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VANCOUVER, B.C.	HE WHIPSAW PROPE	RTELE NO:		

SIMILKAMEEN MINING DIVISION, BRITISH COLUMBIA

NTS 92H / 7

Latitude 49°16' N ; Longitude 120°45' W

FOR

WORLD WIDE MINERALS LTD.



BY

PAUL W. RICHARDSON, Ph.D., P.Eng.

Vancouver, B.C. <u>GEOLOGIJENARL³B1893</u> NCH ASSESSMENT REPORT

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SUMMARY

The Whipsaw Property contains mineralization which includes copper, gold, silver, molybdenum and zinc and which is related to the Whipsaw Porphyry Stock. The stock intrudes the regionally mineralized contact between the Nicola Group Volcanics and the Eagle Granodiorite. Copper, molybdenum and gold mineralization is related spatially directly to the perimeter of the Whipsaw Porphyry. Gold, silver and zinc mineralization in quartz-pyrite veins and as replacements in wallrock adjacent to the veins lies to the south of the porphyry mineralization, and is the subject of this report.

Intense copper-zinc stream sediment anomalies were discovered in 43, 45 and 47 Mile creeks in 1959, and were traced upstream to the contacts of the Whipsaw Porphyry. Recently, a distinct gold stream sediment anomaly was recognized in 45 Mile Creek. Over the years since 1959, the area of interest was covered by several separate properties. In 1987, for the first time, all the various properties were consolidated by World Wide Minerals Ltd., and it was possible to plan an exploration programme covering the entire area of interest. In addition to the above metals, within the Property there are two potential sources of the platinum found in placer deposits in Whipsaw Creek east of the Property.

In the spring of 1990, a small programme of six diamond drill holes was done to test part of one of the 14 targets in the Porphyry Copper Area and one of the targets, the Silvertip Zone, in the Gold-Silver-Zinc Area. These were not the best targets on the Property, but were accessible at that time of year. In September 1990, a beginning was made on the investigation of several intense soil geochemical anomalies found by the 1987 reconnaissance geochemical survey in the southern part of the Property. The locations of the reconnaissance samples were mapped using a compass and tape survey, and additional detail samples were collected.

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In 1991 and early 1992, Phelps Dodge did diamond and percussion drilling programmes on the Property with inconclusive results.

The presently-described 1992 Programme continued the above detail investigation of the reconnaissance geochemical results. Surveying and soil sampling were done in the area of the series of soil anomalies lying south of and uphill from the Silvertip Adit. In addition, some panning near the mouth of Whipsaw Creek was done to investigate the presence of platinum reported in the literature.

INTRODUCTION

The Whipsaw Property, which is in the Similkameen District of British Columbia, contains copper, gold, silver, molybdenum and zinc mineralization in several zones related to the Whipsaw Porphyry Intrusion and extending over a large area north and south of Whipsaw Creek. Placer deposits containing gold and platinum were mined in Whipsaw Creek downstream to the east of the Property. Within the Property, there are several old adits driven on gold- and silver-bearing deposits in veins and adjacent wall rock. Major geochemical stream sediment and soil anomalies of Cu, Mo and Zn have been known since 1959. After the original staking of quartz-sulfide vein deposits in 1908, the ground has always been fragmented with several owners. Recently, for the first time, the ground was consolidated by World Wide Minerals Ltd., and it has been possible to plan exploration projects without property line constraints.

In 1987, the writer was commissioned by Mr. Charles R. Martin, President of World Wide Minerals Ltd., to review all the available data, including historical data, those data derived from a recently completed, major soil sampling programme, an airborne geophysical survey by World Wide Minerals Ltd. and a diamond drilling programme then in progress. The writer was to organize and summarize the data and to recommend a future course of action for the Company on the Property. This was to include, if reasonable, specific recommendations for further exploration.

The Whipsaw Property is very large and contains at least two styles of mineralization: predominantly porphyry copper, molybdenum and gold mineralization occurs around and in the Whipsaw Porphyry Intrusion and, south of the Porphyry Area, gold-, silver-, zinc-bearing veins and related replacement mineralization occur in several showings.

The above-mentioned, major soil sampling programme done by World Wide Minerals Ltd. in 1987 revealed several strong, significant anomalous soil areas south of Whipsaw Creek. The writer's 1991 Report and this 1993 Report describe the results of compass and tape surveying and detail soil sampling programmes in several anomalous areas, and are a start in carrying out the Recommendations contained in one of the writer's earlier reports (Richardson, 1990b). 2

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Whipsaw Property is in the Similkameen Mining Division, British Columbia, at latitude 49°16' N, longitude 120°45' W on NTS Map 92H / 7 (Figure 1). The Property is 170 km east of Vancouver, and is 26 km SW of Princeton. The major Similco copper-gold mine lies 15 km ENE of the Property (Figure 2).

Access from Vancouver is by paved road via Highway 401 and Highway 3 to Princeton. Thirteen km S of Princeton, a good logging road leaves Highway 3 and goes westward up the north bank of Whipsaw Creek through the Property, a distance of 20 km to the camp (Figure 2). Numerous logging and mining roads give good access to most parts of the Property.

Whipsaw Creek flows eastward through the middle of the Property (Figure 3). The topography within the Property is moderate with some deeply incised valleys. Elevations range from 1385 m to 1660 m. The Property is covered with large stands of commercial evergreen trees with little undergrowth, but thick, dense brush does occur locally. Extensive logging is currently being done. Outcrop is very sparse, but in most places the overburden is not more than one metre deep.

The Princeton Area has a long tradition of mining, and all the necessary infrastructure is in place. The Whipsaw Property is within easy commuting distance of Princeton where an experienced labour force lives. These factors are very favourable to the economics of a new mine in the area. There is good transportation to the port of Vancouver.





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The Whipsaw Property consists of three Groups of mineral claims and four ungrouped claims totaling 216 units. The pertinent claim data are as follows:

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SOUTH GROUP (61 units; grouping date January 12, 1993)

Name	<u>Title No.</u>	<u>No. of</u> <u>Units</u>	Record Date	Expiry Date
Mineral Lease #336	250138 (lots 172 8	1 L 1549-1556)	Jan 13/64	Jan 13/94
OK#3 Fr.	250237	1 1	Mar 18/66	Mar 18/94*
OK#4 Fr.	250238	1	Mar 18/66	Mar 18/94*
OK#5 Fr.	250239	1	Mar 18/66	Mar 18/94*
MET 12	249298	8	Apr 26/88	Apr 26/94*
MET 1	249225	20	May 13/87	May 13/94*
MET 2	249226	20	May 13/87	May 13/94*
SOUTH HILL #2	302360	<u>9</u> 61	July 22/91	July 22/94

GROUP A (48 units; grouping date November 18, 1991)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title No.</u>	<u>No. of</u> <u>Units</u>	Record Date	Expiry Date
MET 8	3016	8	Apr 26/88	Apr 26/95
Silvertip No.1	18218	1	June 28/66	June 28/95
Silvertip No. 2	18219	1	June 28/66	June 28/95
OK#1	11979	1	June 29/64	June 29/95
OK#2	11980	1	June 29/64	June 29/95
OK#6 Fr.	33749	1	June 25/71	June 25/95
OK#7 Fr	33750	1	June 25/71	June 25/95
OK#8	33825	1	July 09/71	July 09/95
NORTH HILL #1	302359	9	July 19/91	July 19/96
MET 5	3066	15	Nov 24/87	Nov 24/95
MET 6	3067	9	Nov 24/87	Nov 24/95
		48		

* Expiry date when the work applied for, supported by the present report, has been approved.



<u>GROUP B</u> (72 units; grouping date November 18, 1991)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title No.</u>	<u>No. of</u> <u>Units</u>	Record Date	Expiry Date
MET 9 MET 10 PORPH 1 MET 7	3107 3108 301858 3068	20 20 12 <u>20</u> 72	Apr 26/88 Apr 26/88 June 21/91 Nov 24/87	Apr 26/95 Apr 26/95 June 21/95 Nov 24/95
	UNGRO	DUPED CLA	<u>IMS</u> (35 units)	
<u>Name</u>	<u>Title No.</u>	<u>No. of</u> Units	Record Date	Expiry Date
MET 11	3109	9	Apr 26/88	Apr 26/93
MJ3	245	6	July 26/77	July 26/93
MET 3	3064	12	Nov 24/87	Nov 24/93
MET 4	3065	8	Nov 24/87	Nov 24/93
		35		

The above data conform with the records in the Princeton and Vancouver recording offices of the British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources.

All claims are owned by World Wide Minerals Ltd.

The areas of the groups exist to distribute assessment work, which can be spread over a maximum of 100 units from work done on any one unit within the group. One unit equals approximately one claim of most other jurisdictions. These groups are only indirectly related to the "Porphyry Area" or the "Gold-Silver-Zinc Area", and the claims can be regrouped when convenient.

<u>HISTORY</u>

Although placer deposits in the Tulameen and Similkameen rivers and their tributaries have been known since the 1860's. it was not until 1885 that rich placer showings of gold and platinum were discovered near the town of Tulameen, especially in Granite Creek (Figure 2). The bonanza period of placer mining lasted for a decade. During this period, gold and platinum placer deposits were discovered in Whipsaw Creek downstream to the east of the present Whipsaw Property. Prospecting for bedrock deposits led to the staking of gold- and silver-bearing veins in the central part of the Property in 1908 (Figure 3). These veins were explored at the time by trenching and underground work. Additional adits were driven in the period from 1927 to 1930.

In 1959, reconnaissance stream sediment sampling by Texas Gulf Sulphur led to the discovery of major stream sediment Cu-Zn anomalies in 43, 45 and 47 Mile creeks, tributaries of Whipsaw Creek (Bacon, 1960). Follow-up work outlined soil geochemical, electromagnetic and induced polarization anomalies near the headwaters of 47 Mile Creek (Figure 3). The geochemical anomalies originated from the weathering of porphyry copper-molybdenumgold mineralization in the northern part of the present Property. This anomalous area was worked on by Texas Gulf; by a syndicate composed of Dome Exploration (Canada) Ltd., Moneta Porcupine Mines Limited and Tennessee Corporation; by Amax Exploration and by Newmont Mining Corp. of Canada Ltd. Large tonnages of 0.1-0.3% Cu with accompanying Mo were outlined by the geochemical and geophysical surveys and by diamond drilling (Heim, 1987). Although the first mineral claims were staked in 1908, the various claim groups covering different parts of the mineralized area have had separate ownerships since that time. From 1961, Whipsaw Mines Ltd. controlled the part of the ground near the valley bottom where the early prospects were located, and did several limited geochemical and drilling programmes, including, in 1968, two diamond drill holes under the Metestoffer Showing.

From 1970 to 1973, geological and geochemical surveying was done by Stokes Exploration Management Co. Ltd. for Whipsaw Mines Ltd. and for Skaist Minerals. In an extensive 1970 soil sampling programme, the samples were analyzed for copper only. This survey obtained anomalies over areas of known mineralization and, in addition, led to the discovery of the BZ Zone, which lies in the southern part of the Porphyry Copper Area. However, Au and Ag analyses were not done.

In 1974, Newconex Canadian Exploration Ltd. took 45 soil and rock samples near the known showings and near anomalies discovered by the 1970 survey. In addition, Newconex stream sediment sampling showed an increase in Au and Ag in Whipsaw Creek stream sediments where the showings occur.

In 1982 and 1983, R. R. Culbert and J. R. Poloni compiled available older data on part of the present property, and did trenching and drilling programmes at the Metestoffer and BZ showings. The programmes met with some success, and additional work was recommended, but not done.

In 1985, Dr. Robert Heim, on behalf of World Wide Minerals Ltd., did soil sampling in the area of the BZ Trenches to test the area for precious as well as

base metals. He found that the entire area of the BZ Trenches was within a large Cu-Zn soil anomaly accompanied by anomalous Au, Ag and As values. In 1986, he extended the trenches and cut rock samples assaying as high as 0.339 oz / ton Au and 5.40 oz / ton Ag across 0.61 m.

Also in 1985, Lone Jack Resources did a soil sampling programme on their claims, which are now in the western part of the Whipsaw Property. They collected 412 samples along a grid and along road cuts (Mitchell, 1985). That winter, Lone Jack drilled eight diamond drill holes from roads near the Spencer Showing, which is across Whipsaw Creek from the Metestoffer Showing, and on a geochemical anomaly in the NW part of the Property (the last drill hole has not been relocated yet). The holes located a breccia zone at the Spencer Zone with several narrow widths of values. The drilling was confined to being done from available roads because of deep winter snow.

In 1987, World Wide Minerals Ltd. did a soil sampling programme over the central part of the Property, collecting a total of 5580 samples which were analyzed for gold and, separately, for 31 elements using the ICP method. The Company also carried out a combined magnetometer and very low frequencyelectromagnetometer (VLF-EM) helicopter-borne survey over the southern part of the Property (Walker, 1987). In late 1987 and January 1988, the Company diamond drilled 30 holes totaling 3040.1 m (10,000 ft). In August 1988, additional soil sampling was done on claims staked to protect the NW and SE extensions of anomalies outlined by the 1987 soil sampling programme (Richardson, 1988c). In 1991, the Whipsaw Property was optioned to Phelps Dodge Corporation of Canada, Limited. They confined their work to the part of the Property in the porphyry environment surrounding the Whipsaw Porphyry Stock. They conducted a diamond drilling and a percussion drilling programme in 1991 and a second, small diamond drilling programme in 1992 (Fox and Goodall, 1992; Fox, 1992). Our understanding is that the second diamond drilling programme was prematurely terminated and they dropped the Property not for lack of results but as a result of a corporate decision by the parent company to forgo further exploration of porphyry copper deposits in British Columbia at this time.

GEOLOGY

The Whipsaw Property covers 10 km of the regionally mineralized contact zone between the Upper Triassic Nicola Group and the Eagle Granodiorite (Figure 2). In the north-central part of the Property, the contact zone is intruded by the Whipsaw Porphyry. Dykes of feldspar porphyry extend north and south of the stock near and parallel to the Nicola-Eagle Granodiorite contact.

The Whipsaw Porphyry is the source of a large hydrothermal system with which at least two types of mineral deposits are related. Porphyry coppermolybdenum-gold mineralization occurs disseminated and in veinlets within the perimeter of the Whipsaw Porphyry and in Nicola rocks bordering the porphyry. To the south, the porphyry Cu-Mo-Au mineralization decreases and Au-Ag-Cu-Zn mineralization occurs in pyrite-bearing quartz veins and associated disseminated deposits. An area with scarn zones occurs just north of Whipsaw Creek near the Nicola-Eagle contact. This scarn area coincides with the area of the best soil gold geochemical anomalies on the Property, except for the not yet fully explained gold stream sediment anomaly which was detected in 45 Mile Creek where it crosses the Whipsaw Road (Figure 4).

An intense magnetic anomaly in the eastern portion of the Property is probably caused by a body of ultrabasic rocks. If so, this is one of the possible sources of the platinum in the placer deposits in Whipsaw Creek downstream east of the Property. A second possible source of the platinum group elements (PGEs) is the mineralization associated with the Whipsaw Porphyry. At nearby Copper Mountain and elsewhere on the perimeter of the Copper Mountain Stock, PGEs have been reported as being associated with copper-gold mineralization.

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GEOPHYSICS

Several geophysical surveys have been done on various areas of the present Property by the owners of the smaller properties that have now been consolidated. In the part of the Property investigated by the work described in this report, an airborne magnetometer survey has been done jointly by the Geological Survey of Canada and the British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources. This survey was flown with a helicopter, and was published on a scale of 1: 50,000 in 1973. The survey showed an intense magnetic anomaly just east of the area being described.

In 1987, World Wide Minerals Ltd. did a combined magnetometer and very low frequency electromagnetometer (VLF / EM) helicopter-borne survey over the southern part of the Property (Walker, 1987). The intense magnetic anomaly in the eastern part of the Property found by the government survey was mapped in more detail and, in addition, a combined magnetic-VLF / EM anomaly was found southwest of the intense magnetic anomaly. The combined magnetic-VLF/EM anomaly has not been examined on the ground as yet. Several other VLF/EM anomalies occur south of Whipsaw Creek.

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THE 1992 PROGRAMME

The 1992 Programme continued the investigation of the soil anomalies which lie south of Whipsaw Creek (Richardson, 1990b, 1991). These soils contain anomalous amounts of various combinations of Au, Ag, Cu, Zn and Pb. In this programme, the anomalies south of and uphill from the Silvertip Adit were inspected and sampled in more detail (Figure 4 ; Appendix I).

The programme began with a compass, abney level and tape survey from Station 2 near the Silvertip Adit beside Whipsaw Creek. A traverse was run southward up the hill picking up the 1987 reconnaissance geochemical stations, old grid stations, a recent claim post, some outcrops and the topography. This was followed by detail soil sampling on each line at 25 m intervals with attention paid to ensuring the sampling of the b soil horizon where possible. All the above data are plotted on Figure 4, which also shows additional topography and the location of the Metestoffer and Silvertip showings as well as diamond drill locations near each showing. As can be seen, the 1987 reconnaissance soil sampling lines vary from the planned 50 m spacing because of the distance from the baseline and local thick brush. There appears to be a measuring error on Line 3+00 S. The detail sampling, as stated above, was done at 25 m intervals and extra samples were collected where drainage channels crossed the lines (Sample 92-1, etc.). The 1987 Reconnaissance Survey data east and west of the present area of detail work are plotted on the extensions of the now precisely located lines in order to add to the picture.

The 1992 Survey showed that the distances between the 1987 reconnaissance lines were very irregular: close together in places and wide

apart in others. Wide spaces were 90 m between 1+00S and 1+50S, 70 m between 1+50S and 2+00S and 85m between 3+50S and 4+00S (Figure 4).

The anomalies directly south of the Silvertip Adit are intense in places, and lead up to obscure, very old trenches on Line 4+00S at 11+00W, but continue up the hill from there. It can be concluded that the anomalies at the base of the hill are of transported as well as of local provenance, as is the case at the Metestoffer and BZ zones. Additional lines will have to be run in the areas of wide line spacing to define targets because, although the anomalies are quite intense, the data are still too indefinite to plan a backhoe trenching programme.

The forest in the area south of Line 5+00S has been clear cut, and the control lines have been lost. East of the area dealt with in this report there is an anomalous area between 7+00W and 9+00W that should be sampled in detail. This area lies south of the Metestoffer Zone, and may be related to the postulated N-S structure trending through the Metestoffer and BZ zones.

Although there are large areas of the Property in which outcrop is sparse or absent, the 1992 work has demonstrated the presence of areas of outcrop at the bottom and near the top of the slope south of the Silvertip Zone. With the survey control in place, it would be worthwhile to map the geology of the area encompassing the geochemical anomalies.

In addition to the geochemical work and the related survey, repair work was done on the core storage building. Vandals had cut out and removed part of the rafters, and it was necessary to tie the walls together under the roof with 14

wire cable. Time was spent cleaning up the facility in order to make the approximately 13,000 feet (3960m) of stored diamond drill core more accessible.

In order to test the reported presence of platinum in the placer deposits in Whipsaw Creek downstream to the east of the Whipsaw Property, a traverse was made down Whipsaw Creek east of where it crosses the Hope-Princeton Highway crossing (Figure 2). Both along the creek and at an old placer working, panned concentrates were made and platinum particles were found, thus confirming the presence of platinum in Whipsaw Creek. Micromounts were made of the gold and platinum particles for examination under the binocular microscope. The platinum particles are finer-grained than specimens from Granite Creek, but are similar in colour and texture.

CONCLUSIONS

(1) The soil geochemical anomalies lying south of and upslope from the Silvertip Prospect contain anomalous Au, Ag, Cu and Zn, and are probably derived from mineralization similar to that intersected by the Silvertip drill holes.

(2) The irregular spacing of the 1987 reconnaissance geochemical lines leaves gaps in the sampling that are too large between Lines 1+00S and 1+50S, 1+50S and 2+00S and 3+50S and 4+00S.

(3) Additional geochemical anomalies lying east of the area investigated in 1992 have not been confirmed and detailed.

(4) There is sufficient outcrop in the area investigated in 1992 for a reasonably detailed geological map to be made.

(5) The presence of placer platinum in Whipsaw Creek has been confirmed.

RECOMMENDATIONS

(1) Additional detail soil sampling should be done in the area investigated in 1992. This should include fill-in lines in gaps between the 1987 reconnaissance lines and closely-spaced samples in the most anomalous areas in order to provide sufficient data to design a trenching programme, if it is reasonable to do so when additional sampling is completed.

(2) The area of detail sampling should be extended eastward to cover the anomaly uphill from the Metestoffer Zone.

(3) The geology of the area covered by the detail soil sampling should essive mapped.

P. M. Richardo

P.W. RICHARDSO!

STATEMENT OF EXPENSES

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PERSONNEL					
P.W Richardson	5 days @ \$500	= \$2500			
K. Martin	5 days @ 150	- 750			
C. Martin	1 day @ 150	= 150			
M. Martin	1 day @ 150=	= 150			\$3550.00
ROOM AND BOARD					
10 man days @ \$45					450.00
VEHICLE EXPENSES	(4-wheel drive)				
6 days @ \$75		450			
Gasoline		100			550.00
SOIL SAMPLE ANAL	YSES				
86 Samples					1095.36
SUPPLIES					
Sample bags, flaggir	na. markers, lock.	turnbuckles			31.00
	,				
REPORT					
P. W. Richardson	5 days @ \$500	2500			
Typing, photocopying	, printing maps	120			<u>2620.00</u>
P.M. Hu	chandle with with	AF:DSON	Total	= :	\$ <u>8296.36</u>

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Copies of these reports and maps are available to be studied in the World Wide Minerals Ltd. office.

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RICHARDSON GEOLOGICAL CONSULTING LTD.

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STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

The writer is a graduate of the University of British Columbia with B.A.Sc. (1949) and M.A.Sc.(1950) degrees in Geological Engineering and a Ph.D.(1955) degree from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Economic Geology and Geochemistry.

The writer has done fieldwork in mines and on exploration programmes, except in periods at university, since 1945, and has participated in numerous programmes which included geochemistry since 1953. He has a working knowledge of the major types of geophysics based on fieldwork in the Maritimes, Northern Ontario and Quebec and British Columbia, and has carried out or supervised many diamond drilling programmes since 1950.

The writer has been a Member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia since returning in 1966 to live in British Columbia

P. H. Hichardon P.W. RICHARDSO BRITISH

APPENDIX I

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GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATES

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						4	569	1. 13t	h Ave	Van	couv	er Bl	C V6	R 2V	5 S	ubmit	ted	by:	Paul	V. R	ichai	rdsor	۱									
SAMPLE#	Мо ррп	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppfr	A PP) Ni tippi	Co ppr	Mn ppm	Fe X	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppm	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	8i ppm	V ppm	Ca X	P X	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg X	Ba ppm	Tİ Z	8 ppm	Al X	Na X	K X	M M	Au* ppb	Hg ppb
92-1	40	256	8348	4671	80.	36	10	1812	16.30	465	5	ND	3	44	28.5	17	12	151	1.07	. 190	26	42	.41	217	.01	2	2.00	.02	.16	1	520	25
92-2	2	377	195	3767	′ <u>5</u>	5 33	12	683	2.82	28	5	ND	1	31	15.9	2	2	57	.94	.052	14	54	1.00	85	-08	2	1.31	.07	.15		16	20
92-3	3	170	463	2737	5.	28	13	655	3.96	42	5	ND	2	39	8.8	4	2	76	.91	.050	8	48	1.05	101	13	2	1.87	.10	.16	10	20	25
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92-7	1	300	44	1844	3.	5 41	17	839	3.60	33	5	ND	1	37	12.5	3	2	70	.91	.057	6	61	1.28	129	.11	2	2.42	.05	. 15	1	19	35
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Samples beginning 'RE' are duplicate samples.

DATE RECEIVED: OCT 13 1992 DATE REPORT MAILED: OCT 21/92 SIGNED BY..........D. TOYE, C.LEONG, J.WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

ACKE AMAL VIEGA

Richardson Geological Consulting FILE # 92-3615

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SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe X	As ppn	U ppm	Au ppm	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P X	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg X	Ba ppm	ĭi ¥	8 ppm	AL X	Na X	K X	V AU PPM PI	ייים ו סלכ	Hg opb	
3+005 12+25₩ ✓ 3+005 12+00₩ ∽ 3+005 11+75₩ ∽ 3+005 11+50₩ ∽ 3+005 11+25₩ √	1 1 1 1	48 53 77 63 28	27 21 20 27 17	767 1580 1199 471 545	1.8 .7 1.3 .7 .9	28 30 35 26 11	11 12 15 11 8	499 490 965 405 687	3.28 3.11 3.66 2.97 3.72	17 5 2 11 12	5 5 5 5 5	NÐ ND ND ND ND	2 1 1 1	16 20 38 20 16	1.6 2.4 4.6 2.0 1.6	2 2 2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2 2 2 2	63 61 72 63 68	.18 .28 .59 .26 .27	.045 .025 .045 .033 .056	3 3 8 3 3	52 48 46 47 21	.99 1.02 1.32 .95 .79	108 93 154 91 81	.09 .15 .16 .13 .20	2 2 2 2 2	2.09 2.04 2.42 1.87 1.99	.03 .04 .04 .03 .04	.06 .05 .09 .05 .16	1 1 1 1 1	11 6 10 6 7	20 10 10 25 15	
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3+505 12+50₩ √ 3+505 12+25₩ [√] 3+505 12+00₩ ^{-/} 3+505 11+75₩- ^{//} RE 4+005 13+00₩	1 1 1 2 1	85 33 82 133 81	29 25 23 24 16	625 358 1078 973 446	1.0 .8 1.0 2.2 1.7	35 15 23 30 47	14 10 11 11 16	550 433 369 561 861	3.21 3.57 3.70 2.21 3.60	10 10 9 12 3	5 5 5 5 5	ND ND ND ND ND	1 2 1 1	28 12 17 72 34	2.3 1.3 1.4 8.2 2.3	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	222222	65 73 74 42 66	.35 .15 .25 1.57 .46	.028 .092 .039 .047 .032	6 4 3 16 7	60 32 41 41 70	1.19 .82 1.10 .78 1.42	125 74 75 157 139	.13 .18 .19 .07 .14	2 2 2 2 2 2	2.21 2.33 2.48 1.60 2.75	.04 .03 .04 .03 .04	.05 .10 .10 .10 .07	1 1 1 1	4 5 3 1 2	5 15 5 65 15	
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4+00s 12+75₩ √ 4+00s 12+55₩ × 4+00s 12+25₩ 4+00s 12+00₩ √ 4+00s 11+75₩ √	1 1 1 1	117 48 65 42 45	24 24 24 24 24	858 736 475 345 322	3.2 1.0 1.9 1.4 1.1	43 24 33 19 23	17 12 14 10 11	1039 916 481 313 408	3.58 2.92 3.11 3.24 3.46	5 8 9 17 7	5 5 5 5 5	ND ND ND ND	1 1 1 1	48 29 26 19 15	4.5 5.3 2.2 2.0 1.1	2 2 2 2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2 2 2	66 59 61 66 66	.65 .42 .35 .29 .21	.041 .030 .032 .066 .075	11 5 6 3 5	70 43 58 40 45	1.38 .90 1.16 .79 .88	169 134 129 88 67	.10 .13 .12 .13 .15	2 2 2 2 2 2	2.71 1.85 2.20 2.01 2.59	.05 .04 .04 .03 .04	.08 .07 .08 .07 .07	1 1 1 1	8 2 11 20 6	40 5 25 30	
4+005 11+50₩ ≠ 4+005 11+25₩ √ 4+005 11+00₩ √ 4+005 10+75₩ √ 4+505 12+75₩ ₹	1 1 2 1 1	51 34 62 44 69	19 104 38 181 42	1738 817 778 501 860	1.6 1.3 2.7 .9 3.2	16 15 15 18 27	12 9 14 11 11	644 539 379 334 361	4.23 2.91 4.14 3.45 3.28	8 16 88 27 18	5 5 5 5 5	ND ND ND ND	1 1 2 1	31 15 11 12 25	3.7 2.6 2.2 2.5 2.4	2 2 2 2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2 2 2 2	73 54 88 71 60	.45 .22 .20 .21 .35	.037 .042 .039 .063 .037	5 6 3 3 6	24 28 27 36 48	1.02 .50 1.04 .76 .89	159 68 83 67 109	.23 .11 .21 .16 .15	2 2 2 2 2 2	2.54 1.63 2.35 2.20 2.43	.05 .04 .03 .04 .05	.15 .05 .23 .09 .07	1 1 1 2 1 1	6 4 60 12 11	20 15 5 10 30	
4+505 12+50₩ ✓ 4+505 12+25₩ ✓ 4+505 12+00₩ ✓ 4+505 11+75₩ √ 4+505 11+50₩ √	2 1 1 2	319 63 102 41 74	21 27 27 22 32	1111 499 475 563 478	6.0 1.6 2.2 1.1 2.3	32 30 32 26 33	10 13 12 11 12	874 470 619 475 755	2.49 2.90 3.06 2.91 3.03	9 11 8 8	5 5 5 5 5	ND ND ND ND	1 1 1 1	68 27 38 25 39	15.7 2.4 2.7 2.2 2.6	2 2 2 2 2 2	222222	45 58 62 60 59	1.12 .39 .52 .36 .53	.064 .032 .028 .034 .034	34 5 6 5 7	40 56 50 47 46	.75 1.08 .97 .91 .99	181 107 166 107 161	.06 .12 .13 .13 .13	2 2 2 2 2 2 2	2.22 2.06 2.46 2.04 2.24	.05 .04 .05 .03 .05	.06 .09 .07 .07 .08	1 1 1 1	6 4 5 4 3	80 10 20 5 15	
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Sample type: SOIL. Samples beginning 'RE' are duplicate samples.



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