## 1993 TRENCHING and GEOCHEMICAL REPORT

on the

RECEIVED
SEP 17 1993

Gold Commissioner's Office VANCOUVER, B.C.

SUMMIT CAMP PROPERTY

LOG NO: OCT 0 4 1923 RD.

Simiklameen Mining DivisionFILE NO:
British Columbia

North Latitude 49° 25' West Longitude 121° 45'

NTS 92H/6E

FILMED

Prepared for

## GOLDEN COAST MINERALS LTD.

P.O. Box 11604 1410 - 650 West Georgia Street Vancouver, B.C. V6B 4N9

Prepared by

Joan E. McCorquodale

## COAST MOUNTAIN GEOLOGICAL LTD.

P.O. Box 11604 1410 - 650 West Georgia Street

Vancouver, B. G EBONL O GICAL BRANCH
September A S S E S S M E N T R E P O R T

23,036

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

		Page
SUMN	MARY	
1.0	INTRODUCTION  1.1 Location and Access  1.2 Physiography and Climate  1.3 Property Description and Ownership  1.4 Property History	1 1 2
2.0	GEOLOGY & GEOCHEMISTRY  2.1 Regional Geology	5 6
3.0	1993 EXPLORATION PROGRAM	8 9
4.0	DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS	11
Figure		ollowing
1 2 3 4 5	Property Location Claim Location Regional Geology Trench Location Cal-Vien Trench	Page 1 2 5 9
Table		Page
1	Claim Status	2
Appen A B C D E	Statement of Qualifications Statement of Expenditures References Certificate of Analysis and Rock Sample Descriptions Sampling and Assay Procedures	

### **SUMMARY**

The Summit Camp property is comprised of 34 units located in the Similkameen Mining Division, 27 km east-northeast of Hope, British Columbia on map sheet 92H/6E. The area has received significant exploration and development since 1894, with minor production in the 1920's and again in the 1950's.

The property is underlain by tuffaceous and pelitic sediments of the Upper Jurassic Dewdney Creek Group. The predominant strike of the bedding is northwest-southeast. There are several structural breaks that cross-cut the stratigraphy and that vary in strike from northeast-southwest to east-west.

Mineralization in the area consists of numerous, predominantly sub-parallel massive to semi-massive silver-bearing, sphalerite, galena ± chalcopyrite sulphide veins. The veins vary in width from a few centimetres, up to 3 metres, the average width being 0.4 - 0.6 metres. The veins also vary in strike direction as does the faults and shear zones, from northeast-southwest to east-west.

This report describes the 1993 trenching and sampling program on a recently discovered semi-massive, Zn, Pb, Cu, Ag vein, referred to as the Cal-vein. It strikes northeast-southwest and varies in width from 6 cm to 40 cm over a strike length of 21 m, and is open in both directions. The Cal vein is located within the northeast corner of the property, on the Lulu claim (L92).

### 1.0 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Location and Access

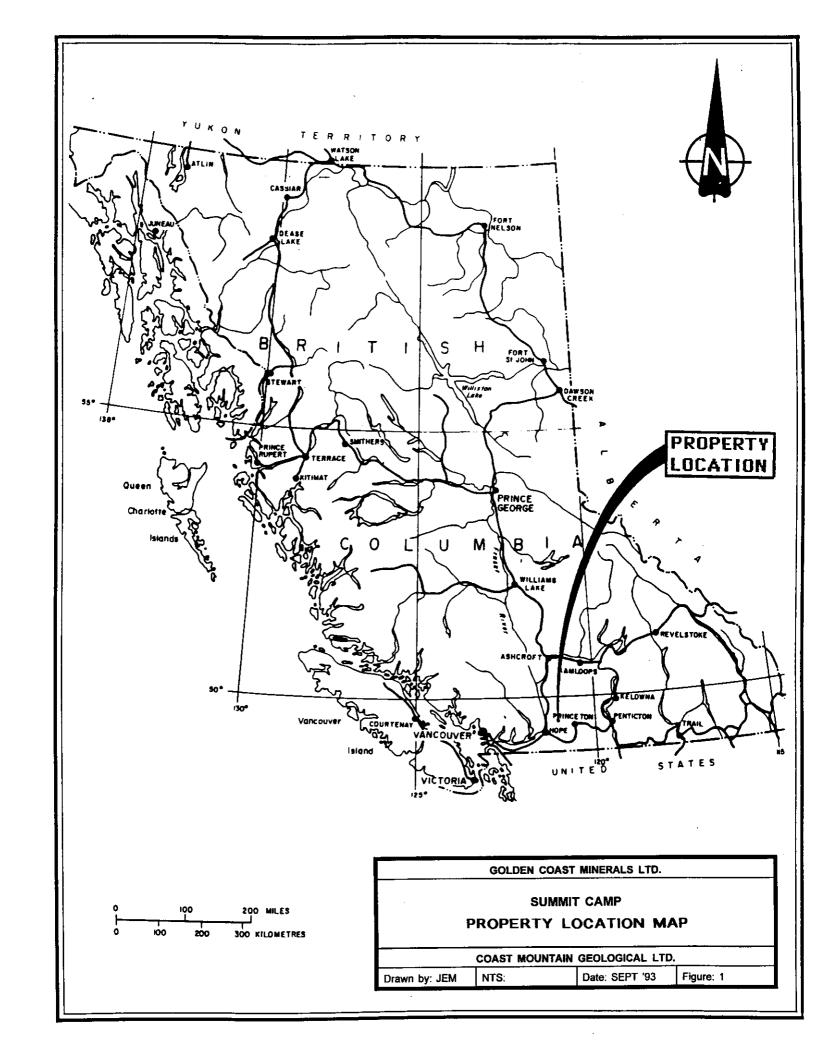
The property lies immediately west of Treasure Mountain, and 27 air kilometres east northeast of Hope, British Columbia, on N.T.S. map sheet no. 92H/6E, and at latitude 49° 25'N, longitude 121°45' W (Figure 1).

Access to the property is 38 km along a well-maintained logging road which intersects the Coquihalla highway 1.5 kilometres past the toll booth (54 kilometres north of Hope on Highway 5). The property is also easily accessible from the village of Tulameen approximately 20 kilometres to the east of the property.

## 1.2 Physiography and Climate

The western portion of the property straddles a prominent north-south ridge linking Mount Sutter and Tulameen Mountain. The eastern half covers the headwaters of Sutter and Amberty Creeks. The elevation ranges from 1400 m to 1860 m a.s.l.

The claims are well forested with a 30 year old second growth of fir, spruce, hemlock and some cedar with treeline at approximately 1830 metres. The area experiences heavy snowfall in the winter months. Exploration in snow-free conditions can normally be carried out from mid-June to mid-November.



## 1.3 Property Description and Ownership

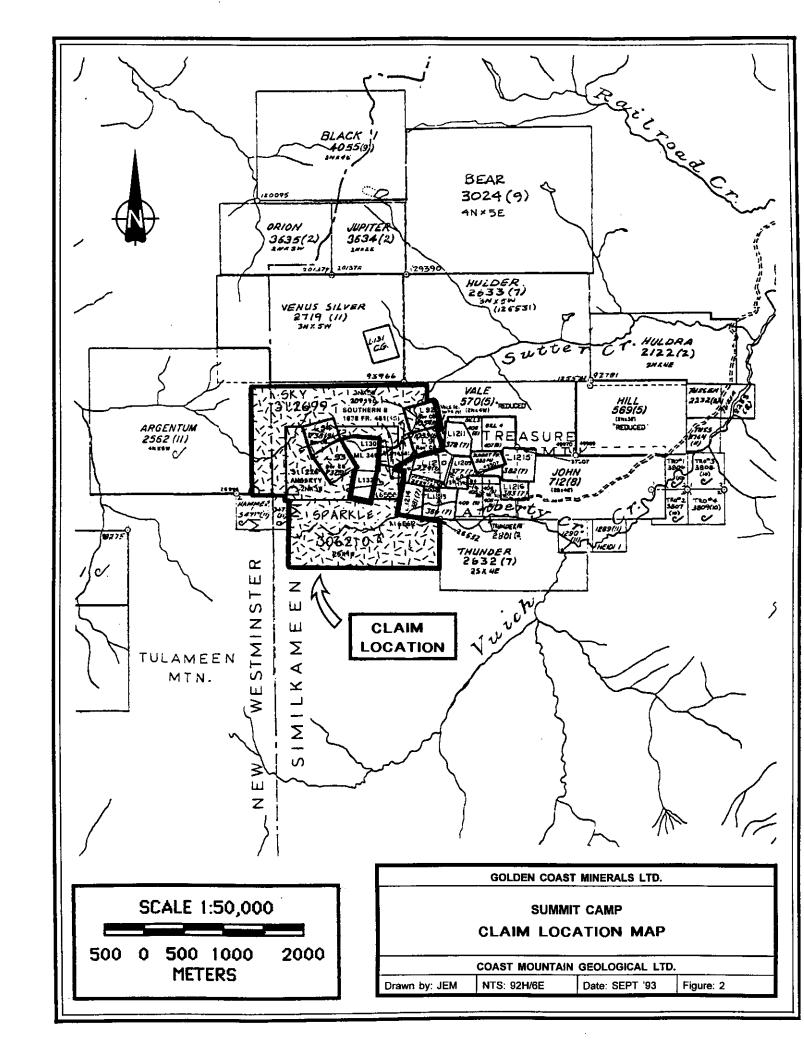
The Summit Camp group consists of one fractional claim, four reverted crown grants and three M.G.S. claims totalling 34 units, and is located in the Similkameen Mining Division of southern British Columbia (Figure 2). Golden Coast Minerals Ltd. of Vancouver holds 80% interest in the property. The following table summarizes pertinent claim data from records of the B.C. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources:

TABLE 1: CLAIM STATUS

NUMBER	(UNITS)	DATE*
248817	1	25 Jun 1996
248818	1	25 Jun 1996
311226	6	10 Jul 1996
312699	15	20 Aug 1996
248750	1	27 Sep 1996
248751	1	27 Sep 1996
248688	1	12 Oct 1996
306210	8	29 Oct 1996
•	248818 311226 312699 248750 248751 248688	248818     1       311226     6       312699     15       248750     1       248751     1       248688     1

## 1.4 Property History

Mineral showings in the area were first discovered in 1894. Known as Treasure Mountain, Summit Camp, Silver Chief, or Silver Hill property, the area has seen significant exploration and development work. Ore was produced from 1920 to 1932 and again in the 1950's. Huldra Silver Inc. has recently carried out exploration and development in an area immediately east of the Summit Camp and southeast of the



Venus Silver claim (owned by Golden Coast Minerals Ltd.). The 'C' vein developed by Huldra Silver encompasses the old Silver Chief Property.

In 1894 - 1896, Indiana Company worked on the Sutter, Skyline, Lulu and Vigo claims. Assays up to 200 oz/ton silver were obtained. Sporadic exploration continued to 1913 in the camp. Three parallel mineralized structures, 1 to 6 inches wide, with assays up to 0.08 oz/ton gold, 23.8 oz/ton silver and 3.6% lead, were discovered on the Indiana Claim. Brief descriptions of previous work can be found in the British Columbia Minister of Mines Annual Reports.

Treasure Mountain Mining Company carried out extensive development on two silver rich galena-sphalerite veins on the company's properties on Treasure Mountain.

Assays up to 130 oz/ton silver were obtained. Similar veins were located on the Morning Star, Lulu and Vigo claims. In the period 1919 - 1920, Indiana Company drove 350 feet of cross-cuts and tunnels. On the Silver Chief property, lenses of galena and sphalerite mineralization over a width of 4 feet were developed (geological maps and descriptions of silver-lead-zinc mineralization on the recent work by Huldra Silver Inc. on the Silver chief Property is available). On the Eureka property, located west of Silver Chief property, 43 tons of silver rich ore were shipped to the smelter. The camp was intermittently active to 1932 when exploration and development virtually ceased. The camp was reactivated in 1954, with the installation of a 50 ton per day concentrator. Activity was short-lived, and production ceased in 1957. The total production, mainly from the Eureka and Silver Chief properties, consisted of 40,431 ounces of silver, 392,357 pounds of lead and 102,079 pounds of zinc.

In 1970, Copper Range Exploration Inc. conducted geochemical soil, rock and stream sediment surveys, and reopened the Nos. 1, 2 and 3 levels of the Silver King Mine.

Unicorn Resources Ltd. completed regional soil geochemical survey, underground geological mapping and sampling in 1982 (Hawkins and Lebel, 1983). The following year, MPH Consultants (on behalf of Unicorn Resources) carried out geological and geophysical surveys and limited diamond drilling. Several interesting silver soil anomalies and coincident VLF conductors were delineated. These anomalies are the Summit trend (north of the Indiana Fault), the Mountain View Trend (southeast of the Mountain View Adit) and the Queen Bess Trend, located southwest of the Mountain View Adit. The Bluebell workings form another trend to the south. Trenching of these anomalies produced values as high as 16.0 oz/ton silver, 1.7% lead and 10.6% zinc over a width of 1.22 metres.

Eight core drill holes were drilled below the upper Bluebell, Indiana and the Mountain View adits, resulting in sub-economic intersections. A drill hole located beneath the Indiana Adit returned 21.6 oz/ton silver, 4.4% lead, and 10.7% zinc over a width of 30 centimetres.

In 1987, Harrisburg-Dayton Resources Corp., Schellex Gold Corp.'s former joint venture partner, carried out VLF-EM, magnetometer and soil geochemical surveys on the Southern No. 8 claim. Subsequent trenching produced silver values as high as 88.38 oz/ton and 50.9 oz/ton over 0.5 and 0.9 metres respectively.

Harrisburg-Dayton Resources Corp. and Schellex Gold Corp. extended the VLF-EM and geochemical soil surveys to other parts of the property in 1988. This was followed up by road construction, trenching and chip and channel sampling. Several coincident VLF-EM and geochemical soil anomalies were delineated. The anomaly around the Indiana Adit and Summit Shaft was trenched. A total of 200 channel samples were collected; 40 from the Indiana trench and 160 from the Summit trench.

Assays as high as 0.95% copper 51.58% lead, 22.99% zinc, 119.80 oz/ton-silver and 0.095 oz/ton gold were obtained from the Summit trench and 0.32% copper 34.96% lead, 19.39% zinc, 60.28 oz/ton silver and 0.144 oz/ton gold were obtained from the Indiana trench. Subsequent diamond drilling consisting of 16 BQ drill holes, totalling 1317 metres, was conducted on the Summit zone between Summit Shaft and Indiana Adit. Several significant intercepts in lead, zinc and silver were obtained in the drill holes.

Harrisburg-Dayton Resources Corp. relinquished its interest in the Summit Camp property to Schellex Gold Corp. in January 1990, and therefore does not retain any further interest, direct or indirect, in the property.

In August 1991, a small program of hand trenching and rock sampling was carried out over anomalous soil sample sites collected in 1990. Schellex Gold Corp. changed its name to Golden Coast Minerals Ltd. in July, 1992.

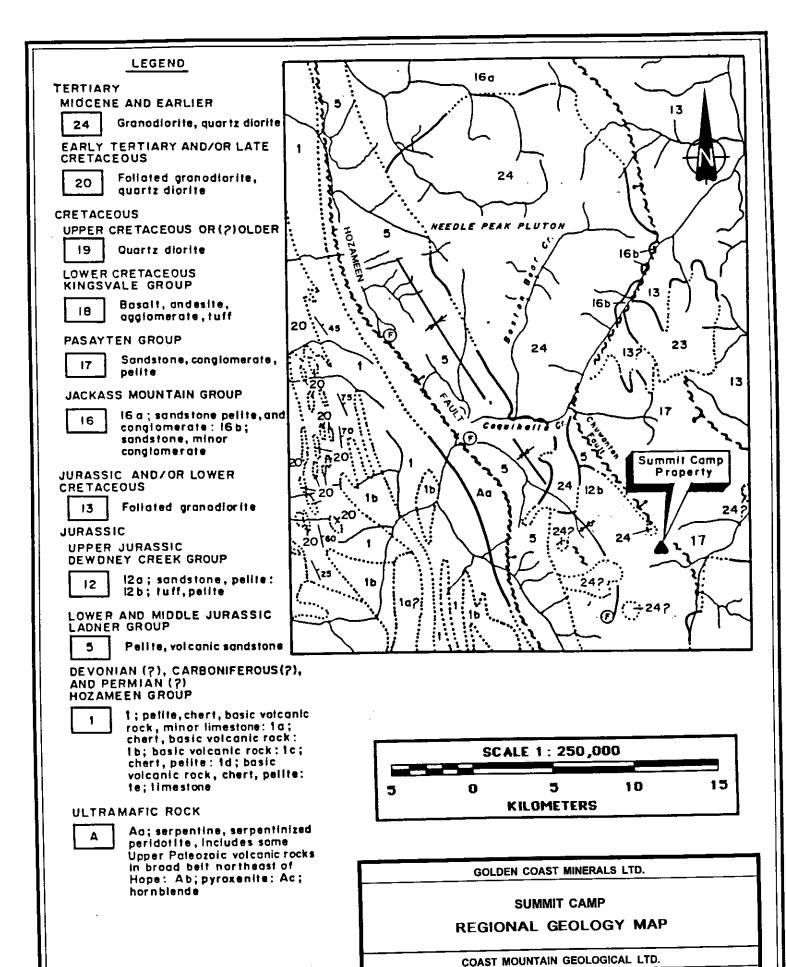
1.2

AR . O 1

### 2.0 GEOLOGY & GEOCHEMISTRY

## 2.1 Regional Geology

The Treasure Mountain area is underlain by tuffaceous and pelitic sediments of the Upper Jurassic Dewdney Creek Group in the west and the conglomerates, sandstones and pelitic sediments of the Lower Cretaceous Paseyten Group towards the northeast. The Chuwanten Fault separates the two groups (Figure 3). The Dewdney Group is underlain to the west by pelites and volcaniclastic sandstones of Lower and Middle Jurassic Ladner Group. Hozameen Fault separates Devonian Hozameen Group from the Ladner Group to the west.



Date: SEPT '93

NTS: 92H

Drawn by: JEM

Note: After G.S.C. Map 12, 1969

Figure: 3

Structurally the Ladner Group forms the core of a broad north/northwesterly trending syncline and is bounded on the west by north-northwest trending Hozameen Fault system. Ultramafic rocks consisting of serpentinite, peridotite, dunite and pyroxenite bodies occur along the Hozameen Fault system.

Stocks and plugs of quartz diorite and granodiorite composition belonging to Cretaceous to Tertiary age intrude all other formations along the Belt.

## 2.2 Property Geology

The property is mainly underlain by the northwest trending volcaniclastic conglomerates and sandstones, argillites and tuffs belonging to Upper Jurassic Dewdney Creek Group. The Lower Cretaceous Paseyten Group argillites are exposed in the northeast portion of the property, on the Sky Claim, and Lulu and Vigo crown grants.

Both the Paseyten and Dewdney Creek groups are intruded by intrusive rocks of gabbroic to dioritic composition of Tertiary age. The plutonic body exposed on the Vigo Crown Grant appears to have intruded into the core of the anticline formed by the Paseyten and Dewdney Creek groups.

Regional faulting with east-northeast trends is dominant in the area. The dominant faults, subparallel to the regional trends, are the Treasure Mountain Fault, Ridge Fault, Queen Bess Fault, Indiana Fault and the Sutter slope Fault. Mapping by Black (1952), suggests a left lateral movement is associated with these faults.

### 2.3 Mineralization and Alteration

Mineralization discovered to date on the property consists of sphalerite, argentiferous galena, arsenopyrite, tetrahedrite, pyrite and pyrrhotite present in quartz  $\pm$  carbonate veins. Minor marcasite, chalcopyrite and stibnite also occurs.

The veins often occur along moderate to steeply dipping east-northeast trending faults including Treasure Mountain, Queen Bess, Indiana and the Ridge Faults. These veins are on the average 0.6 metres wide, but widen out to 3 metres in places. Most of the veins consist of a central core of massive sulphides with disseminations and veinlets along margins.

Trenching on the Southern No. 8 Claim in 1987 exposed narrow quartz-carbonate veins over a strike length of 120 metres. The average width of the veins is approximately 0.45 metre. The various segments of the vein are named as Vigo Vein, Falls Vein, Lower Creek Vein, Middle Creek Vein and Upper Creek Vein.

The surface exposures of the 'C' Vein on Huldra Silver's Treasure Mountain property were mapped in detail by Mohan Vulimiri, who also logged their diamond drill core. He was partially responsible for the structural interpretation of the mineralized zones on the property as well. Data collected by Mr. Vulimiri suggests the zones occur at the intersection of the Treasure Mountain Fault with the favourable argillites of the Lower Cretaceous Paseyten Group. It is interesting to note that two mineralized argillite bands were exposed on the property by trenching. The argillite banks are variable mineralized with bands of sphalerite, pyrite, chalcopyrite, marcasite and pyrrhotite. The mineralization described by the previous workers appears to be stratiform. Mr. Vulimiri also observed stratiform mineralization in argillites on Huldra Silver's Treasure Mountain ground.

Subsequent diamond drilling in the Summit Zone returned significant values, but the assays were lower than those values obtained in the trenches (Chung, 1989).

### 3.0 1993 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

The focus of the 1993 program, using a backhoe was to extend and enlarge a 1991 hand-dug trench. Twenty-one metres of a quartz, sphalerite, galena, chalcopyrite vein was exposed. A geologist and field technician employed by Coast Mountain Geological Ltd. spent 12 mandays on the property between August 5-12, 1993.

This site initially generated interest because of an anomalous soil sample. The property grid (established in 1988) was extended and sampled to the east in 1990. From this extended sampling came 3 highly anomalous soil samples. In 1991, a geologist and two field technicians inspected and attempts were made to hand trench these soil sample sites. Two of the three sites were too deeply buried by overburden to facilitate trenching by hand. The third site was hand trenched and sampled and is the location of the 1993 trenching and sampling program. The first two sites require approximately 500 metres of road building along a moderate slope for backhoe access.

## 3.1 Trenching

An industrial tractor-backhoe was contracted out of Tulameen, British Columbia. The machine was on the property for two days, August 9, and 10, 1993 and operated for a total of 23 hours.

A trench 23 metres long by approximately 9 metres wide was excavated. The long axis of the trench trends NE-SW and is located east of the small pond on L92 (Lulu claim), (Figure 4).

## 3.2 Geology & Mineralization of the Trench

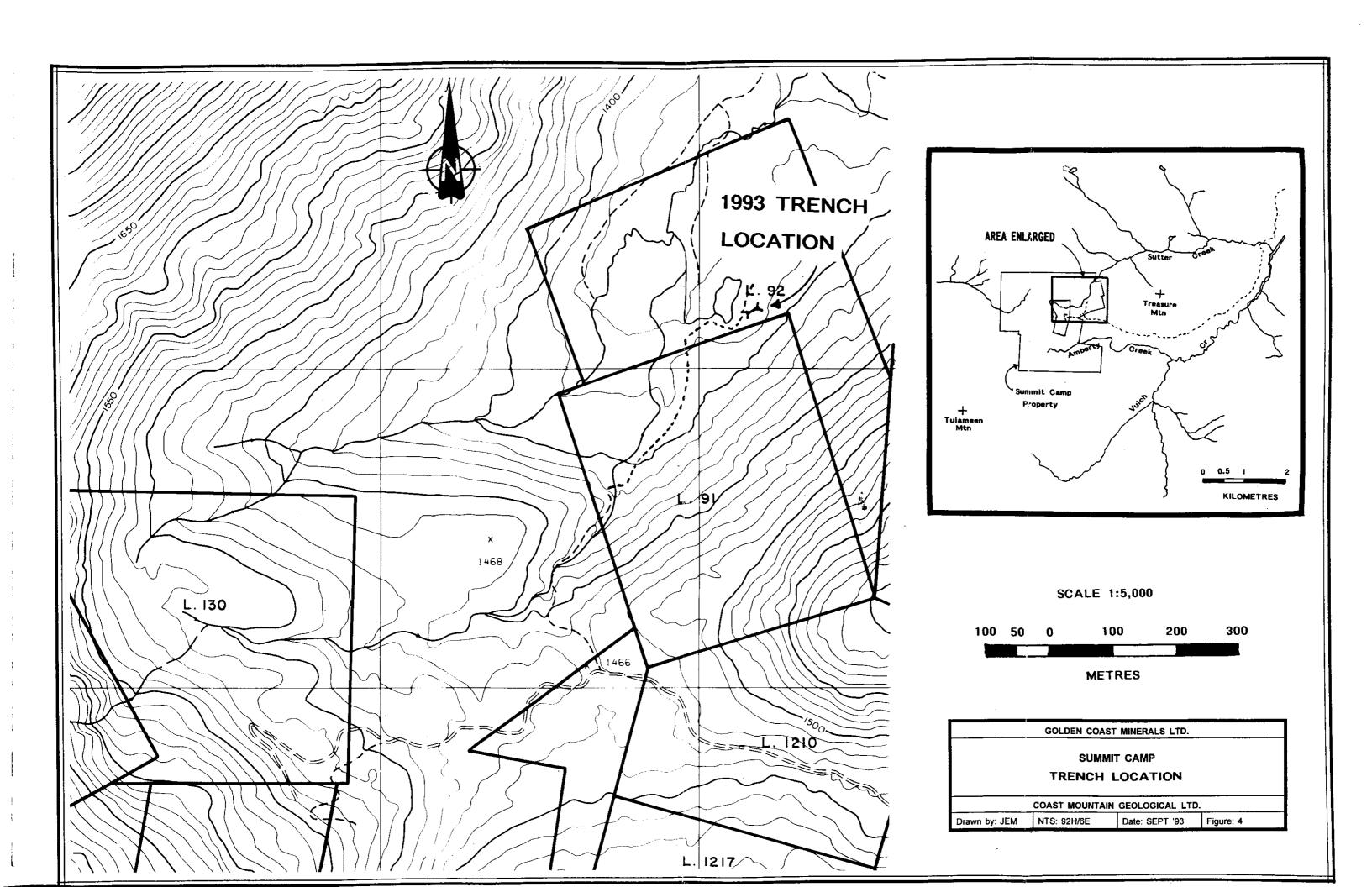
The trenching exposed 21 meters of a sphalerite, galena, chalcopyrite vein. The Calvein is still open in all directions. The vein varies in width over the 21 meters from 6 to 40 cm with an approximate average width of 10-20 cm. Its' strike and dip has small fluctuations, from 40° - 72° (strike) and vertical to 80° SE (dip). Overall the Cal-vein strikes 58° and dips steeply to the southeast (Figure 5).

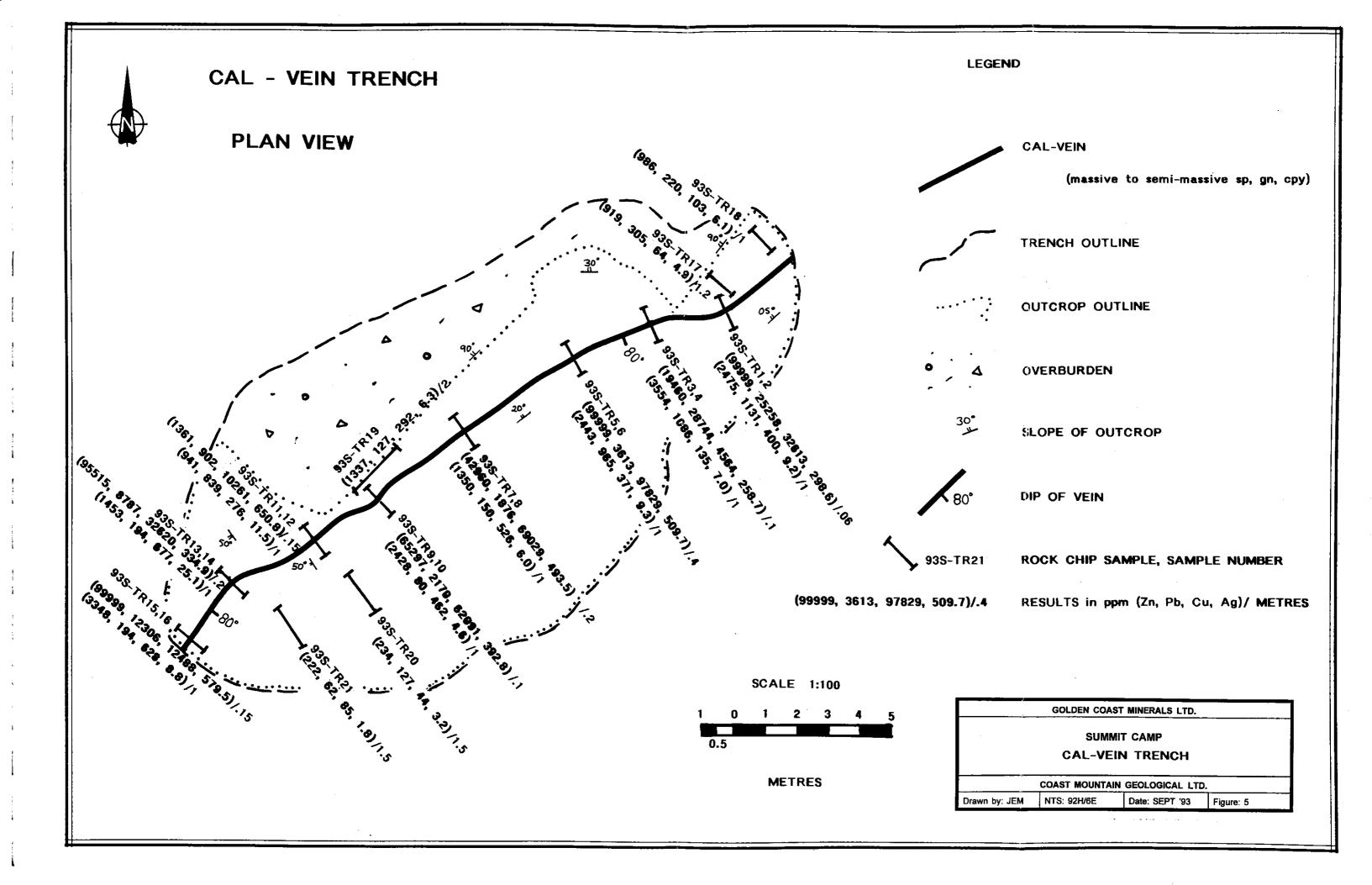
The mineralogy of the vein is not homogeneous throughout. The presence and quantity of quartz varies. For example, near the original exposure the quartz is clear and forms euhedral crystals. Proximal to sample site 93S-TR-3,4 the vein contains massive pegmatic galena crystals with no quartz. No calcite was observed within the vein.

The order of quantity between the metalliferous elements remained fairly consistent; Zn > Pb > Cu > Ag. Generally, the sphalerite, galena, and chalcopyrite is fine to medium grained and massive.

Proximal to sample site 93S-Tr-5&6, the vein contains xenoliths of the country rock. These xenoliths are approximately 2-3 cm across and exhibit moderate alteration with slightly absorbed edges.

Mineralization is not restricted to the vein, and often occupies small discontinuous hairline fractures within the host rock. This type of mineralization is of interest, for





it may have the potential to increase into a stockwork and thus become economical. Samples 93S-TR-17 & 18 were collected over an area of this description (Figure 5).

The Cal-vein is hosted by a massive fine grained ash to lapilli tuff. Fresh surface is light green and weathered surface is grey-green. Locally this volcanoclastic rock is chloritized and/or silicified. Numerous hairline fractures were observed with maganese and  $\pm$  limonitic coating on the fracture surfaces. Proximal to sample site 93S-TR-21 the host rock contains <1% fine-grained dissementated pyrite.

## 3.3 Geochemistry

A total of 21 rock samples were collected and analyzed. See Appendix D for results and rock sample description and figure 5 for sample location. The rocks were analyzed by Acme Analytical laboratories out of Vancouver using 30 element ICP plus atomic absorption for gold. Odd number samples between 93S-TR-1 to 93S-TR-16 are samples of the vein material. Even number samples between 93S-TR-1 to 93S-TR-16 are chip samples of the wall rock adjacent to the vein sample. A half a metre chip sample was collected from the hanging wall and footwall to combine into a metre chip of the host rock. These samples suites (vein, wallrock) were collected approximately every 2 m along the exposed vein. Samples 93S-TR-17 thru 93S-TR-21 are chip samples from the host rock at various locations within the trench.

The vein samples returned very high results in Zn, Pb, Cu, Ag, Cd, Sb, and range in the several precentile. Assays are required to determine upper limits in some of the samples. The highest gold value is 1180 ppb from sample 93S-TR-9 and the highest silver value is 650.8 ppm from sample 93S-TR-11. The samples from the wall rock (hanging and footwall) are anomalous and are higher than wall rock without adjacent vein rock.

## 4.0 DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The continuity of the veins and the high base metal and silver values is very encouraging. However, more width to a vein is required to become economical. Other economic models possible on this property is that of a stockwork, or a series of parallel veins.

This program reconfirmed that sulphide vein systems underlie anomalous soil sample sites. Soil sampling is proven to be an effective tool in locating these sulphide veins. However the width of vein is unknown until its trenched or drilled. A horizontal loop EM (HLEM) survey would assist in determining the extent and continuity of the unexposed sulphide veins. Thereby if one was to couple a HLEM survey with the anomalous soil sample areas, this would generate a prioritized target list, for followup (trenching, drilling). If at all possible this HLEM survey should be implemented using the 1988 grid lines and stations, so the soil geochemistry results from previous work may be utilized.

## APPENDIX A

## STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

## STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

- I, JOAN E. McCORQUODALE, of 942 W. 15th Avenue, Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia, DO HEREBY CERTIFY:
- 1. THAT I am a Geologist in the employment of Coast Mountain Geological Ltd. with offices at 1410 - 650 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, British Columbia.
- 2. THAT I am a graduate of the University of Alberta with a bachelor of Science degree, Specialization in Geology, (1988).
- 3. THAT my primary employment since graduation has been in the field of mineral exploration.
- 4. THAT this report is based on field work conducted by Coast Mountain Geological Ltd. on the Summit Camp Property during August, 1993, and on information from government publications and reports filed with the Government of British Columbia.
- 5. THAT I do not own or expect to receive any interest in the property described herein, nor in any securities of any company rendered in the preparation of this report.

DATED at Vancouver, British Columbia, this 17 day of September, 1993.

Joan E. McCorquodale, B.Sc.

Geologist

## APPENDIX B STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

## STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

PERSONNEL Field	
Geologist (J. McCorquodale) 6 days a@ \$325/day	\$1,950.00
Field Technician (C.Huey) 6 days @ \$275/day	1,650.00
Project Preparation	
Geologists (J.McCorquodale/W. Kushner) 3 days @ \$325/day	975.00
WAGES	\$4,575.00
ASSAYS	\$315.00
21 Rock samples @ \$15/sample	\$313.00
TRANSPORTATION	
Truck 4x4	¢400 00
8 days @ \$50/day	\$400.00 590.00
1,686 km @ \$0.35/km	390.00
EXACAVATOR	
23 HRS @ \$65/hr	1,495.00
FOOD & ACCOMMODATION	
12 days @ \$60/day	720.00
SUPPLIES AND CONSUMABLES	
(Flagging, bags, phone calls, maps)	250.00
REPORT AND DRAFTING	<u>1,500.00</u>
Subtotal	5,270.00
15%Management	<u>790.50</u>
TOTAL	<u>\$10,635,50</u>

## APPENDIX C

## REFERENCES

#### REFERENCES

- Black, J.M., (1952): Summit Camp in British Columbia Minister of Mines annual Report, 1952, pp. 119-134.
- Cairnes, C.E., (1922): Geological Survey of Canada, Summary Report, 1922, Part A, pp. 95-107.
- Chung, P.P.L., (1989): Geochemical, Geophysical and Geological Report on the Venus Silver Claim, Report prepared for Schellex Gold Corp.
- , (1989): Diamond Drilling Report on the Summit Camp Property, Report prepared for Harrisburg-Dayton Resource Corp.
- Dewonck, B., (1987): Report on the Summit Camp Property, Private Report for Harrisburg-Dayton Resource Crop.
- Hawkins, T.G. and Lebel, J.C., (1983): Geological, Geochemical, Geophysical and Diamond Drilling Report, Skyline, Spike, Sky, Amberty, Sutter, Vigo, Lulu Claims, Tresure Mountain Area, Private Report for Unicorn Resources Ltd.
- Kushner, W.R., Schellenberg, G., (1991): 1991 Geochemical and Trenching Report on the Summit Camp Property, Report prepared for Golden Coast Minerals Ltd.
- Laird, J.W., (1987): Prospecting Report on the Venus Silver Claim, Private Report for Schellex Gold Corp.
- McDougall, J.J. (1987): Report on the Treasure Mountain Mineral Claims, Tulameen River Area, Private Report for Huldra Silver Inc.
- Monger, J.W.H., (1969): Geology of the Hope Map Area (West Half) Geological Survey of Canada, Paper 69-47, Map 12-1969.
- Vulimiri, M.R., (1990): Report on the Summit Camp Property, Similameen Mining Division, Private report for Schellex Gold Corp.

## APPENDIX D

# CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS and ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

#### GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

## Coast Mountain Geological Ltd. File # 93-1968 P.O. Box 11604, 1410 - 65, Vancouver BC V68 4N9

SAMPLE#	Mo		Pb ppm	Zn ppm		Nî ppm		Mn ppm		As	U		Th ppm		Cd ppm			V mpqq	Ca %	P %	La ppm		_	Ba ppm		ppm B	Al X	. Na		₩ Maga	Au* ppb
	100000	FF	FF	Firm	rr	FF···	1-1	p-p		FF	FF	FF		<b></b>	FF···	FF···	FF	- FF				- I- I									
93S-TR-1	8	32613	25258	99999	298.6	31	42	4542	21.02	6	<5	<2	<2	3	1374.4	493	456	28	.04	.011	<2	8	.41	20	.01	<2	1.13	.01	80.	<1	170
93S-TR-2	<1	400	1131	2475	9.2	18	29	6891	13.30	<2	<5	<2	<2	5	23.6	2	2	119	.27	.041	2	20	2.56	47	.02	3	5,29	<.01	.24	<1	4
93S-TR-3	3	4564	28744	19460	258.7	16	23	5898	11.80	6	<5	<2	<2	3	247.0	873	117	81	.06	.016	<2	24	1.62	27	.01	2	3,72	<.01	.09	2	110
93S-TR-4	3	135	1086	3554	7.0	32	43	9556	18.42	<2	<5	<2	<2	3	40.1	<2	6	138	.08	.028	<2	40	3.19	70	.01	<2	6,48	<.01	.13	<1	5
RE 93S-TR-4	<1	145	1065	3617	7.4	32	43	9685	18.86	<2	<5	<2	<2	3	39.8	<2	2	142	.08	.029	<2	40	3.25	71	.01	<2	6,62	<.01	.13	<1	3
93S-TR-5	3	97829	3613	99999	509. <u>7</u>	26	84	5580	23.51	16	<5	<2	<2	1	1579.0	968	124	7	.04	.001	<2	3	.10	13	<.01	<2	. 29	<.01	.04	<1	250
93S-TR-6	2	371	965	2443	9.3	21	30	7739	9.90	4	<5	<2	<2	15	23.9	3	4	109	1.36	.045	2	20	2.15	70	.02	3	3.97	.02	.20	<1	10
93S-TR-7	<1	69029	1876	42960	493.5	23	44	5145	19.77	10	<5	<2	<2	7	423.6	535	58	31	.10	.006	2	11	.39	44	.01	<2	1.36	<.01	.09	3	280
93S-TR-8	<1	526	150	1350	6.0	21	32	6320	8.79	<2	<5	<2	<2	35	13.9	2	<2	98	1.34	.037	2	27	2.37	112	.10	<2	3.88	.02	. 19	<1	16
93S-TR-9	1.	62091	2170	65297	39 <u>2.8</u>	9	73	1990	23.01	16	<5	<2	<2	4	594.0	1397	176	20	.06	.002	<2	7	. 18	25	.01	<2	٠69	<.01	.04	4	1180
93S-TR-10	<1	462	80	2428	4.6	8	28	5541	10.02	<2	<5	<2	<2	15	22.7	<2	<2	155	1.13	.031	<2	6	2.74	40	.04	<2	4.49	.03	.16	<1	6
93s-TR-11	2	10261	902	1361	650.8	8	15	3263	26.25	7	<5	<2	<2	1	2.9	1142	40	98	.02	.023	<2	22	.87	10	.01	<2	3.01	<.01	. 04	<1	130
93S-TR-12	1 1	276	839	941	11.5	15	26	8813	13.42	4	<5	<2	<2	2	4.0	15	2	142	.06	.034	<2	34	2.35	34	.01	<2	4.90	<.01	. 19	<1	10
93S-TR-13	3	32620	8787	95515	334.9	22	31	6270	15.13	18	<5	<2	<2	7	883.4	408	60	65	. 12	.015	2	25	1.11	38	.02	2	2,43	.01	.07	3	_82
93S-TR-14	<1	677	194	1453	25.1	37	30	5592	8.78	<2	<5	<2	<2	19	12.5	30	6	114	1.10	.025	2	81	2.72	52	.04	<2	4.08	<.01	. 14	<1	9
93S-TR-15	5	12488	12306	99999	579.5	14	48	22481	13.45	15	<5	<2	<2	16	1787.0	1773	131	26	.18	.009	<2	21	.46	51	.01	<2	.93	.01	.10	<1	300
93S-TR-16	1	628	194	3348	8.8	47	33	7114	11.34	<2	<5	<2	<2	7	22.2	4	3	142	.30	.023	<2	92	2.90	64	.01	<2	4,86	<.01	. 13	<1	11
93S-TR-17	2	64	305	919	4.9	17	21	7723	11.14							<2	2	85	1.03	.037			1.57								5
93S-TR-18	2	103	220	986	6.1	19	16	2584	4.82	4	<5	<2	<2	30	9.6	9	2	85	.66	.036	3		1.81								17
93S-TR-19	<1	292	127	1337	6.3	22	38	9929	13.49	11	<5	<2	<2	5	16.1	<2	9	126	.14	.030	<2	18	2.12	68	.02	<2	5.14	.01	.09	<1	11
93S-TR-20	<1	• •	127	234			20	4182			<5	<2	<2	15	.2	_	_	152		.033	_										_
93s-tr-21	<1	85	62	222		11	28	1962				<2	<2	. –	.7					.034									.12		
STANDARD C/AU-R	18	62	38	123	7.4	68	31	1102	3.97	41	19	8	37	53	18.5	13	19	55	.49	.087	38	61	.93	186	.09	33	1,88	. 06	14۔ د	11	490

ICP - .500 GRAM SAMPLE IS DIGESTED WITH 3ML 3-1-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR AND IS DILUTED TO 10 ML WITH WATER. THIS LEACH IS PARTIAL FOR MN FE SR CA P LA CR MG BA TI B W AND LIMITED FOR NA K AND AL. ASSAY RECOMMENDED FOR ROCK AND CORE SAMPLES IF CU PB ZN AS > 1%, AG > 30 PPM & AU > 1000 PPB - SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK AU\* ANALYSIS BY ACID LEACH/AA FROM 10 GM SAMPLE. Samples beginning 'RE' are duplicate samples.

AUG 13 1993 DATE REPORT MAILED: HV4 17/93.

SIGNED BY ... D. TOYE, C. LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

## COAST MOUNTAIN GEOLOGICAL LTD.

## **ROCK SAMPLE SHEET**

Sampler C. HUEY

Date Aug 12, 1993

Property SUMMIT CAMP

NTS 92H6

CAMPIE			DESCRIPT	ION ,		1	A	ŞŞ	<b>AYS</b>	i
SAMPLE NO.	Sample Width	Rock Type	Alteration	Mineralization	ADDITIONAL OBSERVATIONS	Zη	РЬ	Cu	A9 4	Au PPD)
935-TRI	6cm	MASSIUE SULPHIDE VEIN	·	sp>cpy>gn	MASSIVE SULPHIDE WITH HIGHER CALCOPY. UP TO 15%	UN QUA	35.350	درهر	)49. R	70
935-TR2	Im	WALL RK ASHVLAPINE TOFF	SILICIFIED	Minor sp, gn, CPY	MINOR MINERALIZATION WITHIN	3,4%	1/3/	400		4
935-TR3	10cm	MASSIVE SULPH.		gn>sp>>cpy	DISCONTINUOUS HAIRUNE FRACTURES LARGE EUHEDRAL GALENA CRYSTAG	19440	3874x	45 Ex	39,1	110
935-TRY		WALL RK	LOCALLY CHLORITIZED	Minor sp.gn	STRINGERS OF Gn. SP % 1-3mm wide with Qtz xtals. LOCALLY CHLORITER	355	1086			5
935-TR5	40cm	SEM I MASSIVE SULH VH.		sp>cpy <i>&gt;&gt;gn</i>	WICH WITH QTZ XTALS, LOCALLY CHLORITER MOTTLED TEXTURE-XENDLITHS OF WALLEY MASSIVE QTZ. IRREGULAR WALL-VN CONTACT	******	ر) هاور		£0,7	250
93S-TR6	Im	WALL RK. ASH/LAPILLI TUFF	MINOR LIMONITE	Minor Sp	STRINGERS OF QTZ, SP. HEAUY MAGANESE STAINING ON FRACTURE SURFACE		- 1		9,3	
93S-TR7	20cm	SEMI MASSIVE SULPH, UN		cb1>2b>>du	SULPHIDES FINE GRAWED WITH MASSIVE ANHEDRAL		1876	60,00	£63.	280
93S-TR8	Im	WALL RK. ASHYLAPILLI TUFF	MINOR BLEACHING, SILLEIFICATION	Trace pyrite		S		1 1	"	16
93S-TR9	10cm	MASSIVE SULPH.		sp>cpy>>qn	VERY FRIABLE, FINE GRAINED MASSIVE SULPHIDE			6208	0.48 <sub>1</sub>	180
935-TR10	Im	WALL RK	LOCALIZED CHLORITE, SILICA	Trace	Numerous QTZ STRINGERS WITH ALTERATION (BLEACHED) HALOS	7,42	80			Ь
935-TR11	15cm	SEMI	LIMONITIC WEATHERD	cpy>>> sp	ORIGINAL OUTCROP (EXPOSED PRE TRENCH) LOCAL MASSIVE QTZ, WEATHERED SUPH.	(J <sub>G</sub> )	χ <sub>ο</sub> γ	10,767	50.8	æ.
93S-TR12	lm	WALL RK ASH/LAP. TUFF		No V.S.	ORIGINAL O/C -SOME MAGINESE STAINING WITHIN HAIRUNE FRACTURES		Sz.	24	11.5	10
93S-TR13	20in	Massure		Sp>Gy	very little quarte	85/5	87.87	3) 3)	334.4	82
93S-TR14	Im	WALL RE	COCAL SILICIFICATION CHLORITIZATION	MINOR MALACHITE	I MILLOR MALARHITE	رزوكا		<i>و</i> ې	<u> </u>	9
93S-TR15	15cm	Massive suphade		Sp>>> Cpy	VERY FRIABLE (CRUMBLY) FINE GR. SULPHIDE WITH MINOR GTZ	13. N.	(Life	To Fag	2/8	300

COAST MOUNTAIN GEOLOGICAL LTD.

ROCK SAMPLE SHEET

J. H(ORQUODALE Sampler <u>C. HUEY</u>

Date <u>AUG 12, 1993</u>

Property SUMMIT CAMP

NTS 92H6

SAMPLE			DESCRIPT	ION	I	L	(PPN	SSAYS		
NO.	Sample Width	Rock Type	Alteration	Mineralization	ADDITIONAL OBSERVATIONS			$\alpha$	Aq	Au (PPb)
935-TR16	Im	WALL RK ASHYLAP. TUPF	CHLORITIZED	TRACE SULPH.	I STEWGERS, MINOR THENCHETE	Egy	<u> </u>	470	8.5	11
935-TR17	12m	ACH/ AD	INCREASED SILICIFICATION	TRACE-MINOR SP. G.W. CPY	VERY SILICIFIED WITH DISCOUTINOUS STRINGERS OF GTZ & GN & SP CRY THRU OUT ROCK - NEARING A STOCKWORK	9/9	φş	64	4.9	5
935-TR18	Im	ASH/LAP. TUFF	11	11	· · ·	786		103	6./	17
935-TR19	2m		CHURMZED	TRACE SULP.		/3 <sub>3</sub> >		782	6.3	11
93S-TR20	1.5m	Ac. 1 / AD	CHORTIZED SUCIFIED	No u.s.	MINOR CHLORITE + QTZ STRINGERS	જેડ્ડ	127	44	<i>૩</i> .૨	3
935-TR21	1.5m	ASH/LAP. TUFF	minor Minor Minor	<1% pyrite	FRACTURED-SILICIFIED WITH FINE GR DISSEMENATED PYRITE	ચ્ચ	62	85	/.8	3

## APPENDIX E SAMPLING and ASSAY PROCEDURES

## Trenching, Sampling and Rock Chip Preparation

Trenching was done by an Industrial Tractor-Backhoe. The exposed vein was swept and scrubbed clean, and chip samples of various lengths collected using hammers and chisels. All rock samples were taken from bedrock. The rock chips were collected in plastic bags and sent to Acme Labs Ltd. of Vancouver, B.C., for analysis. The rock chip samples were crushed to 3/16 of an inch. A 250 gram specimen was split out and pulverized to 995 minus 100 mesh using a ring mill pulverizer.

## **ICP Analysis**

A 0.50 gram sample of the prepared pulp is digested with 3 millilitres of 3:1:2 HCl-HN03-H2O at 95°C for one hour, diluted to 10 millilitres with water, and then analyzed for 30 elements.

## Gold Analysis (Fire Geochem)

10 grams of pulp is ignited at 600°C for 4 hours and digested with aqua regia at 95°C on the water bath for one hour. 50 millilitres aliquot is extracted into 10 millilitres of MIBK and analyzed by graphite furnace AA.