GEOLOGICAL, GEOCHEMICAL AND HAND TRENCHING REPORT

NOVA 1 - 13 MINERAL CLAIMS

OSOYOOS MINING DIVISION

NTS: 92H/1E

LATITUDE: 49 DEG. 10.5 MIN.

LONGITUDE: 120 DEG. 02 MIN.

By

John Nebocat, P. Eng.

December 1, 1993

Vancouver, British Columbia

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

Work Performed by: John Nebocat and Harvey Klatt

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INTRODUCTION

The **Nova 1-13** mineral claims are situated in the Osoyoos Mining Division, southern British Columbia, on NTS map sheet 92H/1E. The claims are accessed via the Ashnola River road, which joins highway 3 just west of Keremeos, to the Crater Mountain Forest Service Road, a distance of about 15 km. From here the property is located about another 5 km by road and 3000 feet (900 m.) in elevation west of the Ashnola River and is centered in a partially hanging valley draining the eastern slope of Crater Mountain.

The **Nova 1-12** claims were staked on October 12, 13 and 22, 1991, and the **Nova 13** claim was staked between June 25, 1993 and June 30, 1993.

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

The author explored the area of the claims between 1980 and 1982. Follow-up work on stream geochem anomalies obtained from the mouth of this drainage in 1980 resulted in the discovery of a large area of massive to semi-massive magnetite mineralization between 1500 and 2500 feet above the Ashnola valley floor. In 1982 a reconnaissance contour soil sampling/geologic mapping program, with sample stations every 100 metres along contour lines 200 feet apart, yielded a broad zone of anomalous copper, zinc, and highly anomalous arsenic within and peripheral to the magnetite zone(s). Weakly anomalous silver values occurred in a smaller area centered within the copper and zinc anomalies, and gold anomalies were variable in strength and more randomly distributed. No follow-up work was done subsequent to that program.

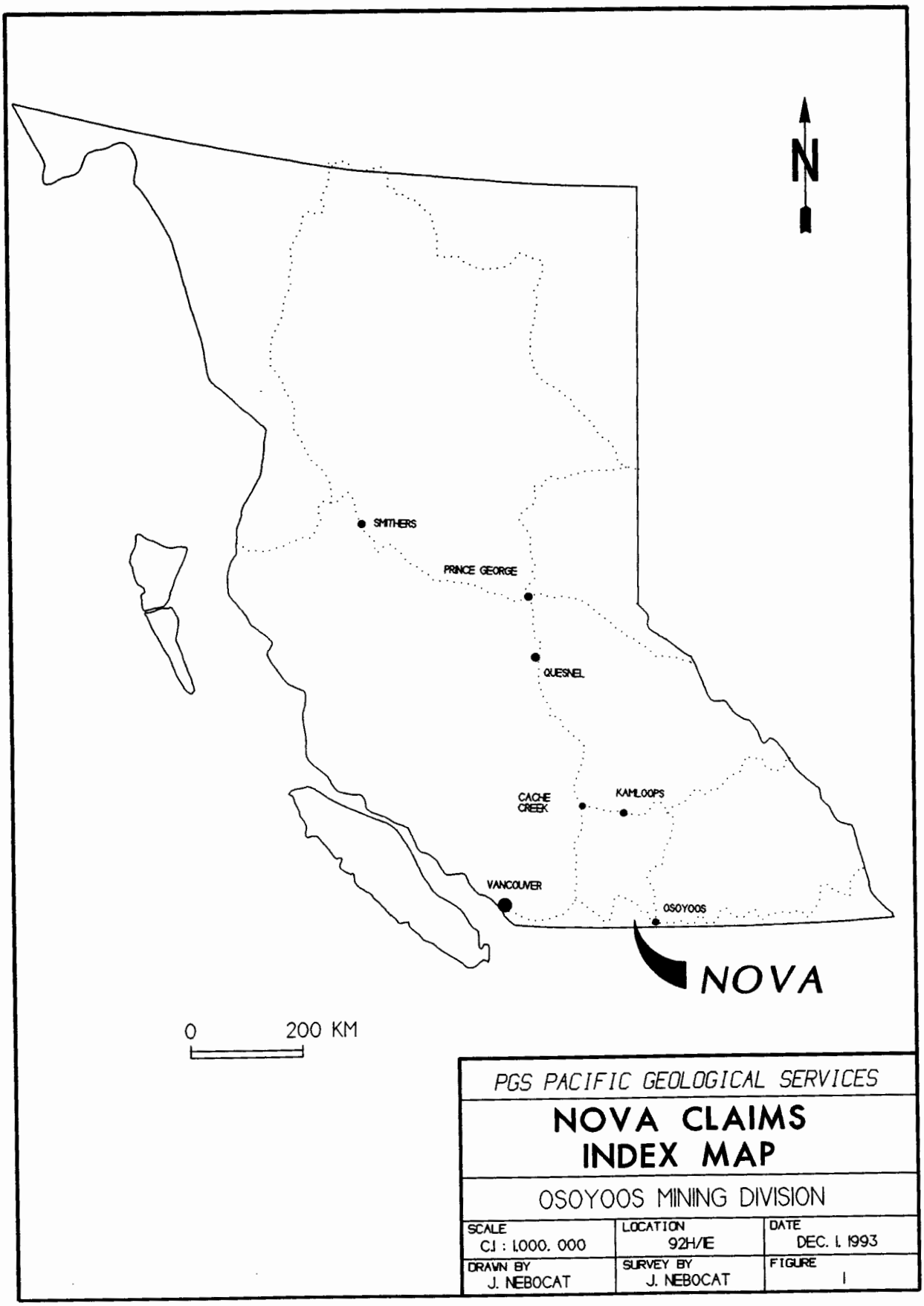
The magnetite, which appears to be hosted by shale, was interpreted to be a skarn, although an unusual type. Recent opinions, including those made by EMPR geologists, suggest that this might a banded iron formation, although none are known to exist in British Columbia (Minfile Records). The host rocks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

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

Between 1991 and August, 1992, a baseline and several grid lines were located and mapped, limited hand trenching and rock sampling was done. *(see A.R. #22730).*

From October 22 to October 24, 1992 the baseline was cut out along the claim line for about 500 metres west of station 1000E, 1000N. The baseline was chained to 800 E and two grid lines were established north of the baseline **(Nova 4)** and mapped. A hand trench was dug at the location of an anomalous gold rock sample collected earlier in 1992, and seven additional chip samples were collected from this trench, located on **Nova 6** claim.

Between October 25 and October 29, 1993, a hip-chain grid line was located between the baseline and the northern boundary of the **Nova 13** claim. The northern boundary was mapped from the intersection with the claim line to the 4 East post using a hip-chain, and portions of the ground between it and the creek to the north were mapped using an altimeter and topographic map. In addition, the baseline was extended another 100 metres west to station 700 E, and three grid lines were located to the south along lines 700 E, 800 E and 900 E. These lines and a few other spots in this part of the grid were geologically mapped. A 50 metre trail was built between the existing trail, at about 1050 E, and the No. 2 post, **Nova 6** claim, located on the baseline at station 1000 E, 1000 N. One hand trench was dug and five rock chip samples were collected: two from the trench on **Nova 10**; two from an outcrop on **Nova 6** and one from talus scree on **Nova 4**.



PGS PACIFIC GEOLOGICAL SERVICES

NOVA CLAIMS INDEX MAP

OSOYOOS MINING DIVISION

SCALE	LOCATION	DATE
C.I : 1,000, 000	92H/1E	DEC. 1, 1993
DRAWN BY	SURVEY BY	FIGURE
J. NEBOCAT	J. NEBOCAT	1

A summary of work done during the period October 24, 1992 to October 29, 1993 is:

-50 metres of trail building;
-1025 metres of line cutting/grid establishment;
-between 7 and 8 hectares of geologic mapping at 1:2500 scale;
-12 rock samples were collected and analyzed for gold by fire assay-atomic absorption finish and for 30 elements by ICP instrumentation.
-two hand trenches were excavated, roughly 15 square metres in area.

CLAIM STATUS

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

Table 1
Claim Status, Nova Group

Claim	Units	Record Number	Record Date	Expiry Date*
Nova 1	1	305336	12/10/92	12/10/95
Nova 2	1	305337	12/10/92	12/10/95
Nova 3	1	305338	12/10/92	12/10/95
Nova 4	1	305339	12/10/92	12/10/95
Nova 5	1	305340	12/10/92	12/10/95
Nova 6	1	305341	12/10/92	12/10/95
Nova 7	1	305342	13/10/92	13/10/95
Nova 8	1	305343	13/10/92	13/10/95
Nova 9	1	305344	13/10/92	13/10/95
Nova 10	1	305345	13/10/92	13/10/95
Nova 11	1	305755	22/10/92	22/10/95
Nova 12	1	305756	22/10/92	22/10/95
Nova 13	8	318925	30/06/93	30/06/94

* expiry dates prior to filing the work described within this report.

DISCUSSION

The purpose of the work program performed in 1992 and 1993 was to confirm the presence of highly anomalous gold in a rock sample collected earlier in 1992, and to hopefully extend this area.

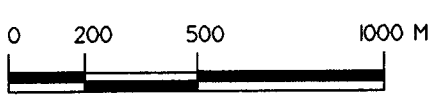
Additional grid and reconnaissance mapping was done to try to delineate the extent of the magnetite-rich horizon(s).

Geology

Regional Geology

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

NOVA 1 (305336)	**NOVA 3** (305338)	**NOVA 5** (305340)	**NOVA 7** (305342)
NOVA 2 (305337)	**NOVA 4** (305339)	**NOVA 6** (305341)	**NOVA 8** (305343)
NOVA 12 (305756)	**NOVA 11** (305755)	**NOVA 10** (305345)	**NOVA 9** (305344)
NOVA 13 (318925)			



PGS PACIFIC GEOLOGICAL SERVICES

NOVA CLAIMS
CLAIM STATUS MAP

OSOYOOS MINING DIVISION

SCALE	LOCATION	DATE
1:20,000	92H/1E	DEC.1, 1993
DRAWN BY: JN	SURVEY BY: JN	FIGURE: 2

Lithologies

Within the area of the grid the dominant lithology is the banded/massive, interbedded magnetite, chert and slate (unit 3). When walking over the magnetite unit, it is indistinguishable from the slate except for limonite and jarosite stains which appear to be coming from fractures cross-cutting this unit. Sawn specimens show variations from massive granular magnetite to delicately banded phases, the latter is more common. A thin section of this material showed interbedded magnetite and tremolite.

The 1993 mapping, south of the baseline to the creek, located the western boundary of the magnetite horizon at about line 900 E along the creek.

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

Immediately above, and locally in contact with the slate/chert unit, is a maroon coloured biotite hornfels (unit 4) which locally contains disseminated pyrite and pyrrhotite. The hornfels always occurs "above" the slate/chert unit except where it is in fault contact with other units. Why this unit is altered to hornfels and not the interbedded black pelagics and chert is not clear; perhaps the hornfels contained more clay and less carbon and silica.

A biotite-hornblende monzonite stock (unit 5) occurs in the northern portion of lines 1100E and 1200E. The rock is medium grained, the mafics are relatively fresh in appearance and the rock is non-magnetic. Both biotite hornfels and siliceous-carbonaceous slate are in intrusive contact with this unit. A smaller stock (or large dyke) of this intrusive was found west of line 700 E in 1993.

Several dykes of a microdiorite/monzonite porphyry (unit 6) have been seen in the magnetite and slate/chert units. These dykes are also non-magnetic and are usually several metres thick. They trend NW-SE and are located near faults that trend in a similar direction. The longest dyke has been traced for 25 m to 50 m.

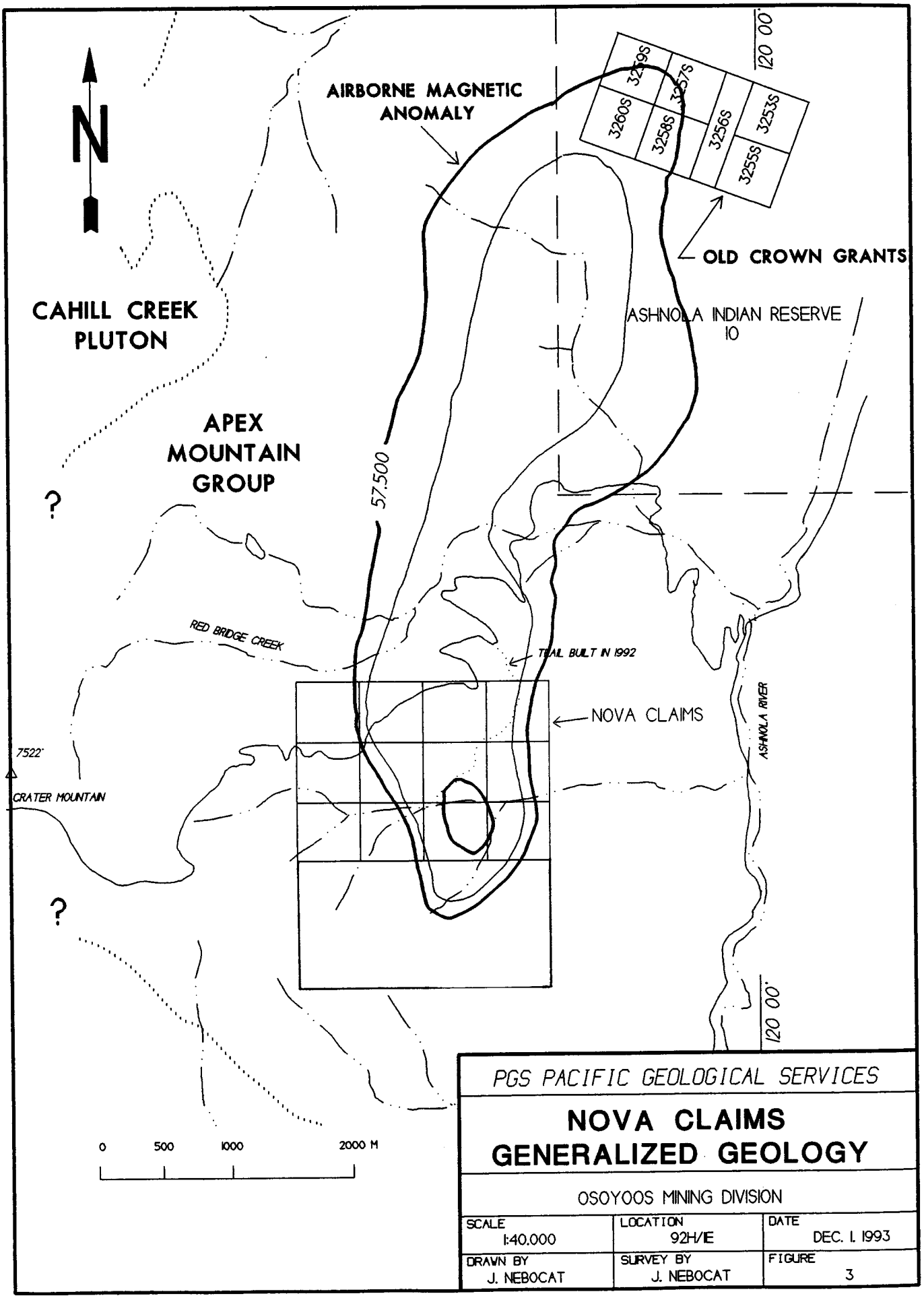
A quartz-feldspar porphyry plug (unit 7) outcrops near the northern ends of lines 800 E and 900 E. The extent of this unit has not been traced to the north.

From the author's recollections, the magnetite unit occurs in at least equal abundance on the south side of the creek (**Nova 9 & 10 claims**) and extends for at least several hundred metres up the hill to the south. The mapping done on the northern claim boundary of **Nova 13** revealed biotite hornfels with minor "unaltered" pelagic between line 940 E and I.D. post 3E. Massive and minor brecciated volcanic, similar to that seen on the north side of the creek, outcrops between posts 3E and 4E. More was found south from the corner post during staking, but this was not mapped. No magnetite was noticed along the claim line, but there is considerable overburden, moss and tree cover on the north-facing slope.

Biotite hornfels seems to increase in abundance and intensity of alteration to the north and west; volcanics are dominant uphill to the north and east.

Structure

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



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NOVA CLAIMS GENERALIZED GEOLOGY

OSOYOOS MINING DIVISION

SCALE	LOCATION	DATE
1:40,000	92H/1E	DEC. 1. 1993
DRAWN BY	SURVEY BY	FIGURE
J. NEBOCAT	J. NEBOCAT	3

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

The westernmost fault, between lines 800 E and 900 E, appears to terminate the magnetite horizon along the north side of the creek; biotite hornfels is found west of the fault. As mentioned previously, the biotite hornfels appears to overly the magnetite/chert/slate horizon(s); and even though it cannot be traced west of the fault, it could be overlain by the hornfels in this area.

Mineralization & Geochemistry

The soil survey conducted over this ground in 1982 showed a correlation of anomalous copper, zinc and arsenic values in soil plus lesser silver and gold values associated with zones of widespread magnetite "mineralization" (or alteration?). No obvious source(s) of the copper and zinc anomalies were noted during that survey, and no evidence of economic base metal occurrences were found during the 1992 and 1993 work programs. It seems that the elevated Cu, Zn and As values are background levels within and immediately around the magnetite horizon(s).

During the mapping program in July, 1992, four small hand trenches were discovered on some quartz veins near Line 1500E. The workings looked very old, probably dating back to the turn of the century, or older, and no signs of more recent work are evident. The quartz veins crosscut the slate/chert unit in a roughly east-west direction immediately above the magnetite horizon. The veins are a few cms to tens of cms thick and are separated by several meters of chert. Limonite and boxwork textures are locally present within the quartz as well as some chlorite and one occurrence of arsenopyrite.

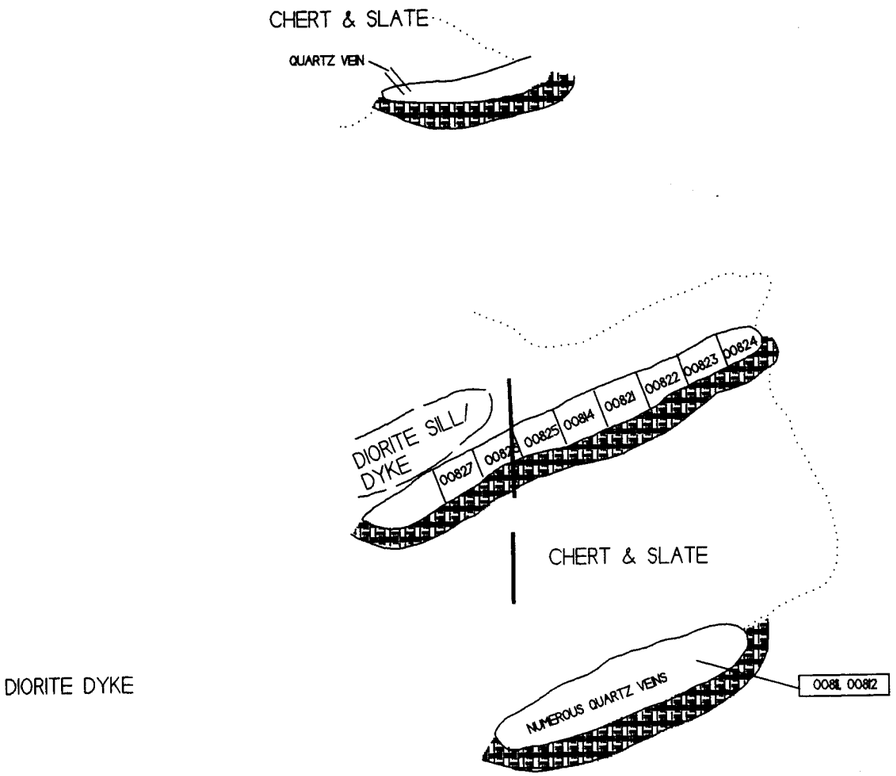
1992 Trenching and Sampling

Two grab samples collected in July, 1992, one of quartz, the other of a goethitic clinker material, yielded 178 ppb Au, 34 ppm Cu, 49 ppm Zn, 729 ppm As and 173 ppb Au, 114 ppm Cu, 295 ppm Zn, 1525 ppm As, respectively. A hand trench excavated in August, 1992, between two of the old workings on some rusty and sheared chert that hosts a few quartz stringers, yielded 821 ppb Au and 1478 ppm As over 1.5 metres. This trench was widened in October, 1992 and 7 more, contiguous, 1.5 metre wide chip samples were collected. Two samples, adjacent to the one that ran 821 ppb Au, also yielded 811 ppb and 947 ppb Au; the three samples averaged 860 ppb Au over 4.5 metres. The other samples yielded values from 158 ppb to 517 ppb Au, and all the samples contain highly anomalous As *(see Figure 4)*.

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

Four samples were collected near the grid origin (1000N, 1000E) in 1993. Two samples were collected from a small, rusty chert outcrop just below the new trail spur built from the existing trail to the claim post at the grid origin. The samples are contiguous and are each 1.5 m wide. A trench was excavated in rubbly sub-crop about 15 m southwest of the claim post/grid origin. Two contiguous samples were collected from rusty and quartz-veined chert and slate. Considerably more limonite and geothite was seen at this location. In addition, a grab sample of quartz feldspar porphyry was collected from a talus slope to see if it contained elevated levels in Au or As.

None of the samples collected from the above locations yielded anomalous Au; the arsenic, although elevated, is not as high as in the sample collected in 1992 between L1400 E and L1500 E. The table below highlights the signficant elements for the five samples described above.



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LIST OF TRENCH ASSAYS

SAMPLE NO.	WIDTH	GOLD (PPB)	ARSENIC (PPM)	IRON (%)
00811	GRAB	178	729	4.72
00812	GRAB	173	1525	23
00814	1.5 M	821 *	1478	5.52
00821	1.5 M	165	229	6.70
00822	1.5 M	517	287	15.04
00823	1.5 M	158	240	7.34
00824	1.5 M	231	798	8.76
00825	1.5 M	947 *	1212	8.21
00826	1.5 M	811 *	4049	8.39
00827	1.5 M	321	2130	10.18

• AVERAGE OF 860 PPB GOLD OVER 4.5 METRES

0 1 2 5 10 M

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NOVA CLAIMS
TRENCH GEOLOGY & ASSAYS

OSOYOOS MINING DIVISION

scale	nts	date
1:250	92H/E	DEC. 1, 1993
drawn by: J. NEBOCAT	survey by: J. NEBOCAT, H. KLATT	figure: 4

Table 2
Rock Samples Collected in 1993

Sample	width (m)	Au (ppb)	As (ppm)	Fe (%)
73590	1.5	33	112	7.21
73591	1.5	23	101	4.50
73592	1.5	14	104	19.0
73593	1.5	13	184	13.0
73594	grab	10	7	1.62

All the samples collected in 1992/1993 (subsequent to those described and filed for assessment in *A.R. #22730*) were rock geochems: eleven were chip/channel samples, one a grab sample.

The samples were collected using a geologist's hammer and chisel and were placed in plastic bags. They were analyzed for Au using fire assay and atomic absorption finish and for 30 elements by ICP at IPL International Plasma Laboratories Inc., Vancouver, B.C. A description of analytical procedures is found in *Appendix I*, and the assays are tabulated in *Appendix II*.

John Nebocat, P. Eng.

Vancouver, B.C.

CONCLUSIONS

1. A zone of banded to massive magnetite has been delineated over 700 metres in ?strike? and could be up to 50 metres thick in places. Its western and eastern margins seem to be bounded by block faults.

2. Mapping has traced the magnetite horizon across the creek to the south, but its southernmost extent has not been ascertained. The northern claim line of **NOVA 13** encountered some pelagics between I.D. posts 2E and 3E, but no magnetite was observed here. Overburden and moss cover is thicker on the southern slope and masks outcroppings.

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

4. Trenching and sampling in the area of the old workings revealed a zone containing anomalous Au and highly anomalous As. A 4.5 m average of three samples yielded 860 ppb Au.

5. The samples collected from the quartz veined chert and slate 500 metres west of the old trenches on L 1500E yielded much lower values in Au and As. Perhaps this area is not in favorable stratigraphy (below the iron formation?) or is too far from the locus of Au/As mineralization.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The area of the old workings should be extensively prospected and sampled to see if there is a larger Au target in the immediate area. Preliminary sampling from two sites about 500 m to the west yielded much lower values in Au and As, but this may be an isolated case. As with gold properties anywhere, and particularly banded iron formations, much more sampling is required.

2. Detailed prospecting and sampling should be done elsewhere on the grid to find other gold-bearing targets, presumably where there is a concentration of quartz.

STATEMENT OF COSTS

Labour:		
John Nebocat: Oct. 22-24, 1992; Oct. 25-29, 1993 (Field work); Nov. 28-30, 1993 (Report compilation & drafting):		
	11 days @ $250.00/day	$2750.00
Harvey Klatt: Oct. 22-24, 1992; Oct. 26, 1993:		
	4 days @ $200.00/day	$ 800.00
Analyses:	12 rock geochem samples for gold geochem by fire assay and atomic absorption finish ($7.00); 30 element ICP determination ($5.50); and sample preparation ($3.25) plus G.S.T.	$ 189.00
Meals and Groceries:		$ 255.75
Gasoline & Oil:		$ 182.71
4 X 4 mileage charges:	$50.00/day X 8 days	$ 400.00
Motel:		$ 66.96
Camp and Field Supplies:		$ 24.87
Report Compilation:		$ 200.00
TOTAL:		**$4869.29**

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

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

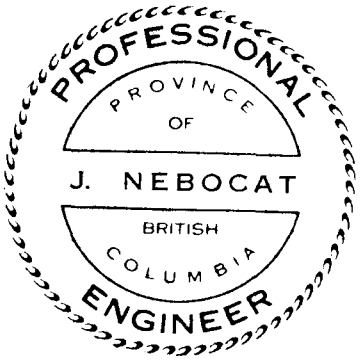
1. I am a geologist and have been employed in mineral exploration and earth science studies with industry and government since 1973.

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

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

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

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



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

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

Nebocat, J., 1992, Geological, Geochemical and Physical Work Report, Nova 1-12 Mineral Claims, Osoyoos Mining Division, A.R. #22730, 23 p.

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

APPENDIX I

Descriptions of Analytical Procedures

iPL
INTERNATIONAL PLASMA LABORATORY LTD.

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

Method of Gold analysis by Fire Assay / AAS

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

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

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

QUALITY CONTROL

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

INTERNATIONAL PLASMA LABORATORY LTD.

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

Method of ICP Multi-element Analyses

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

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

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

QUALITY CONTROL

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

APPENDIX II

Rock Geochem Analyses, Nova Claims

INTERNATIONAL PLASMA LABORATORY LTD.

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

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS
iPL 9200992

Client: Pacific Geological Services
Project: Nova 9 Rock

iPL: 9200992
In: Dec 03, 1992
Out: Dec 09, 1992

Certified BC Assayer: David Chiu

Sample Name		Au ppb	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	As ppm	Sb ppm	Hg ppm	Mo ppm	Tl ppm	Bi ppm	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Ni ppm	Ba ppm	W ppm	Cr ppm	V ppm	Mn ppm	La ppm	Sr ppm	Zr ppm	Sc ppm	Ti %	Al %	Ca %	Fe %	Mg %	K %	Na %	P %
00821	R	165	0.9	34	10	19	229	<	<	3	<	<	<	2	7	124	<	112	270	46	4	17	4	1	0.02	0.38	0.30	6.70	0.04	0.11	0.02	0.25
00822	R	517	2.1	57	<	48	287	<	<	5	<	7	<	6	14	239	<	106	349	246	12	46	4	2	0.03	0.71	0.82	15.04	0.07	0.10	0.01	0.77
00823	R	158	0.8	44	<	43	240	<	<	9	<	<	<	3	10	28	6	129	260	73	10	8	3	3	0.01	0.50	0.14	7.34	0.05	0.04	0.01	0.16
00824	R	231	1.8	89	4	43	798	<	<	4	<	<	<	3	11	19	<	122	176	77	9	13	3	2	<	0.53	0.06	8.76	0.05	0.04	0.01	0.15
00825	R	947	1.8	36	<	50	1212	<	<	3	<	<	<	5	15	87	6	134	298	116	8	69	2	3	0.04	1.31	1.46	8.21	0.53	0.26	0.05	1.18
00826	R	811	1.7	54	<	64	4049	<	<	5	<	<	0.2	7	60	89	<	140	174	124	8	92	2	2	0.02	0.75	2.12	8.39	0.21	0.22	0.05	1.41
00827	R	321	1.8	65	<	54	2130	<	<	21	<	<	0.2	4	26	60	6	280	750	36	10	24	5	1	0.03	0.42	0.42	10.18	0.04	0.15	0.06	0.23
00828	R	7	2.3	189	<	876	182	15	<	5	<	<	20.4	95	228	31	<	73	128	1279	4	5	3	15	<	1.72	0.03	15.62	0.19	0.01	0.01	0.1
00829	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Min Limit		2	0.1	1	2	1	5	5	3	1	10	2	0.1	1	1	2	5	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Max Reported*		9999	99.9	20000	20000	20000	9999	9999	9999	9999	999	999	99.9	999	999	9999	999	9999	999	9999	9999	9999	999	99	1.00	99.99	99.99	99.99	9.99	9.99	5.00	5.00
Method		FAAA	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP

--=No Test ins=Insufficient Sample S=Soil R=Rock C=Core L=Silt P=Pulp U=Undefined m=Estimate/1000 %=Estimate % Max=No Estimate

INTERNATIONAL PLASMA LABORATORY LTD.

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

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS
iPL 9200992

Client: Pacific Geological Services | iPL: 9200992 | In: Dec 03, 1992 | Page 1 of 1 | Section 2 of 2
Project: Nova 9 Rock | Out: Dec 09, 1992 | Certified BC Assayer: David Chiu

Sample Name		Sn ppm
00821	R	--
00822	R	--
00823	R	--
00824	R	--
00825	R	--
00826	R	--
00827	R	--
00828	R	--
00829	R	<

Min Limit 10
Max Reported* 99
Method ICP

--=No Test ins=Insufficient Sample S=Soil R=Rock C=Core L=Silt P=Pulp U=Undefined m=Estimate/1000 %=Estimate % Max=No Estimate

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS
iPL 93J2901

Client: Pacific Geological Services iPL: 93J2901 Out: Nov 02, 1993 Page 1 of 1 Section 1 of 1
Project: Nova 5 Rock In: Oct 29, 1993 Certified BC Assayer: David Chiu

Sample Name		Au ppb	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	As ppm	Sb ppm	Hg ppm	Mo ppm	Tl ppm	Bi ppm	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Ni ppm	Ba ppm	W ppm	Cr ppm	V ppm	Mn ppm	La ppm	Sr ppm	Zr ppm	Sc ppm	Ti %	Al %	Ca %	Fe %	Mg %	K %	Na %	P %
73590	R	33	0.3	36	7	19	112	<	<	3	<	<	<	2	9	214	<	124	268	99	14	25	2	1	0.03	0.42	0.73	7.21	0.06	0.11	0.04	0.30
73591	R	23	0.3	43	<	32	101	<	<	4	<	<	<	2	9	231	<	162	201	32	12	21	1	1	0.03	0.40	0.42	4.50	0.05	0.11	0.04	0.18
73592	R	14	0.4	55	<	179	104	<	<	4	<	<	<	4	35	112	<	72	226	172	12	41	2	<	0.01	0.33	1.58	19%	0.03	0.01	0.01	1.02
73593	R	13	0.5	32	6	73	184	<	<	4	<	<	<	3	13	180	<	153	383	89	29	93	3	<	0.02	0.32	3.24	13%	0.07	0.05	0.02	1.69
73594	R	10	<	6	6	32	7	<	<	<	<	<	<	5	4	693	<	167	42	182	<	7	1	8	0.07	0.72	0.07	1.62	0.40	0.35	0.10	0.03
Min Limit		5	0.1	1	2	1	5	5	3	1	10	2	0.1	1	1	2	5	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Max Reported*		9999	99.9	20000	20000	20000	9999	9999	9999	9999	999	999	99.9	999	999	9999	999	9999	999	9999	9999	9999	999	99	1.00	9.99	9.99	9.99	9.99	9.99	5.00	5.00
Method		FAAA	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP

---=No Test ins=Insufficient Sample S=Soil R=Rock C=Core L=Silt P=Pulp U=Undefined m=Estimate/1000 %=Estimate % Max=No Estimate

LEGEND

MAPPED IN 1992

NOVA 4

NOVA 6

NOVA 8

NOVA 10

NOVA 9

NOVA 11

SEE FIGURE 4

NOVA 10 NO. 1 POST

NO. 2 POST NOVA 10

7594

7590 7591

7592 7593

9300

TRAIL

N

LCP
TAG #228734

1E

2E

3E

4E

1S

2S

4E. 1S

4E. 2S

2S. 1E

2S. 2E

2S. 3E

NOVA 13

(2S X 4E)

(CLAIMS STAKED USING COMPASS AND HIP-CHAIN)

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
J. NEBOCAT

7 QUARTZ FELDSPAR PORPHYRY

6 MICRODIORITE PORPHYRY

5 MEDIUM GRAINED BIOTITE-HORNBLENDE MONZONITE

4 BIOTITE HORNFELS

3 MASSIVE TO THINLY INTERBEDDED MAGNETITE, SLATE AND CHERT

2 INTERBEDDED SLATE AND CHERT

1 ANDESITIC VOLCANICS, GREENSTONE

GEOLOGIC CONTACT: KNOWN, APPROXIMATE

FAULT

3 OUTCROP AREA

00814 ROCK GEOCHEM SAMPLE

CREEK

TRAIL

0 100 200 300 400 Metres

PGS PACIFIC GEOLOGICAL SERVICES

NOVA 1 - 13 CLAIMS
GEOLOGY

OSOYOOS MINING DIVISION

scale	nts	date
1:2500	92H/1E	DEC. 1, 1993
drawn by	survey by	figure
J. NEBOCAT	J. NEBOCAT	MAP 1