



Geological Survey of Canada
Assessment Report Information System



[ARIS11A]

ARIS Summary Report

Regional Geologist, Cranbrook

Date Approved: 1999.02.12

Off Confidential: 1999.09.14

ASSESSMENT REPORT: 25730

Mining Division(s): Fort Steele

Property Name: Flat

Location: NAD 27 Latitude: 49 09 08 Longitude: 114 31 48 UTM: 11 5447096 680109
NAD 83 Latitude: 49 09 08 Longitude: 114 31 52 UTM: 11 5447313 680022
NTS: 082G02E

Camp:

Claim(s): Flat 1, Flat 3

Operator(s): Eastfield Resources Ltd.
Author(s): Morton, James W.

Report Year: 1998

No. of Pages: 19 Pages

Commodities
Searched For: Gold

General
Work Categories: PROS

Work Done: ~~Prospecting~~
PROS Prospecting (200.0 ha;)

Keywords: Cretaceous, Devonian-Mississippian, Dolomites, Limestones, Monzonites, Syenites

Statement Nos.: 3124267

MINFILE Nos.:

Related Reports:

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Gold Commissioner's Office
VANCOUVER, B.C.

CROWSNEST PROJECT

Flathead Valley, Southeastern BC.

NTS 82G02E

49° 9' 8" N, 114° 31' 48" W

Claims:

Flat 1	Record # 359452	Fort Steele Mining Division
Flat 2	Record # 359453	Fort Steele Mining Division
Flat 3	Record # 359454	Fort Steele Mining Division
Flat 4	Record # 359455	Fort Steele Mining Division
Flat 5	Record # 359456	Fort Steele Mining Division
Flat 6	Record # 359513	Fort Steele Mining Division
Flat 7	Record # 359514	Fort Steele Mining Division

Author JW. (Bill) Morton P.Geo.

October 1998

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

25,730

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Summary

A preliminary prospecting and geological reconnaissance was completed on the Flat claims, part of the Crowsnest Project, between September 10 and 13 1998. Two geologists, J.W. Morton, P. Geo. and J. Ryley, completed the work from a small camp set up on the bank of the Flathead River approximately 4 kilometres south of the property. Access to the claims was gained via a seismic line, which runs southwest from kilometre 71 on the all weather Flathead forestry road. A tote road to the area of the claims, constructed in the early 1990s, branches off the seismic line approximately 2 kilometres west of the road. An all terrain vehicle was used on the seismic line and tote road.

Prospecting and geological characterization was completed in an area immediately south and west of six 1989-drill holes. A total of 17 samples (8 from the claims and 9 from the immediate periphery of the claims) were sampled. One exposure of syenite was sampled for petrographic analysis. The condition of the tote road, which had been decommissioned in 1994, was assessed preparatory to future permit applications.

Scope and Objectives of the Project

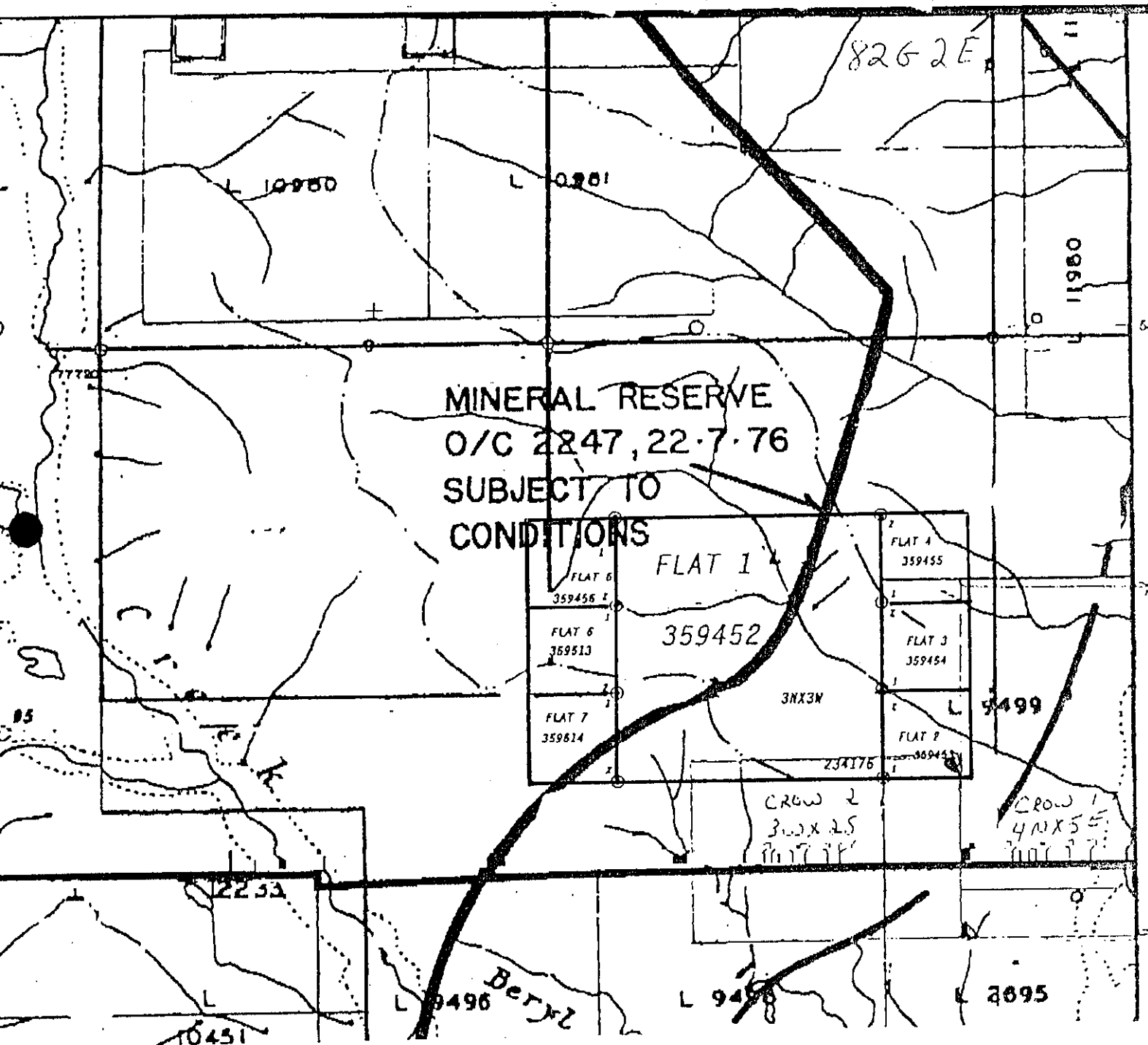
The Flat claims were purchased in 1998 in recognition that previous exploration activities had established a highly permissive environment for significant gold mineralization. Highlights of this previous work included the establishment of an excellent ore deposit model, the outline of a strong and cohesive soil gold anomaly and the identification of numerous samples of mineralized colluvium and / or till. Two drill campaigns, one in 1989 and one in 1994, had failed to explain the source of the gold anomalies.

Owing to the current condition of the tote road it was decided to focus on the most accessible area and develop alternative hypothesis with respect to the source area of the geochemical anomaly. Reinterpretation of data resulted in the recognition of the following potentially significant factors:

1. The highest soil gold values (vicinity of the 1989 drilling) occur in an area where previous work had outlined a body of altered syenite. Despite its apparent positive correlation previous sampling had not established any significant gold mineralization in the syenite. It was decided to prospect the boundaries of the syenite and to resample some of it to verify that previous analytical results were not spurious. A representative sample was collected for petrographical characterization.
2. The area to the west of the 1989 drilling is immediately uphill from the sharp leading edge for the soil gold anomaly. Previous work indicates that unmineralized limestone underlies this area – deemed to be an unlikely source for mineralization. This assessment is somewhat inconsistent with published aeromagnetic data for this area. Map 9858G (Inverted Ridge), published by the Geological Survey of Canada in 1988, shows a well defined total magnetic field high immediately to the west and uphill from the edge of the soil gold anomaly. It was decided to prospect this area despite its previously assessed low priority.



Project Location Map.



0 1
Km
1: 31,680

Claim Location Map
Sheet 8262E

3. It was noted that all the holes drilled in 1989 were angled to the west. This drill pattern would likely have failed to intersect a linear body striking orthogonal to the drill plan and dipping into the hill (to the west). Further soil sampling, trenching and drilling will be required to assess this potential.

Geology

P.B. Jones documents the most coherent geological framework for the area of the Flat claims in an unpublished graduate thesis completed in 1966 at the Colorado School of Mines- "Geology of the Flathead Area, Southeastern B.C., Canada". The area of the Flat claims (Trachyte Ridge) consists of a thick sequence of Devonian and Mississippian limestones, dolomites and black shale and Permo-Pennsylvanian quartz arenite and dolomitic sandstone. Numerous small Cretaceous stocks have intruded and locally altered the enclosing sedimentary strata.

The Flathead Fault represents a major tensional fracture, which is the northern continuation of the system of normal faults, which define the Basin and Range structural province in the western United States. The principal structural features of this area are low angle thrusts and large normal faults, which strike roughly parallel to regional structural trends (northwest). The Flat claims occur on the down thrown side of the Flathead Fault (large normal) and within what is best described as a half graben. In the early 1970's Imperial Oil Ltd. et al attempted an interpretive restoration of the Flathead basin using stratigraphic information derived from a 1970 hydrocarbon exploration well. Their reconstruction indicates that approximately 6 to 8 miles of extension have occurred across a present basin width of 17 miles.

In 1961 R.A. Price, working for the Geological Survey of Canada, recognized and described the alkaline intrusive rocks in the Flathead valley. These relatively small bodies of igneous rock occur in a belt that trends 15 to 20 kilometres northwest from the Flat claims (Trachyte Ridge to Twenty-nine Mile Creek). These bodies vary from narrow dykes to irregular anastomosing stock like masses up to 2 square miles (~500 hectares) in size. The three dimensional extent of these intrusions is not discernable from surface exposures but based on an oil exploration well located north of Howell Creek are extensive. Hole Howell a-16-B, drilled in 1970, bottomed at a depth of 4632 feet (1412 m). The hole encountered intermittent syenite from 3400 to 4200 feet (1037m to 1280m) in a sequence of Cambrian, Devonian and Mississippian carbonates and sediments.

The "Flathead" alkaline rocks are believed to have emplaced contemporaneous with a period of explosive volcanism that culminated in the deposition of the adjacent fragmental Crowsnest Formation in southwestern Alberta.

History

Several active oil seeps occur in the Sage Creek watershed approximately 8 kilometres southeast of the Flat claims. It was these seeps which attracted the earliest economic interest in the Flathead area. In the early part of the century several different groups drilled a number of shallow wells in their vicinity and two deep tests were completed at a later date. In recent times a consortium headed by Shell Canada Resources has been exploring the Flathead valley for carbon dioxide reservoirs. If successful the Shell project would develop a large volume of CO₂, which would then be piped to Alberta, for secondary oil enhancement. Shell's model is predicated on the effect of volcanic intrusions liberating large volumes of CO₂ from Mississippian or Devonian carbonate rocks. The consortium had completed a seismic survey and at least four test wells by the early 1990's.

Coal has been known to occur in the Flathead Valley for many years. Early exploration for coal was predominantly conducted in and around the abandoned village of Flathead (15 km north of the property). More recent coal exploration has occurred immediately south of the project area in the Cabin Creek valley by the Sage Creek Coal Consortium. In 1997 Fording Coal Ltd. drilled nine exploration holes in the upper Flathead valley (Lodgepole Leases).

In 1969 the first known mineral claims in the area were staked in the Howell Creek watershed approximately 14 kilometres northwest of the Flat claims. The original (Howell Creek) claims lapsed and were subsequently restaked by Cominco in 1972 and again in 1983. The Howell claims are currently in good standing and are owned 50% each by Cominco and Placer Dome Inc.

In 1984 Fox Geological Consultants Ltd., working on behalf of Dome Exploration (Canada) Limited, initiated a silt sampling and prospecting program in the area. This program resulted in the identification of several anomalous drainages in the Trachyte Ridge area (up to 750-ppb Au). The 236 unit Flathead 1 to 12 claim group was staked later that year.

In 1985 Fox Geological Consultants Ltd. established geochemical grids in three areas of the Flathead claim group – Grids "A", "B" and "C". All grids contained trachyte-syenite intrusions emplaced into Paleozoic carbonates. Intrusions were found typically enclosed in an aureole of marble with small bodies of calc-silicate skarn along the contacts. A rafted block of limestone with a stockwork of white and red chalcedony was found at one location on grid "A". Grid "B" was established west as far as line 85+00E – the extreme down hill portion of the soil geochemical anomaly (as it is now recognized). The most significant analytical result obtained in the 1985 program was a value of 1500 ppb Au and 2.3% zinc from a small calc-silicate vein on the "A" grid.

In 1986 Fox Geological Consultants Ltd. continued to work on existing and new grids – "D", "E" and "F". Grid "B" was expanded westward with the addition of 5 more soil lines (to 80+00E). A potentially significant copper soil anomaly was outlined on grid "E".

In 1987 Fox Geological Consultants Ltd. focused most work on the "A" grid located to the west of the Flat claims. Work included prospecting, hand trenching and diamond drilling 10 holes totaling 4,410 feet (1345m). the results of the drilling (only a small region in the grid) were technically interesting but economically weak with the best intersection being 7.58 gms/t Au over 1.5 metres. Results of hand trenching on two clay-altered shear zones within the "A" grid were more encouraging. Free gold was panned from the zones and grab samples up to 36.80 gms/t Au were obtained.

In 1988 Fox Geological Consultants Ltd. extended the "B" soil grid four more lines to the west (to 73+00E). Ten kilometres of grid was cut 7.8 kilometres of induced polarization survey completed. Some road construction occurred simultaneous to mechanical trenching.

In 1989 six diamond drill holes totaling 2,842 feet (886 m) were completed along the southern border of the "B" grid. Drilling encountered a sequence of carbonate and shale and minor syenite dykes but failed to identify any significant gold mineralization. Numerous mineralized pieces of syenite breccia were sampled from locally derived till, soil and colluvium. Many of these samples returned exceedingly high gold analysis often in the hundreds of grams per ton gold (i.e. sample #21714 – float - intrusive breccia – 524.410 gms/t gold).

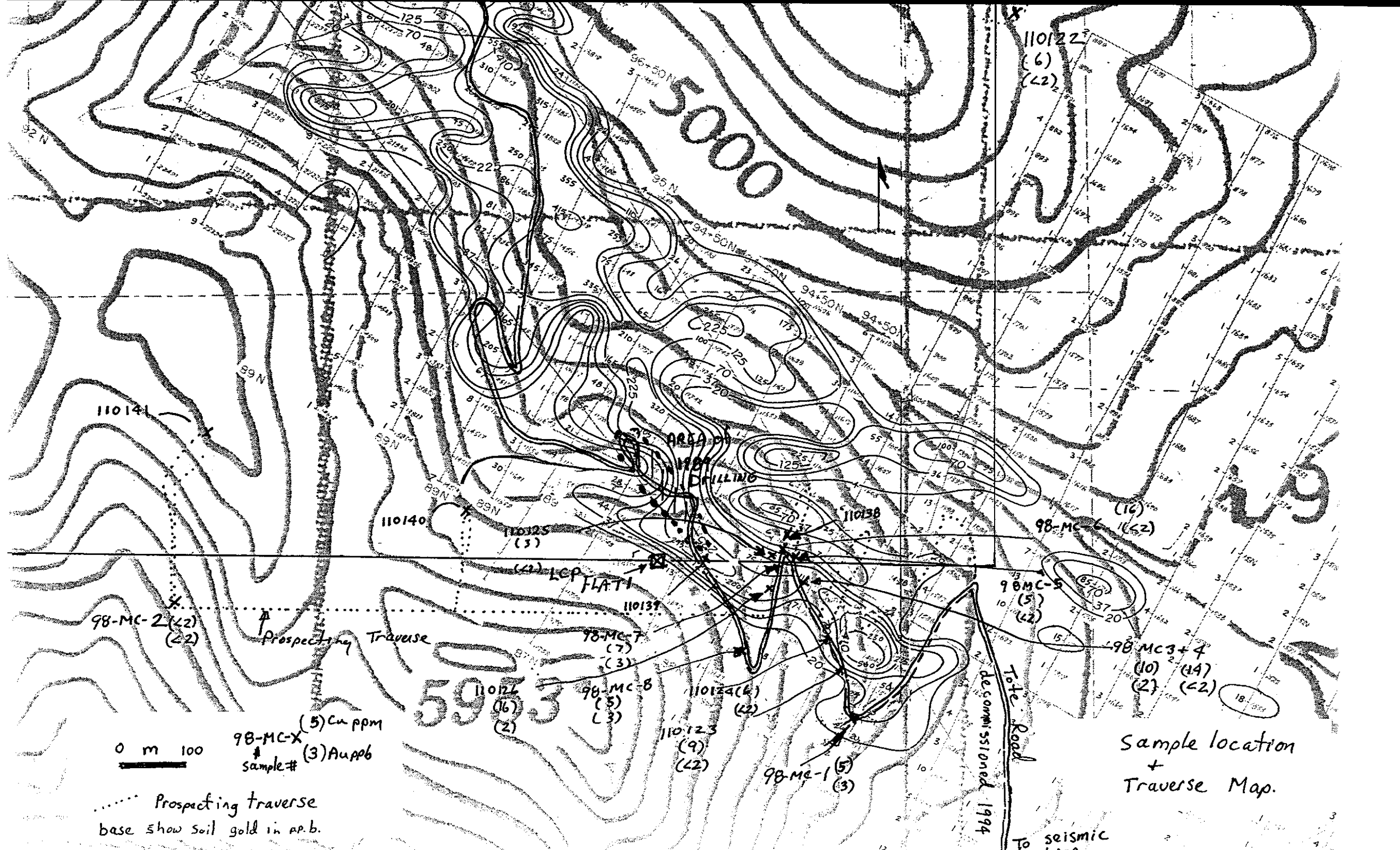
In 1991 Fox Geological completed a program of further mechanical trenching, road construction, geochemical sampling and prospecting.

In 1992 Phelps Dodge Corporation of Canada optioned the Flathead claims from Placer Dome Inc. Fox Geological Consultants was retained as the geological contractor.

In 1993 a program of soil geochemistry, ground magnetic surveying, road construction and trenching was completed. The "B" grid was expanded to the northwest in what was called the "K" grid. Prospecting completed in this program located a poorly exposed quartz vein to the immediate northwest of the "B" grid. Mechanical trenching subsequently exposed this vein over a strike length of 47 metres. The vein, which consists of a vuggy quartz rich complex associated with a syenite dyke, varied between 3 and 4 metres in thickness. Several samples from the vein exceeded 100-gms/t gold with a high value of 350.7 gms/t. The vein material is deemed to be noticeably different than the mineralized magnetite rich syenite found in the soil profile throughout the soil gold anomaly.

In 1994 four diamond drill holes totaling 364 metres were completed in the area of the vein. None of the holes, which were all angled to the south, were successful in intersecting the vein complex. An alternate hypothesis, which remains untested, is that the vein complex dips to the south into the hill and parallel to the drill holes.

Total expenditure of \$760,688 dollars were incurred on exploring the Flathead claims up to 1994.



110141

5000

110122
(6)
(22)

110140

110125
(3)

LEP FLAT

110131

98-MC-7
(7)
(3)

98-MC-8
(5)
(3)

110123
(9)
(22)

98-MC-1
(5)
(3)

98-MC-6
(16)
(22)

98-MC-5
(5)
(22)

98-MC-3+4
(10)
(2)
(14)
(22)

0 m 100

98-MC-X
sample #
(5) Cu ppm
(3) Au ppb

..... Prospecting traverse
base show soil gold in a.p.b.

decommissioned 1994
Tote Road

To seismic line.

Sample location
+
Traverse Map.

Cost Statement

Fees:	J.W.	Travel	Sept 10 & 19	2 days @ \$450	\$ 900.00
	Morton	On Project	Sept 11-13	3 days @ \$450	1350.00
	J. Ryley	Travel	Sept 10	1 day @ \$400	400.00
		On Project	Sept 11-13	3 days @ \$400	1200.00
Groceries:					100.00
Accomm.:	Kimberly				43.70
	Cranbrook				74.75
Truck Rental:				8 days @ \$60	480.00
Analytical:				8 samples @ \$18	144.00
Petrographic:					166.65
Report Prep:					<u>500.00</u>
Sub Total					\$5,359.10
Attributed to this Report – 50% of \$5,359.10					\$2,679.55

Author Qualifications

I, **J.W. Morton** am a graduate of Carleton University Ottawa with a B.Sc. (1971) in Geology and a graduate of the University of British Columbia with a M. Sc. (1976) in Graduate Studies (Soil Science).

I, **J.W Morton** have been a member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of BC (P.Geo.) since 1991.

I, **J.W. Morton** have practiced my profession since graduation throughout Western Canada, the Western USA and Mexico.

I supervised the work outlined in this report.

Signed this 9th day of November 1998.



J.W Morton P.Geo

Appendix 1
Petrographic Description

[1] 98-MC-6
Latite or monzonite

Photo removed.

Photomicrograph 98R XXIV 4 Cross polarized light
Scale 0.1 mm

Summary description

Medium-grained latite / monzonite, probably a hypabyssal intrusive. Contains phenocrysts of plagioclase, green clinopyroxene, and lesser K-feldspar. There is a rough flow alignment of feldspar phenocrysts. The groundmass consists mainly of interlocking K-feldspar with minor plagioclase and altered clinopyroxene. Contains disseminated magnetite, partly altered to hematite. Sample is magnetic.

A few small (< 2.0 mm) amygdules contain chlorite, carbonate, Fe oxides, and other unidentified minerals.

Microscopic description

Transmitted light

Phenocrysts:

Plagioclase; 20-25%, euhedral (0.3 to 4.0 mm). Narrow laths, albite twinned. Weak dusting of sericite alteration.

Aegirine-augite; 10-15%, euhedral to subhedral (0.2 to 0.5 mm). Pale green pleochroic. Zoned. Extinction angles approximately 45°, biaxial (+) with moderately high 2V (70-80°). Some appear to be replaced by Fe stained, felted aggregates of chlorite and secondary amphibole (?).

K-feldspar; 7-10%, euhedral (0.3 to 5.0 mm). Elongate, narrow laths with Carlsbad twinning.

Groundmass: 60-65%

Consists of subhedral, elongate, interlocking feldspar crystals. Felted texture -- no preferred orientation recognized, unlike the phenocrysts.

K-feldspar; 45-50%, subhedral to anhedral (0.05 to 0.3 mm). Majority of groundmass consists of interlocking K-feldspar.

Plagioclase; <10%, subhedral (0.05 to 0.3 mm). Grains with albite twinning interspersed with the more abundant K-feldspar.

Clinopyroxene (aegirine-augite); <10%, anhedral to subhedral (0.01 to 0.2 mm). Minor in groundmass. Largely altered to Fe stained material -- probably chlorite and / or amphibole.

Alteration and weathering:

Carbonate (ankeritic); 1-2%, anhedral to euhedral (<0.01 to 0.8 mm). Replaces mafic phenocrysts with Fe oxides, chlorite.

Fe-oxides; 1-2%, includes goethite. Patchy alteration of both groundmass and phenocrysts of clinopyroxene. With fine fibrous secondary amphibole, chlorite.

Chlorite(/chlorite group); ≤1%, subhedral (<0.01 to 0.1 mm). Fine fibrous or bladed in small radiating aggregates. Partially replaces mafics (aegirine-augite) with carbonate, Fe oxides, tentatively identified secondary amphibole. Commonly masked by Fe oxide staining.

Secondary amphibole; ≤1%, anhedral (<0.01 to 0.1 mm). Fibrous amphibole is tentatively identified in aggregates with chlorite replacing mafic phenocrysts. Typically

masked by Fe oxide staining.

Sericite; traces, anhedral (microcrystalline). Very weak dusting of alteration in plagioclase.

Unknown1; trace, microcrystalline. Fibrous radiating colourless with low birefringence and relief -- looks like chalcedony in a small amygdale.

Unknown2; trace, brown microcrystalline plumose material in amygdale, lining edges.

Unknown3; traces, fibrous (microcrystalline). Colourless, fibrous radiating in aggregates with chlorite, etc. replacing mafics. Birefringence and habit are consistent with talc -- unconfirmed.

Reflected light

Magnetite; 3-5%, subhedral (<0.01 to 0.3 mm). Disseminated in groundmass, some intergrown with clinopyroxene. Ranges down to submicroscopic.

Hematite; 2-3%, anhedral to subhedral (<0.01 to 0.1 mm). Partially replacing magnetite.

Appendix 2
Analytical Certificates



GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Eastfield Resources Ltd. PROJECT CROW'S NEST File # 9804151
110 - 325 Howe St., Vancouver BC V6C 1Z7 Submitted by: Bill Morton

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppm	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Zr ppm	Sn ppm	Y ppm	Nb ppm	Be ppm	Sc ppm	Au** ppb
98-MC-1	<2	5	52	161	<.5	8	<2	202	.56	<.5	<10	<4	2	20	1.4	<.5	<.5	16	4.79	.070	8	18	.09	97	.08	.77	.02	.63	<4	24	<2	8	3	<1	1	3
98-MC-2	<2	<2	7	16	<.5	<2	<2	49	.08	<.5	<10	<4	3	165	<.4	<.5	<.5	2	34.66	.003	<2	4	.24	19	.01	.18	.02	.11	<4	<2	<2	5	<2	<1	<1	<2
98-MC-3	<2	10	9	95	<.5	4	9	687	4.24	<.5	<10	<4	11	603	.5	<.5	<.5	114	.93	.130	37	6	2.52	1329	.39	8.31	1.92	4.21	7	139	<2	21	14	1	9	2
98-MC-4	<2	14	24	112	.7	4	9	1138	4.47	<.5	<10	<4	11	722	.9	<.5	<.5	126	2.38	.142	44	6	1.11	1433	.43	8.73	3.67	4.26	8	131	<2	26	15	1	10	<2
98-MC-5	<2	5	8	14	<.5	3	<2	23	.04	<.5	<10	<4	2	249	<.4	<.5	<.5	6	28.09	.016	<2	8	3.91	15	.01	.08	.03	.03	<4	4	<2	7	2	<1	<1	<2
98-MC-6	<2	16	33	133	.9	3	9	1047	4.41	<.5	<10	<4	10	737	.8	<.5	<.5	124	2.73	.137	38	8	1.10	1449	.42	8.21	3.62	4.29	8	144	2	23	15	1	9	<2
RE 98-MC-6	<2	17	34	129	.7	4	9	1050	4.31	<.5	<10	<4	10	759	.5	<.5	<.5	120	2.65	.133	39	9	1.08	1453	.41	8.26	3.52	4.19	7	133	<2	23	14	1	9	<2
98-MC-7	<2	7	7	16	<.5	3	<2	72	.16	<.5	<10	<4	<2	69	<.4	<.5	<.5	6	16.39	.042	<2	8	8.03	23	.02	.19	.03	.12	<4	13	<2	4	3	<1	<1	3
98-MC-8	<2	5	8	45	.6	5	<2	146	.27	<.5	<10	<4	2	51	2.0	<.5	<.5	15	25.66	.040	<2	13	.35	37	.05	.54	.02	.16	<4	19	<2	10	3	<1	1	3
110122	<2	6	5	18	<.5	7	<2	22	.39	<.5	<10	<4	<2	4	<.4	<.5	<.5	14	.16	.006	3	10	.02	38	.02	.43	.01	.17	<4	5	<2	<2	2	<1	<1	<2
110123	<2	9	9	33	<.5	19	6	141	1.22	6	<10	<4	6	48	.7	<.5	<.5	59	.07	.028	21	49	.25	190	.26	3.09	.04	2.73	7	94	<2	12	9	<1	5	<2
110124	2	6	5	6	<.5	8	<2	66	.66	<.5	<10	<4	<2	54	<.4	<.5	<.5	10	6.77	.011	4	8	.08	38	.02	.38	<.01	.15	<4	9	<2	3	<2	<1	<1	<2
110125	17	3	5	15	<.5	5	<2	152	.21	<.5	<10	<4	2	179	<.4	<.5	<.5	7	26.71	.017	<2	8	.21	17	.03	.26	<.01	.04	5	16	<2	7	<2	<1	<1	<2
110126	<2	16	7	103	<.5	4	11	621	3.87	<.5	<10	<4	10	749	<.4	<.5	<.5	122	.73	.137	31	6	1.90	1752	.42	8.85	2.99	4.45	6	148	2	18	15	<1	10	2
110137	2	86	<.5	18	<.5	5	14	184	5.52	<.5	<10	<4	8	48	<.4	9	<.5	102	1.91	.063	21	15	1.08	73	.12	8.24	.23	2.92	18	9	4	11	8	<1	11	39
STANDARD CT3/AU-R	25	63	37	176	5.5	38	13	887	3.86	48	16	<4	25	219	22.7	18	18	129	1.49	.099	26	243	.91	1010	.37	6.97	1.76	1.91	33	41	19	14	20	4	9	494
STANDARD G-2	2	4	22	54	<.5	8	5	731	2.40	<.5	<10	<4	6	762	.4	<.5	<.5	56	2.92	.098	27	73	.73	1014	.26	8.31	2.74	3.17	12	9	<2	16	25	1	5	<2

ICP - .250 GRAM SAMPLE IS DIGESTED WITH 10ML HClO₄-HNO₃-HCl-HF AT 200 DEG. C TO FUMING AND IS DILUTED TO 10 ML WITH DILUTED AQUA REGIA. THIS LEACH IS PARTIAL FOR MAGNETITE, CHROMITE, BARITE, OXIDES OF AL, W, ZR & MN AND MASSIVE SULFIDE SAMPLES. AS, CR, SB, AU SUBJECT TO LOSS BY VOLATILIZATION DURING HClO₄ FUMING.

- SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK AU** BY FIRE ASSAY & ANALYSIS BY ICP/GRAPHITE FURNACE.(30 gm)

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

DATE RECEIVED: SEP 21 1998 DATE REPORT MAILED: *Sept 30/98* SIGNED BY: *C. Leong* D. TOYE, C. LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS



GEOCHEMICAL EXTRACTION-ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE



Eastfield Resources Ltd. File # 9804396

110 - 325 Howe St., Vancouver BC V6C 1Z7 Submitted by: J.W. Moron

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppb	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U 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	Tl ppm	Hg ppb	Se ppm	Te ppm	Ga ppm	Au+ ppb
A 110138	.8	11.4	8.1	93.5	103	3	9	610	4.30	.5	5	5	26	.02	<.2	<.2	80	.49	.129	21	4	1.74	241	.05	<3	1.80	.05	.13	<2	.7	17	.7	.3	11.8	1
A 110139	1.7	12.3	22.9	94.9	87	2	8	849	3.64	1.1	<5	6	52	.13	<.2	<.2	95	1.44	.127	23	6	.70	51	.20	17	1.27	.06	.13	<2	.7	<10	.6	.2	13.3	<1
A 110140	.3	1.8	5.1	11.6	76	<1	<1	74	.13	.5	<5	2	59	.16	<.2	<.2	4	16.73	.036	1	4	7.36	<1	<.01	<3	.05	.02	.07	<2	.5	<10	1.0	.2	.7	<1
A 110141	.3	1.6	4.2	11.2	67	1	1	79	.12	1.0	<5	<2	60	.16	<.2	<.2	4	17.20	.035	2	4	7.02	<1	<.01	3	.04	.02	.07	2	.4	<10	.9	.2	<.5	<1
RE A 110141	.7	1.7	4.2	9.7	78	3	<1	83	.12	2.0	<5	2	61	.17	<.2	<.2	4	17.56	.036	2	4	7.13	3	<.01	<3	.04	.02	.07	<2	.5	<10	1.1	<.2	.7	1
STANDARD D2	24.1	116.8	94.2	261.2	2384	31	16	1016	4.14	66.8	24	20	58	2.17	8.2	22.8	70	.69	.107	16	51	1.08	248	.13	35	2.20	.05	.63	14	2.7	987	1.0	2.1	7.1	503

Standard is STANDARD D2/C3/AU-R.

ICP - 15 GRAM SAMPLE IS DIGESTED WITH 90 ML 2-2-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR AND IS DILUTED TO 300 ML WITH WATER. THIS LEACH IS PARTIAL FOR MN FE SR CA P LA CR MG BA TI B W AND LIMITED FOR NA K GA AND AL. SOLUTION ANALYSED DIRECTLY BY ICP. MO CU PB ZN AG AS AU CD SB BI TL

HG SE TE AND GA ARE EXTRACTED WITH MIBK-ALIQAT 336 AND ANALYSED BY ICP. ELEVATED DETECTION LIMITS FOR SAMPLES CONTAIN CU,PB,ZN,AS>1500 PPM,Fe>20%.

- SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK AU+ - AQUA-REGIA/MIBK EXTRACT, GF/AA FINISHED. Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

DATE RECEIVED: OCT 5 1998 DATE REPORT MAILED: Oct 13/98 SIGNED BY: C. Leong D. TOYE, C. LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS