NTS 104 B/1 E
Lat. 56 12' N
Long. 130 05' W

GEOLOGICAL, GEOPHYSICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL REPORT ON THE SUMMIT CLAIMS, SUMMIT LAKE, STEWART, B.C.

SKEENA MINING DIVISION

for
Fundamental Resource Inc.,
4083 Monarch St., Victoria, B.C.

by

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report describes and evaluates the economic mineral potential on the Summit 1,2, & 4 claims. Fieldwork consisted of geological mapping and Magnetometer and VLF-EM geophysical surveys carried out between Aug.30-Sept.10, 1998. This work program was carried out by A. Kikauka (geologist) and M. Board (geotechnician).

2.0 LOCATION, ACCESS, TOPOGRAPHY

The property is located on the west side of Summit Lake about 27 kilometres northwest of Stewart, B.C. Elevations on the claims range from 2,600-6,900 feet (790-2,100 metres).

The claims can be accessed by the Granduc road to the lower portal at Scottie Gold. Between the months of July-Sept. the Salmon Glacier ice is exposed and crampon and ice axe assisted crossings can be made with relative ease avoiding "gapers" (i.e. large cracks). During periods of low water (Aug.-Dec.), the gravel flats along the base of Summit Lake can be crossed to access the north portion of the claims. During high water, when the Salmon Glacier dams Summit Lake, a boat can be used to access the east portion of the claims. In the near future (possibly 5-20 years), the Salmon Glacier will have receded enough to eliminate Summit Lake entirely. At present, Summit Lake never reaches its previous high water marks due to the ablation of the Salmon Glacier.

Access to the "Nunatak Showing" (@ 5,000 foot elevation, Summit 4 claim) involves traversing along the mountain slope directly west of Summit Lake to the north edge of August Jack Glacier. Steep cliffs along the south edge of August Jack Glacier restrict access to the north side only. At 4,600 foot elevation, August Jack Glacier is crossed (approximately 500 metres distance) with running belay safety system (i.e. buddy system tied in with ropes, using crampons, ice axes, ice screws and prussiks for evacuation from crevasses) to the gain access to the "Nunatak Showing" outcrop entirely within the glacier.

There are moderate to steep slopes on the west portion of the claims which is contrasted by a glacial scoured, U-shaped valley bottom along Summit Lake.

3.0 PROPERTY STATUS (FIGURE 2)

The Summit 1,2,4 claims consist of a contiguous 42 unit block that covers 1,050 hectares (2,550 acres). The property is registered to Mr. Andris Kikauka. By a letter of agreement, Fundamental Resources Inc has agreed to fund exploration work in return for ownership of the property, whereby the registered property owner maintains an interest in Fundamental Resources and related exploration programs on the Summit 1,2 and 4 mineral claims.

CLAIM NAME	UNITS	RECORD NO.	RECORD DATE	EXPIRY DATE
Summit 1	18	359906	Oct.15, 97	Oct.15, 00*
Summit 2	12	359907	Oct.15, 97	Oct.15, 00*
Summit 4	6	359908	Oct.15, 97	Oct.15, 00*

*A filed statement of work has extended the anniversary year on these claims from 1998 to 2000.

The St. Eugene crown grant, L 4502, is maintained in good standing and lies within the Summit 1 claim. The Grey Copper reverted crown grant (L 4503) is shown as being in good standing, however the recently staked claim posts were located and do not correspond to the provincial govt. claim map, but rather the federal govt. claim location of the crown granted claims. The difference in locations for both of the above mentioned crown grants between federal and provincial maps in the order of 0.7 km. and about 2,000 feet in elevation. A legal survey would be required to evaluate the true location of the Grey Copper crown grant.

4.0 AREA HISTORY

The well mineralized Stewart Complex extends from Alice Arm to the Iskut River. Exploration and development of major mines in the Stewart area, including Silbak-Premier, Snip, Johnny Mountain, Anyox, Alice Arm, Granduc, Scottie, Big Missourri, Porter-Idaho, Tenajon SB, and Maple Bay, and new reserves outlined at Eskay Creek, Red Mountain, Willoughby, and Sulpherets are the main reason why this area is one of Canada's most active mining camps.

The Stewart area has been exploited for minerals since 1900 when the Red Cliff deposit on Lydden Creek was mined. Since then, approximately 100 base and precious metal deposits within the Stewart Mining District have been developed. Total recorded production from the Stewart area is 1,900,000 ounces gold, 40,000,000 ounces silver, and 100,000,000 pounds copper-lead-zinc. Most of this production comes from the famous Silbak-Premier mine which operated from 1918 to 1968. This mine was reactivated in 1987 by Westmin Resources to recover near surface bulk tonnage, low-grade gold and silver. Presently the surface reserves are exhausted and Westmin is extracting ore from various underground levels. Additional ore has been produced from Big Missourri & SB deposits.

The Eskay Creek deposit contains an estimated 4,000,000 ounces gold, 45,000,000 ounces silver, and 120,000,000 pounds copper-lead-zinc. This deposit is buried and eluded discovery for some 50 years of exploration on the claims. The unique high-grade, stratiform 2-60 metre wide massive sulphide is outstanding in terms of predictability of its geology and tenor, and its relatively well defined, contact controlled assay boundary.

Scottie Gold Mine is located 1.5 kilometres north of the Summit property and produced 96,544 ounces of gold from 182,185 tons of ore. The mineralization consists of fine-grained pyrrhotite, pyrite, arsenopyrite, and chalcopyrite within silicified zones that are controlled by composite shear planes (i.e. en echelon spaced ore lenses). Scottie Gold has reserves listed @120,000 tons of 0.561 oz/t Au. Recently the Northair Group has optioned Scottie Gold to Crocodile Resources

Other prospects in the Summit Lake area include Shough, Josephine, Hollywood, Troy, Outland Silver Bar, and East Gold. These base and precious metal occurrences have been periodically explored and developed over the past fifty years. East Gold produced a shipment of 44 tons of 35.244 oz/t Au, 96.74 oz/t Ag.

5.0 PROPERTY HISTORY

The Summit 1,2 claims cover old workings of the St.Eugene crown grants. Four parallel northeast striking quartz veins occur on the southern portion of Summit 2 at an elevation of approximately 4,200 feet(1,280 m.). Mineralization consists of pyrite, galena, sphalerite, and tetrahedrite. Three of the veins are 25 feet apart and the fourth is 150 feet east. The veins are 5 feet or less wide. Trenches and open cuts have been performed on these showings. A short adit and several trenches were located on the south portion of Summit 1. Three parallel northwest trending quartz-carbonate veins contain 1-15% galena, sphalerite, pyrite, and trace amounts of tetrahedrite.

In the 1950's, Silbak-Premier mapped the main sulphide showings known as the Sunrise Group of crown granted claims (presently covered by Summit 1 claim) and described 4 sub-parallel mineral zones trending NW and dipping moderately SW. Of these 4 mineral zones, the one closest to Summit Lake exhibited widths in excess of 50 feet. In addition, geological mapping outlined quartz-sulphide zones with significant base and precious metal mineralization in the area of the short adit (on Summit 1) as well as the showings on the St. Eugene and Grey Copper crown grants (5-20 foot widths of quartz-sulphide mineralization trending WNW and dipping steeply SSW.

Directly adjacent to the August Mountain Glacier, on the northwest portion of Summit 2 @ 4,600 foot elevation, is a 500 metre wide gossan zone consisting of quartz-sericite-pyrite alteration. This zone was scanned by airborne EM and mag geophysics flown in 1984 by Apex Airborne Surveys Ltd. and gave a significant total field magnetometer anomaly as well as identifying numerous EM conductors in the vicinity of the gossan.

1993- A fieldwork program consisting of geological mapping and soil, stream sediment, and rock sampling were carried out by the author and are summarized as follows:

Quartz vein mineralization occurs within a major quartz-sericite
-pyrite alteration zone. Sample AK-6 assayed 1.3% Cu, 2.3% Pb, 9.5% Zn, 6.8 oz/t Ag, and 0.017 oz/t Au across a width of 40 cm. This sample is located at an elevation of 1,050 metres (3,500 feet) where there is a natural bench in the slope with old workings present.

Quartz-carbonate veins with sphalerite, galena, and tetrahedrite mineralization were located near the northeast portion of Summit 3 at an elevation of 1,000 metres (3,280 feet). Sample AK-12 assayed 1.1% Cu, 2.2% Pb, 8.6% Zn, 8.23 oz/t Ag, 0.119 oz/t Au across a width of 10 cm. This quartz vein varies in width from 0.5-1.1 metres, is traced for over 100 metres, and trends northwest with a 60 degree northeast dip.

Reddish brown to yellow coloured stain on cliffs located on the shore of Summit Lake (about 800 meters north of August Jack glacier) were investigated by detailed soil and rock chip sampling. Observed mineralization includes 1-10% disseminated and fracture filling pyrite, pyrrhotite, and traces amounts of chalcopyrite. Mineralization in this cliff area trends north and dips steeply west. Ubiquitous quartz-sericite surrounds the mineral zone.

Stream sediment samples ST-14 to ST-25 are located south of August Jack glacier and contain higher mean values in Cu-Pb-Zn-Ag-As-Sb than do the samples ST-1 to ST-13 taken north of the glacier. Mean Au values are also higher from streams south of the glacier, but the highest value (800 ppb Au) came from a creek north of the glacier where rusty, iron stained cliffs were surveyed and sampled.

Samples listed below require detailed follow up mapping and sampling:

SAMPLE NO.	PPM Cu	PPM Pb	PPM Zn	PPM Ag	PPB Au	PPM As	PPM Sb
ST-6	96	48	144	1.0	800	72	3
ST-14	160	57	142	2.1	420	201	10
ST-15	343	329	546	9.1	260	1264	32
ST-16	377	77	356	3.7	295	531	26
ST-17	302	122	220	3.2	195	298	24
ST-18	362	350	555	11.3	490	1607	35
ST-19	723	77	159	3.7	610	568	36
ST-20	517	302	374	11.6	490	2389	65
ST-21	253	285	638	5.8	205	1493	38
ST-22	287	311	526	8.8	280	1259	31
ST-23	225	389	697	3.7	190	1033	22
ST-24	235	199	297	4.9	58	572	12
ST-25	163	135	262	5.6	180	631	14

All of the above samples (with the exception of ST-6) are taken from drainages south of August Jack glacier (elevation 3,000-3,800 feet a.s.l.) where an extensive northwest trending quartz-pyrite-sericite (potassic) alteration zone occurs. Above average Cu-Pb-Zn-Ag-Au-As-Sb geochemical values exist within and adjacent to widespread potassic alteration zones.

1995- Soil, stream sediment, and rock chip sampling are summarized as follows:
Sample ST-26 returned above average Cu-Ag-Au-Mo-As-Sb values. This sample is located immediately adjacent to the north end of the soil grid where several samples gave similar anomalous values, e.g.:

SAMPLE NO.	PPM Cu	PPM Pb	PPM Zn	PPM Ag	PPB Au	PPM As	PPM Mo
ST-26	269	125	363	9.2	1380	1979	24
L 0W,2+50N	2045	92	391	2.2	230	484	453
L 1W,2+50N	385	264	315	13.1	780	2844	102
L 1W,2+75N	315	137	348	5.9	470	1922	79
L 1W,3+00N	391	61	244	5.2	720	623	97

Above average Pb-Zn-Ag-Au-As values in soils were obtained from the southern portion of the grid area:

SAMPLE NO.	PPM Cu	PPM Pb	PPM Zn	PPM Ag	PPB Au	PPM As	PPM Sb
L 1W,0+75S	221	1069	610	11.7	230	1828	39
L 1W,1+00S	200	347	495	5.5	180	2079	15

A third area of the soil grid that gave above average multi-element values is located near station 0+50 N on both cross lines:

SAMPLE NO.	PPM Cu	PPM Pb	PPM Zn	PPM Ag	PPB Au	PPM As	PPM Sb
L 0W,0+50N	196	433	153	5.9	600	2726	31
L 1W,0+50N	305	113	214	3.1	360	1714	21

Stream sediment samples taken from the west portion of Summit 2 claim (north of August Jack) at approximately 4,200' elev. require further exploration:

SAMPLE NO.	PPM Cu	PPM Pb	PPM Zn	PPM Ag	PPB Au	PPM As	PPM Sb
ST-27	170	38	138	0.7	420	185	11
ST-28	226	142	391	3.3	620	146	15
ST-29	251	43	203	1.0	240	178	13
ST-33	204	100	203	1.4	570	300	22
ST-36	136	37	152	1.3	360	205	10
ST-37	160	53	164	1.1	240	280	8

1996- A 0.3 km.X 0.25 km. area on the east central portion of Summit 1 and a 0.2 km. X 0.1 km. area on the Summit 4 were mapped, 29 soil samples (24 from Summit 1, 5 from Summit 4) were taken and 52 rock chip samples (43 from Summit 1, 9 from Summit 4) were collected. Results from this work are summarized as follows:

In the west portion of the claims, Middle Jurassic Betty Creek and Mount Dillworth Formation felsic to intermediate pyroclastic and epiclastic volcanics unconformably overlie the Lower Jurassic Unuk River Formation. This contact is located at elevations above 1,400 meters. Approximately 90% of the bedrock mapped on the east portion of the Summit claims consists of Unuk River Formation dacitic volcanics (tuffs/flows and/or breccia) with minor inercalations and screens of clastic sediments and limestone. Alkaline early middle Jurasic K-spar porphyry intrusive rocks cut the Unuk River Fm. and appear as a 250 meter wide stock situated on a relatively flat bench at 1,275 to 1,350 metres elevation within the centre of Summit 1 claim. Northeast trending quartz veins occur immediately north of this alkaline stock and contain sphalerite, galena, and tetrahedrite mineralization. Northwest trending fault zones with associated pyrite-chalcopyrite-arsenopyrite -sphalerite-galena and related chlorite-carbonate alteration occurs several hundred metres east of the K-spar porphyry.

1-20 meter wide Tertiary intermediate-felsic dykes trend northwest and are clustered along the lower portion of August Jack Glacier. These dykes contain 1-20% pyrite and quartz along and near their

contacts with the country rock. Trace to 1% chalcopyrite and tetrahedrite occur in the quartz-pyrite zones.

There is a 200-600 metre wide, northwest trending quartz-pyrite- sericite alteration zone hosted by the Unuk River dacitic volcanics which is located in the southeast portion of Summit 1 and extends 2 kilometers northwest through to the upper August Jack glacier. Northwest and northeast trending quartz-carbonate vein mineralization occurs within this alteration zone.

The Summit 1 grid covers a 0.3 X 0.25 km. area within the east portion of this regional alteration/cataclasite zone. The Summit 4 nunatak showing occurs where the NW trending Q-S-P cataclasite intersects NE trending Scottie Gold quartz-sulphide mineralization at 1,600 metre(5,250 feet) elevation.

Summit 1 grid zone rock sampling summary is as follows:

SAMPLE NO.	WIDTH(m.)	PPM Cu	PPM Pb	PPM Zn	PPM Ag	PPB Au
SM-20	0.3	1237	14	67	8.3	820
SM-27	0.5	820	40908	38411	163.0	175
SM-28	0.8	708	54402	57744	194.3	58
SM-29	0.8	2396	40570	43228	139.7	120
SM-30	0.9	1270	58142	80705	212.9	95
SM-33	0.6	97	308	424	48.6	705
SM-34	0.6	96	360	414	36.4	580
SM-35	0.6	209	437	796	226.0	1080
SM-36	0.6	202	750	319	234.8	1420
SM-38	0.3	1321	15317	7694	66.9	135
SM-39	0.5	1096	15654	7690	52.8	95

Summit 4 nunatak zone rock sampling summary is as follows:

SAMPLE NO.	WIDTH(m.)	PPM Cu	PPM Pb	PPM Zn	PPM Ag	PPB Au
SM-44	1.0	6767	129	332	61.0	1405
SM-45	"	18620	207	756	155.9	45
SM-46	"	23412	492	4449	186.1	140
SM-47	"	8233	116	550	74.7	52
SM-48	"	4745	124	470	50.7	51
SM-49	"	3055	179	578	40.5	120
SM-50	"	16382	214	1080	128.1	125
SM-51	"	30251	201	776	221.0	140
SM-52	"	12427	206	1397	114.9	253

Above average Cu-Pb-Zn-Ag-Au-As-Mo values in soils were obtained from the Summit 1 grid area summarized as follows:

SAMPLE NO.	PPM Cu	PPM Pb	PPM Zn	PPM Ag	PPB Au	PPM As	PPM Mo
1+50W 1+50N	126	88	59	2.1	520	439	54
1+50W 1+75N	392	373	188	4.8	675	1912	52
1+50W 2+00N	406	470	236	6.0	560	4079	40
1+50W 2+25N	267	842	124	10.1	390	4284	100
1+50W 2+50N	514	1562	772	10.1	275	5902	90
1+50W 2+75N	964	1904	1587	18.4	320	3345	113
1+50W 3+00N	1303	2032	780	377.1	15850	15122	136
2+00W 4+00N	492	237	195	4.4	530	4886	49
2+00W 4+75N	283	84	285	1.6	450	1506	45
2+50W 1+75N	572	617	1082	11.3	1020	5847	28
2+50W 2+75N	282	347	344	4.9	420	3094	151
2+50W 3+75N	504	410	240	4.6	1420	7826	29

Above average Cu-Pb-Zn-Ag-Au-Bi-Mo values in soils were obtained from the Summit 4 nunatak gossan which are summarized as follows:

SAMPLE NO.	PPM Cu	PPM Pb	PPM Zn	PPM Ag	PPB Au	PPM Bi	PPM Mo
SM-S1	792	203	1095	8.6	115	8	44
SM-S2	1031	106	368	8.0	1940	162	70
SM-S3	976	127	621	10.7	920	123	88
SM-S4	1062	138	581	10.2	1060	154	110
SM-S5	1026	129	541	10.3	705	58	125

A comparison of geochemical soil analysis between the Summit 1 grid (26 samples) and Summit 4 nunatak (5 samples) are listed below:

ELEMENT	MEAN PPM VALUE OBTAINED ON- SUMMIT 1 GRID	SUMMIT 4 NUNATAK
Mo	52.4	87.4
Cu	346.0	977.4
Pb	422.4	140.6
Zn	335.8	641.2
Ag	18.9	9.6
Au (PPB)	939.8	948.0

6.0 GENERAL GEOLOGY (FIG. 3)

The Stewart Complex includes a thick sequence of Late Triassic to Middle Jurassic volcanic, sedimentary, and metamorphic rocks. These have been intruded and cut by a mainly granitic to syenitic suite of Lower Jurassic through Tertiary plutons which together form part of the Coast Plutonic Complex. Deformation, in part related to intrusive activity, has produced complex fold structures along the main intrusive contacts with simple open folds and warps dominant along the east side of the complex. Cataclasis, marked by strong north-south structures, are prominent features that cut this sequence.

Country rocks in the Stewart area comprise mainly Hazleton Group strata which includes the Lower Jurassic Unuk River Formation, and the Middle Jurassic Betty Creek (and Mt.Dillworth) Formations. This sequence is unconformably overlain by Salmon River Formation, and the Nass River Formation (Grove, 1971,1986). Unuk River strata includes mainly fragmental andesitic volcanics, epiclastic volcanics, and minor volcanic flows. Widespread Aalenian uplift and erosion was followed by deposition of the partly marine volcaniclastic Betty Creek Formation, the mixed Salmon River Formation, and the dominantly shallow marine Nass River Formation.

Intrusive activity in the Stewart area has been marked by the Lower and Middle Jurassic Texas Creek granodiorite with which the Big Missourri, Silbak Premier, SB, and many other mineral deposits in the district are associated. Younger intrusions include the Hyder Quartz Monzonite and many Tertiary stocks, dykes, and sills which form a large part of the Coast Range Plutonic Complex. Mineral deposits such as B.C. Molybdenum at Alice Arm, Porter-Idaho near Stewart, and a host of other deposits are related to 48 to 52 Ma (Eocene) plutons. These intrusives also form the regionally extensive Portland Canal Dyke Swarm.

More than 700 mineral deposits and showings have been discovered in a large variety of rocks and structures in the Stewart Complex. The Silbak-Premier represents a telescoped (transitional), epithermal gold-silver base metal deposit localized along complex, steep fracture systems, in Lower Jurassic volcaniclastics unconformably overlain by shallow dipping Middle Jurassic Salmon River Formation sedimentary rocks. In this example, the overlying sedimentary units form a barrier or dam, trapping bonanza type gold-silver mineralization at a relatively shallow depth. Metallogeny of the Silbak-Premier, Big Missourri, SB, and a number of other deposits in the Stewart area is related to early Middle Jurassic plutonic-volcanic events. Overall, at least four major episodes of mineralization involving gold-silver, base metals, molybdenum, and tungsten dating from early Lower Middle Jurassic through to Tertiary have been recorded throughout the Stewart Complex.

7.0 1998 FIELD PROGRAM

7.1 METHODS AND PROCEDURES

A 0.6 km.X 0.25 km. area on the central portion of Summit 4 and a 0.5 km. X 0.3 km. area on the Summit 4 were mapped and rock/soil sampled. Modified contour grids were established to extend geochemical anomalies outlined by previous sampling (1993-96). Hip chains and compasses were used to survey grid area, outcrop, and sample locations. Geological mapping of Summit 1 was carried out at a scale of 1:2,500 and Summit 4 at a scale of 1:2,500.

1 soil sample was taken on Summit 1 with grubhoe at a depth of 30 cm., placed into marked kraft envelopes and dried. Samples were shipped to Pioneer Labs, New Westminster, B.C. for 30 element ICP & Au geochemical analysis.

19 rock chip samples (3 from Summit 1, 16 from Summit 4) were collected with hammers and chisels across widths of 0.6 to 3.0 metre. Samples were shipped to Pioneer Labs, New Westminster, B.C. for 30 element ICP & Au geochemical analysis.

A total of 1.4 km line kilometres were surveyed using hip chains and compasses. Four 350 m long, E-W trending survey lines were used for a magnetometer survey. Stations are marked at 25 metre intervals with orange wire pickets. A Unimag G-836 proton procession magnetometer was used to take readings at 12.5 metre intervals. Diurnal variations were corrected by looping grid lines.

7.2 GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION (Figure 4 & 5)

Property bedrock geology consists mainly of three distinct rock units summarized as follows:

INTRUSIVE ROCKS
Tertiary and Older
3 Quartz monzonite dykes
Early Middle Jurassic (Texas Creek granodiorite suite)
2 Orthoclase porphyry, granodiorite groundmass, 1-8 mm euhedral K-spar phenocrysts
VOLCANIC AND SEDIMENTARY ROCKS
Lower Jurassic (Unuk River Formation)
1 Lithic and crystal tuff, dacitic composition, minor conglomerate, sandstone, siltstone, tuff breccia

The above rock units have been mapped in the east portion of the Summit claims. In the west portion of the claims, Middle Jurassic Betty Creek and Mount Dillworth Formation felsic to intermediate pyroclastic and epiclastic volcanics unconformably overlie the Lower Jurassic Unuk River Formation. This contact is located at elevations above 1,400 metres.

Approximately 90% of the bedrock mapped on the east portion of the Summit claims consists of Unuk

River Formation dacitic volcanics (tuffs/flows and/or breccia) with minor inercalations and screens of clastic sediments and limestone. Alkaline early middle Jurasic K-spar porphyry intrusive rocks cut the Unuk River Fm. and appear as a 250 metre wide stock situated on a relatively flat bench at 1,275 to 1,350 metres elevation within the centre of Summit 1 claim. Northeast trending quartz veins occur immediately north of this alkaline stock and contain sphalerite, galena, and tetrahedrite mineralization. Northwest trending fault zones with associated pyrite-chalcopyrite-arsenopyrite -sphalerite-galena and related chlorite-carbonate alteration occurs several hundred metres east of the K-spar porphyry.

1-20 metre wide Tertiary intermediate-felsic dykes trend northwest and are clustered along the lower portion of August Jack Glacier. These dykes contain 1-20% pyrite and quartz along and near their contacts with the country rock. Trace to 1% chalcopyrite and tetrahedrite occur in the quartz-pyrite zones.

There is a 200-600 metre wide, northwest trending quartz-pyrite- sericite aleration zone hosted by the Unuk River dacitic volcanics which is located in the southeast portion of Summit 1 and extends 2 kilometers northwest through to the upper August Jack glacier. Grove (1986), identifies this as a cataclasite (i.e. deformation zone) from well established fabric observed in thin section. Northwest and northeast trending quartz-carbonate vein mineralization occurs within this alteration zone.
The Summit 1 grid covers a 0.3 X 0.25 km. area within the east portion of this regional alteration/cataclasite zone. Within this zone of deformation there are 5 distinct NW trending bands of quartz-sulphide (Fig. 5).

The Summit 4 nunatak showing occurs where the NW trending quartz-sericite-pyrite alteration zone intersects NE trending fault structures which contain significant base and precious metal bearing sulphide mineralization. The two areas of detailed mapping and sampling include the "Glacier Edge" and "Nunatak" zones which are both exposed at 1,550 m. (5,084 ft.) elevation (Fig. 4). Geological mapping shows a dominant NW trend for fracturing and faulting with a sulphide enriched NE trend that is localized near the major NW trending structures. Typical sulphide mineralization occurs as pods and lenses of massive pyrrhotite (10-50%) with minor amounts of sphalerite, chalcopyrite, arsenopyrite and galena hosted in indurated and hornfels, chloritized and carbonate altered Lower Jurassic tuffs/flows.

Summit 4 nunatak zone rock sampling summary is as follows (Fig. 4):

SUMMIT 4 (Nunatak and Glacier Edge Showing) ROCK CHIP SAMPLES

SAMP.# WIDTH (m.)- Description, % Cu, % Pb, % Zn, g/t Ag, g/t Au

Glacier Edge Showing:

101-	1.5 m.	20-35% pyrrhotite, 1-3% chalcopyrite,0.1-3% sphalerite, 3% pyrite, Quartz-calcite gangue, hornfels and indurated altered volcanic host (060 trend, 65 N dip)elev.1,520 m. **0.06, 0.13, 1.38, 13.2, 0.16**
102-	1.0 m.	Same as above.elev.1,526 m. **0.44, 0.61, 0.49, 42.2, 0.56**
103-	1.2 m.	Same as above.elev.1,530 m. **0.45, 0.30, 2.55, 45.5, 0.52**
104-	1.5 m.	Same as above.elev.1,537 m. **0.38, 0.58, 1.17, 41.4, 0.59**
105-	1.0 m.	Vuggy quartz vein with 5-8% pyrite, 3-5% chlorite, trending ENE dip 70 N. Elev.1,590 m. **0.03, 0.08, 0.12, 8.6, 0.05**
106-	1.2 m.	3-5% sphalerite, 8-10% pyrite, hornfels and bleached volcanic host. Elev.1,475 m. **0.09, 0.01, 3.54, 5.0, 0.07**
107-	1.5 m.	20-35% pyrrhotite, 1-3% chalcopyrite, 2-3% sphalerite, 3% pyrite, Quartz-calcite gangue, hornfels and indurated altered volcanic host Rock. Elev.1,545 m. **0.50, 0.31, 1.53, 41.1, 0.43**

Nunatak Showing:

108-	3.0 m.	Hornfels volcanic, 5% pyrrhotite, 3% quartz, trace sphalerite. Elev.1,540 m. **0.01, 0.01, 0.11, 0.9, 0.02**
109-	1.0 m.	20-35% pyrrhotite, 3% chalcopyrite, 3% chlorite. Elev.1,570 m. **3.63, 0.03, 0.21, 179.0, 0.12**
110-	1.2 m.	Mass.pyo.,3-5% chlorite, Elev.1,585 m. **0.10, 0.01, 0.22, 4.7, 0.20**
111-	0.7 m	Quartz vein, 15% pyrrhotite, minor chalcopyrite and sphalerite. Elev. 1,590 m. **0.18, 0.01, 0.04, 6.2, 0.07**
112-	0.8 m.	Same as above. Elev.1,600 m. **0.18, 0.01, 0.06, 5.9, 0.06**
113-	1.0 m.	Same as above. Elev.1,605 m. **0.12, 0.01, 0.02, 4.8, 0.08**
114-	0.8 m.	Same as above. Elev.1,610 m. **0.08, 0.01, 0.04, 4.2, 0.06**
115-	1.0 m.	Quartz vein, 1% chalcopyrite, trace malachite Elev.1,565 m. **0.17, 0.81, 0.82, 403.6, 0.08**
116-	1.3 m.	30% pyrrhotite, trace chalcopyrite, minor chlorite. Elev.1,550 m. **0.09, 0.01, 0.01, 7.0, 3.78**

Summit 1 "Gossan Zone" rock sampling summary is as follows (Fig. 5):

SUMMIT 1 (Lower Gossan Showing) ROCK CHIP SAMPLES
SAMP.# WIDTH (m.)- Description, % Cu, % Pb, % Zn, g/t Ag, g/t Au

117-	0.6 m.	3% galena, trace tetrahedrite, 3% sphalerite in quartz-calcite gangue. Elev.1,135 m. **0.03, 1.23, 2.79, 51.7, 0.07**
118-	0.7 m.	3% galena, 3-5% sphalerite, 2% tetrahedrite in quartz-calcite gangue. Elev.1,137 m. **0.91, 1.30, 6.61, 378.8, 1.09**
119-	1.0 m.	3% galena, 3-5% sphalerite, 2% tetrahedrite in quartz-calcite gangue. Elev.1,130 m. **1.00, 1.24, 4.33, 408.8, 1.01**
120-	SOIL	Soil sample repeated from 1996 **194 ppm Cu, 170 ppm Pb, 563 ppm Zn, 6.1 ppm Ag, 175 ppb Au**

7.3 MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

A total of 112 magnetometer readings were taken along four, 350 m long, E-W trending survey lines covering the "Nunatak" and "Glacier Edge" Zones (Fig. 4). Magnetometer readings range from 57,830 to 58,780 nT (Appendix B). A repeatable 800 nT increase is recorded at the east edge of the nunatak (rock island surrounded by ice). This ground mag survey anomaly roughly correlates with a strong airborne total field magnetic response from the Apex survey flown in 1986. The ground survey suffers from fragmented continuity and the grid data serves mainly as a recconnaisance tool. The results suggest that geophysical penetration below the ice would be beneficial to locate drill targets at the margins of the ice. A Deep-EM (aka Pulse EM) survey covering the area between the "Glacier Edge" and "Nunatak" zones are recommeded.

8.0 DISCUSSION OF RESULTS, CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

SUMMIT 4 NUNATAK GOSSAN (1,550 m. elevation):
The receding glacial ice on the higher portions of the claims are exposing new mineral zones. A compilation of geological, geochemical and geophysical data suggests there may be a lens(es) of massive pyrrhotite with potential to contain high grade gold, copper and silver values. This zone is located in the northeast edge of the August Jack icefield. An alteration assemblage of quartz-chlorite-carbonate is hosted by Unuk River Formation which is immediately below the projected uncoformable contact with Betty Creek Formation. The importance of this geological setting is important with respect to comparing it to local deposits such as Silbak-Premier.

Interpretation of the geochemical and geophysical data indicates there are multiple NW and NE trending quartz-sulphide zones with elevated Cu-Pb-Zn-Ag-Au-As-Bi-Sb-Cd in rock chip samples. and a 450 nT increase in total field magnetics at the east end of the nunatak. The combination of ground and airborne geophysical data suggests that the main mag anomaly is buried under the glcial ice immidiately NE of the nunatak. The presence of massive pyrrhotite could account for this mag

anomaly. Since some of the sulphide mineralization carries significant gold and silver values (e.g. AR-116 @ 3.78 g/t Au and AR 115 @ 403.6 g/t Ag) diamond drilling of the nunatak zone is recommended. Prior to locating a drill hole on the Nunatak Zone, a program of Pulse-EM geophysics is recommended to assess the presence of massive sulphide bodies. The reason for this type of survey is its ability to penetrate through the glacier to evaluate conductivity below the ice sheet.

SUMMIT 1 GRID ZONE (1,200 m. elevation):
Elevated Cu-Pb-Zn-Ag-Au-Mo-As-Sb-Cd geochemical values in soil and rock chip samples are spatially related to widespread quartz-carbonate-chlorite and adjacent Q-S-P alteration, hosted by deformed Unuk R.Fm. volcanics/sediments. Distribution of fracture filling and disseminated sulphides suggests potential for a bulk tonnage target. Of particular interest is the 20-50 m wide zone of sulphides and silicification that shows good continuity along strike (see soil sample 120, Fig. 5).

A program of detailed mapping, Pulse-EM geophysics, and trenching, and diamond drilling is recommended. Initial work should consist of a 4-man field crew for 20 days as detailed below:

FIELD CREW:	
Geologist, 3 geotechnicians	$ 15,000
FIELD COSTS:	
Mob/demob	1,500
Meals and accommodations	4,800
500 m diamond drilling	50,000
Assays	3,600
Pulse EM Equipment and supplies	2,200
Truck	1,200
Helicopter charters	12,000
Report	700
Total=	$ 91,000

The proposed program of mapping, trenching, drilling and geophysics should follow up on geophysical and geochemical anomalies that are listed below:

1)"Nunatak Zone" on upper August Jack glacier, Summit 4 (Fig 4).
2) Broad quartz-pyrite-sericite alteration zone centred at soil sample 120 (Fig. 5), refered to as "Lower Gossan Zone" Summit 1.

REFERENCES

Alldrick, D.J., (1983), Geological Setting of Precious Metal Deposits, Stewart, B.C., B.C. Min. of E.M.& P. Res., Geological Fieldwork.

Grove, E.W., (1971), Geology and Mineral Deposits of the Stewart Area, BCDM Bulletin No. 58.

Grove, E.W., (1986), Geology and Mineral Deposits of the Unuk River- Salmon River- Anyox Area, Min. of E.M.& P.Res. Bulletin No. 63.

Hanson,G., (1935), GSC Memoir # 175, Portland Canal Area, B.C.,
Can. Dept.of Mines

Kikauka, A., (1993): Geological and geochemical Report on the Summit Claims, Stewart,B.C., B.C.Min.of E.M.& P.Res. Assessment Report.

Apex Airborne Surveys Ltd., Assessment Report # 12,345, B.C. Govt. File.

Oct. 1, 1998

ITEMIZED COST STATEMENT- SUMMIT 1,2,4 CLAIMS, AUG. 30-SEPT. 10,98
SKEENA MINING DIVISION, NTS 104 B/1 E

FIELD CREW:

A.Kikauka (Geologist) 12 days	$ 2,200.00
M. Board (Geotechnician) 12 days	1,600.00

FIELD COSTS:

Meals and accommodations	595.00
VLF-EM and Magnetometer rental	575.00
Truck rental	675.00
Assays (19 rock, 1 soil)	427.00
Mob/demob	700.00
Communication (radio rental)	200.00
Report	500.00
Total=	$ 7,472.00

CERTIFICATE

I, Andris Kikauka, of 3030 Ontario Street, Vancouver, B.C., hereby certify that;

1. I am a graduate of Brock University, St. Catharines, Ont., with an Honours Bachelor of Science Degree in Geological Sciences, 1980.

2. I am a Fellow in good standing with the Geological Association of Canada.

3. I am registered in the Province of British Columbia as a Professional Geoscientist.

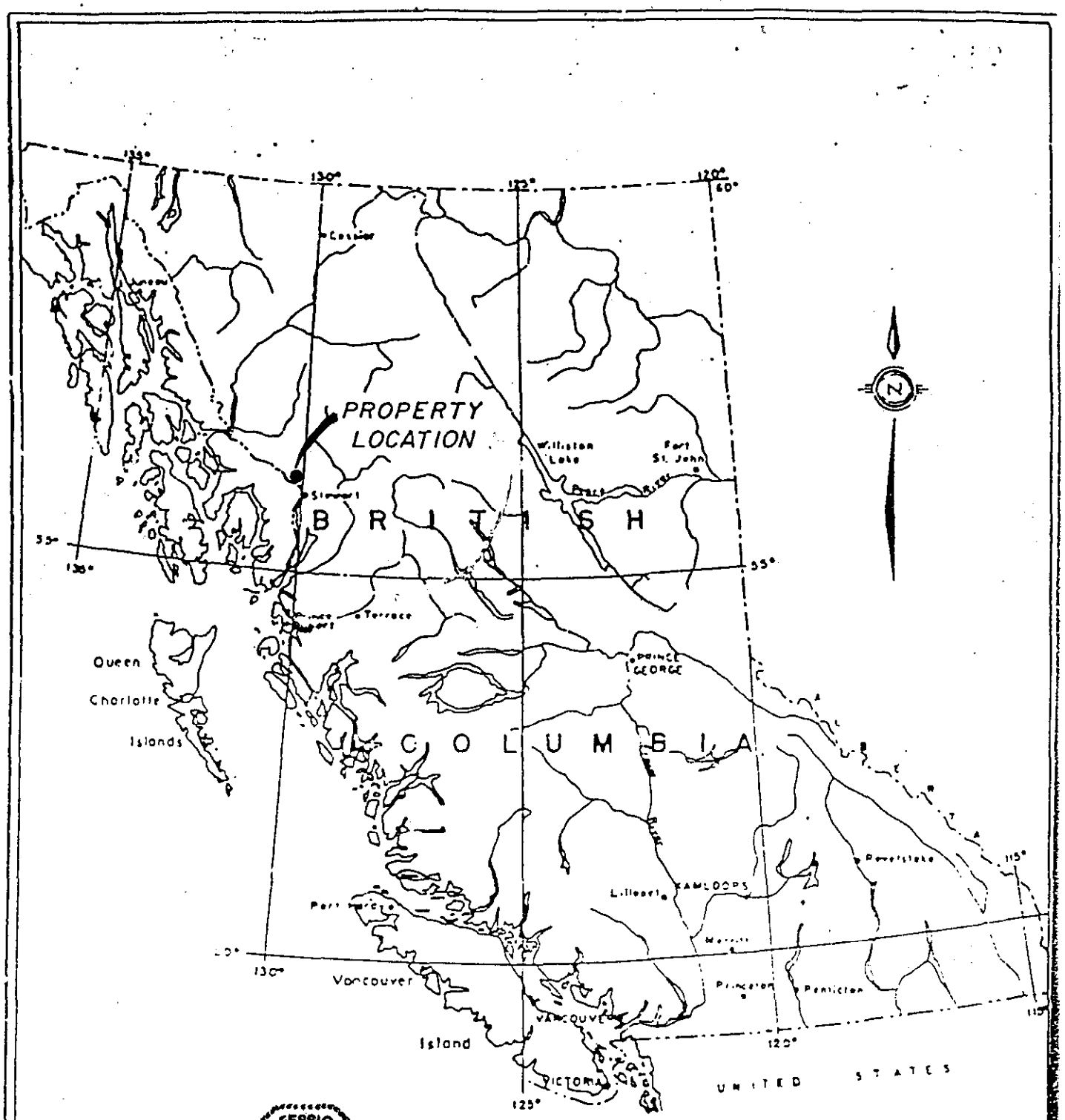
4. I have practised my profession for fifteen years in precious and base metal exploration in the Cordillera of Western Canada, U.S.A., South America, and for three years in uranium exploration in the Canadian Shield.

5. The information, opinions, and recommendations in this report are based on fieldwork carried out in my presence on the subject properties.

6. I have a direct interest in the subject claims and securities of Fundamental Resources and this report is not intended for the purpose of statement of material facts and/or related public financing.

Andris Kikauka, P. Geo.,

Oct. 1 ,1998



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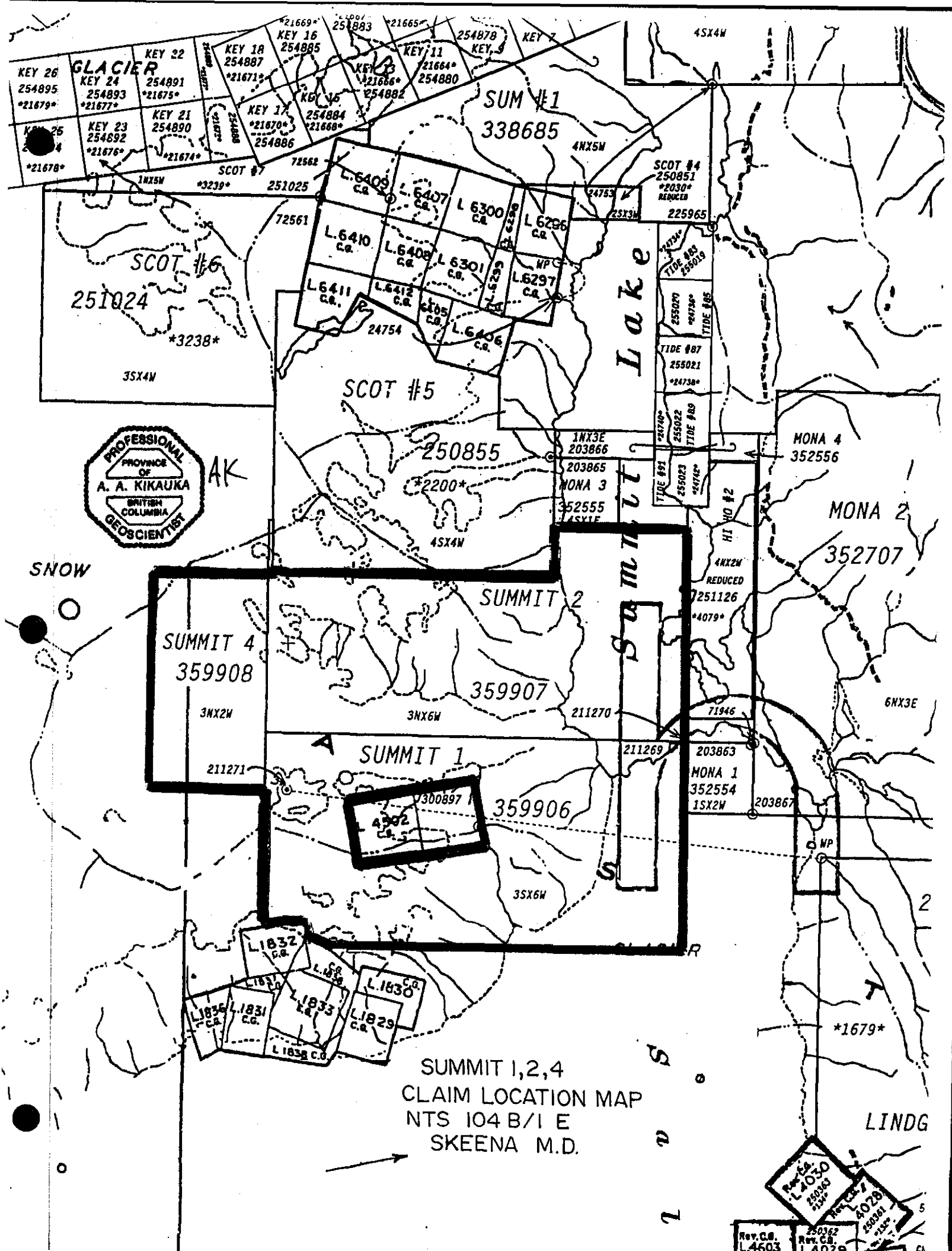
GEOSCIENTIST

AK

LOCATION MAP

FIGURE 1



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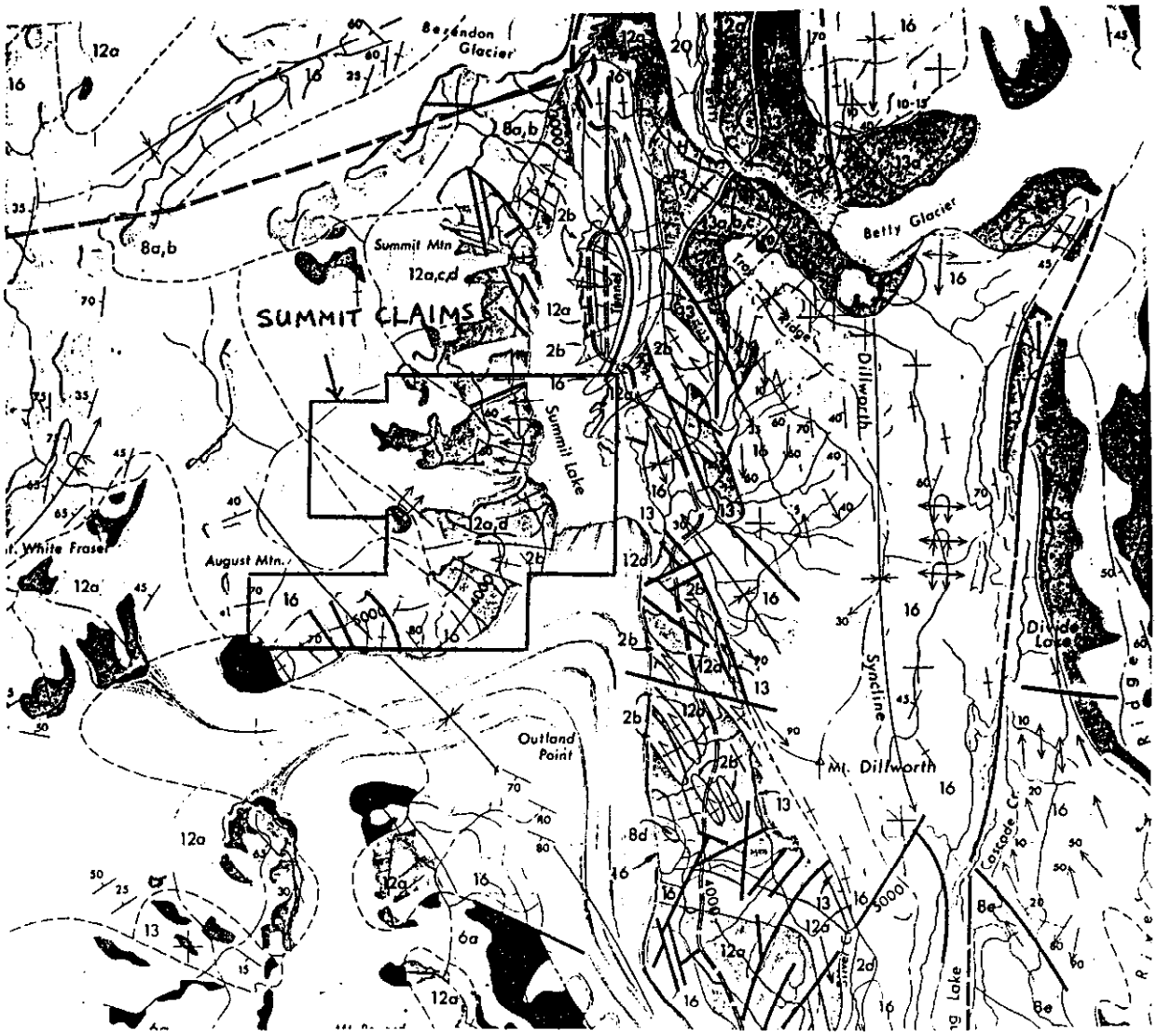
AK



GENERAL GEOLOGY - SUMMIT CLAIM GROUP
NTS 104 B/1 E, SKEENA MINING DIVISION

INTRUSIVE ROCKS (TERTIARY AND OLDER)

8a,b Hyder quartz monzonite and equivalent (EARLY MIDDLE JURASSIC)

6a Texas Creek granodiorite

VOLCANIC AND SEDIMENTARY ROCKS

16 SALMON RIVER FM. (MIDDLE JURASSIC)
Siltstone, greywacke, argillite, chert pebble conglomerate, limestone

13abc BETTY CREEK FM. (MIDDLE JURASSIC)
Sandstone, siltstone, chert, crystal & lihtic tuff, rhyolite, volcanic breccia

12ad UNUK RIVER FM. (LOWER JURASSIC)
Crystal & lithic tuff, sandstone, siltstone volcanic breccia, conglomerate

2b Cataclasite, metamorphic equivalent of 12ad

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SYMBOLS

- Bedding
- Schistosity
- Joint System
- Fault
- Lineament
- Anticline
- Syncline
- Fold Axes

SCALE 1:100,000

(After Grove, 1986)

FIG. 3

SUMMIT 4 CLAIM
SUMMIT LAKE, SCOTTIE GOLD MINE, STEWART,B.C.
NUNATAK GOSSAN GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

Skeena Mining Division, NTS 104 B/1 E

LOWER JURASSIC VOLCANICS & SEDIMENTS

1D Unuk R.Fm.Crystal & lithic tuff, sandstone, siltstone, volcanic breccia, 3-5% diss.& fracture fill pyrite/pyrrhotite, sulphide fissure veins with chalcopyrite, arsenopyrite, chlorite, and carbonate

outline of outcrop

fault

creek

rock chip sample

STACKED MAGNETOMETER PROFILES

59000 nT

58000 nT

57000 nT

SCALE 1:2,500

1996 ROCK SAMPLE #	WIDTH	%Cu	Ag opt	Au opt
SM-44	1.0 m	0.68	1.78	0.041
SM-45	"	1.86	4.55	0.001
SM-46	"	2.34	5.43	0.004
SM-47	"	0.82	2.18	0.001
SM-48	"	0.48	1.48	0.001
SM-49	"	0.31	1.18	0.003
SM-50	"	1.64	3.74	0.003
SM-51	"	3.03	6.45	0.004
SM-52	"	1.24	3.36	0.007

1996 SOIL SAMPLE #	PPM Cu	Zn	Mo	Ag	PPB Au
SM-S1	792	1095	44	8.6	115
SM-S2	1031	368	70	8.0	1940
SM-S3	976	621	88	10.7	920
SM-S4	1062	581	110	10.2	1060
SM-S5	1026	541	125	10.3	705

SUMMIT 4 (Nunatak and Glacier Edge Showing) ROCK CHIP SAMPLES
SAMP.# WIDTH (m.)- Description, % Cu, % Pb, % Zn, g/t Ag, g/t Au

Glacier Edge Showing:

101- 1.5 m. 20-35% pyrrhotite, 1-3% chalcopyrite,0.1-3% sphalerite, 3% pyrite, Quartz-calcite gangue, hornfels and indurated altered volcanic host (060 trend, 65 N dip)elev.1,520 m. **0.06, 0.13, 1.38, 13.2, 0.16**

102- 1.0 m. Same as above.elev.1,526 m. **0.44, 0.61, 0.49, 42.2, 0.56**

103- 1.2 m. Same as above.elev.1,530 m. **0.45, 0.30, 2.55, 45.5, 0.52**

104- 1.5 m. Same as above.elev.1,537 m. **0.38, 0.58, 1.17, 41.4, 0.59**

105- 1.0 m. Vuggy quartz vein with 5-8% pyrite, 3-5% chlorite, trending ENE dip 70 N Elev.1,590 m. **0.83, 0.88, 0.12, 8.6, 0.05**

106- 1.2 m. 3-5% sphalerite, 8-10% pyrite, hornfels and bleached volcanic host. Elev.1,475 m. **0.09, 0.01, 3.54, 5.0, 0.07**

107- 1.5 m. 20-35% pyrrhotite, 1-3% chalcopyrite, 2-3% sphalerite, 3% pyrite, Quartz-calcite gangue, hornfels and indurated altered volcanic host Rock. Elev.1,545 m. **0.50, 0.31, 1.53, 41.1, 0.43**

Nunatak Showing:

108- 3.0 m. Hornfels volcanic, 5% pyrrhotite, 3% quartz, trace sphalerite. Elev.1,540 m. **0.01, 0.01, 0.11, 0.9, 0.02**

109- 1.0 m. 20-35% pyrrhotite, 3% chalcopyrite, 3% chlorite. Elev.1,570 m. **3.63, 0.03, 0.21, 179.0, 0.12**

110- 1.2 m. Mass.pyr.,3-5% chlorite, Elev.1,585 m. **0.10, 0.01, 0.22, 4.7, 0.20**

111- 0.7 m Quartz vein, 15% pyrrhotite, minor chalcopyrite and sphalerite. Elev. 1,590 m. **0.18, 0.01, 0.04, 6.2, 0.07**

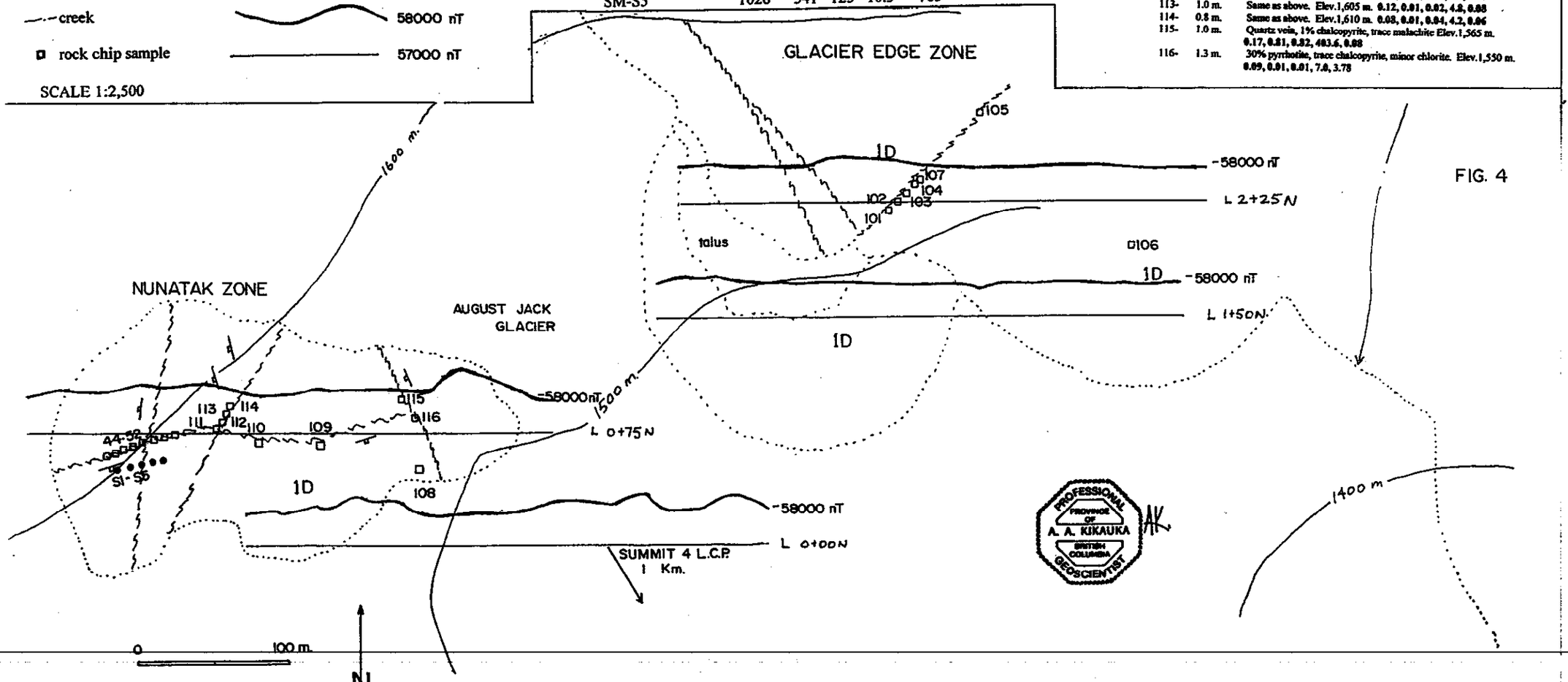
112- 0.8 m. Same as above. Elev.1,600 m. **0.18, 0.01, 0.06, 5.9, 0.06**

113- 1.0 m. Same as above. Elev.1,605 m. **0.12, 0.01, 0.02, 4.8, 0.08**

114- 0.8 m. Same as above. Elev.1,610 m. **0.03, 0.01, 0.04, 4.2, 0.06**

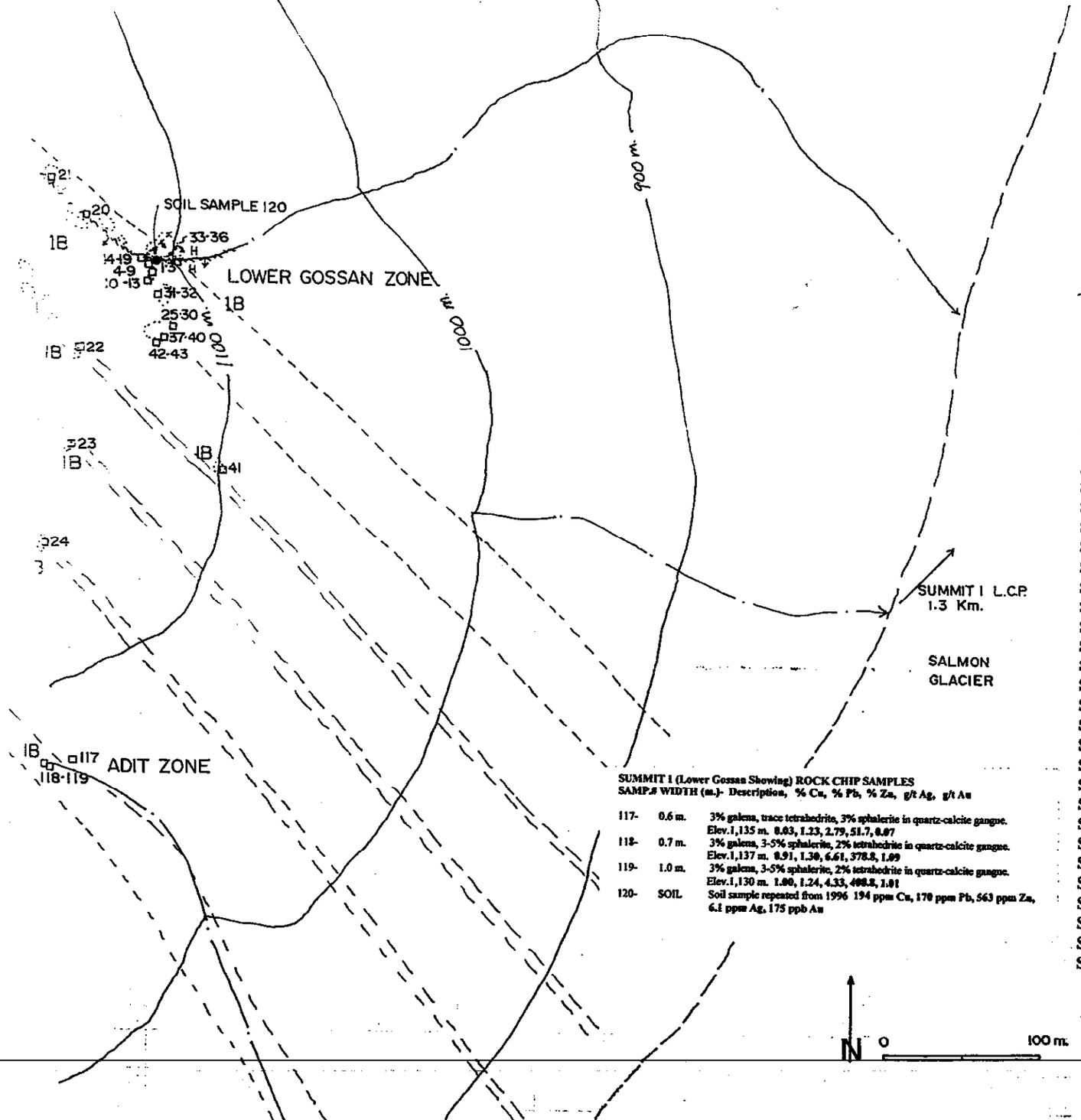
115- 1.0 m. Quartz vein, 1% chalcopyrite, trace malachite Elev.1,565 m. **0.17, 0.01, 0.02, 403.6, 0.08**

116- 1.3 m. 30% pyrrhotite, trace chalcopyrite, minor chlorite. Elev.1,550 m. **0.09, 0.01, 0.01, 7.0, 3.78**



PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA A. A. KIKAUKA GEOSCIENTIST

FIG. 4



SUMMIT 1 (Lower Gossan Showing) ROCK CHIP SAMPLES
SAMP.# WIDTH (m.)- Description, % Cu, % Pb, % Zn, g/t Ag, g/t Au

117-	0.6 m.	3% galena, trace tetrahedrite, 3% sphalerite in quartz-calcite gangue. Elev.1,135 m. 0.03, 1.23, 2.79, 51.7, 0.07
118-	0.7 m.	3% galena, 3-5% sphalerite, 2% tetrahedrite in quartz-calcite gangue. Elev.1,137 m. 0.91, 1.30, 6.61, 378.8, 1.09
119-	1.0 m.	3% galena, 3-5% sphalerite, 2% tetrahedrite in quartz-calcite gangue. Elev.1,130 m. 1.00, 1.24, 4.33, 408.8, 1.01
120-	SOIL	Soil sample repeated from 1996 194 ppm Cu, 170 ppm Pb, 563 ppm Zn, 6.1 ppm Ag, 175 ppb Au

SUMMIT 1 CLAIM
GEOLOGY & MINERALIZATION
NTS 104 B/1 E, Skeena M.D.
L.Jurassic volcanics-sed, Andesite/ dacite. xtal &lithic tuff,sst.,slt.,& bx
1B increased pyrite-chlorite
1C increased carbonate

outline of outcrop

creek

fault

1996
SUMMIT 1 ROCK CHIP SAMPLES

SAMP.#	WIDTH	ppm Cu,Ag,ppb Au
SM-01	0.5m	44, 2.3, 110
SM-02	"	34, 2.0, 90
SM-03	"	36, 2.6, 75
SM-04	"	42, 2.5, 240
SM-05	"	177, 3.9, 225
SM-06	"	90, 2.4, 160
SM-07	"	88, 3.6, 135
SM-08	"	69, 2.1, 120
SM-09	"	57, 3.1, 145
SM-10	"	37, 2.3, 180
SM-11	"	97, 1.5, 28
SM-12	"	109, 1.4, 26
SM-13	"	66, 1.4, 40
SM-14	"	39, 3.0, 280
SM-15	"	57, 3.1, 260
SM-16	"	67, 2.1, 140
SM-17	"	41, 1.9, 145
SM-18	"	38, 2.9, 140
SM-19	"	31, 2.3, 155
SM-20	0.3m	1237, 8.3, 820.
SM-21	0.2m	190, 7.1, 230
SM-22	"	39, 2.8, 90
SM-23	"	73, 2.1, 25
SM-24	0.4m	142, 5.1, 125
SM-25	0.6m	42, 3.2, 205
SM-26	"	81, 11.8, 175
SM-27	0.5m	820,163.0, 70
SM-28	0.8m	708,194.3, 58
SM-29	"	2396,139.7, 120

ROCK CHIP LOCATION (1996 SAMPLE)

1996
SUMMIT 1 ROCK CHIP SAMPLES

SAMP.#	WIDTH	ppm Cu,Ag,ppb Au
SM-30	0.9m	1270,212.9, 95
SM-31	0.3m	734, 72.7, 110
SM-32	0.3m	676, 35.3, 75
SM-33	0.6m	97, 48.6, 705
SM-34	0.6m	96, 36.4, 580
SM-35	0.6m	209,226.0, 1080
SM-36	1.0m	202,234.8, 1420
SM-37	0.5m	128, 5.7, 30
SM-38	0.5m	1321, 66.9, 135
SM-39	0.5m	1096, 52.8, 95
SM-40	0.5m	1172, 57.1, 90
SM-41	0.8m	1351, 67.0, 125
SM-42	0.8m	186, 22.8, 150
SM-43	0.8m	351, 19.7, 95

QUARTZ-SULPHIDE ZONE

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GEOSCIENTIST

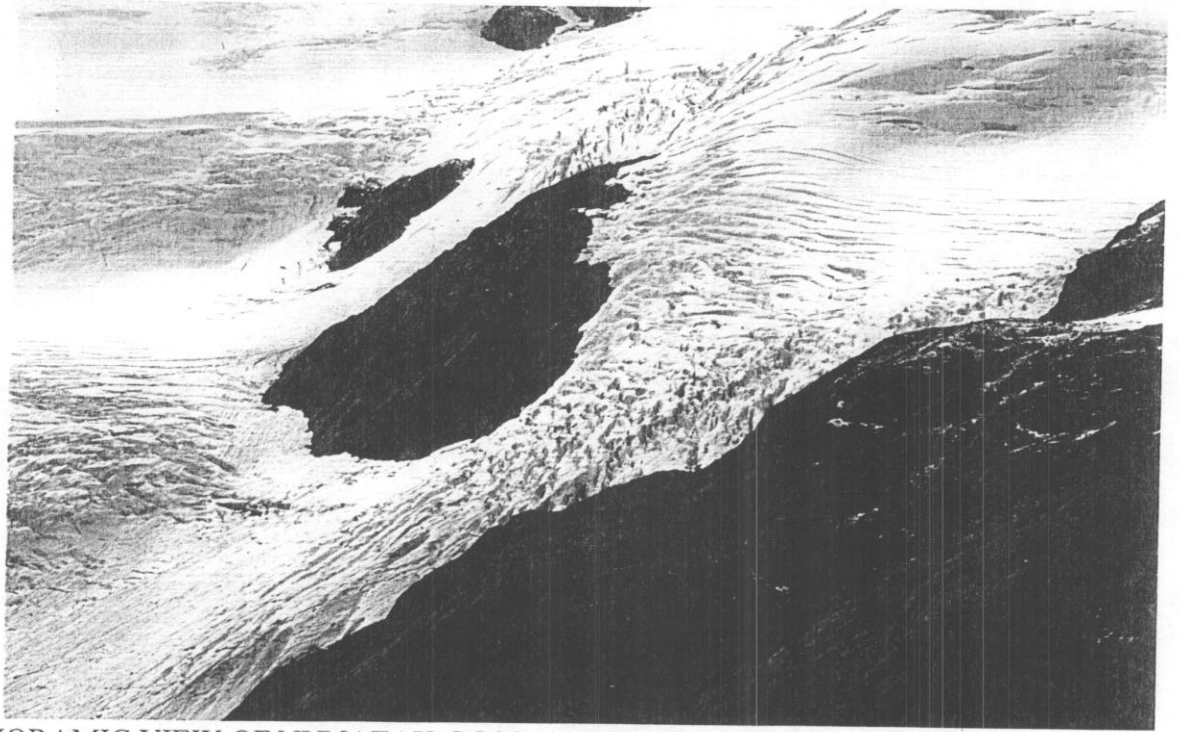
AK

FIG. 5

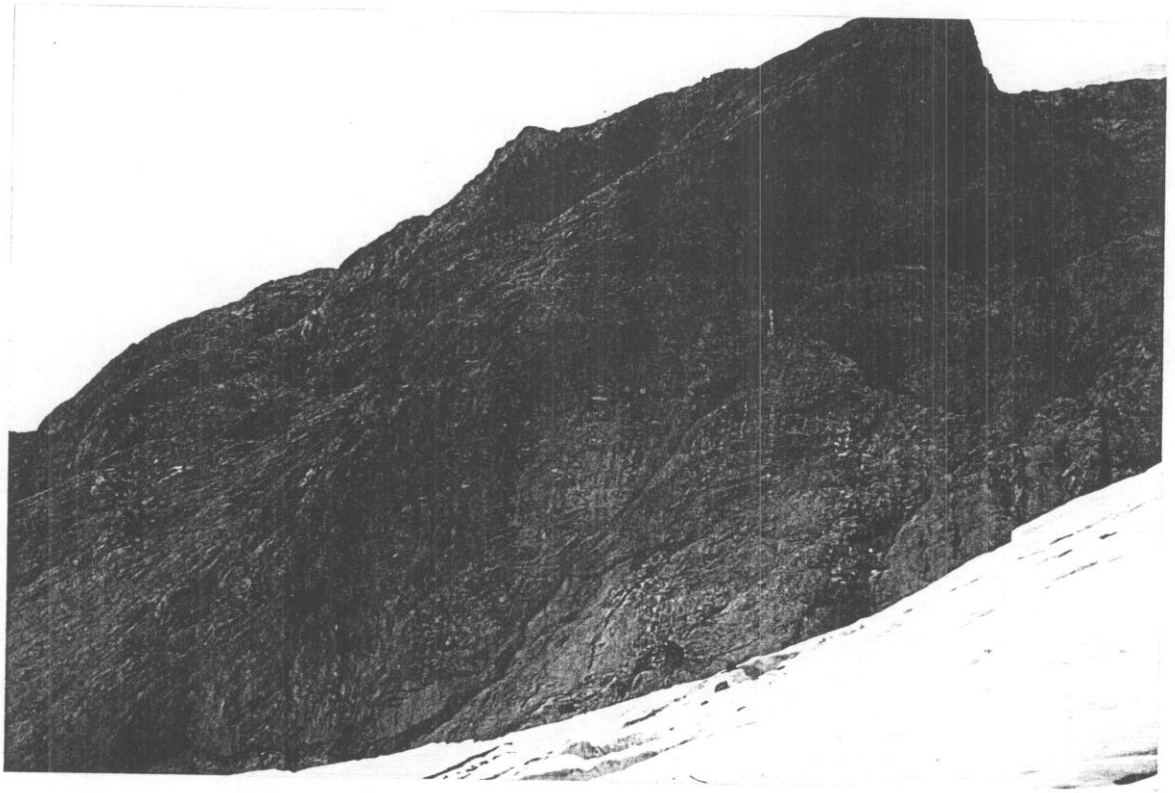
SUMMIT 1 CLAIM
GEOLOGY & MINERALIZATION
NTS 104 B/1 E, Skeena M.D.
FIG. 4, September, 1998
LEGEND
L.Jurassic volcanics-seds
1 Andesite/dacite. xtal & lithic tuff,sst.,slt.,& bx

1B increased pyrite-chlorite
1C increased carbonate, some massive blocks
outline of outcrop
Quartz-sericite-pyrite alteration
H H Strong hornfels and induration
Creek
Fault
Fracture

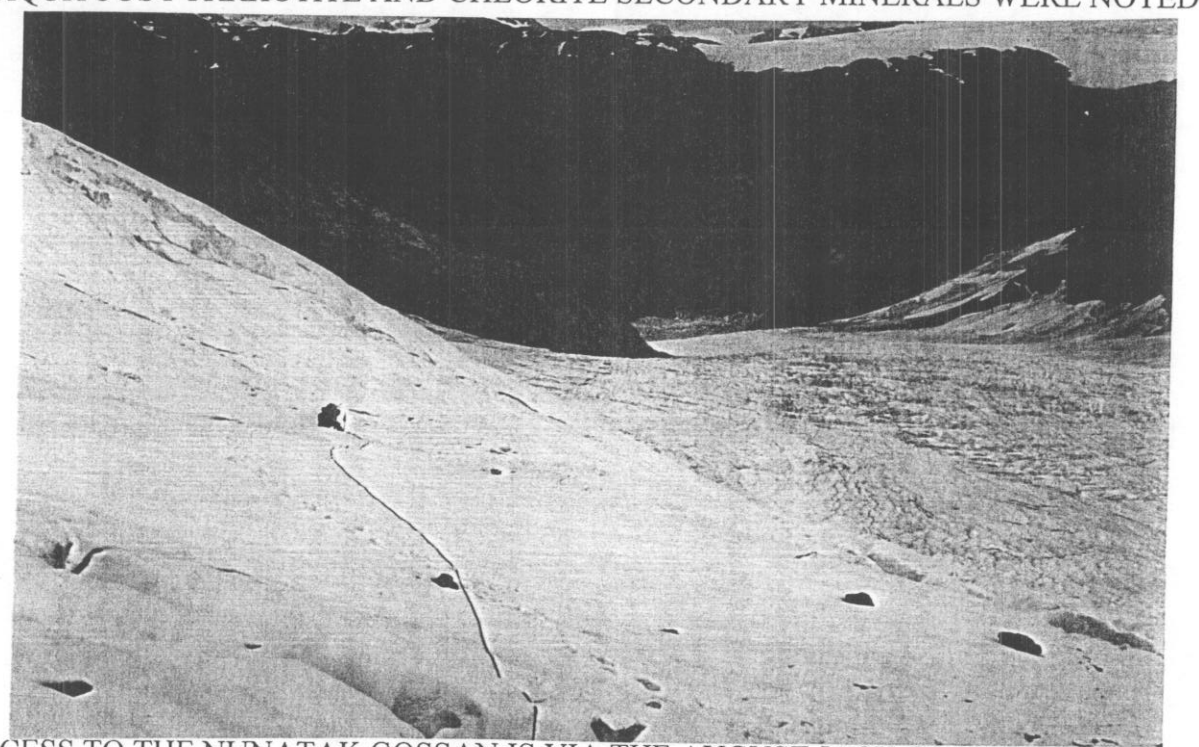
NUNATAK GOSSAN SHOWINGS ARE LOCALIZED ALONG 060 TRENDING FRACTURES SUCH AS THIS LEDGE FORMING FEATURE CHARACTERIZED BY 5-15% SULPHIDES, INDURATED/HORNFELS ALTERED ANDESITE TUFF/FLOW HOST ROCK.



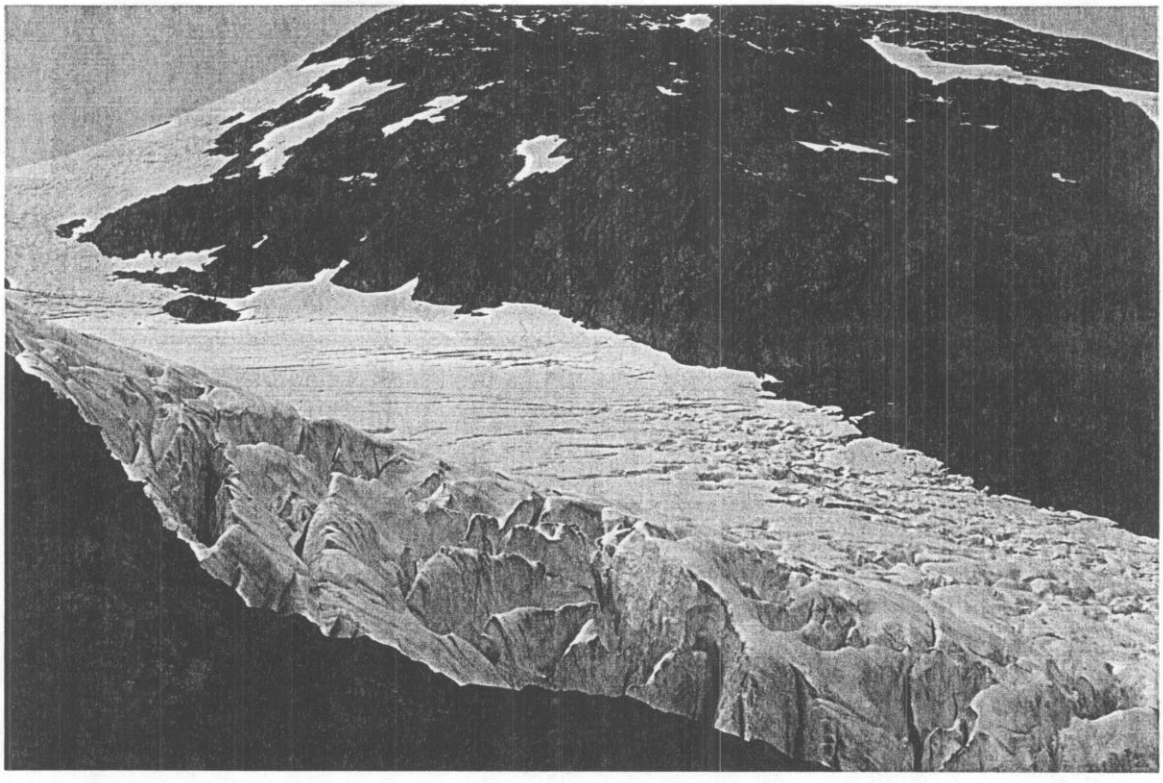
PANORAMIC VIEW OF NUNATAK GOSSAN SHOWING 060 TRENDING LEDGE. STRONG MAGNETOMETER RESPONSE IS LOCATED ON GLACIAL ICE IN THE FOREGROUND. DRILLING THE MAG RESPONSE IS RECOMMENDED (SITE LOCATION ON NORTH EDGE OF NUNATAK).



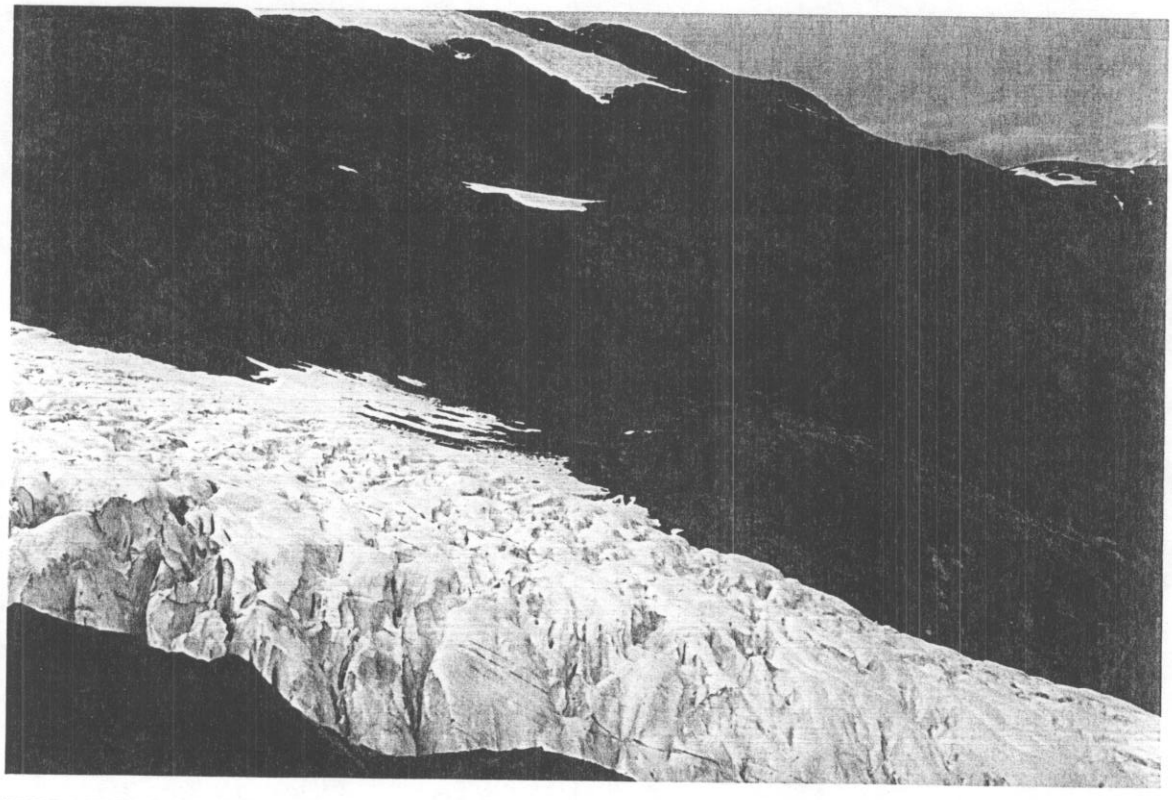
THE LOWER PORTION OF THE NUNATAK GOSSAN EXHIBITS INDURATED/ HORNSFELS GRANULOSE TEXTURE (PRODUCED BY THERMAL METAMORPHISM). UBIQUITOUS PYRRHOTITE AND CHLORITE SECONDARY MINERALS WERE NOTED.



ACCESS TO THE NUNATAK GOSSAN IS VIA THE AUGUST JACK GLACIER (SHOWN HERE AS A ROPED CROSSING). GRANDUC/SCOTTIE ROAD IN BACKGROUND.



LOOKING NORTH FROM NUNATAK GOSSAN AT 060 TRENDING FRACTURE FILLING SULPHIDE ZONES. QUARTZ-SERICITE-PYRITE ALTERATION ALSO PRESENT.



CONTINUATION OF THE ABOVE PHOTO LOOKING NE FROM NUNATAK GOSSAN.

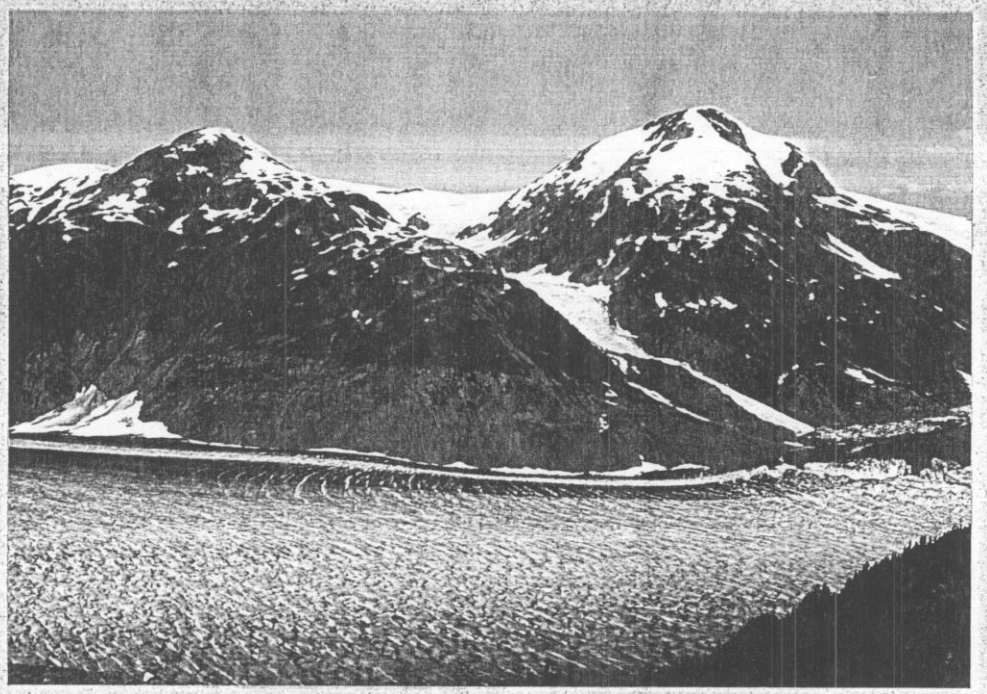
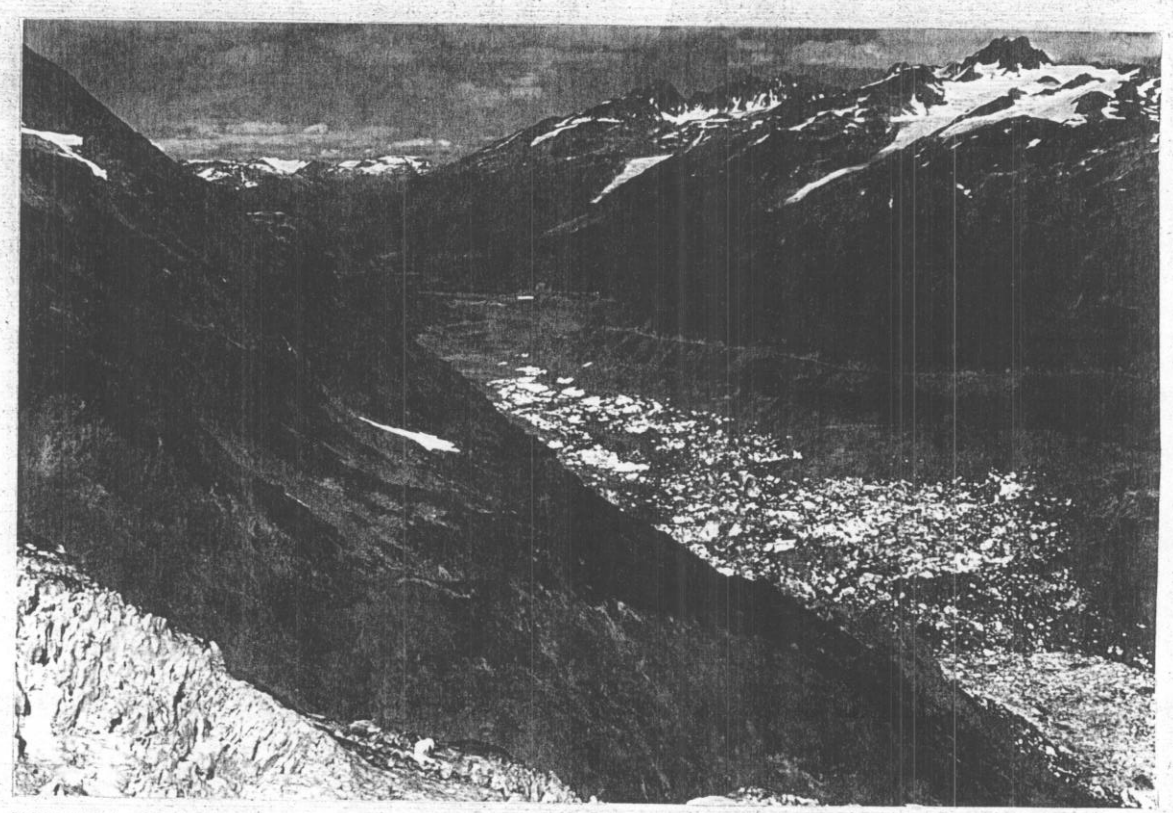
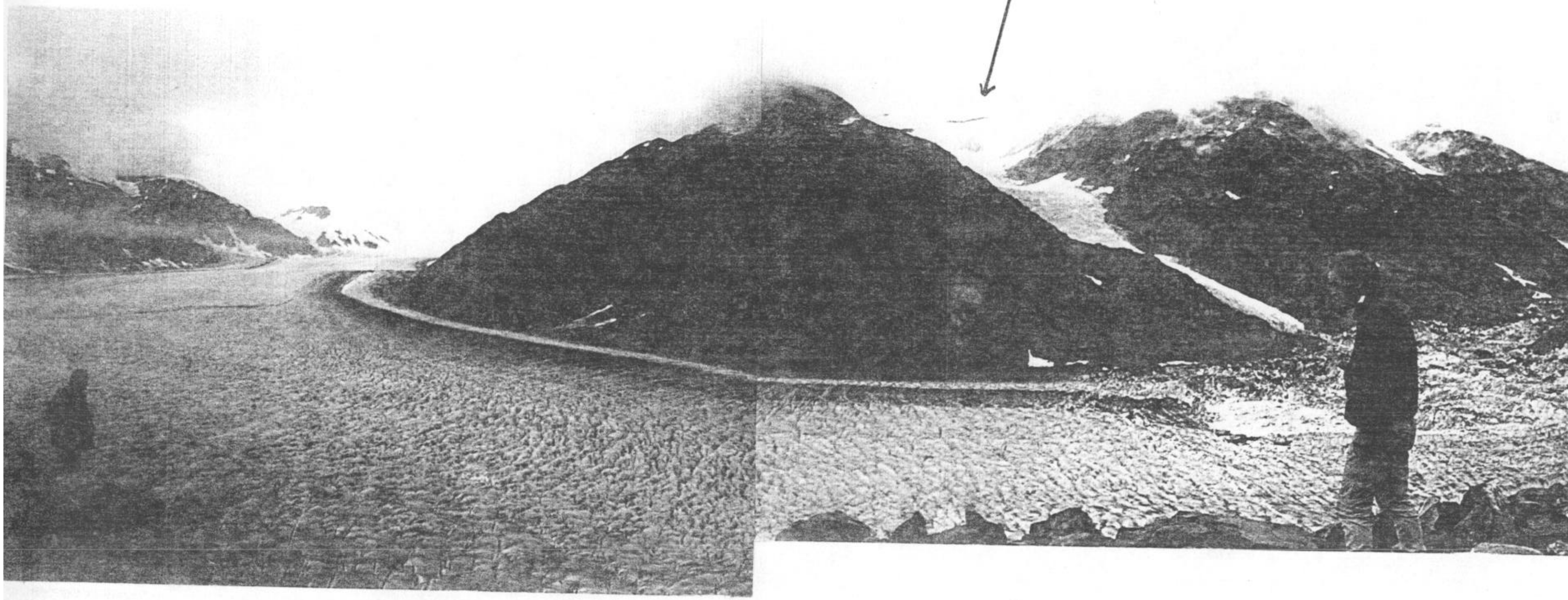


PHOTO TAKEN FROM GRANDUC ROAD LOOKING NORHTWEST AT SOUTH END OF SUMMIT LAKE (TO RIGHT), SALMON GLACIER IN FOREGROUND, AUGUST JACK GLACIER BETWEEN THE TWO MOUNTAINS



LOOKING NORTH AT A DRAINED SUMMIT LAKE, SCOTTIE GOLD MINE IN BACKGROUND, AUGUST JACK GLACIER IN FOREGROUND

NUNATAK SHOWING 5,000 FT. ELEVATION



LOWER GOSSAN SHOWING 3,000-3,800
FOOT ELEVATION (ABOVE SALMON GLACIER)

SUMMIT CLAIM GROUP LOOKING WEST UP SALMON GLACIER. SMALLER ALPINE GLACIER ON RIGHT PHOTO CALLED AUGUST JACK GLACIER. WIDESPREAD Cu-Au-As-Mo-Pb-Zn-Ag GEOCHEM ANOMALY LOCATED 100-600 METERS LEFT OF AUGUST JACK GLACIER FORMING PROMINENT GOSAAN.

IONEER LABORATORIES INC. 5-730 EATON WAY NEW WESTMINSTER, BC CANADA V3M 6J9 TELEPHONE (604)522-3830

G E O C H E M I C A L A N A L Y S I S C E R T I F I C A T E

DAMENTAL RESOURCES
roject: Summit Project
mple Type: Rocks

Multi-element ICP Analysis - .500 gram sample is digested with 3 ml of aqua regia, diluted to 10 ml with Water. This leach is partial for Mn, Fe, Ca, P, La, Cr, Mg, Ba, Ti, B, W and limited for Na, K and Al. Detection Limit for Au is 3 ppm. *Au Analysis- 10 gram sample is digested with aqua regia, MIBK extracted, graphite furnace AA finished to 1 ppb detection.

Analyst RSam
Report No. 9822727
Date: September 24, 1998

EMENT / MPLE	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	9	621	1305	13809	13.2	15	37	2625	11.85	936	8	ND	2	78	263.9	6	10	101	.43	.123	2	101	1.83	13	.04	3	2.36	.01	.02	2	155
2	4	4421	6128	4903	42.2	31	135	1344	19.19	19463	8	ND	2	69	73.1	72	9	47	.56	.056	1	73	.65	15	.01	3	.96	.01	.03	2	560
3	3	4461	3049	25550	45.5	37	124	1933	23.59	2060	8	ND	2	65	485.6	22	20	73	.42	.110	1	87	1.22	14	.04	5	1.70	.01	.03	5	515
4	5	3777	5838	11689	41.4	29	114	1991	18.46	10259	8	ND	2	74	190.0	45	20	68	.42	.120	1	77	1.00	20	.03	3	1.46	.01	.05	2	590
5	4	320	781	1260	8.6	12	33	1808	6.95	212	8	ND	2	30	20.1	5	3	79	.34	.061	1	102	.89	14	.04	3	1.28	.01	.04	2	50
6	1	878	124	35420	5.0	32	85	1466	13.75	90	8	ND	2	88	721.4	4	23	87	.56	.087	1	96	1.95	8	.05	3	2.05	.01	.10	9	65
7	4	4964	3093	15311	41.1	32	67	1666	20.21	52	8	ND	2	83	273.0	8	17	52	.44	.112	1	79	.82	20	.04	3	1.25	.01	.03	5	430
8	2	145	21	1092	.9	25	24	327	3.44	41	8	ND	2	28	19.9	3	3	51	1.13	.175	7	41	.52	21	.08	3	1.00	.02	.05	2	26
9	10	36281	299	2068	179.0	53	66	1721	9.99	97	8	ND	2	10	47.6	30	63	76	.22	.041	1	110	.81	27	.05	3	1.81	.01	.13	2	120
0	32	1036	18	2201	4.7	160	102	2859	32.43	19	8	ND	4	65	44.6	17	61	174	1.09	.080	1	66	.81	15	.01	3	1.37	.01	.05	2	195
1	9	1750	13	365	6.2	133	136	2264	26.23	23	8	ND	4	298	8.0	7	7	104	4.25	.037	1	50	.66	10	.01	3	1.01	.01	.05	2	65
2	18	1831	11	609	5.9	101	92	1668	20.32	11	8	ND	3	96	11.8	3	11	165	2.89	.069	1	82	.69	15	.01	3	.98	.01	.05	2	60
3	16	1234	14	195	4.8	124	109	2286	25.30	20	8	ND	2	363	4.4	8	11	156	3.39	.049	1	56	.78	11	.01	3	1.20	.01	.03	3	75
4	18	782	14	416	4.2	129	128	1686	26.42	18	8	ND	3	90	8.4	8	9	172	1.62	.059	1	71	.82	12	.01	3	1.19	.01	.05	2	60
5	20	1649	8055	8185	403.6	29	30	6451	10.56	1201	8	ND	2	62	189.6	3	740	125	3.24	.050	3	73	1.71	20	.01	3	3.70	.01	.12	2	75
6	132	890	71	77	7.0	90	92	959	24.78	878	8	4	3	17	1.7	3	19	125	.87	.191	4	61	2.15	14	.02	3	2.42	.01	.05	4	3780
7	8	305	12361	27867	51.7	7	10	607	2.23	90	8	ND	2	103	454.5	380	12	12	1.22	.056	1	118	.37	36	.01	3	.18	.01	.14	2	65
8	15	9114	12974	66123	378.8	12	17	57	3.28	6655	8	ND	2	25	1213.0	4091	3	9	.10	.052	1	141	.08	16	.01	3	.23	.01	.09	2	1085
9	29	9921	12378	43300	408.8	9	15	31	2.57	7228	8	ND	2	20	782.8	4348	3	5	.07	.040	1	162	.01	16	.01	3	.17	.01	.08	2	1010
D-Soil	18	194	170	563	6.1	14	37	2025	8.72	1565	8	ND	2	24	7.7	42	3	29	.54	.136	9	7	.53	67	.01	3	.80	.01	.09	2	175

For Cu, Pb, Zn greater than 10,000 ppm, assay digestion is required for correct data.

For Ag greater than 35 ppm, assay digestion is required for correct data.

MAGNETOMETER READINGS, SUMMIT 4, SKEENA M.D., SEPT., 98
L 0+00 N

3+00 W	57940	Glacial Ice
3+12 W	58110	
3+25 W	58210	
3+37 W	57980	
3+50 W	57990	
3+62 W	57910	
3+75 W	58060	
3+87 W	58140	
4+00 W	57990	
4+12 W	58070	
4+25 W	58120	
4+37 W	58110	
4+50 W	57990	
4+62 W	57830	
4+75 W	57810	
4+87 W	57920	
5+00 W	57990	
5+12 W	57850	
5+25 W	57930	
5+37 W	57980	
5+50 W	58280	
5+62 W	58120	
5+75 W	58260	
5+87 W	58000	Start of nunatak outcrop
6+00 W	58070	
6+12 W	57900	
6+25 W	57940	
6+37 W	58010	
6+50 W	57900	

MAGNETOMETER READINGS, SUMMIT 4, SKEENA M.D., SEPT., 98
L 0+75 N

4+25 W	57950	Glacial Ice
4+37 W	57970	
4+50 W	58140	
4+62 W	58310	Start of nunatak outcrop
4+75 W	58610	
4+87 W	58780	
5+00 W	58490	
5+12 W	57980	
5+25 W	58160	

5+37 W 58180
5+50 W 58220
5+62 W 58150
5+75 W 58120
5+87 W 58230
6+00 W 57990
6+12 W 57870
6+25 W 58010
6+37 W 58090
6+50 W 58130
6+62 W 58310
6+75 W 58230
6+87 W 58130
7+00 W 58220
7+12 W 58160
7+25 W 58020
7+37 W 58070
7+50 W 58090
7+62 W 58100
7+75 W 57990 Glacial Ice

MAGNETOMETER READINGS, SUMMIT 4, SKEENA M.D., SEPT., 98
L 1+50 N

0+25 W 57920 Bedrock
0+37 W 57930
0+50 W 57840
0+62 W 57910
0+75 W 57870
0+87 W 57940
1+00 W 57890
1+12 W 57970
1+25 W 57830
1+37 W 57910
1+50 W 57700 Glacial Ice
1+62 W 57890 Bedrock
1+75 W 57890
1+87 W 57950
2+00 W 57960
2+12 W 57890
2+25 W 57900
2+37 W 57930
2+50 W 57890
2+62 W 57920
2+75 W 57890

2+87 W 57910
3+00 W 57890
3+12 W 57890
3+25 W 57940
3+37 W 58060
3+50 W 58080
3+62 W 58130
3+75 W 57980 Glacial Ice

MAGNETOMETER READINGS, SUMMIT 4, SKEENA M.D., SEPT., 98
L 2+25 N

0+00 W 57910 Bedrock
0+12 W 57850
0+25 W 57890
0+37 W 57930
0+50 W 57950
0+62 W 57910
0+75 W 57870
0+87 W 57890
1+00 W 57930
1+12 W 57910
1+25 W 57920
1+37 W 57920
1+50 W 57980
1+62 W 57890
1+75 W 57870
1+87 W 57910
2+00 W 58020
2+12 W 58050
2+25 W 58030
2+37 W 58120
2+50 W 58010
2+62 W 57940
2+75 W 57890
2+87 W 57910
3+00 W 57890
3+12 W 57900
3+25 W 57940 Start of talus
3+37 W 57930
3+50 W 57900