# GEOLOGICAL, GEOCHEMICAL AND PHYSICAL WORK REPORT

NOVA 1 - 12 MINERAL CLAIMS

OSOYOOS MINING DIVISION

NTS: 92H/1E

LATITUDE: 49 DEG. 10.5 MIN.

LONGITUDE: 120 DEG. 02 MIN.

By

*John Nebocat, P. Eng.*

November 2, 1992

Vancouver, British Columbia

Claims Owned by: John Nebocat, 50%, Harvey Klatt, 50%

Work Performed by: John Nebocat and Harvey Klatt

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## INTRODUCTION

The **Nova 1-12** mineral claims are situated in the Osoyoos Mining Division, southern British Columbia, on NTS map sheet 92H/1E. The claims are accessed via the Ashnola River road, which joins highway 3 just west of Keremeos, to the Crater Mountain Forest Service Road, a distance of about 15 km. From here the property is located about another 5 km by road and 3000 feet (900 m.) in elevation west of the Ashnola River and is centered in a partially hanging valley draining the eastern slope of Crater Mountain.

The claims were staked on October 12, 13 and 22, 1991. Due to the severe terrain, two-post claims were located in favour of modified grid system claim(s).

Each of the twelve claims are jointly-owned (50:50) by John Nebocat, North Vancouver, B.C. and by Harvey Klatt, Oliver, B.C. The work performed on the claims was done by the owners.

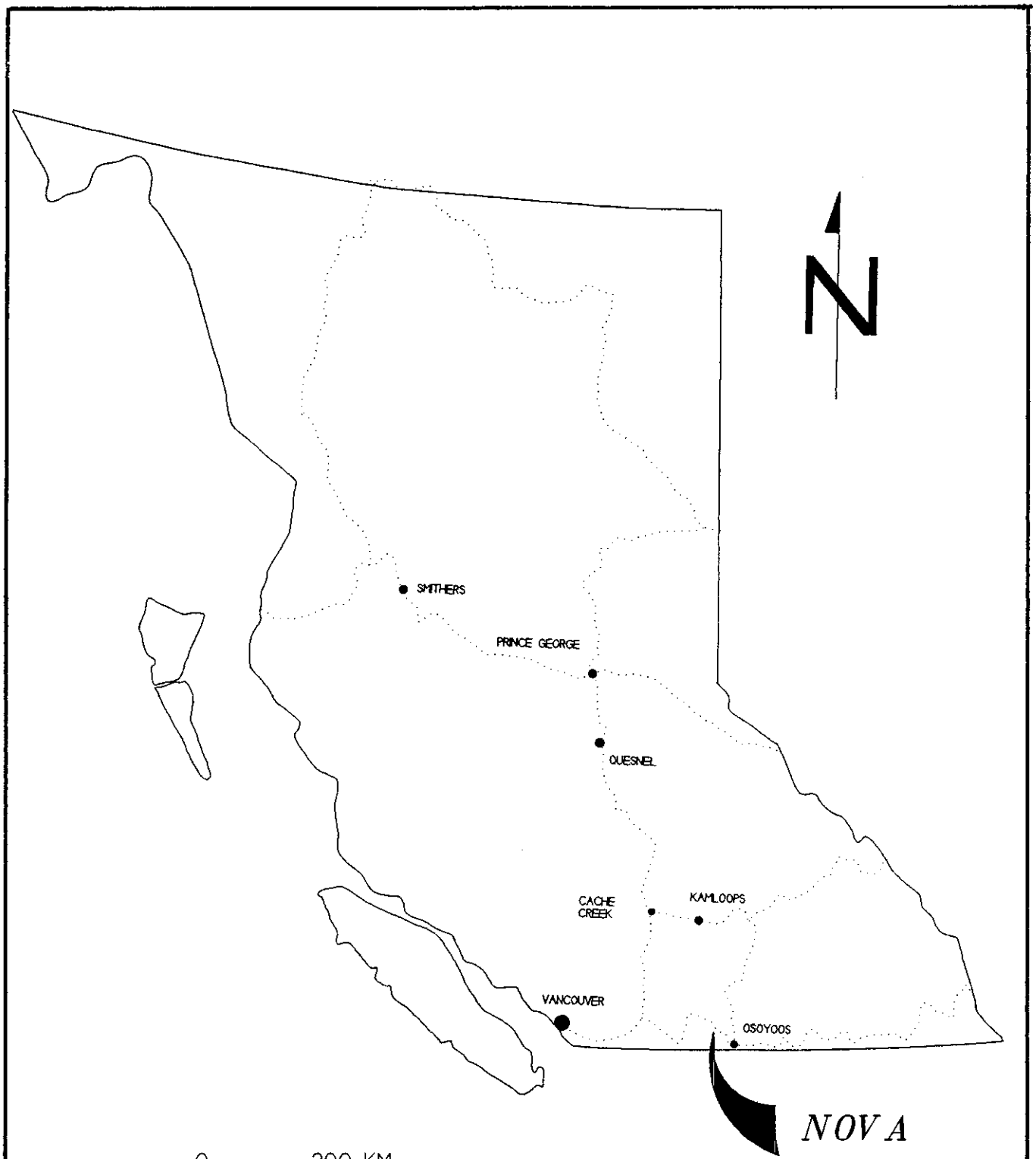
To the author's knowledge, no documented records exist in the Minister of Mines files and maps of this ground having been staked in the last 10 to 15 years, although claims existed to the east and south and still do today. The author worked on this ground in 1982, but it was not staked at that time.

Follow-up work on stream geochem anomalies obtained from the mouth of this drainage in 1980 resulted in the discovery of a large area of massive to semi-massive magnetite mineralization between 1500 and 2500 feet above the Ashnola valley floor. In 1982 a reconnaissance contour soil sampling/geologic mapping program, with sample stations every 100 metres along contour lines 200 feet apart, yielded a broad zone of anomalous copper, zinc, and highly anomalous arsenic within and peripheral to the magnetite zone(s). Weakly anomalous silver values occurred in a smaller area centered within the copper and zinc anomalies, and gold anomalies were variable in strength and more randomly distributed.

No follow-up work was done subsequent to this program.

The magnetite, which appears to be hosted by shale, was interpreted to be a skarn, although an unusual type. Recent opinions, including those made by EMPR geologists, suggest that this might a banded iron formation, although none are known to exist in British Columbia (Minfile Records). The host rocks are late Paleozoic ophiolites which are known to contain such gold-bearing deposits.

It was felt that the "target" warranted further work, especially because the reconnaissance survey was fairly widely spaced and still yielded large soil geochem anomalies that were not investigated.




PGS PACIFIC GEOLOGICAL SERVICES

# NOVA CLAIMS INDEX MAP

OSOYOOS MINING DIVISION

| SCALE | LOCATION | DATE |
|---|---|---|
| C. 1:1,000,000 | 92H/1E | NOV. 2. 1992 |
| DRAWN BY | SURVEY BY | FIGURE |
| JN | JN | 1 |

On October 13, 1991 seven rock samples were collected from the southern margin of the **Nova 6** claim during claim staking. Between June 27 and July 5, 1992, portions of a 1.5 km to 2.0 km long access trail was built on **Nova 5, 6** and **7** using a mattock and in places a chainsaw. A 500 metre long baseline and three crosslines totalling 725 m were located on the **Nova 6** claim. Stations were located every 25 m using a compass, clinometer and hip-chain. The grid was used as control for geologic mapping and sample site locations; a geologic map at 1:2500 scale was prepared. Three rock samples were collected during this period. Between August 23 and August 30, 1992, the trail was completed, the 500 m baseline was cut out with a chainsaw and three more crosslines totalling 375 m were established using a turning board, clinometer and hip-chain. The three lines located with a compass in July had some strong magnetitic abberations, and their approximate bearings were re-established using the turning board. Additional geologic mapping was done at this time.

A summary of work done during the period October 13, 1991 to August 30, 1992 is:

- -1.5 km to 2.0 km of trail building;
- -1600 metres of line cutting/grid establishment;
- -between 9 and 10 hectares of geologic mapping at 1:2500 scale;
- -11 rock samples were collected and analyzed for gold by fire assay-atomic absorption finish and for 30 elements by ICP instrumentation.

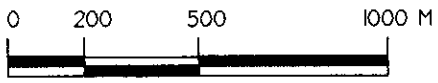
## CLAIM STATUS

The following table lists the claim names, record dates and record numbers of all claims grouped as the Nova Group.

**Claim Status. Nova Group**

| Claim Name | Units | Record Number | Record Date |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nova 1 | 1 | 305336 | 12/10/92 |
| Nova 2 | 1 | 305337 | 12/10/92 |
| Nova 3 | 1 | 305338 | 12/10/92 |
| Nova 4 | 1 | 305339 | 12/10/92 |
| Nova 5 | 1 | 305340 | 12/10/92 |
| Nova 6 | 1 | 305341 | 12/10/92 |
| Nova 7 | 1 | 305342 | 13/10/92 |
| Nova 8 | 1 | 305343 | 13/10/92 |
| Nova 9 | 1 | 305344 | 13/10/92 |
| Nova 10 | 1 | 305345 | 13/10/92 |
| Nova 11 | 1 | 305755 | 22/10/92 |
| Nova 12 | 1 | 305756 | 22/10/92 |


| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **NOVA 1** (305336) | **NOVA 3** (305338) | **NOVA 5** (305340) | **NOVA 7** (305342) |
| **NOVA 2** (305337) | **NOVA 4** (305339) | **NOVA 6** (305341) | **NOVA 8** (305343) |
| **NOVA 12** (305756) | **NOVA 11** (305755) | **NOVA 10** (305345) | **NOVA 9** (305344) |

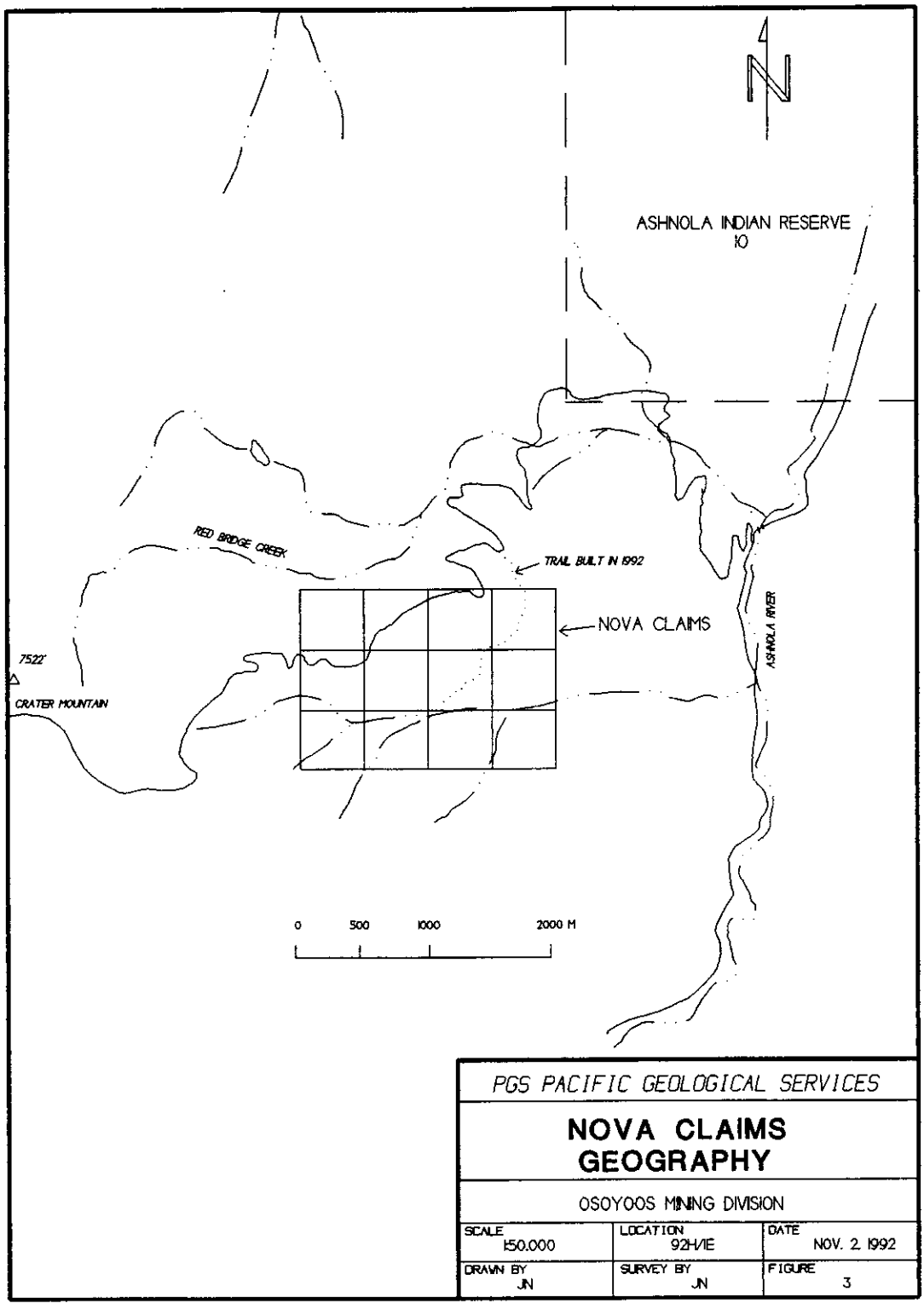



*PGS PACIFIC GEOLOGICAL SERVICES*

# NOVA CLAIMS
# CLAIM INDEX MAP

OSOYOOS MINING DIVISION

| SCALE | LOCATION | DATE |
|---|---|---|
| 1:20,000 | 92H/1E | NOV. 2, 1992 |
| DRAWN BY: JN | SURVEY BY: JN | FIGURE: 2 |


N
ASHNOLA INDIAN RESERVE
10
RED BRIDGE CREEK
TRAIL BUILT IN 1992
NOVA CLAIMS
ASHNOLA RIVER
7522'
CRATER MOUNTAIN
0
500
1000
2000 M
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NOVA CLAIMS
GEOGRAPHY
OSOYOOS MINING DIVISION
SCALE
1:50,000
LOCATION
92H/1E
DATE
NOV. 2. 1992
DRAWN BY
JN
SURVEY BY
JN
FIGURE
3

## DISCUSSION

The purpose of the work program performed in 1992 was to determine the nature of the magnetite/gold mineralization and to establish survey control for detailed mapping, prospecting and sampling to assist in achieving this goal. In addition, a foot trail was built to provide better access; the trail starts from the Crater Mountain Forest Service road at about 4900' elevation and descends into the centre of the property a vertical distance of 1000 feet along a gentle to moderate gradient. Previous access from the road was straight down from about 5600' elev., a relief ranging from 2000' to 2500'.

Grid lines were located roughly perpendicular to the contour lines sampled in 1982 and centred over the known magnetite occurrences on the more open, south-facing slope. Although the lines are 100 metres apart, stations were located at 25 metre intervals along them which served to provide more detailed control than was previously available.

### Geology

#### Regional Geology

The claims are underlain by argillites (slate), chert and intermediate to mafic volcanics of the Apex Mountain Group, formerly known as the Bradshaw, Old Tom, Shoemaker, Independance and Barslow Formations. These rocks are part of a eugeosynclinal suite which includes jasper, rhodonite, minor limestone and related small plutons in addition to the rocks mentioned above. The Apex Group is mostly late Paleozoic in age, but fossils as old as Devonian have been found within it. Intense folding has been seen by the author in locations several kms. east from the claims, and evidence of complex folding is seen on the property as well.

#### Lithologies

Only a small portion of the property has been mapped in detail, hence any extrapolations are based on the author's recollections from work done in the area ten years ago.

Within the area of the grid the dominant lithology is the banded/massive magnetite unit. The magnetite appears to be hosted by the slate which envelopes it. When walking over the magnetite unit, it is indistinguishable from the slate except for limonite and jarosite stains which appear to be coming from fractures cross-cutting this unit. Sawn specimens show variations from massive granular magnetite to delicately banded phases, the latter is more common. A thin section of this material showed interbedded magnetite with fine tremolite.

The slate and chert (unit 2) is the next most abundant rock type and occurs immediately north and south of the magnetite. As mentioned previously, this unit closely resembles the magnetite except for the local abundance of limonite in the latter. Acid tests revealed no carbonate present in either this or the magnetite unit. Just west of Line 1400E, 1115N the interbedded slate and chert conformably overlies the magnetite horizon, and the contact can be easily traced for about 50 metres to the west. The contact is somewhat convoluted, displaying the folding that this formation has undergone.

Immediately above, and locally in contact with the slate/chert unit, is a maroon coloured biotite hornfels unit which locally contains disseminated pyrite and pyrrhotite. The hornfels always occurs "above" the slate/chert unit except where it is in fault contact with other units. Why this unit is altered to hornfels and not the interbedded black pelagics and chert is not clear; perhaps the hornfels contained more clay and less carbon and silica.

A biotite-hornblende monzonite stock occurs in the northern portion of lines 1100E and 1200E. The rock is medium grained, the mafics are relatively fresh in appearance, and the intrusive is non-magnetic. Both biotite hornfels and siliceous-carbonaceous slate are in intrusive contact with this unit.

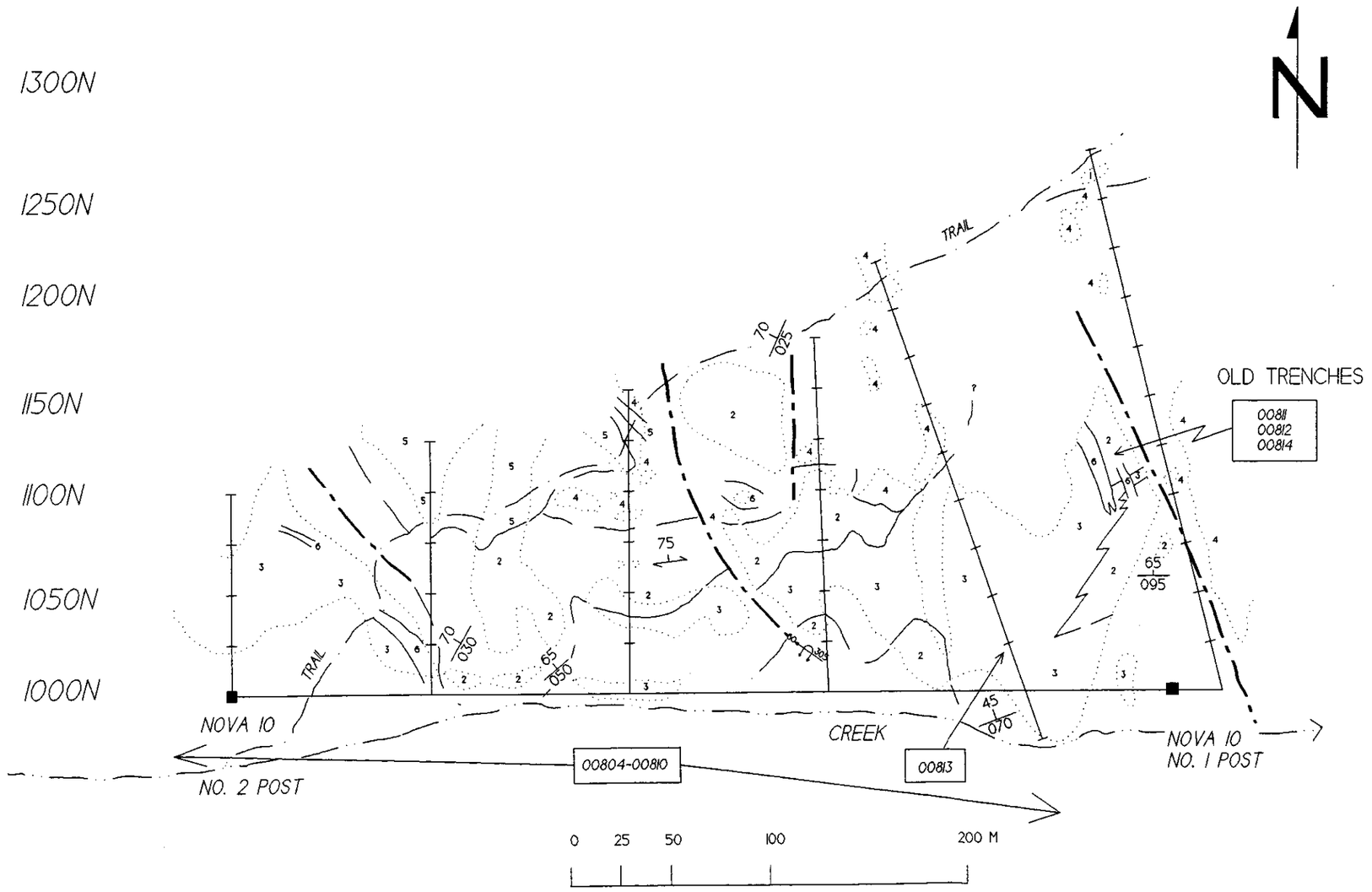
Several dykes of a microdiorite porphyry have been seen in the magnetite and slate/chert units. These dykes are also non-magnetic and are usually several metres thick. They trend NW-SE and are located near faults that trend in a similar direction. The longest dyke has been traced for 25 m to 50 m.

From the author's recollections, the magnetite unit occurs in at least equal abundance on the south side of the creek (**Nova 9 & 10 claims**) and extends for at least several hundred metres up the hill to the south. Biotite hornfels seemed to increase in volume and intensity of alteration to the north and west; volcanics are dominant uphill to the north and east. During claim staking, at least 300 metres of magnetite was observed to the west of the grid.

Structure

Folding is evident throughout the formation(s)--probably as several phases, but that is not easily ascertained. Obtaining compass attitudes is difficult in light of the high magnetite content (note the orientations of lines 1400E and 1500E on *Map 4.*) Bedding, where obtainable, strikes from NE-SW to E-W with dips to the north and northwest in the range of 65 to 70 degrees. One small drag fold plunges 60 degrees at 305 azimuth near L 1300E, 1025N.

At least four block faults are identified on the grid. They trend roughly NW-SE and seem to have fairly steep dips. Displacements appear to range from 10's of metres to possibly in excess of 100 metres. The microdiorite porphyry dykes seem to occur close to and parallel to these faults.




CLAIMS LOCATED USING COMPASS AND HIP-CHAIN

L 1000E L 1100E L 1200E L 1300E L 1400E L 1500E

## LEGEND

6 MICRODIORITE PORPHYRY

5 MEDIUM GRAINED BIOTITE-HORNBLENDE MONZONITE

4 BIOTITE HORNFELS

3 MASSIVE TO THINLY INTER-BEDDED MAGNETITE. SLATE AND CHERT

2 INTERBEDDED SLATE AND CHERT

1 ANDESITIC VOLCANICS. GREENSTONE

GEOLOGIC CONTACT: KNOWN. APPROXIMATE

FAULT

3 OUTCROP AREA

00814 ROCK GEOCHEM SAMPLE

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**NOVA 1 - 12 CLAIMS GEOLOGY**

OSOYOOS MINING DIVISION

| scale | nts | date |
|---|---|---|
| 1:2500 | 92H/1E | NOV. 2. 1992 |
| drawn by J. NEBOCAT | survey by J. NEBOCAT | figure 4 |

Mineralization & Geochemistry

The survey conducted over this ground in 1982 showed a correlation of anomalous copper, zinc and arsenic values in soil plus lesser silver and gold values associated with zones of widespread magnetite "mineralization" (or alteration?). No obvious source(s) of the copper and zinc anomalies were noted during that survey, and no evidence of economic base metal occurrences were found during the 1992 work program. It seems that the elevated Cu, Zn and As values are background levels within and immediately around the magnetite horizon(s).

Gold is the commodity of interest, and several of the anomalous soil values seemed to be originating from within the area of known magnetite. None of the old sample flags remain so follow-up of specific soil anomalies was not possible.

Seven grab samples taken from various specimens of magnetite-bearing slate, collected during claim staking, yielded Au values that ranged from 5 ppb to 175 ppb and As values from 41 ppm to 176 ppm (see Appendix II). Copper and zinc values were quite low and did not reflect the values obtained in the soil samples.

During the mapping program in July, 1992, four small hand trenches were discovered on some quartz veins near Line 1500E. The workings looked very old, probably dating back to the turn of the century, or older, and no signs of more recent work are evident. The quartz veins crosscut the slate/chert unit in a roughly east-west direction immediately above the magnetite horizon. The veins are a few cms to tens of cms thick and are separated by several meters of chert. Limonite and boxwork textures are locally present within the quartz as well as some chlorite and one occurrence of arsenopyrite. Two grab samples, one of quartz, the other of a goethitic clinker material, collected from the old dumps yielded 178 ppb Au, 34 ppm Cu, 49 ppm Zn, 729 ppm As and 173 ppb Au, 114 ppm Cu, 295 ppm Zn, 1525 ppm As, respectively. These values approximate the soil anomalies obtained in 1982.

In August, 1992 a small hand trench was excavated between two of the old workings on some rusty, sheared chert that hosts a few quartz stringers. A 1.6 metre chip sample ran 821 ppb Au and 1478 ppm As.

A microdiorite porphyry dyke occurs a few metres west of the showings, but it appears to crosscut the structures hosting the quartz veins and does not appear to contain any quartz or sulphides itself.

A 0.5 m chip sample taken across a limonite and jarosite-coated zone of massive magnetite along L 1400E yielded 53 ppb Au, 100 ppm Cu and 789 ppm As. Nothing was extraordinary about the appearance of this sample except that it contained a little more iron oxide coating than rocks in the immediate vicinity; otherwise, it looked typically like the magnetite horizon elsewhere on the property.

All the samples collected in 1991/1992 were rock geochems: nine were grab samples and two were chip/channel samples. The samples were collected using a geologist's hammer and placed in plastic bags. They were analyzed for Au using fire assay and atomic absorption and for 30 elements by ICP at IPL International Plasma Laboratories Inc., Vancouver, B.C. A description of analytic procedures is found in *Appendix I,* and the assays are tabulated in *Appendix II.*

Whether or not this magnetite is a skarn or banded iron formation is not clear, but evidence favors the latter interpretation:

1. There is a lack of calc-silicate alteration within the magnetite horizon and in the surrounding sediments and volcanics. A thin section done in 1982 showed finely interbanded tremolite with the magnetite, but this is a common alteration found in banded iron formations ("BIF's").

2. Almost all the samples taken of the magnetite yielded highly anomalous levels in arsenic; BIF's in the Canadian Shield can run as high as 1% As.

3. The skarns at Hedley, which contain substantial arsenopyrite, are in a sulphide-rich environment and are generally lacking in magnetite.

4. The intrusions which are found on the property within the area of the grid are magnetite deficient and quite small, hence, they are unlikely candidates as sources of the magnetite.

5. Limonite, jarosite and goethite appear to be weathered from pyrite in fractures that crosscut the magnetite horizon(s), suggesting a possible superimposed sulphide event--probably caused by a larger intrusion to the west that was also responsible for the biotite hornfels development.

6. Gold mineralization in BIF is often found in the noses of folds, especially in more brittle units, such as chert or silica exhalite, where mineralized quartz veins can develop. The style of deformation on the Nova property is suitable for such structures to occur, and the old workings on L 1500E could be such a site.

## CONCLUSIONS

1. A zone of banded to massive magnetite has been delineated over 500 metres in ?strike? and could be up to 50 metres thick in places. About another 300 metres of magnetite have been observed along "strike" on the claim line west of the grid, and at least the same amount of area of this formation was found south of the creek in 1982.

2. Highly anomalous As values and low to moderately anomalous levels of Zn, Cu and Au occur both in soil and rock samples taken from the property in the vicinity of the magnetite horizon(s).

3. Gold deposits are often found in shear zones in the noses of folds in BIFs, usually associated with quartz veins, silica flooding or siliceous exhalites. The quartz veins in the chert where the 821 ppb Au sample was collected could be in a similar structural setting.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The area of the old workings where the 821 ppb Au sample was collected should be trenched and additional samples should be taken either side of it and along its projected strike.

2. Detailed prospecting should be done to find other gold-bearing targets, presumably where there is a concentration of quartz.

3. The baseline should be extended to the west and additional control lines should be located to delineate the magnetite horizon on the north side of the creek.

4. A control line should be located across the creek and up-slope to the south to help tie in the magnetiferous horizons found there in 1982. Considerable prospecting potential exists on the southern slope as it is forested and the ground is heavily moss covered.

STATEMENT OF COSTS

Labour:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| John Nebocat: June 27, 1992 - July 5, 1992; August 23, 1992 - August 30, 1992 | | |
| | 17 days @ $200.00/day | $3400.00 |
| Harvey Klatt: October 13, 1991 | | |
| | 1 day @ $200.00/day | $ 200.00 |
| Analyses: | 11 rock geochem samples for gold geochem by fire assay and atomic absorption finish ($8.00); 30 element ICP determination ($5.50); and sample preparation ($3.25) plus G.S.T. | $ 197.15 |
| Meals and Groceries: | | $ 183.75 |
| Gasoline & Oil: | | $ 112.00 |
| Motel: | | $ 48.30 |
| Camp and Field Supplies: | | $ 113.95 |
| Report Compilation: | | $ 500.00 |
| **TOTAL:** | | **$4755.15** |

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, John Nebocat, residing at #13 - 230 West 14th. Street, North Vancouver, British Columbia, declare that:

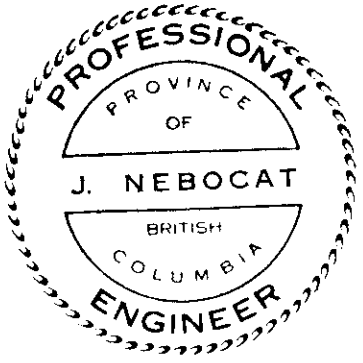
1. I am a geologist and have been employed in mineral exploration and earth science studies with industry and government since 1973.

2. I obtained a diploma in Mining Technology from the British Columbia Institute of Technology in 1974. In 1984 I graduated from the Montana College of Mineral Science & Technology with a Bachelor's Degree in Geological Engineering (Honours).

3. I am a registered Professional Engineer with the Association of Professional Engineers of British Columbia.

4. I carried out the work described within this report.

John Nebocat, B.Sc., P. Eng.



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Bostock, H.S., 1940, Keremeos, British Columbia, Geological Survey of Canada, Map 341A.

Energy, Mines and Resources, Airborne Magnetic Map, Sheet 92H/1, Geological Survey of Canada map, 1":1 mile.

Milford, J.C., 1984, Geology of the Apex Mountain Group north and east of the Similkameen River, south-central British Columbia; unpublished MSc. Thesis, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, 108 p.

Templemann-Kluit, D.J., 1989, Geology, Penticton, British Columbia; Geological Survey of Canada, Map 1736A, 1:250,000.

# APPENDIX I

## Descriptions of Analytical Procedures

INTERNATIONAL PLASMA LABORATORY LTD.

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

## Method of Gold analysis by Fire Assay / AAS

(a) 20.0 to 30.0 grams of sample is mixed with a combination of fluxes in a fusion pot. The sample is then fused at high temperature to form a lead "button".

(b) The precious metals are extracted by cupellation. Any Silver is dissolved by nitric acid and decanted. The gold bead is then dissolved in boiling concentrated aqua regia solution heated by a hot water bath.

(c) The gold in solution is determined with an Atomic Absorption Spectrometer. The gold value, in parts per billion, is calculated by comparision with a set of known gold standards.

QUALITY CONTROL

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

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## Method of ICP Multi-element Analyses

(a) 0.50 grams of sample is digested with diluted aqua regia solution by heating in a hot water bath for 90 minutes, then cooled, bulked up to a fixed volume with demineralized water, and thoroughly mixed.

(b) The specific elements are determined using an Inductively Coupled Argon Plasma spectrophotometer. All elements are corrected for inter-element interference. All data are subsequently stored onto computer diskette.

* Aqua regia leaching is partial for Al, Ba, Ca, Cr, Fe, K, Mg, Mn, Na, P, Sn, Sr and W.

QUALITY CONTROL

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

APPENDIX II

Rock Geochem Analyses, Nova Claims

Report: 9100479 R  Pacific Geological Services  Project: NOVA  Page 1 of 1  Section 1 of 2

| Sample Name | Type | Au ppb | Ag ppm | Cu ppm | Pb ppm | Zn ppm | As ppm | Sb ppm | Hg ppm | Mo ppm | Tl ppm | Bi ppm | Cd ppm | Co ppm | Ni ppm | W ppm | Ba ppm |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 00804 | Rock | 40 | 1.1 | 64 | 4 | 44 | 176 | 9 | <3 | 4 | <10 | <2 | 1.8 | 4 | 14 | <5 | 194 |
| 00805 | Rock | 20 | 0.4 | 62 | <2 | 75 | 71 | <5 | <3 | 5 | <10 | <2 | 0.3 | 7 | 29 | <5 | 318 |
| 00806 | Rock | 5 | 0.1 | 14 | <2 | 95 | 64 | 23 | <3 | 3 | 16 | <2 | 0.2 | 8 | 24 | <5 | 38 |
| 00807 | Rock | 30 | 0.1 | 26 | <2 | 63 | 176 | 11 | 4 | 9 | <10 | <2 | 0.3 | 7 | 43 | <5 | 361 |
| 00808 | Rock | 10 | 0.1 | 16 | <2 | 27 | 56 | <5 | <3 | 2 | <10 | <2 | 0.1 | 5 | 21 | <5 | 793 |
| 00809 | Rock | 165 | <0.1 | 10 | <2 | 16 | 41 | 20 | <3 | 4 | <10 | <2 | 0.2 | 5 | 17 | <5 | 20 |
| 00810 | Rock | 175 | 0.1 | 15 | <2 | 13 | 47 | 7 | <3 | 3 | <10 | <2 | 0.3 | 4 | 18 | <5 | 68 |
| Minimum Detection | | 5 | 0.1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 10 | 2 | 0.1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 2 |
| Maximum Detection | | 10000 | 100.0 | 20000 | 20000 | 20000 | 10000 | 1000 | 10000 | 1000 | 1000 | 10000 | 10000.0 | 10000 | 10000 | 1000 | 10000 |
| Method | | FA/AAS | ICP | ICP | ICP | ICP | ICP | ICP | ICP | ICP | ICP | ICP | ICP | ICP | ICP | ICP | ICP |

-- = Not Analysed  ReC = ReCheck in progress  ins = Insufficient Sample



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Report: 9100479 R  Pacific Geological Services  Project: NOVA  Page 1 of 1  Section 2 of 2

| Sample Name | Cr ppm | V ppm | Mn ppm | La ppm | Sr ppm | Zr ppm | Sc ppm | Ti % | Al % | Ca % | Fe % | Mg % | K % | Na % | P % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 00804 | 155 | 211 | 35 | 5 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 0.04 | 0.60 | 0.08 | >5.00 | 0.12 | 0.25 | 0.03 | 0.03 |
| 00805 | 151 | 707 | 139 | 16 | 56 | 5 | <1 | 0.05 | 0.74 | 2.65 | >5.00 | 0.14 | 0.31 | 0.03 | 1.35 |
| 00806 | 101 | 643 | 223 | 10 | 57 | 10 | <1 | 0.04 | 0.48 | 2.54 | >5.00 | 0.12 | 0.05 | 0.03 | 1.25 |
| 00807 | 181 | 748 | 121 | 12 | 14 | 6 | <1 | 0.04 | 0.57 | 0.51 | >5.00 | 0.04 | 0.14 | 0.02 | 0.28 |
| 00808 | 174 | 746 | 47 | 25 | 9 | 3 | <1 | 0.08 | 0.83 | 0.16 | >5.00 | 0.05 | 0.38 | 0.02 | 0.05 |
| 00809 | 46 | 220 | 95 | 4 | 172 | 7 | <1 | 0.01 | 0.17 | 7.97 | >5.00 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 3.91 |
| 00810 | 134 | 440 | 69 | 18 | 178 | 5 | <1 | 0.02 | 0.33 | 6.68 | >5.00 | 0.03 | 0.04 | 0.02 | 3.44 |
| Minimum Detection | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| Maximum Detection | 10000 | 10000 | 10000 | 10000 | 10000 | 10000 | 10000 | 1.00 | 5.00 | 10.00 | 5.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 |
| Method | ICP | ICP | ICP | ICP | ICP | ICP | ICP | ICP | ICP | ICP | ICP | ICP | ICP | ICP | ICP |

-- = Not Analysed  ReC = ReCheck in progress  ins = Insufficient Sample



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Report: 9200509 R Pacific Geological Services Project: NOVA Page 1 of 1 Section 1 of 2

| Sample Name | Type | Au ppb | Ag ppm | Cu ppm | Pb ppm | Zn ppm | As ppm | Sb ppm | Hg ppm | Mo ppm | Tl ppm | Bi ppm | Cd ppm | Co ppm | Ni ppm | Ba ppm | W ppm |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 00811 | Rock | 178 | 0.4 | 34 | <2 | 49 | 729 | 9 | <3 | 2 | <10 | <2 | <0.1 | 3 | 9 | 27 | <5 |
| 00812 | Rock | 173 | 0.5 | 114 | 3 | 295 | 1525 | <5 | <3 | 13 | <10 | <2 | <0.1 | 10 | 30 | 32 | <5 |
| 00813 | Rock | 53 | 1.0 | 100 | 6 | 55 | 789 | <5 | <3 | 14 | <10 | <2 | <0.1 | 7 | 13 | 161 | <5 |
| Minimum Detection | | 2 | 0.1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 10 | 2 | 0.1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 |
| Maximum Detection | | 10000 | 100.0 | 20000 | 20000 | 20000 | 10000 | 1000 | 10000 | 1000 | 1000 | 10000 | 10000.0 | 10000 | 10000 | 10000 | 1000 |
| Method | | FA/AAS | ICP | ICP | ICP | ICP | ICP | ICP | ICP | ICP | ICP | ICP | ICP | ICP | ICP | ICP | ICP |

--=No Test ReC=ReCheck ins=Insufficient Sample m=Est/1000 %=Est % Max=No Est

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| Sample Name | Cr ppm | V ppm | Mn ppm | La ppm | Sr ppm | Zr ppm | Sc ppm | Ti % | Al % | Ca % | Fe % | Mg % | K % | Na % | P % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 00811 | 234 | 60 | 65 | 3 | 12 | <1 | 1 | 0.01 | 0.21 | 0.04 | 4.72 | 0.02 | 0.04 | 0.02 | 0.09 |
| 00812 | 99 | 104 | 184 | <2 | 11 | <1 | 1 | <0.01 | 0.42 | 0.04 | 23% | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.02 | 0.12 |
| 00813 | 318 | 677 | 60 | 21 | 12 | <1 | 1 | 0.06 | 0.88 | 0.22 | 17% | 0.07 | 0.28 | 0.10 | 0.08 |
| Minimum Detection | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| Maximum Detection | 10000 | 10000 | 10000 | 10000 | 10000 | 10000 | 10000 | 1.00 | 5.00 | 10.00 | 5.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 |
| Method | ICP | ICP | ICP | ICP | ICP | ICP | ICP | ICP | ICP | ICP | ICP | ICP | ICP | ICP | ICP |

---=No Test  ReC=ReCheck  ins=Insufficient Sample  m=Est/1000  %=Est %  Max=No Est

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| Sample Name | | Au ppb | Ag ppm | Cu ppm | Pb ppm | Zn ppm | As ppm | Sb ppm | Hg ppm | Mo ppm | Tl ppm | Bi ppm | Cd ppm | Co ppm | Ni ppm | Ba ppm | W ppm | Cr ppm | V ppm | Mn ppm | La ppm | Sr ppm | Zr ppm | Sc ppm | Ti % | Al % | Ca % | Fe % | Mg % | K % | Na % | P % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 00814 | R | 821 | 1.9 | 32 | 5 | 48 | 1478 | < | < | 4 | < | < | 0.4 | 2 | 11 | 9 | < | 208 | 197 | 62 | 6 | 22 | 3 | 1 | 0.01 | 0.28 | 0.37 | 5.52 | 0.04 | 0.03 | 0.02 | 0.38 |
| Min Limit | | 5 | 0.1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 10 | 2 | 0.1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| Max Reported* | | 9999 | 99.9 | 20000 | 20000 | 20000 | 9999 | 9999 | 9999 | 9999 | 999 | 999 | 99.9 | 999 | 999 | 9999 | 999 | 9999 | 999 | 9999 | 9999 | 9999 | 999 | 99 | 1.00 | 99.99 | 99.99 | 99.99 | 9.99 | 9.99 | 5.00 | 5.00 |
| Method | | FAAA | ICP | ICP | ICP | ICP | ICP | ICP | ICP | ICP | ICP | ICP | ICP | ICP | ICP | ICP | ICP | ICP | ICP | ICP | ICP | ICP | ICP | ICP | ICP | ICP | ICP | ICP | ICP | ICP | ICP | ICP |

S=Soil P=Rock C=Core L=Silt P=Pulp U=Undefined  m=Estimate/1000  %=Estimate %  Max=No Estimate