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GEOLOGICAL REPORT

ON THE

JR1, JR2 CLAIMS

LAC LA HACE, BRITISH COLUMBIA

CARIBOO MINING DIVISION

NTS 93A3/W

LATITUDE: 52⁰⁰' NORTH

LONGITUDE: 121⁰²⁸' WEST

FOR

G.W.R. RESOURCES INC.
204-20641 LOGAN AVE.
LANGLEY, B.C.
V3A 7R3

BY

David E. Blann, P.Eng.
Norian Resources Corp.

October, 1994

**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

23,684

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Summary.....	1.
Introduction.....	2.
Location and Access.....	2.
Physiography and Climate.....	2.
Property Status.....	2.
History.....	3.
Regional Geology.....	3.
Property geology.....	4.
Discussion.....	5.
Conclusions.....	6.
Recommendations.....	7.
Statement of Costs.....	8.
References.....	9.
Statement of Qualifications.....	10.

Appendix A Assay certificates

LIST OF FIGURES

<u>FIGURE</u>		<u>After Page</u>
1	Location map 1:750,000.....	2.
2	Claim location 1:50,000.....	2.
3	Regional geology 1:750,000.....	3.
4	Regional magnetics 1:50,000.....	3.
5	Property geology, sample locations 1:10,000.....	4.

1.

SUMMARY

The JR 1 and JR 2 claims are located at the northern end of Spout lake, 30 kilometres northeast of Lac La Hache, in south central British Columbia. The claims are located on the western edge of a regional annular magnetic anomaly. This anomaly may represent the contact zone between Upper Triassic-Jurassic Nicola volcanic-sedimentary rocks and border phases of a large monzonite stock. The claims are predominantly covered by glacial till, glaciofluvial and glaciolacustrine deposits containing sorted and unsorted sand and gravel deposits. Depth to bedrock may be over 75 metres locally.

Outcrop is limited to areas of topographic relief near the extreme northeast end of the JR 2 claim. In this area, Tertiary volcanic rocks unconformably overlie hornblende-biotite monzonite. The Tertiary rocks are comprised of predominantly non magnetic amygdaloidal, vossicular and locally scoraceous andesitic-basaltic tuff and flow. Large boulders of weakly magnetic hornblende-biotite monzonite, quartz monzonite and granite occur in the glacial till on the JR 1 claim. Two boulders of chlorite-epidote altered augite porphyritic basaltic andesite contained trace to 1% pyrite, trace - 0.5% chalcopyrite, and 1-10% magnetite in fractures. Assuming a southwest directed glacial-fluvial advance, these boulders may have originated from the eastern portion of the JR claims.

Reconnaissance soil sampling in the southeastern portion of the property returned relatively elevated values of 39 and 40 ppm copper over a coincident magnetic and EM anomaly near the edge of Spout Lake.

The extensive glacial till and glaciofluvial cover on the JR claims impedes standard surface geology and geochemical exploration techniques. Detailed soil/till sampling over the VLF-magnetic anomaly may determine if it is related to copper mineralization. Reconnaissance style induced polarization geophysics followed by percussion drilling is recommended to determine physical characteristics of the bedrock beneath extensive glacial till and possible thin Tertiary volcanic cover. An airborne radiometric survey may locate broad potassium anomalies in the glacial till. Well sorted, and locally clean sand and gravel deposits may be of interest for aggregate purposes.

INTRODUCTION

During the Spring of 1994 the author performed a 4 day geological reconnaissance of the JR 1 and 2 claims to followup on VLF and magnetometer anomalies outlined by previous surveys, and determine the geology and effective exploration method(s). The targets sought are porphyry and skarn copper-gold deposits.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The JR 1 and 2 claims are located on NTS mapsheet 93A/3W, 20 kilometres northeast of Lac La Hache, in the Cariboo district of south central British Columbia. The claims are centred on 52⁰ N latitude and 121⁰ 27' W longitude on the northwest end of Spout Lake. The claims are divided by an all-weather two lane paved and gravel road from Lac La Hache. This road is generally accessible year-round. Highway 97, B.C. Rail, natural gas, and power transmission lines are located in Lac La Hache. Twenty six kilometres south of Lac La Hache is the town of 100 Mile House, population 5,000. The local economy is primarily dependant on forestry and ranching.

PHYSIOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

The JR claims are located in the Central Plateau of B.C. The Central Plateau in the Cariboo is characterized by gentle, rolling hills with elevations between 850 and 1500 metres. Approximately 40% of the spruce-fir-pine forests have been clearcut since the mid 1960's. Many areas are swampy, and lakes and ponds are numerous in lower elevations. The climate is cold-temperate with an annual precipitation between 500 and 1000 millimetres, most of which occurs as 1-2 metres of snowfall from November to April. Snowcover departs at lower elevations by April.

PROPERTY STATUS

The JR claims are located in the Cariboo Mining Division of south-central British Columbia (Figure 2). They are recorded in the name of Dan Gagne, of Chase, B.C. The claims are held under option by G.W.R. Resources Inc., 204-20641 Logan Ave, Langley, B.C., V3A 7R3. Refer to Table 1.

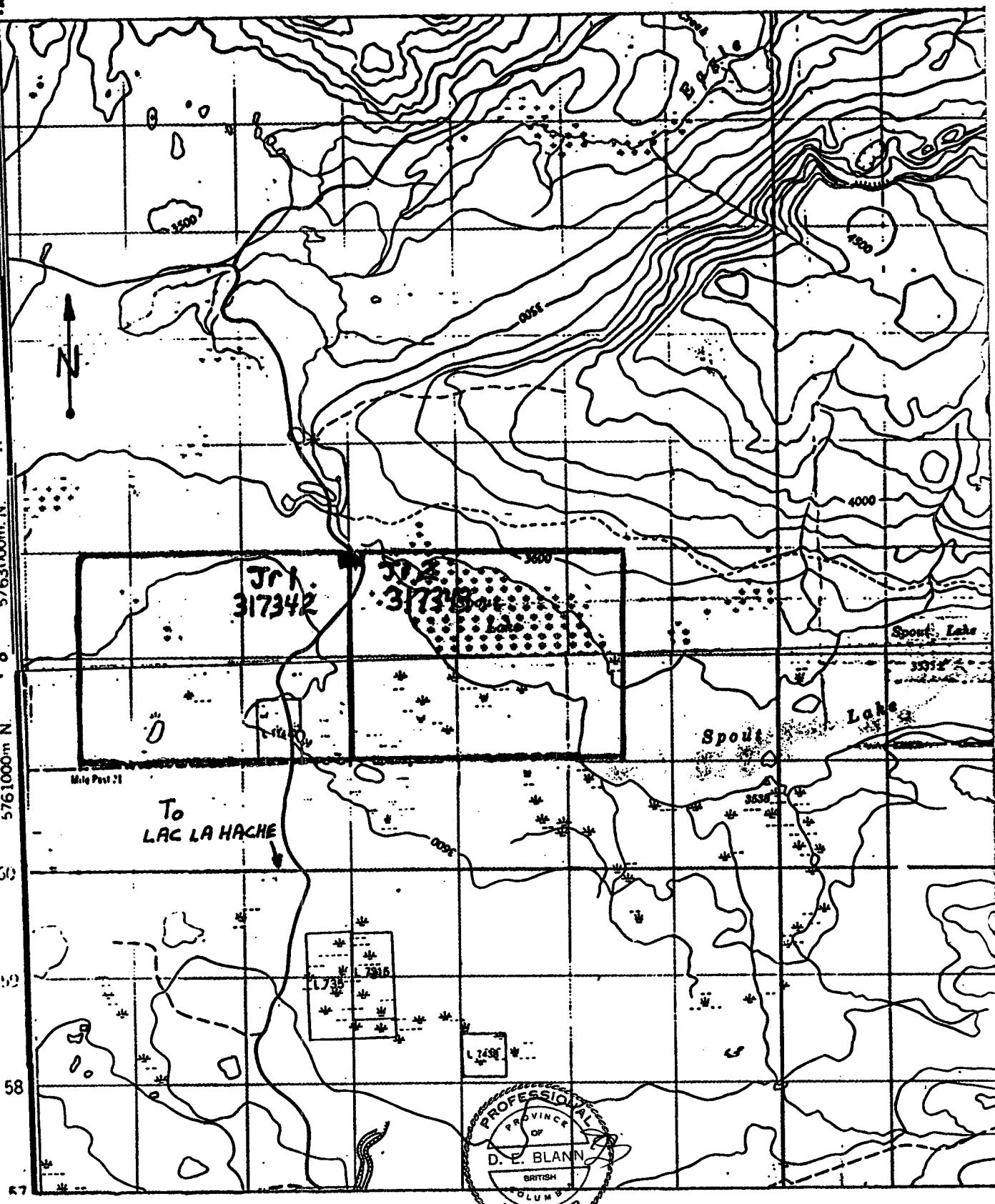
TABLE 1
PROPERTY STATUS

<u>CLAIM</u>	<u>RECORD NUMBER</u>	<u>UNITS</u>	<u>EXPIRY DATE*</u>
JR 1	317342	20	May 5, 1995
JR 2	317343	20	May 5, 1995

* pending assessment approval

121°30'

67
66
65
64
52°
5763000m. N.
5761000m. N.
60
59
58
57



SCALE 1:50,000



GWR RESOURCES INC.
CLAIM LOCATION
Jr 1, 2 FIGURE 2.

DEC. 194

HISTORY

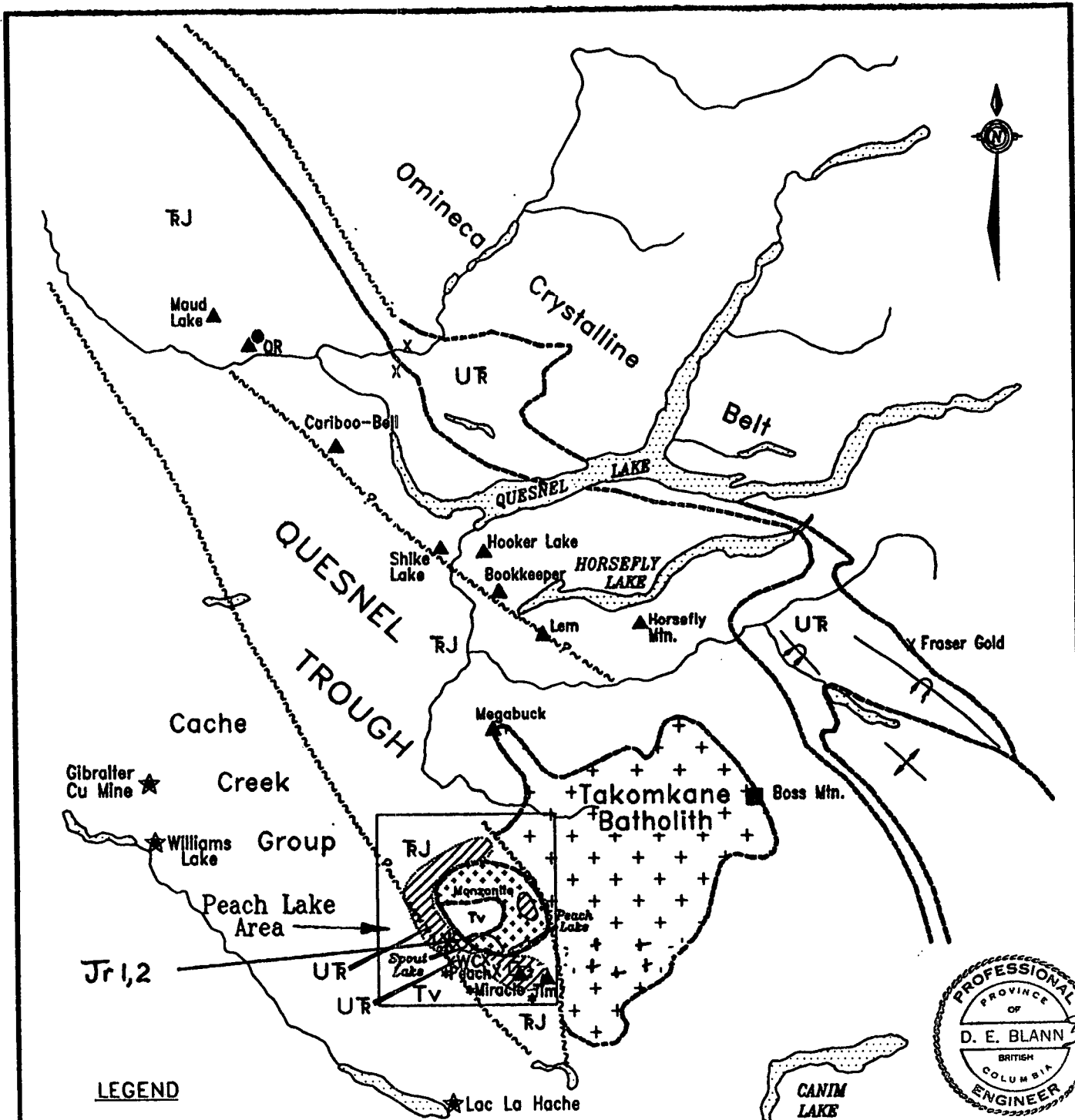
The area of the JR claims was first explored for placer gold during the Cariboo Gold Rush in the 1890's. In 1966, the federal government flew an airborne magnetic survey over the Lac La Hache area which resulted in the delineation of a large annular magnetic anomaly. This work was followed by exploration for porphyry and skarn mineralization. In 1966-1967, Coranex Syndicate Ltd. performed reconnaissance soil sampling in the area. This led to the discovery of the WC zone (presently called the Spout Lake skarn); this zone consists of chalcopyrite-magnetite skarn mineralization. Several porphyry copper prospects were also located further east. Amax Exploration performed additional work on and around the skarn zone, including IP and magnetic surveys approximately 300 metres east of the JR 1 and 2 claims (DePaoli, 1972; Leary, 1973). Results of this work suggested a window in Tertiary volcanic cover may expose magnetite-chalcopyrite mineralization in Nicola volcanic rocks; the report included a recommendation to drill test a combined IP and magnetic anomaly approximately 250-300 metres east of the northeastern corner of the JR claims. Work continued in the area southeast of the JR1 and 2 claims intermittently until the present. Between 1991 and 1993, G.W.R Resources Inc. developed a drill indicated reserve of approximately 600,000 tonnes grading 1.79% copper, 55% magnetite and 0.12 g/t gold on the Spout Lake skarn (Dunn, 1993). During 1992, Cominco Ltd. performed reconnaissance induced polarization surveys over ground to the north and east of the JR. claims.

Recorded work on ground covered by the JR claims is limited. Beachview Resources Ltd. performed magnetic and EM surveys over an area currently covered by the JR claims in February, 1988 (White, 1988). This survey outlined a magnetic high to the east and a moderate to low magnetic response to the west; a strong north-northwest trending VLF conductor occurs with the magnetic high. In 1993, Regional Resources Ltd., under an option agreement with GWR Resources Inc., performed a first pass regional reconnaissance geochemical program, including the JR 1 and 2 claims (Aulis, 1993). Stream silt geochemical responses were very low for the area of the JR claims.

The 1994 work program on the JR 1 and 2 claims consisted of geological mapping and prospecting, and limited soil sampling to followup geophysical anomalies outlined in 1988.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The JR claims cover an area approximately 5 kilometres east-west and 2 kilometres north-south within the Quesnel Trough (Figure 3). The regional lithology consists of Upper Triassic-Jurassic Nicola group sediments, volcanic and intrusive rocks, a large monzonite stock and the Takomkane batholith. The Takomkane batholith occurs approximately 10



LEGEND

- RJ** Upper Triassic to Lower Jurassic basaltic breccias, minor flows, tuff, sandstone, conglomerate & limestone; includes comagmatic alkalic stocks, sills & dykes
- UR** Upper Triassic argillite, augite-porphyr breccia, basaltic to andesitic tuff; possible dykes & sills
- TV** Tertiary Volcanic Rocks
- Regional Magnetic High (See Fig. 4)

GOLD OCCURRENCES

- Au Stratbound
- ▲ Cu-Au porphyry
- X Cu & Cu-Au occurrence
- No porphyry
- ★ WC-Peach Lake Cu-Fe Skarn ~ 600,000 Tonnes of 1.79% Cu, 50% Magnetite
- ★ Miracle - Pophyry Copper/Gold
- ★ Tim - Pophyry Copper/Gold

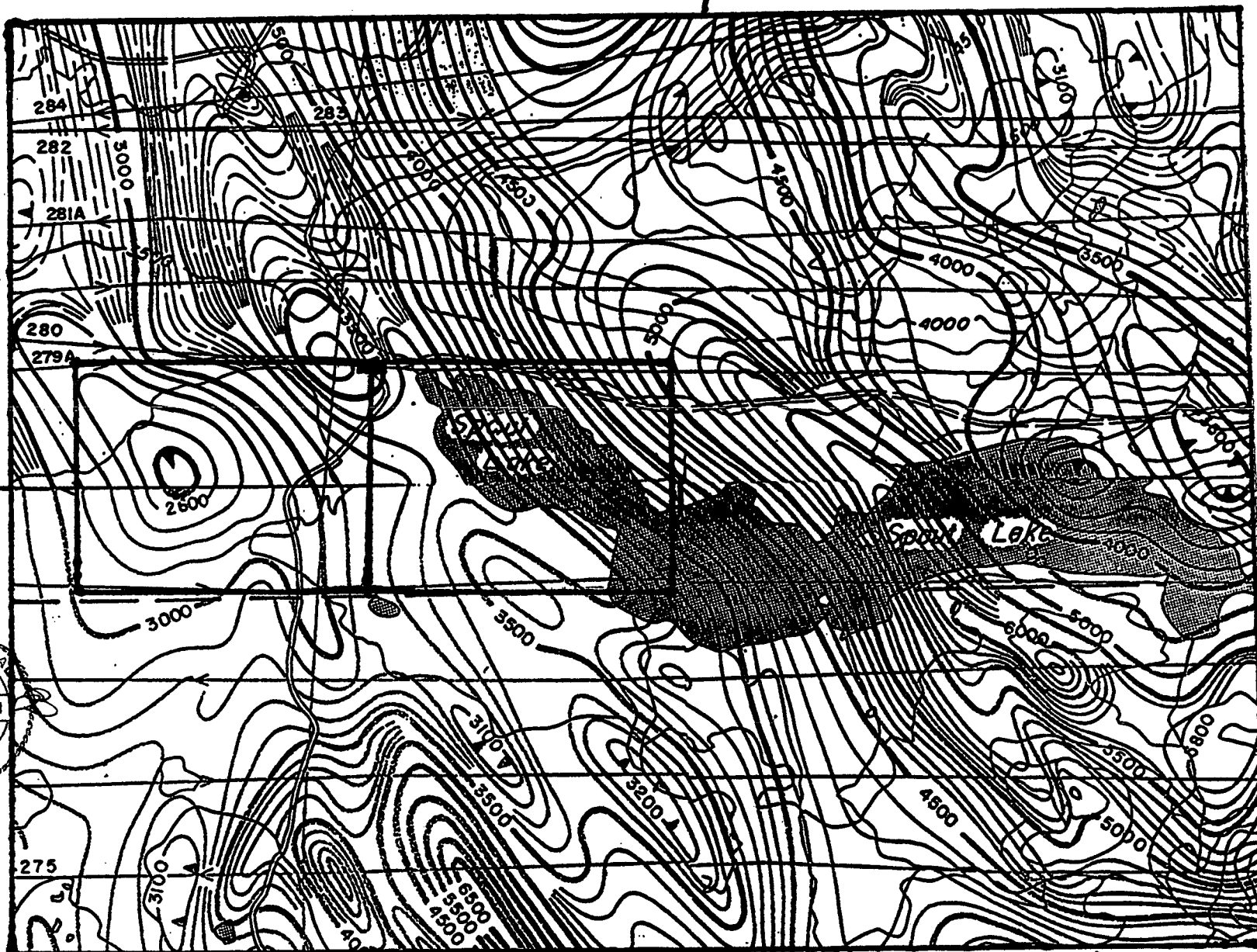
★ 100 Mile House

SCALE 1:750000
0 20 km

GWR RESOURCES INC.	
Jr 1,2 PROPERTY REGIONAL SETTING	
Drawn By: ibex Drafting	NTS: 92P/93A
Date: DEC. 1994	Mining Div: Clinton
	Figure No: 3

121°25'

52°00'



SCALE 1:50,000

0 1 2 KM

GWR RESOURCES INC.
REGIONAL MAGNETIC PLAN
Jr 1, Jr 2 CLAIMS



FIGURE 4.

kilometres east of the JR property; this batholith is up to 50 kilometres in diameter and is estimated to be 187-198 million years old (Campbell and Tipper, 1971). These rocks are crosscut and covered by Tertiary basalt and andesite.

An annular aeromagnetic high anomaly with dimensions of approximately 20 kilometres north-south and 10 kilometres east-west is formed around a monzonite stock delineated topographically by Peach and Spout lakes, Eagle Creek, and Murphy Lake (Figure 4). Most of the western side of the magnetic anomaly is underlain by Tertiary volcanic cover and glacial deposits. The northwest, north and eastern regional magnetic anomaly appears to correspond to underlying pyroxinite, gabbro and monzonite. The south and southeastern magnetic anomaly is dominantly related to primary and secondary magnetite concentrations within Triassic-Jurassic Nicola group volcanic and intrusive rocks. The northwest trending Spout Lake chalcopyrite-magnetite skarn is located on a portion of the magnetic high on the south shore of Spout lake, and the JR 1 and 2 claims cover the western portion of this airborne anomaly (Figure 4).

Upper Triassic-Jurassic Nicola volcanic rocks are fine to coarse grained, augite-hornblende and feldspar porphyritic crystal tuff, lithic tuff and breccia of basalt to andesite composition. Fine grained carbonate rich volcanic tuff, sediment and debris flow occurs south of Spout lake. Bedding in these units are variable as they appear to be tightly folded and faulted. South of Spout and Peach lakes, intrusive rocks include monzodiorite, monzonite, syenite and diorite. Syenodiorite also occurs south of Peach lake (Gale, 1991). Intrusions are equigranular to variably biotite-hornblende-feldspar porphyritic, and occur as stocks, sills or dikes; these rocks display textural and compositional zoning, and crosscutting relationships. Intrusion breccia may locally grade into intrusive breccia and volcanic breccia, although these relationships in the field are not clear.

High level Tertiary carbonate amygdaloidal, vesicular and porphyritic basaltic-andesite tuff, flow and related dikes unconformably overlie and crosscut Triassic-Jurassic and Cretaceous rocks. Tertiary volcanic rocks appear fresh in the area of the JR claims. Glaciation has removed most of the Tertiary cover in areas of high topographic relief, and left a blanket of glacial till 1-10 metres in thickness. In valley bottoms and drainages, drilling and geophysics indicates till thickness may reach at least 75 metres in places (DePaoli, 1972, Vissor 1994 pers. comm.).

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The only outcrop located on the property occurs in the extreme northeast corner. This area is underlain by Tertiary basaltic andesite flow and tuff that covers much of the ground north and south of the property. Approximately 2 kilometres northeast of the property, Tertiary volcanic rocks unconformably overlie biotite-hornblende monzonite (Aulis, 1993). The remainder of the JR claims are covered by glacial till, glaciofluvial and glaciolacustrine deposits.

Subrounded boulders from 3m X 5m X 5m in size occur near the centre of the property; these boulders are composed of medium grained hornblende-biotite monzonite, are weak to moderately magnetic, and fresh. Outcrops of similar rock are located approximately 2 kilometres north and 5 kilometres east of the property, underlying the regional magnetic low (Figure 4). Smaller boulders of fresh k-feldspar porphyritic quartz monzonite occur in the southeast corner of the property. Occurrences of Nicola Group volcanic rocks in till appear to increase to the west. Two boulders (2m X 1m X 3m) of chlorite-epidote altered augite porphyry volcanic conglomerate were located on the JR 1 claim (Figure 5). These boulders contain traces of fracture controlled pyrite and chalcopyrite mineralization associated with carbonate, epidote and magnetite veinlets; the boulders appear similar to those near the Spout Lake copper-iron deposit, 500 metres southeast of the property.

Glacial features on the property include moraines and possibly kames, kettle lakes and eskers. Outwash deposits of sorted gravel and sand form ridges trending west-southwest. In one location, logging companies have used a fairly well sorted and clean sand deposit for roadbuilding. The known area of this deposit covers approximately 100 X 300 metres (Figure 5).

The 1988 geophysical grid was relocated. Soil samples were conducted along lines established in 1988 for a VLF and Magnetic survey. Lines 1700 and 1900 south were covered by soil sampling from 1000 to 2000 east; line 1700 S at 100 metre stations and line 1900 S at 50 metre stations. These lines covered the combined magnetic and EM anomaly "A" outlined in White, 1988 for Beachview Resources Ltd. Samples were taken from the "C" horizon at a depth of greater than 30 centimetres; this horizon is grey clay-rich till. Some samples were taken from the "A" horizon where reaching the "C" horizon was impracticable. Soil results returned values from 8-47 ppm copper and <1 to 25 ppb gold.

DISCUSSION

The JR claims are located on the western side of an annular regional magnetic high. A magnetic high associated with a contact-related copper-iron skarn deposit to the southeast, traverses the eastern side of the property. A southwest glacial direction is

suggested by glacial features, abundance and size of monzonite boulders similar to those located northeast of the property, and from available government documents. This glacial direction suggests the magnetite-chalcopyrite mineralized boulders may have originated from the northeast or east. A contact may occur between moderate to highly magnetic volcanic rocks to the east, and hornfelsed, less magnetic volcanic metasediments to the west of a combined VLF-magnetic anomaly; this contact appears to trend northwest, through Spout Lake. Geophysics performed approximately 300 metres east of the property suggest a window may occur in the Tertiary volcanic cover exposing mineralized Nicola volcanic rocks. The proximity of this work and known rock exposures, suggest the JR 1 and 2 claims may contain similar geology in the northeast corner. Combined EM and magnetic anomalies in the southeast corner of the property were tested by a limited soil geochemical survey, and returned generally low values. Two stations, 100 metres apart, on the edge of Spout lake returned 39 and 40 ppm copper in proximity to the combined VLF-magnetic anomaly (Figure 5). These values are in the top 3 of the 31 samples taken and suggest some copper enrichment occurs there, although the number of samples, presence of glacial till and organics makes interpretation of their significance difficult.

CONCLUSIONS

The JR claims are located on the north end of Spout Lake, 20 kilometres northwest of Lac La Hache, in south central British Columbia. The property is dominantly covered by glacial till, glaciofluvial deposits and Spout Lake; one small outcrop of Tertiary volcanic rock occurs in the northeast corner of the property. It is suggested that the bedrock geology of the claims consist of northwest trending, magnetite enriched Upper Triassic-Jurassic Nicola volcanic-sedimentary rocks on the eastern side of the claims; these rocks are in proximity to a contact with a large monzonite stock east of the claims. All of these rocks are, at least in part, crosscut or overlain by Tertiary volcanic tuff and flows.


It is not known whether glaciation has removed the Tertiary volcanic cover underlying the JR claims. Two chlorite-epidote altered augite porphyritic basaltic andesite boulders containing pyrite and traces of chalcopyrite mineralization were located on the JR 1 claim. Based on previous geophysics immediately east of and on the JR 1 and 2 claims, and glacial direction, the source of the mineralization may be from the eastern portion of the property (under Spout Lake). A combined EM and magnetic anomaly outlined in 1988 from the southeastern corner of the claims was tested by reconnaissance soil sampling, with two samples in the vicinity returning copper values of 39 and 40 ppm.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The extensive glacial till and outwash coverage of the JR claims impedes standard surface geology and geochemical exploration techniques. Reconnaissance style induced polarization geophysics followed by percussion drilling is required to determine bedrock lithology, alteration and mineralization. Further detailed soil geochemical sampling may help to determine if the combined VLF-magnetic anomaly "A" is related to copper mineralization. An airborne radiometric survey may help to locate potassium geochemical anomalies. Economic viability of the extensive sand and gravel deposits for road construction or building aggregate could be investigated.

COST ESTIMATE

A)	Induced Polarization Geophysics	
	10 line kilometres @ \$ 1,000/L km (all-in)	\$10,000.00
B)	Percussion Drilling	
	4 holes X 250 ft appx = 1,000 feet @ \$10.00/ft	<u>\$10,000.00</u>
	Subtotal	\$20,000.00
	10% contingency	<u>\$ 2,000.00</u>
	Total	\$22,000.00


 D. Blann, P.Eng.



STATEMENT OF COSTS

Mob/Demob Pro rata		\$ 300.00
Wages		
D.Blann, P.Eng.	7 days @ \$300.00/day	\$2,100.00
Room/Board	6 days @ \$70.00/day	\$ 420.00
Transportation:	4X4 truck 6 days @ \$70/day	\$ 420.00
Assays	Rock: 2 X \$25.00	\$ 50.00
	Soil 31 X \$15.00	\$ 465.00
Field supplies, rentals		\$ 50.00
Report drafting, reproductions		<u>\$ 500.00</u>
		Subtotal \$4,305.00
	Office overhead @ 10%	<u>\$ 430.50</u>
		Total \$4,735.50

REFERENCES

DePaoli, G.M, Hodgson, C.J., (1972), Assessment Report 3882, WA WB claims, Rail Lake area, Amax Potash.

Campbell, R.B. and Tipper, (1972),H.W; G.S.C. Memoir 363, Geology of Bonapart Map Area.

Dunn, D.St.C., (1993) Report on the geology and drilling of the Peach Lake Property, Dora claims, G.W.R. Resources Inc.

Gale, R.E., (1991); Assessment Report on the Geology and Drilling of the Ann 1 and Ann 2 claims. Asarco Exploration Co. of Canada Ltd.

White, G.E., 1988, Geophysical Report, Diane 3 and 4 claims, Beachview Resources Ltd., Assessment Report #17776.

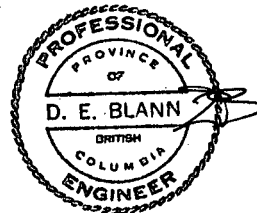
STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, David E. Blann, of Squamish, B.C., do hereby certify:

- 1.) That I am a Professional Engineer registered in the Province of British Columbia.
- 2.) That I am a graduate in Geological Engineering from the Montana College of Mineral Science, Butte, Montana (1986).
- 3.) That I am a graduate in Mining Engineering Technology from the B.C. Institute of Technology (1984).
- 4.) That I performed work on the subject property and information, conclusions and recommendations in this report are based on my work on the property and previous reports and literature.
- 5.) That I have no direct or indirect interest in the subject property.

Dated at Vancouver, B.C., November 30, 1994

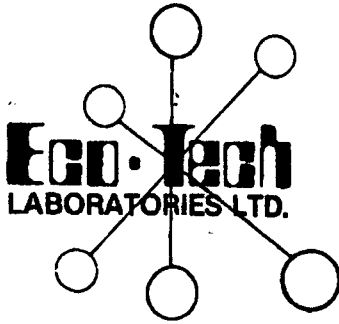

David E. Blann, P.Eng.



APPENDIX A

JR 1,2 CLAIMS

ASSAY CERTIFICATES



ASSAYING
GEOCHEMISTRY
ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY
ENVIRONMENTAL TESTING

10041 E. Trans Canada Hwy., R.R. #2, Kamloops, B.C. V2C 2J3 Phone (604) 573-5700
Fax (604) 573-4557

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY ETK 94-363


GWR RESOURCES
STE. 204-20841 LOGAN AVENUE
LANGLEY, B.C.
V3E 7R3

July 6, 1994

ATTENTION: DAVID BLANN

5 ROCK samples received June 23, 1994

ET #.	Tag #	Au (g/t)	Au (oz/t)	Ag (g/t)	Ag (oz/t)	Cu (%)
1	125709	<.03	<.001	0.3	0.01	0.08
2	125710	<.03	<.001	0.4	0.01	0.07
3	125711	<.03	<.001	1.4	0.04	0.05
Jr 4	76451	<.03	<.001	0.4	0.01	0.03
Jr 5	< 76452	<.03	<.001	0.2	0.01	0.01


ECO-TECH LABORATORIES LTD.
Frank J. Pezzotti, A.Sc.T.
B.C. Certified Assayer

XLS/GWR

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

J/21, 2

GWR Resources Inc. PROJECT PERIF File # 94-3996

204 - 20641 Logan Ave, Langley BC V3A 7R3 Submitted by: Dave Blann

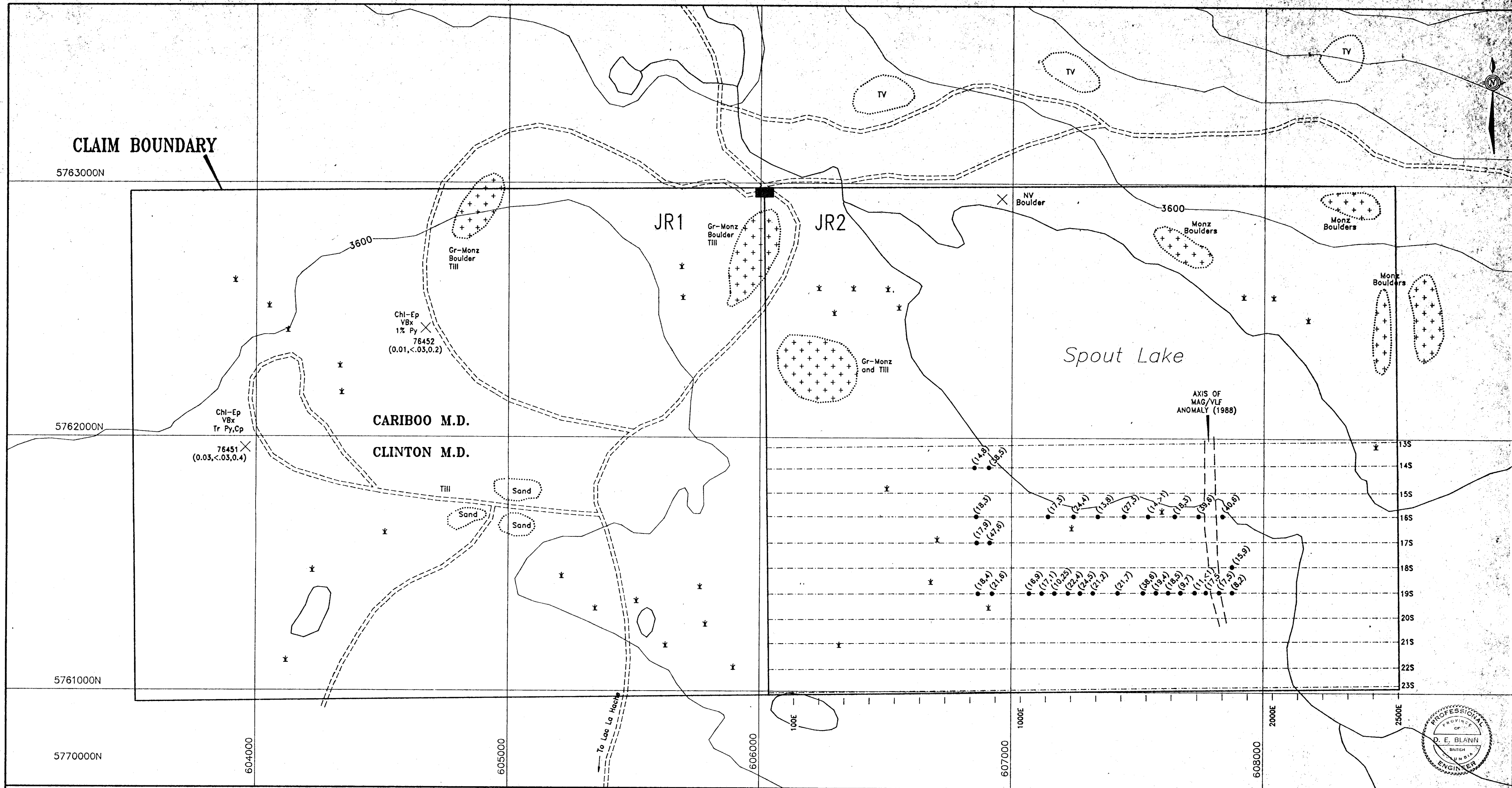


SAMPLE#	No ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppm	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Au** ppb
1500S 1000E	<1	14	<2	39	.3	14	4	194	1.58	<2	<5	<2	7	36	.5	4	<2	44	.41	.055	9	26	.39	62	.15	<2	1.00	.02	.05	<1	8
1500S 1050E	2	38	5	43	.3	20	10	630	2.84	9	<5	<2	5	48	.3	<2	6	50	.50	.042	10	38	.57	97	.13	<2	1.61	.03	.13	<1	5
1600S 1000E	1	18	10	53	.2	12	8	280	2.16	3	<5	<2	5	33	<.2	<2	<2	58	.34	.042	9	32	.44	94	.17	<2	1.28	.01	.06	<1	3
1600S 1300E	<1	17	4	35	.1	13	5	225	1.97	6	<5	<2	9	46	.9	5	11	50	.49	.070	13	33	.51	91	.16	<2	1.26	.03	.09	<1	3
1600S 1400E	1	24	2	47	.3	29	7	246	2.51	4	<5	<2	6	35	<.2	2	<2	71	.44	.098	12	35	.54	93	.14	2	1.24	.01	.05	<1	<1
1600S 1500E	1	13	6	48	.1	19	8	208	2.46	<2	<5	<2	8	31	<.2	2	8	64	.35	.076	11	36	.41	100	.15	<2	1.32	<.01	.07	<1	8
1600S 1600E	<1	27	<2	38	.1	27	9	325	2.93	3	<5	<2	7	56	<.2	<2	<2	78	.60	.077	14	43	.60	102	.14	<2	1.68	.02	.11	<1	3
1600S 1700E	1	14	2	54	.1	20	8	165	2.18	<2	<5	<2	5	29	.2	<2	<2	55	.33	.103	10	32	.43	102	.13	2	1.44	.01	.07	<1	<1
1600S 1800E	1	18	4	38	.2	13	7	256	1.87	<2	<5	<2	6	34	<.2	2	<2	50	.40	.060	12	28	.45	75	.14	<2	1.19	.01	.06	<1	3
1600S 1900E	<1	39	<2	39	<.1	24	11	309	2.87	5	<5	<2	6	57	.6	<2	<2	68	.60	.063	16	40	.64	133	.13	<2	1.77	.03	.11	<1	6
1600S 2000E	1	40	9	44	<.1	21	10	411	3.68	8	<5	<2	6	67	.8	<2	<2	72	.62	.084	14	46	.91	137	.13	<2	2.14	.03	.15	<1	6
1700S 1000E	1	17	2	58	.4	17	7	221	2.35	6	<5	<2	6	32	.4	7	4	61	.36	.076	10	34	.44	78	.15	2	1.52	.01	.06	<1	9
1700S 1150E	1	47	<2	46	.2	25	9	392	2.45	2	<5	<2	7	48	.6	<2	5	77	.55	.084	16	36	.49	82	.15	2	1.30	.01	.08	<1	6
1800S 2100E	1	15	2	59	.2	13	7	231	2.26	<2	<5	<2	6	39	.4	<2	<2	59	.44	.088	12	34	.41	136	.14	<2	1.38	.01	.07	<1	9
1900S 1000E	1	18	3	61	.2	20	8	273	2.73	4	<5	<2	5	33	.2	6	<2	75	.39	.086	10	38	.40	102	.15	<2	1.37	.01	.07	<1	4
1900S 1050E	<1	21	6	63	.2	21	5	207	1.90	<2	<5	<2	6	34	<.2	4	<2	50	.35	.048	12	30	.50	100	.14	<2	1.36	.02	.05	<1	6
1900S 1200E	<1	16	5	51	.2	18	5	149	1.77	<2	<5	<2	6	29	<.2	3	<2	44	.36	.063	12	30	.45	106	.14	<2	1.38	.01	.05	<1	9
1900S 1250E	1	17	10	71	.1	21	6	177	2.01	2	<5	<2	5	30	<.2	2	4	46	.33	.069	9	31	.44	100	.12	<2	1.34	.01	.07	<1	1
1900S 1300E	1	10	6	62	.2	12	4	222	1.64	<2	<5	<2	4	38	.4	4	<2	42	.42	.038	8	26	.31	83	.13	<2	1.19	.02	.05	<1	25
1900S 1350E	1	22	8	50	.2	23	9	571	2.62	<2	<5	<2	6	47	<.2	<2	10	58	.59	.043	13	37	.56	118	.15	<2	1.70	.02	.12	<1	4
1900S 1400E	1	24	6	57	.2	23	9	1474	2.48	3	<5	<2	3	69	.5	<2	<2	51	.93	.072	9	31	.49	128	.10	2	1.43	.02	.10	<1	5
RE 1900S 1400E	1	23	6	53	.2	24	9	1500	2.54	2	<5	<2	3	71	.3	<2	<2	52	.95	.071	10	32	.50	129	.10	2	1.44	.02	.11	<1	7
1900S 1450E	2	21	5	73	<.1	19	8	3285	3.50	15	<5	<2	<2	183	.2	<2	8	25	2.43	.172	4	15	.41	344	.03	12	.57	.02	.04	<1	2
1900S 1550E	2	21	3	58	<.1	15	8	2639	2.81	4	<5	<2	3	68	<.2	<2	<2	35	.85	.041	8	32	.62	357	.09	<2	1.42	.02	.15	<1	7
1900S 1650E	1	38	10	48	.1	31	9	585	3.01	4	<5	<2	6	58	<.2	<2	2	65	.69	.039	14	44	.73	135	.13	<2	2.19	.03	.13	<1	6
1900S 1700E	1	19	5	41	.2	19	6	183	1.87	4	<5	<2	5	33	<.2	<2	<2	52	.35	.040	10	29	.43	93	.15	<2	1.28	.01	.05	1	4
1900S 1750E	1	18	8	52	.1	24	5	163	1.94	3	<5	<2	5	31	<.2	5	4	52	.38	.078	12	31	.45	97	.14	<2	1.48	.01	.05	<1	5
1900S 1800E	1	9	12	38	.2	12	2	58	.88	<2	<5	<2	2	16	<.2	<2	<2	24	.16	.041	6	18	.15	53	.07	2	1.31	.01	.04	<1	2
1900S 1850E	1	11	6	67	.4	7	5	143	1.76	<2	<5	<2	5	26	<.2	2	5	45	.27	.044	9	26	.27	81	.13	3	1.26	.01	.05	<1	<1
1900S 1900E	1	17	8	60	.3	21	5	193	1.95	<2	<5	<2	3	34	.2	<2	<2	43	.38	.091	10	36	.36	100	.13	<2	1.78	.01	.09	<1	5
1900S 1950E	1	17	8	89	.2	18	7	264	1.90	5	<5	<2	4	31	<.2	3	7	48	.36	.101	9	32	.35	122	.12	2	1.53	.01	.10	<1	5
1900S 2000E	1	8	4	57	.3	10	7	142	2.50	2	<5	<2	4	26	<.2	5	5	69	.29	.096	7	32	.26	67	.11	<2	1.19	.01	.06	<1	2
STANDARD C/AU-S	20	59	40	128	6.7	74	31	1057	3.96	42	22	7	38	51	16.7	14	23	62	.50	.092	40	60	.93	189	.09	35	1.88	.07	.16	13	52

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.

- SAMPLE TYPE: SOIL AU** ANALYSIS BY FA/ICP FROM 10 GM SAMPLE. Samples beginning 'RE' are duplicate samples.DATE RECEIVED: NOV 4 1994 DATE REPORT MAILED: Nov 10/94 SIGNED BY: *C. Long* D. TOYE, C. LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS



CLAIM BOUNDARY

5763000N

5762000N

5761000N

5770000N

604000

605000

606000

607000

608000

2500E

3600

3600

76452
(0.01, <.03, 0.2)

76451
(0.03, <.03, 0.4)

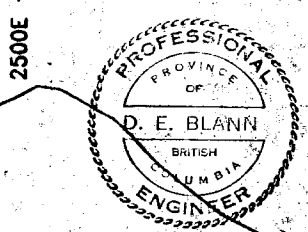
CARIBOO M.D.
CLINTON M.D.

JR1

JR2

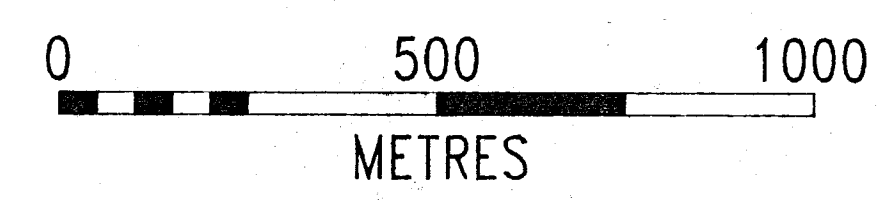
Spout Lake

AXIS OF
MAG/VLF
ANOMALY (1988)



LEGEND

- ✕ Rock Sample
76452
(0.01, <.03, 0.2)
- Soil Sample
(18,4)
- Float Boulders
- Outcrop or Possible Subcrop
- ✕ Swamp
- Logging Road
- Grid Line (1988)
- ⊕ Intrusive Rock
- TV Tertiary Volcanic Rocks
- NV Nicola Volcanic Rocks
- Gr Granite



G.W.R. RESOURCES INC.

Report by:
D. Blann

Date:
April 1994

NTS:
93A/3

Mining Division
Clinton/Cariboo

Scale:
1:10000

JR CLAIMS

GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMISTRY
ASSESSMENT REPORT

23,684