

**ASSESSMENT REPORT ON THE BUD PROPERTY
1992 GEOCHEMICAL & DRILL PROGRAM**

SJ3-RECORDER RECEIVED
APR 15 1993
M.R. # \$.....
VANCOUVER, B.C.

Cariboo Mining Division, British Columbia
N.T.S. Map Area 93A/12W
Latitude 52° 35'N Longitude 121° 46'W

LOG NO: MAY 26 1993	RD.
ACTION.	
FILE NO:	

Claims: BUD #1, BUD #2, BUD #3, BUD #4, BUD #9, MORE 1

**Owner: Canim Lake Gold Corp.
1003 470 Granville Street
Vancouver, BC
V6C 1V5**

**Operator: Canim Lake Gold Corp.
1003 470 Granville Street
Vancouver, BC
V6C 1V5**

by

**M. Schatten, B.Sc.
April 15, 1993**

**Reviewed & Approved by
J. Kerr, P.Eng.**

**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

22,897

CANIM LAKE GOLD CORP.

**BUD PROPERTY
Cariboo Mining Division, B.C.**

**ASSESSMENT REPORT
1992 DRILL PROGRAM
April, 1993**

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location, Access, and Terrain

The Bud property (figure 1) is located approximately 10km west of Likely and 64km east of 150 Mile House, British Columbia. The property is accessible by a paved highway (Likely road) from 150 Mile House. The Likely highway crosses the Bud #1 and #3 claims. Access to rest of the property is by gravel logging roads.

This area lies on the eastern flank of the Fraser Plateau and elevations range from 900-1200m above sea level. It is generally flat lying although some hilly areas do exist. The northwestern part of the claim block covers most of Morehead Lake. Several creeks flow through the property.

Part of the property has been logged off and vegetation is at various stages of regrowth. A mixture of fir, spruce, cedar, and balsam exist and underbrush is generally thick on the older cutblocks.

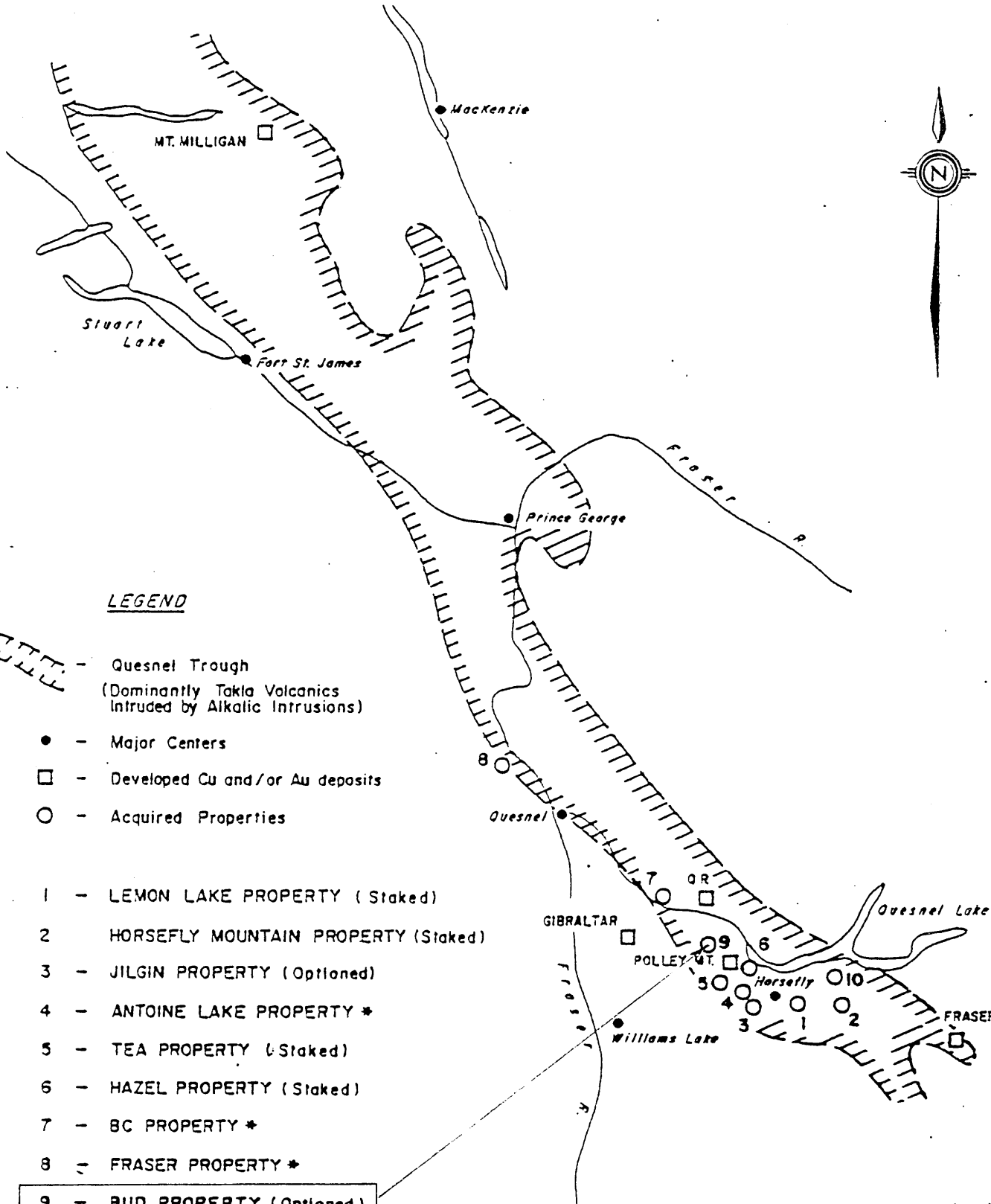
1.2 Claim Status

The Bud property (figure 2) consists of 6 mineral claims (96 units) all recorded in the name of Canim Lake Gold Corp.. The property is subject to an option agreement, currently in good standing, with Mr. Steve Todoruk. All claims are in good standing until 1994-1995 (Table 1). The expiry dates reflect the dates that will be in effect upon acceptance of this report.

Table 1. Summary of Claim Particulars

<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Tenure No.</u>	<u>Expiry Date*</u>
BUD #1	8	206952	05/28/1995
BUD #2	8	206953	05/29/1995
BUD #3	20	206954	05/27/1995
BUD #4	20	206955	05/28/1995
BUD #9	20	206980	06/01/1994
MORE 1	20	314435	10/30/1994
Total Units	96		

* Upon acceptance of this report.



LEGEND

- Quesnel Trough
(Dominantly Taki Volcanics
Intruded by Alkalic Intrusions)
- - Major Centers
- - Developed Cu and/or Au deposits
- - Acquired Properties

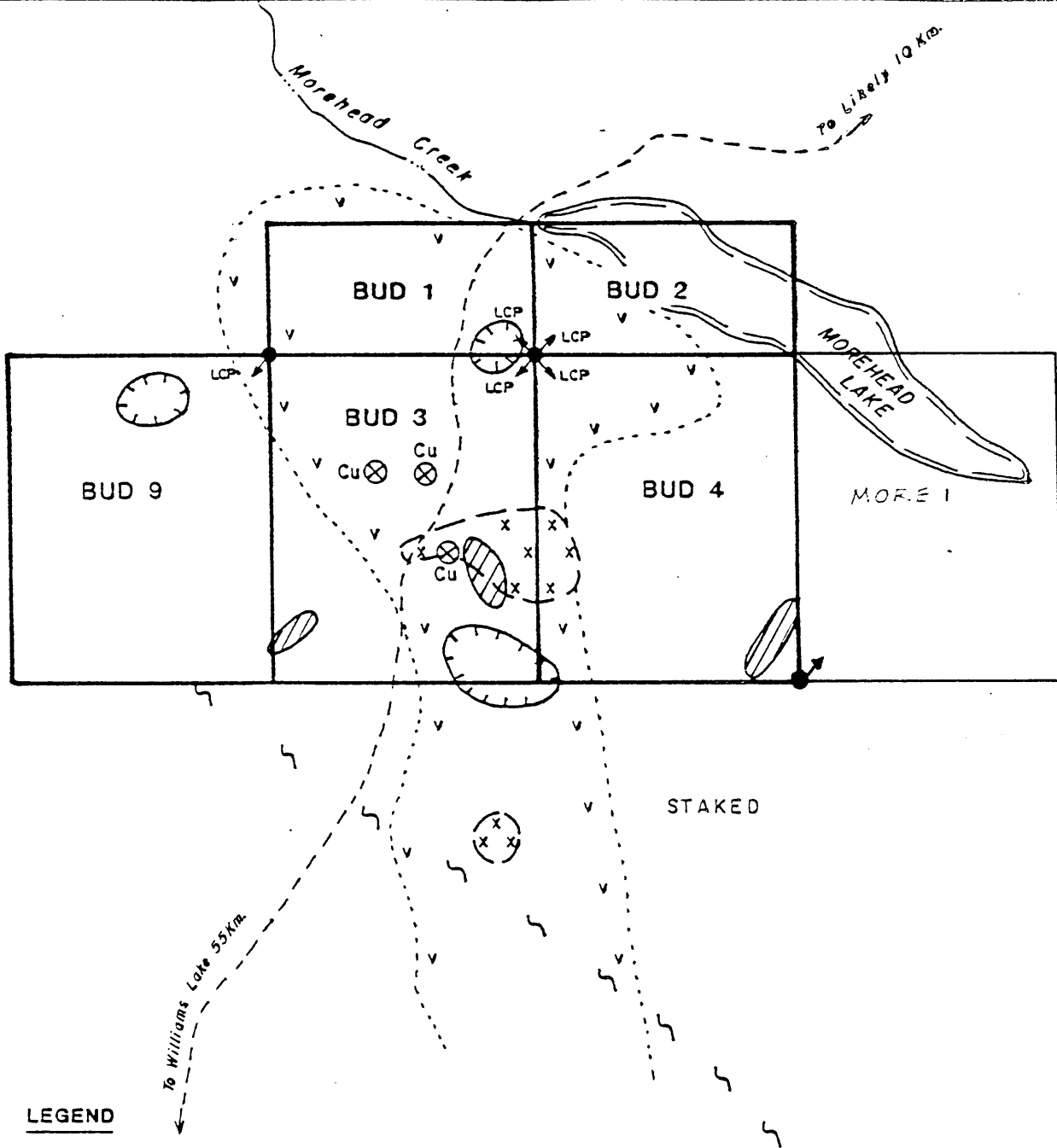
- 1 - LEMON LAKE PROPERTY (Staked)
- 2 - HORSEFLY MOUNTAIN PROPERTY (Staked)
- 3 - JILGIN PROPERTY (Optioned)
- 4 - ANTOINE LAKE PROPERTY *
- 5 - TEA PROPERTY (Staked)
- 6 - HAZEL PROPERTY (Staked)
- 7 - BC PROPERTY *
- 8 - FRASER PROPERTY *
- 9 - **BUD PROPERTY (Optioned)**
- 10 - VIEW PROPERTY *

* Not acquired to date, available for staking or option.



FIGURE 1

CANIM LAKE GOLD CORP.	
BUD PROPERTY LOCATION MAP	
Drawn: John R. Kerr, P. Eng	Date: MAY, 1992
Checked: J.R.K.	Scale: 1 : 2,000,000



LEGEND





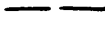



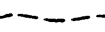

-  Tertiary Volcanics
-  Alkalic Monzonite, Syenite, or Granodiorite Stock
-  Takla volcanics
-  Fault
-  Contact
-  Mineral Occurrence
-  Outcrop Area
-  Magnetic Anomaly
-  Roads
-  Cu in Soil Anomaly >100 ppm



FIGURE 2

CANIM LAKE GOLD CORP.	
BUD PROPERTY	
CARIBOO MINING DIVISION, B. C.	
NTS 93A/12W	
Drawn by: Geodrafting	Date: March 1992
Checked: J.R.K.	Scale: 1 : 50,000

1.3 History

The first record of work appears in assessment reports beginning in 1966 and describes copper porphyry exploration programs in areas now covered by the property. Chataway Explorations, Milestone Mining and Development Ltd., Burdos Mines Ltd., New Jersey Zinc Exploration Co. and Mollusca Oils Limited were companies active in the area at the time. The work programs consisted of geochemical surveys with line spacings at 400ft (122m) and sample intervals at 200ft (61m). Analytical methods used were either the rubianic acid field determination or atomic absorption. Anomalous copper values were reported in several areas.

In the mid-1960's low-grade disseminated chalcopyrite and native copper was found in basic volcanic flows and monzonite intrusive rocks on the Milestone Mining and Development Ltd. claims south of Morehead Lake. This is now known as the ML occurrence, Minfile No. 093A-118. During the period of 1966 through 1968 Milestone Mining and Development Ltd. carried out geochemical sampling surveys, EM and IP surveys and 20,000ft (6,098m) of stripping around the ML showing (Campbell, 1993).

In 1981 with the release of the BC Government stream sediments results, exploration again became brisk. Companies active in the area of the Bud claims included E & B Explorations Inc., Gibraltar Mines Ltd., Prophecy Developments Ltd., Asamera Inc., Teck Explorations Limited, Grand Canyon Resources Inc., Rockridge Mining Corporation, Georgia Strait Resources Ltd, Golden Lake Explorations and Triumph Resources Corporation (Montgomery et al, 1991). Geophysical surveys were conducted over large areas and it is believed airborne magnetics and EM surveys were done on the Bud claims. There is no compilation of this work.

In 1990 the Bud claims were restaked and held in 1991 by Mr. Steve Todoruk of Sechelt, BC. These claims include the ones currently held by Canim Lake Gold Corp. as well as the Bud and JC claims to the south and east. The work program consisted of geological mapping, prospecting, rock chip sampling and soil sampling (Montgomery et al, 1991). The work performed on the claims held by Canim Lake Gold Corp. included a small grid, 150m by 350m in the southeast corner of Bud 9, mapping, soil sampling and rock chip sampling. Copper mineralization was confirmed, occurring as disseminated and fracture controlled chalcocite with malachite in basalt and as malachite along fractures in altered limestone.

During May, 1992 a reconnaissance soil sampling program was carried out on the Bud #3 claim and parts of the Bud #4 and #9 claims by Pamicon Developments Ltd.. Grid lines were spaced at 400m and stations at 100m intervals. 363 soil samples were collected and analyzed for copper. Scattered copper anomalies are present over the grid system, the largest covering the southwest portion of Bud #4.

1.4 1992 Work Summary

On July 29, 1992 an infill soil sampling survey was conducted on Bud #4 by Canim Lake Gold Corp. to test the continuity of an anomalous copper zone as delineated by the 1992 Pamicon Developments Ltd. geochemical program. An additional 2km of grid lines were run and 59 soil samples collected and analyzed for copper.

A reverse circulation drill program was undertaken October 14-23, 1992 to test the southern geochemical anomaly on Bud #4. In all 12, 4.5" holes were drilled, including 2 that were abandoned, for a total of 487.8m. 63 soil samples were collected from the overburden and 85 drill chip samples were collected. All were analyzed for copper and select samples were analyzed for gold as well.

1.5 Claims Work Performed On

Bud #3	18.3m reverse circulation drilling
Bud #4	2.0km grid, 59 soil samples, 469.5m reverse circulation drilling

2. GEOLOGY

2.1 Regional Geology

The Bud property is located in the central part of the Quesnel Trough (figure 3) which is a subdivision of the Intermontane structural belt of British Columbia. The area is underlain predominantly by Triassic volcanics and related sediments that have been intruded by late Jurassic and late Cretaceous alkalic stocks (Bailey, 1987).

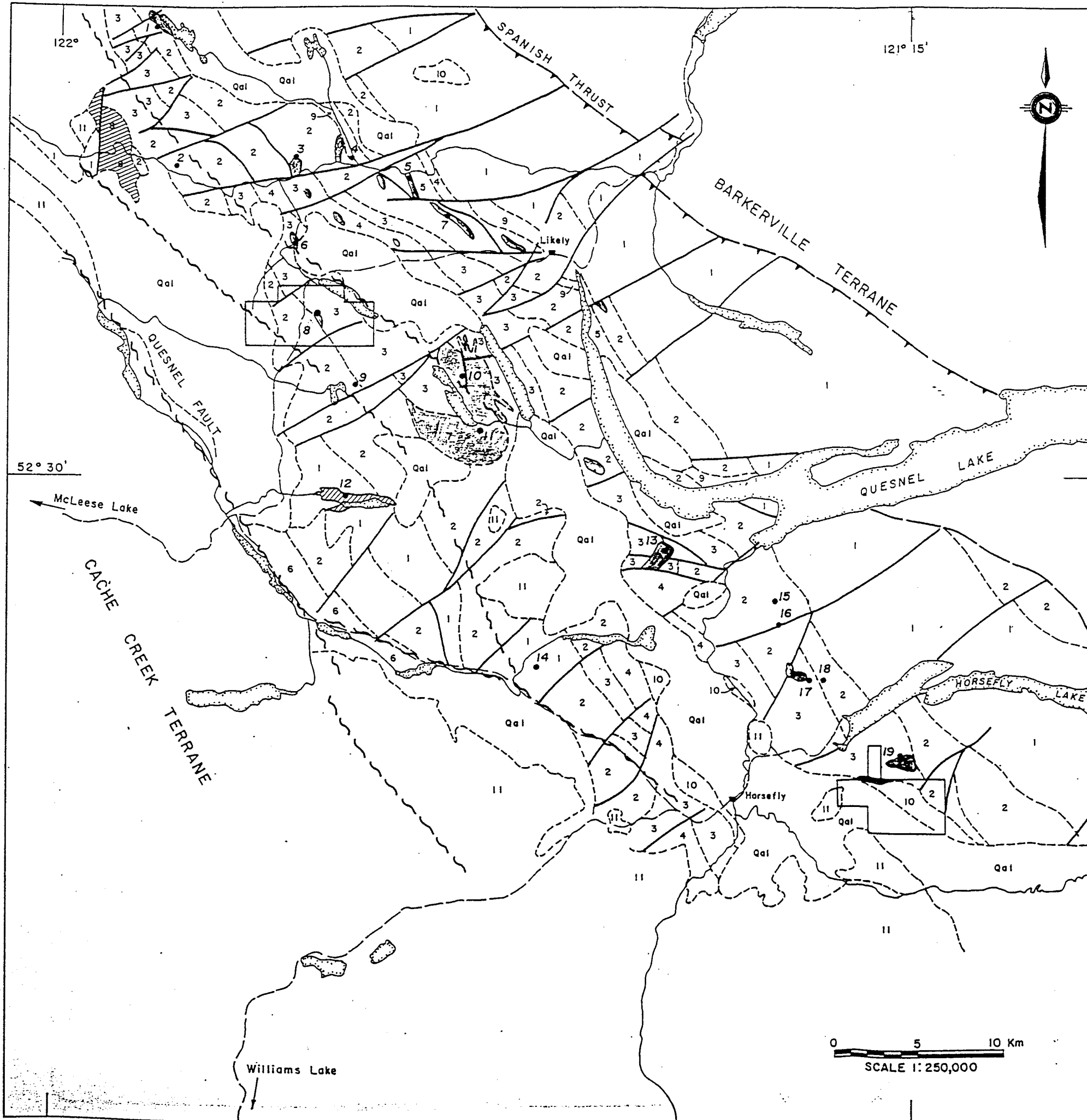
The Quesnel Trough is host to a number of copper-gold enriched alkalic stocks. Mt. Polley porphyry copper-gold deposit is one such occurrence that is in close proximity to the Bud property.

2.2 Property Geology

The western part of the Bud property is largely covered by Pleistocene glacial and glaciofluvial deposits. The government geology map (figure 4) shows Unit 2b, a maroon pyroxene-phyric alkali basalt of Triassic age, covering the west-central part of the property. The central part is underlain by Triassic limestone and calcareous sandstone (Unit 2g) that has been intruded by a Jurassic stock of monzonitic, monzodioritic, syenodioritic and syenitic composition referred to as the ML stock. It is medium-grained equigranular to subporphyritic, moderately magnetic and weakly sericite-biotite (?) altered. The ML showing occurs in this area and is hosted by the limestone unit. To the east of Unit 2g lies a narrow band of Jurassic feldspathic tuffaceous siltstone and sandstone, Unit 3c. The eastern part of the Bud property is underlain by Unit 3a, Jurassic maroon and gray polyolithic breccia.

Local deformation on the property is seen as localized brecciation, shearing and alteration consisting of iron-carbonate, quartz, sericite, limonite and hematite (Montgomery et al, 1991).

In the area of the ML showing, on the Bud #3 and #4 claims, mineralization occurs as disseminated and fracture controlled chalcocite with malachite in basalt and as malachite along fractures in altered limestone. Sporadic occurrences of copper mineralization occur over an area of about 1km². Select samples were assayed at up to 1.36% Cu with weakly anomalous gold to 320ppb (Montgomery et al, 1991).



LEGEND

Sedimentary and Volcanic Rocks **Intrusive Rocks**

PLEISTOCENE - RECENT
 Qal glacial and alluvial deposits

TERTIARY

Miocene
 11 olivine basalt

Eocene
 10 trachyandesite, tuff breccia, sandstone, mudstone

CRETACEOUS

8 granodiorite, monzonite

JURASSIC

9 conglomerate, sandstone, mudstone
 6 conglomerate, shale, siltstone
 5 siltstone, sandstone
 4 olivine basalt breccia and flows
 3 siltstone, sandstone, crystal tuff, tuff breccia, volcanic breccia

TRIASSIC

2 sandstone, siltstone, basalt breccia and flows
 1 sandstone, siltstone and shale, phyllitic towards the east.

— Fault
 — Thrust

(Geology from Bailey, 1990; BCMEMPR Open File 1990-31)

Mineral Occurrences (●)

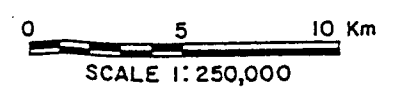
1 Maud	11 Bayshore
2 Slide	12 Wet, FS
3 QR	13 Shiko (Shik)
4 ? (called Maud by Bailey, 1990)	14 Daphne
5 Bullion Lode	15 Hook
6 Morehead	16 BM
7 Likely Magnetite	17 Kwun
8 ML	18 Beekeeper
9 B	19 Pine
10 Cariboo-Bell (Mt. Polley)	

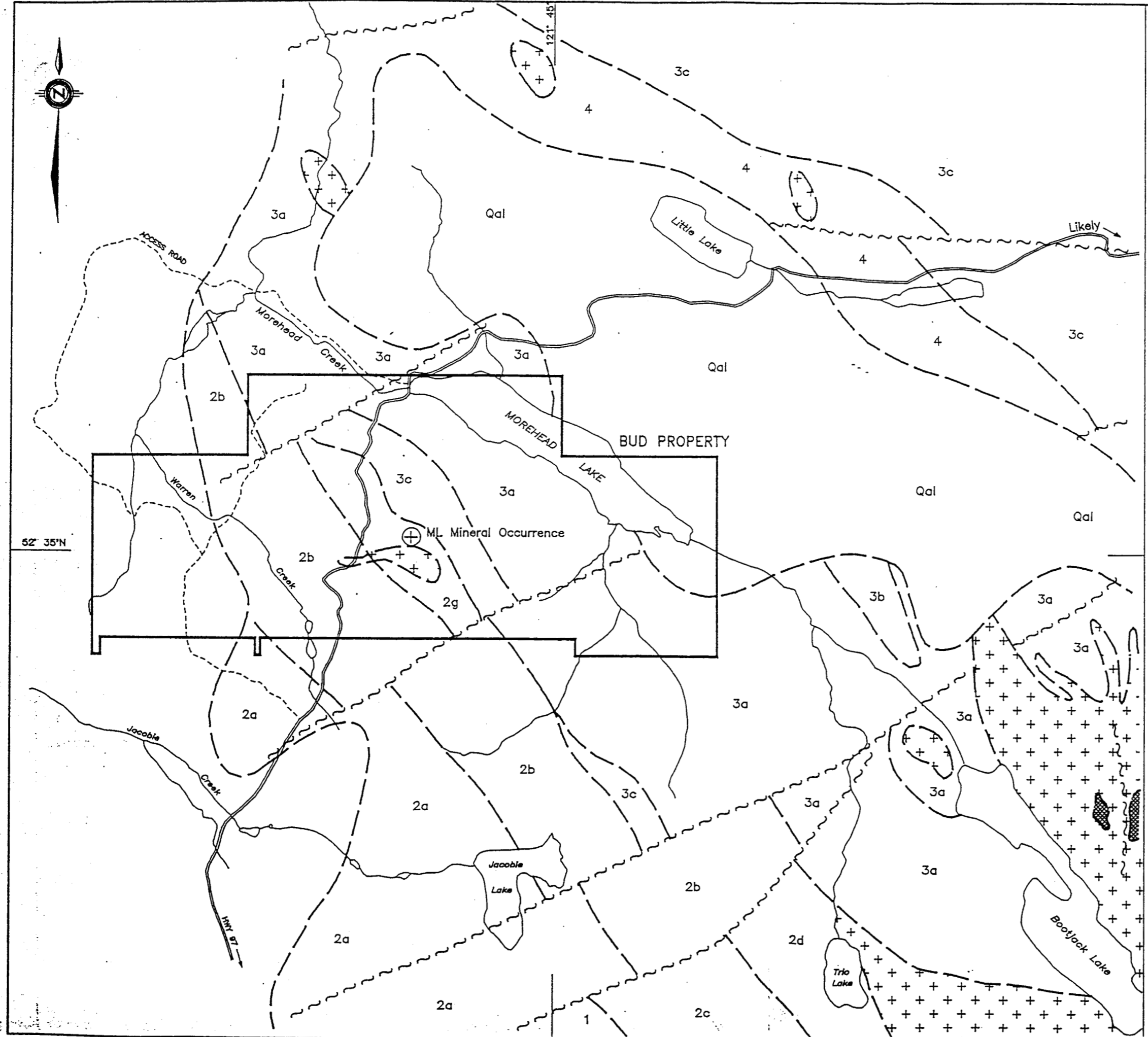
CANIM LAKE GOLD CORPORATION
QUESNEL TROUGH PROJECT
 CARIBOO MINING DIVISION, B.C.

GEOLOGY & MINERAL OCCURRENCES
OF CENTRAL QUESNEL BELT

PROJECT 92-170	DRAWN rwr	DATE MAR., 1993	FIGURE: 3
Revised		N.T.S.	

K.V. CAMPBELL & ASSOCIATES LTD.

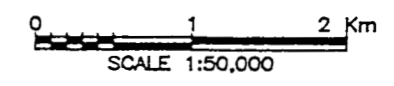




Legend

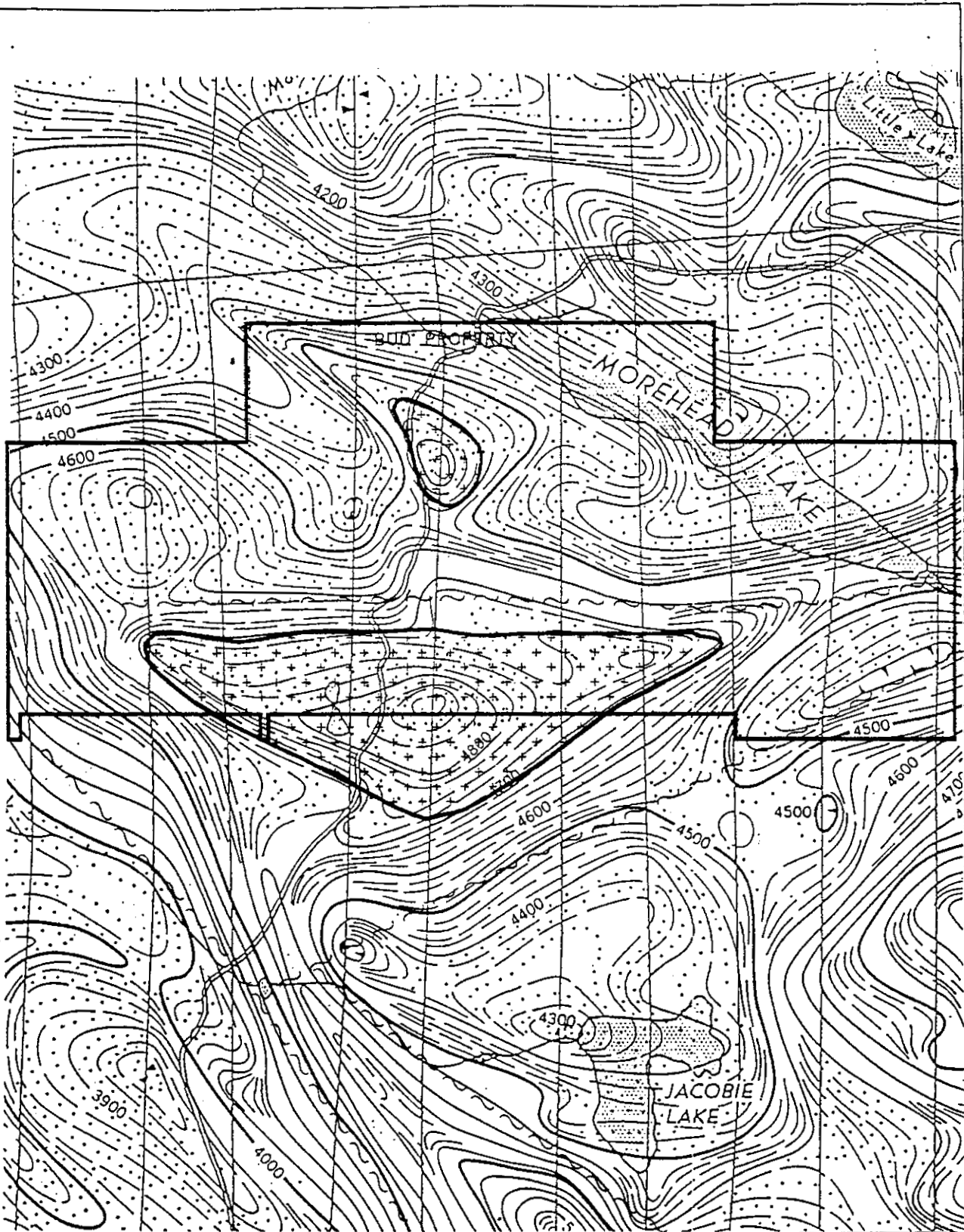
- PLEISTOCENE - RECENT**
- Qal glacial and alluvial deposits
- JURASSIC**
- ++ gray and pink, medium grained monzonite, monzodiorite, syenodiorite and syenite
 - 4 maroon vesicular alkali olivine basalt, commonly analcite-rich
 - 3c feldspathic tuffaceous siltstone, sandstone
 - 3b latitic crystal tuff, tuff breccia and tuffaceous sandstone
 - 3a maroon and gray polyolithic breccia
- TRIASSIC**
- 2g massive gray limestone and calcareous sandstone
 - 2d hornblende-bearing pyroxene basalt
 - 2c polyolithic, gray and maroon mafic breccia
 - 2b maroon, pyroxene-phyric alkali basalt
 - 2a green and gray pyroxene-phyric alkali olivine basalt and alkali basalt
- ~ Fault
- Zone of copper mineralization at Mt. Polley deposit.

(Geology from Bailey, 1987; BCMEMPR Preliminary Map No.67)

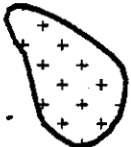


CANIM LAKE GOLD CORPORATION			
QUESNEL TROUGH PROJECT			
CARIBOO MINING DIVISION, B.C.			
BUD PROPERTY			
PROPERTY GEOLOGY			
PROJECT 92-170	DRAWN rwr	DATE MAR. 1993	FIGURE: 4
Revised		N.T.S. 93 A/12	
K.V. CAMPBELL & ASSOCIATES LTD.			

From aeromagnetic data (figure 5) it is interpreted that two intrusive stocks are present on the claims. The smaller one falls in the vicinity of the legal corner post for Bud #1 - Bud #4 and is expressed by a 100gamma anomaly. The larger magnetic anomaly of about 400gammas lies in the southern part of Bud #3. Major magnetic discontinuities in the area of these anomalies are interpreted to represent faults or fracture zones (Campbell, 1993).



OVERLAY FOR AEROMAGNETIC INTERPRETATION



INTRUSIVE



FAULT

0 1 2 Km

SCALE 1:50,000

FROM GSC MAP 1533G - 1961

CANIM LAKE GOLD CORPORATION

QUESNEL TROUGH PROJECT
CARIBOO MINING DIVISION, B.C.

BUD PROPERTY

AEROMAGNETICS

PROJECT 92-170	DRAWN rwr	DATE MAR., 1993	FIGURE: 5
Revised	N.T.S.	93 A/12	

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3. 1992 GEOCHEMICAL PROGRAM

3.1 Procedure

On July 29, 1992 an infill geochemical program was carried out on the Bud #4 claim to test the continuity of a copper anomaly as delineated by a reconnaissance geochemical program conducted in May, 1992 by Pamicon Developments Ltd.. Compass and chain lines, 500m long and oriented due north, were run between the southern portions of grid lines 40+00E to 56+00E and spaced at 200m intervals. A total of 2.0km in grid lines were established.

Soil samples were collected every 50m on infill lines as well as on existing grid lines 40+00E to 52+00E. A total of 59 soil samples were collected and shipped via Greyhound bus from Williams Lake to the laboratory of Bondar-Clegg & Company Ltd. in North Vancouver for geochemical analysis of copper.

Soil samples were collected at depths of 15cm to 50cm from the "B" horizon and placed in Kraft soil envelopes marked with the appropriate grid coordinates.

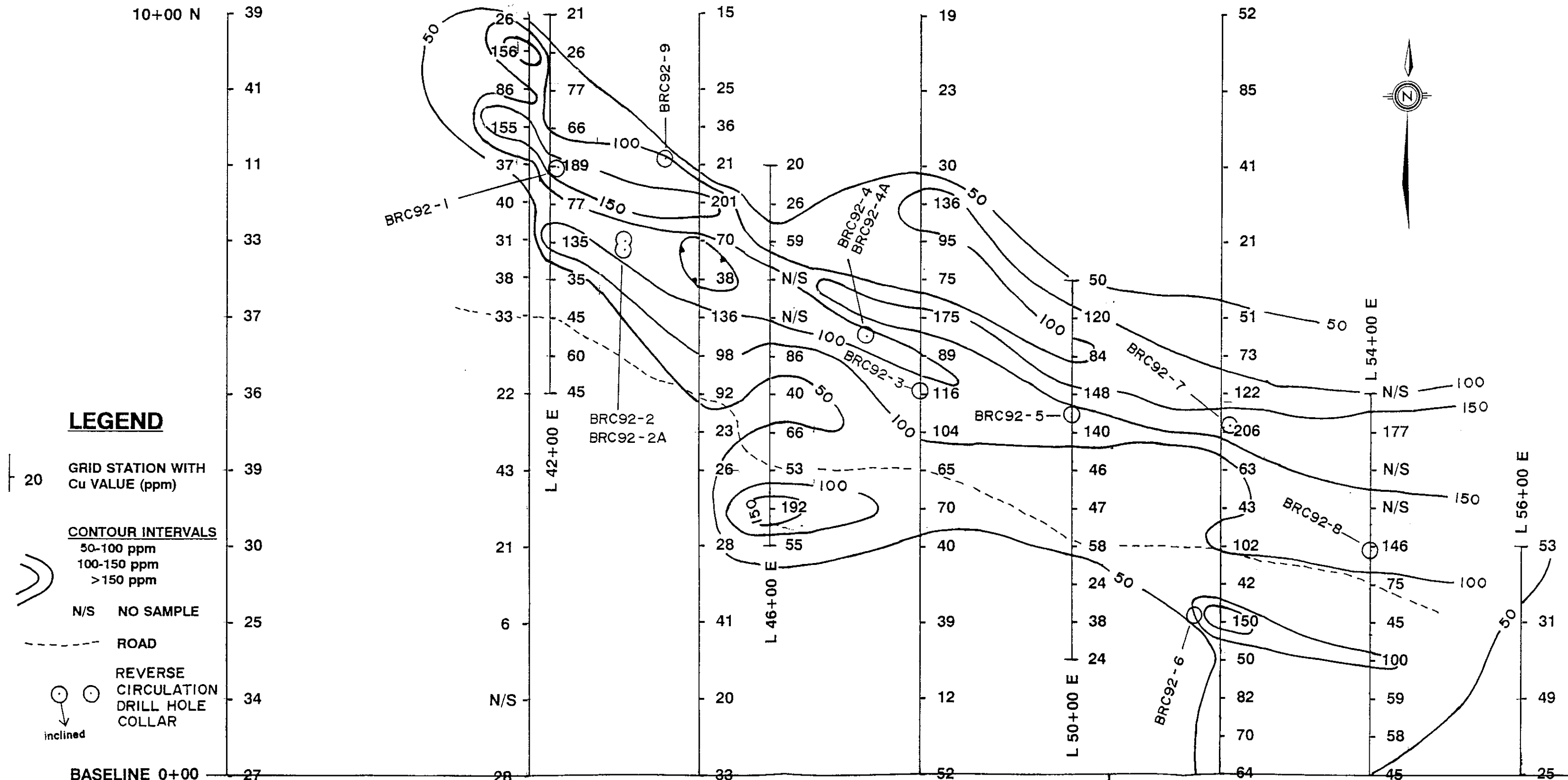
3.2 Results

Geochemical copper values greater than 49ppm were considered anomalous and contoured on three intervals: 50-100ppm Cu
100-150ppm Cu
>150ppm Cu

as shown in figure 6. A large, weakly anomalous zone trending NW-SE extends for 1.4km, from lines 40+00E to 54+00E, and is up to 600m wide. Within this envelope are highly anomalous copper values, to 206ppm, which were the focus of nearly all of the reverse circulation drill holes.

BRC92-10

10+00 N



LEGEND

- 20 GRID STATION WITH Cu VALUE (ppm)
- CONTOUR INTERVALS**
 - 50-100 ppm
 - 100-150 ppm
 - >150 ppm
- N/S NO SAMPLE
- ROAD
- REVERSE CIRCULATION DRILL HOLE
- COLLAR
- inclined

BASELINE 0+00

L 36+00 E

L 40+00 E

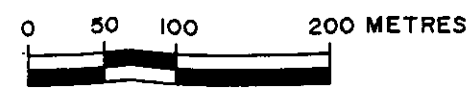
L 44+00 E

L 48+00 E

L 50+00 E

L 54+00 E

L 56+00 E



SCALE: 1:5000

CANIM LAKE GOLD CORP.

ML PROJECT

Cariboo Mining Division, BC

COPPER IN SOILS

WORK BY: PAMICON DEVELOPMENTS LTD.

SCALE: 1:5000

FIGURE 6

DRAWN BY: M. S.

DATE: SEPT, 1992

4. 1992 DRILL PROGRAM

4.1 Introduction

Drilling was done by Northspan Exploration Ltd. of Kelowna, BC. The customized reverse circulation drill was designed and built by Pat Mooney of Northspan Exploration Ltd. with the idea of prospector drilling in mind. It is track mounted and has a small dozer blade. It requires a minimum of 4m (drill length) to set up on a site. The environmental impact is minimal as drill access roads and drill pads are not required. The drill utilizes a compressor that has a 350 PSI capacity (500 CFM). The drill string consisted of 3.75" conventional dual wall pipe in 10ft lengths, a conventional crossover hammer, and a 4.5" conventional bit. A 1ton truck with a 500gal tank was used to carry water for drilling.

On October 13 the reverse circulation drill was mobilized to the Bud property from the Hazel property just east of the Bud claims. Drilling began October 14, 1992 and was completed October 23, 1992. In all 12 drill holes, 11 vertical and 1 angled, totalling 487.8m (Table 2, figures 6 & 7, Appendix I) were drilled on the Bud #3 and Bud #4 claims. 3 holes were abandoned prior to reaching target depths due to downhole problems. Of these, 2 were redrilled with 1 successfully reaching the target depth. Overburden varied from 3m to 33.5m deep averaging 15-20m in thickness. Water was required for most of the drilling and only 1 hole was drilled partially dry.

Drill samples were collected at 10ft (3.05m) intervals from both the overburden and the bedrock using a Jones 3-tier riffle splitter for a representative 1/8th split. If the sample from a 1/8th split was too large a 1/16th split was used. To ensure a clean sample, at the end of a 10ft run the hole was "spudded" over a 20ft length of the drill rods. 63 soil samples were collected from the overburden and placed in soil envelopes. 85 chip samples were collected and placed in plastic poly ore bags. All samples were sent to the laboratory of Bondar-Clegg & Company Ltd. of North Vancouver, BC for geochemical analysis of copper. Select samples were geochemically analyzed for gold. Additional drill cuttings were placed in 7dram vials for logging purposes. Once back in the office drill cuttings were examined more closely with the aid of a microscope.

Table 2. Reverse Circulation Drill Holes 1992

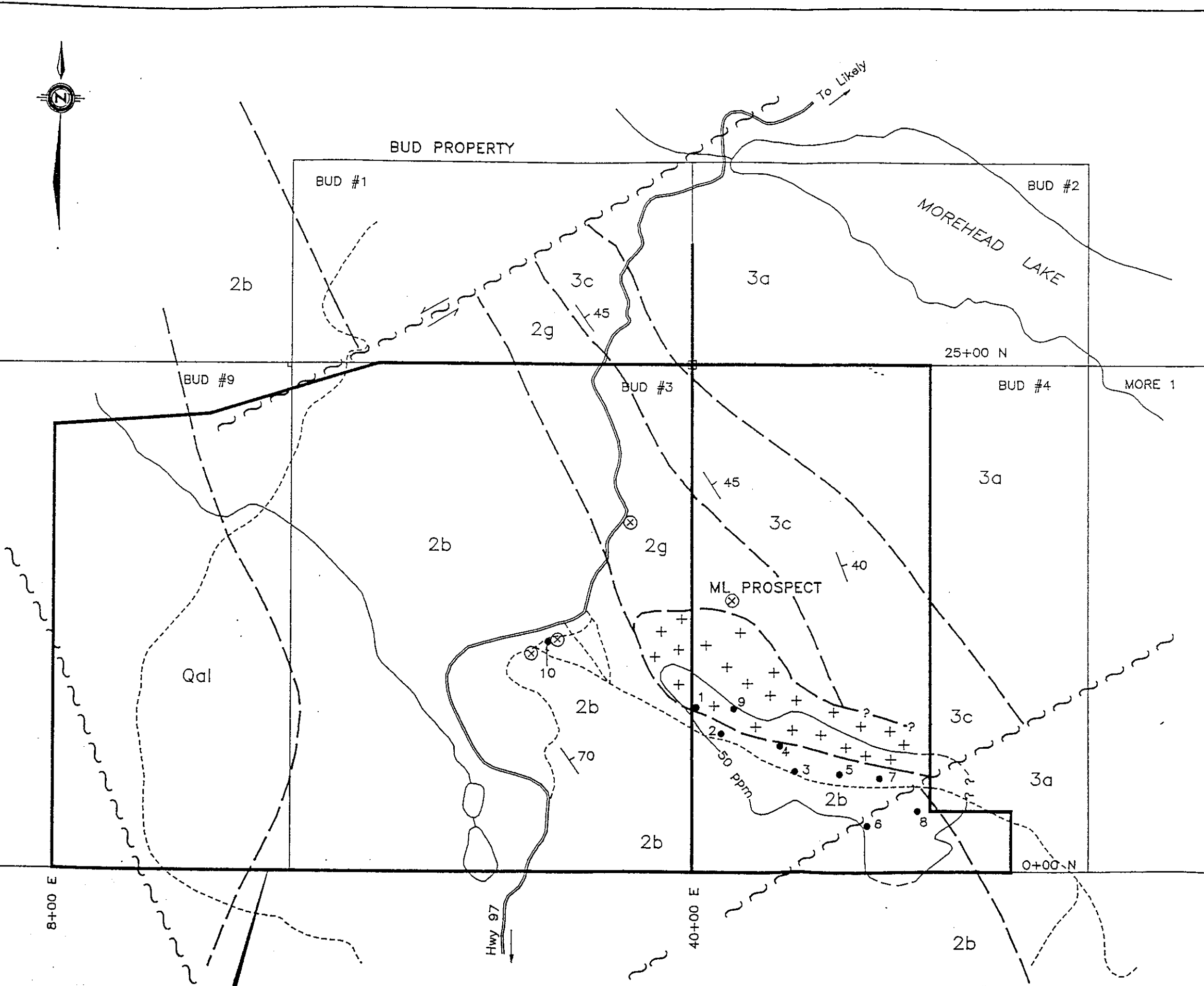
Hole No	Date Started/Completed	Grid Coordinates		Bearing	Angle	Hole Depth(m)
		Easting	Northing			
BRC92-1	Oct 14, 1992	42+10	8+00		-90°	61.0
BRC92-2A	Oct 15, 1992	43+00	7+00		-90°	12.2
BRC92-2	Oct 15-16, 1992	43+00	6+90		-90°	48.8
BRC92-3	Oct 17, 1992	48+00	5+03		-90°	61.0
BRC92-4A	Oct 18, 1992	47+30	5+75		-90°	24.4
BRC92-4	Oct 18, 1992	47+28	5+78		-90°	24.4
BRC92-5	Oct 19-20, 1992	50+00	4+76		-90°	36.6
BRC92-6	Oct 20-21, 1992	51+65	2+09		-90°	51.8
BRC92-7	Oct 21-22, 1992	52+11	4+58		-90°	51.8
BRC92-8	Oct 22, 1992	54+00	2+94		-90°	45.7
BRC92-9	Oct 23, 1992	43+55	8+08		-90°	51.8
BRC92-10	Oct 23, 1992	34+00	10+80	170°	-73°	18.3

4.2 Results

Drill holes BRC92-1 and BRC92-9 intersected the ML alkalic stock east of its location as shown on government maps. Hole BRC92-1 passed through the syenite into volcanics at 34m indicating the contact is northward dipping (figure 8). The results from the syenite intersected in BRC92-1 show very little copper and no gold. The remaining drill holes collared and bottomed in grey to maroon andesites and basalts and light grey volcanoclastics showing the area is underlain by volcanics (figure 7) rather than limestone as shown on published maps.

The volcanics carry background copper values up to 30ppm. Copper mineralization was seen as cuprite and native copper. These secondary minerals are pathfinders for supergene enrichment at the copper-gold porphyries in the Quesnel Belt (Campbell, 1993). Anomalous copper intersections were returned from drill holes BRC92-6 which carried 128ppm/21.3m and BRC92-7 which ran 263ppm/24.4m, including a high of 676ppm from 45.7-48.8m. These samples were not analyzed for gold. Both intersections were in altered volcanics that carried disseminated pyrite.

Alteration in the volcanics consists of limonite, hematite, chlorite, epidote, silica and clays all in variable amounts.

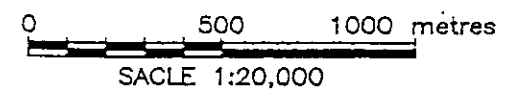


1992 SOIL SAMPLING GRID

Legend

- PLEISTOCENE - RECENT
- Qal glacial and alluvial deposits
- JURASSIC
- +++ gray and pink, medium grained monzonite, monzodiorite, syenodiorite and syenite
 - 3c feldspathic tuffaceous siltstone, sandstone
 - 3a maroon and gray polyolithic breccia
- TRIASSIC
- 2g massive gray limestone and calcareous sandstone
 - 2c polyolithic, gray and maroon mafic breccia
 - 2b maroon, pyroxene-phyric alkali basalt
- Bedding attitude
 - Fault
 - Surface copper mineralization
 - 1992 Percussion drill site (hole numbers prefixed BRC92-)
 - 1992 Soil sample grid
 - 1992 Soil geochemistry contour for copper, contour at 50ppm Cu.

(Geology from Bailey, 1987; BCMEMPR Preliminary Map No.67)



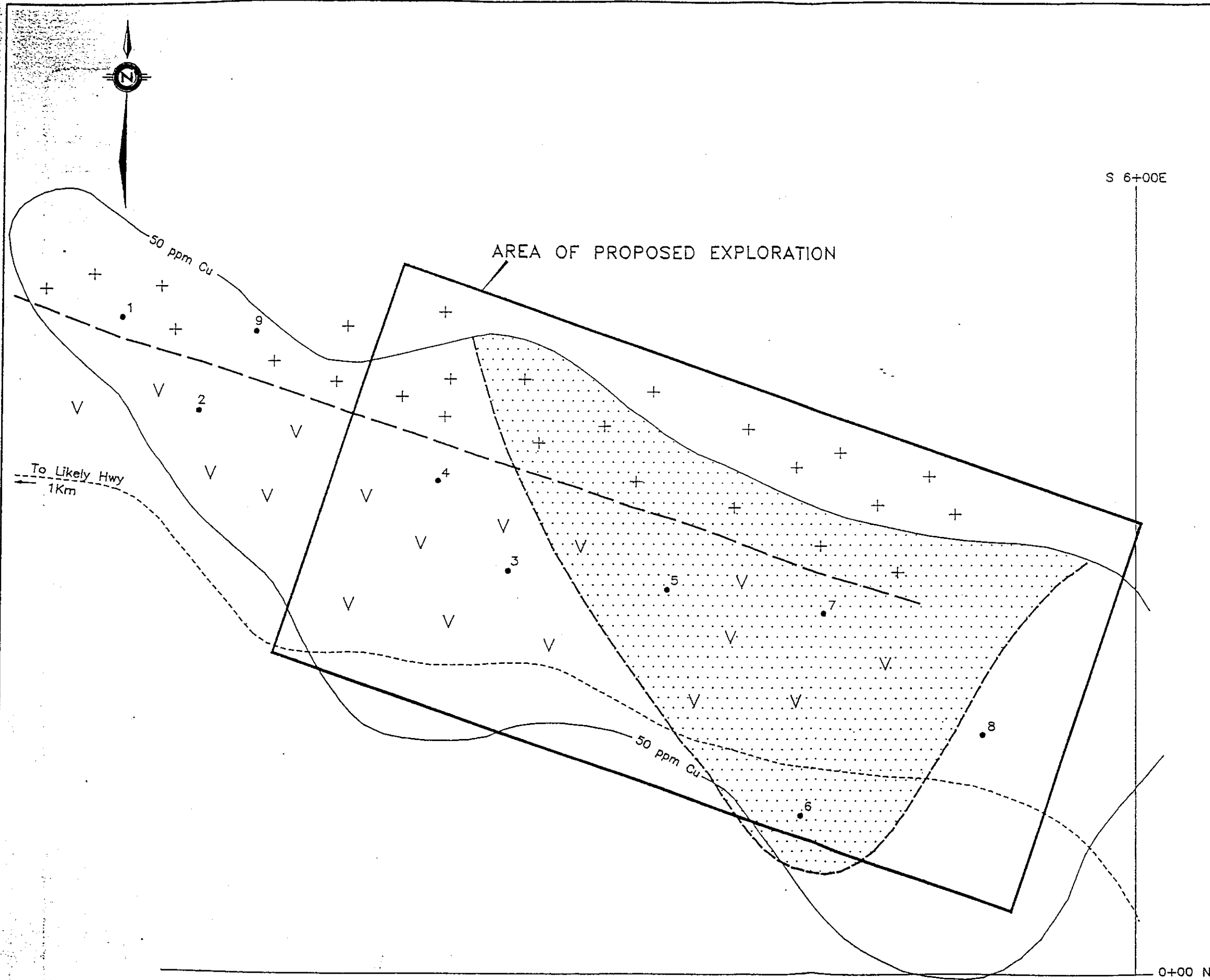
CANIM LAKE GOLD CORPORATION

QUESNEL TROUGH PROJECT
CARIBOO MINING DIVISION, B.C.

BUD PROPERTY
COMPILATION MAP

PROJECT 92-170	DRAWN rwr	DATE MAR., 1993	FIGURE: 7
Revised		N.T.S. 93 A/12	

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- Legend:
- + + ML Stock; diorite, syenite, monzonite
 - V V V Upper Triassic to Lower Jurassic volcanics
 - Geological contact
 - Area interpreted as underlain by altered volcanic and intrusive rocks with associated copper mineralization
 - Contour of 50ppm Copper; soil geochemical anomaly
 - 8 1992 Drill sites (holes prefixed by BRC92-)

CANIM LAKE GOLD CORPORATION
 QUESNEL TROUGH PROJECT
 CARIBOO MINING DIVISION, B.C.

BUD PROPERTY
INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS

PROJECT 92-170	DRAWN rwr	DATE MAR., 1993	FIGURE: 8
Revised		N.T.S. 93 A/12	
K.V. CAMPBELL & ASSOCIATES LTD.			

5. CONCLUSION

The Bud claim block was acquired in 1992 as part of a regional program to test for copper-gold porphyry systems in geologically favourable areas covered by extensive overburden.

The geochemical programs (May and July, 1992) outlined a 1.4km long copper soil anomaly that provided targets for prospector type reverse circulation drilling on Bud #4. All drill holes but two were successful in penetrating bedrock.

Drilling located a zone of copper mineralization, of which the lateral extent and depth is undertermined, in altered volcanics adjacent to the contact of the alkalic ML stock. Values are up to 676ppm Cu. Additional drilling is needed in this area to further delineate the mineralized body.

6. COST STATEMENT

GEOCHEMICAL PROGRAM

FIELD CREW

J. Kerr	1/2 day @ \$350/day	175.00
M. Schatten	1 day @ \$200/day	200.00
D. Wager	1 day @ \$170/day	170.00

ANALYTICAL

59 soil samples @ \$3.50/sample	206.50
---------------------------------	--------

ROOM & BOARD

2 manday @\$60/may/day	120.00
------------------------	--------

FIELD SUPPLIES

25.00

TRUCK RENTAL

1 day @ \$50/day (including fuel & mileage)	<u>50.00</u>
---	--------------

TOTAL GEOCHEMICAL EXPENSES

\$946.50

DRILL PROGRAM

DRILLING

Reverse Circulation Drilling - Northspan Exploration Ltd.
487.8m @ \$26.25/m 12,804.75
mob/demob, drill site moves 2,363.00

GEOLOGICAL SUPERVISION

M. Schatten 11 days @ \$200/day 2,200.00

CASUAL LABOUR

Drill helper 5 1/2 days @ \$180/day 990.00

ASSAYS & ANALYTICAL

63 soil samples @ \$3.50/sample 220.50
85 chip samples @ \$10/sample 850.00

ROOM & BOARD

17 man days @ \$60/man/day 1,020.00

FIELD SUPPLIES

150.00

TOTAL DRILLING EXPENSES

\$20,598.25

COMPILATION & REPORT

Fees 1,200.00
Photocopies, printing 150.00

REPORT EXPENSES

\$1,350.00

TOTAL PROPERTY EXPENSES

\$22,894.75

7. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Bailey, D.G., 1987; 'Geology of the Hydraulic Map Area NTS 93A/12', Province of British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, Preliminary Map No. 67.

Campbell, K.V., 1993; Review of Geology and Mineral Exploration on the Lemon Lake and Bud Properties for Canim Lake Gold Corp., Vancouver, BC.

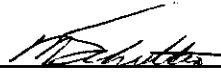
Montgomery, A., Todoruk, S. and Darney, R., 1991; 1991 Geological and Geochemical Assessment Report on the Bud 1-9 and JC 8 and 9 Mineral Claims, in Review of Geology and Mineral Exploration on the Lemon Lake and Bud Properties for Canim Lake Gold Corp., Campbell, K.V., 1991.

8. STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, MYRA G. SCHATTEN, resident of Calgary, Province of Alberta, hereby certify as follows:

1. I am a contract geologist currently employed by Canim Lake Gold Corp. at 1003-470 Granville St., Vancouver, BC.
2. I was actively involved as a field geologist on the Bud property during the 1992 geochemical and drill program and assisted in the collection of the data referred to in this report.
3. I graduated from the University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, B.Sc. Geology, 1987. I have been actively involved in mineral exploration since 1987.

DATED at Vancouver, Province of British Columbia this 15th day of April, 1993.

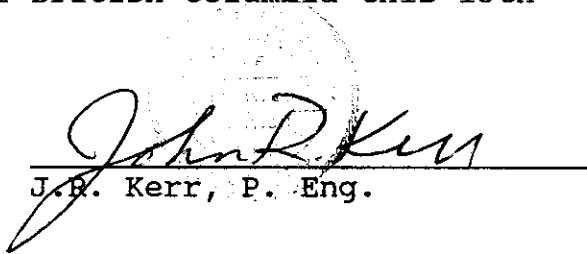


M.G. Schatten, B.Sc.
Geologist

I, JOHN R. KERR, of Vancouver, British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

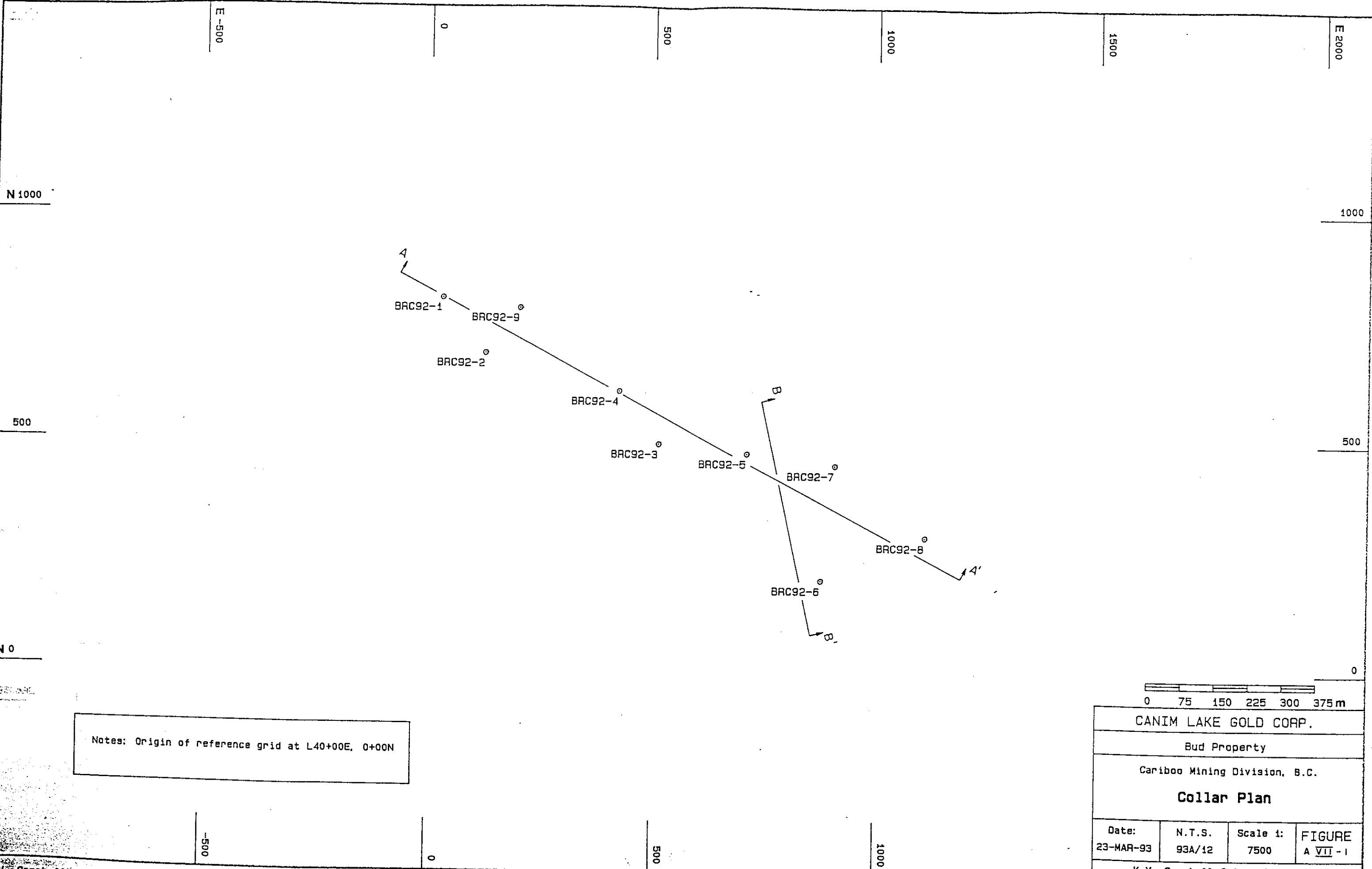
1. I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers of British Columbia and a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada.
2. I am a geologist employed by Canim Lake Gold Corp. at 1003-470 Granville St., Vancouver, BC.
3. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia (1964) with a B.A.Sc. degree in Geological Engineering.
4. I have practised my profession continuously since graduation.
5. I supervised and assisted in the collection of the data as compiled in this report. I have reviewed the contents of this report which is based on the aforementioned data, and supervised the compilation and authorship by M. Schatten. I verify the costs as reported to be true.
6. I am an officer and director of Canim Lake Gold Corp. and hold a direct and indirect interest in the securities of this company.

DATED at Vancouver, Province of British Columbia this 15th day of April, 1993.

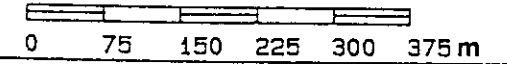


J.R. Kerr, P. Eng.

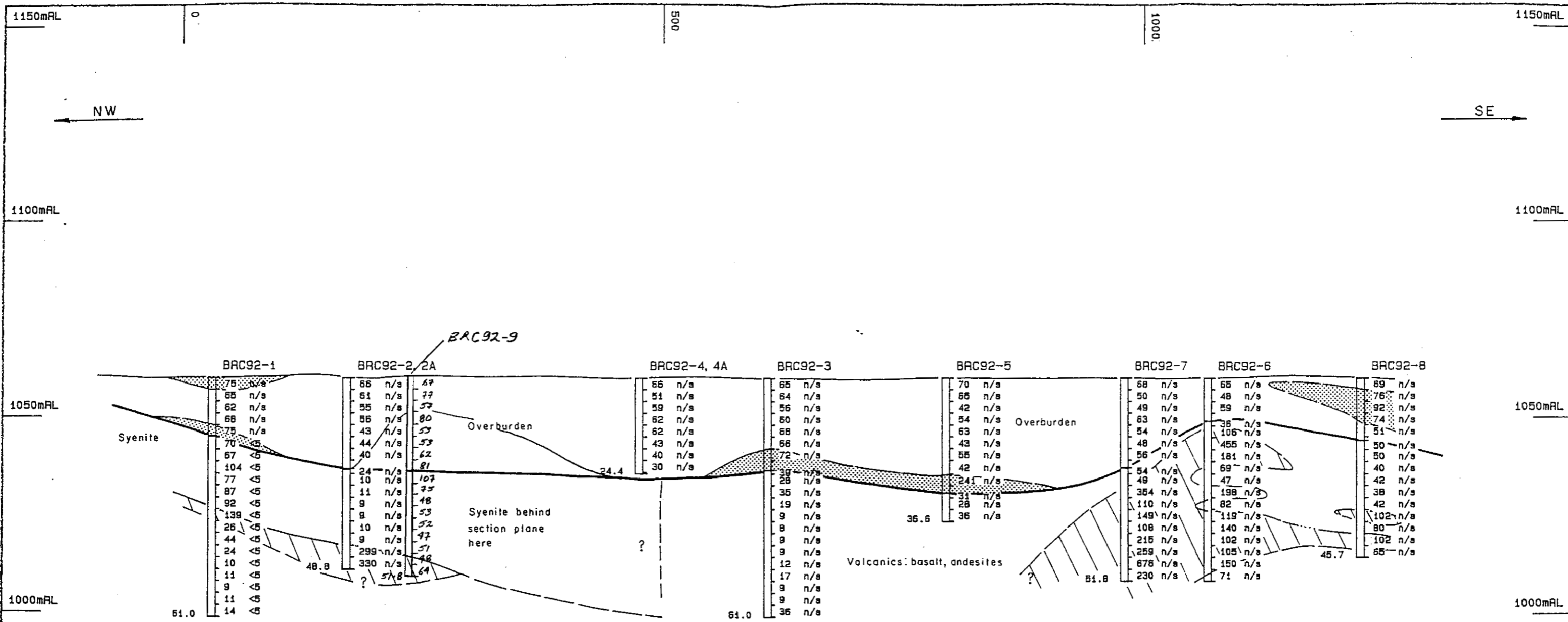
APPENDIX I
REVERSE CIRCULATION DRILL SECTIONS



Notes: Origin of reference grid at L40+00E, 0+00N



CANIM LAKE GOLD CORP.			
Bud Property			
Cariboo Mining Division, B.C.			
Collar Plan			
Date:	N.T.S.	Scale 1:	FIGURE
23-MAR-93	93A/12	7500	A VII - 1
K.V. Campbell & Associates Ltd.			



Notes: Horizontal Scale of 1:4000
 Vertical Scale of 1:1000
 View to Northeast
 Collar elevations approximate
 First value to right of hole is Copper - ppm
 Second value to right of hole is Gold - ppb
 Origin of reference grid at L40+00E, 0+00N

Legend:

Geochemical anomalies

Elevated copper values in soil; Cu > 70ppm

Elevated copper values in rock; Cu > 100ppm

0 40 80 120 160 200m

CANIM LAKE GOLD CORP.

Bud Property

Cariboo Mining Division, B.C.

Section A - A'

Date:	N.T.S.	Scale 1:	FIGURE
23-MAR-93	93A/12	4000	A VII -2

K.V. Campbell & Associates Ltd.

APPENDIX II
REVERSE CIRCULATION DRILL LOGS

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

 PROPERTY BUD PROPERTY

 HOLE No. BRL92-1

DIP AND AZIMUTH TEST		
Corrected		
Footage	Angle	Azimuth

 Hole Size 4"
 Angle of Hole Very
 Claim
 Section AZIDE; BUDEN
 Bearing

 Total Depth 61.0m
 % Recovery
 Elev. Collar
 Latitude
 Departure

 Sheet No 1 of 3
 Logged by P. Schott, J. Hall
 Date Begun October 14, 1952
 Date Finished October 14, 1952
 Core Stored At

TEXTURE, ALTER'N. MINERALIZATION, ETC.	GRAPH GEOL.	DESCRIPTION	INTERVAL (m)		REC. OVERY	EST. GRADE	Sample No.	ASSAYS		
			FROM	TO				ppm Cu		ppb Au
		0-14.9 Overburden (Sd/Gr)		3			B1-1	75		
		Mixed frags quartz mon volcanics and pink syenite		6			B1-2	65		
				9.1			B1-3	62		
				12.1			B1-4	68		
				15			B1-5	75		
		Wh'd pink/orange syenite. Dom. K-feldspar F. zoned black metallic mineral magnetite?	15.2	18.3			19267	70		<5
		Luminous syenite. Epid/calc all th weak.	18.3	21.3			19268	67		<5
		Pink/orange syenite. Bl-bis epid-calc all th Black metallic mineral speckled throughout	21.3	24.4			19269	104		<5
		Syenite as above. Carb > Chlor/epid.	24.4	27.4			19270	77		<5
		Speckled pink/gray syenite. Moderate Chlor carb all th . Magnetite? & fine pyrite diss. Some minor clay all th of felds.	27.4	30.5			19271	87		<5

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

 PROPERTY BUD PROPERTY

 HOLE No. BRC 92-1

 SHEET No. 2 of 3

TEXTURE, ALTER'N. MINERALIZATION ETC.	GRAPH. GEOL.	INTERVAL		LITH 1	LITH 2	DESCRIPTION	RECO- VERY	SAM- PLE No.	ASSAYS				
		FROM	TO						Au	Cu ppm	MAu	Other A	A4 ppm
		30.5	33.5			Grey/blk sspid + more increasing Plagioclase. Chl/blk all'd. etc. Black mineral. possibly Chalcite? Native Cu?	19272		92				25
		33.5	36.6			Sspid. 10-34m. Traces morden/gas. volcanic (andesite). Black mineral mte? Chl/blk all'd.	19273		139				25
		36.6	39.6			Coarser volcanics. dominant plag. obs. throughout. Minor calcite	19274		26				25
		39.6	42.7			Rusty, limonitic volcs. with strong calcite veins (40%) throughout sect. Some gte (mat?). Fault zone?	19275		44				25
		42.7	45.7			Medium porphyritic volcanics. limonitic with calc veins. Tr pyr.	19276		24				25
		45.7	48.8			Medium porph. volcs. Minor chl. & clay all'd of plag. xst's. Tr pyr.	19277		10				25
		48.8	51.8			limonitic, rusty porph. volcs. Calc > epid chl.	19278		11				25

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

PROPERTY Bud

HOLE No. BRL 92-1

SHEET No. 3 of 3

TEXTURE, ALTER'N. MINERALIZATION ETC.	GRAPH. GEOLOG.		INTERVAL		LITH 1	LITH 2	DESCRIPTION	RECO- VERY	SAM- PLE No.	ASSAYS				
			FROM	TO						Au	Cu ppm	MAu	Other A	P4 ppm
			57.8	59.8			<i>Massive porphy. volcs. Dom. clay. phenocrysts. Weak Calc. & epid/ chlorite. High limonite</i>	19279		9				25
			57.8	57.9			<i>Massive volcs. as above. Black metallic mineral (magnetite?)</i>	19280		11				25
			57.9	61.0			<i>Massive porph. volcs. high limon. Black mineral. Calc. & epid. etc.</i>	19281		14				25
							<i>61.0 END OF HOLE. (Drilled dry to 31m)</i>							

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

 PROPERTY BUD

 HOLE No. BRE 92-2

 SHEET No. 2 of 2

TEXTURE, ALTER'N. MINERALIZATION ETC.	GRAPH. GEOLOG.	INTERVAL		LITH 1	LITH 2	DESCRIPTION	RECO- VERY	SAM- PLE No.	ASSAYS				
		FROM	TO						Au	CY PPM	MAu	Other A	M PPM
		36.5	39.6			Mason basalt as above. Diss magnetite. Weak Qtz/Calc > chlo spid.	19286		10				
		39.6	42.7			Mason basalt. Some K-spar phenocr. G12/K11 - magnetite.	19287		297				
		42.7	45.7			42.7-44. v. calc, as a. Calc 44-45.7 pink like rock? sep. Mod. Chlo with Black mineral	19288		299				
		45.7	48.8			Dike to 96.5 m. thinest porphyritic basalt? 48.8 - END OF HOLE. (Drilled Wet).	19289		330				

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

 PROPERTY BUD

 HOLE No. BRL92-3

DIP AND AZIMUTH TEST		
Corrected		
Footage	Angle	Azimuth

 Hole Size 4"
 Angle of Hole Vert.
 Claim.....
 Section 48700E; 5705N
 Bearing.....

 Total Depth 61.0
 % Recovery.....
 Elev. Collar.....
 Latitude.....
 Departure.....

 Sheet No 1 of 2
 Logged by Robert Hatten, N. Hill
 Date Begun October 17, 1922
 Date Finished Oct 17/22
 Core Stored At.....

TEXTURE, ALTER'N. MINERALIZATION, ETC.	GRAPH GEOL.	DESCRIPTION	INTERVAL (m)		REC. OVERY	EST. GRADE	Sample No.	ASSAYS	
			FROM	TO				Ck PPM	+80m Cu
		0-23.5 m Overburden (Till)		3m			B3-1	65	
		Sd/sst/clay with pebbles/bldrs of volcanics/diorite/syenite A1		6			B3-2	64	
		Most two intrusive rocks noted.		9			B3-3	56	
		One diorite in comp ⁿ with weak/mud epid/chr a 17 ⁿ and 1-3% sulphide		12			B3-4	60	73
		dominant 10-18 meters		15			B3-5	66	
		Two pink syenite similar to ML stock from 20-23.5 meters.		18			B3-6	66	
				21			B3-7	72	
		Hermitic mafic rocks (basalt)	23.5	24.4			B3-8	39	
		Porphyritic mafic rocks with epidote altering plagioclase phenocrysts. Titan calc.	24.4	27.4			19220	28	
		Mafic rocks, minor phenocrysts. Titan calc.	27.4	30.5			19221	35	
		Mafic rocks, minor phenocrysts. Some a 17 ⁿ to epidote. 5% Qtz/carb frags. Ti phen.	30.5	33.5			19222	19	

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

 PROPERTY BUD

 HOLE No. BRC92-3

 SHEET No. 2 of 2

TEXTURE, ALTER'N. MINERALIZATION ETC.	GRAPH. GEOLOG.		INTERVAL		LITH 1	LITH 2	DESCRIPTION	RECO- VERY	SAM- PLE No.	ASSAYS				
			FROM	TO						Au	Cu PPM	MAU	Other A	FIN REB.
			33.5	36.6			Poron volcs volcs, as above, poss traces of malachite?	19293		9				
			36.6	39.6			Poron volcs, as above	19294		8				
			39.6	42.7			Poron volcs, as above	19295		9				
			42.7	45.7			DK gn/muon volcs minor epidalt? 3% Qtz. limonitic	19296		9				
			45.7	48.8			Volcs. becoming dk gn. at bottom of sec.	19297		12				
			48.8	51.8			Massive dk gn/muon basalt Qtz/ carb frags throughout	19298		17				
			51.8	54.9			DK gn/muon basalt 10% Qtz/carb.	19299		9				
			54.9	57.9			DK gn/muon basalt, as above.	19300		9				
			57.9	61.0			DK gn/muon basalt, as above minor epidalt? Qtz/carb. 5%	19301		36				
							61.0 END OF HOLE (Drilled Wet)							

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

 PROPERTY BUD

 HOLE No. BRL92-6

DIP AND AZIMUTH TEST		
Corrected		
Footage	Angle	Azimuth

 Hole Size 4"
 Angle of Hole Vert.
 Claim
 Section 5165B 210N
 Bearing

 Total Depth 51.8m
 % Recovery
 Elev. Collar
 Latitude
 Departure

 Sheet No 1 of 3
 Logged by M. Schaffer, J. Hill
 Date Begun October 20/92
 Date Finished October 21/92
 Core Stored At

TEXTURE, ALTER'N. MINERALIZATION, ETC.	GRAPH GEOL.	DESCRIPTION	INTERVAL (m)		REC-OVERY	EST. GRADE	Sample No.	ASSAYS	
			FROM	TO				Cu ppm	150m Cu.
		0-11.0 m Overburden. (Till)		3			B6-1	65	
		51/5d/Clay with pebbles/bldes		6			B6-2	48	69
		dm. grey/green chloritized intrusive dior with diss pyx & cpy? lessor mafic volcs.		9			B6-3	59	
		DK gr/mafic volcs.	11.0	12.2			B6-4	36	
		DK gr/mafic volcs, with some frags intrusive rock (diss pyx). Poss. dike?	12.2	15.2			19303	106	
		DK g/bolcs, as above, however more abundant intrusive frags. Highly gld rock with diss pyx.	15.2	18.3			19304	455	
		90% Intrusive frags w diss pyx. Highly gld chln/epid. Believed intrusive rhyo.	18.3	21.3			19305	181	
		DK gr/mafic volcs (basalt). V highly gld epid/clin of plaq. phenocrysts. Limonitic	21.3	24.4			19306	69	

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

 PROPERTY Buo

 HOLE No. BRL 92-6

 SHEET No. 2 of 3

TEXTURE, ALTER'N. MINERALIZATION ETC.	GRAPH. GEOLOG.		INTERVAL		LITH 1	LITH 2	DESCRIPTION	RECO- VERY	SAM- PLE No.	ASSAYS			
			FROM	TO						Au	Cu ppm	MAu	Other A
			27.4	27.4			Gray/maroon porphyritic vales(?) with clay/epid/altite pass. sericite Some limonitic frags. Pass. ironstone tuff?	13907		47			
			27.4	30.5			Gray/maroon limony vales or tuff. Very fragmental with K-folds frags abundant. Mod. altite silica/kaol & epid.	13908		198			
			30.5	33.5			Limony fragmental tuff, gray/ma in colour. Highly altered fragment in grey matrix.	13909		82			
			33.5	36.6			Light grey/green/orange/yellow limon. tuff or pass. f. grained intrusive Some minor diss pyr. Highly altered. Chl/silica/sericite/clay.	13910		119			
			36.6	39.6			Multicoloured tuff? Highly alt. as above (limonitic) pyr.	13911		140			
			39.6	42.7			Grey/green v. highly alt. limonitic tuff? or pass. f. grained intrusive. Very limonitic - contact or fault zone? F. diss sulphides (pyrite?)	13912		102			

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

PROPERTY BUD

HOLE No. BRC 92-6

SHEET No. 3 of 3

TEXTURE, ALTER'N. MINERALIZATION ETC.	GRAPH. GEOLOG.	INTERVAL		LITH 1	LITH 2	DESCRIPTION	RECO- VERY	SAM- PLE No.	ASSAYS				
		FROM	TO						Au	Cu ppm	MAu	Other A	
		42.7	45.7			DK grey, limonitic volc tuff or breccia. Mod/highly altered. diss. part. 94% sm?	13913		105				
		45.7	48.8			DK grey volc tuff or breccia. Diss sulph. Poss Native Cu? or Limonitic rusting stains (blks).	13914		150				
		48.8	51.8			DK grey/maroon volc tuff. as above - less alt. more hematitic.	13915		71				
						51.8m END OF HOLE (Drilled Wet)							

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

 PROPERTY BUD

 HOLE No. BRC92-7

DIP AND AZIMUTH TEST		
Corrected		
Footage	Angle	Azimuth

 Hole Size 4"
 Angle of Hole Vert.
 Claim
 Section S210E; 4760N
 Bearing

 Total Depth 51.8m
 % Recovery
 Elev. Collar
 Latitude
 Departure

 Sheet No 1 of 2
 Logged by J. Keriff Schotten
 Date Begun October 21/92
 Date Finished October 22/92
 Core Stored At

TEXTURE, ALTER'N. MINERALIZATION, ETC.	GRAPH GEOL.	DESCRIPTION	INTERVAL (m)		REC-OVERY	EST. GRADE	Sample No.	ASSAYS	
			FROM	TO				Cu ppm	Ag ppm
		0-22.9 m Overburden (Till)							
		Silt/Sand/clay, with pebbles		3m			B7-1	68	
		bld's, mixed origin pink syrite/		6			B7-2	50	
		monzonite, granitic, massive		9			B7-3	49	
		and vesicular basalt.		12			B7-4	63	
				15			B7-5	54	
				18			B7-6	48	
				21			B7-7	56	
		Greywacke volcan tuff?	22.9	24.4			B7-8	54	
		Greywacke/massive volcan, with fragam	24.4	27.4			19716	49	
		phenocrysts of highly altered felds? Chl/							
		Epid & limonite Diss. sulphides. Some							
		phenocrysts of olivine/pyroxene? Gypsum							
		Native Cu? & limonite quite red/orange							
		possibly cuprite?							

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

 PROPERTY Bud

 HOLE No. BRL92-7

 SHEET No. 2 of 2

TEXTURE, ALTERN. MINERALIZATION ETC.	GRAPH. GEOL.	INTERVAL		LITH 1	LITH 2	DESCRIPTION	RECOVERY	SAMPLE No.	ASSAYS					
		FROM	TO						Au	Cu perm	MAu	Other A	Py	
		27.4	30.5			Porphyritic vales, as above, or poss. suff. (araccia). Strong Fe and Chky/limonite > gypsum / gtz all "N". Native Cu of cuprite? Diss sulph.		19317		359				Py pp b
		30.5	33.5			As above, however limonite + all "N" (massive) more prominent. Diss py. Red magnetite.		19318		110				
		33.5	36.5			Porphyry vales as above. Diss sulphidic, magnetite Strong all "N"		19319		149				
		36.5	39.6			Vales as above, gtz/carbonate		19320		108				
		39.6	42.7			Massive vales, as above. gtz/FeO/diss py.		19321		215				
		42.7	45.7			Vales, more grey. Less hematite & more limonitic. Native Cu?		19322		259				
		45.7	48.8			Vales, as above, much finer crystals. limonite still strong. Diss py.		19323		676				
		48.8	51.8			All vales, as above		19324		230				

51.8 m END OF HOLE.
(Dr. Hnd WPT)

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

 PROPERTY BUD

 HOLE No. BRC92-9

 SHEET No. 2 of 3

TEXTURE, ALTER'N. MINERALIZATION ETC.	GRAPH. GEOLOG.		INTERVAL		LITH 1	LITH 2	DESCRIPTION	RECO- VERY	SAM- PLE No.	ASSAYS				
			FROM	TO						Au	Cu ppm	MAu	Other A	Au ppm
			24.4	27.4			Red - highly alt'd monz, as above. Clay/sil/ser > chlor. poss. some MoS ₂ Black biot/mgt & abundant	19338		107				
			27.4	30.5			Very rusty/limonitic monz. Fault zone? MoS ₂ ? Indenee clay alt'd in part.	19339		95				
			30.5	33.5			White/pink monz, less limonitic than above Sericite/clay/chlor alt'd (K-felds?).	19340		48				
			33.5	36.6			Pink sericite (more), less plagioclase - basal alt'd limonite	19341		53				
			36.6	39.6			Pink sericite/monz, increasing clay/sericite alt'd. Abundant biot/mgt & mafic's	19342		52				
			39.6	42.7			Sericite/monz as above weak - mod alt'd. Abundant limonite	19343		47				

APPENDIX III
ANALYTICAL RESULTS



A DIVISION OF INCHCAPE INSPECTION & TESTING SERVICES

DATE PRINTED: 28-AUG-92

REPORT: V92-00983.0 (COMPLETE)

PROJECT: HONE GIVEN

PAGE 1

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Au PPB	Cu PPM	SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Au PPB	Cu PPM
S1 8L40+00E 6+65N			38	S1 8L50+00E 4+00N			46
S1 8L40+00E 7+50N			40	S1 8L50+00E 4+50N			140
S1 8L40+00E 8+50N			155	S1 8L50+00E 5+00N			148
S1 8L40+00E 9+50N			156	S1 8L50+00E 5+50N			84
S1 8L40+00E 10+50N			20	S1 8L50+00E 6+00N			120
S1 8L42+00E 5+00N			45	S1 8L50+00E 6+50N			50
S1 8L42+00E 5+50N			60	S1 8L52+00E 0+50N			70
S1 8L42+00E 6+00N			45	S1 8L52+00E 1+50N			50
S1 8L42+00E 6+50N			35	S1 8L52+00E 2+50N			42
S1 8L42+00E 7+00N			135	S1 8L52+00E 3+50N			43
S1 8L42+00E 7+50N			77	S1 8L52+00E 4+50N			206
S1 8L42+00E 8+00N			189	S1 8L52+00E 5+50N			73
S1 8L42+00E 8+50N			66	S1 8L54+00E 0+00N			45
S1 8L42+00E 9+00N			77	S1 8L54+00E 0+50N			58
S1 8L42+00E 9+50N			26	S1 8L54+00E 1+00N			59
S1 8L42+00E 10+00N			21	S1 8L54+00E 1+50N			100
S1 8L44+00E 4+50N			23	S1 8L54+00E 2+00N			45
S1 8L44+00E 5+40N			98	S1 8L54+00E 2+50N			75
S1 8L44+00E 6+50N			38	S1 8L54+00E 3+00N			146
S1 8L44+00E 7+50N			201	S1 8L54+00E 4+50N			177
S1 8L44+00E 8+50N			36	R2 H9201		54	58
S1 8L46+00E 3+00N			55	R2 H9202		14	74
S1 8L46+00E 3+50N			192	R2 H9203		<5	103
S1 8L46+00E 4+00N			53	R2 H9204		<5	82
S1 8L46+00E 4+50N			66	R2 H9205		<5	110
S1 8L46+00E 5+00N			40	R2 H9206		12	90
S1 8L46+00E 5+50N			96	R2 H9207		<5	119
S1 8L46+00E 7+00N			59	R2 H9208		<5	42
S1 8L46+00E 7+50N			26	R2 H9209		31	365
S1 8L46+00E 8+00N			20	R2 H9210		5	35
S1 8L48+00E 3+50N			70	R2 H9211		10	1010
S1 8L48+00E 4+50N			104				
S1 8L48+00E 5+50N			89				
S1 8L48+00E 6+50N			75				
S1 8L48+00E 7+50N			136				
S1 8L50+00E 1+50N			24				
S1 8L50+00E 2+00N			38				
S1 8L50+00E 2+50N			24				
S1 8L50+00E 3+00N			58				
S1 8L50+00E 3+50N			47				

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SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Au PPB	Cu PPM	SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Au PPB	Cu PPM
S1 B1-1			75	R2 19279		<5	9
S1 B1-2			65	R2 19280		<5	11
S1 B1-3			62	R2 19281		<5	14
S1 B1-4			68				
S1 B1-5			75				
S1 H3-1			98				
S1 H3-2			337				
S1 H3-3			183				
S1 L44+00N 28+50E			18				
R2 18898		<5	230				
R2 18899		<5	132				
R2 18900		<5	113				
R2 19251		24	135				
R2 19252		<5	137				
R2 19253		<5	142				
R2 19254		<5	176				
R2 19255		<5	189				
R2 19256		<5	217				
R2 19257		<5	193				
R2 19258		<5	99				
R2 19259		<5	70				
R2 19260		<5	78				
R2 19261		<5	100				
R2 19262		<5	116				
R2 19263		<5	120				
R2 19264		<5	109				
R2 19265		<5	123				
R2 19266		<5	120				
R2 19267		<5	70				
R2 19268		<5	67				
R2 19269		<5	104				
R2 19270		<5	77				
R2 19271		<5	87				
R2 19272		<5	92				
R2 19273		<5	139				
R2 19274		<5	26				
R2 19275		<5	44				
R2 19276		<5	24				
R2 19277		<5	10				
R2 19278		<5	11				

END PROPERTY

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SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Cu PPM	SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Cu PPM
S1 B2-1		66	S1 B7-2		50
S1 B2-2		61	S1 B7-3		49
S1 B2-3		55	S1 B7-4		63
S1 B2-4		56	S1 B7-5		54
S1 B2-5		43	S1 B7-6		48
S1 B2-6		44	S1 B7-7		56
S1 B2-7		40	S1 B7-8		54
S1 B2-8		24	S1 B8-1		69
S1 B3-1		65	S1 B8-2		76
S1 B3-2		64	S1 B8-3		92
S1 B3-3		56	S1 B8-4		74
S1 B3-4		60	S1 B8-5		51
S1 B3-5		66	S1 B8-6		50
S1 B3-6		66	S1 B9-1		67
S1 B3-7		72	S1 B9-2		77
S1 B3-8		39	S1 B9-3		57
S1 B4-1		66	S1 B9-4		80
S1 B4-2		51	S1 B10-1		45
S1 B4-3		59	S2 B3-4 +80		73
S1 B4-4		62	S2 B4-3 +80		69
S1 B4-5		62	S2 B4-4 +80		69
S1 B4-6		43	S2 B4-5 +80		79
S1 B4-7		40	S2 B4-6 +80		75
S1 B4-8		30	S2 B6-2 +80		69
S1 B5-1		70	R2 19282		10
S1 B5-2		65	R2 19283		11
S1 B5-3		42	R2 19284		9
S1 B5-4		54	R2 19285		9
S1 B5-5		63	R2 19286		9
S1 B5-6		43	R2 19287		10
S1 B5-7		55	R2 19288		299
S1 B5-8		42	R2 19289		330
S1 B5-9		241	R2 19290		28
S1 B5-10		31	R2 19291		35
S1 B5-11		28	R2 19292		19
S1 B6-1		65	R2 19293		9
S1 B6-2		48	R2 19294		8
S1 B6-3		59	R2 19295		9
S1 B6-4		36	R2 19296		9
S1 B7-1		68	R2 19297		12

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SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	AU PPB
R2 19288		6
R2 19289		6
R2 19303		<5
R2 19304		<5
R2 19305		6
R2 19306		<5
R2 19307		<5
R2 19308		<5
R2 19309		<5
R2 19310		<5
R2 19311		8
R2 19312		<5
R2 19313		<5
R2 19314		<5
R2 19315		<5
R2 19316		<5
R2 19317		<5
R2 19318		<5
R2 19319		<5
R2 19320		<5
R2 19321		<5
R2 19322		<5
R2 19323		<5

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SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Cu PPM	SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Cu PPM
R2 19298		17	R2 19338		107
R2 19299		9	R2 19339		75
R2 19300		9	R2 19340		48
R2 19301		36	R2 19341		53
R2 19302		36	R2 19342		52
R2 19303		106	R2 19343		47
R2 19304		455	R2 19344		51
R2 19305		181	R2 19345		48
R2 19306		69	R2 19346		64
R2 19307		47	R2 19347		191
R2 19308		198	R2 19348		49
R2 19309		82	R2 19349		139
R2 19310		119	R2 19350		159
R2 19311		140	R2 19351		124
R2 19312		102			
R2 19313		105			
R2 19314		150			
R2 19315		71			
R2 19316		49			
R2 19317		354			
R2 19318		110			
R2 19319		149			
R2 19320		108			
R2 19321		215			
R2 19322		259			
R2 19323		676			
R2 19324		23			
R2 19325		50			
R2 19326		40			
R2 19327		42			
R2 19328		38			
R2 19329		42			
R2 19330		102			
R2 19331		80			
R2 19332		102			
R2 19333		65			
R2 19334		53			
R2 19335		53			
R2 19336		62			
R2 19337		81			

APPENDIX IV
ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS FOR GOLD

Fire Assay Preconcentration finished by Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy

The fire assay preconcentration consists of a standard litharge fusion followed by cupellation of the lead button to obtain the precious metals concentrated into a tiny (about 3 mg) silver prill. Bondar-Clegg has adopted this technique as our primary method for the preconcentration of gold and other precious metals because of its proven track record and sensitivity. The silver prill is dissolved in aqua regia and the diluted solution is then aspirated into the AAS flame for measurement of the gold concentration.

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS FOR CU

Copper is analyzed routinely by Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy (AAS) following the dissolution of the sample with aqua regia. AAS is an instrumental method of analysis in which a sample that has been put into an aqueous solution is aspirated into the flame of the instrument for measurement of the concentration of the element(s) of interest. A light source emits light at the wave length of the element to be measured in a beam that passes through the flame. The atoms of the element in the flame absorb the light in proportion to the concentration of the element in the sample solution. This absorption is compared to those measured when a series of standard solutions has been aspirated in order to estimate the concentration of the element in the sample solution.



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PROCEDURE FOR ASSAY AND ANALYSIS

FIRE ASSAY PROCEDURE:

A prepared sample of one assay ton (29.166 grams) is mixed with a flux which is composed mainly of lead oxide. The proportions of the flux components (the litharge, soda, silica, borax glass, and flour) are adjusted depending upon the nature of the sample. Silver is added to help collect the gold. The samples are fused at 1950 F until a clear melt is obtained. The 30-40 gram lead button that is produced contains the precious metals. It is then separated from the slag. Heating in the cupellation furnace separates the lead from the noble metals. The precious metal beads that are produced are transferred to test tubes and dissolved with aqua-regia. This solution is analyzed using Atomic Absorption by comparing the absorbance of these solutions with that of standard solutions. In the case of high grade samples, greater than 0.200 OPT, the precious metal bead is parted in dilute HNO₃ acid to dissolve the silver and the remaining gold is weighed.

COMMENTS:

As part of our routine quality control we run a duplicate analysis for 2 out of each batch of 24 as well as a standard. These total about 12% of the samples. Also, all samples which are over 0.30 OPT on the original fusion are run again to verify the results. If a sample gives erratic results, such as 0.10, 0.020, 0.30, we will indicate this on the report. We suggest that a new split should be taken from the reject for preparation and analysis by our metallic sieve procedure. Certified standards and in house pulp standards as well as synthetic solution standards are run with each report or batch of samples.

COPPER ASSAY BY ATOMIC ABSORPTION

A 0.5 gram sample is weighed into a beaker and digested with HNO₃ and HCl on a hotplate. The sample is taken down to dryness and then HCl is added with water and the sample is boiled into solution. The solution is transferred to an appropriate size flask. Then sample is run on an Atomic Absorption unit along with pulp and synthetic standards. Any sample over 15% is rerun by titration methods.