



*Geological Survey Branch
Assessment Report Indexing System*



[ARIS11A]

ARIS Summary Report

Regional Geologist, Kamloops

Date Approved: 1999.02.11

Off Confidential: 1999.06.26

ASSESSMENT REPORT: 25721

Mining Division(s): Osoyoos

Property Name: Mak Sikker

Location: **NAD 27** **Latitude:** 49 06 00 **Longitude:** 119 40 00 **UTM:** 11 5441778 305348
 NAD 83 **Latitude:** 49 06 00 **Longitude:** 119 40 04 **UTM:** 11 5442000 305273
 NTS: 082E04E

Camp: 009 Similkameen - Boundary Area

Claim(s): Mak 1-10, Mopar

Operator(s): Crosscreek Mining Corp.

Author(s): Gal, Leonard

Report Year: 1998

No. of Pages: 18 Pages

Commodities

Searched For: Silver, Gold, Copper

General

Work Categories: PHYS, GEOC

Work Done:

Geochemical
 SOIL Soil (19 sample(s);)
 Elements Analyzed For : Multielement
Physical
 LINE Line/grid (6.0 km;)

Keywords: Carboniferous-Permian, Greenstones, Kobau Group, Quartzites, Shear zones, Stockwork, Tuffs

Statement Nos.: 3120774

MINFILE Nos.: 082ESW004

Related Reports: 15920, 20115, 20638

RECEIVED

NOV 09 1998

Gold Commissioner's Office
VANCOUVER, B.C.

ASSESSMENT REPORT

on the

MAK SIKKER PROPERTY

Mak 1-10 claims, Mopar Claim

MT. KOBAN AREA

OSOYOOS MINING DIVISION, BRITISH COLUMBIA

49° 06' North latitude
119° 40' West longitude
N.T.S. 82E/04E

OWNER-OPERATOR: CROSSCREEK MINING CORPORATION
604 - 700 WEST PENDER ST.
VANCOUVER, B.C. V6C 1G8

REPORT BY: LEONARD P. GAL M.Sc. P. Geo.

DATE: November 6, 1998

**GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

25,721

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SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The Mak Sikker Property consists of 1 four-post claim and 10 two-post claims with a total area of approximately 450 ha.. The claims are on the western slope of Mt. Kobau, southeast of the village of Cawston. Highway 3 runs immediately south of the property and there is good road access to the top of Mt. Kobau.

The claims cover a group of former Crown Granted mining claims and host the past-producing Mak Sikker gold – silver mine. Past production from 1934 to 1939 amounted to 4,012g Au and 1,960g Ag from 189 tonnes of ore (BCMEMP MINFILE). The Mak Sikker deposit is hosted by andesitic greenstones of the Paleozoic Kobau Group, intruded by a small Jurassic granodiorite bodies. Mineralization is associated with a quartz vein / shear zone trending northeast across the intrusives and greenstones. Historic and recent sampling programs have indicated high grade gold with silver, mainly within quartz – pyrite – chalcopyrite veins associated with the shear zone running along Manery Creek, on the old Buller Crown Grant (present Mak 5 claim).

In 1998, a hip-chained and compass surveyed grid was emplaced over the Mak 3 and Mak 5 claims. Nineteen soil samples were collected at 25m stations from this grid, along a line just above the Upper Adit (L12+00W). The soil geochemistry line indicated slightly elevated gold values in the middle of the sample line, to 102ppb Au. A twenty-five meter sample spacing is thus probably sufficient to delineate soil anomalies, and the remainder of the grid should be sampled.

INTRODUCTION

A hip-chained and flagged grid was emplaced by a two man crew of White Wolf Explorations Ltd. on behalf of the claim owners during the period May 22 to June 4, 1998. The grid comprised a 1 km long base line oriented at 238°, along the Mak 1-10 two post claim line. Ten cross lines were spaced 100m apart, oriented perpendicular to the baseline and covering the Mak 3 and Mak 5 claims. The cross lines were each 500m in length. Stations were flagged and marked with coordinates every 25m along the cross lines. A total of 6km of flagged grid was emplaced. The grid location is shown in Figure 3. This grid was used in an initial soil geochemistry survey on Line 12+00W. A total of 19 soil samples were collected using a hand auger from the 'B' soil horizon. Soils were analyzed for 29 elements plus gold.

Past work indicates good potential for precious metal shear – vein hosted mineralization, particularly in the 40m wide zone between the Upper and Middle Adits. The workings have not been mapped or sampled in recent times, and a rehabilitation of these workings may aid in the understanding of the structure and extent of the mineralized bodies.

It must be noted that the claims are within a 1-A priority study area (Mt. Kobau) of the B.C. government Okanagan – Similkameen Land Use study, which means that they have been designated highest priority for the possible establishment of a Provincial Park or

Recreation Area. Thus, mineral exploration activities may be restricted currently, or at some time in the future.

CLAIM INFORMATION AND PROPERTY OWNERSHIP

The Mak Sikker Property includes 10 two post claims (Mak 1 – Mak 10) and a partially overlapping 4-post claim (Mopar) (Figure 2). The Claims are located in the Osoyoos Mining Division. The claims overtake the previously located Jennie Fr. Claim which covers part of the Ellen – IXL showing, and Reverted Crown Grant L2971 (former Strathcona or Iowa). The Mak 1-10 claims were staked by Mr. Kent Kirby on June 27, 1997 and transferred through a Bill of Sale to Mr. Greg Mowatt. Mr. Mowatt then transferred 100% interest in the claims to Crosscreek Mining Corporation on June 23, 1998 through a Bill of Sale. The Mopar claim was staked on September 17, 1997 by Mr. Dean Bowra. Title was transferred to Mr. Greg Mowatt, and then to Crosscreek Mining Corporation, through Bills of Sale. Crosscreek Mining Corporation is listed in the B.C. Mineral Titles Database as the 100% owner of the Mak 1-10 claims and the Mopar Claim. Further Claim information is provided in the table below:

CLAIM NAME	CLAIM TYPE	TENURE NUMBER	NUMBER OF UNITS	ANNIVERSARY DATE *
Mak 1	2-post	357443	1	June 26, 1999
Mak 2	2-post	357444	1	June 26, 1999
Mak 3	2-post	357445	1	June 26, 1999
Mak 4	2-post	357446	1	June 26, 1999
Mak 5	2-post	357447	1	June 26, 1999
Mak 6	2-post	357448	1	June 26, 1999
Mak 7	2-post	357449	1	June 26, 1999
Mak 8	2-post	357450	1	June 26, 1999
Mak 9	2-post	357451	1	June 26, 1999
Mak 10	2-post	357452	1	June 26, 1999
Mopar	4-post	359269	18	Sept. 17, 1999

* The anniversary date is the new expiry date pending acceptance of this report for assessment purposes.

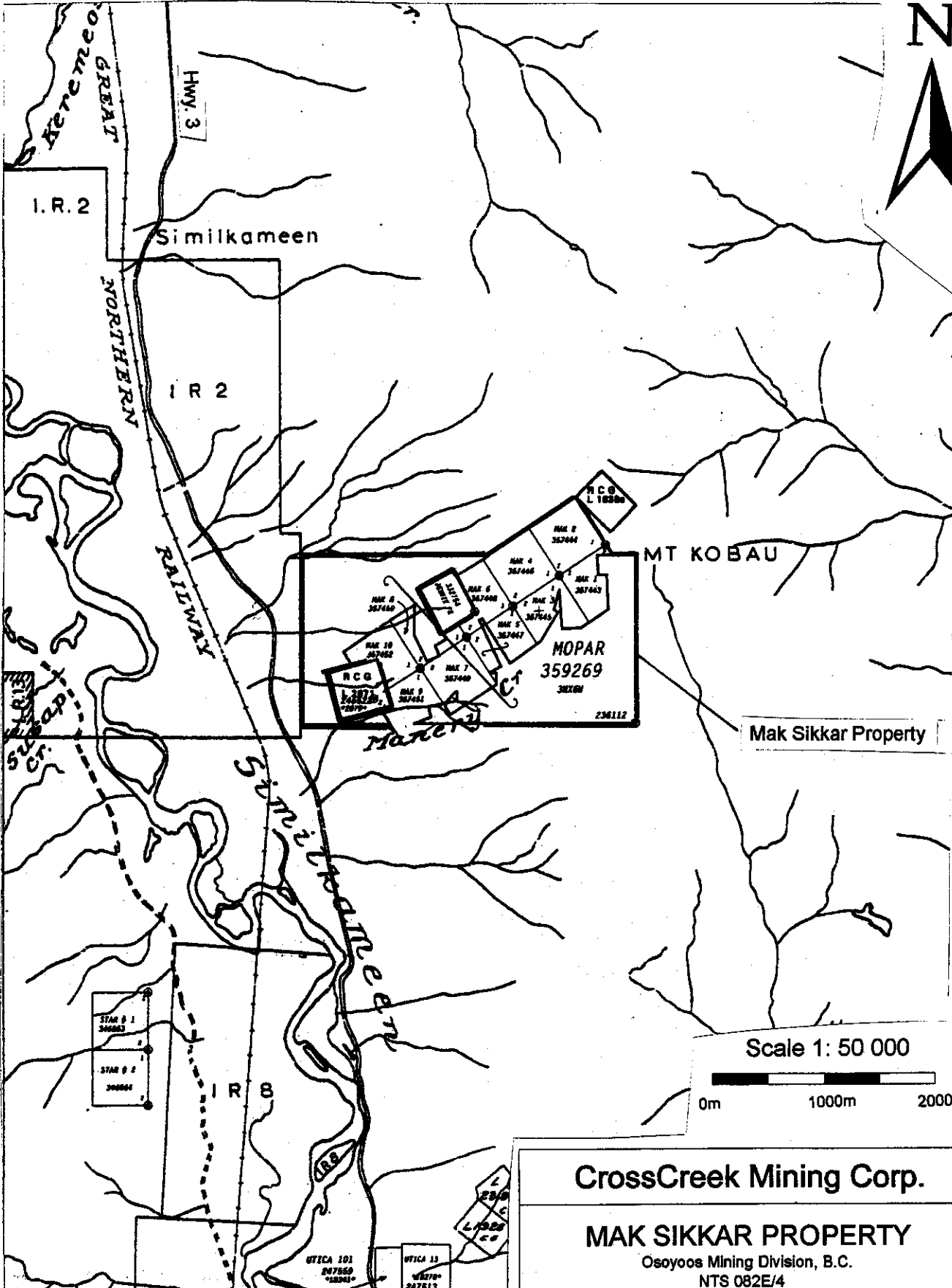


**CROSSCREEK MINING CORP.
Mak Sikkar Property**

Osoyoos M.D. NTS 82E/4E
British Columbia

Figure 1: LOCATION MAP

N



Mak Sikkar Property

Scale 1: 50 000



CrossCreek Mining Corp.

MAK SIKKAR PROPERTY

Osoyoos Mining Division, B.C.
NTS 082E/4

CLAIM MAP

Source:
BCMEMPR
Mineral Titles Reference Map
Map 082E04W

Cardinal Exploration Ltd.
Sept. 1998

Figure 2

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Mak Sikker Property is located approximately 370km by road from Vancouver, and 15km south southeast of Keremeos (Figure 1). The Property covers part of the southwest flank of Mt. Kobau and is bisected by Manery Creek. Provincial Highway 3 and the Similkameen River lie just west and south of the Property. The Mak Sikker Property is located within the Osoyoos Mining Division, and is centered at approximately 49° 06' North latitude and 119° 40' West longitude on NTS Map Sheet 82 E/4E. The Property is accessed by Highway 3, and the Mount Kobau summit road, which runs to the top of the mountain at the northeast corner of the property. Alternate access on dirt roads is available from either Cawston or Oliver, although permission is required from landowners to access the former route.

PHYSIOGRAPHY

The property is situated in the Similkameen Valley of the southern Interior of B.C. Elevations range from 550m in the southwest to 1830m on Mt. Kobau. The relatively flat summit of Mt. Kobau is at the southern end of a north trending ridge. The west side of this ridge falls steeply toward the Similkameen Valley. The slope drained by Manery Creek is thus fairly steep and rugged. Vegetation consists mainly of open grasslands with some Ponderosa Pine and fir. The Similkameen bottomland is cultivated and used for grazing. The climate features warm summers and mild winters. Water is not plentiful as the flow in Manery Creek is intermittent. Water for exploration purposes (i.e. drilling) would have to be brought from the Similkameen River or one of the small ponds northwest of the peak of Mount Kobau, although the latter are small and used primarily by ranchers.

HISTORY OF PREVIOUS WORK

The Mak Sikker Property includes the workings of the past producing Mak Sikkar Mine, located chiefly on the old Buller Crown Grant (current Mak 5 claim). The Buller and other old Crown Granted claims were staked along Manery Creek between 1900 and 1904. The earliest mention of the claims in the B.C. Minister of Mines Annual Reports is from 1904. Initial work by the Eclipse Mining and Milling Company was the sinking of a 24.5m winze on the Buller Claim, which returned good ore grades along almost its entire length. On the Apex Claim at the northeast corner of the property a 7.6m adit was developed on a 1.2 - 1.5m wide body of mineralized quartz. Work continued to 1925 during which time some 9.07 tonnes of high-grade ore was shipped. Mak Sikkar Gold Mines Ltd. held the property from 1933 to 1939 and completed considerable underground development on three main levels between 1933 and 1935. Between 1934 and 1939, the Mak Sikkar mine produced 4,012g Au and 1,960g Ag from 189 tonnes of ore. The average grade is thus 21.2g/t Au, although yearly average grades vary from 93g/t Au in 1934 (1 tonne mined) to 6.2g/t Au in 1939 (5 tonnes mined). From 1950 to 1986, the Mt. Kobau area was designated a military reserve and withheld from mining activity. In 1986, Shangri-La Minerals Ltd. conducted geophysical and

geochemical surveys with some geological mapping. In 1990, the property was acquired by Mt. Kobau Mining Ltd. Magnetic, VLF-EM, and soil geochemical surveys were carried out, along with geological mapping, sampling and prospecting.

Currently, the claims are within a 1-A priority study area (Mt. Kobau) of the B.C. government Okanagan – Similkameen Land Use study, which means that they are designated highest priority for the possible establishment of a Provincial Park or Recreation Area. Thus, mineral exploration activities may be restricted currently, or in the future.

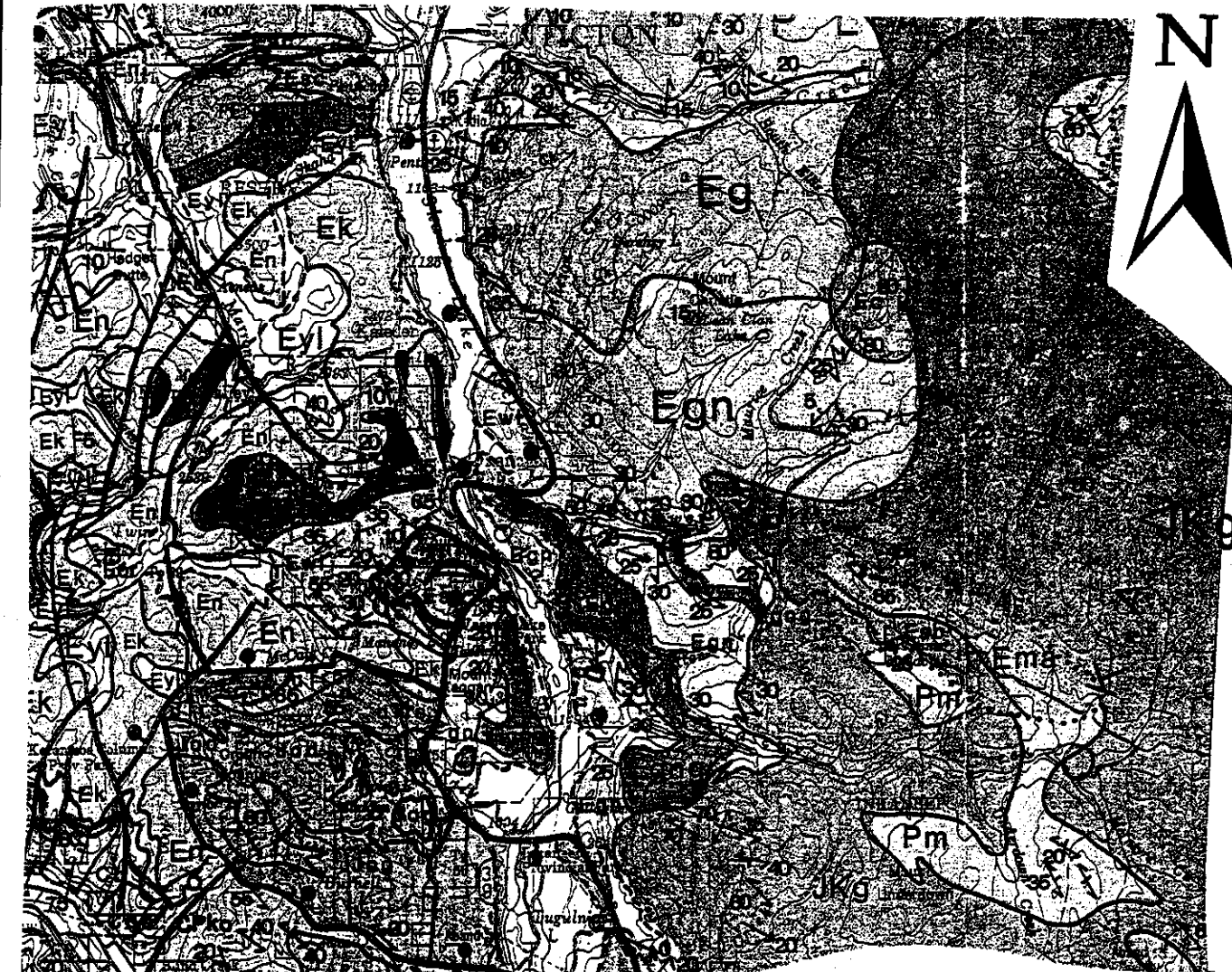
REGIONAL and PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The Mak Sikker Property lies within the Intermontane Belt of the Cordillera, underlain by the regionally metamorphosed (greenschist facies), polydeformed sedimentary and volcanic rocks of the Carboniferous to Permian Kobau Group. The Kobau Group is restricted in its outcrop area by the Similkameen Valley on the west and the Okanagan Valley (Fault) on the east. In the Mt. Kobau area, nine distinct lithological units have been recognized, comprising mainly foliated micaceous quartzites and mafic schists (greenstones) (Mader et al, 1989). Middle Jurassic Diorite to granodiorite intrusives, probably correlative with the Nelson Intrusives, intrude the metamorphic rocks. A 500m by 600m stock intrudes the greenstones on the lower part of Manery Creek

The main lithologies present on the Property are andesitic greenstone and quartzites. The Kobau Group greenstones include fine grained, massive to well foliated chloritized andesitic volcanics with occasional remnant feldspar crystals. Quartzofeldspathic laminae locally define the early foliation of compositional layering. These rocks may represent bedded tuffs. Granular magnetite lenses are common along the foliation. Beds of quartzite, 10cm to 10m + thick are common throughout the greenstones, and rare small marble lenses have been noted. Adjacent to granodiorite intrusives, the greenstones are typically hornfelsed and pyritic. Epidote alteration of quartzofeldspathic laminae further emphasizes the compositional layering in the bedded tuffs.

quartzites are generally massive and saccharoidal in texture but are locally banded, phyllitic or chloritic. White quartz veinlets are ubiquitous within the quartzite and are both concordant with and discordant to regional foliation. Folded concordant quartz veins are barren of sulphides. A 25m to 50m thick grey – green phyllite occurs at the contact of the massive quartzites and greenstones.

In the lower part of the Manery Creek ravine, light grey, massive, medium to coarse grained hornblende quartz diorite crops out in an irregular contact with the greenstones. The size of this stock is approximately 500m by 600m. The mafic minerals are chloritized. A weak foliation is present near the contact with the greenstones. North of the Property, near the summit of Mount Kobau, fine to medium grained granodiorite outcrops. Here the contact with the greenstones is gradational and marked by abundant xenoliths, hornfelsing and dykelets within the greenstones



LEGEND

- mJg Nelson Plutonics (Middle Jurassic)
massive foliated medium to coarse
grained biotite-hornblende grano-
diorite, quartz diorite and granite
- Jgd Kruger syenite (Middle Jurassic)
massive medium grained biotite-
hornblende granodiorite with marginal
zone of coarse grained hornblende
syenite
- CPko Kobau Gp. (Carboniferous or Older)
undivided greenstone, quartzite, mica schist,
minor marble, strongly foliated

Mak Sikkar Property



45' | WASHINGTON | 30'

Scale 1: 250 000



Source:
D.J. Templeman-Kluit
GSC Map 1736A Penticton

CrossCreek Mining Corp.

MAK SIKKAR PROPERTY

Osoyoos Mining Division, B.C.
NTS 082E/4

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

Cardinal Exploration Ltd.
Sept. 1998

Figure 3

The Kobau Group has been subjected to at least three phases of regional deformation. Early isoclinal folding resulted in transposition of compositional layering parallel to foliation. This regional foliation is generally northwest trending with a southwest dip. A second event refolded this foliation about tight to isoclinal folds, with moderate northwest plunges. Late north-south, left lateral strike slip faults locally offset stratigraphy. Abundant north south lineaments structures on the summit of Mt. Kobau possibly indicate such. Observed shear zones trend north, northwest and northeast. The northeast trending shear zone in Manery Creek appears to be the locus of the important mineralization. The ravine trends approximately 60° , and is thought to be the surface expression of underlying shear zone. However, discrete shears measured within the ravine in outcrop and underground workings generally strike between 30° and 45° . Thus it is proposed that there may be several sub parallel or en echelon shears in the Manery Creek.

The main shear vein system cuts both the intrusives and greenstones. Previous sampling indicates that the best gold values are associated with the contact. Veins occur sub parallel to the regional foliation within the greenstones, and parallel to shear foliation in both lithologies. Mineralized veins may be offset by or locally follow north trending faults. In addition, the veins are irregular in width and tend to pinch and swell.

MINERALIZATION

The Kobau Group and associated Jurassic intrusives host several precious metal deposits in the region. Of particular note are the Fairview Camp, the Lakeview - Dividend Mine and the Dankoe (Horn Silver) Mine. The Fairview Camp, 10km north of the Property, comprises three major Au - Ag deposits (Fairview, Stemwinder and Morning Star) along a 3km northwest trending shear - vein system. Mineralization is hosted in a series of deformed quartz - sulphide veins. Sulphides include pyrite, galena, sphalerite and chalcopyrite. The veins are generally conformable with regional foliation but show evidence of early ductile and later brittle deformation. Most of the veins have been highly disrupted by faulting, and some possibly thickened in fold hinges. The three mines produced over 470,000 tonnes of ore grading 4.18g/t Au and 48.5g/t Ag. The Lakeview - Dividend Mine (18km southeast of the Mak Sikker Property) is a Cu - Au skarn that was worked in the 1900s and later in the 1930s. Pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite and magnetite ore formed replacement bodies in a northwest trending limestone lens within Kobau Group schists. Reported production was approximately 90,000 tonnes of ore averaging 6.51g/t Au. Seven kilometers south of Mount Kobau, the Dankoe (Horn Silver) Mine was developed on east west oriented, rather flat lying quartz veins sub parallel to shearing within intrusives. Various silver minerals including native silver occurred with pyrite, chalcopyrite galena and tetrahedrite. Intermittent production between 1915 and 1984 amounted to 390,000 tonnes of ore at 0.789g/t Au and 296g/t Ag.

Mineralization at the Mak Sikker property bears some resemblance to that of the Fairview camp. A 40m wide shear zone along Manery Creek is exposed between the Middle and Upper adits. Within the shear zone are many veins, with some stockwork development.

Individual veins vary in orientation and in width from a few cm to 1.4m. Pyrite and chalcopyrite occur in veinlets throughout this zone. Limonite, malachite and azurite staining are common. The gold bearing veins generally carry chalcopyrite, fine to coarsely crystalline pyrite, malachite – azurite, some chlorite and minor amounts of tourmaline. A selected sample from such a vein yielded up to 238.53 g/t (6.957opt) Au (Cann and Crowe, 1990). The veins and shears have envelopes of chlorite and sericite alteration. Chlorite sericite schist is developed within the shear zone. The mineralization (quartz – pyrite – chalcopyrite) and alteration suggests a mesothermal shear – vein environment.

Most of the historical development focused on an irregular but relatively persistent quartz vein/shear striking 30° , dipping $45-60^\circ$ NW. The vertical extent of the vein system is at least 150m, indicated by adits driven at 1,128m, 1,250m and 1,280m elevation (the Lower, Middle and Upper Adits). The horizontal distance covered by the workings is 230m.

The Lower Adit (1128m elevation) is within the granodiorite intrusive, but crosses the greenstone contact deeper within the tunnel. At least 250m of workings are developed on this level. Recent access for sampling purposes is thought to be hampered due to caving hazards. A sublevel portal 15m below the Lower Adit workings was described but is probably now covered by the Lower Adit dump.

The Middle Adit (1250m elevation) was driven 198m along a 1.1m wide shear trending $200^\circ/63^\circ$ W. At the portal a 30cm wide sample on the footwall side of a 1.2m quartz vein assayed 288 g/t Au, 165 g/t Ag. A second sample in a crosscut across a 15cm stringer zone yielded 161 g/t Au, 15.7% Cu (B.C. Minister of Mines Annual Report, 1928). A massive quartz composite sample taken from the Middle Adit dump in 1986 assayed 61.98 g/t Au (Di Spirito et al., 1988). Recent sampling of the vein at the portal yielded only weak mineralization. However, iron stained quartz veins above the Middle Adit portal yielded up to 2510ppb Au in selected samples (Cann and Crowe, 1990).

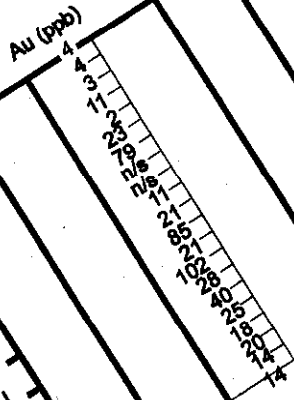
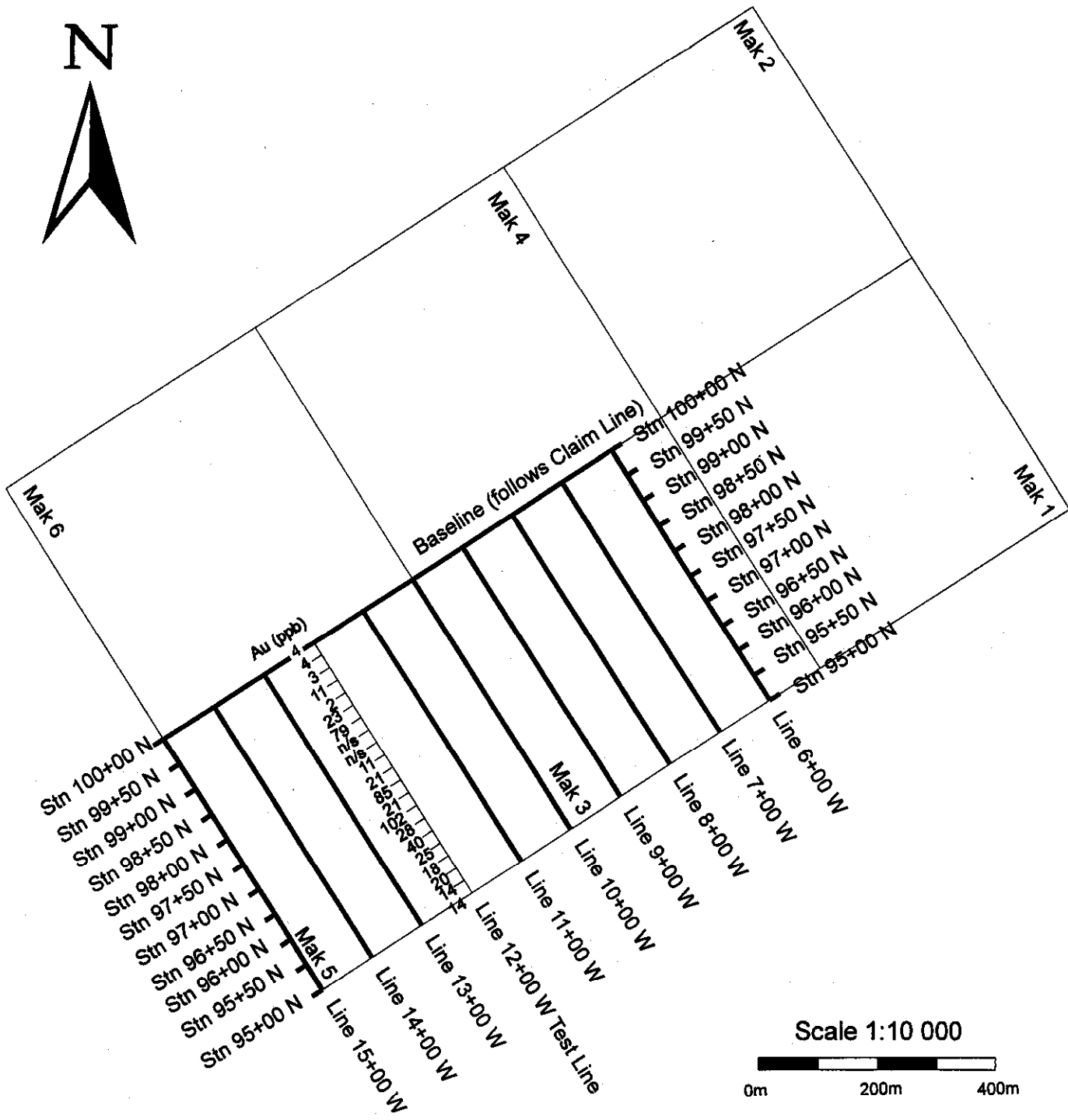
The Upper Adit (1280m elevation) was developed on two quartz veins within a pyritic chlorite schist. The vein on the immediate northwest side of the portal is 1.0m thick, but lensoidal in nature. The orientation is $172^\circ/35^\circ$ W. A larger vein (up to 1.5m thick) outcrops above and southeast of the portal and trends $035^\circ/44^\circ$ E. Smaller veins trending $100^\circ/45^\circ$ S occur just inside the portal. One of these assayed 9060ppb Au over 50cm (Cann and Crowe, 1990). This veinlet was displaced by a 10cm gouge – breccia zone at $230^\circ/75^\circ$ NW. The main shear within the upper adit is oriented at $210^\circ/65^\circ$ NW. This zone hosts lensoidal quartz veins. A selected sample from this shear yielded 13800ppb Au (Di Spirito et al., 1988). The surface exposure of this shear may be represented by a carbonate altered zone with disseminated pyrite and quartz veining exposed above the upper adit from which a selected sample yielded 2910ppb Au (Cann and Crowe, 1990). Historical samples from the Upper Adit include 34.3g/t Au over 76cm and 57 g/t Au and 28.8 g/t Ag over 1.37m (B.C. Minister of Mines Annual Report, 1928).

Mineralization has also been found at other areas on the Property. At the IXL-Ellen showing (covered by the Mak 6, and a competitor's Jennie Fr. claim), selected samples from quartz - pyrite - chalcopryrite stringers have yielded up to 85.30g/t Au and 38.9g/t Ag (Cann and Taylor, 1990). The Apex Showings are just northeast of the Property boundary and comprise a 50-75cm wide quartz vein in massive quartzite traced for 45m along strike. A sample from the Apex adit yielded 396 ppb Au over 1.2m (Cann and Taylor, 1990). The French showing is located in the northwest corner of the former French Crown Grant (presently covered by the Mak 2 and Mak 4 claims) and consists of a quartz stockwork zone exposed over 15m by 30m. Recent sampling (Cann and Taylor, 1990) returned only low gold values.

GRID and SOIL GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

The current exploration work consisted of the emplacement of a flagged grid, surveyed by hip chain and compass, over the Mak 3 and Mak 5 claims. The baseline used was the Mak 1-10 common claim line, oriented at 238°. The baseline was flagged, with crossline stations marked at 100m intervals. The crosslines were surveyed perpendicular to the baseline and marked with stations at 25m intervals. The length of the crosslines was 500m to cover the extent of the Mak 3 and 5 claims. A total of 6km of grid line was surveyed and flagged.

This grid was used as control for mapping in existing workings, adits pits and the like. The position of the grid was optimized to cover the main area of old workings. An initial geochemical soil survey was also conducted on one line (L12+00 W) of the grid. Samples were collected by a hand auger at 25m station intervals, from the B horizon where possible. Sample depths were generally 30-50cm, averaging 35cm. Samples were collected in appropriately marked kraft bags. A total of 19 soil samples were forwarded to Min-En Labs and analyzed for 29 elements (ICP) and gold (fire assay plus AA). The soil samples indicate moderately elevated gold values toward the middle of the line, from about 96+25 to 98+50N. Half of the 8 samples in this interval yielded greater than 40ppb Au. A maximum value of 102ppb Au was obtained for sample 96+75W (although a repeat of this sample assayed 54ppb Au). Silver values varied from less than 0.3ppm to 0.8ppm. Copper values varied from 36ppm to 277ppm. Neither Cu nor Ag seemed to have any relationship to gold values. The gold anomalies do indicate that a 25m sampling interval is probably sufficient, and the remainder of the grid should be sampled.



Note: Sample 12+00W, 98+75N (102ppb Au) was re-analyzed as a duplicate yielding 54ppb Au

CrossCreek Mining Corp.	
MAK SIKKAR PROPERTY	
GRID MAP	
and Soil Geochemistry (Au-ppb)	
for Test Line 12+00W	
Cardinal Exploration Ltd.	Figure 4

SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY**BCMEMPR MINFILE**

MINFILE Number 082ESW004 (Mak Sikker)

B.C. Minister of Mines

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STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Leonard P. Gal, of North Vancouver, British Columbia hereby certify that:

- I am a Professional Geoscientist registered in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia.
- I am a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada .
- I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia, with a B.Sc. in Geology (1986).
- I am a graduate of the University of Calgary, with a M.Sc. in Geology (1989).
- I have been engaged in geological work more or less continuously since 1986, in North and South America and Australasia.
- The information in this report is based on review of unpublished and published reports and maps, and materials supplied by the operator.

Signed this 6 day of November, 1998.



Leonard Gal M.Sc., P.Geo.

Mak Sikker Property
COST of WORK PROGRAM - May-June 1998

James Thom, Crew Chief	May 22 - June 4, 1998	6.0 days @ \$165.00	\$990.00
Tom Tomczyk, Assistant	May 23 - June 4, 1998	5.0 days @ \$140.00	\$700.00
Vehicle rentals: 1 ton 4x4	May 22-28, 6 days	@\$100.00/day incl. mileage	\$600.00
Assay costs; Acme Analytical	19 soil samples		\$263.15
Survey supplies, fuel, etc. (consumables)	Flagging, Topofil, lumber, etc.		\$82.45
Equipment Rental (general exploration equipment, hip chains, compass, power saw, etc)	May 23-28, 5 days	@\$40.00 / day	\$200.00
Report preparation			\$314.25
		TOTAL	\$3,149.85



APPENDIX – ASSAY CERTIFICATES



GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE



White Wolf Explorations Ltd. PROJECT MAK SIKKER File # 9804136

548 Beatty St., Vancouver BC V6B 2L3 Submitted by: L. Brewer

SAMPLE#	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Au*
	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	ppb
L12+00W 100+00N	1	104	8	106	.6	96	43	1353	6.25	7	<8	<2	3	41	<.2	<3	<3	110	.69	.041	14	128	1.90	396	.21	<3	3.25	.02	.69	<2	4
L12+00W 99+75N	1	139	7	98	.5	85	40	1375	6.18	8	<8	<2	2	29	.8	<3	<3	134	.83	.072	11	113	1.88	266	.17	4	3.04	.01	.38	<2	4
L12+00W 99+50N	1	94	11	98	<.3	73	36	1449	5.75	9	<8	<2	2	26	.3	<3	<3	114	.63	.064	9	97	1.59	320	.16	4	2.86	.02	.45	<2	3
L12+00W 99+25N	1	152	6	70	.4	71	33	829	4.95	11	<8	<2	2	29	.5	<3	<3	87	.75	.042	12	101	1.43	322	.17	<3	3.04	.03	.23	<2	11
L12+00W 99+00N	<1	123	6	80	.5	43	30	1682	4.43	4	<8	<2	<2	68	.5	<3	<3	77	3.45	.107	6	69	1.13	364	.11	11	2.33	.02	.54	<2	2
L12+00W 98+75N	1	277	8	92	.7	93	47	1665	6.20	12	<8	<2	2	33	.4	<3	<3	111	.69	.065	13	128	1.78	455	.16	<3	3.17	.02	.44	<2	23
L12+00W 98+50N	3	256	9	137	.7	115	61	3723	6.55	16	<8	<2	3	51	.9	<3	7	70	1.30	.194	19	107	1.33	628	.07	10	2.48	.01	.38	<2	79
L12+00W 97+75N	1	86	9	105	.6	103	37	1285	6.34	14	<8	<2	2	56	.3	<3	<3	115	2.03	.137	12	134	2.26	229	.15	6	2.74	.01	.58	<2	11
L12+00W 97+50N	1	76	8	95	.7	94	35	1223	6.01	17	<8	<2	<2	81	.3	<3	4	106	2.71	.128	12	125	2.08	189	.15	<3	2.53	<.01	.52	<2	21
L12+00W 97+25N	1	123	<3	99	.7	84	41	1395	7.15	11	<8	<2	2	47	.5	<3	5	139	1.95	.082	10	143	2.55	211	.18	5	3.22	.02	.49	<2	85
L12+00W 97+00N	1	82	8	101	.3	98	38	1301	6.28	18	<8	<2	2	79	1.0	<3	<3	112	2.57	.139	12	130	2.22	202	.16	<3	2.68	.01	.54	<2	21
L12+00W 96+75N	2	91	5	107	.5	116	35	1501	6.59	5	<8	<2	3	46	.4	<3	<3	103	1.09	.091	12	146	1.91	173	.11	8	2.93	.01	.59	2	102
RE L12+00W 96+75N	1	90	<3	109	.3	104	38	1496	6.60	7	<8	<2	2	45	.4	<3	<3	104	1.06	.091	13	145	1.91	176	.11	6	2.87	.01	.60	<2	54
L12+00W 96+50N	2	36	3	45	<.3	60	22	1219	3.28	3	<8	<2	<2	129	.2	<3	<3	19	7.92	.126	4	51	1.23	35	.01	<3	1.08	<.01	.13	<2	28
L12+00W 96+25N	1	110	<3	74	.4	73	30	883	5.03	8	<8	<2	2	41	.2	<3	<3	78	.62	.042	13	91	1.30	215	.14	<3	2.68	.01	.41	<2	40
L12+00W 96+00N	<1	162	<3	96	.4	98	39	1401	6.15	6	<8	<2	2	87	.3	<3	<3	115	4.23	.127	14	131	2.24	187	.14	8	2.90	.01	.49	<2	25
L12+00W 95+75N	<1	110	9	99	.7	96	37	1252	6.68	10	<8	<2	2	49	<.2	<3	3	122	.99	.088	14	137	2.25	276	.19	<3	3.21	<.01	.61	<2	18
L12+00W 95+50N	1	97	3	101	.5	99	37	1250	6.49	8	<8	<2	3	46	.8	<3	<3	119	1.00	.064	14	139	2.26	254	.19	<3	3.16	.01	.56	<2	20
L12+00W 95+25N	<1	95	10	101	.8	93	38	1132	6.68	9	<8	<2	2	74	.4	<3	4	123	1.86	.135	16	136	2.29	316	.18	<3	3.15	.02	.58	<2	14
L12+00W 95+00N	<1	88	6	92	.4	83	33	1094	5.78	7	<8	<2	2	56	.6	<3	3	104	1.07	.120	14	119	2.00	267	.16	6	2.87	.01	.70	<2	14
STANDARD C3/AU-S	24	63	36	157	5.2	34	12	730	3.40	54	19	2	20	27	21.7	17	24	74	.51	.082	17	158	.57	146	.08	21	1.84	.04	.18	17	51
STANDARD G-2	1	3	3	41	<.3	6	5	510	2.10	<2	<8	<2	3	69	<.2	<3	5	39	.60	.091	7	72	.57	214	.12	<3	.94	.07	.57	<2	<1

ICP - .500 GRAM SAMPLE IS DIGESTED WITH 3ML 2-2-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR AND IS DILUTED TO 10 ML WITH WATER.
THIS LEACH IS PARTIAL FOR MN FE SR CA P LA CR MG BA TI B W AND MASSIVE SULFIDE AND LIMITED FOR NA K AND AL.
- SAMPLE TYPE: SOIL AU* - AQUA-REGIA/MIBK EXTRACT, GF/AA FINISHED.(10 GM)
Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

DATE RECEIVED: SEP 18 1998 DATE REPORT MAILED: *Sept 29/98* SIGNED BY: *C. Leong* D. TOYE, C. LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS