GEOLOGICAL AND GEOPHYSICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT

ON THE

HILLSBAR GROUP
(Hillsbar 1 & 2, Mike, Harry and Barb)

A GEOLOGICAL & GEOPHYSICAL VLF-EM RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY

LOCATED IN THE

NEW WESTMINISTER MINING DIVISION
LATITUDE: 49° 34′ 30″ & LONGITUDE: 121° 21′ 30″
NTS: 92H054

PREPARED ON BEHALF OF

HILLSBAR GOLD INC.
BOX 250, 4927 LAUREL ROAD
SECHELT, B.C.
V0N 3A0

PREPARED BY

D.G. CARDINAL, P.GEO., F.G.A.C.
CARDINAL GEOCONSULTING LTD.
HOPE, B.C.

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
D. G. CARDINAL
GEOSCIENTIST
01/03/07

MARCH 5, 2001

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS:

APPENDIX:

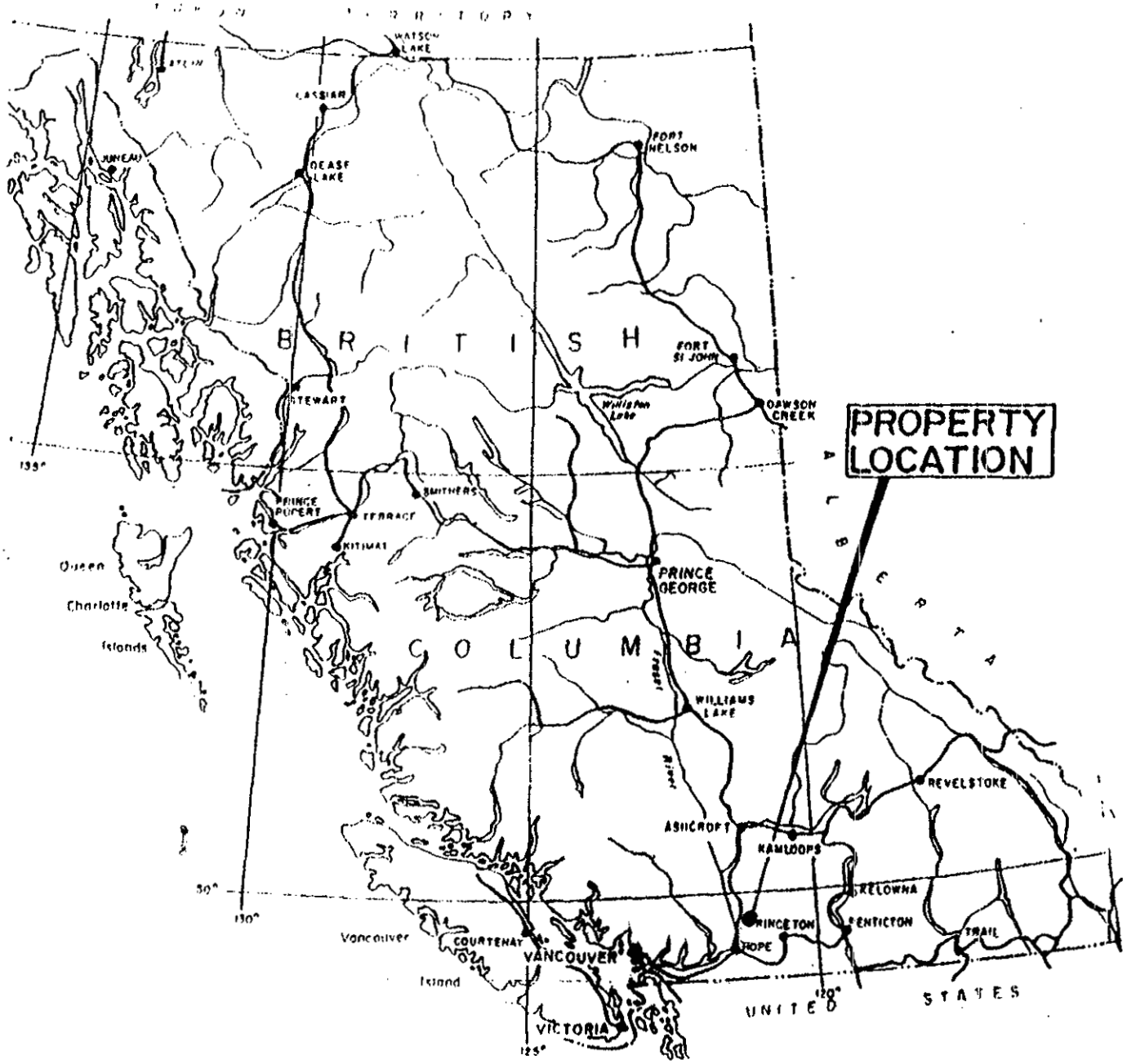
A. INTRODUCTION

The Hillsbar Group comprises of 5 contiguous mineral claims (Hillsbar 1 & 2, Mike, Harry and Barb) held by Hillsbar Gold Inc. of Sechelt, B.C. The Mike, Hillsbar 1 and Barb claims cover a northern portion of Coquihalla serpentine-gold belt.

Majority of the reconnaissance surveys conducted during the 2000 field season were on the Mike and Hillsbar 1 mineral claims. Previous preliminary surveys carried out on the Mike claim outlined a structurally controlled quartz-siliceous alteration zone carrying anomalous amounts of gold. The mineral and alteration assemblage resemble in part other known gold occurrences on the belt such as, McMaster, Pipestem and the Monument vein.

The surveys consisted of reconnaissance geology and limited VLF-EM surveys. A VLF-EM instrument was utilized in order to test its potential usefulness and what signature response, if any, in tracing the quartz structure.

The results of field surveys are compiled and documented in this report and submitted for assessment work credits. A Statement of Work was filed at Vancouver Gold Commissioner's Office on January 17, 2001, Event No. 3159593.

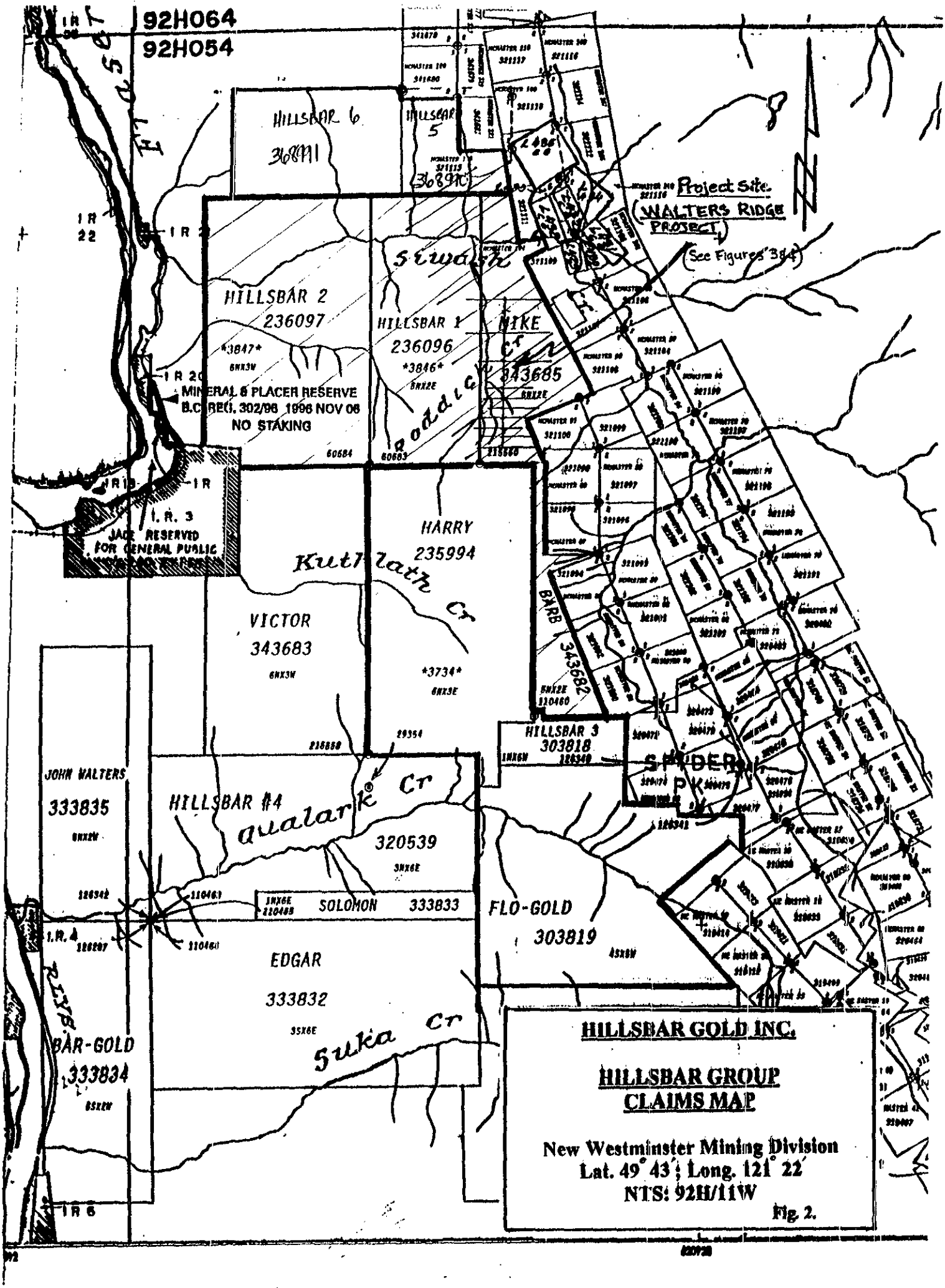


HILLSBAR GOLD INC.
HILLSBAR PROPERTY

LOCATION MAP

SCALE AS SHOWN	N.T.S. 92H/11W	FIGURE Nº. 1
DRAWN BY	DATE	

CHONG


92H064
92H054
HILLSBAR 6
368911
HILLSBAR 5
368910
Project Site
(WALTERS RIDGE PROJECT)
(See Figures 3&4)
HILLSBAR 2
236097
3847
6NX3W
HILLSBAR 1
236096
3846
6NX2E
MIKE
343685
6NX2E
MINERAL & PLACER RESERVE
B.C. REG. 302/96 1996 NOV 06
NO STAKING
I.R. 3
JADE RESERVED
FOR GENERAL PUBLIC
HARRY
235994
VICTOR
343683
6NX3W
3734
6NX3E
BARB 1
343682
6NX2E
HILLSBAR 3
303818
3NX6W
JOHN WALTERS
333835
6NX2W
HILLSBAR #4
320539
3NX6E
SOLOMON
333833
3NX6E
FLO-GOLD
303819
4SX8W
EDGAR
333832
3SX6E
BAR-GOLD
333834
8SX8W
I.R. 4
I.R. 5
I.R. 6
Kutlath Cr
qualark Cr
suka Cr
HILLSBAR GOLD INC.
HILLSBAR GROUP
CLAIMS MAP
New Westminster Mining Division
Lat. 49° 43'; Long. 121° 22'
NTS: 92H/11W
Fig. 2.

B. LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Hillsbar Group is located about 5km due east of the small community of Yale on the Fraser River. The group is situated just west the Siwash creek forks, junction of the north and south forks, and extend north across Siwash creek valley. The project site is on the Hillsbar 1 and Mike claims, which can be reached by a 20 minute ferry ride by helicopter from the town of Hope.

Although there is a logging road that cuts through the claims, it is presently not passable by vehicle due to a series of road failures. Consequently, the area can only be accessed by helicopter at this time. However, the logging company, which operates in the area, proposes to re-establish the logging road for timber harvesting located on the claims for the 2001 season. This will greatly improve access to the project site as well as open new areas for exploration and eliminate the dependency of helicopter support.

The logging road leading to the claims starts on the east side of Highway No. 1, about 200m north of Alexandra Bridge. The road then heads southeasterly for some 20 km eventually reaching the north fork of Siwash creek. From this point and for the next the 3-4km the road to the project site is currently not passable.

C. CLAIMS INFORMATION

The Hillsbar Group comprises 5 contiguous mineral claims. The claims are owned by Hillsbar Gold Inc. of Sechelt, B.C. They are within the New Westminster Mining Division at NTS co-ordinates – Latitude: 49°34'30" and Longitude: 121°21'30", map sheet number 92H054.

The claims are presently in good standing to January and February 2002. The following table outlines the pertinent claim information.

Table 1.

Claim Name	Tenure No.	Number of Units	Current Expiry Date
Hillsbar 1	23096	10	January 18, 2002
Hillsbar 2	23097	15	January 18, 2002
Mike	343685	10	February 13, 2002
Barb	343682	10	February 13, 2002

D. BRIEF HISTORY

The Hillsbar Group covers a northern section of the Coquihalla gold belt, which represents a series of gold occurrences and several past producing mines. The belt first came into prominence during the early 1900s following the placer gold rush along the Fraser River. During this period several discoveries where made and number of these were put into production including, the Ward (1911) at the forks of Siwash Creek; Emancipation (1916) located several kilometres northwest of the confluence of Ladner Creek and Coquihalla River; Aurum (1926) along the south fork of Ladner and, the Pipestem (1922) about 3km north of the Aurum. Between 1982-84, Carolin mines briefly put into production the formerly discovered (1915) Idaho zone.

Other subsequent gold occurrences have since been discovered such as the McMaster zone (1975) located about 2km north of Carolin mines to the most recent, Walters Ridge (1998), an anomalous gold structure located 1.5km southwest of the old Ward mine.

The company, Hillsbar Gold Inc., has over recent years conducted a number of grassroots surveys over the Hillsbar Group of claims. Majority of the work has been of reconnaissance nature primarily for assessment purposes and to maintain the claims in good standing. During of one these assessment surveys conducted by the author in late summer of 1998, a highly silicified altered structure was identified paralleling and immediately east of the East Hozameen fault. Since the discovery reconnaissance surveys have been conducted along the structure including geology and limited rock and soil sampling. In 2000 additional follow-up work was conducted including limited geological and geophysical surveys. During this season (2001) a logging company proposes to construct a logging road and log part of Walters Ridge. This will give Hillsbar Gold Inc. good access into the area and the same perhaps expose more of the structure for proper examination.

E. FIELD PROCEDURES

The Hillsbar project was carried out on 2 mineral claims, Hillsbar 1 and Mike, over a period of 12 days between August 15 and September 15, 2000. The field crew consisted of geologist and 2 field assistants.

The camp gear was driven to within 3km of the project site on a logging road, and then slung in by helicopter. A Jet Ranger 206 from Hope was used for camp mob and demob and to pickup the field crew on a couple of different occasions for a total of 3.5 hours.

Once the base camp was established, a gridline was surveyed in using brunton compass and hipchain with a north-south baseline extending for 1.5km and cross lines spaced at 200m apart. The baseline was marked with flagging and trees blazed with some of the underlying brush slashed out. A logging plan map at 1:20,000 scale, supplied by the logging company, was most useful as a base map. And the gridline served as excellent control for the geological and geophysical ground surveys. The surveys were conducted at a 1:10,000 scale.

For the geophysical survey, the instrument employed was a Sabre Model – VLF-EM Receiver. The Receiver was tuned to the Seattle transmitter (station NPG @ frequency 18.6KHz). Readings were normally observed on the east-west cross lines at 50 metre intervals. The survey procedures were followed according to the manufacturer's field manual, which included the following steps:

1. With the instrument held horizontal in front of you, turn around until a null appears on the field strength meter. You should now be facing the station.

2. With the receiver still facing the station, lift it to the vertical position and rotate it slightly in the vertical plane to your right or left until the null appears on the field strength meter. Record the angle on the inclinometer at which the null appears. This is the Dip Angle (positive or negative).

3. Return the instrument to the horizontal plane and turn around until the field strength meter is at its maximum reading. Set this maximum reading at 100 on the meter and record the reading on the gain dial. This is the Field Strength reading.

4. Repeat steps 1, 2 and 3 at each station.

Readings were recorded in the field and profiles plotted back in base camp for each of the cross lines surveyed and data analyzed. VLF-EM profiles were plotted showing both the Tilt Angle and Field Strength readings. As well surface profile of the bedrock geology was plotted. A 1:4,000 scale was used for the profiles however it should be noted that the geology vertical profile is not to scale.

F. GEOLOGY

The regional geological setting is comprised of a prominent northwest-southeast trending structural break known as the Hozameen fault, which in southwestern BC, can be traced for some 100km. The structure can be identified by a semi-continuous belt of serpentinized ultramafic rock, fault-bounded by the East and West Hozameen fault systems.

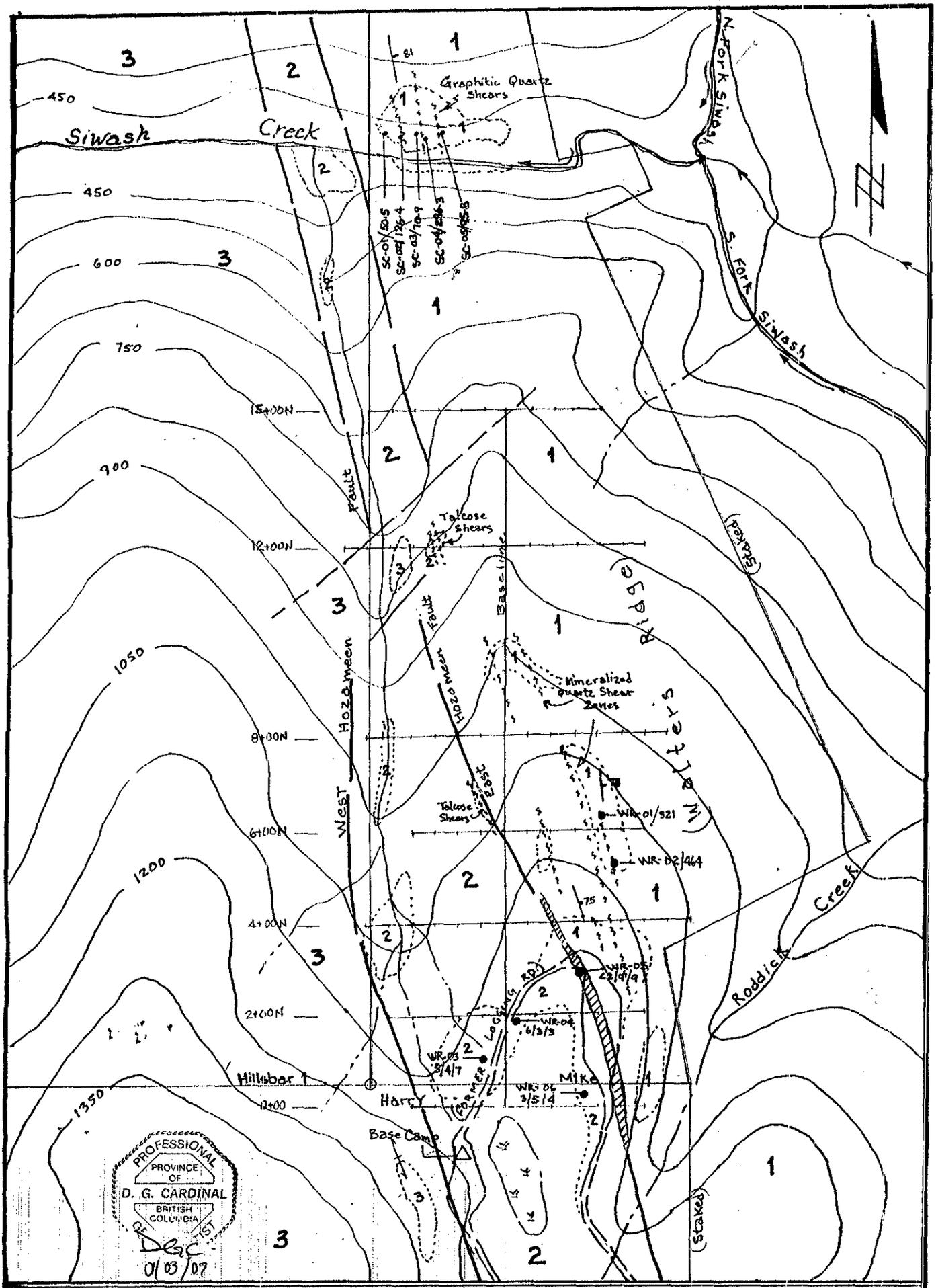
The Hozameen fault system and serpentine belt separate two distinct crustal units. To the east in contact with the East Hozameen fault is a volcanic greenstone unit, the Spider Peak Formation of Early Triassic age. The greenstone forms the basement for the unconformable, overlying Jurassic to Cretaceous turbidite and successor basin deposits of the Pasayten Trough. To the southwest, in contact with the West Hozameen fault, is the Permian to Jurassic Hozameen Group comprised of dismembered ophiolite succession represented ultramafic rocks of the Petch Creek serpentine belt in turn, overlain by a thick unit of chert, volcanics and sediments.

The oldest sedimentary rocks in the Pasayten Trough, the Ladner Group, contain a locally developed basal unit (e.g. conglomerate, grewacke, siltstone and slate) that hosts the former Carolin mine, the Idaho zone gold deposit, along with a number of other former small gold producers. Majority of the past-producing mines occur east of and adjacent to the East Hozameen fault and form part of the Coquihalla gold belt.

The Coquihalla gold belt includes such past producers as the Carolin, Emancipation, Aurum, Pipestem and the Ward mines as well as at least 25 other minor gold occurrences. It shows similarities in its geological setting, mineralogy and alteration assemblages to the Bridge River camp in BC and Mother Lode district of California.

The Mike claim, which comprises part of the Hillsbar group, covers the Walters Ridge anomalous gold zone (figure 3). The zone is hosted in Ladner Group, fine grain siltstones and tuffaceous siltstones adjacent to and just east of the East Hozameen fault. It consists of series of narrow (0.5-1m) quartz vein-shear structures. The veins in places are mineralized containing disseminated pyrite and fine arsenopyrite. The host rock, sheared siltone, is pervasively silicified and displays vuggy and ribbon quartz. Previous (1998) samples obtained from the quartz veins ranged as high as 2,875ppb Au.

This seasons reconnaissance geological surveys included mapping along Siwash Creek. Grab samples were obtained from sheared, mineralized quartz structures, which carry anomalous amounts of gold. The author believes this may be a continuation of the Walters Ridge structure. Mapping also shows a cross-cutting fault, trending northeast-



Legend:

1. LADNER GROUP: Argillite, Tuffaceous Siltstone & Siltstone
2. SERPENTINE: Massive, DK Green (Coquihalla Serpentine Belt)
3. HOZAMEEN GROUP: Chert & Cherty Argillite

Bedding (Strike & Dip)

Foliation (Strike & Dip) (Vertical)

Rock Outcrop

Listwanite Alteration

Rock Sample Site
Sample No./Au/Pt/Pd (ppb)
SC-01/20.5
WR-01/321
WR-03/5/4/7

Swamp

Contours in meters

Scale: 1:10,000

0 100 200 300 400 500

HILLSBAR GROUP

GEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY

LAT. 40°34'30" & LONG. 121°21'30"
NTS 92H054
NEW WESTMINSTER M.D.

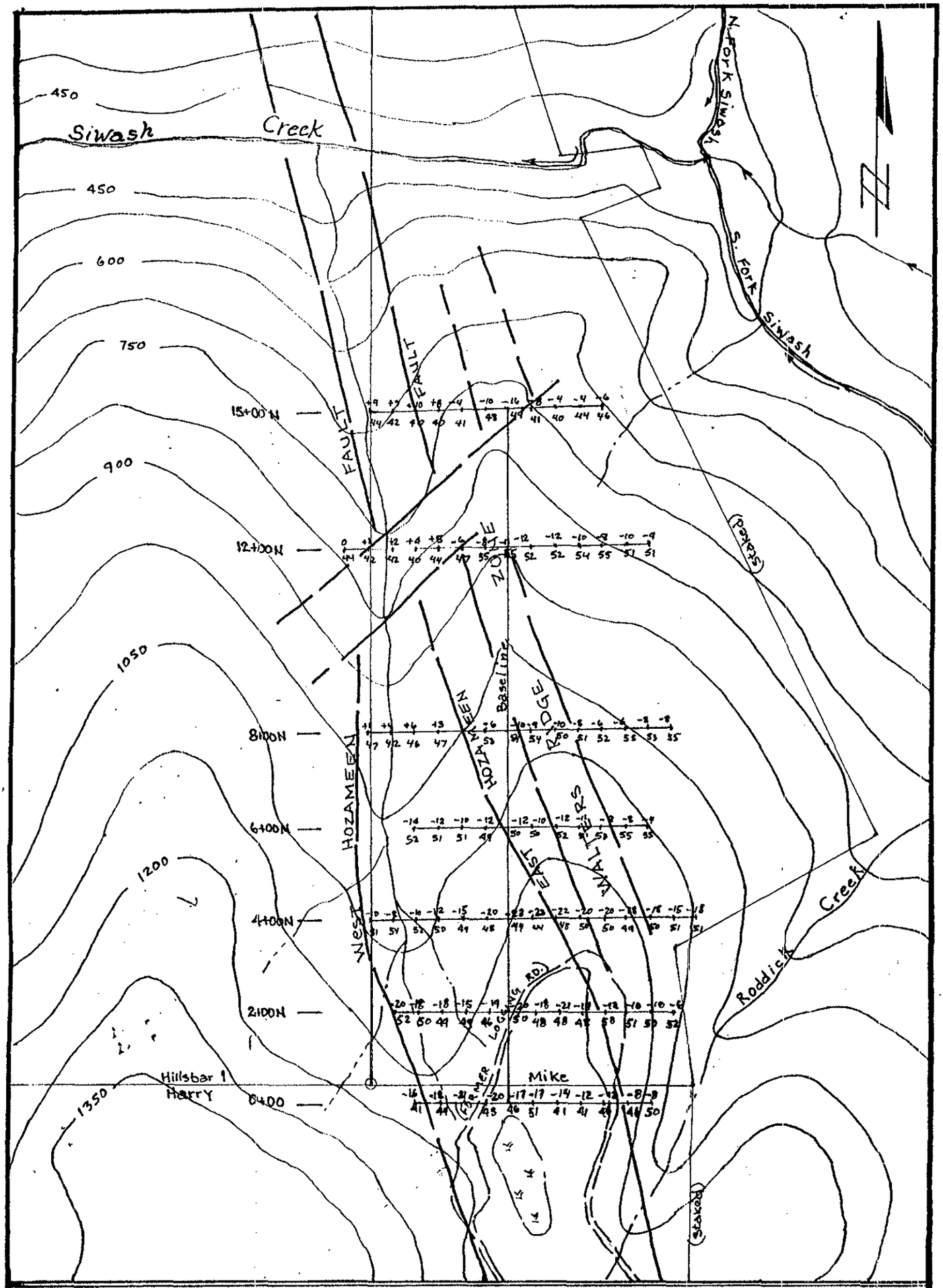
Figure 3.

southwest about halfway down along Walters Ridge, at gridline 12+00N (figure 3). The Hozameen fault system and the serpentine are offset in this area. A strong and well exposed listwanite alteration zone was also mapped along a section of the East Hozameen fault. The alteration consists of oxidized iron-bearing carbonate and fuchsite. Four serpentine and listwanite grab samples were also taking along a former logging road near base camp for gold, platinum and palladium analysis.

G. VLF-EM RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY

Geophysical reconnaissance survey was conducted over parts of the grid covering Walters Ridge structure. A VLF-EM hand held instrument was used for this purpose. The object was to determine if the instrument would be useful tool to use in tracing the structure where it is not exposed due to overburden and to see if a signature or conductive response could be obtained from the underlying mineralized quartz shear structures.

VLF-EM readings were taking at 50m intervals along cross lines starting at line 0+00 and at 200m intervals, 2+00N to 8+00N, and on lines 12+00N and 15+00N, for a total of 7 cross lines (figure 4). Seven VLF-EM profiles were plotted and are showing below with corresponding bedrock profiles.



PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
D. G. CARDINAL
GEOSCIENTIST

01/03/08

HILLSBAR GROUP

GEOPHYSICAL VLF-EM RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY

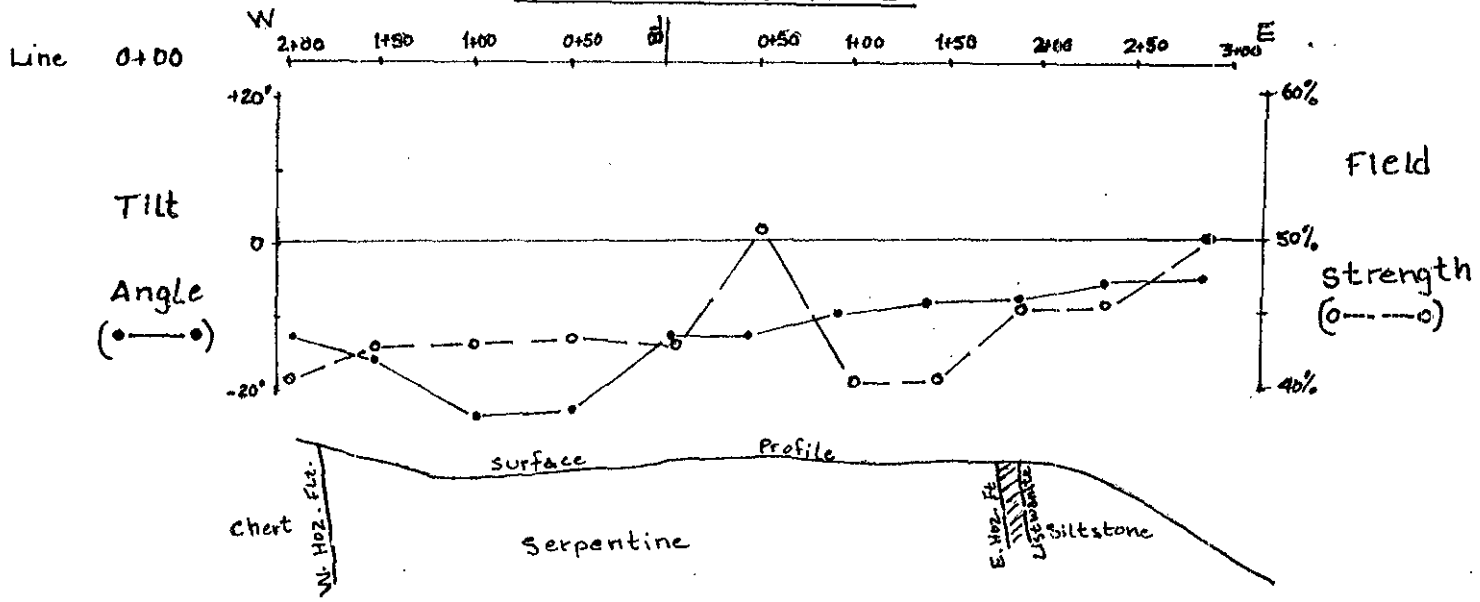
Lat. 40°34'30" & Long. 121°21'30"
NTS 92H054
New Westminster M.D.

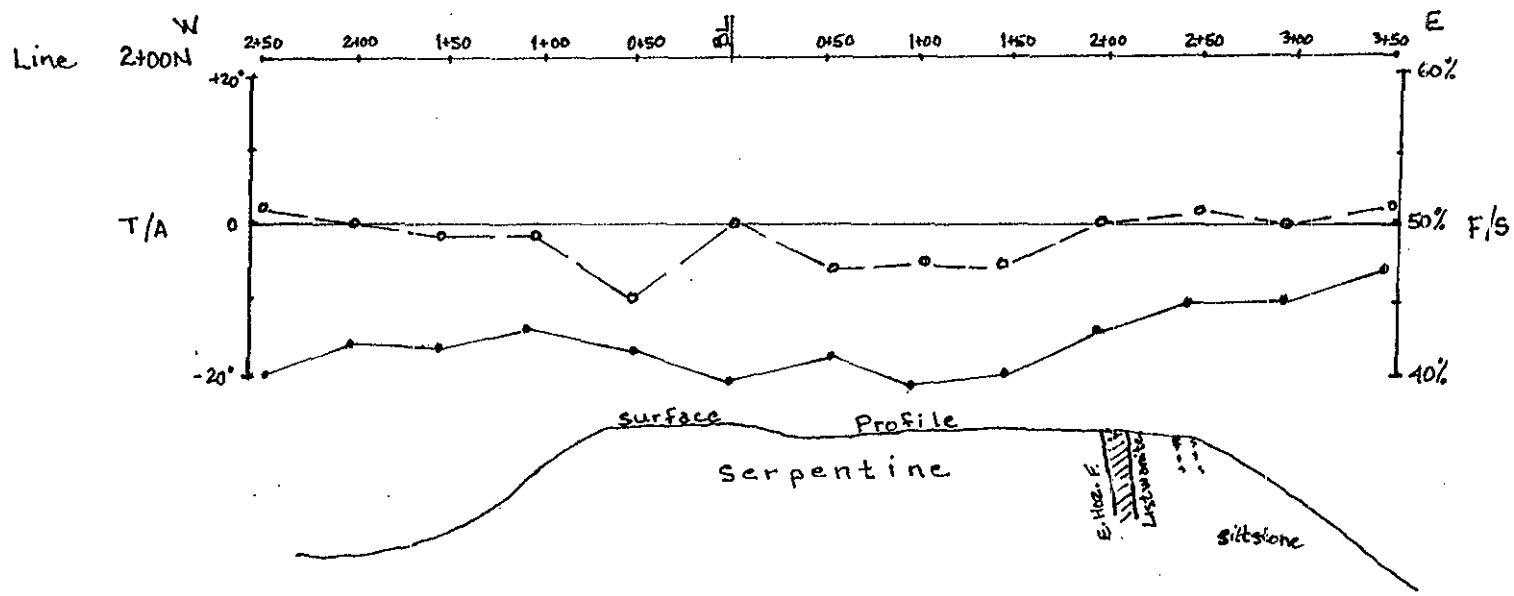
Scale: 1:10,000

0 100 200 300 400 500

Figure 4.

VLF-EM Profiles





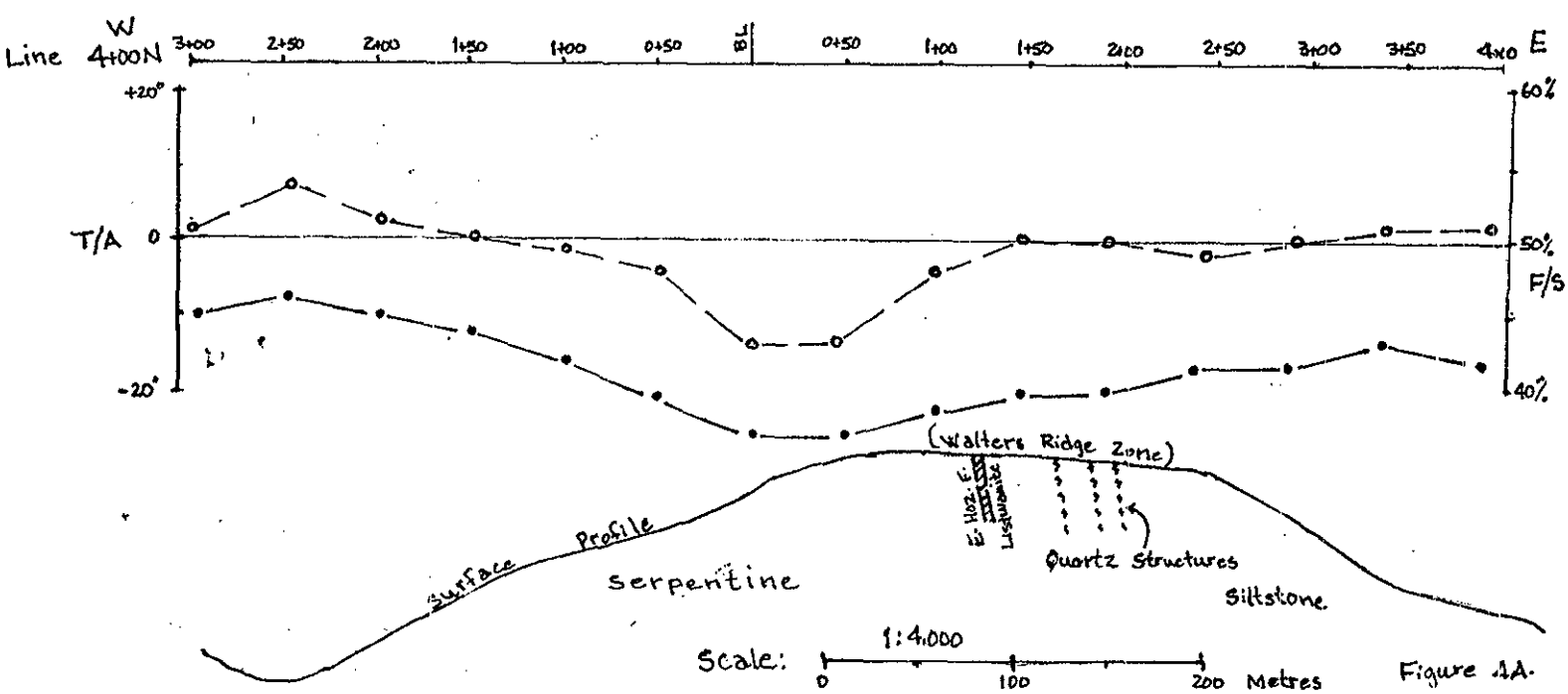
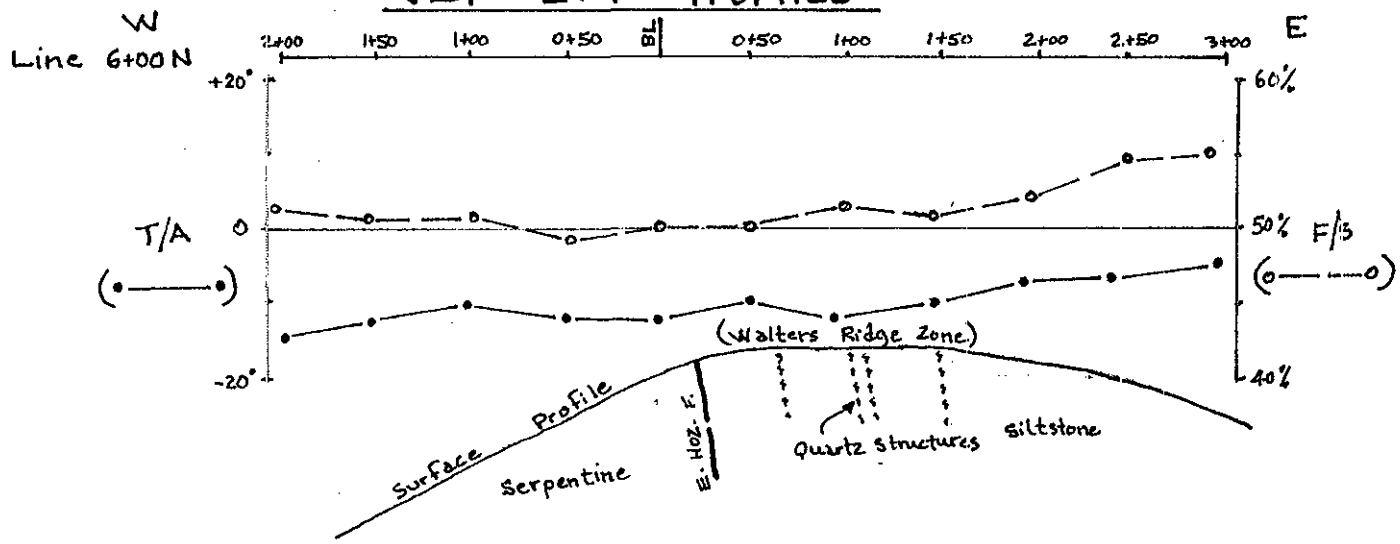
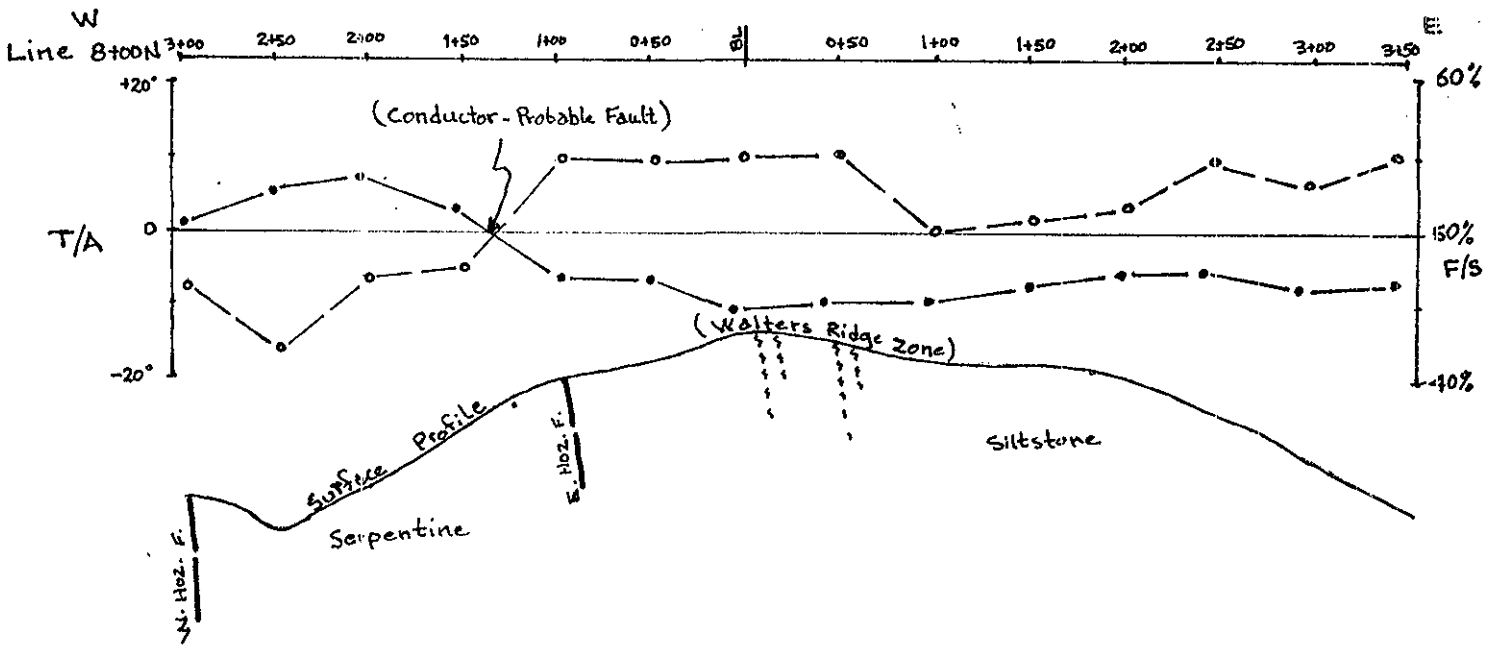
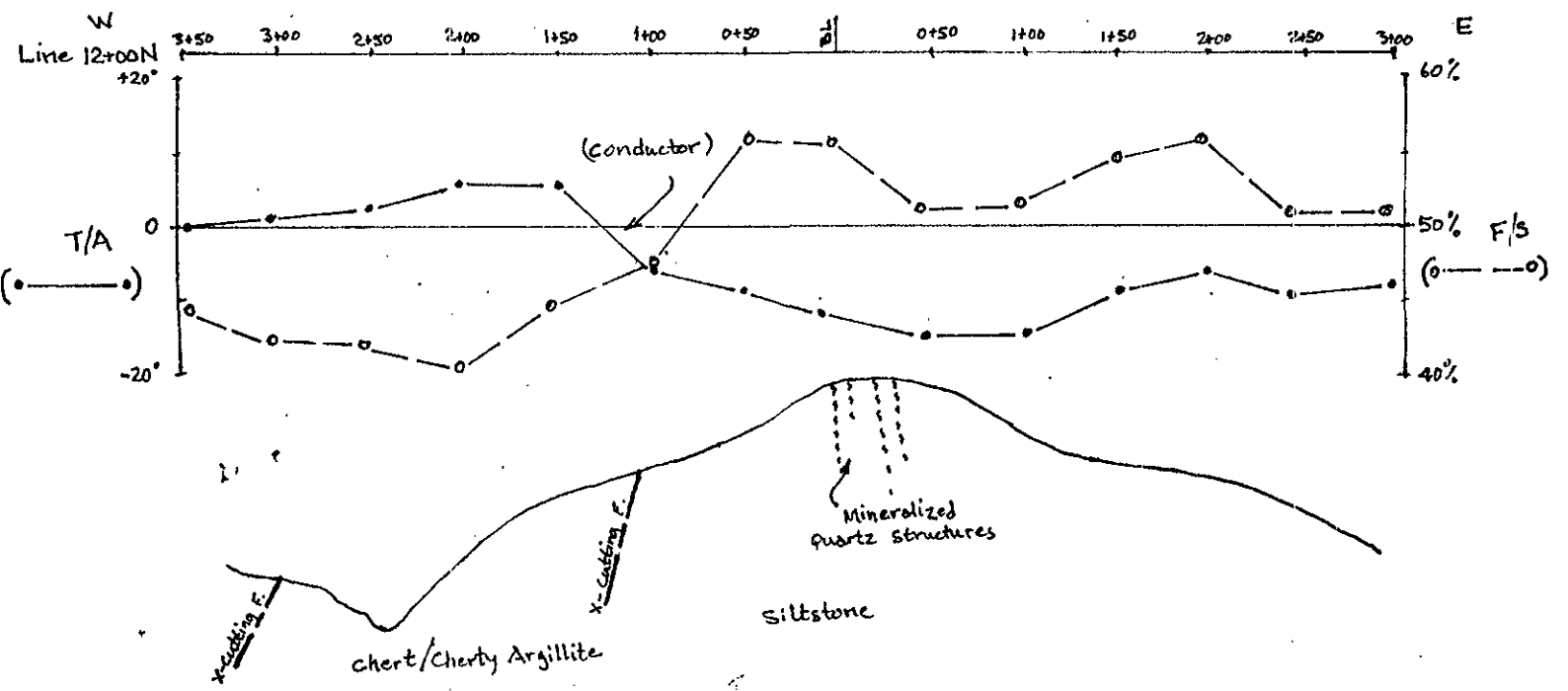


Figure 11A.

VLF-EM Profiles





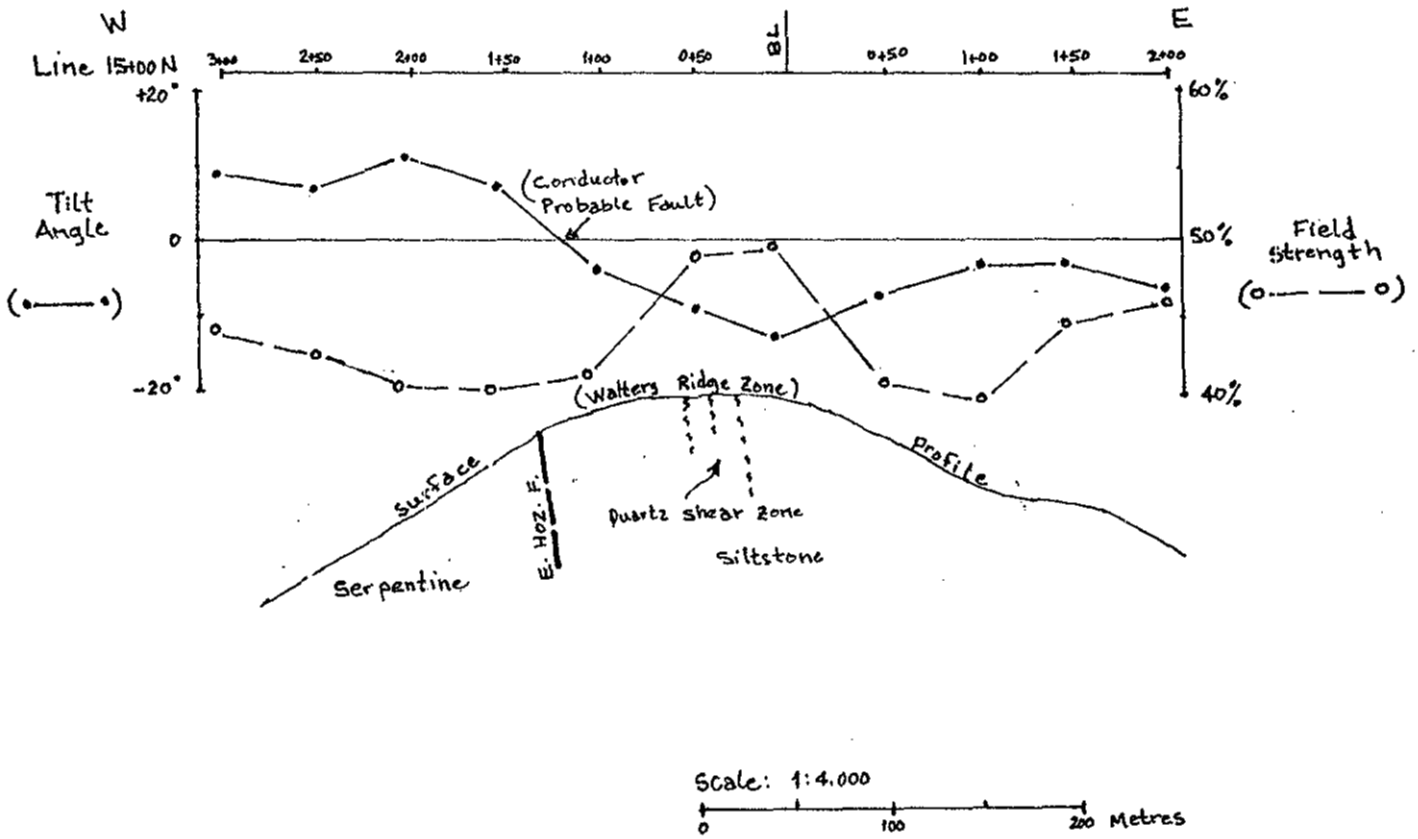


Scale: 1:4000

0 100 200 Metres

Figure 4B.

VLF-EM Profiles



Scale: 1:4,000

0 100 200 Metres

Figure 4c.

H. DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

The geological surveys identify a strong quartz structure (Walters Ridge zone) hosted in sheared, silicified siltstone adjacent to the East Hozameen fault. Past and present reconnaissance sampling show the structure to carry anomalous gold values. This season surveys have traced the structure further north down to Siwash Creek valley where 5 rock grab samples obtained from sheared quartz contain anomalous values in gold ranging from 50.5ppb to 296.3ppb Au (figure 3). Two additional rock grab samples were collected from quartz structures along cross line 6+00N and near station 2+00E. These samples return values of 321ppb and 464ppb Au. Four serpentine rock samples were collected along a section the former logging road near base camp (figure 3) including one from the listwanite altered zone. The samples were analysed for trace elements of gold, platinum and palladium. The geochemical analysis show detectable but low amounts of all elements. The listwanite zone forms part of the East Hozameen fault and also probably represents a suture or contact zone between the serpentinized altramafic and sediments.

The VLF-EM surveys do not really show much of a signature over the quartz structure. The profiles plotted tend to show a fairly flat Tilt Angle response. However, it does tend to respond to other stronger fault structures such as the East Hozameen fault on line 8+00N where a fairly good conductor reading was noted. This probably reflects the fault zone (figure 4B). The EM also shows a strong signature at lines 12+00N and 15+00N, which probably reflects the cross-cutting fault system that offset the East and West Hozameen faults.

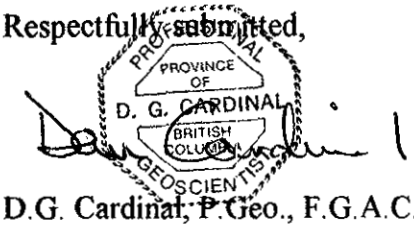
Although the EM survey appears to have limited use in detecting the gold anomalous quartz structures, it does however have a good response to the Hozameen fault system, especially in the area of the cross-cutting faults where potential for gold mineralization may exist. As well the East Hozameen fault system appears to be closely associated to with the Walters Ridge quartz structure. As a result, the author feels that the VLF-EM may have some, albeit indirect applications, in detecting the quartz structure by conducting EM surveys over the Hozameen fault system, particularly in areas where the bedrock is masked by overburden.

I. STATEMENT OF EXPLORATION – COST BREAKDOWN

The field grew consisted of a 3-person team for a period of 12 days. The field work included establishing a gridline over the project site and conducting geological and VLF-EM surveys over the grid as well as reconnaissance mapping beyond the grid area.

Field Crew:	Cost
Geologist; 12 days @ $350/d	$ 4,200
2 Field Assistance; 12 days @ $300/d	3,600
Related Expenses:	
Field Camp; 12days @ $75/d	900
Helicopter; 3.5 hours @ $750/hr.	2,625
VLF-EM equipment; 2 weeks @ $250/wk.	500
Report; data compilation and word processing	1,250
Total expenses incurred	**$ 13,075**

Respectfully submitted,



D.G. Cardinal, P.Geo., F.G.A.C.
Consulting Geologist.

J. STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Daniel G. Cardinal, residence at 65661 Birch Trees Drive, P.O. Box 594, Hope, British Columbia, VOX 1L0, do hereby certify that:

I am a Professional Geoscientist and a member in good standing with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (#18455); Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of Alberta (#29405); and a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada (#F4891).

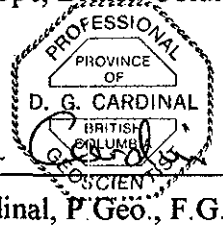
I am a graduate of University of Alberta (Edmonton) with a BSc. degree in Geology, 1978.

I have been practicing my profession for the past 22 years for various major and junior resource companies and, that I have been employed by Cardinal Geoconsulting Ltd. since 1984 as an independent consulting geologist.

I have supervised and conducted the field geological and geophysical reconnaissance surveys documented in this report and that, I am the author of the geological assessment report.

I have no direct or indirect interests in the company Hillsbar Gold Inc. or in the properties described in this report.

Dated at Hope, British Columbia, this 7th day of March 2001.



D.G. Cardinal, P.Geo., F.G.A.C.

K. REFERENCES

Cardinal, D.G. (2000): Geological Assessment Report On The Flo-Gold Group. BC Ministry of Energy and Mines Assessment Report Number 26408.

Cairnes, C.E. (1924): Coquihalla Area, British Columbia, Geological Survey of Canada, Memoir 139.

Lennan, B., Cardinal, D.G., Bradely, M. (1996): An Assessment Report Summarizing The 1996 Program of Geological Mapping and Geochemical Sampling on the Hillsbar Property.

Monger, J.W.H. (1970): Hope Map-area, West Half (92H W1/2), British Columbia; Geological Survey of Canada, Paper 69-47.

Monger, J.W.H. (1970): Geology, Hope, British Columbia; Geological Survey of Canada, Map 41-1989, Sheet 1, Scale 1:250,000.

Ray, G.E. (1986b): The Hozameen Fault System and Related Coquihalla Serpentine Belt Of Southwestern British Columbia; Canadian Journal of Earth Sciences, Volume 23.

Ray, G.E. (1990): The Geological And Mineralization Of The Coquihalla Gold Belt And Hozameen Fault System, Southwestern British Columbia: B.C. Ministry of Energy, Mines, and Petroleum Resources, Bulletin 79.

APPENDIX:

CERTIFICATE OF MULTI-ELEMENT GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS

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

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Cardinal Geoconsulting Ltd. PROJECT HILLS BAR File # A004698

P.O. Box 594, Hope BC V0X 1L0 Submitted by: D. Cardinal

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppm	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Au** ppb	Pt** ppb	Pd** ppb
WR-0100	3	16	15	89	.9	33	3	92	2.82	260	<8	<2	2	4	.4	12	<3	11	.01	.028	6	20	.26	57	.01	11	.45	.16	.09	2	321	<2	2
WR-0200	3	17	8	81	1.0	11	1	48	3.60	688	<8	<2	3	7	.5	15	<3	10	.02	.046	11	18	.11	185	.01	11	.59	.10	.28	2	464	3	<2
WR-0300	<1	8	<3	23	<.3	1894	95	705	4.97	9	<8	<2	<2	1	.3	4	3	43	.01	.004	1	2016	21.72	13	<.01	73	.40	.01	<.01	<2	5	4	7
WR-0400	<1	7	<3	14	<.3	2098	109	702	4.73	6	<8	<2	<2	<1	<.2	<3	4	40	.05	.004	1	2129	21.82	3	<.01	117	.40	<.01	<.01	<2	6	3	3
WR-0500	1	10	3	18	<.3	1816	94	908	4.44	3	<8	<2	<2	2	<.2	<3	4	46	.34	.002	1	1412	20.61	9	<.01	255	.55	<.01	<.01	<2	<2	9	9
WR-0600	<1	11	<3	16	<.3	1875	96	668	5.04	6	<8	<2	<2	2	<.2	5	3	35	.02	.003	<1	1337	21.22	19	<.01	87	.48	.01	<.01	<2	3	5	4
RE WR-0600	<1	11	<3	15	<.3	1832	93	652	4.92	5	<8	<2	<2	2	<.2	6	<3	35	.02	.003	1	1318	20.76	19	<.01	83	.46	<.01	<.01	<2	-	-	-
STANDARD C3	27	64	37	174	5.4	38	12	752	3.37	58	26	2	23	29	23.2	22	24	76	.57	.093	18	171	.60	146	.09	25	1.79	.05	.18	18	-	-	-

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** PT** PD** GROUP 3B BY FIRE ASSAY & ANALYSIS BY ICP-ES. (30 gm)
Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

DATE RECEIVED: NOV 21 2000 **DATE REPORT MAILED:** Dec 12/00 **SIGNED BY.** C. Leong D. TOYE, C.LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

Data FA

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

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Cardinal Geoconsulting Ltd. PROJECT HILLS BAR File # A004699

P.O. Box 594, Hope BC V0X 1L0 Submitted by: D. Cardinal

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppm	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Au* ppb
SC-01	1	9	6	47	<.3	4	2	426	1.18	38	<8	<2	<2	146	.4	3	<3	10	1.30	.126	4	34	.07	34	<.01	8	.15	.07	.03	<2	50.5
SC-02	3	31	12	106	.6	10	13	420	4.07	30	<8	<2	<2	29	.3	<3	<3	31	.32	.085	5	8	.60	77	<.01	4	1.14	.05	.21	<2	126.4
SC-03	2	11	11	43	<.3	5	2	589	1.37	535	<8	<2	2	23	.4	3	<3	8	.43	.052	10	39	.02	23	<.01	3	.13	.07	.01	<2	70.9
SC-04	4	14	14	61	.6	7	3	410	1.88	602	<8	<2	<2	30	.4	3	<3	8	.19	.062	5	10	.02	44	<.01	3	.15	.07	.03	<2	296.3
SC-05	7	13	18	99	.3	6	3	605	1.54	262	<8	<2	<2	34	.6	3	<3	14	.43	.088	5	51	.11	43	<.01	<3	.23	.06	.05	<2	95.8
STANDARD DS2	14	135	31	155	.6	36	12	840	3.14	58	22	<2	5	30	11.0	9	11	78	.56	.096	16	163	.63	140	.10	4	1.71	.04	.16	6	209.8

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

DATE RECEIVED: NOV 21 2000 **DATE REPORT MAILED:** Dec 6/00 **SIGNED BY** C. Leong D. TOYE, C.LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

Date ___ FA ___