PROSPECTING REPORT

for

G. K. CLAIM

336957

20 UNITS

in the

GREENWOOD MINING DIVISION, B.C.

MAP NO. 82E/2E

Lat. 49" 08'

Long. 118" 35'

by

Don Hairsine
Box 1239
Grand Forks, B.C.
V0H 1H0

June 20, 1996

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

This prospect is located in the northern periphery of the Greenwood mining camp. The main producer in this camp was the Phoenix copper skarn deposit which yielded 27 million tonnes of ore between 1900 and 1976. This project is located 8 km northwest of Phoenix. Results from a regional prospecting program in the Jewel Lake / Eholt area, revealed the possibility of a copper / gold skarn to the west of the area presently being explored by Teck Corp. and Orvana Minerals Ltd. These skarns appear to be in a roof pennant that can be traced from Boundary Creek on the west and east to the Granby River. This pennant which is approximately 20 km long, contains a number of mineral occurrences such as the Bear, Eholt, and the Hek and Hell properties. A block of 20 units were placed (GK. # 336957) to cover the skarn and which also encompasses Boldue Lake. After prospecting the entire claim block, a grid was placed in the area of the skarn and the old workings, for control of geophysics and geological mapping. Research into the area revealed an I. P. survey (1965) for the Granby Mining Co., but little other information is available. Geological mapping was carried out throughout the grid as well as rock sampling of the old workings, the metavolcanics and the Anarchist sediments. A number of north striking quarts veins were noted on the grid which are similar to the hydrothermal systems to the west (Dentonia and Gold Drop).

SUMMARY

The GK claim block (20 units) was placed to cover a potential skarn occurrence on the south side of Pelly Mountain, west of Eholt. This area also was the location of many old workings, some of which were following epithermal veins and others in the metavolcanics. Work on this property consisted of extensive prospecting of the whole block, using random traverses to locate a number of workings that were known to be on the property. The two major north / south faults on the property were also prospected for their entire length.

A total of eight Km of grid lines were placed using 40 meter line spacing and 20 meter stations. Geological mapping of rock units, as well as the locating of pits, shafts, and trenches was carried out on the grid. The baseline of the grid was located 200 m due east of I. D. Post #4N2S.

The complete grid was covered with a magnetometer survey as well as random traverses off the grid and the information forwarded to Mr. Jerry Thornton of Vancouver, B. C., for interpretation. The results of the geophysics are included in this report. All field work was carried out from Aug 1/95 to Nov 30/95 and was done by Don Hairsine and John Kemp.

A number of old stations from the 1965 I.P. survey were located and tied in to the new grid and the results of the magnetometer survey and I. P. survey correlate, showing two anomalies.

A total of 8 rock samples were collected and processed at Eco-Tech Labs

RECOMMENDATIONS

The present grid should be expanded to the north, as the magnetometer anomalies extend beyond the grid.

The complete grid should then be soil sampled as exposure is not good in many areas, especially to the north.

If the geochemistry correlates with the geophysics, the anomalies should be drilled. Geology dips at 45" to the north-west so drilling should be 45" to the south-east.

As there is a northeast trend to the mineralized zone and to many of the old workings, it should be followed on strike as it could tie in to Teck's property to the northeast.

PROPERTY

The property consists of a 20 unit claim block (5S x 4W) and is located in the Greenwood Mining Division, on map sheet 82E/2E at Latitude 49" 08' and Longitude 118" 35'.

Claim Name	Units	Record No.	Expiry
GK	20	336957	June 25/98*

* Upon acceptance of this report

LOCATION and ACCESS

The property is accessed from Highway #3, which connects the towns of Greenwood and Grand Forks. A secondary logging road leaves Highway #3 at the small settlement of Eholt and runs north (Pelly Mountain forestry road.) for 2.5 km and then west onto the old Jewel Lake forestry road for an additional 4 km.

PHYSIOGRAPHY and CLIMATE

The GK claim is located on the southern exposure of Pelly Mountain which is the southern end of the Monashee Mountain range. It is characterized by moderate to steep forest slopes. The prominent topographic feature is that of Boldue Lake, which is situated slightly east of center of the block. Elevations on the property range between 800 and 1100 meters.

WATER and POWER

Sufficient water for all phases of exploration would be available from Boldue Lake, which is about 25 hectare in size. Commercial power is 5 km south of the property


PAGE 4
GK
336957
KETTLE PROVINCIAL FOREST
PROVINCIAL
FOREST
MONTEZUMA HILL
Mount Attwood
Deadman Hill
Phoenix
Spion Kop
Knob Hill
Microwave
Hardy Mountain
Eagle Mountain
Crook Lake
Wilgress Lake
BAKER RIDGE
Eholt Creek
Fisherman Creek
Snowshoe Cr.
Goldfield
Bluejay L.
Mine Waste
Open Pit (aband)
Lookout
Gate
L 2721
L 1052
L 1098
L 1053
L 2701
L 3227
L 3229s
L 3228s
L 3230s
L 1223
L 2836s
L 2834s
L 1447s
L 3151
L 750
L 756
L 1439s
L 2005
BM 2851
BM 3067
SL 2
SL 3
81
82
83
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90
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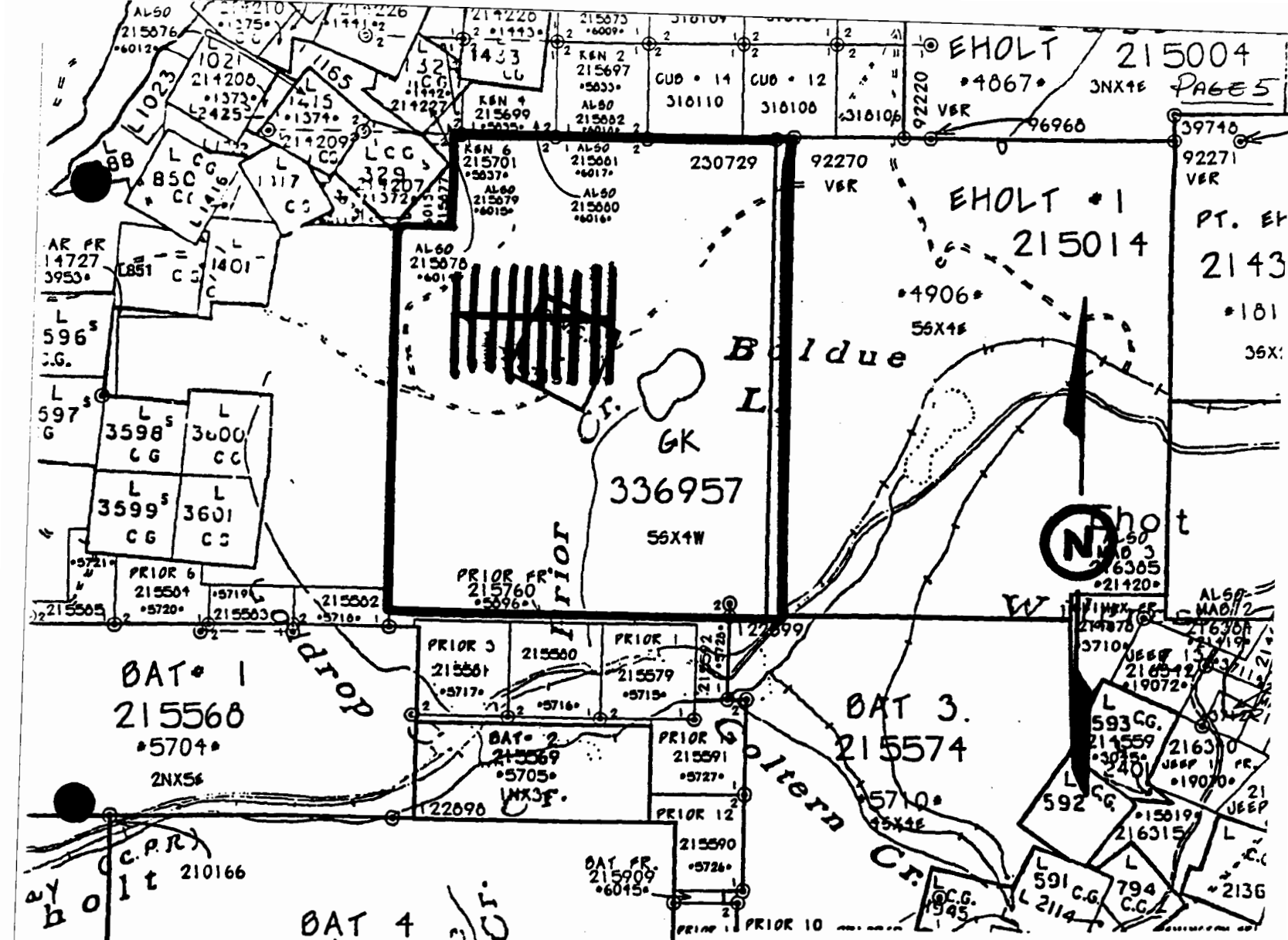


MINERAL TITLES REFERENC

MAP 082E02E

U.T.M. ZONE 11

LAST MAP UPDATE: 1996 FEB 22

ORIGINAL PRODUCED AT 1:31680

METRES

500 0 500 1000 1500 20

ADMINISTRATIVE AREAS

MINING DIVISIONS: GREENWOOD

HISTORY

The history of the Greenwood Camp dates back to 1884 with the initial discovery near Boundary Falls, and by 1900 most of the significant discoveries , such as Phoenix and the Motherlode had been found. Development was stimulated by the completion of a railway and construction of a major smelter at Grand Forks in 1900. Production from the mines in Phoenix reached a peak delivery in 1913 of more than a million tons of ore. Labor disputes indirectly caused closure of the Grand Forks smelter and many of the mines in 1919.

Large scale open-pit production from the Motherlode and Phoenix orebodies was carried out from the late 1950,s until exhaustion of the Phoenix orebody in 1976.

Published information relative to the immediate claim area is generally lacking. There are a number of shallow pits, shafts and small trenches with most occurring in hornfelsed to skarned greenstones (metavolcanics). No recent assessment work has been carried out over the immediate claim area.

GEOLOGY

The Geology of the project area is underlain by the Paleozoic, Anarchist Group, and intruded by middle Jurassic, Nelson Plutonic rocks. These suites have been inturn intruded by the Eocene, Coryell Syenite.

Geologic mapping by Fyles (BCMEMPR: O.F. 1990-25) shows the claims to be underlain by the Knob Hill Group, consisting of greenstone, pillow lava and breccia, amphibolite and minor limestone. The Knob Hill Group is dated at Carboniferous or Permian Age.
On the south metasediments striking east/west parallel a massively skarned (Garnetite, Epidote) limestone body which also parallel the metavolcanics on the north. All pits, trenches, and shafts are either on the contact between the limestone or in the metavolcanics.

MINERALIZATION

All sulphide mineralization seen, was found in the fractured and skarned greenstone. Sulphides consist of disseminated and pods of pyrrhotite, pyrite, and chalcopyrite. Massive pryite and minor chalcopryite were present in the Quartz veins. Visible blebs of disseminated magnetite are found in the altered volcanics as well as pyrite and malachite on the fractures.

MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

The magnetometer survey was carried out by Don Hairsine and John Kemp and the information processed by J. M. Thornton, P. Geo. of North Vancouver, B.C. The results are in the following pages.

Interpretation Notes

for the

GK Claims, Greenwood MD

for

D. Hairsine & J. Kemp

of

Grand Forks, B.C.

jmt & associates
May 1996

The magnetic data referred to in this note was supplied by Mr. John Kemp of Grand Forks, B.C. The author entered the data into a computer file for processing. Stacked profiles, data posting and contour maps at a scale of 1:2000 were prepared. Report size colour maps of the contoured data and interpretation were generated at a scale of approximately 1:3500

Equipment used was a Geometrics G836 Unimag capable of providing readings to an accuracy of +/- 3 nT. Three readings were taken at each station and the results averaged. A gradient measurement was also taken with the sensor approximately 1/2 meter closer to the ground but not used in this interpretation. Data was corrected for diurnal variation.

Magnetic relief is quite high; from a low of 55500 nT at the west end of the baseline to over 69000 nT at the north end of line 360W. The sharp relief of the anomalies is typical of near-surface skarn mineralization.

The survey area appears to be crosscut by two or three N70E striking linears. Several orthogonal (N10W) features are noted but are discounted as they are closely parallel to the grid lines.

The grain of the magnetics has two preferred directions, N70E and a weaker trend at N70W.

Magnetics shows basically 2 predominant lithologies with an arcuate E/W contact at about 280-300N. Magnetic rocks lie to the north with essentially non-magnetic rocks to the south. Within the southern rocks are noted several low-amplitude ENE trening magnetic features and one WNW weak feature in an area of increased overburden thickness. The increased thickness of overburden is reflected in the magnetic response in the west central part of the grid.

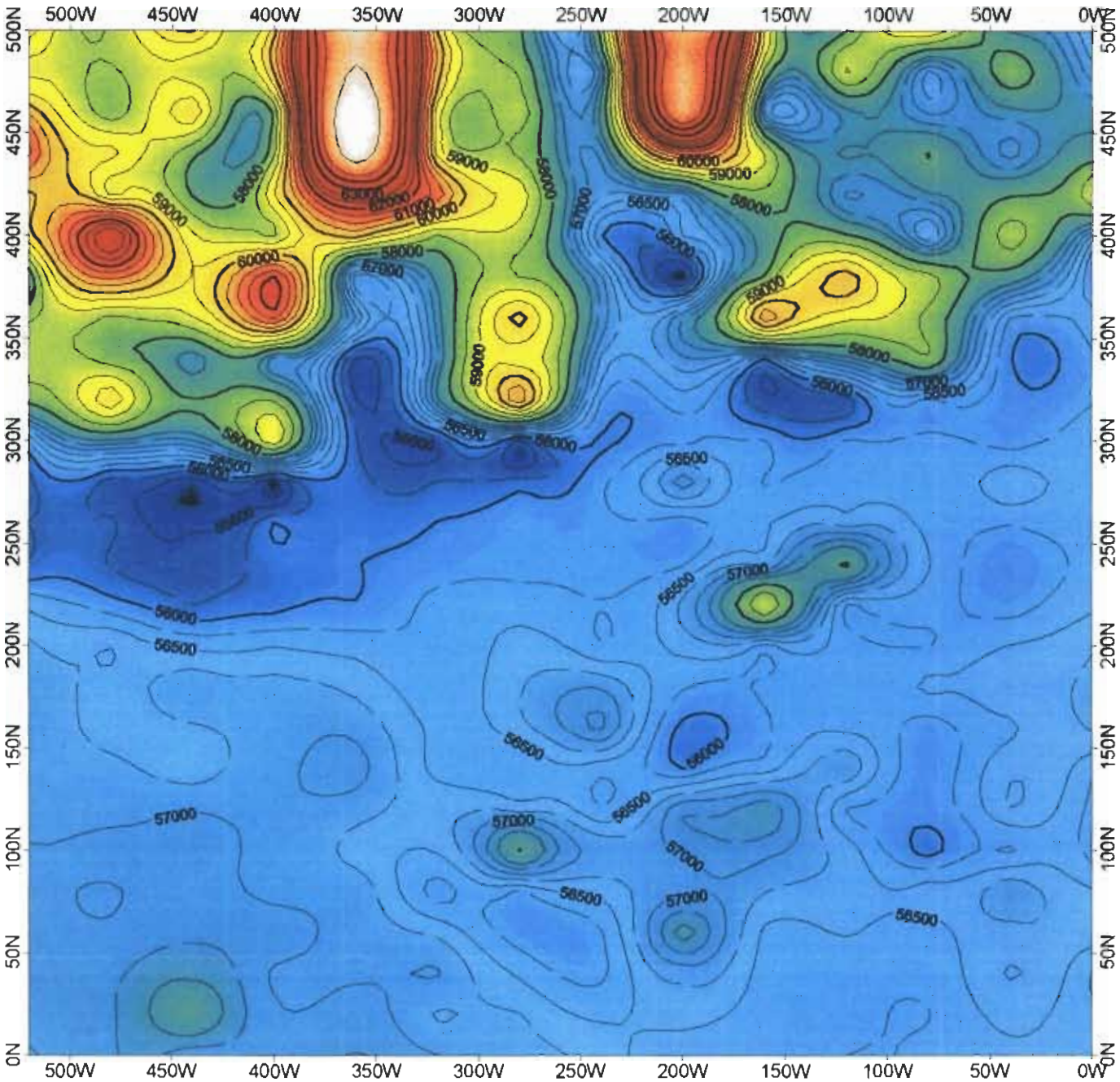
Geological mapping supplied by Mr. Kemp indicates that the magnetic rocks in the northern part of the property are volcanics with NNE and NE crosscutting quartz dykes. Some trenching has bben done on hte property and several pits and shafts have been mapped generally along the contact between the volcanics and a limestone unit(which corresponds closely with the magnetic lows) The volcanics continue in the SE part of the property.

Intrusives are mapped just south of the survey area with a narrow zone of quartzite between the volcanics and the intrusive. The magnetic data does not reflect the presence of the quartzite or intrusives, but the magnetics shows a clear difference in response to the volcanics north of the limestone unit.

A wide (50 meter+) NE trending syenite dyke is mapped passing from the SE corner of the grid to the north end of line 120W. Little or no evidence of this feature is seen in the magnetic data. The discrete anomalies on lines 160W and 120W at 360 to 380N and line 280W at approximately 330N may be associated with the syenite-volcanic contact.

J.M. Thornton, P.Geo.

GK CLAIMS



Contour Interval: 250 ,500, 2000

0 100 200 300 400 METERS

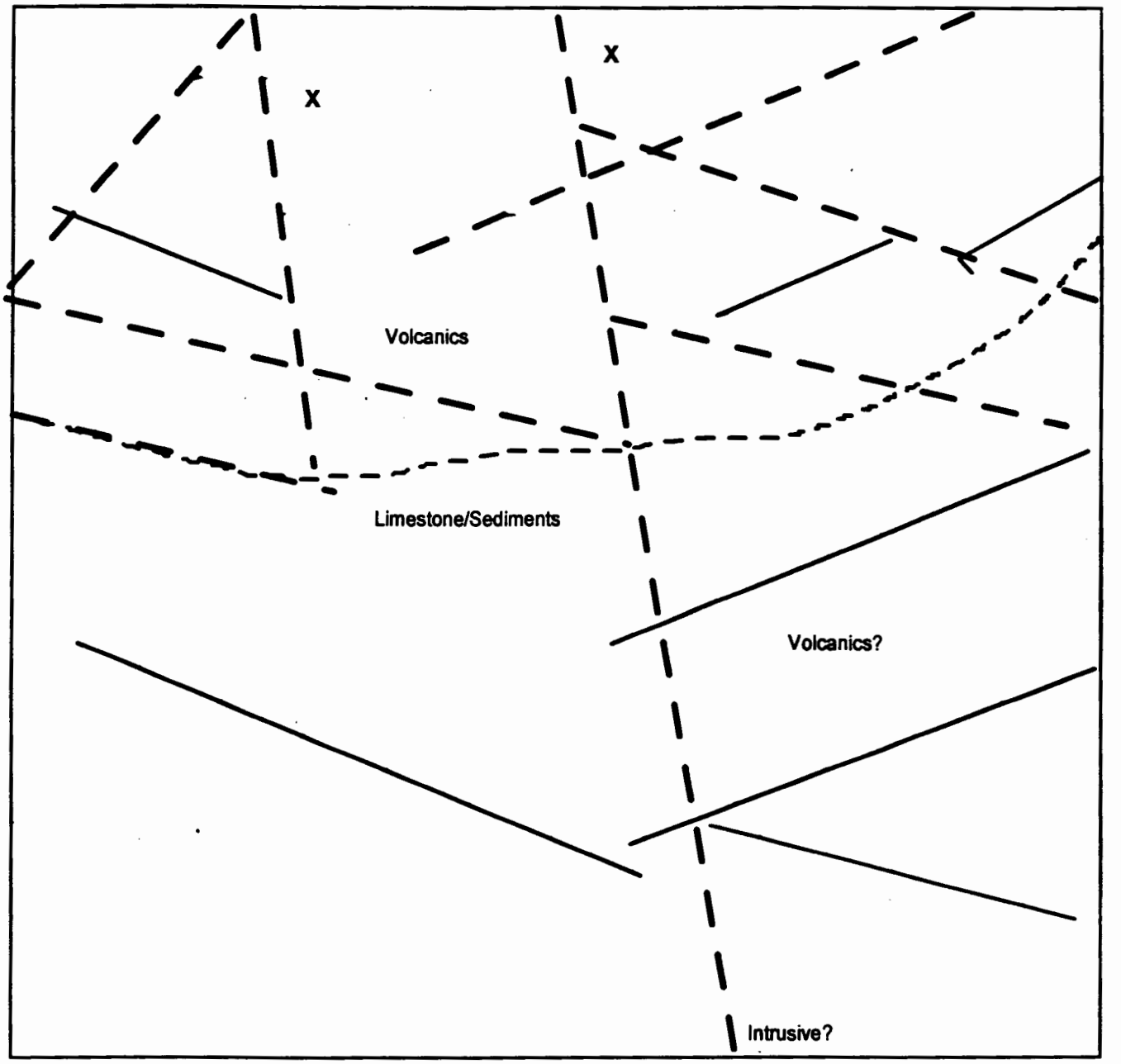
GROUND MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

jmt & associates

J. Kemp

March 1996

GK CLAIMS



LITHOLOGICAL CONTACT

STRUCTURAL BREAK (Fault)

MAGNETIC LINEAR

X Po Skarn

0 100 200 300 400 METERS

GROUND MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

STRUCTURAL INTERPRETATION

jmt & associates

STATEMENT of EXPENSES

All work on the GK claim was carried out from August 1 / 1995 and continued untill November 30 / 1995. Work consisted of ; prospecting, sampling, mapping and geophisics.

Prospecting - 10 man-days @ $150.00 per day	$1500.00
Grid preparation - 6 man-days @ $150.00 per day	$ 900.00
Magnetometer survey - 2 man-days @ $ 150.00 per day	$ 300.00
Mapping, tying workings to grid & sampling - 4 man days @ $150.00	$ 600.00
Geological interpretation - JMT Associates	$ 588.50
Report, photocopying	$ 600.00
4x4 rental - 10 days @ $50.00 per day	$ 500.00
TOTAL	**$ 4988.50**

Statement of Qualifications

I, J.M. Thornton, reside at 3393 Fairmont Road, North Vancouver B.C, declare:

1) I have been practicing as a geophysicist continuously since 1971 and as a consulting geophysicist since 1987.

2) I am a registered geoscientist in good standing with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of BC.

3) I have not visited the property mentioned in the report.

4) I have no interest in nor expect to receive any interest in the property mentioned in this report.

J. M. Thornton

J.M. Thornton

Dated at North Vancouver, B.C. on June 7, 1995

DON HAIRSINE
Box 1239
Grand Forks, B.C.
VOH 1HO

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

1956 - Basic Prospecting Course
B.C. Yukon Chamber of Mines

1984 - Advanced Prospecting Course
B.C. Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources

1992 - Petrology for Prospectors
B.C. Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources

1995 - Mineral Deposits Workshop, Creston
B.C. Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources

I have been involved in the exploration industry since 1984:

- Prospecting for various companies
- mag and soil sampling
- claim staking
- road building and drill assistance

D. L. Hairsine

Don Hairsine

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REPORT ON

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

MOE CLAIM GROUP GK

GRAND FORKS, BRITISH COLUMBIA

(49°, 118°, S.W.)

FOR

GRANBY MINING COMPANY LIMITED

BY

HUNTEC LIMITED

TORONTO, ONTARIO

DECEMBER, 1965

TECHNICAL DATA

The equipment used was a pulse-type induced polarization instrument designed and manufactured by Huntec Limited. Power was obtained from a generator set (Serial No. 11) consisting of a gasoline motor coupled to a 400 cycle per second, three-phase generator. This power plant drove a transmitter unit (Serial No. 4) which provided a pulsed d.c. signal to the ground rated at 2.5 kw maximum. The cycling rate is 1.5 seconds "current on" and 0.5 seconds "current off", the pulses reversing continuously in polarity. The measurements were carried out with receiver unit Serial No. 2.

The data recorded in the field consist of careful measurements of the current (I) in amperes flowing through the current electrodes C_1 and C_2, of the primary voltage (V_p) appearing between the measuring or potential electrodes P_1 and P_2 during the "current on" part of the cycle, and of the secondary voltage (V_s) appearing between the same electrodes during the "current off" part of the cycle. The apparent chargeability (M_a) in milliseconds, is calculated by dividing the secondary voltage, V_s, by the primary voltage, V_p, and multiplying by 400, which is the sampling time in milliseconds of the receiver unit. The apparent resistivity, in ohm-meters, is proportional to the ratio of the primary

voltage (V_p) to the measured current, (I), the proportionality constant depending on the geometry of the electrode array used. The resistivity and chargeability obtained are called "apparent" as they are values which that part of the earth sampled would have if it were homogeneous. As the earth sampled is usually inhomogeneous, the calculated apparent resistivity and apparent chargeability are functions of the actual resistivities and chargeabilities of the rocks and of the geometry of their distribution.

The electrode configurations used for this survey are variations of the "three-electrode array". For this array, one current electrode, C_1, and the two potential electrodes, P_1 and P_2, are moved in unison along the survey lines. The spacing between C_1 and P_1 is the so-called "electrode separation" which controls the depth of penetration. The second current electrode, C_2, remains fixed and is located at an "infinite" distance from C_1, in practice, said distance being a minimum of ten times the distance $C_1 - P_1$ or "electrode separation".

The variations in the three-electrode array occur in the distance used between P_1 and P_2. Thus, in the reconnaissance survey the distance $P_1 - P_2$ was half the "electrode separation" of 400 feet (this array is often called the Pole-Dipole Array). In the detailed

survey of Line 20+00NW, the distance P_1 - P_2 was equal to the distance C_1 - P_1 in the case of the 200 foot electrode separation (the proper three-electrode array), and was twice the electrode separation of 100 feet in the other case. In all three variations, the calculated chargeability and resistivity data are plotted half-way between C_1 and P_1. These variations, used for reasons of logistics in the actual carrying out of the survey, do not significantly affect the results as long as the interpreter is and remains aware of these changes.

RESULTS AND INTERPRETATION

The values of apparent resistivity vary generally between 2000 and 4000 ohm-meters with some values somewhat lower. The observed variations cannot be correlated from line to line, nor do they appear to be related to variations of the apparent chargeability values. Thus, it is probable that the apparent resistivity values are controlled mainly by changes within the overburden, and/or by changes in the thickness of the overburden. Of course, the lack of line to line correlation may be partly enhanced by the relatively large distances involved.

The apparent chargeability values indicate two definite anomalous zones over a background value of approximately 5 milliseconds. Zone 1 is observed from 16+50NE to 30+00NE on Line 20+00NW, and from 23+00NE to 30+00NE on Line 10+00NW. The detail data of Line 20+00NW indicate that this zone is complex, possibly composed of three or more bodies at a maximum depth of 100 feet although the central portion could be somewhat deeper. There are also some indications that the apparent dip (as it would be if measured along the line irregardless of the actual strike of the body) is shallow, and to the northeast. On Line 10+00NW, where the interpretation is limited by data from one electrode spacing only, the anomaly resembles more

the central, deeper portion of Zone 1 on Line 20+00NW, as if the outer portions did not reach Line 10+00NW. It is not observed on Line 30+00NW. Zone 1 is located in the general area of an E. M. conductor located by Hans Lundberg Surveys and of an aeromagnetic anomaly (some 2000 gammas above background) mapped by Aeromagnetic Surveys Ltd. in 1956. These three different types of anomalies may be related but more definite conclusions are not possible at the present time, in part due to the uncertainty in the relative location of these anomalies, and in part due to the uncertainty in line to line correlation of the I. P. survey.

Zone 2 is observed from 22+00NE to 29+00NE on Line 40+00NW, from 39+00NE to 45+00NE on Line 30+00NW, and from 41+50NE to 47+50NE on Line 20+00NW. It is not observed on Line 10+00NW within the survey area. On Line 20+00NW, where it was detailed, Zone 2 appears to be a fairly simple, fairly broad body, at a maximum depth of 100 feet. Its apparent dip along all three lines is very shallow, in fact, most probably shallower than the 60°NE suggested for the underlying volcanic and sedimentary rocks by the geological sketch provided by the client. This shallow apparent dip, in turn, suggests at least the possibility that the true strike of the body (and of the volcanic-sedimentary series) is more east-west as indicated by

the tentative correlation between Lines 40+00NW and 30+00NW, than northwest-southeast as would be the case in the correlation between Lines 30+00NW and 20+00NW. Thus, it is possible that Zone 2 extends beyond the survey area in an easterly direction from Line 20+00NW in such a manner that it was not reached by Line 10+00NW. This tentative correlation from line to line also suggests the possibility of a fault as shown on the accompanying map. However, it must be emphasized that this line to line correlation is only one out of many different possibilities and that the correct correlation cannot be determined on the basis of the available data because of the wide line interval.

The sulphide content of Zone 1 is difficult if not impossible to evaluate due to the complexity of its anomaly. However, its maximum amplitude of over 15 milliseconds above background requires an absolute minimum of 1% sulphides or equivalent metallic minerals. It is possible that some chargeability effects may be due to the magnetite indicated by the aeromagnetic survey if the two anomalies coincide. On the other hand, the presence of an E. M. anomaly does suggest that sulphides or graphite are present.

The sulphide content of Zone 2 is estimated at 2 to 10%. Magnetite can be ruled out as no magnetic anomaly is reported in this

part of the property. Graphite is a definite possibility in view of the great strike length suggested by the tentative line to line correlation.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Two chargeable zones are outlined by the present I. P. survey. Both zones show a shallow apparent dip along the lines. Zone 1 is observed on Lines 10+00NW and 20+00NW, is complex, at a depth of 100 feet or less although possibly deeper in the center, and contains an absolute minimum of 1% sulphides.

Zone 2 is observed on Lines 20+00NW, 30+00NW and 40+00NW, is a simple body at a maximum depth of 100 feet, with between 2 and 10% sulphides.

The possibility of graphite instead of sulphides is definitely present in the case of Zone 2. Magnetite may have some chargeable effect in the case of Zone 1.

The line to line correlation as shown on the accompanying map is very uncertain due to the great line interval. Therefore, drilling at this stage must be considered as being very risky due to the uncertain definition of the areal extent of these bodies. However, as both Zones 1 and 2 warrant further investigation a more detailed I. P. survey is recommended. Such a survey should be carried out on lines not more than 400 feet apart, preferably 200 feet, with stations at 100 foot intervals or closer. A proper drilling program can then be prepared on the basis of the new data.

If it is imperative that some drilling be carried out at this stage the best locations, on the basis of the available data, would be:

- Zone 1: 24+00NE on Line 20+00NW, or up to 200 feet to the southeast of this location.

- Zone 2: 46+00NE on Line 20+00NW.

Both drill holes may be drilled in southerly or southwesterly direction with an inclination of approximately 60°. However, it is not possible to guarantee that these drill holes will find their target and it is possible that some drill-hole search pattern may be required to establish the cause of these anomalies at this stage.

HUNTEC LIMITED

C. W. Faessler, P. Eng.,
Senior Geophysicist.

APPENDIX I

1 - Claims Surveyed

- MOE Group: all of Claims Nos. 2 to 6 inclusive, 15, 22 and 23, and parts of Claims Nos. 1, 9, 10, 13, 17 and 25 FR.
- Bell Flower: all of Claim No. L3151.

2 - Miles Surveyed

The reconnaissance phase of the survey consists of five lines, 1000 feet apart surveyed at 200 foot intervals with a variation of the three-electrode configuration using an electrode separation of 400 feet.

The detail phase of the survey consisted in obtaining additional data on one of the reconnaissance lines with two other variations of the three-electrode configuration with electrode separations of 100 and 200 feet at intervals of 100 feet.

Electrode Separation	Stn. Interval	Miles	Readings
400 (Reconnaissance)	200	4.28	118
200 (Detail)	100	0.89	48
100 (Detail)	100	0.80	44

3 - Personnel Employed on Survey

Name	Occupation	Address	Period (1965)
P. E. Lane	Geophysicist	1450 O'Connor Dr. Toronto, Ontario	Sept. 13, 15-18, 20, 21
R. Stewart	Operator	same	Sept. 13, 15-18, 20, 21

DETAILED STATEMENT OF WORK

1965

September	1	Lay out base line		
		2 men @ 1/2 day	74.00	37.00
		(Boyd Hardwicke, Chief Engineer, Grand Forks, B. C.) (Noel J. Kirby, Surveyor, Grand Forks, B. C.)		
	2	Set up Intervals along base line		
		2 men @ 1/2 day		37.00
		(as above)		
	1-8	Slash lines		
		James Forshaw Ltd. (see attached copy of invoice)		295.90
	9-10	Stake out lines		
		2 men, 2 days		148.00
		(as above)		
	13-21	I/P. Survey		
		Huntec Limited (see attached copy of invoice)		2,620.00
		James Forshaw Ltd. (see attached copy of invoice)		423.23
		P. Papove & K. Papove (see Appendix 1 of Huntec Report) 16 hours @ 2.90		46.40
				3,607.53

31-Aug-95

ECO-TECH LABORATORIES LTD.
10041 East Trans Canada Highway
KAMLOOPS, B.C.
V2C 6T4

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

RAINBOWS & SUNSHINE AK 95-685
BOX 866
GRAND FORKS, B.C.
VOH 1HO

ATTENTION: JOHN KEMP

11 Rock samples received August 21, 1995
PROJECT #: Rock Candy
SHIPMENT #: None Given
Samples submitted by: J. Kemp

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	Ti %	U	V	W	Y	Zn
1	RC-IR	5	<.2	2.10	<5	765	10	1.35	<1	34	343	90	5.46	30	2.81	544	<1	0.10	109	3190	16	5	<20	86	0.38	<10	157	<10	12	101
2	RC-2R	<5	<.2	2.55	<5	335	10	0.83	<1	35	634	5	3.80	20	4.34	373	<1	0.04	349	2270	8	15	<20	46	0.36	<10	95	<10	6	49
3	RC-3R	<5	<.2	0.85	<5	35	<5	0.82	<1	22	80	85	3.42	20	0.70	327	<1	0.07	45	2230	8	<5	<20	78	0.25	<10	119	<10	9	35
4	RC-4R	20	<.2	2.53	<5	40	<5	0.77	1	32	98	63	5.00	<10	1.49	392	13	0.09	68	2370	12	10	<20	130	0.17	10	118	<10	8	59
5	RC-5R	15	<.2	2.34	<5	50	<5	0.72	<1	21	102	42	3.91	<10	1.39	281	<1	0.09	46	2230	8	10	<20	195	0.18	<10	113	<10	10	40
6	RC-6R	10	<.2	0.48	<5	55	15	3.02	2	33	97	99	12.30	20	0.68	503	10	0.04	27	6430	<2	<5	<20	137	0.08	<10	511	<10	5	51
7	RC-7R	<5	5.8	1.33	<5	25	<5	0.58	<1	26	328	425	5.24	20	1.57	287	57	<.01	153	2820	60	<5	<20	28	0.01	<10	43	<10	<1	59
8	RC-8R	<5	<.2	0.44	<5	40	<5	1.01	<1	10	53	5	3.55	60	0.09	748	6	0.02	10	1460	10	<5	<20	54	<.01	<10	21	<10	10	49
9	GK-1	15	0.4	0.44	<5	50	<5	2.41	<1	10	104	590	7.59	<10	0.28	655	12	0.06	16	3370	<2	<5	<20	25	0.03	<10	90	<10	8	36
10	GK-2	125	1.4	0.65	<5	45	<5	1.61	2	36	114	488	14.60	<10	0.10	2251	21	0.05	70	1950	<2	<5	<20	18	0.04	<10	89	<10	3	53
11	GK-3	>1000	3.2	0.41	25	35	<5	6.26	14	47	133	270	5.54	<10	0.82	1201	14	<.01	42	290	112	30	<20	108	0.03	<10	27	<10	<1	162
QC/DATA:																														
Resplit:																														
R/S 1	RC-IR	<5	<.2	2.02	<5	790	10	1.29	1	35	353	87	5.49	30	2.69	531	<1	0.09	110	3190	20	10	<20	75	0.41	<10	155	<10	11	82
Repeat:																														
1	RC-IR	-	<.2	2.03	<5	750	10	1.31	<1	34	338	86	5.37	30	2.71	532	<1	0.10	107	3210	16	10	<20	84	0.39	<10	154	<10	11	100
5	RC-5R	15																												
10	GK-2	-	1.4	0.65	<5	45	<5	1.61	2	36	114	488	14.60	<10	0.10	2251	21	0.05	70	1950	<2	<5	<20	18	0.04	<10	89	<10	3	53
Standard:																														
GEO'95		145	1.0	1.78	65	155	<5	1.63	<1	19	65	83	3.80	<10	0.90	660	<1	0.02	22	680	22	5	<20	62	0.13	<10	80	<10	5	72

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

df/4015
XLS/95Kmisc#5

ECO-TECH LABORATORIES LTD.
10041 East Trans Canada Highway
KAMLOOPS, B.C.
V2C 6T4

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

FEED FAX THIS END
FAX
To: John Kemp
Dept.:
Fax No.:
No. of Pages: 25
From: Sandy
Date: Sept 2_
Company:
Fax No.:
Comments: Result & 2 invoices CIS requested
Post-it™ fax pad 7901F

RAINBOWS & SUN...
BOX 886
GRAND FORKS, BC
V0H IH0

ATTENTION: John Kemp

25 Rock samples received September 6 , 1995
PROJECT: # Rock Candy
SHIPMENT: # None Given
Samples submitted by: John Kemp

Values in ppm unless otherwise reported

Et #.	Tag #	Au(ppb)	Ag	Al %								Cu	Fe %	La	Mg %	Mn	Mo	Na %	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sn	Sr	Ti %	U	V	W	Y	Zn
1	RC-9R	<5	<.2	0.61	<5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	19	1.83	30	0.21	236	2	0.03	5	500	12	<5	<20	12	0.03	<10	22	<10	2	27
2	RC-10R	<5	<.2	0.45	<5	160	<5	0.21	<1	[illegible]	[illegible]	40	3.60	20	0.14	442	21	<.01	64	1360	12	<5	<20	108	0.03	<10	54	<10	4	44
3	RC-11R	<5	0.2	0.25	<5	120	<5	0.13	<1	18	137	12	2.92	<10	0.03	431	29	<.01	123	590	8	<5	<20	84	<.01	<10	25	<10	2	49
4	RC-12R	<5	0.4	0.33	<5	[illegible]	<5	0.17	<1	4	163	8	1.14	<10	0.15	76	287	<.01	22	750	18	<5	<20	17	<.01	<10	13	<10	<1	8
5	RC-13R	<5	<.2	0.30	<5	50	<5	0.10	<1	2	94	1	0.95	30	0.12	82	2	0.03	4	260	4	<5	<20	54	0.03	<10	11	<10	3	[illegible]
6	RC-14R	5	<.2	0.52	5	50	<5	0.20	<1	7	44	57	1.79	50	0.36	157	4	0.03	5	600	10	<5	<20	12	0.12	<10	16	<10	[illegible]	[illegible]
7	RC-15R	<5	<.2	0.18	<5	10	<5	0.13	<1	2	105	5	0.49	<10	0.03	53	3	<.01	5	370	2	<5	<20	25	<.01	<10	6	<10	[illegible]	[illegible]
8	RC-16R	<5	<.2	1.59	<5	335	10	1.13	<1	21	59	9	4.56	<10	1.51	586	<1	0.06	8	1500	8	5	<20	39	0.26	<10	132	<10	2	64
9	RC-17R	5	<.2	0.30	<5	30	<5	0.18	<1	3	39	10	2.21	30	0.02	159	8	0.02	3	570	20	<5	<20	10	<.01	<10	5	<10	2	57
10	RC-18R	<5	0.2	0.56	<5	40	<5	0.18	<1	5	47	12	1.44	10	0.25	104	3	0.01	8	410	10	<5	<20	15	<.01	<10	8	<10	[illegible]	32
11	RC-19R	<5	4.4	0.37	<5	20	<5	0.17	<1	4	142	57	0.93	<10	0.20	135	6	<.01	16	240	12	<5	<20	6	<.01	<10	8	<10	<1	[illegible]
12	RC-20R	<5	2.0	0.83	<5	50	<5	0.38	<1	7	89	54	2.21	30	0.55	371	4	0.02	6	970	28	<5	<20	26	<.01	<10	25	<10	3	[illegible]
13	RC-21R	<5	<.2	1.63	<5	770	5	3.23	<1	22	171	43	4.70	30	2.15	583	<1	0.04	66	2260	10	15	<20	337	0.27	<10	109	<10	10	[illegible]
14	RC-22R	<5	0.6	0.29	<5	50	<5	0.04	<1	1	72	3	1.63	40	0.06	68	10	0.03	2	210	28	<5	<20	12	<.01	<10	2	<10	2	13
15	RC-23R	<5	1.8	2.46	<5	175	<5	4.35	<1	3	200	46	1.27	20	0.16	76	6	0.01	8	500	32	<5	<20	53	<.01	<10	[illegible]	<10	6	16
16	KATE-10	<5	0.2	0.18	<5	75	<5	0.17	<1	3	56	2	1.89	40	<.01	615	4	0.03	3	120	8	<5	<20	5	<.01	<10	31	<10	10	28
17	KATE-11	<5	<.2	0.50	<5	85	5	3.89	<1	23	66	34	5.55	40	1.30	1173	7	0.02	30	3500	12	<5	<20	179	<.01	<10	101	<10	7	115
18	KATE-12	<5	0.2	0.40	<5	30	<5	0.08	<1	8	77	7	2.61	10	0.03	85	8	<.01	7	550	4	<5	<20	24	<.01	<10	6	<10	2	8
19	KATE-13	<5	0.2	0.19	<5	50	<5	0.26	<1	5	186	18	1.56	<10	0.07	361	5	<.01	17	250	6	<5	<20	6	<.01	<10	11	<10	1	31
20	KATE-14	<5	<.2	0.34	<5	35	<5	0.08	<1	10	70	8	2.77	<10	0.02	208	7	<.01	7	510	6	<5	<20	30	<.01	<10	7	<10	1	14
21	GK-4	<5	1.2	2.19	<5	65	<5	0.89	2	184	45	2160	> 15	<10	0.75	882	16	0.02	112	1100	2	<5	<20	9	0.16	<10	111	<10	<1	94
22	GK-5	120	0.6	1.12	5	50	<5	1.83	<1	38	72	1104	3.57	<10	0.58	350	<1	0.03	42	1570	6	<5	<20	60	0.28	<10	58	<10	6	37
23	GK-6	<5	<.2	1.77	<5	150	<5	1.57	<1	29	68	159	5.71	<10	1.35	469	<1	0.06	46	1480	6	10	<20	22	0.16	<10	136	<10	6	60
24	GK-7	5	<.2	1.38	<5	25	<5	1.21	<1	56	96	747	4.94	<10	0.61	380	<1	0.04	53	640	4	<5	<20	34	0.22	<10	54	<10	<1	38
25	GK-8	>1000	5.8	0.29	195	55	<5	4.89	1	27	70	876	5.46	<10	1.15	1102	6	<.01	28	660	56	210	<20	159	<.01	<10	17	<10	1	100

Eco-Tech LABORATORIES LTD.

ASSAYING
GEOCHEMISTRY
ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY
ENVIRONMENTAL TESTING

10041 E. Trans Canada Hwy., R.R. #2, Kamloops, B.C. V2C 6T4 Phone (604) 573-5700
Fax (604) 573-4557

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY AK 95-685

RAINBOWS & SUNSHINE
BOX 866
GRAND FORKS, B.C.
VOH 1HO

13-Sep-95

ATTENTION: JOHN KEMP

11 Rock samples received August 21, 1995
PROJECT #: Rock Candy
SHIPMENT #: None Given
Samples submitted by: J. Kemp

ET #.	Tag #	Au (g/t)	Au (oz/t)
11	GK-3	1.14	0.033

QC DATA:
Standard:

STD-L	2.02	0.059

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

XLS/95kmisc#5

Eco-Tech LABORATORIES LTD.

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ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY
ENVIRONMENTAL TESTING

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Fax (604) 573-4557

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY AK 95-771

RAINBOWS & SUNSHINE
BOX 886
GRAND FORKS, BC
V0H IH0

16-Sep-95

ATTENTION: John Kemp

25 ROCK samples received Sept 6 , 1995
PROJECT #:ROCK CANDY

ET #.	Tag #	Au (g/t)	Au (oz/t)
25	GK-8	1.49	0.043

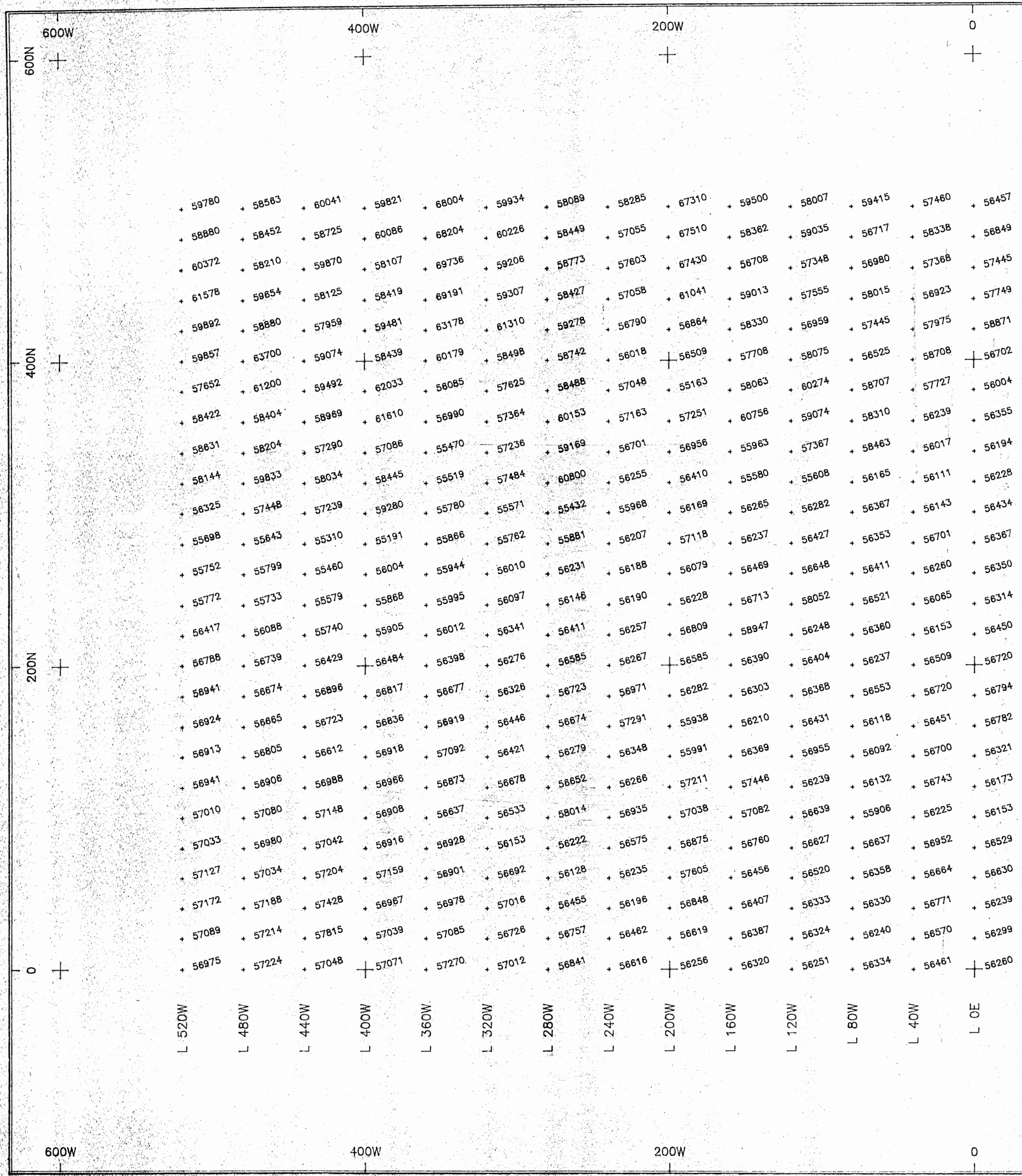
QC DATA:

Standard:

STD-L	2.03	0.059

XLS/95kmisc6

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



GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

24,472

N

0 40 80 120 160

METERS

Scale 1:2000

GK CLAIMS

PASS CREEK / PINE CREEK AREA

NTS 82-E/2E GREENWOOD M.D.

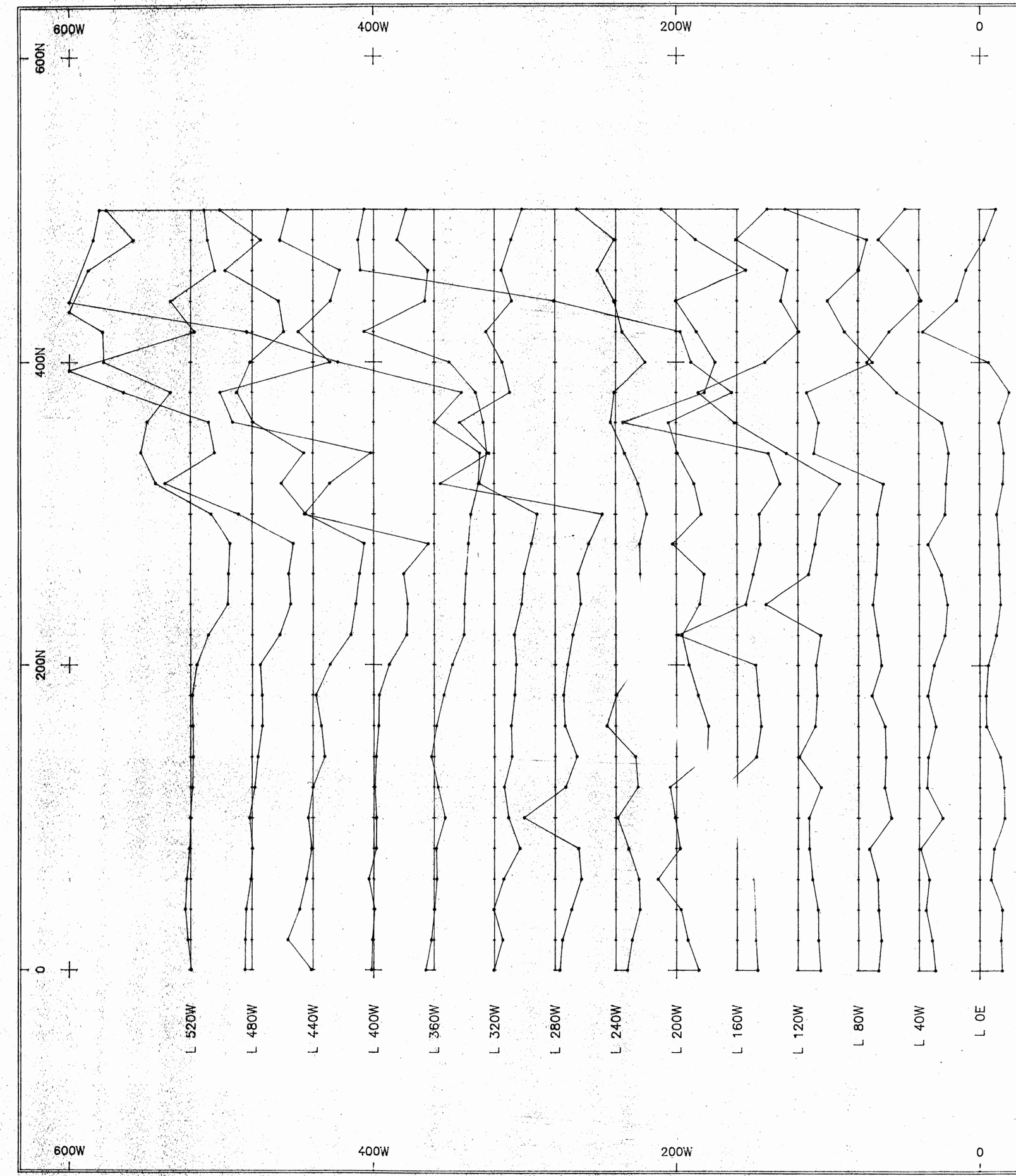
Instrument= Geometrics G856 Uni mag

DATA POSTING

Units = nT

DRAWN BY: jmt | DATE: 96.04.18

jmt & associates



FIELD STYLE SCALE UNITS

MAG 59000 57000 nT

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

24,472

0 40 80 120 160

METERS

Scale 1:2000

GK CLAIMS

PASS CREEK / PINE CREEK AREA

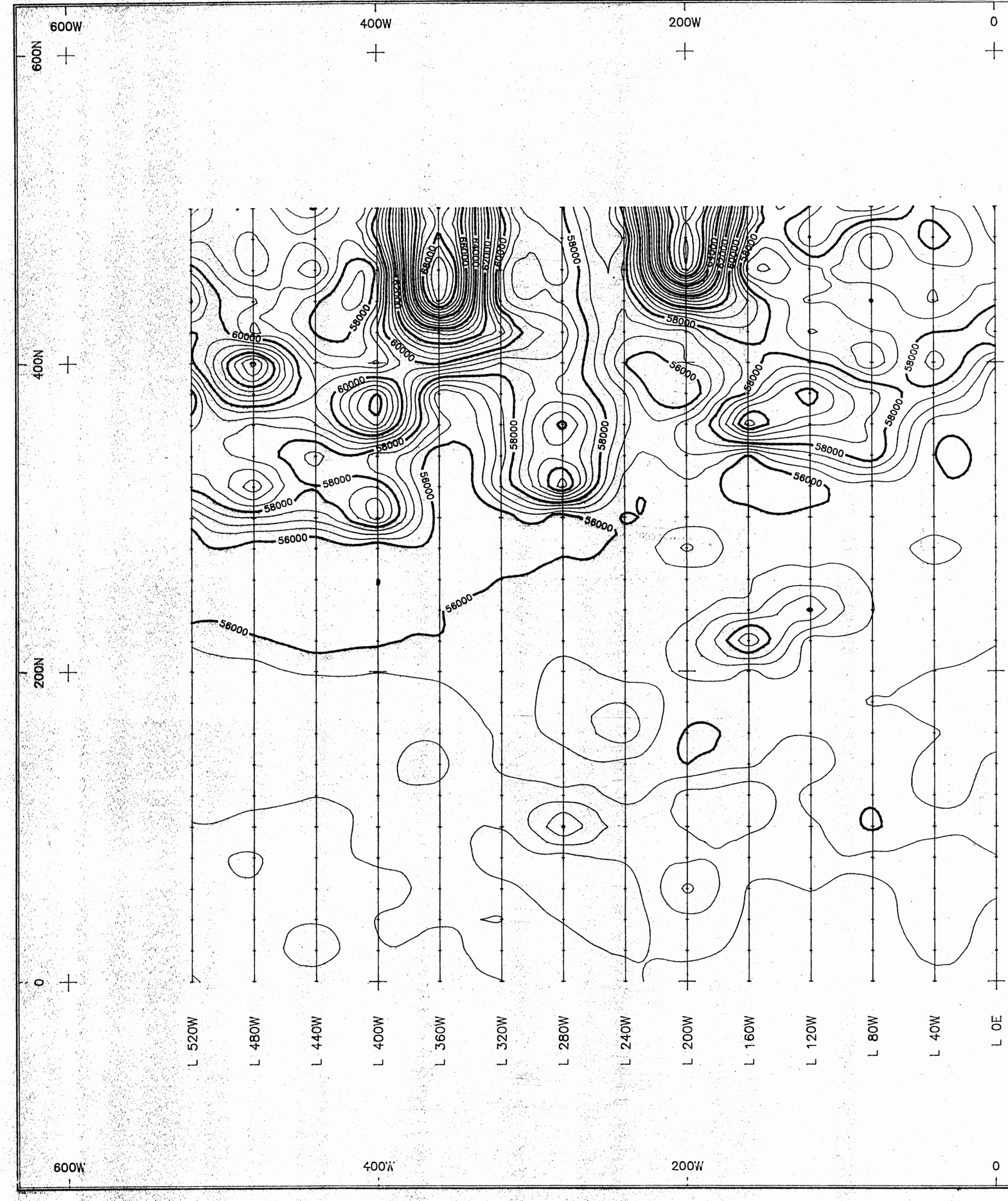
NTS 82-E/2E GREENWOOD M.D.

GROUND MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

Instrument-Geometrics G856 Unimag

DRAWN BY: jmt | DATE: 96.04.18

jmt & associates



GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

24,472

0 40 80 120 160

METERS

Scale 1:2000

GK CLAIMS

PASS CREEK / PINE CREEK AREA

NTS 82-E/2E GREENWOOD M.D.

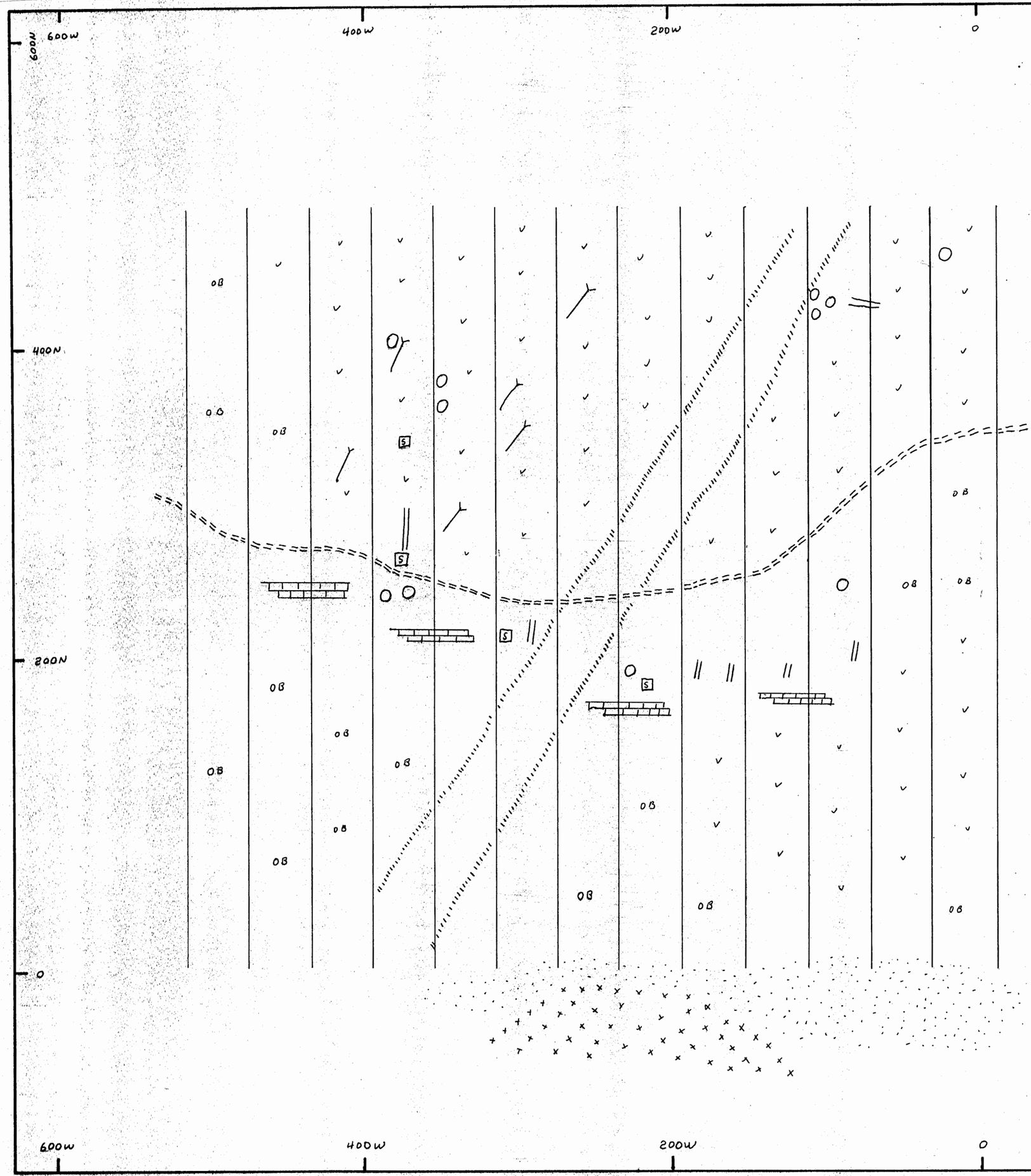
Instrument - Geometrics G856 Mining

CONTOUR MAP

Units = nT

DRAWN BY: jmt | DATE: 96.04.18

jmt & associates



LEGEND

- Road
- Quartz Vein
- S — Shaft
- Pit
- Trench
- OB — Overburden
- Syenite
- Volcanic
- Limestone
- Quartzite
- Intrusive

N

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

24,472

0 40 80 120 160
METERS

Scale 1:2000

GK CLAIMS

PASS CREEK

82E02E GREENWOOD M.D.

GEOLOGY

DATE JUNE 10/1996

DRAWN BY J KEMP