ASSESSMENT REPORT

on

ROCK GEOCHEMISTRY

DAVID CLAIMS

Moyie River Area

FORT STEELE MINING DIVISION

TRIM MAP 82F.040
NTS 82 F/8E

Latitude 49° 22' N
Longitude 116° 07' W

UTM 5468300 N, 562900 E

By

PETER KLEWCHUK, P.Geo.

January, 2001

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

1.00 INTRODUCTION

1.10 Location and Access

The David property is located in southeastern British Columbia, in the Fort Steele Mining Division, approximately 30 kilometers southwest of Cranbrook, centered approximately at UTM coordinates 5468300 N 562900 E (Figs. 1 & 2).

The property is readily accessible by road, via Highway 3/95 south of Cranbrook and the Lumberton, Moyie and Kutlits Creek logging roads.

1.20 Physiography

The David property is within the Moyie River drainage and encompasses moderate to rugged. wooded mountainous topography with elevations ranging from 1550 to 2150 meters. Hillsides are forested with a mixture of pine, larch, spruce and fir. A number of logged clear cuts exist on the property; these are in the order of 20 years old.

1.30 Property

The David property consists of nine contiguous 2-post claims, staked in the names of Lloyd Morgan of Cranbrook, B.C. and Peter Klewchuk of Kimberley, B.C.

1.40 History of Previous Exploration

Moyie River, Perry Creek and numerous of their tributary streams have produced considerable placer gold, with many small placer operations active on a small scale basis. Knowledge of this placer gold has spurred long-standing exploration activity for bedrock sources. A number of small lode gold occurrences were discovered and a few have seen very minor production. Virtually all of the lode gold has come from relatively small quartz veins, usually in association with minor base metal sulfides. The advent of historically high gold prices in the late 1970's prompted staking which blanketed these areas of known placer production.

Exploration activity has been constrained by the extensive coverage of glacial drift, and, although many small exploration programs have been undertaken, few have been successful at delineating drill targets. Within the past 25 years logging activity has enhanced the exploration process by providing road access and exposing bedrock along haul roads, skid roads and in logged clear cuts.

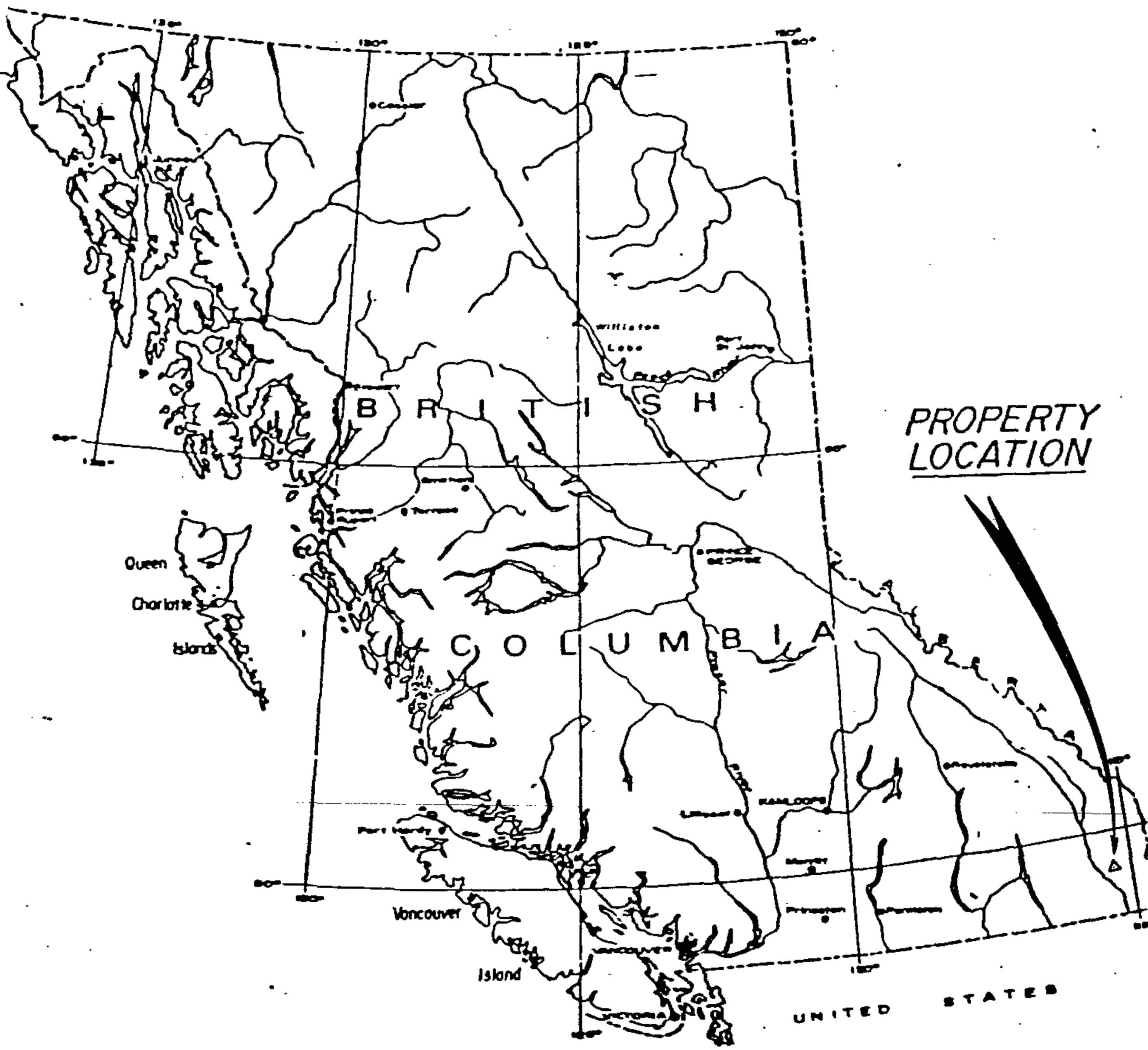
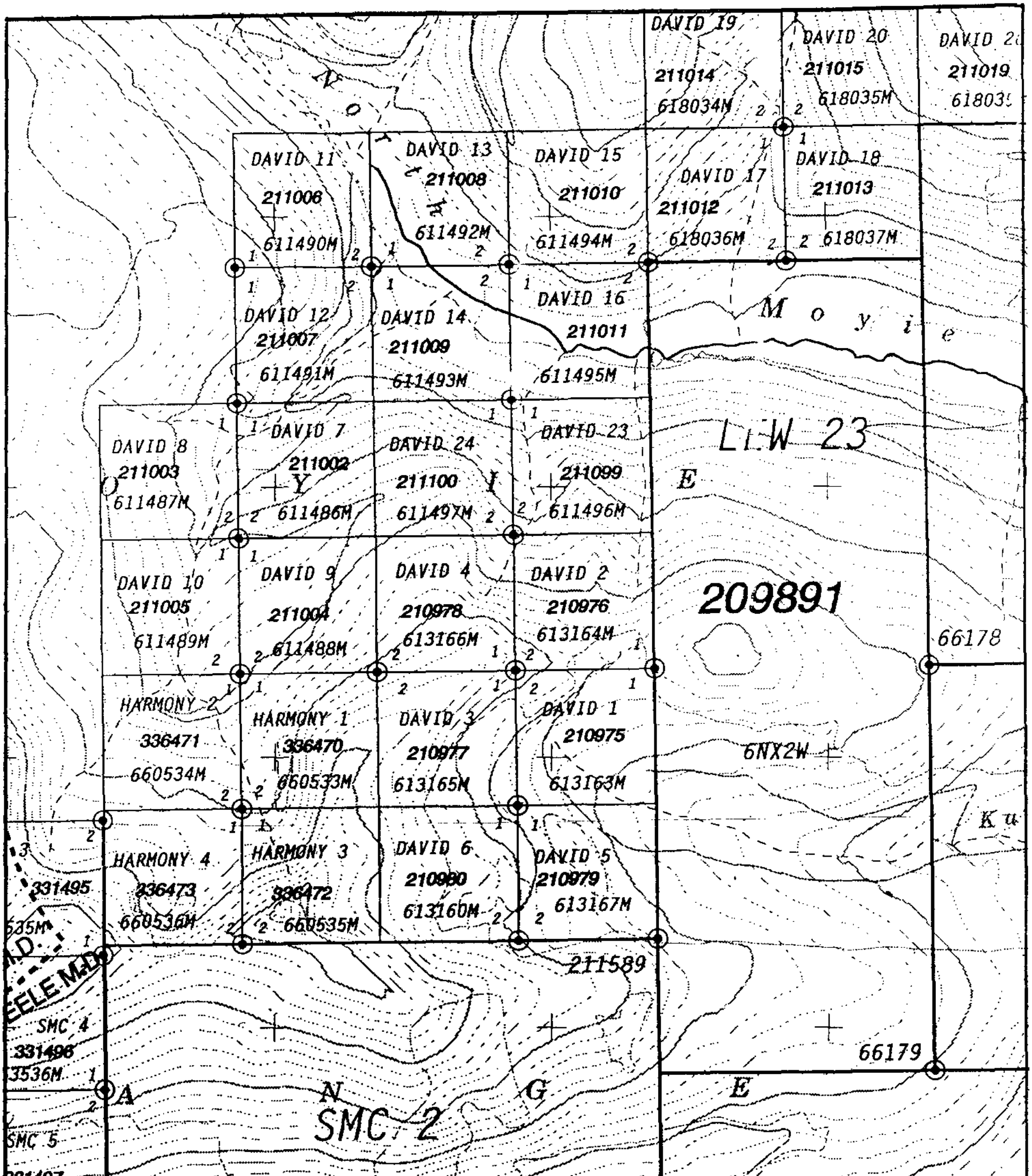


Figure 1.
DAVID CLAIMS
PROPERTY LOCATION MAP



1000 m

Figure 2
DAVID PROPERTY CLAIM MAP
Scale 1: 20,000 NTS 82 F/8 E
TRIM MAP 82F.040

Modern interest in the David area arose in 1989 when prospecting activity discovered significant gold mineralization within a quartz-enriched shear system in bedrock exposed at surface near the headwaters of Kutlits Creek (Kennedy & Klewchuk, 1990, A.R. 20,365).

Within the next two years Dragoon Resources Ltd. explored the David claims utilizing geological mapping, soil and rock geochemistry, geophysics and diamond drilling, and established a 'drill-indicated' gold reserve of just less than 100,000 tonnes of 10 grams gold/tonne (Murrell et al, 1991). The gold mineralization is within a steep west-dipping, north-northeast-striking shear zone which averages more than two meters in thickness. Most of the drilling was carried out during the winter of 1990-91.

In 1999, a small program of rock geochemistry was utilized to evaluate an area south of the main zone of gold mineralization, where previous exploration had identified high gold values in soils and rocks (Klewchuk, 2000, A.R. 26,165).

1.50 Scope of present program

In the summer of 2000 a wildfire burned through part of the David claims, including areas near the main showings of gold mineralization. The fire improved exposure of bedrock and new trails created to fight the fire exposed new bedrock and new float material. Thus later in 2000, advantage was taken of this new and improved exposure on the claims and a program of rock geochemistry was undertaken. Activity was focused within the areas of new and improved exposure north and west of the main showing of gold mineralization. Sampling was done to identify other significant zones of gold mineralization, both parallel and oblique to the established NNE trending gold-mineralized shear zone / quartz vein system.

2.00 GEOLOGY

2.10 Regional Geology

The David property lies within the Purcell Anticlinorium, a geologic sub-province between the Rocky Mountain Thrust and Fold Belt to the east and the Kootenay Arc to the west. The core of the Purcell Anticlinorium is made up of the Purcell Supergroup, an eleven kilometer thick sequence of dominantly fine-grained clastic and carbonate rocks.

The oldest known member of the Purcell Supergroup is the Aldridge Formation, a thick sequence of fine-grained siliciclastic rocks deposited largely by turbidity currents. Reesor (1958) has divided the Aldridge Formation in the Purcell Mountains into three informal units: rusty weathering siltstone, quartzitic wacke and argillite of the lower Aldridge Formation; grey weathering quartz wacke and siltstone of the middle Aldridge Formation; and laminated argillite of the upper Aldridge Formation.

The Aldridge Formation is gradationally overlain by shallower-water deltaic clastics of the Creston Formation. The Creston Formation is in turn overlain by predominantly dolomitic siltstones of the Kitchener Formation. The Aldridge Formation has been intruded by a series of gabbro to diorite composition sills and dikes known as the Moyie Intrusions; they are interpreted to be penecontemporaneous with deposition of their host sediments (Hoy, 1989). Moyie Intrusions are common in the Aldridge Formation and are rarely present within the Creston and Kitchener Formations.

Cretaceous granodiorite and quartz monzonite intrusives cut through these Purcell Supergroup rocks as batholiths and small stocks. Apparently late-stage quartz monzonite to syenite composition intrusives of this suite are known to occur locally as dikes within fault structures.

The Purcell Anticlinorium is transected by a number of steep transverse and longitudinal faults. The transverse faults appear to have been syndepositional (Lis and Price, 1976) and Hoy (1982) suggests a possible genetic link between mineralization and syndepositional faulting.

Longitudinal faults which more closely parallel the direction of basin growth faults may have played a similar role. Gold mineralization, most of which is believed Cretaceous in age, appears to be related to felsic intrusive activity and controlled by fault or shear structures.

Detailed interpretation of structure is hindered by the thickness and monotonous character of some of the litho-stratigraphic units. For example, the middle Aldridge Formation is lithologically quite uniform over a thickness of almost 2500 meters. Furthermore, glacial drift cover is extensive and recessive-weathering structural breaks that might host gold mineralization are usually not well exposed.

2.20 Property Geology

The David property is underlain by fine-grained clastic rocks of the middle Aldridge Formation. Bedding is northeast-striking with steep to moderate west dips. Structure on the claim block is dominated by NNE-oriented faults and shear zones, most of which are steeply west-dipping normal faults; some may be of reverse movement. The most prominent of these is the Baldy Fault which crosses the property and separates middle Aldridge Formation on the east from Creston Formation on the west (Fig. 3). No transverse east-striking faults are known although topographic linears of this orientation, namely Kutlits and North Moyie Creeks, suggest such breaks may be present.

Numerous small northeast-oriented quartz veins are present and many carry anomalous gold mineralization. The main zone of gold mineralization on the property is a NNE-striking shear zone composed of wavy, lensey quartz veins and intensely sheared middle Aldridge Formation sediments. The gold mineralized zone and its immediate host rocks are characterized by strong silicification, related bleaching and elevated lead and copper values. Chlorite and pyrite occur within and marginal to the mineralized zone. Surface trenching and subsequent diamond drilling by Dragoon Resources Ltd. established a 150 meter long and 150 meter deep extent to the higher gold values, with a resultant 'drill-indicated' tonnage and grade of "approximately 96,000 tonnes grading 13.08 grams/tonne gold (uncut) or 7.11 grams/tonne gold (cut)" (Murrell et al, 1991). Assay values greater than 30 grams/tonne gold were cut to 30 grams/tonne gold.

A number of northeast-oriented gabbro to diorite composition sills and/or dikes cross the claims; geologic mapping done in the early 1990's established that some of these mafic intrusives are discontinuous, presumably due to structural attenuation during lateral movement along zones of northeast shearing (Klewchuk, 1991, A.R. 20,873).

3.00 ROCK GEOCHEMISTRY

Five man-days were spent by Tom and Craig Kennedy examining areas near the main gold-mineralized zones where an earlier 2000 wildfire improved old rock exposures and created new rock exposures. New trail access, created for fire-fighting, was also examined for encouraging float material. Thirty-six rock samples were collected from both float (10 samples, including 'subcrop') and bedrock (26 samples), of various styles of quartz veining, including massive quartz veins, quartz breccias and sheared sediments with quartz veins.

Samples were analyzed for geochemical gold and a 30 element ICP package by Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd. of 852 East Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C., V6A 1R6. Sample locations are shown in Figure 3 (along with samples collected in 1999; Klewchuk, 2001), sample descriptions are provided in Appendix 1 and analytical results are in Appendix 2.

Results

Eighteen of the 36 rock samples have gold values over 20 PPB, nine are above 100 PPB Au and four are 1000 PPB or greater Au, with the maximum value being 8800 PPB Au. Higher gold values come from different rock types including pyritic quartz zones and sheared, silicified sediments. Anomalous gold is commonly but not always associated with anomalous silver, lead, copper, molybdenum and occasionally zinc. This is compatible with the main known zone of gold mineralization on the property, where galena and chalcopyrite were commonly seen in drill core near the main gold zone and sphalerite was occasionally seen.

4.00 CONCLUSIONS

A rock geochemistry program within areas of a recent wildfire on the David claims has identified widespread anomalous gold mineralization northeast and northwest of the known main zone of gold mineralization on the David property. Anomalous silver, copper, lead, molybdenum and occasional zinc are also present with the anomalous gold mineralization, compatible with results of previous work on the property.

The areas of stronger gold mineralization should be further evaluated with detailed geologic mapping and additional rock geochemistry

5.00 REFERENCES

Hoy, T., 1982 — The Purcell Supergroup in southeastern British Columbia: sedimentation. tectonics and stratiform lead-zinc deposits. In : Precambrian sulphide deposits; H.S. Robinson Memorial Volume (R.W Hutchison, C.D. Spence. and J.M. Franklin. Eds.) Geol. Assoc. Can. Special Paper 25.

Hoy, T., 1989 — The age, chemistry and tectonic setting of the Middle Proterozoic Moyie Sills, Purcell Supergroup, Southeast British Columbia; Canadian Journal of Earth Sciences. V.26. p. 2305-2317.

Kennedy, C., and Klewchuk, P., 1990 — Assessment report on prospecting, geochemistry and geophysics, Laurie and David claims, Moyie River area, Fort Steele Mining Division, Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, Assessment Report 20,365.

Klewchuk. P., 1991 — Report on geology, geophysics, geochemistry. trenching and diamond drilling, David. Lew, Harmony and Rob claims. Fort Steele Mining Division, B.C. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources. Assessment Report 25,771.

Klewchuk, P., 2000 — Assessment report on rock geochemistry, David claims, Moyie River area, Fort Steele Mining Division. B.C. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, Assessment Report 26,165.

Lis, M.G. and Price, R.A.,1976 — Large scale block faulting during deposition of the Windermere Supergroup (Hadrynian) in southeastern British Columbia: Geol. Surv. Can. Paper 76-1A, p135-136.

Murrell, M.R., Klewchuk, P., and Bapty, M, 1991
Property development report, David (David, Lew, Harmony, Rob claims), Fort Steele Mining Division, Internal Report for Dragoon Resources Ltd.

Reesor, J.E., 1958 Dewar Creek map-area with special emphasis on the White Creek Batholith, British Columbia: Geol. Surv. Canada, Memoir 292, 78 p.

6.00 STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

5 man-days, field work. @ $250/day	$1250.00
4X4 truck 3 days @ $75/day	225.00
Geochemical Analyses 13 samples	585.00
Freight	34.61
Report	400.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	**$2494.61**

7.00 AUTHOR'S QUALIFICATIONS

As author of this report I, Peter Klewchuk, certify that:

1. I am an independent consulting geologist with offices at 246 Moyie Street, Kimberley, B.C.
2. ~~I am a graduate geologist with a B.Sc. degree (1969) from the University of British~~ Columbia and an M.Sc. degree (1972) from the University of Calgary.
3. I am a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada and a member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia.
4. I have been actively involved in mining and exploration geology, primarily in the province of British Columbia, for the past 24 years.
5. I have been employed by major mining companies and provincial government geological departments.

Dated at Kimberley, British Columbia, this 15th day of January, 2001.

Peter Klewchuk
P. Geo.

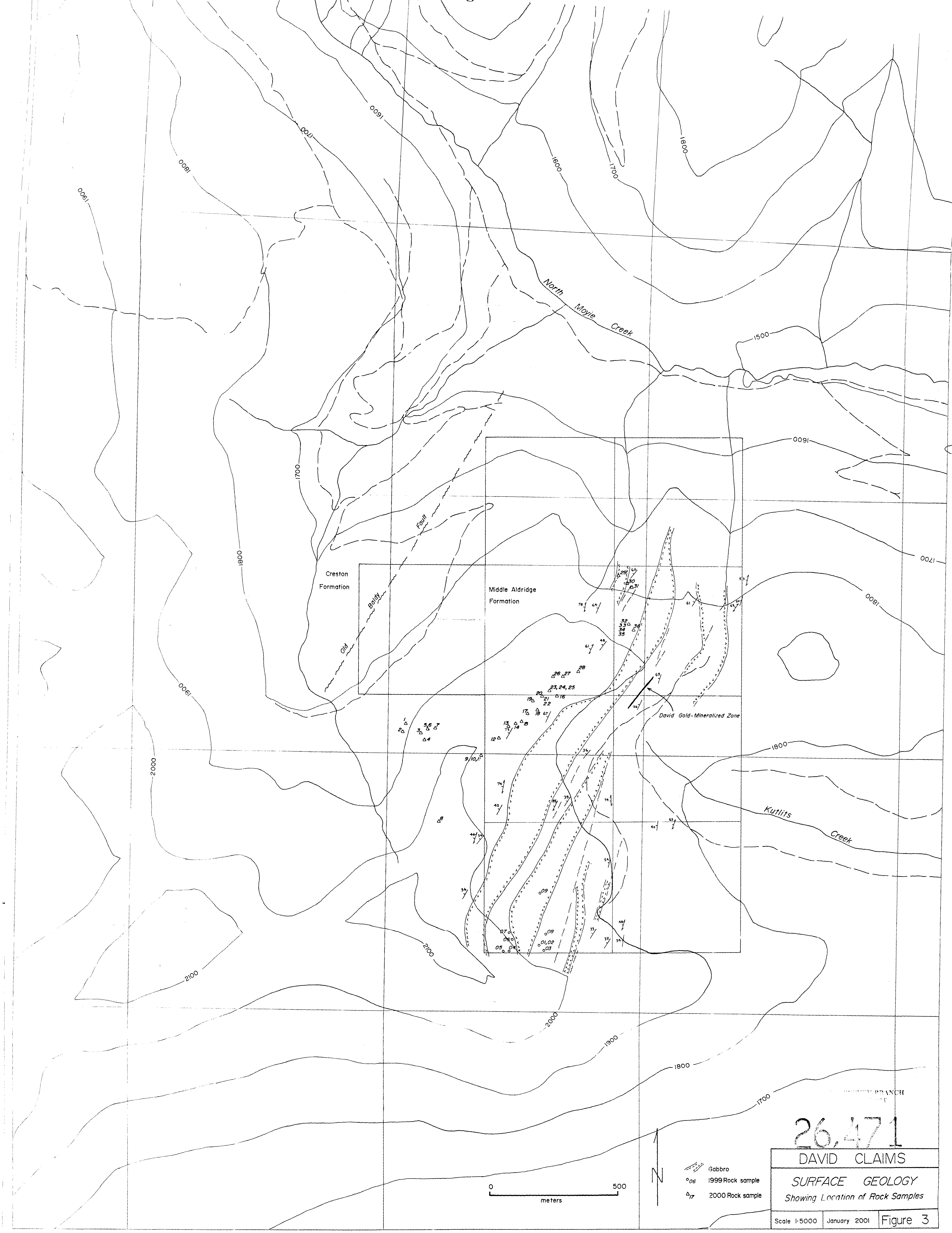
PROFESSIONAL GEOSCIENTIST
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
P. KLEWCHUK

Appendix 1.

2000 ROCK GEOCHEMISTRY
Sample Description

Dav 01	Sample of abundant float quartz in talus; zones of limonite - lots of vugs good color, red - yellow.
Dav 02	Float in talus. Breccia texture - green argillite clasts. zones of limonite, very vuggy.
Dav 03	Shear zone material. subcrop. Vuggy narrow quartz veins with limonite.
Dav 04	Subcrop. More sheared type material; narrow quartz veins. limonitic with vugs.
Dav 05	Subcrop. Sheared material, narrow quartz veins, weak limonite and iron staining.
Dav 06	Subcrop. Good shear material. Limonitic with vugs, narrow quartz veins.
Dav 07	Subcrop. Shear material, narrow quartz zones, abundant limonite.
Dav 08	Quartz subcrop - not strong looking but does have limonite zoning - lots of chlorite in quartz float & seds.
Dav 09	Footwall of previous sampled 'sucker zone', narrow 10 cm bed; vugs and limonite, some quartz.
Dav 10	Narrow red quartz vein, chlorite, pyrite and limonite.
Dav 11	Quartz zone pod NW? Clear crystals, vugs, big pyrite and limonite cubes.
Dav 12	North striking zone .5m wide adjacent to a 10 cm quartz vein. vuggy with limonite.
Dav 13	10 cm bedding-parallel shear with limonite in argillite: lots of NW structure.
Dav 14	Similar to 13; some yellow oxide in vugs; could be Pb or Mo?
Dav 15	Shear zone poddy limonite, some quartz with fresh pyrite.
Dav 16	Shear breccia. Poddy, limonite with narrow quartz veins.
Dav 17	Narrow NE quartz zone. Some limonite and vugs. May contain beryl.
Dav 18	Bedding-parallel poddy quartz zones, lots of fractures with limonite.

Dav 19	2 cm quartz breccia vein, limonite and vugs, bedding-parallel.
Dav 20	Pods of quartz breccia, limonitic with vuggy zones.
Dav 21	10 cm bedding-parallel quartz vein, sheared seds, limonitic.
Dav 22	Bedding-parallel shear zone. Poddy quartz breccia zones, limonite and vugs.
Dav 23	Bedding-parallel shear zone, similar to sample 22.
Dav 24	Bedding-parallel shear material; this could be part of a wide zone. Limonitic fractures with narrow quartz veins.
Dav 25	Similar to 24.
Dav 26	Bedding-parallel narrow quartz vein. Vugs with zones of limonite. 10 cm wide discontinuous vein.
Dav 27	2 meter wide altered shear zone. Some good zones of brecciated seds with limonite and quartz.
Dav 28	Weakly altered seds. Some breccia zones, limonite and quartz.
Dav 29	Quartz float coming out of epidote-rich gabbro. Some limonite and iron staining.
Dav 30	Weak shear zone material along edge of gabbro. Some limonite and discontinuous quartz.
Dav 31	Shear zone - subcrop; limonitic with quartz veining.
Dav 32	Narrow quartz vein in NE shear zone. Limonitic and pyritic.
Dav 33	Silicified seds with abundant pyrite, quartz veins and pods, galena and limonite.
Dav 34	Similar to 33, more bull quartz.
Dav 35	Limonite-rich shear zone material; micro - macro quartz veins, feldspar and pyrite.
Dav 36	Shear material; pods of quartz with limonite.


North Moyie Creek
Kutlits Creek
Creston Formation
Middle Aldridge Formation
Old Baldy Fault
David Gold-Mineralized Zone
Gabbro
06 1999 Rock sample
17 2000 Rock sample
0 500
meters
26,471
DAVID CLAIMS
SURFACE GEOLOGY
Showing Location of Rock Samples
Scale 1:5000
January 2001
Figure 3

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

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Klewchuk, Peter PROJECT DAVID File # A003644 Page 1

246 Moyie St., Kimberly BC V1A 2N8 Submitted by: Peter Klewchuk

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppm	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Au* ppb
DAV 1	6	31	8	9	<.3	15	74	38	11.97	276	<8	<2	3	2	<.2	<3	<3	4	.01	.052	2	26	<.01	6	<.01	<3	.15	.01	<.01	6	12.5
DAV 2	3	6	45	9	<.3	8	4	45	2.53	34	<8	<2	7	30	<.2	<3	4	3	.01	.122	205	25	.01	28	<.01	<3	.12	.01	.06	8	7.1
DAV 3	5	3	6	6	<.3	6	8	42	1.46	15	<8	<2	3	3	<.2	<3	<3	3	.01	.019	45	30	.02	8	<.01	3	.14	.01	.07	8	1.0
DAV 4	2	9	4	11	<.3	7	2	61	1.52	5	<8	<2	9	4	<.2	<3	<3	3	<.01	.017	27	20	.01	25	<.01	<3	.24	.05	.04	6	33.0
DAV 5	4	6	43	5	<.3	4	2	155	1.09	12	<8	<2	<2	2	<.2	<3	5	5	<.01	.008	5	25	.02	8	<.01	4	.14	.01	.03	7	3.2
DAV 6	63	76	1606	91	12.9	18	3	116	7.90	7	70	<2	3	5	.3	<3	148	127	.01	.136	8	26	.16	16	<.01	4	.62	.01	.09	5	455.2
DAV 7	5	17	67	75	<.3	8	24	145	4.06	51	<8	<2	2	1	<.2	<3	4	4	<.01	.028	7	24	.02	9	<.01	3	.35	.01	.06	5	15.2
DAV 8	2	4	18	11	<.3	11	16	68	1.74	11	<8	<2	2	5	<.2	<3	3	4	<.01	.012	30	25	.13	6	<.01	4	.16	.01	.01	8	6.3
DAV 9	2	4	7	9	<.3	4	1	39	2.88	5	<8	<2	11	10	<.2	<3	3	20	<.01	.011	18	25	.16	919	<.01	5	.32	.09	.16	3	5.4
DAV 10	2	7	26	6	.3	6	1	151	1.15	2	<8	<2	7	2	<.2	<3	10	2	.02	.007	6	19	.01	19	<.01	4	.11	.05	.01	8	55.2
DAV 11	4	21	63	8	2.1	6	1	69	5.50	3	<8	9	5	19	<.2	<3	20	12	<.01	.015	11	26	.01	165	<.01	<3	.20	.02	.18	7	8800.0
DAV 12	2	4	4	17	<.3	5	1	98	1.45	11	<8	<2	7	2	<.2	<3	<3	38	.01	.009	9	24	.68	117	.02	6	.52	.01	.39	9	26.0
DAV 13	3	3	5	12	<.3	5	1	53	2.29	3	<8	<2	12	3	<.2	<3	3	10	<.01	.020	27	18	.06	264	<.01	3	.43	.01	.32	3	23.4
DAV 14	2	4	7	13	<.3	5	<1	60	.85	4	<8	<2	2	3	<.2	<3	<3	18	.01	.013	3	22	.40	97	.01	5	.28	.02	.25	8	8.9
DAV 15	4	2	3	20	<.3	5	1	88	1.61	3	<8	<2	6	1	<.2	<3	<3	41	<.01	.014	37	30	.58	18	.01	6	.54	.01	.42	6	9.2
DAV 16	34	3	189	9	1.4	2	<1	50	1.84	8	<8	<2	16	51	<.2	<3	15	11	.02	.172	35	16	.03	317	<.01	4	.26	.04	.38	3	173.3
DAV 17	4	2	5	21	<.3	3	1	102	1.65	2	<8	<2	6	1	<.2	<3	<3	39	<.01	.015	17	28	.48	33	.01	5	.41	.01	.37	7	7.5
DAV 18	2	13	29	15	<.3	7	3	65	4.62	240	<8	<2	3	2	<.2	6	3	5	<.01	.013	7	24	.07	14	<.01	3	.23	.01	.05	10	56.9
DAV 19	15	8	46	19	.3	4	1	115	2.02	5	<8	<2	15	12	<.2	<3	3	60	<.01	.017	24	24	.38	1325	.01	6	.67	.01	.50	4	5.1
DAV 20	1	8	336	31	1.6	3	1	140	3.05	5	<8	<2	14	14	<.2	<3	9	21	<.01	.056	20	15	.15	1646	<.01	3	.43	.01	.35	2	18.5
DAV 21	13	6	96	25	2.7	3	1	68	.84	2	<8	<2	2	33	.2	<3	12	8	<.01	.007	7	28	.04	1703	<.01	5	.10	.01	.08	9	5.5
DAV 22	2	5	7	14	<.3	4	<1	41	.96	13	<8	<2	6	2	<.2	<3	<3	9	<.01	.009	43	21	.15	63	.01	4	.27	.02	.16	7	10.0
RE DAV 22	2	4	7	16	<.3	5	<1	37	.93	14	<8	<2	5	2	<.2	<3	<3	9	<.01	.009	42	21	.14	57	.01	4	.26	.02	.15	6	11.1
DAV 23	6	11	74	101	.5	8	2	79	3.87	92	<8	<2	10	3	<.2	<3	5	5	<.01	.018	30	21	.01	68	<.01	<3	.39	.01	.14	4	1000.0
DAV 24	3	7	960	28	32.3	7	2	212	2.57	3	<8	<2	5	2	<.2	<3	56	4	<.01	.033	22	20	.02	223	<.01	4	.19	.02	.12	6	27.2
DAV 25	22	8	138	35	3.8	3	1	73	.82	3	<8	<2	3	12	.5	<3	7	8	<.01	.004	9	27	.05	1633	<.01	5	.22	.01	.08	6	22.6
DAV 26	16	6	590	9	10.7	3	<1	49	2.20	3	<8	<2	7	5	<.2	<3	30	4	<.01	.013	20	18	<.01	361	<.01	3	.14	.01	.33	5	44.7
DAV 27	4	14	20	30	.5	5	1	100	1.88	5	<8	<2	10	2	<.2	<3	<3	3	<.01	.034	34	17	.02	116	<.01	<3	.43	.02	.16	4	39.9
DAV 28	2	7	16	55	<.3	14	7	230	3.20	8	<8	<2	10	2	<.2	<3	<3	5	<.01	.020	26	14	.03	95	<.01	<3	.86	.02	.16	2	607.6
DAV 29	5	6	4	5	<.3	7	6	78	1.90	4	<8	<2	2	2	<.2	<3	<3	28	.02	.003	<1	30	.24	6	<.01	3	.22	.01	.01	9	7.0
DAV 30	95	10	692	188	2.6	6	2	84	2.87	8	<8	<2	15	8	2.1	<3	17	41	<.01	.034	81	26	.71	534	.02	4	.56	.04	.55	5	12.7
DAV 31	9	9	498	15	1.5	3	1	48	1.86	3	<8	<2	12	17	<.2	<3	4	14	.01	.044	26	21	.09	566	<.01	4	.29	.04	.22	5	14.6
DAV 32	15	23	750	107	11.2	6	1	47	3.28	4	<8	<2	11	10	.2	<3	21	23	<.01	.049	17	22	.26	1304	.01	4	.44	.04	.28	4	202.4
STANDARD C3/DS2	26	65	35	167	5.6	37	13	827	3.29	58	24	3	20	29	22.5	15	23	83	.57	.097	18	177	.64	172	.09	23	1.88	.04	.18	17	207.2
STANDARD G-2	2	3	3	44	<.3	8	4	584	2.00	<2	<8	<2	4	74	<.2	<3	<3	44	.67	.109	8	81	.65	268	.14	3	.99	.08	.53	2	-

Appendix 2. Geochemical analyses of rock samples, David claims.

GROUP 1D - 0.50 GM SAMPLE LEACHED WITH 3 ML 2-2-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR, DILUTED TO 10 ML, ANALYSED BY ICP-ES.
UPPER LIMITS - AG, AU, HG, W = 100 PPM; MO, CO, CD, SB, BI, TH, U & B = 2,000 PPM; CU, PB, ZN, NI, MN, AS, V, LA, CR = 10,000 PPM.
ASSAY RECOMMENDED FOR ROCK AND CORE SAMPLES IF CU PB ZN AS > 1%, AG > 30 PPM & AU > 1000 PPB
- SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK R150 60C AU* BY ACID LEACHED, ANALYZE BY ICP-MS. (10 gm)
Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

DATE RECEIVED: SEP 19 2000 DATE REPORT MAILED: Oct 4/00 SIGNED BY. C. L. ....D. TOYE, C.LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

Data FA

ACME ANALYTICAL

Klewchuk, Peter PROJECT DAVID FILE # A003644

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppm	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm
DAV 33	13	11	10804	25	35.3	4	1	29	1.83	29	<8	<2	4	4	1.2
DAV 34	39	20	19079	354	142.8	5	<1	39	1.45	37	<8	4	2	15	5.7
DAV 35	14	26	6480	123	34.2	6	1	29	2.25	3	<8	<2	8	16	2.0
DAV 36	29	8	273	33	1.5	7	2	49	2.60	7	8	<2	11	12	<.2
RE DAV 36	30	8	290	33	1.4	6	2	51	2.69	9	<8	<2	11	12	<.2

SAMPLE#	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Au* ppb
DAV 33	<3	91	9	<.01	.016	13	23	.01	174	<.01	<3	.15	.01	.32	8	1149
DAV 34	<3	373	5	<.01	.007	9	23	.01	168	<.01	7	.10	.01	.16	8	3167
DAV 35	<3	69	15	.01	.041	24	22	.07	215	<.01	5	.30	.07	.19	7	195
DAV 36	<3	3	7	<.01	.033	21	16	.04	111	<.01	<3	.45	.08	.10	5	68
RE DAV 36	<3	3	7	<.01	.034	21	17	.04	116	<.01	<3	.48	.09	.11	5	70

Sample type: ROCK R150 60C. Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

ACME ANALYTICAL