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REPORT

on the

MINER MOUNTAIN PROJECT

**Princeton Area
Similkameen Mining Division, British Columbia**

**Latitude 49° 25' N., Longitude 120° 27' W.
NTS map sheet 93H/8W**

by

James W. McLeod, P.Geo.

on behalf of

Mr. Guy DeLorme

**GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH
July 23, 2000 ASSESSMENT REPORT
Delta, British Columbia**

26,296

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>PAGE</u>
SUMMARY	3
INTRODUCTION	4
LOCATION AND ACCESS	4
TOPOGRAPHICAL AND PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT	4
PROPERTY AND OWNERSHIP	5
HISTORY	5
REGIONAL GEOLOGY	6
LOCAL GEOLOGY	8
PRESENT WORK PROGRAM	9
CONCLUSIONS	10
RECOMMENDATIONS	12
COST ESTIMATE	13
STATEMENT OF COSTS	14
CERTIFICATE	15
REFERENCES	16

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I	- DIAMOND DRILL CORE LOG	17
APPENDIX II	- ASSAYS	20

FIGURES

	<u>After Page</u>
1. LOCATION MAP	4
2. CLAIM MAP	5
3. CLAIM-GRID-DRILL HOLE LOCATION MAP	6
4. MAGNETOMETER AND VLF-EM MAP WITH DRILL HOLE	8
5. GEOLOGICAL CROSS SECTION	9
6. GEOLOGY MAP	10

SUMMARY

During May 2000 a diamond core drilling program was carried out on the Miner Mountain property situated just north of the Town of Princeton, B.C. in the Similkameen Mining Division, British Columbia. The purpose of the program was to drill test a covered area in between two zones of known mineralization (inventories) of 600,000 tons of 0.25% - 0.30% copper on the east (Granby Zone) and 250,000 tons of 0.5% copper on the west (Regal Zone) all of which lie within the boundaries of the property.

The drill hole was collared near the top of a rounded, open grass covered hill. This area exhibited a higher magnetic signature than the east-west trending, highly altered fault zone adjacent to it on the north (see Figure 4, after page). Also, work conducted in 1997 indicates a possible relationship between the higher copper (gold and PGE) values and magnetite and the east-west striking assemblage of andesitic to basaltic crystalline volcanic rocks.

One vertical AQ-wireline diamond drill hole was completed to a total depth of 138 metres (453 feet). The hole contained a 39.6 metre (130 foot) interval of anomalous copper values between 92.3 and 132 metres (303' and 433') and an 24.4 metre (80 foot) interval of anomalous gold-palladium between 107.6 and 132 metres (353' and 433') (see Conclusions).

Further fieldwork is recommended on the property which would include a more detailed magnetometer survey and additional grid controlled diamond core drilling. The recommended program is expected to take two months to complete at an estimated cost of \$300,000.00.

INTRODUCTION

The current fieldwork program was conducted under the writer's supervision during the period April 12-24, 2000.

The drill hole, DDH 00-1 was located in relation to our previously established grid.

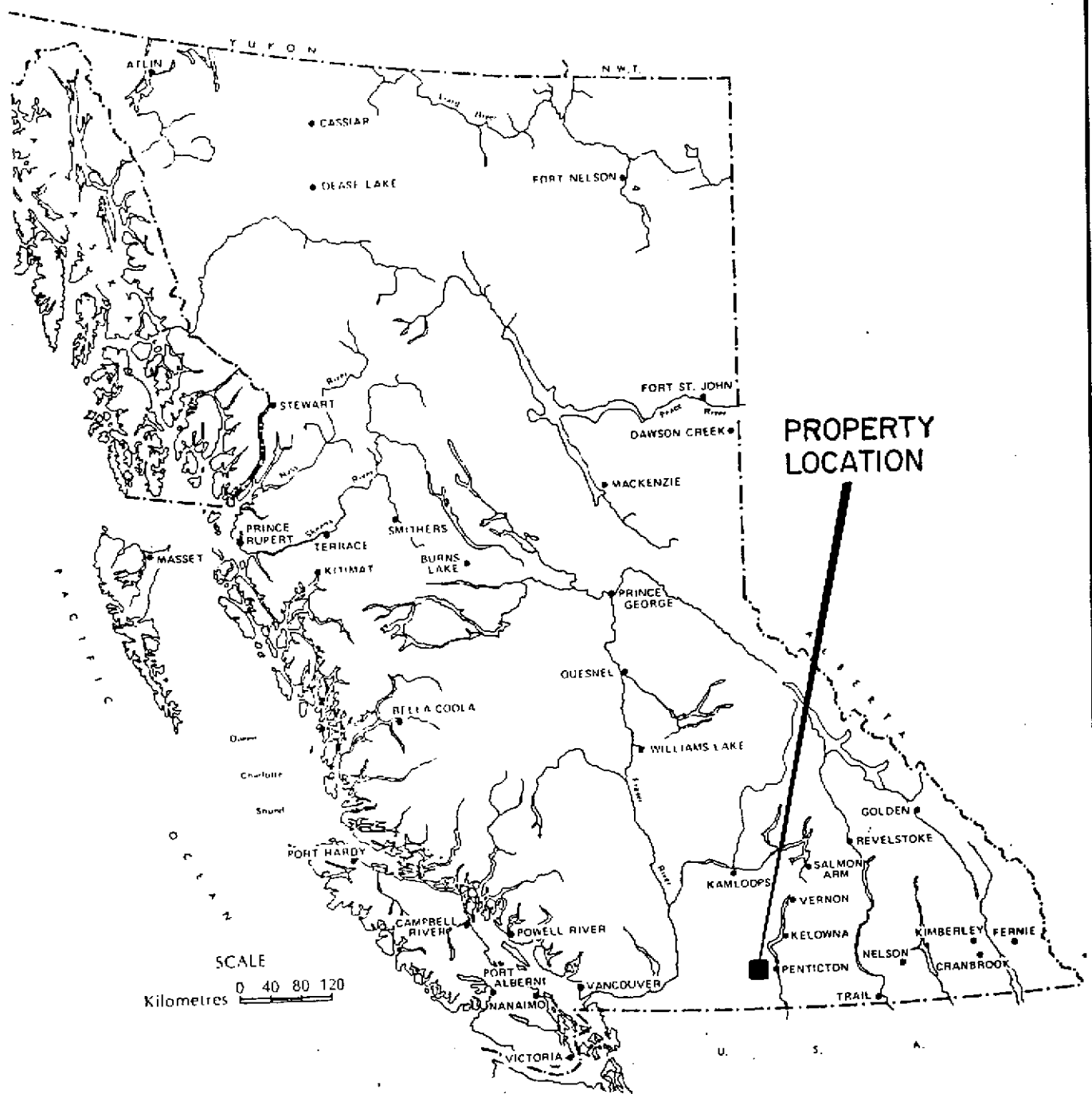
LOCATION AND ACCESS

The claim area may be located on NTS map sheet, 92H/8W at latitude 49° 25' north and longitude 120° 27' west. The property area is situated north of the Town of Princeton, B.C., on the westerly and northerly facing, gentle slopes of Miner Mountain which occurs in the Similkameen Mining Division, British Columbia.

Access to the mineral claims is gained by traveling 3 km.(1.8 miles) north of Princeton, B.C. on the good all weather Allison Creek road and then to the east for 0.5 km.(0.3 mile) on the Iron Mountain road.

TOPOGRAPHICAL AND PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

The mineral claims lie within the Dry Interior Belt and more particularly cover low rounded mountainous terrain with patches of conifer covered low plateau or terraced benches. The elevation of the claim areas range from 700 metres (2,300') to 1,310 metres (4,300'). The easterly flowing Similkameen River valley is the most dominant feature in the area which is near the southern boundary of the claims. Glacial and/or fluvial glacial cover may be much thicker in the claim area than originally thought. The coniferous tree patches are often composed of western yellow pine (ponderosa), Douglas fir (spruce), lodgepole pine while separate clusters of aspen occur in moister areas which may at times indicate an underlying zone of alteration or



**PROPERTY
LOCATION**

SCALE
Kilometres 0 40 80 120



COPPER MOUNTAIN SYNDICATE	
MINER MOUTAIN PROJECT	
LOCATION MAP	
N.T.S. 92H-8,9	SIMILKAMEEN M.D., B.C.
SCALE: AS SHOWN	DATE: July 2000
DRAWN BY: J.M.	FIGURE No. 1

faulting. The stream valleys in the area often exhibit a north-south or east-west pattern and probably reflect underlying faults.

The general area experiences approximately 40 cm. of precipitation annually, of which 25-30% may occur as a snow equivalent. The winter weather usually lasts for less than four months, November - February. It is not uncommon for the property area to experience little or no snow and mild conditions throughout some winters. This past winter experienced a low snow-pack and subsequently drill water was absent from the higher ponds normally utilized for this purpose.

PROPERTY AND OWNERSHIP

The two-post lode mineral claims comprise one contiguous claim group known as the Miner Mountain Property and are listed as follows:

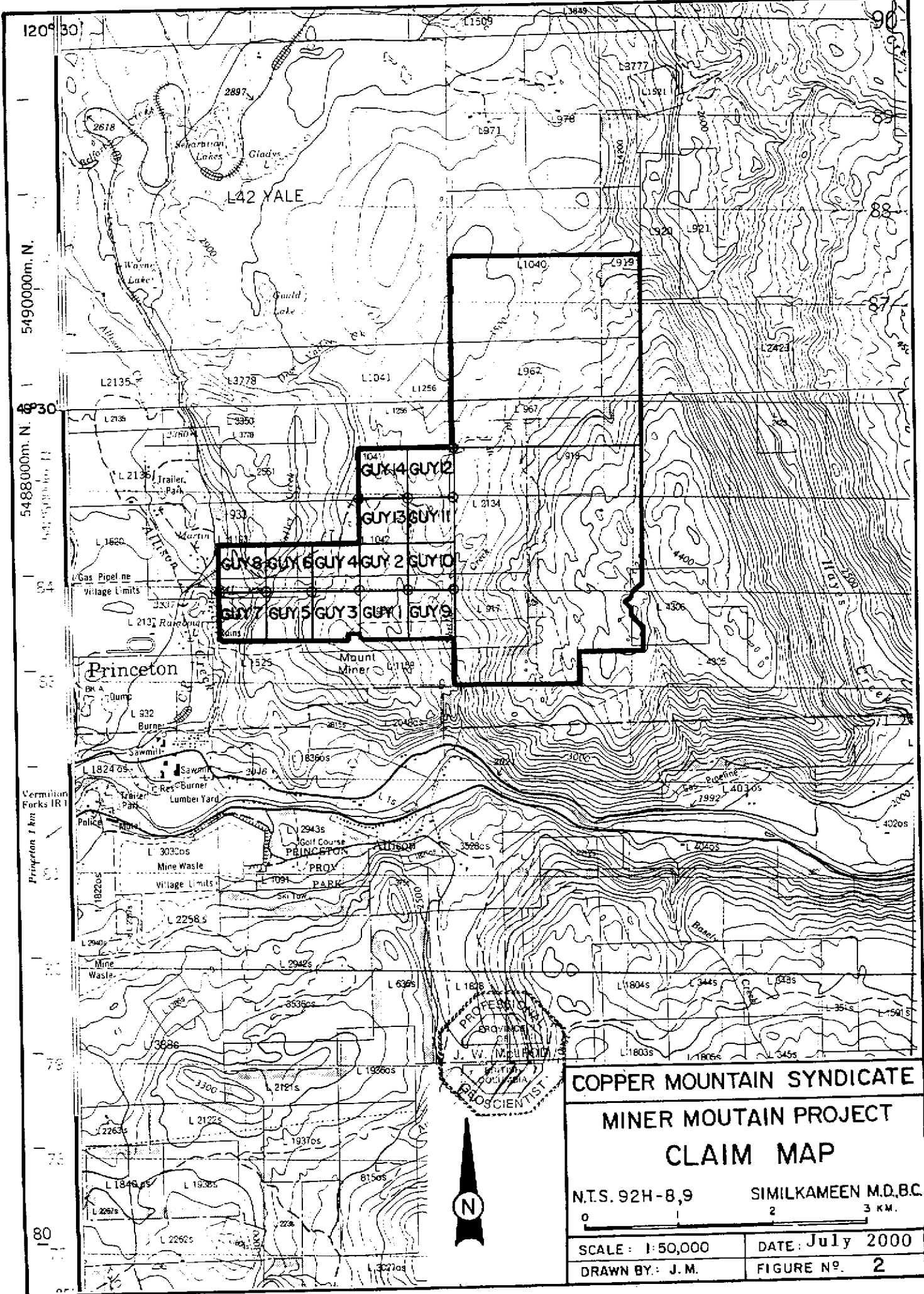
<u>Name</u>	<u>Tenure No.</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Anniversary Date</u>
Guy 1-10	345479-88	10	April 24
Guy 11-14	345489-92	4	April 27
	Total	14 units	

The claim area totals approximately 350 hectares or 865 acres.

The above listed mineral claims are being held by G. DeLorme of Surrey, B.C. on behalf of Golden Kootenay Resources Inc. and Nustar Resources Inc. of Delta, British Columbia.

HISTORY

The recorded mining history of the general area dates from the 1860's with the discovery of placer gold on the Tulameen and Similkameen rivers. Lode gold was discovered in the Hedley area, 32 km. due east of the property in 1894. By 1904 the Nickel Plate Mine, in the Hedley

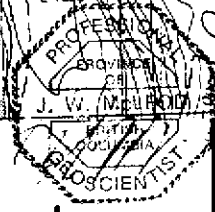


5490000m. N.

5488000m. N.

Princeton 1 km

80



**COPPER MOUNTAIN SYNDICATE
MINER MOUNTAIN PROJECT
CLAIM MAP**

N.T.S. 92H-8,9 SIMILKAMEEN M.D.B.C.

0 1 2 3 KM.

SCALE: 1:50,000 DATE: July 2000

DRAWN BY: J. M. FIGURE No. 2

Camp was producing for the first of three extended periods, the latest of which ended during the 1990's.

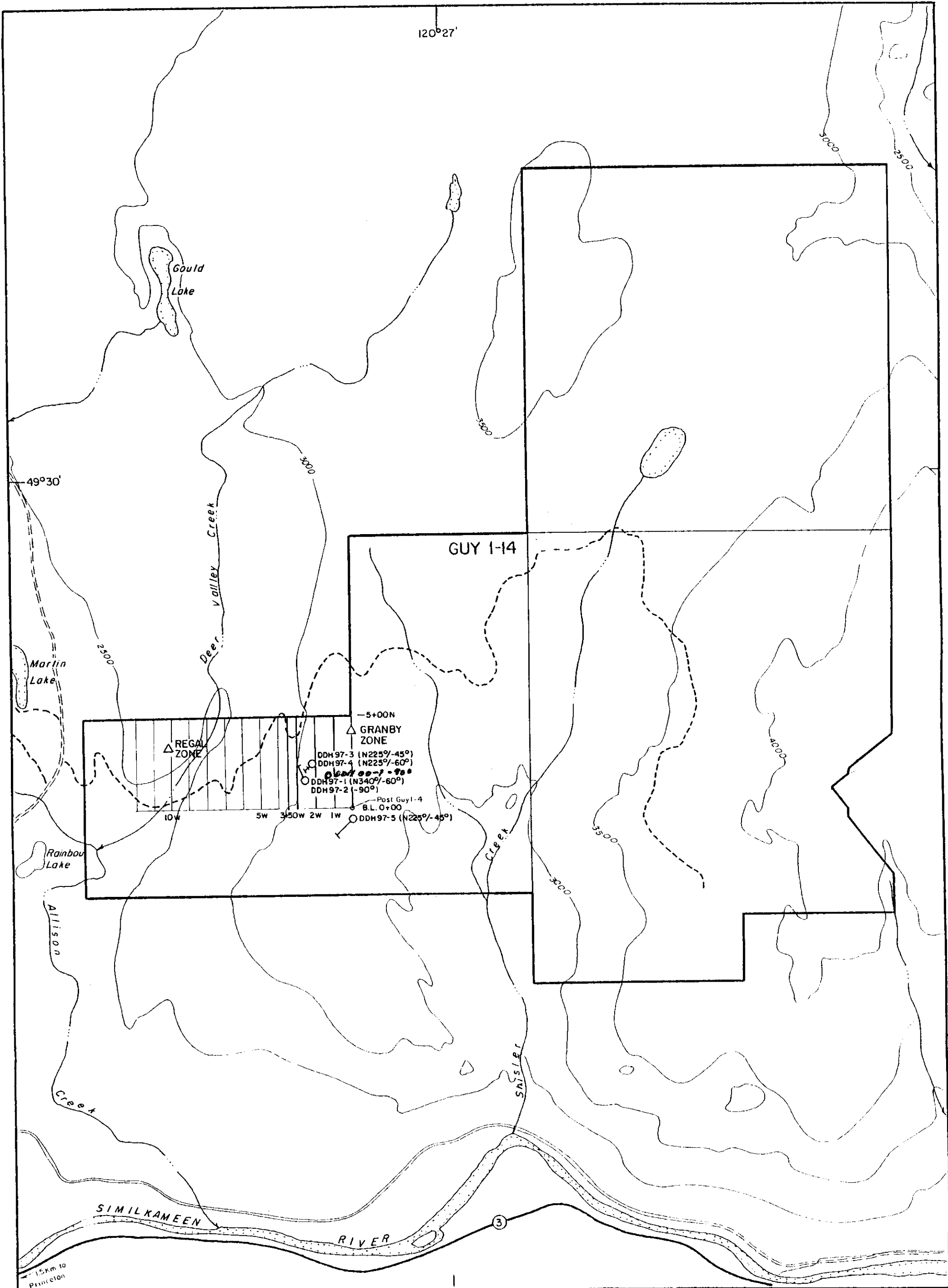
The large porphyry copper (gold and platinum group values) deposits of the Copper Mountain area were first discovered in 1884, but not staked until 1892 and did not actually reach production until 1925 when it was brought on stream by the Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting and Power Company. The mines here operated between 1925 and 1930 and 1937 and 1957 producing 31.5 million tons of ore grading better than 1% copper. The latest episode of this areas production began in 1972 by the Newmont Mining Corporation on the westside of the Similkameen River at the adjacent Ingerbelle volcanic skarn deposit. Newmont later consolidated the Copper Mountain and Ingerbelle operations and were active under the Princeton Mining Corporation until 1996 as the Similco Operation. The Copper Mountain-Ingerbelle area is presently undergoing assessment and review by a new operator to determine if another phase of mining in this great camp can be undertaken.

The Miner mountain area has undergone exploration work intermittently since the 1950's and in more detail since 1997 because of the recognizable similarities to the Ingerbelle deposit (summaries of these events can be found in previous BCEMPR Annual Assessment Reports).

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

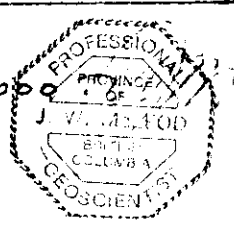
The regional geological setting of the area has been described by many parties since 1910 (see References). A synopsis by the writer is included as follows to outline the underlying setting as a guide to the current exploration program.

The oldest rocks in the general area are the Upper Triassic Nicola Group of volcanic flows and minor sediments. The Nicola Group is characterized by greenish (tight) andesites, coarser grained augite diorite and tuffaceous lavas with isolated occurrences of limestone and minor argillites. The Nicola Group is an elongated belt of eugeosynclinal rocks which occur from near the 49th parallel and trend



- Highway
- Road, trail
- Creek
- Contour at 500m. interval

- Drill hole, surface trace - 1997 + 2000
- Mineral inventory area
- Current grid
- Previous grid



COPPER MOUNTAIN SYNDICATE

**MINER MOUTAIN PROJECT
CLAIM-GRID-DRILL HOLE
LOCATION MAP**

N.T.S. 92H-8,9 SIMILKAMEEN M.D.B.C.
0 400 800 1200 METRES

SCALE: 1:20,000 DATE: July 2000
DRAWN BY: J.M. FIGURE NO. 3

northward for over 240 kilometres (150 miles). The width of the belt approaches 50 km. in places and is sometimes bound on its' east margin by older Paleozoic (often Permian) rocks and on its' west margin by rocks of the younger Coast Plutonic Complex.

The Nicola Group has been divided into three belts by Preto, 1972 and it is these descriptions and divisions which the writer tried to use when assessing the Miner Mountain property. A brief synopsis is offered of his Western, Central and Eastern Belts:

a) Western Belt:

Plagioclase andesite to dacite flows, breccia, tuffs, massive to cherty limestone (often fossiliferous), calcareous (volcanic) conglomerate, sandstone and siltstone.

b) Central Belt:

Red-green augite-plagioclase andesite and basalt flows and autobrecciated equivalents, red and/or volcanic breccia and lahars, crystal and lithic tuffs, massive grey, fossiliferous limestone and well-bedded siltstone, sandstone, argillite, gritstone and conglomerate.

c) Eastern Belt:

Purple and grey analcite-bearing augite-plagioclase trachyandesite and trachybasalt porphyry flows and breccia, red-green tuffs, lahars and minor conglomerate.

The next oldest rocks in the general area are the Copper Mountain Intrusives which have been assigned a post Upper Triassic age and are characterized by intermediate composition alkaline intrusives which are seen to range in composition from syenite through gabbro and pyroxenite. This differentiated suite is intruded into the older Nicola rocks.

The next oldest rocks observed in the general area are the more acidic calc-alkaline intrusives which are seen to range in composition from

granite through quartz diorite, these units have been assigned an Upper Cretaceous or Lower Tertiary age.

The youngest rocks observed in the claim area are those of the Princeton Group, assigned a Tertiary age and comprised of a lower volcanic unit of andesite or basalt and an upper sedimentary unit composed of shale, sandstone, conglomerate which are sometimes seen to contain economic occurrences of coal. The lower Princeton Group volcanics has been observed in places to lie unconformably over portions of the Copper Mountain intrusions.

The Nicola Group is found in places to have been cut by small stocks and dykes of ages varying from late Triassic into the Tertiary.

The general area has also experienced widespread faulting which exhibit an east-west and northwesterly trend which in turn have sometimes been cut by younger northerly trending faults. For example in the Copper Mountain-Ingerbelle Mines the western boundary of the Copper Mountain Stock is truncated by the north trending, west dipping "Boundary Fault". East of the "Boundary Fault" faulting is generally east-west, northwesterly and northeasterly. These faults appear to effect ore control.

Within the major southeastern lobe of the Nicola Group some 39 km. east-southeast of Princeton, B.C. occurs the famous lode gold mines of the Hedley area. These deposits are found to occur within metamorphosed limestone units (skarns) of the Nicola Group near diorite-gabbro intrusive contacts.

LOCAL GEOLOGY

The area being described in this report deals with the Miner (Iron) Mountain area to the east of the northerly trending Allison and Deer Valley creek valleys, just north of the Town of Princeton, B.C., situated on the north and west facing slopes of Miner Mountain. This area is seen to be underlain by Upper Triassic Nicola Group andesites and tuffs which are the oldest rock units observed in the area, as well as what appears to be a younger volcanic unit comprising a hornblende

L3+50W

L3+00W

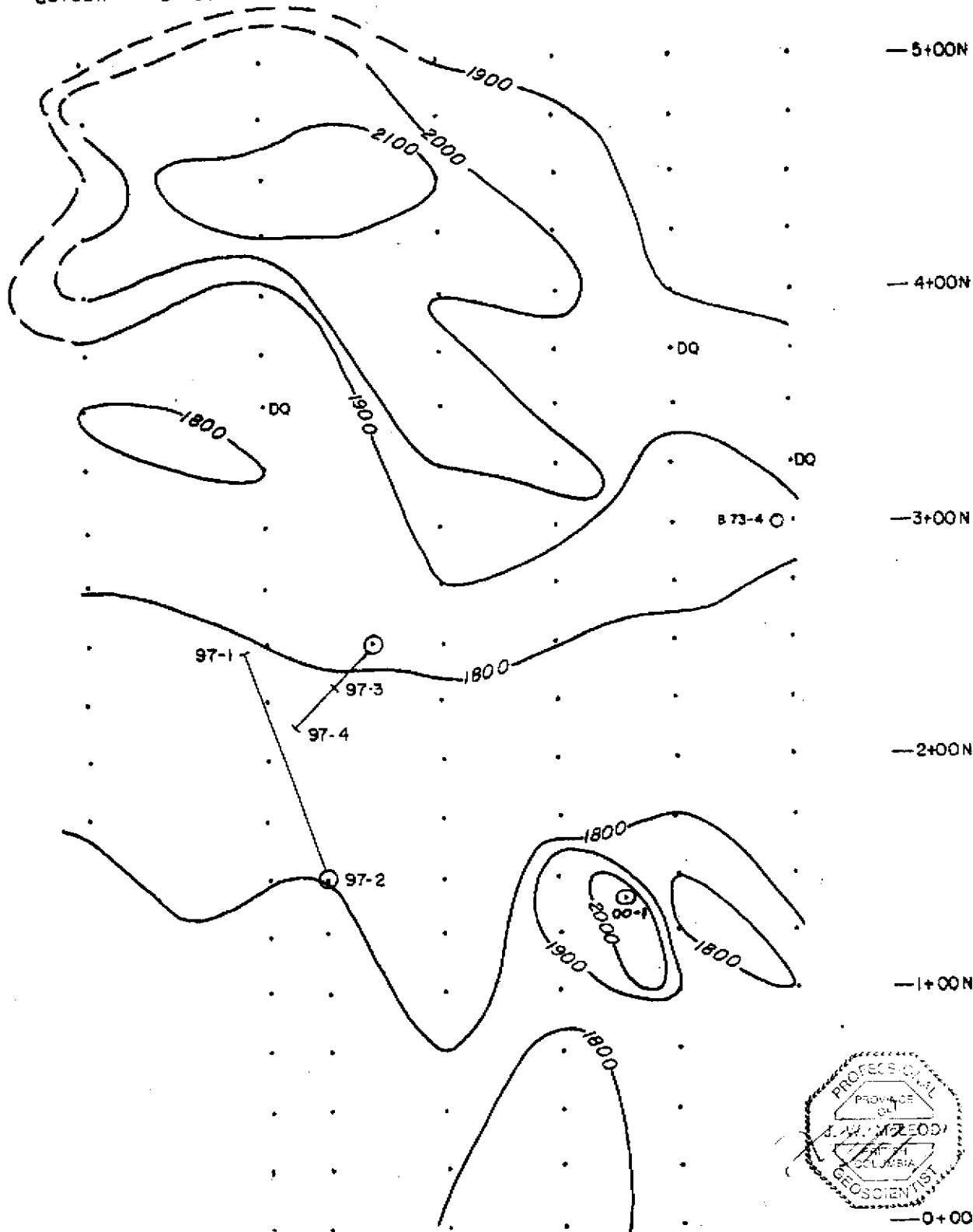
L2+50W

L2+00W

L1+50W

L1+00W

L0+50W



DQ

Coincident VLF-EM - dip - quadrature crossover



Drill hole location



Magnetic contour, nT (nano teslas)
2100 = 52,100 nT



COPPER MOUNTAIN SYNDICATE

MINER MOUNTAIN PROJECT
MAGNETOMETER AND
VLF-EM MAP

N.T.S. 92H-8,9

SIMILKAMEEN M.D.B.C.

0 50 100 50 METRES

SCALE: 1:25 00

DATE: July 2000

DRAWN BY: J.M.

FIGURE NO. 4

feldspar porphyritic diorite, possibly Cretaceous aged and minor sediments which are sometimes coal bearing (Middle Eocene - Princeton Group).

Mineralization observed in the copper occurrence areas are chalcopyrite, malachite, minor azurite, very minor bornite and most abundant pyrite. Magnetite is most often present or found bracketing, above and below the most abundant occurrences of chalcopyrite which are found mainly in the volcanic skarn zone and sometimes with accompanying hematite as fracture-welds.

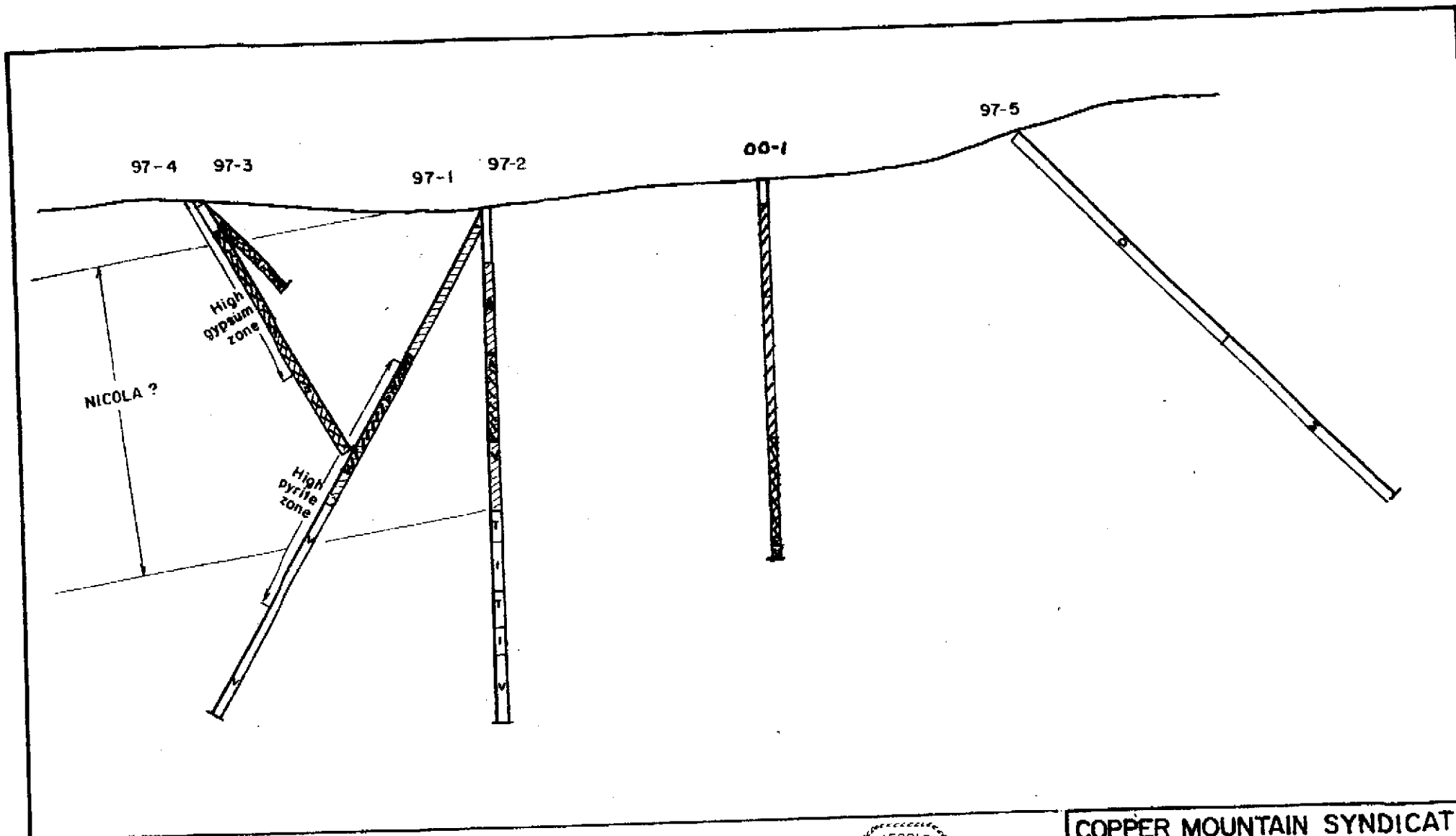
The alteration minerals observed are pervasive and widespread throughout the property in order of decreasing abundance gypsum (anhydrite), chlorite, epidote, potassium feldspar and some calcite.

PRESENT WORK PROGRAM

The present fieldwork program was undertaken during the period April 12-24, 2000. The work program consisted of grid locating the diamond drill hole, DDH 00-1 site by chain, compass and altimeter. The current hole was spotted in relation to a previously detected, 1997 magnetic "high" which the writer feels could reflect concentrations of magnetite and accompanying copper and precious metal mineralization. One vertical core hole, DDH 00-1 was completed to a total depth of 138 metres (453 feet) (see Figures 3-5 and Appendix I - Drill Core Log). The following is a list of the drill hole parameters:

Table 1

Hole No.	Grid Location	Azimuth	Dip	Length m. (ft.)
00-1	1+20W-1+40N	-	-90°	138(453')
TOTAL				138(453')



- Andesite
 - Tuff
 - Intrusive
 - Dacite - basalt
 - Microporphyry
 - Fine grained crystalline volcanics
- Skane*



COPPER MOUNTAIN SYNDICATE

MINER MOUNTAIN PROJECT

**GEOLOGICAL
CROSS SECTION**

N.T.S. 92H-8,9

SIMILKAMEEN M.D.B.C.



SCALE: 1:2000

DATE: July 2000

DRAWN BY: J. M.

FIGURE NO. 5

The drill site had to be serviced with water hauled from the Town of Princeton because of the lack of water in the Miner mountain ponds which are normally utilized for drilling water.

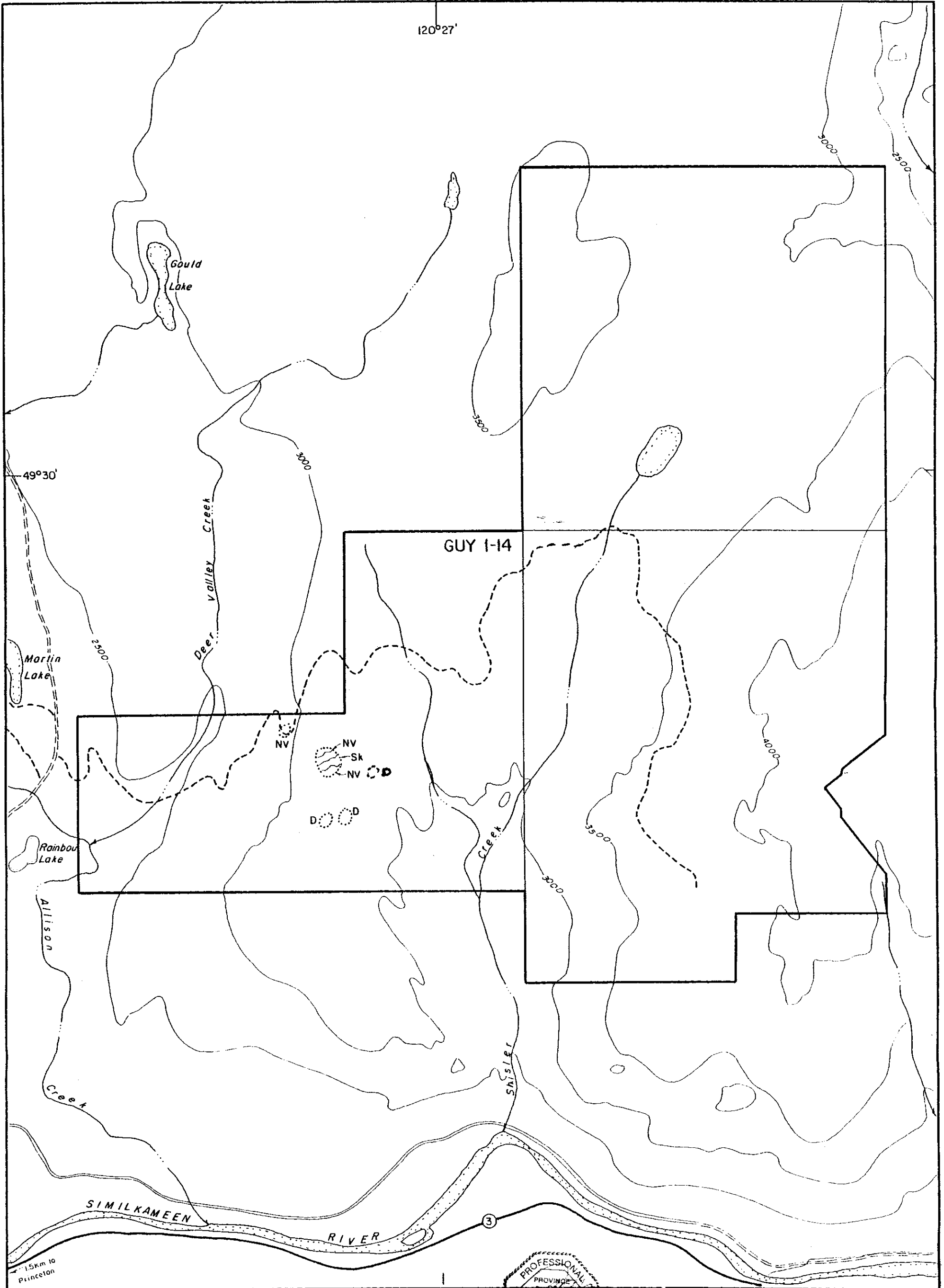
The drill core was sawn with a water-cooled diamond saw and all of the core was logged. Consecutive five foot sections of possible copper mineralized drill core were bagged where and taken to the Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd. in Vancouver, B.C. where they underwent assaying for copper and where values returned were greater than or equal to 0.1% copper a follow-up assay for gold-platinum-palladium was performed (see Appendix II).

The drill core is either stored at the property or in Princeton, B.C.

CONCLUSIONS

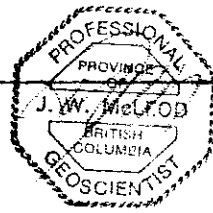
The drill hole was undertaken on the magnetic "high" due east of DDH 97-1&2 drilled in 1997. This hole is thought to be several hundred metres south of the Bethlehem DDH 73-4 and the mineral inventory of 600,000 tons of 0.25% - 0.30% copper in what is termed the Granby zone. The current vertical drill hole, DDH 00-1 was completed to a depth of 138 metres (453 feet) and intercepted the copper mineralized (Nicola?) andesitic volcanic skarn section at 303 feet. The complete assay results are listed below. In summary, the hole encountered an alteration zone of gypsum (anhydrite) and pyrite from 52'-303'. Anomalous copper values began to be encountered at 173' and continued intermittently to 233' and 303' in the overlying andesite. The continuous 130' section mineralized skarn (Nicola andesite) from 303'-433' returned weighted copper values of 0.25% copper. Contained within this section from 353'-433' is an 80' interval which returned weighted assays of 0.34% copper and gold equivalent values of (gold-platinum-palladium) of 0.01oz/t. The section 388'-418' (30 feet) returned weighted values of 0.52% copper and gold equivalent of 0.018oz/t. The section 403'-418' (15 feet) returned weighted values of 0.597% copper and gold equivalent of 0.022oz/t.

The assay values from Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd. are listed as follows to illustrate the nature of the increasing and decreasing metal



- Highway
- Road, trail
- Creek
- Contour at 500m. interval

- Outcrop
- NV Fine grained Nicola? andesite
- D Medium grained hornblende feldspar porphyritic diorite
- Sk Skarn (volcanic?)



COPPER MOUNTAIN SYNDICATE
MINER MOUNTAIN PROJECT
GEOLOGY MAP

N.T.S. 92H-8,9 SIMILKAMEEN M.D., B.C.

0 400 800 1200 METRES

SCALE: 1:20,000 DATE: July 2000

DRAWN BY: J.M. FIGURE NO. 6

values, note the “bell-shaped” curve characterized in this zone of mineralization:

<u>Sample</u>	<u>Section</u>	<u>Interval</u>	<u>Copper(%)</u>	<u>Au(ppb)</u>	<u>Pt(ppb)</u>	<u>Pd(ppb)</u>
M-1	303'-08'	5 feet	0.057			
M-2	308'-13'	5	0.100	23	4	23
M-3	313'-18'	5	0.145	31	6	37
M-4	318'-23'	5	0.134	34	1	17
M-5	323'-28'	5	0.155	42	2	11
M-6	328'-33'	5	0.092	-	-	-
M-7	333'-38'	5	0.053	-	-	-
M-8	338'-43'	5	0.074	-	-	-
M-9	343'-48'	5	0.092	-	-	-
M-10	348'-53'	5	0.097	-	-	-
M-11	228'-33'	5	0.040	-	-	-
M-12	200'-02'	2	0.015	-	-	-
M-13	173'-76'	3	0.052	-	-	-
M-14	353'-58'	5	0.237	66	<1	10
M-15	358'-63'	5	0.383	213	8	36
M-16	363'-68'	5	0.293	258	3	39
M-17	368'-73'	5	0.200	173	2	28
M-18	373'-78'	5	0.330	204	5	23
M-19	378'-83'	5	0.142	86	7	21
M-20	383'-88'	5	0.140	102	6	22
M-21	388'-93'	5	0.298	377	2	16
M-22	393'-98'	5	0.543	413	6	35
M-23	398'-403'	5	0.475	428	2	31
M-24	403'-08'	5	0.622	599	6	33
M-25	408'-13'-	5	0.569	823	1	24
M-26	413'-18'	5	0.601	501	3	19
M-27	418'-23'	5	0.201	119	1	28
M-28	423'-28'	5	0.317	339	2	17
M-29	428'-33'	5	0.209	83	2	19
M-30	433'-53'	10	0.056	*This is a composite sample.		

The current drill hole besides returning an interesting intersection of mineralized skarn offers the possibility of encountering similar mineral values over a larger area. If the skarn section dips to the south, at least

on the southside of the wide, altered east-west fault zone which is evident in DDH 97 1-4 then a downdip extension on the southside of the fault exists which could have further possibilities.

The large magnetic “high” area 250 metres north of the current drilling which also exhibits surface rock exposures of brecciated andesitic volcanics, with abundant malachite staining and associated magnetite also requires additional work.

RECOMMENDATIONS

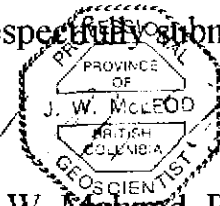
Further drilling is recommended in the areas both north and south of the current drilling. A detailed magnetometer survey with the grid configuration of 10 metres x 25 metres over our existing grid with a coincident base recorder survey should be undertaken over the entire property. The drilling program should test the downdip extension of the present indicated zone and the north magnetic anomaly. All drilling from this point on should have quality grid control (in three dimensions) to enable accurate calculations to be made from the acquired data. The recommended fieldwork program is expected to be completed in two months, plus 30 days for data compilation.

COST ESTIMATE

Geologist - supervision (60 days), summary (30 days)	\$ 27,000
Grid installation- chain, compass and GPS	12,000
Magnetometer (with base station) survey, of the property	12,000
1,500 metres NQ-core drilling, all inclusive @ \$100/m.	150,000
Camp and board	26,000
Transportation rentals and fuel	15,000
Instrument rentals	3,000
Core handling and sampling	5,000
Analyses and assays	10,000
Permits, fees, filings, insurance, etc.	5,000
Reports and maps	5,000
Contingency	<u>30,000</u>
 TOTAL	 \$300,000

Respectfully submitted,

James W. McLeod, P. Geo.



STATEMENT OF COSTS

Note - No other costs incurred after the anniversary date related to this drilling program have been included by the writer as he intends on making a further filing on additional fieldwork being performed after that date.

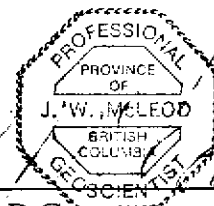
138 metres (453 feet) of AQ-wireline diamond core drilling @ \$40.58/metre, G.D. Drilling, Surrey, B.C.	\$ 5,600
--	----------

CERTIFICATE

I, JAMES W. McLEOD, of the Municipality of Delta, Province of British Columbia, hereby certify as follows:

- 1) I am a Consulting Geologist with an office at #203 - 1318 56th Street, Delta, B.C., V4L 2A4.
- 2) I am a Professional Geoscientist registered in the Province of British Columbia and a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada.
- 3) I graduated with a degree of Bachelor of Science, Major Geology, from the University of British Columbia in 1969.
- 4) I have practised my profession since 1969.
- 5) I am the President and CEO of Nustar Resources Inc. (formerly Big I Developments Ltd.) who is the beneficial owner of the Guy 1-14 mineral claims in joint venture with Frontier Minerals Inc. (formerly Golden Kootenay Resources Inc.).
- 6) The above report is based on personal field experience gained by working on the property at various times during the past 30 years, the latest in 2000.

DATED at Delta, Province of British Columbia this 23rd day of July 2000.



James W. McLeod, P. Geo.
Consulting Geologist

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APPENDIX I

Diamond Drill Core Log

DRILL CORE LOGCompany: Guy DelormeProject: Miner MountainLocation: 1+20W 1+40NArea: Princeton Area - Similkameen Mining Division, B.C.Date: July 2000Hole No.: DDH 00-1Azimuth: N/ADip: -90°Total Depth: 138 meters (453')Core Size: AQ-wireline

Interval (Feet)	Recovery (%)	Description
0 - 29	N/A	Casing,, mainly sand.
29 - 33	80%	<u>Rusty</u> , greenish (gr'n), <u>fractured</u> , <u>medium grained</u> , crystalline (x'stal) rock (rx) with <u>calcite frac. welding</u> .
33 - 47	75	<u>Fine gr.</u> , <u>tighter medium gr'n coloured rx</u> with some cal frac weld.
47 - 52	80+	F.gr., gr'n <u>volcanic rx</u> , but <u>start of pyrite zone (PZ)</u> . <u>End of Box 1</u> .
52 - 96	56	F-m gr. volc. No cal., <u>chlorite</u> . EoB 2.
96 - 138	57	PZ to 135'. M gr, gr'n chl volc. No cal. St. of gypsum (anhydrite) zone (G-AZ). EoB 3.
138 - 162	90+	<u>Similar to above</u> . <u>Moderate stringers magnetite</u> . Chl. Mod py. Still G-AZ. EoB 4.
162-185	90+	F.gr., dark (dk) gr'n volc. with "ghosty" <u>feldspars</u> & either pyroxene (px) or hornblende (hnb) porphyry (por). <u>Abundant py @ 163', 174', 184'</u> , minor chalcopyrite (cpy). EoB 5

185 - 209	90	G-A str. In sim rx minor mag. Plus py. EoB 6.
209 - 231	90	Mag + cpy minor @224', still hm-feld por G-A as frac. weld. EoB 7.
231 - 255	95+	Same as Box 7 to 254' <u>then change (chg) to greyish q'tz-feld rx with abun py + some cpy.</u> EoB 8.
255 - 289	95+	Still q'tz-feld, <u>slightly indurated</u> abun py,. No mag or cpy. EoB 9.
289 - 303	95+	Sim to Box 9. Abun. Py. EoB 10.
303 - 308	95+	Light grey-gr'n, mod. chl., Nicola andesite?, non-mag., G-A weld. frac. @ 45 and 80 (down) to core axis (c.a.) and "crackle" breccia & "hairline" frac. fill. Py ~ 5%. Minor cpy. Mafic low- <u>moderate</u> chl., Some abun. & widespread cal fillings. Start of Skarn (sk)
308 - 348	99	Still <u>greyish</u> q'tz-feld, some 2 - q'tz + feld. minor brick-red <u>hematite</u> , -A may obliterate mag., more hem. @ 339' Contact! to f.gr.dk. gr'n interlayered with q-f rx 348'.
348 - 383	99	Dk gr'n f. gr. volc. sk with varying degrees of ep, 2 KS, hairline opalline q'tz str 60 - 80 degrees to c.a.
383 - 388	99	Sim dk gr'n rx. Much <u>epidote</u> , mag. & some hem. from mag?
388 - 398	99	Change to q'tz-feld., much q'tz, K-feld, mag and hem. Str GY
398 - 433	99	F.gr., dk gr'n to pink-brown sk, chl. of mafics in andesite. End of Nicola and. sk.
433 - 453	99	Not Nicola? Less chl. & mag. Abun. Py, no cpy. EoH.

APPENDIX II

Assays



SAMPLE#	Au** ppb	Pt** ppb	Pd** ppb
M-2	23	4	23
M-3	31	6	37
M-4	34	1	17
M-5	42	2	11
M-14	66	<1	10
M-15	213	8	36
M-16	258	3	39
M-17	173	2	28
M-18	204	5	23
M-19	86	7	21
M-20	102	6	22
M-21	377	2	16
M-22	408	7	35
RE M-22	426	7	36
RRE M-22	407	6	34
M-23	428	2	31
M-24	599	6	33
M-25	823	1	24
M-26	501	3	19
M-27	119	1	28
M-28	339	2	17
M-29	83	2	19
STANDARD FA-10R	487	463	479

GROUP 38 - FIRE GEOCHEM AU, PT, PD - 30 GM SAMPLE FUSION, CORE DISSOLVED IN AQUA - REGIA, ICP ANALYSIS. UPPER LIMITS = 10 PPM.
 - SAMPLE TYPE: CORE Samples beginning 'RE' are Rejects and 'RRE' are Reject Returns.

DATE RECEIVED: MAY 9 2000 DATE REPORT MAILED: *May 16/2000* SIGNED BY: *J. Wang* D. TOYE, C. LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

All results are considered the confidential property of the client. Acme assumes the liabilities for actual cost of the analysis only.

Data FA