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PROSPECTING REPORT
 on the
 PAPOOSE 2 MINERAL CLAIMS
 CLINTON MINING DIVISION
 NTS 92P\15W
 LAT. 51' 55" N
 LONG. 120' 47" W
 BY
 D. RIDLEY (owner)
 FOR
 PIONEER METALS CORPORATION (operator)
 FEBRUARY, 1995

WORK APPROVAL NUMBER: PRG-1994-1000767-6075

23, 25
 GOVERNMENT AGENCY
 MAY 11 1995
 CLINTON

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
 ASSESSMENT REPORT

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INTRODUCTION

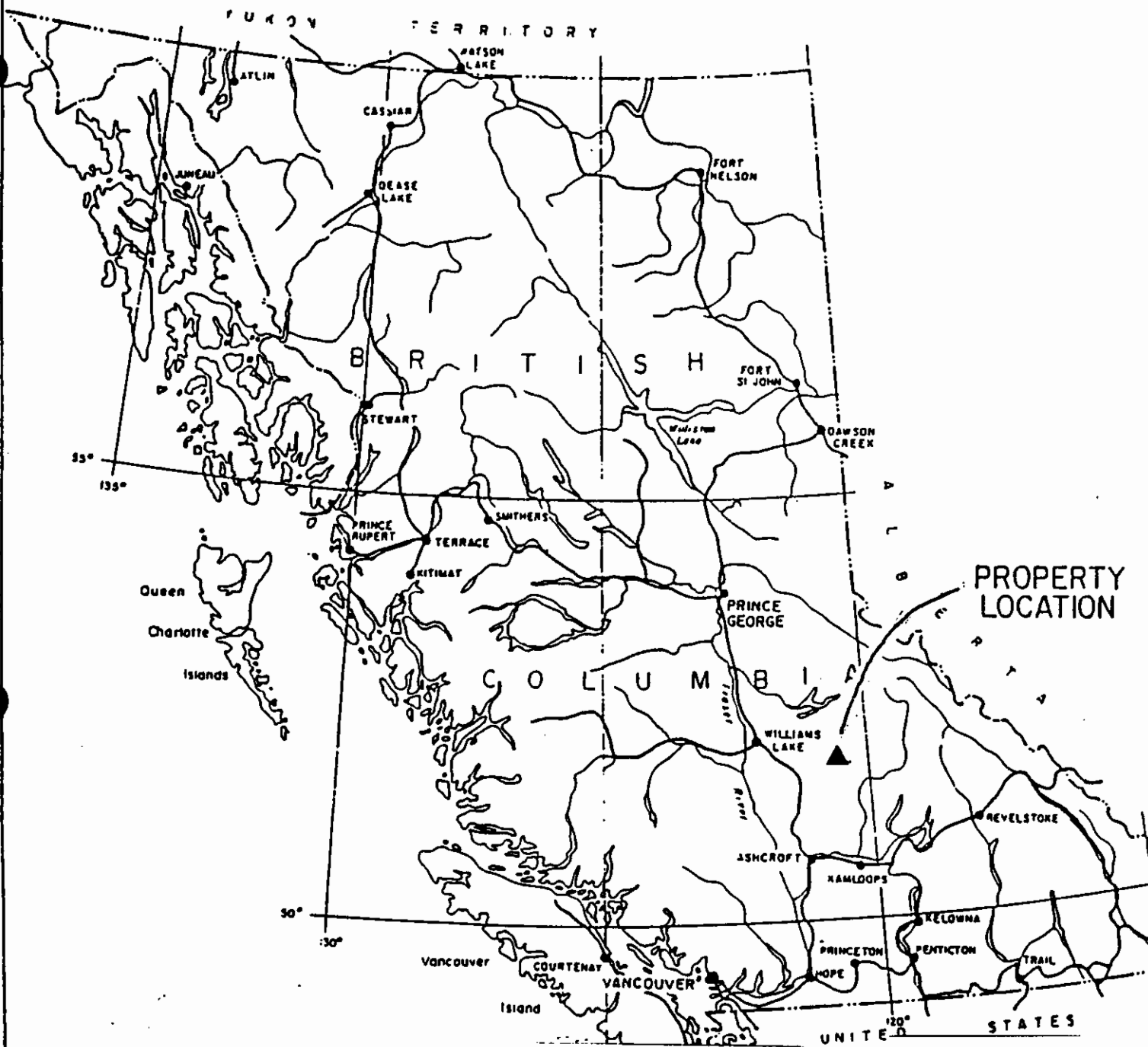
The Papoose 2 mineral claim is situated approximately 58 kilometers northeast of 100 Mile House, BC. The claims are underlain by mafic volcanics, volcanoclastic sediments and volcanic breccias that have been intruded by diorite, gabbro-hornblendite, and feldspar porphyry plugs of Triassic-Cretaceous age (?). Mineralization consists of gold, arsenic, and/or copper values associated with quartz-carbonate vein breccias, hornfelsed shear zones and a narrow, shear hosted, massive sulphide vein.

The area of the Papoose claims was held for a number of years by Imperial Metals Corporation, who performed extensive soil sampling prior to optioning the ground to Eastfield Resources Ltd, who performed detailed soil sampling, geophysical surveys, and caterpillar trenching. Most of this work was conducted on ground covered by the Papoose 1 claim which was staked by the author in April 1993 and subsequently optioned to Pioneer Metals Corporation. A narrow, shear hosted massive-sulphide vein with attendant high gold values was discovered in a road cut just beyond the southeast boundary of the Papoose 1 claim. In March 1994 the Papoose 2 claim was staked by the author to cover this showing and a reconnaissance prospecting program was carried out which forms the basis of this report.

Further work is recommended for the Papoose claims in the form of detailed geological mapping, ground magnetometer, VLF-EM and Induced Polarization surveys, followed by machine trenching and possibly diamond drilling.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Papoose property is located approximately 58 kilometers northeast of 100 Mile House, BC, and is easily accessible by paved and gravel roads. Access from highway 97 is via the Canim Lake road to Eagle Creek bridge thence via the Hendrix Lake (6000) road for about five kilometers to the junction of the Lang Lake forest access road. This road is followed northwesterly for approximately one kilometer to a northerly trending arterial which is followed about two kilometers to



PIONEER METALS CORP.	
PADDOSE CLAIMS	DEC. 1993
GENERAL LOCATION MAP	
CLINTON M.D. NTS. 92P/15W	
D. Ridley	FIG. 1

PROVINCE OF
BRITISH COLUMBIA

MINISTRY OF
ENERGY, MINES AND
PETROLEUM RESOURCES

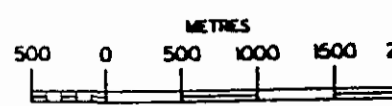
MINERAL TITLES REFERRED TO

MAP 092P15W

U.T.M. ZONE 10

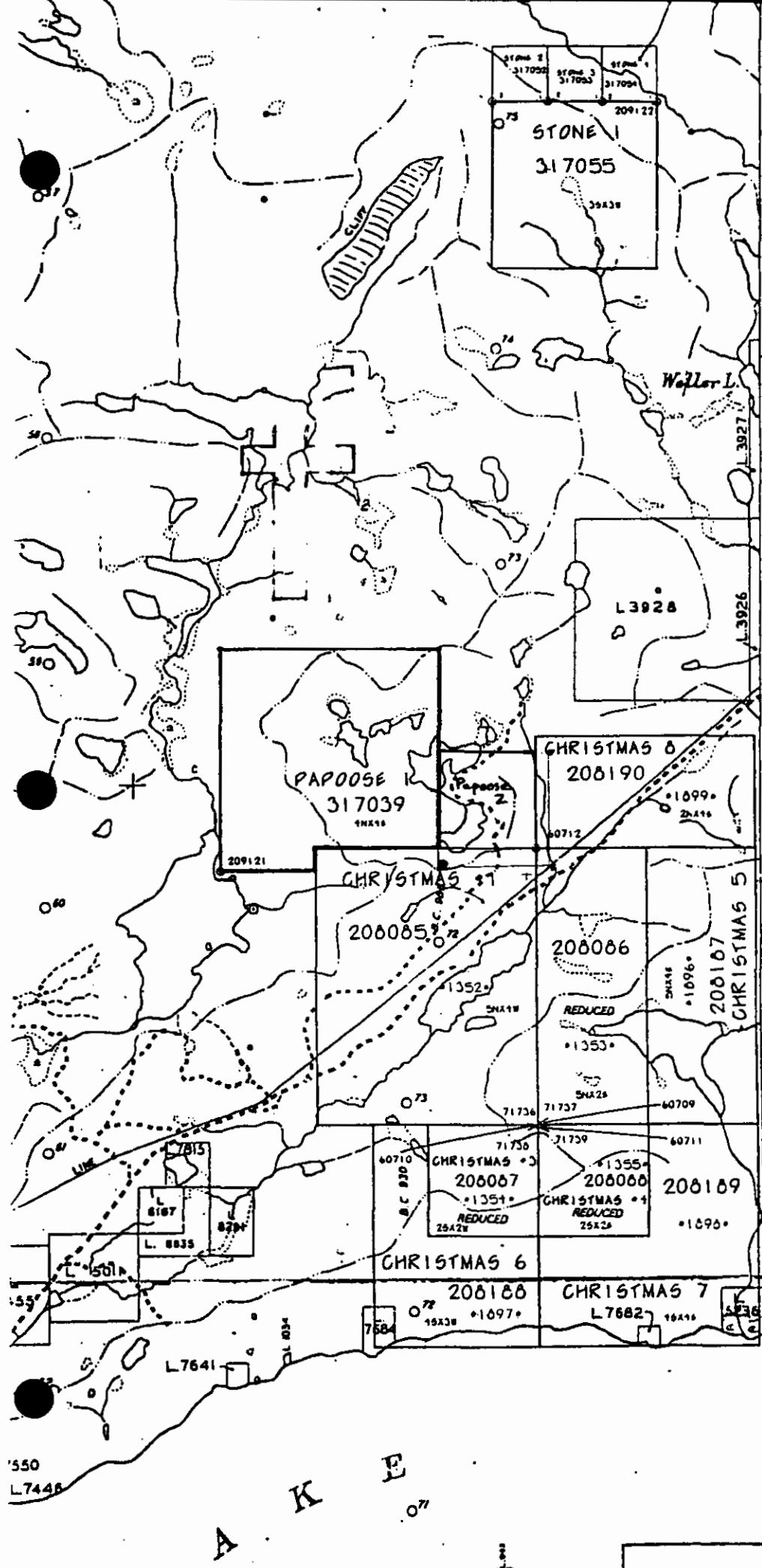
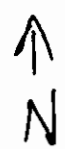
LAST MAP UPDATE: 1993 AUG 05

ORIGINAL PRODUCED AT 1:3163



ADMINISTRATIVE AREAS
MINING DIVISIONS: CARIBOO, CLINTON

LAND DISTRICTS:



PIONEER METALS CORP.	
PAPOOSE Claims	DEC. 1993
Claims Location Map	
Clinton m.d. NTS. 92P/15W	
D. Ridley	Fig. 2
500 0 500 1000 2000 1:50,000 meters	

CONDITIONAL AREAS _____
 SUBJECT TO CONDITIONS RESERVE
 SECTION 19 RECREATION AREAS
 I POST CLAIM AREAS
 AREAS SUBJECT TO URANIUM / THORIUM

A K E

a logging clearcut and a small un-named lake. The showings are located in the road cut near the southwest end of the lake (FIG. 5). The southeast cornerpost is situated on the west side of a hydro right-of-way. This portion of the hydro line is energized to Hendrix Lake townsite.

The claims are adjacent to the west side of the Interior Wet Belt bioclimatic zone and lie within the Quesnel Highlands physiographic region. Topography on the claim is fairly subdued with elevations ranging from 3300-3400 feet. Several lakes, ponds, swamps and creeks provide ample water for exploration purposes. Most of the property is covered by a dense second-growth forest consisting of pine, douglas fir, spruce, balsam, poplar, and white birch. Forested areas are typically covered with a blanket of glacial till and outcrop is generally restricted to the tops of ridges and steeper slopes. A logging clearcut in the southern portion of the claims provides the most extensive rock exposures on the property.

CLAIM STATUS

The Papoose 2 mineral claim consists of four modified grid units situated in Clinton Mining Division. It was staked March 8, 1994 by Dave Ridley. The claims are currently under option to Pioneer Metals Corporation, which has corporate offices at 1770-401 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, BC, V6B5A1. Pioneer has the right to earn a 100% interest in the property subject to a 2% NSR retained by Ridley. Pertinent claim data is listed below.

Claim Name	Record No.	**Expiry Date**
Papoose 2	323985	March 8, 1997

Pending assessment report approval

PROPERTY HISTORY

The only previous claims to cover the present Papoose property are the Senicar claims, staked by Imperial Metals Ltd in late 1983 after reconnaissance soil sampling returned anomalous arsenic and sporadically high copper and gold values. A small grid was sampled and limited geological mapping was done in 1984 (Morton J.W., 1984). Further reconnaissance sampling and mapping were conducted in 1985 and 1986. Results from these preliminary surveys, along with indications of favourable results being obtained on nearby properties were sufficient evidence to justify a more thorough examination of the Senicar property in 1987. Two additional claims were added to the original two claim property because of favourable exploration results obtained in 1987 (Saunders C.R., 1987). In June 1988, an Induced Polarization survey was followed with machine trenching the more accessible of the targets outlined (Morton J.W., 1988). No further work was recorded and the claims were allowed to lapse.

The Papoose 1 claim was staked in April 1993 to cover the anomalous zones outlined on the former Senicar claims. The claims were optioned to Pioneer Metals Corporation who instituted a preliminary examination of the area. Catherine Ridley discovered a narrow, shear-hosted massive sulphide vein that assayed up to 2.18 ounce/ton gold in a road cut off the southeast boundary of the Papoose 1 claim. The Papoose 2 claim was located in March, 1994 to cover the area of the showings.

The Christmas property of E and B Explorations Inc. adjoins the Papoose property to the south and east. Gold values to 6290 ppb, with the majority in the 210-500 ppb range, were obtained during rock sampling of a high sulphide hornfels zone in green andesites, tuffs and sediments of Jurassic(?) age adjacent to a partially un-roofed quartz diorite stock of Cretaceous(?) age. A large hornfels aureole extends outward 1-2 kilometers from the intrusive. Sulphide content (pyrite-pyrrhotite) is generally less than 1-2% with local zones of 2-10% which host the higher gold values (Ass. Rpt. #12183). Subsequent work identified several anomalous gold values in soil samples and the mineralized hornfels zones showed good Induced Polarization response. Although several drill targets were outlined, no further work has been completed on these claims.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Papoose property lies within the Quesnel Trough, a subdivision of the Intermontane belt, which is composed of Triassic to Jurassic volcanic, volcanoclastic, and sedimentary rocks which are intruded by various plutons ranging in age from Triassic to Cretaceous.

The oldest rocks in the region comprise augite andesite-basaltic flows, breccias, and agglomerate, tuff, argillite, phyllite, greywacke, and black to grey limestone of the Triassic Nicola Group which is intruded by the upper-Triassic-Jurassic Takomkane batholith. The Takomkane batholith is a composite granodiorite intrusion with hornblende-biotite quartz diorite and granodiorite, hornblende diorite, monzonite, gabbro, and hornblende. Phases may be syenodiorite-diorite or quartz monzonite in composition and locally K-feldspar porphyritic, and quartz-rich.

A large magnetic high shown on Figure 4, stretching from Roger Lake in the south to north of Iron Lake and roughly outlined by the 3500 gamma contour, was found to be underlain by magnetite-rich hornblende, pyroxenite, gabbro, and diorite. It is not clear whether this represents a border phase of Takomkane batholith or a younger intrusion within its margin.

The Papoose claim is underlain by andesitic arenite, siltstone, grit, breccia and tuff, local granite-bearing conglomerate, greywacke, minor argillite and flows of Jurassic age (FIG. 3). Jurassic rocks are in apparent fault contact with all other rocks in the area. Jurassic and older rocks are intruded by several satellite stocks and smaller bodies, consisting of biotite-quartz monzonite and granodiorite of Cretaceous age. Locally intrusives believed to be Cretaceous age include syenodiorite-syenite, gabbro, hornblende, and diorite.

South of Canim Lake dacite, trachyte, basalt, andesite, rhyolite, and related breccias of the Eocene to Oligocene Skull Hill Formation form the higher hills found here. Miocene and/or Pliocene plateau lava, olivine basalt, basaltic andesite, and related ash and breccia beds of the Chilcotin Group are found in the lower lying areas, east of Canim Lake and form extensive exposures on the Fraser Plateau immediately west of the property.

FIG. 3

TERTIARY OR QUATERNARY

Miocene and/or Pliocene
 25 Plateau lava, olivine basalt interite, related ash and breccia beds; basaltic arenite; 25a, olivine gabbro plugs

Eocene and (?) Oligocene

Sanlope Group (21, 22)
 22 Skull Hill Formation; dacite, trachyte, basalt, andesite, rhyolite, related breccias

CRETACEOUS

20 Haft and Baldy Batholiths and Similar Granitic Rocks; biotite quartz monzonite and granodiorite; minor pegmatite, apfite, biotite-hornblende, quartz monzonite; 20a, quartz diorite, diorite, granodiorite (may include some older rocks); 20b, apfite, leuc-quartz monzonite and granite

JURASSIC

Sinemurian to (?) Middle Jurassic
 16 Porphyritic augite andesite breccia and conglomerate; minor andesite, arenite, tuff, argillite and flows (may include some 11); 16a, isolated areas of hornblende andesite (may be all or partly intrusive)
 15 Andesitic arenite, siltstone, grit, breccia and tuff; local granite bearing conglomerate, graywacke; minor argillite and flows (may include some 11)

TRIASSIC OR JURASSIC

Rhaetian or Kettangian
 Thru and Takobane Batholiths and Similar Granitic Rocks
 16 Hornblende-biotite quartz diorite and granodiorite, minor hornblende diorite, monzonite, gabbro, hornblende; 16a, diorite and granodiorite; 16b, leuc-quartz monzonite and granodiorite

13 13a, fine- to medium-grained, pink to brown and grey cyanite and monzonite; 13b, medium-grained, creamy-buff, locally coarsely porphyritic (K-feldspar) cyanite and monzonite

TRIASSIC

Earnian and Morian
 Nicola Group
 11 Augite andesite flows and breccia, tuff, argillite, graywacke, gray limestone; 11a, includes minor 1) and 10

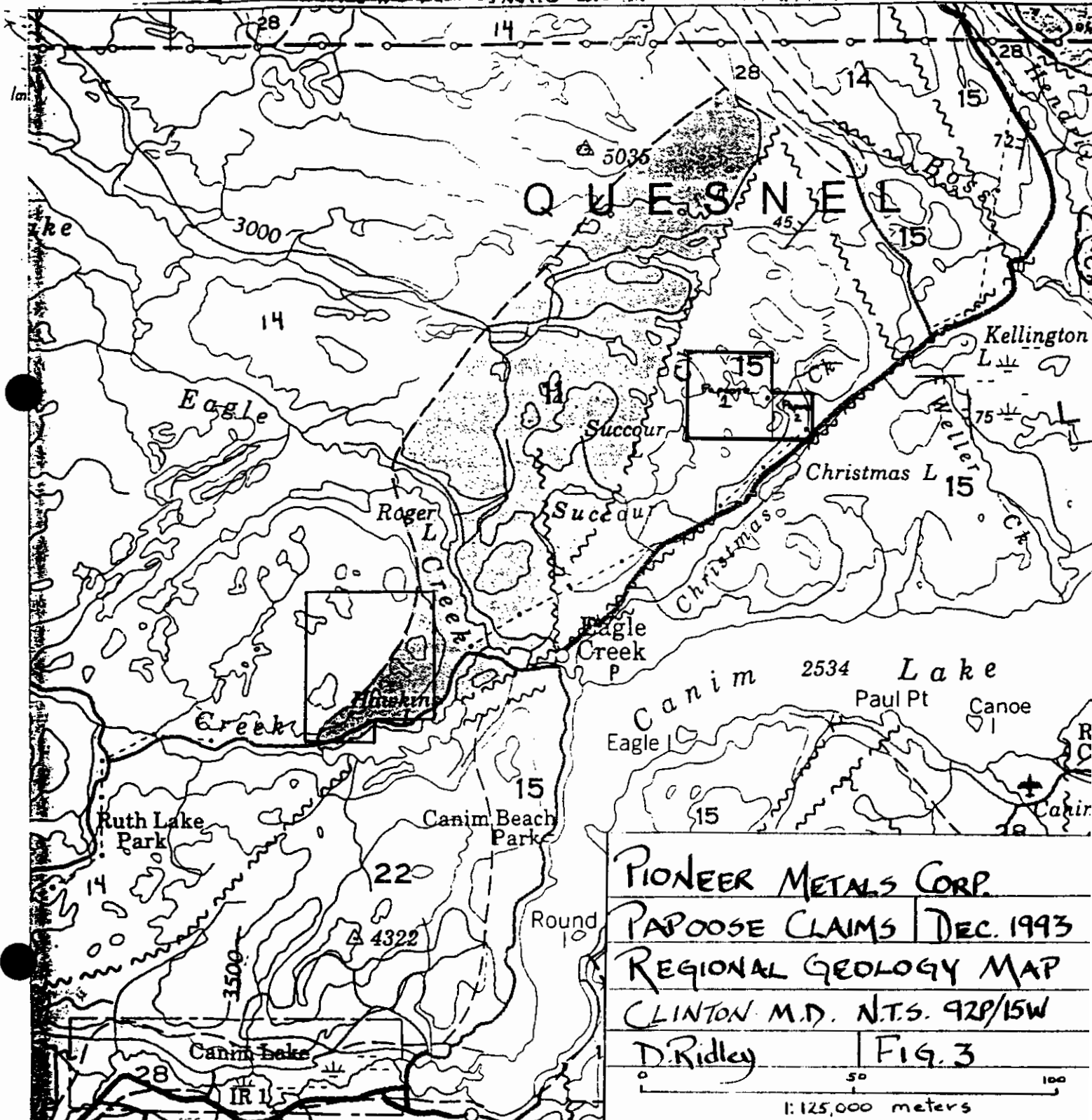
10 Black shale, argillite, phyllite, siltstone, black limestone

MISSISSIPPIAN AND/OR LATER

Sible Mountain Group
 7 Fennell Formation; pillow lava flows, greenstone, foliated greenstone, green-chist, argillite, chert, minor amphibolite, limestone, breccia

MEMPHRE (OR CAMPRIAN AND LATER)

East or Cariboo Group
 1 Foliated quartz-sica schist, locally garnetiferous, micaceous quartzite, black siliceous phyllite, quartz-hornblende-sica schist, marble, siltstone, sandstone, amphibolite



PIONEER METALS CORP.
 PAPOOSE CLAIMS DEC. 1993
 REGIONAL GEOLOGY MAP
 CLINTON M.D. N.T.S. 92P/15W
 D. Ridley | FIG. 3
 1:125,000 meters

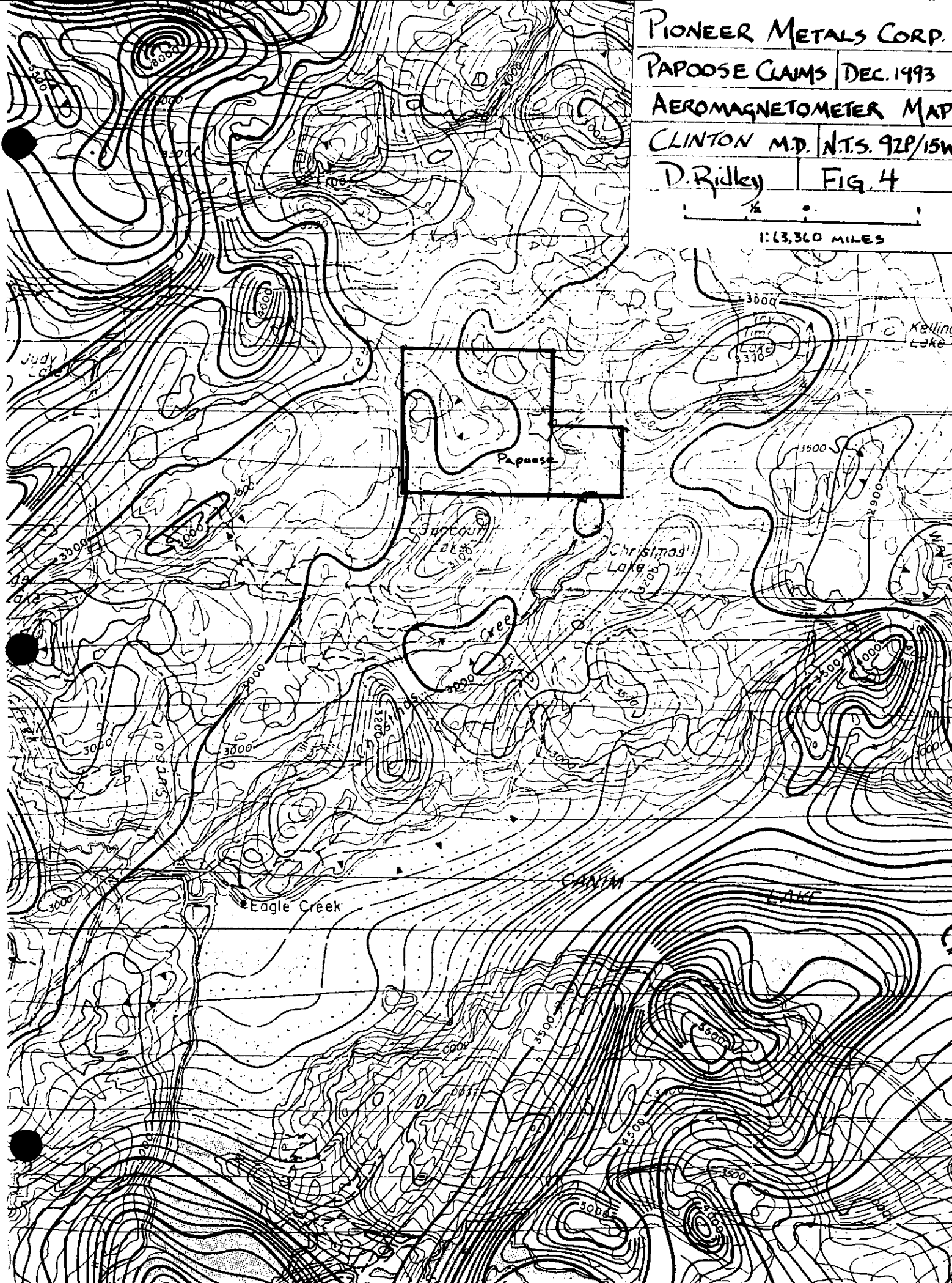
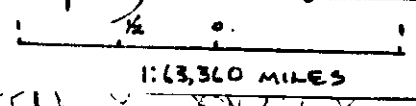
PIONEER METALS CORP.

PAPOOSE CLAIMS | DEC. 1993

AEROMAGNETOMETER MAP

CLINTON M.D. | N.T.S. 92P/15W

D. Ridley | FIG. 4



1994 WORK PROGRAM

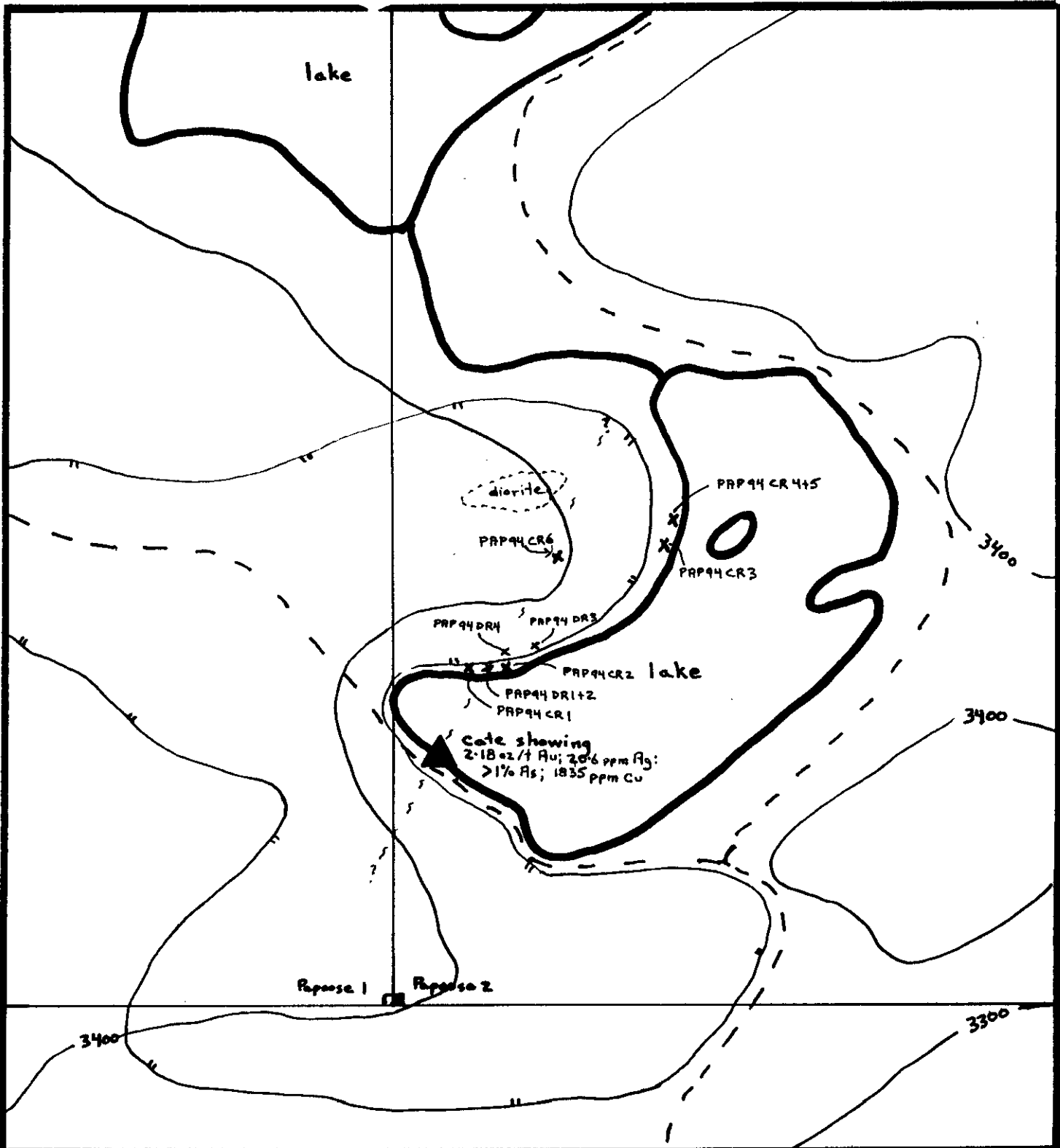
The 1994 work program consisted of detailed prospecting along the projected northward strike extension of the Cate showing which was discovered in 1993. The program employed two prospectors for two days and resulted in the collection of ten rock samples. The work was conducted August 24 and 31, 1994.

PROSPECTING AND ROCK SAMPLING

Catherine Ridley discovered the Cate showing during regional prospecting of the Papoose 1 claim in 1993. The Cate showing is exposed in a recent road cut and consists of a shear-hosted, 2 cms. wide, massive pyrrhotite-arsenopyrite-pyrite vein that returned values up to 2.18 oz/ton gold, 20.6 ppm silver, >1% arsenic, and 1835 ppm copper (PAP93DR30; Ridley, Dunn: 1993). The structure strikes 210 and dips vertically. The southern extension is projected to extend onto the Christmas claims of E & B Explorations and was not prospected. The northern extension was prospected and is the subject of this report.

A grab sample of possible subcrop on the north side of the lake near the projected strike extension of the Cate showing returned 5 ppb gold, 1.8 ppm silver, and 1872 ppm lead (PAP94 DR1). This sample consisted of porphyritic andesite with carbonate (ankerite?) alteration and carries minor disseminated pyrite. A second sample from the same area was more intensely altered but returned essentially non-anomalous values (PAP94 DR2). A grab sample from outcrop a short distance to the south consists of feldspar porphyry which contains an ankerite-siderite-quartz stockwork with minor pyrite-chalcopyrite returned 707 ppm copper, <5 ppb gold, and 1.0 ppm silver (PAP94 CR1).

A grab sample of poorly exposed outcrop on the shore of the lake approximately 300 meters northeastward of the Cate showing returned 20 ppb gold, 1.6 ppm silver, 300 ppm arsenic, and 622 ppm copper (PAP94 CR5). This sample consists of quartz-carbonate stockwork-style veinlets cutting limonitic siltstone. The veinlets contain numerous vugs filled with quartz crystals and carry minor pyrite and sparse chalcopyrite. A more thorough examination of this area appears warranted.



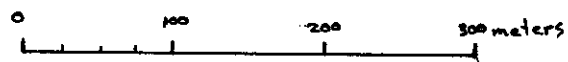
- X rock sample location
- ▲ Cate showing location (A.R. # 23,269)
- - - assumed trace of Cate structure.

Sample Location Map

PAPOOSE 2 Mineral Claim

Carim Lake Area N.T.S. 92P/15

1:5000 scale



Silicified volcanic breccia subcrop is found just below the brow of the ridge, approximately 230 meters NNE of the Cate showing (PAP94 CR6). This sample is on the projected strike extension of the Cate showing and returned values of 55 ppb gold, 2.0 ppm silver, 610 ppm arsenic, 1414 ppm copper, and 35 ppm antimony. These values compare favourably with samples of wallrocks of the Cate showing taken in 1993. A more thorough examination of this area is warranted.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on a compilation of past data and results from the 1994 work program it can be concluded that the Papoose property has good potential to host gold-bearing epithermal vein-type mineralization similar to that found in Jurassic rocks in the Toodoggone and Interior Plateau regions of British Columbia. A secondary target may include high-sulphide gold-bearing hornfels zones similar to those on the Christmas property which adjoins to the south. This is based on the following points;

- 1) A generally favourable geological setting consisting of volcanic flows, breccias and volcanoclastic rocks which are intruded by acidic to basic plugs and stocks. The volcanic breccia forms a favourable path for mineralizing fluids and many of the showings are clustered within or adjacent to it.
- 2) The abundance and variety of mineralized structures ranging from quartz and/or carbonate breccia veins, shear-hosted stockwork quartz-carbonate veinlets, and minor disseminated sulphides in hornfelsed wallrocks adjacent to various intrusions, as well as narrow sulphide-rich shear hosted veins as at the Cate showing. While individual mineralized structures appear small and discontinuous the structures with which they are associated may provide targets of substantial size.
- 3) It is possible that a strike extension to the Cate showing has been found in the vicinity of sample PAP94 CR6. Additional work including hand trenching should be conducted in this area in an attempt to uncover more significant mineralization.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Further work on the Papoose property should be directed to locating definitive backhoe trenching and diamond drill targets. A program of detailed geological mapping, with particular emphasis on the mineralized zones and overall structure of the area, coupled with reconnaissance prospecting and mapping of the remainder of the claims. A lake sediment sampling program would be an effective means of reconnaissance sampling due the lack of free flowing streams in most of the area. In addition, some of the lakes are likely positioned due to the underlying bedrock structure and so lake sediment sampling is the only means of testing these areas.

A geophysical grid should be laid out over the area of the Cate showing and ground magnetometer and VLF-EM16 surveys would be carried out over the lakes during the winter. This may prove an effective means of locating structures and aiding in the mapping. The grid should have lines running both north-south and east-west as this configuration would ensure definition of all prominent structures. Lines should be spaced at 50 meters with in-fill lines established as required. Portions of the grid on land would be soil sampled and should include several soil profile pits. If significant results are obtained during this work backhoe trenching and/or diamond drilling would follow.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

PERSONEL

D. Ridley, prospector; 2D @ \$200\day \$ 400.00
C. Ridley, prospector; 1D @ \$150\day \$ 150.00

TRAVEL

Truck Rental; 2D @ \$40\day \$ 80.00
Gas; \$ 15.00

SAMPLE ANALYSIS

i) Rocks; 10 @ \$19.60 each \$ 190.60

SHIPPING; \$ 25.00

FIELD SUPPLIES; \$ 10.00

PHOTOCOPYING; \$ 25.00

REPORT PREPARATION; \$ 250.00
=====

TOTAL EXPENDITURES FOR 1994 WORK PROGRAM: \$1145.60

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Campbell R.B., Tipper H.W., 1971; Geology of Bonaparte Lake Area, 92P; GSC Memoir 363.

GSC Geophysics Paper 5231; Canim Lake, 92P\15; Aeromagnetic Survey, 1968; Map #5231G.

Morton J.W., 1984; Reconnaissance Geochemical Survey of the Senicar claims; Ass. Rpt #12650.

1984; Soil Geochemistry on the Senicar claims; Ass. Rpt. #13230.

1985; Soil Geochemistry-Detailed Grid on the Senicar claims; Ass. Rpt. #14040.

1988; Trenching and I.P. survey on the Senicar claims; Ass. Rpt. #17590.

Saunders C.R., 1987; Geological-Geochemical-Geophysical Report on the Senicar property; Ass. Rpt. #16199.

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, David Wayne Ridley, of General Delivery, Eagle Creek, B.C., VOK1LO, do hereby certify:

- 1) That I completed the "Mineral Exploration for Prospectors" course, hosted by the BC Ministry of Mines at Mesachie Lake, B.C. in 1984.
- 2) That I completed the short course entitled "Petrology for Prospectors" held in Smithers, B.C., and hosted by the Smithers Exploration Group, in 1990.
- 3) That I have prospected independently since 1982 and have been employed as a prospector by various exploration companies in B.C., Alaska, and Yukon Territory since 1984.
- 4) That I conducted the work set out in this report while under the supervision of D. Dunn.
- 5) That I currently own an interest in the subject property.

Dated at Eagle Creek, B.C.,



David Wayne Ridley

ROCK SAMPLE SHEET

Sampler C.J. RIDLEY
Date 1994

Property PAPOOSE

NTS 92P 15/

SAMPLE NO.	Sample Width	DESCRIPTION			ADDITIONAL OBSERVATIONS	ASSAYS			
		Rock Type	Alteration	Mineralization		Ppb Au	Ppb Ag	Ppb As	Ppb Cu
DAP 94 CR1	grab oc	FLOSAR PORPH.	carbonate	minor Py + CrY	- 056°/76° S.W.	45	1.0	20	707
CR2	grab oc	DIORITE	CALCITE	1% Py	- on strong fracture: 086°/88° N	45	4.2	5	21
CR3	grab	DIORITE	SILICA CALCITE	2% Py	- non magnetic	40	4.2	45	7
CR4	grab oc	BRACIA	CALCITE	Py	- 284°/68° S	5	4.2	45	86
CR5	grab	limy siltstone		CrY malachite ^{2mm}	- oc: 376°/76° S.W.	20	1.6	300	622
CR6	grab	fault gouge	CALCITE	Py minor CrY + mal.	- subcrop rubble on Knoll W of lake	55	2.0	60	144
CR7	grab	gabbro	chlorite calcite	Py + CrY	- subcrop rubble - mm wide calcite vein	20	4.2	395	212
CR8	37cm	Volc.	chlorite calcite	Py spotty CrY	- strong fracture: 328°/88° N.E.				
CR9	2m	DIORITE	chlorite calcite	Py spotty CrY	- minor EPIDOTE - hematite				
CR10	grab	Volc.	CALCITE	Py Py/RED	- subcrop rubble				
CR11	1m	Volc.	EPIDOTE	minor Py	- 328°/90° E				

ROCK SAMPLE SHEET

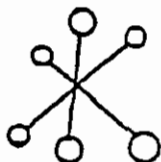
Sampler D. Ridley

Date _____

Property Papoose Z

NTS 92P/15W

SAMPLE NO.	Sample Width	DESCRIPTION			ADDITIONAL OBSERVATIONS	ASSAYS			
		Rock Type	Alteration	Mineralization		Au	Ag	As	Cu
PAP94 DR1	F	porphyritic andesite	carbonate limonite	minor disseminated pyrite	directly across lake to North from Cat showing: probable subcrop?? 1872 ppm Pb.	5	1.8	25	125
PAP94 DR2	F	"	"	no visible sulphides	@ DR1 more intense alteration.	5	1.0	15	101
PAP94 DR3	F	altered mafic volcanic	carbonate limonite chlorite	trace pyrite bright red oxidation	± 100 m E of DR1+2 on skid road:	<5	0.6	10	132
PAP94 DR4	G	shear zone	"	up to 3% pyrite	beside lake just east of projected Cat showing strike-line: under blowdown	<5	<2	10	125
PAP94									

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ASSAYING - ENVIRONMENTAL TESTING

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

GEOCHEMICAL LABORATORY METHODSSAMPLE PREPARATION (STANDARD)

1. Soil or Sediment: Samples are dried and then sieved through 80 mesh nylon sieves.
2. Rock, Core: Samples dried (if necessary), crushed, riffled to pulp size and pulverized to approximately -140 mesh.
3. Heavy Mineral Separation: Samples are screened to -20 mesh, washed and separated in Tetrabromothane. (SQ 2.96)

METHODS OF ANALYSIS

All methods have either certified or in-house standards carried through entire procedure to ensure validity of results.

1. Multi-Element Cd, Cr, Co, Cu, Fe (acid soluble), Pb, Mn, Ni, Ag, Zn, Mo

Digestion

Hot aqua-regia

Finish

Atomic Absorption, background correction applied where appropriate

- A) Multi-Element ICP

Digestion

Hot aqua-regia

Finish

ICP

2. Antimony

Digestion

Hot aqua regia

Finish

Hydride generation - A.A.S.

3. Arsenic

Digestion

Hot aqua regia

Finish

Hydride generation - A.A.S.

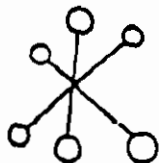
4. Barium

Digestion

Lithium Metaborate Fusion

Finish

I.C.P.

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13. TinDigestion

Ammonium Iodide Fusion

Finish

Hydride generation - A.A.S.

14. TungstenDigestion

Potassium Bisulphate Fusion

Finish

Colorimetric or I.C.P.

15. GoldDigestion

- a) Fire Assay Preconcentration
followed by Aqua Regia

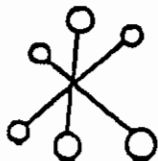
Finish

Atomic Absorption

- b) 10g sample is roasted at 800°C then digested with hot
Aqua Regia. The gold is extracted by MIBK and
determined by A.A.

16. Platinum, Palladium, RhodiumDigestionFire Assay Preconcentration
followed by Aqua RegiaFinish

Graphite Furnace - A.A.S.



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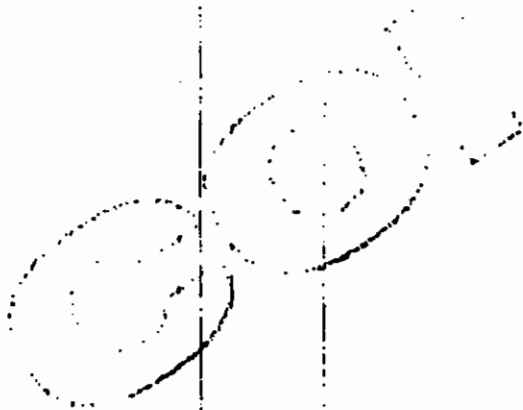
LABORATORY METHOD ASSAYS

- Gold - Conventional fire assay with A.A. finish

- Gold "Metallics" - A 300g re-split is taken from the rejects and pulverized in a ring and puck pulverizer. The entire split is screened to -140mesh. The entire +140 mesh oversize is assayed separately. Two replicate assays are performed on the -140 mesh fraction.

- Ag Pb Sb Zn - Aqua regia digestion, A.A. finish

- As - Aqua regia digestion, ICP finish



14-Oct-94

ECO-TECH LABORATORIES LTD.
10041 East Trans Canada Highway
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PIONEER METALS CORPORATION ETK 94-824
1770-401 W. Georgia Street
VANCOUVER, B.C.
V6B 5A1

ATTENTION: David Dunn

19 Rock samples received October 5, 1994
Sample Run Date: 12 October, 1994
Shipment #: 13
Project #: CANIM LAKE: PAPOOSE
Samples Submitted by: D. Ridley

Values in ppm unless otherwise reported

Et #.	Tag #	Au (ppb)	Ag	Al %	As	Ba	Bi	Ca %	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe %	La	Mg %	Mn	Mo	Na %	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sn	Sr	Tl %	U	V	W	Y	Zn
1	Pap 94: DR 1	5	1.8	4.02	25	460	5	5.80	1	64	663	125	8.63	<10	7.29	1382	<1	0.01	206	1190	1872	20	<20	185	0.05	<10	217	<10	<1	133
2	Pap 94: DR 2	5	1.0	1.38	15	140	<5	6.83	<1	29	52	101	6.80	<10	1.91	1824	<1	<0.01	22	1050	448	20	<20	128	<0.01	<10	68	<10	5	84
3	Pap 94: DR 3	<5	0.6	1.20	10	745	<5	5.68	<1	3	31	132	2.29	<10	0.82	1683	2	<0.01	8	3150	234	15	<20	211	<0.01	<10	16	<10	3	47
4	Pap 94: DR 4	<5	<2	2.31	10	65	<5	1.49	<1	26	78	125	5.09	<10	1.84	563	<1	0.07	31	850	238	15	<20	38	0.15	<10	122	<10	<1	180
5	Pap 94: DR 5	10	<2	0.67	45	45	<5	11.10	<1	17	80	162	0.52	<10	0.28	978	2	0.02	10	1320	192	10	<20	52	0.07	<10	43	<10	2	65
6	Pap 94: DR 6	5	1.0	2.43	40	35	<5	3.15	<1	17	147	717	4.81	<10	2.18	1024	3	0.01	20	790	178	20	<20	19	0.03	<10	135	<10	<1	69
7	Pap 94: DR 7	5	0.2	2.34	45	110	<5	4.36	6	33	100	175	4.34	<10	1.49	627	<1	0.04	38	1110	166	20	<20	63	0.10	<10	99	<10	<1	652
8	Pap 94: DR 8	5	<2	1.64	55	65	<5	8.68	<1	20	66	191	4.14	<10	1.53	869	<1	0.03	19	1350	88	15	<20	126	0.11	<10	114	<10	2	86
9	Pap 94: CR 1	<5	1.0	0.76	20	95	<5	9.20	<1	9	18	707	4.46	<10	1.51	2146	1	<0.01	12	1850	44	15	<20	228	<0.01	<10	19	<10	5	29
10	Pap 94: CR 2	<5	<2	1.68	5	35	<5	1.08	<1	12	27	21	3.87	<10	1.09	813	<1	0.02	2	590	60	10	<20	13	0.11	<10	60	<10	5	69
11	Pap 94: CR 3	40	<2	1.21	<5	45	5	2.20	<1	11	32	7	4.27	<10	0.89	558	<1	0.02	<1	1770	38	10	<20	40	0.05	<10	43	<10	2	53
12	Pap 94: CR 4	5	<2	2.25	<5	50	<5	1.32	<1	21	55	86	5.18	<10	1.74	685	<1	0.06	17	610	28	15	<20	28	0.13	<10	132	<10	<1	112
13	Pap 94: CR 5	20	1.6	0.75	300	55	<5	7.33	<1	7	77	622	1.60	<10	0.50	682	10	<0.01	8	500	20	10	<20	48	<0.01	<10	23	<10	6	50
14	Pap 94: CR 6	55	2.0	2.36	610	80	<5	6.69	<1	40	64	1414	4.44	<10	2.48	688	<1	<0.01	37	830	20	35	<20	97	0.01	<10	113	<10	1	42
15	Pap 94: CR 7	20	<2	2.72	395	135	<5	3.43	<1	99	18	212	6.04	<10	2.49	879	<1	0.02	17	1360	20	20	<20	45	0.15	<10	202	<10	2	49
16	Pap 94: CR 8	10	<2	3.20	35	40	<5	1.18	<1	99	52	759	6.74	<10	3.33	936	<1	0.02	32	1240	18	20	<20	9	0.11	<10	203	<10	<1	48
17	Pap 94: CR 9	10	<2	1.85	15	80	<5	1.43	2	28	35	115	4.34	<10	1.51	717	<1	0.04	8	1540	22	15	<20	45	0.14	<10	112	<10	<1	623
18	Pap 94: CR 10	10	<2	2.93	10	435	<5	1.42	<1	34	39	159	4.33	<10	2.15	499	<1	0.10	22	1040	24	20	<20	56	0.15	<10	106	<10	<1	78
19	Pap 94: CR 11	15	<2	1.68	10	95	5	1.43	<1	22	46	32	3.57	<10	1.36	716	<1	0.06	10	1710	30	15	<20	67	0.16	<10	89	<10	<1	82

Et #.	Tag #	Au (ppb)	Ag	Al %	As	Ba	Bi	Ca %	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe %	La	Mg %	Mn	Mo	Na %	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sn	Sr	Tl %	U	V	W	Y	Zn	
QC/DATA:																															
Repeat:																															
1	Pap 94: DR 1	<5	1.8	3.99	20	500	<5	5.72	<1	64	655	122	8.81	<10	7.22	1375	<1	<.01	207	1170	1888	15	<20	181	0.05	<10	216	<10	<1	132	
Standard																															
		150	1.4	1.75	75	165	<5	1.90	<1	19	64	84	3.95	<10	0.95	668	<1	0.01	27	680	22	5	<20	53	0.08	<10	72	<10	6	74	

XLS/Pioneer
df/823


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