BIOGEOCHEMICAL REPORT
on the
DNA 1 & 3 CLAIMS
KEEFER LAKE, LUMBY AREA, B.C.
VERNON MINING DIVISION
82L1W

By

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Harold M. Jones, P.Eng.

February 22, 2000

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Summary	1
Introduction	3
Location and Access	3
Topography and Vegetation	4
Property	4
History	4
Geology	7
Regional Geology	7
Property Geology	7
Mineralization	8
1999 Biogeochemical Survey	9
Procedure and Background Data	9
Results	10
1. Northwest Grid	10
(a) Silver	10
(b) Cadmium	11
(c) Arsenic	11
(d) Antimony	11
(e) Other Elements	11
2. Southeast Grid	11
(a) Silver	11
(b) Cadmium	11
(c) Arsenic	12
(d) Antimony	12
(e) Manganese	12
Discussion	12
Northwest Grid	12
Southeast Grid	13
Conclusions	13
Recommendations	13
References	15
Certificates	16
Appendix A – Statement of Expenditures	18
Appendix B – Assay Certificates	19

LIST of ILLUSTRATIONS

	Following page
Figure 1 – Location Map	3
Figure 2 – Claim Map	4
Figure 3(a) – Regional Geology	7
Figure 3(b) – Property Geology with Au-As Geochemistry	7
Figure 4 - Biogeochemical Survey - Silver	12
Figure 5 - Biogeochemical Survey - Cadmium	12
Figure 6 - Biogeochemical Survey - Arsenic	12
Figure 7 - Biogeochemical Survey - Antimony	12
Figure 8 - Biogeochemical Survey – Manganese	12

SUMMARY

The DNA property, consisting of two co-ordinate grid claims totaling 24 units, is located in southern British Columbia approximately 63 kilometres east of Vernon. Locally, it is situated on the eastern end of Monashee Mountain three kilometres west of Keefer Lake. It is readily accessible from a provincial highway by a logging road and a short bush road.

The general claims area has a long, intermittent history of placer gold mining dating from the 1870's to the present. Small quantities of gold were produced from a number of creeks in the district and local streams near the property. Base and precious metal properties are also known in the area.

The DNA claims are relocations of the Dona claims, which were originally staked in 1973 by El Paso Mining and Milling Company to cover a gold-arsenic geochemical anomaly discovered during a regional stream sediment-prospecting program. Subsequent work on the claims by El Paso during 1973-74 defined an area approximately 700 metres by 215 metres strongly anomalous in gold, silver and arsenic and moderately anomalous in lead.

When El Paso ceased operating in British Columbia they assigned the property to several of its former geologists. They optioned it to a local mining promoter who, after six years, ran into financial problems and let the property lapse. It was promptly re-staked by Jones, one of the original owners and co-author of this report.

The property has been optioned out to various companies: Keefer Lake Resources Inc. in 1982-88; Phelps Dodge Corporation of Canada in 1992: and Carbon Reef Resources in 1993. The largest program was conducted by Phelps Dodge who gridded and soil sampled a large area which included, but expanded on, that area covered by El Paso. Their results confirmed the large gold-arsenic geochemical anomaly. The above companies filed assessment reports on the work they conducted.

In 1999 a trial biogeochemical survey was conducted on the property financed by the owners. Two areas were selected for this work, the Northwest and Southeast grids. The former covered a part of the large geochemically anomalous area which had been trenched by El Paso, the latter an area near the southern end of same soil sampled area where little work was conducted. The purpose of this work was to test its effectiveness as an exploration tool on this mostly overburdened-covered property.

It was planned to use dry twigs from Lodgepole pine as a sampling medium since past experience by the contractor (Morrison, B.Sc) found that twigs from these trees commonly yielded very high silver values. Silver, associated with gold on this property, can be used as a pathfinder for gold. Unfortunately, these trees were only abundant on the Southeast grid, so Balsam fir was used on the Northwest grid. Morrison had also found from experience that Balsam fir commonly has a much lower silver background

than Lodgepole pine, resulting in a different silver background for each grid. A total of 60 samples were collected and assayed for 30 elements using the I.C.P method. Elements which appeared to be the most indicative of the mineralized zone were silver, arsenic, antimony, cadmium and manganese.

The Northwest grid results indicated that elevated values of silver were coincident with elevated arsenic and manganese and reasonably coincident with cadmium and antimony. These elevated values are coincident with the large anomalous area located during the El Paso and Phelps Dodge soil surveys.

The Southeast grid results showed very high silver values in the southern part of the grid. Most of the grid also returned high values for arsenic and cadmium, indicating significant coincidence of these three elements. Antimony values were low and manganese assays displayed no distribution patterns.

The biogeochemical survey was essentially a test of this type of sampling program over a known gold-base metal mineralized zone. The results indicate that it was effective since it confirmed the presence of elevated values of silver, arsenic, antimony, cadmium and manganese in the areas tested. While the shape of each element's contoured values differ somewhat from each other; they may be described, in parts of each grid, as being either coincident or partially coincident one element with the other. Since these elements accompany gold values on this property they may be considered as pathfinders for gold.

It is concluded that biogeochemical sampling is well suited as a sampling method on the DNA property, and that it will define areas which warrant further work. It is also concluded that future exploration on the DNA claims should include biogeochemical sampling on unexplored parts of the property, especially along strike to the northwest and southeast where outcrop is sparse. These areas are mostly all overburden covered and well forested, providing abundant material for biogeochemical sampling.

INTRODUCTION

The DNA property hosts a gold prospect which, from previous exploration, is indicated to have the potential for hosting a moderate sized, low grade gold deposit. The following report was prepared as a requirement for filing assessment work conducted on the property during the period October 24 to November 2,1999. During this period, a biogeochemical survey was conducted over selected parts of the property which, in previous soil surveys, were strongly anomalous in gold and arsenic. The purpose of this survey was to test its effectiveness as an exploration tool that could be used to further explore untested parts of this largely overburden-covered property. This report describes the work conducted and the results obtained. All fieldwork was conducted by Murray S. Morrison, B.Sc. on behalf of the claim owners. He has considerable experience with this type of survey.

This report was co-authored by Morrison and H.M. Jones, P.Eng. The latter is familiar with the property having conducted and supervised the exploration programs on it conducted by El Paso Mining and Milling Company during 1973-74. At that time the property was acquired by staking by the company and consisted of seventeen two-post claims - Dona 1-17. The writer restaked the property in 1991 as Donna 1-17 when the original claims lapsed. These were later restaked as coordinate grid claims resulting in the property now consisting of the 24 units DNA 1 and DNA 3 claims.

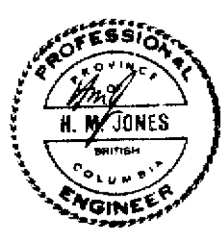
This report also summarizes all exploration conducted and the results obtained on the property prior to the 1999 program.

Location and Access

$50^0 08'$ north latitude)	to approximate centre of
$118^0 24'$ west longitude)	the claims

The DNA claims are located in the Vernon Mining Division of southern British Columbia approximately 63 km east-southeast of Vernon. Locally, they are situated near the headwaters of the Kettle River, on Monashee Mountain, 3 km west-northwest of Keefer Lake and 2 km southeast of Yeoward mountain (Figure 1).

The property is readily accessible from B.C. highway No. 6 at a point approximately 85 road kilometres east of Vernon. Here, the Keefer Lake Forest Access Road originates and is followed northeasterly for 9 km to a bridge crossing Kettle River. Instead of crossing the bridge, one continues straight ahead a few hundred metres on a narrow road, the Yeoward Mountain cattle road, then branch off to the north and follow an old cat road into the property. The latter is a good road but is now partially overgrown by second



HAROLD M. JONES & ASSOCIATES INC.

DNA PROPERTY
LOCATION MAP
LUMBY AREA, B.C.

NTS 82L1 VERNON M.D.

SCALE: As Shown
DRAWN BY: H.M.Jones
FEB. 2000
FIG. 1

growth alder and requires brushing out. It provides access to the south and central part of the property.

The property is situated within an active logging area. A new road, originating from the Monashee Creek Forest Access road, follows Yeoward Creek southeasterly to and into the northern part of the DNA claims (see Figure 2).

Topography and Vegetation

The claims lie on the eastern end of Monashee Mountain which is characterized by relatively steep slopes leading up to a rounded, relatively flat, north northwest trending ridge top. Elevations range from approximately 1340 metres to 1650 metres. The central part of the property is located within an old burn, which is now covered by thick brush and, locally, very thick second growth fir and hemlock. The northern and northeastern part of the property has stands of commercial-sized fir, hemlock, pine and spruce. Flagging tape observed in these areas suggest that additional logging is planned.

Property

The property consists of two coordinate grid claims totaling 24 units and covering approximately 600 hectares (Figure 2). They are:

Claim name	Record No.	No. of units	Expiry date
DNA 1	310836	20	June 20, 2001*
DNA 3	310838	4	June 19, 2001*

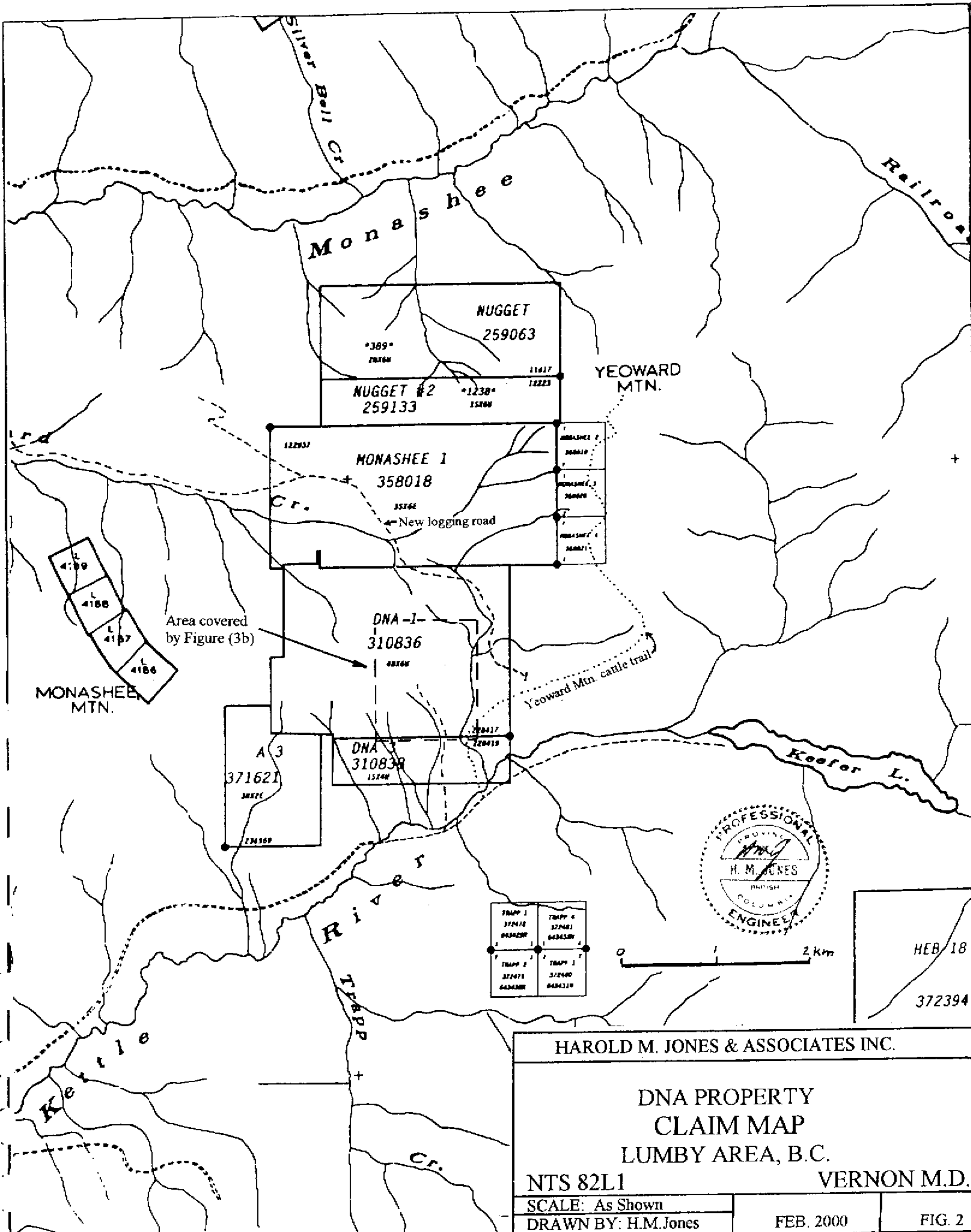
* Based on acceptance of this assessment report.

The claims are owned by Harold M. Jones, 6091 Tranquille Place, Richmond, B.C. (90%) and William Yorke-Hardy, 101-1460 Sutherland Avenue, Kelowna, B.C. (10%).

History

The general area east of Vernon has a gold placer history dating from the 1870's to the present. Limited production came from a number of streams in the district. In proximity to the DNA claims placer mining was conducted on Monashee and Cherry Creeks, 14 km and 7 km respectively to the northwest; Barnes Creek 10 km to the southeast and Marsh Creek 5 km to the southwest of the property.

Veins mineralized with pyrite, chalcopyrite, galena and sphalerite with significant values in gold and silver were explored on the St. Paul Group, located on Monashee Mountain approximately 1.5 km to the west of the DNA claims. Intermittent mining from this property produced a small tonnage of both direct shipping and milling ores. The last



HAROLD M. JONES & ASSOCIATES INC.

DNA PROPERTY
CLAIM MAP
LUMBY AREA, B.C.

NTS 82L1 VERNON M.D.

SCALE: As Shown		
DRAWN BY: H.M.Jones	FEB. 2000	FIG. 2

production was in the mid 1970's. A site inspection by the co-writer (Jones) in 1973 noted the remains of a set of shaking tables (an attempt to recover free gold?).

Mineralization on the original Dona claims was located as a result of a district stream sediment sampling-prospecting program conducted in 1973 by El Paso Mining and Milling Company. The area selected for this work was a part of the Monashee Mountain Range known to host placer gold and was relatively accessible. A sediment sample taken from a small tributary of the upper Kettle River near Keefer Lake returned anomalous values in gold and arsenic. Follow-up stream sampling and prospecting confirmed the stream anomaly as well as located quartz float mineralized with coarse pyrite and arsenopyrite, samples from which assayed in the range of 17 gpt (0.50 opt) gold and 6515 gpt (190 opt) silver. Reconnaisance soil lines run at this time returned a number of samples anomalous in Au, Ag, As and Pb. As a result of these encouraging results the original Dona claims were staked and a soil sampling survey conducted. The results of the survey defined a large area anomalous in Au, Ag, As and Pb (see Figure 3b).

El Paso conducted a detailed geochemical soil survey over a part of the original Dona claims, the area of which now is mostly covered by the southeastern part of DNA 1 claim. The survey was successful in locating a large area anomalous in Au, Ag, As, and Pb. The Au and As anomalies were respectively 670 m and 850 m long, while the Ag and Pb anomalies were 520 m and 365 m long, all of which were coincident. All were approximately elongate with the widest parts up to 200 – 215 m wide. Each element had smaller satellite anomalies on trend to the northwest and southeast of the main anomaly. The southeast end of the anomalous area terminated at the base of the ridge where deep glacial till fills the valley floor, the northwest end was open.

Au, Ag and As anomalies were very strong. The Au anomaly was defined by those values > 0.09 ppm Au (90 ppb) – most values were > 0.02 ppm Au – with highs of 3.2-4.2 ppm Au; As by those values > 350 ppm As, with highs of 1500-2300 ppm As; and Ag by those values > 2.6 ppm Ag, with highs of 5.6-6.2 ppm Ag. Pb values were weaker with those values > 52 ppm Pb being considered anomalous. Pb highs were 385-770 ppm Pb.

Background values were low for all elements except silver, which was unusually high at 1.5 ppm Ag. Figure 3(b) is a composite map showing the geochemical anomalous zone correlated with the surface geology and workings. The contours are 0.04 ppm Au and 150 ppm As. These values clearly defined the zone of interest and encompassed all of the highly anomalous assays. El Paso's trenching program partially tested this large anomalous zone.

In 1974 a backhoe-trenching program accompanied by geological mapping and rock sampling was conducted to test the anomalous area. It was followed by airtrack-type percussion drilling which intersected a number of gold-bearing zones. In 1975 El Paso ceased operating in British Columbia due to the political climate and transferred the claims to their former geologists.

In 1980 the property was optioned to Salamet Resources Corp., who later transferred them to Granex Resources Ltd. who in turn transferred them to Keefer Lake Resources, all in-house companies run by a local Vancouver promoter. The latter company used the property as a basis for the company and conducted intermittent exploration between 1982 and 1988. Work included limited trenching, trench sampling and soil sampling, the latter in previously untested areas. The trenches in the northern part of the property confirmed favourable geology between the northernmost El Paso trenches, and the soil sampling did not locate other areas of interest. Mohawk Oil Ltd. financed the 1984 trenching.

While the agreement with Keefer Lake Resources was in default for several years the writer could not regain title to the ground without resorting to a court case. The original claims lapsed and were immediately restaked by the writer in 1991 as the Donna 1-17 two-post claims.

In 1992 they were optioned to Phelps Dodge Corporation of Canada. They conducted a detailed geochemical survey over most of the property, duplicating much of that previously done by El Paso. Their results confirmed the presence of a large, coincident gold-silver-arsenic anomaly approximately 700 metres long by up to 215 metres wide. Previous trenching by El Paso of this anomaly exposed a quartz vein stockwork zone occurring mostly within a sill-like dioritic intrusive within intercalated sediments-volcanics of the Thompson Assemblage (formerly Cache Creek formation). Many anomalous gold values were obtained from channel samples in these trenches. El Paso drilled two fences of airtrack percussion holes across the anomaly, many samples from which were anomalous in gold – 0.69 to 1.37 gpt (0.02 to 0.04 opt) gold. Results from this drilling were not considered very reliable – open hole (no casing), poor sampling technique (no proper sample collector), moisture in the hole retarding cutting returns, etc. Diamond drilling was planned for the following season but, due to the Province's political situation referred to earlier, the company ceased their operations in British Columbia. The proposed drill program would have explored the potential of the anomalous zone for hosting a large tonnage, low grade, open pitable gold deposit. Limited trenching at the southern end of the claims by Phelps Dodge did not locate other zones of mineralization.

In 1993 Carbon Reef Resources Ltd. optioned the property and conducted a limited AQ diamond drilling program consisting of three holes totaling 177.44 metres. Very few sections of core were assayed. A more detailed drilling program could not be conducted due to lack of funds. Their report recognized the limited scope of their work and recommended that additional exploration was required.

GEOLOGY

Regional Geology

The Monashee Mountain area is underlain by a northwest trending belt of Paleozoic sedimentary and volcanic rocks overlain to the north by Triassic sediments and volcanics, and intruded to the south by plutonic rocks of Jurassic age (Figure 3(a)).

The oldest rock unit in the area is the Carboniferous to Permian Thompson Assemblage (formerly Cache Creek Group). It includes sediments, volcaniclastic rocks and limestone pods, the individual members of which are interdigitated on a relatively fine scale. The sequence is believed to have undergone sub-greenschist facies metamorphism coeval with Jurassic-Cretaceous orogenic events, although some deformation may have preceded deposition of the Upper Triassic sediments.

The Thompson Assemblage rocks are unconformably overlain to the north by a sedimentary formation belonging to the Slocan Group, as well as volcano-sedimentary rocks belonging to the Nicola Group. Metamorphism of these rocks is relatively low grade and, like in the assemblage to the south, is believed to be related to Mesozioc orogenic events.

To the south, the Thompson Assemblage has been intruded by plutonic rocks belonging to the Late Jurassic Valhalla Complex. These are predominantly granodiorites but their composition varies widely.

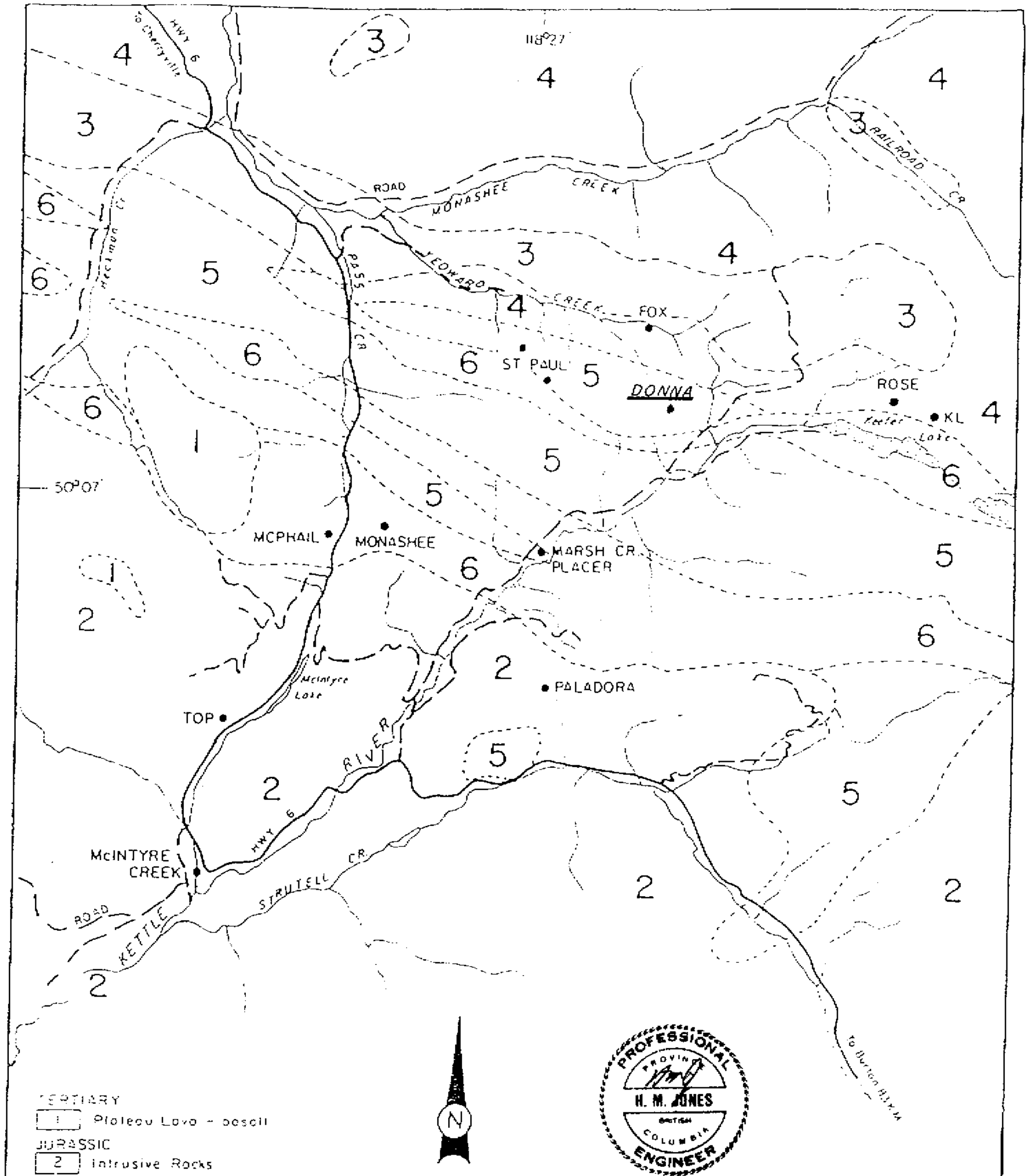
Locally, Tertiary plateau basalts overly the above rocks.

Property Geology

Outcrop is sparse on the property, consequently most of the geological information was obtained from the El Paso trenches (Figure 3b). The initial mapping by El Paso indicated that the property was underlain by northwest trending, interbedded limy argillites and tuffs, which were intruded by a sill-like dioritic unit. Due to variations in the diorite – colour, grain size, texture and alteration – it was difficult in the field, in places, to distinguish it from some of the volcanic (crystal tuff) units. Detail work by Smith (1986) identified quartz latite to dacite flows with interbedded calcareous sediments and tuffs, confirming that the dioritic body, in places, was actually flows which formed a part of a complex unit of flows, pyroclastics, and dioritic intrusives.

Bedding attitudes are variable. In the southern trenches the strike varies from N10^0-60^0 W, averaging about N30 ^{0}W, dipping 15^0-20^0 W. In the northern trenches the attitudes are similar, trending N30^0W and dipping at low angles to both the east and west.

All rocks in the district are partially skarnified with actinolite and clinozoisite the commonest alteration minerals in the sediments and limy tuffs. The alteration does not



TERTIARY

1 Plateau Lava - basalt

JURASSIC

2 Intrusive Rocks

TRIASSIC

3 Nicola Group - andesite, basalt

4 Slocan Group - mixed sedimentary & volcanic rocks

CARBONIFEROUS & PERMIAN (MAY INCLUDE TRIASSIC)

5 Thompson Assemblage - siliceous argillite, volcanoclastic sandstone, quartzite, breccia, greenstone & tuff

6 Limestone, chert

Geological contact

● Mineral occurrences

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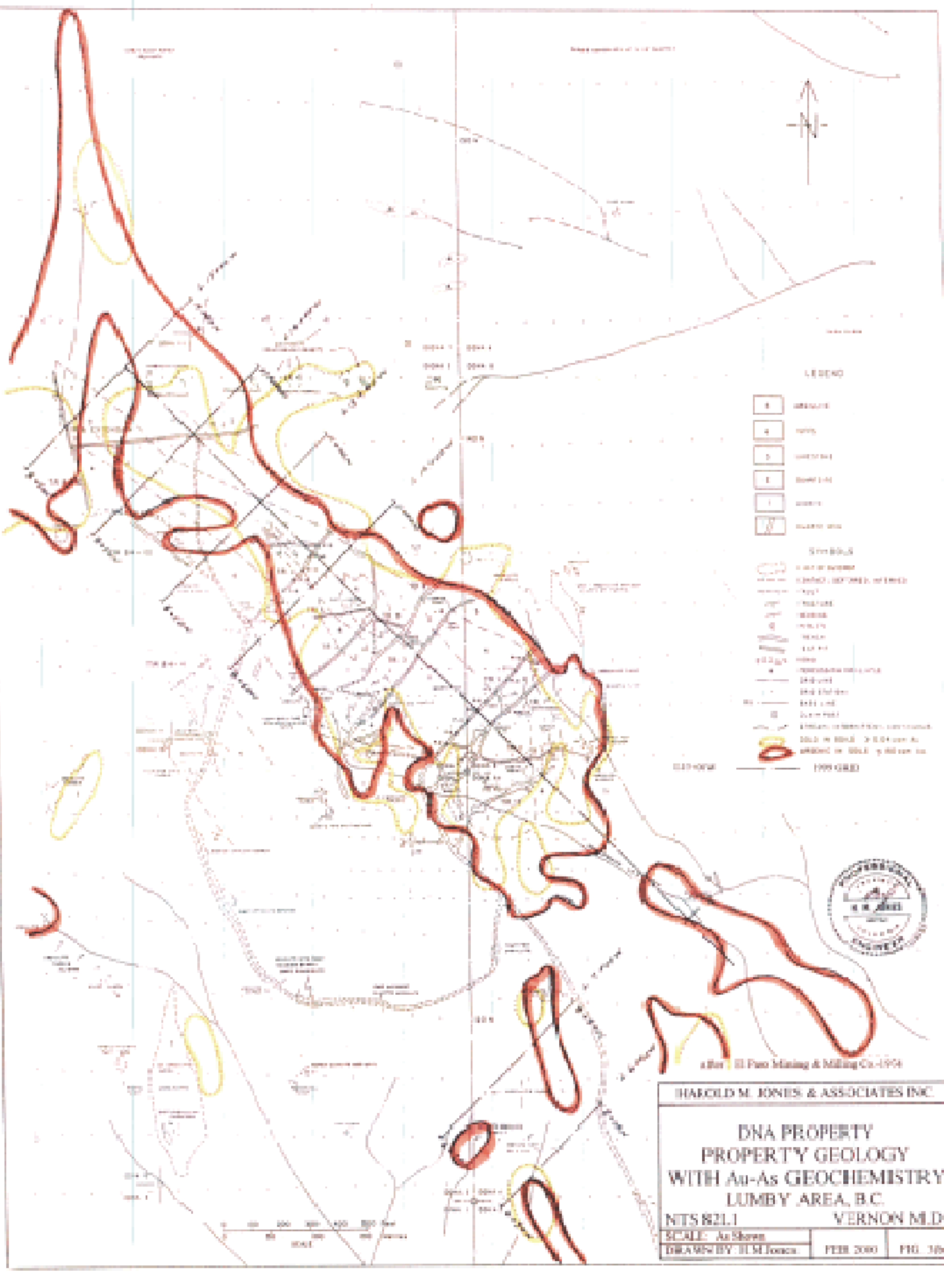
DNA PROPERTY
REGIONAL GEOLOGY
LUMBY AREA, B.C.
NTS 82L1 VERNON M.D.

SCALE: As Shown		
DRAWN BY: H.M.Jones	FEB. 2000	FIG. 3(a)


LEGEND
SYMBOLS
1999 GRID
after El Paso Mining & Milling Co.-1956
HAROLD M. JONES & ASSOCIATES INC.
DNA PROPERTY
PROPERTY GEOLOGY
WITH Au-As GEOCHEMISTRY
LUMBY AREA, B.C.
NTS 82L1
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SCALE: As Shown
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appear to be caused solely by the flows as these limy rocks are in themselves altered with epidote, clinozoisite, and lesser muscovite above and below the latites (Smith 1986).

Numerous quartz veins are present within the flows and dioritic units. The veins are commonly 2-75 mm in width with a few ranging from 15-30 cm in width. All veins are composed of massive white quartz, completely shattered, and bordered by hematite margins up to 4 cm wide for the wider veins. At the base of the hill, a highly fractured, hematitic vein up to 90 cm wide was exposed in trench 1A.

Smith (1986) noted that "the sediments immediately below each flow (i.e. the original tops of each) tend to be rubble of tuffaceous material rich in lime with varying amounts of sulphides and quartz. The sulphides occur both as finely disseminated grains and in pods or masses parallel to the bedding. The sulphide pods consist of arsenopyrite with minor galena and pyrite with rare sphalerite and chalcopyrite".

Whether the mineralized zones are veins forming a stockwork or siliceous alteration zones related to flows is not clear. However, the end product is distinctive hematite-rich, stacked, stockwork-like zones within the intrusive/extrusive units.

The veins (or silicified zones) are randomly oriented but the majority strikes between N20^{0}E and N45^{0}W and dip 20^0- 45^{0}W or SW. A small number of veins have a very low dip angle. Many veins appear to be following bedding (or shearing parallel to bedding) but some are related to crosscutting fractures or faults. The veins are very irregular in width and vary along strike from hairline fractures to commonly 6 cm in width, then horsetailing out into hairline fractures again. They often show offsets of 6-60 cm on crosscutting fractures.

MINERALIZATION

There are very limited surface indications of mineralization on the property. Very few, widely scattered outcrops of quartz and sparse quartz float were located during the original fieldwork. When the geochemical anomalies were trenched, it was noted that the underlying soil and rock, in the mineralized areas, were red-brown due to the abundant hematite alteration. Sections of the trenches devoid or very low in hematite were characteristically unmineralized.

A number of mineralized zones were exposed in the El Paso trenching program, with lesser in those by Keefer Resources and Phelps Dodge. Trenches by the latter companies were mostly located in fringe areas to the known, large, geochemicaly anomalous area. Mineralization consists of arsenopyrite, pyrite, and much less stibnite, galena, chalcopyrite, tetrahedrite-tennantite and sphalerite, occurring in quartz veins and silicified zones and occasionally in pods or irregular masses of the above sulphides. A mineralized zone consists of a number of parallel veins or siliceous zones concentrated within a restricted area, and commonly dipping at a low angle to the west. Many of these zones are exposed in the El Paso trenching. Channel sampling of the trenches returned values from trace to 29.5 gpt Au and 90 gpt Ag. Grab samples from some veins assayed higher.

In 1974 El Paso drilled 19 airtrack percussion holes totaling 980 metres. They were drilled along trenches 1 and 4, at 15 metre centers, as two fences 225 metres apart. They were planned to be drilled dry to a depth of 60 metres but approximately half of them had to be stopped due to excess moisture in these holes. All holes were sampled in 0.60 metre intervals and fire assayed for gold and silver. A number of sections assayed between 0.69 – 2.1 gpt Au which could be correlated between holes into west dipping zones. While most assays were low some of the higher values, over 60 cm lengths, were 35, 8.9 and 5.1 gpt Au.

While the drilling confirmed the stockwork nature of the mineralized zones, the drill assays did not repeat some of the significant values obtained from samples taken from the same zone in the trench sampling. It was concluded that the airtrack drilling was not suitable for sampling the low grade mineralization discovered on the property and that any future sampling should be by diamond drilling.

1999 BIOGEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

Procedure and Background Data

The survey was conducted over two areas on DNA 1 claim, designated the Northwest and Southeast survey areas (see figures 3b to 8). The former had been explored by trenching, the latter not explored in detail. The purpose of the surveys was to find out if biogeochemical sampling would delimit strong linear anomalies within the broad soil anomalies which would reflect buried quartz veins and stockworks similar to those previously discovered by trenching. If successful, this type of sampling could be used on unexplored parts of the property where outcrop is sparse to absent.

Based on previous experience (Morrison,1987 and 1991) it was planned to use deadwood twigs of Lodgepole pine as the sample medium since these have a great affinity for silver. His experience in southern British Columbia using a variety of sample mediums found that the deadwood twigs of Lodgepole pine yielded silver values that were 10 to 20 times higher than the silver values from other tree species collected from the same areas. Since silver is anomalous on the DNA claims, it was decided to use this element as a pathfinder for gold. Unfortunately, these trees were only abundant on the Southeast grid area. Consequently, deadwood from Balsam fir, the most common tree on the Northwest grid, had to be used on this grid.

Sixty samples were collected. All were ashed and analyzed by Acme Analytical Laboratories for 30 elements using the ICP method. Most elements showed very little variation. For this reason, the following five elements - silver, cadmium, arsenic, antimony and manganese appeared to be the most significant and were selected for plotting and contouring. They are shown on Figures 4-8.

Results

1. Northwest Grid

A survey grid was laid out to cover the northwestern half of the old trenching area, with a flagged baseline (10+00N) striking 135° through the center of this area. Four flagged grid lines, spaced at 100 metre intervals, were run 100 metres to the northeast and 150 metres to the southwest of the baseline and perpendicular to it. Sample stations were laid out on each line at 25 metre intervals.

Balsam fir was available at all but one station – L12+00W, 8+50N. Spruce was used at this site. Deadwood branches were taken from three to five trees of average size, ranging from 25-35 cm diameter, at each sample site. Twigs 5 to 15 mm diameter were used, broken into 10 cm lengths, and placed in plastic bags upon which the sample location was marked. Each sample weighed approximately 180 grams. Notes were made at each site regarding the size and number of trees sampled, type of tree, surficial geology, slopes and drainage directions.

There was insufficient data available from the surveys to do a statistical study. The values chosen for contouring were selected from a visual inspection of the data. The following reviews the assay results obtained for each of the selected elements, based on the values chosen for contouring:

(a) Silver (Figure 4)

The silver values ranged from 0.9 to 2.5 ppm. These values are considered low by Morrison based on other surveys he conducted in which balsam fir or other types of vegetation were sampled. In these surveys, it was appearant that balsam fir has a low affinity for silver.

The silver background is about 1.0-1.2 ppm Ag. Using a 1.5 ppm Ag contour a number of discontinuous areas of elevated silver values were outlined. These are mostly enclosed within and coincident with broad areas of elevated values of arsenic and manganese and reasonably coincident with cadmium and antimony.

(b) Cadmium (Figure 5)

The cadmium values ranged from 12.6 to 47.0 ppm Cd. Background is estimated at 20 ppm Cd. The 35 ppm Cd was selected for defining the elevated values. It outlines a large irregular area in the central to northwest part of the grid as well as two, elongate, discontinuous elevated areas along the western part of the grid. As with arsenic and antimony the broad area of elevated cadmium values are all or partially coincident with those of Ag, As, Sb, and Mn.

(c) Arsenic (Figure 6)

The arsenic values ranged from 114 to 3017 ppm As. Most of the grid samples returned high arsenic values, with most greater than the 500 ppm As contour interval chosen. Background would appear to be less than 250 ppm As. Most of the grid has strongly elevated values except the eastern end of line 12+00W and 15+00W and the southern ends of lines 13+00W and 14+00W.

The broad coverage of the irregular shaped contours of elevated As values encompasses all or parts of the elevated Ag, Sb, Cd and Mn values. Mn covers a broader area than As in the southern part of the grid.

(d) Antimony (Figure 7)

The antimony assays ranged from 4 to 28 ppm Sb. Background is estimated to be less than 7 ppm Sb. Values of 15 ppm or greater antimony were considered significant and this value was used for contouring. It encompasses a large part of the grid from 12+80W to 15+00W. As with arsenic, the 15 ppm Sb contour is irregular but is all or partially coincident with elevated values of Ag, As, Cd and Mn.

(e) Other elements

No other elements showed elevated values. Lead, zinc and cobalt show a weak correlation with silver. Iron was surprisingly low considering that most of the soil in the grid areas is very limonitic, i.e., gossanous.

2. Southeast Grid

(a) Silver (Figure 4)

The silver values ranged from 9.9 to 41.4. The Balsam fir sample was only 1.0 ppm Ag, confirming the low infinity for this type of vegetation. The silver values obtained from this area are the highest ever encountered by Morrison, much higher than those obtained from silver prospects in the Beaverdell area using similar material from Lodgepole pine. In this latter area peak values of only 6.0 to 11.0 ppm Ag were obtained over known silver occurrences (see Appendix B).

Sampling on this grid was too limited to establish background values, but it is estimated to be about 10 ppm Ag. Using the 20 ppm contour, the western part of the grid is mostly all elevated in silver. This area is coincident with elevated cadmium values.

(b) Cadmium (Figure 5)

The cadmium values ranged from 26.4 to 92.3 ppm Cd, omitting the one Balsam fir assay of 15.3 ppm Cd. As with silver, the cadmium values are also very high compared with other surveys conducted by Morrison. Essentially the entire grid except for several samples are elevated in cadmium, hence cadmium is coincident with elevated silver and arsenic

(c) Arsenic (Figure 6)

The arsenic values ranged from 139 to 1680 ppm As. Considering all values greater than 500 ppm As as elevated, the 500 ppm As contour shows that all samples except those at the north ends of lines 6+00N and 7+00N are elevated in arsenic. While elevated arsenic values are more widespread, they include the area of elevated silver and cadmium.

(d) Antimony (Figure 7)

The antimony values ranged from 3 to 12 ppm Sb. Values are very weak and none may be considered as elevated. No attempt was made to contour the data.

(e) Manganese (Figure 8)

The manganese values ranged from 4632 to 10,809 ppm Mn, omitting the one Balsam fir sample of 19,756 ppm Mn. These values display no distribution patterns and were not contoured.

DISCUSSION

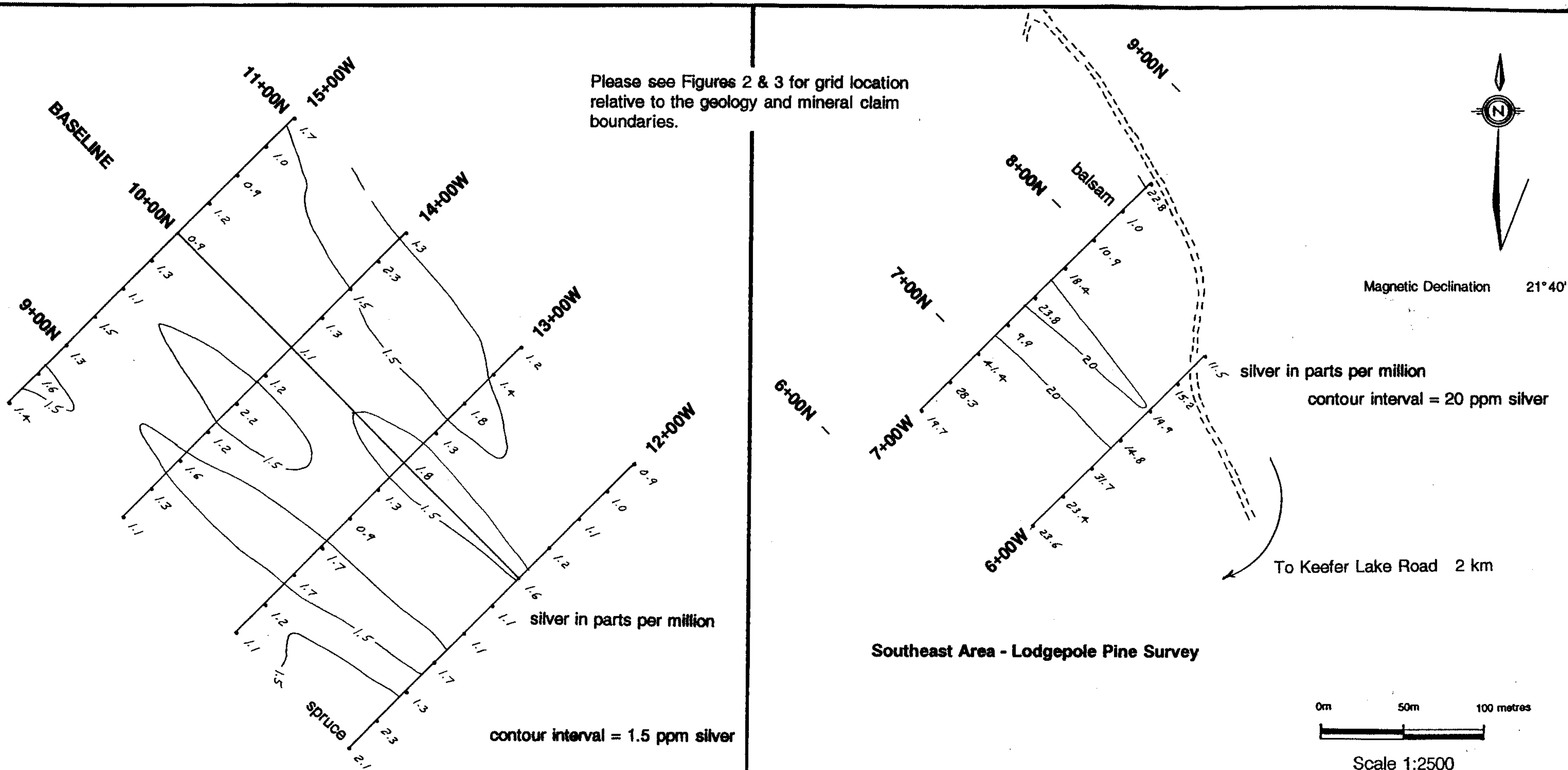
Northwest Grid

The pattern of elevated arsenic values, as shown on Figure 6, probably represents the bedrock features shown on Figure 3(b) better than the other assayed elements. There is a general arsenic high of 500 to 1000 ppm As coincident with the diorite intrusive and zones of 1600 to 3000 ppm As related to the tuffs immediately adjacent to the diorite (on L15+00W at 8+75 N and on lines L13+00 and L14+00W immediately northeast of the baseline). The pattern of the arsenic values differs from that obtained in the earlier soil sampling.

Between lines 13+00W and 14+00W at 10+50N is a zone 50 metres by 100 metres where all five elements are coincident. This zone was missed during the El Paso trenching.

The elevated values of the five elements plotted are generally irregular in shape and cover slightly different parts of the grid, but all do show partial to total coincidence. Essentially they define a broad area with significant values in Ag, As, Sb, Cd and Mn. Unfortunately, the coverage was not sufficient to define the limits of the elevated values. However, the survey was encouraging in that it demonstrated that biogeochemical sampling is a good tool for sampling properties such as the DNA claims where outcrop is sparse and vegetation is abundant.

Please see Figures 2 & 3 for grid location relative to the geology and mineral claim boundaries.



Northwest Area - Balsam Fir Survey

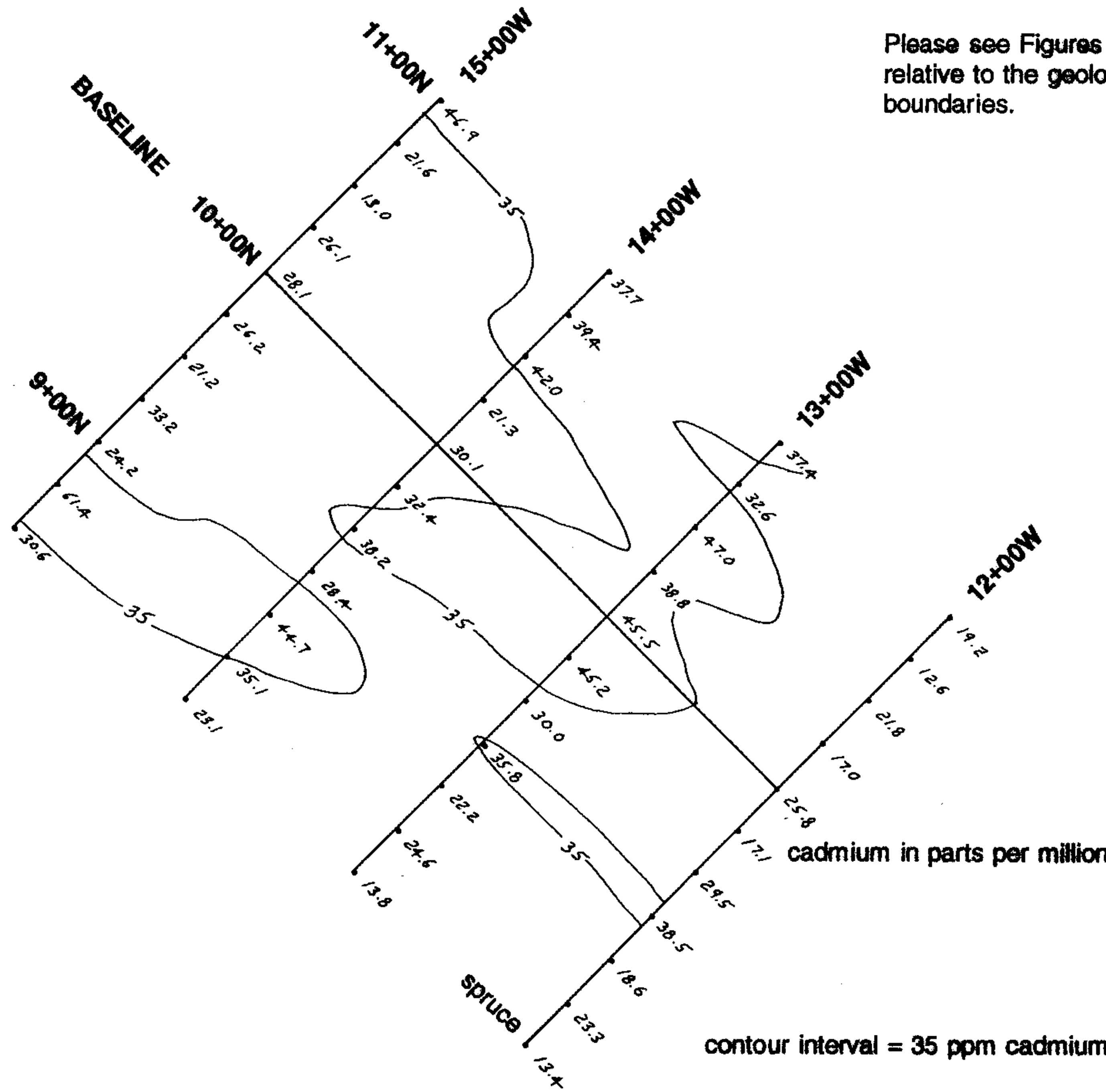
Southeast Area - Lodgepole Pine Survey

Sample Medium = deadwood twigs of Balsam fir (unless noted otherwise)

Sample Medium = deadwood twigs of Lodgepole pine (unless noted otherwise)

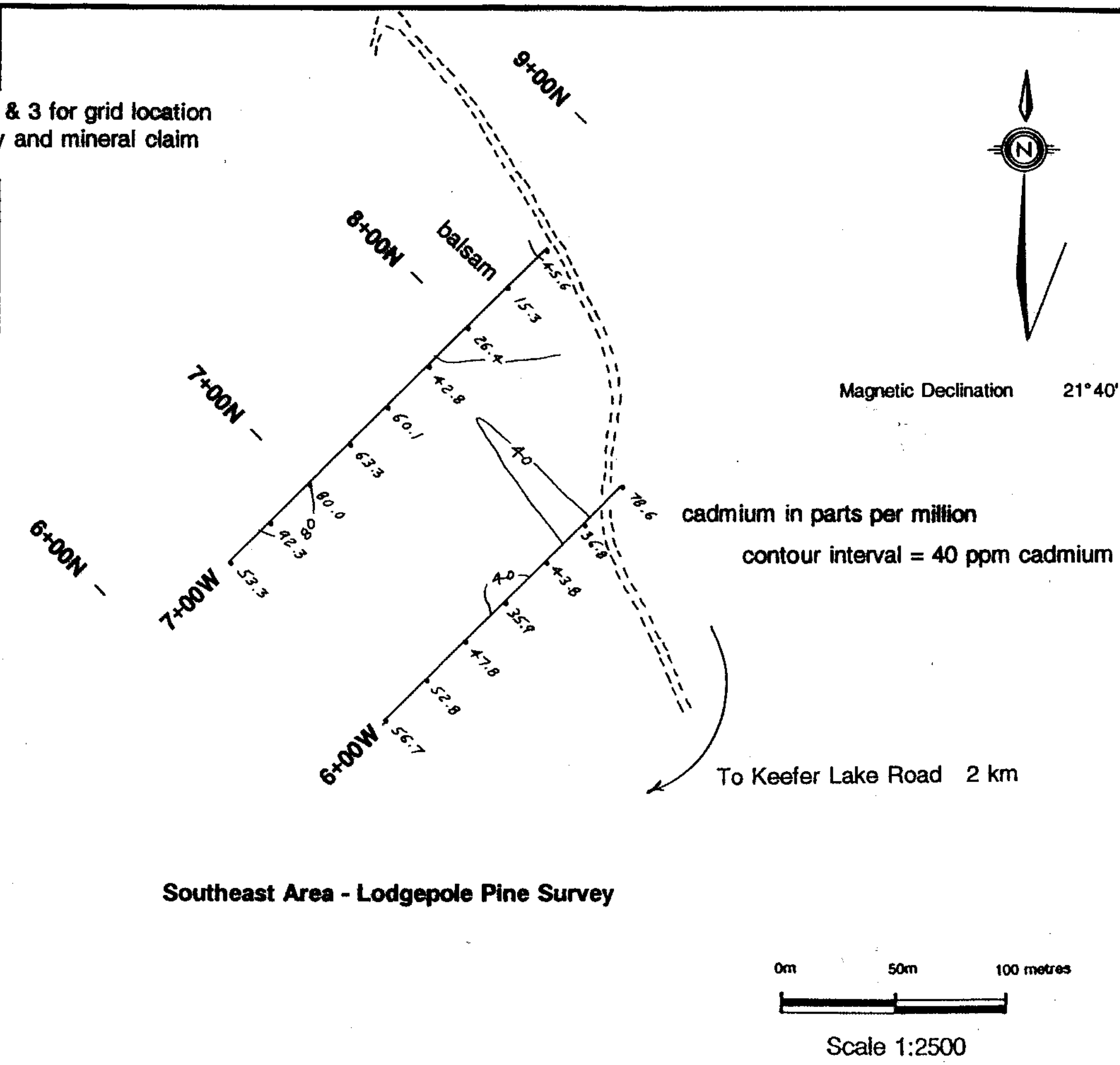
H. M. JONES & ASSOCIATES INC VANCOUVER, B.C.	
DNA PROPERTY Lumby Area	Vernon M.D., B.C.
BIOGEOCHEMICAL SURVEY SILVER DNA 1 MINERAL CLAIM	
Drawn by M.M.	N.T.S. 82-L-1W
November 1999	FIGURE NO. 4

Please see Figures 2 & 3 for grid location relative to the geology and mineral claim boundaries.



Northwest Area - Balsam Fir Survey

Sample Medium = deadwood twigs of Balsam fir
(unless noted otherwise)



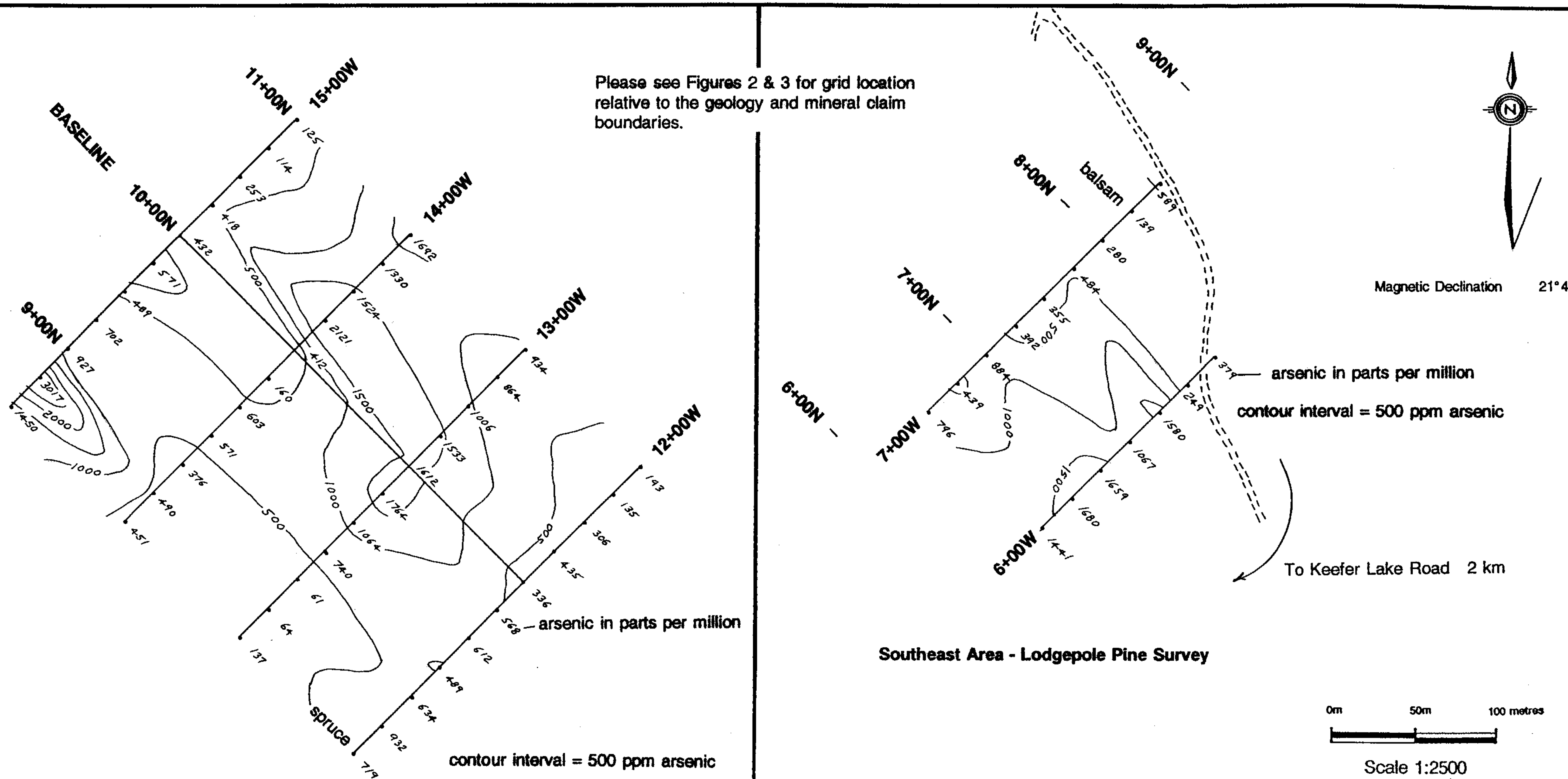
Southeast Area - Lodgepole Pine Survey

Sample Medium = deadwood twigs of Lodgepole pine
(unless noted otherwise)

H. M. JONES & ASSOCIATES INC VANCOUVER, B.C.	
DNA PROPERTY Lumby Area	Vernon M.D., B.C.
BIOGEOCHEMICAL SURVEY CADMIUM DNA 1 MINERAL CLAIM	
Drawn by M.M.	N.T.S. 82-L-1W
November 1999	FIGURE NO. 5

M. Morrison

Please see Figures 2 & 3 for grid location relative to the geology and mineral claim boundaries.



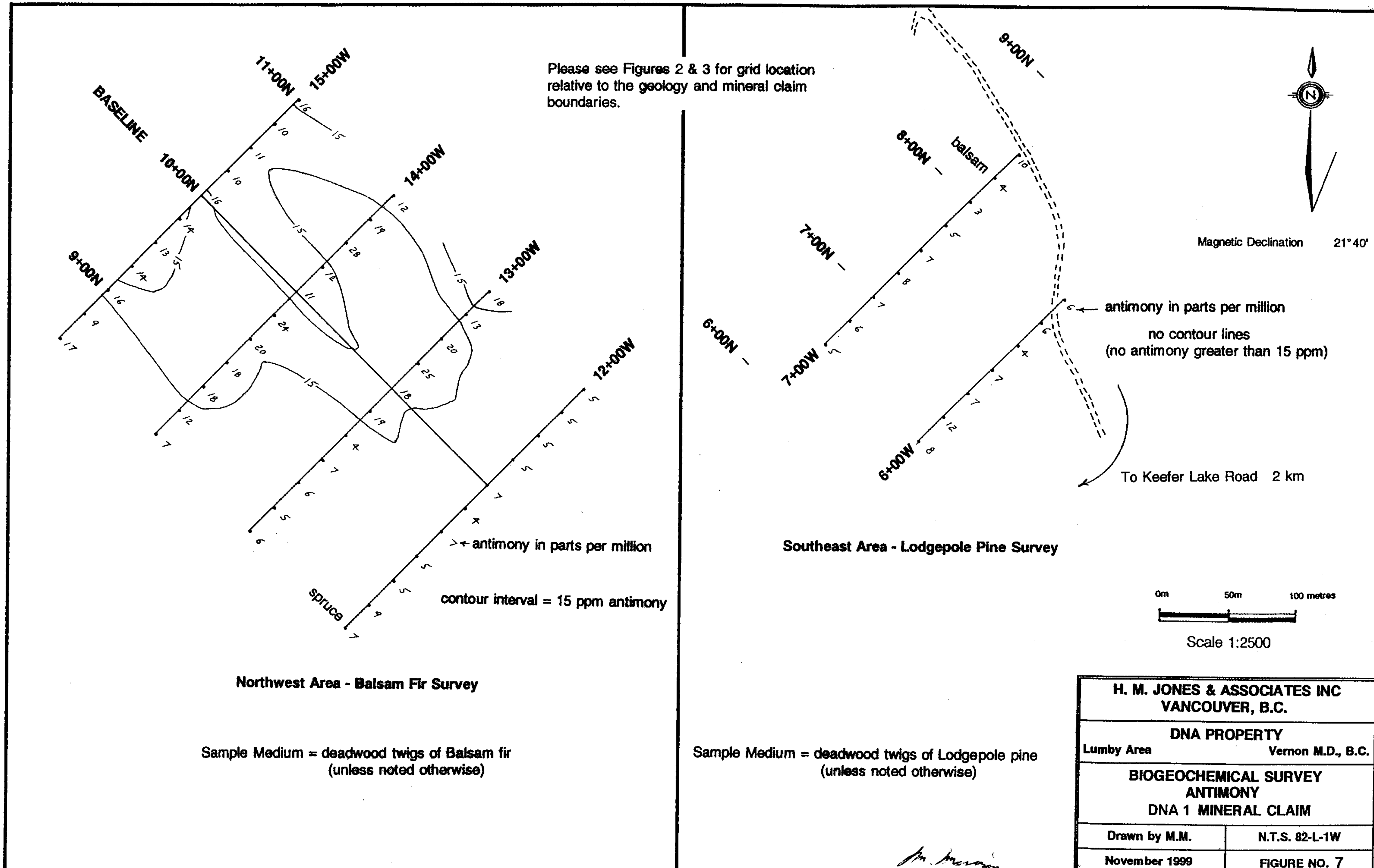
Northwest Area - Balsam Fir Survey

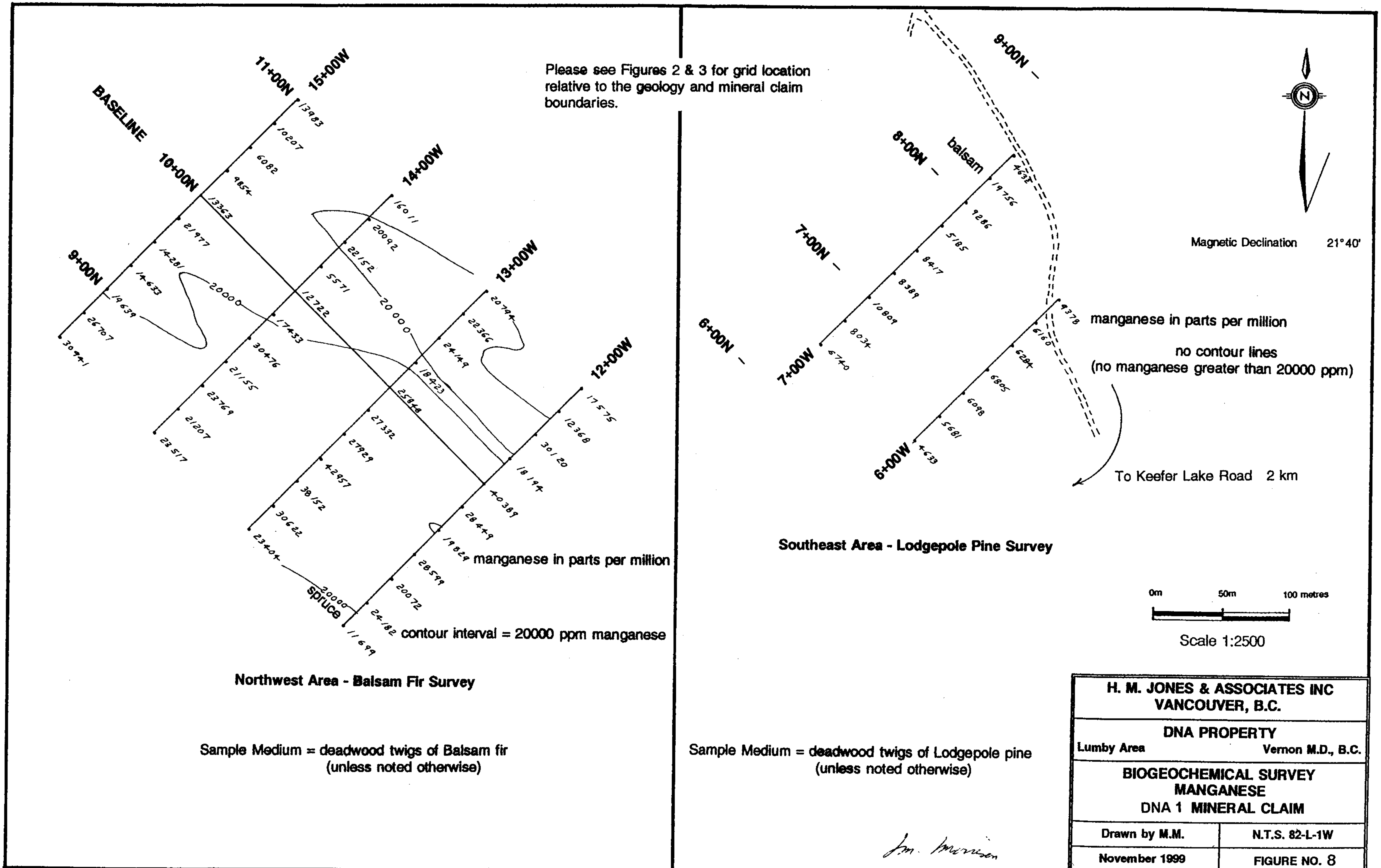
Sample Medium = deadwood twigs of Balsam fir
(unless noted otherwise)

Southeast Area - Lodgepole Pine Survey

Sample Medium = deadwood twigs of Lodgepole pine
(unless noted otherwise)

H. M. JONES & ASSOCIATES INC VANCOUVER, B.C.	
DNA PROPERTY Lumby Area Vernon M.D., B.C.	
BIOGEOCHEMICAL SURVEY ARSENIC DNA 1 MINERAL CLAIM	
Drawn by M.M.	N.T.S. 82-L-1W
November 1999	FIGURE NO. 6


BASELINE
11+00N
15+00W
10+00N
14+00W
13+00W
12+00W
9+00N
spruce
Please see Figures 2 & 3 for grid location relative to the geology and mineral claim boundaries.
antimony in parts per million
contour interval = 15 ppm antimony
Northwest Area - Balsam Fir Survey
Sample Medium = deadwood twigs of Balsam fir (unless noted otherwise)
9+00N
8+00N
balsam
7+00N
6+00N
7+00W
6+00W
antimony in parts per million
no contour lines
(no antimony greater than 15 ppm)
To Keefer Lake Road 2 km
Southeast Area - Lodgepole Pine Survey
Sample Medium = deadwood twigs of Lodgepole pine (unless noted otherwise)
N
Magnetic Declination 21°40'
0m
50m
100 metres
Scale 1:2500
H. M. JONES & ASSOCIATES INC
VANCOUVER, B.C.
DNA PROPERTY
Lumby Area
Vernon M.D., B.C.
BIOGEOCHEMICAL SURVEY
ANTIMONY
DNA 1 MINERAL CLAIM
Drawn by M.M.
N.T.S. 82-L-1W
November 1999
FIGURE NO. 7



Please see Figures 2 & 3 for grid location relative to the geology and mineral claim boundaries.
BASELINE
11+00N
15+00W
10+00N
14+00W
9+00N
13+00W
12+00W
20000
spruce
manganese in parts per million
contour interval = 20000 ppm manganese
Northwest Area - Balsam Fir Survey
Sample Medium = deadwood twigs of Balsam fir (unless noted otherwise)
9+00N
8+00N
balsam
7+00N
6+00N
7+00W
6+00W
manganese in parts per million
no contour lines
(no manganese greater than 20000 ppm)
To Keefer Lake Road 2 km
Southeast Area - Lodgepole Pine Survey
Sample Medium = deadwood twigs of Lodgepole pine (unless noted otherwise)
N
Magnetic Declination 21°40'
0m
50m
100 metres
Scale 1:2500
H. M. JONES & ASSOCIATES INC
VANCOUVER, B.C.
DNA PROPERTY
Lumby Area
Vernon M.D., B.C.
BIOGEOCHEMICAL SURVEY
MANGANESE
DNA 1 MINERAL CLAIM
Drawn by M.M.
N.T.S. 82-L-1W
November 1999
FIGURE NO. 8

The grid was laid out over an area of previous El Paso soil sampling and trenching. While this earlier work defined a low grade gold zone of interest, the biogeochemical survey demonstrated that it may be used in this area to locate gold associated with silver, arsenic and other base metals. While the biogeochemical survey results may not show the same pattern as that of the soil survey, it can definitely locate mineralized areas which could be detailed by additional exploration.

Southeast Grid

The coverage of the biogeochemical survey was limited but it clearly indicates a zone of very high silver and cadmium values concentrated over much of the grid. These high values are supported by high arsenic values that extend downhill to the southeast of L6+00W.

Previous soil sampling in this area returned spotty anomalous gold and arsenic values. The anomalies were not followed up with trenching.

CONCLUSION

The biogeochemical survey was essentially a test of this type of a sampling program. It was run over known gold and arsenic soil anomalies to find out how effective it would be. The results confirmed the presence of elevated values of silver, arsenic, antimony, cadmium and manganese in the areas tested. Since these elements accompany gold values on this property they may be considered pathfinders for gold. It is concluded that future exploration on the DNA claims should include biogeochemical sampling of unexplored parts of the property, especially along strike to the northwest and southeast which is all covered by overburden.

Since the coverage of the two grids was limited, it was concluded that "elevated" rather than "anomalous" be used to describe the significant assays.

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that biogeochemical sampling in the southeast grid area be expanded since silver and cadmium assays are high and outcrop is sparse. Since this area is thought to have relatively shallow overburden it would be feasible to test significant anomalies with a small backhoe or excavator.

Similar sampling should be considered for testing the northwest to west extension of the known mineralized zone. This is a well forested area with very limited outcrops.

Respectively submitted,

Murray S. Morrison

Murray S. Morrison, B Sc.

Harold M. Jones

Harold M. Jones, P. Eng.

PROFESSIONAL
PROVINCE OF
H. M. JONES
BRITISH
COLUMBIA
ENGINEER

REFERENCES

Collins, D.A. (1988) - Report on the Dona and Irene Claims, Keefer Lake Area, Vernon M.D., for Keefer Lake Resources Inc.

Jones, H.M. (1974) - Assessment Report on the Percussion Drilling and Physical Work on the Dona Group of Claims, for El Paso Mining and Milling Company.

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(1990) - Biogeochemical Assessment Report, Brussels Claim Group, Kamloops M.D.

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Ryback-Hardy, V. (1973) – Geochemical and Geophysical Report on the Dona Group of Claims, for El Paso Mining and Milling Company.

Smith, F.M. (1982) - Report on the Examination and Evaluation of the Dona Claims, for Granex Resources Corp.

(1984) - Report on the Dona and Irene Claims, Vernon M.D., for Keefer Lake Resources Inc.

(1986) – Report on the Dona Property (Dona and Irene Claims), Vernon M.D., for Keefer Lake Resources Inc.

CERTIFICATE

I, Murray S. Morrison, of the City of Kelowna, in the province of British Columbia, do hereby state that:

1. I graduated from the University of British Columbia in 1969 with a B.Sc. in Geology.

2. I have been working in all phases of mining exploration in Canada for the past thirty years.

3. During the past thirty years, I have intermittently held responsible positions as a Geologist with various mineral exploration companies in Canada.

4. I have conducted many geological, geochemical and geophysical surveys on mineral properties in southern British Columbia during the past thirty years.

5. I conducted the biogeochemical survey on the DNA claims from October 24 to November 2, 1999, prepared the maps and co-authored this report.

February 22, 2000
Kelowna, B.C.

Murray S. Morrison

Murray S. Morrison, B.Sc.

CERTIFICATE

I, Harold M. Jones, of the City of Richmond, British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a Consulting Geological Engineer with an office at 6091 Tranquille Place, Richmond, British Columbia.

2. I am a graduate from the University of British Columbia in Geological Engineering, in 1956.

3. I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia, Registration No. 4681.

6. I conducted and supervised the 1974 exploration program on the original Dona claims (now DNA claims) as an employee of the property owner, El Paso Mining and Milling Company and compiled all of their data on the property. I have also reviewed the results of all of the work conducted on the property since that of El Paso's.

7. I own a 90% interest in the DNA Claims.

Dated at Richmond, B.C. this 22nd day of February, 2000.

Harold M. Jones, P.Eng.

APPENDIX A

Statement of Expenditures

The following are expenditures related to the biogeochemical survey conducted on the DNA Claim Group, located 45 kilometres southeast of Lumby, B.C. (NTS 82-L-1W) for the year 1999.

Biogeochemical Survey – 1500 metres		
M. Morrison, B.Sc., geologist, 5 days @ $300/day		$1,500.00
4x4 vehicle, including fuel, 5 days @ $75/day		375.00
Meals and lodgings, 4 days @ $81.70/day		326.80
Field supplies-flagging tape, belt chain thread, etc.		20.00
	Sub-total	$2,221.80

Assay Costs		
60 biogeochemical samples analyzed for 30 elements by I.C.P. @ $11.29/sample		$677.40
Sample bags		8.54
Bus express to lab		15.09
	Sub-total	$701.03

Report Preparation Costs		
M. Morrison, geologist, one day @ $300.00/day		$300.00
H.M. Jones, geologist, 2.5 days @ $300.00/day		750.00
Drafting – F.Chong		105.00
Secretarial – typing, copies, etc.		125.00
	Sub-total	$1,280.00

Transfer from PAC account of Harold M. Jones		$ 597.17
	Total Assessment Costs	$4,800.00

I certify that the preceding Statement of Costs is a true statement of monies expended on conducting and *reporting on the* Biogeochemical Survey *conducted on the* DNA *claims during the period* October 24 to November 2, 1999.

Harold M. Jones, P.Eng.

APPENDIX B

Assay Certificates

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716
(ISO 9002 Accredited Co.)

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Harold M. Jones & Associates Inc. PROJECT DNA File # 9904290 Page 1

6091 Tranquille Place, Richmond BC V7C 2T2 Submitted by: M. Morrison

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	Ash gm	Sample gm
L15W 11+00N	3	163	397	1729	1.7	41	11	13983	.80	125	<8	<2	<2	867	46.9	16	<3	18	21.45	1.505	4	19	1.31	99	.03	210	1.07	.10	3.94	<2	1.82	178
L15W 10+75N	3	130	247	1589	1.0	34	7	10207	.62	114	<8	<2	<2	987	21.6	10	3	14	22.71	1.109	3	15	1.29	117	.02	171	.64	.08	2.94	<2	2.16	158
L15W 10+50N	3	115	254	1227	.9	21	5	6082	.60	253	<8	<2	<2	1173	13.0	11	<3	13	24.56	.942	2	14	1.28	139	.02	167	.66	.08	2.30	<2	2.19	153
L15W 10+25N	3	169	283	1103	1.2	34	7	9854	.61	418	<8	<2	<2	1115	26.1	10	<3	14	22.93	1.232	2	18	1.37	122	.02	199	.68	.08	3.40	<2	1.58	184
L15W 10+00N	3	162	386	1646	.9	40	9	13363	.61	432	<8	<2	<2	1309	28.1	16	<3	14	23.11	1.075	3	19	1.35	115	.02	231	.78	.08	2.54	<2	1.47	173
L15W 9+75N	2	159	344	2185	1.3	41	11	21977	.63	571	<8	<2	<2	1025	26.2	14	<3	14	22.26	1.106	4	20	1.97	112	.02	227	.91	.08	2.11	<2	1.76	182
L15W 9+50N	1	103	344	1265	1.1	19	8	14281	.56	489	<8	<2	<2	1021	21.7	13	<3	12	24.65	.908	4	13	1.02	150	.02	144	.99	.08	1.96	<2	2.34	144
L15W 9+25N	3	149	362	1638	1.5	32	13	14633	.67	702	<8	<2	2	1123	33.2	14	5	15	23.59	1.194	4	21	1.37	125	.03	241	.86	.09	3.05	<2	1.37	162
L15W 9+00N	2	163	327	2480	1.3	41	11	19639	.62	927	<8	<2	<2	914	24.2	16	3	14	23.14	1.283	3	21	1.96	114	.02	263	1.10	.10	3.39	<2	1.62	176
L15W 8+75N	3	209	469	2351	1.6	42	17	26709	.99	3017	<8	<2	<2	827	61.4	9	<3	20	17.89	2.085	3	32	2.08	116	.04	315	1.07	.13	6.67	<2	.93	156
L15W 8+50N	1	139	356	1981	1.4	29	10	30941	.58	1450	<8	<2	<2	901	30.6	17	<3	13	23.04	1.019	4	18	1.58	111	.02	209	.90	.09	2.60	<2	1.89	198
L14W 11+00N	1	137	247	1487	1.3	47	9	16011	.56	1692	<8	<2	<2	913	37.7	12	<3	13	24.86	1.174	3	17	1.44	127	.02	205	.80	.09	2.70	<2	1.99	182
L14W 10+75N	2	149	369	1278	2.3	51	11	20092	.75	1330	<8	<2	<2	855	39.4	19	<3	17	22.58	1.310	4	17	1.43	118	.03	179	.94	.11	3.79	<2	1.90	171
L14W 10+50N	2	163	495	1487	1.5	57	14	22152	.79	1524	<8	<2	<2	1001	42.0	28	4	18	23.09	1.178	4	18	1.40	120	.03	175	.97	.11	3.02	<2	2.20	173
L14W 10+25N	5	158	332	1809	1.3	42	5	5571	.67	2121	<8	<2	<2	1331	21.3	12	<3	14	26.15	1.147	3	20	1.06	113	.02	231	.73	.09	2.65	<2	1.58	179
L14W 10+00N	4	170	336	2243	1.1	53	8	12722	.58	412	<8	<2	<2	1367	30.1	11	<3	13	25.03	1.160	3	24	1.37	120	.02	242	.61	.08	4.45	<2	1.52	200
L14W 9+75N	4	127	504	1825	1.2	34	9	17433	.70	160	<8	<2	<2	919	32.4	24	<3	15	23.03	1.084	4	18	1.22	143	.03	164	.89	.08	2.61	<2	2.32	192
L14W 9+50N	2	143	458	2468	2.2	29	10	30476	.68	603	<8	<2	<2	800	38.9	20	4	16	23.35	1.264	4	23	1.71	115	.03	253	1.02	.09	2.97	<2	1.56	177
L14W 9+25N	1	119	339	1656	1.2	30	11	21155	.56	571	<8	<2	<2	829	28.4	18	3	13	24.19	.946	3	16	1.54	125	.02	169	.85	.07	2.27	<2	2.45	195
L14W 9+00N	2	129	398	2056	1.6	29	12	23769	.68	376	<8	<2	<2	739	44.7	18	<3	16	22.52	1.149	4	19	1.64	116	.03	207	.90	.09	2.92	<2	2.36	193
L14W 8+75N	1	122	311	1885	1.3	23	12	21207	.40	490	<8	<2	<2	1034	35.1	12	<3	9	26.43	.809	3	14	1.24	132	.02	178	.70	.06	1.85	<2	2.44	192
L14W 8+50N	1	95	130	1684	1.1	16	9	23517	.36	451	<8	<2	<2	842	23.1	7	<3	7	24.59	1.142	2	15	2.13	170	.02	187	.81	.07	2.92	<2	2.94	156
RE L14W 8+50N	1	95	129	1699	1.1	16	9	23741	.34	440	<8	<2	<2	856	23.1	5	<3	7	24.82	1.145	2	15	2.15	176	.02	191	.80	.07	2.93	<2	-	-
L13W 11+00N	2	116	377	1595	1.2	43	7	20794	.60	934	<8	<2	<2	834	37.4	18	<3	14	23.25	.946	4	15	1.56	125	.02	188	.96	.09	2.46	<2	2.63	189
L13W 10+75N	1	131	342	1798	1.4	35	8	22366	.68	864	<8	<2	<2	756	32.6	13	<3	15	22.62	1.198	3	18	1.50	116	.02	180	.89	.10	3.30	<2	2.28	181
L13W 10+50N	2	164	628	2163	1.8	39	10	24149	.99	1005	<8	<2	<2	648	47.0	20	<3	23	20.04	1.518	5	21	1.59	119	.04	205	1.23	.11	3.21	<2	2.00	194
L13W 10+25N	3	191	661	2127	1.3	51	10	18423	1.04	1533	<8	<2	<2	826	38.8	25	<3	24	19.92	1.566	6	25	1.73	152	.04	231	1.18	.13	4.05	<2	1.73	198
L13W 10+00N	2	127	460	1766	1.8	53	16	25848	.79	1612	8	<2	<2	988	45.5	18	<3	17	22.02	1.221	5	19	1.61	123	.03	179	1.13	.11	2.97	<2	2.22	180
L13W 9+75N	1	154	390	2377	1.3	30	13	27332	.57	1764	<8	<2	<2	1080	45.2	19	<3	13	24.38	1.015	4	20	1.83	111	.02	217	.81	.07	2.77	<2	1.71	193
L13W 9+50N	1	105	109	1884	.9	19	10	27929	.29	1067	<8	<2	<2	914	30.0	4	<3	6	24.45	1.178	2	15	2.57	158	.02	219	.72	.07	3.40	<2	2.59	164
L13W 9+25N	1	105	120	2097	1.7	20	16	42957	.30	740	<8	<2	<2	760	35.8	7	<3	5	23.86	1.089	2	15	2.39	160	.01	213	.67	.06	3.13	<2	2.80	178
L13W 9+00N	<1	91	119	2489	1.7	17	12	38152	.30	61	<8	<2	<2	921	22.2	6	3	6	24.24	1.327	2	16	2.48	368	.01	240	.76	.06	4.21	<2	3.36	197
L13W 8+75N	1	114	118	2508	1.2	22	10	30622	.43	64	<8	<2	<2	916	24.6	5	<3	8	23.90	1.428	3	18	2.17	220	.02	230	1.11	.07	3.15	<2	2.70	170
L13W 8+50N	1	103	117	2061	1.1	22	8	23404	.35	137	<8	<2	<2	1116	13.8	6	<3	8	24.94	1.153	2	16	2.08	211	.01	210	.92	.07	2.80	<2	2.90	182
L12W 11+00N	1	122	107	1937	.9	17	6	17575	.33	193	<8	<2	<2	834	19.2	5	<3	7	25.43	1.001	2	14	1.78	199	.01	189	.61	.07	3.75	<2	2.47	176
L12W 10+75N	2	110	107	1734	1.0	21	6	12368	.34	135	<8	<2	<2	852	12.6	5	<3	7	25.49	1.120	2	13	1.90	231	.02	181	.64	.07	3.82	<2	3.45	167
STANDARD C3	28	68	39	180	6.1	39	12	833	3.46	61	26	3	23	32	25.6	16	25	85	.62	.097	19	180	.62	162	.09	23	1.98	.04	.17	16	-	-
STANDARD G-2	2	4	3	47	<.3	8	4	575	2.17	<2	<8	<2	4	77	<.2	<3	<3	44	.69	.105	8	80	.63	247	.13	<3	1.02	.08	.52	3	-	-

GROUP 1D - 0.50 GM SAMPLE LEACHED WITH 3 ML 2-2-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR, DILUTED TO 10 ML, ANALYSED BY ICP-ES.
UPPER LIMITS - AG, AU, HG, W = 100 PPM; MO, CO, CD, SB, BI, TH, U & B = 2,000 PPM; CU, PB, ZN, NI, MN, AS, V, LA, CR = 10,000 PPM.
- SAMPLE TYPE: Vegetation <u>Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.</u>

DATE RECEIVED: NOV 4 1999 **DATE REPORT MAILED:** Nov 18/99 **SIGNED BY** ....D. TOYE, C.LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

Data ___ FA ____

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	Ash gm	Sample gm
L12W 10+50N	1	107	103	2378	1.1	22	7	30120	.36	306	<8	<2	<2	894	21.8	5	<3	7	26.28	1.067	4	16	2.07	185	.01	165	.59	.07	2.81	<2	3.01	155
L12W 10+25N	3	117	120	1563	1.2	37	6	18194	.43	435	<8	<2	<2	911	17.0	5	<3	9	27.29	1.163	3	15	1.67	181	.02	183	.79	.07	4.04	<2	2.58	161
L12W 10+00N	1	103	116	2387	1.6	17	9	40389	.43	336	<8	<2	<2	889	25.8	7	<3	8	25.20	1.362	4	20	2.33	176	.02	239	.79	.07	3.81	<2	2.99	193
L12W 9+75N	<1	112	106	3250	1.1	17	9	28449	.42	568	<8	<2	<2	1008	17.1	4	<3	9	24.09	1.495	3	21	3.03	170	.01	271	.70	.07	5.53	<2	3.06	198
L12W 9+50N	1	95	113	1584	1.1	18	11	19829	.68	612	<8	<2	<2	1117	29.5	7	<3	14	24.95	1.480	4	18	2.41	217	.02	217	.91	.08	3.71	<2	3.17	168
L12W 9+25N	1	87	177	1881	1.7	29	25	28599	.52	489	<8	<2	<2	1319	38.5	5	3	10	23.59	1.517	4	19	2.69	203	.02	222	.85	.08	4.72	<2	2.88	155
L12W 9+00N	1	101	125	1603	1.3	26	16	20072	.34	634	<8	<2	<2	1775	18.6	5	<3	7	25.07	1.579	4	17	2.91	223	.01	255	.83	.08	4.31	<2	2.63	183
L12W 8+75N	2	321	141	1686	2.3	105	34	24182	1.01	932	<8	<2	<2	1303	23.3	9	<3	12	23.82	1.424	6	17	2.13	169	.02	223	.93	.08	3.95	<2	3.17	189
L12W 8+50N	2	113	169	3370	2.1	40	6	11699	.53	719	<8	<2	<2	1102	13.4	7	<3	11	25.45	.839	3	20	1.27	185	.02	206	.54	.10	2.59	<2	2.92	173
L7W 8+50N	7	163	186	2239	22.0	59	7	4632	.87	589	<8	<2	<2	699	45.6	10	<3	21	22.96	1.397	7	33	1.23	203	.04	313	3.47	.12	3.13	<2	1.44	199
L7W 8+25N	5	83	102	1767	1.0	24	6	19756	.33	139	<8	<2	<2	997	15.3	4	<3	7	25.45	1.327	3	20	1.80	196	.01	231	.48	.07	4.32	<2	3.81	197
L7W 8+00N	3	121	176	1818	10.9	33	6	9286	.97	280	<8	<2	<2	723	26.4	3	<3	21	19.47	1.541	5	33	1.89	180	.04	271	2.58	.11	3.31	<2	1.64	196
L7W 7+75N	2	126	128	1559	18.4	27	5	5185	.40	484	<8	<2	<2	723	42.8	5	<3	9	28.28	.956	4	27	1.14	217	.02	315	1.72	.06	2.03	<2	1.32	194
L7W 7+50N	2	135	114	1388	23.8	33	5	8417	.57	355	<8	<2	<2	663	60.1	7	<3	13	23.85	1.145	4	34	1.67	332	.03	345	2.41	.09	2.86	<2	1.42	193
L7W 7+25N	3	159	161	1900	9.9	64	7	8389	.80	392	<8	<2	<2	816	63.3	8	3	18	21.18	1.567	6	33	2.56	247	.04	317	3.01	.09	3.17	<2	1.31	198
L7W 7+00N	3	210	134	2427	41.4	50	6	10809	.59	884	<8	<2	<2	1109	80.0	7	<3	14	22.16	1.761	5	45	2.66	184	.03	463	3.32	.09	4.74	<2	.97	196
L7W 6+75N	4	184	148	2834	28.3	40	6	8034	.81	439	<8	<2	<2	1128	92.3	6	<3	19	19.89	1.520	5	42	1.83	155	.04	409	3.67	.11	3.07	<2	1.06	195
L7W 6+50N	4	170	166	2221	19.7	34	6	6740	.87	796	<8	<2	<2	834	53.3	5	<3	20	20.08	1.699	6	38	1.65	206	.04	348	2.49	.12	4.44	<2	1.23	197
RE L6W 8+00N	2	124	90	1919	11.8	28	5	9378	.61	384	<8	<2	<2	885	78.6	6	<3	13	23.54	1.075	4	24	1.68	239	.03	324	1.89	.11	2.85	<2	-	-
L6W 8+00N	2	122	90	1886	11.5	26	5	9194	.61	379	<8	<2	<2	869	77.7	4	<3	13	23.28	1.066	4	23	1.66	240	.03	317	1.85	.11	2.83	<2	1.76	194
L6W 7+75N	2	146	68	2152	15.2	27	6	6160	.49	249	<8	<2	<2	756	36.8	6	<3	11	22.84	1.404	3	30	2.38	326	.02	301	2.27	.10	6.12	<2	1.60	199
L6W 7+50N	3	149	78	1937	19.9	31	4	6284	.52	1580	<8	<2	<2	907	43.8	4	<3	11	23.44	.987	3	38	2.32	399	.02	467	1.44	.10	2.83	<2	1.01	198
L6W 7+25N	4	143	139	1765	14.8	34	8	6805	.77	1067	<8	<2	<2	780	35.9	7	3	17	21.24	1.229	5	32	2.00	217	.03	295	2.27	.12	3.19	<2	1.60	195
L6W 7+00N	3	201	119	2306	31.7	37	8	6098	.52	1659	<8	<2	<2	927	47.8	7	<3	11	24.33	1.200	4	38	2.01	367	.02	441	2.43	.09	3.18	<2	1.00	194
L6W 6+75N	3	142	150	1444	23.4	27	6	5681	.57	1680	<8	<2	<2	851	52.8	12	<3	14	23.99	1.014	5	31	2.01	421	.03	355	3.06	.09	2.61	<2	1.36	196
L6W 6+50N	3	114	141	1380	23.6	17	4	4633	.54	1441	<8	<2	<2	704	56.7	8	<3	13	25.55	.956	4	24	1.56	368	.02	299	1.45	.09	2.60	<2	1.48	197
STANDARD C3	26	63	36	172	5.9	37	11	781	3.31	61	24	3	21	30	24.9	14	22	79	.61	.094	17	167	.59	151	.08	21	1.85	.04	.17	15	-	-
STANDARD G-2	1	3	6	50	<.3	8	4	578	2.13	<2	<8	<2	4	76	<.2	<3	<3	43	.72	.105	7	80	.63	241	.14	3	.99	.08	.51	2	-	-

Sample type: Vegetation. Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

Data √ FA ____

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

M.S. Morrison   File # 90-5580   Page 1
684 Balsam Road, Kelowna BC V1W 1B9

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	ASH wt. gm
L9+00S 1+25W	2	135	147	1796	1.9	16	7	5714	.87	71	5	ND	2	1379	7.7	2	2	17	22.46	.881	7	9	1.28	954	.05	266	1.57	.19	1.61	4	3.19
L9+00S 1+00W	3	133	444	1063	9.8	26	8	2529	2.08	120	5	ND	4	648	14.0	3	3	42	10.13	.690	16	19	.93	420	.11	127	2.44	.30	1.55	5	1.83
L9+00S 0+75W	2	107	167	1253	3.9	14	6	3397	1.00	98	5	ND	1	1094	10.0	2	2	20	20.63	.619	7	9	.79	996	.07	210	1.85	.18	1.19	1	2.00
L9+00S 0+50W	1	93	125	1376	2.6	11	5	4538	.60	79	5	ND	1	1707	10.3	2	2	12	29.01	.532	6	5	.75	995	.03	196	1.30	.13	.89	1	2.39
L9+00S 0+25W	2	130	337	1090	12.2	23	8	2654	2.20	179	5	ND	4	640	14.0	2	2	39	10.00	.654	15	17	.87	357	.11	138	2.52	.30	1.36	1	1.48
L9+00S 0+00E	2	124	334	1332	15.0	22	7	3022	1.85	235	5	ND	4	845	18.9	2	2	36	13.01	.677	14	19	.89	381	.10	185	2.33	.29	1.28	1	1.58
L9+00S 0+25E	2	104	160	1343	1.4	15	7	4125	1.07	236	5	ND	1	1403	13.9	2	2	21	20.76	.651	8	10	.60	1483	.06	133	1.44	.22	.99	1	3.03
L9+00S 0+50E	1	82	77	1067	.7	9	4	4465	.57	274	5	ND	1	2030	9.2	2	2	11	27.31	.599	5	5	.68	842	.04	202	1.10	.16	1.97	1	3.08
L9+00S 0+75E	2	111	219	1318	12.3	19	6	2586	1.48	554	5	ND	3	883	14.8	2	2	29	16.74	.644	11	14	.92	567	.08	184	1.83	.27	1.38	1	1.74
L9+50S 1+25W	1	96	91	1616	1.2	8	5	3820	.66	110	5	ND	2	1493	9.9	2	2	13	25.66	.767	5	9	1.12	1502	.04	255	1.36	.18	1.53	2	2.18
L9+50S 1+00W	1	106	113	1746	1.8	8	4	4957	.52	60	5	ND	1	1648	14.0	2	2	10	27.61	.773	5	6	1.14	1003	.03	282	1.20	.12	1.90	2	3.13
L9+50S 0+75W	2	117	278	1257	13.7	18	7	2784	1.45	85	5	ND	3	877	16.6	3	2	27	18.56	.602	11	16	.97	429	.07	223	1.90	.19	1.28	1	1.59
L9+50S 0+50W	3	149	339	1444	15.1	24	8	4994	1.95	218	5	ND	4	833	22.7	5	2	35	12.25	.784	13	21	1.14	333	.09	246	2.13	.27	1.90	1	1.46
L9+50S 0+25W	2	137	163	1256	13.8	13	6	4781	.98	131	5	ND	2	1577	14.4	2	2	18	25.27	.566	8	10	.68	725	.06	250	1.40	.17	1.23	1	2.39
L9+50S 0+00E	2	110	216	1061	4.7	17	6	3205	1.51	128	5	ND	3	670	13.5	4	2	29	15.69	.811	11	13	1.10	405	.08	229	2.03	.26	2.02	1	1.90
L9+50S 0+25E	2	113	220	1550	15.0	16	5	4006	1.22	210	5	ND	3	993	28.1	2	2	24	19.71	.683	10	11	1.09	459	.07	282	1.77	.24	1.55	1	1.06
L9+50S 0+50E	1	97	107	2558	1.9	7	4	5381	.48	99	5	ND	1	1934	20.7	2	2	9	29.75	.698	5	6	1.16	1074	.03	340	.98	.14	2.08	1	2.67
L9+50S 0+75E	2	95	193	1351	12.6	13	5	4100	1.10	97	5	ND	3	1007	33.4	2	2	21	20.33	.658	9	10	1.20	447	.06	226	1.61	.19	1.78	1	2.44
L10+00S 1+25W	1	132	156	1533	1.4	10	5	5219	.74	647	5	ND	2	1257	14.4	2	2	15	26.29	.812	6	19	1.01	676	.04	230	1.38	.17	1.78	1	3.09
L10+00S 1+00W	1	105	110	1791	1.8	7	4	6414	.53	109	5	ND	1	1392	13.1	2	2	10	27.40	.824	4	12	1.13	806	.03	277	1.10	.14	2.83	1	3.40
L10+00S 0+75W	1	115	149	1955	2.0	9	6	6494	.52	120	5	ND	1	1930	18.4	2	2	10	26.57	.873	5	14	1.48	990	.03	341	1.12	.24	2.99	2	2.91
L10+00S 0+50W	1	147	166	1092	.9	10	4	2896	.82	209	5	ND	2	1463	20.6	2	2	16	24.57	.904	6	14	1.03	504	.04	219	.99	.15	2.51	1	3.37
L10+00S 0+25W	1	126	112	1851	4.1	8	5	4930	.59	149	5	ND	2	1163	19.7	2	2	11	28.84	.691	5	15	.95	838	.03	269	.78	.14	2.15	2	3.24
L10+00S 0+00E	1	141	111	1915	3.5	8	4	4198	.53	111	5	ND	2	1421	22.1	2	2	11	27.74	.821	5	16	1.13	966	.03	293	.85	.15	2.97	2	2.91
L10+00S 0+25E	1	111	155	1878	1.8	8	4	6254	.69	81	5	ND	2	1612	28.3	2	2	14	25.42	.772	6	20	1.05	803	.04	312	1.07	.17	2.29	2	3.30
L10+00S 0+50E	1	97	124	1512	2.0	8	4	3299	.63	92	5	ND	1	2003	20.2	2	2	12	27.65	.689	6	13	1.04	724	.03	258	1.08	.14	1.56	1	3.66
L10+00S 0+75E	1	91	148	1634	1.6	12	4	4244	.67	103	5	ND	3	1378	20.6	2	2	13	28.13	.516	7	19	.83	637	.04	223	1.05	.14	1.28	2	3.56
L10+50S 1+25W	1	275	40	893	.3	4	3	3086	.18	69	5	ND	3	1753	18.6	2	2	4	34.77	.588	2	2	.37	959	.01	186	1.35	.05	1.87	1	3.32
L10+50S 1+00W	2	139	38	2078	2.1	13	4	5678	.18	120	5	ND	2	1557	22.4	2	2	3	28.68	1.223	2	13	1.79	865	.01	342	.82	.07	5.44	2	2.03
L10+50S 0+75W	1	213	32	963	.4	2	2	2527	.14	78	5	ND	2	1682	29.1	2	2	3	35.10	.552	2	2	.30	899	.01	187	.60	.05	1.99	1	3.90
L10+50S 0+50W	1	171	29	900	.4	2	2	2062	.17	74	5	ND	2	1801	18.1	2	2	4	35.45	.435	2	3	.31	888	.01	159	.55	.04	1.39	1	4.86
L10+50S 0+25W	1	105	112	1776	1.5	6	3	4183	.47	51	5	ND	1	1323	13.9	2	2	9	29.68	.837	4	14	.92	790	.02	263	.90	.11	2.86	2	3.11
L10+50S 0+00E	1	134	161	2078	1.9	10	4	4542	.79	68	5	ND	2	1193	18.5	2	2	15	25.74	.749	7	15	.87	635	.04	269	.97	.15	1.59	4	2.57
L10+50S 0+25E	2	124	189	1653	1.6	11	5	3846	.87	66	5	ND	2	1286	18.6	2	2	17	25.45	.665	7	17	.84	636	.04	215	1.05	.17	1.42	1	2.44
L10+50S 0+50E	1	109	106	2038	2.5	6	4	4062	.43	69	5	ND	1	1638	22.3	2	2	8	30.86	.637	5	18	1.23	835	.02	309	.71	.13	1.64	3	2.84
L10+50S 0+75E	2	116	170	1234	5.3	12	5	3211	.93	145	5	ND	2	1436	12.2	3	2	19	24.84	.636	7	16	.57	706	.05	170	1.35	.20	1.29	1	2.58
STANDARD C	18	58	39	131	7.1	72	31	1051	3.98	41	20	7	40	52	19.1	15	21	59	.45	.094	40	59	.89	179	.07	34	1.89	.06	.14	13	-

ICP - .500 GRAM SAMPLE IS DIGESTED WITH 3ML 3-1-2 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 LIMITED FOR NA K AND AL. AU DETECTION LIMIT BY ICP IS 3 PPM.
- SAMPLE TYPE: BIOGEOCHEM

DATE RECEIVED: OCT 29 1990 **DATE REPORT MAILED:** Nov 5/90. **SIGNED BY** ....D.TOYE, C.LEONG, J.WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

NOTE: Example of anomalous silver values using lodgepole pine, from Blue Jay silver property, Beaverdell Area. Values on southeast grid, DNA property considerably higher.

Blue Jay 1990

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	ASH wt. gm
L11+00S 1+25W	1	108	123	2247	1.4	8	4	8274	.66	57	5	ND	2	1669	15.8	2	2	12	26.98	.701	5	8	1.34	246	.03	281	1.00	.14	2.24	5	3.56
L11+00S 1+00W	1	184	190	1350	2.4	15	8	5105	1.27	101	5	ND	1	1286	11.3	4	2	20	21.61	.809	6	10	1.02	204	.05	226	1.48	.17	1.30	3	1.98
L11+00S 0+75W	1	115	107	1653	.4	8	4	3603	.67	95	5	ND	1	1725	8.4	2	2	11	28.43	.899	4	6	.91	328	.03	268	1.02	.14	2.65	4	3.92
L11+00S 0+50W	1	110	77	2708	2.7	4	3	6535	.37	138	5	ND	1	1484	12.0	2	3	6	30.94	.765	3	7	1.41	271	.02	364	.84	.12	3.36	3	2.57
L11+00S 0+25W	1	145	90	2763	2.9	9	4	10789	.58	123	5	ND	1	1314	23.3	2	2	10	29.07	.893	4	8	1.22	214	.02	318	1.06	.12	2.67	3	2.44
L11+00S 0+00E	1	107	111	2379	2.1	8	3	4781	.54	239	5	ND	1	1350	12.0	2	2	10	31.59	.581	4	15	1.04	207	.03	295	.88	.14	1.55	4	2.48
L11+00S 0+25E	1	116	166	1982	4.5	14	6	6432	.87	246	5	ND	1	1489	31.0	2	3	16	27.33	.586	7	18	.93	200	.04	224	1.36	.16	1.13	6	2.75
L11+00S 0+50E	2	125	244	1645	3.8	15	7	4875	1.29	619	5	ND	2	1100	28.8	6	4	25	20.89	.638	9	15	.67	157	.06	174	1.64	.18	1.10	5	2.09
L11+00S 0+75E	1	85	96	1687	2.2	4	3	5842	.38	489	5	ND	1	1692	23.5	2	2	7	32.63	.584	5	6	.95	186	.02	261	1.04	.09	1.27	5	3.47

Blue Jay 1990

...ONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

M.S. Morrison File # 90-5273 Page 1
684 Balsam Road, Kelowna BC V1W 1B9

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	ASH wt. gm	SAMPLE wt. gm
L21E 22+50N	2	101	92	1633	3.0	5	3	3266	.56	76	5	ND	2	1023	17.0	3	2	11	28.79	.628	4	6	.99	286	.03	209	.66	.11	1.59	1	3.20	408
L21E 22+25N	1	83	58	1941	2.5	2	2	5018	.44	110	5	ND	1	1118	23.2	3	2	8	30.21	.628	3	5	1.14	298	.02	251	.53	.11	2.20	1	3.40	300
L21E 22+00N	2	132	102	2161	1.3	5	3	5616	.68	106	5	ND	3	1134	28.4	3	2	12	26.91	.824	3	7	1.26	280	.03	267	.73	.13	1.73	1	2.89	306
L21E 21+75N	2	97	97	1695	3.1	4	3	5163	.65	133	5	ND	2	995	39.0	5	2	12	27.43	.714	4	7	1.03	341	.03	229	.74	.13	1.66	1	3.38	280
L21E 21+50N	2	85	80	2030	1.9	3	2	3867	.51	77	5	ND	2	1084	28.8	3	2	9	29.19	.649	3	6	1.00	311	.03	275	.62	.12	1.87	1	3.19	310
L22E 22+75N	2	103	172	1510	1.5	8	4	4024	.97	114	5	ND	2	859	15.9	5	2	18	24.73	.633	6	12	.65	341	.04	133	.99	.15	1.18	1	3.19	272
L22E 22+50N	2	85	98	2074	1.9	3	2	4283	.54	77	5	ND	3	1422	15.6	3	2	10	27.23	.838	4	7	1.54	281	.02	326	.86	.12	2.86	2	3.10	227
L22E 22+25N	3	134	210	2100	3.2	8	4	4446	.94	203	5	ND	3	1086	35.3	6	2	18	24.45	.842	5	13	.99	282	.04	234	.92	.15	1.55	2	2.45	296
L22E 22+00N	4	180	405	1784	5.9	19	7	2793	1.80	577	5	ND	2	865	43.0	9	2	32	12.48	1.278	8	16	.91	284	.07	171	1.73	.26	2.58	1	1.28	183
L23E 23+25N	4	203	471	1499	4.8	17	7	3401	1.67	794	5	ND	4	924	27.9	10	2	30	14.01	1.045	9	25	1.02	364	.06	285	1.58	.28	2.57	1	1.11	256
L23E 23+00N	3	126	334	1534	1.9	14	5	3453	1.40	97	5	ND	3	866	27.2	8	3	26	20.12	.859	8	18	.73	210	.06	166	1.43	.19	1.95	2	2.34	230
L23E 22+75N	2	141	180	1996	4.3	8	4	3956	.99	88	5	ND	2	921	42.5	5	2	19	25.48	.874	6	12	.89	289	.04	193	1.06	.16	1.84	1	3.47	223
L23E 22+50N	1	100	232	3064	2.4	3	3	5285	.63	115	5	ND	2	1299	81.6	4	2	12	30.24	.743	5	10	1.03	333	.03	269	.79	.13	1.99	1	3.34	250
L23E 22+25N	2	98	130	2055	4.3	5	3	3843	.64	90	5	ND	2	949	38.7	4	2	12	27.30	.672	4	9	1.07	314	.03	223	.83	.14	2.25	1	3.58	235
L23E 22+00N	3	144	189	2260	6.1	7	4	3218	.77	143	5	ND	3	1418	39.6	5	2	15	25.33	.780	5	17	1.30	264	.03	294	.94	.14	2.99	2	1.68	219
L23E 21+75N	1	109	77	1927	1.8	2	2	2251	.38	88	5	ND	1	873	27.8	2	2	7	29.47	1.091	3	8	1.60	335	.02	333	.55	.13	4.87	1	3.61	253
L24E 23+25N	3	124	216	1194	2.9	10	5	3345	1.15	181	5	ND	2	755	18.4	5	2	21	22.27	1.100	6	9	.92	233	.05	187	1.12	.21	2.34	1	2.68	216
L24E 23+00N	8	145	37	2175	3.6	2	2	3531	.24	141	5	ND	1	1382	19.7	3	2	4	28.64	1.196	2	5	1.72	314	.01	345	.45	.08	5.59	2	2.07	325
L24E 22+75N	1	147	215	2541	5.2	1	2	5726	.21	109	5	ND	2	1337	36.9	2	2	4	27.80	1.330	2	4	1.72	402	.01	362	.50	.08	6.87	1	1.76	356
L24E 22+50N	2	131	132	2208	2.0	5	3	4284	.71	97	5	ND	2	904	50.1	3	2	13	26.87	.851	4	7	.88	279	.03	246	.82	.13	2.26	2	3.94	310
L24E 22+25N	3	162	318	2086	5.8	13	6	3060	1.48	49	5	ND	5	810	50.5	5	2	28	19.66	.797	9	11	.77	242	.06	196	1.46	.20	1.75	2	2.03	307
L24E 22+00N	2	105	127	1380	1.7	7	3	2962	.75	36	5	ND	2	1343	19.4	2	2	14	28.90	.680	5	7	.88	325	.03	206	.84	.13	1.49	1	3.70	243
L25E 23+50N	4	171	260	1476	1.8	11	5	4212	1.11	120	5	ND	3	1142	14.8	5	2	22	24.40	.947	7	10	1.02	441	.05	246	1.18	.20	1.86	1	1.60	326
L25E 23+25N	3	126	116	1800	2.1	5	3	3265	.65	117	5	ND	1	1242	33.5	3	2	12	28.37	1.062	3	7	1.12	290	.03	295	.71	.20	3.60	1	1.84	316
L25E 23+00N	2	118	66	2166	3.2	2	2	3872	.47	32	5	ND	1	1065	32.6	3	2	9	28.77	1.035	3	5	1.28	348	.02	323	.59	.13	4.44	1	3.34	303
L25E 22+75N	3	142	155	1950	2.2	7	4	3313	.90	156	5	ND	2	1257	28.5	4	2	16	24.93	1.030	5	9	.91	464	.04	261	.99	.20	2.22	2	2.47	295
L25E 22+50N	2	95	53	1806	3.8	2	2	2458	.34	23	5	ND	1	1050	23.2	2	2	7	32.20	.724	2	4	1.23	349	.02	251	.38	.10	2.48	1	4.35	263
L25E 22+25N	2	110	97	1434	2.3	6	3	4223	.61	123	5	ND	2	1030	40.8	3	2	12	29.32	.770	4	6	.86	413	.03	227	.67	.15	2.13	1	3.95	320
L25E 22+00N	2	113	102	2554	2.9	3	2	5622	.58	102	5	ND	2	1219	38.3	3	2	11	29.38	.871	4	7	1.14	440	.03	273	.72	.16	2.69	1	3.46	227
L26E 23+50N	4	103	70	2066	1.5	5	2	2311	.60	51	5	ND	2	1127	7.6	3	2	11	27.54	1.113	3	7	1.37	274	.03	322	.70	.17	3.75	2	3.44	240
L26E 23+25N	4	102	83	1634	1.5	3	2	3727	.49	19	5	ND	1	1300	11.6	3	2	9	29.50	.938	3	5	1.25	279	.03	300	.64	.12	2.91	1	3.64	190
L26E 23+00N	2	119	70	1926	1.3	3	2	3868	.40	36	5	ND	2	1461	9.6	3	2	7	30.67	.830	2	5	1.35	290	.02	285	.56	.11	2.65	1	3.57	230
L26E 22+75N	2	103	147	1582	3.4	8	3	3445	.71	41	5	ND	2	1047	15.3	4	2	14	28.06	.832	5	8	.90	253	.03	211	.87	.13	2.10	1	3.97	215
L26E 22+50N	3	135	136	1577	1.7	8	3	3309	.77	42	5	ND	1	1078	11.4	4	2	15	27.44	1.029	5	7	1.08	263	.04	234	1.02	.16	2.42	1	3.21	247
L26E 22+25N	3	151	57	2633	2.7	1	2	4877	.32	45	5	ND	2	1290	11.4	3	2	6	28.04	1.265	2	4	1.53	286	.02	381	.41	.14	5.94	2	2.15	258
L26E 22+00N	3	121	113	1335	1.9	6	3	4566	.68	129	5	ND	2	1093	10.2	4	2	14	27.30	.866	4	7	.94	320	.03	224	.78	.15	1.70	1	3.67	314
STANDARD C	18	59	37	132	7.1	73	31	1056	3.98	37	20	7	39	52	19.9	15	18	59	.46	.095	39	60	.90	183	.07	33	1.91	.06	.14	12	-	.

ICP - .500 GRAM SAMPLE IS DIGESTED WITH 3ML 3-1-2 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 LIMITED FOR NA K AND AL. AU DETECTION LIMIT BY ICP IS 3 PPM.
- SAMPLE TYPE: BIOGEOCHEM

DATE RECEIVED: OCT 12 1990 **DATE REPORT MAILED:** Oct 19/90. **SIGNED BY** C. Leong ....D.TOYE, C.LEONG, J.WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

NOTE: Example of generally low silver values from fir samples, from W silver property, Beaverdell area.

deadwood fir W-property 1990

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	ASH wt. gm	SAMPLE wt. gm
L27E 24+00N	4	99	96	1626	2.5	7	3	3517	.74	100	5	ND	2	1077	10.1	3	2	14	26.17	.772	4	9	1.06	100	.03	263	.75	.15	1.93	1	3.90	202
L27E 23+75N	4	109	141	1595	2.3	9	4	3111	.93	123	5	ND	2	882	7.6	5	2	19	23.92	.873	5	9	.87	109	.04	183	.96	.19	2.61	1	4.09	264
L27E 23+50N	3	114	74	1481	1.7	4	2	4155	.53	123	5	ND	3	1204	8.3	4	2	10	27.70	.943	3	6	1.26	112	.02	265	.61	.13	3.34	1	3.83	326
L27E 23+25N	2	105	91	1455	2.0	6	2	2973	.65	62	5	ND	2	1330	7.9	3	2	12	26.72	.894	3	6	.98	121	.03	262	.72	.15	3.26	1	3.51	236
L27E 23+00N	1	108	57	1383	1.7	5	2	2427	.50	53	5	ND	2	1634	4.9	2	2	9	28.47	.725	2	5	.96	122	.02	227	.53	.10	1.82	1	3.43	392

in property 1990