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**GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL
REPORT**

ON THE

KING PROPERTY

Record Numbers 301180, 302133, 302134, 302144, 302145.

SPOUT LAKE AREA
CARIBOO MINING DIVISION
BRITISH COLUMBIA

N.T.S.: 093A/03W

LATITUDE: 52 DEGREES 02 MINUTES NORTH
LONGITUDE: 121 DEGREES 24 MINUTES WEST

RECEIVED
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for

GWR RESOURCES LIMITED

by

ANDREW L. WILKINS P. Geo.
NORIAN RESOURCES CORPORATION

August, 1994

**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

23,530

SUMMARY

Upper Triassic to Lower Jurassic Nicola volcanics and related intrusions and sediments in the Quesnel Terraine host numerous copper-gold porphyry and skarn prospects. Many of these prospects are associated with magnetic highs. The King Property is dominated by a large aeromagnetic high.

Exploration on the King Property consisted of geological mapping, prospecting, rock geochemistry, stream sediment geochemistry and soil geochemistry to determine the copper - gold mineral potential of the claims.

Very little outcrop occurs in the northern portion of the property and is underlain by glacial alluvium. The southern portion of the property is underlain by predominantly Tertiary plateau andesite and basalt. Some older intrusive rocks occur in the extreme southeast of the claims and just west of Two Mile Lake.

No interesting mineralization or alteration was discovered on the property, however some minor chalcopyrite mineralization was found in syenite in 1966. Nicola volcanic or related rocks were not found to occur on the claims. None of the rock, stream sediment or soil samples were found to be anomalous in either gold, silver, copper, lead or zinc.

Results of this program have been fairly negative, however outcrop is not that plentiful on the property. Traditional prospecting and geologic mapping techniques do not lend themselves to effective exploration because of the lack of outcrop, especially on the northern portions of the property. Some significant IP anomalies have been delineated in other programs.

Because of close proximity to significant copper showings south of Spout Lake, further work is justified. Induced polarization and soil geochemistry surveys in areas not capped by the Tertiary volcanic rocks are recommended.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 LOCATION AND ACCESS

The King Group is located 25 kilometres north-northeast of Lac La Hache, B.C. in the Cariboo Mining Division. The property is centred at 52 degrees 02 minutes north latitude and 121 degrees 24 minutes west longitude (NTS: 093A/03W). Murphy Lake lies to the east and Spout Lake lies to the south of the claim group.

Access to the property is by an all weather gravel road from Lac La Hache. Numerous logging roads cross the property and are in variable condition depending on the age of the logging scars.

1.2 CLIMATE, TOPOGRAPHY AND VEGETATION

The climate in the vicinity of the King property is typical of the Cariboo Region. Temperatures are moderate ranging from a minimum of -30 degrees Celsius in the winter to a maximum of 30 degrees in the summer. Precipitation is moderate, with one metre of snow common on the ground in the winter time. Exploration can be conducted year round.

Relief is gentle to rolling throughout the claim group except for the escarpment located in the centre of the claims. Elevations vary from 915 metres (3000') at Two Mile Lake to 1555 metres (5100') south of Two Mile Lake.

Vegetation consists of mature stands of douglas fir, lodgepole pine, and birch, where no logging has taken place. Wet marsh lands occur in the valley bottoms. The bush is generally fairly open.

1.3 CLAIM STATISTICS

The King property is located within the Cariboo Mining Division and staked under the provisions of the British Columbian Mineral Tenure Act. The claims cover approximately 2500 hectares and are listed in table 1 below.

TABLE 1: CLAIM STATUS

Claim Name	Record Number	Renewal Period	Total # of Units
Abbey 3	301180	12-Jun-95*	20
Dora 8	302133	06-Jun-95*	20
Dora 9	302134	07-Jun-95*	20
King 1	302144	10-Jun-95*	20
King 3	302145	07-Jun-95*	20

* pending acceptance of this report.

The claims are owned by Dan Gagne of Chase, B.C. and are under option to GWR Resources of Vancouver, B.C.

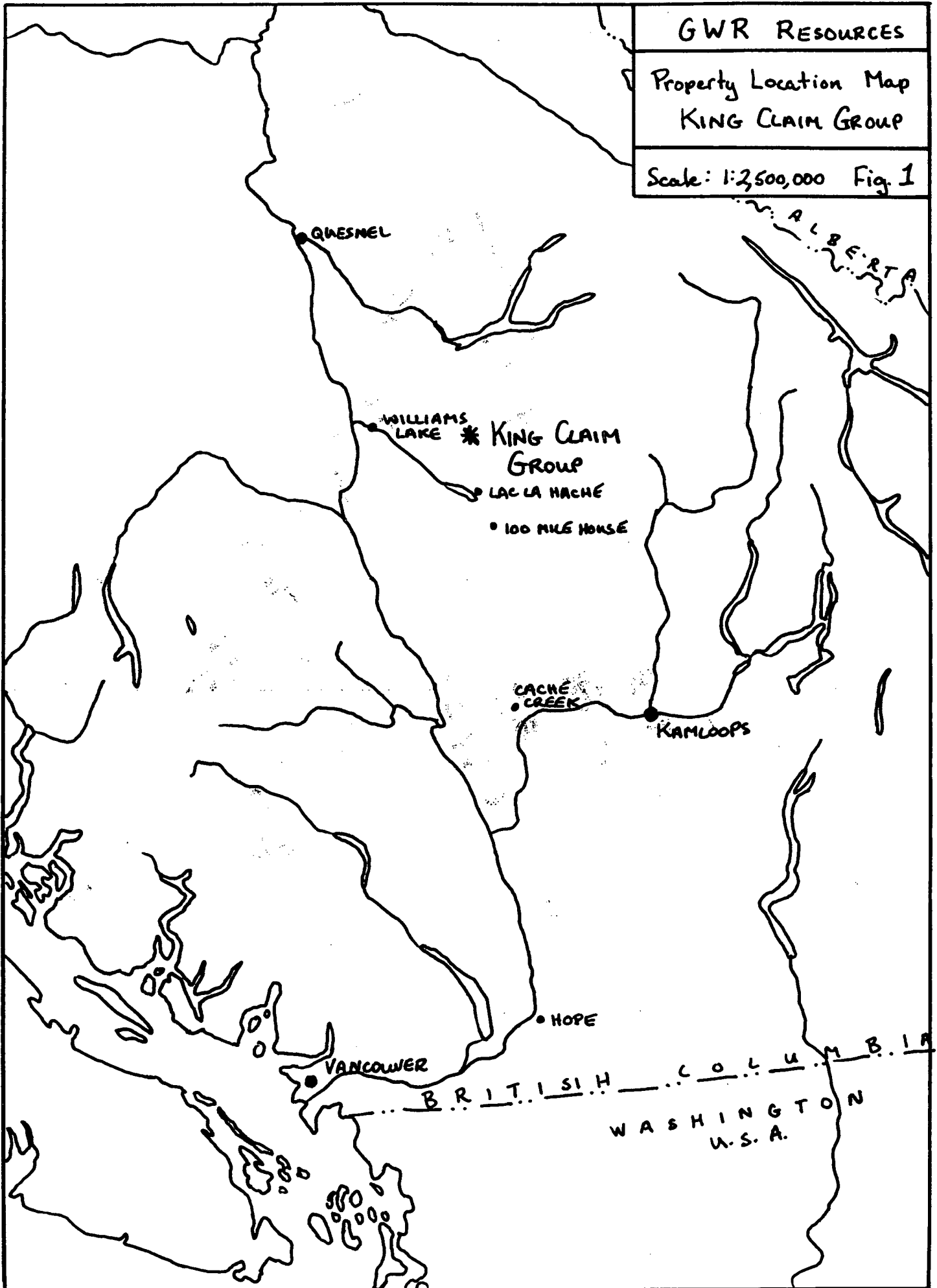
1.4 REGIONAL EXPLORATION HISTORY

Placer gold was discovered in the Cariboo Mining District in the 1860's. The Cariboo - Quesnel gold belt to the north has been the largest producer of placer gold in British Columbia and has

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Property Location Map
KING CLAIM GROUP

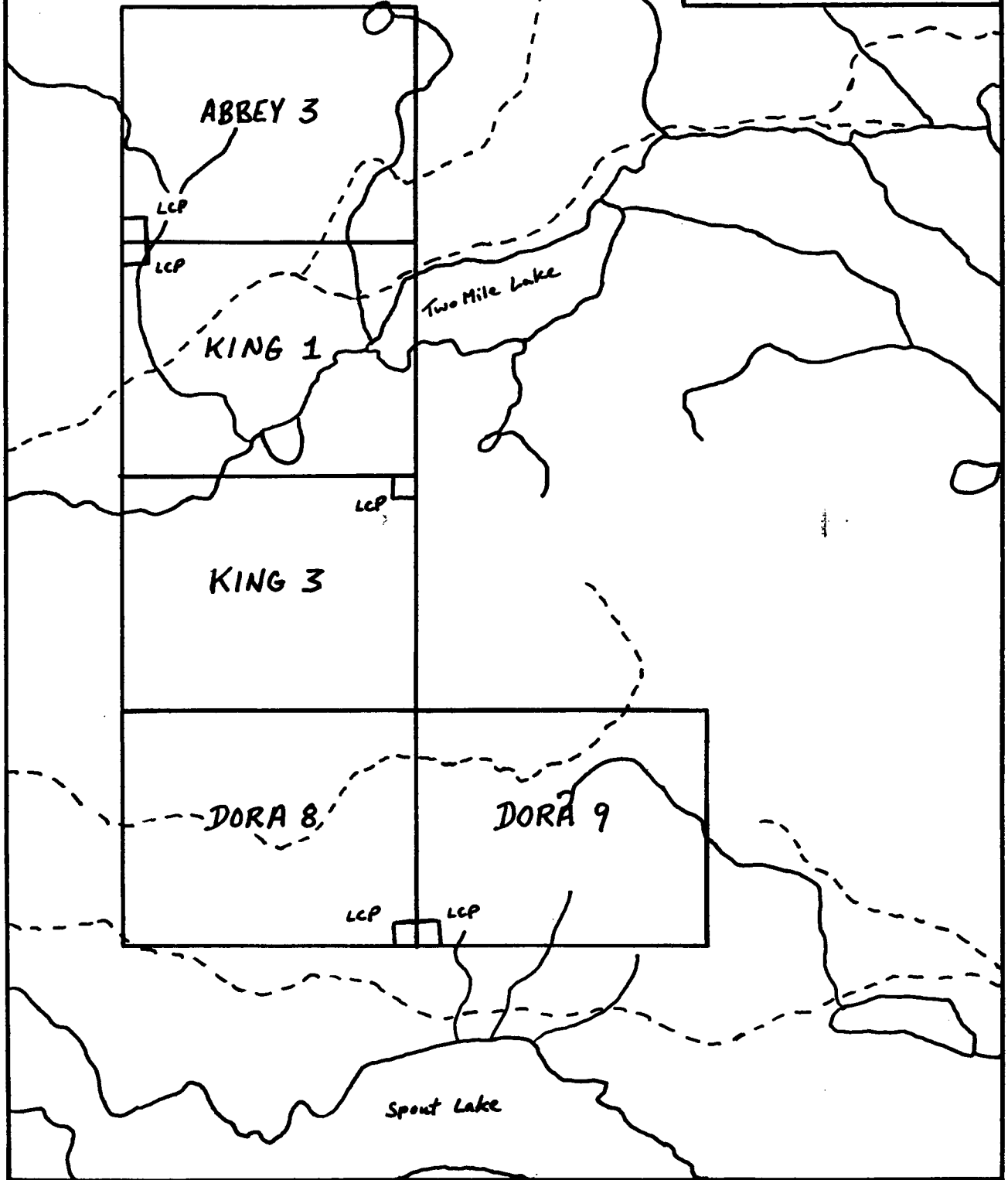
Scale: 1:2,500,000 Fig. 1



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CLAIM MAP
KING CLAIM GROUP

Scale: 1:50,000 Fig. 2



had a long history of placer gold exploration. Lode gold in quartz veins was discovered in the 1930's at Frasergold to the east and Spanish Mountain to the north. Significant exploration began in the mid 1960's with the discovery of the Cariboo-Bell porphyry copper deposit to the north. Renewed exploration for gold in the 1980's led to the discovery of the QR deposit to the north.

In 1966, Coranex Ltd. conducted a reconnaissance geochemical soil sampling program over the areas south of Spout Lake and located extensive evidence of copper mineralization (Janes, 1967). This led to the discovery of two principal properties, the WC claims around Spout Lake and the Tim claims 10 kilometres to the east. On the WC claims, percussion drilling by Amax intersected 160 feet of 1.63% copper, including one 80 foot section of 2.28% copper (Hodgson and DePaoli, 1973). Additional drilling by Craigmont Mines returned good copper values in a number of holes including 20 feet of 2.47% copper. No assays were done for gold.

During the mid 1970's, exploration activity dwindled and numerous claims expired. Exploration renewed in the 1980's for gold. BP Selco conducted a broad scale soil sampling program and located several strong copper-gold geochemical anomalies that were not explored (Gamble and Hoffman, 1984). The Tim showings were tested by Stallion Resources Ltd. in the fall of 1983 and a zone of 10.7 metres assayed 4.6% copper, 1.7 ounces per ton silver, and 0.097 ounces per ton gold (Butler, 1984). The miracle showing was discovered in 1984, 8 kilometres to the southeast along a strong magnetic high. The initial showing was strong malachite staining in a new logging road cut. GWR Resources Ltd. optioned the claims and has subsequently found both copper-gold skarn and porphyry style mineralization. Results on the miracle showings have been promising and mineral exploration is on going.

1.5 PROPERTY EXPLORATION HISTORY

In the summer of 1966, Coranex Ltd. conducted a soil and stream sediment geochemistry program on the Rover Claims. These claims covered the extreme southeast end of the King Group. Very minor chalcopyrite mineralization was found disseminated in coarse grained syenite. Ten occurrences were found of which 4 are probably located on the King Group. The showings were supposedly related to north-south striking gullies. Sporadic copper soil and drainage anomalies were delineated.

In May of 1968, results of an aeromagnetic survey performed jointly by the federal and provincial governments were released. The survey defined a prominent magnetic high in the shape of an arc. The King group is located on the inside eastern flank of this magnetic high (Figure 3).

In the summer of 1971, Falconbridge Nickel Mines Ltd. conducted an Induced Polarization Survey on the Bory Claims. These claims covered much of the north central portion of the King Group. Two first priority anomalies and one second priority anomaly were delineated on the King Group.

In September of 1988, an airborne magnetic and VLF-EM survey was flown over all of the King Group and the surrounding area by Western Geophysical Aero Data Ltd. for Tide Resources Ltd. The magnetic data was subdivided into four distinct domains. Two of these domains are found on the King Group. Most of the Group is dominated by a large magnetic high which is interpreted to be a concentration of magnetite-rich syenodioritic stocks and dikes within Nicola volcanics, similar to those mapped south of Spout Lake, underlying the Tertiary plateau basalt. The southeast corner of the King Group is a region of low magnetic intensity and is interpreted to be monzonitic intrusive (Woods, 1988). Numerous VLF-EM conductors were also found.

In 1989, some of the data from the airborne magnetic survey flown in 1988 was reprocessed by Western Geophysical Aero Data Ltd. in an attempt to more narrowly delineate the structural systems governing potential mineralization in the area. The northern portion of the King Group

was covered by this program. This portion of the Group encompasses a heavily faulted region interlaced with mafic rich alkalic intrusives. The general high magnetic relief is punctuated by several lows possibly sourced in fault controlled alteration or in mafic poor monzonitic stocks or dikes (Seywerd, 1989).

In 1993, Regional Resources did some exploration in the area, however the author has not seen the results of this program.

1.6 1994 WORK PROGRAM

Exploration consisted of prospecting and geological mapping as well as minor stream sediment silt sampling and soil sampling. A total of 9 man days were spent on the claims. During this time 14 rock samples, 2 stream sediment silt samples and 3 soil samples were collected. Five man days were spent on research and report writing.

The 1994 work program was conducted by Andrew L. Wilkins for Norian Consultants Ltd. and GWR Resources Ltd. The focus of the work was to evaluate the potential for copper-gold porphyry and skarn mineralization. Enough work was performed to leave the claims in good standing for the owner.

2. GEOLOGY

2.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Regional Geology is presented in Figure 4.

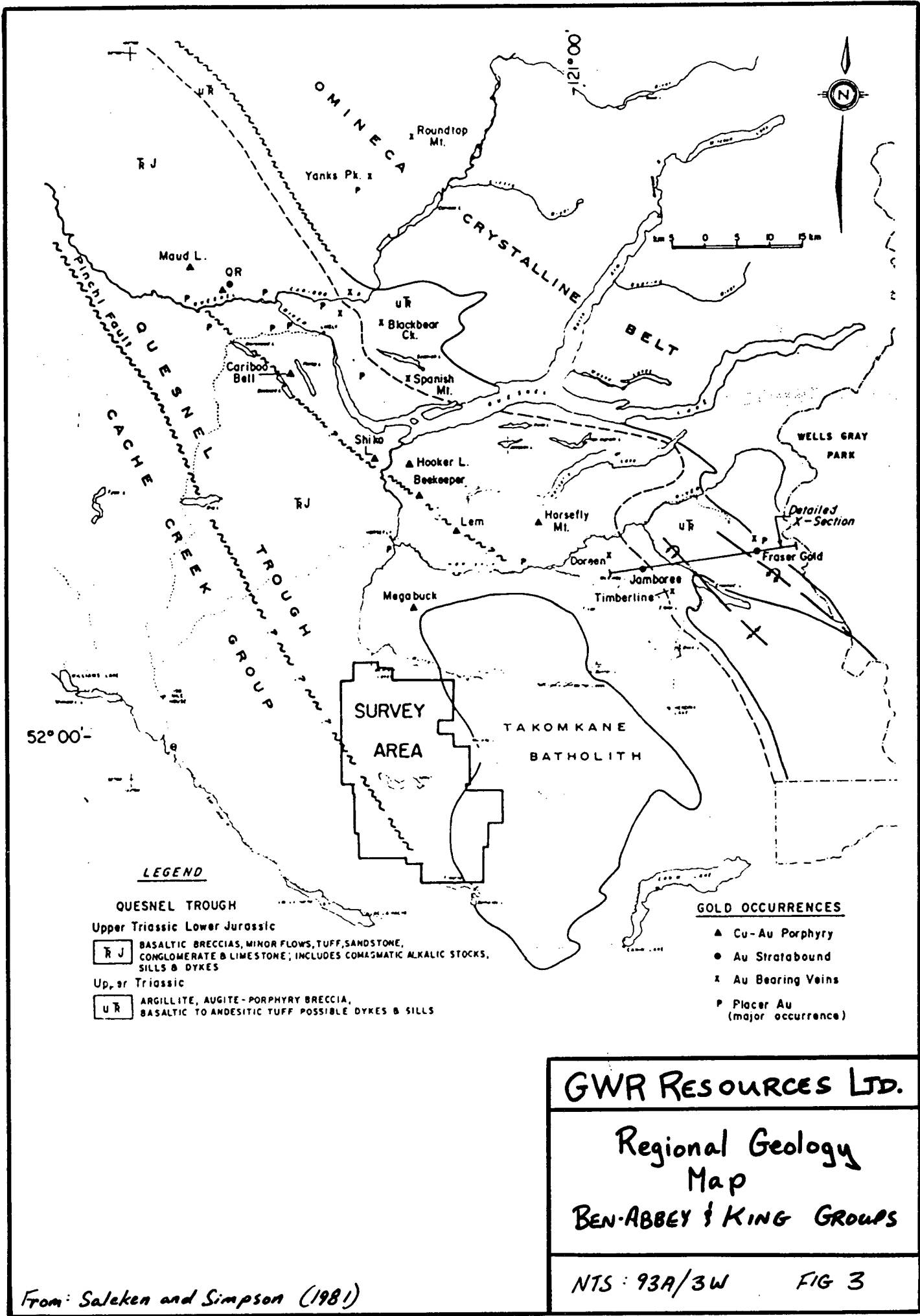
The King Group is underlain by rocks ranging in age from Triassic to Tertiary. The Group is situated along the eastern edge of the Intermontane Tectonic Belt in central British Columbia. This area is part of the Quesnel Terraine, a basin of early Mesozoic eugeosynclinal deposition situated between the Omineca Geanticline in the Columbia Mountains to the east and the Pinchi Geanticline to the west (Campbell, Tipper, 1972). Between the geanticlines is a large thickness of late Triassic and early Jurassic primarily volcanic clastic rocks belonging to the Nicola, Takla and Stuhini Groups. These have been intruded by large granitic batholiths. The Takomkane Intrusion is one such batholith and lies along the eastern boundary of the King Group. Tertiary volcanic lava flows cover much of the older rocks.

The Quesnel Terraine is believed to be an island arc assemblage of alkalic volcanic, volcanoclastic, and sedimentary rocks formed at an easterly dipping subduction plate margin and obducted eastward onto the existing continental terrane during the middle Jurassic. Several volcanic centres within the trough are evident. These centres are controlled by northwest trending, primary fault structures which were active into the late Mesozoic. The centres are cored by subvolcanic alkalic stocks (Saleken and Simpson, 1981). These stocks are hosts for numerous copper-gold porphyry deposits, such as Copper Mountain, Afton, Cariboo Bell and the QR gold mine.

2.2 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The property geology is presented in Figure 5 in the back of the report.

Outcrop on the north portion of the property was non-existent. The topography was fairly gentle and the ground covered with Pleistocene and Recent glacial deposits of till and alluvium.



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Regional Geology
Map
BEN-ABBEY & KING GROUPS

NTS: 93A/3W FIG 3

From: Saleken and Simpson (1981)

Numerous outcrops occur in the southern portion of the property and consist of predominantly andesitic to basaltic plateau volcanics of Eocene to Oligocene age. Campbell (1978) has them mapped as part of the Kamloops Group. The volcanics are fresh and consist of the following; dark grey, massive augite - feldspar porphyry flows with an aphanitic to fine grained matrix, plagioclase feldspar laths to 6 millimetres and hornblende and/or augite phenocrysts to 8 millimetres; dark grey, less porphyritic, amygdaloidal basalt and andesite; maroon grey, rounded volcanic breccia with extremely vesicular and amygdaloidal rounded fragments up to ten centimetres in a brown gossanous matrix. In the centre of the claims is a prominent north facing 70 metre cliff scarp which exposes the plateau volcanics. Four different flows are recognized in the rock face. The bottom of the flows are characterized by massive augite - feldspar porphyry. The volcanics become less porphyritic and more vesicular and amygdaloidal towards the top. The very top of the flows consist of the gossanous rounded volcanic breccia. The volcanics are often strongly magnetic, which may explain the strong aeromagnetic highs reported in the 1968 government survey and the 1988 Western Geophysical Aero Data Ltd. survey. The conclusion that this aeromagnetic high is related to a concentration of magnetic-rich syenodioritic stocks and dikes within Nicola volcanics (Woods, 1988) is suspect.

In the southeast corner of the claims is one outcrop of light grey to pinkish grey, coarse grained, equigranular monzonite (20% hornblende, 40% plagioclase, 40% k-feldspar, minor quartz). The monzonite contains 0.5% magnetite and is weakly gossanous along fractures. This is believed to be part of the Takomkane Batholith.

In the middle of the claims, immediately west of Two Mile Lake, is an outcrop of granodiorite. The intrusion is light grey, fine to medium grained, equigranular with some small cavities filled with euhedral quartz crystals. The intrusion is weakly magnetic with minor disseminated pyrite. Gabbro also outcrops in this area. The gabbro is dark gray, coarse grained, equalgranular and magnetic. The age of these intrusives is uncertain.

TABLE 2: TABLE OF FORMATIONS

**QUATERNARY
PLEISTOCENE AND RECENT**

Qal Glacial drift and alluvium.

Unconformity

**TERTIARY
EOCENE TO OLIGOCENE**

KAMLOOPS GROUP
Tv Plateau andesite and basalt.

Unconformity

LATE TRIASSIC TO EARLY JURASSIC

TAKOMKANE BATHOLITH
TrJmz . Monzonite.

TrJdi ... Diorite.

TrJgb .. Gabbro

Intrusive Contact

LATE TRIASSIC TO LOWER JURASSIC

NICOLA GROUP

TrJvc ... Andesitic tuff, lapilli tuff, breccia and related sediments.

3. GEOCHEMISTRY

3.1 INTRODUCTION

Rock samples were collected from all encountered lithologies and alteration. Stream sediment silt samples were collected from two creeks. Three soil samples were collected at 50 metre intervals in some gossanous soil. A total of 14 rock samples, 2 silt samples and 3 soil samples were collected.

Sample locations are presented in Figure 5. Geochemical analysis are presented in Appendix 2.

3.2 SAMPLE PREPARATION AND ANALYTICAL PROCEDURE

Soil and silt samples were collected in KRAFT gusseted paper bags and sent to Eco-Tech Laboratories Ltd. of Kamloops, B.C. At Eco-Tech, samples were oven dried at approximately 60 degrees Celsius and sieved to minus 80 mesh. Rock samples were collected in plastic bags and also sent to Eco-Tech. Samples were then crushed down to 3/16 of an inch, and then a 1/2 pound of the sample is pulverized to minus 100 mesh. A 0.5 gram sample of the minus 80 fraction of all samples was digested in hot, dilute aqua regia in a boiling water bath and then diluted to 10 millilitres with distilled water. Samples were analyzed for a group of 30 elements using the Induced Coupled Plasma (ICP) technique. Gold was analyzed from a 10 gram fraction by the conventional Atomic Absorption (AA) technique.

3.3 MINERALIZATION & ROCK GEOCHEMISTRY

Rock sample descriptions are presented in Appendix 1.

No mineralized showings were found on the property. Rock geochemistry from all samples was low in gold (<5 ppb), silver (>0.2 ppm), copper (19 to 95 ppm), lead (4 to 32 ppm) and zinc (15 to 86 ppm). Copper mineralization is reported on the southeast corner of the claims in syenite (Janes, 1966), however the author did not visit this area and did not discover that these showing existed until doing the research for this report after the field work.

3.4 STREAM SEDIMENT GEOCHEMISTRY

Stream sediment geochemistry values were low in gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc.

3.5 SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY

Soil geochemistry values were low in gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc.

4. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Exploration on the King Property consisted of geological mapping, prospecting, rock geochemistry, stream sediment geochemistry and soil geochemistry.

Most of the property is dominated by a large aeromagnetic high. The southeast corner of the property is a region of low magnetic intensity. Very little outcrop occurs in the northern portion of the property and is underlain by glacial alluvium. The southern portion of the property is underlain by predominantly Tertiary plateau andesite and basalt. Some older intrusive rocks occur in the extreme southeast of the claims and just west of Two Mile Lake.

No interesting mineralization or alteration was discovered on the property, however some minor chalcopyrite mineralization was found in syenite in 1966. Upper Triassic to Lower Jurassic Nicola volcanic and related intrusive and clastic rocks to the south of the property host numerous copper and gold prospects.

Rock, stream sediment and soil geochemistry for all collected samples were low in gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc.

Results of this program have been fairly negative, however outcrop is not that plentiful on the property. Traditional prospecting and geologic mapping techniques do not lend themselves to effective exploration because of the lack of outcrop, especially on the northern portions of the claims. Some significant IP anomalies have been delineated in other programs. Because of close proximity to significant copper showings south of Spout Lake, further work is justified. Induced polarization and soil geochemistry surveys in areas not capped by the Tertiary volcanic rocks is recommended. Significant anomalies should be drilled. Attempts to obtain the raw data from Falconbridge Nickel Mines Ltd.'s 1971 IP program and the data from Western Geophysical Aero Data Ltd.'s aeromagnetic and VLF-EM programs should also be made.

5. REFERENCES

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Woods, D.V., **Geophysical Report on an Airborne Magnetic and VLF-EM Survey on the DIANE 1-2, LACY 1-4, SHELBY 1-4, HEATHER 1-4, VANNA 1-4, TOM 1-4, JAKE 1-4, TERRY 1-4, DUKE 1-3, GEMINI 1-3 and GORDON 1 Claims, Tide Resources Ltd., Cariboo Mining Division, December 1988.**

6. STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

Salaries:		
Project Geologist:		
14 man days @ \$350 per day		\$5,600.00
Geochemical Analysis:		
Rock Samples:		
14 samples @ \$17.00 per sample		\$238.00
Silt and Soil Samples:		
5 samples @ \$15.00 per sample		\$75.00
Truck Rental:		
10 days @ \$69.55 per day		\$695.50
Fuel		\$148.20
Room and Board at Ten-ee-ah Lodge:		
10 man days @ \$64.20 per day		\$642.00
Chain Saw Rental		\$107.00
Miscellaneous:		\$445.30
TOTAL EXPLORATION COSTS:		\$7,951.00

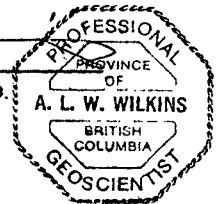
7. STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Andrew L. Wilkins, of P.O. Box 629, Pemberton, B.C., certify that:

- 1) I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia with a Bachelor of Science degree in the Geological Sciences (1981).
- 2) I have been engaged in the mining exploration industry in British Columbia and the Yukon since 1978.
- 3) I am a Professional Geoscientist registered with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia.
- 4) I was the project geologist on the King project and performed most of the work on the Abbey 3, King 1, King 3, Dora 8 and Dora 9 Claims during the summer of 1994.
- 5) I am the author of this report.

Dated the fifth day of September, 1994.


Andrew L. Wilkins P. Geo.



APPENDIX 1: ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS - KING CLAIM GROUP

Sampler: Andrew L. Wilkins

Date	Sample No.	Type	Rock Type	Alteration	Mineralization	Sample Description	Copper ppm	Gold ppb
JUN/94	94KG-001	Rock	Andesite		Minor disseminated pyrite	Dark grey, 5% augite phenocrysts up to 8mm, 10 to 15% plagioclase phenocrysts to 6mm, lath like and oriented, fine grained matrix, weathers a buff colour, strongly magnetic, occasional amygdaloids, forms blocky massive outcrops	95	<5
JUN/94	94KG-002	Rock	Andesite			Maroon to grey, extremely vesicular, rounded volcanic fragments, up to 10cm in size in a brown gossan matrix (represents top of volcanic flows)	87	<5
JUN/94	94KG-003	Rock	Andesite		Minor disseminated pyrite	Dark grey, vesicular, flow banding	80	<5
JUN/94	94KG-004	Subcrop	Gabbro			Dark grey to black, coarse grained, subequigranular, strongly magnetic	32	<5
JUN/94	94KG-005	Subcrop	Granodiorite		Trace pyrite	Light grey, fine to medium grained, equigranular, some small vugs with euhedral quartz crystals	67	<5
JUN/94	94KG-008	Rock	Gabbro			Dark grey to black, coarse grained subequigranular	80	<5
JUN/94	94KG-009	Rock	Andesite		Trace magnetite	Maroon grey, vesicular and amygdaloidal, carbonate lining cavities	25	<5
JUN/94	94KG-010	Rock	Andesite			Rounded vesicular fragments of andesite in a brown gossanous weathered matrix, fragments up to 60cm., (top of volcanic flows)	46	<5
JUN/94	94KG-011	Rock	Andesite		Minor disseminated magnetite	Dark grey, massive, blocky	45	
JUN/94	94KG-012	Rock	Andesite			Light grey on fresh, weathers a buff colour, blocky, massive, fine grained, equigranular, dendritic manganese staining on fractures, weakly magnetic, conchoidal fracture	31	
JUN/94	94KG-013	Rock	Monzonite		0.5% magnetite	Light grey with a pinkish hue, coarse grained, equigranular, magnetic, weakly gossanous along fractures	79	
JUN/94	94KG-014	Rock	Andesite			Light grey to buff, fairly massive, vesicular and amygdaloidal, quartz crystals rimming vesicles	19	
JUN/94	94KG-015	Rock	Andesite			Dark grey, 10% feldspar lath like phenocrysts up to 4mm, 5% augite phenocrysts up to 5mm, in an aphanitic to fine grained matrix, blocky and massive	87	<5
JUN/94	94KG-016	Rock	Andesite			As above, but more vesicular	79	

APPENDIX 2 - ANALYTICAL RESULTS

24-Jun-94
 ECO-TECH LABORATORIES LTD.
 10041 East Trans Canada Highway
 KAMLOOPS, B.C.
 V2C 2J3

GWR RESOURCES ETK 94-316
 STE.204-20641 LOGAN AVE
 LANGLEY, B.C.
 V3E 7R3

Phone: 604-573-5700
 Fax : 604-573-4557

14 ROCK samples received June 13,1994
 PROJECT #: KING GROUP

Values in ppm unless otherwise reported

Tag #	Au	Ag	Al	As	B	Ba	Bi	Ca	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	K	La	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sn	Sr	Ti	U	V	W	Y	Zn
	ppb		%					%					%	%	%				%						%						
94KG-A001	<5	<2	2.4	Δ	10	225	15	2.2	<1	25	105	95	5.8	0.1	20	1.4	786	1	0.3	35	2600	18	<5	<20	356	0.3	<10	156	<10	25	63
94KG-A002	<5	<2	2.7	Δ	10	280	5	3.2	<1	29	69	87	5.1	0.2	20	0.6	1519	<1	0.2	36	2280	22	<5	<20	360	0.2	<10	129	<10	21	53
94KG-A003	<5	<2	4.5	Δ	10	300	10	2.9	<1	26	43	80	5.4	0.6	30	1.7	893	<1	1	18	2900	32	5	<20	473	0.2	<10	162	<10	19	67
94KG-A004	<5	<2	1.4	Δ	10	135	10	2	<1	22	137	32	4.3	0.1	10	1	575	<1	0.2	41	2830	10	<5	40	194	0.1	<10	117	<10	14	51
94KG-A005	<5	<2	2.3	Δ	10	150	5	0.8	<1	14	31	67	3.6	0.3	30	0.6	496	2	0.7	5	1660	24	<5	<20	120	0.2	<10	83	<10	20	62
94KG-A008	<5	<2	4.1	Δ	14	295	5	2.6	<1	28	41	80	5.5	0.4	30	1.7	826	<1	0.6	17	2780	28	5	<20	675	0.2	<10	163	<10	21	67
94KG-A009	<5	<2	1.2	Δ	8	95	10	1.3	<1	21	110	25	4.5	0	20	0.2	431	<1	0.1	58	3200	8	<5	<20	160	0.1	<10	102	<10	16	49
94KG-A010	<5	<2	1.5	Δ	8	180	10	1.2	<1	48	80	46	8.4	0	<10	0.2	1759	<1	0.1	118	3080	8	<5	<20	143	0.1	<10	122	<10	13	86
94KG-A011	<5	<2	1.7	Δ	8	110	10	1.3	<1	25	231	45	4.3	0.1	10	1.9	412	<1	0.1	78	2650	10	5	120	133	0.1	<10	139	<10	13	61
94KG-A012	<5	<2	1	Δ	8	120	5	2.3	<1	22	149	31	4.6	0.1	10	0.6	462	<1	0.2	50	3020	6	<5	40	149	0.1	<10	125	<10	13	44
94KG-A013	<5	<2	0.4	Δ	8	85	<5	0.4	<1	5	55	79	2.1	0.1	<10	0.1	143	3	0	5	920	4	<5	<20	41	0	<10	68	<10	7	15
94KG-A014	<5	<2	0.8	Δ	8	110	5	1.2	<1	20	140	19	3.9	0.1	20	0.2	463	<1	0.1	45	3220	6	<5	40	88	0.1	<10	112	<10	15	43
94KG-A015	<5	<2	2.3	Δ	10	195	10	2.3	<1	31	83	87	5.7	0.1	20	0.5	903	<1	0.2	33	2640	14	<5	<20	313	0.2	<10	146	<10	21	71
94KG-A016	<5	<2	2.4	Δ	8	220	10	1.9	<1	32	101	79	6.9	0.1	20	0.3	823	<1	0.2	40	2880	18	<5	<20	335	0.1	<10	161	<10	22	74
Repeat:																															
94KG-A012	<2	1.1	Δ	10	125	5	2.3	<1	22	138	32	4.6	0.1	10	0.6	463	<1	0.2	48	3010	6	<5	40	152	0.1	<10	130	<10	15	46	

ECO-TECH LABORATORIES LTD.
 Frank J. Pezzotti, A.Sc.T.

24-Jun-94

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 V2C 2J3

Phone: 604-573-5700
 Fax : 604-573-4557

Values in ppm unless otherwise reported

GWR RESOURCES ETK317
 STE.204-20641 LOGAN AVE
 LANGLEY, B.C.
 V3E 7R3
 ATTENTION: ANDREW WILKINS

5 SOIL samples received June 13,1994
 PROJECT #: KING GROUP

Tag #	Au ppb	Ag	Al %	As	B	Ba	Bi	Ca %	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe %	K %	La	Mg %	Mn	Mo	Na %	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sn	Sr	Ti %	U	V	W	Y	Zn
94KG-A006	10	<2	1.47	<5	8	165	<5	1.04	<1	14	48	34	3.33	0.11	<10	0.72	350	<1	0.03	27	780	8	<5	<20	71	0.12	<10	80	<10	9	37
94KG-A007	10	<2	1.07	<5	10	140	15	0.67	<1	19	68	21	6.00	0.07	<10	0.59	828	<1	0.02	31	730	4	<5	<20	43	0.10	<10	190	<10	5	34
KGLA 0+00W	5	<2	5.15	<5	8	760	5	1.50	<1	48	60	136	8.03	0.09	<10	1.29	1969	<1	0.04	80	1550	16	<5	<20	287	0.08	<10	152	<10	14	72
KGLA 0+25W	5	<2	3.95	<5	10	390	10	1.21	<1	35	53	94	6.35	0.12	<10	0.73	1667	<1	0.05	46	1450	14	<5	<20	225	0.17	<10	123	<10	17	75
KGLA 0+50W	5	<2	4.59	<5	10	475	15	0.81	<1	29	59	62	6.29	0.18	<10	0.52	955	<1	0.04	36	1320	20	<5	<20	169	0.21	<10	118	<10	12	87
Repeat: KGLA 0+25W		<2	3.85	<5	10	390	10	1.18	<1	34	51	91	6.13	0.12	<10	0.71	1624	<1	0.05	46	1430	14	<5	<20	216	0.17	<10	119	<10	17	73

XLS/GWR

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 B.C. Certified Assayer

GWR Resources Ltd.

Geology Map
King Group

SCALE 1:20,000 MTS 93A/03 FIGURE 4

LITHOLOGY

Qal ... Glacial Drift and Alluvium

TERTIARY

Tv ... Plateau basalt and andesite; massive augite-feldspar porphyry flows; less porphyritic, amygdaloidal; rounded volcanic breccia, extremely vesicular

LATE TRIASSIC to EARLY JURASSIC

RJmz ... Monzonite; phaneritic, coarse grained, grey to pink grey.

RJdi ... Diorite; medium grained, phaneritic, medium grey.

RJgb ... Gabbro; coarse grained, dark grey, magnetic, (looks like a coarse grained variety of the plateau basalts?)

Contact; definite, inferred.

Fault - from airborne geophysics

Soil Line 1989.

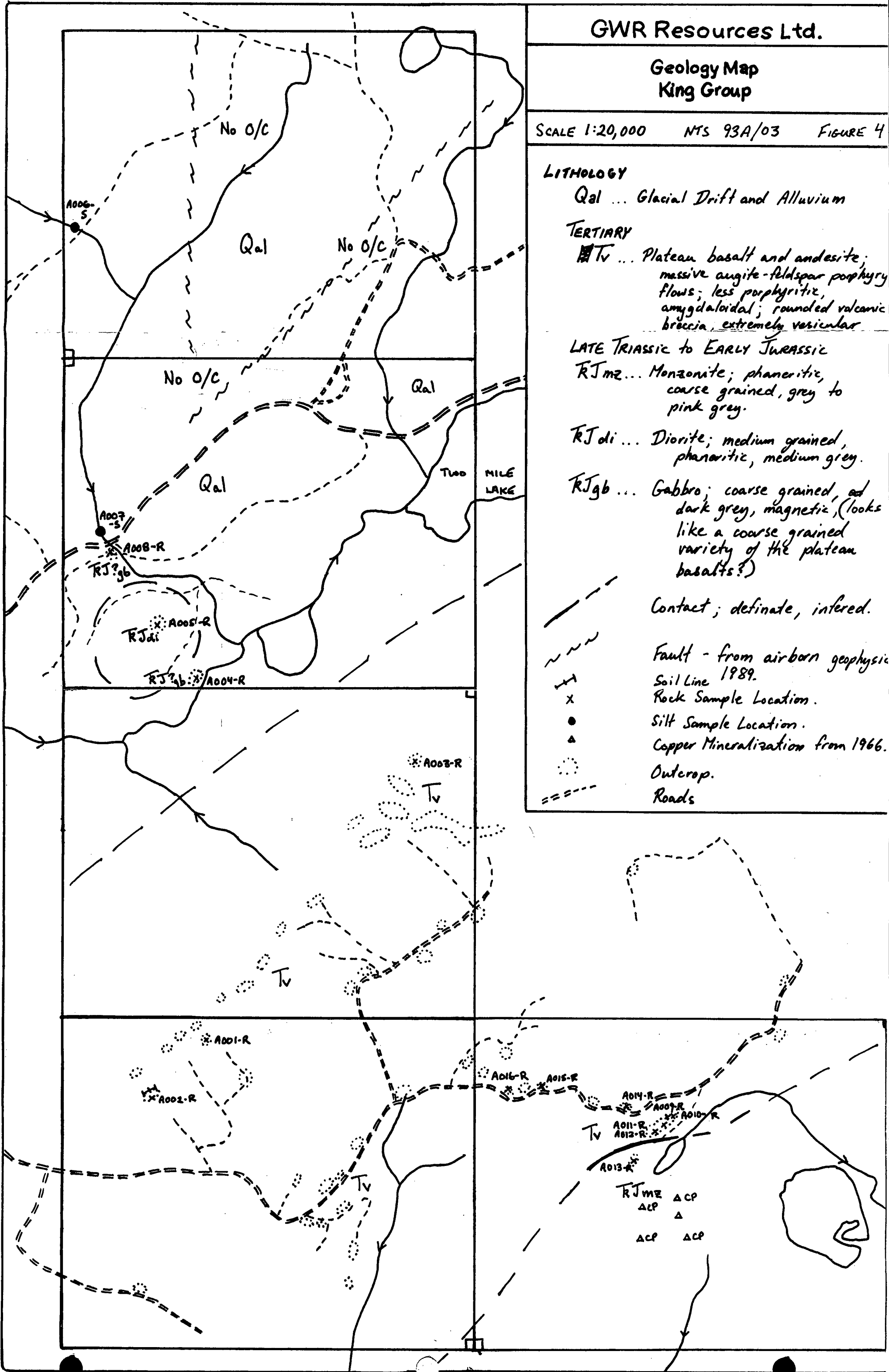
Rock Sample Location.

Silt Sample Location.

Copper Mineralization from 1966.

Outcrop.

Roads



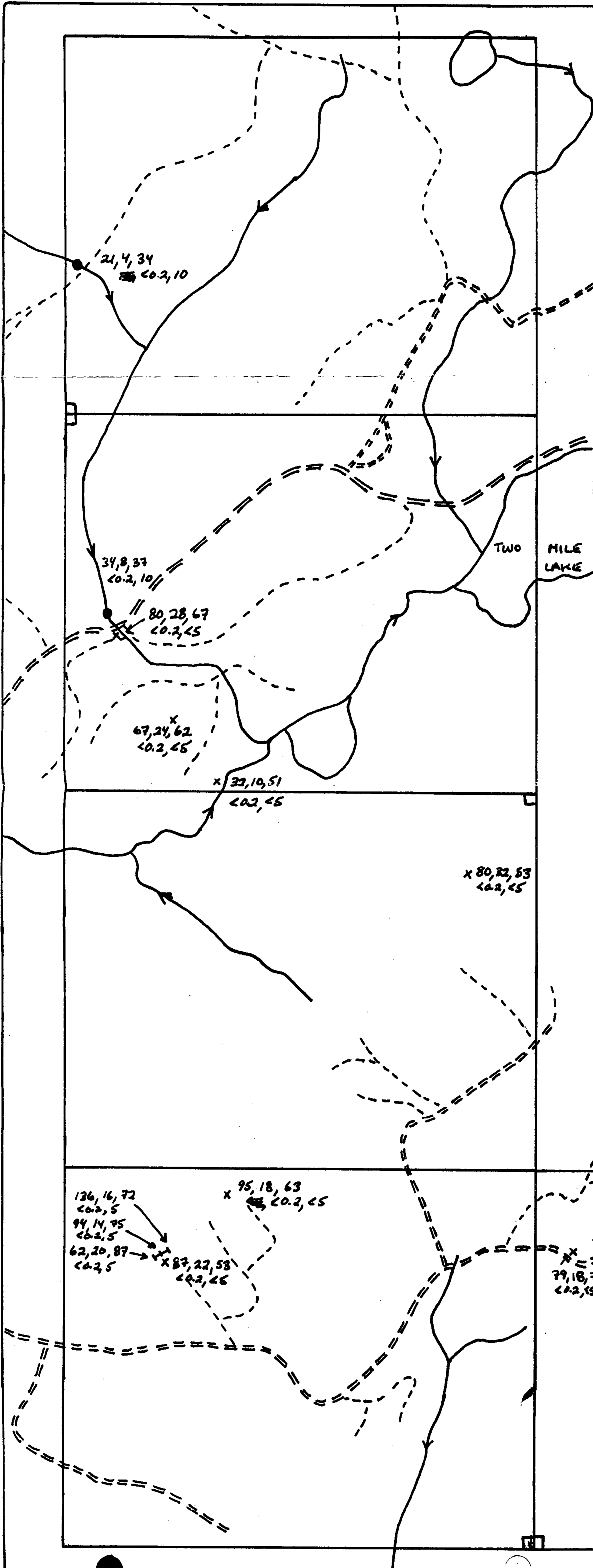
GWR Resources Ltd.

Geochemistry Map King Group

SCALE 1:20,000 NTS 93A/03 FIGURE 5

- X 21, 32, 50 Sample Location - Rock
 <0.2, 10 Copper, Lead, Zinc
 Silver, Gold ppb
- 21, 32, 50 Sample Location - Silt
 <0.2, 10 Copper, Lead, Zinc
 Silver Gold ppb
- Soil Line

Values in ppm, except for gold (ppb)



21, 4, 34
 <0.2, 10

34, 8, 37
 <0.2, 10

80, 28, 67
 <0.2, 45

67, 24, 62
 <0.2, 45

x 32, 10, 51
 <0.2, 45

x 80, 22, 53
 <0.2, 45

136, 16, 72
 <0.2, 5
94, 14, 75
 <0.2, 5
62, 20, 87
 <0.2, 5

x 95, 18, 63
 <0.2, 45

x 87, 22, 58
 <0.2, 45

87, 14, 71
 <0.2, 45
79, 18, 74
 <0.2, 45

19, 6, 43
 <0.2, 45
31, 6, 44
 <0.2, 45
79, 4, 15
 <0.2, 45

25, 8, 49
 <0.2, 45
46, 8, 18
 <0.2, 45
45, 19, 61
 <0.2, 45

86, 10, 61
 <0.2, 45