

100

ړ : ~ز

~ .

REPORT ON SILT SAMPLE AND LITHOGEOCHEMICAL SURVEY, 4 - 7 AUGUST 1999

# **BESSHI PROPERTY**

AIKEN LAKE AREA OMINECA MINING DIVISION BRITISH COLUMBIA

Latitude 56 degrees 28 minutes North Longitude 125 degrees 45 minutes West NTS 94C/5

by R. H. McMillan Ph.D., P.Geo. 10 May 2000 GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT



## **TABLE OF CONTENTS**

	SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS	1
1 -	INTRODUCTION	2
2 -	LOCATION AND ACCESS	2
3 -	MINERAL PROPERTY	2
4 -	PHYSICAL SETTING	3
5 -	HISTORY	3
6 -	REGIONAL GEOLOGICAL SETTING	4
7 -	PROPERTY GEOLOGY	5
8 -	MINERALIZATION	6
	a) Jupiter Area	6
	b) Polaris Creek Area	7
9 -	GEOCHEMISTRY	8
10 -	GEOPHYSICS	8
11 -	CURRENT PROGRAM	9
12 -	DISCUSSION	9
13 -	REFERENCES	10
14 -	CERTIFICATE	12

### **APPENDICES**

1- Anal	ytical Results -	<ul> <li>Lithogeoch</li> </ul>	emical Samples

- 2 Analytical Results stream Sediment Samples
- 3 Analytical Results Soil Geochemical Samples

## **LIST OF FIGURES**

## Following Page

Figure 1 - Location - Besshi Property	1
Figure 2 - Location - Besshi Property	2
Figure 3 - Mineral Claims - Besshi Property	3
Figure 4 - Geology - Besshi Property	4
Figure 5 - Soil Geochemistry - Besshi Property	6
Figure 6 - Ground Geophysics - Besshi Property	7
Figure 7 - Location of Soil, Stream Sediment and Lithogeochmical Samples	
taken during 1999 Work - Besshi Property	8

## Page

#### SUMMARY and RECOMMENDATIONS

The Besshi property consists of 5 mineral claims covering 700 hectares, located in the Omineca Mining District, 5 kilometres northeast of Aiken Lake on the Omineca Development Road 250 kilometres north of Fort St. James, B.C.

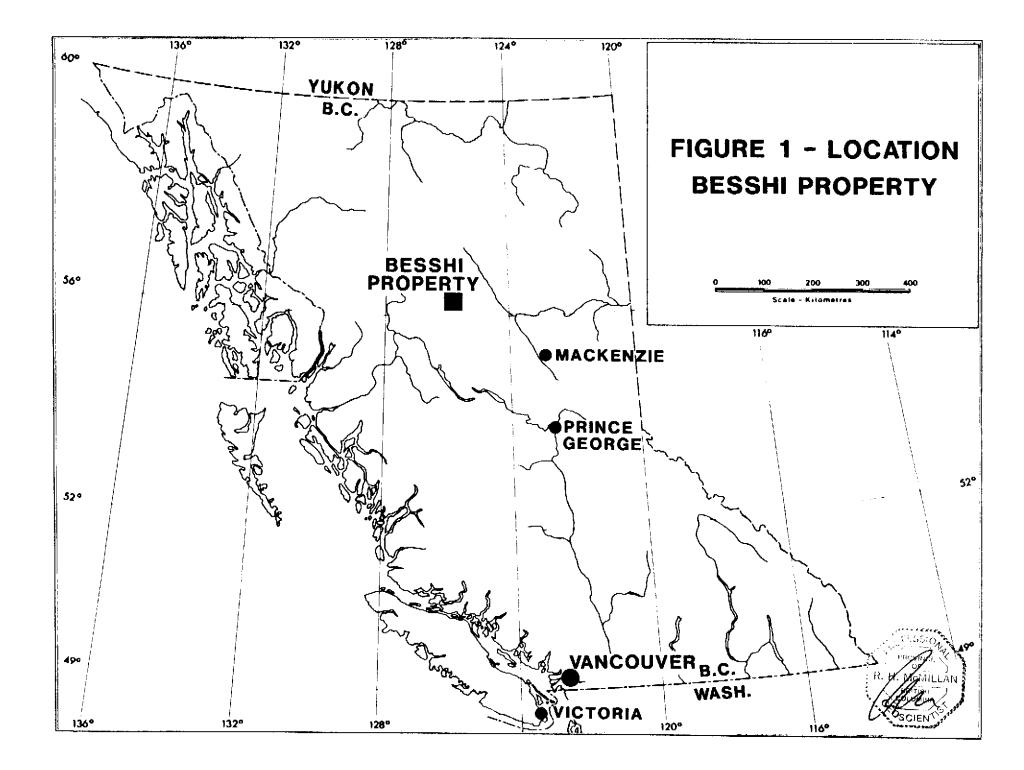
The property covers a belt of volcanic and sedimentary rocks with showings of copper. gold and pyrrhotite-rich massive sulphides centred on Polaris Creek. The area was prospected by the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company (CM&S) in the 1930's, and significant showings of gold, copper and silver-lead-zinc were discovered on Polaris and adjacent Jupiter Creeks.

In the Polaris Creek Area on and adjacent to the Besshi #2, #3, #4 and #10 claims, a silicified and carbonatized contact zone between mafic volcanic and clastic sedimentary rocks has been traced by airborne and ground geophysical surveys (magnetic, VLF-EM and electromagnetic) for approximately 3 kilometres. Showings of massive sulphide (pyrrhotite-pyrite) nine metres in thickness are exposed in Polaris Creek Canyon in the favourable contact area. Also in Polaris Creek, approximately 850 metres above the massive sulphide zone, CM&S found the "Discovery Zone" (BCEMPR Property Files), an area of quartz-carbonate veining in argillite measuring 35 by 6 metres. carrying pyrite, arsenopyrite, pyrrhotite, galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite and minute particles of free gold. Samples from the veins yielded assays of up to 1015 g t Au. One hundred metres above the "Discovery Zone". (M&S trenched a base metal occurrence called the "Nanny Zone", where a 20 to 100 centimetre thick zone containing chalcopyrite, pyrite and pyrrhotite yielded assays of 3.56% Cu. 2.1 g/t Au and 20.0 g/t Ag across 0.6 metres. No drilling has been undertaken to date by CM&S or any of the other previous operators despite the highly encouraging results.

The Besshi Property was staked by R.H. McMillan and R. Keefe in 1992 and subsequently optioned by Dentonia Resources Ltd. In February 1993, an airborne electromagnetic, magnetic and VLF-EM survey commissioned by Dentonia was flown over the property. In August of 1993, the author (RHM) and Mr. Keefe completed silt geochemical, lithogeochemical and lithogeochemical surveys and limited ground magnetic and VLF-EM surveys.

Between 4 and 7 August 2000, the claim owners (RHM and Mr. Ralph Keefe) completed silt geochemical (21 samples), lithogeochemical (2 samples) and soil (38 samples) surveys on the property. Prospecting was undertaken where areas of bedrock and float have been exposed by the active logging operations. Samples of cherty manganiferous and ferruginous float returned low values in base and precious metals. However highly anomalous results (up to 476 ppm copper and 1221 ppb silver) were encountered in silt geochemical samples from the upper end of a creek which drains a co-incident electromagnetic magnetic anomaly along strike from the massive pyrrhotite-pyrite horizon which outcrops in Polaris Creek canyon. The electromagnetic anomaly is located on a low till-covered ridge between two small creeks. The current logging operations provide excellent access to the area.

A modest drill program (approximately 400 metres in 3 holes) is recommended to test for VMS-style mineralization associated with the geochemical and geophysical anomalies along strike from the massive sulphide mineralization exposed in Polaris Creek.



#### 1 - INTRODUCTION

The Besshi Property was staked by Messrs. Ralph Keefe and the author (RHM) in 1992 to cover geophysical anomalies related to a Besshi-type VMS environment centred on Polaris Creek and a greenstone-gold environment on Jupiter Creek. Since that time, various tenures have been abandoned and re-staked, with the current Besshi claims covering most of the key soil geochemical and electromagnetic-magnetic anomalies associated with the VMS environment. Mr. William Haleran and partners own the Pol 1 to 3 claims which cover the Polaris and Jupiter gold showings. The Halleran claims were part of an earlier join venture agreement and can likely be re-optioned on reasonable terms if required.

Much of the information presented in this report is derived from the sources referenced in Section 13 of this report. In addition portions of this report, in particular the sections on the location, geology, physical setting and history of the property are derived partially or verbatim from a report by Carter (1993).

#### 2 - LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Besshi property is located 340 kilometres northwest of Prince George (Figure 1). The mineral claims are immediately north of Lay Creek, and between 3 and 6 kilometres north of Aiken Lake (Figure 2) in NTS 94C/5 at latitude 58 degrees 26 minutes North and 125 degrees 45 minutes West.

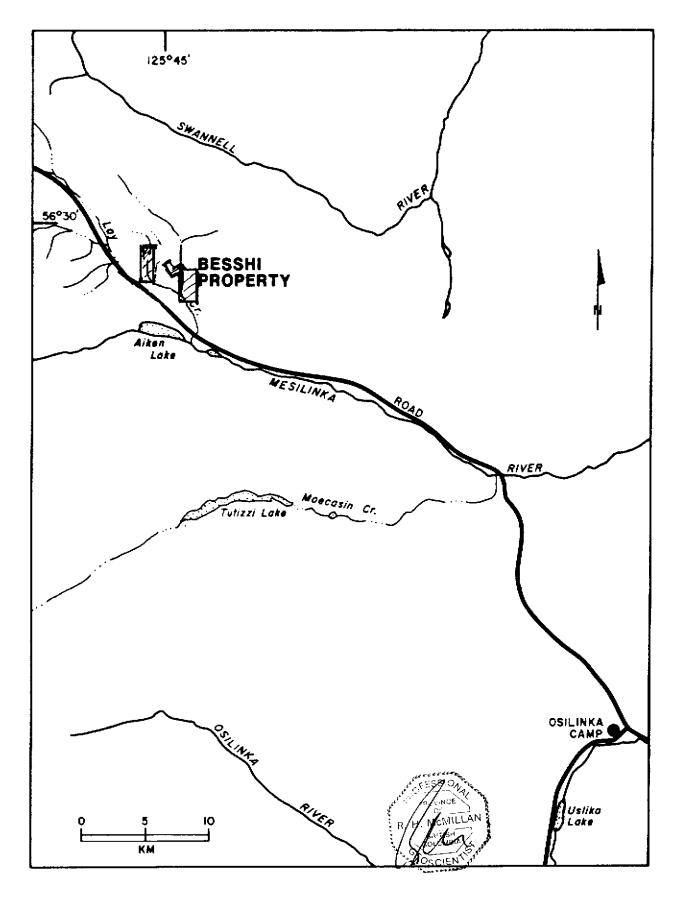
The property is readily accessible by way of the Omineca Mining Access Road (OMAR) which passes within a few hundred metres of the southern part of the claims (Figure 2). Two principal routes are available, one by way of active logging roads some 250 km in length down the west side of Williston Lake to a point 160 km north of Prince George on highway 97. The second is via the traditional OMAR road south to Germansen Landing and Fort St. James, a distance of approximately 335 km.

Findlay Forest Products is actively logging the area covered by the claims and excellent road access is available to most areas.

Accommodation and some supplies are available by prior arrangement at a road stop-restaurant 3 km. east of Aiken Lake and at Osilinka Camp, operated by Finlay Forest Products and situated some 50 km. southeast of the property (Figure 2).

#### 3 - MINERAL PROPERTY

The Besshi Property consists of two 4-post mineral claims of 15 and 10 units each and three 2post mineral claims located in the Omineca Mining Division of British Columbia. Messrs. R. Keefe and. R. H. McMillan are tenure holders to three 4-post claims (Besshi #8A, and 10) and three 2-post claims (Besshi #s 2, 3 and 4). The claims cover an area totalling 700 hectares. The POL 1, 2 and 3 claims are



## FIGURE 2 - LOCATION - BESSHI PROPERTY

owned by Mr. W.H. Halleran and partners and were part of an earlier joint venture agreement with Messrs. Keefe and the author (RHM).

All the mineral claims were located in accordance with the procedures specified by the Mineral Tenure Act Regulations of the Province of British Columbia. The Besshi #2, #3 #4, #8A and 10 were staked by Mr. Keefe and the author and the claim posts and lines of the POL 1, 2 and 3 were located by the author (RHM) or Mr. Keefe during the course of the work on the Besshi claims.

The disposition of mineral claims comprising the property are shown on Figure 3 and details are as follows:

Claim Name	Record Number	Units	Work Recorded To
DECCIPTION	270940		2000 08/05
BESSHI #2	370840	1	2000/08/05
BESSHI #3	370841	1	2000/08/05
BESSHI #4	370842	1	2000/ <b>08</b> /05
BESSHI #8A	320683	10	2001.08/19
BESSHI #10	320684	15	2000/08/22

The Besshi #2. #3, #4 and #10 claims are contiguous with overlapping boundaries, and as such constitute a "Group". The Besshi #8A is separate and located approximately 800 metres west of the western boundary of the Besshi #3 claim.

#### 4 - PHYSICAL SETTING

The Besshi property is situated on a relatively gentle south-facing slope in the lower reaches of the Lay Range, immediately north of Lay Creek, an east-flowing tributary of Mesilinka River (Figures 2, 3). The broad Lay Creek valley is broken by deeply incised (+100 metres deep) canyons along both Lay and Polaris Creeks (Figure 3). Elevations range from slightly more than 1000 metres in the south-eastern property area to about 1450 metres along the northern boundary.

Prior to logging, an open forest cover of spruce, pine. fir and poplar extends over most of the property. Bedrock is best exposed in the canyons along Lay Creek and the two principal tributaries - Polaris and Berry Creeks. Overburden, consisting of gravel and till, ranges in thickness form a few centimetres to more than 30 metres and obscures more than 95% of the property area. Excellent bedrock exposures are present in the canyon walls of Lay and Polaris Creeks.

#### 5 - HISTORY

The earliest recorded mining activity in the general area of Aiken Lake took place in 1899 and was directed towards placer gold on Jim May Creek, a tributary of Osilinka River. Prospecting for lode deposits, initiated throughout north-central British Columbia by the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company (CM&S) in 1927, was successful in the discovery of a number of mineral showings including

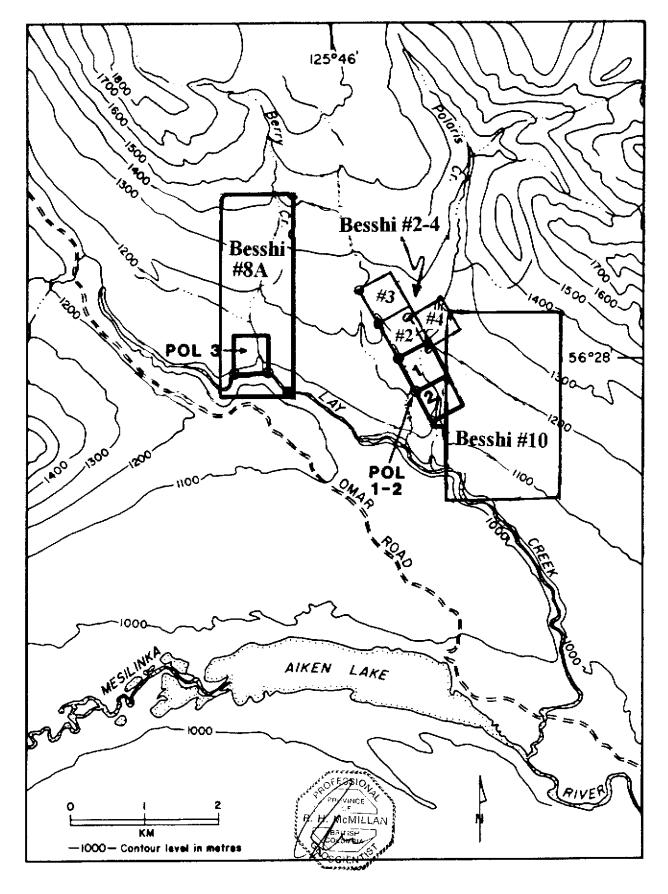


FIGURE 3 - MINERAL CLAIMS - BESSHI PROPERY

the Jupiter and Polaris gold-silver prospects. Several of the Polaris showings are included within claims of the present Besshi property.

Work by CM&S on these two prospects continued through the 1930's and included surface stripping, hand trenching and more than 500 metres of underground development on the Jupiter prospect and hand trenching and 45 metres of underground crosscutting on the Polaris prospect 4 km. to the east.

Both prospects lay dormant until 1975, when a large block of claims located by Susie Gold Mines Ltd. included most of the present Besshi property (BCEMPR Assessment Report 6037 and 6607). Work by this company in 1976 and 1977 was directed towards assessing the potential for porphyty copper-molybdenum mineralization and included geological mapping, magnetometer and VLF-EM surveys and soil sampling over a large area north of Lay Creek between Berry and Polaris Creeks.

Claims were re-located over the same general area by Golden Rule Resources in 1980. The precious metals potential of the Jupiter and Polaris prospects was the main focus of attention and work through 1983 included soil geochemistry and geophysical surveys centred on the two principal mineral showings, construction of a 1 km, tote road linking the Jupiter workings with the Omineca road and some re-sampling of the main Jupiter adit (BCEMPR Assessment Report 11251).

Skylark resources Ltd. re-located essentially the same ground in 1987 and completed soil and stream sediment geochemistry north and south of Lay Creek (BCEMPR Assessment Report 17457).

Prospecting and limited rock sampling was carried out by Mister W. H. Halleran in the area of the Jupiter and Polaris showings following the location of claims in 1990.

In February 1993, Dentonia Resources Ltd. commissioned Geonex Aerodat Inc. to complete a helicopter mounted magnetic-electromagnetic-VLF-EM survey over the property (Wollham, 1993; McMillan, 1993a). In the survey, a total of 125 line kilometres was flown, and a satellite-based global positioning device (GPS) was utilised for accurate location of the anomalies. In August 1993, Dentonia engaged the author (RHM) and Mr. Ralph Keefe to undertake ground geochemical and geophysical surveys which included silt geochemistry (60 samples), lithogeochemistry (18 samples) and 2 km of magnetic and VLF-EM surveying (McMillan, 1993b). The results of the survey have been filed as assessment work with the Ministry.

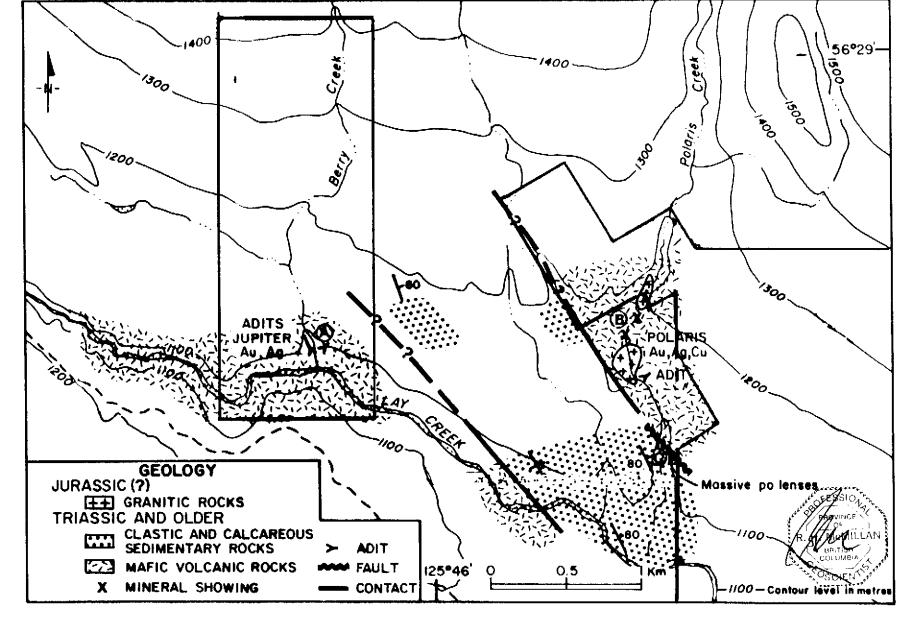
The earliest government geological work in the area was published in 1940 by Douglas Lay of the B. C. Department of Mines (Lay, 1940). The area was mapped at a scale of 1:253,400 by the Geological Survey of Canada who published Memoir 274 (Roots, 1954) in 1954. More recently, the area was mapped by the B. C. Geological Survey at a scale of 1:50,000 (Ferri, 1992).

#### 6 - REGIONAL GEOLOGICAL SETTING

The Aiken Lake area, which straddles the boundary between the Intermontane and Omineca Crystalline tectonic belts, features a number of diverse geological terranes.

The area southwest of Mesilinka river and Aiken Lake, including the present Besshi property (Figure 2), is underlain by late Triassic to early Jurassic Takla Group volcanic and lesser sedimentary rocks which lie along the eastern margin of the mainly coeval Hogem granitic intrusive complex.





These intrusive and layered rocks, part of Quesnel terrane, are in apparent fault contact with a late Paleozoic, island arc-related clastic and volcaniclastic sequence northeast of Mesilinka River and Lay Creek. This older sequence, part of Harper Ranch terrane, underlies the central part of the Lay Range between Lay Creek and Swannell River and is cored by the northwest-trending 14 x 4 km. Alaskan-type Polaris Ultramafic complex of late Triassic age (Nixon et al, 1990).

The eastern margin of Harper Ranch terrane is along Swannell River (Figure 2) north of which older, late Proterozoic Inginika Group clastic and carbonate sedimentary rocks of Cassiar terrane are in thrust fault contact with younger rocks.

Harper Ranch terrane was previously included with Quesnel terrane sequences of the Intermontane tectonic belt but is now thought to represent the western margin of the Omineca Crystalline belt (Nixon et al, 1990; Ferri et al, 1991).

A regional northwest-trending structural grain is imparted by major dextral and thrust faults separating the various geological terranes, and by faulting, shearing and stratigraphic trends within the various terranes and the northwest trends of the Polaris ultramafic and Hogem granitic intrusive complexes.

The Aiken Lake area is well known for the number and variety of its mineral deposits and occurrences. The most prevalent are copper (gold) showings developed in fracture zones and marginal to satellitic intrusions in Takla Group volcanic rocks peripheral to the eastern margin of the Hogem intrusive complex.

Quartz veins containing pyrite, chalcopyrite, magnetite and molybdenite and locally gold values are numerous in Takla volcanic rocks west of Aiken Lake. Several magnetite lodes in volcanic rocks in the same general area are known to contain locally significant concentrations of copper and gold.

Quartz-carbonate veins occupying shear zones and containing gold-silver values are developed in Takla Group volcanic-sedimentary sequences in the southern Lay Range north of Aiken Lake. The best examples are the Jupiter and Polaris prospects adjacent to the Besshi claims.

Massive and semi-massive layers of pyrite and pyrrhotite-pyrite containing some copper and gold values are known in Takla Group volcanic strata west of Lay Creek several kilometres west of Aiken Lake and in the lower part of Polaris Creek adjacent to the Besshi property.

The Polaris ultramatic complex contains some localised anomalous platinum group metal values in chromite-bearing dunites and pyroxenites (Nixon et al, 1990).

#### 7 - PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The principal geological elements are shown on Figure 4. The following description is based on reports by Potter (1976), Roots (1954), and Lay (1940) an on mapping by the author (RHM) in August of 1993 and 1999.

The oldest rocks, exposed in Polaris Creek, are a mafic-dominated section of basaltic tuffs and minor flows with intercalated impure limestones, cherty argillaceous siltstones and greywackes. The sequence is intruded by a few dykes and two sill-like bodies of quartz monzonite and biotite porphyry. Bedding generally strikes north to north-northwest, with moderate dips generally to the east, although local open folds were noted.

A prominent northwest-trending fault zone is well-exposed at the base of the triple waterfall in Polaris Canyon. The fault zone separates the volcanic-volcaniclastic sequence to the northeast from a thick succession of black, pyritic and graphytic argillites. The contact area between the mafic volcanic rocks and the black argillites is marked by intense carbonatization, silicification, pyritization and bleaching. The steephy-dipping, northwest-trending epiclastic sequence has an apparent thickness of more than 1000 metres.

The sedimentary sequence is bounded on the southwest by intermediate to mafic volcanic flows and tuffs which are variably sheared and feature locally intense chloritic and carbonate alteration, the latter being particularly well developed adjacent to the No. 2 "shear-zone" structure as well as on the tote road on the south side of the Jupiter adit. Small porphyritic dioritic bodies which parallel the No. 2 "shear-zone" structure are possibly invusive in origin (Roots, 1954).

The volcanic and sedimentary rocks underlying the Lay Range and extending south to Lay Creek were regarded by Roots (1954) as being of late Paleozoic age. Roots' map shows these rocks to be separated from the late Triassic to early Jurassic Takla strata to the west by a fault. Mapping by Potter (1976) shows no fault or displacement of lithologies along Lay Creek. More recently work by Ferri (personal communication) indicates that both the volcanic assemblages and the intervening sedimentary unit form the basal part of the Upper Triassic Takla Group. The nature of the sedimentary rocks which include calcareous units and black pyritic fine clastic sedimentary strata suggests deposition in a back-arc environment.

#### 8 - MINERALIZATION

Several distinctive styles of mineralization are present in and adjacent to the Besshi claims. These include a precious metal-rich "shear-zone" and fissure veins at the Jupiter showings near Berry Creek. To the east, in Polaris Creek canyon, several types of mineralization outcrop. Two areas of Fracture-controlled gold-silver mineralization is present, weakly developed porphyry coppermolybdenum mineralization and stratiform massive and semi-massive pyrthotite-pyrite. In the upper section of Polaris Creek, the Nannie showing is associated with cherty interflow sediments and shows similarities to VMS-style mineralization.

#### 8a) Jupiter Area

At the Jupiter workings, the adit on the west side of Berry Creek (Figure 4) follows the main, No. 2 "vein" structure over a strike length of more than 200 metres. The No. 2 "vein" (Lay, 1940; Roots, 1954) is a steeply west-dipping north-striking zone of siliceous and carbonate alteration of mafic volcanic and graphytic-pyritic sedimentary strata. Green mica (mariposite ?) alteration is reported (Roots, 1954) to be present in the adit and can also be seen in similar altered rocks on the tote road on the south side of Lay Creek. Possibly intrusive andesitic or dioitic porphyritic rock is exposed near the adit portal and was reported to be present in the adit workings (Roots, 1954). Widths on the No. 2 "vein" generally averaged 0.6 metres or less, however detailed sampling by CM&S personnel in the 1930's indicated better gold grades over a 30 metre strike length between 50 and 80 metres from the adit portal (Lay, 1940; BCEMPR property files). The plan (BCEMPR property files) shows individual samples within this zone ranging up to more than 100 g/t Au over widths of several centimetres.

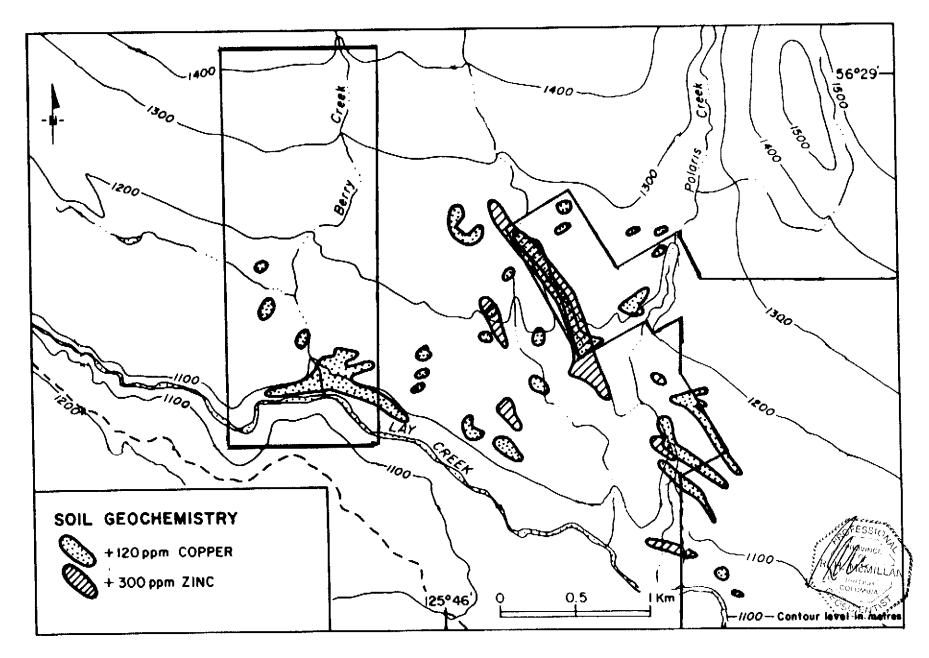


FIGURE 5 - SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY - BESSHI PROPERTY

Calculations by Carter (1993) on 42 samples within one high-grade zone exposed where the drift traverses the No. 2 structure, indicated an average grade of 5.34 g/t Au and 42.46 g/t Ag across an average width of 1.3 metres along a strike length of 24.4 metres. Some 30 metres north of this high-grade section, a 12 metre crosscut driven east has exposed similar mineralised material from which 4 samples yielded a weighted average grade of 15.98 g/t Au and 79.2 g/t Ag over a width of 1.26 metres. North of this crosscut, where the main drift again traverses the No. 2 structure, samples across 0.3 to 1.2 metre widths yielded values in the 0.7 to 2.4 g/t Au range.

The second type of mineralization in the Jupiter area consists of silver-rich fissure-veins such as the Numbers 1 and 3 veins, which are northeast-striking, southeast-dipping quartz carbonate veins containing sphalerite, galena, tetrahedrite and chalcopyrite. Carter (1993) calculated the weighted average for 17 samples for the No. 1 vein over a width of 1.33 metres and a strike length of 20 metres to be 0.34 g/t Au and 834.2 g/t Ag. For the No. 3 vein, Carter (1993) calculated an average grade of 2283.8 g/t Ag and 0.31 g/t Au over and average width of 0.57 metres and a strike length of 10 metres.

A 45 metre adit driven northeast on a continuation of the No. 3 vein structure on the east side of Berry Creek (Figure 4) yielded only low values (Lay, 1940).

#### 8b) Polaris Creek Area

As stated above, there are several showings and different styles of mineralization exposed in Polaris Creek. Beginning at the uppermost end at the northern end of Polaris Creek canyon, approximately 200 metres north of the upper waterfall, porphyry-type copper-molybdenum mineralization is present in the northernmost granitic intrusive body. A grab sample collected by Potter (1976) returned 0.23% Cu, 0.004 % Mo. 5.8 g/t Ag and 0.1 g/t Au.

South of this, 150 metres above the waterfall. CM&S trenched a 20 cm. to 1 metre thick showing called the Nanny Zone which yielded and assay of 2.1 g/t Au, 20 g t Ag and 3.56% Cu in a 60 cm. sample which contained pyrite, chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite. In 1993 (McMillan, 1993) several concordant horizons of semi-massive pyrrhotite-pyrite associated with magnetite, minor chalcopyrite and cherty sedimentary layers a few centimetres to a metre in thickness were identified, however the Nanny showing was not identified - probably because the old trenches have sloughed-in.

Downstream, immediately above the upper waterfall, a zone of quartz-carbonate veining called the "Discovery" zone was trenched by CM&S in 1932. This work exposed a network of 2 to 20 cm. wide quartz-carbonate veins with fine pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, galena, sphalerite and minor free gold cutting dark, calcareous argillite. Samples taken by CM&S assayed as much as 1014.8 g/t Au and 148 g/t Ag over narrow widths, however most samples assayed considerably less than 1 oz/ton Au the entire zone which was estimated to cover an area approximately 6 by 35 metres was estimated to average approximately 3 g/t Au.

Approximately 475 metres below the "Discovery" area CM&S drove the 50 metre long Polaris adit into the east bank of Polaris Creek canyon in an attempt to intersect an inaccessible vein 15 to 40 cm. in thickness which shed talus fragments assaying between 6.85 g/t and 415 g/t Au.

Immediately above the 3-level waterfall, 550 metres below the Polaris adit, a 6 to 10 metre thick layer of massive pyrite-pyrrhotite is exposed on the west bank of the canyon. The massive sulphides form a north-striking, 45 degree east-dipping slab which outcrops along a 40 metre strike-length and for 30 metres down-dip. Minor magnetite and trace chalcopyrite are associated with the iron

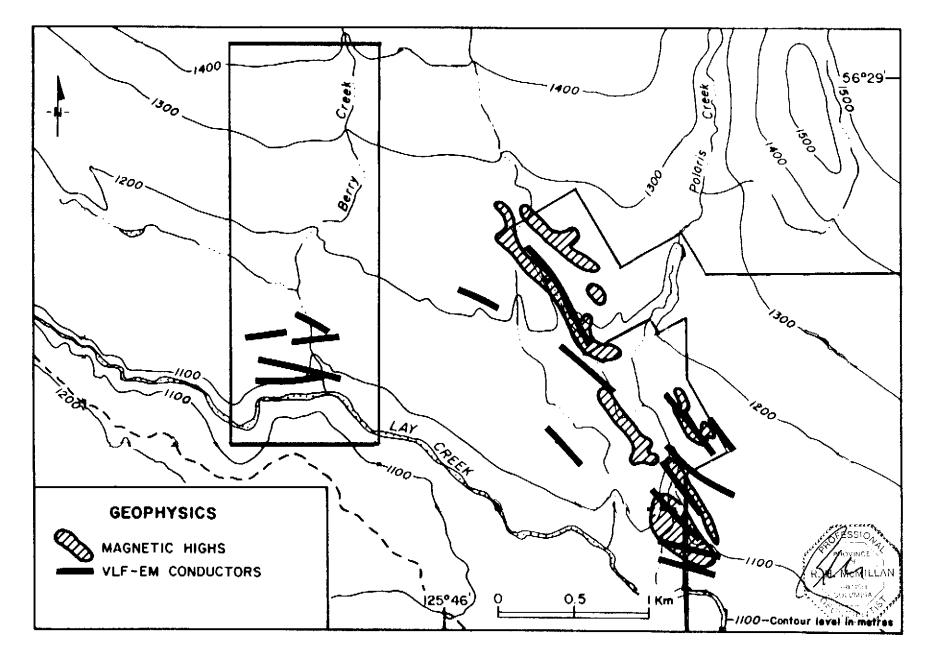


FIGURE 6 - GEOPHYSICS - BESSHI PROPERTY

sulphides. In 1991, a grab sample taken by W. Halleran returned anomalous copper and molybdenum values of 834 and 12 ppm respectively.

Quartz-carbonate stringers containing pyrite and pyrrhotite and hosted in the sedimentary sequence in the lower reaches of Polaris Creek and along Lay Creek were found by CM&S and McMillan (1993b) to contain only low gold and silver values.

#### 9 - GEOCHEMISTRY

Soil sample results from previous large-scale programs (Potter, 1976 - 876 samples; Fox, 1981 - 400 samples and Fox, 1983 - 65 samples) were compiled by McMillan (1993b - Map 2). Featured prominently is a northwest-trending, 1.5 long linear zone with anomalous copper (+ 120 ppm), zinc (+ 300 ppm) and molybdenum (+ 20 ppm) on the west side of Polaris Creek semi-concordant to the trend of the massive pyrrhotite-pyrite body exposed in Polaris Creek Canyon. These results are summarised on Figure 5 of this report. This anomaly is largely covered by the Besshi #2 and #3 claims.

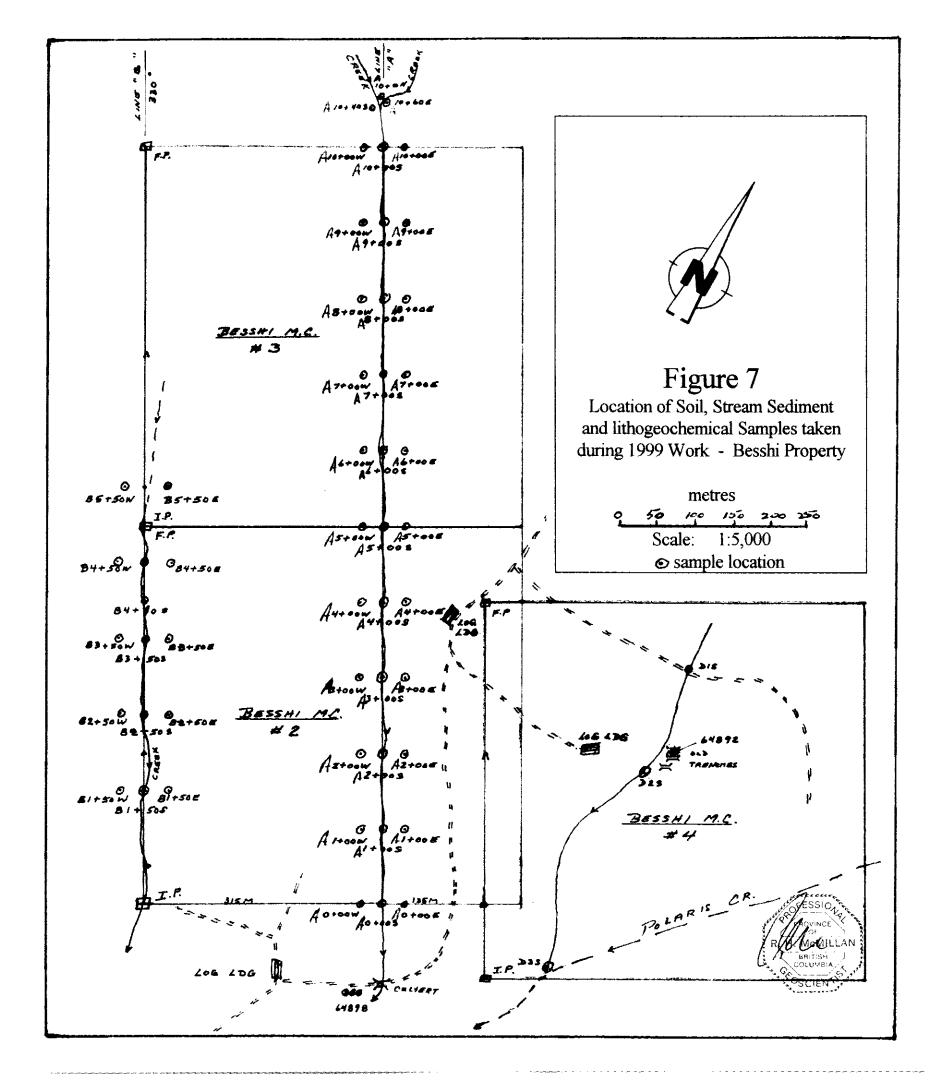
On the east side of Polaris Creek, on ground covered by the Besshi #10 claim, the work by Fox (1981 and 1983) has defined two subparallel northwest-trending Cu-Ag zones 700 metres in length (Figure 5). The southeast anomaly extends southeast from the massive pyrite-pyrrhotite body in Polaris Creek canyon. The stronger and better-defined northwest anomaly is along the strike projection of the Nanny and Discovery showings. Copper values are as high as 600 ppm and silver 2.0 ppm. Anomalous gold-in-soil anomalies are associated with the southeast anomaly with values as high as 165 ppb Au (Fox. 1983).

The northwest anomaly was the target of the work described in this report.

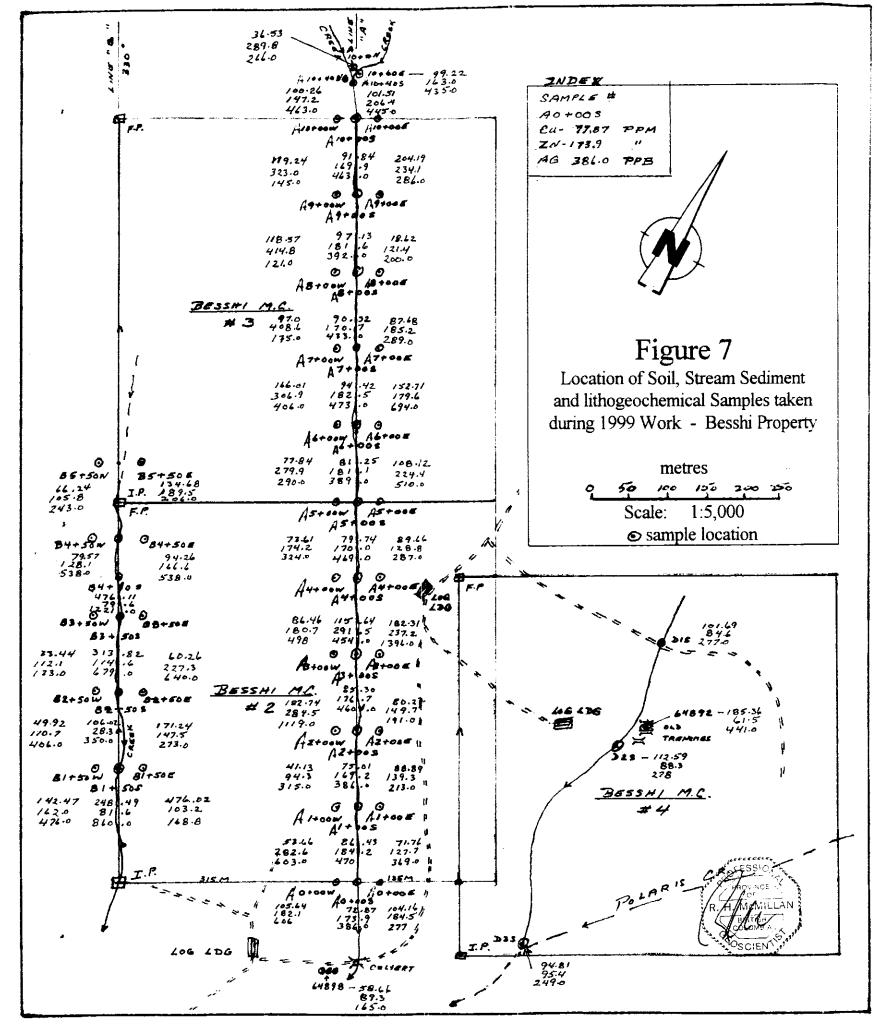
#### 10 - GEOPHYSICS

In previous programs (Stelling, 1977; Fox, 1981) ground VLF-EM and magnetometer surveys were completed over the grids, and linear northwest-trending magnetic highs (+ 200 nanoTeslas) with coincident VLF-EM anomalies (Fraser filtered values of more than +18) were identified on the west side of Polaris Creek. The geophysical anomalies coincide with the strong 1.5 kilometre long Cu-Za-Mo soil geochemical anomaly discussed above.

In February (1993) Dentonia Mines Ltd. commissioned Geonex Aerodat Limited of Mississauga Ontario to undertake a helicopter-borne magnetic-electromagnetic-VLF-EM survey over the property (Woolham, 1993 and McMillan, 1993a). The survey utilised a GPS navigational system to locate the anomalies precisely. The survey detected co-incident electromagnetic-magnetic and VLF-EM anomalies along strike from the massive sulphides exposed in Polaris creek canyon. The electromagnetic results also confirmed that the VLF-EM anomalies detected in the ground surveys are bedrock-related.



.



.....

. . . . . . . . . . . . .

#### 11 - CURRENT PROGRAM

The object of the August 2000 work on the property was to take advantage of the new exposures and access provided by the logging operations on the property - in particular in the area of the long co-incident electromagnetic-magnetic and Cu-Zn soil anomalies along strike from the massive sulphide mineralization which outcrop in Polaris Creek canyon.

Between 4 and 7 August 2000, a total of 21 silt geochemical. 2 lithogeochemical and 38 soil samples were collected from the Besshi #2, #3 and #4 claims. The sample locations are shown in Figure 7. Brief descriptions of the samples and methodology follow:

#### a) Lithogeochemical Samples:

#64892 - rock chip sample of available material in a sloughed-in trench on Besshi #4 claim - mafic volcanic rock with 5-10% fracture-controlled pyrite.

#64898 - float sample of till-derived, but probably locally-derived sample of manganiferous and limonitic cherty sediment. No visible sulphide minerals.

#### b) Stream Sediment Samples:

Twenty one stream silt samples were taken from three separate creeks and are suffixed with the letter S on Figure 7 and in Appendix 2. Samples were taken at 100 metre intervals on Creeks A and B, which straddles the large electromagnetic-magnetic anomaly. All samples were from active stream channels. Most contained some black organic material.

#### c) Soil Samples:

Thirty eight soil samples were collected at 100 metre intervals from the stream banks approximately 5 to 10 metres above and immediately adjacent to the stream sediment samples on Creeks A and B. All samples were light brown in colour and derived from till.

The samples were dried and submitted to Acme analytical Laboratories Ltd. of Vancouver and tested by 48 element analysis utilising the Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP) technology with analyses by Emission Spectroscopy (ES) or Mass Spectroscopy (MS).

#### 12 - DISCUSSION

The prospecting-geochemical sampling program described in this report was undertaken to investigate areas of bedrock and float exposed by the active logging operations. Although the road cuts did not penetrate to bedrock in many places, some float samples of cherty manganiferous and ferruginous chemical sediment were exposed and appear to be locally derived. Analytical results of a specimen submitted for assay (Lithogeochemical sample #64898) returned only low values in base and precious metals, however it is of interest as it could represent a distal exhalite and thus provides support for the presence of a VMS environment in the area.

Stream sediment samples returned some strongly anomalous results (up to 476 ppm copper and 1221 ppb silver) from the upper end of Creek B which drains the area of the co-incident electromagnetic-magnetic anomaly along strike from the massive pyrrhotite-pyrite mineralization which outcrops in Polaris Creek canyon. The electromagnetic-magnetic anomaly is located on a low tillcovered ridge north of the anomalous stream sediment samples.

The current program has confirmed the upper Polaris Creek area as having potential for Besshi-type VMS mineralization and confirmed the conclusions and recommendations by McMillan (1993b) for a 1000 metre (five hole) diamond drill program to test five geochemical and electromagnetic-magnetic anomalies which extend over an length of 3 km. on the two sides of Polaris Creek. However, given the current economic conditions, a more modest drill program (approximately 400 metres in 3 holes) is recommended as an initial test.

#### 12 - <u>REFERENCES</u>

- Carter N. C. (1993): Geological Report on the Besshi Property, Aiken Lake Area, Omineca Mining Division, British Columbia, Unpublished private report.
- Ferri, F., Dudka, S. and Rees, C. (1992): Geology of the Usilika Lake Area, Northern Quesnel Trough, B. C. in: Geological Fieldwork 1991, B. C. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources Paper 1992-1, pp. 127-145.
- Fox, J. S. (1984): Besshi-type Volcanogenic Sulphide Deposits a Review, CIM Bulletin vol. 77, no. 864, pp. 57-68.
- Fox, Michael (1981): Geological, Geochemical and Geophysical Report, Polaris 1-6 Claims, Omineca Mining Division, BCEMPR Assessment Report 9201.

(1983): Geological and Geochemical Report, Polaris 1-6 Mineral Claims, Omineca Mining Division, BCEMPR Assessment Report 11251.

(1983): Exploration Report on the Polaris 1-6 Mineral Claims, Omineca Mining Division, BCEMPR Assessment Report 12110.

- Halleran, W. (1991): Prospecting Report on the Jay Claims, Omineca Mining Division, private unpublished report.
- Hoy, T. (1991) Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide Deposits in British Columbia, <u>in</u>: Ore Deposits, Tectonics and Metallogeny in the Canadian Cordillera, BCEMPR Paper 1991-4, pp.89-123.

Lay, D. (1940) Aiken Lake Area, North-Central British Columbia, B. C. Dept. of Mines Bull. No. 1.

McAtee, Christopher L. (1988): Geological Report on the Heidi-Lay Mineral Claims, Omineca Mining Division, BCEMPR Assessment Report 17457.

- McMillan R, H. (1993a): Recommendations Regarding a Combined Helicopter-borne Magnetic. Electromagnetic and VLF-EM Survey, Besshi Property, Omineca Mining Division. British Columbia, BCEMPR Assessment Report.
- McMillan R. H. (1993b): Report on Silt Sample and Lithogeochemical Survey, Geological Mapping, Ground Magnetic an VLF-EM Survey, Besshi Property, Omineca Mining Division, British Columbia, BCEMPR Assessment Report.
- Nixon, G. T., Hammack, J. L., Connelly, J. N., Case, G. and Paterson, W. P. E. (1990): Geology and Noble Metal Geochemistry of the Polaris Ultramafic Complex, North-Central British Columbia, <u>in</u>: Geological Fieldwork 1989, BCEMPR Paper 1990-1, pp. 387-404.
- Wollham, R. W. (1993): Report on a Combined Helicopter-borne Magnetic, Electromagnetic and VLF-EM Survey, Besshi Property, Province of British Columbia (NTS 34 C/5) for Dentonia Resources Ltd.

## 13 - CERTIFICATE

I, RONALD HUGH McMILLAN, of 6606 Mark Lane, Victoria, British Columbia (V9E 2A1), do hereby certify that:

- 1. I am a Consulting Geologist, registered with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia since 1992, and with the Association of Professional Engineers of Ontario since 1981.
- 2. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia with B.Sc. (Hon. Geology, 1962), and the University of Western Ontario with M.Sc. and Ph.D. (1969 and 1972) in Mineral Deposits Geology.
- 3. I have practised my profession throughout Canada, as well as in other areas of the world continuously since 1962.
- 4. The foregoing report on the BESSHI property is based on the field work carried out in the current program between August 4 and 7, as well as a review of published and unpublished information regarding the geological setting, styles of mineralization and results of previous exploration programs within and adjacent to the subject property.
- 5. I am one of the owners of the BESSHI #2, #3, #4, #10 and 8A Claims.

JACIE JACIE PROFESSIC R OLINCE OF ON McMillan Ph.D. P.Geo.

Victoria, B. C. 10 May 2000 Appendix 1 - Analytical Results - Lithogeochemical Samples

•

	J002 Ac	LABO	RATOF	(IES Co.)	LTD,	•	85	2 E.							R BC				₽	HONI	5,604	) 25	3-3:	120	FAX	(60-	. 7 2 2	1-L 4	
ΛΛ								GEO															,						
TT.		<u>Hu</u>	dson	<u>Ba</u>	Y E:	$\frac{\text{xpl}}{\sqrt{5}}$	<u>&amp;</u>	Dev 0 Gren		<mark></mark>	Ltd Van	<u>. P</u> l	ROJ	ECT /6C 1V	BES 5 SU	<u>SHI</u> mbnitt					2876	5	(	a)					
		hi.		A.S. NII	l tu		te /			lh.		Ca		<u>-</u>	v (		- La			Ba	 - 11	н <u>–</u> . В	AL I	Na I	. H	 Н	Hg :	xe t	e 6
MPLE#	no tu ppa ppa	uu ppn	2н - И ррін рі	hp bhu Mà thu				ақұстақ			рјян "		рыл	ppn j			- þþa	ррія		ppin	¥ F	pin	۲.	t )	t bhu	bbų t	ինը ին	wa pt	n þþ
	19 43 185 36 2 92 68 98	6.39	61 5 4	41 13 0 01 26 1	121	670 6 700 - 1	09-17 Co - 2	910			314 0 55 8		6 50 .25	21 11		5 075 19 061		41.6 35.6					85 .2 65 .0		521 04.0		141-3 11-1		2 11 7 - 3
4894	2 20 61 06	2.15	75 0 3	65 13 2	2 9 0	1492 A	60 2	1 3	· 2	4	20.8	02	1.59	.12	19 7	6 Q4E	1.6	65 l	1.66	51.5	.358		04 - U 25 - 0				15-5 49-4		17 85
4898 E 64898	20 81 - 58 66 19 23 - 59 30	3.31 3.32	-89-3-1 -90-1-1	65 21 4 73 21 5	4 15 0. 9 14 9	705 4 708 4	19-11 18-10	1 35 9 3 6	• 2 • 2		104 5 106 5		89 88	21 .21	57 2 8 58 2 8	ia 063 ia 063	60 60	21.9		171-6 169-7		11	20 .u 24 0	25 I. 25 I I	143		47 4		4 5
Tandarð OS2										3.1	32-2	11 48	9 <del>98</del>	11-63	84 5	7 080	5 14.3	181 /	. 64	151-6	.120	21.	. 89 . 0	40 l	771	1 98	259-7	619	6 6
				-																									
3	0 GRAM SAMP HIS LEACH I	e olot	TAL CO			CADI	A CP	MC RA	TIR	ω Δηί	1 I M	LTED F	OR NA	KGA	AND A	d .													
	SAMPLE TYP	E: ROC		Sample	s beg	inning	<u>'RE</u>	are R	eruns	and	IRRE	аге	Relea	t Rer	.uns.	~	P												
									1	1	-	100				С.	L.		<del>.</del>										
DATE REG	CEIVED	AUG 1	3 1999	DA	TE R	EPOR'	T MJ	ILED	• K	tug	30	199	5	IGNE	D BY	<u></u>	¥ .¥		·9. 1	OYE,	C.LED	¥G, J	. WAR	ig; ci	ERTIF	IED B	.c, /	ISSATI	:KS
									• ·	0	- -	1 1							1										
										v	-	-							1										
·																													
·																													
·																													
·																													

(ISC	TICAL LABORATO	ORIES LTD d Co.)			INGS ST.		BC V6A		PHONE (	604)25	3-3158	FAX (60	/ ` 253-1	1716
<b>.</b>	Hudac	on Bav E	xol. & D	Dev. Co	ICAL ANA	ROJECT	BESSHI	File (	∳ 9902i	876	(b)		4	44
		<u></u>	405 - 470	Granville	St., Vancouvi	F BC V6C 1V5	Submitte	d by; R. Ke	11c			• • • •		
<u></u>	SAMPLE#		Ca Ge pm ppm	Nb ppm	Rb So ppm ppr	ı ppm	\$ PF		pbw_	In ppm	Re ppb	Li ppm		• u= · · •
	64892 64893 64894 64898 RE 64898 RE 64898		$\begin{array}{cccc} 14 & .1 \\ 16 & < .1 \\ 26 & .1 \\ 14 & .1 \\ 14 & .1 \end{array}$	.10 .24 .09 .40 .46	5,2 14,3 3,3 4,0 4,5 5,5 3,4 5,0 3,3 5,	$\begin{array}{cccc}  & .6 \\  & .4 \\  & .5 \\  & 1.0 \\  & 1.0 \\  & 1.0 \\ \end{array}$	.97 3. .31 9. .60 7. .12 13. .10 13.	99.08 54.67 23.39 58.65 68.89	$     14.1 \\     5.6 \\     3.7 \\     13.8 \\     14.0 \\     $	.08 <.02 .02 .06 .06	36	48.7 12.6 13.1 15.2 15.2		
	STANDARD	DS2 2.	81 <.1	2.01 1	4.3 3.3	23.6	.02 4.	.2 5.71	31.9	5.97	<1	13.9		

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

Data Fra

Appendix 2 - Analytical Results - Stream Sediment Samples

	1	TICJ 002	L Ac	LAE	ORI di	TO	RI	<b>R</b> 5 0.	LT	D.		{						igs Cal			-	OUV IS					1R6 ATE		I	PHON	NBL ( 6	(04)	25	3 - 3	158	¥733	10)	2	53-1 A	716	
ŤŤ				H	uđ	BOI	ņ	Ba	Y	<u>Ex</u>	<u>p1</u>	- 4	<u>k</u> I 70 G	)ev		Co s S	). t.,	Lt	<u>d.</u>	Pl /er E		<u>ЕСТ</u> с 1у	<u>' B</u>	<u>ES</u> Subr	<u>SH</u> iitte	<u>I</u> ed b	Fi y; R	le alph	# Kea	99( fe	030	53		(	a)				η		•
MPLE#	Mo ppin	C pp		Pb ppn	⊥: Zr ppr	n A n Pg	Ag pb	N1 Ррп		-		te X		i PP	 J N		th род		-	Ca ppm	Sto ppr		۱ m pp		a x		La ppm	Cr ppm		y l X pi		Ti XI pi		Al 1		к і Хіррі		нд Кррб		Te ppm p	
0+005 1+005 2+005 3+005 5+005	4 78 5 46 5 08 5 28 5 16	86-4 75.0 85.3	3 11 1 10 0 10	.68 77 97	184 : 169 : 176 :	2 4 2 31 7 40	70 9 86 4 60 (	50-2 45.6 47.4	23 1 20 1 20	3 12 9 10 7 10	11 4 36 4 66 4	91 50 60	41 9 35.3 38 6		4 4 4	96 13 7.3	1 3 1 3 1 2	35 41	0 1 ნ 0 1	1.11 .99 1.06	18.25 22.06 17.83 19.98 24.15		3 9 4 10 2 9 2 9 2 9	3 ( 5 . 8 .	92 75 92	069 064 066	8.0 6.9 7.6	41.B 35.1 42.4	1.1 1.0 1.0	7 218 6 191 6 198	.9.0 6.0	)58 )56 )53	12 2 11 1 11 1	13 .92 .99	.048 .043 .046	07 < . 08 < . 07 < . 07 < . 08 <	2 11 2 10 2 11	228 205	29 23 31	10 6 .12 6 .11 6 13 6 12 6	6.7 6.2 6.3
5+00S 7+00S 3+00S 9+00S 10+00S	6.54 6.62 6.06 9.51 3.24	94.4 90.3 97.1	211 29 39	. 16 . 72 . 84	182. 170. 181.	54 74 63	73 : 33 - 92 -	507 474 526	22. 21 24	ь 11 3-11 2-12	94 4 00 4 59 4	86 50 98	40-6 44-6 48.2		- 5 - 1 5 - 5	ii 5 83 7.9	13 12 12	45 44 44	1 9 0	1.23 1.17 1.35	24 - 65 31 - 18 26 - 38 38 - 79 37 - 97	1 .1 3 .1 9 .1	5 10 5 10	6 l 0 l	02 . 01 . 99 .	060 066 061	8.2 7.4 7.6	39.4 42.6 41.3	1.1 1.1 1.2	4 208 4 191 1 205	.) .( .4 .( .3 .(	068 068 087	17 2 18 2 23 2	.07 .05 .17	. 057 . 060 . 077	.07 < .07 < .07 < .06 < .07 <	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	210 2185 2144	32 33 31	.14 ) -12 6 13 )	7. 6. 7
10+405 10+4050UTH 10+605 A 10+605 1+505	6.06 11.95 2.87 2.95 1.22	100.2 99.2 99.7	67 27 97	20 20 2.49 2.49	147. 163. 158.	24 04 74	63 35 42	24.9 44.4 44.1	15. 23. 22	1 7 1 12 9 13	81 5 77 4 55 4	. 29 . 54 . 71	33-2 51-5 54-0	! . • .	5 4 5	5.1	3 1.0 .9	24 52	3 2 6	1.41 1.20 1.25	2.8/ 2.49 48.20 47.3 2.99	1. <del>(</del> 1. ô 1. 1	5 8 2 12 2 11	7 10 1. 18 1.	20 . 28 . 35	064 067 071	2.7 7.8 8.2	24.4	.7 1.3 1.2	'5 112 15 228 23 221	.3.1 .7.( .6.1	143 098 103	<1 2 45 2 51 2	.01 .29 .25	.029 .102 .098	.06 < .07 <. .07 . .08 . .03 .	2 .12	2 71 1 235 2 241	2.9 3.9 4.3	.10 4 .15 6 .15 7 .14 7 .04 7	6. 7. 7
2+50S 3+50S 4¥10S 1S 2S	2 45		12 S 1 4 19 J	5.14 1.44 3.76	114. 79. 84.	6 6 6 12 6 2	79 221 277	47.0 39.4 26.6	20 15 12	0 14 0 11 3 9	83 1 53 2 80 2	1, 79 1, 82 1, 89	9.6 10-5 30-6	, 1. 1	5 0 4	69 43 48 749 145	4 2 4		4 9 6	.79 .87 1 09	1.0 1.4 2.2 15.4 15.3	5 .1 4 .( 2 (	10 7 19 5 16 7	91 62. 01.	97 72 49	081 073	4.6 4.1 5.9	15.4 39.6 34.1 48.6 54.1	i 1.3 6	12 100 17 88 14 286	.9.( .4.( .0.(	037 012 039	82 81 71	2.20 .50 .51	.011 010 016	. 02 . 06 . 05 . . 06 . < . 06 . <	3 11 3 19 2 01		7.1 10.9 4.6	02 09 10 04 06	6 4 4
35 Fandard DS2	2.65 13.91	94.8 128-1	91 4 15 31	1 12 1 49	95. 161.	4 2 5 2	(49 (47	31 5 36 4	- 15   13	1 E 4 E	185 ( 120 (	27 1 10	27 E 64 E								14.7 10-0							50.E 163.6								.06 <. .16 7					

30 GRAM SAMPLE IS DIGESTED WITH 180 ML 2-2-2 HCL-HN03-H2U AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR AND IS DILUTED TO 600 ML WITH WATER, ANALYSIS BY ICP/ES & MS. THIS LEACH IS PARTIAL FOR NN FE SR CA P LA CR MG BA TI B W AND LIMITED FOR NA K GA AND AL. - SAMPLE TYPE: SILT <u>Samples beginning 'RE' are Remans and 'RRE' are Reject Remuns.</u>

DATE RECEIVED: AUG 23 1999 DATE REPORT MAILED:

DATE REPORT MAILED: Aug 3/99 IGNED BY. W. J.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 A.FA

ACME AN (ISC	TICAL LABORATORIES J002 Accredited Co.)				STINGS MICAL		ICOUVE YSIS		V6A 11 FICAT		PHONE (	604)253	-3158	<b>FAX (6</b> 0	`53-1716 <b>A A</b>
ŤŤ	Hudson Ba	y Expl 405	. <u>&amp; D</u> e 470 Gra	av, C anville	<u>lo. Lt</u> St., Vand	d, PR	OJECT : V6C 1V5	<u>BESS</u> Submit		"ile # Ralph Kee		053	(b)		TT
<u></u>	SAMPLE#	Ca ppm	Ge ppm	Nb ppiii	Rb ppiii	Sc ppm	Sn ppm	S	Zr ppm	Y mqq	Ce ppm	In ppm	Re ppb	Li ppm	
	A 0+00S A 1+00S A 2+00S A 3+00S A 5+00S	1.091.111.021.061.08	. 1 . 1 . 1 . 1 . 1	.46 .53 .47 .61 .58	5.1 5.3 4.9 5.1 5.1	6.5 7.2 6.5 6.7		.01 .02 .02 .03 .04	1.8 1.8 1.8 1.6 1.8	9.40 10.56 8.84 10.26 10.28	16.1 17.9 15.7 16.3 17.5	.06 .06 .05 .06 .06	55658	21.3 21.9 20.3 20.7 19.7	
	A 6+00S A 7+00S A 8+00S A 9+00S A 10+00S	1.161.201.171.201.34	. 1 . 1 . 1 . 1 . 1	.59 .64 .71 .68 .80	$5.0 \\ 5.2 \\ 4.9 \\ 4.7 \\ 5.2 \\ 5.2 \\ $	6.5 7.3 6.9 7.2 7.2	.5 .6 .4 .5 .4	.03 .05 .05 .03 .05	1.9 1.9 1.9 2.1 2.3	9.52 10.48 9.85 10.54 9.67	$16.1 \\ 17.4 \\ 16.4 \\ 17.5 \\ 16.3$	.06 .06 .05 .06 .05	7	21.7 23.0 23.3 24.1 25.0	
	A 10+40S A 10+40SOUTH A 10+60S RE A 10+60S B 1+50S	.64 .50 1.53 1.86 1.65	< .1 2	1.01 2.44 .91 .93 1.02	5.6 4.9 4.9 5.2	4.4 3.3 7.6 7.8 3.0	, 2 , 7 , 5 , 5 , 4	.09 <.01 .08 .09 .31	1.0 1.7 3.1 2.6 1.5	11.453.779.5710.0910.16	12.18.415.816.75.0	.04 .04 .05 .06 .02	29 <1 11 13 44	14.8 8.8 23.3 27.6 10.9	
	B 2+50S B 3+50S B 4+10S D 1S D 2S	.66 2.86 2.60 1.53 1.47	. 3 . 1 . 1 . 1 . 1	.32 .87 .66 .93 1.10	1.9 6.3 6.8 5.6 5.9	.7 6.2 6.7 4.6 5.2		.59 .09 .12 .07 .08	1.2 1.2 1.2 .9 1.3	2.46 9.31 11.66 8.80 10.45	1.3 10.2 7.8 10.7 11.9	<.02 .04 .03 .03 .03	- 33	$     \begin{array}{r}       1.8 \\       23.1 \\       17.4 \\       19.0 \\       18.0 \\       \end{array} $	
	D 3S STANDARD DS2	$1.47 \\ 3.52$	<.1 <.1	.99 2.60	$\begin{array}{c} 5.6\\ 14.7\end{array}$	5.2 3.2	.4 24.9	.04 .02	$\begin{array}{c} 1 \ . \ 3 \\ 4 \ . \ 0 \end{array}$	$     \begin{array}{r}       8.11 \\       5.39 \\     \end{array}   $	$\begin{array}{c} 11.4\\ 31.2 \end{array}$	.03 5.73		20.3 13.8	

30 GRAM SAMPLE IS DIGESTED WITH 180 ML 2-2-2 HCL-HNO3-H20 AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR AND IS DILUTED TO 600 ML WITH WATER, ANALYSIS BY ICP/ES & MS. THIS LEACH IS PARTIAL FOR MN FE SR CA P LA CR MG BA TI B W AND LIMITED FOR NA K GA AND AL. - SAMPLE TYPE: SILT Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

DATE RECEIVED: AUG 23 1999

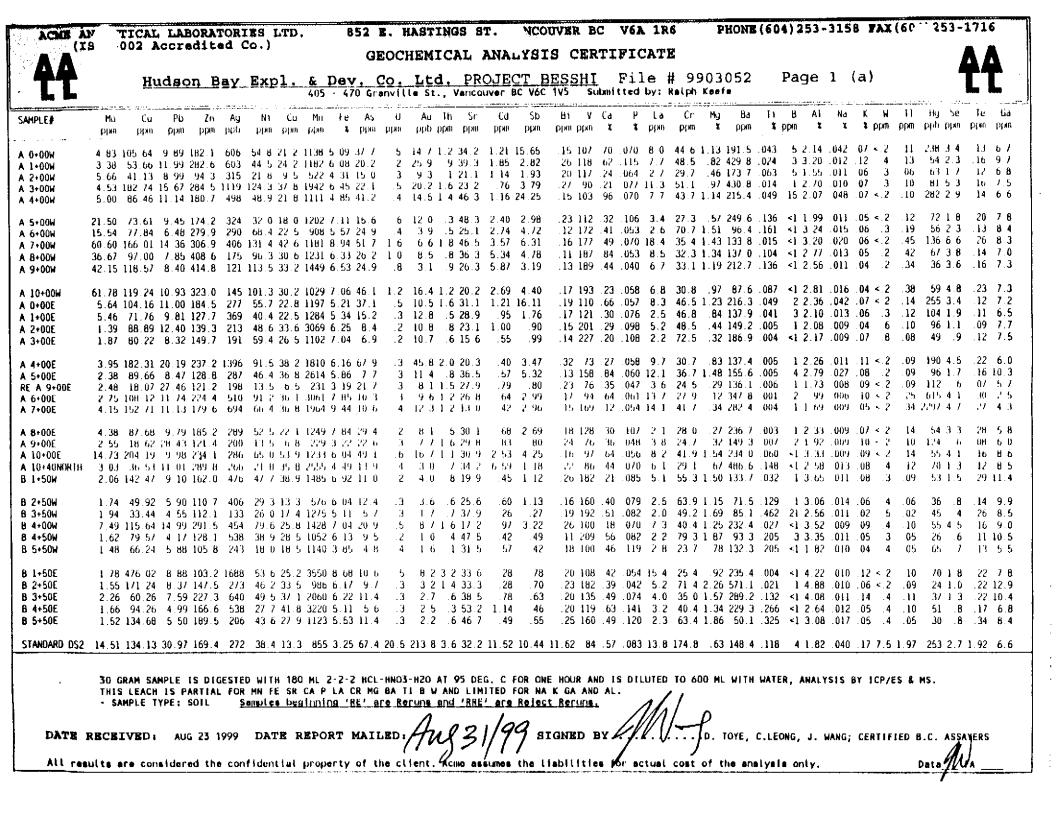
DATE REPORT MAILED ANY 31/99 SIGNED BY. M. D. TOYE, C.LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

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

Data A. FA

Т

Appendix 3 - Analytical Results - Soil Samples



	TICAL			Hu	dac	on E	ay	Ехр	1.	& I	Dev	. c	.o	Lt	d.	PROJ	EC.	ΤĒ	BES	SHI	: 1	FIL	E #	990	)30!	52		Pa	ge	2	(a)			A Chica	
SANPLE#	Ma ppm	Cu ppin	Pb ppn		Ag ppb		Co ppm	Mn ppill					Th ppm		Cd ppm	Şb ppm		v ppin			L.	Cr ppm	Mg X	8a ppm	ri %	B ppm	AL X	Na X			FI PPm p			Te G xxm pp	
02	2.33	139.43 69.78 75.64 68.41	4.96	77.9	166 171	50.8 46.5	26.9	489 0 574 0	3.85	17.3	.4	14.6	1.4	38.7	.34 .60	2.25 4.19	.12	112 123	.59 .80	.033	3.9 4.5	77.9 74.0	1.52	102.0	.211	1	3.15 2.92	.024 .029	.03 .04	.3 .3	.06 ,08	41 62	1.0. .7.	12 8. 09 6, 09 7. 07 6.	9 9

Sample type: SOIL. Samples beginning (RE4 are Reruns and (RRE4 are Reject Reruns,

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

Data L FA

5

SAMPLE#	405 Ca	- 470 G Ge	Nb	st., Van Rb	SC	Sn	Subilit	Zr	# 990 Ralph Kee Y	Ce	In	Re	Li	
	ppm 1.00	ppm r	ppm .67	_ppm 4.7	ppm 7.7	ppm , 6	<b>%</b> .05	 2.0	<u>ېابط</u> 11.38	<u>ppm</u> 17.6	.06	7	 22.0	
A 1+00W A 2+00W A 3+00W A 4+00W	1.85 .55 .69 1.06	<.1 <.1 <.1 <.1	2.62 1.06 .54 .60	22.0 4.6 6.1 5.4	4.4 2.4 8.4 7.5	1.0 .9 .7 .6	.05 .05 .03 .06	1.1	3.05 1.99 11.10 10.57	15.7 7.8 31.5	.09 .04 .11 .06	<1	23.3 6.4 14.9 21.2	
A 5+00W A 6+00W A 7+00W A 8+00W A 9+00W	.73 1.13 .61 .78 .63	.1 .1 <.1 <.1	$2.92 \\ 1.42 \\ .46 \\ 1.75 \\ 1.66$	6,0 5,8 4,5 5,2 5,5	3.5 4.9 12.1 7.4 6.5	.8 .6 1.0 .7 .6	.02 .02 .08 .03 <.01	$     \begin{array}{r}            .7\\            1.6\\            2.9\\            1.6\\            2.0            $	3.40 3.36 26.95 14.80 11.02	$7.1 \\ 49.7$	.05 .06 .14 .08 .09	<1 4 <1	11.5 18.2 20.1 19.5 17.6	
A 10+00W A 0+00E A 1+00E A 2+00E A 3+00E	.66 .91 .90 1.07 1.68	. 1 . 1 . 1 . 1	1.80 .63 1.09 .61 .69	5.8 4.9 8.4 5.9 8.4	$6.0 \\ 8.1 \\ 5.6 \\ 12.7 \\ 9.7$	.9 .4 .6 .7 .8	<.01 .01 .04 <.01 <.01	2.4 2.8 .5 1.5 1.2	2,91	$     \begin{array}{r}       19.3 \\       8.4 \\       17.8     \end{array} $	.09 .05 .06 .08 .09	4	17.119.312.28.59.6	
A 4+00E A 5+00E RE A 9+00E A 6+00E A 7+00E	.70 1.41 .67 .61 .94	<.1 <.1 <.1 <.1 .1	.20 .24 .53 .09 .23	5.8 5.2 9.5 5.9 4.4	$9.8 \\ 11.9 \\ 2.3 \\ 11.4 \\ 17.0 $	.6 .6 .7	<.01 <.01 <.01 .02 <.01	1.1	1.38	32.8	.12 .09 .04 .09 .10	<1 <1 <1 <1 2	12.423.48.21.93.6	
A 8+00E A 9+00E A 10+00E A 10+40NORTH B 1+50W	1.29 .71 .63 .89 3.00	.1 <.1 <.1 <.1 <.1	-58 -57 -95 2-12 -80	6.9 14.5	6.0 2.4 7.0 3.7 5.2	.6 .6	<.01 <.01 <.01 <.01 <.01 <.01	$2.5 \\ 1.3$	1.47	8.8 24.1 14.1	.09 .05 .08 .06 .07	<1 <1 <1	10.77.920.213.234.6	
B 2+50W B 3+50W B 4+00W B 4+50W B 5+50W	$\begin{vmatrix} 1.61 \\ .83 \\ .84 \\ 1.04 \\ .58 \end{vmatrix}$	< . 1 . 1	2.64 2.37 1.29 1.17 1.70	9.3 5.4 10.3 9.1 7.2	4.1 3.6 5.1 6.6 2.3	. 4 . 9	<.01 <.01 <.01 <.01 <.01	3.0	$     \begin{array}{c}       1.65 \\       4.45 \\       2.21     \end{array} $	5.2	.03 .12 .04	< 1 < 1	18.0 17.3 28.6 17.1 7.1	
B 1+50E B 2+50E B 3+50E B 4+50E B 5+50E	$\begin{array}{c} 3.06 \\ 1.44 \\ 1.70 \\ 1.13 \\ 1.42 \end{array}$	.   . 1 . 1 . 1	1 66	10.8 17.1	$22.8 \\ 8.0 \\ 4.0 \\ 2.7 \\ 3.1$	.6	<.01 <.01 <.01 <.01 <.01	2.1	$     \begin{array}{r}       18.19 \\       3.09 \\       3.22 \\       2.53 \\       2.11 \\       2.11 \\       \end{array} $	14.0	.09	<1 <1 <1	19.2 21.7 21.6 13.3 18.0	
STANDARD DS2	3.34	<.1	2.69	14.4	3.4	24.8	. 03	4.1	5.27	30.8	6.12	<1	14.5	
- 30 GRAN SAMPLE IS DIGESTED WIT This leach is partial for MN F - Sample type: Soil <u>Semple</u>	H 180 ML E SR CA F § beginni	LA CR P	IG BA TI	B W AND	LIMITËD F	OR NA K	GA AND A	IS DILUTI L.	ED TO 600	ML WITH W	IATER, ANA	ALYSIS BY	1CP/ES & M	5.

										<b>— — — —</b>
	Hudson	вау Ехр	pl. & Dev	r. Co. Li	td. PROJECT	BESSHI	FILE # 99	03052	Page 2 (b)	
ANALYTICAL	SAMPLE#	Cs ppm	Ge Ni ppm ppr	n PPm	Sc Sn ppm ppm	S Zr % ppm	Y Ce ppm ppm		e Li b ppm	
	D 1 D 2 D 3 RE D 2	$1.90 \\ 1.09 \\ 1.17 \\ 1.01$	.1 .5 <.1 1.1 <.1 1.1 .1 1.1		0.8 .5 <. 6.1 .5 <. 6.5 .5 <. 5.8 .4 <.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1.19 20.2 1.84 11.0 1.98 11.7 1.51 10.5	.05 < .04 < .04 < .03 <	1 17.8 1 13.2 1 16.5 1 13.0	
	Sample type:								ect Reruns.	

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

Memorandum to: from: date: subject: Mr. Wilcox fax:(250)952-0381 Ron McMillan 2000/11/27 Statement of Expenditures - Besshi Project

## <u>Besshi Project</u> <u>Statement of Expenditures</u> <u>1999 Work</u>

Gasoline	\$ 126.21
Airfare (RHM Victoria- Prince George, return)	273.00
Groceries	147,69
Meals	60,76
Assaying	1411.00
Labour (RHM and RJK) - 6 days (Aug.03 to 08) @\$750/day	4500.00
Report writing and drafting	<u>_500.00</u>

Total

\$<u>7018.66</u>

A-Jurfunde H. MoMillan

•