

GEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE

ON THE

OWEN CLAIM

MINING DIVISION: FORT STEELE

NTS: 82 G/05W or 82G/031

LATITUDE: 49 DEGREES, 23 MINUTES

LONGITUDE: 115 DEGREES, 56 MINUTES

CLAIM OWNER: EASTFIELD RESOURCES LTD.

OPERATOR: EASTFIELD RESOURCES LTD.

REPORT AUTHOR: JAMES K. RYLEY, BA GEOL.

**GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

DATE OF SUBMITTAL: June 14, 2000

26,269

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INTRODUCTION

Location, Physiography and Access

The Owen claim is located in southeastern British Columbia, Canada, approximately 30 kilometres southwest of the city of Cranbrook. This twenty unit claim block lies within the Moyie Range of the Purcell mountains at an elevation range of 1300 to 1750 metres. The vegetation consists predominantly of moderately dense growth lodgepole pine and lesser balsam fir, with limited aspen and birch within the main drainage and tributaries. Topographical relief is moderate, punctuated by narrow steep flanked gullies which are a product of extensional fault movement.

Access to the claims is south from Cranbrook along highway 3/95 for eighteen kilometres to the Green Bay secondary road junction. This road is travelled one kilometre to the Monroe Lake junction and continued southwest approximately nine kilometres to the Little Lamb Creek junction. The legal corner post is approximately four kilometres from this junction two hundred metres above the west side of Little Lamb creek. Road access is restricted to the months of May through to October owing to persistent snowfall during the winter months.

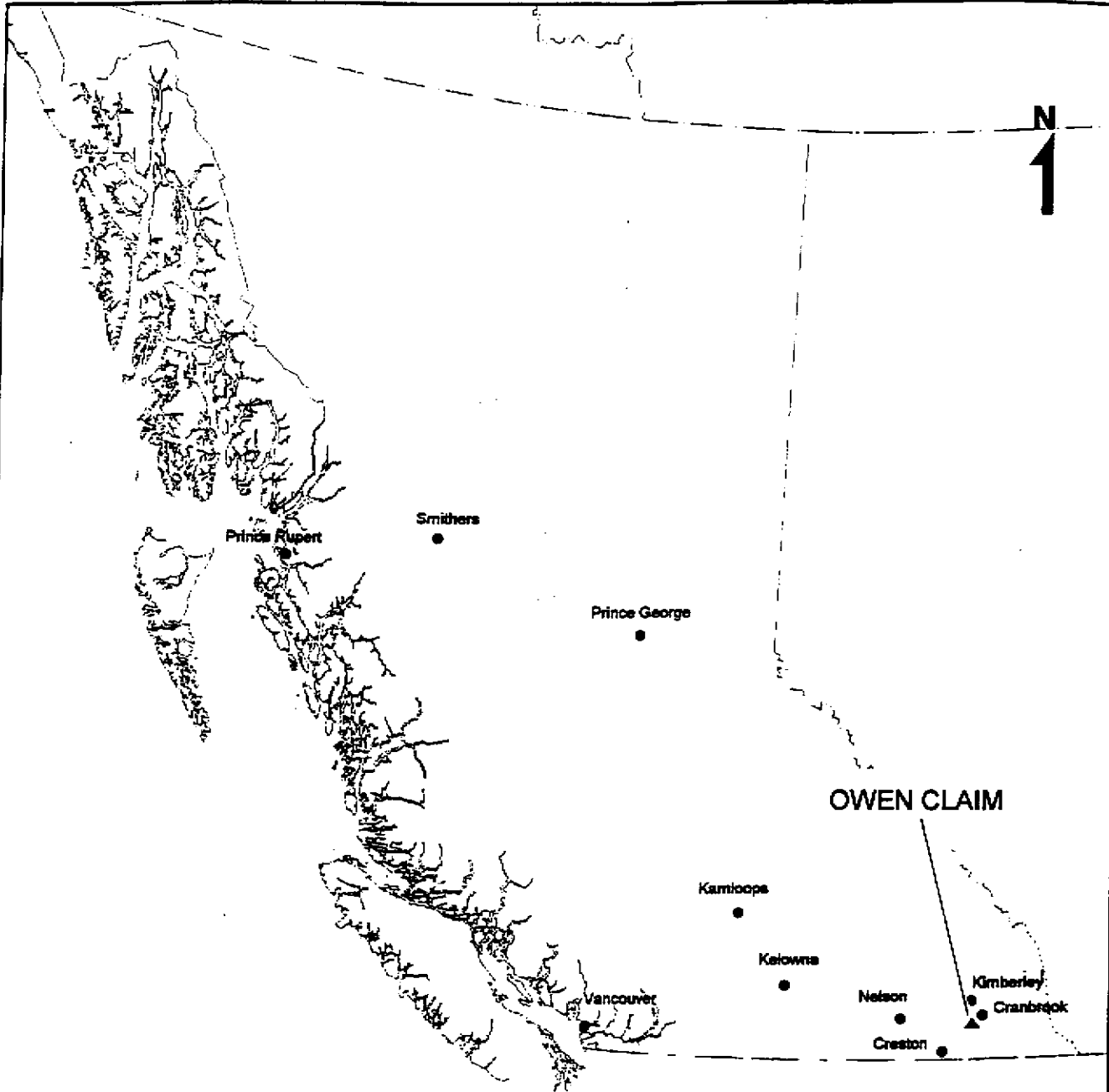
Ownership

The Owen is a twenty unit claim block, tenure number 368127. Eastfield Resources Ltd. of 110-325 Howe Street, Vancouver, B.C., V6C 1Z7, is the owner and operator to a 100 % position. Assessment expenditures retain ownership until March 15, 2001.

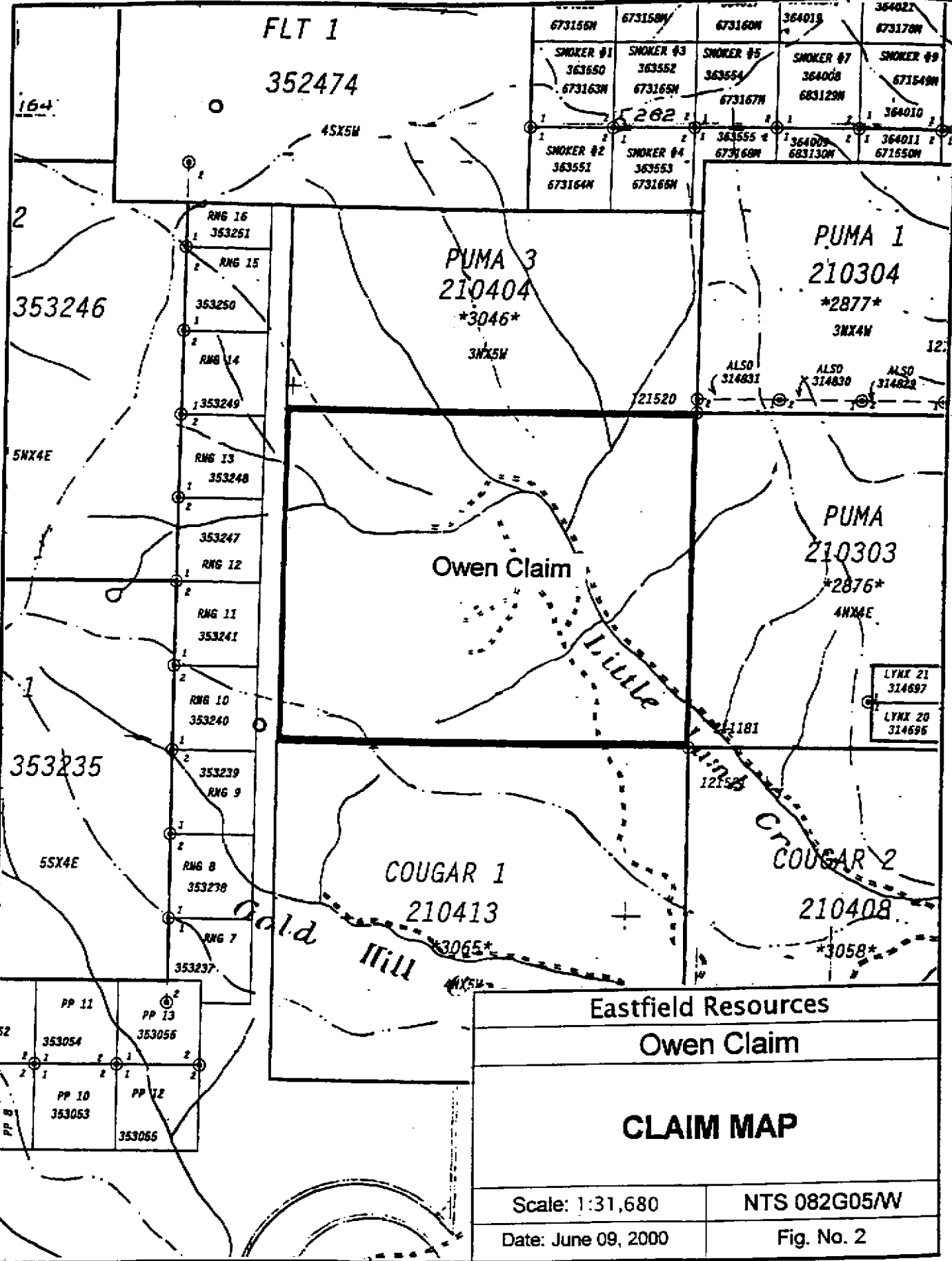
History

The Owen claim is situated proximal to the Moyie fault which juxtaposes the younger Kitchener formation against the Middle Proterozoic Aldridge formation. A considerable portion of the Lower Aldridge formation is exposed which has generated extensive exploration activity.

Discovery of the Fors showing, a small disseminated to semi-massive sedimentary exhalative base metal deposit two kilometres east of the Owen claim by Cominco Ltd. in 1966 resulted in geochemical soil and stream sediment surveys in proximity to and within the Owen claim (i.e. Helg and Peepee claims, 1966-78).



Eastfield Resources	
Owen Claim	
PROPERTY LOCATION	
Scale: 1:850,000	
Date: June 09, 2000	Fig. No. 1



673158N	673158W	673160N	364018	364027
SMOKER #1 363650 673163W	SMOKER #3 363552 673165W	SMOKER #5 363554 673167W	SMOKER #7 364008 683129W	SMOKER #9 671549W 364010
SMOKER #2 363551 673164W	SMOKER #4 363553 673166W	363555 673168W	364009 683130W	364011 671550W

RNG 16 353251
RNG 15 353250
RNG 14 353249
RNG 13 353248
RNG 12 353247
RNG 11 353241
RNG 10 353240
RNG 9 353239
RNG 8 353238
RNG 7 353237

PP 11 353054	PP 13 353056
PP 10 353053	PP 12 353055

Eastfield Resources	
Owen Claim	
CLAIM MAP	
Scale: 1:31,680	NTS 082G05/W
Date: June 09, 2000	Fig. No. 2

L.D. Morgan staked the area (Fors group) in 1987/88 and performed limited prospecting and soil geochemistry (Banting, Kennedy, Morgan). In 1989 Placer Dome Inc. optioned the Fors group and conducted a mapping and sampling program. Subsequent owners and optionees which have drill tested the Fors showing and the area immediately to the east of the Owen claim are Chapleau Resources Ltd./Barkhor Resources Ltd. (1992/94), and Citation Resources Ltd. in 1997. The Puma 2 claim lapsed in February of 1999 and was restaked for Eastfield Resources Ltd. as the Owen claim on March 15 of the same year.

Summary

Reconnaissance mapping, and sampling for rock geochemistry (five samples) was performed on the southwestern and western portions of the Owen claim on October 21, November 05, and November 18, 1999. This work resulted in detailed mapping of Middle Aldridge stratigraphy, structural interpretation, and the recognition of indicators of hydrothermal activity.

Regional mapping by the British Columbia Geological Survey (BCGS, Brown, 1997) served as a preliminary information base.

James Ryley performed the mapping and sampling and Owen Abrey served as field assistant.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

This area of southeastern British Columbia regionally constitutes a structural assemblage on the western edge of the Rocky Mountain trench known as the Purcell anticlinorium. Predominantly fine-grained clastic rocks of the Precambrian Purcell Supergroup comprise the core of this tectono-stratigraphic division of the Cordilleran orogen.

The basal Middle Proterozoic members consist of the lower, middle, and upper Aldridge and Creston formations which are a thick succession of argillites, siltstones, sandstones, and quartzites. These are overlain by interbedded argillaceous and carbonate strata of the Kitchener-Siyeh formation. Relatively absent throughout much of the Purcell mountains but occurring on the south eastern edge are the overlying Purcell lavas.

The remainder of the Purcell Supergroup is comprised of strata similar to that of the Kitchener-Siyeh formation with the carbonate units commonly containing stromatolitic dolomites. The upper Middle Proterozoic is marked by the Moyie Intrusions, a series of metadiorite to metagabbro sills and lesser dykes which spatially intrude the Aldridge, Creston, and Kitchener formations.

The Owen claim lies within the Purcell anticlinorium which is situated between the Rocky Mountain Foreland and Thrust belt to the east and the Kootenay Arc to the west. The area has a north-northeast structural grain characterized by moderate to steep west dipping normal and reverse faults. Transverse northwesterly faults are few, spatially expressed as southeast drainages (Little Lamb creek).

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

Introduction

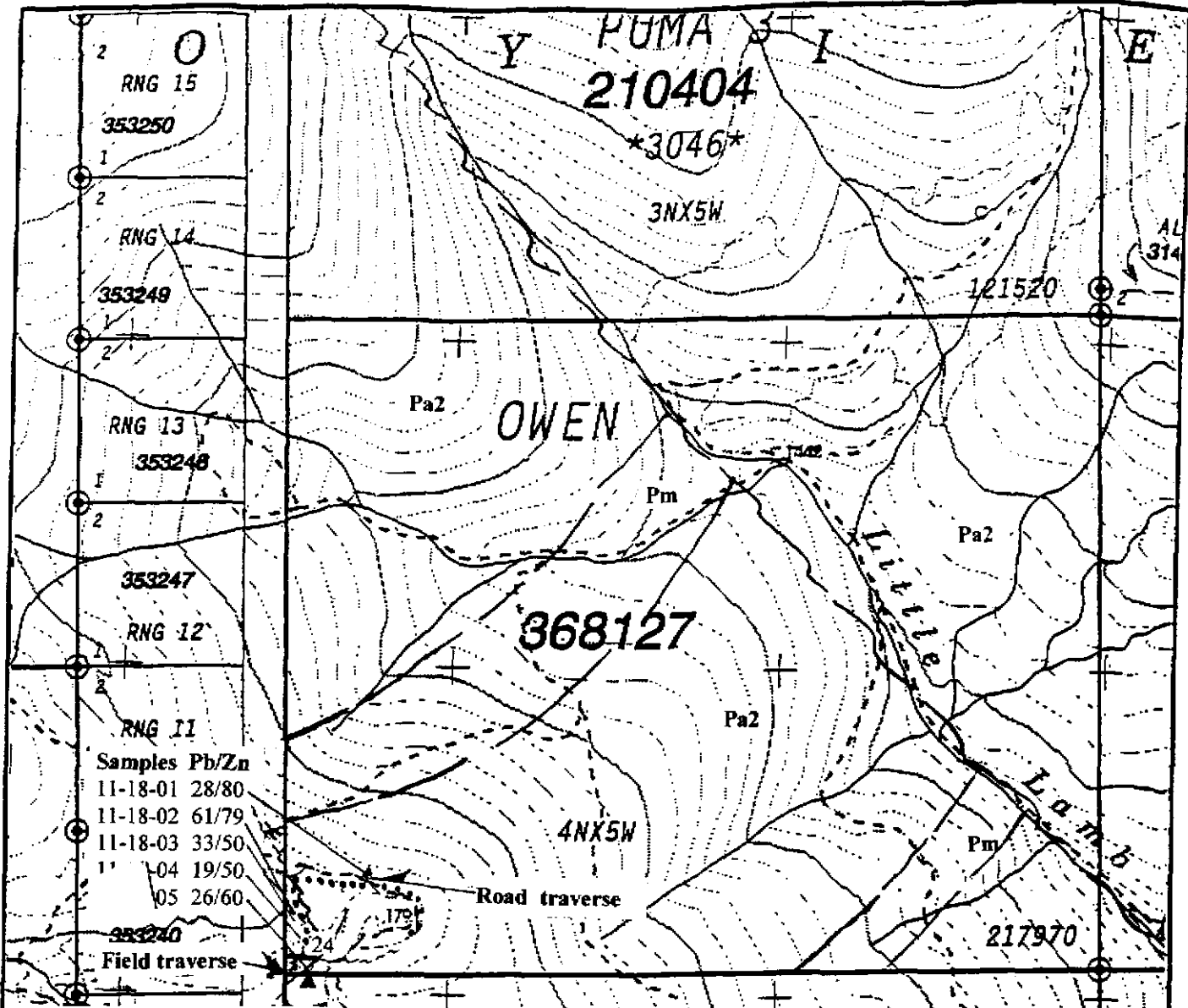
The Owen claim is underlain by Precambrian Middle Proterozoic sedimentary strata that in general strikes east-northeast with moderate north-westerly dips. This clastic assemblage occurs from southeast to northwest as a thin exposure of predominantly fine grained Lower Aldridge strata transitionally in contact with fine to coarse grained turbidites of the Middle Aldridge formation which dominate the claim block.

Discontinuity of strata is facilitated by the major northwest trending Little Lamb creek fault which has a displacement of approximately 300 metres, east side down. This fault dissects the northern corner of the claim block and minor faults synthetic to it persist to the southwest corner of the property.

Rock Units

Lower Aldridge

Owing to limited time and lack of exposure at the lower elevations this portion of the Aldridge formation was not mapped. Locally however, south of the Fors deposit this lowermost formation is distinguished by thin planar bedding and a rusty weathered appearance owing to disseminated pyrrhotite. Biotite porphyroblasts grow parallel and oblique to bedding, a characteristic observed ten kilometres to the west at the Lower/Middle contact.



LEGEND

- Geological boundary:
 - defined..... 09
 - approximate..
 - assumed.....
- Bedding, tops known..... 72
- Fault:
 - defined.....
 - approximate.....
 - assumed.....
- Jointing..... 72
- Creek
- Claim boundary
- Traverse route

SYMBOLS

- Middle Proterozoic:
 - Lower Aldridge..... Pa1
 - Middle Aldridge Pa2
 - Moyie Intrusives Pm

Eastfield Resources	
OWEN CLAIM	
PROPERTY GEOLOGY AND TRAVERSE MAP	
Scale: 1:20,000	NTS 082G05/W
Date: June 09, 2000	Figure No. 3

Middle Aldridge

This member occupies the vast majority of the claim block. The Middle Aldridge is an extensive section of medium to light gray, medium bedded siltstones with occasional thin interbeds of dark grey to black argillite and typically moderately thick bedded impure quartzites. This succession of metasediments are detailed as Bouma facies turbidite deposits. The lithology is qualified as wacke owing to the feldspathic nature throughout the stratigraphy.

Field mapping was initiated in the southwest corner and continued upsection to the north where seasonal logging roads were traversed (see figure 3).

Field Mapping

Initiated at the southwest corner post, the depositional environment over approximately 105 metres true thickness is characterized by periods of low to moderate energy punctuated by rapid, high energy cycles which were relatively short lived. The latter are complete Bouma facies sets developed on either side of a 100 metre long north-northwest trending fault. Incomplete Bouma facies sets form the initial thirty metres of section. These are characterized by medium bedded, fine to medium grain, sub-rounded impure quartzitic wacke with 3-5% disseminated biotite containing minor interbeds of siltite and sub-planar argillaceous laminae. The laminae are often undulatory with low-angle cross stratification and disruptive textures. The tops variably contain coarse biotite which can be perpendicular to bedding. The sets are commonly based by planar .50-1.00 metre thick impure medium to coarse grain quartzofeldspathic beds. Overlying this for twenty metres of section is a repetitive series of 10-20 centimetre turbidite sets in which the coarsest fraction is medium grain. This appears to mark the onset of a coarse detrital high energy event. The eastern flank of the aforementioned fault consists of a ten metre complete turbidite set. The uppermost five metres is predominantly a well sorted quartz arenite unit. A period of quiescence followed marked by seventeen metres of medium to dark gray, silty to very fine grain wacke with lesser interbeds of quartzitic wacke. Bedding is typically planar to wispy and variably lenticular. Biotite content increases to 3-7%. This environment persisted with evidence towards hemipelagic sediment deposition and euxinic conditions. The strata is generally planar, rusty, very fine to fine grained with interbeds of argillaceous laminae.

This is the first occurrence upsection of syngenetic pyrrhotite and varve style bedding. Quartzitic wacke is present uppermost implicating immature detrital input and the onset of limited, moderate energy turbidity flow. Epigenetic structures include localized ball and pillow textures and clastic dykes.

Road Traverse

This traverse was reconnaissance in nature and covered ground a portion of which was the strike extension of the field mapping. The focus was on structural information and indicators of alteration which are discussed under *Structure* and *Mineralization and Alteration*. The portion of the traverse which was upsection of the field mapping consisted of light to medium gray, medium bedded, fine to medium grain quartzitic wacke. Bedding thickness was increased with a coincident decrease in pyrrhotite content. This reflects a change in environment similar to that of the lower portion mapped as described under field mapping. Energy resumed, increasing the amount of immature detrital material and renewed oxygen levels.

Structure

Property Scale

West of the Little Lamb creek fault the Owen claim consists of north-northwest moderately inclined strata which forms the eastern limb of a syncline whose northeast trending axis lies less than one kilometre to the west. East of the Little Lamb creek fault the strata assumes a north-northeast dip forming the outer western limb of a similar trending synclinal axis positioned 1.5 kilometres east.

Map Area

Initial measurements coincide with those of the BCGS showing an easterly strike with accompanying moderate dips (i.e. 276/24NE, 256/21NW). Localized dramatic shifts in bedding associated with faulting occur thirty metres north of the SE corner post. Rotation in the order of 100 degrees southward was noted on the margins of a fault which parallels the trend of the Little Lamb creek fault. This is accompanied by late stage minor scale en echelon fault sets oblique to bedding.

Jointing is normal to bedding and inclined to the west (160/78SW, 150/67SW). This fault terminates in short distance to the south where it merges with an east-southeast lineament. The lack of continuity of strata through this fault as marked by thick quartz arenite beds on the eastern margin suggests either:

- a) west side down dip slip movement with a minor listric and right lateral drag component.
- b) middle Proterozoic growth fault, east side depressed, thickening of strata in the form of arenaceous turbidite deposits. Fault margins lack schistosity, shearing, and muscovite development.

Strike offset on the east side of the fault persists over 150 metres while the dips are roughly coincident. Stratigraphy 350 metres to the east and slightly north assumes the regional grain of an easterly strike with a moderate northern dip.

Mineralization and Alteration

Exclusive of syngenetic pyrrhotite there were no occurrences of sulphide mineralization. Small quartz veins crosscutting bedding in the southern portion of the fault were barren with sharp,unaltered selvage contacts. Alteration from hydrothermal activity in the form of narrow diffuse sericitic lined fractures, tremolite, weak albitization and garnet development exists at locales on the eastern portion of the road traverse (see figure 3 for locations). In view of the distance from known gabbroic sills, this alteration may represent a diffuse effect from a hydrothermally altered stratigraphic horizon. Tremolite is associated with calcsilicate and biotite alteration at the Fors deposit in the upper portion or cap of the deposit. Garnet and albitization is widespread and particularly enriched around the fragmental pipe and sericite (amorphous muscovite) occurs as a distal aureole from depth to surface.

Rock Geochemistry

Thirty element induced-coupled plasma technique analyses showed weak to moderately weakly elevated values for lead and zinc. Samples 11-18-01 and 11-18-02 from the road traverse (garnet alteration) and the fault zone respectively, are weakly elevated in zinc with the latter moderately elevated in lead. There is a corresponding thallium increase and sodium reduction from samples within the fault zone. Additional samples independent of this area should be collected for statistical validation.

Discussion

The limited traverse area provided indicators of hydrothermal activity which does not appear to be a function of an intrusive/sediment contact. The degree of alteration infers a distal affect, either stratigraphically or along strike, or both. Mapping to the east and north with a focus towards increased alteration assemblages and intensities is required. In addition, soil geochemistry across northwest trending faults may reveal base metal element migration. The lower/middle contact to the southeast should be prospected for the presence of sedimentary fragmentals.

APPENDIX I
ITEMIZED COST STATEMENT

ITEMIZED COST STATEMENT

<u>Property Visits</u>	<u>Individual</u>	<u>Rate/Day</u>	<u>Truck Use</u>	<u>Amount</u>
October 21/99	J. Ryley	\$ 300.00	\$ 75.00	\$ 375.00
November 05/99	(½ day)			\$ 225.00
November 18/99				\$ 375.00
November 05/99	O. Abrey	\$ 150.00		\$ 75.00
November 18/99				\$ 150.00

Report Preparation

J. Ryley
report writing, technical compilation, drafting,
May 16, 17, 23; 3 days @ 300.00/day

\$ 900.00

Geochemistry

5 samples @ \$ 20.21/sample (incl. shipping & taxes)

\$ 101.05

Total **\$ 2201.05**

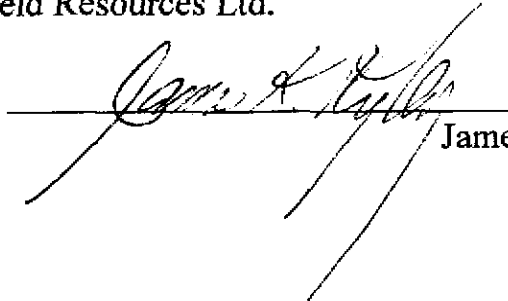
Assessment credit being applied is \$ 2000.00

APPENDIX II
STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

Statement of Qualifications

I, James Kendall Ryley, resident of British Columbia, Canada, and currently residing at 1504-12th Avenue South, Cranbrook, British Columbia, Canada, do hereby certify that:

1. I obtained a Bachelor of Arts, Professional Emphasis, in Geology from the University of Montana in 1989.
2. I obtained an Associate Degree in Petroleum Geology from the Southern Alberta Institute of Technology in 1981.
3. I have practiced my profession as a geological technologist and geologist in the areas of petroleum, industrial, base and precious metal exploration for over a period of fourteen years.
4. I personally performed the geological mapping and sampling on the Owen claim. Owen Abrey served as field assistant.
5. I have authored a number of professional reports under the employ of junior and major mining companies in contract and salaried positions.
6. I hold no interest in the Owen claim.
7. I have a 15,000 share stock option with Eastfield Resources Ltd. and a 15,000 share stock option with Wildrose Resources Ltd., an affiliate company of Eastfield Resources Ltd.



James K. Ryley, BA Geol.

Dated June 09, 2000

APPENDIX III
TRAVERSE NOTES

-3- (Oct. 21/99)

ARE WITHIN PTZ-PTZK WALL, BUFF. LT. GL.
RESISTANT TO WEATHERING.

30-68m CURTAIN WALL (FIN. AND/OR
PTZ-PTZK, R-24.3.0). INCREASED
ARG. SEC. N, TO 68m = 21.256
TAN 2.5cm CURTAIN WALL. SIZES
W/ TAN ARG. WERE UNUSUAL.
STRIKES 20-30cm WIDE.

7m POSSIBLE MARKER BED: 10-12cm FAINT
REVEALS NUMEROUS 2-4cm OR B.W.D.S.

74-77m: 2.5m EXPOSURE "RAVE" OF PTZ-PTZK
SEQUENCE - SMALL SCALE TURBIDITES
OF BUFF-LT. GL. PTZ-PTZK WALL WITH
CROSS-BLADE (TRUNCATED TOPS TO SUB-
EQUANT) ARG LAMINAE TOPPED BY
REAR ARG LAMINAE AND 1-3cm
ARG BEDS. REPTITIVE SEQUENCE OF
10/5cm SETS.



50: 27-29. MSMT TAKEN ON W. BANK OF
FAULT WHICH PARALLELS 335° FAULT.

North Pacific Supply, Corp. 47 Level CBS

-1-

DATE: Thursday Oct 21/99
LOCATION: OLSEN CLAIM, FT. ST. M.D.
Ptz FORMATION.

BEGAN TRAVERSE IN SW CORNER
(FROM CORNER POST).

NOTES: SW CORNER POST IS ON 140° FACING
FLANK OF 030° TRENCH DEPRESSION
WHICH SWINGS NW INTO STRIKE BACK.

STRATEGICALLY: ISSUES FROM C.P. WITH A NO
W/ BOUNDARY:

CORNER POST + 21m FINE GRN TAN PTZ-PTZK
SUB-UNDED MARK PTZ-PTZK
3-5cm DIS 3.0, MINOR INTERBEDS
W/ GRN SS AND SUB-PARALLEL
OUS LAMINAE. AS ELEV. NO INTERST.

21m: COARSE SEQUENCE, TRANSITIONAL FORMS
PROMINENT TOPS (2m BARS) - APPROXIMATE
PTZ-PTZK, MINOR B.W.D. TO 1.0m, REAR
TURBIDITE BASE - MASSIVE, TO 1.0m +.

29m: FINE GRN TAN PTZ-PTZK, COARSE WHITE
MACULE L. BEDDING. INCREASED SUB-PARALLEL
CUMULATED ARG LAMINAE (BOTT) LAMINAE.

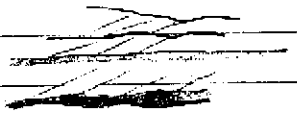
North Pacific Supply, Corp. 47 Level CBS

77m: FAULT (DEFINITION, 3M X 15m SCISSORS)

83m: E. FLANK: \int_0 17-290, ARG. CAL. 6.4 IN
QTZITE WACKE, FINISH

84⁺-94^m COARSENING UPWARD, THIN 3-8cm
SETS WITHIN BEDS ARG. ARG. LAMINAE
FOLLOWED BY 20-40cm QTZ WACKE.
BEDDING IS PLANAR - WACKES UNALTERED

94^m SMALL SCALE 3-10cm TURB SETS AS
AT 74-77m



94-102m: GROUND WACKER / 99m- \int_0 : 27-200°

109m: W. FLANK OF 335° TEND. FAULT
GOOD EXPOSURE W/ E SIDES, 20m DEEP X
2.5m ACROSS.

109m: W. FLANK \int_0 : 27-262, E. FLANK: 20-262
E. FLANK 19-242 (7m S)

SECTION FOR E. FLANK DISMINT IS VERY SIMILAR
TO 74-77m SECTION. T.T. HERE IS 4.5m
TO AN OVERLYING QTZ ARENITE SECTION
5.0m T.T. QTZ ARENITE ABSENT ON
W. FLANK, JUST 1.5-2.0m QTZ WACKE SETS.

109m (CONT) DECREASE IN QTZ \int_0 , T.F. AND SMT
PRODUCING TAN. COLOUR \int_0 24-276

NO. ACT. 5.0cm BULL QTZ VEIN X-CUTS
AT 88-310. VISIBL = .50m T.T.

110m E of boundary, continue east to fault.

+30m: 3.4m EXPOSURE QTZITE WACKE WITH 3-5%

BOTTLE. SIMILAR TO C.P.-21m INTERVAL.

THIS EXPOSED MATERIAL IS STEPPED, A

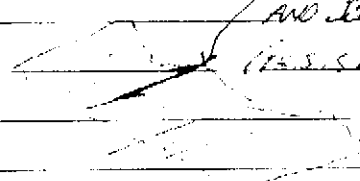
FUNCTION OF FOLDING - EN. ROCKS UNALTERED

FAULT: DRAMATIC BEDDING SWIFT TO \int_0 72-172
(FROM 10cm SAND ARG. BOUNDARY).

EN. SEVERAL STEP @ 24-210, X-CUTS BEDDING

AND JOINTING AS BELOW

(THIS IS US. DRY STAGE)



CLOSE SPACED JOINTING, APPROX. CLEAVAGE:

DISCONTS. BOUND. E. FROM 100m E OF BOUNDARY:

100m E: 78-160 150m E: 69-148 200m E: 67-150

125m: 69-150 \int_0 : 84-342 135m: 82-117

135m E LOCATION IS ON W. EDGE OF FAULT, DISMINT

TRAIL ON EDGE OF 15cm QTZ VEIN, ONE (E. S.)

FAULT TRENDS 335° N OF THIS POINT AND 106°

SOUTH OF THIS LOCATION. ALL DISMINTS (100m to 35m)

- 7 -

PLANAR, NO ALTERATION. NO VISIBLE
SYNGENETIC PYRRHOTITE.

So: 27-136

185-200: REVER

201-210: W. WALL, AT 69, 145, 200

222 " " " " " "

225m: W FLANK OF TROUGH (FAULT): 15m

WIDE X 45m LONG EXPOSURE OF
RUSTY WEATHERING, FRESH LT-GY

PLANAR V. THINLY BEDDED/LAMINAE

DIPROFUSIVE W/CL, 1% TO 2%

LOCAL BIOTITE. FIRST OCCURRENCE

OF CONSISTENT SYNGENETIC PYRRHOTITE,

UP TO 1% RANDOM DISSEMINATIONS MED.

CRS CON. SECTION WAS V. QUIET = NO

X-RIPPLE LAMINAE, WAVE STYLE BEDDING,

DEEP H₂O ENVIRONMENT BUT WITH IMMATURE DESPITAL

- 5 -

CONTINUATION OF (C) 21, 1999 FIELD
NOTES FROM CLIVEN TRAVERSE, WEST
BOUNDARY.

* 136m: CENTRE OF FAULT. END OF

DEEP PORTION, CONTINUES N AS

NARROW DEPRESSION. W BOUNDARY

IS WITHIN DEPRESSION TO

* 136-144m: COAR.

144-157m: THIN-BEDDED (1-4cm) MED-GY

V. FINE GRN SS TO SUBSN W/CL

WITH 3-7% BIOTITE. BEDS ARE

GENERALLY PLANAR, CONTAIN LAMINAE

TO V. THIN BANDS ARG. SECTION

2.5-3.0m T/T WITH 3-4 (20%)

W/CL TURBIDITE BASES. X-RIPPLE

LAMINAE GENERALLY ACCUMULATED

6.0m W/CL. QUILLED W/CL (ANALYSED

FOR SS, MOO WELL SORTED).

- 6 -

225. INPUT. \int_0 ON W FLANK = 24-218
LOCALIZED SOFT-SEDIMENT DEFORMATION W/ ARGILLIC SILL AND
PILLOW STRUCTURE. ARGILLACEOUS
CLASTIC DYKES. \int_0 E FLANK 26-344

END OF TRAVERSE.

- 6 -

144-152 (CONT) WHERE THE
ACCRETION BEDS BEGAN AND
LAST CORE. NOTED AT MID BASE
OF THIS SECTION. 157m HAS
1.0m RIF - 1.0m RIF
20: 23-302

157-175 20:302

175-185^x: MORE WEATHERING MED OR
GL'V. FN-FN GEN OPTIC WAKE
(K/8 BIO) AND SUTSTN WAKE. BEDDING
IS FAIR TO MEDIUM, CONTAINS X.R. 9-5.
SETS AT 4-10cm AND PLANAR SETS
20-80m CONSISTING OF PROPER
STYLE LIGHT/DARK RHYTHMICALLY LAMINATED
LAMINAE ARG/SILTIE/OPTIC WAKE,

NOTE: RIF 20cm WAKE BAND

-9-

11-18-99

530m. continuation of the allegy fault.
566m. E.O.T. (road).

SAMPLE 11-18-03, 72m S of
E.O.T. 10/21/99 LOCATION.
TAKEN WITHIN FAULT: WACKE,
LOCALLY ARG WACKE, non-synthetic
frag. hard after, local
crystal sta. pyroclitic.

NOTE: MOVEMENT ON FAULT, HERE,
MAKES ROCK 2-30m W
SIDE DOWN.

SAMPLE 11-18-04, 142m S
of 10/21/99 STATION:
WITHIN FAULT, 40cm dk red-
brn stain, (Fe, Mn) arg. calc.,
less arg. wacke, incomplete,
1.5m S of fault.

North Pacific Supply Corp. 47 Level CBB

-10-

DATE: Nov 05, 1999
LOCATION: CAROL CLAIM AREA
PURPOSE: ASSESSMENT WORK

NOTE: ATTEMPTED ACCESS UP BOTH RIFLE
LAND CR. AND GOLD HILL RD. SNOW
PREVENTED ACCESS TO CLAIM BOUNDARY.
ATTEMPT TO DROP DOWN W/O SE
ECP AREA FROM THE TOP B.C.L.

DATE: Nov 18, 1999

LOCATION: OWEN CLAIM, SWN AREA.
PURPOSE: CONTINUATION OF TRAVEL SE
ENDED 11/21/99.

NOTES: WITHIN FAULT DEPRESSION, TRAVEL
RESUMED FROM 0⁺m. (LAST STOP UNKNOWN)
→ SAMPLE 11-18-02. ^{2125m} ^{11/20/99}
+20m. continued quiet environment: primary,
thin bedded, arg. pyroclite, strong
FeOx post stain. No Cracking, minor
in situ (5-10cm) coarse wacke material,
1.3m this pyroclitic. 2m W thick of →

North Pacific Supply Corp. 47 Level CBB

-10-

SAMPLE 11-18-05

75m E of SW CORNER POST:

IN N FLANK OF 50m WIDE x 20m

DEEP DEPRESSION TRENCH

0.46% Fe-GRN MOD SORTED & 2.1% L

WACKE (K.FN GRN SS), 1% DISS PYRR,

K.FN GRN 5-7% DISS BIL, WEATNALS

GT-BLN-RED.

-8-

minor depression (fault extending
northward).

+70m: HEADED EAST TO INTERSECT N
TRENCH FAULTS AND GAIN ELEVATION.

EAST HEADINGS

+150m: OZITIC WACKES < in Fe-GRN content
LARGE SUBSTANTIAL SERRATIC PYRR BLN

+230m: QUIT BERLINS, HEADED ON TO ROAD
15m N. FOLLOWING ROAD.

ROAD

+295m: 1/2 med gy ozitic wacke,
med-thick bedded wacke
s/c.

+308m To 20-230: dk-gy ozitic wacke
garnetiferous - 1-5mm
pink garnet, minor (4%)
AS P44, SAMPLE 11-18-05

+360m thin pale green mineral spin
arg wacke: hematite? actinolite?

APPENDIX IV
GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE



GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Eastfield Resources Ltd. PROJECT OWEN File # A000542
110 - 325 Howe St., Vancouver BC V6C 1Z7 Submitted by: James Ryley

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
11-18-01	2	23	28	80	<.3	23	11	397	2.22	<2	<8	<2	10	47	.2	<3	<3	25	.88	.020	137	35	.48	143	.12	<3	2.43	.15	.65	4
11-18-02	3	11	61	79	.3	10	5	399	2.75	<2	<8	<2	14	8	<.2	<3	<3	25	.16	.037	38	24	.70	165	.17	3	1.76	.04	.98	<2
11-18-03	3	14	33	50	<.3	6	5	307	3.19	<2	<8	<2	13	7	<.2	<3	<3	24	.09	.038	24	26	.66	119	.18	<3	1.78	.03	.97	<2
11-18-04	2	19	19	50	<.3	8	4	203	3.52	<2	<8	<2	15	4	<.2	<3	<3	15	.04	.040	45	21	.48	84	.05	<3	1.61	.02	.52	<2
11-18-05	2	19	26	60	<.3	13	7	284	2.60	<2	<8	<2	14	15	<.2	<3	<3	19	.10	.028	19	26	.54	138	.12	3	1.64	.02	.75	2
RE 11-18-05	2	19	20	60	<.3	13	7	277	2.59	<2	<8	<2	14	15	<.2	<3	<3	19	.10	.028	19	25	.54	137	.12	3	1.62	.02	.75	<2
STANDARD C3	27	65	39	177	5.7	38	13	806	3.41	58	28	<2	22	29	24.8	16	20	82	.57	.093	19	167	.61	150	.09	24	2.03	.04	.17	18

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.
ASSAY RECOMMENDED FOR ROCK AND CORE SAMPLES IF CU PB ZN AS > 1%, AG > 30 PPM & AU > 1000 PPB
- SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

DATE RECEIVED: FEB 18 2000 DATE REPORT MAILED: Feb 23/2000 SIGNED BY: *C. Leong* D. TOYE, C. LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

APPENDIX V
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