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VANCOUVER, B.C.**

**Rock Sample Geochemical Report
on the
GOLDEN ZONE PROPERTY**

(GOLDEN ZONE CLAIM GROUP
COMPRISING CROWN GRANTED LOTS L903^s, L904^s, L905^s, GOLDEN RAVEN MINERAL CLAIM)

Hedley Area
Osoyoos Mining Division
British Columbia

NTS 82E/5W, 92H/8E
Latitude 49°27' N
Longitude 119°59' W

FOR

TICINO RESOURCES CORP.

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By

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November, 1997

**GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

25,201

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SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The Golden Zone Property consists of three Crown Granted claims and a 9 unit located mineral claim, in the Hedley gold camp in southern British Columbia. Eleven rock samples and two soil samples were collected from the Golden Zone vein area in July, 1997. The aim of the sampling program was to augment the existing sample data. Previous work demonstrated high grade gold and silver occurrences within a the Golden Zone quartz vein and within a fracture-fault zone lying south of and sub-parallel to the vein.

The Golden Zone vein is an east striking, steeply south dipping quartz vein averaging 1m but up to 3.6m wide, exposed by outcrops and surface workings over a strike length of 360m. It is hosted within granodiorite of the Mesozoic Bromley batholith and hornfelsed sediments and volcanics of the Triassic Nicola Group. The contact between the two rock units is irregular but grossly north-trending in the vicinity of the main workings. Mineralization within the Golden Zone vein consists of white quartz with disseminated, stringer or patchy masses and lenses of pyrite, arsenopyrite, sphalerite and chalcopyrite. The quartz is massive to slightly vuggy; locally breccia textures are observed. Where the vein lies within granodiorite it is generally uniform in width and aspect, and pyrite predominates with sphalerite and traces of chalcopyrite. Where the vein passes into the Nicola Group rocks, near the "B" shaft of the old workings, it is irregular in width and orientation, and hosts mainly pyrite with arsenopyrite. Gold values are generally higher where the vein is within the Nicola Group rocks, and particularly where there is appreciable arsenopyrite.

The Golden Zone property is located at the southwest corner of an east-west elongate roof pendant of Nicola Group rocks lying within the Bromley batholith. The younger Lookout Ridge pluton lies a short distance south of the Golden Zone vein and intrudes both the Bromley granodiorite and the Nicola Group rocks. Late andesitic dykes cut all other units and postdate vein mineralization.

Exploration and development dating from the turn of the century to 1937 consists of an adit near the western part of the exposed vein, as well as two shafts serving 270m of underground workings. Both the adit and shafts are caved, and the underground workings are inaccessible. In 1908 a stamp mill operated briefly on the property. Recent work included diamond drilling in 1983, 1987 and 1989. Samples taken from the current program yielded up to 13.87 g/t Au and 143 g/t Ag from selected samples of quartz sulphide vein material and of mineralized fault gouge adjacent to the Golden Zone vein. Samples taken from silicified andesite dykes with disseminated sulphides yield generally low gold. This is not surprising as the dykes crosscut the Golden Zone vein, and are thus post-mineralization.

INTRODUCTION

This Report has been written at the request of the Directors of Ticino Resources Corp. It summarizes the analytical results of a series of rock and soil samples collected on the Golden Zone Property from July 14 -16, 1997. The samples were collected by Mr. G. Gallissant. A total of 11 rock samples were sent to Bondar Clegg Labs in North Vancouver for analyses.

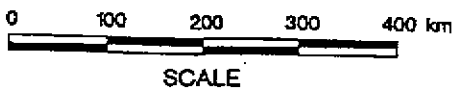
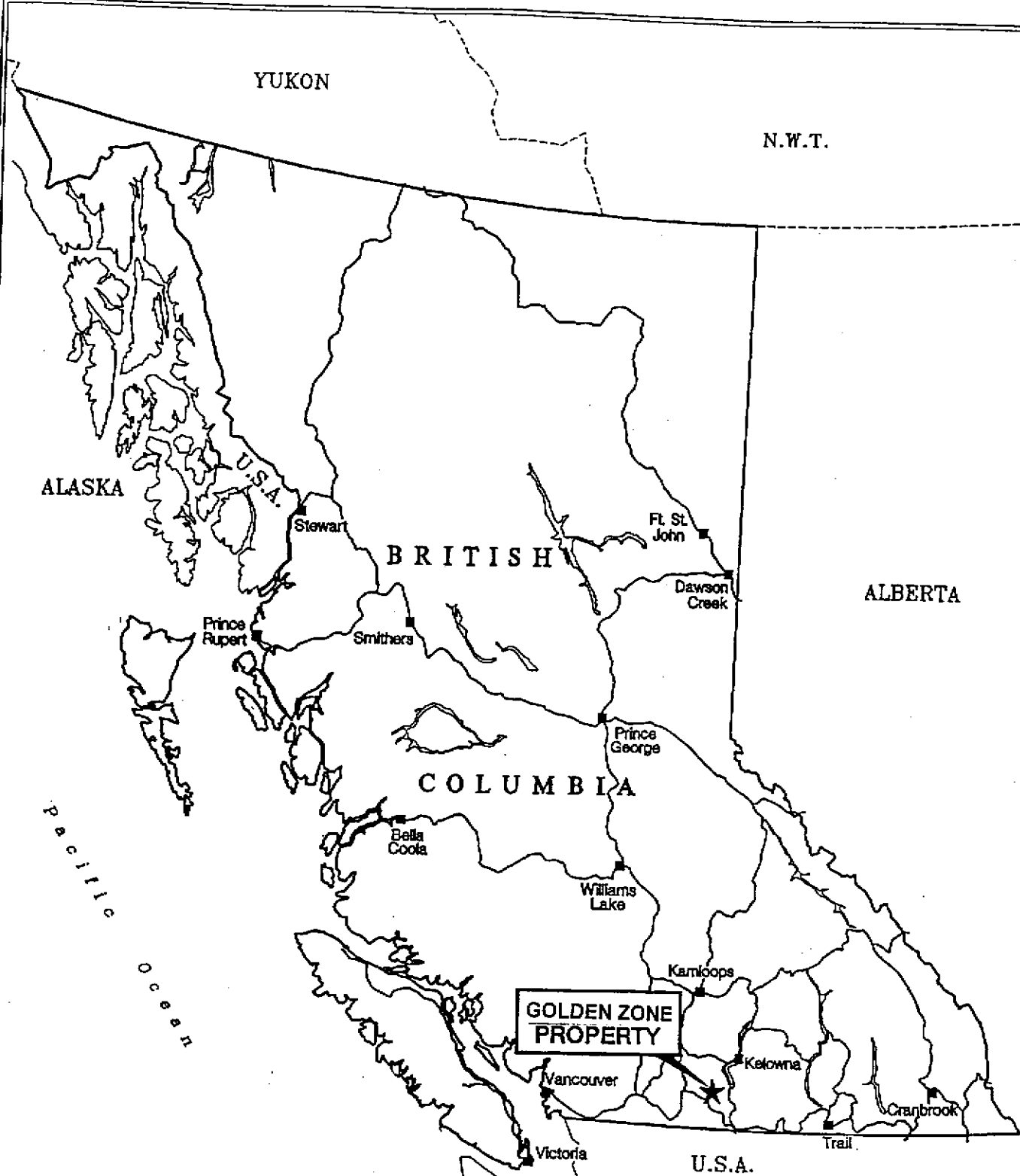
LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Golden Zone property is located in the Osoyoos Mining Division, 11 km northeast of the town of Hedley. The property is centred at Latitude 49°27'30"N and Longitude 119°59'30"W, and covered by NTS map sheets 82E/5W and 92H/8E (Figure 1). Penticton is the closest major supply centre, located approximately 50km to the west. The property is accessed via the new Strayhorse Creek Forest Service Road which branches off the Hedley - Nickle Plate Mine road approximately 8km past Apex Mountain Ski Hill. From kilometre 7 on the Strayhorse Creek Forest Service road, a short branch road leads 400m north to the main workings on the Golden Zone Property.

PHYSIOGRAPHY, VEGETATION AND CLIMATE

The Golden Zone property is situated at the northwestern margin of a plateau above the Broken Creek and Hedley Creek drainages. The topography of the claims is moderate with tree-covered slopes and elevations ranging from 1680 to 1830 metres above sea level. The property is covered by moderately dense to open stands of mostly mature fir, larch and pine. There are some open marshy areas. Outcrop exposures are generally sparse, as the hill slopes and bottom-land are draped with Pleistocene glacial deposits.

The climate is typical of the southern interior, with warm summers and generally low precipitation. Winters are fairly mild with a heavy accumulation of snow, restricting work to midsummer and fall seasons.



TICINO RESOURCES CORP.
GOLDEN ZONE PROPERTY Osoyoos M. D. N.T.S. 82E/5 92H/8
LOCATION MAP
OCTOBER 1996 Figure 1

CLAIM INFORMATION

The property is in the Osoyoos Mining Division and consists of three Crown Granted mining claims and a 9 unit, 4 post mineral claim. The Crown Granted claims are: L903s (B.C.), L904s (Golden Zone) and L905s (Silver Bell), and the assessed owner is Verdstone Gold Corp. Ticino holds an option on the three Crown Granted claims from Verdstone Gold Corp., the terms of which are beyond the scope of this Report. The Golden Raven 4-post mineral claim (tenure number 351200) is 100% owned by Ticino Resources Corp., and was staked on September 18-19 1996. The work described in this report is being claimed as assessment expenditures on the claims. Upon acceptance of this report, the anniversary date for the Golden Raven claim will be September 19, 1999. Figure 2 shows the claim locations.

HISTORY AND PREVIOUS WORK

The original Crown Granted claims were located in 1900-1, and developmental work was done up to 1937, as summarized below from B.C. Minister of Mines Annual Reports:

1905	The "A" shaft was sunk to a depth of 15m, and an adit driven 22.5m. An open cut of 9m was made.
1906	The underground workings were extended.
1908	A stamp mill with a Wilfley concentrator was installed.
1909	The "A" shaft was extended to 33m and a 7.5m drift was driven along the vein. Only minor milling was done, apparently due to water supply problems.
1910	The "B" shaft was sunk to a depth of 14.1m on the fault - gouge zone. Several trenches were cut on the vein.
1911-1929	No mention of the Golden Zone in the Minister of Mines Annual Reports.
1930-32	The adit was driven 34.5m, and further surface trenching was done.
1937	Some diamond drilling was attempted. The No. 1 level from "A" shaft was further developed. A No. 2 level was established 30m further below, and some development was done on this level up to the end of 1937.

No further work is recorded until Agur Logging Ltd. initiated a program of road building, bulldozer trenching and percussion drilling (415m) in 1980. Assays from percussion drilling cuttings yielded up to 1.82 -2.06 g/t Au and 55.21 - 115.57 g/t Ag (Peto, 1983). In 1982 Midland Energy Corporation optioned the property, and in 1983 undertook a program of grid preparation, soil sampling, a limited I.P. survey (1.17 line km), bulldozer trenching, rock chip sampling and diamond drilling (193.5m). Rock chip samples from trenches taken during this program yielded up to 18.90 g/t Au, 38.75 g/t Ag over 1.1m in a fault gouge zone. (Peto, 1983). A soil geochemical anomaly (Ag, As, Zn) and partly coincident I.P. chargeability anomaly were outlined. Diamond drilling results from the Golden Zone included: 7.8m (3.9m true width) of 4.56 g/t Au (15.0-22.8m, DDH-2), 1.3m of 1.44 g/t Au (39.4 - 40.7, DDH-4), and 2.25m (1.86m true width) of 4.77 g/t Au (55.95 - 58.2m, DDH-5). Some good results were also obtained from mineralized felsite and fault gouge.

Drill core in boxes dated 1987 and 1989 was also found at the Golden Zone Property, although no information on these drill holes was available from the Verdstone Gold Corp., the property vendor. In 1996, Ticino Resources Corp. completed rock sampling and a 15 line km VLF-EM survey. Significant results were obtained in chip samples from old trenches across the Golden Zone Vein as well as the fracture - fault zone to the south. Some of these results include: 4.84 g/t Au over 3.9m, 3.95 g/t over 1m, 38.41 g/t Au over 21cm, 81.07 g/t Au over 21cm, and 6.54 g/t Au over 2.4m (Gal, 1996).

SERVE
0/91
3



Broken Cr.

TOUGHOAKS

STONE

318834

31883

Broken Cr.

5N11W

5N11E

GOLDEN RAVEN
215433

3W3N

226599

226600

L
905^s
c.a.

L903^s
c.a.

L902^s
c.a.

907^s
c.a.

LCP

Strayhorse Cr.

Fragment Cr.

GOLDEN ZONE
PROPERTY

TICINO RESOURCES CORP.

Golden Zone Property
Hedley Area, Osoyoos M.D., B.C.
NTS 82E/5, 92H/8

Claim Location

Figure 2

Scale: 1:31680

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The geology of the Hedley area has been recently described by Ray and Dawson (1994) (Figure 3). The region lies at the eastern margin of outcropping Upper Triassic Nicola Group volcanosedimentary rocks, at the contact with Upper Devonian to Upper Triassic ophiolitic rocks of the Apex Mountain Complex. Ray and Dawson (1994) divide the Nicola Group in this area into the basal Whistle Formation (tuffs and tuffaceous sediments) which is overlain by the French Mine Formation (limestone) in the east, the Hedley and Chuchuwayha Formations (siltstone dominated) in the central part of the area, and the Stemwinder Formation (mainly argillite) in the west. These time - correlative facies are postulated to be separated by long lived growth faults. The Oregon Claims Formation (mafic tuffs, limestone and chert pebble conglomerate) underlies the Hedley, Chuchuwayha and Stemwinder Formations. After a period of deformation and faulting, the Nicola Group rocks were intruded by alkaline to calc-alkaline, granodiorite and diorite plutons of late Triassic to Cretaceous age. The major intrusions of this age in the Hedley district include the Bromley batholith, Lookout Ridge pluton, Cahill Creek pluton, Hedley intrusions and Mt. Riordan stock. The quartz dioritic and gabbroic stocks, sills and dykes of the Late Triassic to Early Jurassic Hedley intrusions are related to gold bearing skarns of the Hedley camp. The Late Triassic to Early Jurassic Bromley batholith has caused widespread hornfelsing in the adjacent Nicola Group rocks. Some skarn alteration is observed adjacent to this batholith. Significant garnet - copper - tungsten skarn is related to the Mt. Riordan stock.

Gold deposits in the Hedley camp are found both in skarns and veins. Gold skarn deposits (e.g. Nickel Plate Mine) are associated with arsenopyrite and pyrrhotite and other disseminated sulphides in garnet - pyroxene - carbonate - scapolite alteration assemblages. Gold vein deposits such as the Banbury and Gold Hill properties are shear hosted quartz (plus carbonate) veins spatially associated with skarn mineralization.

Figure 3 illustrates the regional geological setting of the Golden Zone Property.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The Golden Zone Property lies at the edge of a roof pendant of volcanic and sedimentary rocks belonging to the Nicola Group of Triassic age. This body of Nicola Group rocks is intruded by, and lies within the Late Triassic to Early Jurassic Bromley granodiorite.

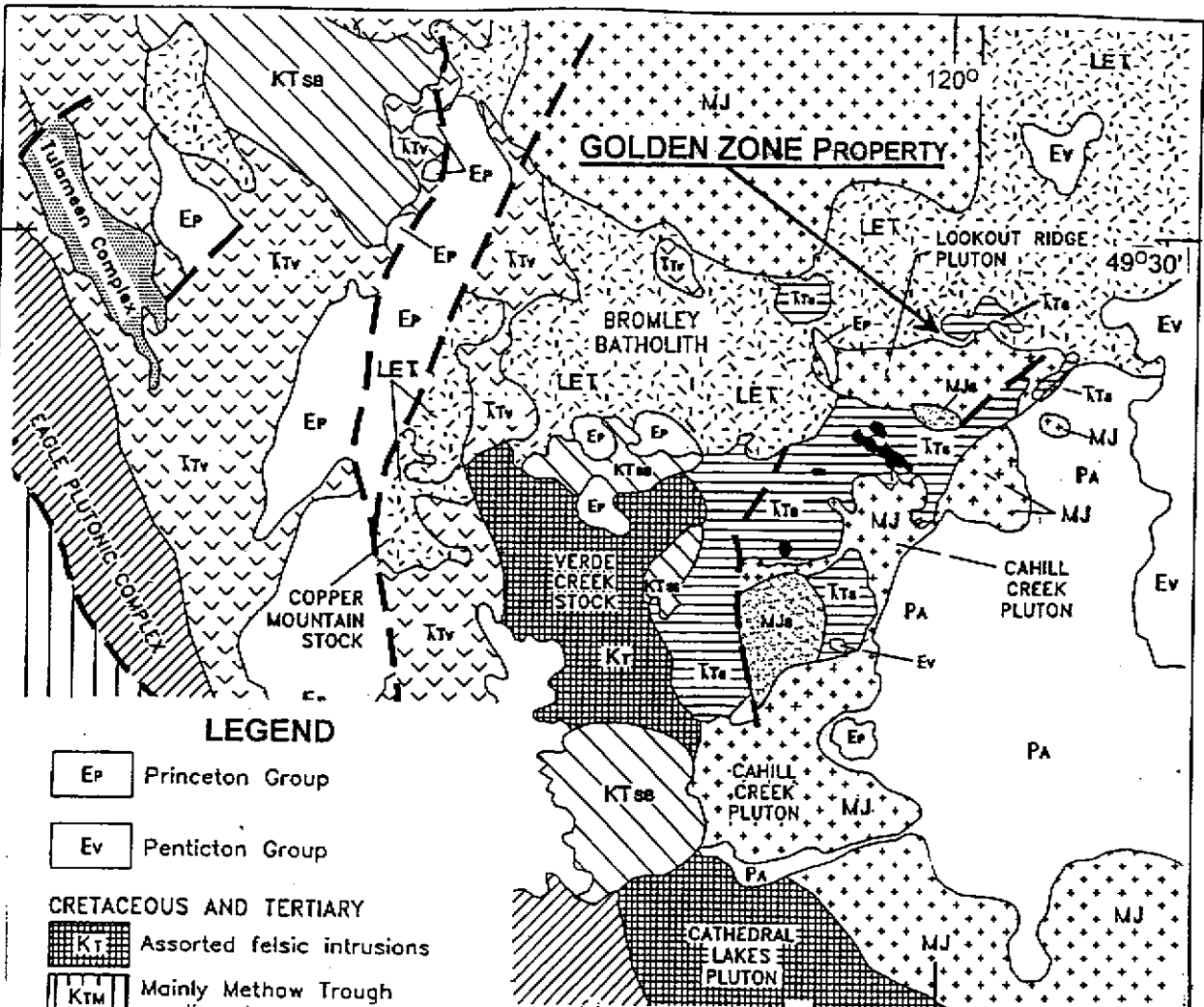
In the vicinity of the main workings, the main lithology is a fine grained, grey coloured and locally rusty stained, blocky fractured biotite granodiorite. In some instances the biotite appears to be secondary, although a weak foliation is sometimes observed. This rock is likely a phase of the Bromley batholith, and outcrops northwest of the "B" shaft, with lesser outcrops to the southwest. This intrusive also occurs with coarser grained granite in the rocky draw west of the "B" shaft.

In the vicinity of the "B" shaft is the contact between biotite granodiorite and hornfelsed sediments and volcanics of the Nicola Group. These are rusty stained and highly fractured in outcrop, and the probable protoliths are siltstones, tuffs and possibly flows. Few textures or diagnostic fabrics are apparent, thus in most cases the protolith is not readily identifiable. Outcropping exposures are found mainly in the cleared area south of the "B" shaft, and north of the "A" shaft. One hundred metres north-northeast of the "A" shaft, and northeast of the old tailings dump, are outcrops of blue-grey marble and garnet skarn, typical of other areas in the Hedley gold skarn camp.

A light grey - greenish medium grained felsic granite outcrops sparsely in the vicinity of the shafts, apparently as a dyke(s). It is unknown whether these granites are a phase of the Bromley batholith or the Middle Jurassic Lookout Ridge pluton. The latter is a medium - grained feldspar porphyritic pink quartz monzonite to granodiorite which outcrops south of the workings and along the Strayhorse Creek Forest Service Road.

A "felsite" outcrops in a road cut midway between the "A" and "B" shafts. The term felsite is used loosely here, as a general absence of textures or fabrics restricts a more descriptive name. The outcropping exposure is strongly fractured, rusty stained, fine grained and pyritic. Small crystals of feldspar are common, although intrusive textures are not generally obvious. The rock is light green to light grey in colour, often mottled and silicified, and may represent a hypabyssal intrusive, perhaps a differentiated phase of the Bromley batholith, an altered dyke or other intrusive phase.

Diabase or andesitic dykes are exposed north of the "B" shaft. These are north trending, up to 1.5m thick, plagioclase phyrlic dark grey green dykes that cut across the quartz vein without offsetting it. These are generally weakly to moderately magnetic, with calcite amygdules or open vesicles, and plagioclase microcrysts and phenocrysts with some chloritized mafic crystals.



LEGEND

Ep Princeton Group

Ev Pentiction Group

- CRETACEOUS AND TERTIARY**
- Assorted felsic intrusions
 - Mainly Methow Trough sedimentary rocks
 - Spences Bridge Group

CRETACEOUS AND JURASSIC

- Eagle Plutonic Complex

MIDDLE JURASSIC

- Skwel Peken Formation

Assorted Felsic intrusions, including the Osprey Lake, Cahill Creek and Lookout Ridge bodies

LATE TRIASSIC TO EARLY JURASSIC

Assorted felsic intrusions including the Bromley, Pennask, Allison Lake and Copper Mountain bodies

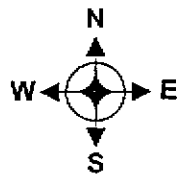
Hedley Intrusions

Tulameen Complex

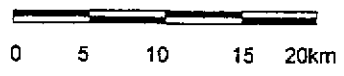
- TRIASSIC**
- NICOLA GROUP**
- Mostly volcanic and tuffaceous rocks
 - Mostly sedimentary and tuffaceous rocks

PALEOZOIC AND TRIASSIC

- Apex Mountain Complex



SCALE



TICINO RESOURCES CORP.
GOLDEN ZONE Property
 Hedley Area, Osoyoos M.D., B.C.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY
 From Ray and Dawson, 1994
 82 E/05 W, 92 H/08E SCALE 1:500,000
 Figure 3

THE GOLDEN ZONE VEIN

The Golden Zone property covers an east - northeast trending quartz vein (the Golden Zone vein) averaging 1m wide but up to 3.6m wide at the surface, and traceable for 360m along strike. The Golden Zone vein extends through granodiorite of the Bromley batholith into hornfelsed and silicified tuffs and/or siltstones of the Nicola Group. Where the quartz vein cuts granitic rock it tends to be narrower, regular, with massive to locally drusy, ribbon banded and cockscomb textured white quartz. Within the sediments and volcano-sediments it becomes variable in width and form. In places the vein is offset by roughly north south faults, although the vein locally follows these offsets. Thin diabase (andesitic) dykes cut across the vein on dilational fractures. Throughout most of its length on surface, the vein is white massive to slightly vuggy quartz, with disseminated to streaky sulphides from 1-25%. Sulphide phases within the quartz vein seem to be a function of host rock type. In the granitic country rock, pyrite and sphalerite with minor chalcopyrite are the main phases. In the Nicola Group rocks, sphalerite is rare but arsenopyrite is locally common. The vein here is locally sulphide rich. Sulphides occur as disseminations, stringers, blebs, lenses and streaks within the quartz, more rarely breccia textures and net textured or massive sulphides. Near massive pyrite with arsenopyrite stringers up to 7cm wide occur within the quartz, often in brecciated zones. Coarse pyrite quartz breccia with both white and clear quartz were observed at the "A" shaft dump. Generally, arsenopyrite is very fine grained and pyrite occurs as coarser masses and cubes up to 5mm. Gold values are generally higher in the sulphide rich portions of the vein within the Nicola Group, particularly where there is appreciable arsenopyrite.

The "B" shaft is developed in a fault - fracture zone south of the Golden Zone vein. Within this fault zone are thinner mineralized zones which host thin quartz stringers and quartz-sulphide segregations, pyritic gouge and/or replacement deposits in propylitically altered granitoid rocks. The main mineralized zone can be followed at least 15m west of the "B" shaft in granitic rock. Just west of the shaft it is approximately 3m wide consisting of thin vuggy and porous quartz veins with sulphide in chloritic and epidote altered intrusive rock with arsenopyrite clots and stringers, and disseminated pyrite cubes, with clay-Fe oxide and clayey sulphide gouge. Rusty clay gouge zones extend into the Nicola Group rocks as well, but do not seem to be mineralized over the same widths.

The following descriptions of the Golden Zone vein and southern fault zone (referred to as the southern vein) is taken from the B.C. Minister of Mines Annual Report, 1937, pages D14-D17:

"A quartz vein 2 to 4 feet wide, in granite, is traced by open cut and natural exposure from near B shaft, 550 feet west, past a prominent rock draw. The vein is faulted 100 feet to the north past this draw. An adit, elevation 5790 feet, is driven from near the bottom of the draw westerly for 115 feet; the vein is intersected at a small angle 75 feet from the portal and is drifted from there to the face, where it is faulted a distance of three feet. Midway between the adit and B shaft it is faulted 45 feet, a narrow stringer lies 6 to 10 feet in the foot-wall of the vein for a short distance on both sides of the draw."

"The vein has a steep dip to the south and represents a simple fissure-filling of hard, vitreous, and locally crystalline and drusy quartz. It averages perhaps 3 feet in width, is up to 4 feet wide as exposed on the surface, and in the adit has a maximum width of six feet. It is mineralized with pyrite, sphalerite, and a little chalcopyrite. This vein carries low values in gold and silver."

"B shaft, said to be 47 feet deep, is on a parallel vein 30 feet to the south. This vein is poorly exposed for a distance of 40 feet west and little can be seen as to its character. Material on the dump has the appearance of a replacement type rather than vein-quartz, and contains arsenopyrite and pyrite."

"East of B shaft conditions are very different and a number of open-cuts partly expose the geology...It is at once apparent that east of the granite-contact proper the quartz is exceedingly irregular; a width of 12 feet, well mineralized with arsenopyrite, is seen in the large cut north-east of B shaft. Other widths and degrees of mineralization are extremely variable."

"In summary, from about the B shaft and west is a steeply-dipping fissure-vein in granite, mineralized with pyrite, sphalerite and a little chalcopyrite. East of this point, in sediments containing small, irregular masses of granite, are irregular fissure-fillings and replacement bodies of quartz, with steep dips and all widths up to 12 feet. These bodies have a general east-west strike, but also tend to follow, and are partly offset by, a somewhat later set of fissures that strike roughly north and south. The mineralogy also is in contrast with that farther west; here sphalerite is very rare, and arsenopyrite, while rare underground, is locally abundant on the surface. In comparison with the surface it might be assumed that underground the body or bodies will die out to the east, and in crossing the general granite-contact to the west will change in form and mineralogy, but this has not been proved."

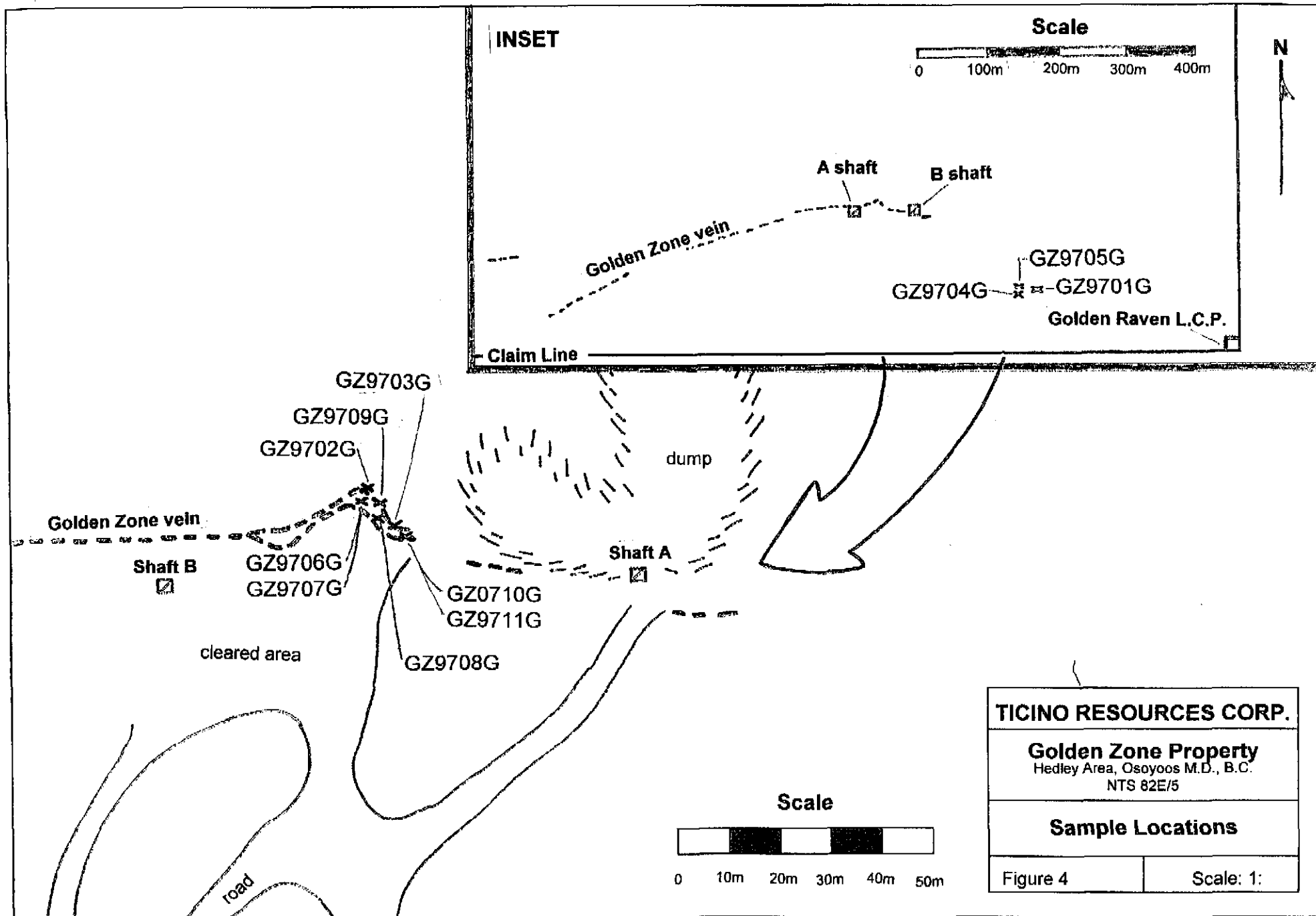
Samples taken by past workers have demonstrated that grades are quite variable, and that the highest gold values seem to be associated with arsenopyrite bearing portions of the quartz vein hosted in the Nicola Group rocks. Gold assays of up to 66.53 g/t Au and 342.94 g/t Ag have been reported for select samples of sulphide ore from the main trench between "A" and "B" shaft (B.C. Minister of Mines Annual Report 1930). Vein samples from within the intrusive are generally lower in gold, while silver grades may remain high. For example, a sample of 1.2m wide quartz vein from near the adit portal assayed 0.69 g/t Au, 370.37 g/t Ag (B.C. Minister of Mines A.R., 1930). Grades from underground workings were described as "quite variable in the wider sections of quartz, including many low assays; better values, from a large fraction of an ounce to 2 oz. and higher, are to be found in the narrower portions of an east-west quartz vein" (B.C. Minister of Mines A.R., 1937). Among the samples taken from underground workings in 1937 by the government engineer were 3.43 g/t Au and 205.76 g/t Ag over 10cm from a pyrite stringer on the vein footwall on level 2; and a chip sample across 2.41m of quartz vein on level 2 yielding 2.06 g/t Au and 20.58 g/t Ag.

GOLDEN ZONE VEIN SAMPLING

Eleven rock samples were collected, mainly in an area about halfway between the A and B shafts. Select samples of the Golden Zone vein yielded 287 ppm Au to 10g/t Au, and 10.4 – 143 g/t Ag. Several samples yielded more than 1 g/t Au, particularly where arsenopyrite and pyrite were present in considerable amounts, often with banded textures. Enveloping fault gouge samples also yielded high gold. Sample GZ9702G assayed 13.87 g/t Au, 43.5 g/t Ag. Arsenic values were as high as 9.98% As (GZ9702G), and all samples yielding greater than 1.0 g/t Au also had more than 1% As. Samples from silicified andesite dykes with disseminated sulphides did not yield appreciable gold (20ppb Au, GZ9704G to 32 ppb Au, GZ9705G). This is not surprising, as the dykes are observed to crosscut the Golden Zone vein in places, and are thus considered to be post mineralization.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The high grade gold and silver values resulting from samples taken during the current program and past sampling and drill results suggest that further drill holes should be considered to test the Golden Zone vein in the area between the "A" and "B" shafts. Drill holes should be collared south of the Golden Zone vein, and drilled northward toward the vein, to also intersect the mineralized fault – fracture system that lies south of the main vein. With promising intersections in the initial holes, drilling could be expanded to test the vein at further depth, and possibly eastward from the "A" shaft. Vein exposures west of the "B" shaft suggest that while silver values are locally high, gold values are quite low, and drilling is not recommended as a priority here, except to test strike extensions of the fault – fracture zone south of the vein.



APPENDIX A

WRITER'S CERTIFICATE

I, Leonard P. Gal hereby certify that:

1. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia, B.Sc. (1986), and the University of Calgary, M.Sc. (1990), and have practiced my profession since that time;
2. I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia;
3. I am the author of this report, which is based on a study of private and published reports, and on the notes of Mr. G. Gallissant, who collected the samples. I personally visited the Property in September, 1996. .

Dated, November 4, 1997 at Vancouver, British Columbia



Leonard P. Gal, M.Sc., P.Geol.

APPENDIX B

REFERENCES

- BCMEMPR MINFILE: Golden Zone MINFILE Number 82ESW042
- B.C. Minister of Mines Annual Reports for 1905-1910, 1912, 1930-1932, 1937.
- Cruz, E.D., (1982) Report on the Golden Zone Group, Osoyoos Mining Division, B.C. for Midland Energy Corporation. (Private Report).
- Gal, L.P., (1996) Geological Report on the Golden Zone Property, for Ticino Resources Corp. (Private Report)
- Peto, P., (1983) Geochemical, Geophysical and Diamond Drilling Report on the Golden Zone Property, Osoyoos Mining Division. Assessment Report 11,514.
- Ray, G.E. & Dawson, G.L. (1994) The Geology and Mineral Deposits of the Hedley Gold Skarn District, Southern British Columbia, BCMEMPR Bulletin 87.

APPENDIX C**EXPLORATION PROGRAM COSTS**

Prospecting, sampling (2 days at \$200/day)	200.00
Truck rental (2 days @ 60/day)	120.00
Gas	40.00
Field supplies	50.00
Room and Board (2 days @ \$55/day)	110.00
Analytical Costs	435.45
Report Writing	246.10
TOTAL	\$1,401.55

APPENDIX D

ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

- GZ9701G Float sample of silicified andesite dyke with finely disseminated sulphides, rusty stain
- GZ9702G Select sample of green, chloritic fault gouge with quartz fragments, dark soft clay and finely disseminated pyrite and arsenopyrite. Some rusty stain.
- GZ9703G Select sample of fractured quartz with some chloritic fault gouge
- GZ9704G Select sample of silicified andesite dyke, disseminated pyrite and arsenopyrite, conchoidal fracture and some rusty stain.
- GZ9705G Select sample of silicified andesite dyke, 7m N of GZ9704G. Disseminated arsenopyrite and pyrite.
- GZ9706G Select sample of 1.6m quartz vein, with dark grey bands (fine sulphides) and chlorite.
- GZ9707G Select sample of 1.6m quartz vein, with dark grey bands (fine sulphides), chlorite and rusty stain
- GZ9708G Rusty, broken quartz at the edge of the vein, chlorite noted, adjacent to fault gouge on vein margins.
- GZ9709G Select sample of quartz vein, chlorite present, sulphides visible in dark soft material (clay gouge or fine grained arsenopyrite?)
- GZ9710G Select sample of irregular quartz vein, 1.3m wide. Sample had banded texture with arsenopyrite and pyrite concentrated in bands. Chlorite present.
- GZ9711G Select sample of rusty and chloritic quartz vein, banded texture with arsenopyrite, pyrite and soft, dark material.

APPENDIX E

ASSAY RESULTS



Intertek Testing Services
Bondar Clegg

**Geochemical
Lab
Report**

CLIENT: WHITE WOLF EXPLORATION
REPORT: V97-01748.0 (COMPLETE)

DATE RECEIVED: 23-JUL-97

PROJECT: GOLDEN ZONE

DATE PRINTED: 11-AUG-97

PAGE 1 OF 3

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Au30 PPB	AuGrav PPM	Ag PPM	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	As PPM	As PCT
R2 GZ97 01		26		0.7	55	10	17	23	
R2 GZ97 02		>10000	13.87	43.5	101	805	52	>10000	9.98
R2 GZ97 03		4322		45.8	107	1115	34	>10000	5.23
R2 GZ97 04		20		0.7	48	25	25	366	
R2 GZ97 05		32		0.9	60	17	29	157	
R2 GZ97 06		719		18.9	49	344	10	>10000	2.46
R2 GZ97 07		287		10.4	15	321	10	1750	
R2 GZ97 08		3604		27.9	135	1290	25	>10000	7.57
R2 GZ97 09		>10000	10.00	37.9	112	1111	23	>10000	6.95
R2 GZ97 10		1142		23.0	19	439	7	>10000	1.62
R2 GZ97 11		6418		143.0	27	2686	10	>10000	2.42
R2 TRENCH I		157		4.5	87	440	192	9693	
R2 TRENCH J		312		8.6	56	159	133	2749	

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