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ASSESSMENT REPORT
ON
GEOCHEMICAL AND PHYSICAL WORK
ON THE FOLLOWING CLAIM

BLASTER #2899

located

30 KM NORTHEAST OF
UCLUELET, BRITISH COLUMBIA
ALBERNI MINING DIVISION

49 degrees 11 minutes latitude
125 degrees 25 minutes longitude

N.T.S. 92F/3W

PROJECT PERIOD: May 3 to May 9, 1993

ON BEHALF OF
K. GOURLEY
MAPLE RIDGE, B.C.

REPORT BY

D. Cremonese, P. Eng.
509-675 W. Hastings
Vancouver, B.C.

Date: August 6, 1993

**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

22,971

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1. INTRODUCTION

A. Property, Location, Access and Physiography

The property is located about 35 km northeast of Ucluelet on the west coast of Vancouver Island and approximately 57km by road west of Port Alberni. The Port Alberni-Tofino paved highway runs 800m east of the property, following the eastern side of the Kennedy River. Immediately east of the Canoe Creek bridge on the highway, McMillan Bloedel has constructed a logging road which gives direct access to the southern and western portions of the property.

The property is drained by a number of tributaries of the Kennedy River. The central and southwest portions of the property are drained by the easterly flowing Canoe Creek and a northeasterly flowing side-creek, Olympic Creek. Devil's Club Creek drains the northeast corner and flows in a southeasterly direction.

Elevations vary from approximately 150m along the southeast border to over 950m in the northwest corner. Vegetation in the area is comprised mainly of red cedar and occasional Douglas Fir at lower elevations grading into yellow cedar and hemlock at higher elevations. Underbrush is moderate to dense, typical of the coast rain forest. Physiography is rugged with frequent bluffs and small gorges.

Climate is relatively mild featuring abundant precipitation during early spring, fall and winter. Rain can range up to 275cm a year. Because of the low-lying elevation and proximity to the coast, the property receives only light, scattered snowfall during the winter months. This allows for an extended field season.

B. Status of Property

Relevant claim information is summarized below:

Name	Record No.	No. of Units	Record Date
Blaster	2899	20	May 9, 1986

Claim location is shown on Fig. 2 after N.T.S. map 92F/3W, Alberni Mining Division. The claim is presently owned by Kelly Gourley of Maple Ridge, British Columbia.

C. History

The Blaster claim lies within the historic Kennedy River Gold Camp. Prospectors were first attracted to the west coast of Vancouver Island in the 1860's after placer gold was discovered in

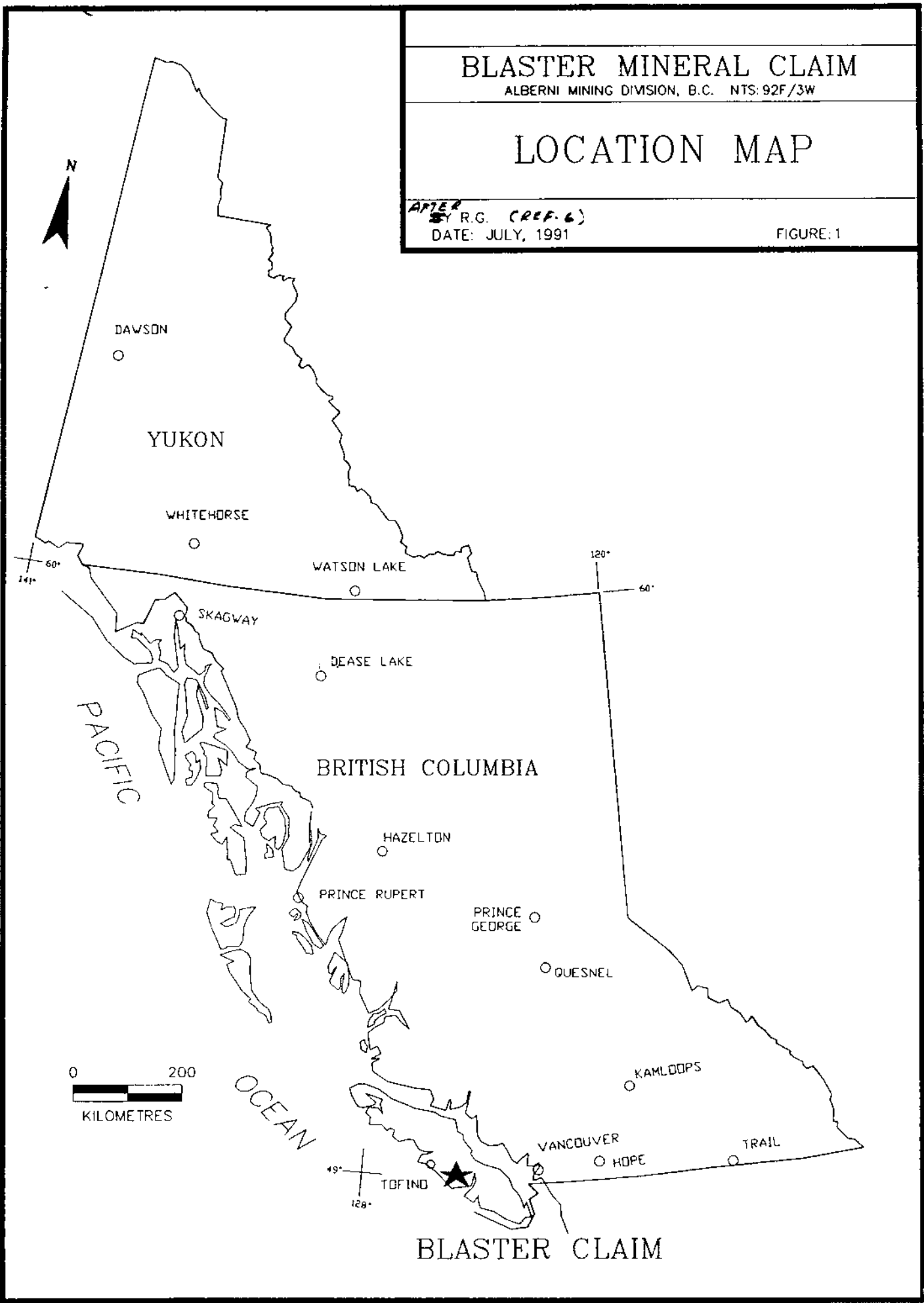
BLASTER MINERAL CLAIM

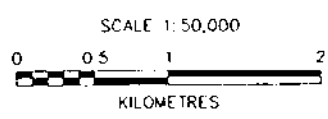
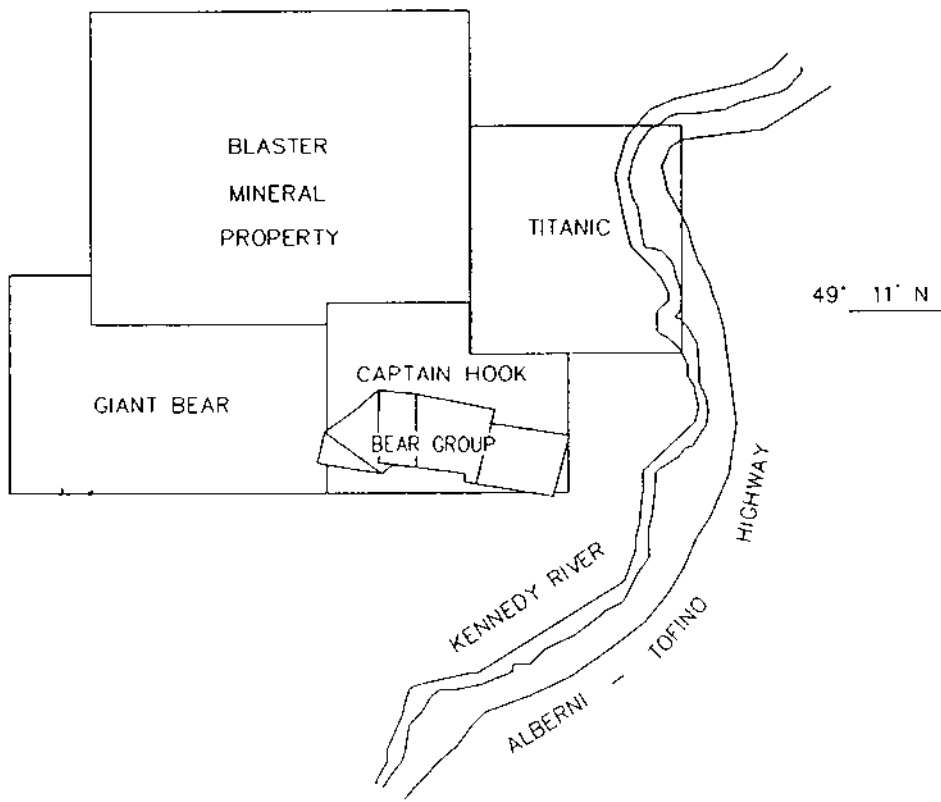
ALBERNI MINING DIVISION, B.C. NTS: 92F/3W

LOCATION MAP

AFTER
R.G. (REF. 6)
DATE: JULY, 1991

FIGURE: 1





BLASTER MINERAL CLAIM	
ALBERNI MINING DIVISION, B.C. NTS: 92F/3W	
CLAIM MAP	
DATE: JULY, 1991	FIGURE: 2

AFTER R.A.G. (REF. 4)

several streams draining into the Pacific. Follow-up hard rock prospecting led to the location of gold-bearing quartz veins on China Creek, Bedwell River and Kennedy River.

In 1898, a small stamp mill was constructed on the Rose Marie claim, located about 4km south-southeast of the Blaster claim; it ran for a few years before shutting down. In 1913, immediately to the east of the property, prospectors discovered the Olympic and Titanic Veins. Further showings were subsequently located and the area remained fairly active until World War II began after which gold exploration dropped off dramatically.

With the rise in the price of gold in the early 1980's, claim-staking and exploration activity resumed in the Kennedy River area. All of the old showings were staked and peripheral areas were also examined. In 1986, the Blaster claim was staked by K. Gourley to cover the favourable extension of a prominent fault structure. In 1987, anomalous gold stream geochem samples were followed up by prospecting leading to the discovery of the Elite Vein. Stripping and sampling of the vein in 1987 exposed 85m of strike carrying appreciable gold values over relatively narrow widths. Further quartz veins such as the Elite II, Elite III and Rachel Veins were also discovered.

In 1988, optionee International Coast Minerals drilled 14 holes totalling 819m testing depth extensions of the Elite and Rachel Veins. Gold values obtained in drilling were not as good as from surface sampling.

In 1991, after the property was returned to the owner by the optionee, a small program was carried out consisting of prospecting and rock chip sampling. This work located several new structures including a number of gold-bearing quartz veins, contact metamorphic pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite bands at intrusive-limestone contacts, and sulphide bearing calcite veins and quartz-calcite stringers in igneous rocks.

Eight rock samples from the property were submitted for petrographic analysis in 1991.

D. References

1. Annual Report of the Minister of Mines for 1895, 1907, 1913 and 1916: British Columbia Ministry of Mines Annual Reports.
2. Carter, N.C., 1989; Evaluation of Mineral Claims, Kennedy River Area, Alberni Mining Division, B.C.: Private Report for Nationwide Gold Mines Corp., March 17, 1989.
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Mining Division. On File with BCDEMPR, Aug. 5, 1992.

4. Epp, W.R., 1987; Elite Vein Sampling and Potential: Private report for Golden Spinnaker Minerals Corp. and Nationwide Gold Mines Corp., Dec. 21, 1987.
5. Epp, W.R., 1988; Elite Project - Interim Exploration Summary Report: Private report for Golden Spinnaker Minerals Corp. and Nationwide Gold Mines Corp., Jan. 4, 1988.
6. Gonzalez, R.A., 1991; Assessment Report on Geological and Geochemical Work on the Blaster Mineral Claim: On file with the BCDEMPR.
7. Gonzalez, R.A., 1991; Summary Report on the Geology and Mineral Potential of the Blaster Mineral Claim: Private report for Kancana Ventures Inc., August, 1991.
8. Henneberry, R.T., 1987; Geology and Economic Potential of the Bear Project, Alberni M.D., B.C.: Private memo to International Coast Minerals Corp., July 9, 1987
9. Henneberry, R.T., 1987; Economic Potential of the Kennedy River Valley Gold Camp, Vancouver Island, B.C.: Private report for International Coast Minerals Corp., Nov. 9, 1987.
10. Northcote, K.E., Ph.D.; Vancouver Petrographics Ltd.: Letter Reports on 8 petrographic samples from Blaster property dated May 23, 1991 and Aug. 6, 1991.
11. Pawliuk, D.J., 1988; Diamond Drilling, Geology, Geophysical and Geochemical Surveys on the Blaster Mineral Claim: Private report for Nationwide Gold Mines Corp. and Golden Spinnaker Minerals Corp., Sept. 15, 1988.
12. Stevenson, J.S., 1947; Lode-gold Deposits of Vancouver Island: B.C. Department of Mines, Bulletin 20, Part V.

E. Summary of Work Done.

The 1993 assessment work program on the property was undertaken in May, in the week preceding the anniversary date of the claim. Prospectors Kelly Gourley and Dean Fleming set up camp on the property and proceeded to follow-up on the results of the previous season's sampling program. A small rock geochemical grid was emplaced in the "Frog Lake" area in the southwestern corner of the claim to investigate an outcrop of altered limestone (a float sample from this vicinity returned anomalous gold values in 1991). Thirteen samples were taken from the grid and one sample was taken a little distance west of the northern end of the grid.

* Seven rock samples were also taken from a new discovery, the "Kristen" vein, located near the eastern boundary of the claim, approximately 100m north of the northern fork of Olympic Creek. Six hand trenches were excavated in an attempt to trace extensions of the vein through overburden. The trenches were approximately 6m by 1m by 1m in dimension. These trenches failed to pick up the trace of the vein. One additional rock sample, of a reconnaissance nature, was taken from a float boulder near the confluence of the two forks of Olympic Creek.

All of the 22 rock samples were analysed at the Pioneer Labs facility in New Westminster. The samples were analysed for gold by standard AA techniques, as well as for 30 elements by ICP (Inductively Coupled Argon Plasma).

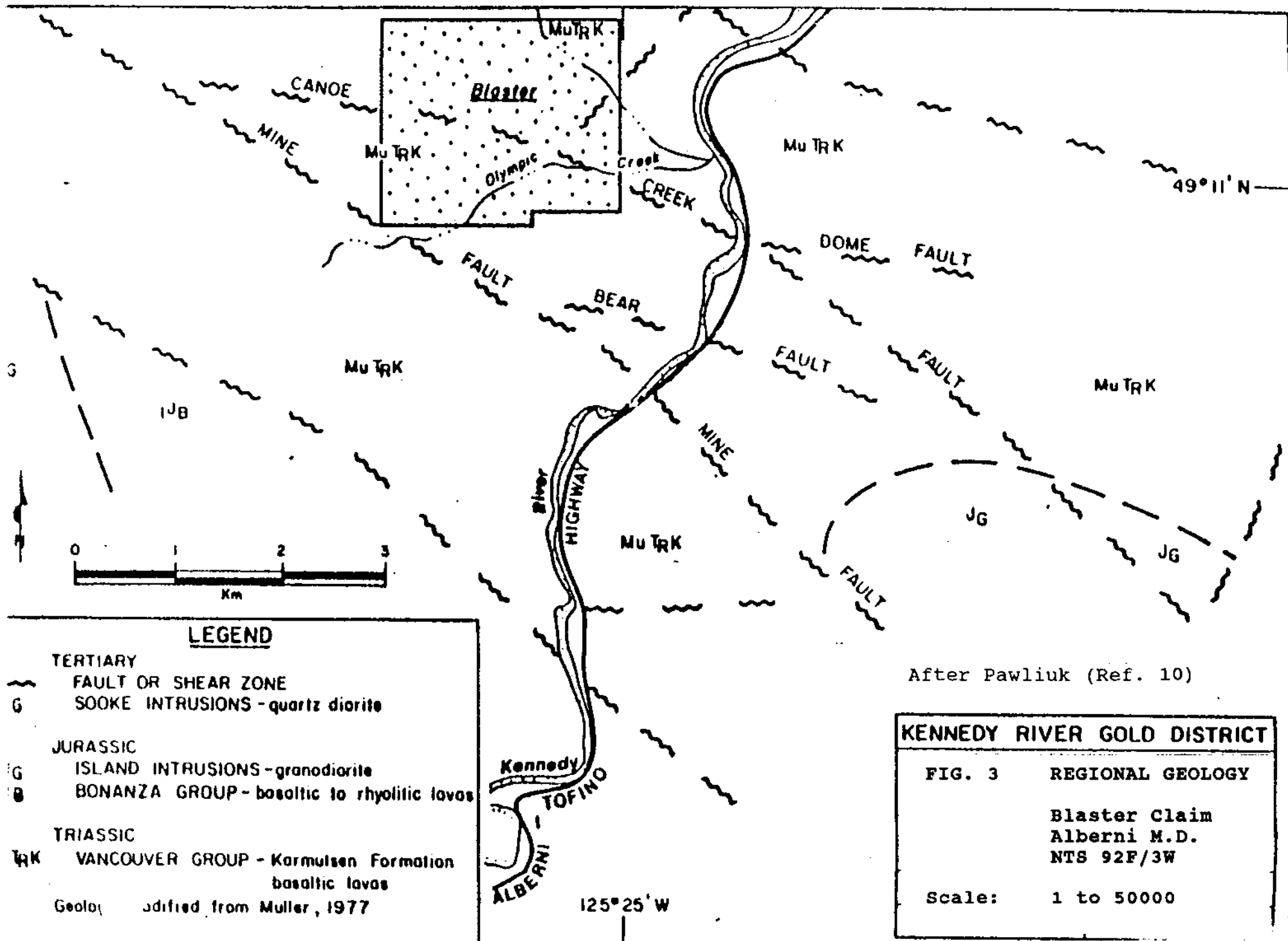
2. TECHNICAL DATA AND INTERPRETATION

A. Regional Geology

This and the following section on property geology has been largely excerpted from Gonzalez (Ref. 6).

The Kennedy River District lies within a structurally active section of western Vancouver Island and is underlain by rocks of the Vancouver Group, including the Karmutsen Formation, the Quatsino Formation and the Bonanza Volcanics. The Vancouver Group is intruded by rocks of Jurassic and Tertiary age. Gold mineralization is predominantly localized by west-northwest trending faults and shear zones, active during Tertiary time and probably related to Tertiary intrusions.

The Karmutsen and Quatsino Formations are the principal members of the Triassic aged, Vancouver Group. The Karmutsen Formation represents a thick accumulation (approximately 6000m) of submarine basic pillow lavas, pillow breccias, lava flows, related dykes and sills, and intervolcanic limestone. Limestone is present only in the upper portion of the formation and is usually less than one metre thick. Most of the formation is characterized by weakly metamorphosed greenschist facies. The Quatsino Formation is a sedimentary unit composed primarily of massive limestone. It rests paraconformably atop the Karmutsen Formation and is disconformably overlain by the Bonanza Volcanics. The sedimentation represented by the Quatsino Formation indicates a prolonged cessation of volcanism. The limestone is massive, gray with little or not apparent bedding. The Quatsino Formation varies in thickness from 25m in the northern half of Vancouver Island to approximately 475m north of Victoria. The formation may be contact metamorphosed to marble and/or partly or completely silicified at intrusive contacts. At intrusive contacts, skarn is commonly present containing pyroxene (diopside), epidote, chlorite, and garnet together with magnetite,



LEGEND

- TERTIARY
 - ~ FAULT OR SHEAR ZONE
 - G SOOKE INTRUSIONS - quartz diorite
 - JURASSIC
 - G ISLAND INTRUSIONS - granodiorite
 - B BONANZA GROUP - basaltic to rhyolitic lavas
 - TRIASSIC
 - TRK VANCOUVER GROUP - Karmutsen Formation basaltic lavas
- Geology modified from Muller, 1977

After Pawliuk (Ref. 10)

KENNEDY RIVER GOLD DISTRICT

FIG. 3 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

Blaster Claim
Alberni M.D.
NTS 92F/3W

Scale: 1 to 50000

pyrrhotite, and chalcopyrite.

Bonanza Volcanics represents an assemblage of volcanic rocks comprised of andesitic to latitic flows, tuffs, and breccias which overlies the Quatsino Formation as an erosional unconformity. The lithology of Bonanza Volcanics are varied and heterogeneous, in contrast to the monotonously uniform sequences of the Karmutsen Formation. Lavas range in composition from basaltic andesite, commonly amygaloidal, to rhyodacite and are interbedded with maroon and green tuffs and breccias and several clastic sedimentary units, some of which contain Lower Jurassic fossils. The total thickness of this unit is estimated at over 2500m.

Two periods of intrusive activity have been documented in the district. The Jurassic Island Intrusions exhibit rocks varying in composition from leucocratic quartz monzonite to gabbro, but the majority are granodiorite and quartz diorite. Generally, small high-level bodies and cores of the larger plutons contain leucocratic granodiorite and quartz monzonite while deeper and marginal intrusives are composed of diorite and gabbro. Contacts with Karmutsen Formation rocks are generally sharp and well-defined. Tertiary plutons are confined to narrow belts crossing Vancouver Island and radiating out from the Tofino region; they usually consist of small stocks (less than two square km in surface area), dykes, and sills. Gold-quartz veins appear to be mainly or exclusively related to these Tertiary plutons. These stocks are medium-grained quartz diorite and consist mainly of quartz, oligoclase-andesine, and biotite. Outcrops are conspicuously jointed, with a bouldery or hummocky appearance due to rounding by exfoliation of angles between joint planes. Contacts with older rocks can be either sharp or sheared.

West-northwesterly to westerly trending faults of Tertiary age cut the rock units in the area. Gold mineralization is predominantly localized within these structures, suggesting a Tertiary age for the mineralization.

Regional geology is shown on Fig. 3.

B. Property Geology

Karmutsen Formation andesite and andesite porphyry crop out on the east and south side of the claim. These volcanics have been intruded by quartz diorite belonging to the Island Intrusions and are found to outcrop in the central and northwestern portion of the claim. A small amount of Quatsino Formation limestone, approximately 40m thick, is found capping a small hill in the southwestern portion of the claim. The Canoe Creek Fault passes through the central portion of the property, is about 20m wide, and includes sheared, brecciated rock that has been locally silicified and bleached.

The most important structures found to date on the property from an economic perspective are the Elite and Elite II Veins. The Elite Vein is hosted in an easterly to northeasterly trending shear or fault which is likely a splay of the Canoe Creek fault. This quartz-sulphide vein is 35 to 75cm wide at surface and dips steeply to the north and northwest. It has been partially exposed by hand trenching for an indicated length of 85m. Massive to weakly brecciated andesitic volcanics host the vein. Alteration is typical of the regional propylitic assemblage which consists of chlorite, carbonate and pyrite; it is significantly stronger proximal to the vein. Pervasive chlorite with lesser silicification, limonite, pyrite and bleaching form a halo of approximately 40cm in both the hanging wall and the footwall. No gouge was noted along vein contacts. Mineralization, occurring primarily as pods, seams, and fracture filling, consists predominantly of pyrite and pyrrhotite ranging in concentration from 10 to 25 per cent. Minor amounts of arsenopyrite and sphalerite have also been observed. The stronger mineralized sections of the vein are well oxidized within the surface exposures.

The complex nature of the regional faulting is little understood in the southern portion of Vancouver Island; however, there is a strong correlation between gold deposits and the regional west-northwesterly to westerly faults. The Canoe Creek fault is one of these westerly trending structures, and it divides the claim into two halves. The Elite II Vein lies within this structure and is traceable, where the creek has exposed bedrock, for approximately 400m. The shear, which in places is up to 10m wide, is made up of bleached and silicified volcanics and contains irregular lenses and pods of quartz. Two to six per cent disseminated pyrite and minor pyrrhotite are found throughout the shear. The most abundant sulphides are contained with the quartz lenses and pods. Rock samples that contain the most pyrite also contain the most gold and silver.

C. Geochemistry - Rock

a. Introduction

Twenty-two rock geochem samples were collected during the 1993 program. Sample locations and values for gold and silver are shown on Fig. 4, values for copper, zinc and arsenic on Fig. 5. All maps are at a scale of 1:5000; sample sites were plotted in the field on a base map prepared from a government topographic map.

b. Rock sample descriptions.

Kristen 1A Pale grey vein quartz with patches of sulphides, (pyrite, chalcopyrite, trace sphalerite). Chip across vein width of 0.9m.

- Kirsten 1B Same as above, 1m NE along strike. Abundant pyrite, less chalcopyrite.
- Kirsten 1C Same as above, 1m further NE. Contains more chalcopyrite.
- Kirsten 1D Same as above, 1m further NE. Mostly barren quartz with minor pyrite.
- Kirsten 1E Same as above, 1m further NE. Some massive chalcopyrite, disseminated pyrite.
- Kirsten 1F Same as above, 1m further NE.
- Kirsten 1G Same as above, 1m further NE. Minor pyrite, mostly quartz.
- Grid samples See detail map Figs. 4 & 5. All 13 samples from the grid area were of the same description: grabs of altered and fractured limestone with disseminated pyrite.
- KG93-05-07 #1 Just off grid. Same description as limestone samples above. Grab.
- Andes/hem Flt Grab from float boulder approx. .6m by .6m. Andesitic rock with minor disseminated pyrite.

c. Discussion

The Kirsten 1A to 1G samples were taken from 0.9m wide quartz vein exposed for about 8m on surface and dipping steeply NW at 75-85 degrees. Assays show gold values ranging from 38 to 4850 ppb gold and 7.5 to 152.5 ppm silver. Copper values range to 1.8% accompanied by background to modestly anomalous levels in zinc and arsenic.

Samples taken from the limestone outcrop grid reported generally low values in Au, Ag, Cu, Zn and As with the exception of #15N-10E (B) which returned a respectably anomalous 923 ppb in gold and 12.1 ppm in silver. This sample also showed elevated values in copper (150 ppm) and arsenic (249 ppm).

The remaining two samples taken during the 1993 program did not return significant metal values.

D. Field Procedure and Laboratory Technique

Rock samples were taken in the field with a prospector's pick and collected in a standard plastic sample bag. Grab samples were taken to ascertain character of mineralization at any specific

locality. These samples consisted generally of three to ten representative pieces with total sample weight ranging between 0.5 to 2.0 kg. Chip samples were taken across the strike of mineralized structures and generally weighed about 1.0 to 2.0 kg.

The samples were analyzed at the Pioneer Laboratories facility in New Westminster. Rock samples were first crushed to minus 10 mesh using jaw and cone crushers. Then 250 grams of the minus 10 mesh material was pulverized to minus 140 mesh using a ring pulverizer. For the gold analysis a 10.0 gram portion of the minus 140 mesh material was used. After concentrating the gold through standard fire assay methods, the resulting bead was then dissolved in aqua regia for 2 hrs at 95 deg. C. The resulting solution was then analysed by atomic absorption. The analytical results were then compared to prepared standards for the determination of the absolute amounts. For the determination of the remaining trace and major elements Inductively Coupled Argon Plasma (ICP) was used. In this procedure a 1.00 gram portion of the minus 140 mesh material is digested with aqua regia for 2 hours at 95 deg. C and made up to a volume of 20 mls prior to the actual analysis in the plasma. Again the absolute amounts were determined by comparing the analytical results to those of prepared standards.

E. Conclusions

The 1993 work program on the Blaster claim resulted in the discovery of a new gold and silver bearing vein, the Kristen 1. Although values were not as high as those from other veins previously sampled on the property, more work is warranted to trace this structure along strike. A small VLF-EM survey should be sufficient to trace extensions to the NE and SW, to be followed by stripping and sampling.

The limited work undertaken on the limestone outcrop grid returned relatively poor results. Some further work is warranted to follow-up on the one anomalous sample taken from this grid.

Respectfully submitted,



D. Cremonese, P.Eng.
August 6, 1993

APPENDIX I -- WORK COST STATEMENT

Field Personnel--Period May 3 to May 9, 1993:	
K. Gourley, Prospector	
7 days @ \$175/day	1,225
D. Fleming, Prospector	
5 days @ \$175/day	875
Transportation (Truck rental, fuel, ferry costs)	430
Meals & Accommodation	
12 days @ \$30/day	360
Field Supplies/Radios/Consumables/Tools, etc.	80
Assays--Pioneer Labs	
Geochem Au, I.C.P. and rock sample preparation	
22 @ \$14.25/sample	325
Assessment Report Costs	
Report and map preparation, compilation and research	
D. Cremonese, P.Eng., 1.5 days @ \$375/day	562
Draughting -- RPM Computer	120
Word Processor - 4 hrs. @ \$25/hr.	100
Copies, report, jackets, maps, etc.	40
	TOTAL.....\$ 4,117
Amount Claimed Per Statement of Exploration	\$ 4,000

APPENDIX II - CERTIFICATE

I, Dino M. Cremonese, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a mineral property consultant with an office at Suite 509-675 W. Hastings, Vancouver, B.C.
2. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia (B.A.Sc. in metallurgical engineering, 1972, and L.L.B., 1979).
3. I am a Professional Engineer registered with the Association of Professional Engineers of the Province of British Columbia as a resident member, #13876.
4. I have practiced my profession since 1979.
5. This report is based upon fieldwork carried out on the Blaster mineral claim, Alberni Mining Division, in May of 1993. Reference to sample notes and maps made by prospector Kelly Gourley is acknowledged. I have full confidence in the abilities of all samplers used in the 1993 assessment program and am satisfied that all samples were taken properly and with care.
6. This report was prepared solely for satisfying assessment work requirements in accordance with government regulations.

Dated at Vancouver, B.C. this 6th day of August, 1993.



D. Cremonese, P.Eng.

APPENDIX III
ASSAY CERTIFICATE

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

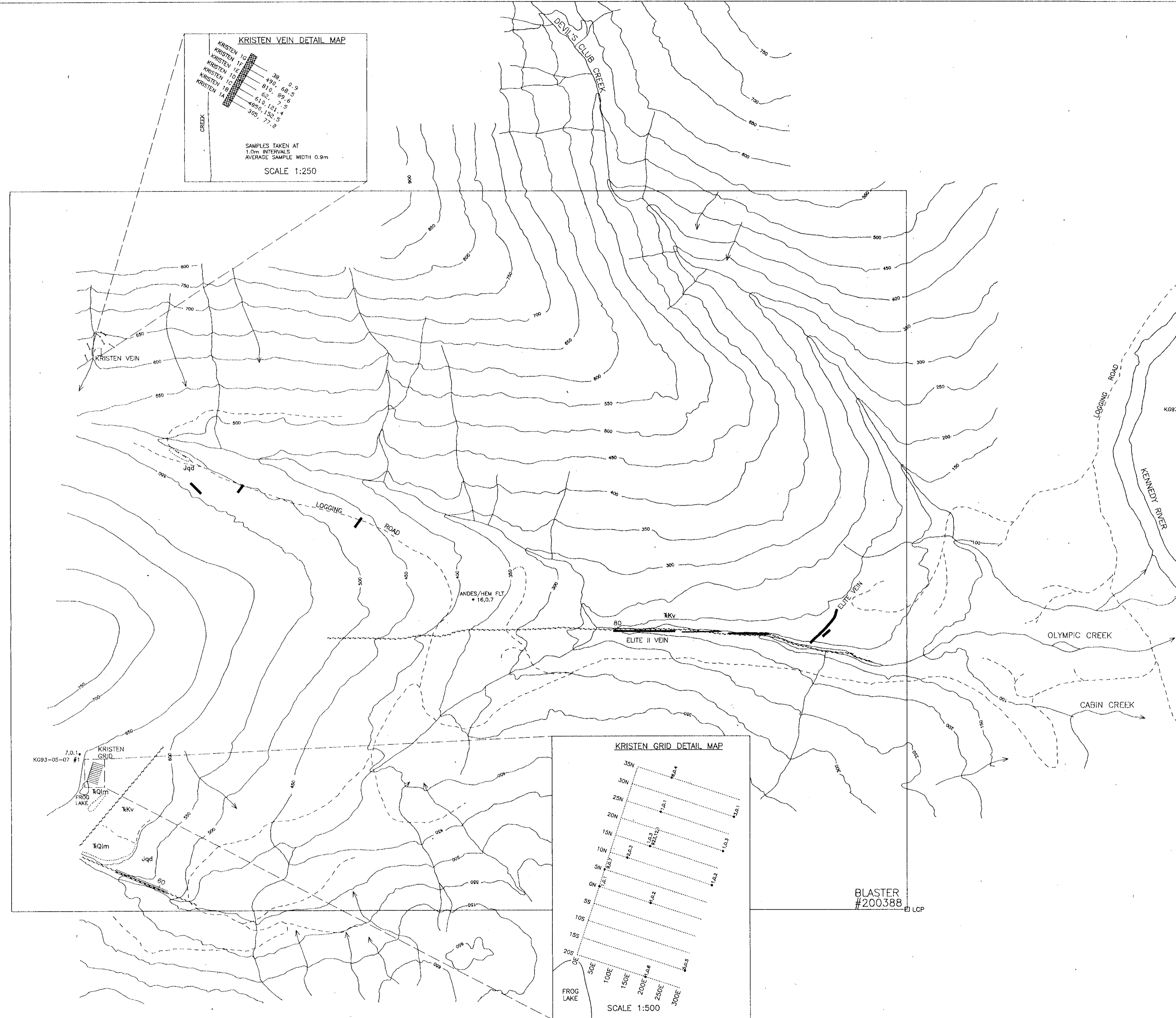
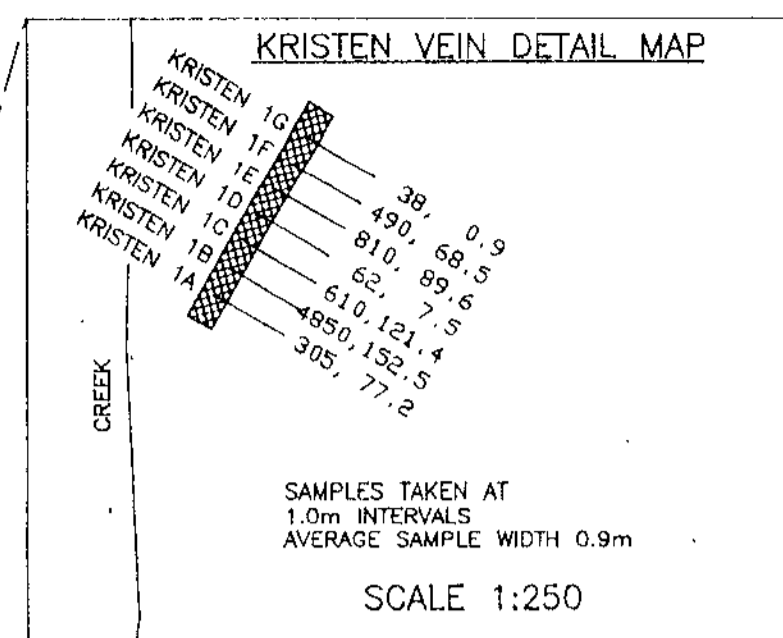
Multi-element ICP Analysis - .500 gram sample is digested with 3 ml of aqua regia, diluted to 10 ml with Water. This leach is partial for Mn, Fe, Ca, P, La, Cr, Mg, Ba, Ti, B, W and limited for Na, K and Al. Detection Limit for Au is 3 ppm.

*Au Analysis- 10 gram sample is digested with aqua regia, NIBK extracted, graphite furnace AA finished to 1 ppb detection.

Analyst: R Sam
 Report No. 9320516
 Date: May 21, 1993

MR. KELLY GOURLEY
 Project:
 Sample Type: Rocks

ELEMENT SAMPLE	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Mi ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppm	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Au* ppb
KRISTEN 1A	7	10207	2	233	77.2	3	11	252	3.35	50	5	ND	2	1	11.2	2	7	2	.01	.008	2	129	.03	2	.01	3	.10	.01	.01	1	305
KRISTEN 1B	2	5473	48	312	152.5	3	176	23	13.71	316	5	4	2	1	8.9	13	6	2	.01	.003	2	72	.02	5	.01	4	.08	.01	.03	1	4850
KRISTEN 1C	6	15031	2	380	121.4	2	68	90	6.33	227	5	ND	2	1	20.4	2	2	2	.01	.006	2	104	.02	2	.01	3	.04	.01	.01	1	610
KRISTEN 1D	3	391	20	46	7.5	2	2	41	9.99	159	5	ND	4	1	.2	2	2	5	.01	.035	4	20	.18	30	.01	2	1.18	.01	.17	1	62
KRISTEN 1E	9	11092	5	338	89.6	3	18	213	5.22	81	5	ND	2	1	13.3	5	5	2	.01	.006	2	155	.03	4	.01	4	.08	.01	.01	1	810
KRISTEN 1F	3	18049	9	278	63.5	3	14	210	3.69	16	5	ND	2	7	13.6	2	2	2	.30	.008	2	104	.05	5	.01	3	.18	.01	.01	1	490
KRISTEN 1G	3	121	6	49	.9	6	6	659	3.62	39	7	ND	4	5	.2	2	2	13	.25	.038	10	53	.61	39	.01	3	1.39	.03	.19	1	38
D NORTH	2	25	4	9	.1	3	1	79	3.92	3	5	ND	2	11	.2	2	2	9	.02	.032	4	40	.36	43	.11	3	.49	.07	.17	1	1
5M NORTH	1	25	6	54	.7	5	6	664	4.86	2	5	ND	2	12	.2	2	2	27	1.39	.113	4	23	1.64	25	.33	3	2.85	.06	.10	1	9
0M NX15M E	1	22	9	25	.2	6	4	272	4.19	4	5	ND	2	38	.2	2	2	21	.64	.049	4	38	.56	32	.26	4	1.22	.05	.17	1	1
10M NX5M E	1	43	4	44	.3	94	25	897	5.95	4	5	ND	2	16	.2	2	2	87	.84	.063	2	197	2.30	36	.35	4	2.57	.05	.01	1	2
10M NX30M E	2	31	4	46	.2	14	13	677	7.52	4	5	ND	2	10	.2	2	2	99	.37	.051	2	39	2.72	40	.35	4	2.72	.03	.13	1	1
15M NX10M E(A)	1	121	6	59	.3	80	18	921	6.15	4	5	ND	2	17	.2	2	2	75	.96	.122	3	213	2.67	6	.36	4	2.60	.05	.01	1	1
15M NX10M E(B)	3	150	22	11	12.1	4	73	56	8.09	249	5	ND	2	1	.2	6	2	2	.01	.002	2	80	.02	14	.01	5	.05	.01	.02	1	920
20M NX30M E	1	17	3	16	.3	14	10	261	4.95	5	5	ND	2	7	.2	2	2	14	.46	.055	3	39	1.09	52	.20	4	1.62	.03	.13	1	1
25M NX10M E	1	8	2	7	.1	1	1	133	5.40	5	5	ND	2	5	.2	2	2	19	.04	.048	2	25	.45	31	.02	3	.82	.04	.11	1	1
30M NX30M E	1	5	4	7	.1	2	2	164	5.31	3	5	ND	2	8	.2	2	2	17	.04	.052	4	44	.63	36	.20	4	.84	.04	.14	1	3
35M NX10M E	2	22	2	59	.4	1	5	726	3.74	2	5	ND	2	11	.2	2	2	21	.36	.044	4	37	.97	29	.14	4	1.57	.05	.09	1	6
15M SX30M E	1	12	3	80	.5	1	12	708	6.07	2	5	ND	2	16	.2	2	2	71	.22	.031	4	21	1.76	18	.08	5	2.43	.02	.05	1	5
20M SX20M E	2	27	2	13	.6	2	2	169	1.65	2	5	ND	4	5	.2	2	2	8	.18	.025	7	39	.18	36	.01	5	.58	.02	.12	1	1
ANDES/HEM FLT	2	20	4	27	.7	4	8	264	4.14	10	5	ND	3	9	.2	2	2	7	.22	.023	6	17	.45	42	.01	5	.78	.02	.13	1	16
K693-05-07 #1	4	7	6	3	.1	2	1	40	1.75	3	5	ND	3	3	.2	2	2	2	.12	.031	5	55	.01	92	.08	3	.30	.02	.19	1	7



LEGEND

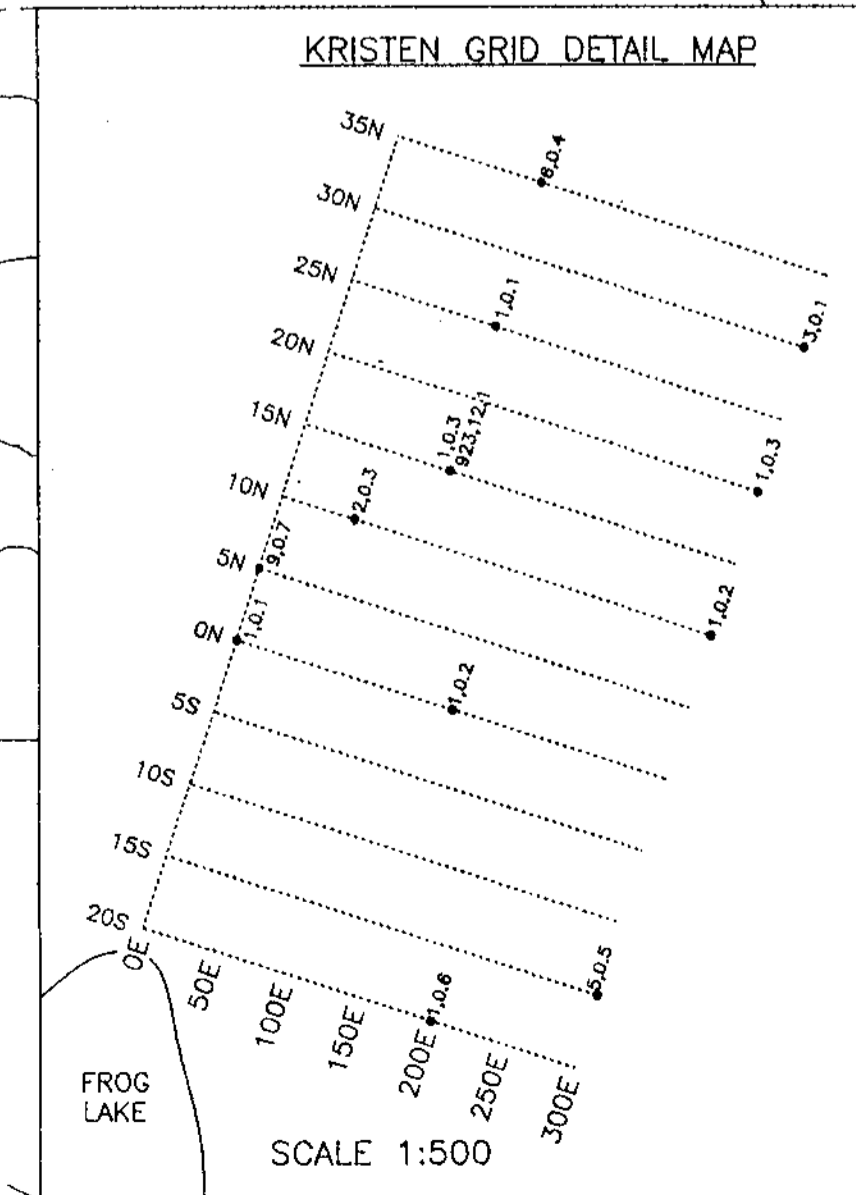
- JURASSIC**
- RKv ISLAND INTRUSIVE, GRANODIORITE
- TRIASSIC**
- RQlm QUATSINO LIMESTONE
 - RKv KARMUTSEN VOLCANICS
- QUARTZ and (or) CARBONATE VEIN (Not to Scale)
 - - - CONTACT
 - - - FAULT
 - 50 SHEAR ZONE
 - \ HAND TRENCH
 - ROCK SAMPLE LOCATION WITH AU(ppb) & AG(ppm) VALUES
 - OUTCROP

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

22,971

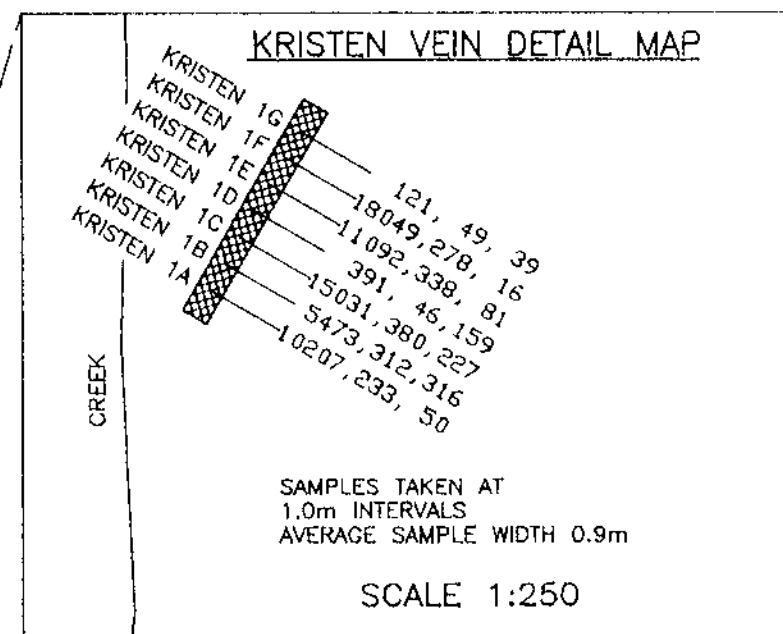
SCALE 1:5000
100 0 100 200 300
METERS

CONTOUR INTERVAL 50 METERS



BLASTER #200388 LCP

BLASTER CLAIM	
ALBERNI MINING DIVISION - NTS 92F/3W	
1993 GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLING PROGRAM (ALSO SHOWING LOCATION OF HAND TRENCHES) AU and AG VALUES	
RPM Mapping and Computer Services Ltd.	Date: August 1993
	Owner: K. Gourley
	Figure: 4



LEGEND

JURASSIC

Rkv ISLAND INTRUSIVE, GRANODIORITE

TRIASSIC

RQlm QUATSINO LIMESTONE

Rkv KARMUTSEN VOLCANICS

— QUARTZ and (or) CARBONATE VEIN (Not to Scale)

- - - CONTACT

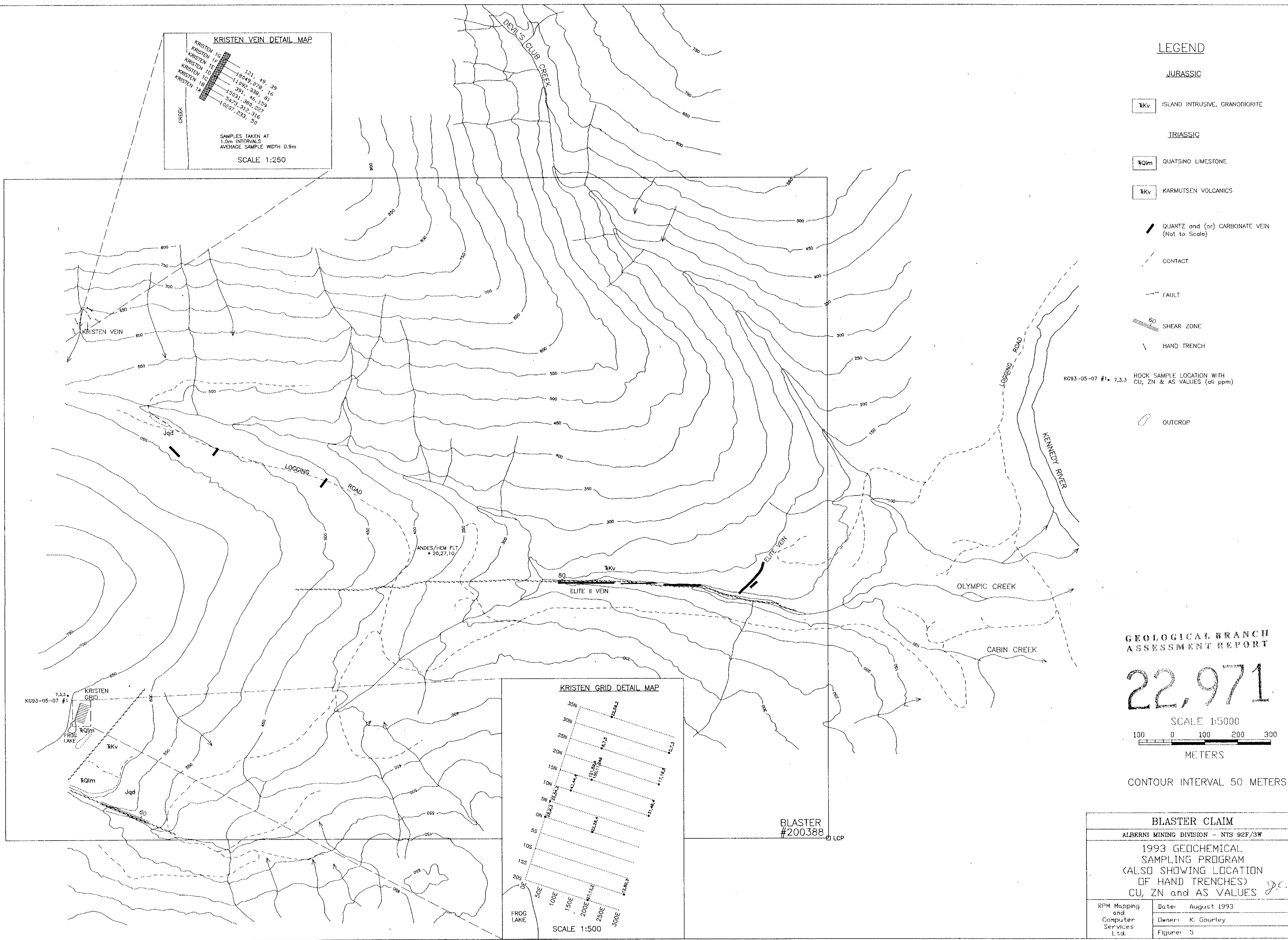
- - - FAULT

— SHEAR ZONE

**** HAND TRENCH

● ROCK SAMPLE LOCATION WITH CU, ZN & AS VALUES (all ppm)

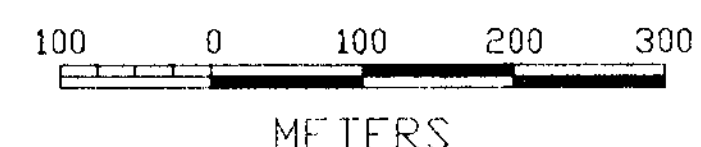
○ OUTCROP



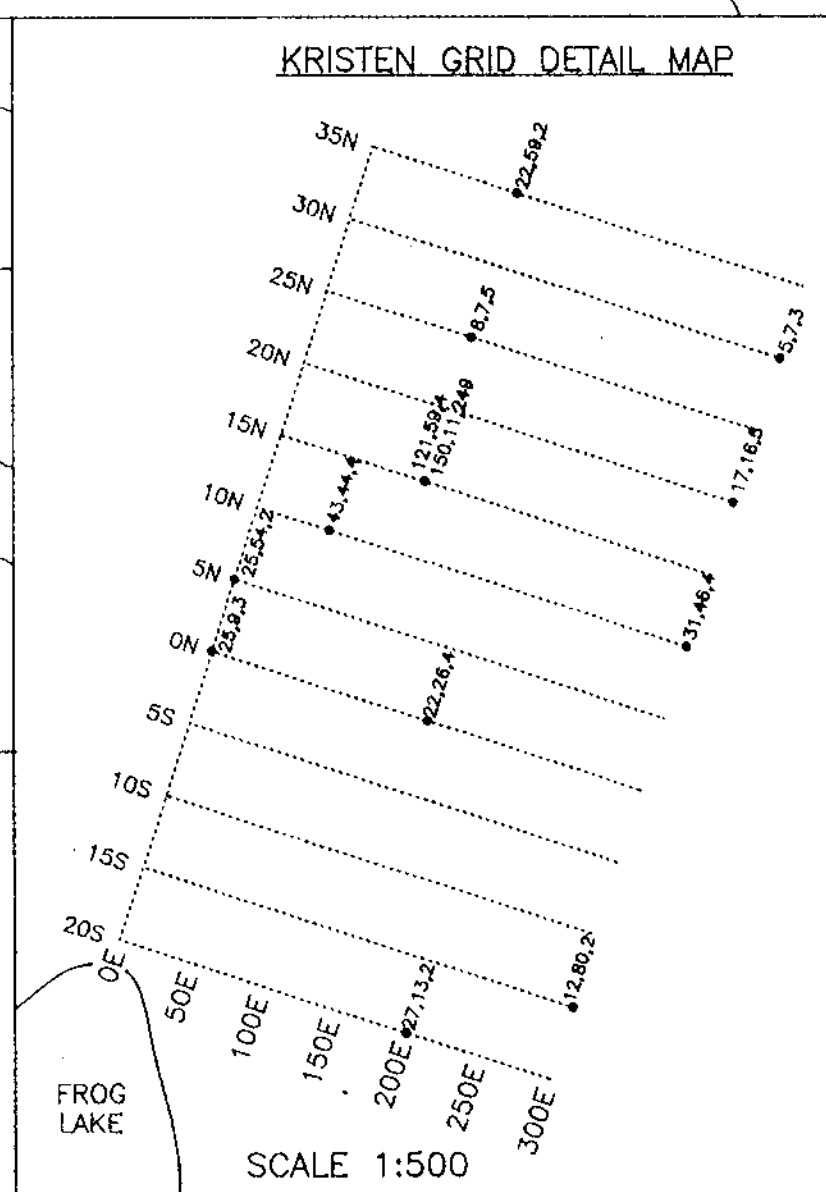
GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT

22,971

SCALE 1:5000



CONTOUR INTERVAL 50 METERS



BLASTER #200388 LCP

BLASTER CLAIM

ALBERNI MINING DIVISION - NTS 92F/3W

1993 GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLING PROGRAM (ALSO SHOWING LOCATION OF HAND TRENCHES) CU, ZN and AS VALUES *J.C.*

RPM Mapping and Computer Services Ltd.	Date: August 1993
	Owner: K. Gourley
Figure: 5	