

GEOLOGICAL, GEOCHEMICAL AND PROSPECTING REPORT

ON THE

FAME MINERAL PROPERTY

(MinFile Number 0920 019)

Gaspard Lake Area, Clinton Mining Division

N.T.S. 920/7W & 10W

centered at

Latitude 51° 31' North

Longitude 122° 46' West

**UTM 516300E, 5706800N
(Zone 10, NAD 27)**

by

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for

Linda J. Caron

**GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

Vancouver, B.C.

August, 1999

25,983

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**GEOLOGICAL, GEOCHEMICAL AND PROSPECTING REPORT
ON THE
FAME MINERAL PROPERTY (MINFILE NUMBER 092O 019)
Gaspard Lake Area, Clinton Mining Division**

1.0 INTRODUCTION:

1.1 Location, Access, Terrain, Climate and Infrastructure:

The FAME Mineral Property is located in the southern Chilcotin Plateau of Central British Columbia, four kilometres north of Gaspard Lake, about 30 kilometres west south-west of Gang Ranch and some 55 kilometres south south-west of Riske Creek (see Figure 1). The property straddles the boundary between N.T.S. mapsheets 92O/7 and 92O/10.

Access to the property is by logging roads, either from Williams Lake via the Farwell Canyon road, which leaves Highway 20 (the Bella Coola Highway) at Riske Creek and proceeds southward across the Chilcotin River, or by the Canoe Creek Road which leaves Highway 97 at Chasm, about 16 kilometres north of Clinton and proceeds north-westerly to cross the Fraser River at Gang Ranch.

In more detail, access is gained by proceeding either: southward from Farwell Canyon on the 2000 Forest Access Road, left on the 2200 road, south and west to the junction of the 2900 road and thence southeasterly on the 2900 road to the area of the showings; or from Gang Ranch west on the 3100 road, north on the 2800 road, and south-west on the 2200 and 2900 roads as before. For details, refer to the British Columbia Forest Service map "Cariboo Forest Region Recreation Map (East)", scale 1:350,000.

The terrain on the FAME Property is moderate, with gentle rolling topography, cut by a few steep sided gullies formed as meltwater channels in glacial overburden. Total property relief is about 270 metres, ranging from 1,480 metres at the south-west corner of the claim block to 1,750 metres near the western edge of the claims. Forest cover was originally nearly complete, made up almost exclusively of lodgepole pine with local spruce and willows along watercourses, and a few scattered aspen groves. A large proportion of the claim area has been clear cut logged within the last decade. There are several small streams, some of them ephemeral, and no lakes on the property.

Climatic conditions are typical of the southern Chilcotin plateau region. Summers are warm and generally dry; winters are cold but snowfall is light to moderate.

The nearest centres with any significant services are Clinton and Williams Lake. Both are served by the British Columbia Railway, and the latter has regularly scheduled air service to and from Vancouver.

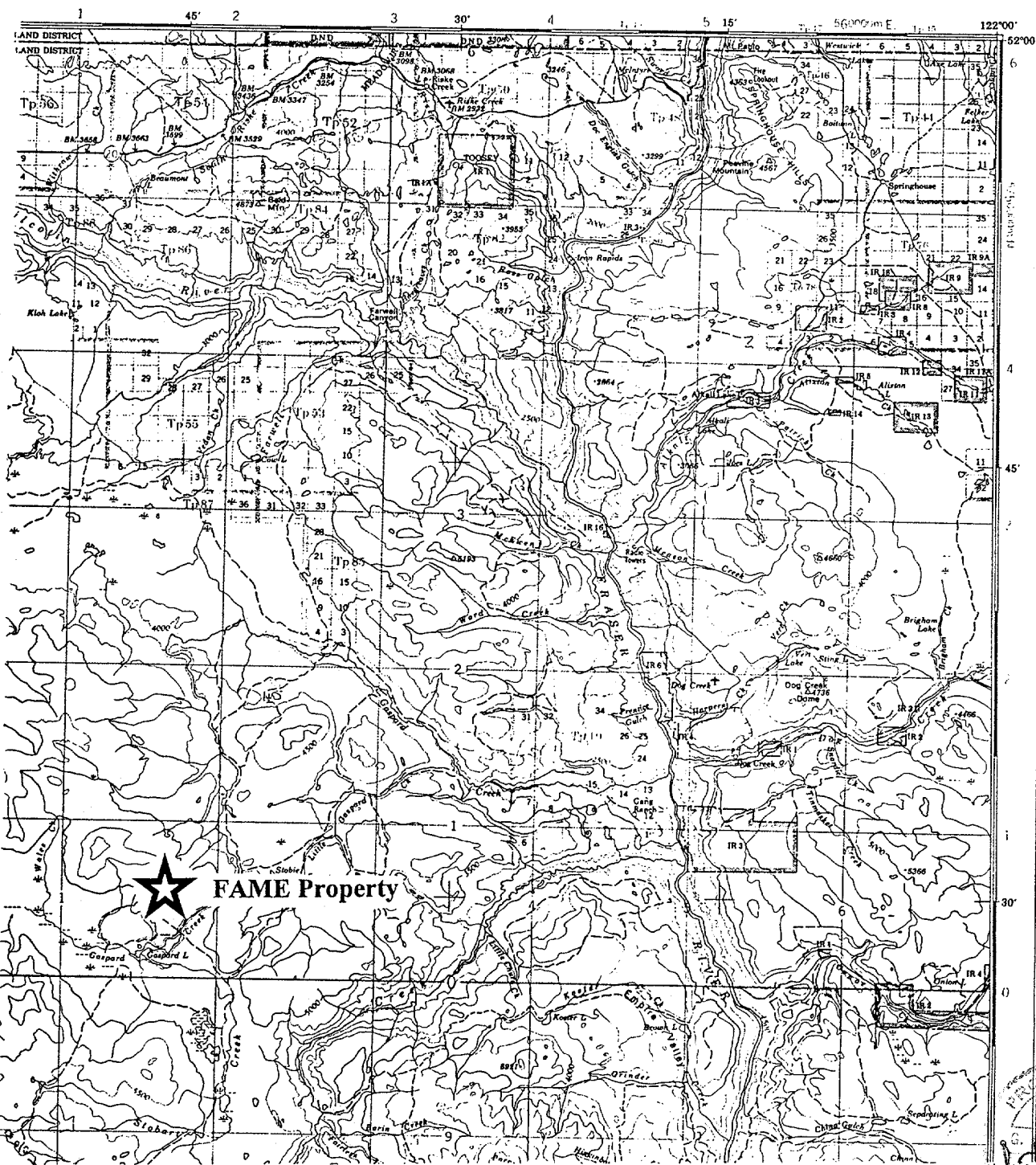


Figure 1: Location map, FAME Mineral Property. Scale c. 1:400 000
 Topography derived from NTS Sheet 920 (Taseko Lakes)

G.R. Peatfield
 17 Aug 1999

1.2 Property Definition and History:

The present FAME property was staked in May 1998. The claims were designed to cover an area with scattered showings of epithermal precious metal mineralised veins and breccias and abundant float boulders of similar material, as well as a large area of alteration in intrusive and volcanic rocks. This was a re-staking of a previously known occurrence; the earlier history of the property is described below.

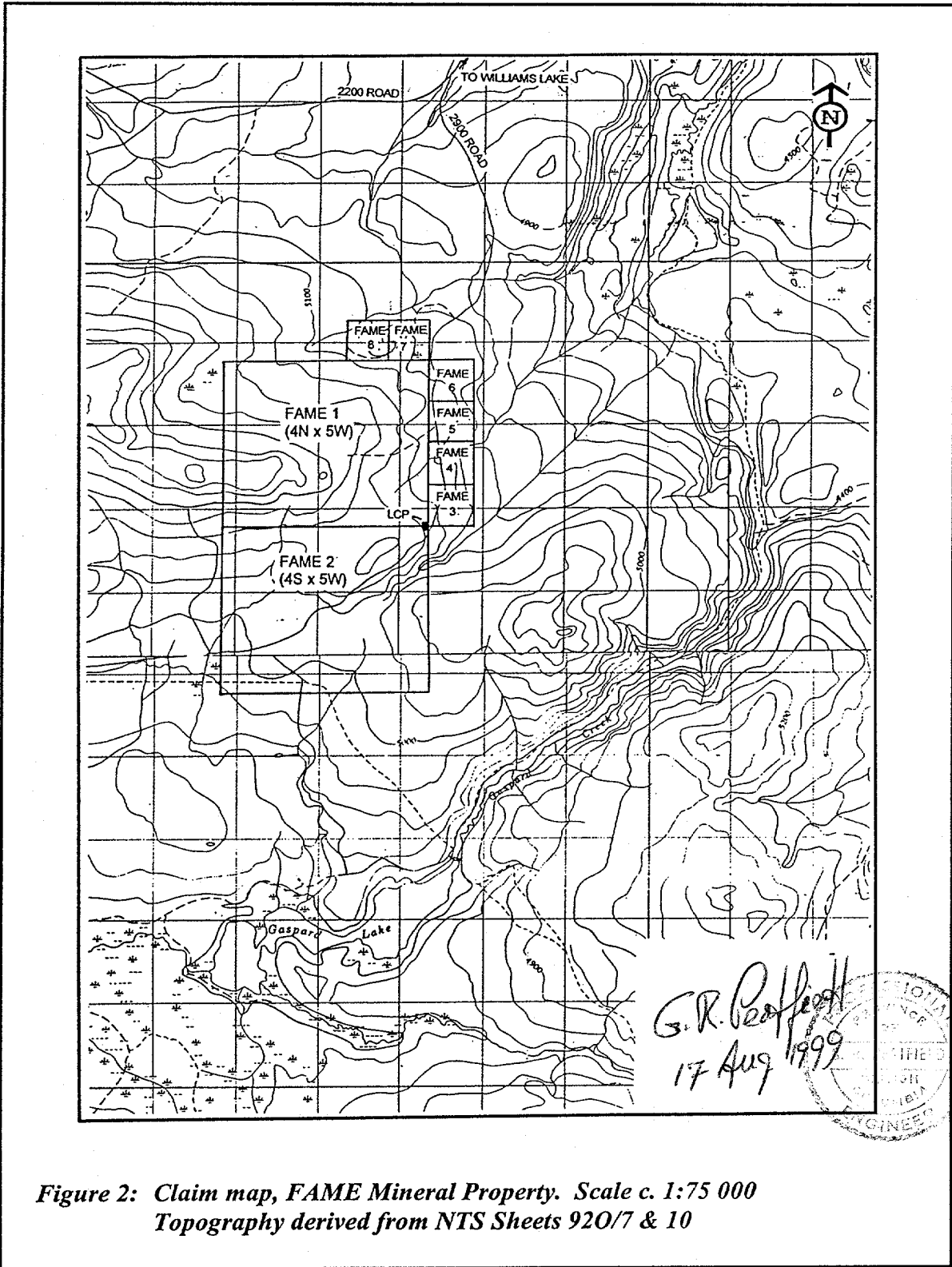
B.K. Bowen discovered a gold-bearing alteration zone in a logging road cut in September 1986, while working on a Government FAME grant. In 1987, follow-up of this showing by Bowen and his partner A.C. Gordon led to further discoveries and to the staking of the FAME and FORTUNE claims. Float and in-situ material with epithermal quartz vein characteristics yielded significant gold and silver values, and the material was seen to be similar in many aspects to that found at the nearby Blackdome Mine, which was at that time in full production (Bowen, 1988).

In February 1988, Canamax Resources Inc. optioned the property and staked a large area of the surrounding ground. During 1988, they carried out a program of grid soil sampling for geochemical analyses, geological mapping, hand and backhoe trenching, and 702 metres of NQ diamond drilling in 9 holes in the original discovery area. The Canamax program was described in detail by Harris (1988). The drilling results were disappointing, and the property was returned to the vendors in March 1989.

Bowen and Gordon carried out additional prospecting and a small amount of soil geochemical sampling in several widespread areas of the property during May and June 1989 (Bowen, 1989). In early 1990, Goldsmith Minerals Inc. took an option on the claims, and conducted a reconnaissance geophysical survey (very low frequency ("VLF") electromagnetic ("EM") and resistivity) on three grids (Petersen and Cartwright, 1990a; 1990b). Goldsmith subsequently drilled six NQ diamond drill holes totalling 817.9 metres to test four resistivity anomalies (Petersen, 1990). Again, drill results were not encouraging. There are reports that Goldsmith also drilled a small number of reverse circulation holes, but apart from anecdotal evidence of discouraging results and the presence of some decaying bags of cuttings, no data are available. In particular, not even the general location of the drilling is known with certainty, although it is thought that the hole(s) were probably in the GAS showing area. No further work has been reported on the property until the present phase began in 1998. There is very little evidence of mineral exploration work in the immediately surrounding region.

1.3 Claim Status:

The present FAME property consists of two MGS claims, each of 20 units, and six "two-post" claims, for a total of 46 units or about 1,150 hectares (see Figure 2). Table 1 gives the details of the claims, which are registered in the name of Linda J. Caron of Grand Forks, British Columbia.



**Figure 2: Claim map, FAME Mineral Property. Scale c. 1:75 000
Topography derived from NTS Sheets 920/7 & 10**

Table 1: Tenure data for the FAME mineral property.

Claim Name	Units	Tag Number	Record Date	Tenure Number	Expiry Date*
FAME 1	20	237710	25 May 1998	363087	2000
FAME 2	20	237711	26 May 1998	363088	2000
FAME 3	1	680635M	24 May 1998	363089	2000
FAME 4	1	680636M	24 May 1998	363090	2000
FAME 5	1	680632M	24 May 1998	363091	2000
FAME 6	1	680634M	24 May 1998	363092	2000
FAME 7	1	680637M	25 May 1998	363093	2000
FAME 8	1	680640M	25 May 1998	363094	2000

* Pending acceptance of the work described in this report.

The LCP (legal corner post) of the FAME 1 and FAME 2 claims is located immediately west of the 2900 Road, at the edge of a large logging slash, about 400 metres beyond the 6 kilometre sign.

1.4 Summary of Work Done, 1998 and 1999:

Work during 1998 and 1999 included prospecting, geological observations, rock sampling, airphoto interpretation and re-interpretation of existing data. Multi-element analyses were performed on several rock samples. Work was done at several different times, including: immediately after staking; during property examinations in the summer of 1998; and in May 1999. Work was done by a number of individuals.

Control of the recent sampling and geological observations was maintained by a combination of map and air-photo reading, with compass and "hip-chain" traverses where this was not appropriate. No formal grids were established.

2.0 GEOLOGY:

2.1 Regional Geology:

The Gaspard Lake area has been shown by Tipper (1963, 1978) to be underlain by a complex array of Mesozoic volcanic and granitic intrusive rocks. Several units of Tertiary volcanic and sedimentary rocks overlie these rocks in large parts of the region. Wheeler et al. (1991) included the older intrusive rocks in the Stikine Terrane, with the older and younger volcanic rocks as parts of the Gambier and Kootenay overlap assemblages respectively.

The older volcanic rocks were described by Tipper (1978) as consisting of "MIDDLE (BAJOCIAN) AND (?) LOWER JURASSIC - Green porphyritic andesite breccia, tuff and flows, minor argillaceous tuff." These rocks, which were designated "mJH HAZELTON GROUP: andesite, basalt" by Roddick et al. (1979), were subsequently included by Wheeler and McFeely (1991) in their "Gambier Assemblage", implying that they were distinct tectonically from the intrusive rocks. However, Tipper (1963, 1978) mapped two intrusive suites; a generally foliated Middle Jurassic granodiorite, that

probably represents a Stikine Terrane unit, and a Cretaceous quartz monzonite, which can be seen to have intruded the older volcanic rocks in the region of the FAME Property.

The geology of the area is complex and interpretation is made very difficult by the extensive overburden cover. Clearly, much more work is necessary to arrive at a clear understanding of the regional geology.

2.2 Claim Group Geology:

Harris (1988) described the geology of the present claim group area and the immediately surrounding ground. In general terms, the claims were seen to be underlain by (presumed) Jurassic volcanic rocks and several bodies of granodiorite and foliated granodiorite. These units are locally overlain by Tertiary rhyolitic tuff and cut by dykes of related rhyolite. Extensive overburden cover meant that any interpretation based on surface work alone would be tentative at best, and there was insufficient geophysical work or drilling to improve substantially on the concepts derived from surface mapping.

Recent geological traverses have added somewhat to this picture. A newly outlined area of Tertiary rhyolitic material, lying about 100 metres higher in elevation than previously mapped rhyolites near the Discovery zone, lies to the northwest of a pronounced lineament (the "Northern Lineament") observed on aerial photographs. This implies either an irregular surface of deposition or, more likely, an episode of post-depositional normal movement on a northeast trending fault along this lineament. Newly discovered outcrops between the Discovery and GAS areas, along the Northern Lineament, consist of altered Jurassic volcanic rocks with quartz stringers and disseminated pyrite.

Figure 3 is a generalised geological sketch incorporating some of the work of Canamax (Harris, 1988) as well as recent observations. Also shown on this map are the locations of diamond drilling in 1988 and 1990, and the generalised locations and trend of the various mineralised zones in the southern portion of the property.

2.3 Mineralisation and Alteration:

There are two principal types of mineralization known to date on the property. In the "Discovery" area there are numerous scattered showings of typical epithermal vuggy quartz veins and breccias. In the "GAS" area to the north-east, altered intrusive and volcanic rocks contain vuggy quartz stringers and veinlets. In both cases, the mineralised material is notably sulphide-poor, and locally contains important values (up to several tens of grams per tonne in the Discovery area) of gold or silver.

Figure 4 shows the location of recently collected samples of rocks from various locations on the property, as well as a selection of samples collected during previous campaigns. Only those samples for which there are multi-element data available have been included from the earlier work. Data for a large number of elements are included in Tables 2a and 2b and (in somewhat more detail) in tabular form on Figure 4. Data for the recent sampling are shown in bold face type. Table 2a contains the basic sampling information, report references, material descriptions, etc. Table 2b consists of multi-

element data for a group of selected elements. Official analytical reports with details of analytical methods for the present sampling campaigns are included as Appendix I.

Table 2a: Rock sample results – descriptions and gold and silver analyses.					
Sample Number	Report Number	Area of Sampling	Type of Material	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)
98-02	this report	Discovery area (east)	Vuggy quartz vein float	2130	3.4
98-03	this report	Discovery area (east)	Vuggy quartz vein float	485	1.0
98-05	this report	Discovery area (east)	Vuggy quartz vein float	1090	3.0
7DG-012R	AR #17638	Discovery area (south)	Vuggy quartz vein float	7190	24.8
98-09	this report	Discovery zone trenches	Epithermal vein material	5060	95.8
98-10	this report	Discovery zone trenches	Epithermal vein material	8470	54.2
1012	this report	Discovery zone trenches	Epithermal breccia	13000	104.0
7DG-001R	AR #17638	Discovery zone trenches	Epithermal vein material	5530	96.5
7DG-011R	AR #17638	Discovery zone trenches	Epithermal vein material	3940	3.2
88 GHT 60	AR #18386	Discovery zone, trench D2	Epithermal vein material	2300	1.4
88 GHT 62	AR #18386	Discovery zone, trench D2	Epithermal vein material	2000	70.0
88 GHT 63	AR #18386	Discovery zone, trench D2	Epithermal vein material	620	22.4
88 GHT 64	AR #18386	Discovery zone, trench D4	Epithermal vein material	1000	3.2
88 GHT 65	AR #18386	Discovery zone, trench D4	Epithermal vein material	240	4.0
88 GHT 66	AR #18386	Discovery zone, trench D4	Epithermal vein material	1420	4.2
88 GHT 67	AR #18386	Discovery zone, trench D3	Epithermal vein material	4490	68.0
6DB-072R	AR #17638	Discovery area, north of road	Altered volcanic rock	129	0.3
6DB-074R	AR #17638	Discovery area, north of road	Altered volcanic rock	101	0.6
98-11	this report	Twilight zone	Epithermal breccia	140	0.6
1009	this report	Twilight zone	Epithermal breccia	950	<0.2
1011	this report	Kelsch zone trenches	Epithermal breccia	210	7.0
88 GXT 255	AR #18386	Kelsch zone trenches	Epithermal breccia	700	0.2
88 GXT 256	AR #18386	Kelsch zone trenches	Epithermal breccia	1250	0.2
88 GXT 257	AR #18386	Kelsch zone trenches	Epithermal breccia	435	0.2
88 GXT 258	AR #18386	Kelsch zone trenches	Epithermal breccia	110	0.2
88 GXT 259	AR #18386	Kelsch zone trenches	Epithermal breccia	3560	<0.2
88 GXT 260	AR #18386	Kelsch zone trenches	Epithermal breccia	200	<0.2
88 GXT 261	AR #18386	Kelsch zone trenches	Epithermal breccia	600	<0.2
1010	this report	Double diamond trenches	Epithermal breccia	105	3.0
1001	this report	Northern lineament	Vein quartz float (metamorphic?)	<5	<0.2
1002	this report	Northern lineament	Vein quartz float (metamorphic?)	<5	<0.2
1003	this report	Northern lineament	Quartz stringers in volcanics	<5	3.8
1004	this report	Northern lineament	Volcanic rock with sulphides	<5	1.4
1005	this report	Northern lineament	Rhyolite or rhyolite tuff	<5	0.2
98-04	this report	GAS area	Altered intrusive rock	<5	<0.2
98-06	this report	GAS area	Altered intrusive rock	55	1.4
98-07	this report	GAS area	Altered intrusive rock	35	<0.2
98-08	this report	GAS area	Altered intrusive rock	60	0.2
1006	this report	GAS area	Altered intrusive rock	<5	0.6
1007	this report	GAS area	Altered intrusive rock	<5	<0.2
1008	this report	GAS area	Altered intrusive rock	25	<0.2
1013	this report	GAS area	Altered intrusive rock	100	0.2
1014	this report	GAS area (west)	Altered intrusive rock	25	0.6
88 GHT 42	AR #18386	GAS area	Altered intrusive rock	20	0.2
88 GHT 61	AR #18386	GAS area	Altered intrusive rock	2270	12.4
88 GHT 68	AR #18386	GAS area	Altered intrusive rock	15	0.4
88 GHT 70	AR #18386	GAS area	Altered intrusive rock	10	0.2
88 GHT 75	AR #18386	GAS area	Altered intrusive rock	10	<0.2
98-01	this report	Northwest GAS area	Epidotized volcanic float	5	>0.2

Table 2b: Rock sample results – multi-element analytical data.											
Sample Number	As (ppm)	Ba (ppm)	Co (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Mn (ppm)	Mo (ppm)	Ni (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Sr (ppm)	V (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
98-02	120	150	18	43	500	2	23	8	45	79	64
98-03	4	20	14	70	435	<1	20	<2	80	53	64
98-05	52	20	8	23	370	1	15	22	148	30	42
7DG-012R	58	179	3	28	295	39	6	137	20	17	49
98-09	146	30	3	10	75	174	4	38	5	10	22
98-10	58	20	2	11	95	82	5	22	5	8	14
1012	102	110	<1	8	55	180	2	8	43	79	8
7DG-001R	84	16	2	13	80	149	2	57	7	8	20
7DG-011R	84	16	2	28	111	33	3	45	4	9	16
88 GHT 60	125	90	11	30	233	36	32	16	18	23	34
88 GHT 62	30	30	<1	13	100	101	3	10	3	10	14
88 GHT 63	30	70	8	29	277	45	7	6	10	18	44
88 GHT 64	100	40	8	16	279	35	4	12	9	10	40
88 GHT 65	175	30	9	22	358	86	4	12	12	19	31
88 GHT 66	1100	70	3	38	117	41	3	26	14	23	34
88 GHT 67	75	40	<1	12	87	121	1	22	15	9	16
6DB-072R	215	70	12	70	401	1	16	8	101	43	76
6DB-074R	477	51	5	4	235	1	6	7	28	23	35
98-11	6	20	3	8	135	10	5	6	4	7	12
1009	8	120	3	17	125	<1	4	<2	39	30	22
1011	13	130	9	24	430	12	33	6	77	64	28
88 GXT 255	<5	130	16	28	518	<1	6	4	52	89	72
88 GXT 256	<5	100	<1	7	412	<1	2	10	14	6	28
88 GXT 257	5	110	<1	3	32	<1	1	8	5	4	12
88 GXT 258	20	10	14	16	655	<1	35	<2	107	97	60
88 GXT 259	20	20	14	37	537	<1	23	12	85	76	38
88 GXT 260	10	40	12	41	382	<1	30	4	93	69	34
88 GXT 261	<5	10	<1	14	121	<1	9	<2	12	16	7
1010	11	120	6	13	145	9	21	2	57	49	18
1001	1	30	1	18	40	<1	4	36	7	7	10
1002	3	20	2	5	250	3	6	14	69	5	10
1003	1	<10	7	37	370	2	17	8	21	67	36
1004	<1	290	19	268	1975	3	11	8	296	259	132
1005	<1	260	3	7	370	<1	3	2	201	20	44
98-04	<2	170	1	1	55	3	4	2	3	3	10
98-06	58	130	5	95	170	13	7	292	29	17	14
98-07	8	670	<1	9	10	3	2	40	21	3	<2
98-08	14	970	1	139	20	4	2	82	31	3	10
1006	3	280	3	6	370	<1	5	12	477	55	34
1007	3	240	3	1	420	<1	5	14	568	48	28
1008	11	100	<1	7	15	<1	<1	106	667	27	6
1013	4	820	<1	3	10	<1	<1	296	1380	62	4
1014	4	250	4	3	395	<1	2	12	363	39	40
88 GHT 42	10	210	4	81	101	11	6	54	33	21	85
88 GHT 61	45	110	9	39	380	71	4	14	17	27	45
88 GHT 68	20	160	<1	3	10	<1	<1	66	67	2	2
88 GHT 70	<3	80	<1	5	217	<1	<1	8	12	3	14
88 GHT 75	<3	40	6	221	456	1	1	<2	40	177	27
98-01	<2	100	9	15	305	<1	20	<2	53	32	42

The elements chosen for listing in Table 2b are those for which there were perceived to be sensible contrasts between the results from different areas. This was primarily of interest in the Discovery and related areas, where an attempt was made to see whether or not the float boulders collected south of the Discovery showings had a signature closer to that of material from these bedrock occurrences or that of other showings in the region.

Due to a scarcity of data, no definitive trends are obvious, but it appears that the float boulders have a signature closer to that of material from the Kelsch trenches than from the Discovery showings. The GAS area rocks have generally distinctive trace element signatures, with a much greater range of values for several elements, most notably barium, strontium, copper and lead and (again in general) restricted ranges for molybdenum, arsenic and nickel.

Ken Northcote of Vancouver Petrographics Ltd. examined thin sections from two pieces of material from the GAS and GAS West areas, collected by J.W. Morton in 1998 (see Appendix II). The first, from the original GAS Showing area, is seen to be a coarse grained felsic intrusive rock, with strong alteration of feldspars. Of considerable interest is a significant amount of a mineral thought to be alunite, on the basis of its petrographic characteristics alone. This identification has not been confirmed, but if correct is of considerable interest, suggesting an alteration suite compatible with a low sulphidation precious metals system. The polished surface shows traces of both pyrite and chalcopyrite. The second specimen was from an area to the west, and consists of an altered feldspathic rock, with feldspars containing finely divided clays and sericite. No sulphide minerals were observed, but the rock is strongly iron stained, probably after pyrite.

3.0 AIRPHOTO INTERPRETATION AND COMMENTS ON GLACIOLOGY:

Figure 5 shows a very simple interpretation of airphoto lineaments and dominant glacial features, based on examination of recent 1:15,000 scale colour aerial photographs over the southern portion of the property (photos 30BCC 448 Nos. 194 & 195). The ground can be seen to be reasonably featureless over much of the area, with a few pronounced lineaments probably due to underlying bedrock features, and several pronounced gullies interpreted as meltwater channels. The general direction of glacial transport shown on the drawing is derived from papers by Broster and Huntley (1995) and Huntley and Broster (1997). This direction, about 012 degrees true, is also suggested by very faint traces on the aerial photographs within logging clearcuts.

There are two other features of interest plotted on Figure 5. The first concerns the locations of several of the gold and silver bearing float boulders within and to the immediate south of the Discovery area. The values shown on the map, mostly derived from previous work, are for gold in parts per billion. It is clear that some of these are of definite interest. It is also clear that, if the assumed ice transport direction is correct, some of these boulders probably came from an area south and west of the zone tested by diamond drilling. It is possible, although not considered likely, that these boulders might have been derived from structures in the Discovery area, moved to the north-east, and then re-transported by meltwater flows to the south and west. However, they tend to be sub-angular and show little evidence of fluvial transport. Clearly, more detailed work is needed to resolve this issue.

The second point of interest plotted is the outlines of soil geochemical anomalies derived from the work of Canamax in 1988 (Harris, 1988). Very generalised outlines are

shown of anomalies for copper greater than 20 parts per million and arsenic greater than 6 parts per million. In both cases, the threshold chosen corresponds to a marked break in the frequency distribution histogram for all samples in the survey. Thus, although the anomalies can be regarded as subtle, they are probably statistically valid. In the case of copper, maximum values (in the cores of the larger anomalies) exceed 150 parts per million; for arsenic, the maxima generally are in the range 20 to 140 parts. Gold anomalies are extremely "spotty" and have not been included in the plot. Only the data for the northern Canamax grid, covering the GAS area, have been plotted.

There appears to be a subtle elongation of the anomalies for both metals, roughly parallel to the direction of ice transport. Although the northern portions of the anomalies correspond to areas of known altered intrusive rocks with traces of mineralisation, those to the south have no obvious source. In addition, the anomaly for copper appears to be cut off sharply to the south, essentially at the projection of the Northern Lineament, in an essentially unexplored area with relatively continuous overburden cover. A complicating factor is the observation that the copper and arsenic anomalies appear to be offset, with arsenic highs generally lying slightly to the east of but overlapping those for copper. It is difficult to reconcile this observation with a concept of derivation of the anomalous material from a common source. Again, this observation lends some credence to the postulation of a zoned source to the south of the presently known GAS area showings.

4.0 CONCLUSIONS:

The FAME Mineral Property covers parts of an extensive alteration and mineralisation system. The ground is definitely under-explored. In particular, detailed geological mapping and surface geochemistry are necessary in order to more clearly understand the geological setting and the detailed distribution of mineralised rock. It is by no means clear that the diamond drilling completed to date has in fact tested the best epithermal vein targets, and the large area of alteration and weak mineralisation in the GAS area has not been fully outlined nor has it been tested adequately. The small amount of prospecting work done in 1999 has shown that areas of altered volcanic rocks with quartz veining had not been discovered, and it is very likely that more such occurrences exist in unmapped areas. There are probably more outcrops to be discovered and mapped.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS:

A detailed geological mapping program should be undertaken for the property and immediately surrounding areas. Such a program would best be controlled by a carefully established grid. Given the size and nature of the alteration system, it would be advantageous to couple this work with an induced polarization geophysical survey. The property should have a new soil geochemical sampling program, with multi-element analyses. Given that most of the ground (where it has not been logged) is covered by an essentially monocultural stand of lodgepole pine, consideration should be given to testing the efficacy of biogeochemical techniques, specifically bark sampling.

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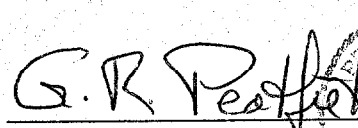
WHEELER, J.O. AND MCFEELY, P. (compilers) 1991. Tectonic Assemblage Map of the Canadian Cordillera and adjacent parts of the United States of America. *Geological Survey of Canada, Ottawa.* Map 1712A – Map and Legend, Scale 1:2 000 000.

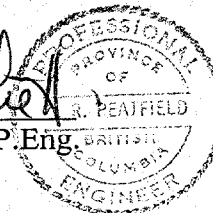
WHEELER, J.O., BROOKFIELD, A.J., GABRIELSE, H., MONGER, J.W.H., TIPPER, H.W. AND WOODSWORTH, G.J. (compilers) 1991. Terrane Map of the Canadian Cordillera. *Geological Survey of Canada, Ottawa.* Map 1713A – Map and Legend, Scale 1:2 000 000.

7.0 STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS OF G.R. PEATFIELD, Ph.D., P.Eng.:

I, Giles R. Peatfield, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a consulting Geological Engineer with an office at 104-325 Howe Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6C 1Z7.
2. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia (B.A.Sc., Geological Engineering, 1966) and of Queen's University at Kingston (Ph.D., 1978).
3. I am a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada, and a Member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia, of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, and of the Association of Exploration Geochemists.
4. I have practised my profession as an exploration geologist for more than thirty years, as a graduate student, as an employee of a major mining company and as an independent consultant.
5. To complete this report, I have relied on published and unpublished data referring to the FAME mineral property, including analytical results derived from recent sampling. I have visited the property on several occasions, and did some of the geological investigation and sampling in the most recent work campaign. I am familiar with the area, and especially the nearby Blackdome Mine, as I was a director of the original owner of that property during its initial production phase.


 G.R. Peatfield, Ph.D., P.Eng.



Dated at Vancouver, B.C. this 17th day of August, 1999.

APPENDIX I

Analytical Reports

1998-99 Sampling



Chemex Labs Ltd.

Analytical Chemists * Geochemists * Registered Assayers

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

CARON, LINDA

RR#2, S-101, C-14
ROCK CREEK, BC
V0H 1Y0

A9820500

Comments: ATTN: LINDA CARON

CERTIFICATE

A9820500

(PVL) - CARON, LINDA

Project: FAME
P.O. #:

Samples submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC.
This report was printed on 8-JUN-98.

SAMPLE PREPARATION

CHEMEX CODE	NUMBER SAMPLES	DESCRIPTION
205	11	Geochem ring to approx 150 mesh
226	11	0-3 Kg crush and split
3202	11	Rock - save entire reject
229	11	ICP - AQ Digestion charge

* NOTE 1:

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

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

CHEMEX CODE	NUMBER SAMPLES	DESCRIPTION	METHOD	DETECTION LIMIT	UPPER LIMIT
983	11	Au ppb: Fuse 30 g sample	FA-AAS	5	10000
996	2	Au oz/T: 1 assay ton	FA-GRAVIMETRIC	0.002	30.000
2118	11	Ag ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.2	100.0
2119	11	Al %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	15.00
2120	11	As ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	2	10000
2121	11	Ba ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
2122	11	Be ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.5	100.0
2123	11	Bi ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	2	10000
2124	11	Ca %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	15.00
2125	11	Cd ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.5	500
2126	11	Co ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
2127	11	Cr ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
2128	11	Cu ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
2150	11	Fe %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	15.00
2130	11	Ga ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
20	11	Hg ppb: HNO3-HCl digestion	AAS-FLAMELESS	10	100000
2132	11	K %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	10.00
2151	11	La ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
2134	11	Mg %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	15.00
2135	11	Mn ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	5	10000
2136	11	Mo ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
2137	11	Na %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	10.00
2138	11	Ni ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
2139	11	P ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
2140	11	Pb ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	2	10000
2141	11	Sb ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	2	10000
2142	11	Sc ppm: 32 elements, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
2143	11	Sr ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
2144	11	Ti %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	10.00
2145	11	Tl ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
2146	11	U ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
2147	11	V ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
2148	11	W ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
2149	11	Zn ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	2	10000



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To: CARON, LINDA

RR#2, S-101, C-14
 ROCK CREEK, BC
 V0H 1Y0

Project: FAME
 Comments: ATTN: LINDA CARON

Page Number: 1-A
 Total Pages: 1
 Certificate Date: 06-JUN-98
 Invoice No.: I9820500
 P.O. Number:
 Account: PVL

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A9820500

SAMPLE	PREP CODE		Au ppb	Au FA	Ag	Al	As	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	Ga	Hg	K	La	Mg
	FA+AA	oz/T	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppb	%	ppm	%
98-01	205	226	5	-----	< 0.2	1.61	< 2	100	< 0.5	< 2	1.09	< 0.5	9	84	15	1.30	< 10	< 10	0.21	< 10	0.76
98-02	205	226	2130	-----	3.4	2.47	120	150	< 0.5	< 2	0.55	< 0.5	18	126	43	3.86	< 10	10	0.10	< 10	1.80
98-03	205	226	485	-----	1.0	2.33	4	20	< 0.5	< 2	0.76	< 0.5	14	138	70	2.73	< 10	< 10	0.08	< 10	1.28
98-04	205	226	< 5	-----	< 0.2	0.04	< 2	170	< 0.5	2	< 0.01	< 0.5	1	272	1	2.07	< 10	< 10	< 0.01	< 10	0.01
98-05	205	226	1090	-----	3.0	1.40	52	20	< 0.5	< 2	0.50	< 0.5	8	217	23	1.81	< 10	< 10	0.14	10	0.68
98-06	205	226	55	-----	1.4	0.50	58	130	< 0.5	2	0.03	< 0.5	5	199	95	3.94	< 10	10	0.25	< 10	0.02
98-07	205	226	35	-----	< 0.2	0.49	8	670	< 0.5	< 2	0.01	< 0.5	< 1	94	9	0.45	< 10	< 10	< 0.01	< 10	< 0.01
98-08	205	226	60	-----	0.2	0.61	14	970	< 0.5	< 2	0.04	< 0.5	1	67	139	2.08	< 10	80	0.02	< 10	< 0.01
98-09	205	226	5060	0.148	95.8	0.37	146	30	< 0.5	< 2	0.08	< 0.5	3	121	10	1.30	< 10	20	0.11	< 10	0.09
98-10	205	226	8470	0.287	54.2	0.38	58	20	< 0.5	< 2	0.06	< 0.5	2	170	11	1.02	< 10	40	0.10	< 10	0.12
98-11	205	226	140	-----	0.6	0.42	6	20	< 0.5	< 2	0.09	< 0.5	3	154	8	0.75	< 10	< 10	0.12	< 10	0.13

CERTIFICATION: Hart Buchler



Chemex Labs Ltd.

Analytical Chemists * Geochemists * Registered Assayers

212 Brooksbank Ave., North Vancouver
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PHONE: 604-984-0221 FAX: 604-984-0218

To: PEATFIELD, DR. GILES

104 - 325 HOWE ST.
VANCOUVER, BC
V6C 1Z7

A9919936

Comments: ATTN: GILES PEATFIELD

CERTIFICATE

A9919936

(N.Z.P.) - PEATFIELD, DR. GILES

Project:
P.O. #:

Samples submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC.
This report was printed on 22-JUN-1999.

SAMPLE PREPARATION

CHEMEX CODE	NUMBER SAMPLES	DESCRIPTION
205	14	Geochem ring to approx 150 mesh
226	14	0-3 Kg crush and split
3202	14	Rock - save entire reject
285	14	ICP - HF digestion charge
287	14	Special dig'n with organic ext'n

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

CHEMEX CODE	NUMBER SAMPLES	DESCRIPTION	METHOD	DETECTION LIMIT	UPPER LIMIT
100	14	Au ppb: Fuse 10 g sample	FA-AAS	5	10000
397	1	Au g/t: 1/2 assay ton grav.	FA-GRAVIMETRIC	0.1	1000.0
13	14	As ppm: HNO3-aqua regia digest	AAS-HYDRIDE/EDL	1	10000
22	14	Sb ppm: HCl-KClO3 digest, extrac	AAS-BKGD CORR	0.2	1000
20	14	Hg ppb: HNO3-HCl digestion	AAS-FLAMELESS	10	100000
578	14	Ag ppm: 24 element, rock & core	AAS	0.2	100.0
573	14	Al %: 24 element, rock & core	ICP-AES	0.01	25.0
565	14	Ba ppm: 24 element, rock & core	ICP-AES	10	10000
575	14	Be ppm: 24 element, rock & core	ICP-AES	0.5	1000
561	14	Bi ppm: 24 element, rock & core	ICP-AES	2	10000
576	14	Ca %: 24 element, rock & core	ICP-AES	0.01	25.0
562	14	Cd ppm: 24 element, rock & core	ICP-AES	0.5	500
563	14	Co ppm: 24 element, rock & core	ICP-AES	1	10000
569	14	Cr ppm: 24 element, rock & core	ICP-AES	1	10000
577	14	Cu ppm: 24 element, rock & core	ICP-AES	1	10000
566	14	Fe %: 24 element, rock & core	ICP-AES	0.01	25.0
584	14	K %: 24 element, rock & core	ICP-AES	0.01	10.00
570	14	Mg %: 24 element, rock & core	ICP-AES	0.01	15.00
568	14	Mn ppm: 24 element, rock & core	ICP-AES	5	10000
554	14	Mo ppm: 24 element, rock & core	ICP-AES	1	10000
583	14	Na %: 24 element, rock & core	ICP-AES	0.01	10.00
564	14	Ni ppm: 24 element, rock & core	ICP-AES	1	10000
559	14	P ppm: 24 element, rock & core	ICP-AES	10	10000
560	14	Pb ppm: 24 element, rock & core	AAS	2	10000
582	14	Sr ppm: 24 element, rock & core	ICP-AES	1	10000
579	14	Ti %: 24 element, rock & core	ICP-AES	0.01	10.00
572	14	V ppm: 24 element, rock & core	ICP-AES	1	10000
556	14	W ppm: 24 element, rock & core	ICP-AES	10	10000
558	14	Zn ppm: 24 element, rock & core	ICP-AES	2	10000



Chemex Labs Ltd.

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 VANCOUVER, BC
 V6C 1Z7

Page Number : 1-A
 Total Pages : 1
 Certificate Date: 22-JUN-1999
 Invoice No. : 19919936
 P.O. Number :
 Account : NZP

Project :
 Comments: ATTN: GILES PEATFIELD

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A9919936

SAMPLE	PREP CODE	Au ppb FA+AA	Au FA g/t	As ppm	Sb ppm	Hg ppb	Ag ppm AAS	Al % (ICP)	Ba ppm (ICP)	Be ppm (ICP)	Bi ppm (ICP)	Ca % (ICP)	Cd ppm (ICP)	Co ppm (ICP)	Cr ppm (ICP)	Cu ppm (ICP)	Fe % (ICP)	K % (ICP)	Mg % (ICP)	Mn ppm (ICP)
1001	205 226	< 5	-----	1	< 0.2	< 10	< 0.2	0.41	30	< 0.5	< 2	0.05	< 0.5	1	262	18	0.83	0.04	0.08	40
1002	205 226	< 5	-----	3	0.2	< 10	< 0.2	0.31	20	< 0.5	< 2	1.23	< 0.5	2	353	5	0.49	0.04	0.04	250
1003	205 226	< 5	-----	1	< 0.2	< 10	3.8	7.46	< 10	0.5	< 2	9.94	< 0.5	7	154	37	1.26	0.03	0.46	370
1004	205 226	< 5	-----	< 1	< 0.2	< 10	1.4	9.39	290	< 0.5	2	7.77	< 0.5	19	54	268	5.32	0.52	2.54	1975
1005	205 226	< 5	-----	< 1	< 0.2	< 10	0.2	6.94	260	0.5	< 2	0.90	< 0.5	3	98	7	1.04	1.23	0.23	370
1006	205 226	< 5	-----	3	0.8	< 10	0.6	8.19	280	0.5	< 2	1.55	< 0.5	3	96	6	1.50	1.43	0.31	370
1007	205 226	< 5	-----	3	0.8	< 10	< 0.2	8.24	240	0.5	< 2	1.99	< 0.5	3	93	1	1.47	1.21	0.24	420
1008	205 226	25	-----	11	5.2	< 10	< 0.2	5.90	100	< 0.5	< 2	0.05	< 0.5	< 1	164	7	0.35	0.05	< 0.01	15
1009	205 226	950	-----	8	0.4	< 10	< 0.2	2.09	120	< 0.5	< 2	0.09	< 0.5	3	222	17	0.84	0.53	0.17	125
1010	205 226	105	-----	11	0.8	10	3.0	2.25	120	< 0.5	< 2	0.13	< 0.5	6	225	13	1.13	0.44	0.47	145
1011	205 226	210	-----	13	2.0	40	7.0	3.31	130	0.5	< 2	0.26	< 0.5	9	209	24	1.51	0.58	0.77	430
1012	205 226	>10000	13.0	102	5.8	80	>100.0	2.52	110	< 0.5	< 2	0.13	< 0.5	< 1	180	8	0.70	0.73	0.14	55
1013	205 226	100	-----	4	0.8	< 10	0.2	5.57	820	< 0.5	< 2	0.03	< 0.5	< 1	160	3	0.29	0.80	< 0.01	10
1014	205 226	25	-----	4	0.2	< 10	0.6	8.23	250	1.0	< 2	0.21	< 0.5	4	138	3	1.55	1.80	0.12	395

CERTIFICATION: Said Cetina



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V6C 1Z7

Project :
Comments: ATTN: GILES PEATFIELD

Page Number : 1-B
Total Pages : 1
Certificate Date: 22-JUN-1999
Invoice No. : I9919936
P.O. Number :
Account : NZP

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A9919936

SAMPLE	PREP CODE		Mo ppm	Na %	Ni ppm	P ppm	Pb ppm	Sr ppm	Ti %	V ppm	W ppm	Zn ppm
			(ICP)	(ICP)	(ICP)	(ICP)	AAS	(ICP)	(ICP)	(ICP)	(ICP)	(ICP)
1001	205	226	< 1	0.05	4	50	36	7	0.01	7	< 10	10
1002	205	226	3	0.12	6	110	14	69	< 0.01	5	< 10	10
1003	205	226	2	0.09	17	420	8	21	0.17	67	< 10	36
1004	205	226	3	1.56	11	600	8	296	0.49	259	< 10	132
1005	205	226	< 1	3.07	3	320	2	201	0.10	20	< 10	44
1006	205	226	< 1	3.33	5	470	12	477	0.16	55	< 10	34
1007	205	226	< 1	3.51	5	440	14	568	0.16	48	< 10	28
1008	205	226	< 1	0.09	< 1	370	106	667	0.07	27	< 10	6
1009	205	226	< 1	0.49	4	150	< 2	39	0.05	30	< 10	22
1010	205	226	9	0.24	21	280	2	57	0.13	49	< 10	18
1011	205	226	12	0.29	33	450	6	77	0.17	64	< 10	28
1012	205	226	180	0.04	2	50	8	43	0.03	79	< 10	8
1013	205	226	< 1	0.68	< 1	700	296	1380	0.12	62	< 10	4
1014	205	226	< 1	3.90	2	580	12	363	0.21	39	< 10	40

CERTIFICATION:



Chemex Labs Ltd.

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British Columbia, Canada V7J 2C1
PHONE: 604-984-0221 FAX: 604-984-0218

To: PEATFIELD, DR. GILES
104 - 325 HOWE ST.
VANCOUVER, BC
V6C 1Z7

A9920734

Comments: ATTN: GILES PEATFIELD

CERTIFICATE

A9920734

(NZP) - PEATFIELD, DR. GILES

Project:
P.O. #:

Samples submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC.
This report was printed on 23-JUN-1999.

SAMPLE PREPARATION

CHEMEX CODE	NUMBER SAMPLES	DESCRIPTION
212	1	Overlimit pulp, to be found

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

CHEMEX CODE	NUMBER SAMPLES	DESCRIPTION	METHOD	DETECTION LIMIT	UPPER LIMIT
384	1	Ag g/t: Gravimetric	FA-GRAVIMETRIC	3	3500



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British Columbia, Canada V7J 2C1
PHONE: 604-984-0221 FAX: 604-984-0218

To: PEATFIELD, DR. GILES

104 - 325 HOWE ST.
VANCOUVER, BC
V6C 1Z7

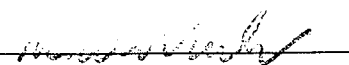
Project :
Comments: ATTN: GILES PEATFIELD

Page Number : 1
Total Pages : 1
Certificate Date: 23-JUN-1999
Invoice No. : I9920734
P.O. Number :
Account : NZP

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

A9920734

SAMPLE	PREP CODE	Ag FA g/t									
1012	212 --	104									

CERTIFICATION: 

APPENDIX II

Thin Section Examination Reports

Vancouver Petrographics Ltd.

[1] Fame 1

Altered feldspathic magmatic, possibly pegmatitic(?)

Summary Description

Altered feldspathic rock with quartz, suggestion of coarse intrusive magmatic texture remains - possibly originally pegmatitic or related late differentiate, but this should be checked on the basis of field observations. Many of the original textures are obscured in the thin section, but hand specimen has the appearance of an altered felsic intrusive.

Feldspars have been replaced by clays, alunite, quartz, ±secondary sodic feldspars. Irregular, coarse to medium-grained, strained quartz remains evenly scattered throughout the sample, the apparently reflecting original magmatic texture.

A network of fine fractures throughout sample (and strained quartz) indicates some crushing has occurred.

Sample contains very finely disseminated pyrite and chalcopyrite. Minor amounts of yellow granular material noted in weathered portion of hand specimen, but not recognized in the thin section - possibly native sulphur(?).

Microscopic Description

Transmitted Light

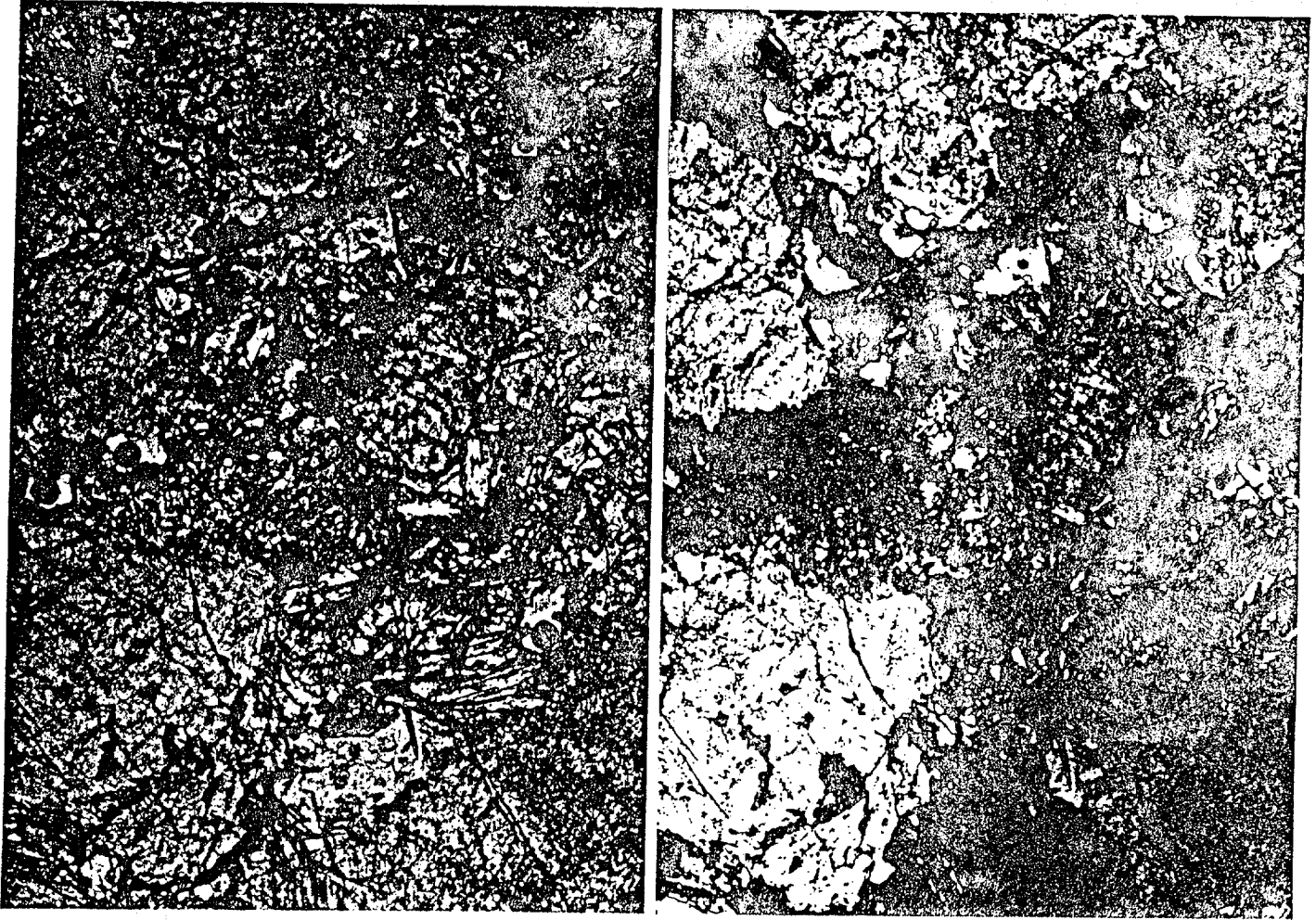
Quartz1; 15-20%, anhedral (0.1 to ~ 3 mm). Fairly evenly distributed irregular grains, aggregates of several grains. Strongly strained, containing minute mineral and fluid inclusions. Interpreted as original quartz. Some "quartz" yields biaxial interference figures, possibly produced by strain, although sodic featureless feldspar a possibility.

Quartz2; 20-25%, anhedral (microcrystalline to 0.1 mm). Very fine interlocking, apparently replacing feldspar along with alunite and intermixed clays.

Clays; 25-30%, anhedral (microcrystalline). Apparently an alteration product of feldspar. Very approximate estimate of abundance. Clay content evident in hand specimen. Clay minerals are not amenable to rigorous identification with the petrographic microscope, and x-ray diffraction is recommended if it is necessary to determine the species present.

Alunite(?); 10-15%, anhedral to subhedral (<0.01 to 0.5 mm). Properties consistent with alunite: one good cleavage, parallel extinction, uniaxial (+), length fast, maximum second order blue birefringence. Apparently alunite replaces feldspar along with clay and quartz. Identification questioned because alunite is not commonly this coarse-grained.

[1] Continued



Photomicrograph R 98 XVII - 20 and 21

Alunite, clays and fine quartz, presumed after feldspar, with original quartz.
Scale 0.1 mm

plane and cross-polarized light

Muscovite/sericite; 2-5%, anhedral, (<0.01 to 0.1 mm). Associated with the alunite, clays and quartz after feldspar.

[1] Continued

Epidote; 2-3%, anhedral (<0.01 to 0.05 mm). Aggregates of fine, irregular grains with high relief and moderately high birefringence. Occurs with alunite, quartz, apparently after feldspar.

Zircon; $\leq 0.5\%$, anhedral to subhedral (0.01 to 0.1 mm). Scattered throughout quartz, alunite, clay aggregates. Unusually abundant - some epidote may be mistaken for zircon, although there are crystal forms observed which are consistent with zircon.

Native sulphur(?). Some yellow crystals observed in weathered portion of hand specimen. Unconfirmed.

Reflected Light

Rutile; $\leq 1\%$, anhedral (<0.01 to 0.2 mm). Irregular grains and aggregates disseminated in clay-rich portions of the sample.

Microcrystalline TiO_2 ; traces, anhedral (microcrystalline). Undifferentiated secondary titanium-bearing minerals. Scattered aggregates to ~ 0.2 mm with bright sugary yellow internal reflections. At least some is probably after ilmenite.

Pyrite; traces, subhedral (<0.1 mm). Very finely and sparsely disseminated.

Chalcopyrite; trace, anhedral (<0.05 mm). Very sparse.

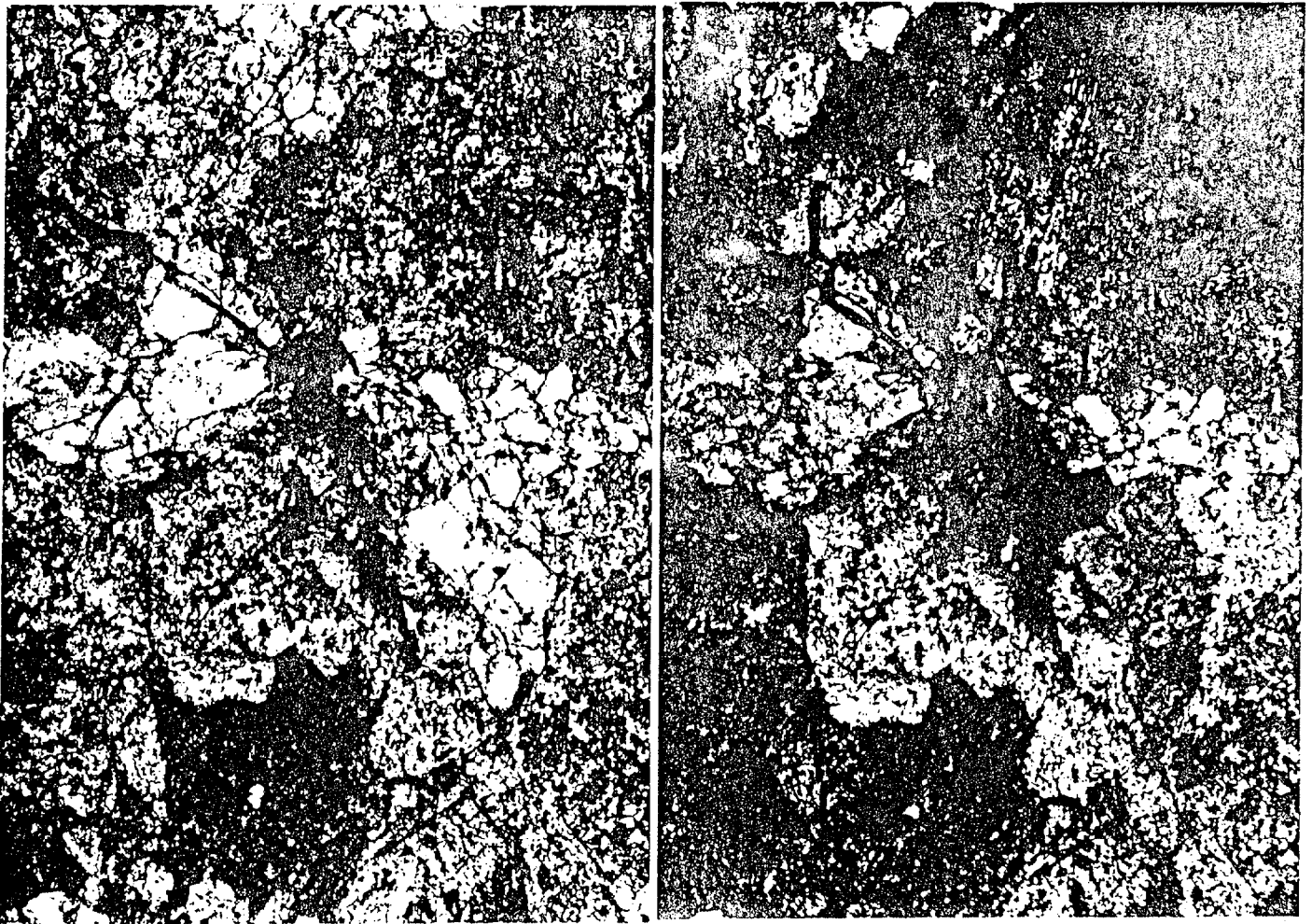
[2] Fame 2 Pegmatite or feldspathized granitoid

Summary Description

Coarse, iron-stained feldspathic rock with pervasive iron staining. Consists mainly of interlocking sodic feldspar with lesser quartz, mostly interstitial to the feldspar. Rock possibly pegmatitic, or related to pegmatite, but feldspar replacement should be considered also, although no clear evidence of this was recognized in the thin section.

Plagioclase is dusted with sericite and clay alteration. There appear to be some minor discontinuous quartz veinlets. As in Fame1, there is a network of fine fractures throughout, indicating weak crushing.

Contains abundant limonite in fine fractures and speckled throughout the feldspar, (possibly after fine sulphide as in Fame1).



Photomicrographs R 98 XVII - 18 and 19 plane and cross polarized light
Texture: altered interlocking feldspar, quartz and Fe oxides (opaque)
Scale 0.1 mm

[2] Continued

Microscopic Description Transmitted Light

Plagioclase; 65-70%, anhedral to subhedral (0.2 to ~3 mm). Interlocking, with interstitial quartz. Plagioclase has a few more-euhedral inclusions of the same. Plagioclase is unzoned or very weakly zoned, with sodic compositions (oligoclase). Even dusting of sericite alteration throughout.

Quartz; 15-20%, anhedral (0.1 to ~2 mm). Interlocking with, and commonly interstitial to plagioclase. Apparently minor discontinuous quartz veinlets.

Featureless sodic feldspar(?); <5%, anhedral (0.1 to 2 mm). Virtually indistinguishable from quartz, except yields biaxial interference figures. Strained quartz may appear biaxial, and this could be the case here. Topaz was also considered, but characteristic cleavage was not recognized.

Clays; 3-5%, anhedral (microcrystalline). Fine dusting of clay alteration, with sericite in feldspar.

Sericite; 2-5%, anhedral (microcrystalline to 0.05 mm). Alteration of plagioclase with clays. Also in irregular aggregates and filling fine fractures.

Muscovite; 1-3%, anhedral (<0.01 to 0.3 mm). Coarser than sericite alteration of plagioclase. In fractures. Associated with amorphous Fe staining. Irregular aggregates. Muscovite and Fe oxide mixture may be after biotite.

Unknown; traces, subhedral, anhedral (0.01 to 0.1 mm). Remnants in aggregates of fine sericite with Fe oxides. Low relief, low birefringence, appears biaxial. Possibly cordierite.

Zircon; traces, subhedral (0.01 to 0.2 mm). A few grains associated with sericite+Fe oxide aggregates.

Reflected Light

Limonite/amorphous Fe oxides; 3-5%, (microcrystalline). Fe oxides associated with muscovite in fractures and with finer sericite in irregular aggregates. Patchy staining in plagioclase. Gives sample an orange colour in hand specimen.

Hematite; <0.5%, anhedral (<0.01 to 0.3 mm). Disseminated hematite with associated limonite, secondary TiO₂. A few rectangular pseudomorphs to ~ 1mm.

[2] Continued

Microcrystalline secondary TiO₂; traces(+), anhedral (microcrystalline). Pseudomorphs and irregular aggregates with bright sugary yellow internal reflections. Possibly after ilmenite.

Magnetite; trace, anhedral (<0.01 to 0.1 mm). Remnants with hematite±ilmenite(? unconfirmed).

APPENDIX III

Expenditure Statement

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

FAME Mineral Property

A: Work completed prior to 1999 anniversary date

1.) May 26-27, 1998:

L.J. Caron	1 day @ \$300	\$ 300.00	
Assistant (R. Haering)	1 day @ \$100	100.00	
Room & board		50.00	
Fuel		50.00	
	Subtotal	\$ 500.00	\$ 500.00

2.) May 14-17, 1999:

J.W. Morton	3.5 days @ \$450	\$ 1575.00	
G.R. Peatfield	3.5 days @ \$450	1575.00	
Truck rental	3.5 days @ \$60.00	210.00	
Fuel		100.00	
Food and supplies		100.00	
Camp rental	3.5 days @ \$20	70.00	
	Subtotal	\$ 3,630.00	\$ 3,630.00

3.) Miscellaneous costs to May 21, 1999:

Topographic maps		\$ 57.43	
Assessment work report copying		67.53	
Assaying (including shipping)		336.50	
Airphotos		186.63	
Petrology		341.15	
	Subtotal	\$ 989.24	\$ 989.24
		Total	\$ 5,119.24
		Claimed	\$ 5,000.00
		Applied	\$ 4,600.00

Continued on next page:

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

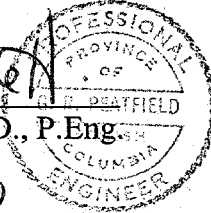
FAME Mineral Property

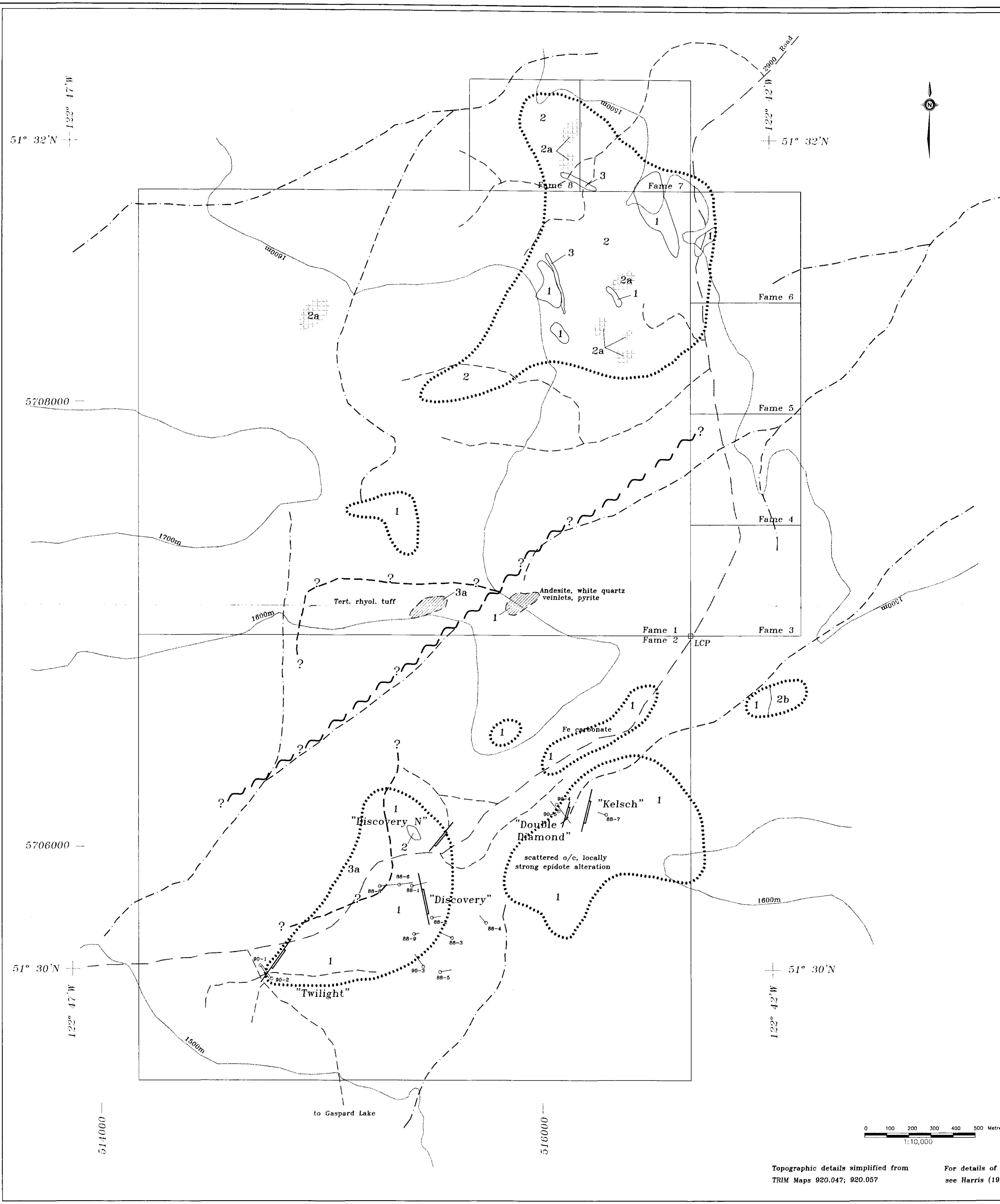
(Continued from previous page)

B: Work completed after 1999 anniversary date (not yet claimed)

G.R. Peatfield (report)	5 day @ \$450	\$ 2,250.00	
Drafting		1,000.00	
Miscellaneous supplies		25.00	
Analytical charges		558.06	
Assessment work report copying		53.58	
Photocopying		25.00	
Thin section preparation		126.26	
	Subtotal	\$ 4,037.90	\$ 4,037.90

G.R. Peatfield
 G.R. Peatfield, Ph.D., P.Eng.
 17 Aug 1999





LEGEND

TERTIARY

3 Rhyolite dyke
3a Rhyolite tuff

CRETACEOUS

2 Granodiorite
2a Altered granodiorite
2b Granite

JURASSIC

1 Andesite, volcanic breccia

KEY

Area of strong alteration

Outcrop area, 1999 traverse

Diamond drill hole

Zone, showing trend

Interpreted fault

NEW BRANCH

25,983

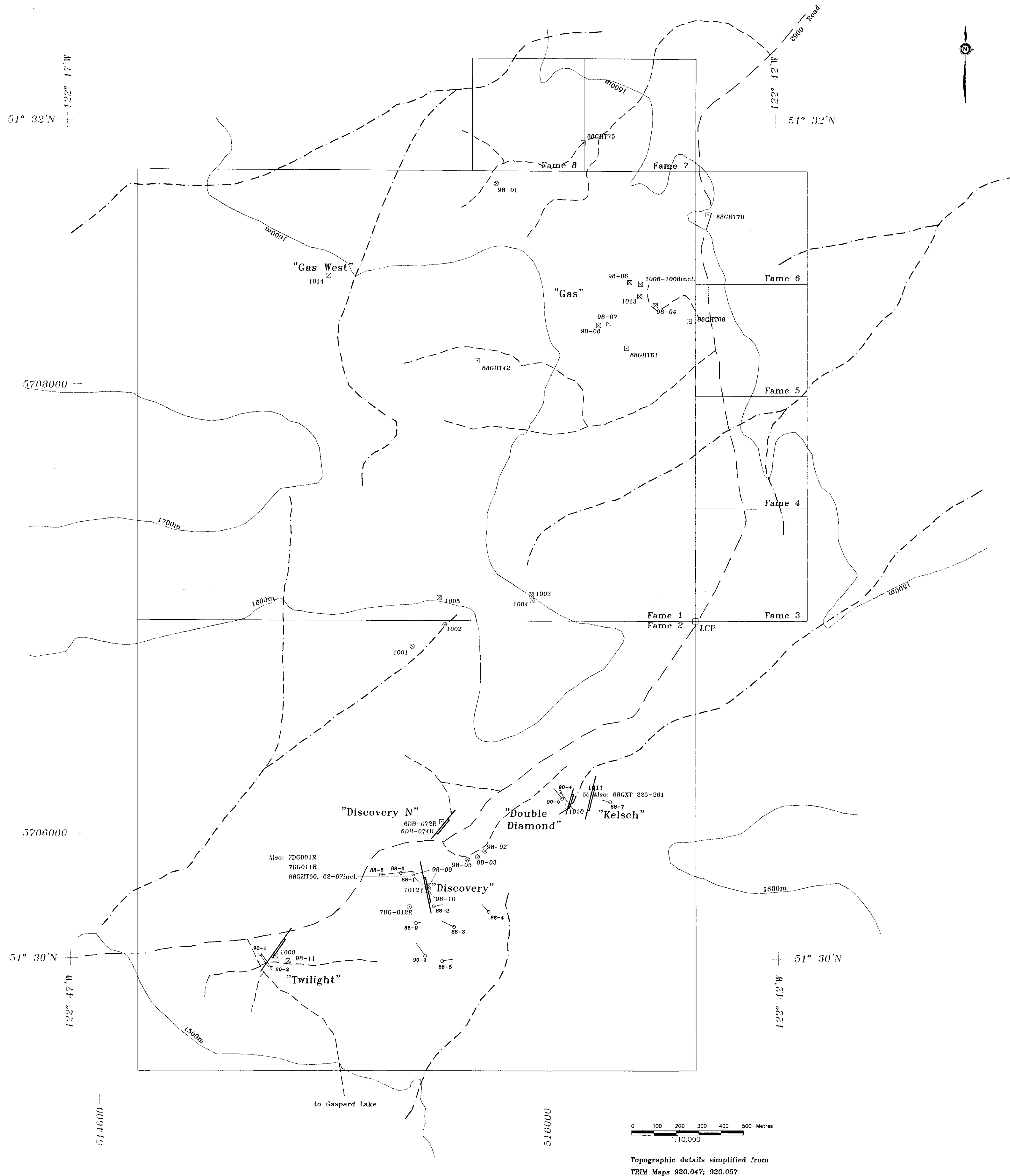
G.R. Peatfield
17 Aug 1999

<small>L.J. CARON</small>	
<small>Fame Property - Gaspard L. Area 920/7W, 10W - Clinton M.D.</small>	
GEOLOGICAL SKETCH	
<small>Drawn by:</small> J.Z. Zbeetnoff	<small>Date:</small> August 16, 1999
<small>Approved:</small> G.R. Peatfield	<small>Scale:</small> 1:10,000
<small>Revised:</small>	<small>Zone:</small> FAME
<small>Revised:</small>	<small>File No.:</small>
<small>Revised:</small>	<small>Plate No.:</small> Figure 3

Topographic details simplified from
TRIM Maps 920.047; 920.057

For details of early mapping,
see Harris (1988)

To accompany report by G.R. Peatfield, Ph.D., P.Eng.
August 1999



SAMPLING AND ANALYTICAL DATA

Sample #	Site	Host	Ref. No.	Sampler	Laboratory	Area	Description	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)
98-02	1998	1998	this study	L.J. Caron	Dames	Discovery (east)	Vuggy quartz vein float	2138	3.4
98-03	1998	1998	this study	L.J. Caron	Dames	Discovery (east)	Vuggy quartz vein float	485	1.0
98-05	1998	1998	this study	L.J. Caron	Dames	Discovery (east)	Vuggy quartz vein float	1950	3.0
70C-07R	1988	1988	AR #1838	A.C. Gordon	Acme	Discovery (south)	Vuggy quartz vein float	7180	24.8
98-09	1998	1998	this study	L.J. Caron	Dames	Discovery trenches	Epithermal vein material	5060	95.8
98-10	1998	1998	this study	L.J. Caron	Dames	Discovery trenches	Epithermal vein material	8670	54.2
1012	1999	1999	this study	K.M. Orlter	Dames	Discovery trenches	Epithermal breccia	13000	104.0
70C-01R	1988	1988	AR #1838	A.C. Gordon	Acme	Discovery trenches	Epithermal vein material	5530	96.5
70C-01B	1988	1988	AR #1838	A.C. Gordon	Acme	Discovery trenches	Epithermal vein material	3940	1.2
88 QHT 60	1988	1988	AR #1836	Canorex	Dames	Discovery trenches	Epithermal vein material	2300	1.4
88 QHT 62	1988	1988	AR #1836	Canorex	Dames	Discovery trenches	Epithermal vein material	2000	70.0
88 QHT 63	1988	1988	AR #1836	Canorex	Dames	Discovery trenches	Epithermal vein material	670	2.4
88 QHT 64	1988	1988	AR #1836	Canorex	Dames	Discovery trenches	Epithermal vein material	1000	1.2
88 QHT 65	1988	1988	AR #1836	Canorex	Dames	Discovery trenches	Epithermal vein material	240	4.0
88 QHT 66	1988	1988	AR #1836	Canorex	Dames	Discovery trenches	Epithermal vein material	1420	4.2
88 QHT 67	1988	1988	AR #1836	Canorex	Dames	Discovery trenches	Epithermal vein material	4490	68.0
60B-072R	1988	1988	AR #1838	B.K. Bowen	Acme	Discovery north	Altered volcanic rock	129	0.3
60B-074R	1988	1988	AR #1838	B.K. Bowen	Acme	Discovery north	Altered volcanic rock	101	0.6
98-11	1998	1998	this study	L.J. Caron	Dames	Twilight	Epithermal breccia	140	0.6
1009	1998	1999	this study	K.M. Orlter	Dames	Twilight	Epithermal breccia	950	<0.2
1011	1998	1999	this study	K.M. Orlter	Dames	Kelsch trenches	Epithermal breccia	210	7.0
88 QHT 255	1988	1988	AR #1836	Canorex	Dames	Kelsch trenches	Epithermal breccia	720	0.2
88 QHT 256	1988	1988	AR #1836	Canorex	Dames	Kelsch trenches	Epithermal breccia	1520	0.2
88 QHT 257	1988	1988	AR #1836	Canorex	Dames	Kelsch trenches	Epithermal breccia	435	0.2
88 QHT 258	1988	1988	AR #1836	Canorex	Dames	Kelsch trenches	Epithermal breccia	110	0.2
88 QHT 259	1988	1988	AR #1836	Canorex	Dames	Kelsch trenches	Epithermal breccia	3560	<0.2
88 QHT 260	1988	1988	AR #1836	Canorex	Dames	Kelsch trenches	Epithermal breccia	200	<0.2
88 QHT 261	1988	1988	AR #1836	Canorex	Dames	Kelsch trenches	Epithermal breccia	800	<0.2
1010	1998	1999	this study	K.M. Orlter	Dames	Double Diamond	Epithermal breccia	105	3.0
1001	1999	1999	this study	G.R. Peatfield	Dames	Northern Inconformity	Quartz float (metamorphic?)	<5	<0.2
1002	1999	1999	this study	G.R. Peatfield	Dames	Northern Inconformity	Quartz float (metamorphic?)	<5	<0.2
1003	1999	1999	this study	G.R. Peatfield	Dames	Northern Inconformity	Quartz stringers	<5	3.8
1004	1999	1999	this study	J.W. Marton	Dames	Northern Inconformity	Vac. rock with sulphides	<5	1.4
1005	1999	1999	this study	J.W. Marton	Dames	Northern Inconformity	Rhyolite or rhyolite tuff	<5	0.2
98-04	1998	1998	this study	L.J. Caron	Dames	GAS	Altered intrusive rock	<5	<0.2
98-06	1998	1998	this study	L.J. Caron	Dames	GAS	Altered intrusive rock	55	1.4
98-07	1998	1998	this study	L.J. Caron	Dames	GAS	Altered intrusive rock	35	<0.2
98-08	1998	1998	this study	L.J. Caron	Dames	GAS	Altered intrusive rock	80	0.2
1006	1998	1999	this study	K.M. Orlter	Dames	GAS	Altered intrusive rock	<5	0.6
1007	1998	1999	this study	K.M. Orlter	Dames	GAS	Altered intrusive rock	<5	<0.2
1008	1998	1999	this study	K.M. Orlter	Dames	GAS	Altered intrusive rock	25	<0.2
1013	1998	1999	this study	J.W. Marton	Dames	GAS	Altered intrusive rock	100	0.2
88 QHT 42	1988	1988	AR #1836	Canorex	Dames	GAS	Altered intrusive rock	30	0.2
88 QHT 61	1988	1988	AR #1836	Canorex	Dames	GAS	Altered intrusive rock	2770	12.4
88 QHT 68	1988	1988	AR #1836	Canorex	Dames	GAS	Altered intrusive rock	15	0.4
88 QHT 70	1988	1988	AR #1836	Canorex	Dames	GAS	Altered intrusive rock	10	0.2
88 QHT 75	1988	1988	AR #1836	Canorex	Dames	GAS	Altered intrusive rock	10	<0.2
98-01	1998	1998	this study	L.J. Caron	Dames	GAS NW	Epithermal vlc. float	5	>0.2
1014	1998	1999	this study	J.W. Marton	Dames	GAS West	Altered intrusive rock	25	0.6

Sample #	As (ppm)	Ba (ppm)	Bi (ppm)	Co (ppm)	Cr (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Hg (ppb)	Mn (ppm)	Mo (ppm)	Ni (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	Sr (ppm)	V (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
98-02	120	150	<2	18	126	43	10	500	2	23	8	<2	45	79	84
98-03	4	20	<2	14	138	70	<10	435	<1	20	<2	<2	80	53	84
98-05	52	20	<2	8	217	23	<10	310	1	15	22	<2	148	30	42
70C-07R	58	179	2	3	7	28	n.s.	295	39	6	137	10.0	20	17	49
98-09	146	30	<2	3	121	10	20	75	174	4	38	6.0	5	10	22
88-10	58	20	<2	2	170	11	40	85	82	5	22	2.0	5	8	14
1017	102	110	<2	<1	190	8	90	55	189	2	6	3.8	43	79	8
70C-00R	84	16	4	2	4	13	n.s.	82	149	2	2	10.2	7	7	20
70C-01R	84	16	2	2	2	28	n.s.	111	33	3	45	2.0	4	9	16
88 QHT 60	125	30	<2	11	74	36	n.s.	333	36	32	16	<5	16	23	34
88 QHT 62	30	30	2	<1	42	13	n.s.	100	101	3	10	<5	3	10	14
88 QHT 63	30	70	<2	8	82	28	n.s.	277	45	7	6	<5	10	18	44
88 QHT 64	100	40	<2	8	27	16	n.s.	278	35	4	12	<5	9	10	40
88 QHT 65	175	30	2	9	39	22	n.s.	358	86	4	12	<5	12	19	31
88 QHT 66	1100	70	<2	3	11	38	n.s.	117	41	3	26	<5	14	23	34
88 QHT 67	75	40	<2	<1	130	12	n.s.	87	121	1	22	<5	15	9	16
60B-072R	215	70	2	12	9	70	n.s.	401	1	16	8	2.0	101	43	76
60B-074R	477	51	4	5	2	4	n.s.	235	1	6	7	2.0	28	23	35
98-11	6	20	<2	3	154	8	<10	135	10	5	6	<2	4	7	12
1009	8	120	<2	3	222	17	<10	125	<1	4	<2	0.4	39	30	72
1011	13	130	<2	9	209	24	40	430	12	53	6	2.0	77	64	28
88 QHT 255	<5	130	<2	16	27	38	n.s.	518	<1	8	4	<5	32	89	72
88 QHT 256	<5	100	<2	<1	82	7	n.s.	412	<1	2	10	<5	14	6	28
88 QHT 257	5	110	<2	<1	54	3	n.s.	32	<1	1	8	<5	5	4	12
88 QHT 258	30	20	<2	14	149	16	n.s.	655	<1	35	<2	<5	107	97	60
88 QHT 259	30	20	<2	14	95	37	n.s.	537	<1	23	12	<5	85	76	38
88 QHT 260	10	40	<2	12	114	41	n.s.	392	<1	30	4	<5	93	69	34
88 QHT 261	<5	10	<2	<1	195	14	n.s.	121	<1	9	<2	<5	12	16	7
1010	11	120	<2	6	225	13	10	145	9	21	2	0.2	57	49	18
1001	1	30	<2	1	262	18	<10	40	<1	4	36	<0.2	7	7	10
1002	3	20	<2	7	353	9	<10	350	3	8	14	0.2	69	9	10
1003	1	<10	<2	7	154	37	<10	310	2	17	8	<0.2	21	67	36
1004	<1	280	2	19	54	268	<10	1975	3	11	8	<0.2	296	259	132
1005	<1	260	<2	3	88	7	<10	370	<1	3	2	<0.2	201	20	44
98-04	<2	170	2	1	272	1	<10	55	3	4	2	2.0	3	3	10
98-06	98	130	2	5	199	95	10	170	12	7	292	<2	29	17	14
98-07	8	570	<2	<1	84	9	<10	10	3	2	40	<2	21	3	<2
98-08	14	970	<2	1	67	139	80	20	4	2	82	<2	31	3	10
1006	3	280	<2	3	98	6	<10	370	<1	5	12	0.8	477	55	34
1007	3	240	<2	3	93	1	<10	420	<1	5	14	0.8	389	48	28
1008	11	100	<2	<1	154	7	<10	15	<1	<1	106	5.2	667	27	6
1013	4	820	<2	<1	150	3	<10	10	<1	<1	296	0.8	1380	62	4
88 QHT 42	10	210	<2	4	115	81	n.s.	101	11	6	54	<5	33	21	85
88 QHT 61	45	110	<2	9	34	39	n.s.	380	71	4	14	<5	17	27	45
88 QHT 68	33	160	<2	<1	65	3	n.s.	15	<1	<1	66	<5	67	3	2
88 QHT 70	<3	80	<2	<1	62	5	n.s.	217	<1	<1	8	<5	12	3	14
88 QHT 75	<3	40	<2	8	55	221	n.s.	458	1	1	<2	<5	40	177	27
98-01	<2	100	<2	9	84	15	<10	305	<1	20	<2	<2	53	32	42
1014	4	250	<2	4	138	3	<10	395	<1	2	12	0.2	363	38	40

- KEY**
- ☒ Current rock sample, in place
 - ☐ Historic rock sample, in place
 - ⊗ Current rock sample, float
 - ⊙ Historic rock sample, float
 - ◇ Diamond drill hole
 - Zone, showing trend

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH
 REPORT
 25,983

G.R. Peatfield
 17 Aug 1999

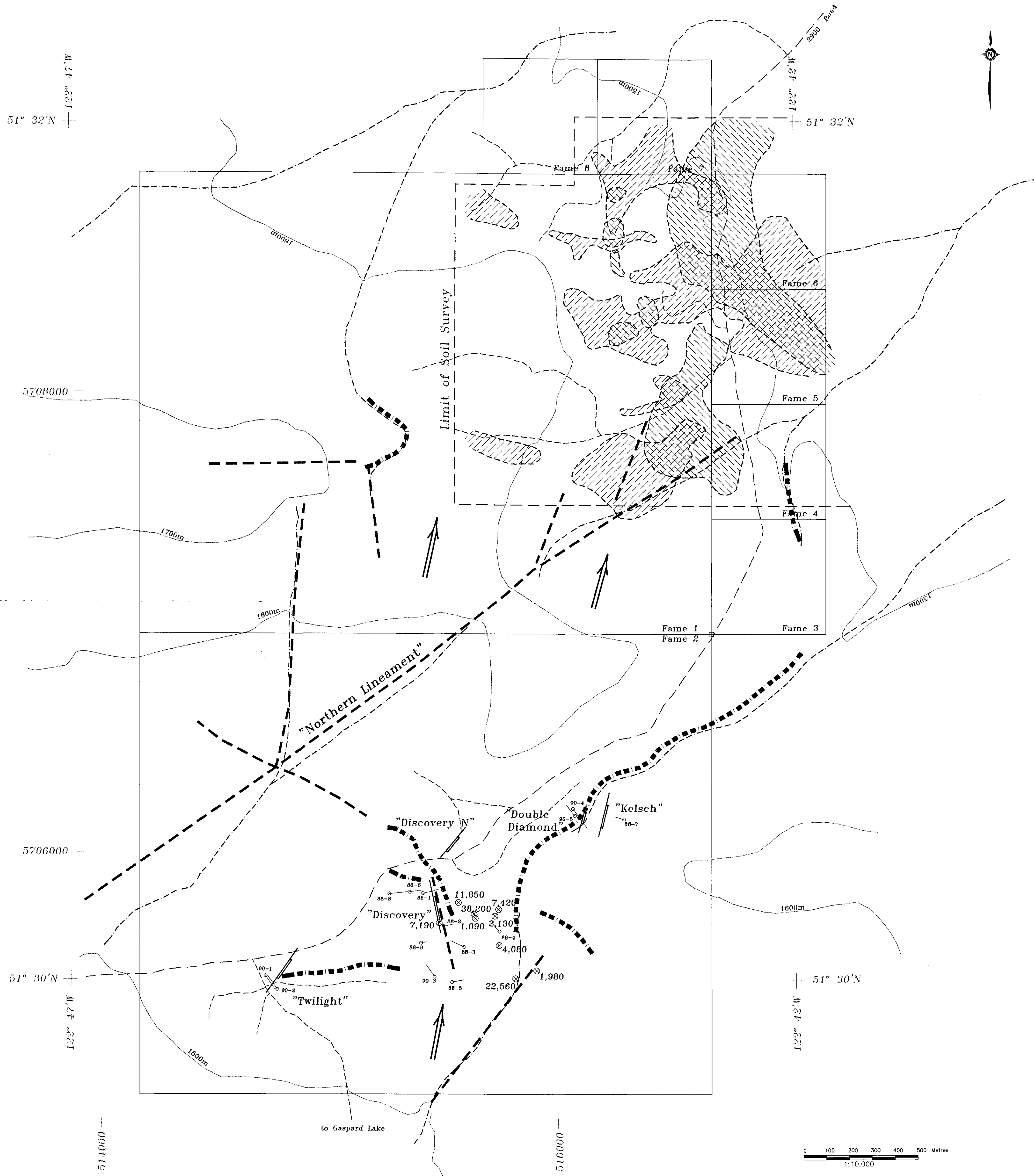
L.J. CARON
 Fame Property - Gaspard L. Area
 920/7th. 10W - Clinton M.D.

**ROCK SAMPLING
 Locations & Results**

Drawn by:	J.A. Zhebnoff	Date:	August 16, 1999
Approved:	G.R. Peatfield	Scale:	1:10,000
Revised:		Zone:	FAME
Revised:		File No.:	
Revised:		Plate No.:	Figure 4

To accompany report by G.R. Peatfield, Ph.D., P.Eng.
 August 1999

0 100 200 300 400 500 Metres
 1:10,000
 Topographic details simplified from
 TRIM Maps 920.047; 920.057



- KEY**
- AIRPHOTO INTERPRETATION**
- Airphoto lineament
 - Meltwater channel
 - Presumed direction of ice transport
- SOIL ANOMALY OUTLINES**
- Copper
 - Arsenic
- GENERAL**
- Float sample: gold in ppb
 - Diamond drill hole
 - Zone, showing trend

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

25,983

G.R. Peatfield
17 Aug 1999

L.J. CARON Fame Property - Gaspard L. Area 920/7W, 10W - Clinton M.D.	
AIRPHOTO INTERPRETATION and SOIL ANOMALY OUTLINES	
Drawn by: J.A. Zbeetnoff	Date: August 16, 1999
Approved: G.R. Peatfield	Scale: 1:10,000
Revised:	Zone: FAME
Revised:	File No.
Revised:	Plate No. Figure 5

To accompany report by G.R. Peatfield, Ph.D., P.Eng.
August 1999