

PROSPECTING REPORT

on the

Rocher DeBoule Property

Juniper Mineral Claim

Omineca Mining Division

N.T.S. 093M/4E

Latitude 55° 10' North Longitude 127° 36' West

Owner of Claim: Lawrence Barry
Operator: Hunter Exploration Group

Author: John Robins, P. Geo.
Date: October, 1998

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

25,674

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SUMMARY

On July 1, 1998 the writer accompanied Lawrence Barry, owner of the property to the site for the purpose of conducting a preliminary assessment of the mineral claim. One day was spent prospecting the mineral claim and reviewing the condition of the old Rocher DeBoule mine site.

The property has been the subject of sporadic activity since the discovery of high grade copper veins in 1910 by local prospectors. The property hosts a number of occurrences the most significant being the Rocher DeBoule mine, the Victoria mine, the Highland Boy and the Great Ohio. The Rocher DeBoule mine produced principally from two veins, the N0.2 and the N0.4. Total production was approximately 53,000 tons grading 0.0982 ounces per ton gold, 1.6 ounces per ton silver and 2.69% copper (Gunning, 1998). Limited production of approximately 90 tons from the Victoria mine and 75 tons from the Highland Boy was also reported (BCDM Bulletin #43). Exploration work in the region has historically concentrated on vein mineralization associated with the Rocher DeBoule stock, however reference has also been made to the property's possible bulk tonnage potential (Stockwatch, November 22, 1990). Exploration potential of the property is considered to be excellent with the possibility to discover additional resources in the immediate vicinity of the old workings and elsewhere on the mineral claim.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and Access

The Juniper mineral claim is located approximately 8 km south of Hazelton, B.C. The claim is plotted on N.T.S. map sheet 93M/4E.

Vehicle access is via the old mine road up the Juniper Creek valley for approximately 16 km. The mine road is accessed from a logging road approximately 1.2 km from its junction with Highway 16 near the town of Skeena Crossing.

The road is currently washed out approximately 2 km from the junction of the mine road and the main logging road. Access beyond the washout is by foot; a further 12 km to the old minesite.

1.2 Topography and Vegetation

The property is situated on the western edge of the northern dome of the Rocher DeBoule pluton which forms part of the Rocher DeBoule mountain range.

The topography is rugged with elevations ranging from 1200 to 2000 meters. Much of the property lies above treeline with the lower parts covered by small sub alpine fir and spruce.

Work on the property can be conducted from early June through to the end of October.

1.3 Property Description

The property consists of the Juniper mineral claim, Tenure # 357492 and is recorded in the name of Lawrence Barry. The 20 unit claim encompasses a land area of 500 Ha. Upon acceptance of this assessment report, the claim will have an expiry date of July 14, 1999.

2.0 HISTORY

The following historical description is based upon the Report on the Juniper Claim, April 1998 (Gunning, April 26, 1998)

The Rocher DeBoule Copper Company Ltd. of Salt Lake City acquired The Rocher DeBoule property in 1911 and for two years explored the principle veins, namely the #2 and #4. Exploration was

done mainly by underground workings including; adits, drifts, crosscuts, raises and winzes. The 1200 and 300 levels provided the principle access for the #2 and #4 veins respectively. In 1914 a two year lease of the property was given to Montana Continental Development Company which in addition to building tram lines and a narrow gauge railway for ore transport, shipped 17,000 tons of ore to the Granby smelter at Anyox. The ore grade reportedly averaged 8% copper, \$1.65 gold and \$0.50 silver/ton.

In 1916 the Rocher DeBoule Mining Company resumed operations and shipped 16,800 tons of ore containing 1,200 ounces of gold (0.07 ounces per ton), 16,700 ounces of silver (1 ounce per ton) and 1,619,000 pounds of copper (4.8%). Some small shipments were also made prior to the suspension of operations in October of 1918.

Operations remained closed until 1929 when Aurimont Mines Ltd. optioned the property and shipped 72 tons of hand cobbled ore which contained 0.14 oz/ton gold, 40 oz. /ton silver and, 4% copper.

Other companies produced small tonnages from the property prior to the construction of a 100 ton per day mill at the 1200 level in 1951. Production recommenced in May 1952 but stopped in November of that year due to lower than expected grades. During this time 12, 814 tons were milled recovering 267 ounces of gold (0.02 opt), 18,640 ounces of silver (1.45 opt) and 305,498 pounds of copper (1.2%). Some of the milling equipment was moved to the Red Rose mine and then sold after the Red Rose closure in 1954.

Total production from the Rocher DeBoule mine has been summarized by A. Sutherland Brown in the following table.

YEAR	TONS	GOLD (oz.)	SILVER (oz.)	COPPER (lbs.)
1915	17,000	1,418	21,893	2,788,000
1916	16,760	1,184	16,738	1,753,225
1917	2,889	781	7,987	714,871
1918	3,184	832	16,247	635,870
1929	72	10	2,972	6,120
1952	12,814	267	8,640	305,498
TOTAL	52,719	4,492	74,477	31,303,584

Since 1952, the Rocher DeBoule mine has seen only limited production of a few tons and several seasons of exploration including

some geophysics and soil sampling. Elsewhere in the area; exploration and some production has taken place which may be of significance to the Juniper claim and is summarized as follows.

The former Victoria group of claims is partially covered by the Juniper claim. There are several adits exploring one principle vein covered by the Juniper claim. Only limited production; mainly as metallurgical tests has occurred with the total tonnage being less than 60 tons. Mineralization here is quite different than at the Rocher DeBoule and the ore contained high grade gold, cobalt, arsenic and sometimes molybdenum and uranium.

The material tested from the Victoria mine averaged 2.2 ounces per ton gold and about 2.5% cobalt. Arsenic contents were from 6% to 42%. In 1978 Schroeter of the BC Department of Mines collected 4 grab samples from the wall rock of the Victoria mines 00 adit. Three of the four samples contained high gold and cobalt values and one of them contained 18% molybdenum. Additional sampling in 1980 by Hutter resulted in up to 20 meter lengths of vein grading up to 0.9 oz. per ton gold and 0.78% cobalt over a 43 cm width. 4 other lengths greater than 8 meters were delineated with grades over 0.6 oz. per ton and 0.35% cobalt and widths up to 70 cm.

Immediately southeast of the Juniper claim is the Red Rose mine which produced in the early fifties. Unlike the Rocher DeBoule mine and Victoria veins the Red Rose veins are peripheral to the plutonic rocks and were mined for their tungsten content. Total production from the Red Rose was 114,000 tons at an average grade of 1.4% WO₃ (0.012 opt Au and 0.09 opt Ag).

To the west of the Juniper claim several properties have been explored. The principle claim of interest was the Golden Wonder where a diamond drill hole intersected 8 feet grading 13% copper. Asarco optioned the property after this drilling but failed to develop large enough tonnage along the structure. Other properties in this area were the Huckleberry, Mandon, and Shamrock claims. Most of the work done around the north dome of the Rocher DeBoule was on narrow copper and precious metal veins near the periphery of the pluton.

At the south end of the pluton some claims were staked on areas of intense pyritization. In 1967 Amax explored the MT claims immediately east of Brian Boru peak. The intense pyritization combined with the known copper and molybdenum content of the intrusive made an interesting exploration prospect but no significant results were reported. West of Brian Boru peak the Gam properties were explored intermittently

by both Noranda and Asarco in the early 1980's. The results of this exploration was a large Pb, Zn, Ag, As soil anomaly which on further examination was found to be glacial dispersion of material from known Pb Zn veins.

The Sultana claims north of the MT claims were originally located on copper-silver shear zones with a best drill intercept in the early 1950's of 15 feet grading 2.8% copper and 33 ounces of silver. A stockwork zone containing silver values was also located at this time. In 1970 BHP explored the Silver Tip property which contained the Sultana group of claims. A copper-moly soil anomaly coincident with an IP anomaly was located over a 1500 foot length and 500-1000 foot width. Rock values were generally low.

3.0 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

Regionally the area has been the subject of activity since the early 1900's. The most comprehensive Geological work was performed by A. Sutherland Brown of the British Columbia Department of Mines and published in Bulletin number 43 in 1960. This bulletin discusses all of the different rock formations and mineral showings of the Rocher DeBoule Range in great detail complete with photos of the area and is an excellent reference.

In summary the Rocher DeBoule Pluton, consisting of granodiorite, has intruded volcanic rocks of the Brian Boru formation and sedimentary rocks of the Bowser Lake group. Recent mapping suggests that the Brian Boru rocks are of Upper Cretaceous age and that the Bowser deltaic sediments are of Lower Cretaceous to Upper Jurassic age. An adaptation of previous regional mapping is shown in Figure 3.

The Bowser Lake group in the area of the Juniper claim consists mainly of sandstone and conglomerate along with siltstone, shale and occasional small coal seams. Most of the sedimentary material is of volcanic origin but occasional grey limestone occurs.

The Brian Boru formation is named for the exposure seen on Brian Boru Peak. Although Sutherland Brown reported porphyritic andesitic flows to be the principle component, Richards indicates that the formation consists of acid to intermediate volcanics including rhyolite flows, breccia and tuff.

4.0 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The Juniper claim lies at the southwest edge of the northern dome of the Rocher DeBoule pluton. The western margin of the property contains sedimentary rocks of the Bowser Lake Group (Red Rose Formation). The known veins on the property occupy fractures or shears radial to the center of the northern dome of the pluton. These fractures are likely the result of cooling of the pluton but may also be related to the major north-south faults bounding the western margin of the pluton. On the Juniper claim all of the principle veins are contained within the limits of the pluton.

5.0 1998 PROSPECTING PROGRAM

On July 1, 1998 the writer accompanied Lawrence Barry, the claim owner to the property. Access was hampered by a washout on the Rocher DeBoule mine road, approximately 12 km from the mine, resulting in several hours being spent walking into the property. The purpose of the 1998 program was to prospect the lower elevations of the property and to conduct a preliminary environmental assessment of the old mine site.

No new showings were found in the area examined (Figure 4). The area traversed appeared to be underlain by hornfels sediments in contact with the porphyritic granodiorite of the Rocher DeBoule intrusions. Below treeline outcrop is limited, therefor a program of soil sampling and geophysics may be more effective in identifying areas of mineralization. Four samples were taken of mineralized granodiorite from the dumps at the 1200 level of the Rocher DeBoule mine for reference. Mineralization observed consists predominately of chalcopyrite, pyrite and mine chalcocite within a relatively unaltered granodiorite. The samples returned values of up to 2720 ppb Au, 3500 g/t Ag, and 8.01% Cu.

Of the old workings, only the Rocher DeBoule mill site was visited. The site consists of numerous buildings in various states of disrepair. An initial review of the area did not identify any obvious environmental concerns, however a detailed site review is required to fully ascertain the scope and nature of any potential liabilities. The 1200 level portal located adjacent to the mill site is not accessible due to a rockslide.

6.0 CONCLUSIONS

The Juniper property hosts four occurrences of copper gold silver mineralization within porphyritic granodiorites of the Rocher DeBoule stock and the contact hornfelsed sediments of the Red Rose Formation.

Of these; the Rocher DeBoule mine saw the most activity with production of over 50,000 tons of ore processed. Published reports also refer to "calculated resources in excess of 50,000 tons grading 2.69% copper, 6 oz per ton silver, and 0.1 oz per ton gold" (Gunning, 1998). Previous work on the property has focused on the areas of known vein mineralization with seemingly little emphasis having been placed on the rest of the property. Prospecting in 1998 failed to locate any new zones of mineralization, however this program was very limited in its scope and was focused on the lower elevations of the property. No obvious environmental problems were identified in the vicinity of the old mill site.

The Victoria mine reportedly contains low levels of uranium and are would be subject to special regulations regarding notices of work.

7.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

An \$80,000.00 Phase I exploration program is recommended for the property. The program would entail a compilation of all available historical data prior to the commencement of detailed mapping and prospecting of the entire property. A soil geochemistry survey is also warranted; particularly below treeline where exposure is limited. This phase of work would be done using helicopter support out of either Smithers or Hazelton, depending on availability. Subsequent programs would probably justify upgrading and repair of the mine road.

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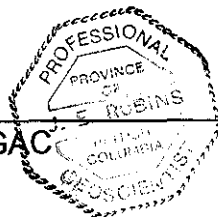
STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

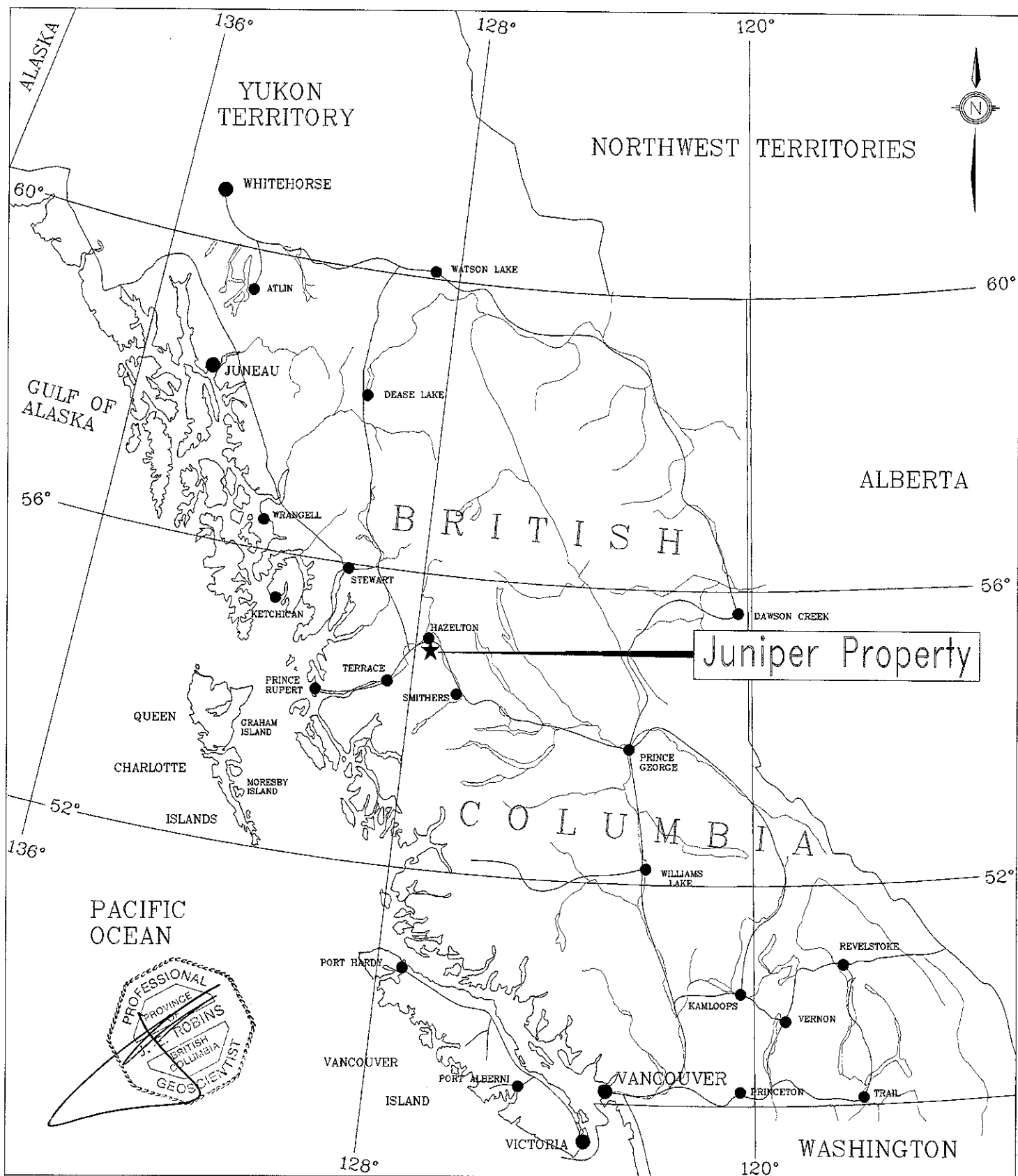
I, John E. Robins, of P.O. Box 210, Lions Bay, BC V0N 2E0, do hereby certify that :

1. I am a self-employed professional geologist & businessman.
2. I graduated from the University of British Columbia with a Bachelor of Science (Geology) degree in 1984.
3. I have been worked in mineral exploration continuously for the past 15 years throughout Canada, United States, and South America.
4. I am a member in good standing with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia and the Geological Association of Canada.
5. This report is based on a study of the published data available on the property and on a visit to the property as detailed in this report.
6. Since 1988, I have been a principle of Hunter Exploration Group.

Dated at Vancouver, British Columbia,
this 9 day of October, 1998.


John E. Robins, P. Geo., FGAC





Juniper Property Location Map

Omineca Mining District - NTS 93M/4E

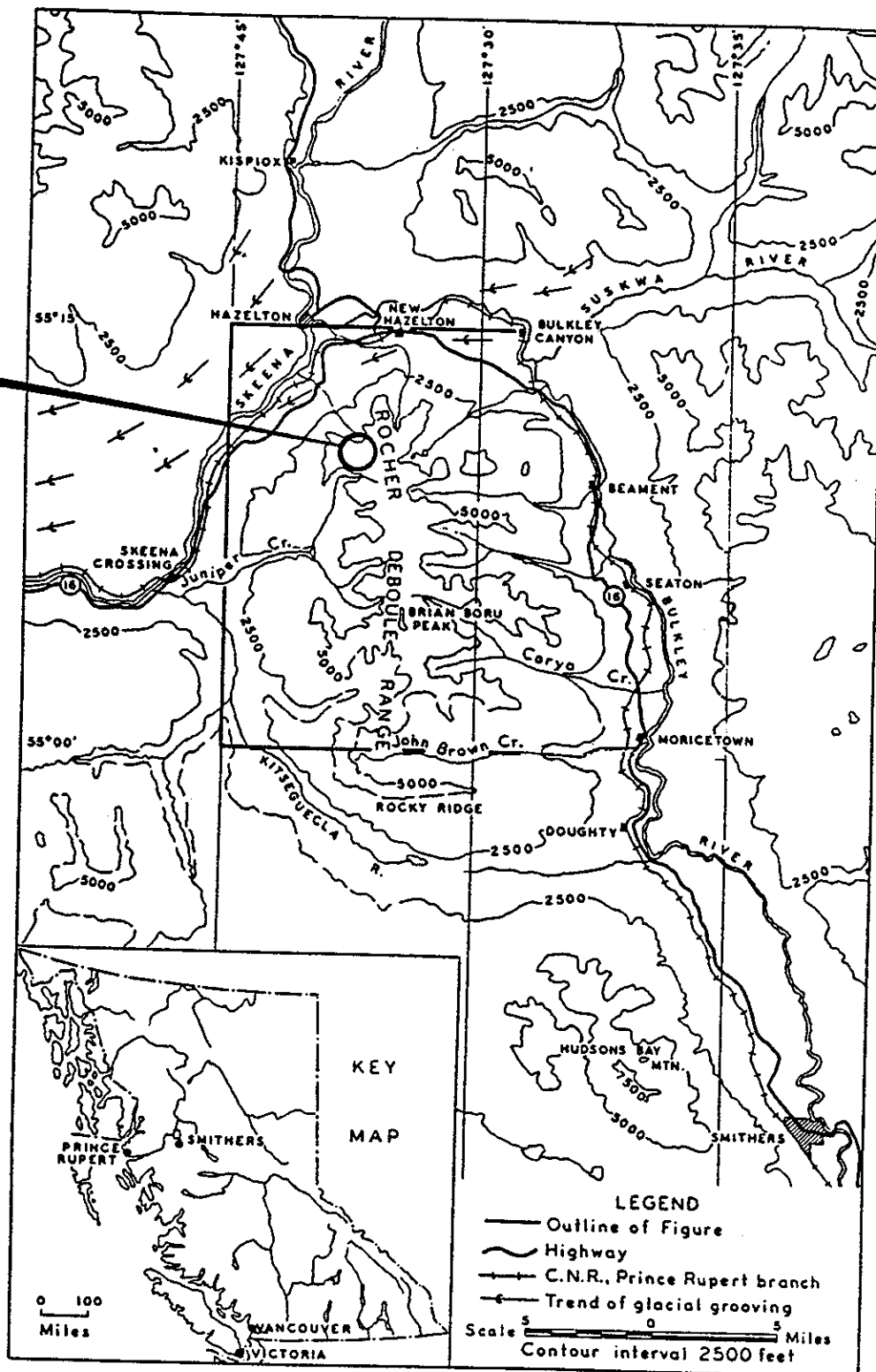
Drawn by: TK

NTS: 93M/4E

Date: Oct. 1998

Figure no: 1a

Juniper
Property



From Bulletin No 43

HUNTER EXPLORATION GROUP JUNIPER PROPERTY

From: "Woodcock 1987"

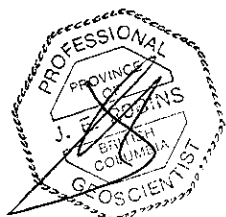
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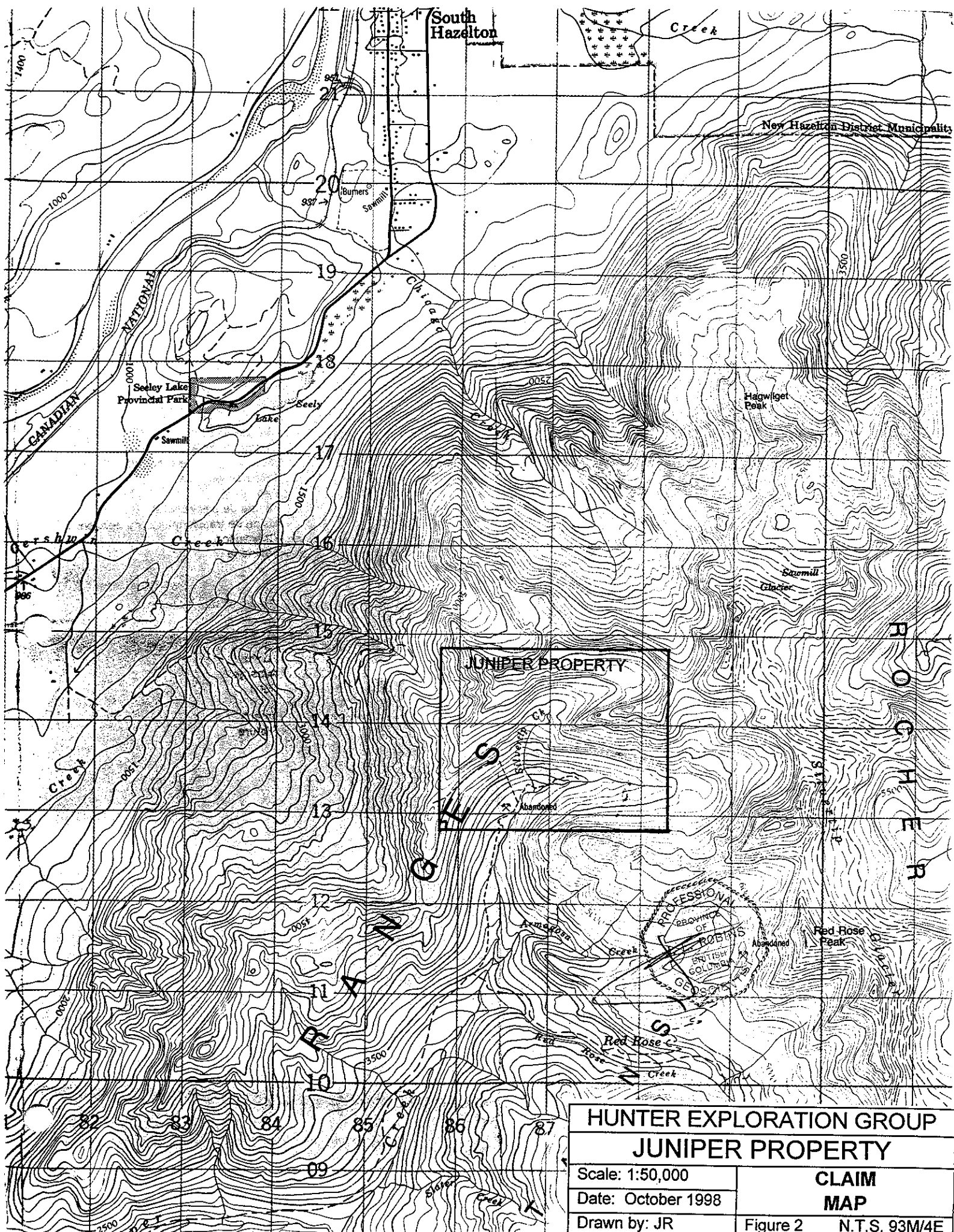
NTS: 93M/4E

Scale: As shown

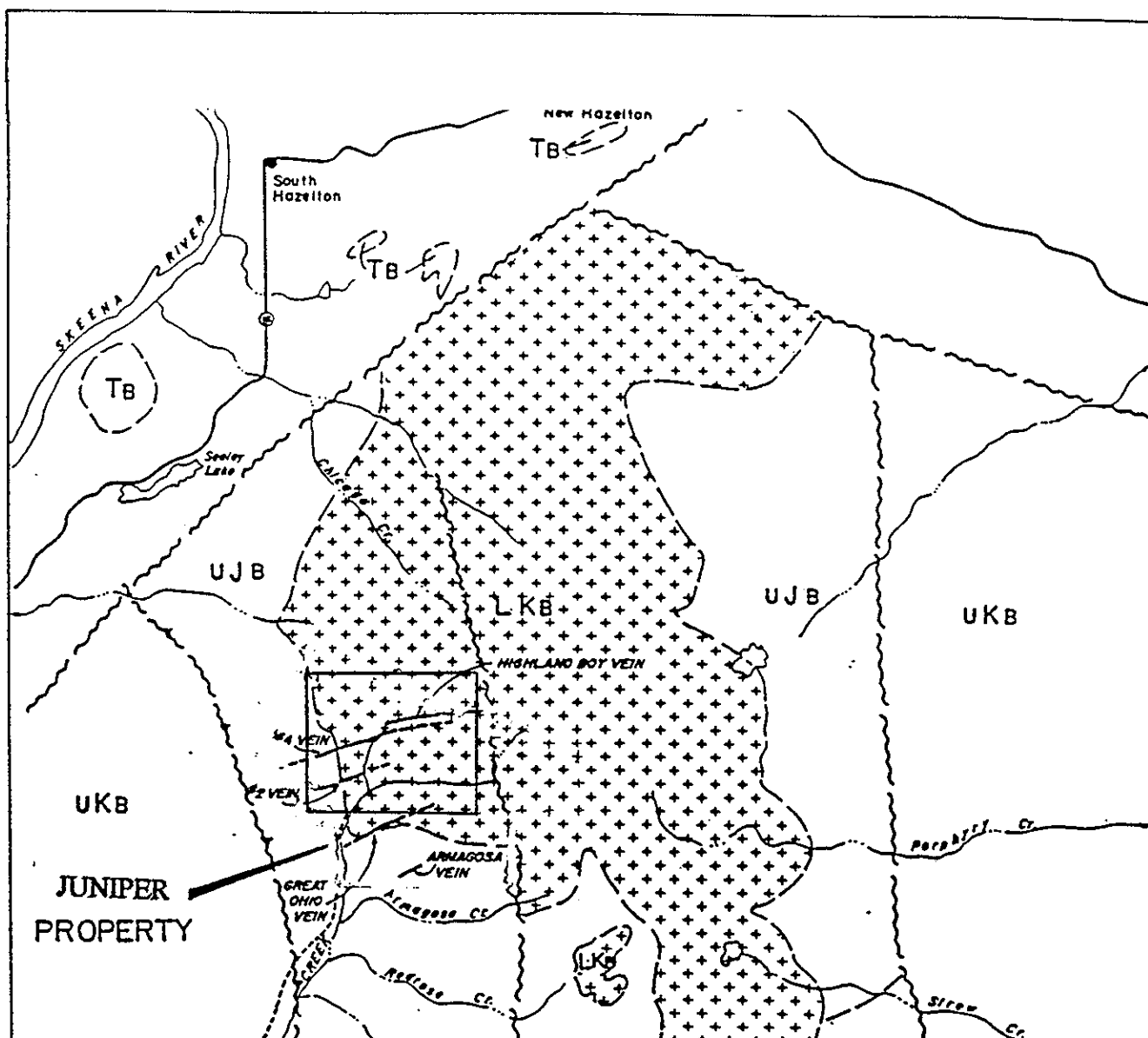
DETAILED LOCATION MAP

Figure 1b





HUNTER EXPLORATION GROUP	
JUNIPER PROPERTY	
Scale: 1:50,000	CLAIM MAP
Date: October 1998	
Drawn by: JR	Figure 2 N.T.S. 93M/4E



STRATIFIED ROCKS

UPPER CRETACEOUS

UKB Brian Boru Fm. - acid to intermediate volcanics

UPPER JURASSIC, LOWER CRETACEOUS

UJB Bowser Lake Group (Red Rose Formation)

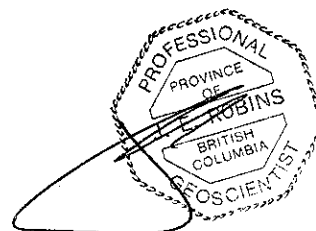
INTRUSIVE ROCKS

TB Babine intrusions

LKB Bulkley Intrusions (Rocher Del

--- Fault, Thrust

— Principal veins



REFERENCE Bulletin 43 and OFR 720

HUNTER EXPLORATION GROUP JUNIPER PROPERTY

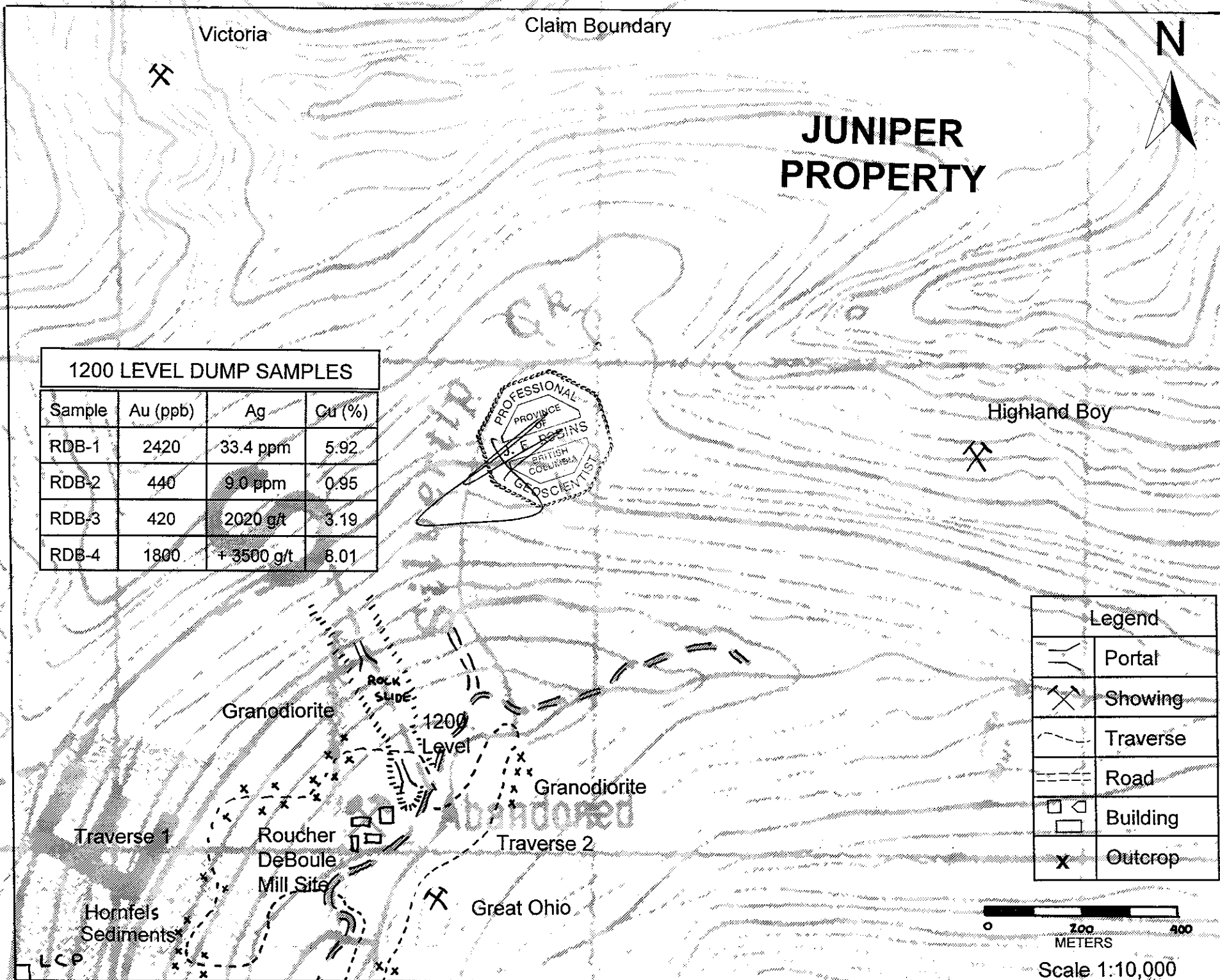
"Modified after Woodcock 1987"

Date: October 1998

Scale: As shown

**REGIONAL
GEOLOGY**

Figure 3



HUNTER EXPLORATION GROUP	
JUNIPER PROPERTY	
Drawn by: JR	1998 PROSPECTING MAP
Date: September 1998	
N.T.S. 93M/4E	Figure 4

APPENDIX A

ITEMIZED COST STATEMENT
Rocher DeBoule Project
July, 1998

Vehicle Rental			\$200.00
Gas			25.00
Meals & Accommodation			150.00
Assays (93.52 + 59.65)			153.17
Airfare			519.73
Wages	J. Robins	3 days @ \$300.00/day	900.00
	L. Barry	3 days @ \$200.00/day	600.00
Report Preparation			<u>500.00</u>
Total			<u>\$3,047.90</u>

PROPOSED BUDGET

Literature search, Map Preparation.	\$5,000.00
Establish Grid, geophysics and soil sampling:	
2 Geologist, 24 days each @ \$350/day	16,800.00
2 Assistants, 48 mandays @ \$200/day	9,600.00
Field Supplies @ \$20/manday	1,440.00
VLF and GPS Rental	5,000.00
Accommodation - 24 days @ \$150/day	3,600.00
Helicopter (including fuel) 10hrs @ \$750/hour	7,500.00
Vehicle:	
24 days @ \$50/day	1,200.00
mileage - 4,000 km @ \$0.25/km	1,000.00
Assays:	
200 rocks @ \$20/sample	4,000.00
500 soils @ \$15/sample	7,500.00
Data analysis and report 10 days @ \$300/day	3,000.00
SUB-TOTAL	\$65,640.00
GST @ 7%	4,594.80
Contingency @ 15%	9,846.00
TOTAL	<u>\$80,080.80</u>



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A9831308

Comments: ATTN:LAWRENCE BARRY

CERTIFICATE

A9831308

(PRJ) - HUNTER EXPLORATION GROUP

Project: ROCHE DE BOULCC
P.O. #:

Samples submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC.
This report was printed on 25-SEP-1998.

SAMPLE PREPARATION

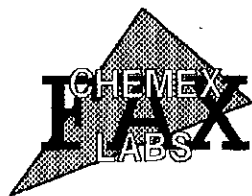
CHEMEX CODE	NUMBER SAMPLES	DESCRIPTION
205	4	Geochem ring to approx 150 mesh
226	4	0-3 Kg crush and split
229	4	ICP - AQ Digestion charge

* NOTE 1:

The 32 element ICP package is suitable for trace metals in soil and rock samples. Elements for which the nitric-aqua regia digestion is possibly incomplete are: Al, Ba, Be, Ca, Cr, Ga, K, La, Mg, Na, Sr, Ti, Tl, W.

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

CHEMEX CODE	NUMBER SAMPLES	DESCRIPTION	METHOD	DETECTION LIMIT	UPPER LIMIT
983	4	Au ppb: Fuse 30 g sample	FA-AAS	5	10000
2118	4	Ag ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.2	100.0
2119	4	Al %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	15.00
2120	4	As ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	2	10000
2121	4	Ba ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
2122	4	Be ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.5	100.0
2123	4	Bi ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	2	10000
2124	4	Ca %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	15.00
2125	4	Cd ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.5	500
2126	4	Co ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
2127	4	Cr ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
2128	4	Cu ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
2150	4	Fe %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	15.00
2130	4	Ga ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
2131	4	Hg ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
2132	4	K %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	10.00
2151	4	La ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
2134	4	Mg %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	15.00
2135	4	Mn ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	5	10000
2136	4	Mo ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
2137	4	Na %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	10.00
2138	4	Ni ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
2139	4	P ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
2140	4	Pb ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	2	10000
2141	4	Sb ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	2	10000
2142	4	Sc ppm: 32 elements, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
2143	4	Sr ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
2144	4	Ti %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	10.00
2145	4	Tl ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
2146	4	U ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
2147	4	V ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
2148	4	W ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
2149	4	Zn ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	2	10000



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Comments: ATTN: LAWRENCE BARRY

Page Number J-A
Total Pages 1
Certificate Date 25-SEP-98
Invoice No. I-9831308
P.O. Number :
Account :

* PLEASE NOTE

* INTERFERENCE: Cu on Bi and P

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

A9831308

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	PREP CODE	Au ppb FA+AA	Ag ppm	Al %	As ppm	Ba ppm	Be ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Ga ppm	Hg ppm	K %	La ppm	Mg %	Mn ppm
RDB-1	205 226	2720	33.4	1.18	706	10	< 0.5	Intf*	2.20	< 0.5	71	21	>10000	9.82	< 10	2	0.13	< 10	1.10	345
RDB-2	205 226	440	9.0	0.86	60	10	< 0.5	2	2.91	< 0.5	11	102	9500	3.17	< 10	1	0.18	< 10	0.36	295
RDB-3	205 226	420	>100.0	0.07	4030	< 10	< 0.5	Intf*	0.09	170.5	9	164	>10000	0.91	< 10	< 1	0.03	40	0.01	30
RDB-4	205 226	1800	>100.0	0.17	7180	10	< 0.5	Intf*	0.12	426	27	145	>10000	1.77	< 10	3	0.10	20	0.01	25



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 Comments: ATTN: LAWRENCE BARRY

Page Number 1-B
 Total Pages 1
 Certificate Date 25-SEP-98
 Invoice No. I-9831308
 P.O. Number :
 Account :

* PLEASE NOTE

* INTERFERENCE: Cu on Bi and P

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

A9831308

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	PREP CODE	Mo ppm	Na %	Ni ppm	P ppm	Pb ppm	Sb ppm	Sc ppm	Sr ppm	Ti %	Tl ppm	U ppm	V ppm	W ppm	Zn ppm
RDB-1	205 226	942	0.04	199	Intf*	< 2	< 2	2	10	0.03	< 10	30	101	< 10	124
RDB-2	205 226	4	0.04	17	560	2	8	5	40	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	17	< 10	38
RDB-3	205 226	7	0.03	11	Intf*	3000	>10000	< 1	3	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	1	< 10	8890
RDB-4	205 226	37	0.01	30	Intf*	>10000	>10000	< 1	1	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	3	< 10	>10000



Chemex Labs Ltd.

Analytical Chemists * Geochemists * Registered Assayers

212 Brooksbank Ave., North Vancouver
British Columbia, Canada V7J 2C1
PHONE: 604-984-0221 FAX: 604-984-0218

To: HUNTER EXPLORATION GROUP

860 - 625 HOWE ST.
VANCOUVER, BC
V6C 2T6

A9832069

Comments: ATTN:LAWRENCE BARRY

CERTIFICATE

A9832069

(PRJ) - HUNTER EXPLORATION GROUP

Project: ROCHE DE BOULCC
P.O. #:

Samples submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC.
This report was printed on 30-SEP-1998.

SAMPLE PREPARATION

CHEMEX CODE	NUMBER SAMPLES	DESCRIPTION
244	3	Pulp; prev. prepared at Chemex

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

CHEMEX CODE	NUMBER SAMPLES	DESCRIPTION	METHOD	DETECTION LIMIT	UPPER LIMIT
384	2	Ag g/t: Gravimetric	FA-GRAVIMETRIC	3	1000
301	3	Cu %: Conc. Nitric-HCL dig'n	AAS	0.01	100.0
312	1	Pb %: Conc. Nitric-HCL dig'n	AAS	0.01	100.0
316	1	Zn %: Conc. Nitric-HCL dig'n	AAS	0.01	100.0



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Project: ROCHE DE BOULCC
 Comments: ATTN: LAWRENCE BARRY

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OVERLIMITS from A9631306

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

A9832069

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	PREP CODE	Ag FA g/t	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %						
RDB-1	244 --	-----	5.92	-----	-----						
RDB-3	244 --	2020	3.19	-----	-----						
RDB-4	244 --	>3500	8.01	1.01	1.84						

CERTIFICATION: