear to have been dislocated by post-mineralization movement on that Fault. The King George zone is similarly related to fractures or splays from the Ingenika-Pinchi Fault. Metal values in geochemical samples from the vicinity of the King George gossans are nominal.

A geophysical technique, selected in consultation with a geophysicist familiar with porphyry-style gold-copper deposits, should be used to survey the McConnell Creek valley near the Main Zone occurrences. Induced polarization methods may avoid obvious problems associated with using VLF-EM and electromagnetic techniques in an area of strong fractures.

It is suggested as a working hypothesis that known gold-copper mineralization may represent a high-grade fringe zone peripheral to a massive sulphide body or a porphyry deposit.

V.0 REFERENCES

Lord, C. S., 1948, McConnell Creek Map-Area, Cassiar District, British Columbia, Geol. Surv. Canada, Memoir 251.

Phendler, Roy, 1975, Summary Report on the McConnell Creek Property, Omineca Mining Division, for Houston Mining Limited, BCDM Assessment report No. 5744.

Richards, T., 1975, Geology, McConnell Creek Map Area, 94 D/E, Geol. Surv. Canada, Open File 342.

Richardson, P. W., 1988, Exploration to Date and Proposals for Future Work on the McConnell Creek Property, Omineca Mining Division, British Columbia, Private Report to Gerle Gold Ltd., Richardson Geological Consulting Ltd.

V.0 STATEMENT OF COSTS

The following expenditures were incurred in completing the work described in this report:

1.	Wages - Erik Ostensoe, P. Geo., 9 days at $300/day	$ 2,700.00
	GST at 7%	189.00
	- C.A. Hrkac, geologist, 9 days at $300/day	2,700.00
2.	Vehicle Costs - FWD truck - 2540 km at 0.31/km	787.40
3.	Groceries	200.00
4.	Geochemical Analyses	195.01
5.	Meals, accommodation and other travel costs	150.00
6.	Draughting, photocopies, report preparation costs	600.00
Total expenditures		$7,521.41

Erik A. Ostensoe

E. A. OSTENSOE
BRITISH COLUMBIA
GEOSCIENTIST

VI.0 QUALIFICATIONS

(a) Erik Ostensoe, P. Geo.,
-B.Sc.(Hons.), Univ. of Brit. Columbia, 1960,
-more than thirty years experience in mineral search and related exploration work in western Canada and western United States for major and junior mining companies
-consulting geologist for more than ten years
-member no. 18727 of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia.

(b) C. A. Hrkac, geologist,
-B.Sc.(Geology), Univ. of Brit. Columbia, 1982,
-more than ten years experience in mineral exploration work in western Canada and southwest United States as an employee of major mining companies and as an independent contractor
-special emphasis on computer applications in data management and communications.

APPENDIX I.

ASSAYS AND ANALYSES

Geochemical Analysis Certificate
File No. 92-2755

Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd.,
Vancouver, B. C.

August 28, 1992.

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER B.C. V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Gerle Gold Ltd. File # 92-2755 Page 1

904 - 675 W. Hastings St., Vancouver BC V6B 1N2 Submitted by: ERIK OSTENSOE

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppm	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Au* ppb
X 4854	9	10	7	20	.1	10	7	250	2.83	3	6	ND	11	23	.7	2	3	19	.11	.031	5	10	.16	108	.03	2	.78	.03	.12	2	4
X 4855	2	1	8	47	.1	81	18	839	2.18	2	5	ND	1	208	.2	2	2	28	3.78	.061	3	81	1.77	1787	.01	2	1.31	.01	.11	1	2
X 4856	4	4	7	10	.3	8	3	639	.64	2	5	ND	3	116	.3	3	2	3	1.69	.024	3	7	.10	1690	.01	5	.20	.02	.10	2	5
RE X 4860	1	20	3	39	.1	6	9	403	3.01	2	5	ND	1	186	.2	2	2	54	.59	.064	3	6	.78	99	.14	2	1.07	.05	.07	1	6
X 4857	1	13	4	15	.1	5	9	133	3.40	2	5	ND	1	19	.2	2	3	11	.32	.068	4	2	.07	56	.01	2	.43	.02	.27	2	20
X 4858	6	5	3	8	.2	6	8	97	1.68	2	5	ND	1	16	.2	2	2	4	.11	.018	3	4	.06	140	.01	2	.27	.04	.16	1	2
X 4859	1	56	8	18	.2	6	9	201	2.18	2	6	ND	1	281	.2	2	2	34	1.24	.088	3	10	.34	104	.15	5	1.15	.03	.12	1	7
X 4860	1	18	4	41	.1	4	7	417	3.11	2	5	ND	1	197	.2	2	2	56	.60	.066	3	6	.81	51	.15	2	1.11	.06	.07	1	4
X 4861	5	4	7	16	.1	2	13	48	9.40	2	5	ND	1	12	.2	2	2	3	.04	.003	2	3	.04	14	.01	4	.11	.01	.03	187	5
X 4862	1	22	2	34	.1	7	4	331	1.28	2	5	ND	1	96	.2	2	2	12	1.21	.029	3	6	.38	101	.05	5	.65	.04	.12	7	1
X 4863	8	21063	11	1	9.2	11	14	136	2.91	3	5	ND	1	247	.9	2	2	8	.91	.027	2	13	.07	43	.03	5	.45	.03	.05	22	25
X 4864	1	88	17	27	.1	4	5	236	1.14	2	5	ND	1	39	.5	2	2	7	.64	.020	4	4	.12	163	.01	2	.41	.03	.12	15	36
STANDARD C/AU-R	20	59	40	140	7.4	75	29	1080	3.96	42	23	7	41	53	18.6	14	21	61	.50	.084	40	61	.90	184	.09	36	1.99	.07	.14	10	510

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

DATE RECEIVED: AUG 25 1992 DATE REPORT MAILED: Aug 28/92 SIGNED BY C. Leong .D.TOYE, C.LEONG, J.WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppm	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Au* ppb
ES-17-7	1	49	3	66	.1	62	24	749	3.69	2	5	ND	1	85	.2	2	2	76	1.07	.188	7	92	2.18	101	.11	2	2.28	.02	.34	1	10
ES-18-1	1	62	4	61	.1	7	11	667	2.09	2	5	ND	1	88	.2	2	2	19	.60	.052	7	10	.52	252	.03	4	1.19	.02	.11	2	49
ES-18-2	1	43	5	86	.1	16	15	623	3.21	2	5	ND	1	113	.2	2	2	65	1.67	.056	4	23	1.25	92	.08	2	2.75	.03	.06	1	5
ES-18-3	1	48	7	80	.1	15	17	633	4.08	2	5	ND	1	119	.2	2	2	87	1.61	.064	6	30	1.16	103	.12	2	2.63	.03	.05	1	3
RE ES-18-3	1	47	5	81	.1	15	18	619	4.13	2	5	ND	2	113	.2	2	2	87	1.53	.068	5	32	1.14	87	.11	2	2.46	.03	.04	1	5

Sample type: STREAM SED.. Samples beginning 'RE' are duplicate samples.

APPENDIX II.

ROCK SPECIMEN DESCRIPTIONS

Note that sample locations are shown on Figure 6.

Field Number	Hand Specimen Description
Main Zone	
1-6-3	granodiorite - coarse grained, amphibolitic, orange feldspars; with 1 cm wide pegmatitic vein; malachite stained; traces of very fine grained sulphides and a 0.5 cm wide layer of chalcopyrite
2-1-1	Very pale ivory-white coloured monzonite, 5% obscure mafic minerals
2-1-2	(a)Crushed massive chalcopyrite with 20% quartz (b)massive sulphides-mixed pyrite and chalcopyrite
3	amphibolite - crystalline, 60% dark green-black hornblende, 40% white feldspar; weakly foliated
King George Zone	
North Side -	Granite - 65% orange to salmon pink coloured k-spar with 20% colourless quartz, 5% chloritic mafic, 2% magnetite
South Side -	(a)Pyrite in feldspar "mush", trachytic texture (b)Medium grained monzonite with malachite "wash" and black dusty chalcocite
Traverses	
E-17-1(a)	dark green foliated amphibole andesite
E-17-1(b)	strongly foliated micaceous granite
E-17-3	foliated porphyritic andesite(?), dark green amphibole
E-17-4(a)	foliated "andesite" - could be greywacke!
E-17-4(b)	leucogranite, 10% quartz, 85% beige feldspar, 5% white mica
E-17-4-2	foliated syenite with 10% colourless micas; beige
E-17-5	dark green foliated amphibolite
E-17-6	amphibolite with irregularly distributed wispy chalcopyrite; strongly sheared
E-17-7	foliated granite - medium-coarse grained, dark green and beige
E-17-8	very fine grained bedded tuff. A thinly bedded sediment

Appendix 2 (continued)

E-17-9	granite - 10% quartz, 20% fine grained mafics (amphiboles?),70% white feldspar
E-17-10	porphyritic andesite
E-17-11	strongly foliated chloritized amphibole rock; may be bedded
E-17-12	see E-17-13(a) (below) - fine grained tuffaceous sediment, pale grey-green, foliated
E-17-13(a)	grey foliated greywacke, trace sulphides (pyrite)
E-17-13(b)	laminated grey-white limestone
E-18-1	medium grained monzonite, pink feldspars, 20% chloritized mafic minerals
E-18-2	trachyte, pale orange/green feldspathic rock; possibly a fine grained intrusive
E-18-3	granite - graphic texture, 15% coarse quartz, 20% orange k-spar crystals, 60% white feldspar, 5% dark green chloritized amphibole
E-18-4	granite - iron-stained, no obvious quartz, 10% chloritized hornblende, 10% disseminated pyrite
E-18-5	granite - orange; kaolinized k-spar, 15% quartz; weakly sheared
E-18-6	weakly foliated amphibole granite; white and black; 5% glassy quartz
E-18-7	black feldspar porphyry flow, very fine grained tuff layer
E-18-9	granite; 15% quartz, 5% chloritized mafics (hbl), 80% white feldspar grains (k-spar?)