NTS 92 L/3 W
LAT. 50 09' 22" N
LONG. 127 19 02" W

GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL REPORT ON THE KASH 1-2 CLAIMS, KASHUTL INLET, KYUQUOT SOUND, B.C.

Alberni Mining Division

by

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V8P 1X4

August 31, 00

26,389

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report summarizes geological and geochemical surveys carried out between May 12-16, 2000 on the Kash 1-2 claim group. The purpose of the survey was to locate and define limits of high calcium limestone and interpret the relation between geology and rock geochemistry.

2.0 LOCATION, ACCESS AND PHYSIOGRAPHY (FIG. 2)

The Kash 1-2 claim group is located 35 km northwest of Zeballos, B.C. The limestone beds (aka marble beds) are located on the west shore of Kashutl Inlet within Kyuquot Sound. The property is within the Alberni Mining Division on N.T.S. 92 L/3 W, latitude 50 09' 22" N, longitude 127 19' 02" W.

Elevations on the claim group range from 0-350 meters (1,150 feet) above sea level. Slopes are moderate and get steeper to the west portion of the claims where some cliffs are exposed between 175-350 m (575-1,150 ft) elevation. There are mature fir, hemlock, cedar and spruce trees throughout the claim area.

The claim group is accessed by driving from Zeballos to Fair Harbour and taking a 12 km boat ride to Kashutl Inlet. Fair Harbour is accessible by an all weather gravel road from Zeballos, B.C. There are no roads or development on the claims. There was an active helicopter logging in the area directly west of the Kash 1-2 claims in 1999.

3.0 PROPERTY STATUS

The Kash 1-2 claims consists of 2 contiguous units, staked by Andris A. Kikauka . Details of the claims are as follows:

Claim Name	Record No.	Units	Record Date	Expiry Date
Kash 1	374126	1	Jan. 5, 00	Jan. 5, 07*
Kash 2	374127	1	Jan. 5, 00	Jan. 5, 07*
		Total= 2 units		

The Kash 1-2 claims covers an area of 50 hectares. Fieldwork carried out by the author has been credited to the claim group (*expiry dates extended from Jan. 5 and , 01 to Jan. 5 and , 07).

4.0 AREA HISTORY

Major mineral deposits in the area include the Island Copper Cu-Mo deposit located on east Holberg Inlet. Utah Mines Ltd developed and mined the Island Copper deposit which produced 257,000,000 tonnes @ 0.52% Cu and 0.017% Mo.

Boliden Resources owns the Myra Falls mine site which has produced approximately 8,000,000 tonnes @ 0.06 opt Au, 3.3 opt Ag, 1.5% Cu, 1.1% Pb, 7.6% Zn. The massive sulphide ore is hosted in Permian/Carboniferous Sicker Group mafic/felsic volcanics underlain by a pyrite stringer zone.

The Zeballos mining camp consists of high grade quartz-sulphide veins associated with a Tertiary stock intruding Jurassic volcanic rocks of the Bonanza Group and some limestones of the Late Triassic Quatsino Fm. Production and reserves are approximately 1,078,936 tonnes grading about 12 g/t Au (0.35 opt Au) coming from Spud Valley and New Privateer. The productive veins are generally less than 30 cm in width but they are continuous and display little lateral or vertical variation in width or grade. They mostly strike northeast and are found along the intrusive contact or close to it within the intrusive body.

The Monteith quartz-pyrophyllite occurrence is located 4 km south of the Kashutl Inlet High-Calcium Limestone. Several hundred tonnes of quartz-phyllite was extracted between 1910-1914 and mixed with shale to be used as a refractory for sewer pipe and fireproofing material. It was also used as polishing powder, soap and cleanser. Further testing of the quartz-pyrophyllite determined it to be a satisfactory ingredient of whiteware batches for both slip-cast and clay process tiles (BCMin EM&PR, Minfile 092L117).

5.0 KASH 1-2 PROPERTY HISTORY

The Kashutl Inlet (AKA Wood Cove) has been mapped and sampled by Dolmage Campbell & Associates Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. in 1973. The high calcium limestone deposit is comprised of two marble beds separated by 30-45 m of argillite, which is overlain by Lower Jurassic Bonanza Formation amygdaloidal andesite/dacite. This sequence has been subject to low grade metamorphism by a lower middle Jursassic granite/quartz diorite /granodiorite intrusive complex located immediately to the north of the marble beds. The marble beds strike northeast and dips 30-60 degrees south. The upper (southern) bed is approximately 46 m thick while the lower bed is approximately 61 m thick. The carbonate beds consist of massive, pearl grey to white, medium to coarse grained limestone (marble). Three samples from comprised of chips taken at 4.6 m intervals across accessible outcrops of the upper bed assayed as follows:

Sample	CaCO3	Acid Insol.	MgO	Fe2O3	Al3O3	undeter.
K1	98.26 %	0.60 %	0.30 %	0.34 %	0.36 %	0.14 %
K2	98.01 %	1.01 %	0.20 %	0.32 %	0.30 %	0.16 %
K3	97.84 %	1.20 %	0.30 %	0.25 %	0.31 %	0.10 %

Probable (indicated) reserves are calculated at 7.6 million tonnes of limestone (marble) that can

be readily quarried and loaded onto barges or ships. The tonnage reserve estimate is based on a density of 12.5 cubic feet/ton and assuming a strike length of 180 m for each bed, and a down dip extension of 150 m. The deposit is estimated to contain a total potential reserve of at least 27 million tonnes (Campbell, D.D., 73). A rough production estimate of 410,000 tons per year (i.e. about 1,370 tons per day) using an air track mounted pneumatic drill (3 inch diameter holes to a depth of 44 feet using 8 X 9 foot drilling pattern) to break the marble, a 4 cubic yard front end loader is required to transport broken quarry rock to the proposed stockpile sites located near shore for loading on barges with a conveyor system.

6.0 GENERAL GEOLOGY

The Lower Jurassic Bonanza Formation andesite-rhyodacite flows and tuffs underlie the southern portion of Kashutl Inlet, which includes the Wood Cove marble prospect. The marble beds are within the Bonanza Group sequence. There are massive 300 m thick outcroppings of Upper Triassic Quatsino limestone in Brooks Bay and Quatsino Inlet (to the north), but this limestone has not proven to be favourable for quarries because of chemical impurities such as iron and aluminum. The best chemical grade limestone that have been found on Vancouver Island are in relatively thin, (100-500 ft) local beds of limestone. The Kashutl Inlet deposit consists of two relatively narrow beds isolated within the Bonanza Group volcanics.

The north end of Kashutl Inlet is cut by a 4 X 8 km elliptically shaped intrusive body of Mid-Jurassic age composed of quartz diorite, quartz monzonite, granodiorite and quartz porphyry. In the vicinity of Wood Cove, the contact with the Bonanza Group volcanics and the Island Intrusion trends roughly east-west and dips sub-vertical. The Bonanza Group is weakly metamorphosed with chlorite-prehnite-epidote-calcite assemblages and trace-3% pyrite which is disseminated throughout the sequence. Local concentrations of quartz and sulphide mineralization suggest there is base and precious metal potential in the Bonanza Group in the Kashutl Inlet area, but no base or precious metal mineral occurrences are known in this area.

7.0 2000 FIELD PROGRAM

7.1 METHODS AND PROCEDURES

A maul and mallet were used to take 16 rock chip samples. Approximately 3 kg of 1-3 cm sized rock chips were collected from 3 and 4 meter wide channel cuts in the bedrock exposures from the largest creek that cuts Kash 2 claim. All rock chip samples were dried and shipped to Pioneer Labs, Richmond, B.C. for multi element whole rock chemical analysis and loss on ignition.

Geological mapping was carried out over an 500 X 800 m area (40 Ha), at a scale of 1: 1,000.

7.2 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The claims are underlain by Lower Jurassic Bonanza Group andesitic to rhyodacitic composition,

amygdaloidal flows and tuffs with minor breccia. These Bonanza Group volcanics are weakly metamorphosed by a large Jurassic quartz diorite to quartz monzonite composition intrusive complex. The intrusion outcrops in the north part of the claim group and appears to be quartz monzonite composition from the abundance of salmon pink colour K-feldspar, however the overall composition of the Jurassic Island intrusions range from quartz diorite/granodiorite to quartz feldspar porphyry (Muller, J.E., 1973). The portion of the Bonanza Fm volcanics/sediments adjacent to the Island intrusion are characterized by weak, pervasive secondary epidote-pyrite-chlorite (propylitic) alteration, suggesting the Island intrusive deformed and chemically altered the Bonanza Fm.

The large east-west trending creek on Kash 2 forms an impassible slot canyon 300 m from tidewater. This increase in steepness marks the upper contact of the upper marble bed with the indurated Bonanza Group volcanics. The same dramatic increase in grade occurs in the large creek in the north part of the Kash 1 claim where Bonanza Group dacitic to andesitic tuffs and flows outcrop in the base of the slot canyon about 430 m from tidewater. The abrupt change in slope follows the upper contact of the upper bed, but no limestone outcrops on the creek cutting the Kash 1 claim. The main exposure of the two 40-60 m thick marble beds is in the creek which runs through the center of the Kash 2 claim. This exposure was mapped and sampled in considerable detail. The marble consists of two 40-60 m wide beds forming sharp contacts with the 30-50 m wide argillaceous siltstone which occurs between the two marble beds. This contact between the marble and argillaceous siltstone was not observed in the creek or elsewhere, but the upper marble beds upper contact with indurated Bonanza Group volcanics was sharp and difficult to trace because of the steep terrain, but the apparent trend of the marble-volcanic contact is in a northeast direction with a moderate southeast dip.

Rock sampling of the marble beds were confined to the Kash 2 claim creek between 160 to 310 meters from tidewater. The main exposure of the upper marble bed is between 235 to 300 meters from tidewater. There is some karst near the upper contact about 290 meters from tidewater where a cave system has developed underground water movement through the marble bed.

The marble is coarsely crystalline, massive and pearl grey to white coloured. A summary of the rock chip samples taken are listed as follows:

Sample No.	Width	Description	% CaO
104831	4.0 m	Bleached white silicified, medium grained marble	38.14
104832	4.0 m	Pearl grey, coarse grained marble	53.21
104833	4.0 m	Pearl grey to white, coarse & medium grained marble	50.65
104834	4.0 m	Pearl grey to white, coarse & medium grained marble	55.23
104835	4.0 m	Pearl grey to white, coarse & medium grained marble	55.58
104836	4.0 m	Pearl grey to white, coarse & medium grained marble	56.18
104837	4.0 m	Pearl grey to white, coarse & medium grained marble	56.07
104838	4.0 m	Pearl grey to white, coarse & medium grained marble	53.79
104839	4.0 m	Pearl grey to white, coarse & medium grained marble	55.65
104840	4.0 m	Pearl grey to white, coarse & medium grained marble	55.29
104841	3.0 m	Pearl grey to white, coarse grained marble	55.62
104842	3.0 m	Pearl grey to white, coarse grained marble	55.48
104843	3.0 m	Pearl grey to white, coarse & medium grained marble	53.56
104844	3.0 m	Pearl grey to white, coarse & medium grained marble	55.58
104845	3.0 m	Pearl grey to white, coarse & medium grained marble	55.16
104846	3.0 m	White silica with coarse & medium grained marble	1.05

Rock samples were taken in four groups as continuous chip channel samples which are described by the following table:

Sample Number Series	Individual Sample Width	Combined width & average % CaO (combined %CaO & LOI)	Upper or Lower Marble Bed
104831	4.0 m	4.0 m 38.14 % (62.34 %)	Upper
104832- 104833	4.0 m	8.0 m 51.93 % (87.93 %)	Upper

104834-104837	4.0 m	16.0 m	55.76 %	(98.99 %)	Upper
104838- 104840	4.0 m	12.0 m	54.91 %	(97.38 %)	Upper
104841- 104842	3.0 m	6.0 m	55.55 %	(98.6 %)	Lower
104843-104845	3.0 m	9.0 m	54.77 %	(97.0 %)	Upper
104846	3.0 m	3.0 m	1.05 %	(24.4 %)	Upper

Sampling the lower and upper bed exposed in the creek bed has identified zones of high calcium limestone (i.e. greater than 97.5% CaO + LOI). The purest limestone is situated in the middle portion of the 'Upper Bed' and the 6.0 m exposure of the 'Lower Bed'. The high silica samples (104831 and 104846) were taken on the upper and lower contact of the 'Upper Bed'.

8.0 DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

The area of the claims were logged shortly before Dolmage Campbell & Associates Ltd mapped the marble beds in 1973. This gave good exposure of bedrock, but currently there is thick second growth vegetation over the bedrock areas mapped as limestone by Dolmage Campbell in 1973. No outcroppings of marble were found by the author anywhere else on the claim except in the large creek on the Kash 2 claim.

It is probable that the sharp increase in slope 300 meters to 420 meters from tidewater in both Kash 2 and Kash 1 creeks respectively, marks the contact with the upper contact of the upper limestone bed with Bonanza Group volcanics. The Kash 1 claim creek does not have any outcroppings until the start of a steep canyon, thus it is assumed that the marble beds occur under the overburden just below the sharp break in slope.

The brightness grade of the marble has not been tested, but it is likely that this is variable throughout and may be related to texture and/or bedding planes within the marble bed. In order to test the brightness of the marble, a program of core drilling and/or trenching is recommended.

9.0 CONCLUSION

The Kashutl marble occurrence has the potential to contain economic mineralization based on the following facts:

1) There is a demand for high calcium limestone and based on geological mapping and sampling this deposit contains several million tonnes of readily accessible material.

2) The close proximity to tidewater and waterway transportation.

3) Barge ships with payloads of approximately 50,000 tonnes can be loaded from a short distance from shore.

Results from sampling and mapping suggest that a program of approximately 20 diamond drill holes (200 feet (60 m) deep vertical holes at 50 m centers), be located near the lower contact of both marble beds. The cost of this drill program with support would be approximately $150,000. The purpose of the program would be to develop drill indicated tonnage and grade to evaluate the economics of shipping high calcium limestone.

REFERENCES

EMPR Open File 1992-18, pp. 46-47

EMPR Private File (Geology Report- Kashutl Inlet Limestone by Campbell, D.D., 1973)

GSC Bulletin 242

GSC Map 4-1974; 225A; 1552A

GSC Open File 9; 170; 463 (Sheet 2)

Muller, J.E., 1973
GSC Paper 69-1A; 70-1A; 74-8; 79-30

CERTIFICATE

I, Andris Kikauka, of Vancouver, B.C., hereby certify that;

1. I am a graduate of Brock University, St. Catharines, Ont., with an Honours Bachelor of Science Degree in Geological Sciences, 1980.

2. I am a Fellow in good standing with the Geological Association of Canada.

3. I am registered in the Province of British Columbia as a Professional Geoscientist.

4. I have practised my profession for eighteen years in precious and base metal exploration in the Cordillera of Western Canada and South America, and for three years in uranium exploration in the Canadian Shield.

5. The information, opinions, and recommendations in this report are based on fieldwork carried out in my presence on the subject properties and on published and unpublished literature and maps.

6. I have a direct interest with the Kash 1-2 mineral claims.

7. This report is intended for the purpose of filing a statement of work and is not intended for purposes of public financing.

Andris Kikauka, P. Geo.,

August 31, 2000

ITEMIZED COST STATEMENT- KASH 1-2 CLAIM GROUP, May 12-15, 2000

FIELD CREW:	
A. Kikauka (Geologist) 4 days	$ 1,000.00
R. Vicencio (Geologist) 4 days	1,000.00
FIELD COSTS:	
Mob/demob	350.00
Assays 16 Whole rock 30 element ICP	232.00
Food & Accommodation	355.00
Report	375.00
Total =	$ 3,312.00

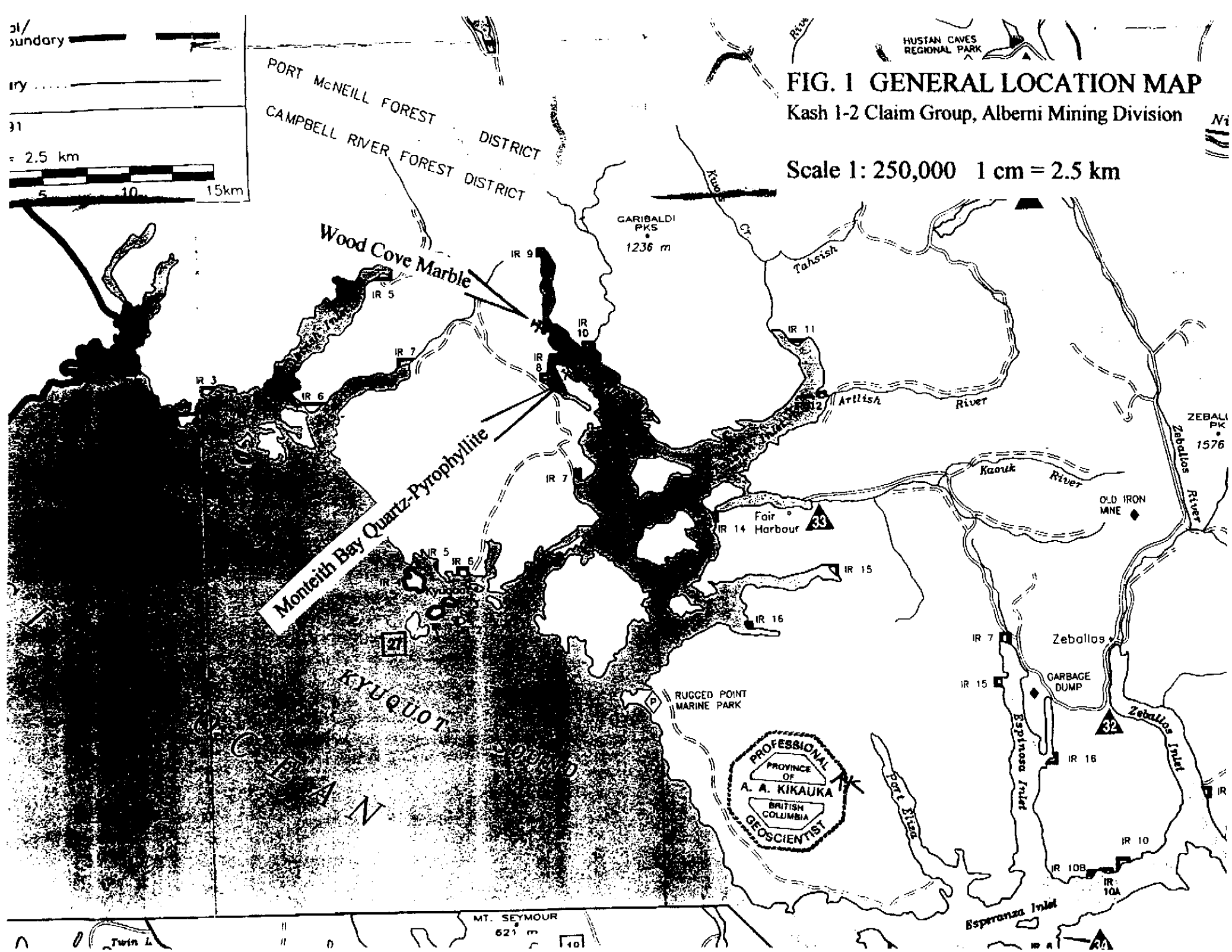
FIG. 1 GENERAL LOCATION MAP
Kash 1-2 Claim Group, Alberni Mining Division
Scale 1: 250,000 1 cm = 2.5 km
PORT McNEILL FOREST DISTRICT
CAMPBELL RIVER FOREST DISTRICT
HUSTAN CAVES REGIONAL PARK
GARIBALDI PKS 1236 m
Wood Cove Marble
Monteith Bay Quartz-Pyrophyllite
Tahsish
Artlish River
Kaouk River
Zeballos River
OLD IRON MINE
Fair Harbour
Zeballos
GARBAGE DUMP
RUGGED POINT MARINE PARK
KYUQUOT SOUND
Esperanza Inlet
Zeballos Inlet
Espinosa Inlet
Port Eliza
MT. SEYMOUR 621 m
PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
A. A. KIKAUKA
GEOSCIENTIST
IR 1
IR 3
IR 5
IR 6
IR 7
IR 8
IR 9
IR 10
IR 10A
IR 10B
IR 11
IR 12
IR 14
IR 15
IR 16
2.5 km
5
10
15km

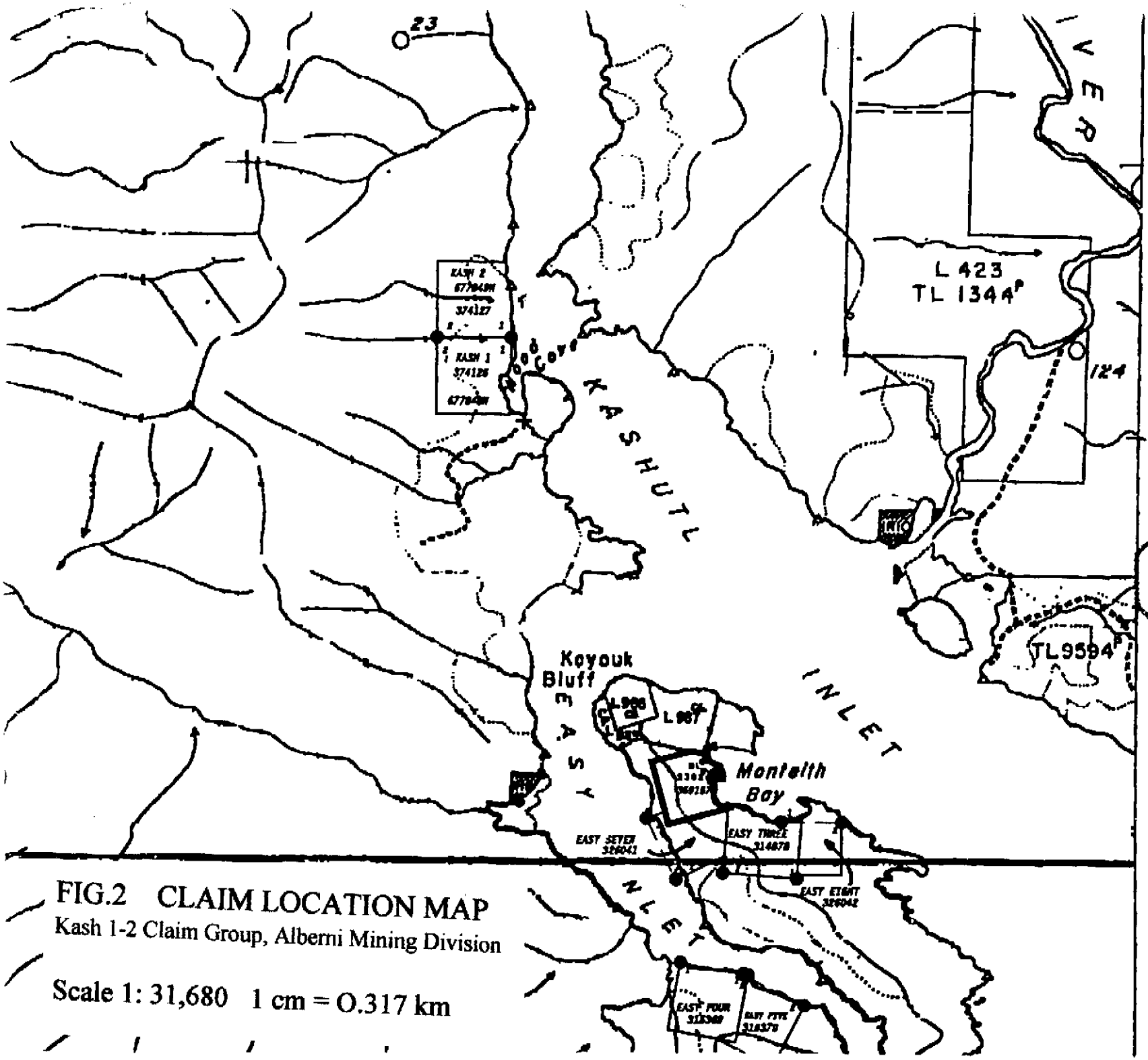

FIG.2 CLAIM LOCATION MAP

Kash 1-2 Claim Group, Alberni Mining Division

Scale 1: 31,680 1 cm = 0.317 km

LAND DISTR

ALIENAT

NO STA

NO STAKI

PARKS

ECOLOG

RECREAT

INDIAN R

CONDI

SUBJECT T

MAP 1552A

GEOLOGY

ALERT BAY - CAPE SCOTT

FIG. 3 GENERAL GEOLOGY MAP

Kash 1-2 Claim Group, Alberni Mining Division

Legend- See Next Page

Scale 1: 250,000 1 cm = 2.5 km

MESOZOIC

uKs — *SUQUASH FORMATION: siltstone, shale*

uKg — *SUQUASH FORMATION greywacke conglomerate, siltstone, coal*

LOWER TO ? UPPER CRETACEOUS
QUEEN CHARLOTTE GROUP

lKQc — *Conglomerate, greywacke*

lKQs — *Siltstone, shale, greywacke*

LOWER CRETACEOUS
KYUQUOT GROUP

lKL — *LONGARM FORMATION: greywacke, conglomerate, siltstone*

JURASSIC AND CRETACEOUS
PACIFIC RIM COMPLEX

JKP — *Greywacke, siltstone, conglomerate*

JURASSIC

Jg — *ISLAND INTRUSIONS: quartz diorite, granodiorite, quartz monzonite, quartz feldspar porphyry*

JURASSIC AND OLDER
WEST COAST CRYSTALLINE COMPLEX

Quartz diorite, agmatite, gneiss, amphibolite

LOWER JURASSIC
BONANZA GROUP (lJH, lJBv)

HARBLEDOWN FORMATION: argillite, greywacke ribbon chert; minor limestone

Andesitic to rhyodacitic lava, tuff, breccia

TRIASSIC
UPPER TRIASSIC
VANCOUVER GROUP (uTPB, uTQ, uTK, TS)

PARSON BAY FORMATION: calcareous siltstone, shale, limestone, greywacke, conglomerate, breccia

QUATSINO FORMATION: limestone

KARMUTSEN FORMATION: basaltic lava, pillow lava, breccia, aquagene tuff, greenstone; minor limestone

MIDDLE AND UPPER TRIASSIC

Sediment-sill unit; diabase, argillite

PALEOZOIC

PENNSYLVANIAN ?
SICKER GROUP

greywacke, argillite, limestone

CENOZOIC

QUATERNARY
PLEISTOCENE AND RECENT

Qs — *Alluvial, marine and glacial deposits*

HYPABYSSAL ROCK

MESOZOIC

JURASSIC OR YOUNGER
LOWER JURASSIC OR YOUNGER

feldspar porphyry

(Age of intrusion not known, but probably Late Jurassic and Early Cretaceous)

Beta granite; minor quartz monzonite

Granodiorite; grading into tonalite and quartz diorite

JKt — *Tonalite; grading into quartz diorite (especially leucocratic varieties) and granodiorite*

JKqd — *Quartz diorite; grading into tonalite and diorite*

Diorite, dioritic complexes; amphibolite, gabbro; grading into quartz diorite

Complexes of agmatite, gneiss, stockwork, amphibolite; mainly dioritic in composition, in places quartz dioritic or tonalitic; commonly equivalent to diorite unit (next above)

Gabbro; in most places not mapped separately from diorite unit

METASEDIMENTARY AND METAVOLCANIC ROCKS

AGE NOT KNOWN

Greenstone, amphibolite, chert, argillite, schist, hornfels

Argillite, quartzite; minor schist and skarn

Chlorite schist, biotite schist, grades into dioritic complex

Limestone, quartzite

Geological boundary (approximate)
Bedding, tops known (horizontal, inclined)
Bedding, tops unknown (vertical)
Foliation (horizontal, inclined, vertical)
Fault, lineament (approximate)
Fossil locality

129°00'

45'

30'

ined
anada:
o K1A 0E8
y, Alberta T2L 2A7
uver, B.C. V6B 1R8

Sample No.	Width	Description	% CaO
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104838- 104840	4.0 m	12.0 m 54.91 % (97.38 %)	Upper
104841- 104842	3.0 m	6.0 m 55.55 % (98.6 %)	Lower
104843-104845	3.0 m	9.0 m 54.77 % (97.0 %)	Upper
104846	3.0 m	3.0 m 1.05 % (24.4 %)	Upper

[redacted]

SAMPLE#	SiO2 %	Al2O3 %	Fe2O3 %	MgO %	CaO %	Na2O %	K2O %	TiO2 %	P2O5 %	MnO %	Cr2O3 %	Ba ppm	Ni ppm	Sr ppm	Zr ppm	Y ppm	Nb ppm	Sc ppm	LOI %	TOT/C %	TOT/S %	SUM %
[redacted]																						
104831	24.83	3.88	3.23	4.46	38.14	.09	<.04	.51	.26	.64	.003	22	31	62	117	14	<10	12	24.2	5.45	.09	100.30
104832	6.90	.48	1.26	.45	53.21	.02	<.04	.04	.11	.28	<.001	30	34	114	17	15	<10	2	37.2	10.30	.34	100.01
RE 104832	7.38	.47	1.41	.43	53.13	.05	<.04	.04	.10	.28	.002	25	32	108	11	10	<10	1	37.2	10.21	.35	100.54
104833	11.47	.51	1.10	.63	50.65	.07	<.04	.09	.19	.53	.001	52	26	108	34	<10	<10	2	34.8	9.75	.27	100.09
104834	<.02	.12	.21	.27	55.23	.06	<.04	<.01	.04	.11	.002	15	20	143	<10	<10	<10	<1	43.9	12.05	.16	99.99
104835	<.02	.07	.17	.22	55.58	.01	<.04	<.01	.02	.15	<.001	18	31	108	<10	<10	<10	<1	43.7	12.24	.13	99.95
104836	<.02	.18	.35	.38	56.18	<.01	<.04	.01	.02	.11	<.001	11	<20	159	<10	<10	<10	<1	42.7	12.24	.23	99.97
104837	<.02	.16	.39	.39	56.07	.03	<.04	.01	.04	.22	<.001	38	<20	137	<10	<10	<10	<1	42.6	12.33	.29	99.95
104838	2.31	.21	.46	1.56	53.79	.03	<.04	.02	.01	.14	.001	16	23	109	<10	<10	<10	<1	41.4	11.68	.20	99.97
104839	.31	.23	.35	.60	55.65	.03	<.04	<.01	.01	.12	.001	35	27	112	<10	<10	<10	1	42.6	12.14	.16	99.95
104840	.04	.27	.40	.35	55.29	<.01	<.04	.01	.03	.12	.001	54	25	214	<10	<10	<10	1	43.4	11.96	.14	99.97
104841	.02	.16	.30	.43	55.62	.02	<.04	<.01	.02	.14	<.001	69	<20	151	<10	<10	<10	1	43.2	12.05	.16	99.96
104842	.28	.19	.43	.48	55.48	.01	<.04	.03	<.01	.11	.004	14	<20	150	<10	<10	<10	1	42.9	12.24	.18	99.95
104843	2.66	1.21	.78	.69	53.56	.04	<.04	.03	<.01	.13	<.001	34	20	118	<10	10	<10	3	40.8	11.32	.21	99.93
104844	.32	.11	.30	.28	55.58	.04	<.04	.01	.01	.14	.001	189	<20	130	<10	<10	<10	1	43.1	12.05	.26	99.94
104845	.62	.35	.40	.42	55.16	.02	<.04	.01	<.01	.13	<.001	172	<20	126	<10	<10	<10	1	42.8	12.05	.22	99.97
104846	73.21	1.12	.59	.16	1.05	.23	.36	.01	.13	.01	.015	139	22	45	18	82	<10	1	23.3	15.09	.20	100.22
STANDARD SO-15/CSB	50.27	12.40	7.13	7.09	5.68	2.35	1.82	1.76	2.64	1.36	1.036	1897	76	387	1000	23	17	13	5.9	2.32	5.30	99.85

GROUP 4A - 0.200 GM SAMPLE BY LiBO2 FUSION, ANALYSIS BY ICP-ES. LOI BY LOSS ON IGNITION.
TOTAL C & S BY LECO. (NOT INCLUDED IN THE SUM)
- SAMPLE TYPE: PULP Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

[redacted] RECEIVED: JUL 31 2000 DATE REPORT MAILED: Aug 9/00 SIGNED BY: [redacted] D. TOYE, C.LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

[redacted] ults are [redacted]sidered the confidential property of the client. Acme assumes the liabilities for actual cost of the analysis only. Data [redacted] FA [redacted]

Rock samples were taken in four groups as continuous chip channel samples which are described by the following table:

Sample Number Series	Individual Sample Width	Combined width & average % CaO (combined %CaO & LOI)			Upper or Lower Marble Bed
104831	4.0 m	4.0 m	38.14 %	(62.34 %)	Upper
104832- 104833	4.0 m	8.0 m	51.93 %	(87.93 %)	Upper
104834-104837	4.0 m	16.0 m	55.76 %	(98.99 %)	Upper
104838- 104840	4.0 m	12.0 m	54.91 %	(97.38 %)	Upper
104841- 104842	3.0 m	6.0 m	55.55 %	(98.6 %)	Lower
104843-104845	3.0 m	9.0 m	54.77 %	(97.0 %)	Upper
104846	3.0 m	3.0 m	1.05 %	(24.4 %)	Upper

□104841 ROCK SAMPLE NO.
DIP & STRIKE OF MARBLE
CREEK
300' CONTOUR IN FEET
OUTLINE OF OUTCROP
FAULT
0 50m
SCALE 1:1000
N

JG
5557500 N
BV
MB
AS
NO OUTCROP
UPPER MARBLE BED
LOWER MARBLE BED
500'
400'
300'
200'
100'
SEA LEVEL
30-60
KASH 2
KASH I
KASHUTL INLET
5557000 N
6020500 E

Sample No.	Width	Description	% CaO
104831	4.0 m	Bleached white silicified, medium grained marble	38.14
104832	4.0 m	Pearl grey, coarse grained marble	53.21
104833	4.0 m	Pearl grey to white, coarse & medium grained marble	50.65
104834	4.0 m	Pearl grey to white, coarse & medium grained marble	55.23
104835	4.0 m	Pearl grey to white; coarse & medium grained marble	55.58
104836	4.0 m	Pearl grey to white, coarse & medium grained marble	56.18
104837	4.0 m	Pearl grey to white, coarse & medium grained marble	56.07
104838	4.0 m	Pearl grey to white, coarse & medium grained marble	53.79
104839	4.0 m	Pearl grey to white, coarse & medium grained marble	55.65
104840	4.0 m	Pearl grey to white, coarse & medium grained marble	55.29
104841	3.0 m	Pearl grey to white, coarse grained marble	55.62
104842	3.0 m	Pearl grey to white, coarse grained marble	55.48
104843	3.0 m	Pearl grey to white, coarse & medium grained marble	53.56
104844	3.0 m	Pearl grey to white, coarse & medium grained marble	55.58
104845	3.0 m	Pearl grey to white, coarse & medium grained marble	55.16
104846	3.0 m	White schist with coarse & medium grained marble	1.05

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
26,389

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

KASH 1-2 CLAIM GROUP
ALBERNI MINING DIVISION

JURASSIC

JG ISLAND INTRUSION, QTZ. MONZONITE, GRANITE

BV BONANZA VOLCANICS, ANDESITE-RHYODACITE FLOWS, TUFFS, BRECCIA

MB MARBLE BED, MASSIVE, COARSE GRAINED

AS ARGILLACEOUS SILTSTONE

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