

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORTS

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GEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT

on the

PACIFIC CLAIM GROUP

for

GARY WESTGATE

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**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

24,406

May 7, 1996
Vancouver, B.C.

Laurence Sookochoff, P.Eng.
Sookochoff Consultants Inc.

Geological Assessment Report

on the

Pacific Claim Group

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Geological Assessment Report

on the

Pacific Claim Group

Introduction

A localized geological mapping and sampling program was completed on the Pacific Claim Group. The purpose of the program was to determine the mineral indicators or controls to potential economic mineralization. In evaluating the results of the program, the exploration results from the past exploration were taken into consideration. However, the most significant information, the documented data and the detailed results of the 1988 diamond drill hole 4 intersection of 0.215 oz/t Au over 3.35 metres, was not available.

Information for this report was obtained from sources as cited under the Selected Reference section of this report and from the completion of the 1996 exploration program by the writer.

Summary

The Pacific Claim Group is located 20 km southeast of Port Alberni on Vancouver Island. Exploration, development and production from lode deposits in the area occurred since the 1890's, leading to recent discoveries of base-precious metal massive sulphide mineralization in the Sicker Group of rocks. The most significant development of this mineralization are the productive Westmin ore deposits located at Buttle Lake, 90 kilometres northwest of the Pacific Claim Group.

A number of other small past producers are located within six kilometres of the Pacific Claim Group. These included the Thistle property located six kilometres to the west and from where 85,874 grams of gold were recovered from Sicker Group hosted volcanogenic mineralization.

The Pacific Claim Group is dominantly underlain by Sicker Group volcanic and sedimentary rocks. Previous exploration on the Claims resulted in the delineation of three prime exploration target areas. One of these target areas was tested by five diamond drill holes; one of which intersected a 3.35 metre gold bearing zone which returned an assay of 0.215 ounces of gold per ton. The two other areas remain untested.

The 1996 exploration program results indicated that the greenstone volcanics, the argillites were not favorable mineral bearing host rocks. However, shear zones, breccia zones and gouge zones within the greenstones hosted anomalous mineral values indicating potential mineral controlling structures expressed as leakage from sub-surface mineralization. The highest gold indicator values were obtained from a sample of massive sulphide mineralization associated with a quartz vein indicating that the massive sulphides would be the potential economic mineral source and possibly the mineralization intersected by diamond drill hole 4.

Property

The property consists of two contiguous grid unit mineral claims. Particulars are as follows.

<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Tenure No.</u>	<u>Expiry Date</u>
Pacific	10	316181	February 20, 1997
Pacific I	5	316182	February 20, 1997

Any legal aspects relating to this claim group is beyond the scope of this report.

Location and Access

The Pacific Claim Group is located on Vancouver Island, British Columbia, 20 kilometres southeast of Port Alberni at the headwaters of Nitinat River.

Access is provided from Nanaimo, the BC Ferries terminal on the east coast of Vancouver Island, southward to Duncan and westerly to Lake Cowichan. From the city of Lake Cowichan, a paved highway on the eastern side of Lake Cowichan is taken northward to Youbou, continuing on a secondary logging road following the Nitinat River to the southern boundary of the Pacific Claim Group. Access within the Pacific Claim Group is provided by numerous logging roads stemming from the main branch of the Nitinat River road.

Physiography

From the Nitinat River valley, which is central to the Pacific Claim Group and at an elevation of 350 to 500 metres, the topography is moderate to rugged to the east and the north with elevation of up to 1050 metres on a ride to the north. To the west of the Nitinat River Valley and along the western boundary of the Claim Group, a north northwesterly trending ridge occurs with elevations of up to 1,250 metres.

Climate

The climate is typical of the west coast with a high precipitation which falls mostly as rain in the winter months. In the summer months, the periods of rain are shorter and less frequent than in the winter. The total precipitation varies from year to year, but could be up to 500 centimeters per year.

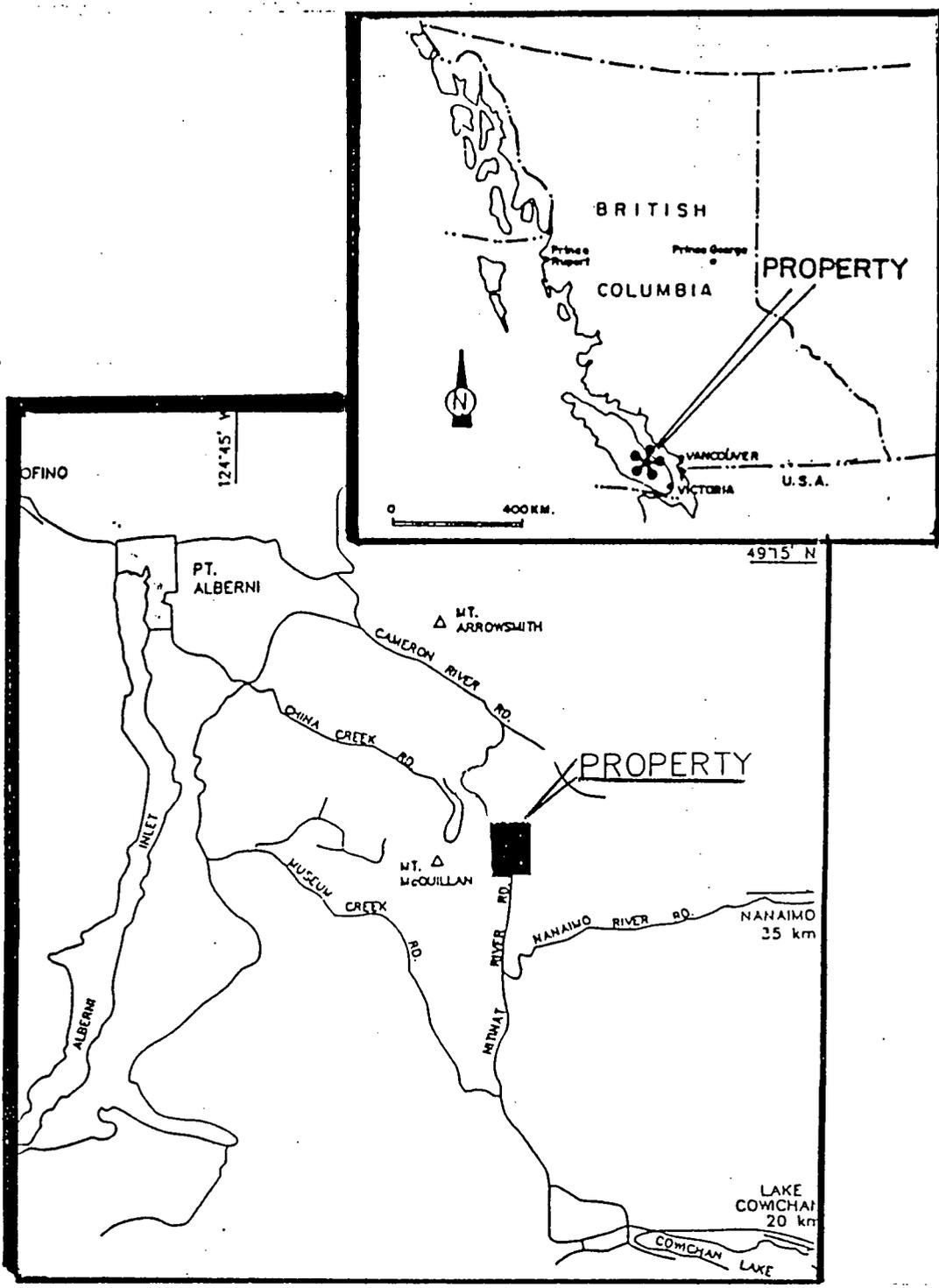


Figure 1. Location and Claim Map*

* Claim Map: Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources Map 092F02E.

Local Resources

Most services and supplies for the exploration program could be available from Port Alberni on the west Coast, or from Nanaimo on the west Coast of Vancouver Island. These two centres could also be the source of adequate labour resources and skills for the development and production stages of a viable mining operation.

History

The history of the area is significant from the productive mining operations of Westmin Resources at Buttle Lake, 90 kilometres to the northwest of the Pacific Claim Group. The Westmin ore deposits occur within the Sicker Group of rocks.

The mineral showings of the Westmin-Myra and other productive ore zones were originally staked in 1917 after the removal of the Strathcona Park Reserve. The Paramount Mining Company acquired title to about forty mineral claims on Myra and Price Creeks and performed extensive exploration and development work on the mineral zones, which with additional exploration and development by others on the claims, resulted in the production from the Myra deposit. Production commenced in 1972 and to January 1, 1989, the Myra Falls operation, which included ore from other deposits on the property, processed 9,170,609 tonnes of ore. Production at the Westmin deposit is continuing to this day.

The history of the Pacific Claim Group area is summarized herein from reports by Westerman (1988) and Ven Huizen (1990).

The history of the specific area stems from the 1860's when placer mining was active at the headwaters of China Creek, Nitinat River and Franklin River. Lode mining was initiated in the 1890's when gold bearing quartz veins were located and staked on Mineral Creek, at the headwaters of McQuillan Creek, in the Soloman Basin, and at the headwaters of China Creek. Mining activity lasted to 1900 during which time a stamp mill was in operation on Mineral Creek.

Mining was reactivated in 1933 and 1944, a period during which several properties produced a small tonnage of high -grade ore.

The main producers within the Pacific Claim Group area included:

Property	Tonnes	Gold (g)	Silver (g)	Distance from the Pacific Claim Group
Havilah	950	9,056	43,669	5 km W
Regina	365	9,245	1,679	10 km NW
Black Panther	1,715	15,832	29,642	5 km W
Thistle	6,283	85,874	65,969	6 km W

Mining activity in the area was revived in the late 1970's with the increase in precious metal prices and the discovery of base-precious metal massive sulphide mineralization hosted by the Sicker Group of rocks. As a result, a staking rush developed on Vancouver Island giving rise to a claim staking rush with claims staked covering a belt of inclusive Sicker Group rocks, of over 150 kilometres long and 15 kilometres wide. The area covered stretched northwest from Duncan to the Westmin Resources operations at Buttle Lake. From the increased exploration activity, numerous "new" mineral showings were discovered, with some developed to varying degrees. The more significant developments occurred on the Thistle property and at the Mineral Creek (Regina) property where substantial tonnages of base and precious metal mineralization are reported.

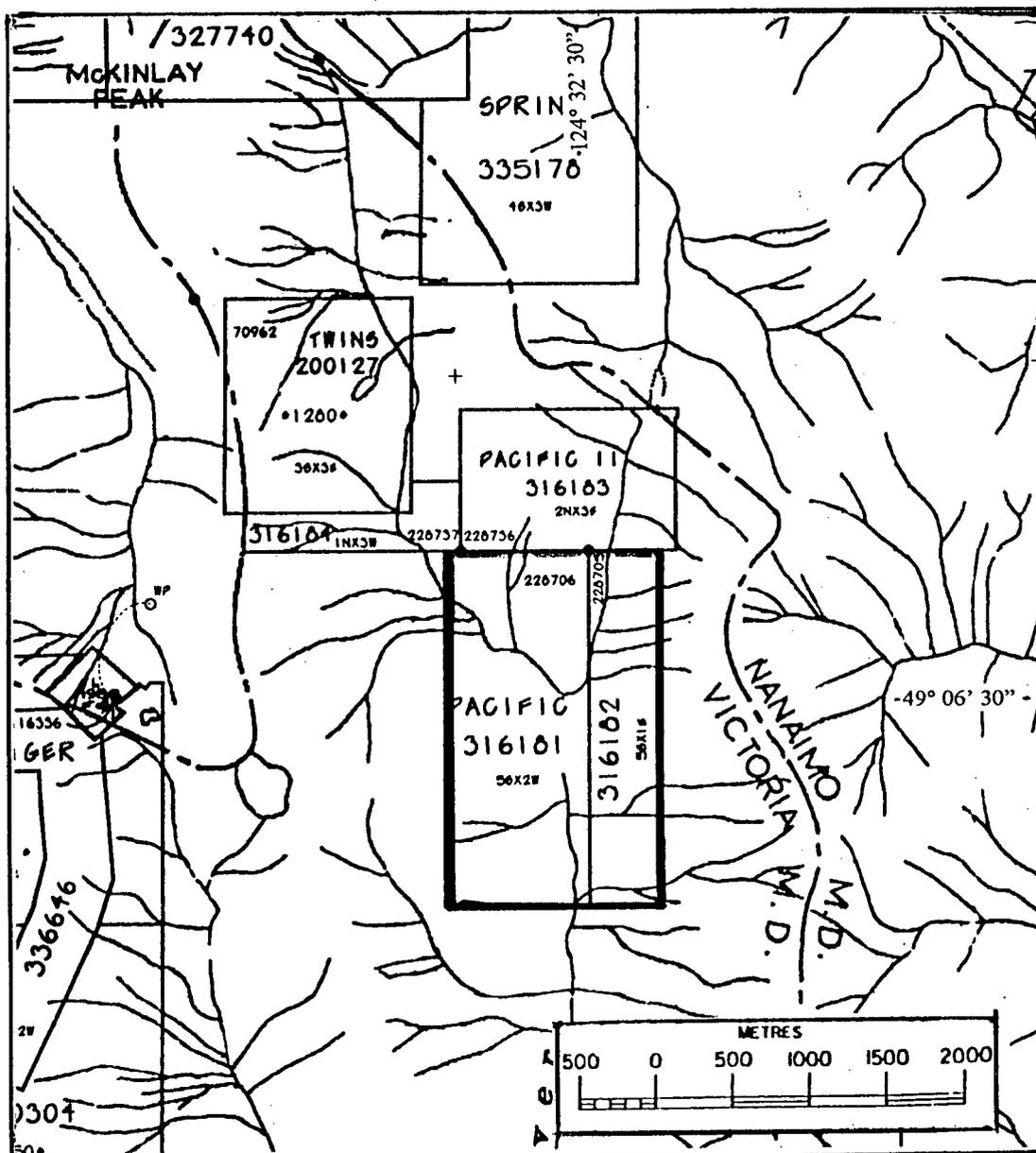


Figure 2. Claim and Index Map. (Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources Map 092F02E)

Exploration work on the ground covered by the Pacific Claim Group is reported as follows: (Claim names in brackets are the names of the present claims in the Pacific Claim Group.)

- 1985 Stream sediment sampling and rock sampling on the Matt (Pacific & Pacific I) claims.
- 1987 Swift Minerals Ltd. - 10.4 km of grid emplacement; recce geological mapping conducted over and tied into the grid; magnetometer and VLF-EM surveys; geochemical survey; rock samples and trenches on the Snapper (Pacific & Pacific I claims.)
- 1988 Saga Resources Inc. Five diamond drill holes on the Snapper 2 (Pacific I) claim.

1988 Jantri Resources Inc.: Fill-in geochemical sampling and some geological mapping on the McKinlay (adjacent and to the north of the Pacific Claim Group)

1989 Jantri Resources Inc. - Rock sampling.

1993 Calcap Investments Ltd. - Geological (Lineament Array Analysis) and geophysical (VLF-EM).

1995 Localized geochemical sampling and geological mapping on Anomaly "C".

Results of Previous Exploration

Ven Huizen (1990) provides an account of the previous exploration results on the then Snapper claims; presently covered in part by the Pacific and the Pacific I claims. The exploration results are included herein as Figure 4 which also is the Index Map indicating the area of exploration performed in the 1996 exploration program.

According to Ven Huizen, three areas considered worthy of further exploration were delineated on the Snapper claims. Target A as indicated on Figure 4, is located in the central portion of the Pacific I claim and consists of a three to 10 metre wide mineralized shear zone traced on strike for 500 metres. Several rock chip samples taken from the area reportedly returned assays of greater than 0.10 oz/t Au and up to 3.5 oz/t Ag. Five diamond drill holes were completed to test the zone. The best results yielded an assay of 0.215 oz/t Au from DDH 3.

Target B is located within the northwestern portion of the Pacific I claim. The exposure is a quartz-carbonate structure along the road where rock chip samples returned assays of 0.114 oz/t Au over 1.5 metres and 0.038 oz/t Au over 1.0 metres. Ven Huizen reports that this zone appears to occur along a fault extending for 400 metres. Elevated copper and zinc values in the soil also occur along this fault zone. A rock chip sample taken from along the road reportedly yielded an assay of 6,650 ppm Cu. The sample site occurs close to a VLF-EM conductor which coincides with a magnetic high and a gold soil anomaly.

Target C is located within the southern portion of the Pacific I claim and consists of several mineralized shear zones along road cuts. Although rock samples collected here reportedly returned assays with low gold values, soil samples and geophysical data indicate that mineralization may be extensive (Ven Huizen, 1988).

In 1994, a VLF-EM survey and lineament array analysis of the Pacific claims was conducted; the results of which indicated that the primary structures and possibly the structures controlling the mineralization, are north-northeasterly trending (Sookochoff, 1994).

A localized geological and soil sampling survey completed within Target C in 1995 resulted in the determination that anomalous, spotty gold values in the soil could provide the basis for the delineation of, and thus a specific target for locating potentially economic gold deposits (Sookochoff, 1995).

General Geology

The Pacific Claim Group is located within the Cowichan Uplift of the Insular Belt, which is the westernmost major tectonic subdivision of the Canadian Cordillera. Muller (1979) reports that the Insular Belt (Island Mountains), contains a middle Paleozoic and a Jurassic volcanic-plutonic complex, both apparently underlain by gneiss-migmatite terrains and overlain respectively by Permo-Pennsylvanian and Cretaceous clastic sediments. A thick shield of upper Triassic basalt (Karmutsen Formation) overlain by carbonate-clastic sediments separates these two in space and time.

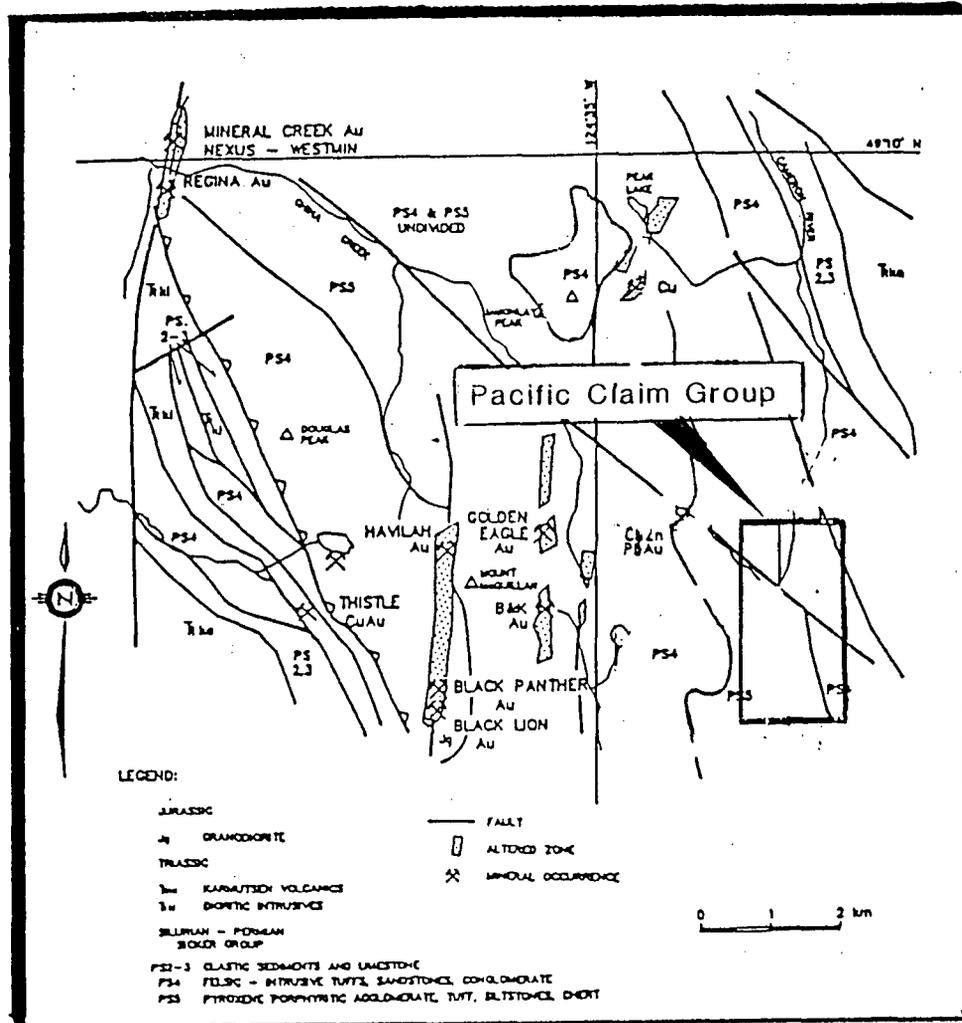


Figure 3. Regional and Property Geology. (Westerman, 1988)

The area is dominated by the late Paleozoic aged Sicker Group which Muller (1977) describes as being subdivided into a lower volcanic formation, a middle greywacke-argillite formation, and an upper limestone formation. The Group is exposed in narrow, fault-bounded uplifts.

The volcanic rocks range from fine-grained banded tuffs to breccias with clasts 10 cm or more in size, and agglomeratic lava flows. The greywacke-argillite sequence occurs in graded beds of argillite and siltstone or in thicker beds of greywacke sandstone. The Buttle Lake Formation is the youngest part of the Sicker Group with a large section exposed west of Buttle Lake consisting of a 320 metre section of interbedded crinoidal limestone and chert.

The structure of the Island is almost entirely dominated by steep faults. Only the flysch-type Pennsylvanian and Jura-Cretaceous sediments and associated thin bedded tuffs show isoclinal shear folding. Faulting and rifting probably occurred during the outflow of Karmutsen lavas in Late Triassic time, establishing the northerly and the westerly directed fault systems affecting the Sicker and the Vancouver Group rocks (Muller, 1977).

The dominant structures in the area are reportedly north and northwest trending high angle faults with local smaller scale east-west trending extensional faults.

Property Geology

Sicker Group rocks are predominant on the Pacific Claim Group with periodic sills and dykes of diabase and gabbroic composition. Geological mapping of portions of the Claims by Wood indicated four mappable units.

One of two units of the Sicker Group is described as dark green basalt and minor andesite which is often vesicular and includes coarse flow breccia and possibly coarse volcanoclastic sediments. The second unit is a grey-green medium grained greywacke and siltstone with minor rusty weathering black argillite and black chert.

One of the two Tertiary units is described as light grey-green feldspar porphyry dykes and sills, most of which trend southeasterly. The second unit is a bright orange and rusty weathering carbonated volcanic and sedimentary rock containing copper stained pyritic quartz-carbonate veins.

The structure of the Pacific Claim Group is principally a northwest trending synform and two northerly trending faults characterized by carbonated volcanics in localized areas. Shear zones associated with the faults contain bright orange and rusty weathering carbonated country rock containing numerous northerly and easterly trending quartz-carbonate veins.

The principal northerly trending zone of Target B is a moderate to intensely altered fault zone hosting a series of quartz-carbonate veinlets of up to two centimetres in width. The occasional veinlet is coxcombed and hosts powdered limonite. The host rock of the fault zone is variably flooded with carbonate and hosts erratic pyritic disseminations.

Within the Target C area of the 1995 soil geochemical survey, where former exploration results revealed gold values of 0.09 oz/t in rock samples and 50 ppb in soil samples, the bedrock consists of a pale green carbonated andesite containing occasional quartz-carbonate stringers.

In the Pacific Claim Group area, the volcanogenic mineralization of the Thistle property (Figure 3) is hosted by the Sicker Group and occurs as disseminated to massive sulphide mineralization consisting of pyrite, chalcopyrite and minor pyrrhotite plus sulphide rich quartz-carbonate veins within sheared pyritic quartz-sericite schist with chloritized mafic volcanic flows and tuffs.

At the Mineral Creek zone of the Mineral Creek property (Figure 3), two styles of hydrothermal mineralization occur hosted by the Sicker Group. One type is of gold within a wide zone of cataclasis and pervasive ankerite-quartz-sericite-pyrite alteration and minor arsenopyrite in bedded volcanoclastic and aphyric basalt flow rocks adjacent to a fault. Type two is of gold in quartz veins with minor pyrite and arsenopyrite cutting both the alteration zone and its immediate hanging-wall aphyric basalt host.

At the Havilah (Figure 3), the Gillespie vein is hosted by the Sicker Group and occurs in andesite along a north-northeast trending shear zone. The vein contains ribbon quartz with pyrite, sphalerite, galena, pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite, and chalcopyrite. The wall-rock is variably replaced by mariposite and carbonate minerals.

Mineralization on the Pacific Claim Group is hosted by the Sicker Group and consists of pyrite, chalcopyrite and minor sphalerite occurring within quartz-carbonate veins and carbonatized volcanics and sediments. Within the veins, sulphides range from less than 1% to approximately 4% and are disseminated within the carbonatized rocks. Veins represent up to 20% of shear zone rocks in one location. In the 1996 exploration program, a two centimeter quartz-carbonate massive sulphide bearing vein was located which returned an assay of 80 ppb Au, 160 ppm As and 1,703 ppm Cu.

Diamond drill hole 4 of five drill holes completed in the 1988 exploration program, intersected a 3.35 metre section of mineralization which returned an assay of 0.215 oz/t Au. The depth of the intersection is not known and the core is not available for inspection, however, the drill hole was located at the geologically indicated contact between the sediments and the volcanics of the Sicker Group (Figure 5).

1996 Exploration Program

The purpose of the 1996 exploration program was to select various potentially mineral bearing rock types along a cross section in an attempt to determine the type of mineralization or alteration that could be indicative of economic mineralization. A 390 section of a road-cut to the north of the mineral bearing drill hole intersection was selected for the sampling where a resulting soil copper anomaly, a VLF-EM anomaly and a sediment-volcanic Sicker Group contact was covered.

Ten rock samples were selected along the section. A sample description of each sample is reported on in the accompanying Table I in addition to the rock geochemical assay results for three elements - Au, As and Cu. The samples were analyzed by ICP methods for 30 elements with the value for gold (Au) analyzed for by aqua-regia/MIBK extract with a GF/AA finish as stated on the Geochemical Assay Certificate included as Appendix I of this report.

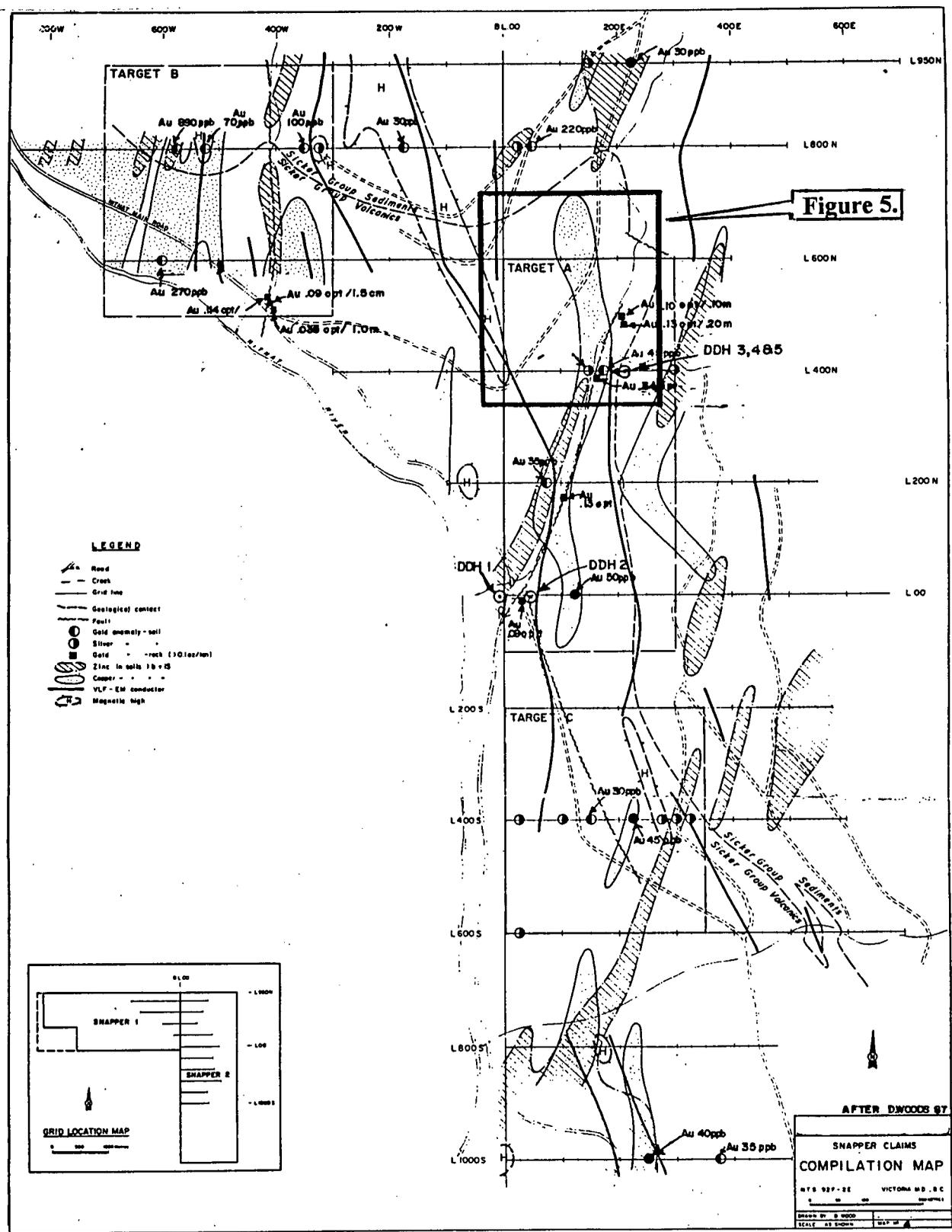


Figure 5.

Figure 4. Index Map. Showing the exploration results of the 1988 exploration program and the relative location of the 1996 exploration program. (Base Map: Woods, 1987).

Table I

**Pacific Claim Group
Sample Description**

Samples taken by Laurence Sookochoff, P. Eng. - February, 1996

Sample No	Location (metres from 0)	Description	Au ppb	As ppm	Cu ppm
105807	30	Greenstone (Gd): dark green chloritic	5	4	126
105808	38	Shear zone: 4.0 m wide; gougy; friable; limonitic @ 255°/90	14	12	97
105809	50	Quartz w/ 2 cm massive pyrite	80	160	1,703
105810	74	Greenstone w/ two-1-2 cm wide qtz-carb veinlets & blebs pyrite (py); lt oxidation (ox'n)	7	5	84
105811	87	One metre wide brecciated (brec'd) & ox's zone w/ qtz-carb stringers (str) & rounded frags	12	9	710
105812	115	Qtz-carb str @ 255°; no alt'n	3	<2	156
105813	137	One cm wide qtz-carb str in a wide, ltly ox'd zone str @ 230°/30S	1	3	18
105814	155	Shear zone: 4.0 m wide w/ carb str & adjacent lt argillic alt'n	40	86	48
105815	290	10 cm gouge zone; no qtz-carb	9	6	76
105816	332	Qtz-carb str's in lt'ly bleached greenstone for 47 m to a contact w/ feldspar porphyry	2	3	130
105817	379	Altered zone: patchy ox'd & hematitic; no qtz-carb or sulphides	1	<2	10
105818	385	Feldspar porphyry: green, granular matrix w/ random milky white phenos	1	<2	9
105819	390	Argillite w/ lt blebs pyrite	3	8	84

The results of the exploration program indicated a geological contact between the Sicker volcanics and argillites at the northeast end of the survey. The contact is indicated as northwest trending, correlates with a VLF-EM anomaly, and is occupied by a feldspar porphyry dyke.

In the analysis of the rock samples from the volcanic greenstone, anomalous gold values of up to 40 ppb were contained within shear zones, breccia zones and gouge zones. A quartz vein hosting massive sulphides returned the highest values; 80 ppb Au, 160 ppm As and 1,703 ppm Cu. The sample of feldspar porphyry occurring along the contact was not anomalous in any mineral values. The argillite with the pyrite blebs contained elevated, but not significant, copper values.

In evaluating the significance of the limonitic alteration and the quartz-carbonate stringers, these were not indicative of mineralization. However, bleached or carbonated greenstone up to 50 metres from the contact, reflected elevated copper values.

The cause for the copper geochemical anomaly could not be determined. The one sample of greenstone from within or adjacent to the indicated anomaly returned slightly elevated copper values.

Conclusions

From the results of the limited geological mapping and sampling program, it appears that the potential for locating economic mineral deposits is in the massive sulphides which may or may not be hosted by quartz or quartz-carbonate veins. The anomalous mineralization within the shear zones may reflect a leakage to surface of increased deeper seated copper-gold mineralization.

The contact zone at this location is not encouraging as a control to mineralization, whereas the contact zone at the diamond drill hole location where significant gold values were intersected, appears to be a mineral control.

L700N

B100

L100E

L200E

L600N

L500N

L400N

L300N

LEGEND

1996 EXPLORATION

+ - Rock Sample
 sample number
 818/40,86,48 - (last three digits)
 ppbAu, ppmAs, ppmCu

LEGEND

1987-88 EXPLORATION

- Geological Contact
- ~~~~~ Fault
- Gold anomaly soil
- Gold anomaly rock
- Copper anomaly in soils
- VLF - EM Conductor
- ⊙ Diamond Drill Hole

818/1, <2,9
 817/1, <2,10

816/2/3/130

815/9,6,76

814/40,86,48

813/1,3,18

812/3, <2,156

811/12,9,710

810/7,5,84

809/80/160,1703

808/14,12,97

807/5,4,126

Argillite
 Feldspar
 Volcanics (Greenstone)
 Porphyry

Volcanics
 Sediments

.10 oz/t
 .03 oz/t

45 ppb
 34 ppb

DDH-4
 .215 oz/t Au
 over
 35 metres



Figure 5.

Sookochoff Consultants Inc.

PACIFIC CLAIM GROUP
 GEOLOGICAL MAPPING
 AND SAMPLING (1996)

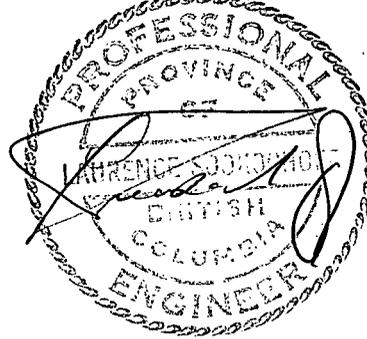
VICTORIA M.D. 092F02E

MAY, 1998 1:2000
 TC 98088 DD

Recommendations

It is recommended that additional exploration be carried out in the location of diamond drill hole 4 to determine the trend of the mineral zone, the control to the mineralization and the mineral association. Localized geological mapping and soil sampling should provide the information on which to base a larger scale exploration program.

Respectfully submitted
Sookochoff Consultants Inc.



Laurence Sookochoff, P.Eng.

May 7, 1996
Vancouver, BC

Selected References

MULLER, J.E. - Geology of Vancouver Island. Open File 463. 1977.

SOOKOCHOFF, L. - Geological & Geophysical Assessment Report on the Pacific Claim Group for Calcap Investments Ltd., July 19, 1994. AR 23482.

- Geological & Geochemical Assessment Report on the Pacific Claim Group for Gary Westgate. May 15, 1995. AR 23908.

VEN HUIZEN, G.J. - Summary Report on the Pacific Mining Claims for Ruza Resources Ltd. 15 December 1990.

WOOD, D. - Geological, Geochemical & Geophysical Report on the Snapper Mineral Property for Saga Resources Ltd. June 30, 1987. AR 17058.

Certificate

I, Laurence Sookochoff, of the city of Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

I am a Consulting Geologist and principal of Sookochoff Consultants Inc. with offices at Suite 1027, The Standard Building, 510 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6B 1L8.

I further certify that:

1. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia (1966) and hold a B.Sc. degree in Geology.
2. I have been practicing my profession for the past twenty-nine years.
3. I am registered and in good standing with the Association of Professional Engineers of British Columbia.
4. Information for the accompanying report was obtained from sources cited under the Selected References section of this report and from the completion of the exploration program as reported on herein.



Laurence Sookochoff, P.Eng.

May 7, 1996
Vancouver, B.C.

**Pacific Claim Group
Statement of Costs**

The field work on the Pacific Claim Group was carried out from February 18, to February 19, 1996 to the value as follows:

L. Sookochoff, P.Eng.	
2 man days @ \$550.	\$ 1,100.00
Car rental:	
2 days @ \$55.00 plus gas & km	165.00
Room & board:	
2 man days @ \$125.00	250.00
Assays	230.31
Results & map compilation	300.00
Report, xerox, printing & compilation	<u>750.00</u>
	<u>\$ 2,795.31</u>

Appendix I
ASSAY CERTIFICATE



GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE



Serkochoff Consultants Inc. PROJECT PACIFIC File # 96-0733

1027 - 510 W. Hastings St., Vancouver BC V6B 1E8

SAMPLE#	Mo 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	Tl ppm	Hg ppm	Au* ppb
D 105807	<1	126	9	74	<.3	63	36	1023	5.10	4	<5	<2	26	.9	<2	<2	200	.78	.084	6	337	4.85	30	.29	<3	3.78	.03	.06	<2	<5	<1	5	
D 105808	1	97	9	53	.3	55	32	1811	4.71	12	<5	<2	9	1.4	<2	<2	71	.27	.094	10	99	.89	90	.01	<3	1.41	<.01	.29	<2	<5	<1	14	
D 105809	4	1703	15	20	3.0	76	51	161	19.54	160	<5	<2	3	4	.5	<2	10	37	.09	.035	1	15	.16	14	.01	<3	.69	.01	.24	3	7	1	80
D 105810	<1	84	6	57	<.3	38	21	1101	4.11	5	<5	<2	102	1.2	<2	<2	40	6.13	.029	4	48	2.39	120	.01	3	.62	.01	.12	2	<5	<1	7	
D 105811	<1	710	7	1520	1.2	68	24	2836	4.32	9	<5	<2	2	76	127.5	<2	<2	43	10.46	.061	5	66	.90	215	<.01	<3	.89	<.01	.37	<2	<5	1	12
D 105812	<1	156	9	52	.7	51	22	1006	2.60	<2	<5	<2	323	1.8	<2	4	43	12.68	.026	7	97	1.88	47	<.01	<3	1.42	.01	.21	<2	<5	<1	3	
D 105813	<1	18	4	38	.3	21	14	3293	4.22	3	<5	<2	355	2.9	<2	<2	12	16.18	.004	6	12	5.17	9	<.01	<3	.07	.01	.02	<2	<5	<1	1	
D 105814	2	48	4	434	1.1	117	41	3935	7.08	86	<5	<2	155	11.4	<2	2	14	8.19	.020	4	29	1.77	21	<.01	3	.24	.01	.12	5	<5	<1	40	
RE D 105814	2	47	5	416	1.2	105	38	3774	6.79	81	<5	<2	151	11.2	<2	<2	13	7.89	.019	4	30	1.69	19	<.01	3	.23	.01	.12	5	<5	<1	43	
RRE D 105814	4	64	10	505	1.2	137	51	3961	8.38	108	<5	<2	142	13.6	<2	<2	17	7.79	.020	4	31	1.69	28	<.01	<3	.33	.01	.16	<2	<5	3	60	
D 105815	1	76	6	71	.3	47	36	2075	6.90	6	<5	<2	14	1.4	<2	<2	71	.51	.130	9	51	.28	83	<.01	5	.87	.02	.24	<2	<5	<1	9	
D 105816	<1	130	5	83	.4	22	23	1315	5.24	3	<5	<2	137	1.4	<2	4	74	7.72	.075	10	43	2.37	95	<.01	3	2.76	.01	.20	<2	<5	<1	2	
D 105817	1	10	<3	24	<.3	5	7	492	2.18	<2	<5	<2	20	.7	<2	<2	7	3.03	.051	9	6	.08	79	<.01	<3	.53	.06	.21	<2	<5	<1	1	
D 105818	<1	9	4	69	<.3	12	641	3.07	<2	<5	<2	<2	17	1.0	<2	<2	39	.28	.053	10	17	1.11	165	<.01	3	1.94	.07	.15	<2	<5	<1	1	
D 105819	2	84	7	95	<.3	2	16	785	4.51	8	<5	<2	33	.8	<2	<2	133	1.02	.088	7	31	1.71	113	.10	<3	2.64	.13	.08	<2	<5	<1	3	
STANDARD C2/AU-R	23	55	42	132	6.6	74	37	1129	3.83	41	21	7	35	51	20.7	17	21	72	.56	.098	42	65	.85	189	.08	25	1.80	.06	.14	12	<5	1	536

ICP - .500 GRAM SAMPLE IS DIGESTED WITH 3ML 3-1-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR AND IS DILUTED TO 10 ML WITH WATER.

THIS LEACH IS PARTIAL FOR MN FE SR CA P LA CR MG BA TI B W AND LIMITED FOR NA K AND AL.

ASSAY RECOMMENDED FOR ROCK AND CORE SAMPLES IF CU PB ZN AS > 1%, AG > 30 PPM & AU > 1000 PPB

- SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK AU* - IGNITED, AQUA-REGIA/MIBK EXTRACT, GF/AA FINISHED.

Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

DATE RECEIVED: FEB 20 1996

DATE REPORT MAILED:

Feb 23/96

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