

GEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE REPORT

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VANCOUVER, B.C.

ON THE

PLAT 1-4 MINERAL CLAIMS
COQUIHALLA GOLD BELT - SOWAQUA CREEK AREA

LOCATED IN THE

NEW WESTMINSTER MINING DIVISION
LATITUDE: 49° 24' 00N; LONGITUDE: 121° 13' 00W
NTS: 092H06E
(Hope Area)

PREPARED FOR:

HILLSBAR GOLD INC.
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VON 3A0

PREPARED BY:

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HOPE, BC

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA
October 18, 1999
MINERAL RECONNAISSANCE REPORT

26,066

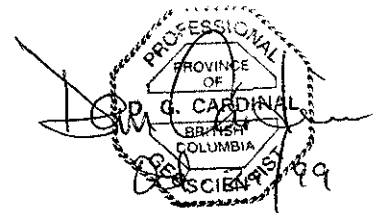


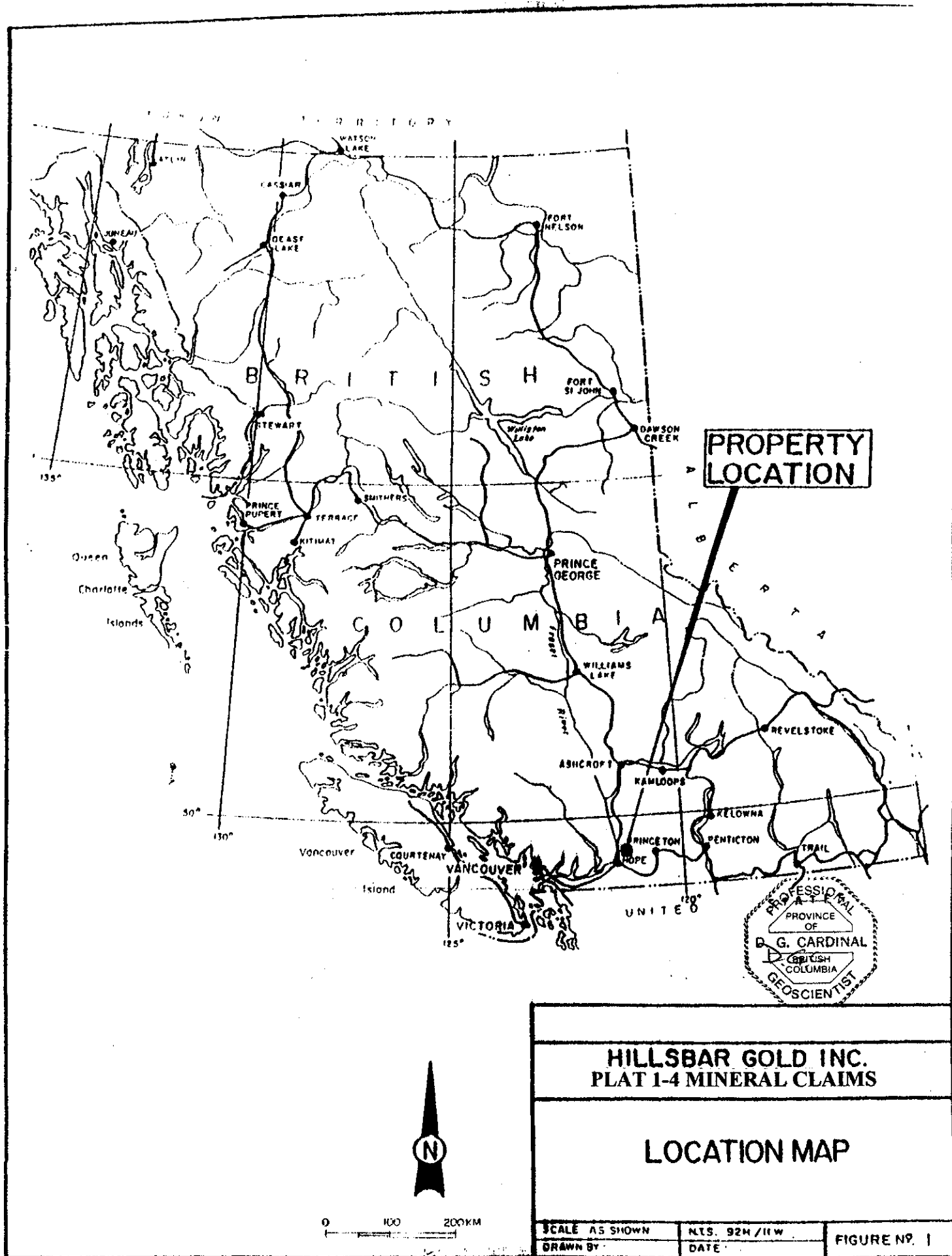
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A. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

A.1 INTRODUCTION

Hillsbar Gold Inc. of Sechelt, BC owns a group of contiguous mineral claims located 15 kilometers due east of the town of Hope called the Plat 1-4. The claims straddle an important geological structure known as the Coquihalla Serpentine Gold Belt. Geological reconnaissance surveys were carried out over the claims between August 1 and October 30, 1998.

A section of the belt along Sowaqua creek and including the Serpentine lake and Fools Pass areas was for a time, under a provincial order-in-council, which prohibited any mineral staking or exploration. The OIC was recently rescinded and the area automatically came open for staking. Hillsbar Gold recognized the potential along the belt and staked an area reported to have both gold and platinum showings. Placer gold is reported in the Serpentine Lake area and the small streams leading from the lake. Bedrock geology in the area is favourable for hosting lode or vein type gold mineralization. Similar geological environment can be found at the old Emancipation gold mine, which is located several kilometers to the northwest. Platinum placer is also reported along Sowaqua Creek. As well, the old St. Patrick workings along Sowaqua Creek is reported as a gold-platinum occurrence. It has been suggested that perhaps the source of the platinum may have originated from the serpentinized ultramafic rocks that form the Coquihalla serpentine belt.

A large band of serpentine and hosting sill-like gabbro intrusives occur between Serpentine Lake and the Fools Pass area, which could potentially host platinum group minerals. The west and east Hozameen fault systems are also potential targets such as the St. Patrick workings, which occur along the west Hozameen fault system.

Reconnaissance surveys were initiated during the 1998 field season in the Fools Pass and Serpentine Lake areas. This work has been filed for assessment credits on April 30, 1999, Event No. 3133623. The company intends to conduct systematic geological and sampling surveys over the Plat 1-4 claims and to try to determine the source of both the gold and platinum placers in the area.

A.2 BRIEF HISTORY

The late 1850s Fraser River gold rush brought an influx of prospectors in to the Hope area and especially following the opening of the Kettle Valley railway along the Coquihalla River valley in 1910, which afforded the prospector easier access to the remote and rugged regions east of Hope. During this period a serpentine belt was explored where several promising lode gold veins were discovered. The belt geologically resembles that of the Mother Lode gold belt in California discovered by the gold seekers of 1849. To day it is know as the Coquihalla gold belt.

The Hope-Yale and Fraser River canyon area has had an active mining history. The area first received attention when in late 1850s prospectors discovered a rich gold-bearing placer bar just south of Yale on the Fraser. The Hills Bar, named after one of the prospectors, became one of the richest gold producing bars ever discovered in B.C. This sparked a major gold rush in 1858-60, bringing a surge of gold seekers from the California gold fields and Yale became a short lived boom-town. Eventually the gold seekers headed north to the Cariboo gold fields where reports of rich placer gold was also discovered.

In the early 1900s, lode gold was discovered on Siwash Creek at Siwash Forks, located about 5 kilometres due east of Yale. Siwash Creek empties in to the Fraser 2.5 kilometres north of Yale. By 1907, 2 small stamp mills had been erected at the forks, which operated for a brief period. Following the construction of the Kettle Valley railway in 1910, exploration activity increased along the Coquihalla serpentine belt.

In 1916, Emancipation mine located 2.5 kilometres southeast of the former Carolin mine, was the first major gold producer in the Coquihalla gold belt. Subsequently, other mines were discovered such as the Aurum (1926) and the Pipestem (1922). The Carolin mine was originally discovered in 1915 named as the Idaho zone. In 1981, Carolin went into production however, by the end of 1984 the mine closed mainly due to a combination of factors including poor recoveries and questionable management.

Over the years various gold properties and prospects have been discovered along the gold belt. To date, at least 30 gold properties have been documented. The Hillsbar property located in the northern section of the Coquihalla gold belt, where this season's anomalous gold structure was discovered on Walters Ridge, is considered to be a new discovery. There is evidence of old workings along the ridge believed to date back to early 1900s during the time that Siwash Forks was been explored for gold.

During July 1998, Hillsbar Gold Inc. staked the Plat 1-4 mineral claims because the favourable geological structure - the Coquihalla Gold Belt - and reports of gold and platinum occurrences along this part of the belt. Between August and October the author conducted a reconnaissance program on the claims in order to be better understand the bedrock and to identify potential areas for future exploration.

A.3 LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Plat 1-4 claim group is located 15 kilometers due east of the town of Hope along the northern Cascade Range of southwestern British Columbia. The Plat property is cut by a large northwesterly flowing stream called Sowaqua Creek, a tributary of the Coquihalla River.

Access to the property can easily be gained from Hope via the Coquihalla Highway No. 5. At the Sowaqua Creek highway off ramp, some 15 kilometers northeast of Hope, a logging road heads easterly and follows the Sowaqua creek valley. The road enters the property 5 kilometers from the highway. In order to follow the logging road a 4-wheel drive vehicle is recommended. The property can easily be reached within an easy 25-30 minute drive from Hope.

The surveys were divided into 2 different areas or projects. The Serpentine Lake project is located on a plateau-like summit along the northwestern side of the Sowaqua creek valley. The Fools Pass project is located along the southeastern side of the creek valley. To reach the Serpentine Lake area helicopter support from Hope is required, as there are no access roads to the site. Fools Pass can be reached by driving on the Sowaqua mainline logging road and turning southerly 9 kilometers from the highway. A logging bridge crosses the creek and heads to the project site.

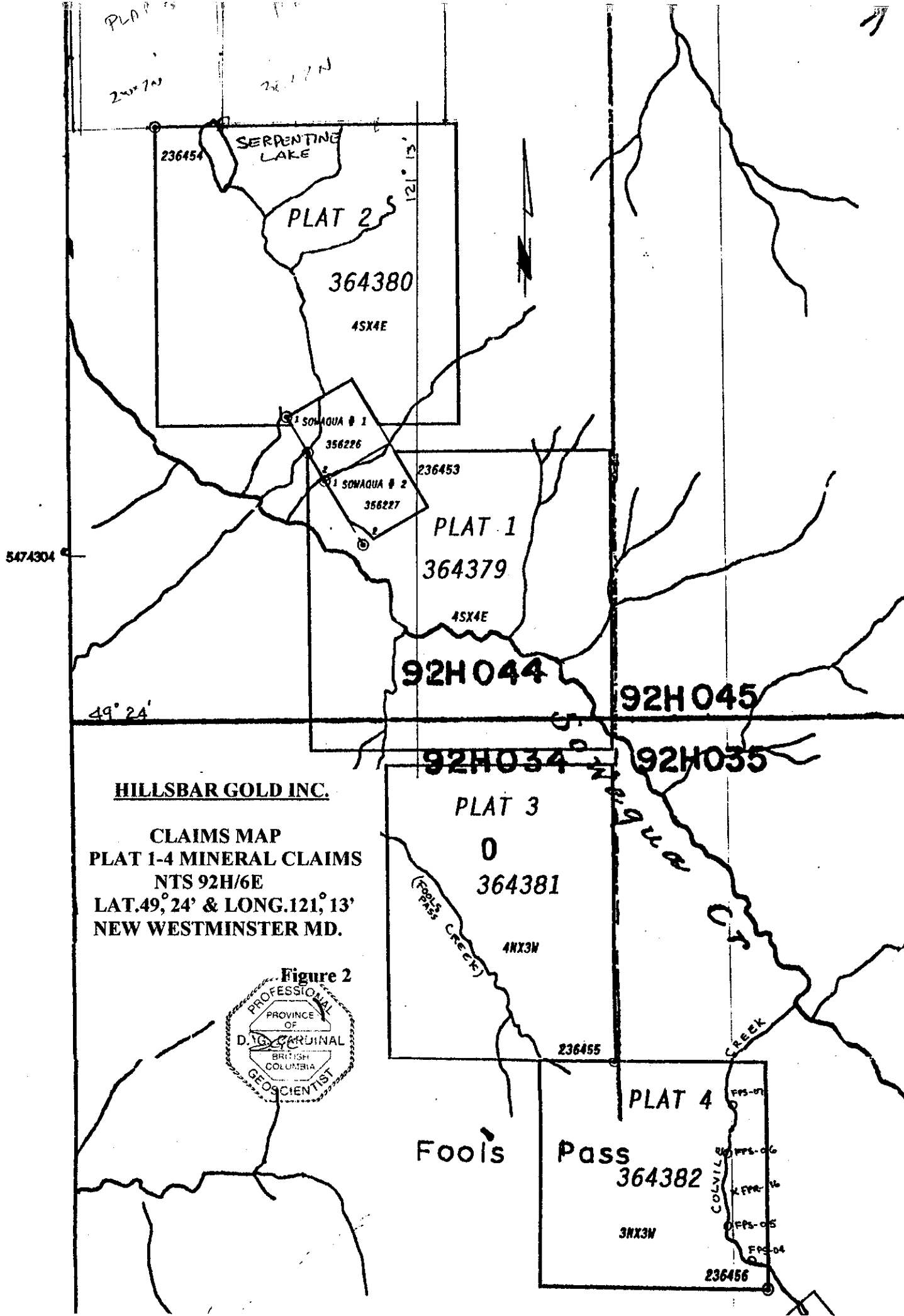
A.4 CLAIMS INFORMATION

The Plat 1-4 claim group lies under the administrative area of the New Westminster Mining Division on NTS map sheet number 092H06E. The co-ordinates are near the central part of the property at Latitude 49°24'00"N and Longitude 121°13'00"W.

The property consists of 4 contiguous mineral claims, which encompass 1,325 hectares. The registered owner is Hillsbar Gold Inc. of Sechelt, BC.

The following table summarises the pertinent claim information:

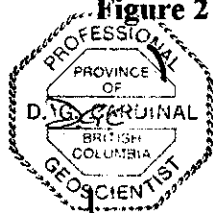
<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Tenure Number</u>	<u>No. of Units</u>	<u>Current Expiry Date</u>
Plat 1	364379	16	July 22, 2001
Plat 2	364380	16	July 22, 2001
Plat 3	364381	12	July 24, 2001
Plat 4	364382	9	July 28, 2001



HILLSBAR GOLD INC.

CLAIMS MAP
PLAT 1-4 MINERAL CLAIMS
NTS 92H/6E
LAT. 49° 24' & LONG. 121° 13'
NEW WESTMINSTER MD.

Figure 2



B. GEOLOGICAL INFORMATION

B.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY – COQUIHALLA SERPETINE GOLD BELT

Regionally, the geological setting is marked by a major northwest-southeast trending break known as the Hozameen fault. The fault is identified by semi-continuous belt of serpentine, which is fault-bounded by the East and West Hozameen fault systems. This structural break can be traced along strike for at least 100 kilometres in southwestern BC and extends into the northern state of Washington. The faults are separated by the serpentine, which varies in width along strike, it's widest been at least one kilometre in the Serpentine Lake area found several kilometres southeast of former Carolin mines. They converge to the northwest north of Siwash Creek where the serpentine begins to narrow down and pinch out. As well as to the southeast along the headwaters of Sowaqua Creek-Ghost Pass Lake area where the faults merge to form one continuous fault sytem.

The Hozameen fault system and serpentine belt separate two distinct crustal units. To the northeast, in fault-contact with the serpentine, is a volcanic greenstone unit identified as the Spider Peak formation of Early Triassic age. The fault-contact between the two rock units represents a suture-like zone that marks the East Hozameen fault. The greenstone volcanics act as a basement to the unconformable, overlying Pasayten Trough sediments, which include Jurassic to Cretaceous turbidite and successor basin deposits. To the southwest of the serpentine is the West Hozameen fault, which forms a structural-contact between Permian to Jurassic age Hozameen Group rocks. The rocks are comprised of a dismembered ophiolite succession represented by ultramafic rocks of the Petch Creek serpentine belt that in turn, overlain by thick sequence of banded chert and cherty volcanics and sediments.

The oldest sedimentary rocks in the Pasayten Trough make up the Ladner Group, a turbidite sequence consisting of basal conglomerate with successor greywacke, siltstone, slate and argillite units. The basal members such as the conglomeratic and greywacke units, adjacent to the greenstone and East Hozameen fault, are favourable for hosting gold mineralization. Gold deposits such as the Idaho zone (Carolin mine), Pipestem and the McMaster are hosted in the basal units of the Ladner Group. Highgrade gold has also been found within the East Hozameen hosted in serpentine-talc fault shears, such as the old Aurum mine. As well, gold-bearing quartz veins are known to occur in the greenstone such as the former the Emancipation mine.

The above-noted former producing mines as well as the Ward at Siwash Creek forks, along with at least 25 other minor gold occurrences form the Coquihalla gold belt. The belt shows similarities in geological and structural setting, and mineralogy and alteration assemblages to the Bridge River gold camp in BC and Mother Lode gold district of California.

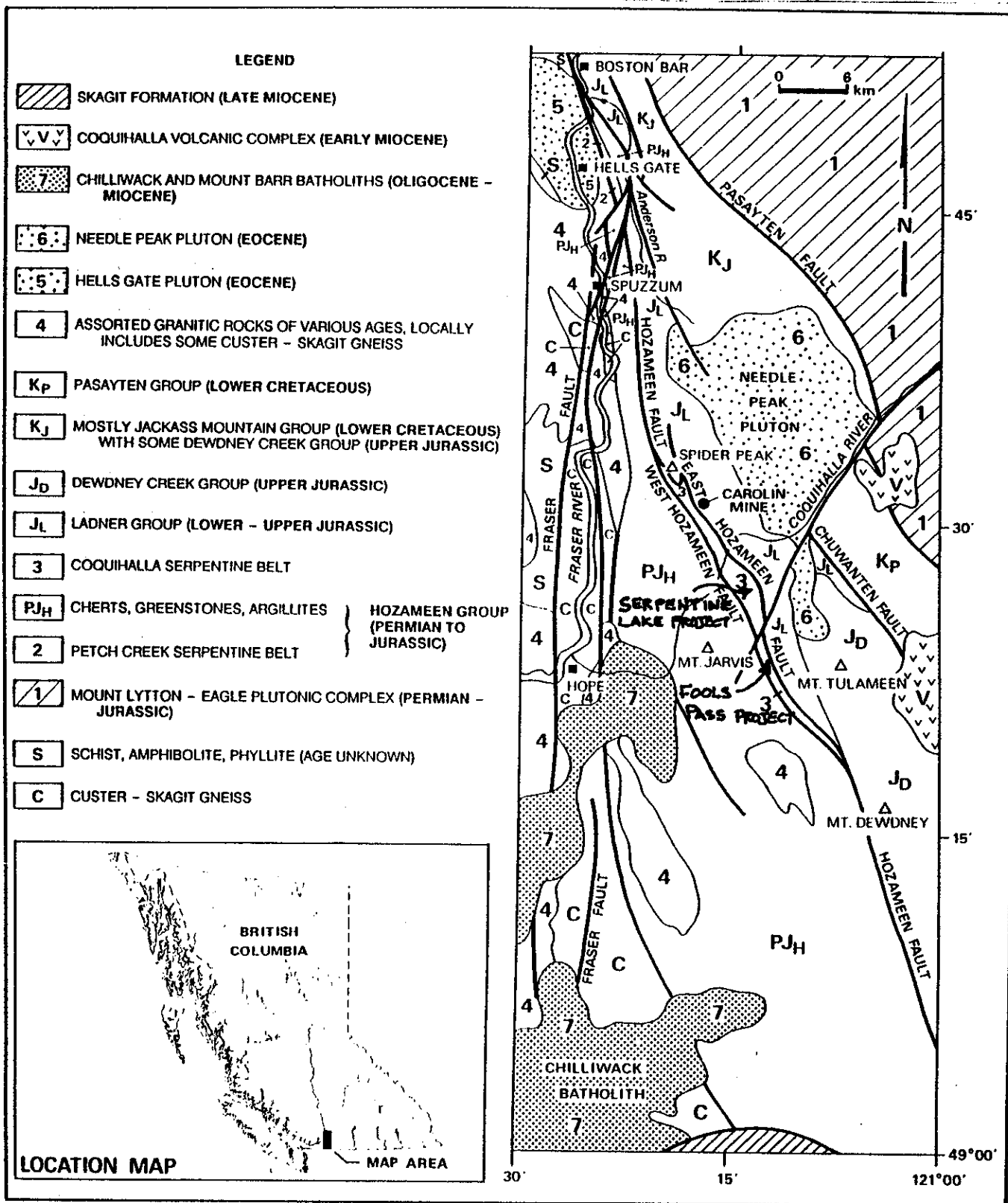
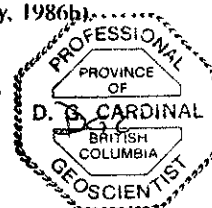


Figure 3. Regional geology of the Hope-Boston Bar area (adapted from Monger, 1970; Ray, 1986b).



Gold-bearing quartz veins have also been found in granodiorite intruding the Hozameen Group cherts, which occur west of the Hozameen fault system. The old Hillsbar workings along Qualark Creek tested a series quartz-fissure veins that carried minor gold values in granodioritic rock.

The source and age of the gold mineralization along the Coquihalla gold belt is unknown. The Hozameen fault system probably played an important role as a conduit for ore-forming fluids; most of the occurrences are hosted by the Ladner Group and lie close to the Hozameen fault. However some gold mineralization is hosted in greenstone volcanics, the Spider Peak Formation (eg. Emancipation) or associated with a suite of small sodic felsic porphyry (eg. Ward).

There is potential for the discovery of more auriferous mineralization along the belt. This has been proven by the recent discovery of Walters Ridge gold anomaly. The reported placer gold workings around Serpentine Lake may be locally derived possibly from greenstone volcanics that occur in the area, similar to the geological setting as the Emancipation mine. As well as the reported occurrence of placer platinum in Sowaqua Creek and the gold-platinum showing (eg. St. Patrick) raises intriguing possibilities that the Coquihalla serpentine belt represents an exploration target for platinum-group elements.

B.2 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

There are 3 main rock types that underlie the Plat 1-4 property, which includes chert and cherty argillites of the Hozameen Group, serpentine, greenstone volcanics of the Spider Peak formation and, siltstone, argillite and slate of the Ladner Group formation.

The serpentine is the prominent rock type along the property and forms a continuous belt striking northwest-southeast. It is well exposed in a plateau-like area along a small lake, referred to as Serpentine Lake, where it is at least 1.5 kilometres wide. The area forms the summit of the property at an elevation of at least 1000 metres. Glaciation has produced poor drainage with marshes and ponds as well as, ridges of polished-striated bedrock. East of the lake are a series of north-south trending elongated ridges, which expose both the serpentine cut by dioritic intrusions and greenstone volcanics.

Volcanic outcrops are especially well exposed some 2.0 kilometres east of the lake where sections of andesitic pillow lava-flow structures can be observed. Exposed just to the east of the volcanic is northwest striking, steeply dipping siltstone and minor conglomerate of the Ladner series. About 1.5 kilometres east of the lake, the serpentine and greenstone volcanics are in fault contact marking the East Hozameen fault. Approximately 250 metres west of the lake the West Hozameen fault can be observed and is defined by the contact between serpentine and cherty argillites of the Hozameen group.

Structurally, all rock units observed in this area strike northwest and are steeply dipping. Foliation is also concordant with northwest-southeast trending faults. Several ancillary faults cut the serpentine and greenstone, paralleling the east and west Hozameen fault systems.

The serpentine belt can be traced further to the southeast along Fools Pass ridge. Fools Pass is about 5 kilometres due southeast of Serpentine Lake, both are separated by a wide valley and steep canyon cut by the Sowaqua creek. In Fools Pass area the serpentine is narrower ranging between 500 metres to 1 kilometre wide and the bedrock is not as well exposed as in the Serpentine Lake area. A logging road exposes a section of serpentine in fault contact with steeply dipping argillites marking the east Hozameen fault. There is no evidence of the greenstone volcanics.

Near the summit of Fools Pass ridge a small coarse grained dioritic intrusive cuts the serpentine. Sections of the diorite is mineralized with pyrite, which occurs mostly as fracture fillings. Flanking the west side of the ridge is narrow northwest-southeast trending gully-like feature, which is the surface expression of the west Hozameen fault. The gully was once used as a pass by prospectors and fur traders during the early 1800s when heading into the interior. A logging road along the west side of the ridge cuts a

section of the fault, which separates the serpentine to the east from intensely sheared, graphitic, cherty argillites of the Hozameen group to the west.

C. FIELD PROCEDURES

Reconnaissance geology and sampling surveys were conducted on the Plat 1-4 mineral property between August 1st and October 15th, 1998. The surveys were divided into 2 separate projects: the Serpentine Lake project and the Fools Pass project. The Serpentine Lake project is located along the northern section of the property (Plat 2) and is accessible only by helicopter. The Fools Pass project is along the southern portion (Plat 1, 3 and 4) of the property. It can be accessed by logging road utilizing a 4x4-wheel vehicle.

C.1 SERPENTINE LAKE PROJECT

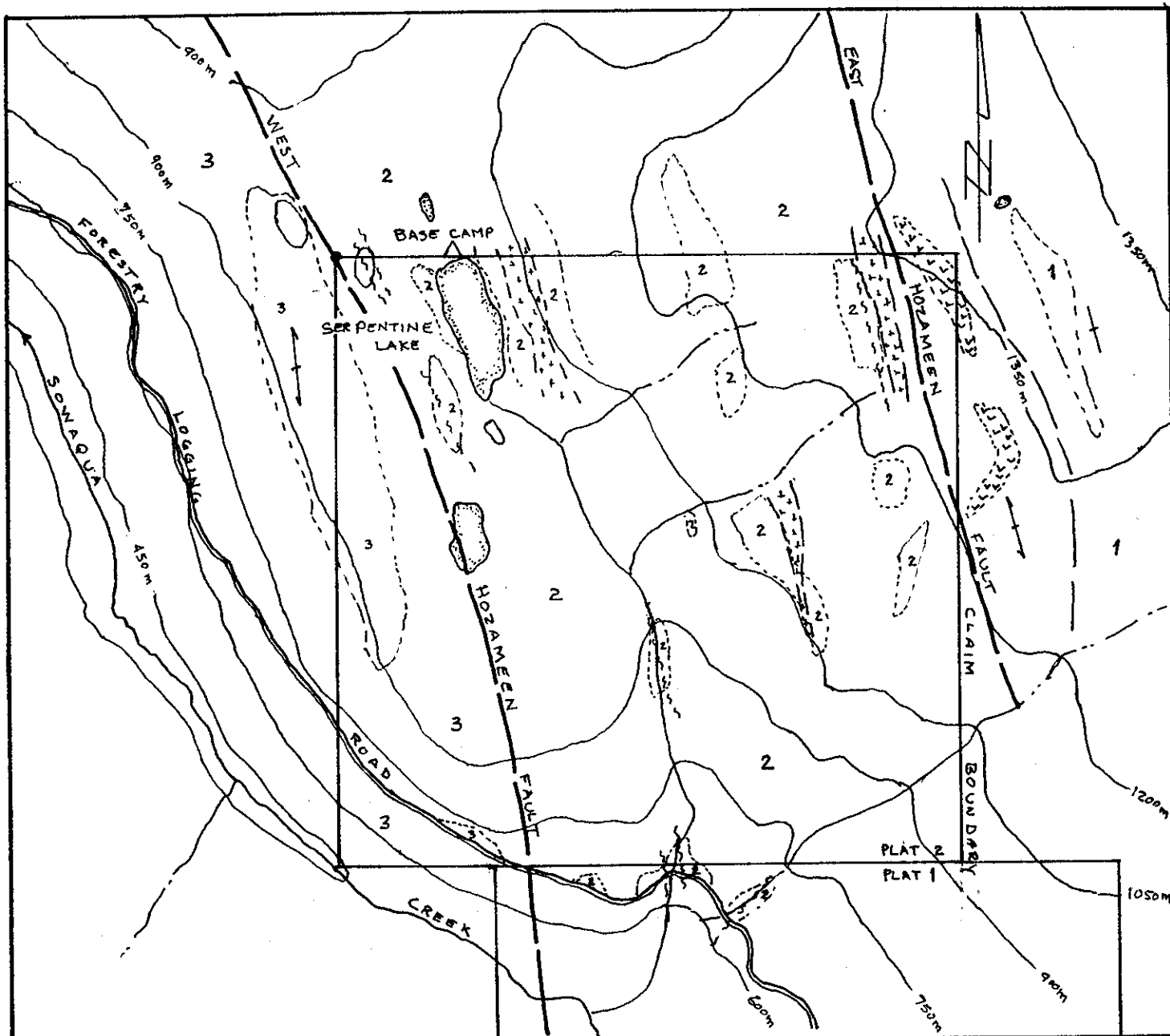
Reconnaissance surveys were conducted over parts of Serpentine Lake area at a scale of 1:20,000. The field crew consisted of 2, geologist and an assistant. Both a topographic map at a scale of 1:50,000 and forestry map at a scale of 1:20,000 were used for control. Hip chain, altimeter and brunton compass were used to keep the field surveys in control. The lake was used as geographic control point and all measurements were tied in to the lake.

A 2-person fly camp was established at the north end of Serpentine Lake and helicopter used to mob. and demob. the camp. A total of 6 days were spent at the project site, between August 1st – 6th. Majority of the surveys were conducted east of the lake where a wide band of bedrock is exposed. The area covered is roughly 1.5km by 1.5km.

C.2 FOOLS PASS PROJECT

Reconnaissance geology and sampling surveys were carried at a scale of 1:20,000. Detail mapping and sampling at 1:5,000 was conducted near Fools Pass. A series of rock samples were collected along a well exposed section of bedrock cut by the logging road. As well, pan samples were taken along a stream, which forms part of Fools Pass and west Hozameen fault system. The surveys cover an area about 3.5km north-south by 1.5 km east-west.

The surveys were conducted by a crew of 2, geologist and a field assistant. A helicopter was utilized during the early stages of the project because the logging leading to the project site was not passable. However, the road was shortly upgraded by the logging company, which then allowed for proper access. The crew commuted from Hope, approximately a 30-40 minute drive. A total of 8 days were spent on the project, between August 15th and October 15th, 1998.



LEGEND:

1 LADNER GROUP: SLATES & ARGILLITES

2 SERPENTINE

3 HOZAMEEN GROUP: CHERT & CHERTY ARGILLITE



ANDESITIC VOLCANICS, PILLOW STRUCTURES
(SPIDER PEAK FORMATION)

DIORITE

SHEAR ZONE

CONTACT

BEDDING
STRIKE
DIP
(VERTICAL)

FOLIATION
STRIKE/DIP
(VERTICAL)

BEDROCK
OUTCROP

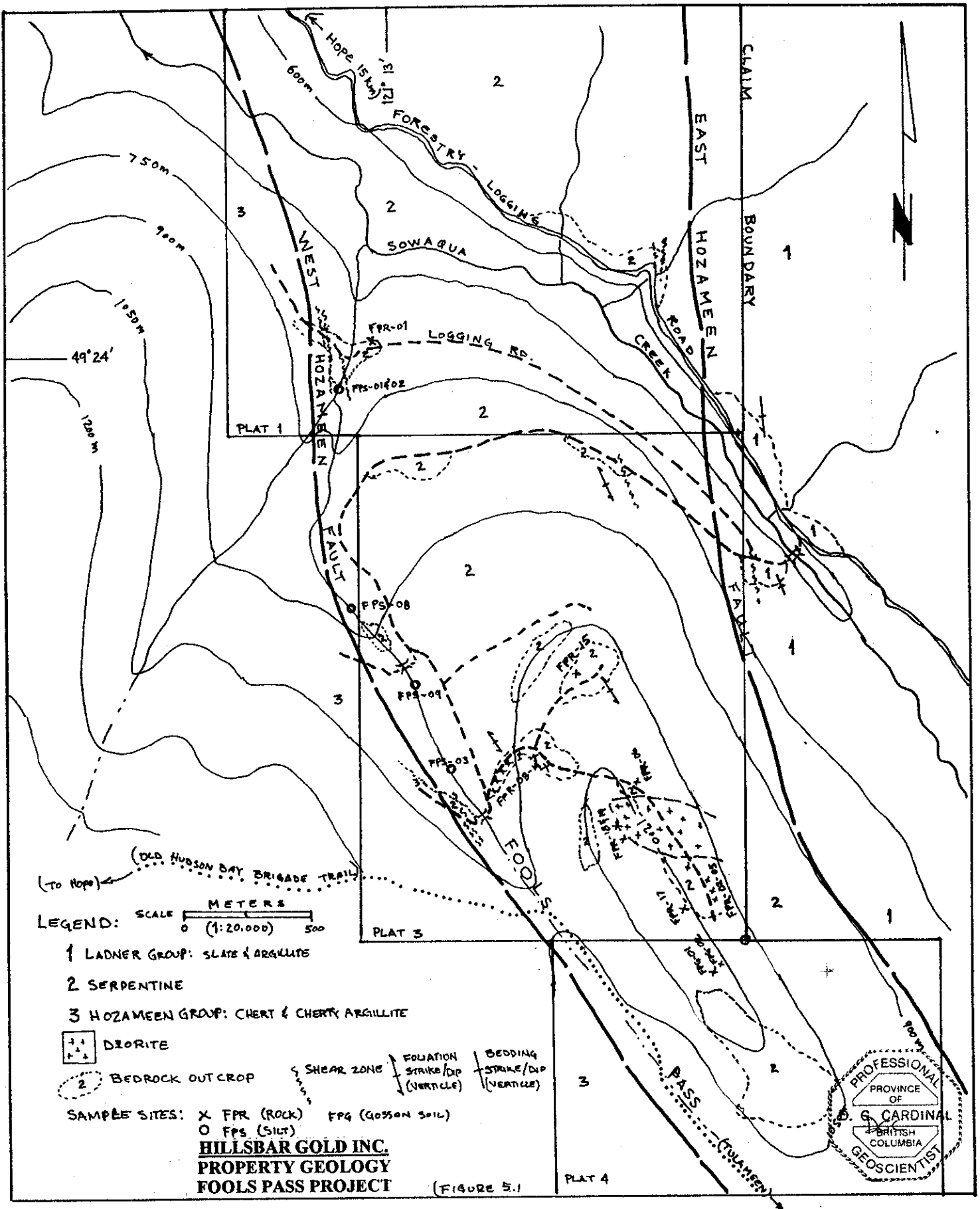
SCALE
0 250 500 1000
METERS
1: 20,000

HILLSBAR GOLD INC.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY
SERPENTINE LAKE PROJECT
PLAT 1-4 MINERAL CLAIMS
NTS 92H/6E
NEW WESTMINSTER MD



FIGURE 4.



D. SAMPLING AND DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

A total of 30 samples were collected from the Fools Pass area. Twenty (20) samples were collected along the summit ridge and along the northern slope of the pass. Majority (18) of these are rock samples are identified as FPR-01, 02, etc. Two samples FPG-01 and 02 were obtained from 'gossan' soils. Five (5) panned silt samples numbered FPS-01 to 03 and 08 & 09 were collected along the northerly flowing Fools Pass creek. All the rock samples represent a series of grab samples, which were collected along well exposed rock sections cut by logging road. The samples consist mainly of massive, dark green to fine grain microdiorite. Two samples: FPR-18 & 19 were obtained from quarry pit used for road construction. The samples consist of coarse grain, equigranular diorite.

The remaining 5 samples were obtained from the south eastern portion of the Plat 4 mineral claim, which also covers the south eastern section of Fools Pass ridge. Four of these samples, numbered FPS-04 to 07 are panned silt samples collected near the head waters of Colvile creek (see claims map fig 2) Sample FPR-16 is float collected along the creek. It is a mineralized, arsenopyrite-quartz-breccia sample.

The preliminary sampling conducted along Fools Pass ridge was to evaluate the potential of the gold and platinum mineralization. The area is underlain by favourable alpine type, serpentinized ultramafic rocks and, dioritic intrusives. As well, an old gold/platinum showing (St. Patrick) is recorded in ministry of mines inventory maps, which is located along Sowaqua creek some 4km north of the project site, hosted in similar rock types. Sowaqua is also known to carry both gold and platinum placer. A 30 element geochemical analysis plus Au, Pt and Pd fire assay and analysis by ultra/ICP was completed on all the samples. Elements such as Cu, Ni, Cr and As were also analysed as potential pathfinders for Au and Pt.

Geochemical analysis of the rock samples show values for copper as been low with the highest value at 36 ppm. Majority of the Ni and Cr values tend to be around the background range for the serpentine and diorite. Some of the higher Ni values are in the 0.17% range with Cr having 0.11%, which is typical of the serpentine along the belt. Both Au, Pt and Pd are also consistently low. The panned silt samples collected along Fools Pass creek also reflect similar geochemical values as the rock. With one exception, one silt sample (FPS-06) collected from Colvile creek had anomalous gold reading of 222 ppb. However 2 of the other silt samples collected from the same area were not anomalous.

E. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Alpine ultramafic type complexes in BC are known to host anomalous values of gold and PGE and associated minerals such as nickel, copper and chromite. The serpentine belt located north of the Nahatlatch River, northwest of Boston Bar, has a reported Pt lode occurrence. The Coquihalla serpentine belt, which hosts several former gold producing mines, is believed to be the source for the placer platinum found along Sowaqua creek. Hillsbar Gold Inc. therefore decided that its properties straddling the belt along Serpentine Lake-Sowaqua Creek and Fools Pass ridge merited preliminary PGE-gold investigation.

The preliminary results are not as encouraging as hoped however, more surveys should be carried out to try to ascertain the actual source of the placer platinum found on Sowaqua creek. As well, the old St. Patrick workings should be examined and sampled. The Ministry of Mines Annual Report of 1922, refers to underground and to the placer workings along the creek with the serpentine and diorite as the potential source for the mineralization. Additionally, follow up surveys should be carried out in the Serpentine lake area and to try to determine the potential source the placer gold reported to be found along the shores of the lake.

The anomalous silt sample containing 222ppb Au, obtained near the headwaters of Colville creek, should also be re-examined and additional mapping and sampling conducted in the area. Serpentine-dioritic geological contacts should be examined and sampled for potential PGE.

F. STATEMENT OF EXPLORATION - COST BREAKDOWN

Serpentine Lake Project:

	Cost:
Geologist, 6 days @ \$350 per day	\$ 2,100
Field Assistant 6 days @ \$150 per day	900
Field camp and misc. 6 days @ \$70 per day	420
Helicopter, 2 hrs @ \$750 per hr.	1,500

Sub total \$ 4,920

Fools Pass Project:

Geologist, 8 days @ \$350 per day	\$ 2,800
Field Assistant, 8 days @ \$150 per day	1,200
Geochemical Analysis	522
Truck 4WD, 8 days @ \$70 per day (gas + rental)	560
Misc. (flagging, samples bags, etc.)	50
Report, word processing, data & map compilation	2,600

Sub total \$ 7,732

Grand total \$ 12,652

Respectfully submitted:



D.G. (Dan) Cardinal, P. Geo.
Consulting Geologist

G. PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATE

I, Daniel G. Cardinal, residence at 65661 Birch Trees Drive, P.O. Box 594, Hope, BC, VOX 1L0, do hereby certify:

I am a Professional Geoscientist and member in good standing with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (#18455); Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of Alberta (M#29405); and a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada (#F4891).

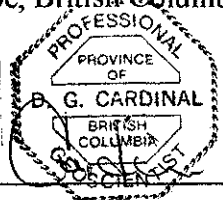
I am a graduate of University of Alberta (Edmonton) with a BSc. degree in Geology, 1978, and from the Northern Alberta Institute of Technology (Edmonton) with a Geological Technologist diploma, 1972.

I have been practicing my profession for the past 20 years for various major and junior resource companies, and I have been employed by Cardinal Geoconsulting Ltd. since 1984 as an independent consulting geologist.

I have supervised and conducted the geological and sampling surveys documented in this report and that I am the author of this geological assessment report on the Plat 1-4 mineral claims.

I have no direct or indirect interests in the company Hillsbar Gold Inc. or in the properties described in this report.

Dated at Hope, British Columbia, this 20th day of October, 1999.


D.G. Cardinal, BSc., P. Geo.

H. REFERENCES

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APPENDIX I: WHOLE ROCK GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS



GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE



Cardinal Geoconsulting Ltd. PROJECT FOOLS PASS File # 9803649

P.O. Box 594, Hope BC V0X 1L0 Submitted by: Dan Cardinal

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 %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Au** ppb	Pt** ppb	Pd** ppb
FPR-01	1	25	<3	26	<3	1727	92	913	5.12	17	<8	<2	<2	<1	.6	<3	<3	6	.02	.001	<1	259	18.59	2<.01	17	.11	.01<.01	2	1	5	3		
FPR-02	2	15	<3	25	<3	1643	95	868	4.42	20	<8	<2	<2	1	.4	<3	<3	19	.02	.002	<1	723	18.80	8<.01	104	.11	.01<.01	2	2	6	5		
FPR-03	1	16	<3	25	<3	1523	89	846	4.41	21	<8	<2	<2	<1	.7	<3	<3	14	<.01	.003	<1	545	20.23	<1<.01	72	.08	.01<.01	3	2	7	6		
FPR-04	2	19	<3	32	<3	1769	94	879	4.60	9	<8	<2	<2	<1	.9	<3	<3	17	.01	.002	<1	684	17.74	<1<.01	41	.11	.01<.01	<2	6	7	5		
FPR-05	1	11	5	18	<3	1689	98	749	4.53	8	<8	<2	<2	2	.4	<3	<3	15	.02	.002	<1	540	18.26	5<.01	30	.12	.01	.01	2	1	6	6	
FPR-06	1	36	<3	20	<3	60	15	202	4.06	<2	<8	<2	<2	20	<.2	<3	<3	95	.40	.053	1	62	1.10	7	.13	3	1.44	.15	.05	<2	5	<1	<1
FPR-07	1	18	<3	25	<3	1576	86	872	4.27	37	<8	<2	<2	<1	.2	<3	<3	16	<.01	.002	<1	592	16.96	<1<.01	62	.13	.02	.01	2	<1	16	5	
FPR-08	1	22	5	25	<3	302	73	201	14.52	9	<8	<2	2	5	1.1	<3	<3	148	.03	.027	1	1146	5.30	11	.02	<3	3.02	.03	.03	2	14	.4	2
FPR-09	<1	16	<3	27	<3	1712	97	924	4.91	11	<8	<2	<2	2	1.0	<3	<3	10	.03	.003	<1	246	16.81	4<.01	32	.11	.01<.01	<2	3	13	2		
FPR-10	1	12	<3	19	<3	1695	91	863	4.97	9	<8	<2	2	2	.5	<3	<3	27	.05	.002	<1	693	17.40	<1<.01	17	.25	.01<.01	<2	1	9	6		
FPR-11	1	15	<3	20	<3	1682	92	816	4.81	9	<8	<2	<2	2	.8	<3	<3	35	.02	.003	<1	1037	16.69	4<.01	11	.40	.01<.01	2	<1	7	4		
FPR-12	2	11	<3	20	<3	1728	99	780	5.38	9	<8	<2	<2	<1	.4	<3	<3	28	.01	.002	<1	732	18.60	<1<.01	11	.20	.01<.01	<2	<1	8	7		
FPR-13	1	15	<3	24	<3	1727	93	986	5.00	12	<8	<2	<2	<1	.7	<3	<3	29	.01	.002	<1	762	17.56	3<.01	12	.33	.01<.01	2	<1	6	6		
FPR-14	2	17	5	26	<3	1697	103	832	5.78	11	<8	<2	<2	1	.9	<3	<3	44	.02	.002	<1	1125	15.19	<1<.01	14	.42	.01<.01	<2	<1	5	4		
FPR-15	1	7	<3	19	<3	1712	92	851	4.85	112	<8	<2	<2	<1	1.0	8	<3	20	<.01	.001	<1	716	19.85	3<.01	34	.20	.01<.01	2	8	8	4		
FPR-16	1	13	3	42	<3	46	11	809	2.57	670	<8	<2	<2	160	.2	<3	<3	26	3.47	.039	2	33	1.44	36<.01	3	.49	.12	.08	<2	17	<1	<1	
FPR-17	<1	9	4	26	<3	1368	84	882	4.54	36	<8	<2	<2	2	.4	3	<3	20	.01	.002	<1	727	15.83	2<.01	56	.15	.02	.01	<2	3	8	5	
FPR-18	1	27	7	21	<3	40	16	181	5.33	7	<8	<2	<2	9	.7	<3	<3	210	.54	.079	3	33	.51	<1	.15	<3	.77	.11	.02	<2	4	1	<1
FPR-19	5	31	6	32	<3	83	70	260	12.47	4	<8	<2	2	7	<.2	<3	<3	123	.25	.062	2	52	1.53	5	.09	<3	1.56	.11	.02	4	7	<1	<1
RE FPR-19	5	30	<3	32	<3	78	67	263	12.52	7	<8	<2	2	7	<.2	4	<3	124	.25	.064	2	50	1.55	2	.09	5	1.59	.11	.02	3	8	1	<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.
ASSAY RECOMMENDED FOR ROCK AND CORE SAMPLES IF CU PB ZN AS > 1%, AG > 30 PPM & AU > 1000 PPB
- SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK AU** PT** PD** BY FIRE ASSAY & ANALYSIS BY ULTRA/ICP. (30 gm)
Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

DATE RECEIVED: AUG 25 1998

DATE REPORT MAILED: Sept 1/98

SIGNED BY: C. Leong

D. TOYE, C. LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Cardinal Geoconsulting Ltd. PROJECT FOOLS PASS File # 9803650

P.O. Box 594, Hope BC V0X 1L0 Submitted by: Dan Cardinal

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**	Pt**	Pd**
	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	%	%	ppm	ppb	ppb	ppb
FPS-01	1	20	9	58	.3	394	31	554	3.90	16	<8	<2	<2	15	.3	<3	<3	61	.45	.040	3	311	5.03	22	.06	23	1.20	.03	.05	<2	2	2	4
FPS-02	1	23	8	54	<.3	426	33	557	4.37	16	<8	<2	<2	15	.4	<3	<3	69	.44	.045	3	343	5.15	22	.06	19	1.13	.02	.05	<2	6	2	<1
FPS-03	1	27	9	94	<.3	412	35	878	4.29	26	<8	<2	<2	16	.5	<3	<3	64	.35	.043	5	298	4.54	45	.05	16	1.61	.02	.06	<2	6	2	2
FPS-04	5	47	15	190	<.3	211	30	923	5.18	30	<8	<2	2	22	.7	<3	<3	98	.39	.065	13	194	2.33	72	.09	10	2.12	.03	.12	<2	25	1	1
FPS-05	1	35	12	134	<.3	399	35	941	4.38	34	<8	<2	<2	20	.4	<3	<3	65	.40	.069	8	374	4.44	48	.07	18	1.80	.02	.09	<2	4	2	1
FPS-06	2	27	10	110	<.3	264	27	813	4.36	29	<8	<2	<2	23	.3	<3	<3	72	.46	.087	9	258	3.20	41	.08	16	1.60	.02	.07	<2	222	1	1
FPS-07	1	30	8	118	<.3	352	32	877	4.30	34	<8	<2	<2	19	.6	<3	<3	65	.42	.065	7	328	4.00	43	.07	17	1.67	.02	.08	<2	14	5	3
FPS-08	<1	22	8	75	.3	343	30	664	4.40	25	<8	<2	<2	19	.4	<3	<3	66	.48	.044	4	326	4.63	35	.06	19	1.38	.03	.06	<2	6	2	2
FPS-09	2	24	6	84	<.3	381	32	708	4.23	22	<8	<2	<2	18	.4	<3	<3	64	.45	.042	4	348	4.96	39	.06	18	1.56	.04	.07	<2	3	2	1
RE FPS-09	1	24	8	80	<.3	381	32	713	4.24	23	<8	<2	<2	18	.4	<3	<3	64	.46	.043	4	353	4.99	41	.07	17	1.59	.04	.07	<2	1	1	2

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: SILT AU** PT** PD** BY FIRE ASSAY & ANALYSIS BY ULTRA/ICP. (30 gm)

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

DATE RECEIVED: AUG 25 1998 DATE REPORT MAILED: Sept 4/98 SIGNED BY: C. LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Cardinal Geoconsulting Ltd. PROJECT FOOLS PASS File # 9803651

P.O. Box 594, Hope BC V0X 1L0 Submitted by: Dan Cardinal

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**	Pt**	Pd**
	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	ppb	ppb	ppb
FPG-01	1	31	13	37	<.3	1307	133	993	13.03	24	<8	<2	<2	5	<.2	<3	<3	29	.05	.064	3	279	9.64	29	.01	23	1.24	<.01	.02	3	3	11	5
FPG-02	<1	56	17	31	<.3	1496	187	1048	13.70	52	<8	<2	<2	7	<.2	<3	<3	54	.07	.089	4	383	7.34	39	.01	26	1.69	.01	.03	<2	5	8	4
FP-V4	<1	56	14	44	<.3	2169	173	1633	15.06	73	<8	<2	<2	6	.2	10	<3	126	.10	.030	4	1337	4.70	37	.03	8	2.69	.01	.02	2	161	5	4
RE FP-V4	<1	57	11	44	.3	2190	174	1651	15.22	73	<8	<2	<2	6	<.2	11	<3	128	.10	.029	4	1352	4.71	37	.03	9	2.72	.01	.03	<2	28	4	3

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** PT** PD** BY FIRE ASSAY & ANALYSIS BY ULTRA/ICP. (30 gm)
Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

DATE RECEIVED: AUG 25 1998 DATE REPORT MAILED: Sept 4/98 SIGNED BY: C. L. TOYE, C. LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS