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**GEOLOGICAL, GEOCHEMICAL
& GEOPHYSICAL REPORT
ON THE CHERRYVILLE CLAIM GROUP
VERNON MINING DIVISION
BRITISH COLUMBIA**

For
Little Mountain Resources Ltd.
1250 - 800 west Pender Street
Vancouver, B.C.
V6C 2V6

By
Fayz F. Yacoub, P.Geo., F.G.A.C.
6498-128 B Street
Surrey, B.C.
V3W 9P4

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH
AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY
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SUMMARY

The Cherryville Claim Group, consisting of two contiguous mineral claims totaling 28 units, lies approximately 50 kilometers east-southeast of Vernon, British Columbia, within the Monashee Gold Camp. The Monashee Gold Camp has been actively prospected at various times for both placer and lode gold deposits. The St. Paul Mine is located 6 kilometers southeast of the Claim Group. Six mineral showings are present in the area of the property, two of which have been tested during the 2000 program by trenching, geochemical and geophysical surveys.

Geologically the Claim Group is underlain by a sequence of Triassic and Jurassic volcanic/sedimentary rocks belonging to the Nicola Group rocks of the Quesnel Terrain. Sedimentary rocks on the property consist of interbedded black shale and minor argillite intruded by fine-grained brown lamprophyre dykes related to alkaline intrusions of early Jurassic to Cretaceous age.

Previous mineral exploration on the property outlined a favorable geologic environment for hosting structurally controlled gold, silver and base metal deposits in quartz veins in two target areas, the main Bulldozer Trench area, and the past producer True Blue-Hidden Treasure showing. The Bulldozer Trench targets are high gold and silver mineralized shear zones known as the Hilton and the Cherry shears. The True Blue-Hidden Treasure showing is a past producer of high-grade silver lead, zinc, and gold, located on the east and west sides of the Monashee River.

The 2000 fieldwork program consisted of trenching, geological mapping, and rock sampling of the main gold mineralization of the Bulldozer trench. A total of 158.7 meters in eight trenches were completed during the 2000 program. The purpose of this program was to test the known gold mineralization by trenching along the auriferous zone of the Hilton and Cherry quartz veins previously defined during the 1977 work program. The program also included detailed geological, geochemical and geophysical coverage over the True Blue-Hidden Treasure showing, previously located on the True Blue Claim, (now Ville Claim), by extending the 1997 True Blue Grid to the east and performing detailed soil sampling and geophysical, VLF-EM and magnetic surveys over the area of the grid.

The 2000 trenching program has produced additional anomalous gold values along a previously defined northwest trending auriferous shear zones. The anomalous zones were uncovered in trench 3 at approximately 20 meters northwest from the exposed mineralization of the Hilton and the Cherry shear zones.

Three chip samples were collected across six meters of the anomalous zone, two rock chip samples TB/2000 R 22, and TB/2000 R23 collected across four meters of the mineralized part of the zone yielded the best gold results of 1522 ppb, and 1673 ppb respectively. A third chip sample TB/2000 R25 collected from the adjacent altered wall rock of the mineralized zone returned 253 ppb gold across two meters.

The accumulated average gold value across six meters of the mineralized zone and the wall rock within the trench area is 1,149ppb. Mineralization and alteration within the trench suggests a potential of further mineralization along the strike with the auriferous zone in the Bulldozer trench.

The soil geochemical sampling program over the True Blue extended grid has delineated an anomalous area, strongly correlate with the existing mineralization.

A localized area (150 X 100 meters) of soil on the west bank of the Monashee is consistently anomalous with maximum values in silver, arsenic, copper, lead, and zinc. The West Bank Monashee River anomaly falls along the general trend of the mineralization in the East Monashee River Area and may represent an extension of the mineralization.

The 2000 geophysical surveys of the True Blue Grid defined two main areas of interest

A series of narrow, near surface, steeply south dipping magnetic anomalies are delineated at the southwest corner of the grid area. The magnetic anomalies trend southeast, northeast and east west. The east-west trending magnetic anomaly coincides with two significant VLF-EM conductors that extend for 450 meters. The broken nature of these two VLF-EM conductors suggests the presence of a mineralized breccia pipe-shaped body occurring at the intersection of fracture system.

At the northeast corner of the grid, a small northeast trending magnetic anomaly correlates closely with a strong, near surface VLF-EM conductor that is part of a larger east-west trending VLF-EM response. This area is a candidate for structurally controlled quartz vein system mineralization.

Based upon the successful results of the 2000 exploration program, it is recommended that the Cherryville Claim Group be further explored by trenching the following targets:

- 1) The east west trending magnetic anomaly that coincides with two significant VLF-EM conductors delineated at the southeast corner of the extended True Blue Grid.
- 2) The strong east-west trending VLF-EM conductor, that correlates closely with the east-west trending magnetic anomaly located at the northeast corner of the grid at (Line 4+00 E at 3+50 N).
- 3) The northwest extension of the gold mineralization of the Bulldozer trench should be tested at a distance of 50-60 meters from the main trench.

A five to seven kilometers of very high lateral resolution I.P. surveys should also be considered to further define and upgrade potential target within the area of the True Blue Showing (that extends along the east and the west sides of Monashee River for 500-600 meters).

The total budget of the third phase program will be \$92,000.00. Contingent upon results, a diamond-drilling program is recommended.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Ashworth Explorations Ltd. prepared this Report, at the request of Little Mountain Resources Ltd., to describe and evaluate the results of geological, geochemical, and geophysical surveys carried out on the claim group during the 2000 field season.

Fieldwork was carried out between October 29 to November 14, 2000 and between December 17 to 21, 2000. A geological-geophysical field crew consisted of two geologists, two geophysicists, two geotechnicians, and a backhoe operator completed the fieldwork. The main purpose of this report is to evaluate the precious and base metal potential of the property as well as the 2000 results of the geological, geochemical and geophysical second phase program carried out on the property.

The report also describes the regional geology and the past exploration activities in the area and outlines a budget proposed for third phase exploration programs.

This report is based upon the geological, geochemical and geophysical data collected during the 2000 exploration program conducted on the claim group, property history and previous work by other companies, and a review of government assessment reports, regional geological maps and claim data from the Vancouver Mining Recorder's Office. Mr. Fayz Yacoub supervised all the fieldwork program of the second phase and was on the property from October 29-November 14, 2000.

2.0 LOCATION, ACCESS & PHYSIOGRAPHY (Figure 1)

The Cherryville Claim Group is located approximately 9.5 kilometers southeast of the village of Cherryville, B.C. and is 50 kilometers east-southeast of Vernon, B.C. The property lies within the Vernon Mining Division on NTS mapsheet 82L/2E.

Most of the area encompassed by the claim group can be accessed via Highway No. 6, which passes through the claims. Several secondary dirt roads lead from the Highway to most parts of the property.

Access to the northern part of the property can be gained by following the South Fork Road for approximately two kilometers and then north on Beavan Road for approximately four kilometers. From there, a small trail leads west 200 meters to the Monashee River and to the general area of the old workings.

Elevations on the property range from 700 to 1,300 meters giving a total relief of 600 meters. Slopes are gentle to moderate on much of the property with the exception being the steep slopes located in the extreme western portion of the property, and along some sections of the Monashee River on the eastern portion of the property.

The claim area is covered by secondary growth of Douglas, Fir and Birch trees. Water sufficient for drilling purposes is available from a number of creeks and rivers located within the property boundary.



3.0 PROPERTY STATUS (Figure 2)

The subject property is comprised of two mineral claims, Cherry and Ville, totaling 28 units.

Pertinent claim data is as follows:

CLAIM	UNITS	RECORD NUMBER	RECORD DATE	EXPIRY DATE
CHERRY	20	362041	April 22/1998	April 21/2001
VILLE	8	377886	June 19/2000	June 18/2001

The total area of the property is 7 km²-700 hectares (1,729.7 acres). The legal corner posts of the Cherry and Ville claims were located and verified by the writer in the field, and all pertinent information on tags concur with the forms registered at the B.C. Mineral Title Office.

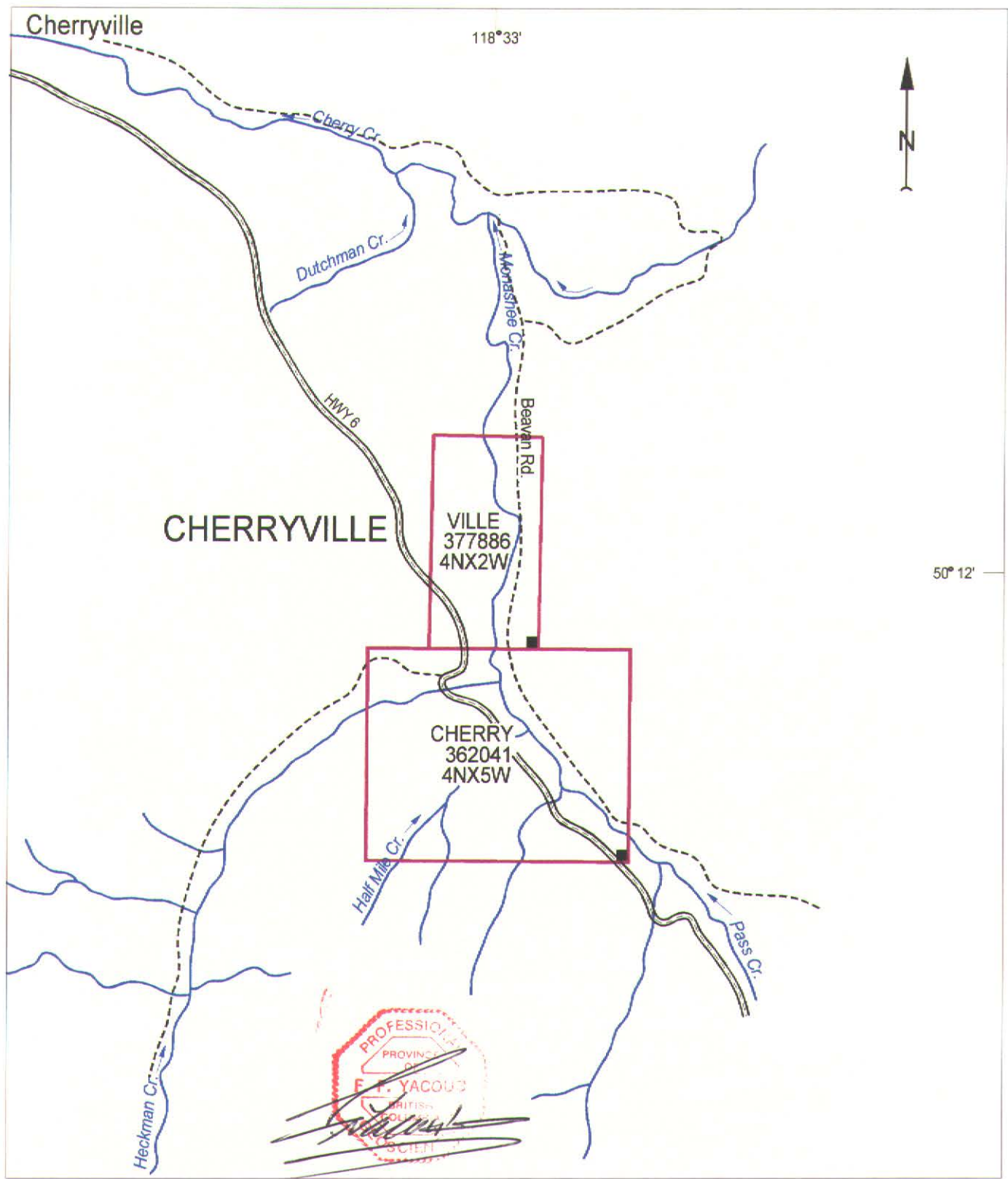
4.0 AREA HISTORY

The first recorded mineral exploration in Vernon Mining Division was in the 1870's when placer gold was discovered in Whitman Creek (082L/SW086) and Bouleau Creek. The most significant past producer was the Kalamalka Mine (082L/SW050), which produced 90,137 grams of gold, 108,052 grams of silver, 208 kilograms of Copper, 420 kilograms of lead and 172 grams of zinc from a mesothermal vein. The White Elephant Mesothermal Vein Deposit (082L/SW042) produced 63,170 grams of gold and 9,549 grams of silver from 5,146 tonnes mined in the period from 1922 to 1935.

The Monashee Gold Camp has been actively prospected at various times for both placer and lode gold deposits. Placer gold production from the south Fork of Cherry Creek, now called Monashee Creek, began in 1876. Placer mining activity took place from the junction of Cherry Creek with Monashee Creek to 3.5 miles downstream of Monashee Creek. The placer gold was often very high in silver, resulting in a fineness of about 712 fine. The riverbanks were also extensively mined by hydraulic methods. Nearby lode gold properties began development in the 1890's and have been worked at various intervals (B.C. Minister of Mines, Bulletin 20, 1944.)

The Morgan property was staked in 1890 on the top of Monashee Mountain, approximately five kilometers southeast of the Ville claim block. In 1916, polymetallic mineralization was discovered at the St Paul Mine Showings located approximately 600 meters north of the Morgan property. The mineralization contained values in gold, silver, arsenic, antimony, copper, lead, and zinc. The total production at this site up to 1927 was 311 tonnes, including 136 ounces of gold, 1,670 ounces of silver, 3,495 pounds of lead and 2,271 pounds of zinc (B.C. Department of Mines, 1955). A sample of high-grade mineralization taken in 19828 assayed 0.30 oz/ton gold, 190 oz/ton silver, 1.1% copper, 8% lead and 2% zinc (Minister of Mines Report, 1928).

Brican Resources Ltd. acquired an option to purchase the St. Paul Mine property in 1981 and staked the Monashee 1 to 8 claims. Brican performed work programs between 1981 and 1983, which included geochemical soil and rock sampling, geological mapping, and magnetometer surveys. Anomalous gold and arsenic, in both soils and rocks, were outlined in 1983 (Gilmour et al, 1983).



-  Creek
-  Highway
-  Logging Road
-  Claim Boundary
-  Claim Post

**Little Mountain Resources Ltd.
Cherryville Claim Location Map**

Vernon Mining Division, B.C.
NTS 82 L/2E
(By Fayz Yacub, P. Geo.)



Ashworth Explorations Ltd.

Fig. 2

The Monashee West Group crown grants are approximately seven kilometers to the southeast of Cherryville Claim Group. The crown grants (Lots 192, 193, 194 and 306) were staked in 1886 and periodic work on the claims included underground development and the operation of a mill. Activity ceased around 1940 (Schmidt et al, 1983). Total production between 1939 and 1940 was 2,418 tons including 367 ounces of gold, 1,637 ounces of silver, 1,556 pounds of lead and 418 pounds of zinc (B.C. Department of Mines, 1955). The crown grants, plus 27 additional claims were optioned to Nakusp Resources Limited in 1983. Geological mapping and geochemical soil sampling surveys were carried out in that year with gold anomalies outlined in both rocks and soils as high as 0.726 oz/ton in rocks and 985 ppb in soils (Schmidt et al, 1983).

In 1983, an eight-hole diamond-drilling program was completed on the Top claims located approximately nine kilometers south of the Cherryville Claim Group. The program was undertaken in order to test the down-dip extension of the surface showing by El Paraiso Resources Limited. One interesting result was a 50 foot intersection in hole 6 averaging 0.22 oz/ton gold, including a 15.5 foot section grading 0.56 oz/ton gold and 1.56 oz/ton silver (Vancouver Stock watch, June 2, 1988). In 1984, Kerr Addison Mines Ltd. completed a diamond-drilling program consisting of eleven holes. The results of this program revealed stronger gold and silver mineralization in mafic dyke swarms hosted by a shear zone.

Numerous additional showings are present in the general area of the claim group and are listed below:

PROPERTY	MINERALIZATION	LOCATION
UNICORN	Pb in quartz veins.	Approx 7 km northeast of Cherryville Claim Group.
BLUE GROUSE	Zn and Pb.	Approx 5 km north of Cherryville Claim Group.
EXCELSIOR	Ag, Pb in quartz veins.	Approx 2 km northeast of Cherryville Claim Group.
SILVER BELL&SILVER HORDE	Ag, Au, Pb in quartz veins.	Approx 7 km east-northeast of Cherryville Claim Group.
DONA	Au, Ag, Pb, Cu in quartz veins.	Approx 9 km southeast of Cherryville Claim Group.

5.0 PROPERTY HISTORY

The present boundary of the Cherryville Claim Group encompasses four old showings. These include the Bulldozer Trench Showing, True Blue-Hidden Treasure Showing, the old Joe Showing and the Heckman Creek Showing.

The Hilton Claim Group (now encompassed by the Cherryville Claim Group) was staked in 1980. T. Archibald carried out prospecting and geochemical fieldwork. Two small grids were laid out on the former Snafu and Carryon Two claims, and a total of 130 soil samples were taken over the area of the Main Showing and analyzed for arsenic and mercury. Arsenic values were low for both grids. Mercury values on the Carryon Two grid revealed four single point anomalies over 100 ppb

with the highest being 300 ppb. Five single point mercury anomalies over 100 ppb were delineated on the Snafu grid with the highest being 250 ppb (Leriche et al, 1987).

A bulldozer trench was cut on the Snafu claim (now the Cherry Claim) in July 1983 in order to investigate a rock geochemical anomaly of 1.23 oz/ton Au, 6.20 oz/ton Ag, 4.20% Pb and 1.86% Zn, and was obtained from a sample collected by T.Archibald. The highest results came from quartz vein mineralized with galena and sphalerite, and returned 4.61 oz/ton Au and 6.98 oz/ton Ag, and 0.403 oz/ton Au and 36.5 oz/ton Ag.

A geological survey carried out in November 1983 by geological consultant Robert Simpson confirmed the previous sampling results of the bulldozer trench. Five samples were collected and all revealed anomalous values in gold, silver and lead with the highest value obtained was 1,424 oz/ton Au, 11.66 oz/ton Ag and 5.25 % Pb.

In 1987, the Bulldozer Trench was resample by Ashworth Explorations Ltd. Results confirmed significant values in gold, silver and lead with the highest values being 2.203 oz/ton Au, 12.64 oz/ton Ag and 7.95% Pb (Leriche et al, 1987). Anomalous values were obtained in outcrop located 850 meters northwest of the trench. The results of the 1987 program also confirmed that the wall rock carried anomalous values in precious and base metals.

In August 988, five rock samples were collected from the trench by P. Leriche, Geologist, in order to confirm the 1987 assay results. Three of the five samples taken returned anomalous gold and base metal values with the highest being 2.053 oz/ton Au from a 7 centimeters quartz vein.

In 1989, a work program conducted by Ashworth Explorations Ltd. for Hanna Pacific Steel Company Ltd. consisted of geological mapping and sampling, geochemical and geophysical investigations on the Hilton Claim Group now the Cherryville Claim Group. The Main Showing (Bulldozer Trench) was resample and the highest results came from sample CH89-R76, a 70 centimeters by 30 centimeters panel sample which assayed 0.771 oz/ton Au, 2.13 oz/ton Ag and 1.11% Pb. Soil sampling on the property revealed a highly populated arsenic anomaly in the vicinity of the Main Showing (Bulldozer Trench). The anomaly is described as 50 meters in width and trends northwesterly along strike with the trench, and shows a strong correlation with gold. The results of the 1989 geophysical survey revealed four VLF-EM conductors on the property, a, b, c and d, all trending east- west or northeast southwest. Follow-up investigation of these conductors revealed a quartz vein in the general area of Conductor a, near line 8+00S, 0+25W on the 1997 grid. Two significant east-west magnetic trends, were also delineated and interpreted as a mafic dyke.

The True Blue-Hidden Treasure Showing is a past producer located in the northern portion of the claim group on the west bank of the Monashee River (Figure 5). The showing was discovered in 1863 and small amount of ore was shipped to the coast for processing by Cherry Creek Silver Mining Co. In 1877, a " quartz-ledge" was discovered on the east side of the river approximately 160 meters south of the original workings. Extensive placer mining activities started in 1876 along the banks of the Monashee River from the junction with Cherry Creek to 3.5 miles downstream. The banks of the creek were hydraulically mined for gold.

The True Blue (Lot 254), Royal (Lot 255) and Batouche (Lot 256) claims were crown granted to the Hidden Treasure Mining Co. in 1889, and by 1898, a tunnel 18 meters long was completed on the Hidden Treasure and Grand Times claims (now the Ville Claim). A 55 meters tunnel was completed in 1899 on the Grand Times Claim. In 1905, a 15 meters long tunnel exposed "very rich" mineralization, consisting of argentiferous galena, sphalerite, tetrahedrite and freibergite associated with quartz veins within sheared shale/argillite. Assays were reported to be as high as 100,000 g/tonne silver with some gold (Minister of Mines Annual Report 1877, page 405).

In 1992, Ken A. Caldwell, Prospector conducted a fieldwork prospecting program on the JJD 1-6 claims (now the Ville Claim). A well-mineralized grab sample taken from the dump near the northwestern boundary of JJD-4 now the Ville claim assayed 0.625 g/tonne gold, 306.9 g/tonne silver and 6.52% zinc (Assessment Report 22223).

The old Joe Showing is located on the former "Lil Joe" claim nearby Highway No. 6 just north of Half Mile Creek. Very little information is available regarding the showing, although investigation of the showing during the 1997 property visit revealed a contact between silicified meta-sediments with a sheared lamprophyre dyke. A quartz vein containing pyrrhotite/pyrite was discovered near the outcrop as well as several small trenches cut presumably to follow the extension of this vein. No other data is available on this particular showing.

The Heckman Creek Placer Showing is located on the crossing of Heckman Creek with Highway No. 6. The showing is hosted within glacial or fluvial gravel, which contain gold. Very little is known about this showing apart from a production report for the period 1936-1940 in which production totaling 124 grams of gold is reported (Bulletin 28, page 63).

Between April and May of 1997 Ashworth Explorations Ltd conducted a mineral exploration program on the True Blue Claim Group now (Cherryville Claim Group) on behalf of Little Mountain Resources Ltd. The program has outlined six promising areas on the property. The values obtained have generally been of anomalous nature and indicative of a highly prospective mineral environment, In particular, the area of the Main showing, and the True Blue-Hidden Treasure showing. Rock sampling of the Main showing returned anomalous to highly anomalous gold, silver and base metal values over a width range of 1 to 2 meters from two parallel shear zones. Three chip samples collected across 1.2 to 1.5 meters of the Hilton Shear Zone returned average values of 6.41 g/tonne gold, 55.4 ppm silver, 7,120 ppm lead and 2,297 ppm zinc. A grab sample collected from dump material of the True Blue-Hidden Treasure showing assayed 0.34 g/tonne gold, 236.8ppm silver, 2,307 ppm copper, 4,068 ppm lead and 13,171 ppm zinc. Three conductors were delineated during the 1997 geophysical survey. All conductors are parallel to the strike of the known mineralization and indicating the advisability of testing the mineralization extension along strike.

6.0 REGIONAL GEOLOGY (Figure 3)

The Cherryville Claim Group lies within the Monashee Gold Camp. A northwest-southeast belt of Paleozoic sedimentary/volcanic rocks characterizes the general trend of the Monashee area. These rocks are overlain to the north by Triassic sediments and volcanics, and to the south Jurassic plutonic rocks intrude them.

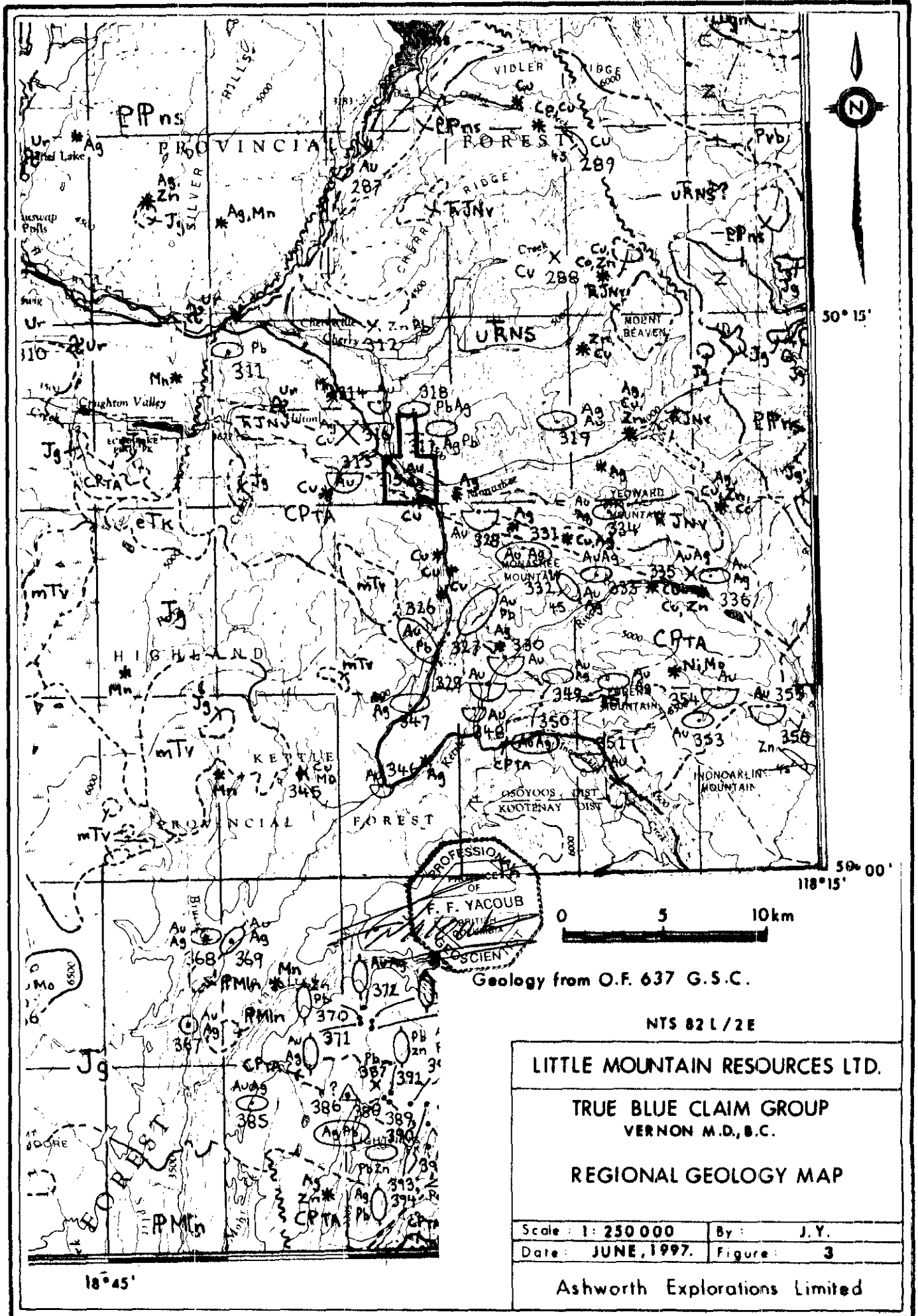
The oldest rocks in the area belong to the Kootenay terrane, which contain the Shuswap Metamorphic Complex (PPns). This complex contains paragneiss, schist and orthogneiss, with lesser amount of quartzite, marble, amphibolites, calcareous metasediments and numerous small intrusions of granitic rocks of various ages. This unit lies in the northern portion of the Monashee region. The rocks, which make up this complex, have undergone several episodes of deformation, metamorphism and intrusion. Lower Paleozoic rocks consisting of the Silver Creek, Tsalkom, Sicamous and Eagle Bay Formations (Eosc) structurally overlie the Proterozoic/Archean rocks and may have been deposited near the rifted margin of North America.

The Thompson Assemblage (CptA), Carboniferous to Permian in age, includes argillaceous sediments, volcanoclastic rocks, limestone, conglomerate, breccia, greenstone and tuffs. These rocks have yielded fossils of Late Mississippian, Pennsylvanian and Permian Ages. This unit cuts across the southwest corner of the Cherryville Claim Group.

To the north, an assemblage of island-arc rocks of the Upper Triassic Slovan Group unconformably overlies the Thompson Assemblage and the Upper Triassic-Lower Jurassic Nicola Group contains andesite and basaltic flows, porphyritic augite andesite, breccia tuffs, minor argillite, limestone and sericitic schist.

To the south, the Thompson Assemblage rocks have been intruded by granitic rocks of the late Jurassic Valhalla Complex (Jg). The emplacement of these intrusive rocks is believed to be responsible for the relatively low-grade metamorphism and deformation of the older volcanic and sedimentary rocks. The composition of the intrusives is generally granodiorite.

Eocene/Oligocene Kamloops sedimentary and volcanic rocks are present in grabens and as extensive gently tilted flat-laying sheets. These rocks are exposed west of the Cherryville Claim Group and unconformably overlie the older rocks of the region. The youngest rocks in the area occur as Miocene/Pliocene plateau type basaltic lavas. These rocks occur south of the property as relatively small outcrops.



Geology from O.F. 637 G.S.C.

NTS 82 L/2E

LITTLE MOUNTAIN RESOURCES LTD.

TRUE BLUE CLAIM GROUP
VERNON M.D., B.C.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY MAP

Scale: 1: 250 000

By: J.Y.

Date: JUNE, 1997.

Figure: 3

Ashworth Explorations Limited

LEGEND - REGIONAL GEOLOGY

PHANEROZOIC

CENOZOIC

TERTIARY

Miocene and/or Pliocene

mTv

Plateau Lava

Eocene and (?) Oligocene

eTk

Kamloops Group

MESOZOIC

JURASSIC

Jg

Granitic Rocks

TRIASSIC AND JURASSIC

TJNv

Nicola Group

UPPER TRIASSIC

UTNS

Nicola and Slocan Groups

PALEOZOIC AND MESOZOIC

PMn

Okanagan Plutonic and Mesozoic Complex

PALEOZOIC

CARBONIFEROUS AND PERMIAN

CP_{TA}

Thompson Assemblage

PROTEROZOIC AND PALEOZOIC (May Include ARCHEAN)

PIP_{ns}

Shuswap Metamorphic Complex

Geological Boundaries (approximate, assumed)

FAULTS

▲ --- ▲

Thrust Faults (approximate, assumed; teeth on hanging wall)

~~~~~

High Angle Faults (approximate, assumed)

MINERAL OCCURRENCES

. 001

Location and Number

## **7.0 2000 FIELD PROGRAM**

### **7.1 SCOPE AND PURPOSE**

From October 29 to November 14 and between December 17-21, 2000, a field crew consisting of two geologists, two geophysicists, and two geotechnicians carried out a fieldwork program consisting of geological mapping, rock and soil sampling, geophysical VLF-EM and magnetic surveys, and trenching program. The purpose of this program was to:

- 1) Test known gold mineralization (the Main Bulldozer trench) by trenching along the auriferous zone of the Hilton and Cherry quartz veins previously defined during the 1977 work program.
- 2) Detailed geological, and rock sampling coverage over the True Blue-Hidden treasure showing, previously located on the True Blue Claim, now (Cherry Claim)
- 3) Extend the True Blue grid to the east and perform soil sampling over the area of the grid.
- 4) Perform Geophysical, VLF-EM and magnetic surveys over the area of the extended grid in order to further define and extend the structure and the mineralization controls over the area of the True Blue old workings.

### **7.2 METHODS & PROCEDURES**

A medium-size backhoe was used to excavate eight trenches in the area of the Main showing (The Bulldozer Trench). The backhoe was also used to fill in all trenches after the completion of mapping and sampling each trench. The trenches were grass seeded following the infilling and flagging of the surface of each trench.

Geologic mapping and rock sampling was carried out in each trench to exactly locate and detect any extension to the Main zone in both, to complement the trenching program.

A total of 56 rock samples including 32 trench samples were collected for analyses during the 2000 field program. See the rock sample descriptions in appendix A and sample results in appendix B

The True Blue Grid was extended to the east, and a total of 12.6 line kilometers were established during the 2000 program, line intervals were 50 meters and stations were marked at 25 meters. The extended part of the grid was laid out using the same methods as that of the 1997 initial part of the grid (see Figure 5).

Using a grub hoe and shovel, soil samples were collected at 50 meters grid stations. A thick layer of glacial/alluvial till covers much of the True Blue Claim Grid. As a result, soil samples were only taken from stations where a positive B-horizon could be identified. All sampled were analyzed for gold by fire assay and multi-element ICP by ACME Analytical Laboratories Ltd. of Vancouver B.C.

A total of 58 soil samples collected from the new part of the True Blue Grid. Soil geochemistry analyses are listed in Appendix B

The lab results for five elements (Au, Ag, As, Cu, Pb, and Zn) were computer-plotted on 1: 5000 scale maps. Frequency distribution histograms, based upon lab data, were prepared for each element. Anomalous values were chosen using natural breaks in each histogram. Anomalous ranges for each element were plotted using geochemical contour maps (Figures 13-18). Gold, Silver, Arsenic, Lead, and Zinc compilation maps were prepared for interpretation (Figure 19). Prime Geochemical Methods Ltd performed all statistical analysis.

A VLF-EM and magnetometer, geophysical survey was carried out over the new part of the True Blue Grid area. Readings were taken at all stations at 12.5 meters spacing. GEM-19 was used to simultaneously measure total field magnetic data and VLF-EM data. Parameters measured were total magnetic field strength and VLF-EM field strength (See Appendix D for geophysical report).

Geological mapping was performed mainly within the True Blue Grid at a scale 1-5000. Outcrops were found to be fairly sparse with most of the area being covered by a thick layer of glacial till.

## **8.0 2000 RESULTS**

### **8.1 PROPERTY GEOLOGY (Map 1)**

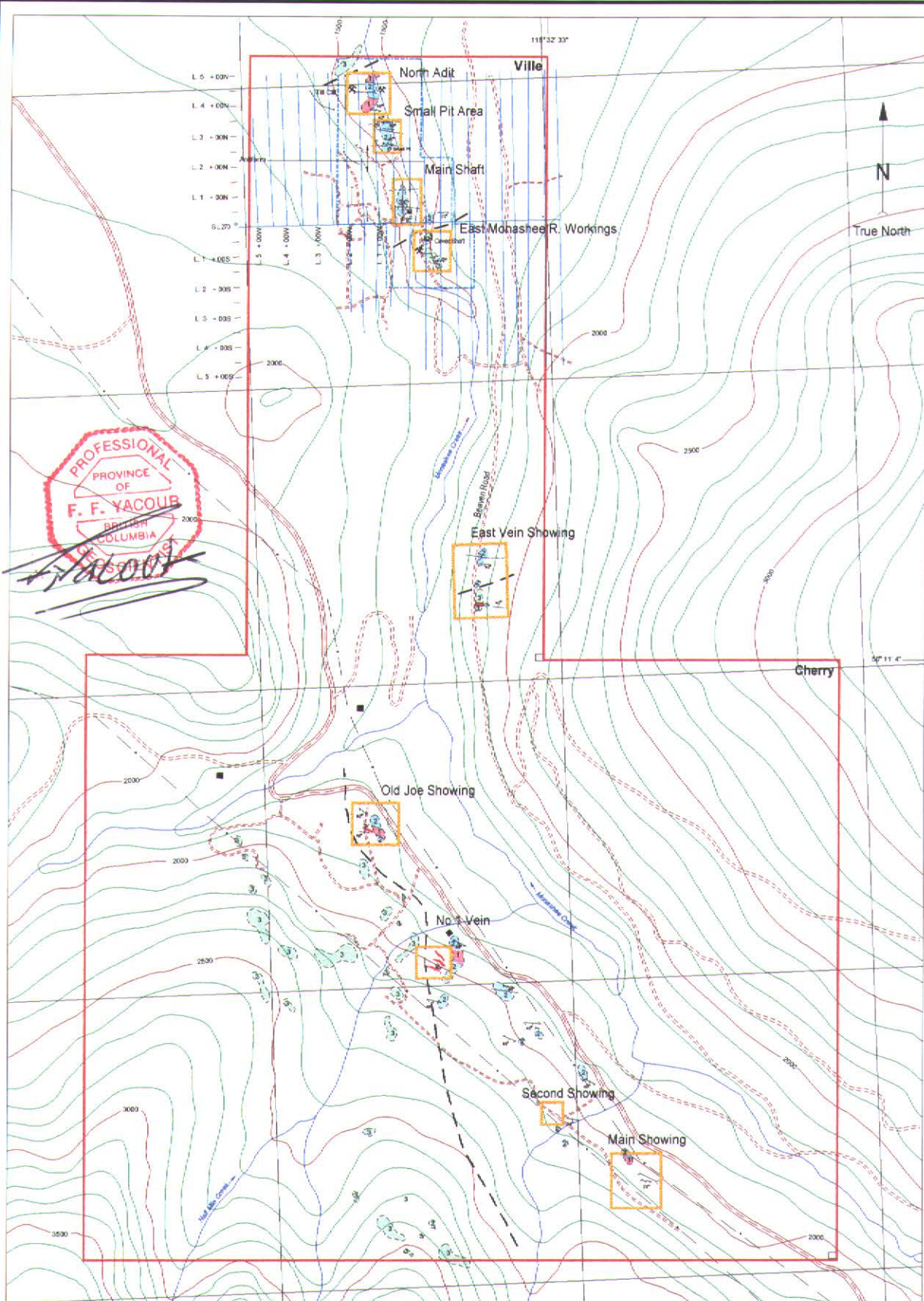
The Cherryville Claim Group is underlain by a sequence of Triassic and Jurassic volcanic/sedimentary rocks belonging to the Nicola Group rocks of the Quesnel Terrain. Carboniferous rocks of the Thompson Assemblage outcrop in the southwest corner of the property. They are metamorphosed to greenschist facies.

Bedding and foliation was observed to strike northwest southeast and dip moderately to the south. Jointing was observed to strike northwest and dip from 40 to 80 degrees both to the southeast and to the northwest. Joints were also observed to strike northwest and dip 70 to 80 degrees to the southwest. The rocks are highly sheared in places and are occasionally intruded by lamprophyric dykes.

Metasediments on the property consist of interbedded black and sandy shale containing minor argillite and greywacke. Disseminated pyrite is a common constituent of this unit and averages 1%. Bedding is well developed and strikes northwest southeast and dips 40 to 80 degrees to the south. These rocks were mapped as Unit 1 on the Geology Map.

Fine-grained, greenish-brown lamprophyre dykes intrude both metasediments and metavolcanics within the claim group and are probably related to alkaline intrusions of early Jurassic to Cretaceous Age. They are weathered dark brown in color and are often associated with quartz vein mineralization where encountered on the claim group. This unit can be seen to intrude metasediments at both the Main Bulldozer Trench Showing and the Old Joe Showing where Pb, Zn, and Au mineralization occurs. These rocks were mapped as Unit 2 on the Geology Map.





**LEGEND**

|   |                                     |                               |                     |
|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 | Lamprophyne Dyke                    | Shaft                         | House Barn          |
| 2 | Metasediment (Slate, Argillite)     | Adit                          | Legal Corner Post   |
| 3 | Metavolcanic                        | Pit                           | Prospected Boundary |
|   | Geological Contact                  | Trench                        | Claim Boundary      |
|   | Quartz Vein                         | Flipped Grid Line             |                     |
|   | Aniform                             | Logging Road                  |                     |
|   | Strike and Dip (Inclined, Vertical) | Staff ABC Creek               |                     |
|   | Stereosity (Inclined, Vertical)     | Creek                         |                     |
|   | Boundary of Outcrop (Subcrop)       | Topographic Contour (in Feet) |                     |
|   | Fault                               | Power Line                    |                     |
|   |                                     | Highway                       |                     |

**Little Mountain Resources Ltd.**  
**Cherryville Claim Group**  
**Geology Map**  
 Vernon Mining Division, B.C.  
 NTS 82 L/2E  
 (By Fayz Yacub, P. Geo.)

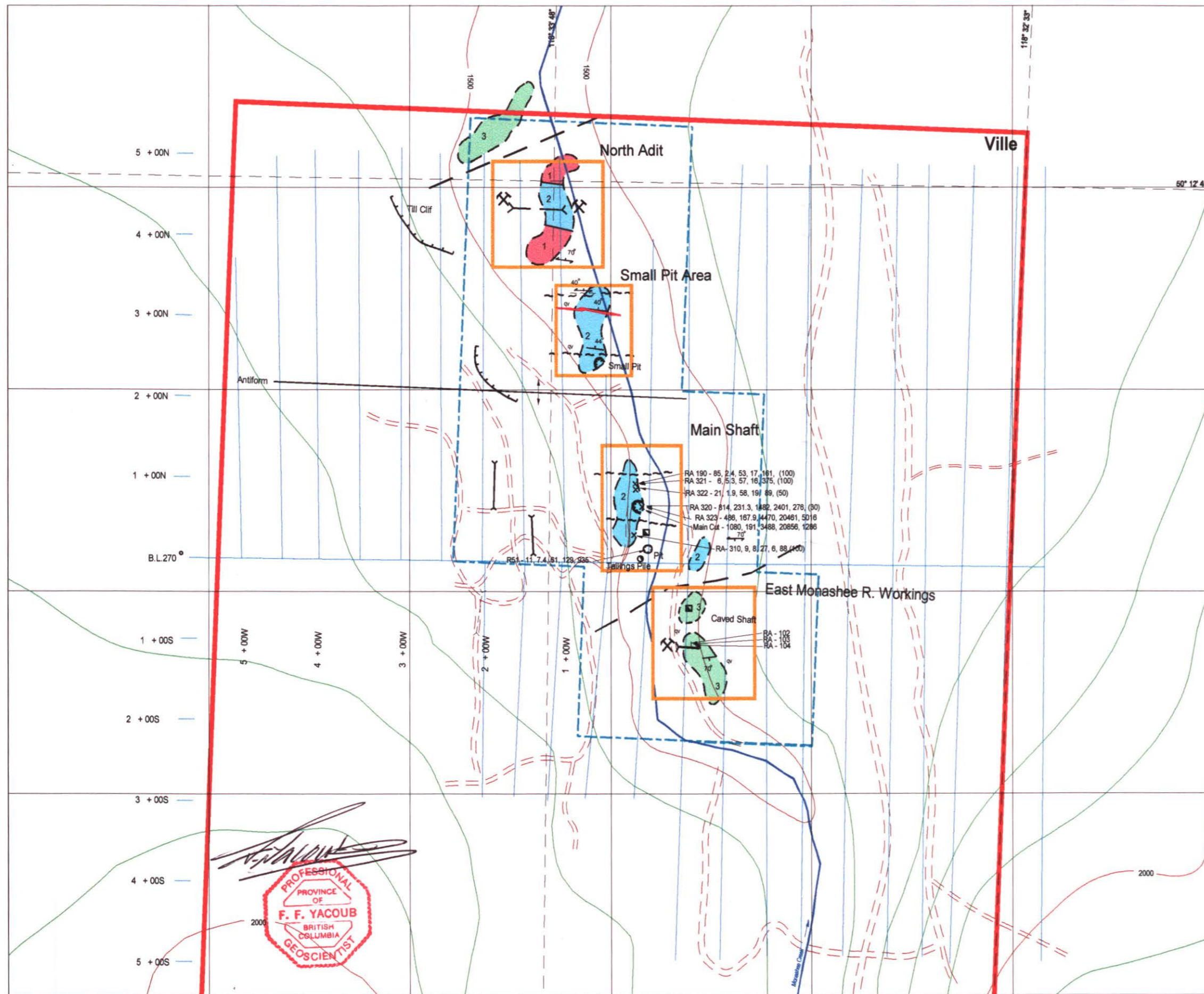


Source:  
 Geology, Rock and Shale Sediment Series Location Map 1:5000 - June, 1987  
 Little Mountain Resources Ltd. - (By J.Y.)  
 UTM Grid Map 1:50,000 - Energy of Mines and Resources of Canada

**Fig. 4**  
 February 2001

Drafting by: Marek Mroczek, M.Sc. Eng.





**LEGEND**

- 1 Lamprophyre Dyke
- 2 Metasediment (Slate, Agillite)
- 3 Metavolcanic
- Geological Contact
- Quartz Vein
- Antiform
- Strike and Dip (Inclined, Vertical)
- Shistosity (Inclined, Vertical)
- Boundary of Outcrop (Suboutcrop)
- Fault
- Shaft
- Adit
- Pit
- Sample Location
- Trench
- RA 190 - 85, 2.4, 53, 17, 161, (100)
- RA 190 - Sample Number
- Au (ppb), Ag (ppb), Cu (ppm), Zn (ppm), (Width - Cm)
- Flagged Grid Line
- Logging Road
- Monashee Creek
- Creek
- Topographic Contour (in Feet)
- Prospect Boundary
- Claim Boundary

**Little Mountain Resources Ltd.**  
**Cherryville Claim Group**  
**Geology Map of the True Blue Showing**  
 Vernon Mining Division, B.C.  
 NTS 82 L/2E  
 (By Fayz Yacub, P. Geo.)  
 Scale 1 : 5000



Ashworth Explorations Ltd.

Source:  
 Geology, Rock and Stream Sediment Sample Location Map 1:5 000 - June, 1997  
 Little Mountain Resources Ltd. - By J.Y.  
 UTM Grid - Map 1:50 000 - Energy of Mines and Resources of Canada

**Fig. 5**

February, 2001

26507 p9.19



The most common rock type encountered within the area of Cherry claim consists of a dark green colored, very fine-grained andesite representative of Upper Triassic-Lower Jurassic island arc related rocks of the Nicola Group. Rocks are moderately foliated but fairly unaltered. Pyrite and pyrrhotite commonly occur within this unit as disseminations. These rocks were mapped as Unit 3 on the Geology Map.

J. Young mapped the geology of the Ville claim during the 1997 field program. Geologic mapping and rock sampling was previously carried out and lately reviewed and partly revised by F. Yacoub and J. Andrew Jeffrey during the 2000 field program. Volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Upper Triassic to Lower Jurassic Nicola Group underlie the area of the Ville claim. Lithologies comprise volcanic andesite, tuffs, shale and argillite. Bedding strikes northwest and dips slightly south.

## 8.2 STRUCTURE

The general regional structural trend of the area is west-northwest. This trend is exhibited both structurally and lithologically. Early and late folds, foliation and linear structures in the Thompson Assemblage also follow this trend. The Nicola and Slocan Group rocks also exhibit minor folds with cleavage and foliation being well developed.

The rocks have been metamorphosed to sub-greenschist facies, coeval with Jurassic-Cretaceous orogenic events (Okulitch, 1979).

A northwest-southeast belt of Paleozoic sedimentary/volcanic rocks characterizes the most prominent regional structural feature in the Monashee area. Within the area of the Cherryville Claim Group, bedding strikes northwesterly and dips between 35 to 85 degrees to the south. The bedded sequence of the sedimentary rocks is gently to intensely folded. Fold axes in the area are very irregular but generally trend east west indicating north-south compression. On a large scale, an inferred antiform trends east west along the central part of the Ville claim block. On a small scale, S-folds on a meter scale were clearly observed within the sediments of the Bulldozer Trench with axial planes striking 250 to 260 degrees and dipping 50 degrees north. The same pattern of folding is also expressed in less strength in the orientation of the mineralized shear zones of the trench.

The most prominent regional faulting is a south-southwest trending fault located north of the Cherryville Claim Group. This fault follows the eastern margin of the Shuswap Metamorphic Complex and is truncated by Kamloops Group rocks approximately seven kilometers west of the property.

Gold and base metal mineralization on the property has been found and is associated with two types of structural elements:

- 1) Northwest-southeast bedding planes of sedimentary rocks (found in the Bulldozer Trench); and
- 2) Almost east-west trending shear zones (found in the area of the True Blue Showing)

### 8.3 ALTERATION

Metamorphism on the Cherryville Claim Group is of low-grade. Sediments and volcanics have in general been metamorphosed to sub-greenschist facies.

Alteration commonly occurs within the sedimentary/volcanic units where lamprophyre dykes have intruded the country rock. Moderate argillic alteration was observed near these contacts and hematitic/limonitic oxidation was observed in areas where metasediments have been highly sheared. Silicification was also observed to be a pervasive feature within the metasediments, especially in the area of the old True Blue-Hidden Treasure workings where numerous quartz stringers/stockworks cut silicified argillaceous sediments.

### 8.4 MINERALIZATION

Previous and recent mineral exploration on the Cherryville Claim Group has outlined a favorable geologic environment for gold, silver, lead, and zinc mineralization. During the 1997 and 2000 field programs, it was observed that mineralization on the property is related to shear zones within the metasediments/metavolcanics, and specifically related to lamprophyre dykes which cut across these shear zones.

Sulfide mineralization on the claim group was observed to consist of galena and sphalerite with minor argentite and tetrahedrite usually occurring in both quartz veins and adjacent wall rocks and lamprophyre dykes. Copper mineralization was not observed in the area of the Cherry claim; however, a hand picked mineralized sample from the True Blue-Hidden Treasure dump assayed 2,307 ppm Cu.

Several mineral showings located within the Claim Group, the Main Bulldozer Trench, and the True Blue Hidden-Treasure are considered the most viable showings, both are described in detail as follows:

#### 8.4.1 THE MAIN BULLDOZER TRENCH (Figure 6 &, plates 1-4)

The Bulldozer Trench Showing is located approximately 55 meters west of Highway No 6 under the main power lines. The trench was cut in order to investigate a significant gold, silver, lead, and zinc geochemical anomaly obtained from rock samples collected during 1981. A quartz vein disseminated with fine-grained galena, sphalerite and pyrite exposed in the trench returned the highest values being 4.610 oz/ton gold and 6.98oz/ton silver.

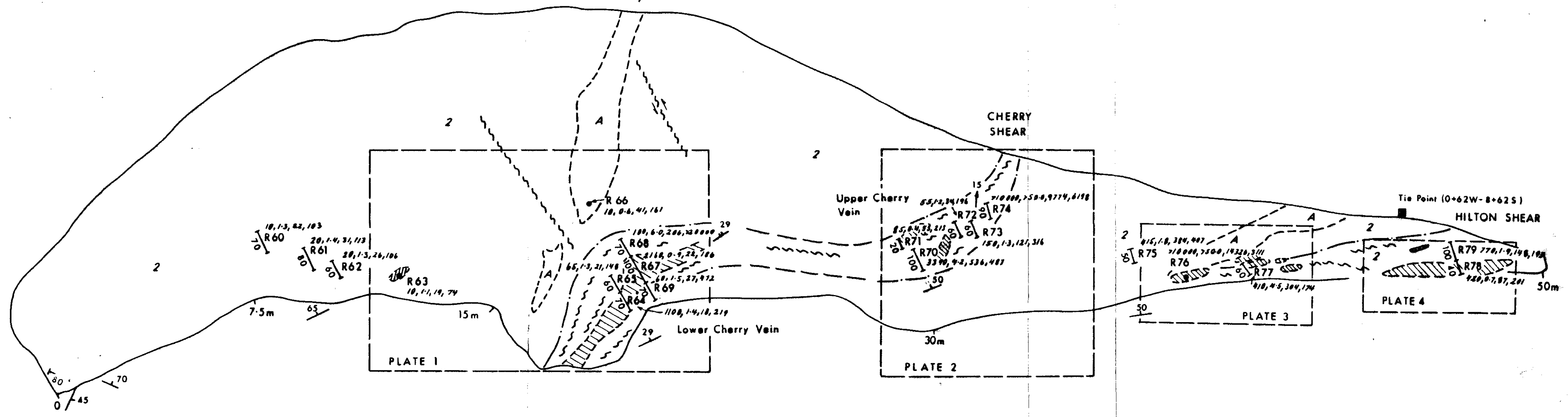
Rock sampling and assay results carried out between 1981-1989 on the Main showing are shown in Table 1.

In 1989, rock sampling and mapping of the Main Showing turned up two mineralized zones, the Cherry and Hilton Shear Zones.

The Cherry Shear Zone hosts a discontinuous quartz vein 30 centimeters wide. Sampling the vein returned values of 0.063 oz/ton gold and 0.9 ppm silver. Sampling of the Cherry Shear Zone returned values of 0.599 oz/ton gold, 1.05% lead and 2.22 oz/ton silver over a true width of 90 centimeters.

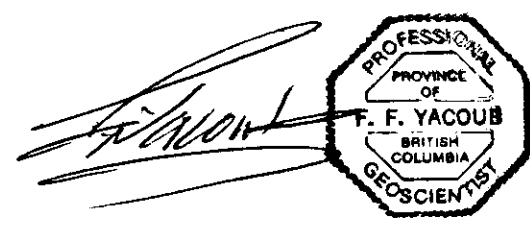
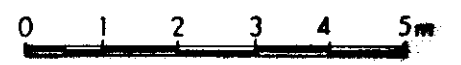
SE

NW



LEGEND

- 410, 45, 304, 174 R77 Rock sample number, Au/ppb, Ag/ppm, Pb/ppm, Zn/ppm
- 60 Sample width in cm
- 55 Attitude of bedding
- ~~~~ Fault
- ▨▨▨▨ Quartz vein
- ~x~x~ Shear zone
- A Lamprophyre dyke
- 2 Black to grey shale, greywacke and argillite



**CHERRYVILLE CLAIM GROUP**  
VERNON M.D., B.C.  
**MAIN SHOWING (TMS-1)**  
**(CROSS SECTION)**

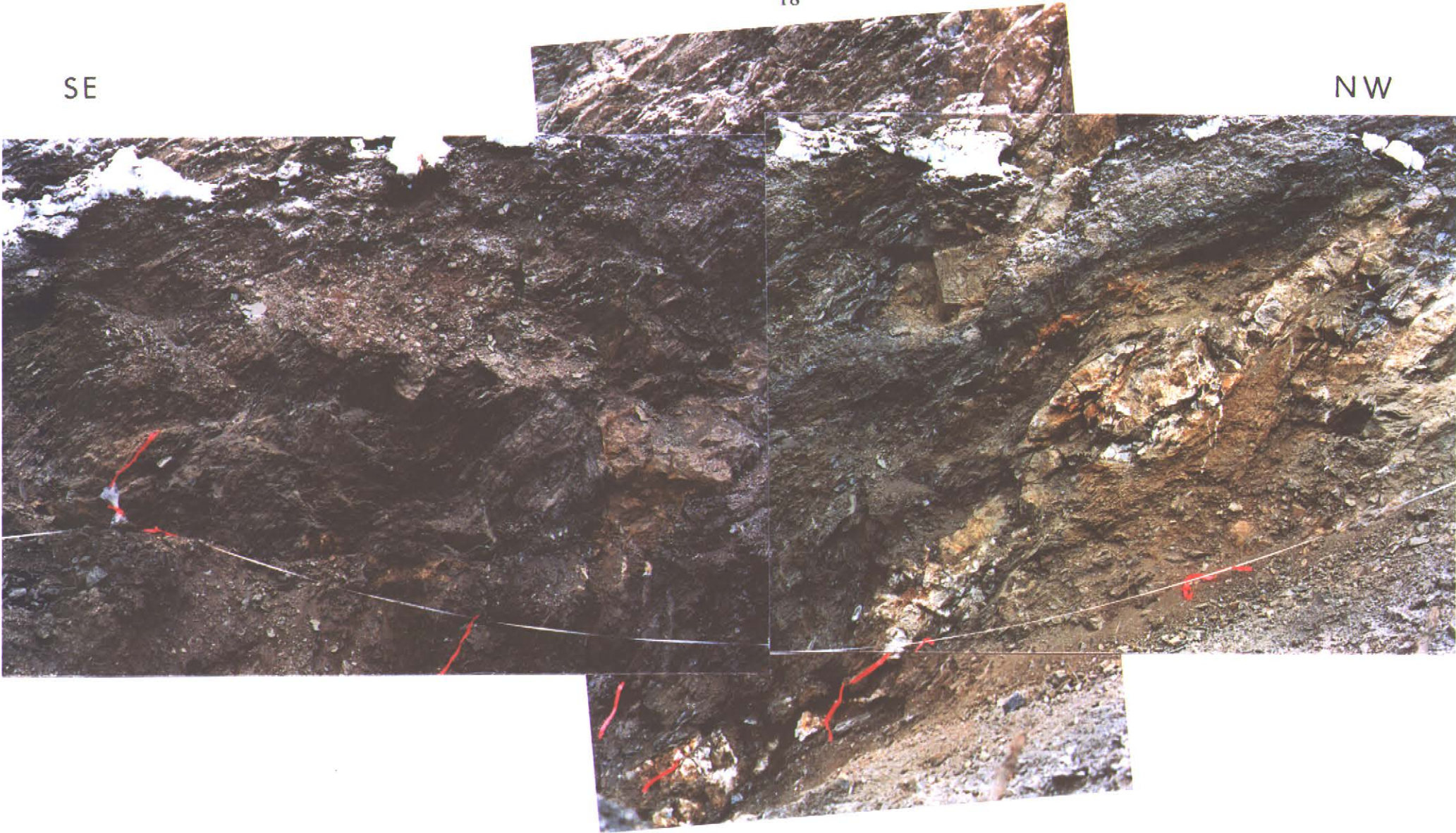
Scale 1:100 By: F. Y.  
Date: Fig 6

Ashworth Explorations Limited



SE

NW



LOWER CHERRY VEIN

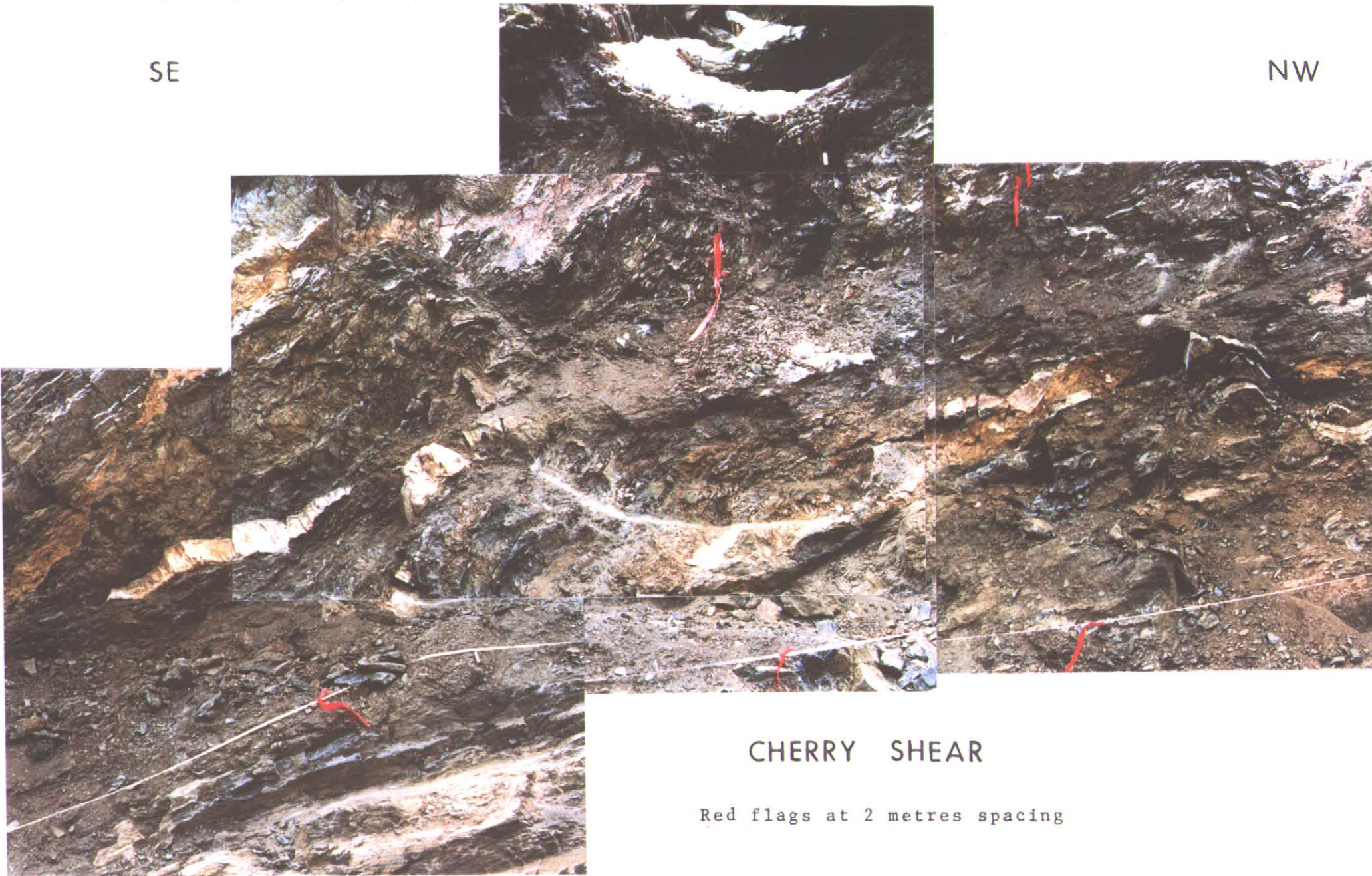
Red flags at 2 metres spacing

PLATE 1



SE

NW



## CHERRY SHEAR

Red flags at 2 metres spacing

PLATE 2



SE

20

# HILTON SHEAR

NW



Red flags at 2 metres spacing

PLATE 3



SE

NW

HILTON SHEAR



Red flags at 2 metres spacing

PLATE 4

The Hilton Shear Zone hosts another discontinuous quartz vein and quartz pods. Rocks sampling the vein returned gold values of 420 ppb and silver values of 0.7 ppm across a true width of 40 centimeters. Samples collected across 1 meter true width of the zone returned gold values of 770 ppb. A select grab sample collected from a 30 centimeters X 70 centimeters quartz pod returned a gold value of 0.771 oz/ton.

A cross-section of the Main Showing is presented in Figure 6 and significant sections are presented on plates 1-4.

The geology of the Main Showing, according to the 1989 and 1997 field observations, is generally showing a full rock exposure of interbedded black shale and argillite with minor greywacke intruded by two lamprophyre dykes. One occurs near the center of the trench while the other occurs at the northwest end of the trench. Near the contact, the sediments are strongly sheared, deformed and folded. Bedding and the foliation within the exposed sediments were observed to strike northwest southeast and dip 29 to 65 degrees to the southwest.

The Cherry Shear Zone is considered the most prominent structural feature within the Main Showing and is located near the center of the trench, and consists of 90 centimeters to 2.4 meters of sheared and folded black argillite (plates 1 and 2).

The Hilton Shear Zone is located at the northwestern corner of the trench (plates 3 and 4), and consists of strongly sheared black argillite hosting 30 to 50 centimeters wide quartz vein and several quartz pods.

## **9.0 2000 TRENCHING PROGRAM (Figures 7-12)**

The main purpose of the 2000 Trenching program was to test known gold-bearing mineralization in the "Bulldozer Trench" previously defined from mapping and rock sampling the Hilton, and the Cherry shear zones of the Main Showing.

A total of 158.7 meters of mechanized trenching, demonstrated by eight trenches T1-T8 were mapped and sampled in the area of the Bulldozer trench.

Plan and assay results of all trenches completed in the 2000 fieldwork are shown in Figures 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12. The Figures also show the geology and sample locations taken from each trench.

The locations of trenches are based upon previous geological mapping, rock and soil geochemical surveys, and the structural trend of the mineralized shear zones.

The strike length and trend of trenches were chosen to intersect known auriferous mineralized shear zones hosted by sedimentary argillite and associated with lamprophyre dykes trending northwest southeast.

The eight trenches covers an area approximately 450 meters in length, in a north-northwest direction, designed to test the extension of the mineralization of the Bulldozer trench in both directions (north-west and south-east).



The trench dimensions varied from 10 to 41 meters in length, one to two meters in width, and from one to eight meters in depth.

Elevation in the trenching area ranges from about 2700 feet at trench T7 by the Highway, to approximately 2800 feet at trench T8 in a north-northwest direction.

Exposure within the trenches was usually continuous along their lengths except in trenches T4, 5, and T7 where unconsolidated thick alluvium was intersected to the maximum reach of the backhoe. Exposure in between the trenches is poor and outcrops are rare except around trench T8.

## **9.1 GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION OF THE TARGET AREA**

Light gray argillitic rocks (slat, argillite) of the Thomson Assemblage are predominantly underlain the target area of the trenches. Fine-grained light brown lamprophyre dykes probably related to alkaline intrusions are intruding the argillitic rocks in the Main Bulldozer Trench, and are generally parallel to a regional northwest trend.

The argillite is an interbedded sedimentary rocks usually disseminated with fine-grained pyrite 1%. Bedding is well developed and strikes northwest southeast and dips 40 to 80 degrees to the southeast.

Mineralization within the argillitic rocks in the Bulldozer Trench is present as sulfide dissemination consists of fine-grained galena, sphalerite and less argentite and tetrahedrite within quartz veins, veinlets, and the argillitic adjacent wall rock. Mineralization has been observed in the target area to be strongest near the lamprophyre dykes, and is pervasive within the Hilton and the Cherry shear zones.

## **9.2 STRUCTURE OF THE TARGET AREA**

A northwest trending, moderate to steeply dipping (29-65) defined structure characterizes the trench area as bedding, foliation in sheared argillite. Small scale folding was also observed near the contact between the lamprophyre dyke, and the argillitic host.

The margins of the lamprophyre dykes and the host argillite rocks have a similar northwest trend and a steep to vertical dip. Joints and fractures patterns are ubiquitous throughout the entire trench area and tend to be most pervasive within the argillite near by the contact with the lamprophyre dykes.

### 9.3 TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS

A total of 32 trench samples were collected during the 2000 trenching program

Trench sample descriptions are listed in Appendix A. Samples were collected primarily from mineralized zones and quartz veins in sheared argillite, although unaltered country rock and dykes were also sampled. Individual sample widths ranges from 50 centimeters to three meters, normally to encompass an entire mineralized zone. Samples consisted of 1-2 kilogram of rock chips and/or unconsolidated material.

Complete rock geochemistry analyses of samples collected are shown in Appendix B. Gold values for each analyzed trench sample are listed with the sample localities on individual trench figures (Figures 7 to 12).

Anomalous gold values obtained from the 2000 trenching program are highlighted in each figure.

Descriptions of trenches T1 to T8 and discussion of geochemical results are given below.

#### 9.3.1 TRENCH 1 (Figure 7)

Trench 1 is located a few meters northwest of the Main Bulldozer Trench, and is centered at G.P.S: 11U 0390079 UTM 5559618. The trench trends north 22 degrees east, and is 9 meters in length and .75 meter wide.

One alteration zone 4.5 meters wide, within the sedimentary argillite rocks was sampled. Alteration consists of MnO<sub>2</sub> and FeO<sub>2</sub> weathering, and moderate to strong hematitic and limonitic oxidation.

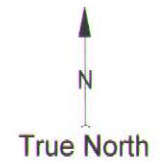
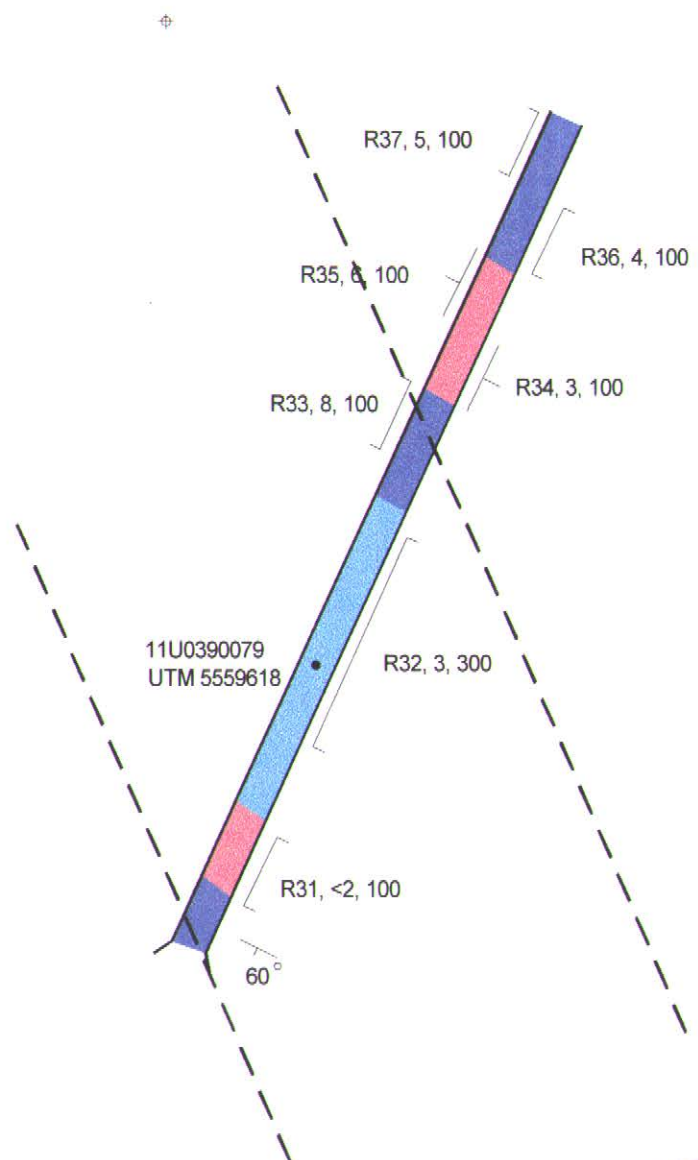
Localized quartz veining is associated with the alteration zone, but no significant sulfide mineralization was noticed. Rock, chip sample TB/2000 R32 collected across three meters of the alteration zone did not returned significant results for gold or base metal.

A one-meter wide lamprophyre dyke exposed at the southwest end of the trench, trends 304 and almost vertical. Rock chip sample TB/2000 R31 collected across the width of the dyke. No significant results were obtained.

#### 9.3.2 TRENCH 2 (Figure 8)

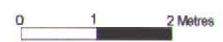
Trench 2 is centered at G.P.S: 11U 0390068-UTM 5559634, located approximately 11 meters northwest of the Main Bulldozer Trench. Trench 2 trends northeast between north 8 to north 30 degrees for a total length of 19 meters, .75 meter in width, and two meters in depth.

The trench exposed a three meters wide alteration zone within sedimentary argillite. Alteration within the zone consists of MnO<sub>2</sub> weathering, and moderate hematite oxidation. Localized quartz veining is associated with the alteration zone at the northern termination of the trench. The trench also exposed a three meters lamprophyre dyke at the center of T2.



Legend:

- Lamprophyre Dyke
- Altered Argillite
- Argillite
- $42^\circ$  Strike and Dip
- R46 Sample Location, Au PPB/width cm
- Road
- G.P.S. Location
- Reference Point  
(Northwest End of Bulldozer Trench)

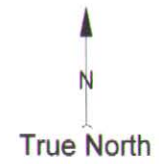
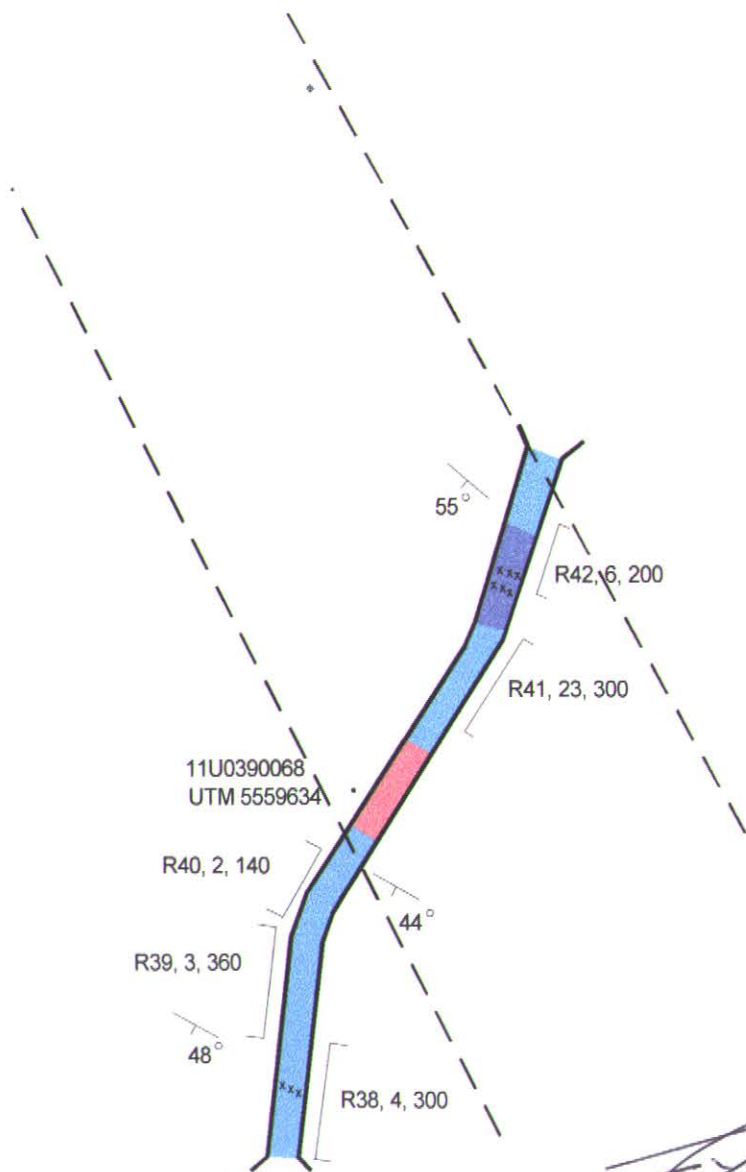


**Little Mountain Resources Ltd.**

Cherryville Claim Group  
 Vernon Mining Division, B.C.  
**Trench 1 Sketch Map**  
 (By Fayz Yacoub, P. Geo.)

*F. F. Yacoub*

|                            |                |         |         |
|----------------------------|----------------|---------|---------|
| NTS:                       | 82L/2E         | Scale:  | 1 : 100 |
| Date:                      | February, 2001 | Figure: | 7       |
| Ashworth Explorations Ltd. |                |         |         |



Legend:

- Lamprophyre Dyke
- Altered Argillite
- Argillite
- Quartz Vein
- 42° Strike and Dip
- R46 Sample Location, Au PPB/width cm
- Road
- G.P.S. Location
- Reference Point (Northwest End of Bulldozer Trench)




**Little Mountain Resources Ltd.**

Cherryville Claim Group  
 Vernon Mining Division, B.C.  
**Trench 2 Sketch Map**  
 (By Fayz Yacoub, P. Geo.)

|                            |                |         |         |
|----------------------------|----------------|---------|---------|
| NTS:                       | 82L/2E         | Scale:  | 1 : 200 |
| Date:                      | February, 2001 | Figure: | 8       |
| Ashworth Explorations Ltd. |                |         |         |

Drafting by: Marek Mroczek, Min. Eng.

A total of two samples collected from trench 2. TB/2000 R42 is a chip sample across three meters of alteration zone hosting two thin (20 cm) quartz veins, the second sample collected across the lamprophyre dyke. Both samples did not show significant values for gold.

### 9.3.3 TRENCH 3 (Figure 9)

Trench 3 is centered at G.P.S: 11U 0390044-UTM 5559645. The trench is designed to intersect the mineralization of the Bulldozer Trench at approximately 20 meters from the exposed mineralization of the Hilton and the Cherry shear zones.

Trench 3 trends almost east west for 41 meters, and one section in the middle of the trench goes 185 degrees for 9 meters. The total length of the trench is 50 meters, two meters in depth, and .75 meter in width.

The trench is underlain primarily by unaltered argillite with bedding strike northwest and dip 70 degrees to the southwest. A strong, altered, sheared and mineralized zone six meters wide exposed near the east end of the trench. Mineralization within the trench is present as multiple veinlets ranges from .5 to 2 cm in width, hosted by thinly bedded altered, friable weathered argillite. The quartz veinlets are strongly altered with light brown color, and high percentage of hematite, limonite and minor fine-grained galena.

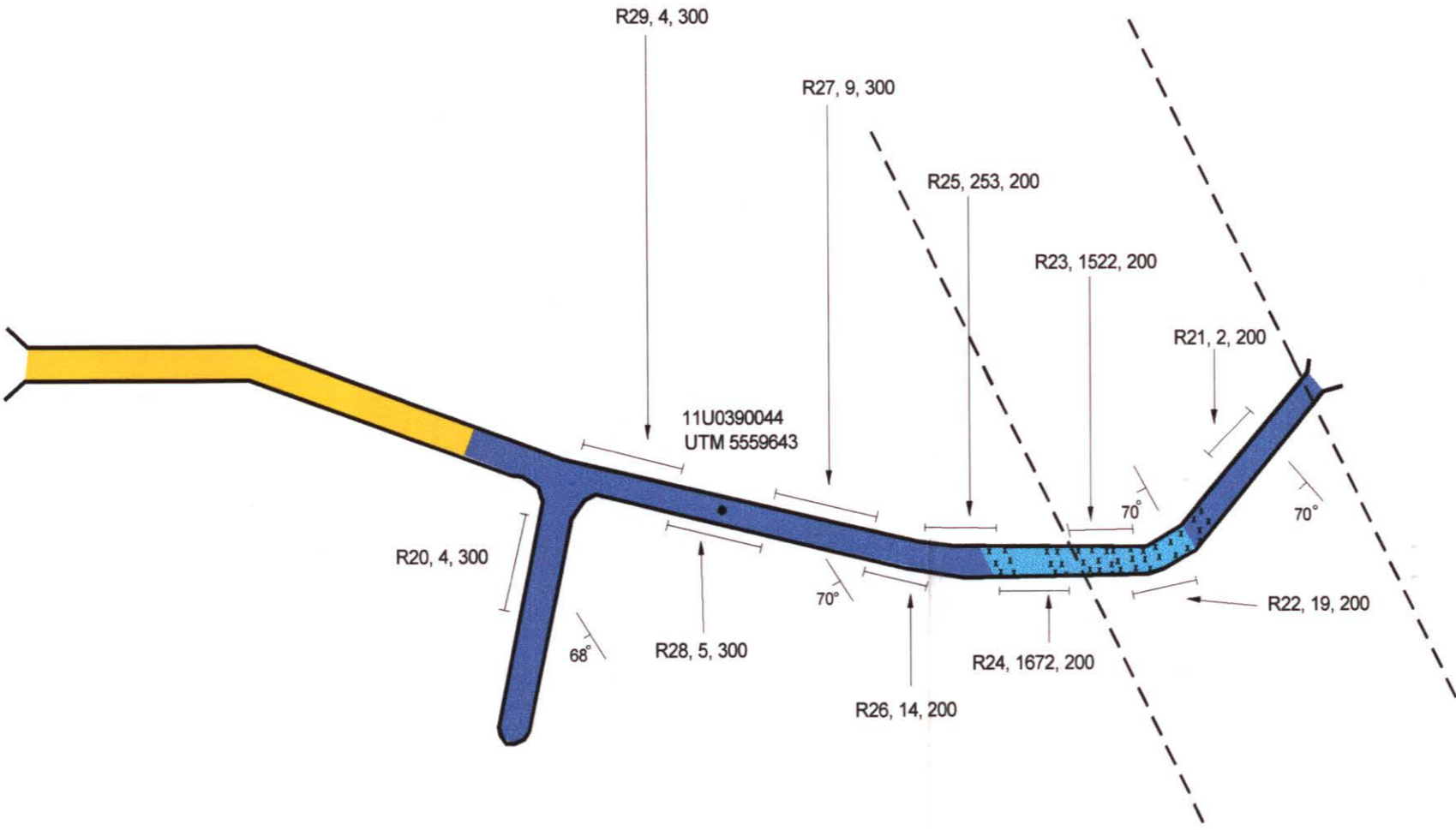
Three rock chip samples collected across the mineralized zone TB/2000 R 22, R23, and R24. The best results came from TB/2000 R23 and R24, with gold values 1522 ppb, and 1673 ppb respectively. Another chip sample R 25, collected across two meters of the wall rock of altered argillite, returned a gold value of 253 ppb. The type of mineralization and alteration of the zone as well as the type of shearing observed is similar in character to the mineralization, and the alteration observed in the Main bulldozer trench, although the strength of alteration and the percentage of the mineralization is likely less weaker and less persistent.

The last 1.5 meters at the west termination of the trench, unconsolidated alluvium was the only exposed material down to a depth of four meters, and no rock exposure located at such depth.

### 9.3.4 TRENCH 4 (Figure 10)

Trench 4 was originally designed and excavated to test the northwest extension of the mineralized shear zones exposed in the bulldozer trench. The trench is located 118 meters at a bearing of 290 degrees from the main zone, centered at 11U 0389992 – UTM 5559651, trends 320 degrees, and is 25 meters in length, and 4 meters depth.

The trench failed to provide any useful geological information. Unconsolidated alluvium was the only exposed material in the trench from the surface level to a depth of 4 meters.



- Legend:**
- Unconsolidated Alluvium
  - Altered Silicified Argillite
  - Argillite
  - ... Quartz Vein - Veinlets
  - $42^\circ$  Strike and Dip
  - Sample Location, Au PPB/width cm
  - - - Road
  - G.P.S. Location
  - + Reference Point
- 0 2 4 Metres

*F. F. Yacoub*

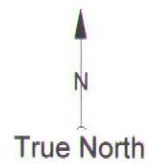
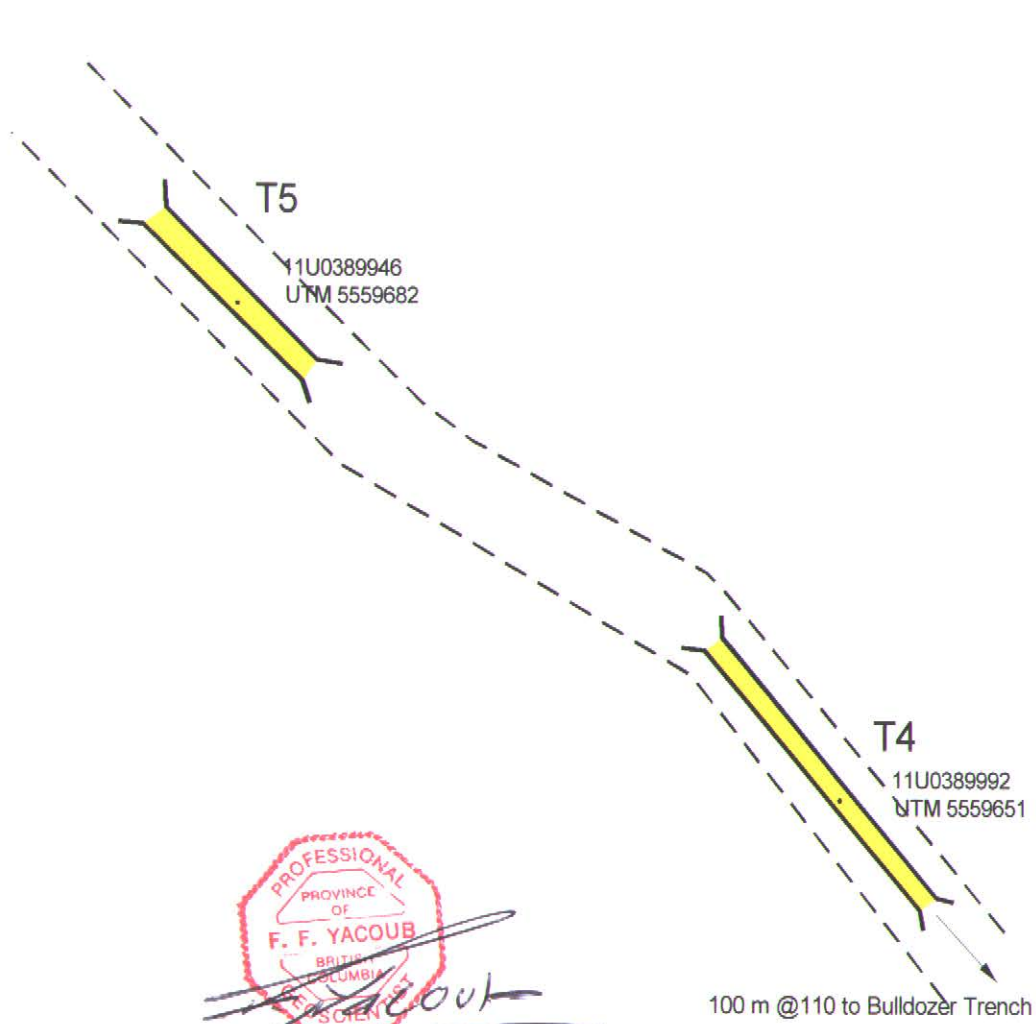


|                                                                                                                    |                |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| <b>Little Mountain Resources Ltd.</b>                                                                              |                |
| Cherryville Claim Group<br>Vernon Mining Division, B.C.<br><b>Trench 3 Sketch Map</b><br>(By Fayz Yacoub, P. Geo.) |                |
| NTS: 82L/2E                                                                                                        | Scale: 1 : 200 |
| Date: February, 2001                                                                                               | Figure: 9      |
| Ashworth Explorations Ltd.                                                                                         |                |



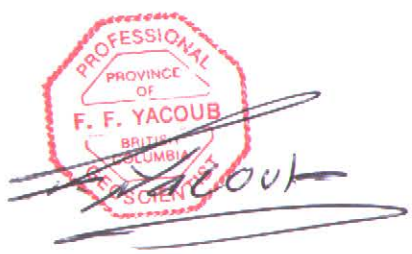


**THE TRUE BLUE SHWOING  
(MAIN ADIT)  
Photo # 3**



Legend:

- Unconsolidated Alluvium
- Trench
- Road
- G.P.S. Location



Little Mountain Resources Ltd.

Cherryville Claim Group  
Vernon Mining Division, B.C.  
**Trench 4 and 5 Sketch Map**  
(By Fayz Yacoub, P. Geo.)

|                            |                |
|----------------------------|----------------|
| NTS: 82L/2E                | Scale: 1 : 500 |
| Date: February, 2001       | Figure: 10     |
| Ashworth Explorations Ltd. |                |





**THE BULLDOZER TRENCH SHOWING  
(TRENCH 4)  
Photo # 2**

### 9.3.5 TRENCH 5 (Figure 10)

The southeast end of trench 5 is located 35 meters away from trench 4 centered at G.P.S: 11U 0389946 – UTM 5559682. The trench trends 315 and excavated for 15 meters to a depth of four meters. Unconsolidated alluvium material was uncovered, and consists of gravel, pebbles, and cobbles ranging in size from fine material less than 1 mm to 10x10 cm in diameter.

### 9.3.6 TRENCH 6 (Figure 11)

Trench 6 is one of two trenches excavated to test the extension of the main zone to the southeast, and is located at approximately 45 meters southeast of the Bulldozer trench. The trench is centered at G.P.S: 11U 0390149 UTM 5559609, and is 25 meters in length, and ranges from one to two meters in width, and half meter to two meters in depth. The general attitude of the trench is 210 degrees.

The trench is underlain primarily by unaltered but sheared and partly silicified argillite, hosting several quartz veinlets, representing the extension of the Hilton and the Cherry shear zones. Mineralization within the trench is present as disseminated pyrite 1-2% usually associated with the silicification within the sheared sediments.

One silicified zone two and half meters wide within the argillite, the zone was panel sampled. TB/2000 R43 yielded low gold value of 4 ppb, another rock sample TB/2000 R44 was collected across two meters of silicified sheared argillite next to the previous sample, returned 5 ppb gold. Another two chip samples R46, and R47 collected from black argillite with minor pyrite dissemination, hosting small quartz veins 1-2 cm wide, both samples yielded low gold values.

A lamprophyre dyke was exposed at the far south end of the trench and strikes 290 degrees and vertical. TB/2000 R45 collected across one meter of the dyke and returned 5ppb gold.

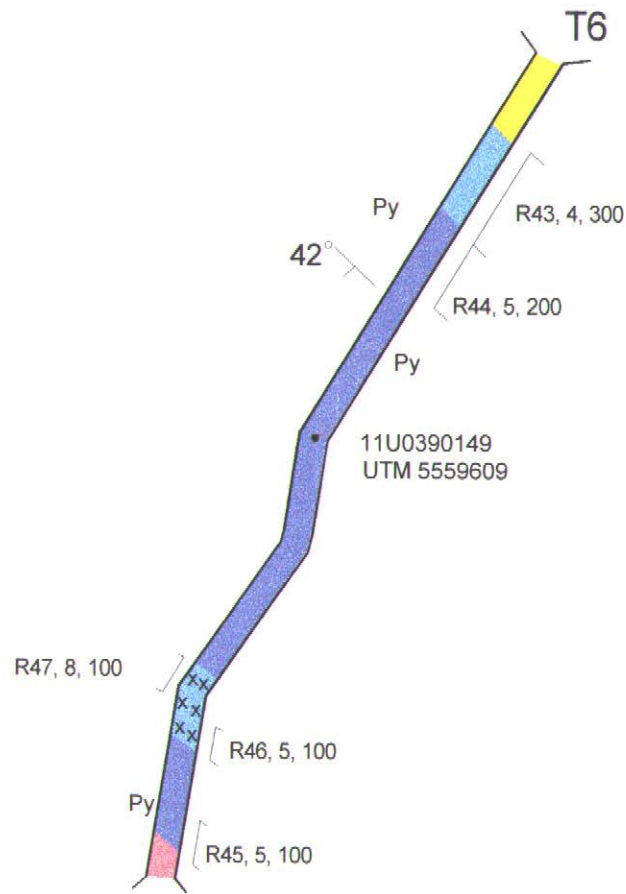
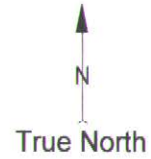
### 9.3.7 TRENCH 7 (Figure 11)

A second attempt to test the extension of the main zone was done by excavating trench 7 at 10 meters east of trench 6. The trench was dug by hand in order to reach a maximum depth. Only unconsolidated materials were uncovered from the surface to a depth of four meters. The alluvium materials consist of cobbles, pebbles, and gravel. No bedrock was uncovered in the trench.









### 9.3.8 TRENCH 8 (Figure 12)

Trench 8 is located at 165 meters northwest of trench 5, trends between 154 at the north end to 180 degrees at the south end for a total length of 14.7 meters, centered at G.P.S: 11 U 11389892 UTM 5559576. This trench is designed to test the extension of the mineralization of the bulldozer trench as well as to test the mineralization of the second showing.

H. W. #6



Legend:

-  Lamprophyre Dyke
  -  Unconsolidated Alluvium
  -  Altered Argillite
  -  Argillite
  -  Quartz Vein
  -  Strike and Dip
  -  G.P.S. Location
  -  Sample Location, Au PPB/Width cm
- 0 2 4 Metres

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Cherryville Claim Group  
 Vernon Mining Division, B.C.  
**Trench 6 and 7 Sketch Map**  
 (By Fayz Yacoub, P. Geo.)

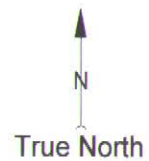
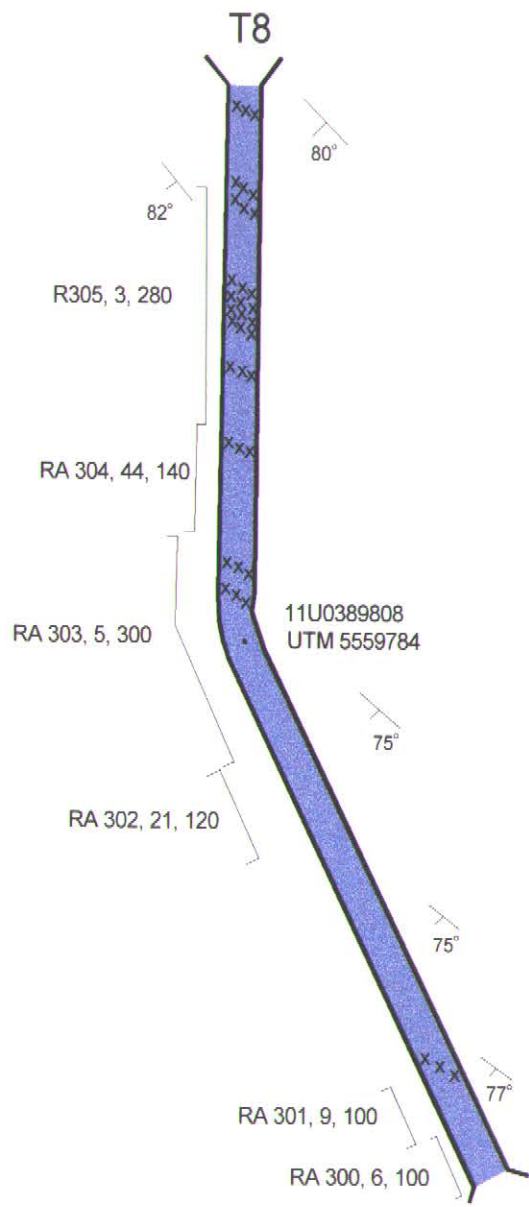
NTS: 82L/2E Scale: 1 : 200

Date: February, 2001 Figure: 11






Ashworth Explorations Ltd.



*F. F. YACOUB*



Legend:

-  Argillite
  -  Strike and Dip
  -  Quartz Vein
  -  Sample Location, Au PPB/width cm
  -  G.P.S. Location
- 0 1 2 Metres

Little Mountain Resources Ltd.

Cherryville Claim Group  
 Vernon Mining District, B.C.  
**Trench 8 Sketch Map**  
 (By Fayz Yacoub, P. Geo.)

|                      |                |
|----------------------|----------------|
| NTS: 82L/2E          | Scale: 1 : 100 |
| Date: February, 2001 | Figure: 12     |

Ashworth Explorations Ltd.



The trench exposed 100% of bedrock, mainly unaltered but sheared argillite with silicified sections associated with quartz veinlets.

At the south end of the trench a bedrock of foliated argillite hosting two (2 cm) quartz veins trending 264/749 was exposed, RA-300 was collected as a chip sample across one meter yielding a low gold value of 6 ppb.

Another chip sample RA-301 was collected over one meter of the black argillite hosting two (8 cm) quartz veins trending 232/38 adjacent to the previous sample, returned 9ppb gold.

Several other sections within the trench exposed small quartz veins ranging from 1-15 cm in width with no obvious associated mineralization. Four more chip samples were collected across the argillite and the quartz veins, all samples yielded low gold values between 3-44 ppb.

## **9.0 DISCUSSION OF THE 2000 TRENCHING RESULTS**

Anomalous gold values are obtained primarily from hematitic, limonitic and locally silicified sheared zones hosted by argillite. This anomalous zone correlates perfectly with the northwest trending mineralization of the Bulldozer trench.

The anomalous zone was uncovered in trench 3 at approximately 20 meters northwest from the exposed mineralization of the Hilton and the Cherry shear zones.

Three chip samples were collected across six meters of the anomalous zone, two rock chip samples TB/2000 R 22, and TB/2000 R23 collected across four meters of the mineralized part of the zone yielded the best gold results of 1522 ppb, and 1673 ppb respectively. A third chip sample TB/2000 R25 collected from the adjacent altered wall rock of the mineralized zone returned 253 ppb gold across two meters.

The accumulated average gold value across six meters of the mineralized zone and the wall rock within the trench area is 1149 ppb. Mineralization and alteration within the trench suggests a potential of further mineralization along the strike with the main mineralization in the Bulldozer trench.

In 1988, anomalous values of gold, silver and arsenic were encountered in outcrops at 400 meters northwest of the bulldozer trench (the second showing). No outcrops were found between the individual showings during the 2000 program. However two trenches (trench 4, and trench 5) were excavated at 118 meters and 153 meters from the main bulldozer trench in the area between the two showing in an attempt to expose and test the extension of the mineralization to the northwest. Both trench failed to provide any useful geological information regarding whether or not the mineralization exists to the northwest. Trench 4 and 5 were excavated to a depth of four meters and uncovered unconsolidated alluvium and till material only, and left the northwest extension of the mineralized zone untested. It is strongly recommended that another suitable spot along the strike of the mineralization should be located for another attempt to excavate two more trenches at a distance of 60 to 100 meters from the main mineralization.

The 2000 trenching program also aimed at testing the extension of the gold mineralization in the bulldozer trench to the southeast. Two trenches 6, and 7 were excavated at 45 and 55 meters southeast of the bulldozer trench. A total of five samples collected from trench 6, and results yielded low gold value indicating that gold mineralization is fading away towards the southeast.

#### **11.0 THE 2000 FIELDWORK PROGRAM ON THE TRUE BLUE SHOWING (Figure 5 & Map 2)**

The True Blue Showing is a past producer, silver-lode deposit located on the east and west sides of the Monashee River in the northern portion of the Cherryville claim group, approximately six kilometers southeast of the community of Cherryville. Mineralization consists of argentiferous galena, sphalerite associated with quartz veins hosted by sheared shale/argillite exposed in several old, inaccessible tunnels and shafts.

The Showing represents a west-northwest trending, structurally controlled silver and gold bearing quartz vein system, associated with and hosted by a series of west-northwest trending shear zones exposed in several locations between the East Monashee Workings and the North adit for a total of 450 meters.

Geologically, the area is underlain by volcanic and sedimentary rock of the Upper Triassic to Lower Jurassic Nicola Group. Bedding strikes northwest and dips slightly south. Lithologies comprise volcanics, tuffs and argillite. Mineralization is described in Annual Report 1874 and consists of argentiferous galena, sphalerite, tetrahedrite and freibergite. The old workings occur in quartz hosted in shale, slate and argillite. Assays were reportedly as high as 100,000 grams per tonne silver with minor gold (Minister of Mines Annual report 1877, page 405).

Previous geological and geophysical mineral exploration on the True Blue grid area during the 1997 work program outlined a favorable geologic environment for hosting structurally controlled silver-gold mineralization. The 1997 VLF-EM results show several conductors throughout the survey areas. Some show strong responses and correlate with the existing mineralization on surface while the other reflects possible new geological structure hosting mineralization.

Sample collected during the 1997 fieldwork program from the old workings of the True Blue Showing assayed 0.625 g/tonne gold, 306.9 g/tonne silver and 6.52% Zinc.

In 2000 fieldwork program, three samples collected from the old workings returned significant results in copper, lead, zinc, silver and gold. Rock sample # TB/2000 RA-320 collected from the main cut over 30 centimeters of shear zone hosting three quartz veins, returned 231.3 g/tonne Ag, .8 g/tonne Au, .14% Cu, .24% Pb, 276 ppb Zn, .1% Sb. Sample # TB/2000 RA-323 collected from quartz vein exposed in the main cut, returned 167.9 g/tonne Ag, and 486 ppb Au, .44% Cu, 2% Lead, .5% Zn, .36% Sb. Another sample (grab) collected from the main cut returned .34% Cu, 2% Pb, .1% Zn, .27% Sb, 191 g/tonne Ag, and 1g/tonne Au.

Due to the inaccessibility of the old workings, only limited underground geological information was obtained during the 2000 work program from the True Blue past producing mine.





**THE BULLDOZER TRENCH SHOWING  
TRENCH 3  
Photo # 1**

The 2000 geochemical survey on the extended True Blue Grid has outlined two promising areas

- 1- A Localized area of soil on the west bank of the Monashee River is consistently anomalous in five elements with maximum values reported for the survey.
- 2- The coincident weakly gold, arsenic, copper, and lead anomalies immediately east of the Small Pit Area lie upslope and along the general trend of the mineralization within the area. These suggest a possible extension of The True Blue-Hidden Treasure mineralization

The 2000 geophysical VLF-EM and magnetic survey on the extended part of the True Blue Grid have provided two areas of magnetic anomalies coinciding with significant VLF-EM conductors. These magnetic and VLF-EM anomalies, falls along the general structural trend of the True Blue-Hidden Treasure mineralization.

Judging from previous exploration on the True Blue Showing and from the recent geological, geochemical and geophysical investigation, the True Blue Showing represents a strong potential of structurally controlled silver, lead, zinc, and gold bearing quartz vein system associated with, and hosted by a series of west-northwest trending shear zones within an area of 450 meters.

## **12.0 THE TRUE BLUE SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY (Figures 13-19)**

The 2000 extended True Blue Grid was soil sampled at 50 meters spacing with the exception of some areas where no samples were taken due to the presence of the unconsolidated alluvium and till deposit. A total of 58 soil samples were collected during the 2000 field program.

Soil samples were submitted to Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd of Vancouver, B.C for determination using their multi-element ICP package.

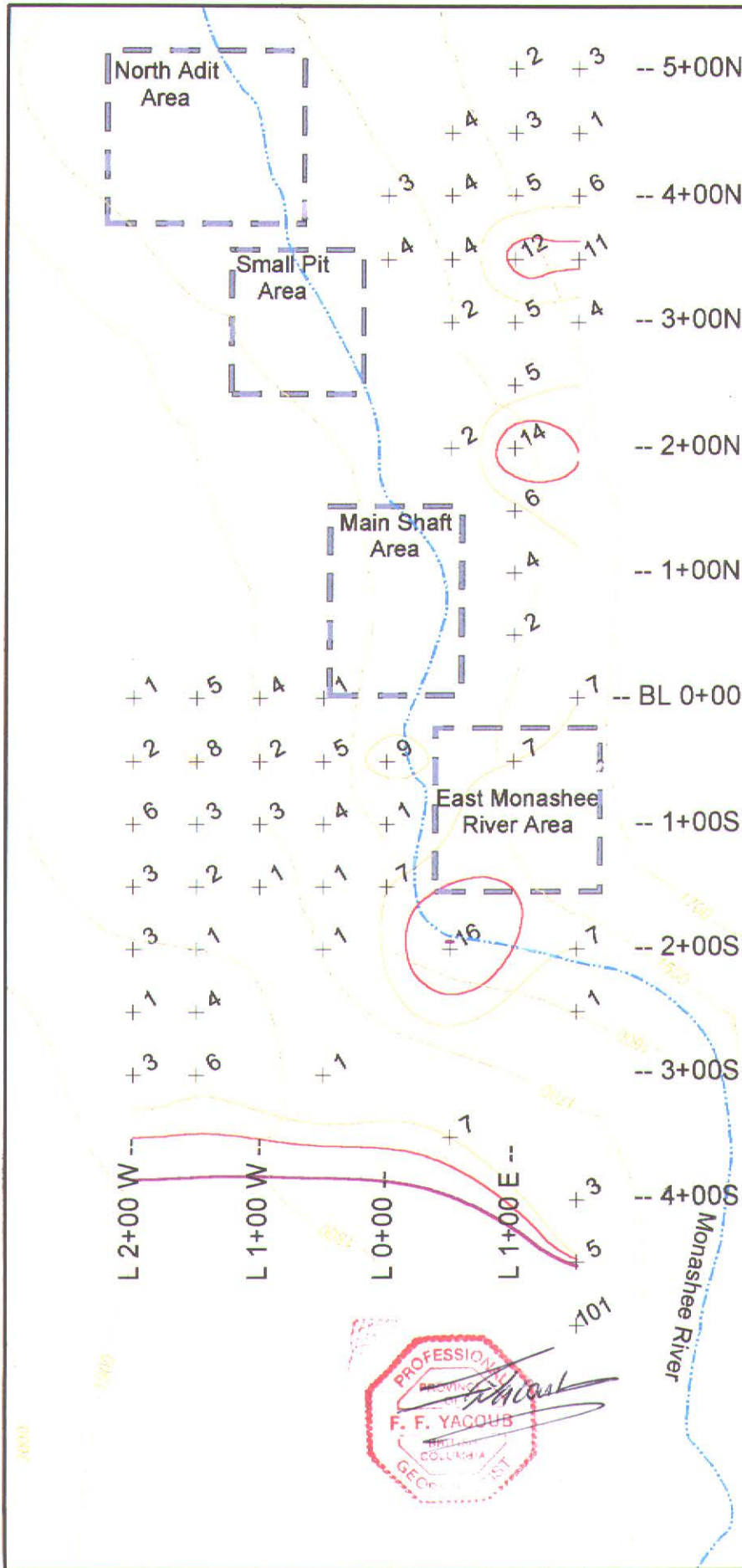
Soil sample analyses are listed in Appendix B. Statistical distribution analyses of Au, Ag, As, Cu, Pb, and Zn in soils are presented in Figures 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18 respectively. Histograms were generated for each of these elements and incorporated into the geochemical plots. A compilation anomaly map of the 2000 soil survey is shown in Figure 19.

Statistical evaluation and interpretation of soil geochemistry of the 2000 survey was prepared by Prime Geochemical Methods Ltd of Vancouver, B.C.

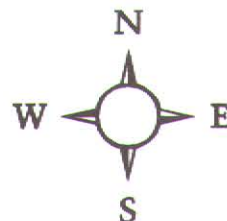
### **12.1 Gold in soils (Figure 13)**

Gold values average 5 ppb in the survey area. Concentrations exceeding the threshold value of 7 ppb cluster along Line 1+50 E in three different locations, a two points anomaly located east of the pit area, a single point anomaly located northeast of the main shaft area, and the highest single point anomaly located just south of the East Monashee River Workings.

A single site Au anomaly of 101 ppb is delineated 300 meters south and upstream of the East Monashee River Area. The gold anomaly correlate with anomalous zinc (149 ppb), weakly anomalous As (21 ppm) and threshold values in copper (38 ppm) and lead (11 ppm).

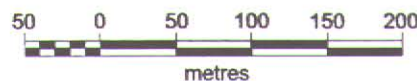
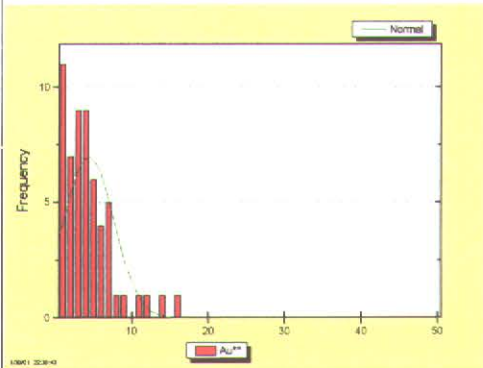


# Au



## LEGEND

- 7 Threshold
- 10 Weakly Anomalous
- 15 Anomalous



Elevation contours in feet

Little Mountain Resources Ltd.

Cherryville Claim Group  
Vernon M.D., B.C.

Gold (ppb)

Geochemical Soil Survey

|                            |                  |
|----------------------------|------------------|
| Map Sheets:                | Scale: 1 : 5,000 |
| Date: January 2001         | Fig: 13          |
| Ashworth Explorations Ltd. |                  |



### **12.2 Silver in soils (Figure 14)**

Silver concentrations range from 0.2 ppm to a grid maximum of 1.4ppm Ag. One silver anomaly was detected just southwest of the East Monashee River Workings with the highest silver value in the grid area of 1.4 ppm Ag.

### **12.3 Arsenic in soils (Figure 15)**

Arsenic concentrations within the survey area range from 3 to 36 ppm, with a mean value of 10.3 ppm. A threshold of 15 ppm As defines a linear anomaly comprising five samples that strongly correspond with The East Monashee River Workings. A single point anomaly was also detected at 200 meters south of the East Monashee River Workings.

### **12.4 Copper in soils (Figure 16)**

Copper concentrations are generally low averaging 25.8 ppm. There is a good agreement between anomalous Copper and Arsenic around the area of the East Monashee Workings. A threshold of 30 ppm Cu defines a linear anomaly comprising six samples that strongly correspond with anomalous As. A second two point anomaly was also detected at line 1+50 W and the base line.

Another two points anomaly detected 200 meters south of the East Monashee River Workings correlates perfectly with a single point As anomaly at the same locality.

A single point copper anomaly, strongly correspond with the pit area located just west of Monashee River.

### **12.5 Lead in soils (Figure 17)**

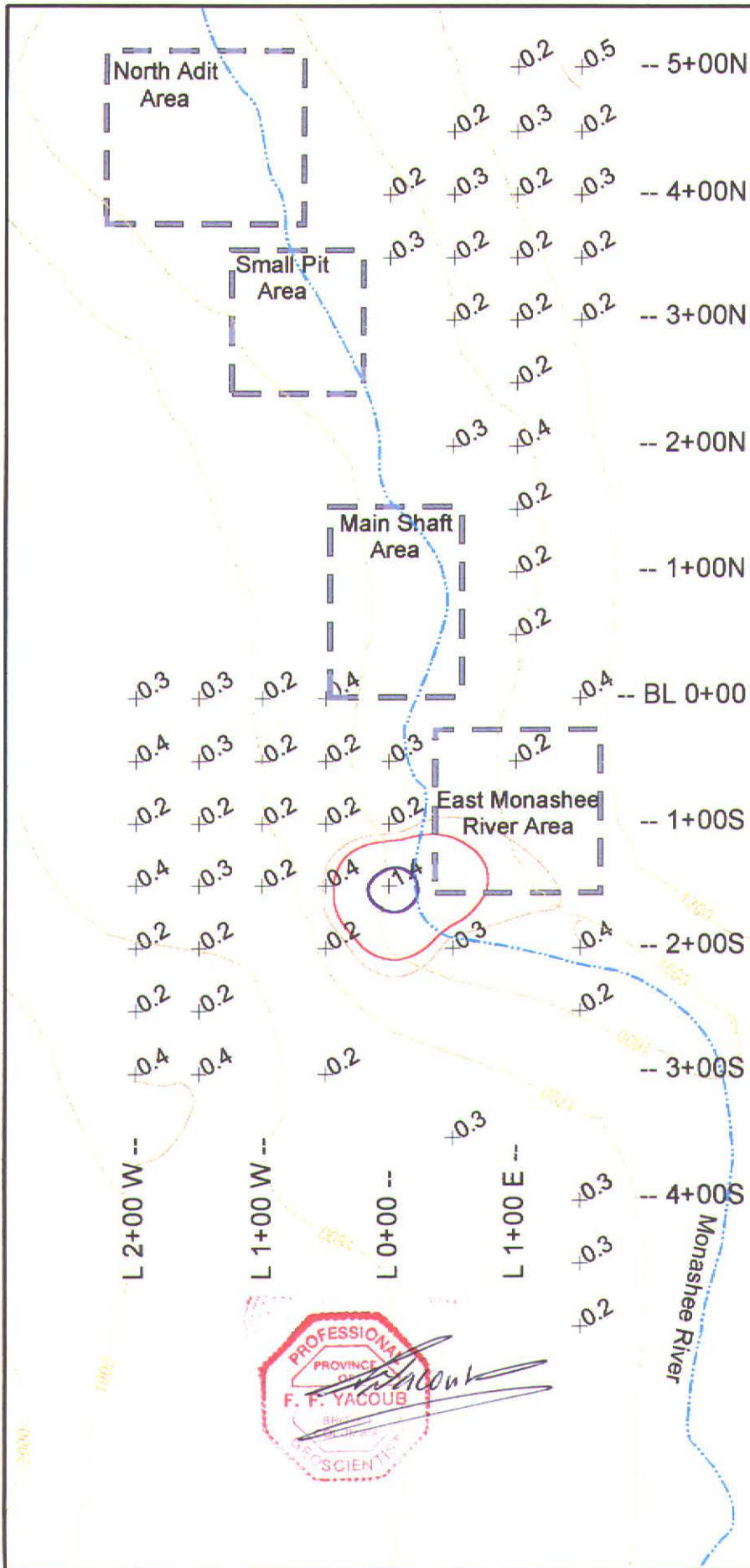
Two weakly anomalous to highly anomalous lead zones were delineated within the area of grid. The first zone is located on and around the East Monashee workings. The anomaly zone is trending east west, and strongly correlate with the Copper, Arsenic, and Zinc anomalies within the area between L0+00 and L2+00. The second zone was delineated along line 1+00W, between 3+00N and 4+00N immediately east of the North Adit and the Pit area.

### **12.6 Zinc in soils (Figure 18)**

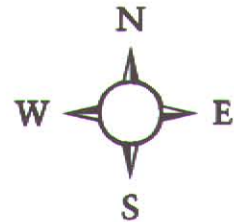
One highly populated zinc anomaly zone was delineated within the grid area located on and around the old East Monashee River area. The highest zinc value is 163 ppm Zn, and strongly correlates with the Lead, Copper, and Arsenic anomalies located around the area of the East Monashee River.

Three other single point anomalies were also delineated within the grid area, one single point anomaly located at the southeast corner of the grid, another single point anomaly located at the southwest corner of the grid, and the third single point anomaly is located 200 meters west of the East Monashee River area where the high populated zinc anomaly was located.



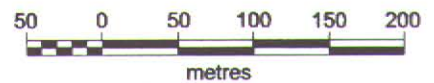
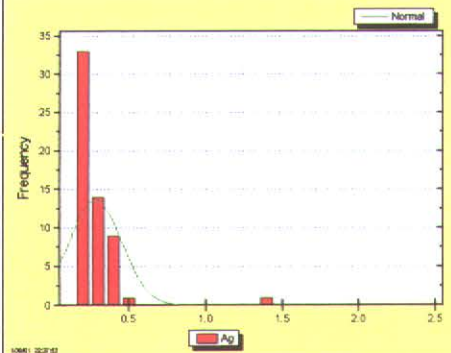


# Ag



## LEGEND

- 0.4 Threshold
- 0.5 Weakly Anomalous
- 1.0 Anomalous



Elevation contours in feet

Little Mountain Resources Ltd.

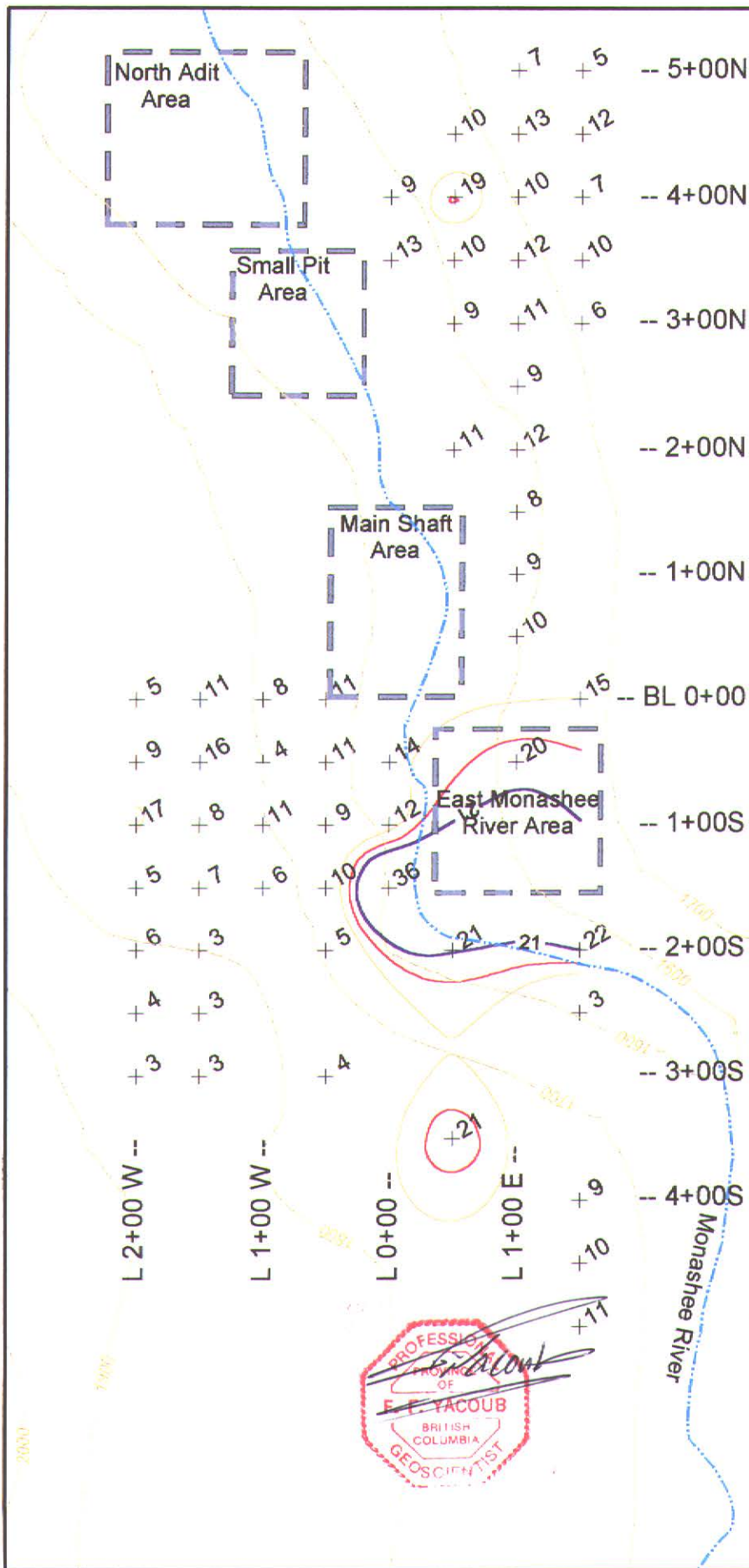
Cherryville Claim Group  
Vernon M.D., B.C.

Silver (ppm)

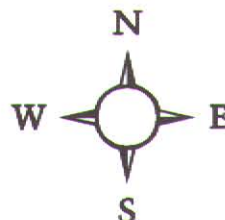
Geochemical Soil Survey

|                            |                  |
|----------------------------|------------------|
| Map Sheets:                | Scale: 1 : 5,000 |
| Date: January 2001         | Fig: 14          |
| Ashworth Explorations Ltd. |                  |



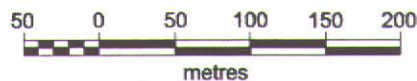
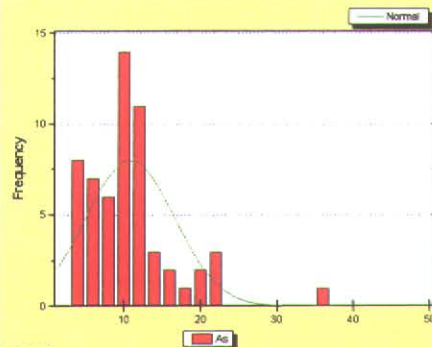


# As



## LEGEND

- Threshold
- 15 Weakly Anomalous
- 18 Anomalous
- 21 Anomalous



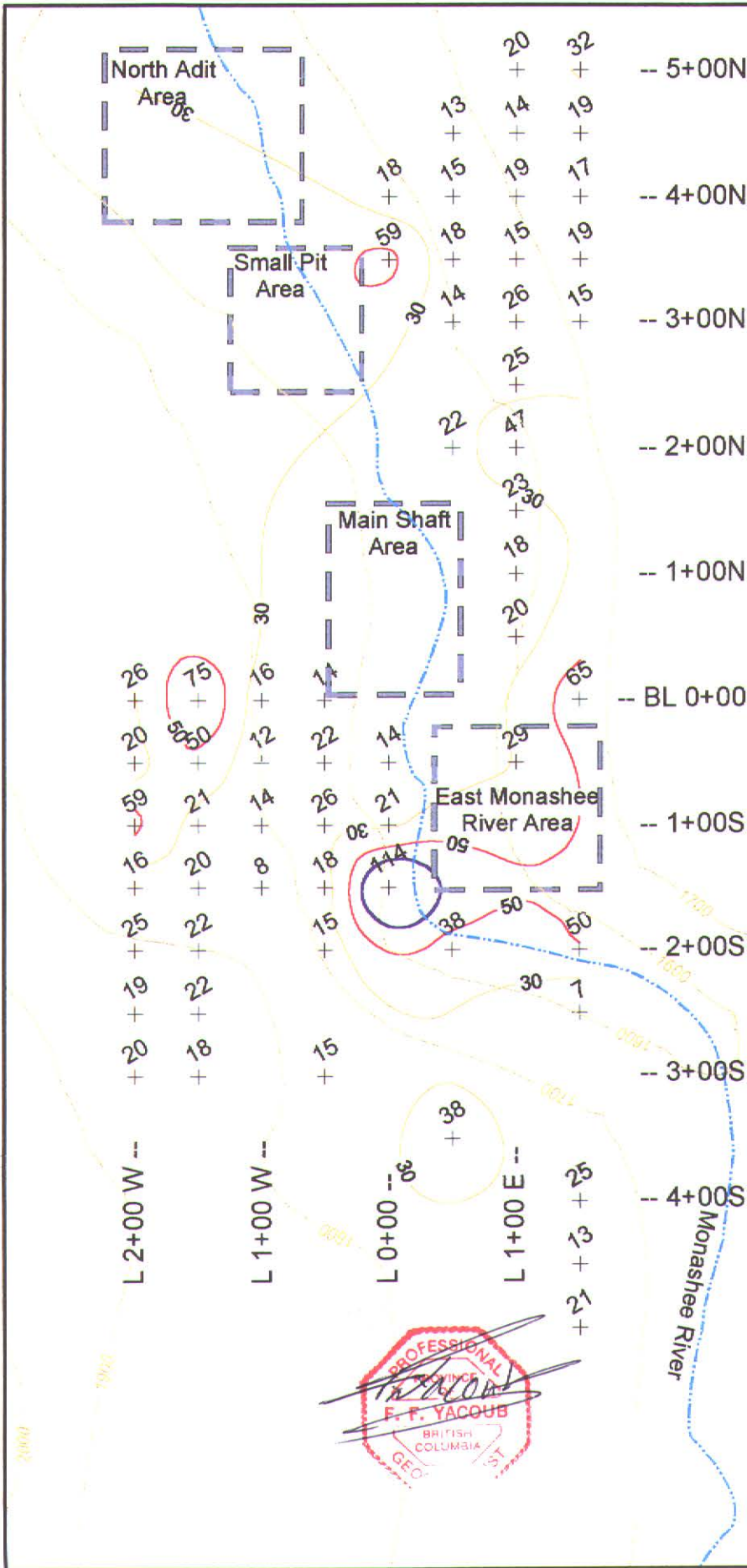
Elevation contours in feet

Cherryville Claim Group  
Vernon M.D., B.C.

Arsenic (ppm)

Geochemical Soil Survey

|                            |                  |
|----------------------------|------------------|
| Map Sheets:                | Scale: 1 : 5,000 |
| Date: January 2001         | Fig: 15          |
| Ashworth Explorations Ltd. |                  |

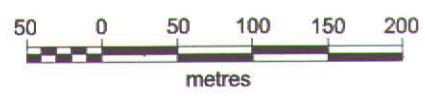
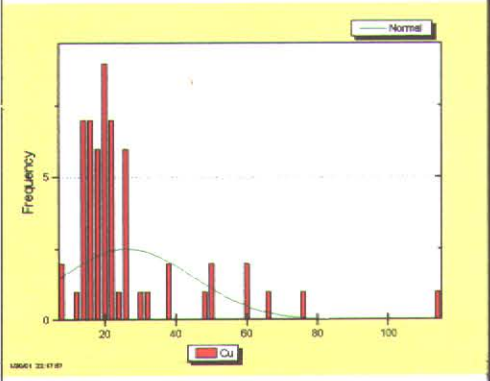


# Cu



## LEGEND

- 30 Threshold
- 50 Weakly Anomalous
- 70 Anomalous



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Cherryville Claim Group  
Vernon M.D., B.C.

Copper (ppm)

Geochemical Soil Survey

|                            |                  |           |
|----------------------------|------------------|-----------|
| Map Sheets:                | Scale: 1 : 5,000 | <b>16</b> |
| Date: January 2001         | Fig:             |           |
| Ashworth Explorations Ltd. |                  |           |









### 13.3 DISCUSSION OF THE SOIL GEOCHEMICAL RESULTS

#### 13.3 West Bank Monashee River

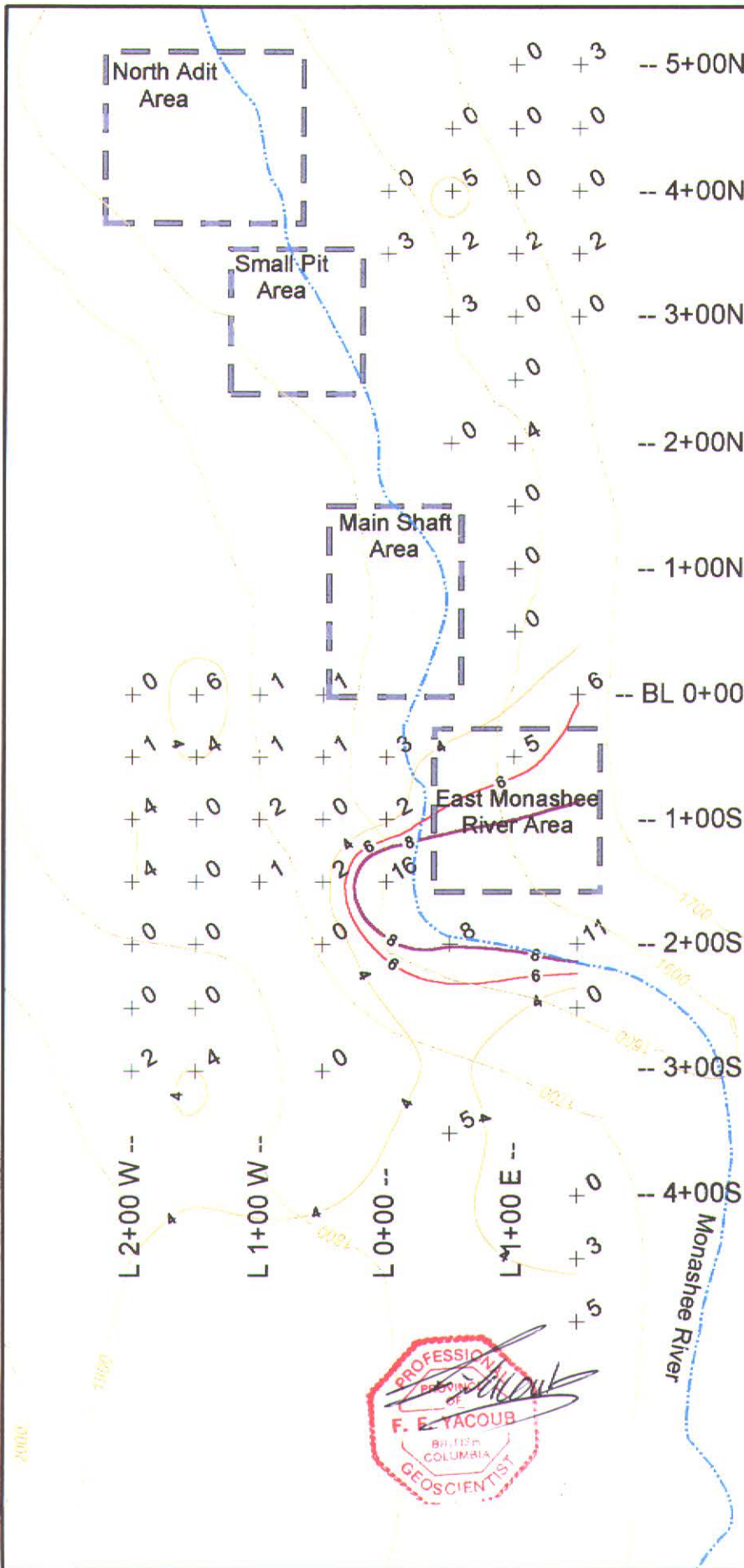
A localized area of soil on the west bank of the Monashee River opposite the East Monashee River Area is consistently anomalous in all elements examined with values up to 16 ppb Au, 1.4 ppm Ag, 36 ppm As, 114 ppm Cu, 16 ppm Pb and 163 ppm Zn. All except gold are maximums reported for the survey. Extrapolation by the contouring algorithm suggests continuity with weakly anomalous soils immediately north and south of the East Monashee River Area. The West Bank Monashee River anomaly falls along the general trend of the mineralization in the East Monashee River Area and may represent an extension of the mineralization. The coincidence of maximums for five of the elements indicates a source that is either insitu or mechanically mobilized from a nearby source. Further investigation to the site is strongly advisable.

#### 13.3 East of the Pit Area

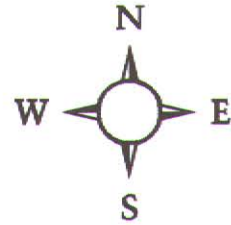
The coincident of weakly gold, arsenic, copper, and lead anomalies immediately east of the Small Pit Area lie upslope and along the general trend of the mineralization within the area. These suggest a possible extension of The True Blue-Hidden Treasure mineralization. Similarly, the coincident weakly anomalous copper, zinc with threshold values of lead highlight an area west southwest of the Main Shaft Area. Weakly enhanced soils exceeding threshold values of gold and arsenic are also noted.

#### 13.3 South Monashee River

A single site gold anomaly of 101 ppb is delineated 300 meters south (upstream) of the East Monashee River Area. Anomalous zinc, weakly anomalous arsenic and threshold values in copper and lead are also noted. The south Monashee River gold anomaly is well away from known workings. Enrichment in pathfinder elements at adjacent sites suggests a local mineralization source. The anomaly lies at the edge of the grid and must followed up.

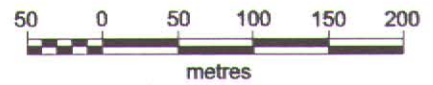
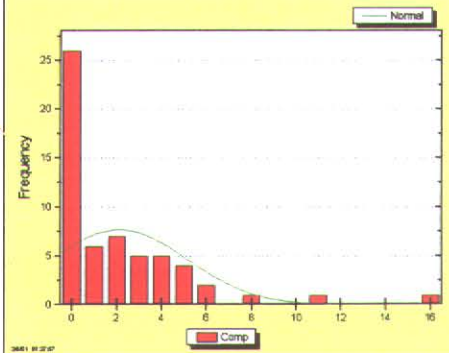


# Compilation



## LEGEND

- Threshold
- Weakly Anomalous
- Anomalous



Elevation contours in feet

Little Mountain Resources Ltd.

Cherryville Claim Group  
Vernon M.D., B.C.

**Anomaly  
Compilation**  
Geochemical Soil Survey

|                            |                  |
|----------------------------|------------------|
| Map Sheets:                | Scale: 1 : 5,000 |
| Date: January 2001         | Fig: 19          |
| Ashworth Explorations Ltd. |                  |



#### **14.0 GEOPHYSICAL VLF-EM SURVEY ON THE 2000TRUE BLUE GRID**

(See Appendix D for geophysical report, figure 20 and Map2)

During the 2000 field program Magnetic, and VLF-EM physical surveys were carried out over the extended grid True Blue-Hidden Treasure Showing.

The VLF-EM and magnetic survey defined several interesting anomalies throughout the survey area. The following is the most significant geophysical anomalies delineated within the grid area.

A series of narrow, near surface, steeply south dipping magnetic anomalies delineated at the southwest corner of the grid area. The magnetic anomalies trend southeast, northeast and east west. The east-west trending magnetic anomaly coincides with two significant VLF-EM conductors that extend for 450 meters, started at (Line 3+00 E at 2+25 S). The broken nature of these two VLF-EM conductors suggests the presence of mineralized breccia pipe-shaped body occurring at the intersection of fracture system.

A prominent southeast trending magnetic anomaly extends off the present grid at the south end of the grid. This trend may require careful prospecting and grid extension to the southeast. The western extension of this magnetic trend is coincident with a significant VLF-EM response and there is a possible structural intersection at this point (Line 0 at 2+50 S) that should be studied closely.

This area is a candidate for vein or breccia type mineralization.

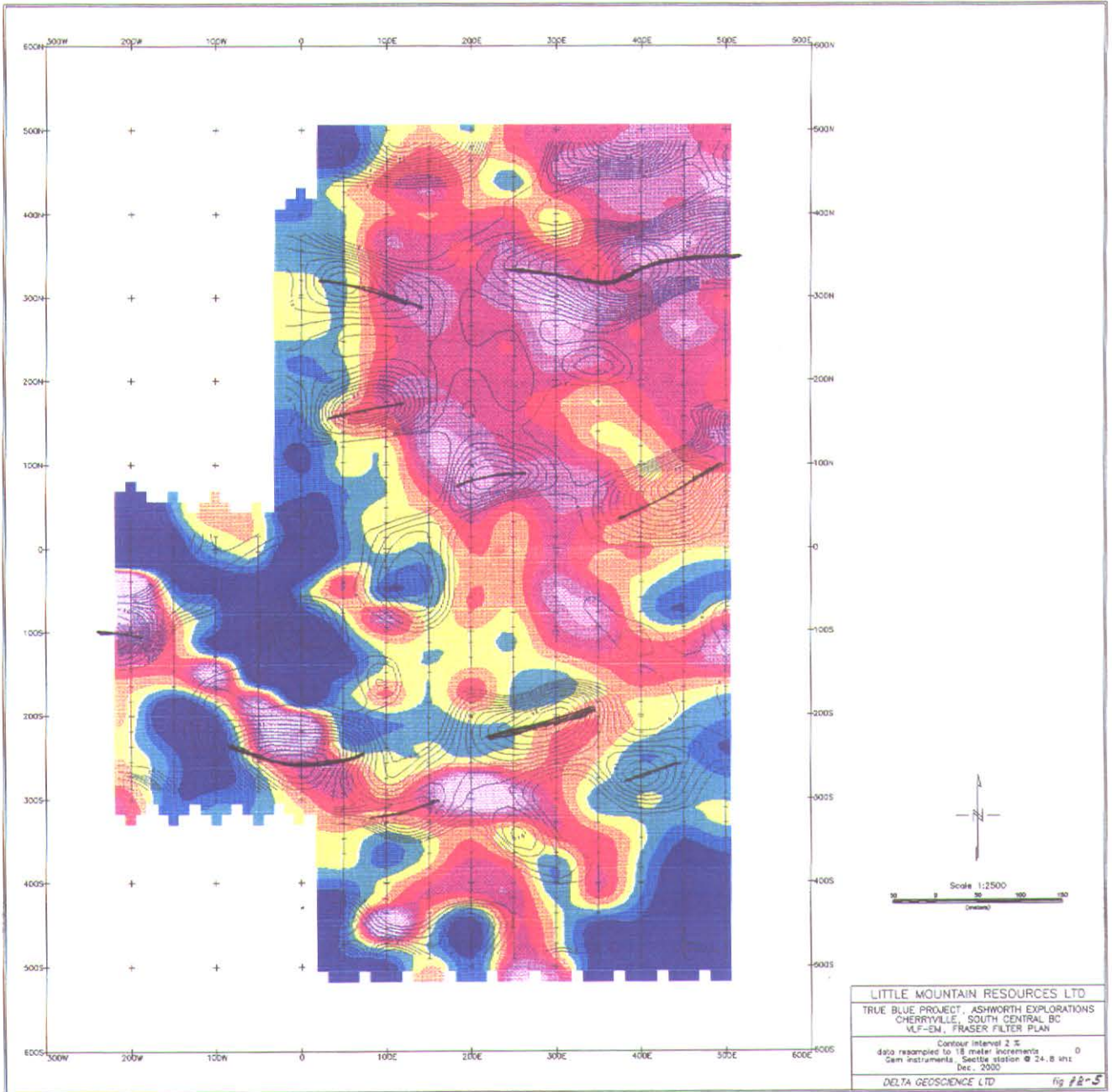
At the northeast of the grid, the magnetic field data indicates a very broad area of elevated magnetic field strength. The structural fabric of this area appears to be north-northwest trending, which is similar to the geology.

At the northeast corner of the grid, a small northeast trending magnetic anomaly correlate closely with a strong, near surface (18 m), near vertical VLF-EM conductor that is part of a larger east-west trending VLF-EM response (Line 4+00 E at 3+50 N). This area may require prospecting and more ground should be staked to extend the grid to the east.

This area is also a candidate for vein type mineralization.



VLF-EM CONDUCTORS SUPERIMPOSED ON MAGNETICS



## 15.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

The 2000 fieldwork program consisted of trenching program, geological mapping, and rock sampling of the main gold mineralization of the Bulldozer trench. The purpose of this program was to test the known gold mineralization by trenching along the auriferous zone of the Hilton and Cherry quartz veins previously defined during the 1977 work program.

The 2000 program also included detailed geological, geochemical and geophysical coverage over the True Blue-Hidden treasure showing, previously located on the True Blue Claim, now (Cherry Claim), by extending the 1997 True Blue Grid to the east and perform a detailed soil sampling and geophysical, VLF-EM and magnetic surveys over the area of the grid.

**The 2000 trenching program has produced additional anomalous gold values along a previously defined northwest trending auriferous shear zones. The anomalous zones were uncovered in trench 3 at approximately 20 meters northwest from the exposed mineralization of the Hilton and the Cherry shear zones.**

Three chip samples were collected across six meters of the anomalous zone, two rock chip samples TB/2000 R 22, and TB/2000 R23 collected across four meters of the mineralized part of the zone yielded the best gold results of 1522 ppb, and 1673 ppb respectively. A third chip sample TB/2000 R25 collected from the adjacent altered wall rock of the mineralized zone returned 253 ppb gold across two meters.

The accumulated average gold value across six meters of the mineralized zone and the wall rock within the trench area is 1149 ppb. Mineralization and alteration within the trench suggests a potential of further mineralization along the strike with the auriferous zone in the Bulldozer trench.

The 2000 trenching program also design to test the extension of the gold mineralization of the bulldozer trench to the southeast. Results of rock sampling yielded low gold values indicating that gold is fading away from the main showing of the bulldozer trench towards the southeast.

**The soil geochemical sampling program over the True Blue extended grid has delineated anomalous areas strongly correlate in some areas with the existing mineralization.**

A localized area of soil on the west bank of the Monashee is consistently anomalous with maximum values in silver, arsenic, copper, lead, and zinc. The West Bank Monashee River anomaly falls along the general trend of the mineralization in the East Monashee River Area and may represent an extension of the mineralization.

Anomalous gold, arsenic, copper, and lead located immediately east of the True Blue Showing and along the general trend of the mineralization within the area. These suggest a possible extension of The True Blue-Hidden Treasure mineralization.

**The 2000 geophysical surveys of the True Blue Grid defined two main areas interest**

A series of narrow, near surface, steeply south dipping magnetic anomalies delineated at the southwest corner of the grid area. The magnetic anomalies trend southeast, northeast and east west. The east-west trending magnetic anomaly coincide with two significant VLF-EM conductors, that extends for 450 meters. The broken nature of these two VLF-EM conductors suggests the presence of a mineralized breccia pipe-shaped body occurring at the intersection of fracture system.

At the northeast corner of the grid, a small northeast trending magnetic anomaly correlates closely with a strong, near surface VLF-EM conductor that is part of a larger east-west trending VLF-EM response. This area is a candidate for structurally controlled, mineralized quartz veins system.

Several other mineral showings have been located within the claim group including the Old Joe Showing, the Heckman Creek Placer Showing, and the east vein showing. The size and tenor of these showings are not sufficient to be considered as first priority target areas; however, more detailed work is required to investigate every showing separately.

The writer concludes that the Cherryville Claim Group has excellent potential for hosting precious metal mineralization in two areas:

- 1) The True Blue-Hidden Treasure area
- 2) The northwest extension of the high-grade gold mineralization in the Bulldozer trench.

## **16.0 RECOMMENDATIONS**

Based upon the successful results of the 2000 exploration program, it is recommended that the Cherryville Claim Group be further explored by trenching the following targets:

- 1) The east west trending magnetic anomaly that coincide with two significant VLF-EM conductors delineated at the southeast corner of the extended True Blue Grid.
- 2) The strong east-west trending VLF-EM conductor, that correlate closely with the east-west trending magnetic anomaly located at the northeast corner of the grid at (Line 4+00 E at 3+50 N).
- 3) The northwest extension of the gold mineralization of the Bulldozer trench. This should be tested at 50-60 meters from the main trench.

Based on the direct association between the conductive sulfide mineralization and the precious metal occurrences of the True Blue Showing, it is recommended that 5-7 kilometers of very high lateral resolution I.P. surveys should be considered to further define and upgrade potential targets within the area of the old showing (that extend along the Monashee River to the east and the west sides for 500-600 meters).

Ground staking of eight units east of the geophysical anomalies to test the extension of the anomaly area delineated by the 2000 Magnetic, and VLF-EM surveys.

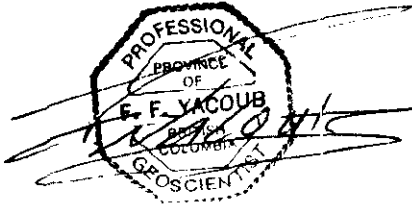


**17.0 PROPOSED BUDGET**

**Phase 3: Project Geologist, field geologist, two geotechnicians, geophysical crew 14 days.**

|                                    |              |                  |
|------------------------------------|--------------|------------------|
| Project Preparation                |              | \$2,500.00       |
| Mob/Demob (4 man crew)             |              | 4,300.00         |
| Field Crew                         |              | 17,150.00        |
| Field Costs                        |              | 9,240.00         |
| Trenching                          |              | 12,000.00        |
| Rentals                            |              | 2,500.00         |
| Lab Analysis                       |              | 4,000.00         |
| I.P Survey                         |              | 13,400.00        |
| Computer Drafting                  |              | 1,600.00         |
| Data Compilation & Report          |              | 8,000.00         |
|                                    | Subtotal     | 74,690.00        |
| Administration & Supervision @ 15% |              | 11,203.50        |
|                                    | Subtotal     | 85,893.50        |
| GST @ 7%                           |              | 6,012.54         |
|                                    | <b>TOTAL</b> | <b>91,906.04</b> |
|                                    | <b>SAY</b>   | <b>92,000.00</b> |

Respectfully Submitted,



Fayz Yacoub, P. Geo., F.G.A.C.

**Ashworth Explorations Limited**  
4491 Marine Drive, West Vancouver, B.C  
V7W 2N8

Date: March 8, 2001

**Cherryville Claim Group**  
**2000 work program**  
**Cost Statement**

Phase 2: Project Geologist, Field Geologist, two Geophysicists, and two Geotechnicians, 22 days

**Project Preparation**

Project Geologist, Geologist, and two Geotechnicians,  
two days @ \$1250/ day \$2500

**Mob/Demob**

Four man crew, two days @ \$1990 /day  
(include wages, transportation, food and accommodation) 3980

**Field Crew**

|                                         |        |        |
|-----------------------------------------|--------|--------|
| Project Geologist @ \$400/day x 22 days | 8,800  |        |
| Geologist @ \$350/day x 22 days         | 7,700  |        |
| Two Geotechnicians @ \$250/day x 22     | 11,000 |        |
|                                         | <hr/>  | 27,500 |

**Field Costs**

|                                                     |        |          |
|-----------------------------------------------------|--------|----------|
| Food & Accommodation<br>@ \$120/man/day x 88 manday | 10,560 |          |
| Field Supplies                                      | 2,600  |          |
| Communication (handheld & long distance calls)      | 1,100  |          |
|                                                     | <hr/>  | 14,260   |
| <b>Lab Analysis</b>                                 |        | 2,809.03 |

**Trenching (Subcontracting)**

Eight trenches 158.7 meters 37,500

**Geophysical Survey**

12.6 kilometers of Magnetometer survey,

|                                                                                           |                 |                   |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 12.6 kilometer of VLF-EM survey<br>(Two Geophysicists five days + geophysical equipments) |                 | 12,000            |
| <b>Geophysical Interpretation and Report</b>                                              |                 | 3,000             |
| <b>Line Cutting @ \$500/ kilometer</b>                                                    |                 | 6,300             |
| <b>Data Compilation &amp; Computer Drafting</b>                                           |                 | 2,675             |
| <b>Interpretation and Report</b>                                                          |                 | 8,500             |
|                                                                                           | <b>Subtotal</b> | <u>121,024.03</u> |
| <b>Administration Fees @ 15%</b>                                                          |                 | 18,153.60         |
|                                                                                           | <b>Subtotal</b> | 139,177.63        |
| <b>GST @ 7%</b>                                                                           |                 | 9,142.43          |
|                                                                                           | <b>TOTAL</b>    | <b>148,920.06</b> |

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**APPENDIX A**

**2000 ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS**

## ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

| SAMPLE NO.                            | DESCRIPTION                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | WIDTH (CM) |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| <b>Rock Samples collected from T3</b> |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |            |
| <b>TB/2000 R20</b>                    | Chip sample; collected from T3. Altered (limonitic), silicified argillite exposed at the south end of the trench, sections of silicification, quartz veins and veinlets 2-3 cm wide. Bedding is 346 degrees, dipping 55 degrees SW.                                                                              | 300        |
| <b>TB/2000 R21</b>                    | Altered (limonitic) argillite hosting ½ -1 cm quartz veinlets, exposed at the east side of the trench. Chip over two meters.                                                                                                                                                                                     | 200        |
| <b>TB/2000 R22</b>                    | Chip across two meters of sheared, friable, thinly bedded argillite, hosting 1-2 cm quartz veinlets.                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 200        |
| <b>TB/2000 R23</b>                    | Chip sample collected across two meters of rusty light brown, hematitic argillite hosting numerous quartz veins and veinlets. The host argillitic rock is strongly altered, and friable with strong hematite and minor pyrite. This zone is located along the strike with the main zone at the Bulldozer trench. | 200        |
| <b>TB/2000 R24</b>                    | Sample taken across another two meters of the same zone as in R23. Similar type of alteration, characterized by numerous thin 1-3 cm of quartz veins, and veinlets.                                                                                                                                              | 200        |
| <b>TB/2000 R25</b>                    | Chip across two meters of the argillite (host rock) near by the previous zone. Less alteration, mineralization, and shearing.                                                                                                                                                                                    | 200        |
| <b>TB/2000 R26</b>                    | Chip over two meters of altered argillite in trench 3. No quartz veining.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 200        |
| <b>TB/2000 R27</b>                    | Similar to R26. Chip over three meters of argillite . bedding 310/70 SW. No quartz veining.                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | 300        |
| <b>TB/2000 R28</b>                    | Fresh argillite, no obvious mineralization, or silicification.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 300        |
| <b>TB/2000 R29</b>                    | Chip across three meters of the last exposed argillitic bedrock in trench 3. Fresh argillite and no obvious mineralization.                                                                                                                                                                                      | 300        |

### Rock Samples collected from T1

| SAMPLE NO   | DESCRIPTION                                                                                                                   | WIDTH (CM) |
|-------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| TB/2000 R31 | Fine-grained, light brown lamprophyre dyke hosted by argillite exposed in T 1. Chip sample across one meter of the dyke.      | 100        |
| TB/2000 R32 | Chip sample over three meters of weathered argillite exposed in T1, minor limonite staining. No quartz veining.               | 300        |
| TB/2000 R33 | Dark gray to black silicified argillite. Foliation 071/44. Disseminated rusty pyrite cubes up to 4 mm. Sample taken from T 1. | 100        |
| TB/2000 R34 | Lamprophyre dyke. Chip across one meter.                                                                                      | 100        |
| TB/2000 R35 | Chip over one meter of lamprophyre dyke exposed in trench 1.                                                                  | 100        |
| TB/2000 R36 | Fresh argillite, minor foliation and dissemination, bedding 68/53. Chip over One meter.                                       | 100        |
| TB/2000 R37 | Fresh argillite, no obvious veining.                                                                                          | 100        |

### Rock Samples collected from T2

|             |                                                                                                   |     |
|-------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| TB/2000 R38 | Light gray to black argillite, foliation 111/84. A 3.5 cm of quartz vein hosted by the argillite. | 300 |
| TB/2000 R39 | Black argillite, hosting two 3mm quartz veinlets. Chip sample over three meters.                  | 300 |
| TB/2000 R40 | Chip across 50 cm of lamprophyre dyke.                                                            | 50  |

### Rock Samples collected from T6

|             |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |     |
|-------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| TB/2000 R43 | Panel sample collected over an area of 2.5 x.75 meter. Silicified zone of argillite with 30 % quartz fragments. The zone is located along the strike of the mineralization in the Bulldozer trench and possibly the southeast extension of the zone. No obvious quartz veining. | 250 |
| TB/2000 R44 | Chip across two meters of the continuation of the same silicified zone minor fine-grained pyrite is the only mineralization.                                                                                                                                                    | 200 |



| SAMPLE NO          | DESCRIPTION                                                                                                                                                        | WIDTH (CM) |
|--------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| <b>TB/2000 R45</b> | Weathered, dark gray argillite in contact with lamprophyre dyke exposed at the south end of the trench, 1-2 mm quartz veinlets.                                    | 100        |
| <b>TB/2000 R46</b> | Sample taken at the south end of the trench. Weathered argillite hosting several quartz veinlets 1-2 cm wide. Mineralization consist of 1-2% pyrite and magnetite. | 100        |
| <b>TB/2000 R47</b> | Chip over one meter of the same argillite next to R46. More silicification and quartz veining than in R46.                                                         | 100        |

**Rock Samples collected from the second showing**

|                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                           |     |
|--------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| <b>TB/2000 R48</b> | Chip sample across two meters of black argillite hosting several quartz veins and veinlets exposed at the road cut of the second zone<br>G.P.S 11U 0389748<br>UTM 5559808.                                | 200 |
| <b>TB/2000 R49</b> | Chip, weathered, silicified argillite hosting two quartz veins 10 cm each, in altered hematitic argillite disseminated with pyrite cubes. Sample located 10 meters southeast of R48 from the second zone. | 200 |
| <b>TB/2000 R50</b> | Chip sample collected from the second showing by the road cut at 75 meters west of trench 8. Black, thin bedded argillite, hosting several, 1-2 cm quartz veinlets. G.P.S 11U 0389750<br>UTM 5559817      | 200 |

| SAMPLE NO | DESCRIPTION | WIDTH (CM) |
|-----------|-------------|------------|
|-----------|-------------|------------|

**Rock Samples collected from T8**

|                   |                                                                                                |     |
|-------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| TB/2000<br>RA-300 | Black argillite bedding 90/85, hosting 2 cm quartz vein.<br>Sample over one meter.             | 100 |
| TB/2000<br>RA-301 | Chip sample of black argillite, 8 mm quartz veinlets.<br>Sample over 1.5 meters.               | 150 |
| TB/2000<br>RA-302 | Chip, 1.2 meters of argillite with several quartz veins 1-2 cm .<br>No visible mineralization. | 120 |
| TB/2000<br>RA-303 | Chip sample over 3.9 meters of black argillite hosting three<br>quartz veinlets.               | 390 |
| TB/2000<br>RA-304 | Chip sample over 1.6 meters of similar argillite as R 303.                                     | 160 |
| TB/2000<br>RA-305 | Black argillite hosting quartz veinlets 5- 8 mm . Chip over<br>3.5 meters.                     | 350 |

**Rock Samples collected from the True Blue Showing**

|                   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |     |
|-------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| TB/2000<br>RA-308 | Sample collected from outcrop exposed on the Beavan Road.<br>Chip across 30 cm of sheared volcanic rocks.                                                                                                                                     | 30  |
| TB/2000<br>RA-310 | Chip sample taken across one meter of sheared argillite exposed<br>at the Main shaft.                                                                                                                                                         | 100 |
| TB/2000<br>RA-320 | Chip sample across 30 cm of the argillitic wallrock.<br>three quartz veins 5-6 mm are well mineralized with azurite staining,<br>green malachite, and massive galena. Bedrock is also relatively rich in<br>sulfides (pyrite cubes up to 7mm) | 30  |
| TB/2000<br>RA-321 | Sample taken from the Main Adit, directly above the Adit portal.<br>Strongly silicified dark black argillite, contains two 3 mm quartz<br>veinlets.                                                                                           | 100 |
| TB/2000<br>RA-322 | Shear zone within argillitic rocks located approximately four meters<br>south of the Main Adit.                                                                                                                                               | 50  |
| TB/2000<br>RA-323 | Main Cut mineralized vein. Sample rich in Azurite, green malachite in<br>quartz vein (6 mm).                                                                                                                                                  | 06  |

|                                     |                                                                                                                                                                                                            |     |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| <b>TB/2000<br/>RA-600</b>           | Chip sample across 1.5 meters of argillite, hosting three quartz veins ranging from 2cm to 10 cm in width.                                                                                                 | 150 |
| <b>Main Cut</b>                     | Similar sample to RA-323.                                                                                                                                                                                  | 06  |
| <b>TB/2000<br/>RA102-<br/>RA104</b> | Three chip samples collected from sheared, altered argillite exposed in the main adit located on the east side of the Monashee River. All samples were taken across two meters. No obvious mineralization. | 200 |
| <b>TB/2000 R51</b>                  | Float sample collected from a shallow pit just west of the Monashee River. Dark gray to black argillite with quartz Fragments (True Blue Showing)                                                          | --  |
| <b>TB/2000<br/>RA50</b>             | Chip sample 20 cm collected from sheared black argillite contains two 4mm quartz veinlets. Sample taken from small pit ( True Blue)                                                                        | 20  |
| <b>TB/2000<br/>RA51</b>             | Chip sample taken from sheared argillite contains 6 cm quartz vein                                                                                                                                         | 55  |
| <b>TB/2000<br/>RA52</b>             | Chip sample across one meter of sheared argillite.                                                                                                                                                         | 100 |
| <b>TB/200<br/>RA 109</b>            | Chip sample across 40 cm of strongly folded black argillite. Sample Taken from a test pit on Beavan Road.                                                                                                  | 40  |
| <b>TB/2000<br/>RA-110</b>           | Chip across 30 cm of black argillite (True Blue)                                                                                                                                                           | 30  |
| <b>TB/2000<br/>RA-189</b>           | Chip across one meter of sheared argillite (True Blue)                                                                                                                                                     | 100 |
| <b>TB/2000<br/>RA-190</b>           | Chip sample across one meters of shear zone at the main adit of the True Blue Showing.                                                                                                                     | 100 |

**APPENDIX B**

**GEOCHEMICAL RESULTS**





GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE



Ashworth Exploration PROJECT TRUE BLUE File # A004599

Page 1

4491 Marine Drive, West Vancouver BC V7W 2N8 Submitted by: Fayz Yacoub

| SAMPLE#           | Mo  | Cu  | Pb  | Zn  | Ag  | Ni  | Co  | Mn   | Fe   | As   | U   | Au  | Th  | Sr   | Cd   | Sb  | Bi  | V   | Ca    | P    | La  | Cr  | Mg   | Ba  | Ti   | B  | Al   | Na  | K   | W   | Au** |
|-------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|-----|-----|-----|------|------|-----|-----|-----|-------|------|-----|-----|------|-----|------|----|------|-----|-----|-----|------|
|                   | ppm | ppm | ppm | ppm | ppm | ppm | ppm | ppm  | %    | ppm  | ppm | ppm | ppm | ppm  | ppm  | ppm | ppm | ppm | %     | %    | ppm | ppm | %    | ppm | %    | %  | %    | %   | %   | ppm | ppb  |
| TB/2000 T3-R20    | 2   | 20  | 4   | 47  | .4  | 48  | 5   | 710  | 1.70 | 7    | <8  | <2  | <2  | 2251 | .9   | <3  | <3  | 12  | 21.14 | .042 | <1  | 27  | .83  | 106 | <.01 | 7  | .31  | .02 | .10 | <2  | 4    |
| TB/2000 R21       | 3   | 37  | 5   | 70  | .6  | 47  | 6   | 473  | 2.01 | 12   | <8  | <2  | <2  | 1956 | 1.4  | <3  | <3  | 14  | 18.66 | .076 | <1  | 11  | 1.02 | 123 | <.01 | 4  | .27  | .03 | .09 | <2  | 2    |
| TB/2000 R22       | 2   | 29  | 10  | 60  | .4  | 89  | 10  | 659  | 3.18 | 343  | <8  | <2  | <2  | 821  | .9   | <3  | <3  | 22  | 11.90 | .061 | 2   | 36  | .83  | 144 | .01  | 4  | .55  | .02 | .15 | 2   | 19   |
| TB/2000 R23       | 7   | 58  | 136 | 56  | 1.5 | 63  | 9   | 339  | 3.27 | 3164 | <8  | <2  | <2  | 140  | 1.2  | 4   | <3  | 10  | 1.93  | .065 | 9   | 34  | .26  | 189 | <.01 | 3  | .29  | .02 | .12 | 12  | 1522 |
| TB/2000 R24       | 4   | 24  | 32  | 58  | 1.3 | 65  | 6   | 490  | 2.31 | 1223 | <8  | 2   | <2  | 869  | 1.8  | <3  | <3  | 8   | 9.57  | .038 | 1   | 23  | .43  | 283 | <.01 | 4  | .23  | .01 | .07 | 4   | 1673 |
| TB/2000 R25       | 4   | 49  | 211 | 167 | 1.1 | 114 | 10  | 608  | 3.06 | 1017 | <8  | <2  | <2  | 1145 | 4.9  | <3  | <3  | 19  | 13.84 | .075 | 2   | 30  | .65  | 416 | <.01 | 6  | .55  | .02 | .14 | 3   | 253  |
| TB/2000 R26       | 3   | 46  | 5   | 115 | .5  | 91  | 10  | 519  | 3.17 | 139  | <8  | <2  | <2  | 1012 | 2.2  | 3   | <3  | 18  | 11.97 | .077 | 3   | 20  | 1.07 | 188 | <.01 | 5  | .42  | .02 | .15 | <2  | 14   |
| TB/2000 R27       | 4   | 58  | 7   | 119 | .6  | 107 | 12  | 438  | 3.18 | 157  | <8  | <2  | 2   | 848  | 2.3  | <3  | <3  | 15  | 11.21 | .103 | 4   | 24  | .96  | 163 | <.01 | 4  | .41  | .02 | .16 | <2  | 9    |
| TB/2000 R28       | 4   | 50  | 5   | 101 | .5  | 88  | 10  | 505  | 2.80 | 43   | <8  | <2  | <2  | 1148 | 1.7  | <3  | <3  | 15  | 13.95 | .091 | 2   | 17  | .84  | 339 | .01  | 4  | .40  | .02 | .15 | <2  | 5    |
| TB/2000 R29       | 3   | 33  | 5   | 71  | .3  | 62  | 7   | 459  | 2.55 | 23   | <8  | <2  | <2  | 1243 | 1.2  | <3  | <3  | 13  | 14.93 | .066 | 2   | 18  | .70  | 148 | <.01 | 5  | .40  | .02 | .14 | <2  | 4    |
| TB/2000 R31       | 1   | 15  | 9   | 85  | <.3 | 30  | 16  | 985  | 6.45 | <2   | <8  | <2  | 7   | 407  | .4   | <3  | <3  | 126 | 6.18  | .277 | 50  | 19  | 1.63 | 550 | .05  | 4  | 3.04 | .03 | .31 | <2  | <2   |
| TB/2000 R32       | 2   | 34  | 5   | 85  | .3  | 144 | 13  | 611  | 2.91 | 16   | <8  | <2  | <2  | 1104 | .9   | <3  | <3  | 43  | 12.79 | .068 | 2   | 127 | 2.02 | 269 | <.01 | 5  | 1.33 | .02 | .14 | <2  | 3    |
| TB/2000 T1-R33    | 2   | 36  | 6   | 77  | .8  | 101 | 11  | 835  | 3.16 | 13   | <8  | <2  | <2  | 1148 | 1.0  | <3  | <3  | 33  | 15.28 | .071 | 2   | 64  | 1.40 | 193 | <.01 | 4  | .70  | .02 | .17 | <2  | 8    |
| TB/2000 T1-R34    | 2   | 35  | 7   | 105 | .9  | 138 | 14  | 735  | 3.30 | 22   | <8  | <2  | <2  | 1055 | .9   | <3  | <3  | 44  | 12.92 | .086 | 3   | 85  | 1.94 | 189 | <.01 | 4  | 1.37 | .02 | .15 | <2  | 3    |
| TB/2000 T1-R35    | 3   | 44  | 7   | 118 | 1.3 | 88  | 22  | 865  | 5.77 | 17   | <8  | <2  | 2   | 674  | .8   | <3  | <3  | 48  | 8.35  | .155 | 6   | 45  | 1.38 | 331 | <.01 | 6  | 1.24 | .01 | .25 | <2  | 6    |
| TB/2000 T1-R36    | 3   | 40  | 7   | 113 | 1.3 | 173 | 13  | 737  | 3.13 | 23   | <8  | <2  | <2  | 1343 | 1.6  | <3  | <3  | 27  | 13.78 | .076 | 2   | 75  | 1.27 | 202 | <.01 | 7  | .96  | .02 | .18 | <2  | 4    |
| TB/2000 T1-R37    | 5   | 74  | 5   | 132 | 1.3 | 105 | 13  | 437  | 3.08 | 10   | <8  | <2  | <2  | 1006 | 3.4  | <3  | <3  | 21  | 12.40 | .111 | 2   | 21  | .89  | 238 | <.01 | 5  | .50  | .02 | .17 | <2  | 5    |
| TB/2000 T2-R38    | 5   | 65  | 5   | 122 | .9  | 147 | 16  | 507  | 3.35 | 10   | <8  | <2  | <2  | 859  | 2.6  | <3  | <3  | 26  | 8.81  | .099 | 3   | 50  | .88  | 208 | <.01 | 6  | .77  | .02 | .20 | <2  | 4    |
| TB/2000 T2-R39    | 4   | 55  | 6   | 102 | .8  | 77  | 9   | 554  | 2.59 | 4    | <8  | <2  | <2  | 1244 | 2.0  | <3  | <3  | 19  | 13.43 | .083 | 2   | 18  | .57  | 198 | .01  | 7  | .49  | .02 | .17 | <2  | 3    |
| TB/2000 T2-R40    | 2   | 27  | 7   | 97  | <.3 | 48  | 31  | 1110 | 6.11 | <2   | <8  | <2  | 2   | 1735 | .5   | <3  | <3  | 227 | 5.08  | .198 | 25  | 405 | 4.34 | 826 | .26  | 5  | 2.60 | .11 | .66 | 2   | <2   |
| RE TB/2000 T2-R40 | 2   | 27  | 6   | 96  | <.3 | 48  | 31  | 1122 | 6.14 | <2   | <8  | <2  | 3   | 1758 | .6   | <3  | <3  | 228 | 5.11  | .201 | 26  | 410 | 4.37 | 833 | .27  | 4  | 2.62 | .11 | .69 | <2  | <2   |
| TB/2000 R41       | 2   | 30  | 6   | 63  | .4  | 65  | 7   | 604  | 2.38 | 130  | <8  | <2  | <2  | 1546 | 1.7  | <3  | <3  | 12  | 16.43 | .060 | <1  | 20  | .68  | 359 | <.01 | 5  | .30  | .02 | .11 | <2  | 23   |
| TB/2000 R42       | 2   | 21  | 3   | 53  | .4  | 53  | 5   | 795  | 1.89 | 38   | <8  | <2  | <2  | 2181 | 1.0  | <3  | <3  | 10  | 20.93 | .053 | <1  | 15  | 1.79 | 101 | <.01 | 4  | .27  | .01 | .08 | <2  | 6    |
| TB/2000 T6-R43    | 5   | 25  | 5   | 65  | .7  | 52  | 7   | 522  | 1.89 | 22   | <8  | <2  | <2  | 2024 | 2.1  | <3  | <3  | 10  | 18.78 | .068 | <1  | 15  | .31  | 108 | <.01 | 5  | .21  | .01 | .08 | <2  | 4    |
| TB/2000 R44       | 5   | 34  | 5   | 91  | .9  | 85  | 7   | 653  | 2.02 | 17   | <8  | <2  | <2  | 2024 | 2.6  | <3  | <3  | 10  | 19.60 | .074 | <1  | 16  | .23  | 125 | <.01 | 3  | .22  | .01 | .10 | <2  | 5    |
| TB/2000 R45       | 3   | 35  | 10  | 148 | .3  | 279 | 33  | 1298 | 6.48 | 82   | <8  | <2  | 4   | 662  | .9   | <3  | <3  | 144 | 9.21  | .152 | 25  | 302 | 2.62 | 496 | .10  | 3  | 2.83 | .03 | .25 | <2  | 5    |
| TB/2000 R46       | 2   | 33  | 10  | 103 | .3  | 163 | 29  | 1064 | 6.28 | 33   | <8  | <2  | 4   | 505  | .6   | <3  | <3  | 148 | 7.92  | .150 | 25  | 299 | 2.68 | 471 | .10  | 4  | 2.41 | .04 | .26 | <2  | 5    |
| TB/2000 R47       | 2   | 20  | 6   | 56  | .4  | 72  | 8   | 725  | 2.08 | 85   | <8  | <2  | <2  | 1644 | 1.1  | <3  | <3  | 9   | 17.96 | .054 | <1  | 21  | .63  | 81  | <.01 | 4  | .20  | .01 | .08 | <2  | 8    |
| TB/2000 R48       | 2   | 20  | 4   | 43  | .3  | 50  | 5   | 431  | 1.58 | 8    | <8  | <2  | <2  | 2124 | .6   | <3  | <3  | 7   | 20.88 | .040 | <1  | 14  | 1.39 | 90  | <.01 | 4  | .11  | .01 | .05 | <2  | 3    |
| TB/2000 R49       | 4   | 37  | 12  | 98  | .4  | 124 | 22  | 639  | 2.31 | 44   | <8  | <2  | <2  | 1780 | 1.3  | <3  | <3  | 14  | 15.87 | .062 | <1  | 18  | 1.00 | 110 | .01  | 5  | .36  | .01 | .08 | <2  | 21   |
| TB/2000 R50       | 4   | 47  | 6   | 91  | .6  | 71  | 9   | 568  | 2.36 | 21   | <8  | <2  | <2  | 1620 | 1.5  | <3  | <3  | 13  | 15.27 | .080 | <1  | 18  | .61  | 176 | <.01 | 4  | .28  | .01 | .10 | 2   | 7    |
| TB/2000 R51       | 4   | 61  | 129 | 935 | 7.4 | 32  | 10  | 291  | 2.72 | 17   | <8  | <2  | 3   | 76   | 11.9 | 20  | <3  | 45  | .69   | .089 | 14  | 41  | .84  | 106 | .05  | <3 | 1.23 | .03 | .15 | 2   | 11   |
| TB/2000 RA-50     | 5   | 83  | 11  | 125 | 1.0 | 39  | 10  | 342  | 2.28 | 54   | <8  | <2  | 2   | 309  | .7   | 4   | <3  | 9   | 2.92  | .082 | 9   | 17  | .97  | 208 | <.01 | <3 | .33  | .02 | .17 | 3   | 12   |
| TB/2000 RA-51     | 4   | 33  | 10  | 92  | .8  | 30  | 6   | 346  | 1.82 | 29   | <8  | <2  | 3   | 337  | .9   | 4   | <3  | 7   | 2.97  | .103 | 9   | 16  | 1.19 | 138 | <.01 | <3 | .28  | .01 | .15 | 3   | 5    |
| STANDARD C3/AU-R  | 27  | 66  | 35  | 171 | 5.4 | 36  | 11  | 773  | 3.33 | 59   | 23  | 2   | 21  | 28   | 25.4 | 17  | 23  | 78  | .58   | .096 | 18  | 173 | .60  | 160 | .09  | 22 | 1.79 | .04 | .15 | 17  | 476  |
| STANDARD G-2      | 2   | 3   | 3   | 46  | <.3 | 7   | 4   | 559  | 2.13 | <2   | <8  | <2  | 5   | 72   | .2   | <3  | <3  | 43  | .68   | .108 | 8   | 79  | .63  | 240 | .14  | <3 | .92  | .08 | .48 | 3   | -    |

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\*\* GROUP 3B - 30.00 GM SAMPLE ANALYSIS BY FA/ICP.  
 Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

DATE RECEIVED: NOV 14 2000 DATE REPORT MAILED: NOV 23/00 SIGNED BY: [Signature] D. TOYE, C. LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

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



| SAMPLE#           | No  | Cu   | Pb    | Zn   | Ag    | Ni  | Co  | Mn   | Fe   | As  | U   | Au  | Th  | Sr   | Cd    | Sb   | Bi  | V   | Ca    | P    | La  | Cr  | Mg   | Ba  | Ti   | B  | Al   | Na   | K   | W   | Au** |
|-------------------|-----|------|-------|------|-------|-----|-----|------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|-------|------|-----|-----|-------|------|-----|-----|------|-----|------|----|------|------|-----|-----|------|
|                   | ppm | ppm  | ppm   | ppm  | ppm   | ppm | ppm | ppm  | %    | ppm | ppm | ppm | ppm | ppm  | ppm   | ppm  | ppm | ppm | %     | %    | ppm | ppm | %    | ppm | %    | %  | %    | %    | ppm | ppb |      |
| TB/2000 RA-52     | 4   | 54   | 10    | 94   | 1.1   | 31  | 6   | 377  | 1.78 | 39  | <8  | <2  | <2  | 337  | 1.2   | 3    | <3  | 9   | 3.49  | .110 | 5   | 13  | 1.53 | 140 | <.01 | 3  | .25  | .02  | .15 | 2   | 12   |
| TB/2000 RA-102    | 10  | 25   | 18    | 70   | .6    | 39  | 12  | 895  | 2.94 | 60  | <8  | <2  | 3   | 506  | .7    | 3    | <3  | 12  | 4.82  | .043 | 4   | 13  | 2.00 | 250 | <.01 | 4  | .29  | .02  | .15 | 2   | 21   |
| TB/2000 RA-103    | 8   | 16   | 13    | 79   | <.3   | 14  | 12  | 757  | 3.21 | 24  | <8  | <2  | 2   | 441  | .7    | <3   | <3  | 37  | 4.36  | .070 | 11  | 32  | 1.64 | 170 | <.01 | <3 | .67  | .02  | .14 | 4   | 4    |
| TB/2000 RA-104    | 2   | 33   | 21    | 86   | .3    | 21  | 17  | 771  | 4.43 | 29  | <8  | <2  | 2   | 591  | .9    | <3   | <3  | 50  | 3.83  | .087 | 16  | 32  | 1.94 | 235 | <.01 | <3 | 1.03 | .03  | .19 | <2  | 15   |
| TB/2000 RA-109    | 25  | 145  | 11    | 508  | .9    | 47  | 9   | 268  | 3.86 | 50  | <8  | <2  | 4   | 84   | 7.2   | 7    | <3  | 36  | .58   | .081 | 13  | 21  | .39  | 132 | <.01 | <3 | 1.01 | .01  | .26 | 5   | 10   |
| TB/2000 RA-110    | 37  | 82   | 15    | 485  | .8    | 56  | 9   | 208  | 2.72 | 108 | <8  | <2  | 3   | 89   | 9.9   | 4    | <3  | 31  | 1.59  | .055 | 8   | 11  | .26  | 120 | <.01 | 3  | .76  | .01  | .26 | <2  | 23   |
| TB/2000 RA-189    | 3   | 61   | 11    | 92   | .6    | 33  | 9   | 423  | 2.25 | 36  | <8  | <2  | 2   | 357  | .5    | <3   | <3  | 8   | 3.52  | .107 | 7   | 9   | 1.27 | 190 | <.01 | <3 | .31  | .01  | .18 | <2  | 6    |
| TB/2000 RA-190    | 11  | 53   | 17    | 161  | 2.4   | 57  | 8   | 513  | 4.06 | 104 | <8  | <2  | <2  | 281  | 1.6   | 9    | <3  | 10  | 3.64  | .064 | 1   | 10  | 1.49 | 92  | <.01 | <3 | .23  | .01  | .11 | 2   | 85   |
| TB/2000 RA-300    | 2   | 32   | 4     | 53   | .5    | 42  | 5   | 619  | 2.08 | 16  | <8  | <2  | <2  | 1671 | 1.4   | <3   | <3  | 11  | 15.60 | .091 | <1  | 14  | 1.26 | 133 | <.01 | 5  | .22  | .01  | .09 | <2  | 6    |
| TB/2000 RA-301    | 2   | 40   | 5     | 75   | .5    | 76  | 9   | 476  | 2.40 | 30  | <8  | <2  | <2  | 1493 | 1.1   | <3   | <3  | 11  | 14.13 | .072 | <1  | 19  | .82  | 127 | <.01 | 5  | .30  | .01  | .10 | <2  | 9    |
| TB/2000 RA-302    | 3   | 41   | 22    | 81   | .5    | 77  | 9   | 380  | 2.39 | 31  | <8  | <2  | <2  | 1229 | 2.3   | <3   | <3  | 10  | 12.12 | .073 | 1   | 23  | .77  | 131 | <.01 | 4  | .26  | .01  | .10 | 3   | 21   |
| TB/2000 RA-303    | 2   | 41   | 10    | 86   | .4    | 83  | 8   | 464  | 2.26 | 40  | <8  | <2  | <2  | 1559 | 1.8   | <3   | <3  | 11  | 15.30 | .081 | <1  | 15  | 1.17 | 126 | <.01 | 3  | .30  | .01  | .10 | <2  | 13   |
| RE TB/2000 RA-303 | 2   | 42   | 11    | 89   | .5    | 86  | 9   | 478  | 2.32 | 42  | <8  | <2  | <2  | 1619 | 1.8   | <3   | <3  | 13  | 15.83 | .084 | <1  | 16  | 1.21 | 128 | <.01 | 5  | .31  | .01  | .10 | <2  | 13   |
| TB/2000 RA-304    | 3   | 52   | 7     | 73   | .6    | 56  | 5   | 471  | 2.10 | 104 | <8  | <2  | <2  | 1812 | 2.5   | <3   | <3  | 11  | 15.52 | .063 | <1  | 19  | 1.26 | 164 | <.01 | 4  | .28  | .01  | .08 | 2   | 44   |
| TB/2000 RA-305    | 2   | 28   | 6     | 55   | .3    | 47  | 5   | 383  | 1.51 | 28  | <8  | <2  | <2  | 1974 | 1.1   | <3   | <3  | 9   | 17.45 | .052 | <1  | 14  | .74  | 138 | <.01 | 4  | .18  | .01  | .06 | <2  | 3    |
| TB/2000 RA-308    | 2   | 144  | 7     | 330  | .5    | 31  | 20  | 685  | 6.24 | 11  | <8  | <2  | 3   | 175  | 4.6   | <3   | <3  | 173 | 2.23  | .149 | 14  | 47  | 2.16 | 114 | <.01 | <3 | 3.03 | .02  | .17 | <2  | <2   |
| TB/2000 RA-309    | 3   | 110  | 6     | 104  | .6    | 26  | 24  | 1444 | 6.31 | 97  | <8  | <2  | 2   | 279  | 1.2   | <3   | <3  | 64  | 5.35  | .168 | 3   | 16  | .79  | 248 | <.01 | 3  | 1.31 | .02  | .24 | <2  | 7    |
| TB/2000 RA-310    | 2   | 27   | 6     | 88   | .8    | 12  | 5   | 376  | 2.32 | 17  | <8  | <2  | 2   | 299  | .8    | <3   | <3  | 7   | 3.28  | .067 | 5   | 5   | 1.27 | 175 | <.01 | <3 | .44  | .01  | .21 | <2  | 9    |
| TB/2000 RA-320    | 4   | 1482 | 2401  | 276  | 231.3 | 33  | 7   | 472  | 2.18 | 65  | <8  | <2  | 2   | 303  | 12.0  | 1001 | <3  | 10  | 3.33  | .082 | 4   | 12  | 1.40 | 116 | <.01 | 4  | .28  | .01  | .16 | <2  | 814  |
| TB/2000 RA-321    | 10  | 57   | 16    | 375  | 5.3   | 26  | 2   | 593  | 1.68 | 32  | <8  | <2  | <2  | 790  | 15.5  | 15   | <3  | 27  | 10.65 | .083 | 1   | 11  | 1.79 | 101 | <.01 | 3  | .19  | .01  | .10 | 2   | 6    |
| TB/2000 RA-322    | 2   | 58   | 19    | 89   | 1.9   | 27  | 7   | 557  | 2.76 | 33  | <8  | <2  | <2  | 209  | 1.1   | 8    | <3  | 8   | 4.21  | .063 | 4   | 7   | 1.08 | 112 | <.01 | 3  | .29  | .01  | .14 | <2  | 21   |
| TB/2000 RA-323    | 5   | 4470 | 20461 | 5016 | 167.9 | 11  | 2   | 311  | 1.40 | 95  | <8  | <2  | <2  | 337  | 105.4 | 3620 | 42  | 4   | 2.14  | .038 | 2   | 15  | .86  | 39  | <.01 | <3 | .13  | <.01 | .05 | 4   | 486  |
| TB/2000 RA-600    | 3   | 32   | 21    | 48   | 1.1   | 15  | 2   | 638  | 1.10 | 10  | <8  | <2  | <2  | 543  | .3    | <3   | <3  | 4   | 8.30  | .083 | 3   | 13  | .84  | 50  | <.01 | 5  | .24  | .01  | .08 | 2   | <2   |
| EXPOLURE          | 8   | 18   | 110   | 256  | 3.2   | 22  | 4   | 1159 | 1.73 | 30  | <8  | <2  | 2   | 725  | 5.7   | 7    | <3  | 23  | 9.87  | .182 | 2   | 20  | 1.60 | 65  | <.01 | 3  | .27  | .01  | .09 | 4   | 3    |
| MAIN CUT          | 5   | 3488 | 20856 | 1286 | 191.0 | 20  | 4   | 490  | 2.11 | 98  | <8  | <2  | <2  | 368  | 42.5  | 2775 | 12  | 7   | 3.39  | .065 | 2   | 15  | 1.35 | 89  | <.01 | <3 | .20  | .01  | .12 | <2  | 1080 |
| MAIN SHAFT        | 1   | 14   | 36    | 61   | 2.8   | 8   | 3   | 257  | 1.32 | 8   | <8  | <2  | 3   | 201  | .4    | 4    | <3  | 5   | 1.98  | .060 | 7   | 7   | .80  | 159 | <.01 | 4  | .32  | .01  | .18 | <2  | 7    |
| STANDARD C3/AU-R  | 27  | 69   | 37    | 174  | 5.6   | 36  | 12  | 800  | 3.38 | 61  | 23  | 2   | 23  | 30   | 25.5  | 17   | 23  | 84  | .60   | .097 | 20  | 178 | .62  | 162 | .09  | 21 | 1.88 | .04  | .17 | 15  | 463  |
| STANDARD G-2      | 2   | 3    | 3     | 44   | <.3   | 7   | 3   | 530  | 2.00 | <2  | <8  | <2  | 4   | 67   | .3    | <3   | <3  | 41  | .64   | .102 | 8   | 76  | .59  | 230 | .13  | <3 | .89  | .07  | .48 | 2   | -    |

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



GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE



Ashworth Exploration PROJECT TRUE BLUE File # A004600 Page 1  
4491 Marine Drive, West Vancouver BC V7W 2N8 Submitted by: Fayz Yacoub

| SAMPLE#               | Mo  | Cu  | Pb  | Zn  | Ag  | Ni  | Co  | Mn  | Fe   | As  | U   | Au  | Th  | Sr  | Cd   | Sb  | Bi  | V   | Ca   | P    | La  | Cr  | Mg   | Ba  | Ti  | B  | Al   | Na  | K   | W   | Au** |
|-----------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|------|------|-----|-----|------|-----|-----|----|------|-----|-----|-----|------|
|                       | ppm | ppm | ppm | ppm | ppm | ppm | ppm | ppm | %    | ppm | ppm | ppm | ppm | ppm | ppm  | ppm | ppm | ppm | %    | %    | ppm | ppm | %    | ppm | %   | %  | %    | %   | %   | ppm | ppb  |
| TB-00 L2+00W BL       | 1   | 26  | 8   | 92  | .3  | 23  | 7   | 432 | 2.21 | 5   | <8  | <2  | 4   | 26  | .2   | <3  | <3  | 43  | .28  | .034 | 16  | 30  | .58  | 154 | .10 | <3 | 1.59 | .01 | .19 | <2  | <2   |
| TB-00 L2+00W 0+50S    | 1   | 20  | 7   | 106 | .4  | 27  | 7   | 448 | 2.09 | 9   | <8  | <2  | 3   | 27  | .4   | <3  | <3  | 33  | .28  | .200 | 12  | 25  | .46  | 217 | .08 | <3 | 2.23 | .03 | .19 | <2  | 2    |
| TB-00 L2+00W 1+00S    | 2   | 59  | 10  | 96  | <.3 | 36  | 11  | 419 | 3.45 | 17  | <8  | <2  | 5   | 35  | .6   | <3  | <3  | 69  | .39  | .071 | 20  | 46  | .95  | 121 | .10 | <3 | 1.72 | .02 | .29 | <2  | 6    |
| TB-00 L2+00W 1+50S    | 1   | 16  | 7   | 143 | .4  | 31  | 7   | 594 | 2.06 | 5   | <8  | <2  | 3   | 28  | .7   | <3  | <3  | 35  | .24  | .251 | 11  | 29  | .43  | 318 | .09 | <3 | 2.38 | .02 | .18 | <2  | 3    |
| TB-00 L2+00W 2+00S    | 1   | 25  | 7   | 65  | <.3 | 23  | 7   | 282 | 2.34 | 6   | <8  | <2  | 5   | 31  | .2   | <3  | <3  | 49  | .28  | .033 | 17  | 33  | .66  | 139 | .12 | <3 | 1.61 | .02 | .27 | <2  | 3    |
| TB-00 L2+00W 2+50S    | 1   | 19  | 7   | 82  | <.3 | 25  | 8   | 331 | 2.25 | 4   | <8  | <2  | 4   | 26  | .4   | <3  | <3  | 44  | .23  | .060 | 15  | 33  | .63  | 182 | .11 | <3 | 1.97 | .02 | .32 | <2  | <2   |
| TB-00 L2+00W 3+00S    | 1   | 20  | 9   | 122 | .4  | 37  | 9   | 422 | 2.32 | 3   | <8  | <2  | 4   | 34  | .5   | <3  | <3  | 44  | .31  | .086 | 15  | 37  | .64  | 219 | .11 | <3 | 2.21 | .02 | .31 | <2  | 3    |
| TB-00 L1+50W BL       | 2   | 75  | 11  | 133 | .3  | 62  | 18  | 764 | 5.08 | 11  | <8  | <2  | 7   | 56  | .7   | <3  | <3  | 114 | .54  | .054 | 27  | 86  | 1.52 | 255 | .15 | <3 | 3.16 | .02 | .57 | <2  | 5    |
| TB-00 L1+50W 0+50S    | 2   | 50  | 8   | 76  | .3  | 30  | 11  | 536 | 2.82 | 16  | <8  | <2  | 4   | 45  | .7   | <3  | <3  | 47  | .48  | .124 | 16  | 30  | .74  | 78  | .07 | <3 | 1.21 | .02 | .15 | <2  | 8    |
| TB-00 L1+50W 1+00S    | 1   | 21  | 6   | 71  | <.3 | 20  | 6   | 265 | 2.19 | 8   | <8  | <2  | 2   | 24  | .2   | <3  | <3  | 38  | .22  | .075 | 11  | 24  | .54  | 121 | .07 | <3 | 1.35 | .01 | .13 | <2  | 3    |
| TB-00 L1+50W 1+50S    | 1   | 20  | 7   | 95  | .3  | 25  | 7   | 311 | 2.13 | 7   | <8  | <2  | 3   | 25  | .3   | <3  | <3  | 40  | .23  | .101 | 13  | 29  | .51  | 183 | .09 | <3 | 1.97 | .02 | .19 | <2  | 2    |
| TB-00 L1+50W 2+00S    | 1   | 22  | 7   | 105 | <.3 | 26  | 8   | 421 | 2.27 | 3   | <8  | <2  | 5   | 39  | .5   | <3  | <3  | 47  | .31  | .058 | 16  | 37  | .66  | 171 | .11 | <3 | 1.70 | .02 | .35 | <2  | <2   |
| TB-00 L1+50W 2+50S    | 1   | 22  | 8   | 91  | <.3 | 25  | 8   | 443 | 2.38 | 3   | <8  | <2  | 5   | 37  | .4   | <3  | <3  | 49  | .36  | .055 | 16  | 38  | .70  | 172 | .12 | <3 | 1.81 | .02 | .35 | <2  | 4    |
| TB-00 L1+50W 3+00S    | 1   | 18  | 8   | 146 | .4  | 35  | 8   | 440 | 2.22 | 3   | <8  | <2  | 4   | 32  | .6   | <3  | <3  | 41  | .32  | .087 | 14  | 35  | .61  | 244 | .11 | <3 | 2.14 | .03 | .29 | <2  | 6    |
| TB-00 L1+50E 5+00W    | 1   | 32  | 8   | 62  | .5  | 27  | 8   | 538 | 2.23 | 5   | <8  | <2  | 4   | 80  | .5   | <3  | <3  | 39  | 2.64 | .028 | 15  | 33  | .64  | 106 | .10 | 3  | 1.40 | .02 | .23 | <2  | 3    |
| TB-00 L1+50E 4+50W    | 1   | 19  | 7   | 88  | <.3 | 22  | 7   | 541 | 2.22 | 12  | <8  | <2  | 2   | 25  | .3   | <3  | <3  | 38  | .23  | .183 | 9   | 23  | .45  | 181 | .07 | 3  | 1.96 | .01 | .09 | <2  | <2   |
| TB-00 L1+50E 4+00W    | 1   | 17  | 6   | 101 | .3  | 19  | 6   | 701 | 1.99 | 7   | <8  | <2  | 2   | 28  | .4   | <3  | <3  | 30  | .21  | .090 | 10  | 20  | .40  | 204 | .07 | <3 | 1.78 | .02 | .13 | <2  | 6    |
| TB-00 L1+50E 3+50W    | 1   | 19  | 6   | 72  | <.3 | 19  | 6   | 315 | 2.20 | 10  | <8  | <2  | 2   | 24  | .3   | <3  | <3  | 35  | .26  | .087 | 11  | 22  | .53  | 115 | .05 | <3 | 1.12 | .01 | .08 | <2  | 11   |
| TB-00 L1+50E 3+00W    | 1   | 15  | 7   | 84  | <.3 | 22  | 6   | 260 | 2.05 | 6   | <8  | <2  | 3   | 23  | .2   | <3  | <3  | 33  | .23  | .064 | 12  | 25  | .52  | 157 | .08 | <3 | 1.74 | .02 | .17 | <2  | 4    |
| RE TB-00 L1+50E 3+00W | 1   | 15  | 7   | 84  | <.3 | 22  | 6   | 257 | 2.03 | 6   | <8  | <2  | 3   | 22  | .3   | <3  | <3  | 32  | .22  | .064 | 12  | 25  | .51  | 159 | .08 | <3 | 1.72 | .02 | .17 | <2  | 3    |
| TB-00 L1+50E 0+50S    | 2   | 65  | 14  | 91  | .4  | 37  | 16  | 665 | 3.80 | 15  | <8  | <2  | 4   | 55  | .7   | <3  | <3  | 36  | .58  | .040 | 18  | 35  | .61  | 151 | .06 | <3 | 2.23 | .01 | .14 | <2  | 7    |
| TB-00 L1+50E 2+00S    | 10  | 50  | 18  | 138 | .4  | 43  | 13  | 502 | 3.12 | 22  | <8  | <2  | 5   | 46  | 1.3  | 4   | <3  | 26  | .53  | .038 | 21  | 20  | .37  | 130 | .03 | <3 | 1.21 | .01 | .18 | <2  | 7    |
| TB-00 L1+50E 2+50S    | 1   | 7   | 7   | 59  | <.3 | 15  | 5   | 724 | 1.71 | 3   | <8  | <2  | 3   | 33  | .2   | <3  | <3  | 23  | .27  | .034 | 11  | 21  | .34  | 174 | .08 | <3 | 1.74 | .02 | .18 | <2  | <2   |
| TB-00 L1+50E 4+00S    | 1   | 25  | 9   | 101 | .3  | 27  | 6   | 560 | 1.94 | 9   | <8  | <2  | 3   | 37  | .6   | <3  | <3  | 24  | .35  | .255 | 11  | 19  | .31  | 209 | .09 | <3 | 2.61 | .03 | .12 | <2  | 3    |
| TB-00 L1+50E 4+50S    | 1   | 13  | 8   | 149 | .3  | 23  | 6   | 703 | 1.86 | 10  | <8  | <2  | 2   | 30  | .8   | <3  | <3  | 27  | .27  | .362 | 9   | 17  | .29  | 261 | .08 | <3 | 2.46 | .03 | .08 | <2  | 5    |
| TB-00 L1+50E 5+00S    | 1   | 21  | 11  | 110 | <.3 | 31  | 8   | 443 | 2.47 | 11  | <8  | <2  | 3   | 37  | .5   | <3  | <3  | 39  | .25  | .127 | 11  | 26  | .49  | 196 | .07 | <3 | 2.29 | .02 | .12 | <2  | 101  |
| TB-00 L1+00W BL       | 1   | 16  | 8   | 110 | <.3 | 24  | 6   | 580 | 1.96 | 8   | <8  | <2  | 3   | 35  | .2   | <3  | <3  | 31  | .29  | .288 | 11  | 21  | .36  | 230 | .10 | 3  | 2.71 | .03 | .14 | <2  | 4    |
| TB-00 L1+00W 0+50S    | 1   | 12  | 8   | 124 | <.3 | 23  | 6   | 709 | 1.82 | 4   | <8  | <2  | 3   | 50  | .4   | <3  | <3  | 29  | .36  | .089 | 10  | 24  | .45  | 304 | .09 | <3 | 2.22 | .02 | .20 | <2  | 2    |
| TB-00 L1+00W 1+00S    | 1   | 14  | 8   | 132 | <.3 | 30  | 6   | 498 | 1.99 | 11  | <8  | <2  | 2   | 23  | .5   | <3  | <3  | 31  | .20  | .225 | 9   | 22  | .38  | 240 | .08 | 3  | 2.34 | .02 | .14 | <2  | 3    |
| TB-00 L1+00W 1+50S    | <1  | 8   | 11  | 108 | <.3 | 23  | 6   | 342 | 1.85 | 6   | <8  | <2  | 3   | 36  | .3   | <3  | <3  | 25  | .27  | .204 | 10  | 22  | .30  | 305 | .07 | <3 | 2.52 | .02 | .15 | <2  | <2   |
| TB-00 L1+00E 5+00W    | 1   | 20  | 7   | 49  | <.3 | 23  | 7   | 279 | 1.87 | 7   | <8  | <2  | 4   | 24  | .2   | <3  | <3  | 29  | .22  | .017 | 17  | 25  | .46  | 81  | .06 | <3 | 1.01 | .02 | .13 | <2  | 2    |
| TB-00 L1+00E 4+50W    | 1   | 14  | 9   | 105 | .3  | 19  | 6   | 585 | 1.83 | 13  | <8  | <2  | <2  | 21  | .5   | <3  | <3  | 30  | .20  | .290 | 6   | 17  | .29  | 173 | .08 | 4  | 2.43 | .02 | .08 | <2  | 3    |
| TB-00 L1+00E 4+00W    | 1   | 19  | 6   | 53  | <.3 | 17  | 7   | 263 | 2.14 | 10  | <8  | <2  | 2   | 23  | .2   | <3  | <3  | 39  | .20  | .052 | 10  | 23  | .55  | 103 | .07 | <3 | 1.23 | .01 | .08 | <2  | 5    |
| TB-00 L1+00E 3+50W    | 1   | 15  | 6   | 70  | <.3 | 24  | 7   | 420 | 2.05 | 12  | <8  | <2  | 2   | 19  | .2   | <3  | <3  | 31  | .17  | .129 | 7   | 19  | .37  | 133 | .06 | <3 | 1.91 | .02 | .09 | <2  | 12   |
| STANDARD C3/AU-S      | 28  | 69  | 35  | 162 | 5.7 | 37  | 11  | 808 | 3.38 | 59  | 22  | 2   | 21  | 30  | 24.7 | 17  | 24  | 85  | .60  | .097 | 20  | 185 | .63  | 163 | .09 | 23 | 1.84 | .04 | .17 | 16  | 47   |
| STANDARD G-2          | 2   | 3   | 3   | 41  | <.3 | 7   | 3   | 553 | 2.05 | <2  | <8  | <2  | 4   | 76  | <.2  | <3  | <3  | 43  | .67  | .101 | 9   | 79  | .62  | 235 | .13 | <3 | .97  | .09 | .51 | 2   | 2    |

GROUP 10 - 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.  
- SAMPLE TYPE: SOIL SS80 60C AU\*\* GROUP 3B - 30.00 GM SAMPLE ANALYSIS BY FA/ICP.  
Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

DATE RECEIVED: NOV 14 2000 DATE REPORT MAILED: Nov 23/00 SIGNED BY: C. L. TOYE, C. LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

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

Data FA *M12*



| SAMPLE#              | Mo  | Cu  | Pb  | Zn  | Ag  | Ni  | Co  | Mn   | Fe   | As  | U   | Au  | Th  | Sr  | Cd   | Sb  | Bi  | V   | Ca  | P    | La  | Cr  | Mg   | Ba  | Ti  | B   | Al   | Na  | K   | W   | Au** |
|----------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|------|
|                      | ppm | ppm | ppm | ppm | ppm | ppm | ppm | ppm  | %    | ppm | ppm | ppm | ppm | ppm | ppm  | ppm | ppm | ppm | %   | %    | ppm | ppm | %    | ppm | %   | ppm | %    | %   | %   | ppm | ppb  |
| TB-00 L1+00E 3+00N   | 1   | 26  | 7   | 62  | <.3 | 20  | 6   | 199  | 2.16 | 11  | <8  | <2  | 3   | 24  | .2   | <3  | <3  | 39  | .25 | .041 | 15  | 26  | .54  | 92  | .08 | 3   | 1.20 | .02 | .14 | <2  | 5    |
| TB-00 L1+00E 2+50N   | 1   | 25  | 7   | 61  | <.3 | 21  | 7   | 203  | 2.21 | 9   | <8  | <2  | 3   | 25  | .2   | <3  | <3  | 38  | .23 | .078 | 13  | 25  | .52  | 104 | .07 | <3  | 1.39 | .01 | .14 | <2  | 5    |
| TB-00 L1+00E 2+00N   | 1   | 47  | 8   | 70  | .4  | 29  | 8   | 297  | 2.67 | 12  | <8  | <2  | 3   | 34  | .6   | <3  | <3  | 46  | .36 | .054 | 18  | 32  | .68  | 106 | .07 | <3  | 1.47 | .01 | .17 | <2  | 14   |
| TB-00 L1+00E 1+50N   | 1   | 23  | 7   | 58  | <.3 | 20  | 6   | 293  | 2.37 | 8   | <8  | <2  | 3   | 28  | .2   | <3  | <3  | 40  | .25 | .033 | 13  | 25  | .53  | 81  | .06 | <3  | 1.23 | .01 | .16 | <2  | 6    |
| TB-00 L1+00E 1+00N   | 1   | 18  | 8   | 96  | <.3 | 25  | 7   | 497  | 2.13 | 9   | <8  | <2  | 3   | 36  | .4   | <3  | <3  | 31  | .26 | .112 | 10  | 21  | .45  | 204 | .07 | <3  | 1.99 | .02 | .15 | <2  | 4    |
| TB-00 L1+00E 0+50N   | 1   | 20  | 7   | 88  | <.3 | 20  | 6   | 438  | 1.99 | 10  | <8  | <2  | 2   | 25  | .5   | <3  | <3  | 29  | .22 | .136 | 10  | 19  | .41  | 146 | .06 | <3  | 1.63 | .02 | .11 | <2  | 2    |
| TB-00 L1+00E 0+50S   | 3   | 29  | 10  | 110 | <.3 | 32  | 11  | 409  | 2.83 | 20  | <8  | <2  | 3   | 27  | .7   | <3  | <3  | 48  | .28 | .119 | 15  | 37  | .73  | 101 | .04 | <3  | 1.37 | .01 | .08 | <2  | 7    |
| TB-00 L0+50W BL      | <1  | 14  | 7   | 84  | .4  | 15  | 4   | 276  | 1.74 | 11  | <8  | <2  | 3   | 25  | .2   | <3  | <3  | 25  | .24 | .259 | 8   | 12  | .21  | 158 | .12 | <3  | 3.41 | .03 | .09 | <2  | <2   |
| TB-00 L0+50W 0+50S   | <1  | 22  | 8   | 112 | <.3 | 26  | 8   | 665  | 2.04 | 11  | <8  | <2  | 2   | 32  | .4   | <3  | <3  | 32  | .26 | .132 | 7   | 22  | .44  | 238 | .08 | 3   | 2.19 | .03 | .13 | <2  | 5    |
| TB-00 L0+50W 1+00S   | 1   | 26  | 8   | 82  | <.3 | 29  | 7   | 266  | 2.04 | 9   | <8  | <2  | 2   | 33  | .2   | <3  | <3  | 32  | .23 | .087 | 10  | 25  | .42  | 221 | .09 | <3  | 2.32 | .03 | .14 | <2  | 4    |
| TB-00 L0+50W 1+50S   | 1   | 18  | 8   | 112 | .4  | 23  | 6   | 418  | 1.84 | 10  | <8  | <2  | 2   | 26  | .4   | <3  | <3  | 28  | .22 | .228 | 9   | 18  | .31  | 202 | .10 | <3  | 2.58 | .03 | .10 | <2  | <2   |
| TB-00 L0+50W 2+00S   | 1   | 15  | 7   | 108 | <.3 | 19  | 5   | 450  | 1.90 | 5   | <8  | <2  | 3   | 34  | .3   | <3  | <3  | 32  | .30 | .068 | 11  | 26  | .46  | 200 | .08 | <3  | 1.55 | .02 | .21 | <2  | <2   |
| TB-00 L0+50W 3+00S   | 1   | 15  | 8   | 94  | <.3 | 22  | 7   | 351  | 2.09 | 4   | <8  | <2  | 4   | 30  | .3   | <3  | <3  | 41  | .27 | .053 | 14  | 32  | .58  | 172 | .11 | <3  | 1.72 | .02 | .27 | <2  | <2   |
| TB-00 L0+50E 4+50N   | 1   | 13  | 8   | 66  | <.3 | 17  | 5   | 221  | 1.80 | 10  | <8  | <2  | 2   | 19  | .2   | <3  | <3  | 30  | .18 | .104 | 7   | 15  | .24  | 140 | .09 | <3  | 2.55 | .02 | .04 | <2  | 4    |
| TB-00 L0+50E 4+00N   | 1   | 15  | 14  | 114 | .3  | 16  | 9   | 353  | 2.16 | 19  | <8  | <2  | 3   | 33  | .4   | <3  | <3  | 33  | .30 | .365 | 8   | 17  | .22  | 214 | .12 | <3  | 3.77 | .02 | .08 | <2  | 4    |
| TB-00 L0+50E 3+50N   | 1   | 18  | 13  | 101 | <.3 | 22  | 8   | 1398 | 2.51 | 10  | <8  | <2  | 3   | 45  | .5   | <3  | <3  | 45  | .33 | .141 | 14  | 28  | .53  | 265 | .07 | <3  | 2.28 | .01 | .14 | <2  | 4    |
| TB-00 L0+50E 3+00N   | 1   | 14  | 12  | 111 | <.3 | 20  | 6   | 804  | 2.00 | 9   | <8  | <2  | 2   | 37  | .4   | <3  | <3  | 29  | .31 | .298 | 11  | 21  | .33  | 251 | .08 | <3  | 2.47 | .02 | .12 | <2  | 2    |
| TB-00 L0+50E 2+00N   | <1  | 22  | 7   | 97  | .3  | 23  | 7   | 373  | 2.17 | 11  | <8  | <2  | 2   | 33  | .4   | <3  | <3  | 32  | .22 | .121 | 9   | 21  | .47  | 176 | .07 | <3  | 1.95 | .02 | .15 | <2  | 2    |
| TB-00 L0+50E 2+00S   | 3   | 38  | 11  | 112 | .3  | 33  | 11  | 566  | 2.80 | 21  | <8  | <2  | 4   | 36  | 1.1  | <3  | <3  | 42  | .42 | .111 | 18  | 33  | .69  | 89  | .04 | <3  | 1.13 | .01 | .08 | <2  | 16   |
| TB-00 L0+50E 3+50S   | 2   | 38  | 10  | 100 | .3  | 32  | 10  | 561  | 2.61 | 21  | <8  | <2  | 3   | 63  | 1.2  | <3  | <3  | 44  | .85 | .106 | 14  | 34  | .77  | 86  | .05 | <3  | 1.16 | .02 | .10 | <2  | 7    |
| RE TB-00 L0+00 4+00N | 2   | 37  | 9   | 99  | .3  | 32  | 10  | 547  | 2.56 | 20  | <8  | <2  | 3   | 61  | 1.1  | <3  | <3  | 42  | .82 | .104 | 14  | 34  | .76  | 85  | .05 | <3  | 1.13 | .02 | .09 | <2  | 8    |
| TB-00 L0+00 4+00N    | 1   | 18  | 7   | 51  | <.3 | 19  | 8   | 195  | 2.21 | 9   | <8  | <2  | 2   | 22  | .2   | <3  | <3  | 43  | .19 | .045 | 10  | 24  | .48  | 95  | .06 | <3  | 1.41 | .01 | .07 | <2  | 3    |
| TB-00 L0+00 3+50N    | 2   | 59  | 11  | 105 | .3  | 46  | 14  | 568  | 3.94 | 13  | <8  | <2  | 6   | 51  | .5   | <3  | <3  | 82  | .47 | .044 | 27  | 59  | 1.04 | 195 | .12 | 3   | 2.33 | .02 | .40 | <2  | 4    |
| TB-00 L0+00 0+50S    | 1   | 14  | 9   | 130 | .3  | 22  | 6   | 447  | 2.10 | 14  | <8  | <2  | 3   | 38  | .4   | <3  | <3  | 30  | .41 | .292 | 9   | 20  | .36  | 204 | .08 | <3  | 2.69 | .03 | .07 | <2  | 9    |
| TB-00 L0+00 1+00S    | 1   | 21  | 9   | 125 | <.3 | 23  | 7   | 310  | 2.18 | 12  | <8  | <2  | 3   | 33  | .6   | <3  | <3  | 33  | .24 | .237 | 12  | 23  | .44  | 204 | .07 | <3  | 2.03 | .02 | .09 | <2  | <2   |
| TB-00 L0+00 1+50S    | 3   | 114 | 16  | 163 | 1.4 | 54  | 12  | 568  | 3.01 | 36  | <8  | <2  | 4   | 55  | .7   | 3   | <3  | 24  | .60 | .059 | 18  | 17  | .38  | 132 | .01 | <3  | 1.51 | .01 | .22 | <2  | 7    |
| STANDARD C3/AU-S     | 27  | 68  | 36  | 168 | 5.6 | 37  | 11  | 793  | 3.34 | 60  | 23  | 2   | 20  | 29  | 25.5 | 17  | 24  | 83  | .59 | .096 | 20  | 179 | .62  | 162 | .09 | 21  | 1.80 | .04 | .17 | 16  | 46   |
| STANDARD G-2         | 2   | 3   | 3   | 42  | <.3 | 7   | 3   | 532  | 1.98 | <2  | <8  | <2  | 4   | 74  | <.2  | <3  | <3  | 40  | .65 | .102 | 8   | 79  | .60  | 236 | .13 | <3  | .94  | .09 | .49 | 2   | 2    |

Sample type: SOIL SS80 60C. Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.



**APPENDIX C**

**STATISTICAL ANALYSES**

## METHODS

### Sample Analysis

Soil Samples were submitted to Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd. of Vancouver, BC for determination using their multi-element ICP package. Samples were dried at 60°C then screened using an 80-mesh (177 micron) ASTM sieve. A split of 0.5 grams is digested in Aqua Regia for 1 hour at 95°C. After cooling the solution is aspirated into ICP emission spectrometer for the determination of 30 elements including: Au, Ag, Al, As, B, Ba, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, K, La, Mg, Mo, Mn, Na, Ni, P, Pb, Sb, Sr, Th, Ti, U, V, W and Zn. Results are considered total to near total for base metals and partial for major rock-forming elements.

A second split of sample pulp was analysed for gold in the ppb level using a PbO litharge/Ag in quart fire assay fusion with final determination by ICP emission spectrometry.

### Statistical Evaluation

Prime Geochemical Methods Ltd. of Vancouver, BC statistically evaluated analytical results. Basic descriptive statistics for Au, Ag, As, Cu, Pb and Zn are given in Table 1. Histograms were generated for each of these elements and incorporated into the geochemical plots. Descriptive statistics and histograms were generated using the WinSTAT version 3.1 program (Kalmia Co. Inc.).

**Table 1 Basic Descriptive Statistics**

|                  | Au**  | Ag       | As   | Cu    | Pb   | Zn     |
|------------------|-------|----------|------|-------|------|--------|
| Cases            | 58    | 58       | 58   | 58    | 58   | 58     |
| Mean             | 6     | 0.28     | 10.3 | 25.8  | 8.6  | 97.3   |
| Std.error        | 1.72  | 2.23E-02 | 0.77 | 2.42  | 0.32 | 3.50   |
| Variance         | 171.5 | 2.89E-02 | 34.3 | 341.0 | 6.20 | 711.5  |
| Std.deviation    | 13.1  | 0.17     | 5.9  | 18.5  | 2.5  | 26.7   |
| Variation Coeff. | 2.2   | 0.61     | 0.57 | 0.72  | 0.29 | 0.27   |
| Ref.V.Coeff.(%)  | 28.7  | 7.9      | 7.5  | 9.4   | 3.8  | 3.6    |
| Skewness         | 6.8   | 5.1      | 1.8  | 2.6   | 1.8  | 0.18   |
| Minimum          | 1     | 0.2      | 3    | 7     | 6    | 49     |
| Maximum          | 101   | 1.4      | 36   | 114   | 18   | 163    |
| Range            | 100   | 1.2      | 33   | 107   | 12   | 114    |
| 5th Percentile   | 1     | 0.2      | 3    | 11.8  | 6    | 52.9   |
| 10th Percentile  | 1     | 0.2      | 3.9  | 13.9  | 6.9  | 60.8   |
| 25th Percentile  | 2     | 0.2      | 6    | 15    | 7    | 75     |
| Median           | 4     | 0.2      | 10   | 20    | 8    | 98.5   |
| 75th Percentile  | 6     | 0.3      | 12   | 26    | 9.3  | 112    |
| 90th Percentile  | 9.2   | 0.4      | 19.1 | 50.9  | 12.1 | 133.5  |
| 95th Percentile  | 14.1  | 0.41     | 21.1 | 65.5  | 14.1 | 146.15 |
| 10% trimmed mean | 3.9   | 0.25     | 9.5  | 22.0  | 8.2  | 96.5   |
| 10% wins. mean   | 3.9   | 0.25     | 9.5  | 22.9  | 8.1  | 93.2   |
| Geom. mean       | 3.5   | 0.26     | 8.9  | 22.0  | 8.4  | 93.5   |
| Geom. Std.Dev.   | 2.4   | 1.4      | 1.7  | 1.7   | 1.3  | 1.3    |

### **Geochemical Plots**

Plots of geochemical results for Ag, Ag, As, Cu, Pb and Zn (Figs. ?-?) were generated and interpreted by John Gravel, M.Sc., P.Geo. of Prime Geochemical Methods Ltd. Data are presented as 1:5000 scale contour plots with intervals representing threshold, weakly anomalous and anomalous selected using natural breaks between populations in each histogram. Geochemical plots were produced using Surfer (Win32) version 6.04 by Golden Software Inc.

## **DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS**

Although sampling was fairly restricted, several areas of interest have been defined:

### **West Bank Monashee River**

A localized area of soil on the west bank of the Monashee River opposite the East Monashee River Area is consistently anomalous in all of the elements examined with values up to 16 ppb Au, 1.4 ppm Ag, 36 ppm As, 114 ppm Cu, 16 ppm Pb and 163 ppm Zn. All, except Au, are maximums reported for the survey. Extrapolation by the contouring algorithm suggests a continuity with weakly anomalous soils immediately north and south of the East Monashee River Area.

### **East of Small Pit Area**

Juxtaposed soil sites are weakly anomalous in Au (up to 14 ppb), As (19 ppm), Cu (59 ppm) and Pb (up to 14 ppm) immediately east of the Small Pit Area. Zn displays scattered above threshold values in the same area.

### **Southwest of Main Shaft Area**

Coincident weakly anomalous Cu (up to 75 ppm) and Zn (up to 133 ppm) with threshold values of Pb (up to 11 ppm) highlight an area west southwest of the Main Shaft Area. Threshold values of Au and As are also noted.

### **South Monashee River**

A single site Au anomaly of 101 ppb is seen 300 metres south (upstream) of the East Monashee River Area. Anomalous Zn (149 ppm), weakly anomalous As (21 ppm) and threshold values in Cu (38 ppm) and Pb (11 ppm) are also seen.

## **DISCUSSION OF RESULTS**

The soil results must be taken at face value as the nature of the overburden collected at each site is not known. The interpretation that follows represents one possible scenario.

The West Bank Monashee River anomaly falls along the general trend of the mineralization in the East Monashee River Area and may represent an extension of the mineralization. The coincidence of maximums for five of the elements indicates a source that is either insitu or mechanically mobilized from a nearby source. Along the west bank of the Monashee River lies an old trail that serviced the Main Shaft Area and must be discounted as a possible source.

The South Monashee River Au anomaly is well away from known workings. Enrichment in pathfinder elements at adjacent sites suggests a local mineralized source. As the anomaly lies at the edge of the grid, little else can be said about it.

Weak enrichment at the East of Small Pit Area and Southwest of Main Shaft Area may represent elevated background or diffuse anomalies relating to distal or more deeply buried mineralization. Cu-Zn association southwest of the Main Shaft Area could imply a hydromorphic association. Broadening of elevation contours indicate a flattening of slope and a possible region of groundwater seepage.

**APPENDIX D**

**GEOPHYSICAL REPORT**



**GEOPHYSICAL REPORT  
TRUE BLUE CLAIM GROUP  
CHERRYVILLE, B.C.  
FOR  
ASHWORTH EXPLORATIONS LTD  
BY  
DELTA GEOSCIENCE LTD**

**FEB. 8, 2001.**

**GRANT A. HENDRICKSON, P.GEO.**

**GEOPHYSICAL REPORT**

**TRUE BLUE CLAIM GROUP**

**VERNON MINING DISTRICT  
BRITISH COLUMBIA**

**NTS 82L/2E**

**FOR**

**ASHWORTH EXPLORATIONS LTD**

**BY**

**DELTA GEOSCIENCE LTD**

**FEBRUARY 8, 2001.**

**GRANT A. HENDRICKSON, P.GEO.**

## INTRODUCTION

At the request of Ashworth Explorations Ltd., Delta Geoscience Ltd has recently conducted a VLF-EM and Magnetometer survey of a portion of the True Blue Claim Group (NTS 82L/2E), which belongs to Little Mountain Resources Ltd. The survey area is approximately six kilometers southeast of Cherryville, B.C. The Monashee river flows through the middle of the grid. Approximately 25 cm of snow covered the grid, thus many of the old workings and outcrop areas were not immediately visible to the survey crew. During the period December 17-21, 2000, 12 kms of geophysical surveying was completed. Clive Ashworth and Fayz Yacoub, both of Ashworth Explorations, discussed the project with the author prior to the commencement of the survey.

Government reports indicate that the survey area is underlain by volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Upper Triassic to Lower Jurassic Nicola Group. The lithologies which include volcanics, tuffs and argillite, appear to strike northwest and dip moderately to the south. The old workings (very minor production) are focused on argillite hosted quartz veins. Mineralization within these veins is described as argentiferous galena, tetrahedrite or freibergite, with galena and sphalerite.

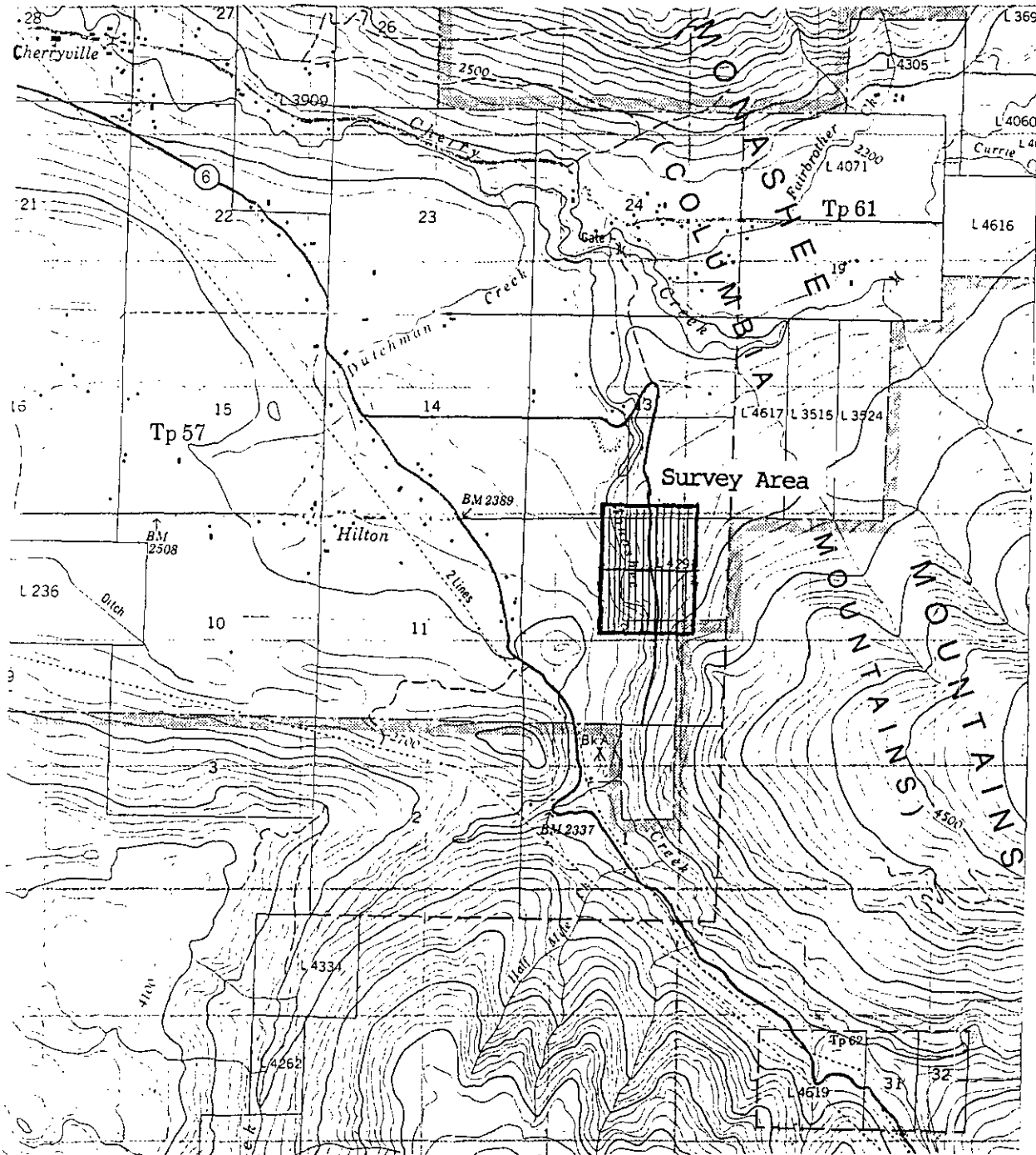
Geological work by consultants hired by Ashworth Explorations noted the presence of lamprophyre dykes intruding both the metasediments and metavolcanics and found these dykes to be often closely associated with the quartz vein mineralization. Ashworth's consultants also noted that the fold axes generally trend east-west, indicating north-south compression, which probably created numerous, and approximately east-west trending structural breaks.

Alteration associated with the emplacement of the lamprophyre dykes along these structural breaks, is described as moderate argillic with pervasive silicification, particularly where numerous quartz stringer/stockworks cut through the argillaceous sediments. It should be noted here that these lamprophyre dykes are probably moderately magnetic, and that the argillic alteration may be sufficient to produce some weak conductivity.

The purpose of the geophysical work was to detect and trace out any conductive or magnetic structure crossing through the grid.

Previous geological and geophysical work was conducted by others on behalf of Little Mountain Resources to the immediate northwest and to south of the area discussed within this report. This work was reported on separately by the people involved at the time and is referenced at the back of this report.

LOCATION MAP



1:50000

**PERSONNEL**

Grant Hendrickson - Senior Geophysicist.  
Ladislav Zabo - Geographer, Senior Technician.

**EQUIPMENT**

- 1 GEM GSM-19 Portable Magnetometer.
- 1 GEM GSM-19 Base Station Magnetometer.
- 1 Toshiba Field Computer.
- 1 4x4 Vehicle (Toyota 4 Runner).



## DATA PRESENTATION

All of the maps that accompany this report are at a scale of 1:2500. The magnetic field strength (Fig. #2) and the VLF-EM Conductor Axis Plan (Fig. #5) have been reduced to page size (1:7500) and included within the text of this report for convenience in viewing all the data. In addition, Fig. #2-5R shows the VLF-EM conductor axis plan superimposed on the magnetic field plan. This particular presentation helps to quickly show the correlation between the two.

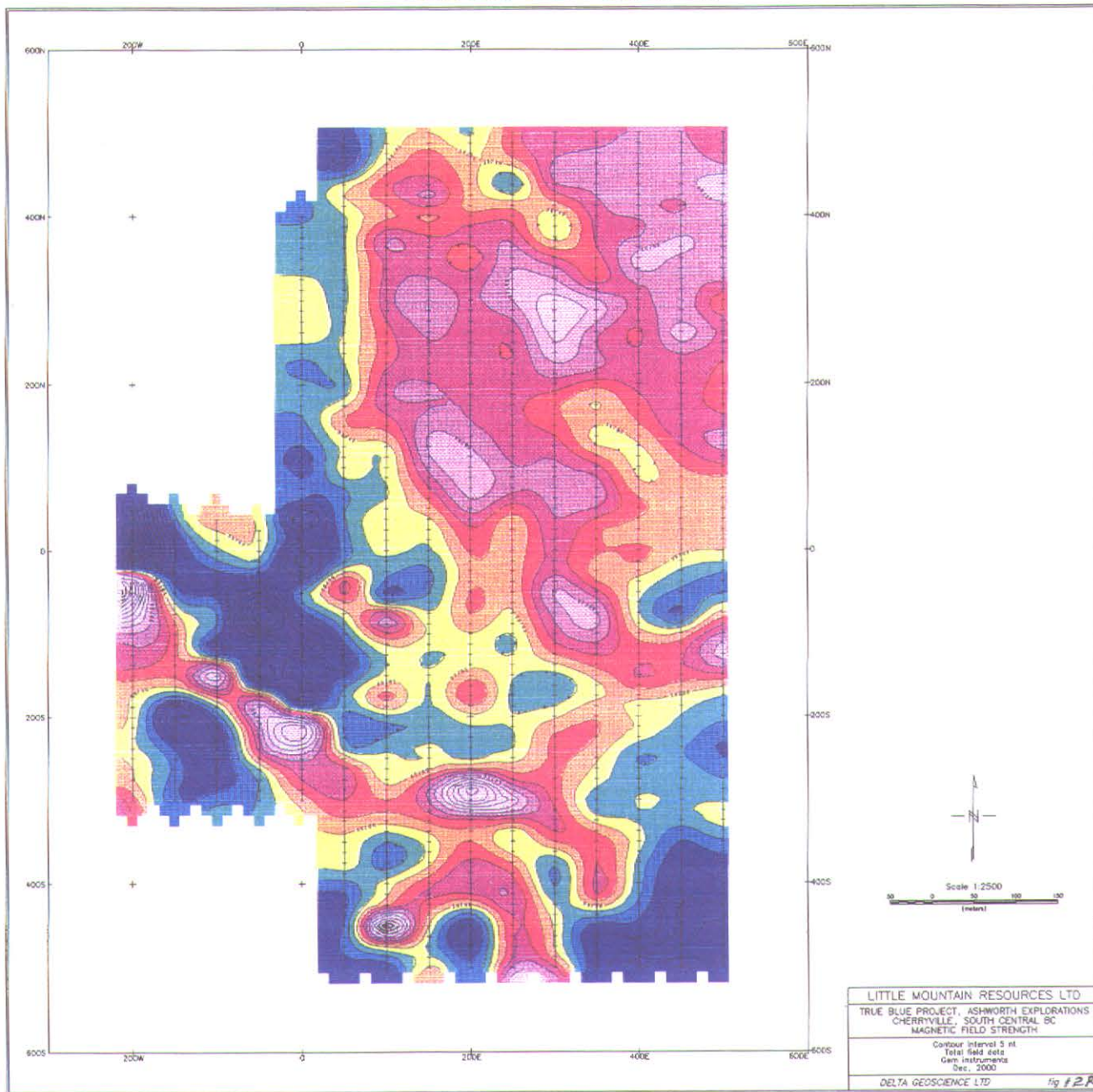
The magnetic field strength data is presented in contoured plan format (Fig. #2), as a stacked profile plan (Fig. #3), and as a posted raw data plan (Fig. #4). Note that the magnetic field data is contoured at 5nT intervals.

The VLF-EM data is presented as a Fraser filter contoured conductor axis plan showing relative anomaly amplitude (Fig. #5) and as stacked profile plans of horizontal field strength, vertical in-phase component, and vertical quadrature component (Figs. #6 and #7). A posted raw VLF data plan is also provided (Fig. #8).

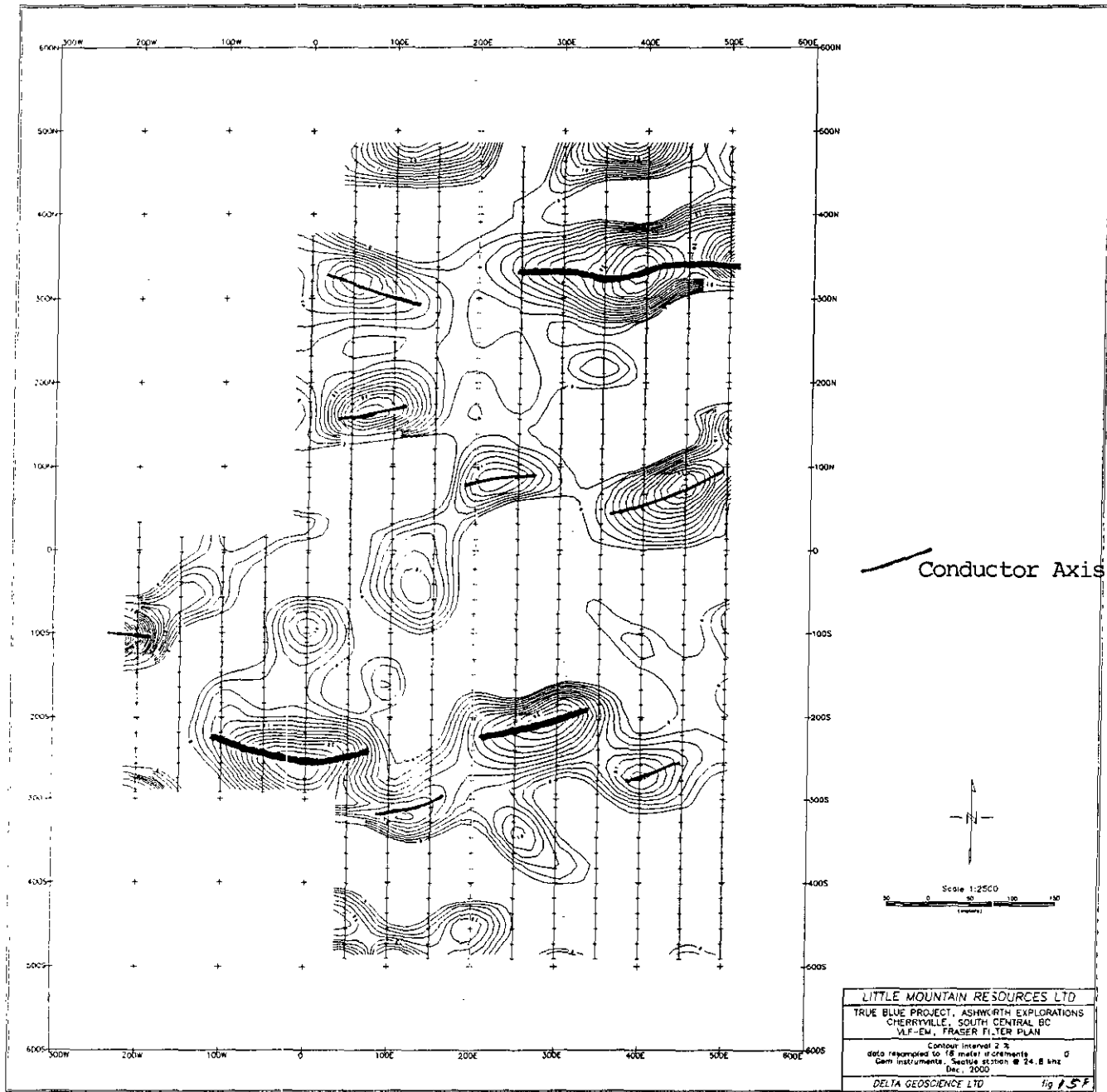
A random gridding algorithm has been used to produce all the contour plans. This procedure minimizes any unnecessary line to line bias. In any event, the stacked profile plans that accompany this report allow one to view the raw data without any contouring bias. The colour magnetic field maps are plotted so that low field values are at the blue end of the spectrum.

As this report will be appended to company geological reports, no claim maps are included.

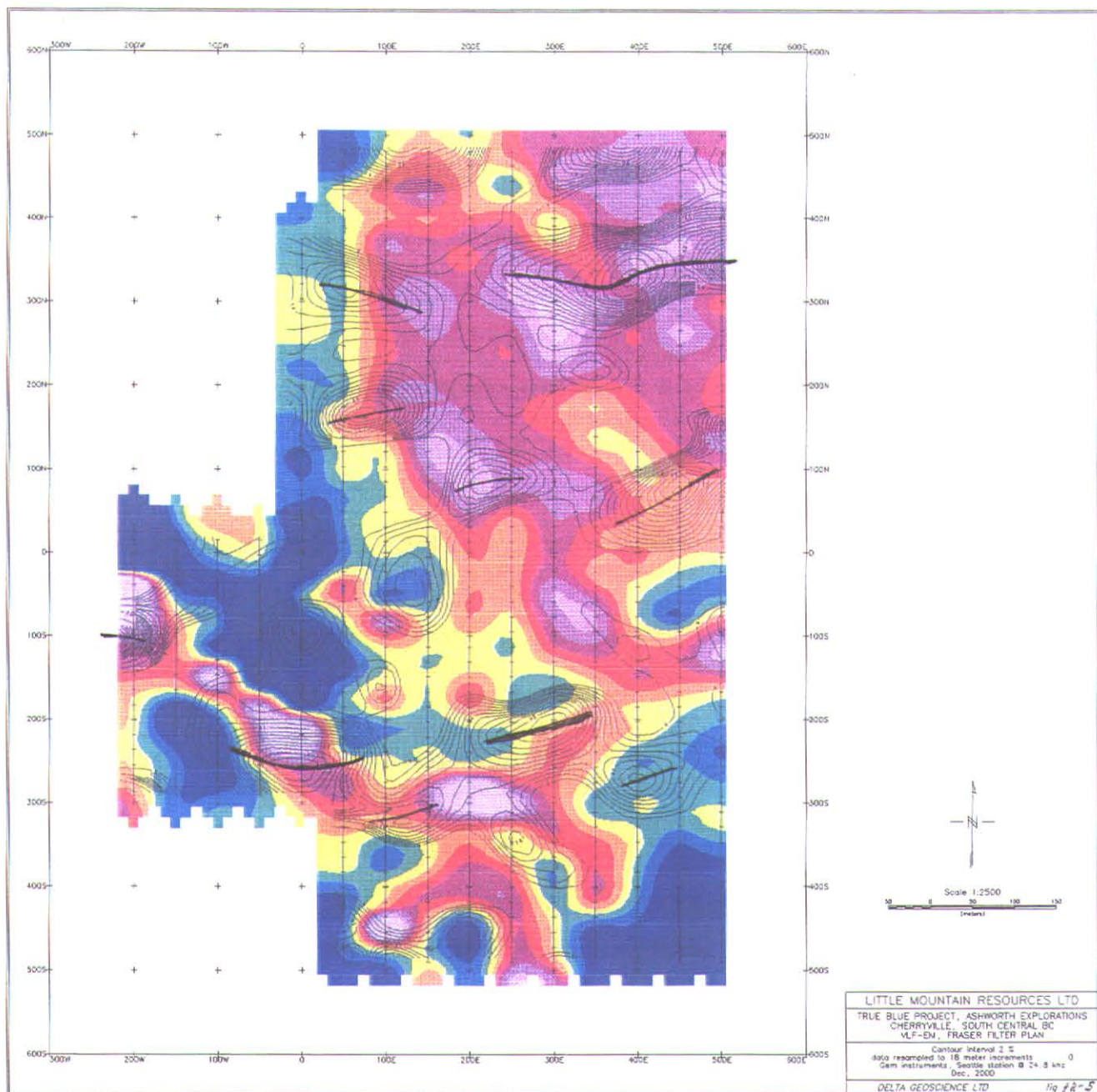
MAGNETIC FIELD STRENGTH



### VLF-EM CONDUCTOR AXIS



VLF-EM CONDUCTORS SUPERIMPOSED ON MAGNETICS



## SURVEY PROCEDURE

The due north-south bearing grid lines were found to be in excellent shape and easy to follow. Almost all of the station flags were found and were quite readable. Those lines running parallel to and along the canyon of the Monashee river were much more difficult to survey due to the steep icy and snow-covered slopes. Areas of past extensive hydraulic placer mining on the west side of the river provided some minor access problems and missing stations.

Magnetic field strength and VLF-EM data was acquired at 12.5 meter intervals along the lines. Survey lines were spaced 50 meters apart.

A base station magnetometer (located at 150E, 0+00N) monitored the earth's magnetic field every 60 seconds. This data was subsequently used to remove the diurnal changes from the magnetic field survey data. Many repeat or overlapping readings were taken to verify the operation of both magnetometers.

The Seattle VLF station operating at 24.8khz was chosen for this survey, since it provided a good stable signal at this location and would couple well with east-west to northeast trending conductive structures. Northwest trending structures more parallel with the geology would unfortunately not be detected as well due to poorer electromagnetic coupling with the transmitter.

Three components of the VLF-EM field were recorded – the vertical in-phase component, the vertical quadrature component and the horizontal field strength.

All of the survey data was downloaded to the field computer system each evening for further processing and viewing to ensure data quality and to guide the survey's progress.

The VLF-EM was Fraser filtered to produce a contourable value. This map quickly shows the relative magnitude and correlation between the shallow VLF-EM responses. Details on this very valid filtering procedure are referenced at the back of this report. The VLF-EM data was re-sampled to 18 meter data increments prior to applying the filter.

Note that line 2W runs parallel to a fence line. At the extreme southern end of Line 2W, the fence posts were steel and this combination is causing the VLF response at the southern end of the line.

## DISCUSSION OF THE DATA

The survey area only covers an area approximately 600 meters by 1000 meters. Within this grid are some interesting VLF-EM and magnetic field strength anomalies, which will be commented on further, however the geological and economic significance of the area will be dependant on developing a broader view of the geological events that have shaped the area.

Throughout the following discussion, the relative merit of the geophysical anomalies is prefaced on evaluating the potential for small vein-type deposits, which are relatively easy to exploit.

The southwest corner of the grid is dominated by a series of narrow, near surface, steeply south dipping magnetic anomalies that trend southeast, northeast and east-west. The east-west trending magnetic response centered at approx. 300S, coincides with, or is closely flanked by two significant VLF-EM conductors that extend from 50W through to 400E at the approximate 250S to 220S locations respectively. The broken nature and rapidly varying width of these two VLF-EM conductors suggests they may be due to mineralized breccia pipe-shaped bodies occurring along the flank or at the intersection of fracture systems. The magnetic responses associated with or flanking these VLF-EM anomalies are likely due to lamprophyre dykes occurring preferentially within structural breaks. The possible origin or source of these dykes needs to be considered, since they are known to be associated with mineralization.

A prominent near surface southeast trending, narrow near surface magnetic anomaly extends off the present grid at 250E, 500S. This trend, which occasionally has a VLF-EM anomaly associated with it, should also be carefully prospected and may ultimately require extending the grid to the southeast. The western extension (at 0+90S on L.2W) of this magnetic trend, is coincident with a significant VLF-EM response that should be studied closely. There is a possible structural intersection at this position. The proximity of the wire fence is also cause for some concern.

To the northeast, the magnetic field data indicates a very broad area of elevated magnetic field strength that is abruptly truncated on its west side. This truncation is likely caused by a relatively young north-south trending fault that roughly parallels the course of the Monashee river. The structural fabric of this broad area of elevated magnetics appears to be north-northwest trending, which is similar to the geology, thus it's possible that this area is underlain by an increased component of weakly magnetic intercalated mafic volcanic/intrusive rocks. The broken-up nature of the magnetics suggests there may be a series of younger north-south trending faults crossing the grid. There are some interpretation problems in trying to evaluate this NNW trending area with north-south trending lines.

Centered within this broad area of higher magnetics background, there are smaller near-surface zones of enhanced magnetic response. Some of these may just mark out areas of bedrock and/or very shallow overburden.



The small northeast trending magnetic anomaly centered at approx. 350N, 425E, does however correlate closely with a strong, near surface (18m), near vertical VLF-EM conductor that is part of a larger east-west trending VLF-EM response. This area should initially be carefully prospected and again may require an eastern extension to the grid.

Other interesting VLF-EM and magnetic anomalies occur, however their significance at this time should depend on the results from the two areas discussed above and the full integration of all the available geological, geochemical and geophysical data by the project geologist.

As mentioned earlier, northwest trending structures may only be revealed as weak responses in the VLF-EM data, due to their orientation relative to the transmitter in Seattle. One needs to bear this in mind since some of the magnetic responses are northwest trending. Also, bear in mind that the amplitude of the magnetic anomalies is not strong and the data has been contoured down to 5nt to bring out the salient features.

## CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The VLF-EM and Magnetic Field Strength surveys have combined, in a cost-effective manner, to reveal some interesting anomalies. Two zones are initially recommended for further follow-up, i.e. detailed prospecting and possibly trenching/shallow drilling.

Area 1            Line 0 at 250S.    ) flanking east-west trending magnetic structures.  
                    Line 300E at 220S)

Area 2            Line 400E at 350N, coincident magnetics and VLF-EM.

Area 1 is a candidate for vein and/or breccia pipe type mineralization associated with lamprophyre dykes.

Area 2 is also a candidate for the above style of mineralization, however the host rock may be different (more mafic) and may provide some clues to the origin on the important lamprophyre dykes that appear to cross the property.

As it's clear that there is a direct association of conductive sulphide mineralization with the precious metal occurrences on this property, one should consider very high lateral resolution, but relatively shallow looking gradient array I.P. surveys to further define or upgrade potential drill targets on this property. VLF-EM anomalies on their own can be due to many causes besides sulphide mineralization.

Integration of this report with the geological work that has been reported on separately is necessary to ensure the best overall targets are tested. This step may elevate the significance of certain secondary geophysical targets.

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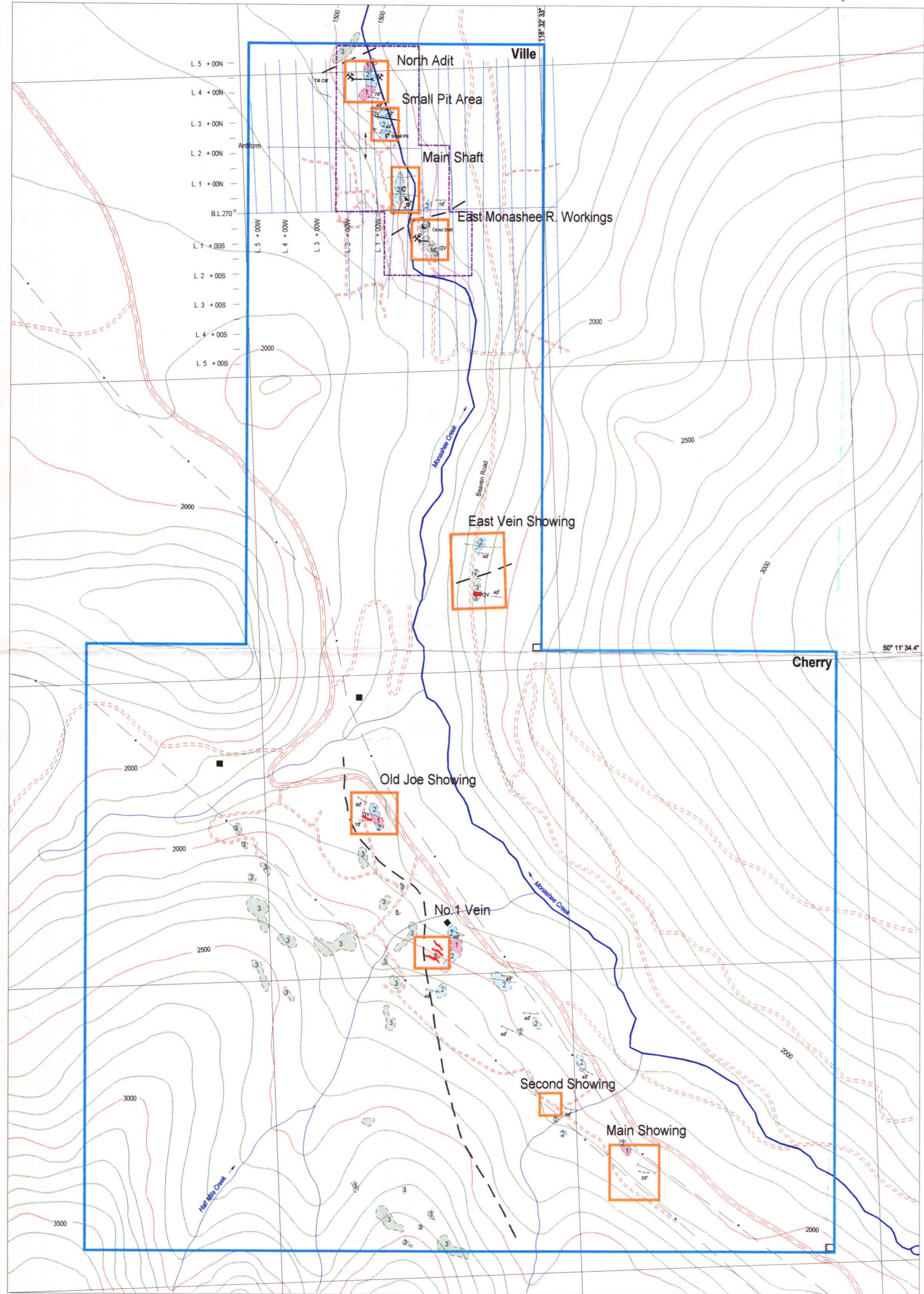
**STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS**

Grant A. Hendrickson

- B.Science, University of British Columbia, Canada, 1971. Geophysics option.
- For the past 29 years, I have been actively involved in mineral exploration projects throughout Canada, the United States, Europe, Central and South America and Asia.
- Registered as a Professional Geoscientist with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia, Canada.
- Registered as a Professional Geophysicist with the Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of Alberta, Canada.
- Active member of the Society of Exploration Geophysicists, European Association of Geoscientists and Engineers, and the British Columbia Geophysical Society.

Dated at Delta, British Columbia, Canada, this 8 day of FEB, 2001.





**LEGEND**

- 1 Lamprophyre Dyke
- 2 Metasediment (Slate, Agillite)
- 3 Metavolcanic
- Geological Contact
- Quartz Vein
- Antiform
- Strike and Dip (Inclined, Vertical)
- Shistosity (Inclined, Vertical)
- Boundary of Outcrop (Suboutcrop)
- Fault
- Shaft
- Adit
- Pit
- Trench
- Flagged Grid Line
- Logging Road
- Half Mile Creek
- Creek
- Topographic Contour (Feet)
- Power Line
- Highway
- House, Barn
- Legal Corner Post
- Prospect Boundary
- Claim Boundary



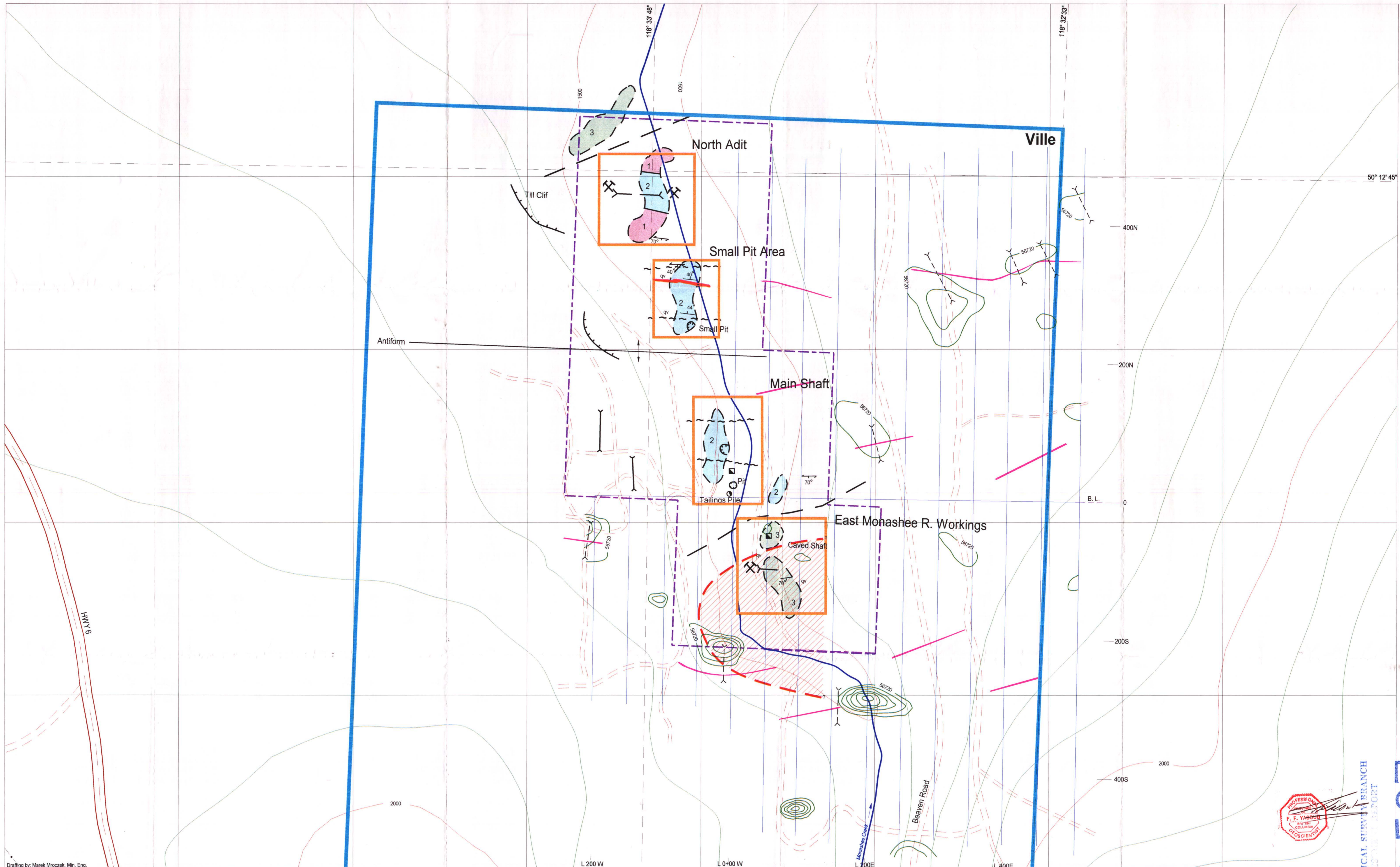
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH  
 ASSESSMENT REPORT

26,507

**Little Mountain Resources Ltd.**  
**Cherryville Claim Group**  
**Geology Map**  
 Vernon Mining Division, B.C.  
 NTS 82 L/2E  
 (By Fayz Yacub, P. Geo.)  
 Scale 1 : 10 000







Drafting by: Marek Mroczek, Min. Eng.

**LEGEND**

- |  |                                 |  |                                     |  |                         |  |                   |  |                               |
|--|---------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|--|-------------------------|--|-------------------|--|-------------------------------|
|  | Lamprophyre Dyke                |  | Antiform                            |  | Claim Boundary          |  | Drift, Adit       |  | Topographic Contour (in Feet) |
|  | Metasediment (Slate, Argillite) |  | Strike and Dip (Inclined, Vertical) |  | VLF - EM Conductor Axis |  | Pit               |  | Creek                         |
|  | Metavolcanic                    |  | Shistosity (Inclined, Vertical)     |  | Magnetic Anomaly        |  | Old Trench        |  | Highway                       |
|  | Geological Contact              |  | Boundary of Outcrop (Suboutcrop)    |  | Soil Geochem Anomaly    |  | Proposed Trench   |  | Logging Road                  |
|  | Quartz Vein                     |  | Fault                               |  | Shaft                   |  | Flagged Grid Line |  | Power Line                    |

Source: Geology, Rock and Stream Sediment Sample Location Map 1:5,000 - June, 1997  
 Little Mountain Resources Ltd. - By J.V.  
 UTM Grid - Map 1:50,000 - Energy of Mines and Resources of Canada

Little Mountain Resources Ltd.  
 Cherryville Claim Group  
**Geology and Compilation Map**  
 (True Blue Showing)  
 Vernon Mining Division, B.C.  
 NTS 82 L/2E  
 (By Fayz Yacub, P. Geo.)  
 Scale 1 : 2500

**Map 2**

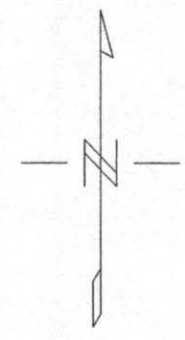
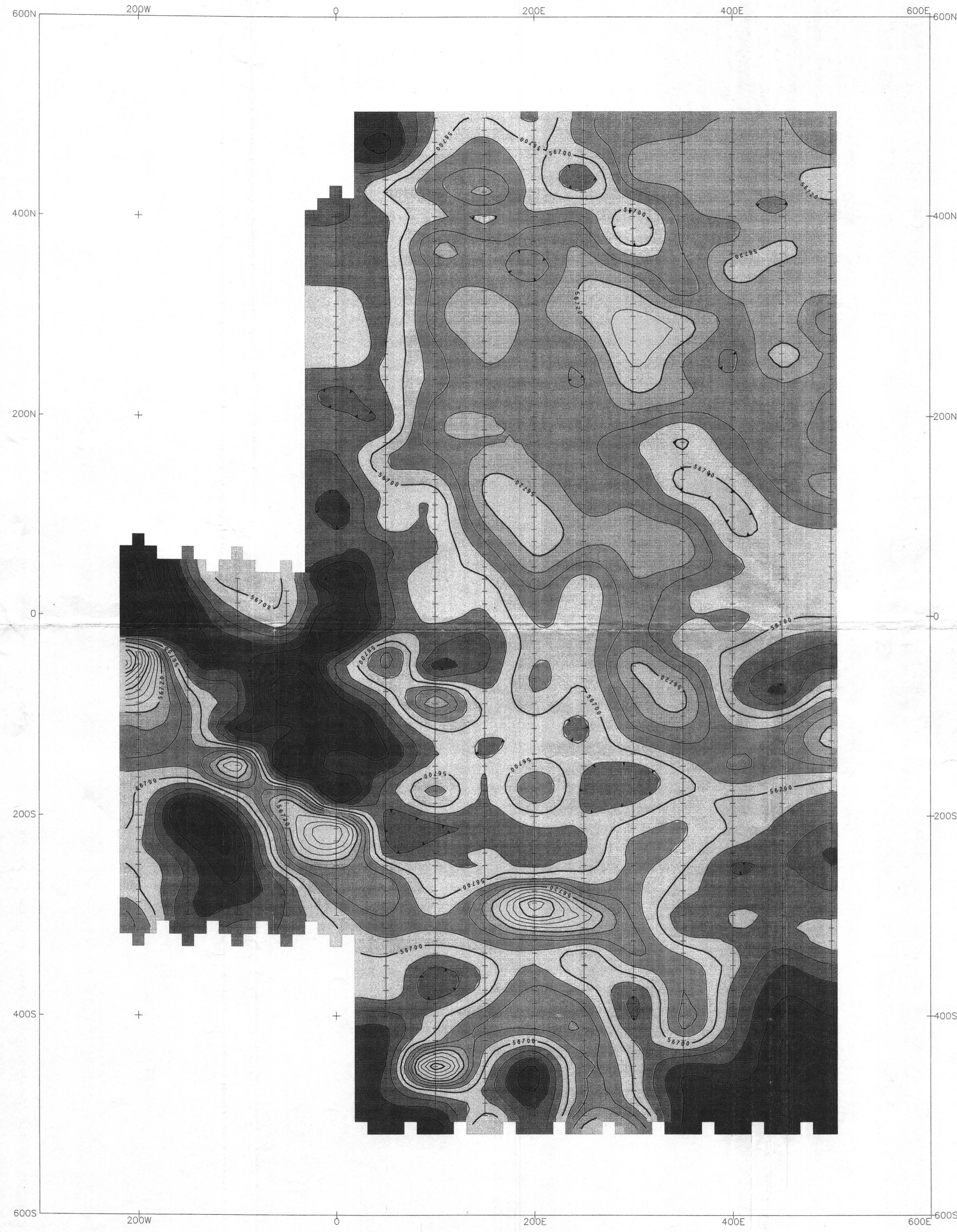
Ashworth Explorations Ltd. February, 2001

PROFESSIONAL  
 F. F. YACUB  
 BRITISH COLUMBIA  
 GEOLOGIST

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH  
 VERNON OFFICE

26,507



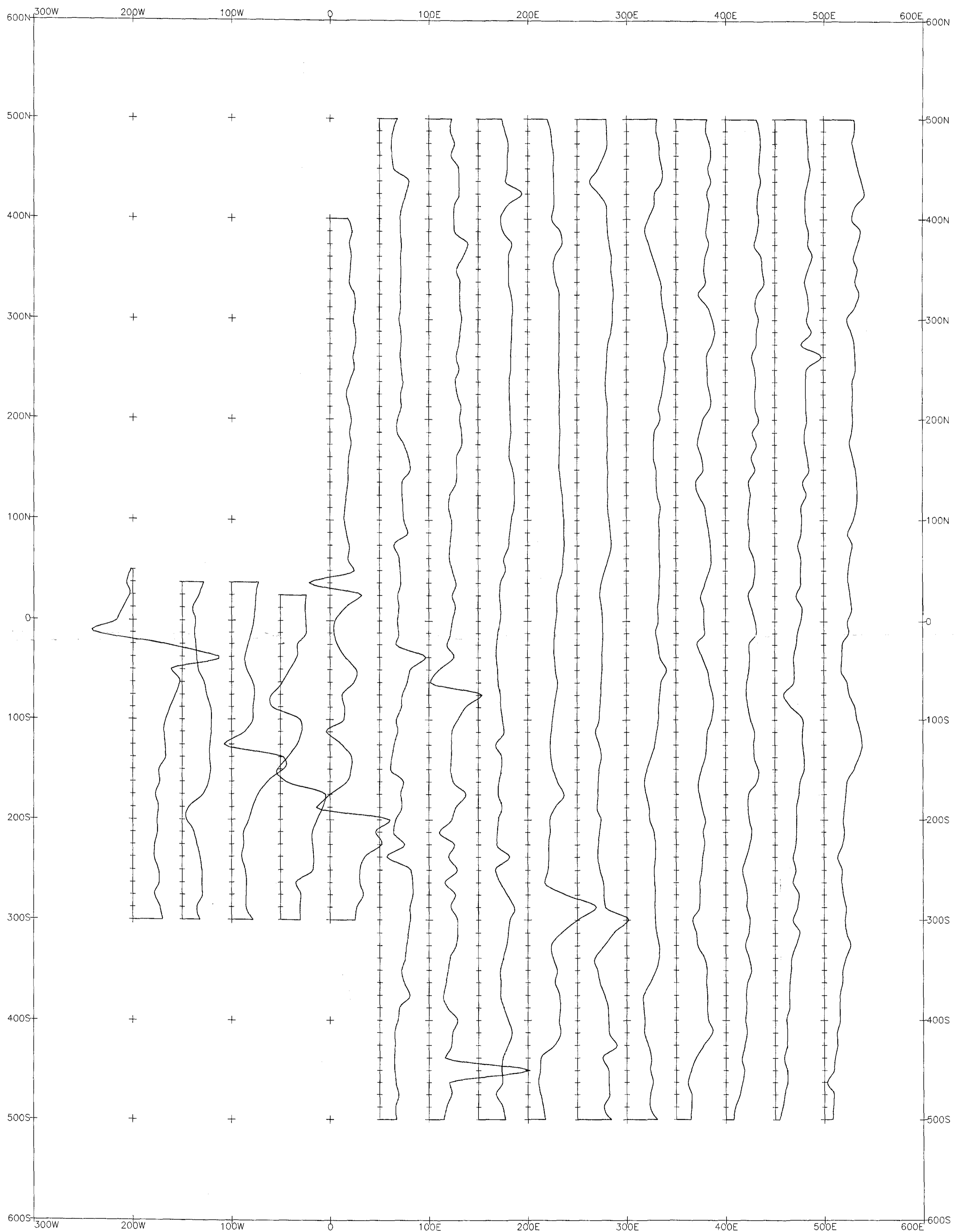


GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH  
 50 0 50 100 150  
 (meters)

26,507

|                                                                                                      |         |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| LITTLE MOUNTAIN RESOURCES LTD                                                                        |         |
| TRUE BLUE PROJECT, ASHWORTH EXPLORATIONS<br>CHERRYVILLE, SOUTH CENTRAL BC<br>MAGNETIC FIELD STRENGTH |         |
| Contour interval 5 nt<br>Total field data<br>Gem instruments<br>Dec, 2000                            | ③       |
| DELTA GEOSCIENCE LTD                                                                                 | fig # 2 |





Geological Survey Branch  
 50 0 50 100 150  
 (meters)

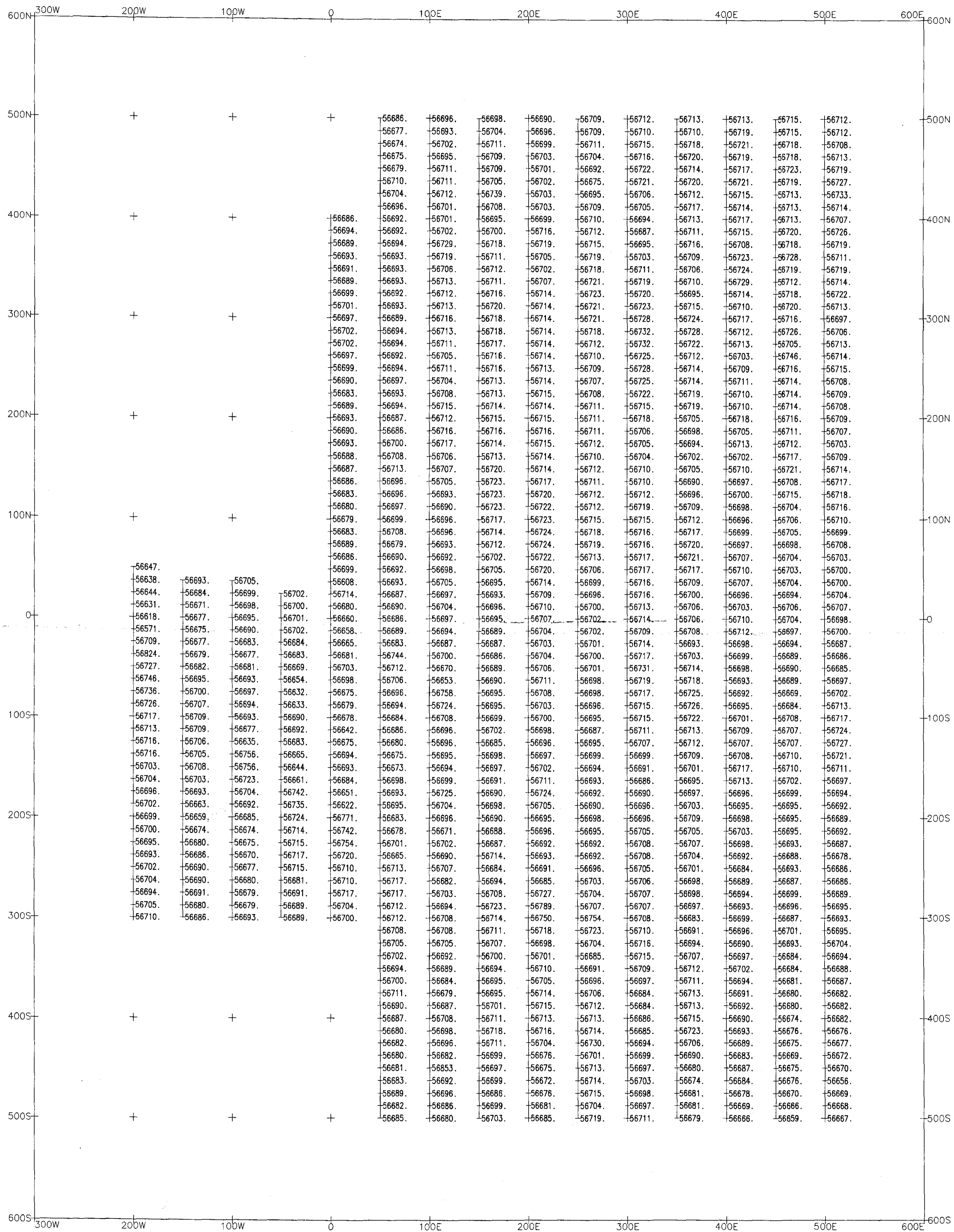
26,507

LITTLE MOUNTAIN RESOURCES LTD  
 TRUE BLUE PROJECT, ASHWORTH EXPLORATIONS  
 CHERRYVILLE, SOUTH CENTRAL BC  
 MAGNETIC FIELD STRENGTH PROFILES

1 cm = 50 nt, base value 56650 nt  
 total field data  
 Gem instruments  
 Dec. 2000

④

DELTA GEOSCIENCE LTD fig # 3

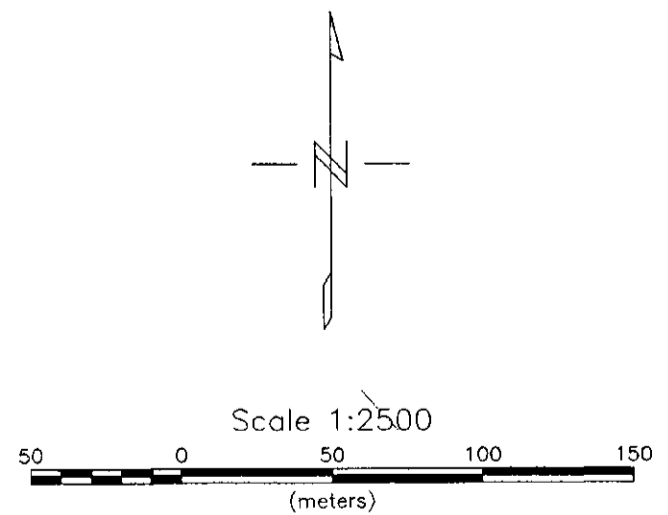
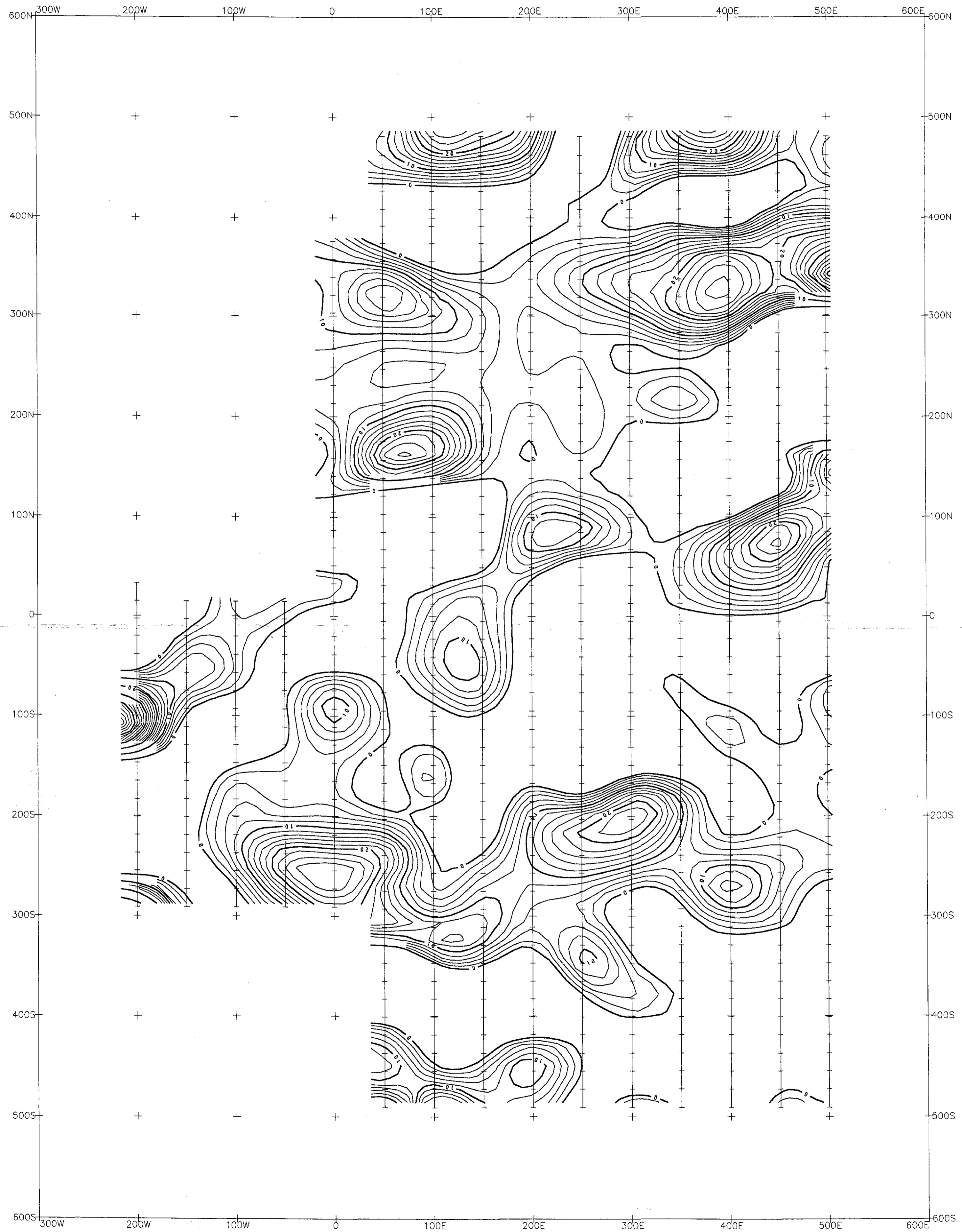


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LITTLE MOUNTAIN RESOURCES LTD  
 TRUE BLUE PROJECT, ASHWORTH EXPLORATIONS  
 CHERRYVILLE, SOUTH CENTRAL BC  
 MAGNETIC FIELD STRENGTH DATA

posted raw data  
 TOTAL FIELD  
 Gem Instruments  
 Dec, 2000

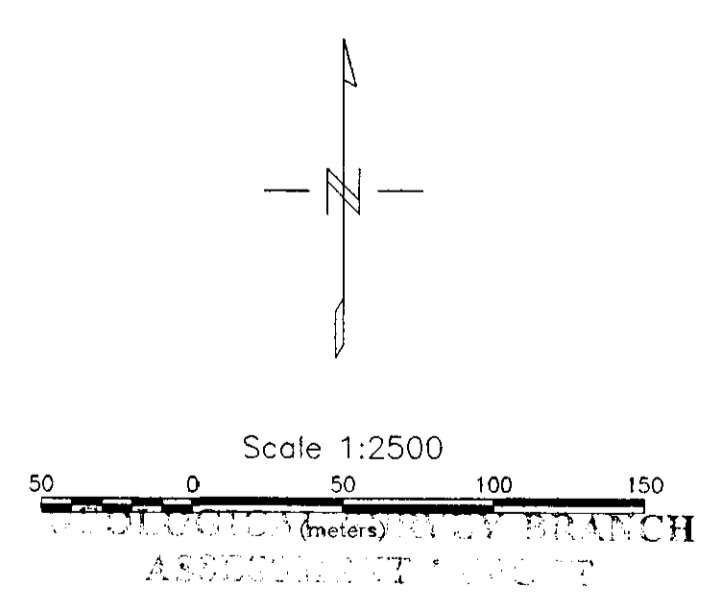
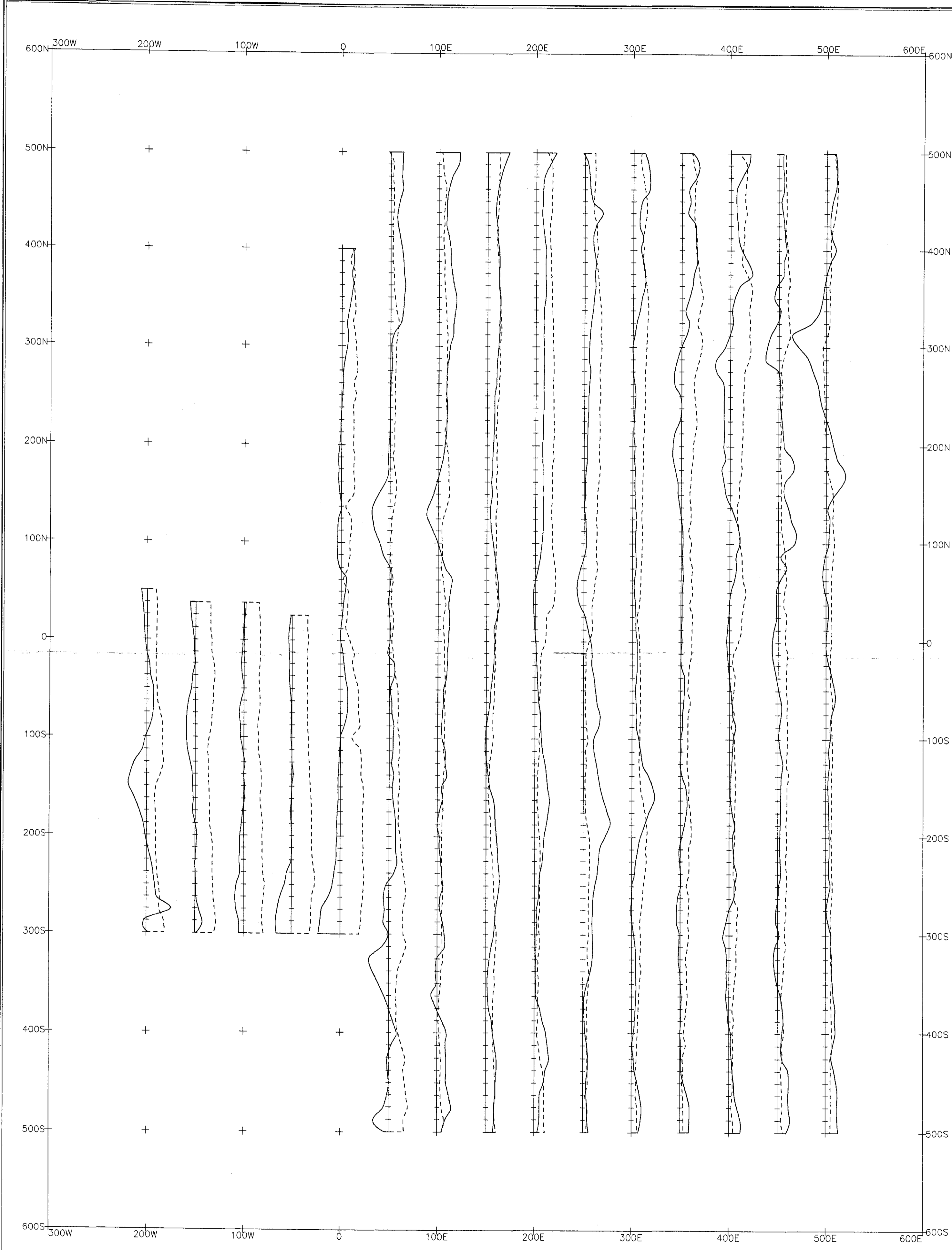
DELTA GEOSCIENCE LTD fig # 4



LITTLE MOUNTAIN RESOURCES LTD  
 TRUE BLUE PROJECT, ASHWORTH EXPLORATIONS  
 CHERRYVILLE, SOUTH CENTRAL BC  
 VLF-EM, FRASER FILTER PLAN **(6)**

Contour interval 2 %  
 data resampled to 18 meter increments  
 Gem instruments, Seattle station @ 24.8 khz  
 Dec, 2000

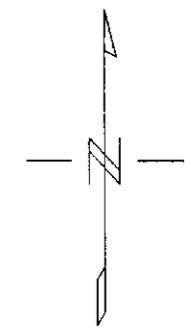
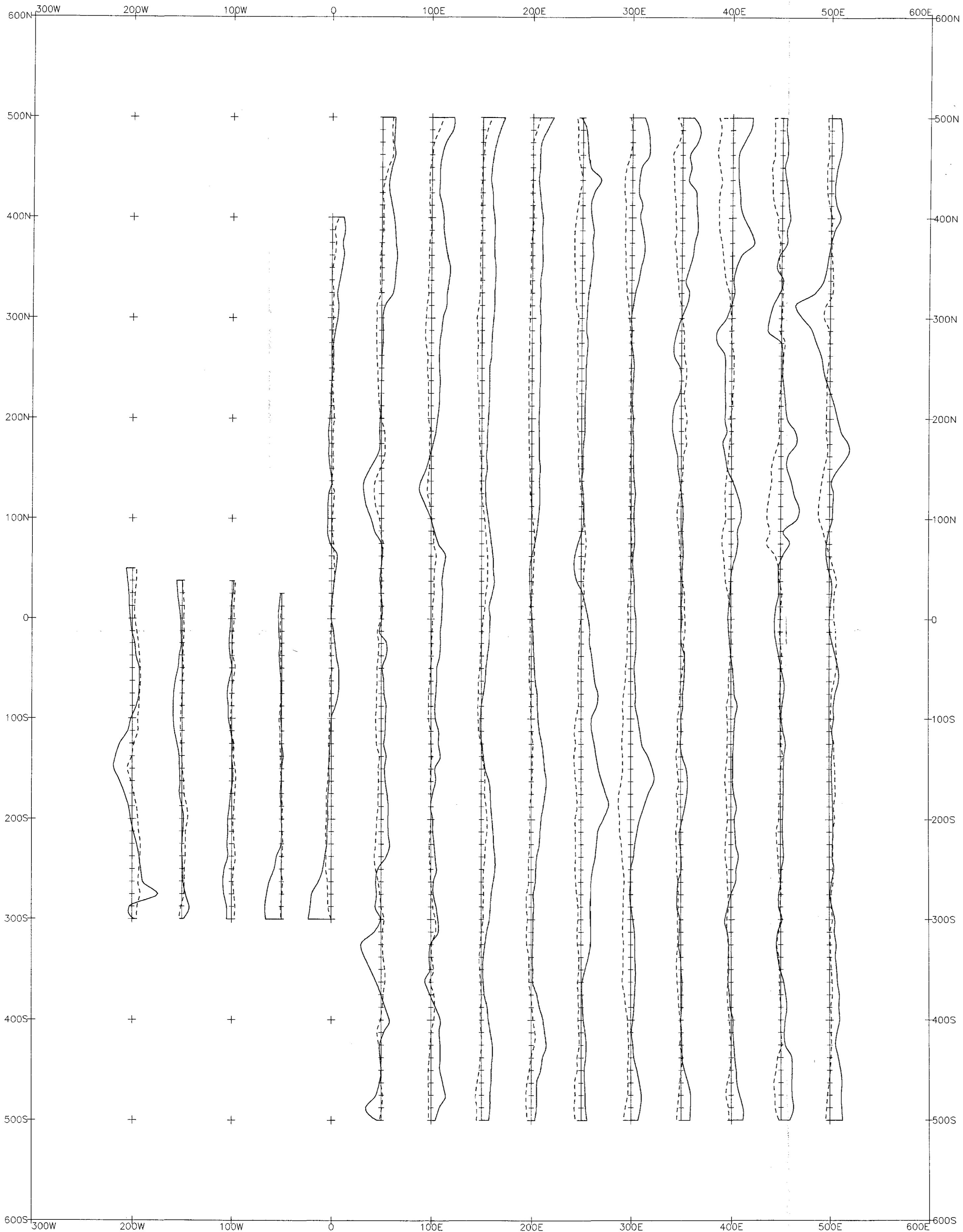
DELTA GEOSCIENCE LTD *fig # 5*



**26,507**

LITTLE MOUNTAIN RESOURCES LTD  
 TRUE BLUE PROJECT, ASHWORTH EXPLORATIONS  
 CHERRYVILLE, SOUTH CENTRAL BC  
 VLF-EM, VERTICAL INPHASE & HORIZONTAL FIELD  
 Vertical inphase solid line @ 1cm=40%, base @ 0  
 Horiz. field dash line @ 1cm=20, base @ 15 pt  
 Gem instruments, Seattle station @ 24.8 khz  
 Dec, 2000  
 DELTA GEOSCIENCE LTD fig # 6





Scale 1:2500  
(meters)

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH  
ANNUAL REPORT

26 507  
LITTLE MOUNTAIN RESOURCES LTD  
TRUE BLUE PROJECT, ASHWORTH EXPLORATIONS  
CHERRYVILLE, SOUTH CENTRAL BC  
VLF-EM, VERTICAL INPHASE & QUADRATURE

Vertical inphase solid line @ 1cm=40%, base @ 0  
Vertical quadrat. dash line @ 1cm=40%, base @ 0  
Gem instruments, Seattle station @ 24.8 khz  
Dec, 2000

8

DELTA GEOSCIENCE LTD fig # 7

