Report of Initial Exploration on the DOT.COM (1-6) Mineral Claims

(Post-staking, pre-recording, non-destructive)

Cariboo Mining Division

NTS 93A-5E
Lat. 52° 19' 11" Long. 121° 31' 30"

Owned and operated by:
Herb Wahl,
Jack Brown-John,
and Rudy C. Riepe

Prepared by:

Herb Wahl, P.Eng. B.C.
RR 4, S-12, C-4,
Gibsons, B.C. VON 1VO
May, 1999

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

APPENDICES

SUMMARY

The Dot Com Mineral Claims totalling 6 each 2-post units are situated 8 km west of Horsefly Village at the junction of the 150 Mile House-Horsefly main highway and Gravel Creek, within the Cariboo M.D. The claims cover an undocumented, epithermal, high-grade (up to 20% Cu, 20 opt Ag) copper-silver lens, 10 cm thick in maximum X-section. The mineralization consists of massive chalcocite and chalcopyrite associated with cockscomb quartz structures. This lens is included within the plane of a shear zone in chloritic and carbonate altered Triassic basalts having an estimated true width of 50 meters.

Photogeology study indicates the shearing is due to a major NW-SE lineament trending along Gravel Creek: A second set of E-W lineaments is also present. A second mineralized zone is present on the east creek bank (poorly exposed) which returned 1% Cu and 1.7 opt Ag. Two campaigns of previous drilling (vertical holes) have not adequately tested the prospect; a series of 3 angle core holes to properly X-cut the showing are recommended.

The reported work contained herein, consisting of two field days traversing and rock sampling, was performed immediately after staking. Total costs are $3,492.62.

INTRODUCTION

This report documents the results of field work performed on conclusion of staking the Dot Com, 6-unit claim block, during the period 10-12 April 1999. The claims cover an undocumented epithermal-type, high–grade Cu-Ag occurrence located on Gravel Creek, within 200 meters of the Horsefly-150 Mile House highway, in central B.C.

LOCATION AND ACCESS (Fig. 1)

The claims lie 8 km west of Horsefly village at the junction of Gravel Creek and the Horsefly-150 Mile House highway. The western claims cover portions of District Lots 11,514 and 1231. The eastern units cover part of Woodlot 506, which is assigned to small business logging operations.

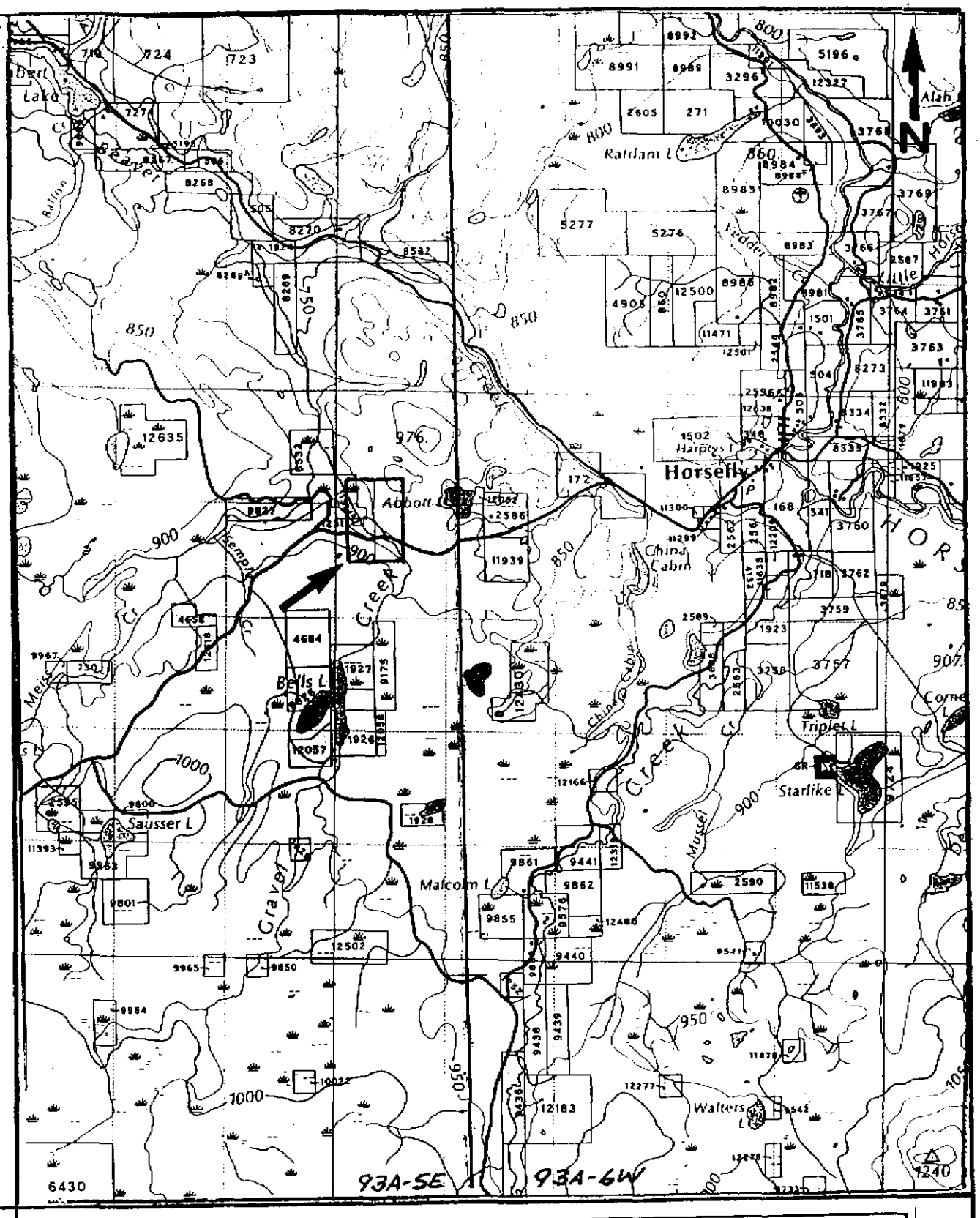


Fig. 1

NTS 93A

Dot Com 1-6 Mineral Claims

GENERAL LOCATION MAP

Scale 1:100,000 as shown

Cariboo Mining Division, B.C.

PROPERTY (Fig. 3)

The claims consist of 6 ea. 2-post mineral tenures as follows:

Claim	Tag No.	Record No.	Record Date
Dot Com-1	676184	368444	10 April 1999
Dot Com-2	676185	368445	10 April 1999
Dot Com-3	676186	368446	10 April 1999
Dot Com-4	676187	368447	10 April 1999
Dot Com-5	676188	368448	10 April 1999
Dot Com-6	676189	368449	10 April 1999

The claims aggregate 150 hectares or 375 acres, and are situated in the Cariboo Mining Division.

TERRAIN/ TOPOGRAPHY

The property lies within the Quesnel Highland Division of the Central B.C. Fraser Plateau. Elevations in the immediate area vary from 2,500 feet ASL to 3,000 feet ASL. Much of the Gravel Creek valley lies at the former figure. Terrain is rolling to moderately hilly with locally steep topographic variations of 50 to 100 feet. The main mineral showing on the west side of Gravel Creek is exposed in a steep cut-bank about 20 meters high. Gravel Creek itself flows northwesterly through the claim block. The area is well forested with the usual spruce-pine-fir bush common to the interior.

Overburden is extensive with low outcrop incidence. Miocene cap rock in the form of basalt flows forms a bluff just south of the highway.

HISTORY

The immediate area of the Dot Com claims has been staked numerous times in the past and subjected to cursory exploration programs. Nothing in the public records indicates that the high grade west zone showing was ever observed. This prospect was first found by prospector Jack Brown-John around 1993, who spotted a massive copper-stained chalcocite float in the creek bed. The origin of the 7 meter adit (now caved) is unknown, but likely dates back to the early 1900s or beyond.

The most recent explorations which included drilling are as follows.

Ark Energy Ltd. – Pacific Ridge Resources Corp. (1984)

Two vertical, shallow NQ core holes totalling 158.5 meters were completed as shown in Fig. 5. These were designed to test for gold-bearing white channel gravel

deposits, but encountered only Triassic basalts below the assumed gravel horizon. Both holes cut variable amounts of flow top native copper, the best assay being 5 m of Cu 520 ppm in hole 84-2.

White Channel Resources Corporation (1996)

In October 1996, a total of 805 meters of NQ coring was completed in three vertical holes. Holes WC 109601 and 109602 were drilled south of the highway on the Miocene bluff and did not reach Triassic bedrock. Hole WC 109603 located about 50 meters west of the main Gravel Creek Cu Ag showing was cored to a depth of 367.9 meters. The upper portion of this hole, between 50-200 meters depth intersected an epithermal vein swarm carrying traces of chalcopyrite, bornite, chalcocite, and rare traces of sphalerite. On conclusion of this program, all the White Channel Resources claims were allowed to lapse.

WORK PERFORMED

Prior to field work, an air photo linear study was completed to aid structural interpretation. During the period 10-12 April, prospector Brown-John and geologist Wahl completed rock sampling and geological inspection of the south end of the Gravel Creek break.

A total of 14 rock samples were collected from 3 shear zones in basaltic volcanics. Field work was impeded by residual snow cover of some 70% by area.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY (Fig. 2)

The Dot Com claims are situated near the west margin of the Central Quesnel Triassic volcanic belt. The belt is composed of mafic to andesitic volcanic rocks and volcanic-related sediments, thick sections of argillites, and substantial zones of basal black phyllite along the east margin. These strata are intruded by numerous syenitic stocks and plugs, the most noteworthy being the Bootjack Lake stock, which hosts the Mt. Polley Cu-Au mine, some 27 km to the north.

The Quesnel rocks are of low metamorphic rank, but have been strongly block faulted by post depositional tectonics.

The volcanics show little planar structure and vary widely in lithology over short distances: coupled with extensive drift cover, lateral correlation is difficult.

LOCAL GEOLOGY (FIG. 2, 3)

A screen of Miocene plateau basalt measuring 1.5 x 0.5 km has been previously mapped over most of the Dot Com-3, and part of the Dot Com-1 claims. At the sharp bend on the 'Old Gravel Creek' road, 400 meters NW of its junction with the new highway, outcrops of Triassic amygdaloidal dark greenish-black basalts occur. These contain large blocky crystals to epidote, and scattered phenos of K-feldspar. The outcrop shows indistinct pillow-like shapes, the margins of which contain vesicules and amygdules filled with calcite and zeolites. Native copper is present in the amygdules and disseminated in the rind. Sample BT-14R, a grab of better mineral, returned 0.39% Cu.

Similar volcanics are exposed along the banks of Gravel Creek at the Cu-Ag showing, but native copper was not observed. The basalts are strongly deformed at this location. Strong shearing over a +20 m zone occurs at the junction of Gravel Creek and the main highway (no Cu stain visible). Another zone of strong shearing is present in the southeast corner of DL 11514. Three spaced grabs over 50 m (BT-11→ 13R) did not return any significant Cu values.

STRUCTURE (Fig.2)

Photogeology study indicates that a strong NW-SE trending linear passes along the Gravel Creek drainage course. The wide zones of shearing noted previously confirm this. Also of potential significance are a set of E-W trending linears which intersect the Gravel Creek zone. These may be secondary locators of mineralization as the East Zone Cu showing has a shear direction of 095°.

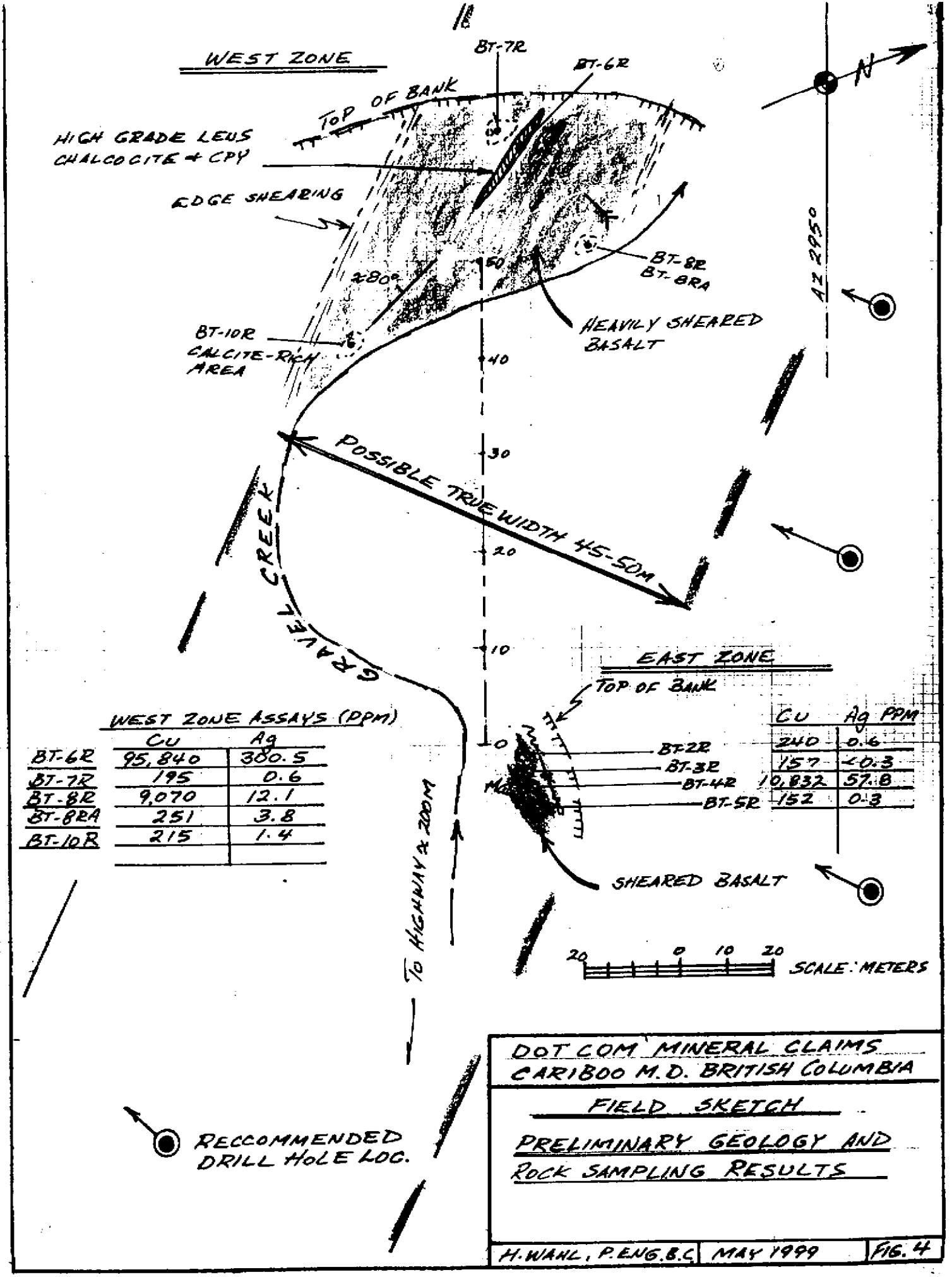
Photogeology also indicates a NW trending tertiary extension faulted basin which terminates against the west side of the Gravel Creek fault. Flattish topography suggests a fairly thick in-fill of Quaternary and older?? alluvium.

MINERALIZATION (Fig. 4)

The principal mineralized zones consist of strongly sheared areas in basaltic volcanics. Both are heavily oxidized with fresh sulphide restricted to grains enclosed in quartz. Samples from the East Zone were largely purple-colored gouge and oxidized sheared rock. Sample BT-4R which included malachite returned the best assay of 1% Cu and 1.70 opt Ag. Shearing at this location strikes 095° with vertical dip.

At the West Zone, sample BT-6R returned 9.58% Cu and 8.71 opt Ag from a massive chalcocite lens 10 cm in maximum thickness feathering to 0 cm at either end over a 9 meter length. The mineralization shows vein-like depositional features (cockscomb-quartz) and appears to lie in the plane of shearing. A more resistant and/or less disturbed bed within the overall zone yields a strike direction of 340° with an estimated dip of 70-80° westerly.

The old adit checked by Mr. Brown-John prior to cave-in showed malachite stain



WEST ZONE ASSAYS (PPM)

	Cu	Ag
BT-6R	95,840	380.5
BT-7R	195	0.6
BT-8R	9,070	12.1
BT-8RA	251	3.8
BT-10R	215	1.4

	Cu	Ag PPM
BT-2R	240	0.6
BT-3R	157	<0.3
BT-4R	10,832	57.8
BT-5R	152	0.3

DOT COM MINERAL CLAIMS
CARIBOO M.D. BRITISH COLUMBIA

FIELD SKETCH

PRELIMINARY GEOLOGY AND ROCK SAMPLING RESULTS

H. WAHL, P.ENG. B.C. | MAY 1999 | FIG. 4

over 7 meters. Quartz veining is more abundant just below the adit entrance (Sample BT-8RA). A calcitic breccia occurs just above waterline at the south end, showing malachite stain (BT-10R), but assay results were not strong. Assuming the two showings are related to a NW structure, a possible true width of 45-50 m is indicated.

Regarding previous work by White Channel Resources, the undernoted abstract from C.H.B. Leitch's report is of interest:

> Extensive chlorite and carbonate alteration of pyroxene and in places of the groundmass, seen in the Triassic basalts in the upper part of Hole WC109603 (Leitch, 1996; confirmed by X-ray diffraction analysis, see McLeod, 1996) appear to be over and above the normal chloritization of mafics and calcite-zeolite filling of amygdules seen in these rocks on a regional basis, described by Panteleyev et al. (1996). Intensification of the carbonate alteration near swarms of epithermal-looking quartz-carbonate-minor pyrite veins up to 10 cm thick, especially in the upper part of the hole between 50 and 200 meters depth, suggests that the alteration is related to these incipient epithermal vein systems. Minor copper mineralization (chalcopyrite, bornite, chalcocite) and rare sphalerite is found in some of these veins, which have banded white (due to fine fluid inclusions), grey (clear), reddish (due to hematite) or greenish (due to sericite) appearance with chalcedonic, cockscomb and minor vuggy textures (Leitch, 1996). The veins contain apparently low temperature fluid inclusions, primary in quartz, pseudosecondary in carbonate (Leitch, 1996).
>
> Banded chalcedonic quartz-carbonate-chalcopyrite veins from surface exposures in the canyon of Gravel Creek, just northeast of WC109603, are better mineralized than the veins in WC109603 with chalcopyrite that contains inclusions of bornite and is extensively replaced by chalcocite, both coarse-grained (?hypogene) and fine-grained along fractures (?supergene), plus minor covellite-digenite. Bornite is replaced by digenite and covellite; minor pyrite is present in places. The veins were not seen in outcrop by the writer due to snow cover at the time of the property examination in December, 1996, and so the strike and dip and extent of the veins are not precisely known; however, the veins are reported to strike northwesterly (310 degrees azimuth) and dip 35 degrees west (Wiley, 1997). Samples examined from the exposures are up to 10 cm in true thickness.
>
> Similarity of quartz-carbonate veining in Hole WC109603 to quartz-carbonate-chalcopyrite veining exposed in the nearby bed of Gravel Creek suggests that an epithermal vein system may be present near Gravel Creek, mainly buried under overburden. Significant copper and silver assays were obtained from grab samples taken by the property owners, not the writer, from the surface exposures of veins in Gravel Creek (up to 20% Cu and 645 g/t Ag; gold values were less than 0.55 g/t: Appendix 2, Certificates A962013, 20802, A9220727, 20729). Trace amounts of other significant epithermal indicator elements such as As (170 ppm), Sb (130 ppm), Bi (40 ppm), and Hg (50,000 ppb) were also contained in the grab samples; however, barium, lead and zinc were only present in background quantities, and thallium and tungsten were both

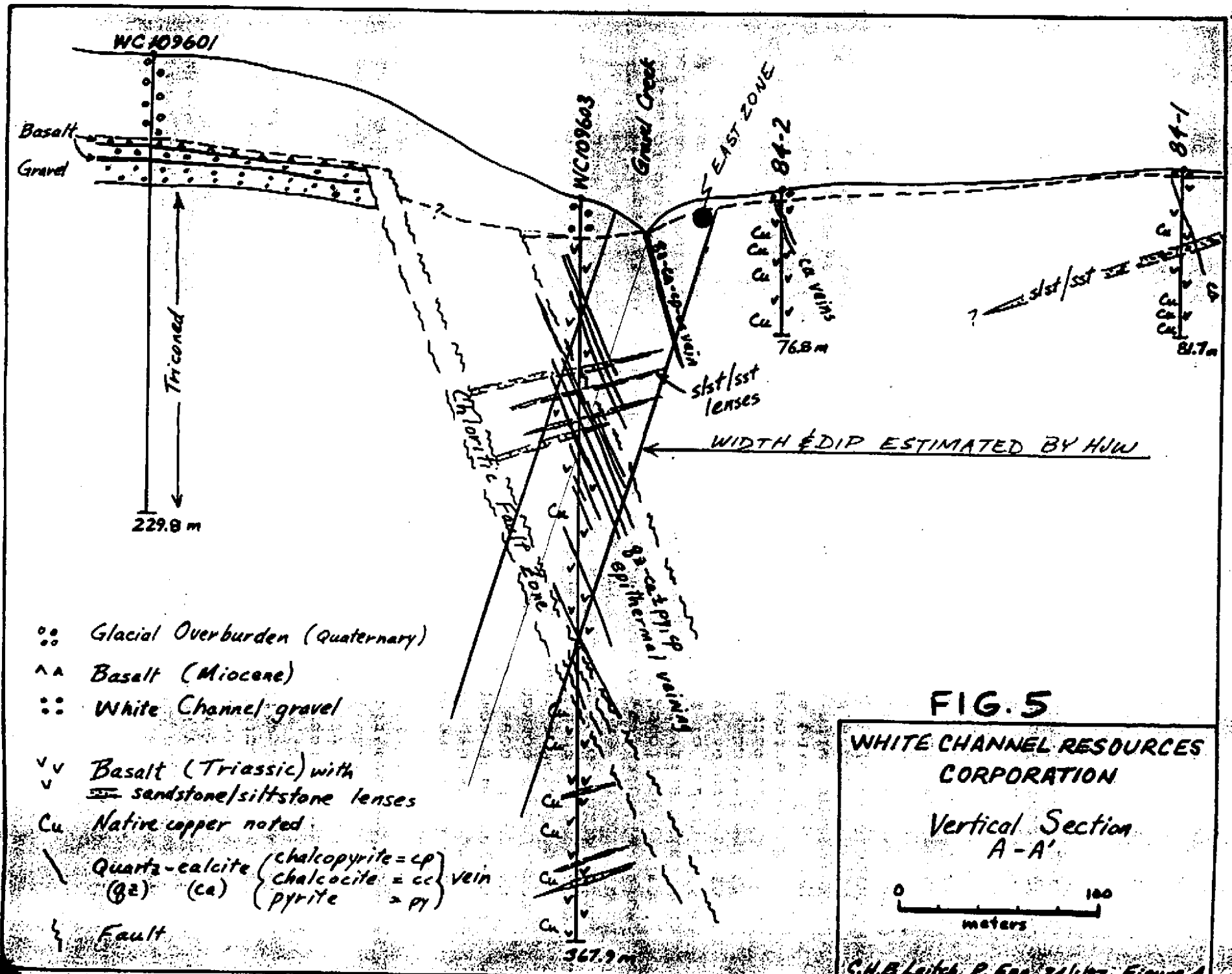


FIG. 5

WHITE CHANNEL RESOURCES CORPORATION

Vertical Section
A-A'

C.H.B Leitch, P. Eng. 24/1/97 Figure 4

below 20 ppm (Appendix 2, Certificate A9620163).

The attitude of the vein system in and under Gravel Creek is not determinable with certainty at present given the abundant overburden and the limited data. Since the well-mineralized veins were not intersected in DDH WC 109603, it is possible that the system dips vertically or steeply to the east, instead of to the west as postulated before drilling WC109603.

Also reproduced is Fig. 4 (Fig. 5 this report), with modification to the dip of the Gravel Creek mineralized zone based upon the writer's observations. It is interesting to note that the true width of epithermal veining observed by Leitch in WC 109603 ($\approx$ 50m) corresponds closely to the estimated true thickness suggested on the writer's Fig. 4 (field sketch).

CONCLUSIONS:

The Dot Com mineral claims cover a significant epithermal-style, high grade Cu-Ag prospect. Known mineralized exposures occur in a largely covered stream valley within an area of some 80 x 50 meters.

The previous drill programs, consisting of vertical holes, were not well suited to determine the attitude, grade and continuity of potential mineralization in the sub surface. Given the divergence in shearing directions plus the establishment of major faulting along Gravel Creek with secondary E-W intersects, the possibility of pipe-like mineralized breccia zones within the fault plane are a target.

Potentials for repetitions of high grade mineral along extension of the Gravel Creek fault to the NW may also exist and additional prospecting should focus on this feature.

RECOMMENDATIONS

A drill test is necessary to evaluate this prospect before more extensive work is undertaken. Three angle core holes sited approximately as shown in Fig. 4 should be completed to determine geological and mineralization parameters.

Prepared by
Herb Wahl, P.Eng. B.C.

STATEMENT OF COSTS

Field work on the Dot Com Mineral Claims was performed by the undernoted:

H. Wahl, Professional Geologist, P.Eng. B.C.
1416 Ocean Beach Esplanade, RR #4, S-12, C-4,
Gibsons, B.C. VON 1VO

Jack Brown-John (experienced prospector)
Ste. 204, 383 Oliver St.,
Williams Lake, B.C. V2G 1M4

H.J. Wahl, 2 days field work @$600/day	$1,200.00
H.J. Wahl 4 days@$300/day, photogeology, reporting, pre and post field logistics and administration	1,200.00
J. Brown-John, 2 days field work @$300/day	600.00
FieldVehicle, 1996 Cummins Dodge 4x4, Lic. No.4086 PP, 2 days @ $110/day	220.00
Travel Expense	53.97
Maps and Prints	68.65
Report Preparation	150.00
Total Project Cost	$ 3,492.62

Prepared by
H. Wahl P.Eng. B.C.
May 1999

REFERENCES

(1) Panteleyev, A. et al (1996) *Geology and Mineral Deposits of the Quesnel River.* Horsefly Map Area, Central Quesnel Trough, British Columbia BCDM Bull. 1997.

(2) Panteleyev, A. and Hancock, K., (1989), *Geology of the Beaver Creek-Horsefly River Map Area,* BCDM OF 1989-14.

(3) Leitch, C.H.B., Jan. 1997, *Geologic Report on the Mineral Ridge Property,* Horsefly Area, B.C. for White Channel Resources Corporation, Vancouver, B.C.

DOT COM CLAIMS – Rock Sample Descriptions
10-12 April 1999

BT-2R Gravel Creek, South Zone, West end, grab, purple-colored gouge.

BT-3R Grab, 1.5 m E. of 2R, Purple gouge + Mal

BT-4R Grab, 1.0 m E. of 3R, More abundant Mal

BT-5R Grab, 3.0 m E. of 4R, Grab, sheared, oxidized material

BT-6R North Zone, grabs. Qtz vein w/abundant Mal + Azr, massive chalcocite, lesser Cpy. 10 cm. thick, feathering ends to 3 m. Lying in plane of shear zone striking ≈320°-340° dip 70°-80° west.

BT-7R Grabs, sheared oxidized material of shear spots over 5 m.

BT-8R Grabs, 1 m wide shear north end of zone. Below old caved adit, includes 0.5 m QV. Abundant Mal + chalcocite.

BT-8RA Grabs, fractured, Rusty QV, Tr. Mal.

BT-10R Grabs, E. end, 1 m above water line, calcite cemented breccia, Mal, Tr. Py.

Lot 11514 road cut on private land ?20 m east of Gravel Creek. 50 m wide shear zone in epidote, hematite bearing, vuggy, mafic volcanics (Triassic basalts). 3 random character grabs.

BT-11R North end.

BT-12R Middle

BT-13R South end.

BT-14R Gravel Creek Rd., (at bend). Massive, amygdular, vuggy basalt in road cut. Vuggy zones appear as rinds to large 2x3 m pillow-like basalt structures. Native Cu in amygdules and dissem. in rind. Outer 10-20 cm contains most Cu. Tr. Mal.

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GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Wahl, Herb PROJECT DOTCOM File # 9901058

R.R. -4 S12 C4, Gibson BC V0N 1V0 Submitted by: Herb Wahl

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	Tl ppm	Hg ppm	Au** ppb
BT-2R	<1	240	19	42	.6	22	11	690	5.02	17	9	<2	<2	64	<.2	5	<3	114	5.63	.237	7	109	.91	25	.02	15	.81	.02	.33	<2	<5	<1	2
BT-3R	<1	157	7	49	<.3	33	12	1090	5.41	11	<8	<2	2	158	.2	3	<3	161	7.24	.194	6	107	1.52	25	.03	13	.61	.02	.28	<2	<5	<1	2
BT-4R E. ZONE	<1	10832	19	129	57.8	45	71	3088	3.12	183	<8	<2	2	162	1.3	38	6	29	16.23	.028	2	22	4.09	89	<.01	4	.19	.02	.10	<2	<5	2	<2
BT-5R	<1	152	14	51	.3	39	15	1324	5.15	13	<8	<2	2	93	<.2	<3	<3	158	9.26	.191	7	130	.84	30	.04	12	.84	.01	.24	<2	<5	<1	<2
BT-6R	1	95840	15	185	300.5	17	16	744	2.73	653	<8	<2	<2	29	16.1	674	<3	57	2.21	.011	1	67	.09	120	<.01	4	.15	.01	.07	<2	<5	86	237
BT-7R	<1	195	9	70	.6	40	22	1950	5.25	27	<8	<2	2	68	.6	4	<3	127	12.36	.170	6	159	.44	114	.02	8	.84	.02	.20	<2	<5	<1	5
BT-8R	1	9070	7	147	12.1	38	27	2902	4.53	409	<8	<2	<2	81	.7	57	<3	57	6.77	.121	3	41	2.09	15	<.01	5	.40	.01	.26	<2	<5	9	51
BT-8RA	<1	251	<3	89	3.8	27	18	3340	3.29	32	<8	<2	<2	62	.2	5	<3	47	6.82	.014	1	20	2.00	14	<.01	<3	.12	.01	.09	2	<5	<1	26
RE BT-8RA	<1	241	<3	87	3.6	22	19	3291	3.23	33	<8	<2	<2	61	.7	5	<3	46	6.74	.015	1	21	1.97	3	<.01	<3	.12	.01	.08	<2	<5	2	31
BT-10R	<1	215	9	121	1.4	32	18	3682	3.06	20	<8	<2	2	139	.6	3	<3	47	11.24	.011	1	29	2.56	16	<.01	<3	.22	.01	.10	<2	<5	<1	13
BT-11R	<1	60	<3	41	<.3	132	35	706	4.22	3	<8	<2	<2	51	<.2	4	<3	92	1.12	.071	3	84	4.05	79	.08	15	1.93	.02	.03	<2	<5	<1	2
BT-12R	<1	42	<3	37	<.3	164	47	1468	5.28	7	<8	<2	<2	56	<.2	3	<3	89	.91	.077	3	66	3.57	98	.07	20	1.71	.03	.04	<2	<5	<1	<2
BT-13R	1	80	<3	71	<.3	69	32	793	5.39	<2	<8	<2	<2	59	<.2	<3	<3	176	.91	.154	6	40	1.77	80	.15	<3	2.12	.45	.08	<2	<5	<1	3
STANDARD C3/AU-R	24	66	35	165	5.7	35	10	810	3.33	58	23	3	18	29	23.7	20	24	75	.59	.089	17	159	.61	158	.09	21	1.98	.04	.16	16	<5	2	469
STANDARD G-2	1	1	3	42	<.3	4	4	558	2.00	2	<8	<2	3	71	<.2	<3	<3	38	.66	.095	7	73	.62	235	.12	<3	.99	.07	.47	2	<5	<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.
ASSAY RECOMMENDED FOR ROCK AND CORE SAMPLES IF CU PB ZN AS > 1%, AG > 30 PPM & AU > 1000 PPB
- SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK AU** ANALYSIS BY FA/ICP FROM 30 GM SAMPLE.
Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

DATE RECEIVED: APR 15 1999 **DATE REPORT MAILED:** Apr/ 26/99 **SIGNED BY** ..... D. TOYE, C.LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

Data FA

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(ISO 9002 Accredited Co.)

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Wahl, Herb PROJECT BIGTON File # 9901059

R.R. -4 S12 C4, Gibson BC V0N 1V0 Submitted by: Herb Wahl

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	Tl ppm	Hg ppm	Au** ppb
BT-1R	1	595	<3	100	.8	4	18	1435	5.63	8	<8	<2	<2	300	1.3	4	<3	168	1.79	.301	15	3	1.27	82	.24	22	3.99	2.95	.18	<2	<5	1	5
BT-9R	1	188	6	87	.3	1	21	1216	5.21	10	<8	<2	<2	249	.5	10	<3	162	1.66	.377	16	2	1.17	93	.07	34	4.82	4.03	.21	<2	<5	<1	8
BT-14R	1	3922	5	43	.4	41	23	1041	4.07	5	<8	<2	<2	111	.6	<3	<3	172	9.43	.142	6	140	.89	36	.12	13	1.22	.11	.03	<2	<5	<1	<2
BT-15R	<1	3638	<3	86	.9	11	26	1472	6.28	6	<8	<2	<2	168	.4	6	6	285	9.93	.213	9	25	2.13	57	.24	27	3.49	2.46	.39	<2	<5	1	3
RE BT-15R	<1	3506	<3	84	.8	13	26	1434	6.15	12	<8	<2	2	165	1.0	5	<3	281	9.73	.209	9	24	2.08	54	.23	31	3.38	2.39	.38	<2	<5	<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.
ASSAY RECOMMENDED FOR ROCK AND CORE SAMPLES IF CU PB ZN AS > 1%, AG > 30 PPM & AU > 1000 PPB
- SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK AU** ANALYSIS BY FA/ICP FROM 30 GM SAMPLE.
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BT-1R BEAVER VALLEY RD. NATIVE Cu. GRAB

BT-9R 1 km NE OF DOT COM 1-6; GRAB NATIVE Cu

Data FA

N

93A-5/6

LEGEND RE OF 1989-14

LAYERED ROCKS

QUATERNARY

PLEISTOCENE AND RECENT

Qal — GLACIAL AND FLUVIAL DEPOSITS ALLUVIUM

TERTIARY

MIOCENE

10 — GREY TO BLACK PLATEAU BASALT (ALKALI OLIVINE BASALT), TOR BASAL WHITE QUARTZ COBBLE CONGLOMERATE AND GRAVEL, FLUVIAL CHANNEL DEPOSITS

EOCENE

9B — GREY, PALE MAUVE, BUFF PLAGIOCLASE CRYSTAL ASH TUFF, PALE GREY, PLATEY, BIOTITE TRACHYANDESITE AND ANDESITE

9A — GREY, CREAM TO BUFF, PALE YELLOW LACUSTRINE SANDSTONE, SILTSTONE, MINOR CONGLOMERATE

JURASSIC

LATE JURASSIC (?) POSSIBLY CRETACEOUS

6 — POLYLITHIC COBBLE CONGLOMERATE, SHALE, SANDSTONE, IN PART RED BEDS

SINEMURIAN

4 — MAROON AND GREY VESICULAR, ZEOLITIZED, AMYGDALOIDAL ALKALI OLIVINE PYROXENE-PHYRIC BASALT, CONTAINS ANALCITE

3 — MAROON AND GREY POLYLITHIC BRECCIAS, CONTAINS CLASTS OF MAFIC AND INTERMEDIATE COMPOSITION (INCLUDING LATITE, MONZONITE AND OTHER FELDSPATHIC ROCKS), LOCALLY FELDSPATHIC SANDSTONE, LIMESTONE LENSES AND LIMESTONE MATRIX BRECCIA
3A - HORNBLENDE-PHYRIC ANDESITE FLOWS, PLATEY AND MODERATELY SPOTTED

TRIASSIC

NORIAN (?) OR YOUNGER

2H — SANDSTONE, SILTSTONE, CALCAREOUS SILTSTONE, FLAGGY THINLY BEDDED BUFF ALSO CONTAINS SANDSTONE, LIMESTONE, SILICEOUS TUFFACEOUS BEDS, CONGLOMERATE WITH ABUNDANT CHERT, LIMESTONE AND FELDSPATHIC VOLCANIC CLASTS AND PYROXENE-HORNBLENDE BASALT BRECCIA

NORIAN

2G — FELDSPAR-LATH, PYROXENE PHYRIC BASALT, LOCALLY BRECCIA WITH LIMESTONE MATRIX, MINOR TUFF, TUFF BRECCIA

2F — DARK GREY TO BROWN, FETID MAFIC SANDSTONE AND SILTSTONE, CALCAREOUS SILTSTONE, LIMESTONE BRECCIA

2E — ANALCITE BEARING PURPLE, DARK BROWN AND GREEN-GREY ALKALI BASALT, LOCALLY FELDSPATHIC, MINOR CRYSTAL LITHIC ASH TUFF, 2E1 - SPARSE PYROXENE-PHYRIC TO APHANITIC BASALT INTRUSIVE PLUG ?

2D — PYROXENE BASALT BRECCIA, TUFF, PYROXENE RICH WACKE

2C — POLYLITHIC, GREY GREEN AND PURPLE MAFIC BRECCIA, DEBRIS FLOW OR LAHAR, MINOR VOLCANIC SOURCE CONGLOMERATE, PYROXENE RICH GREYWACKE, MINOR FELDSPATHIC CLASTS

2B — DARK GREEN, MAROON AND GREY PYROXENE-PHYRIC BASALT BRECCIA, LITHIC LAPILLI AND ASH TUFF, MAFIC WACKE, INCLUDES SOME FLOWS AND PYROXENE-PHYRIC PLAGIOCLASE MICROLITE BEARING BASALT

2A — GREEN AND DARK GREY PYROXENE PHYRIC ALKALI OLIVINE BASALT AND ALKALI BASALT FLOWS, PILLOW LAVA AND PILLOW BRECCIA, LOCALLY BRECCIA AND VESICULAR AMYGDALOIDAL FLOWS WITH LENSES OF MAFIC WACKE, LIMESTONE OR LIMESTONE CLAST-BEARING BASALT BRECCIA

CARNIAN AND (?) YOUNGER

1 — GREY TO DARK BROWN SILTSTONE AND SANDSTONE, VOLCANICLASTIC TOWARDS TOP OF UNIT, RARE THIN CHERTY BEDS AND LIMESTONE LENSES, LOCALLY INTERFINGERS WITH UNIT 2A, CONGLOMERATE, SANDSTONE, MINOR PYROXENE BASALT BRECCIA, LOCALLY CONTAINS HORNBLENDE MONZONITE AND LATITE CLASTS IN BRECCIA

PALEOZOIC

CC — CACHE CREEK GROUP - DARK GREY TO BLACK FETID LIMESTONE, GRAPHITIC ARGILLITE AND SILTSTONE

AIR PHOTO LINEAR

FAULT FROM GEOLOGICAL MAP

1 0 1 2 Km

SCALE 1:50,000

FIG. 2

DOTCOM MINERAL CLAIMS

REGIONAL GEOLOGY PLUS PHOTO INTERPRETED LINEARS

H. WAHL, P.ENG. B.C. | APRIL 1999

93A-5E CARIBOO M.D.

● LOCATION OBSERVED SHEARING IN TRIASSIC BASALTS

⊙ LOCATION PREVIOUS DDH

PHOTO-LINEAR, CONFIRMED SHEARING

OUTLINE MIOCENE PLATEAU BASALT

GRAVEL CREEK SHEAR ZONE

Woodlot 506

L 6533

L 9827

Creek

L 11514

DOTCOM-1

DOTCOM-2

DOTCOM-3

DOTCOM-4

DOTCOM-5

DOTCOM-6

84-1

84-2

WC109602

WC109601

U.R.E.P.

Abbott L.

W.L. 5 Blk. E

500 0 500

SCALE 1:10.000 METERS

FIG. 3

DOTCOM MINERAL CLAIMS

CLAIM LOCATIONS WITH ZONES OF MINERALIZATION AND/OR SHEARING .....

H. Wahl

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