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VANCOUVER, B.C.**

GEOLOGICAL & GEOCHEMICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT

on the

PACIFIC CLAIM GROUP

for

GARY WESTGATE

Victoria Mining Division.

N.T.S. 092F02E

25 066

**June 20, 1997
Vancouver, B.C.**

**Laurence Sookchoff, P.Eng.
Sookchoff Consultants Inc.**

Geological & Geochemical Assessment Report

on the

Pacific Claim Group

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Geological & Geochemical Assessment Report

on the Pacific Claim Group

Introduction

A localized geological and soil geochemical exploration program was completed on the Pacific Claim Group in February, 1997. The purpose of the geological portion of the program was to determine the potential mineral indicators within an altered zone of volcanics of what could be considered part of Target B of the 1988 exploration program. The geochemical survey was focused on an anomalous zinc zone projected 200 metres southward from a 1988 diamond drill hole which intersected 0.215 oz/t Au over 3.35 metres.

Information for this report was obtained from sources as cited under the Selected Reference section of this report and from the completion by the writer of, and the results from, the 1997 exploration program.

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.

From 1985 to 1993, approximately \$100,000.00 has been spent in the exploration of the Pacific claim group. As a result of the exploration, many positive geological features and anomalous mineral indicators have been revealed. The positive features of the completed exploration include the determination that the claim group covers a volcanic-sedimentary contact of the Sicker Group, the delineation of three prime exploration target areas and the diamond drill intersection of a gold-bearing mineral zone.

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 minimal exploration that was completed on the property from 1993 to 1996 indicated that the greenstone volcanics and the argillites were not favorable mineral bearing host rocks. However, as indicated by the results of the 1997 geological program, quartz veins hosted by the greenstones, may contain high anomalous values of gold. The 1997 geochemical survey could not confirm the indicated projection of the zinc zone for 200 metres southerly from the actual anomaly.

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, 1998
Pacific I	5	316182	February 20, 1998

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.

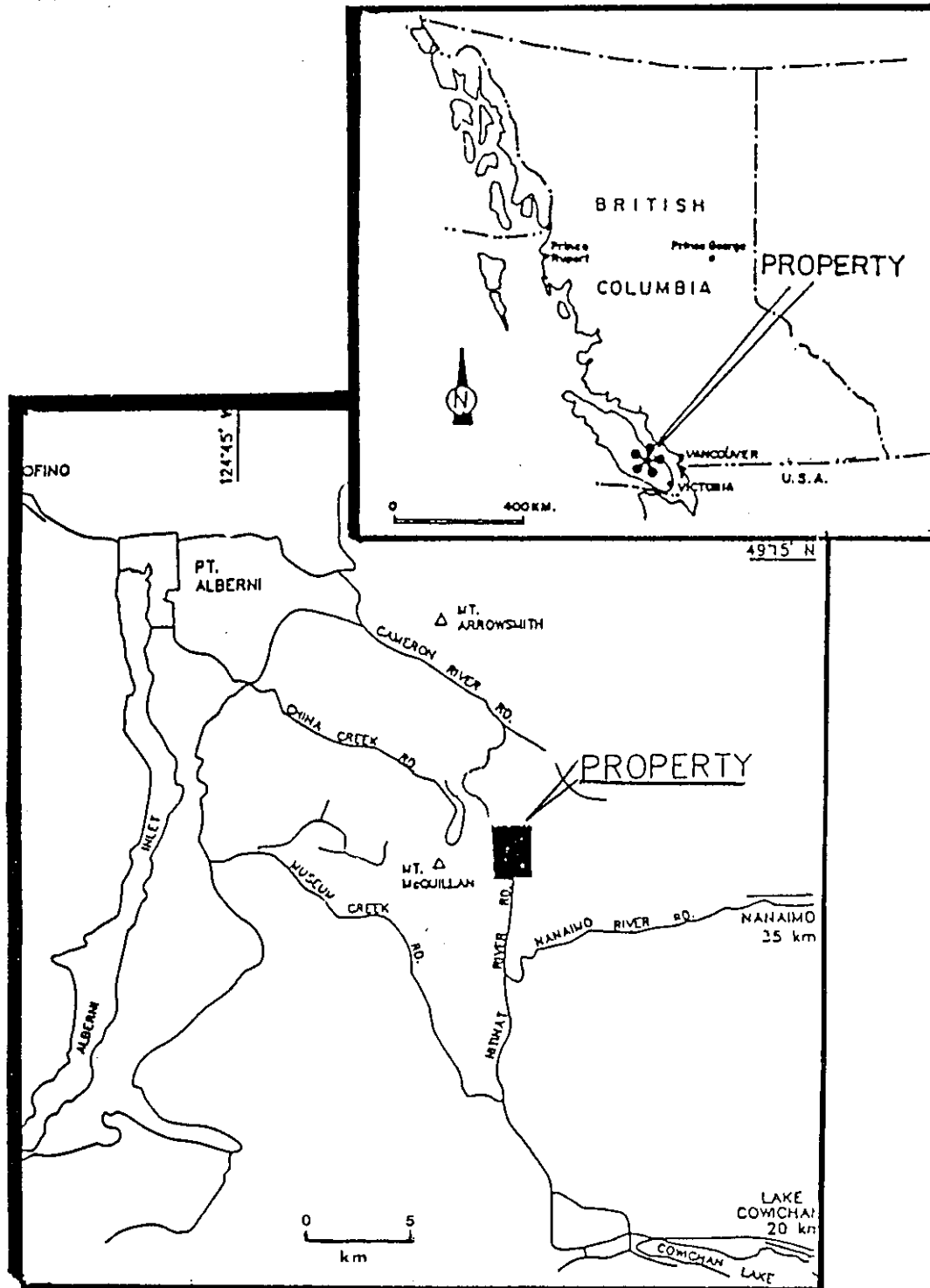


Figure 1. Location and Claim Map*

* 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 east 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.

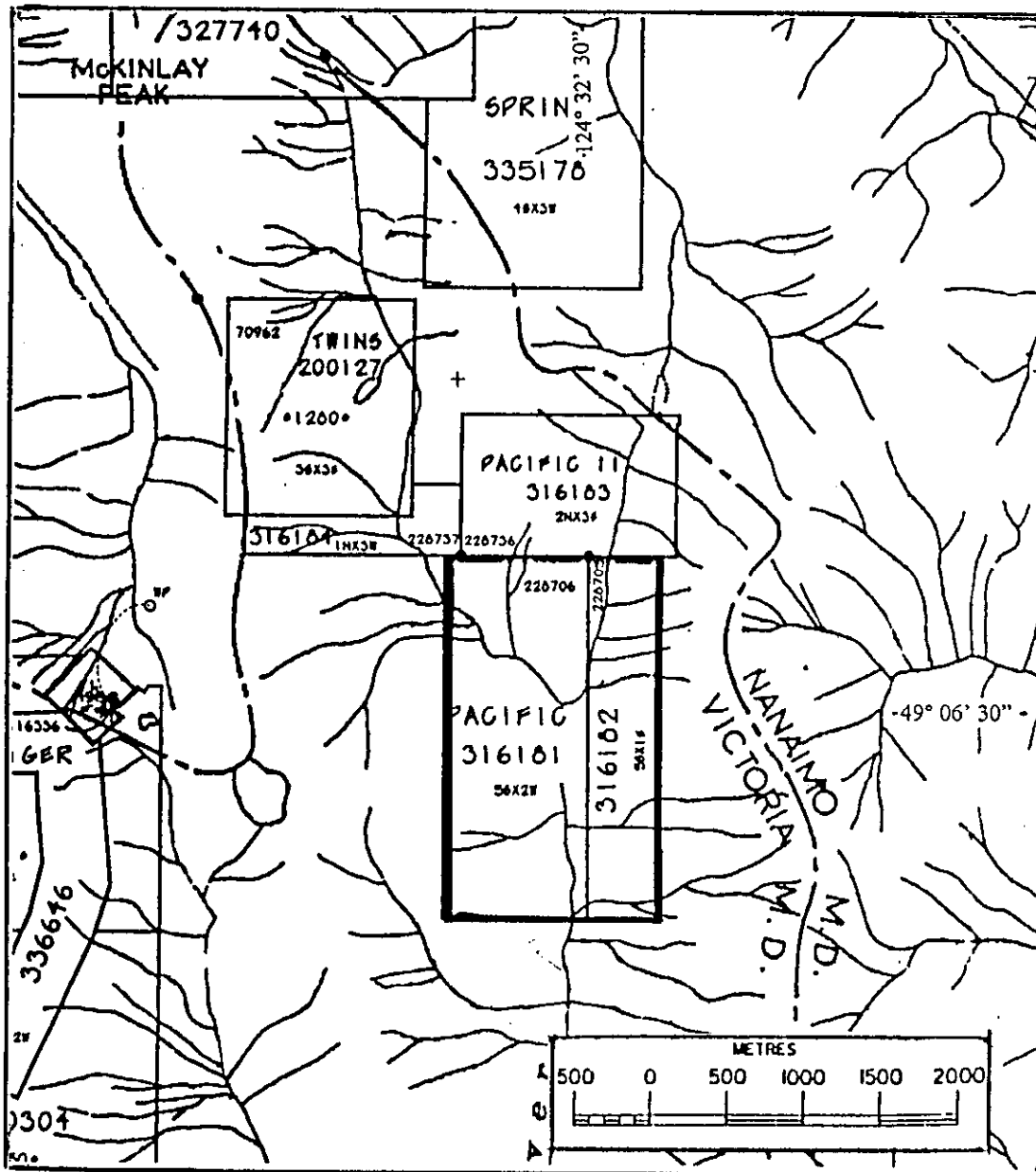


Figure 2. Claim and Index Map. (Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources Map 092F02E)

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".
- 1996 Localized geological mapping and sampling along a road cut.

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 (1990), 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 4.

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).

A localized geological and sampling program completed in 1996 indicated a geological contact between the Sicker volcanics and argillites in the northeast portion of the property. Altered zones up to 50 metres from the contact reflected elevated copper values. The road -cut sampled was 250 metres west of the DDH-4 / 0.215 oz/t Au intersection. (Sookochoff, 1996).

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.

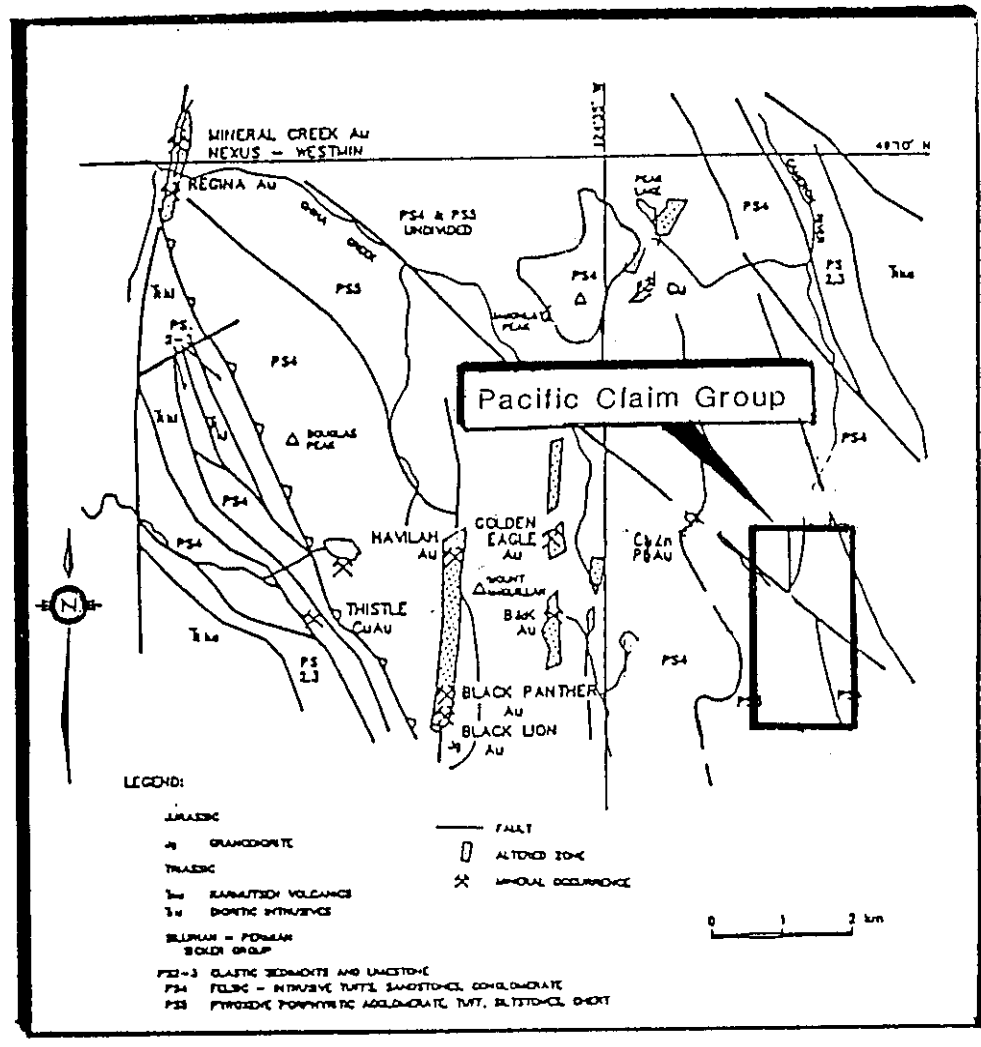


Figure 3. Regional and Property Geology.
(Westerman, 1988)

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 volcaniclastic 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 (Figure 4), 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.

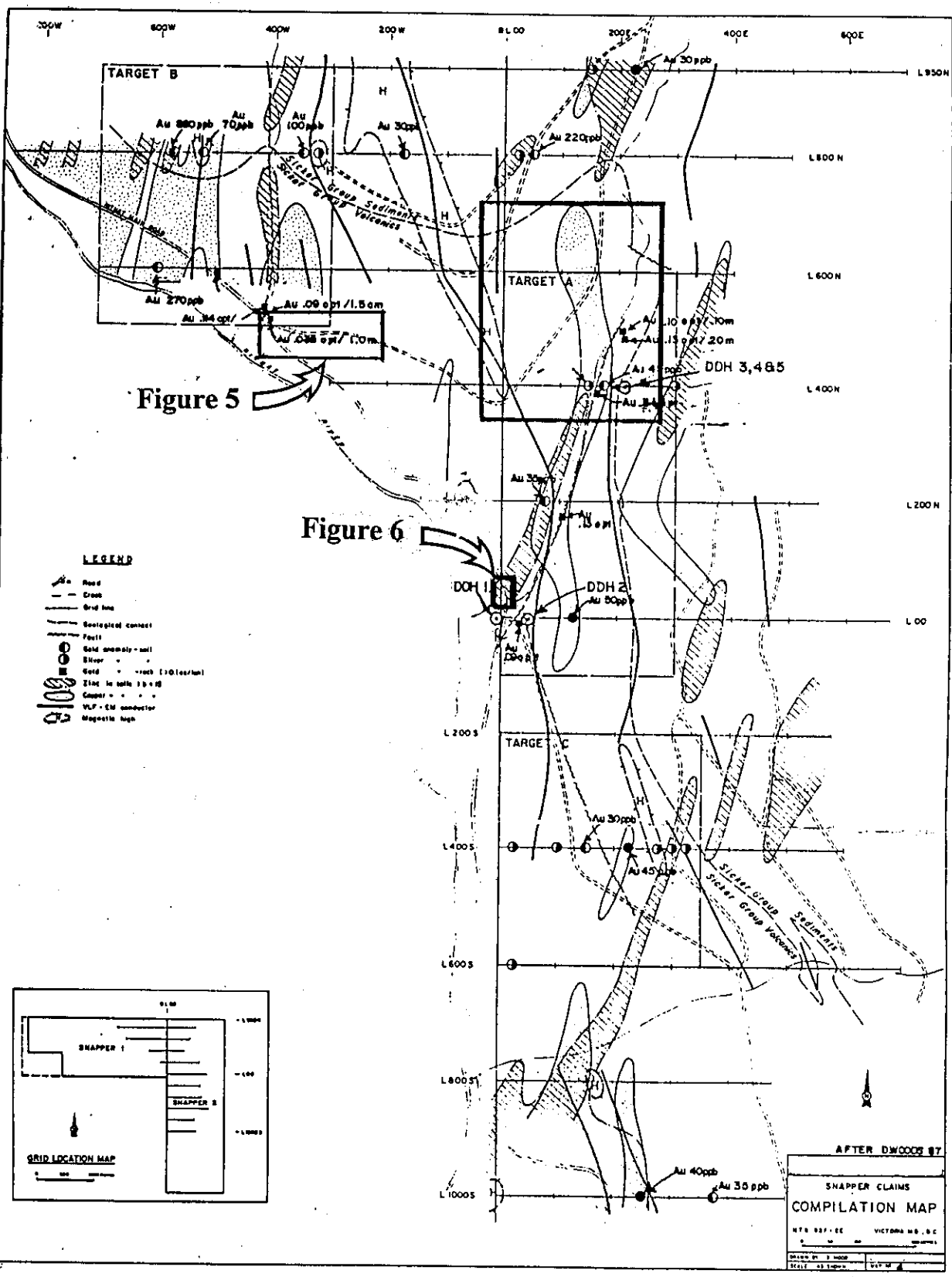


Figure 5

Figure 6

Figure 4. Index Map. Showing the exploration results of the 1988 exploration program and the relative location of the 1997 exploration program. (Base Map: Woods, 1987).

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 carbonated volcanics and sediments. Within the veins, sulphides range from less than 1% to approximately 4% and are disseminated within the carbonated 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.

1997 Exploration Program

The 1997 exploration program consisted of a localized geological program within the southeast corner of Target B and a localized soil sampling geochemical program within the southwest portion of Target A.

Geological

General

The purpose of the geological program was to obtain geological information of the immediate area of the Target B anomalies so that an interpretation of any future exploration over the anomalous zones would be facilitated. The 1997 area was chosen due to restrictive snow conditions at the time the exploration was initiated and the generally moderate propylitic alteration of the rocks.

Results

The geology and sampling results along a 110 metre section of the zone indicated a moderately propylitic altered volcanic with variable chlorite content. The rocks are to be designated as a greenstone in that in addition to the chlorite the outcrops contains calcite stringers and carbonate on occasional fracture planes. Carbonate also occurs as discontinuous blebs and generally within the matrix. Subsequent silica introduction resulted in siliceous zones which are rarely skarned, periodic quartz veinlets and limonitic alteration resulting from the chemical breakdown of the mafic minerals.

Samples taken of variable rock types or alteration zones indicate that the maximum anomalous gold values of up to 1,110 ppb Au are associated with quartz veins. Most of the seven samples could be considered anomalous in gold as five samples returned over 21 ppb Au. The skarn zone and highly silicified zone returned 10 ppb Au and 4 ppb Au respectively. Table I contains the sample details.

Table I

Pacific Claim Group Rock Sample Description

Samples taken by Laurence Sookochoff, P. Eng. - February, 1997

Sample No.	Location (metres east from 400W)	Description	Au ppb	As ppm	Cu ppm
169651	30	5 cm qtz vein: white massive w/ assoc qtz stockwork zone	1110	38	352
169652	38	Greenstone: host to the quartz veins	21	3	26
169653	50	Skarn: siliceous zone w/ diffuse green and pinkish cast	4	61	58
169654	74	Greenstone w/ light silic'n on fractures and light carbonate flooding	59	46	42
169655	87	White bull quartz w/ str & fractures filled w/ limonite & limonite splashes	115	56	157
165656	115	Select grabs from 30 metre zone	112	36	316
169757	137	Highly silicified zone w/ qtz stringers of < 3mm brn weathering surface	10	4	37

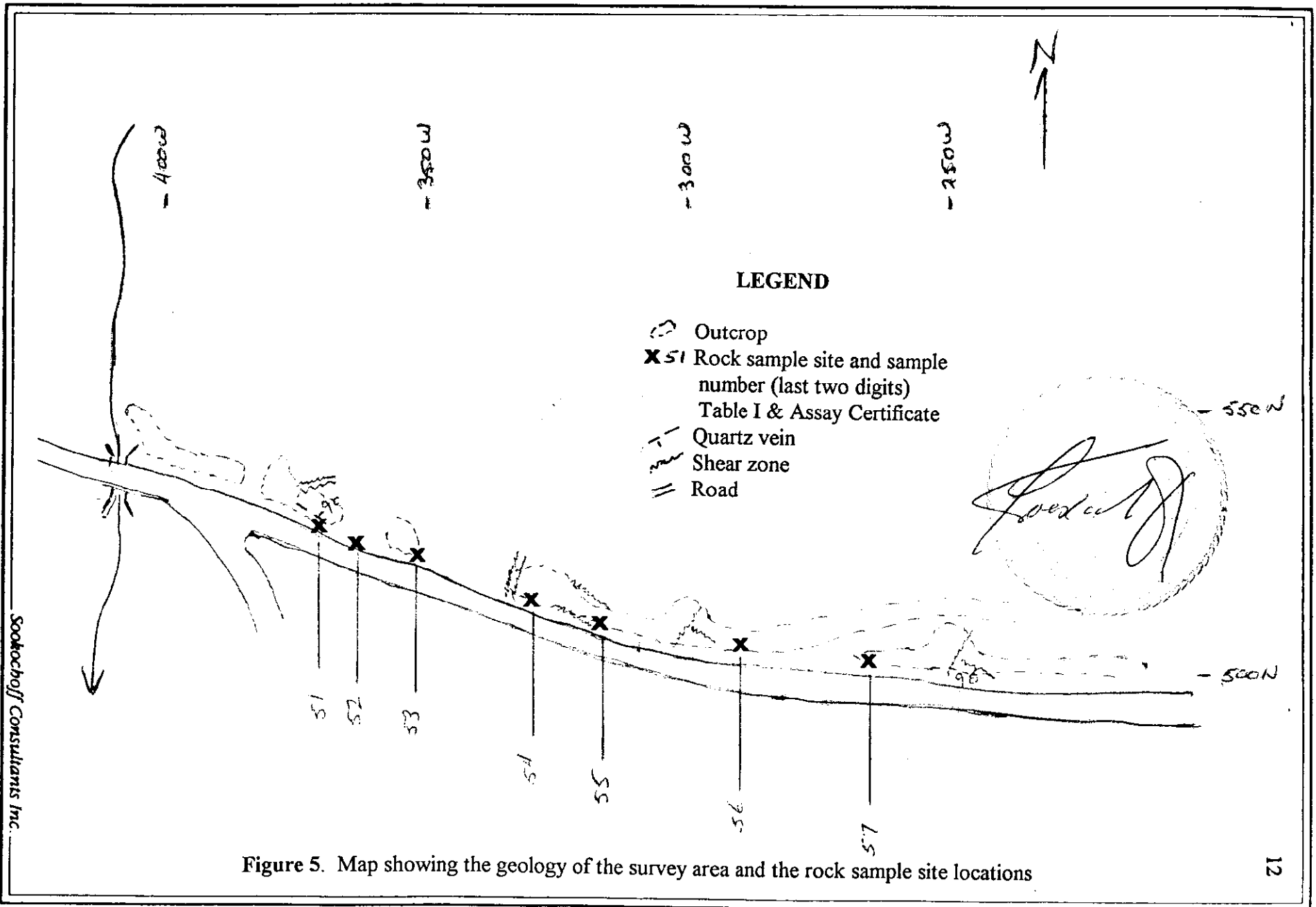
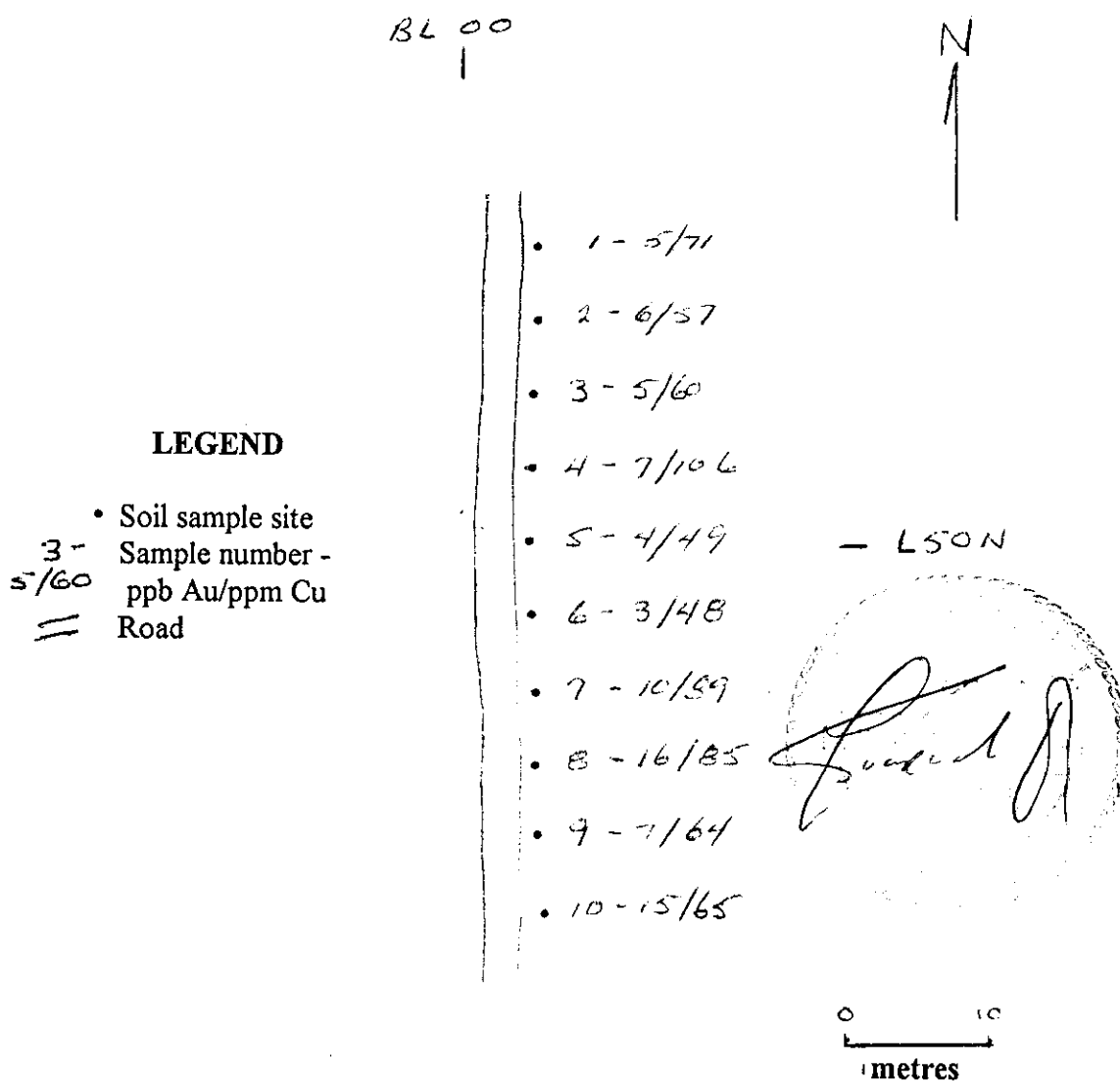


Figure 5. Map showing the geology of the survey area and the rock sample site locations

Geochemical Survey

General

The purpose of the geochemical survey was to determine the validity of the zone of anomalous zinc values that is projected to the base line in this area from L200N. In addition, the geochem results of the geochem survey over the "anomalous" extension would also manifest any correlative "anomalous" mineral values that would be helpful in interpreting the causative source of the increased mineral values.



LEGEND

- Soil sample site
- 3- Sample number -
5/60 ppb Au/ppm Cu
- = Road

Figure 6. Geochemical Survey area showing gold & copper results (see Assay Certificate for complete geochem results).

Soil samples were taken at five metre intervals over the predetermined area of the zinc "anomaly". The exact location could not be determined as the 1988 grid was not evident. Ten samples were taken designated as 1 through to 10. Samples were selected from the B horizon of the brown to brownish gray soil at a depth of commonly 30 centimeters. The soil was placed in a brown wet-strength paper bag with the grid coordinates marked thereon and red flagging with the sample designation was placed at the sample site. The samples were delivered to Acme Analytical Laboratories of Vancouver for a 30 element ICP analysis and a geochem gold analysis.

Testing Procedure

The analysis procedure is first to thoroughly dry the sample. Then a .500 gram sample is digested with 3 ml. of 3:1:2 HCL-HNO₃-H₂O at 95° for one hour and is diluted to 10 ml with water. The sample is then analyzed by I.C.P. Gold analysis is by aqua-regia/MIBK extract and a GF/AA finish.

Treatment of Data

Due to the low number of samples, a statistical analysis of the results was not performed and only generally "eye-balled" for anomalous values.

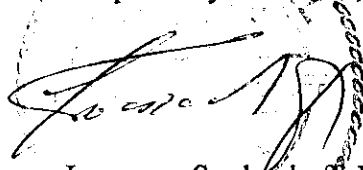
Results

The geochem results did not indicate any definite anomalous values in any mineral for which the soil was analyzed. The zinc values ranged from 48 ppm to 106 ppm, the copper from 48 ppm to 106 ppm and the gold from 3 ppb to 16 ppb.

Conclusions

The 1997 soil geochemical survey results did not confirm the south southwesterly projection of the 1988 "anomalous" zinc zone and did not reveal any other anomalous mineral value within this indicated zone. Thus, the zone is not worthy of any follow-up exploration. However, the actual anomalous interval being 200 metres northerly from the projected zone and 1997 survey, the L200N anomaly should be confirmed to the north and between L200 N and L400N the location of the 3.35 metre intersection of 0.215 oz/t Au in DDH 4.

Respectfully submitted,



Laurence Sookochoff, P.Eng.
Consulting Geologist

June 20, 1997
Vancouver, B.C.

Selected References

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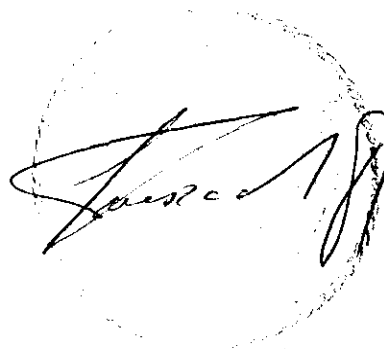
Certificate

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 thirty one 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 work completed by the writer on the Pacific claim group.



Laurence Sookochoff, P.Eng.

June 20, 1997
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, 1997 to the value as follows:

L. Sookochoff, P.Eng.	
2 man days @ \$575.	\$ 1,150.00
Car rental:	
2 days @ \$55.00 plus gas & km	180.00
Room & board:	
2 man days @ \$150.00	300.00
Assays	271.03
Results & map compilation	350.00
Report, xerox, printing & compilation	<u>750.00</u>
	\$ 3,001.03
	<u><u> </u></u>

Appendix I
ASSAY CERTIFICATES



GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE



Sookochoff Consultants Inc. PROJECT PACIFIC File # 97-0855 Page 1
1027 - 510 W. Hastings St, Vancouver BC V6B 1L8

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	Au* ppb
D 169651	2	352	48	30	37.4	40	79	584	5.93	38	<5	<2	<2	64	1.1	10	27	11	2.51	.038	1	27	.66	21	<.01	<3	.20	.02	.12	5	1110
D 169652	<1	26	<3	44	.4	63	24	1014	3.98	3	<5	<2	<2	206	1.3	<2	3	101	11.23	.017	4	210	4.52	36	<.01	<3	1.79	.03	.05	<2	21
D 169653	<1	58	5	67	<.3	62	28	1093	4.36	6	<5	<2	<2	202	1.1	3	<2	48	9.64	.098	7	41	2.82	30	<.01	5	.45	.02	.19	<2	4
D 169654	<1	42	4	45	.4	88	25	1579	4.35	46	<5	<2	<2	257	1.6	<2	4	36	10.21	.177	4	84	2.65	58	<.01	<3	.96	.01	.32	<2	59
D 169655	1	157	9	42	1.4	50	16	858	3.36	56	5	<2	<2	150	1.2	5	<2	25	5.65	.023	1	19	2.57	8	<.01	<3	.25	.01	.05	4	115
RE D 169655	1	154	11	40	1.3	50	16	861	3.38	56	<5	<2	<2	147	1.3	5	<2	25	5.76	.023	<1	19	2.62	8	<.01	3	.25	.01	.04	3	126
D 169656	6	316	12	121	2.0	65	26	1162	4.54	36	<5	<2	<2	226	1.9	2	3	38	9.98	.062	4	48	2.49	36	<.01	4	.71	.01	.20	2	112
D 169657	<1	37	3	79	<.3	50	22	1228	4.21	4	<5	<2	<2	214	1.4	<2	<2	35	9.90	.079	3	29	2.98	23	<.01	3	.35	.01	.21	<2	10
STANDARD C2/AU-R	19	55	37	133	6.8	67	34	1065	3.67	48	25	8	35	49	18.9	16	17	67	.50	.110	37	59	.93	182	.07	25	1.81	.06	.14	12	490

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: P1 ROCK P2 SOIL AU* - IGNITED, AQUA-REGIA/MIBK EXTRACT, GF/AA FINISHED.(10 GM)

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

DATE RECEIVED: FEB 26 1997 DATE REPORT MAILED: March 5/97 SIGNED BY: *C. Leong* D. TOYE, C. LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS



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	Au* ppb
1	2	71	4	68	<.3	26	20	781	6.59	17	<5	<2	<2	9	<.2	<2	<2	182	.26	.142	8	92	.93	69	.16	<3	5.05	.01	.05	<2	5
2	2	57	4	64	.5	24	15	495	6.36	16	<5	<2	<2	9	<.2	<2	<2	174	.26	.124	9	102	.89	70	.14	<3	4.84	.01	.04	<2	6
3	2	60	<3	109	.4	50	27	531	5.88	16	<5	<2	<2	12	.4	<2	<2	149	.34	.083	11	152	1.48	88	.14	<3	5.13	.01	.05	<2	5
4	2	106	4	116	.4	59	45	1130	5.81	20	<5	<2	<2	14	.4	<2	<2	170	.32	.116	17	243	1.52	119	.13	<3	5.44	.01	.07	<2	7
5	2	49	<3	86	.3	34	48	1351	5.65	16	<5	<2	<2	18	.2	<2	<2	179	.41	.080	10	149	1.21	108	.13	<3	3.58	.01	.04	<2	4
6	2	48	<3	60	<.3	23	29	1830	5.39	10	<5	<2	2	19	.2	<2	<2	180	.39	.093	9	116	.72	106	.11	<3	3.22	.01	.05	<2	3
7	1	89	4	84	<.3	45	27	1386	4.72	11	<5	<2	<2	20	<.2	<2	<2	134	.67	.079	10	117	2.14	131	.16	3	3.06	.01	.05	<2	10
8	1	85	6	85	.3	47	28	1453	4.94	12	<5	<2	4	19	.3	<2	3	140	.63	.082	10	120	2.06	129	.15	<3	3.14	.01	.06	<2	16
RE 8	1	85	<3	85	.4	47	28	1459	4.98	13	<5	<2	<2	19	<.2	<2	<2	141	.63	.082	10	118	2.07	128	.15	<3	3.16	.01	.07	<2	12
9	1	64	7	70	<.3	39	31	1374	5.00	14	<5	<2	2	16	<.2	<2	<2	152	.47	.082	10	131	1.55	90	.12	<3	3.47	.01	.05	<2	7
10	1	65	5	68	.4	36	27	1255	5.21	10	<5	<2	<2	17	.3	<2	<2	168	.54	.075	9	123	1.56	108	.12	<3	3.19	.01	.05	<2	15
STANDARD C ₃ /AU-S	26	62	40	150	6.2	36	12	733	3.38	56	24	3	18	30	23.6	15	24	79	.58	.090	18	163	.62	139	.10	17	1.86	.04	.17	22	45

Sample type: SOIL. Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.