

LOC NO: DEC 15 1992 RD.

REPORT ON WILL #1 PROPERTY
GOLDBRIDGE, BRITISH COLUMBIA

Lillooet Mining Division
N.T.S. 92-J-15-W
Lat. 50°52'N Long 122°52'W

for

Mr. Al Chunick
938 Pacific Drive
Delta, BC V4M 2K3

Vancouver, BC
30 October 1992

Chris J. Sampson, P.Eng.
Consulting Geologist

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

22,676

SAMPSON ENGINEERING INC.

2696 West 11th Avenue
Vancouver, B.C. V6K 2L6

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SUMMARY & CONCLUSION

1. The Will No. 1 property is well located for exploration and mining, since it is situated in the heart of the Bridge River Mining District, the largest and richest gold camp in British Columbia. Road access, moderate terrain, mild climate and readily available manpower, hydropower, water and timber all favour the economics of exploration and mining at Will No. 1.
2. The claim has a history of gold exploration and development, including 2 short adits on weakly mineralized shear zones. Good exploration potential exists for Bralorne type gold quartz veins, gold-sulphide shears and massive sulphide zones, as suggested by favorable geology, geochemical and geophysical anomalies.
3. The Bridge River district is predominantly underlain by Triassic Bridge River sediments in fault contact with Triassic Cadwallader group volcanics and intrusives overlain by Jurassic-Cretaceous sediments and intruded by Cretaceous-Tertiary plutons. Mineralization is regionally zoned from older copper, molybdenum (gold-silver) showings in the west, through progressively younger gold-silver (copper) molybdenum and tungsten, lead veins, gold-silver (arsenic, antimony, mercury, copper, lead, zinc) shears to mercury-arsenic-antimony-tungsten occurrences moving eastward.
4. The Will No. 1 property is located in the same geological body of Triassic Bridge River chert argillite and Cadwallader siltstone, andesite, diorite as the old Bralorne-Pioneer mines and the nearby Wayside property. Known mineralization consists of a few narrow shear zones that are weakly anomalous in gold, silver, arsenic, copper and molybdenum.
5. Significant geochemical anomalies in gold (up to 145 ppb), arsenic (up to 52 ppm) and copper (up to 448 ppm) occur on the property. The northerly geochem anomalies, i.e. those associated with the Tuscarora showings and the arsenic anomaly occurring on the northwest side of the property were investigated by the October 1992 prospecting programme. The cause of the northwestern arsenic anomaly remains unexplained.

.../2

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6. The area of anomalous gold, copper and arsenic values occurring in the southwestern corner of the property remains unexplored. The 1987 mapping programme located only sparse outcrop in this area.

RECOMMENDATIONS & COST ESTIMATES

1. Two days should be spent prospecting and mapping in detail the southwest area of the property where anomalous copper, arsenic and gold values were located by the 1987 geochemical soil survey.
2. Trenching (using a Caterpillar 225 backhoe or equivalent size machine) should be done in the three principal target areas on the property, namely a) Northwest arsenic anomaly, b) the Southwest area of copper-gold-arsenic anomalies, c) the Tuscarora showings where the lower adit should be excavated and the mineralization resampled.
3. A programme of 2000 ft. of diamond drilling should then be done in order to investigate the various mineralized zones at depth.

Cost estimates would be as follows:

COST ESTIMATES

1. Two days prospecting, mapping, sampling of South West area anomalies (includes cost of analyses, etc.) \$ 500.00
2. Trenching
10 days backhoe trenching (Cat 225 or equivalent) at \$1000/day 10,000.00

Geological mapping of trenches	1,500.00
Sampling	1,000.00
Other field costs (report preparation, bonding, drafting, accomodation, etc.)	<u>6,500.00</u>

\$20,500.00

3. Drilling

2000 ft. NQ diameter diamond drilling at \$20/ft.	\$40,000.00
Analytical	5,000.00
Supervision, report preparation, etc.	<u>10,000.00</u>

TOTAL ALL PROGRAMMES	<u>\$76,000.00</u>
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1. INTRODUCTION

Mr. Al Chunick, owner of the Will No. 1 claim, requested that the writer examine the property and, in particular, map and sample the Tuscarora showings.

The previous major work programme carried out on the property in 1987 by Cooke Geological Consultants consisted of geological mapping, geochemical soil sampling, VLF-EM and magnetometer surveys. The geological mapping programme at that time did not relocate or sample the Tuscarora showings. The soil geochemical survey located several areas of arsenic, copper and gold anomalies on the property, and the magnetometer survey, coupled with mapping, showed presence of the Bralorne Diorite and President Intrusives in the northeast corner of the property. These rocks host some of the major gold bearing deposits in the Bridge River district.

The writer, therefore, spent 4 days in October 1992 (5, 6, 13, 14 October 1992), mapping and sampling the Tuscarora showings, which were explored in the past by a series of pits, trenches and 2 adits. In addition, an examination was made of the area of Bralorne Diorites and President Intrusives in the northeast part of the property, where a series of old trenches were discovered, which had explored listwanite alteration in these favorable host rocks. The 1987 soil survey located a 200 m. arsenic anomaly in the northwest quarter of the property. This area was investigated and an old bulldozer trench discovered. The strong arsenic, copper and gold anomalies which occur in the southwestern part of the claim group were not investigated by the writer and remain unexplored.

2. LOCATION & ACCESS

The Guns Gold property is located approximately 180 kilometres north of Vancouver, and 2 kilometres west of Goldbridge, in the Bridge River mining district of southwestern British Columbia (Figure 1). Access to the claims is obtained by vehicle from Vancouver, 145 kilometres east on Hwy. 1 to Hope, 225 kilometres north on Hwy. 1 and 12 to Lillooet, and 105 kilometres west on gravel road to Goldbridge, where the Gun Lake road leads to the claims.

3. PHYSIOGRAPHY & CLIMATE

The claims lie south of Gun Lake on Mount Zola, at elevation of 900 m. to 1300 m. ASL. Vegetation is characterized by immature, coniferous forest and the local climate is typified by hot, dry summers and cool, snowy winters.

4. LABOUR, POWER, WATER AND TIMBER

Because the Goldbridge area is a historical mining district, with several mining companies actively exploring the area, there is a ready supply of local manpower. Hydro-electric power is available from the B.C. Hydro station at Shalalth and transmission lines follow the Gun Lake road. Water for exploration and mining purposes can be drawn from Gun Lake. Local sawmills cut wood for mining on demand.

5. CLAIM DETAILS

The Will No. 1 property consists of one modified grid claim, totalling 12 units and covering 300 hectares in the Lillooet Mining Division (Figure 2).

Claim Name	Record No.	No. Units
Will #1	4605 (MC229428)	12

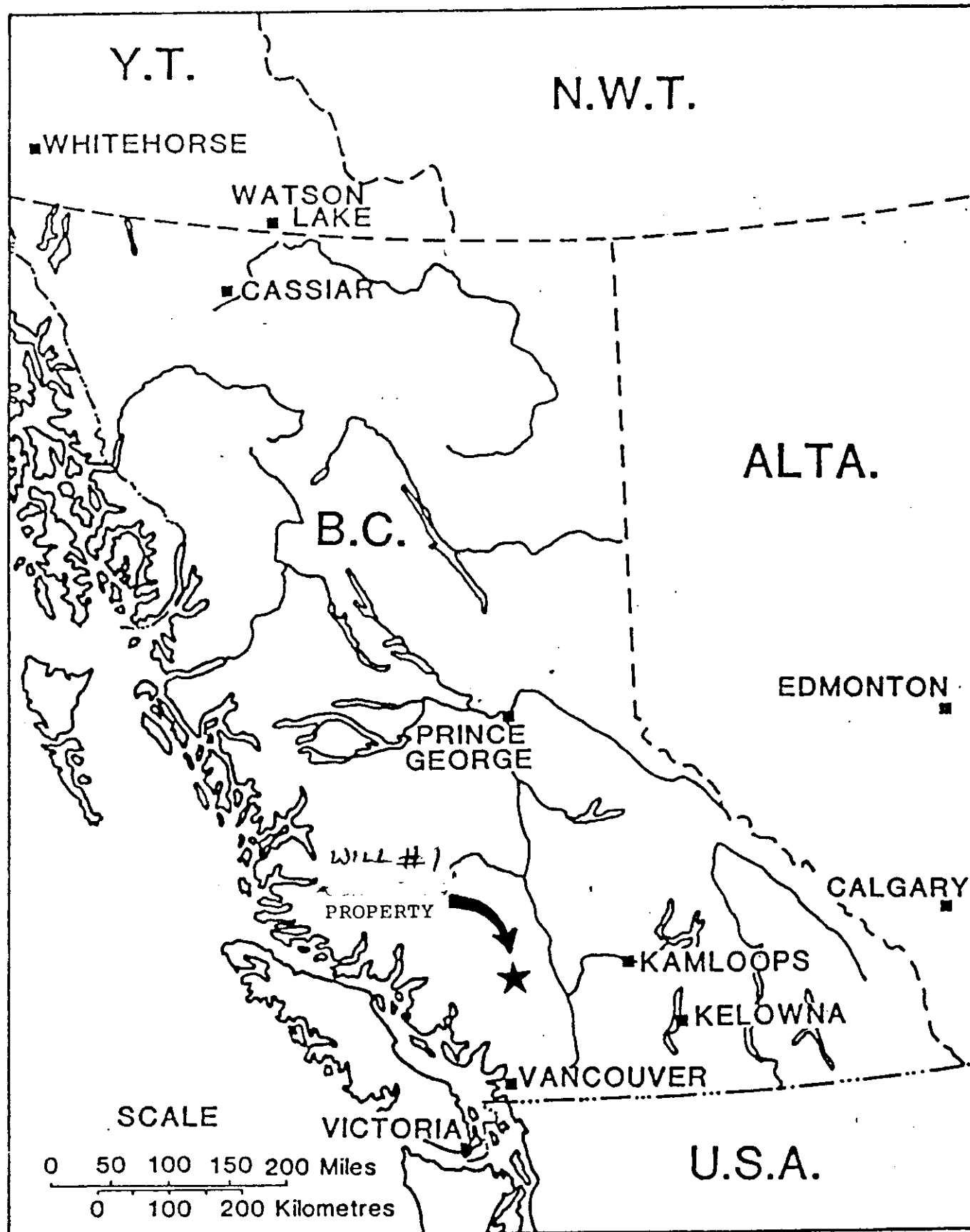


Figure 1: Location map.

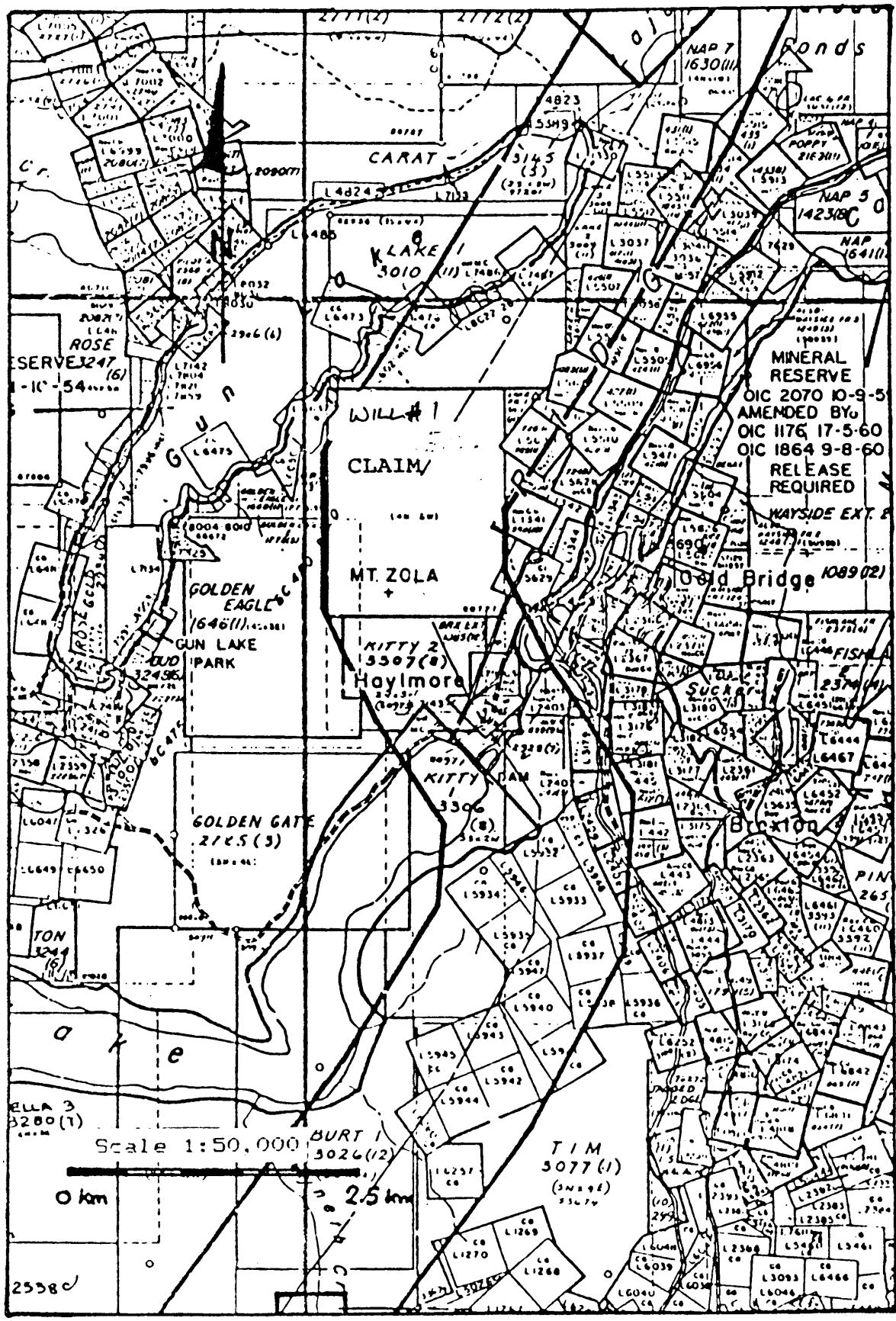


Figure 2: Claim map.

6. HISTORY OF EXPLORATION

First discovered in the early 1930s, the Tuscarora prospect was developed from 1934 to 1936 by surface trenching and two short adits. Tuscarora Gold Mines Ltd. reported silicified zones in chert-argillite strata near andesite-diorite masses on surface. An upper adit was driven for 80 metres and a lower adit went in for 100 metres. Traces of gold, silver, galena and pyrite were found with sheared, ferruginous quartz.

After lying dormant for many years, the property was restaked in 1983 and briefly evaluated for Alotta Resources Ltd. by sampling on surface and underground. Minor gold, silver, arsenic, copper and molybdenum anomalies were recorded in rock samples from shear zones in the upper adit.

In 1987, Cooke Geological Consultants did geological mapping, geochemical soil sampling, VLF-EM and Magnetometer surveys across the property. The mapping did not locate the old Tuscarora workings but the geochemical soil sampling located anomalous arsenic values (up to 51.3 ppm) in the vicinity of the old workings.

The geochemical soil survey also located an arsenic anomaly in the northwest part of the claims (between L14N 9+00W and L16N 11+25W) and several strong arsenic and gold anomalies in the southwestern part of the claims. In addition, the magnetometer survey showed a band of high magnetic intensity in the NE corner of the claims caused by the Bralorne Diorites and President Intrusives.

7. REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The following summary of regional geology and tectonics is derived from the reports of many workers in the Bridge River area, with emphasis on Geological Survey of Canada, British Columbia Geological Survey and University of British Columbia reports (see References).

The Bridge River district lies at the western margin of the Intermontaine Belt of volcanic and sedimentary rocks where it abuts against the Coast Plutonic Complex of plutonic and metamorphic rocks. Triassic arc volcanics and backarc sediments (Cadwallader and Bridge River Groups) are intruded by synvolcanic, intermediate plutons (Bralorne Intrusions) and faulted against ophiolitic, ultramafic intrusions (President Intrusions) (Figure 3).

Jurassic and Cretaceous basinal sediments and rift volcanics (unnamed, Taylor Creek and Kingsvale Groups) are sequentially intruded by Cretaceous and Tertiary plutons of felsic composition (Coast, porphyry and Bendor Intrusions). Relatively flat-lying Tertiary intermediate and mafic volcanics (Rexmount porphyry and plateau basalt) cap the lithological sequence (Table 2).

Mineralization is regionally zoned, both temporally and spatially, from cretaceous Cu-Mo (Au-Ag) porphyries with Coast plutons in the west; through cretaceous-tertiary Au-Ag (Cu-Mo-W-Pb) quartz veins and Au-Ag (As-Sb-Hg-Cu-Pb-Zn) sulfide shears with Bralorne intrusions and porphyry dikes; to Tertiary Hg-As-Sb-W sulfosalt disseminations with Rexmount porphyries to the east.

Bralorne and Pioneer mines, the biggest gold producers in the Bridge River district, comprise the largest and richest lode gold mining camp in British Columbia. Between 1899 and 1971, they produced 4.16 million ounces gold and 0.95 million ounces silver from 8.23 million tons ore, grading 0.51 oz/ton gold and 0.12 oz/ton silver. Gold-bearing quartz veins follow two sets of narrow fissures in Pioneer andesite and Bralorne diorite near Bralorne soda granite (not a true granite but a leucocratic phase of the Bralorne diorite) and albitite dikes. Mining stopped in ore some 2000 metres down because of the high temperature problem and high mining costs.

To the north of Bralorne, the Tuscarora prospect on the Will #1 claim is located in the same geological belt as Bralorne-Pioneer mines. Immediately to the northeast of the property lies the old Wayside mine, where 5,341 oz. gold

were produced from a Bralorne-type gold-silver quartz vein. Other nearby mineral prospects include copper-zinc massive sulfides and gold-silver vein shears on the Wayside property.

8. PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The Will #1 property is underlain by cherts and argillites of the Triassic Bridge River Group (Figure 4). These rocks are typically dark colored, thin bedded, well foliated and sparsely outcropping, with minor interbedded limestone and siltstone. Conformably overlying, and also in fault contact with the Bridge River rocks is a wedge of Noel Formation siltstones and sandstones. They are more greenish-grey, thickly bedded, massive and cliff-forming compared to the underlying argillites.

On the northeast side of the claims, various outcrops indicate the presence of Bralorne Diorites and President Intrusives. To the northwest, one outcrop of feldspar porphyry dike was noted along Gun Lake road. The Strata strike northwest and dip steeply southwest, although some steep northeast dips indicate some folding has occurred. One northeast-trending and two northwest-trending faults transect the claims. They are partly responsible for the steep cliffs that prevented grid lines from crossing the peak of Mount Zola.

The old Tuscarora prospect was explored by several old trenches, pits and dumps and two old adits, which are described below. Other, minor shear zones were noted on the claim by Cooke Geological and rock samples did return slightly anomalous values in gold, silver, arsenic, copper and molybdenum. Good geological potential for the Will No. 1 property is indicated by the presence of Bridge River sediments, Bralorne Diorites and a porphyry dike. Similar rocks on the nearby Wayside property host gold veins, sulfide shears and massive sulfides.

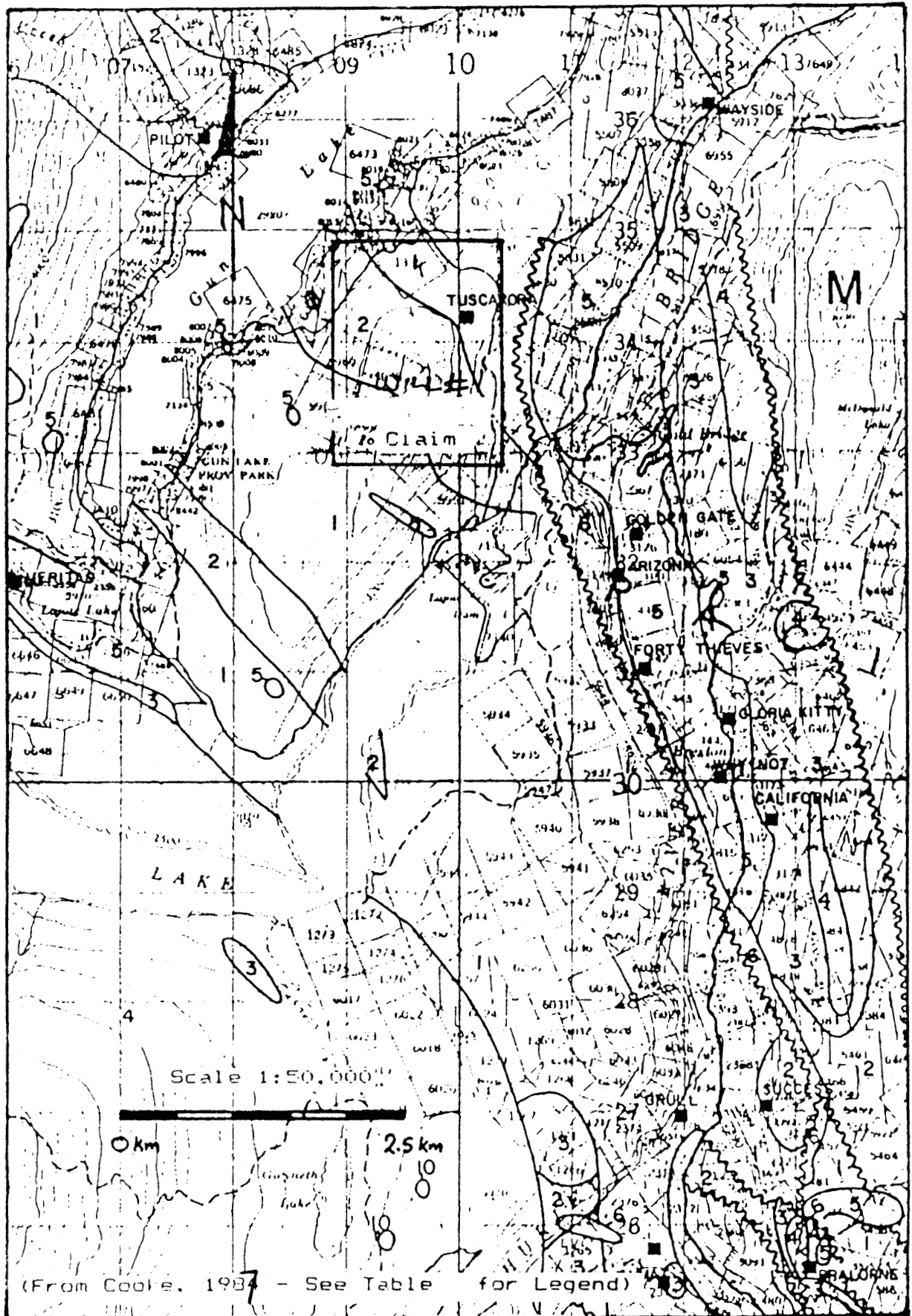


Figure 3: Regional Geology Map

PERIOD	UNIT		LITHOLOGY
Upper Tertiary	Plateau Basalt	14	basalt, rhyolite flows, breccias unconformable contact
Lower Tertiary	Rexmount Porphyry	13	rhyolite, dacite, andesite tuffs, flows, plugs unconformable contact
	Bendor Intrusions	12	granodiorite, quartz diorite, quartz monzonite intrusive contact
Upper Cretaceous	Porphyry Dikes	11	quartz, feldspar, hornblende porphyry dikes intrusive contact
	Coast Range Intrusions	10	quartz diorite, diorite, granodiorite intrusive contact
	Kingsvale Group	9	arkose, greywacke, shale, conglomerate unconformable contact
Lower Cretaceous	Taylor Creek Group	8	conglomerate, shale, tuff, breccia unconformable contact
Lower Jurassic	Unnamed Sediments	7	argillite, shale, sandstone, limestone, conglomerate unconformable contact
Upper Triassic	Bralorne Intrusions	6	augite diorite, soda granite, albitite dikes intrusive contact
	President Intrusions	5	serpentinite, peridotite pyroxenite, dunitite, gabbro fault contact
	Cadwallader Group Hurley Formation	4	limy argillite, sandstone, conglomerate, limestone, greenstone, tuff, chert
	Pioneer Formation	3	greenstone, basalt, andesite, flows, tuffs
	Noel Formation	2	argillite, chert, conglomerate, greenstone conformable contact?
Middle Triassic	Bridge River Group	1	chert, argillite, siltstone, limestone, greenstone, basalt, metamorphic equivalents

Table : Formation list.

9. PROSPECTING & MAPPING RESULTS

During the four days of fieldwork carried out on the property in October 1992, three areas were prospected as follows:

A. Tuscarora showings.

The B.C. Department of Mines reports for 1934, 1935, 1936, indicate that these mineral occurrences were explored by two adits and several pits and trenches that were excavated by Tuscarora Gold Mines Limited. The 1934 report indicates that the country rocks as exposed by numerous outcrops and open cuts consist principally of zone of argillites and cherty quartzites, lying in contact with hornblende diorite masses. The mineralization appears to be in silicified zones in the sediments and surface and underground work on the property showed only minor values in gold in the silicified zone. The lower adit was driven in November 1935 when a small crew drove an adit at an elevation of 500 ft. below the surface showings. Work was done by hand. The adits and pits were located by the writer in the field and mapped at a scale of 1:500, figure 5.

The upper adit and associated pits and trenches were excavated on a 1.5-2 m. wide shear which strikes between 300-320° and dips 70NE to vertical. The shear zone which consists of sheared chert of the Bridge River series contains small amounts of disseminated pyrite and abundant amounts of carbonate, probably ankerite, which weathers orange. Both footwall and hanging wall contacts are sharp, fault contacts, and a 1-5 cm. wide quartz vein occupies the hanging wall contact in the adit portal. In the adits, and some of the upper pits and trenches, the shear zone has a pinkish colour due to the presence of iron stained silica. The shear is situated in Bridge River chert and is surrounded by an envelope of carbonate alteration carrying some disseminated pyrite which becomes progressively weaker away from the shear zone and is not discernable beyond 10 metres on the hanging or footwall side of the zone. Samples

93269 to 93271 were taken from the trench above the adit as grab samples across the shear zone. Samples 93272 to 93278 were grab samples taken from south to north across the shear zone as exposed in the portal of the adit. The samples were analyzed by rock geochemical methods at Acme Analytical Laboratories. Gold values were below detection limits (2 ppm). Arsenic values of 96 and 113 ppm were encountered in the vicinity of the quartz veining on the hanging wall side of the structure. It is considered most likely that the arsenic anomaly, centered at 250W on L10N is caused by ground water seepage from the adit and pits.

The lower adit has caved and bedrock is no longer exposed. The dump associated with this adit consists principally of dark green massive hornblende diorite and lesser amounts of chert and quartz vein material. Four grab samples were taken from the dump consisting of quartz vein material carrying disseminated sulphide, but no gold values above 2 ppm detection limits were encountered. The pits and outcrop located midway between L9N and L10N expose a contact between hornblende diorite and chert. In addition, the outcrop at 3+25W on L10N also consists of medium grained hornblende diorite and very shallow pits contain angular pieces of altered hornblende diorite. In all locations, the diorite contains extensive carbonate alteration and some disseminated sulphides as seen in grab samples 93266 and 93267. Mapping by Chevron Minerals on the Wayside property, which adjoins the Will No. 1 claims some 200-300 m. east of the Tuscarora showings indicates presence of extensive bodies of Bralorne diorites and President Intrusives. It seems most probable that the hornblende diorite occurrences at Tuscarora represent part of a dike which is an offshoot of the larger body of hornblende diorite just to the east. The carbonate alteration and associated veining is very similar to that seen in the larger body of Bralorne diorite immediately to the east on the Wayside property, and also similar to that occurring in Bralorne diorites and President Intrusives in the northeast corner of the Will No. 1 claim.

B. Northeast Intrusives

The 1987 mapping programme failed to positively identify either Bralorne diorites or President's intrusives in the northeast corner of the property, but the magnetometer survey had certainly indicated that this area is underlain by Bralorne diorites and President Intrusives. Detailed outcrop mapping by Chevron Minerals on the adjoining Wayside claims positively identified bodies of these rocks in the immediately adjoining area. An examination was therefore made of the outcrops in the northeast corner of the property, which were found to consist either of listwanite altered Bralorne diorite or massive dark green partially carbonate altered President intrusive. A number of old pits and trenches were located, particularly in the area between L18N and L19N and an area of bulldozer trenching was outlined on the old road, which runs along L17N. All of the trenches were excavated on zones of listwanite alteration, consisting of pervasive carbonate alteration of the original Bralorne diorite, associated with narrow quartz calcite veins, usually 1-5 cm. in width which contain occasional specks of disseminated pyrite. Since the listwanite is only sparsely mineralized no samples were taken from this area. The location of the contact of the Bralorne/President intrusives with the Bridge River cherts as shown on figure 5 is based on the magnetometer results.

C. The Northwest Arsenic Anomaly

In 1987 soil geochemical survey located a 200 m. length arsenic soil anomaly, trending from 900W on L14N to 11+25W on L16N. Geological mapping in 1987 had located what was thought to be a road system occurring between L13N and L14N. Examination of the area during recent prospecting indicates that this supposed road system is in fact a series of bulldozer cuts which are mislocated, and in fact occur between 14N and 15N in the vicinity of the arsenic anomaly. Two grab samples were taken showing disseminated fine grained pyrrhotite in carbonate altered original grey siltstone (samples 21084 and 21085). Gold content was below detectable limits of 2 ppm and arsenic values at 3 and 2 ppm are considered too low to have caused the arsenic soil anomaly in this location.

It appears likely that a mineralized structure is present in this locality, which was missed by the bulldozer trenching.

10. REFERENCES

British Columbia Minister of Mines, Annual Report, 1934 p. F30, 1935 p. F56, 1936 p. F63.

British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, 1985, Tuscarora Minfile No. 092-JNE-109.

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Woodsworth, G.J. and Roddick, J.A., 1977, Geology of Pemberton map area, G.S.C. Open File 482.

11. CERTIFICATE

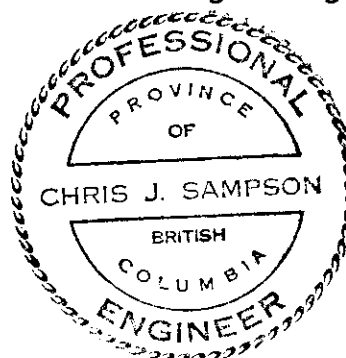
I, Christopher J. Sampson, of 2696 West 11th Avenue, Vancouver, B.C. V6K 2L6, hereby certify that:

1. I am a graduate (1966) of the Royal School of Mines, London University, England with a Bachelor of Science degree (Honours) in Economic Geology.
2. I have practised my profession of mining exploration for the past 26 years in Canada, Europe, United States and Central America. For the past 16 years I have been based in British Columbia.
3. I am a consulting geologist. I am a registered member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers of British Columbia.
4. I have not written other reports on the Will #1 claims, but I have written reports on other properties within 10 kms of the Will #1 claims.
5. The present report is based on work on the property 5, 6, 13, 14 October 1992, and study of published and unpublished reports.
6. I have not received nor do I expect to receive any interest, direct or indirect, in the property.
7. Mr. Al Chunick is hereby authorized to use this report in, or in conjunction with, any prospectus or statement of material facts.
8. I have no interest in any other property or company holding property within 10 kilometres of Will #1 claims.

Vancouver, B.C.
30 October 1992

Chris J. Sampson

Christopher J. Sampson, P.Eng.
Consulting Geologist



SAMPSON ENGINEERING INC.

2696 West 11th Avenue
Vancouver, B.C. V6K 2L6

12. STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

	<u>\$</u>
Geological mapping and sampling 4 days in field (5,6,13,14 October 1992) 2 days report preparation (6 days at \$150 per day)	900.00
Analyses: 19 samples (Acme Labs)	138.00
Food and accomodation (2 night Goldbridge Hotel and meals)	120.00
Drafting and printing costs: 2 maps	<u>75.00</u>
	<u>1233.00</u>

(Other costs such as vehicle, secretarial not included)



GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE



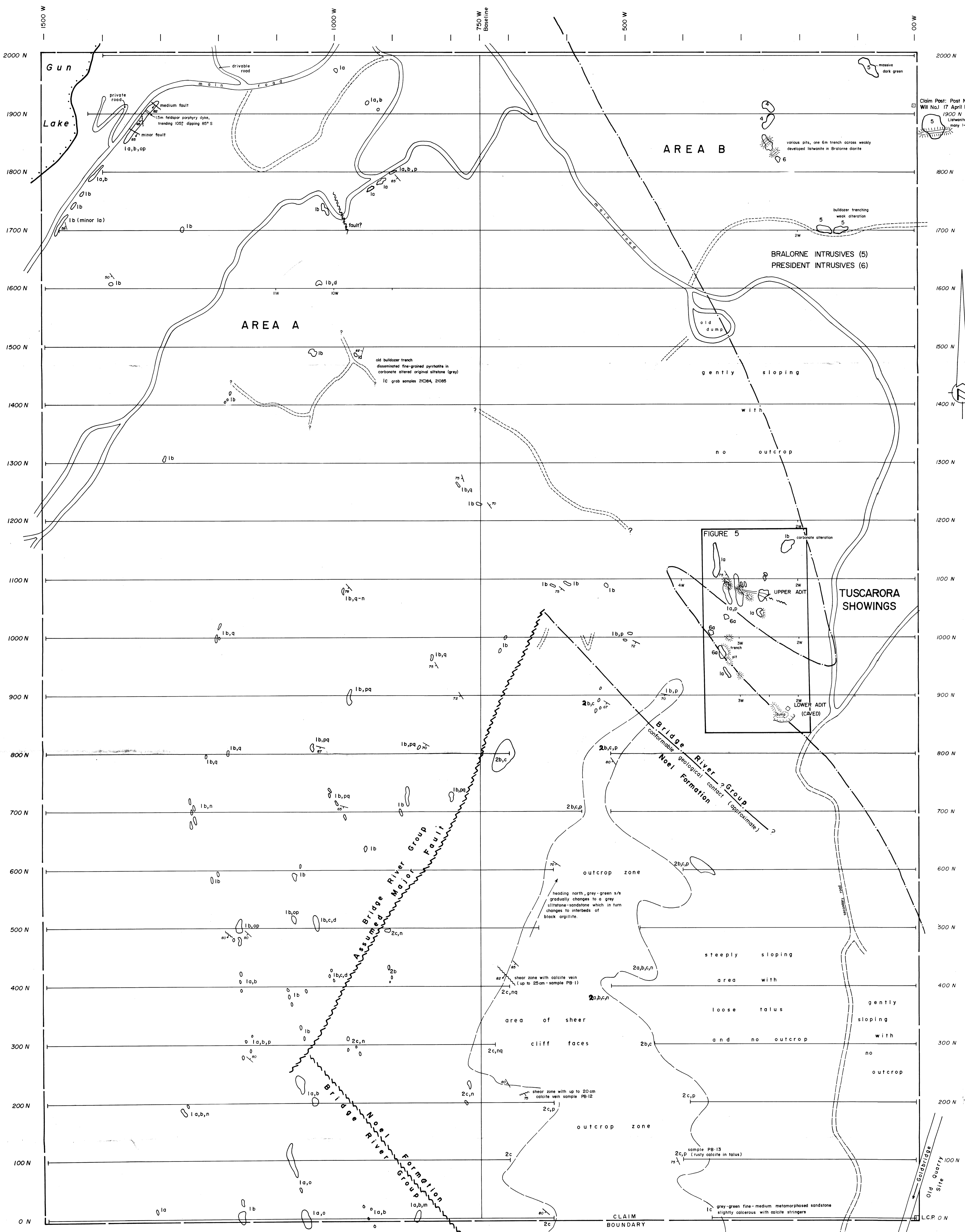
Sampson Engineering Inc. File # 92-3671

2696 W. 11th Ave, Vancouver BC V6K 2L6 Submitted by: Chris J. Sampson

SAMPLE#	Cu ppm	Ag ppm	As ppm	Au ppm	Sb ppm			
(APPENDIX)								
21084	93	.4	3	ND	3			
21085	79	.1	2	ND	2			
93266	51	.1	2	ND	2			
93267	74	.1	2	ND	2			
93268	8	.7	12	ND	3	L 11N 3+00 W TRENCH		
93269	20	.1	5	ND	2	}		
93270	21	.1	4	ND	2		GRABS FROM PIT	
93271	14	.1	15	ND	2	}		
93272	20	1.1	66	ND	2		GRAB SAMPLES	
RE 93269	15	.1	8	ND	4	}		
93273	20	.8	79	ND	2		SOUTH TO NORTH.	
93274	20	.9	59	ND	2		}	
93275	22	2.1	71	ND	2			ACROSS UPPER ADIT PORTAL
93276	18	.9	72	ND	3			
93277	27	2.0	131	ND	2			
93278	29	.7	96	ND	2	}		
93279	17	.1	4	ND	2		GRAB SAMPLES LOWER ADIT	
93280	45	.1	3	ND	2		}	
93281	6	.1	2	ND	2			DUMP
93282	4	.1	2	ND	2			
STANDARD C	62	7.3	41	7	14			

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: ROCK Samples beginning 'RE' are duplicate samples.

DATE RECEIVED: OCT 16 1992 DATE REPORT MAILED: Oct 21/92 SIGNED BY: *C. Leong* D. TOYE, C. LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

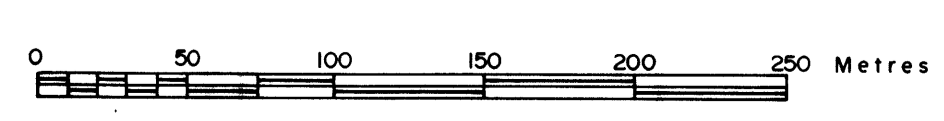


Claim Post: Post No. 4
 Will No. 17 April 1991
 5 Limestone alteration
 zone 1-2cm atz veins

LEGEND

- Upper Tertiary
 - 6 augite diorite, soda granite, albite dykes
 - 5 serpentinite, epidote pyroxenite, dunite, gabbro, fault contact
 - 4 amy argillite, sandstone, conglomerate, limestone, greenstone, tuff, chert
 - 3 greenstone, basalt, andesite, flows, tuffs
- Noel Formation
 - 2 a) argillite b) chert c) conglomerate d) greenstone conformable contact (?)
- Middle Tertiary
 - 1 a) chert b) argillite c) siltstone d) limestone massive greenstone, basalt, metamorphic equivalents

- o - sheared
- p - bedded
- q - jointed
- o - outcrop
- - - - - approximate geological contact
- blazed lines, end of line
- drivable road
- - - - - old, overgrown road
- assumed fault
- - - - - fault, shear zone with orientation
- bedding planes



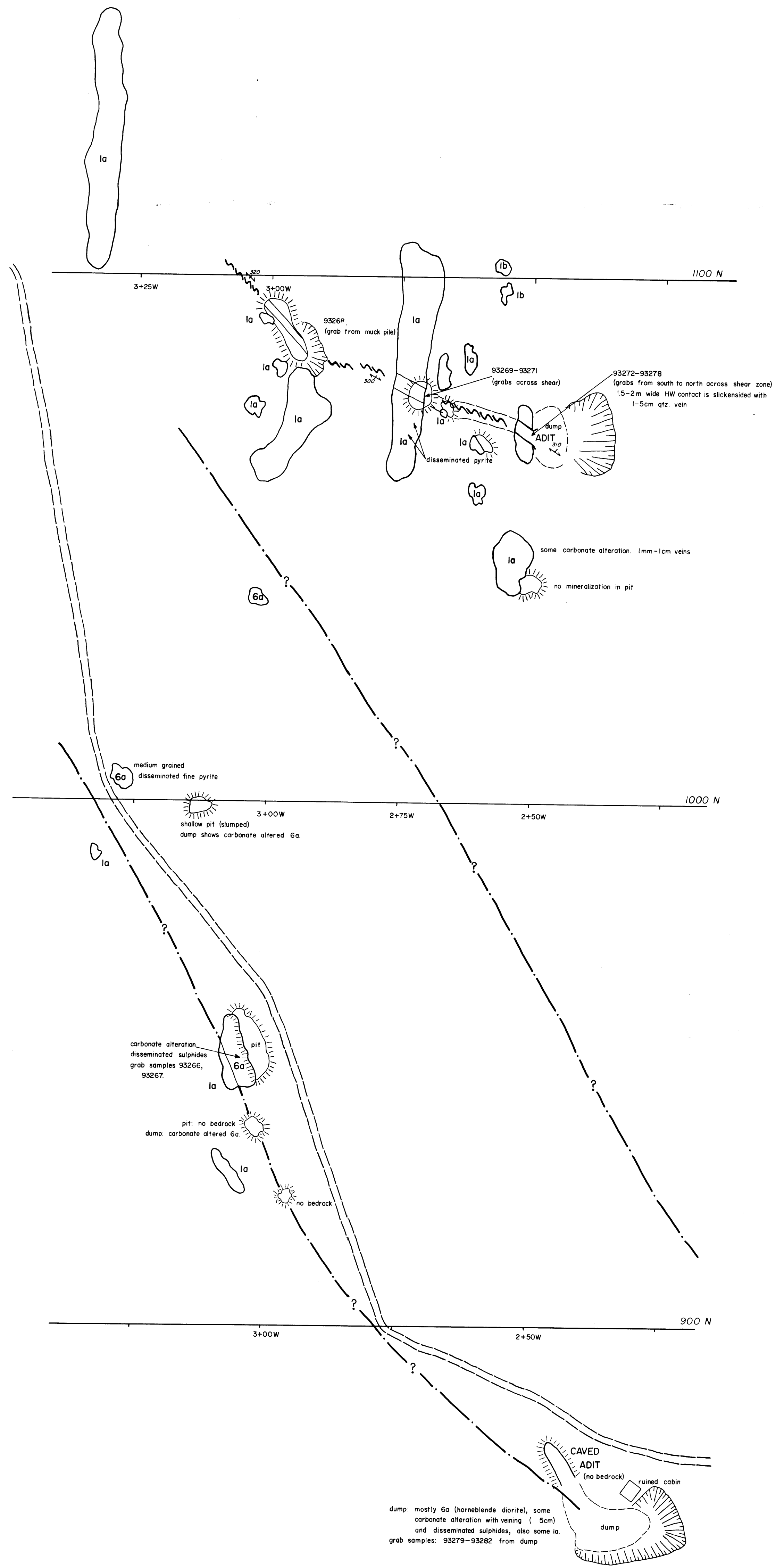
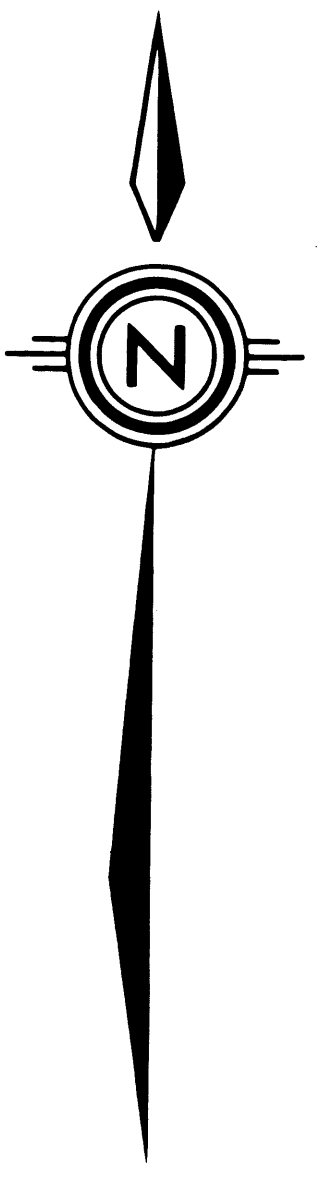
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22,676
 WILL No. 1 PROPERTY

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

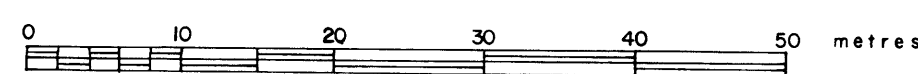
LILLOOET M.D., B.C.

From original by: COOKE GEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS LTD.
 N.T.S. 92 J / 15 W Revised: October 1992
 Mapped by: Chris J. Simpson Scale: 1 : 2500 Figure: 4



LEGEND

- 6 Bralorne Intrusions: a) hornblende diorite
- 1 Bridge River Group: a) chert b) argillite
- road
- grid line
- approximate geological contact
- outcrop
- fault/shear
- dip and strike of shear
- x 93279 sample site and number



**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

22,676

WILL No. 1 (FORMER GUNS GOLD) PROPERTY

**TUSCARORA SHOWING
GEOLOGY AND
SAMPLE LOCATIONS**

BRIDGE RIVER AREA, LILLOET M. D., B.C.

N.T.S.	92 J/15 W	Date	13 October 1992	Figure	5
Mapped and sampled by		C. J. Simpson		Scale	1:500