

# COMMERCE RESOURCES CORP.

## 2000 GEOLOGIC MAPPING AND SAMPLING ON THE VERITY PROPERTY

NORTH OF BLUE RIVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA (KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION)

CLAIMS: VERITY 1 to 9

Geographic Coordinates

52° 24' N 119° 09' W

NTS Sheet 83 D/6

Owner/Operator: Commerce Resources Corp. 600, 789 West Pender Street Vancouver, B.C. V6C 1H2

Consultant: Dahrouge Geological Consulting Ltd. 18, 10509 - 81 Avenue CEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH Edmonton, Alberta T6E 1X7 ASSESSMENT REPORT

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Authors: J. Dahrouge, P.Geol.

Date Submitted: 2001 05 11

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#### INTRODUCTION

Throughout this report the term Verity Property refers to those mineral claims which encompass the Tantalum-Niobium-Phosphate bearing Verity Carbonatite, about 40 km south of Valemount, British Columbia. The claims were acquired by Commerce Resources Corp. during February, 2000.

Between August 14 and 20, 2000, Commerce Resources Corp. conducted geologic mapping and collected 7 rock samples from the Verity Property. In addition, digital topographic information encompassing the property was acquired.

Throughout this report attitudes of bedding and other planar features are given as  $A^{\circ}/B^{\circ}$  SW, where  $A^{\circ}$  is the azimuth of the strike and  $B^{\circ}$  is the amount of dip in the direction indicated. A magnetic declination of 23½° east was used.

#### 1.1 GEOGRAPHIC SETTING

#### 1.1.1 Location and Access

The Verity Property, which includes the Verity Carbonatite, is located in the North Thompson River valley of east-central B.C. (Fig. 1.1), within NTS map area 83 D/6. The Verity Carbonatite is centred at about 52° 24' north latitude and 119° 09' longitude. A second carbonatite, Mill, is about 2 km north of the Verity showing.

The property is accessible from B.C. Highway 5 (Yellowhead South Highway) and is approximately 56 km south of Valemount, British Columbia and about 38 km north of Blue River. Limited supplies and accommodations are available at both locations. The main line of the Canadian National Railway passes through the western part of the property. The Verity Carbonatite is accessible from Serpentine Creek logging road, which branches from Highway 5 about 35 km south of Valemount.

#### 1.1.2 Topography, Vegetation, Climate, and Geographic Names

The Verity Carbonatite outcrops (Specimen Pit) at about 880 m elevation above sea level. It is located along the steep, west-facing slope of the Monashee Mountains. At the Verity Property elevations range from about 720 m to 1,320 m. The peak immediately to the east of the Verity Property attains an elevation of about 2725 m.

The steep slopes at the Verity Property are typically covered by thick undergrowth consisting of buckbrush, devils club, and huckleberry. Areas not affected by recent logging are covered by dense stands of hemlock, cedar, fir, and white pine. Timber line is about 2,000 m elevation. Precipitation averages about 50 inches per year, and snowfall is generally heavy.

#### 1.2 PROPERTY

The property is held under 9 contiguous 2-post mineral claims (Verity 1 to 9) which encompass an area of about 2¼ km<sup>2</sup>, within Kamloops Mining Division. The claims are held 100 per cent by Commerce Resources Corp.

LIST OF MINERAL CLAIMS

Claim Name	Tenure Number	Units/Claim	Record Date	Actual or Expected Expiry Date
VERITY 1	374654	1	2000-02-15	2007-02-15
VERITY 2	374655	1	2000-02-15	2007-02-15
VERITY 3	374656	1	2000-02-15	2007-02-15
VERITY 4	374657	1	2000-02-15	2007-02-15
VERITY 5	374658	1	2000-02-15	2007-02-15
VERITY 6	374659	1	2000-02-15	2007-02-15
VERITY 7	374660	1	2000-02-17	2007-02-17
VERITY 8	374661	1	2000-02-17	2007-02-17
VERITY 9	374662	_1	2000-02-17	2007- <b>0</b> 2-17
	Totals	9		

#### 1.3 HISTORY AND PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

According to Knox (2000), the Verity Property

"... was originally staked for its vermiculite potential in 1950, by Mr. O.E. French (McCammon, 1950). Several trenches were completed, these showed that the vermiculite occurs in association with interbedded layers of coarse limestone (carbonatite) and gneiss (Table 4.1). In 1952, following the discovery of pyrochlore-bearing dolomitized limestone (carbonatite), St. Eugene Mining Corporation Ltd. optioned the property (McCammon, 1952). They abandoned the property in about 1955, after conducting geologic mapping, prospecting, stripping and trenching, and sampling.

In 1976, the area was re-staked by John Kruszewski as the Verity and AR claims, who conducted additional stripping and trenching, and ground geophysical surveys (Jackson et al., 1978 and Ahroon, 1980).

In 1980 Anschutz (Canada) Mining Ltd. optioned the property form John Kruszewski, primarily for its tantalum and niobium potential. An aggressive exploration program was initiated in 1980, it resulted in the discovery of the Fir and Bone Creek carbonatites which were in addition to the Verity and Mill carbonatites. Exploration work included drilling 13 holes totalling 571.5 m at the Verity Carbonatite, 7 holes totalling 183.5 m at the Mill Carbonatite, and 11 holes totalling 311.8 m at Bone Creek ...

During 1981, Anschutz (Canada) Mining Ltd., completed an additional 2,964.9 m of drilling (Aaquist, 1982a ...). Based primarily upon the 1980 and 1981 drilling Aaquist (1982a, p.1) concluded that

The carbonatite occurrences at Blue River, British Columbia have the highest tantalum concentrations of any carbonatite in the world."

#### 1.4 PURPOSE OF SURVEY

The work described in this report was undertaken to provide information on the mineralogy, and major- and trace-element composition of the Verity Carbonatite. Prior documented exploration by Anschutz (Canada) Mining Ltd. provided few details on the trace-element composition of the Blue River area carbonatites.

#### 1.5 SUMMARY OF WORK

Between August 14 and 20, 2000, Jody Dahrouge, B.Sc., P.Geol., Todd Faragher, B.Sc., and Dinu Pana, Ph.D., conducted reconnaissance-scale examinations of the known carbonatite occurences. They collected 7 rock samples (Fig. 3.1). Geological observations and measurements of structural elements accompanied the sampling. To assist in the field examinations and interpretation of results, digital topographic data was acquired and a detailed topographic map was produced at a scale of 1:10,000 (Fig. 3.1).

#### 1.6 FIELD OPERATIONS

Field work was conducted by a three-man crew between August 14 and 20, 2000. Personnel were based in a motel in Valemount with transportation to the property by either two- or four-wheel-drive vehicles.

### 2.

#### **REGIONAL GEOLOGY**

The Verity Property is within the Omineca Crystalline Belt of the Canadian Cordillera. The eastern flank of the Cordillera has previously been recognized as a locus of alkaline igneous activity (Currie, 1976). Pell (1987) has subdivided the Omineca Alkaline Province, within British Columbia, into three northwest trending belts:

- a) an eastern belt, east of the Rocky Mountain Trench and encompassing most of the Main and Western Ranges of the Rocky Mountains;
- b) a central carbonatite belt, which predominately encompasses the Rocky Mountain Trench and eastern part of the Omineca; and
- c) a western belt.

The central carbonatite belt generally hosts multiple deformed and metamorphosed, sill-like bodies hosted by Late Precambrian to Early Cambrian metasedimentary rocks (Pell, 1987). This belt

includes the Blue River area carbonatites: Fir, Verity and Paradise Lake; Howard Creek; and Mud Lake-Blue River.

3.

## PROPERTY GEOLOGY

#### 3.1 STRATIGRAPHY, STRUCTURE AND LITHOLOGY

The Verity Property is underlain by metasedimentary rocks and derived gneisses of the Proterozoic Horsethief Creek Group (Fig. 5.1). At Verity, the gneisses have a general strike of 300° and dip 15° to 30° southwest (Aaquist, 1982b). They are locally folded and cut by later faults. The Horsethief Creek rocks are intruded by sills of carbonatite. The carbonatite is either sovite (calcite-dominated) or beforsite (dolomite-dominated). Aaquist (1982a) indicates that the rnost significant tantalum-niobium mineralization is confined to the beforsites. The carbonatite sills discovered which were composed of sovite are generally thin and universally barren. Both rock types are medium- to coarse-crystalline. Most exposures display layering defined by varying quantities of accessory minerals.

The carbonatites contain accessory minerals including Na-amphibole, pyroxene, phylogopite, olivine, magnetite, pyrite/pyrrhotite and apatite, as well as the niobium and tantalum bearing minerals.

Amphibolite and glimmerite (biotite rock) are closely associated with the carbonatite bodies. Nepheline syenite has been found in the area (Aaquist 1982b).

#### 3.2 MINERALIZATION

The host rocks to the mineral occurrences on the Verity Property are carbonatites, which are igneous rock bodies composed of more that 50% carbonate minerals. They are typically relatively rich in alkali elements and occur with other under-saturated alkaline rocks (feldspathoidal symites and rocks of the ijolite suite).

Deposits of tantalum and niobium within carbonate bodies were formed by primary magmatic concentration. The non-carbonate mineralogy in a carbonatite tends to segregate into bands thus a diffuse igneous layering is formed with bands richer and poorer in non-carbonate minerals. This process is enhanced by the relatively low viscosity of the carbonatite magma. If a magma pulse rich in tantalum and niobium is intruded, the minerals may segregate into non-carbonate mineral rich layers, and thus form potentially economic concentrations.

#### According to Knox (2000), at Verity

"... the tantalum and niobium are found in three minerals, pyrochlore  $(Ca,Na)_2Nb_2O_6(OH,F)$ , columbite  $(FeNb_2O_6)$  and fersmite  $(Ca,Na)Nb_2(O,OH,F)_6$ , which occur exclusively in the carbonatite. Tantalum may substitute for niobium in any of these minerals. Mineralogical study (Aaquist 1982a) suggests that virtually all the tantalum is found in the pyrochlore. The variable Nb/Ta ratios found in the analytical data from this property probably reflect different mineralogical ratios. The pyrochlore in samples the author examined from this property is typically dark red, although, Mariano (2000; Aaquist 1982a) recognizes black and yellowish coloured pyrochlore as well. The pyrochlore seems to occur in two habits, as euhedral to subhedral octahedrons and as anhedral porous masses. The pyrochlore is between 0.2 and 2 mm in diameter and should present no concentration problems."

The upper carbonatite sill at Verity, which is poorly exposed at surface, has been exposed by at least two trenches (Columbite Pit and Specimen Pit) near its western end. It has been intersected by 19 drill holes (of 30 total), completed in 1980 and 1981, totalling 2,060 m, with 715 samples collected from split drill core and analyzed for tantalum, niobium and phosphate. The Verity Carbonatite is composed of beforsite and tectonic beforsite breccia. Layering of accessory minerals is commonly displayed in outcrops (Aaquist 1982a). Aaquist (1982a, p.24) indicates that the thick beforsite sill is interpreted to have formed from a series of magmatic pluses, each varying slightly in mineral content. The central part of this sill contains the best mineralization. A tonnage was calculated for this central zone, which was divided into 10 blocks for calculation purposes. The result of this calculation is a mineral resource of 2.1 million tonnes grading 0.126% Nb<sub>2</sub>0<sub>5</sub> and 0.02% Ta<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> (Aaquist, 1982b).

4.

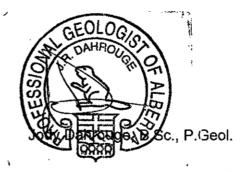
#### SAMPLING AND ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

The carbonatite samples (Samples 11827 to 32, and 38) collected during 2000 consist of chip and grab samples from both the Columbite and Specimen Pits (Verity Carbonatite). The samples were sent to Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd. in Vancouver, B.C. for preparation and analyses for both whole rock and trace element constituents by standard ICP techniques and LOI. Alex Knox, P.Geol. of Calgary, AB provided mineralogical descriptions for the samples. The analytical report from Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd. is in Appendix 2 and a description of the samples is in Appendix 3. 5.

## DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

Sampling and mapping during 2000, confirmed that those samples derived from the Verity Carbonatite are highly anomalous in Nb (up to 3582 ppm), Ta (up to 402 ppm), and P. Additionally, enrichment in Uranium and the Rare Earth Elements was noted (Appendix 2).

Furthermore, the textures, mineralogy and analytical chemistry confirm that these rocks are carbonatites. The mineral pyrochlore is present in the samples, with two distinct habits; as euhedral to subhedral octahedrons, and as porous, anhedral masses.



Edmonton, Alberta 2001 05 11

#### REFERENCES

7

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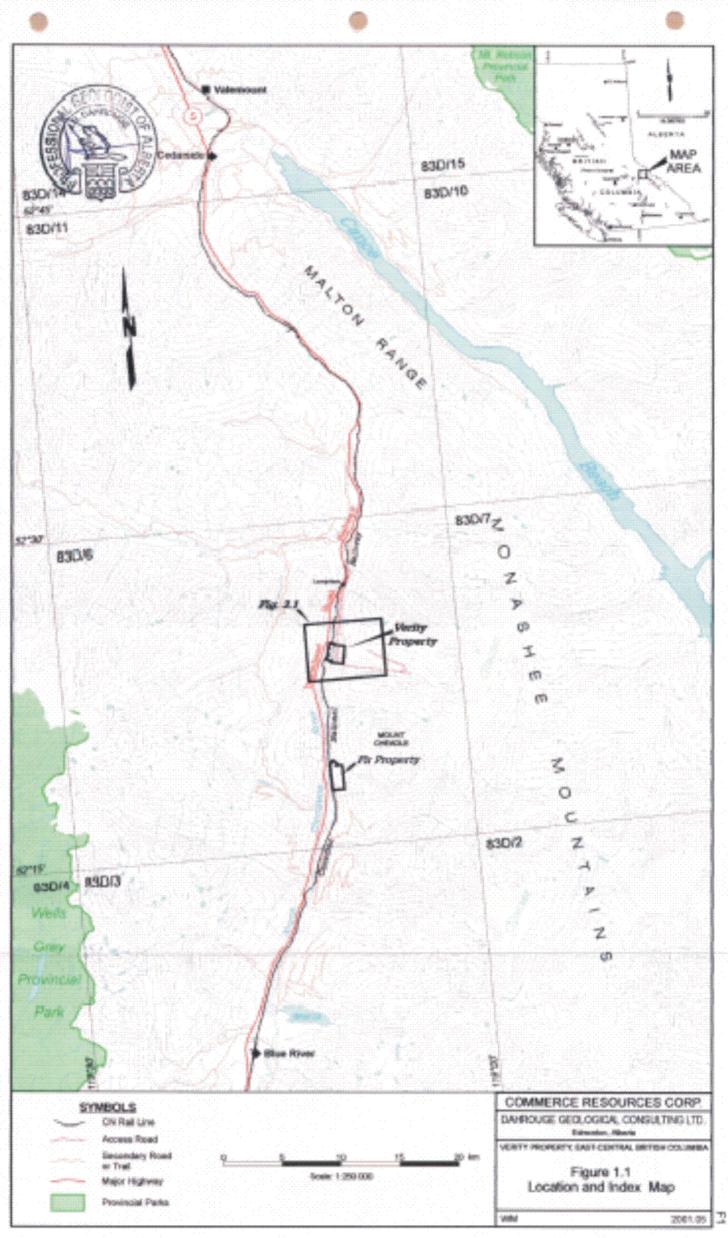
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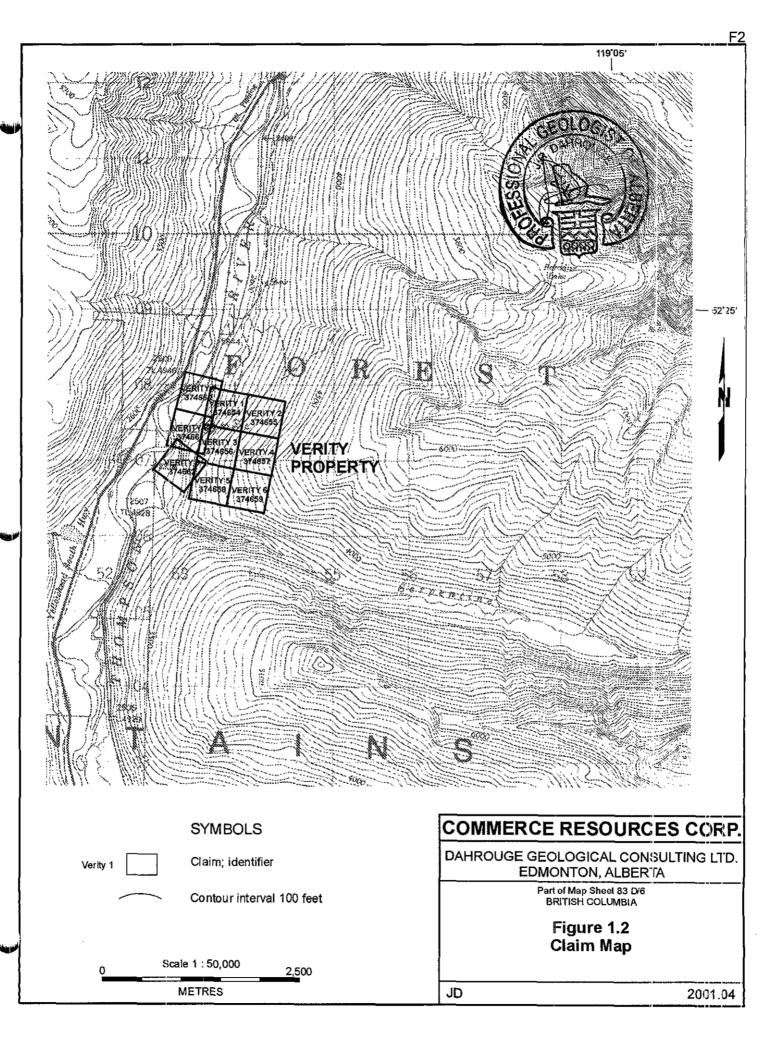
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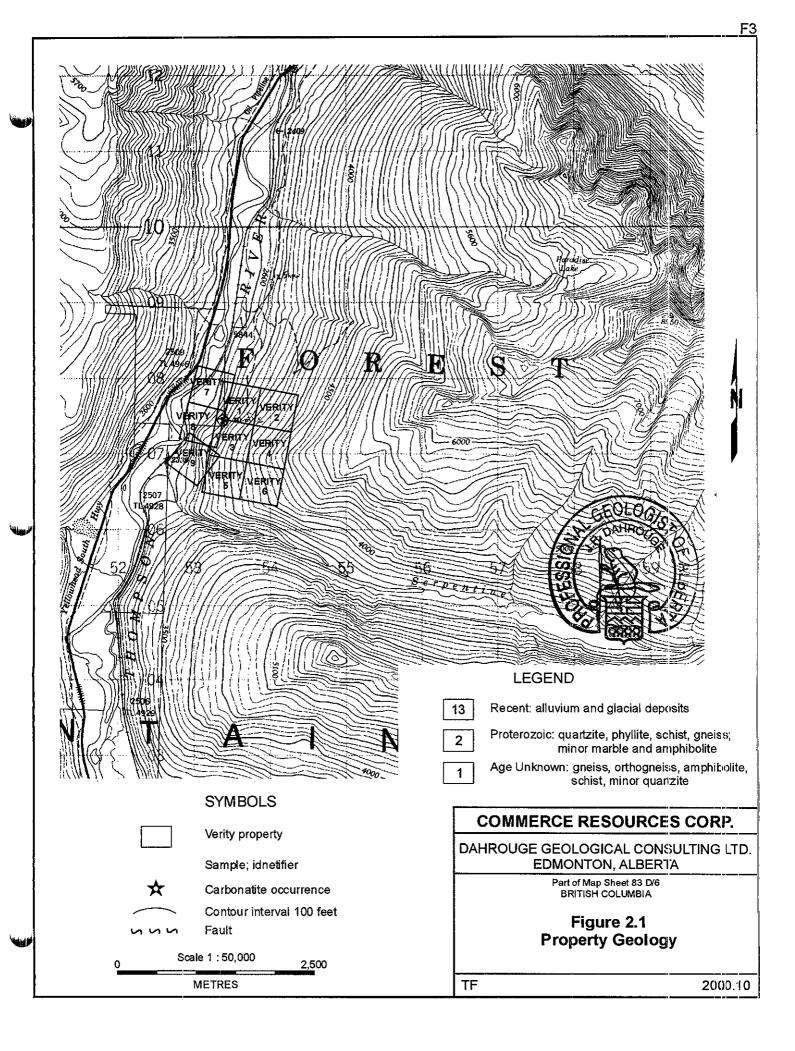
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# APPENDIX 1: ITEMIZED COST STATEMENT

	-1	Personnel				
u W	aj	J. Dahrouge, geologist				
		1.75 days	field work and travel August 14-16			
		1.00	ship samples, report preparation			
		2.75 days @	\$ 428.00	\$ 1,177.00		
		D. Pana, geologist				
		<u>2.0</u> days	field work and travel between August 14-20			
		2.0 days @	\$ 428.00	\$ 856.00		
		T. Faragher, geologist				
		2.0 days	field work and travel between August 14-20			
		<u>1.0</u> days	field preparation, ordering digital data, and data compilation	\$ 1,123.50		•
		3.0 days @	\$ 374.50	φ 1,123.00		
		W. McGuire, draftsma				
		3.0 days 3.0 days @	compiling field data, preparing base and final maps \$ 374.50	\$ 1,123.50		
		5.0 days (g	φ - 074.00	φ 1,120.00		
					\$	4,280.00
	ы	Food and Accommo	lation			
	-,	6 man-days @		\$ 474.29		
		9 man-days @		\$ 383.51		
					\$	857.80
	C)	Transportation			•	
		Vehicles:	4x4 sports utility truck 314 km @ 0.41 (BC Portion Only)	\$ 128.74		
			4x4 sports utility truck 443 km @ 0.38½ (BC Portion Only)	\$ 170.56	a.	000.00
					<b>\$</b> ;	299.30
	d)	Instrument Rental - S				
			n/a			
	e)	<u>Drilling</u>	n/a			
	fì	Analyses				
	-7		\$ 40.37 ICP analyses and whole rock analyses (Acme)	\$ 282.56		
		7 samples @	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	\$ 222.46		
				<u></u>	\$	505.02
	a)	Report	Reproduction and assembly	\$ 58.85		
	37				\$	58.85
	<b>۲</b>	Other				
	n)	<u>Other</u>	Courier and Shipping	\$ 27.20		
			Digital Base Maps (1 at 1:20,000)	\$ 470.80		
			Long distance telephone	\$ 6.61		
			Map reproductions	\$ 107.00		
					S	611.61
		Total			\$	6,612.57
;						

852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC. V6A 1R6 PHONE (604) 253-3158 FAX (604) 253-1716 ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. (ISO 9002 Accredited Co.) WHOLE ROCK ICP ANALYSIS **APPENDIX 2:** Dahrouge Geological Consulting File # A003197 18 - 10509 - 81 Ave, Edmonton AB TOE 1T7 Submitted by: Todd Faragher CaO Na20 K20 Tio2 P205 Mn0 Cr203 Ba Ni Sc LOI TOT/C TOT/S SUM SAMPLE# \$102 A1203 Fe203 MgO \* x x x % % × z % DOR COM 2 x % \* z % (nqq 100.33 74.39 14.86 1.50 .59 2.93 4.25 1.18 .16 .02 .03 .001 18Z <20 2.4 .03 <.01 11826 22 38.8 10.86 99.51 .20 10.82 16.34 27.20 .24 .19 .12 1.77 .35 .004 120 <20 .08 \*11827 3.46 .03 11.80 15.40 27.35 .18 .17 .24 3.20 .003 115 <20 23 37.1 10.03 .02 99.01 \*11828 3.19 .33 ANALYTICAL REPORTS FROM ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD FOR SAMPLES COLLECTED IN 2000 3.37 .20 5.84 17.12 29.09 .16 .27 .04 1.72 .37 .002 151 <20 24 41.3 11.50 .10 99.50 \*11829 \* 11830 2.88 <.03 5.55 16.75 29.83 .26 .17 .03 3.10 .34 .001 109 <20 27 40.6 11.50 .07 99.54 14 42.4 12.33 .22 99.63 \* 11831 <.03 5.65 18.14 30.25 .13 .09 .01 1.45 .37 .001 113 <20 1.10 .33 .001 125 <20 18 36.7 10.40 <.01 99.63 \* 11832 .08 5.60 16.53 28.98 .15 .08 .02 2.65 8.49 .56 6.65 12.67 30.86 .22 .18 .40 3.12 .24 ,005 22 19 27.4 7.43 <.01 99.84 145 11833 17.51 .41 8.11 10.76 35.00 .10 <.04 3.02 1.36 .20 .013 284 62 20 35.9 9.84 .01 99.86 11834 4.91 .38 7.91 10.77 35.17 .09 <.04 3.02 1.38 .20 .016 280 68 20 35.9 9.84 <.01 99.74 RE 11834 4.84 99.45 <20 8 41.0 11.50 <.01 .15 3.14 16.78 33.44 .05 <.04 .03 3.72 .44 .002 52 11835 .69 .06 6.85 14.23 32.07 .15 <.04 .03 5.06 .80 .005 43 <20 4 37.3 10.58 .05 99.18 11836 2.60 28 .08 9.74 14.12 29.98 .41 <.04 .04 3.34 1.02 .001 70 6 37.1 10.67 .32 99.11 11837 3.24 .02 98.89 2.95 <.03 6.43 16.16 29.38 .24 .16 .04 3.23 .36 ,003 137 <20 23 39.9 11.13 \* 11838 50.01 12.40 7.18 7.14 6.06 2.37 1.74 1.81 2.65 1.37 1.042 1981 64 13 5.9 2.39 5.30 99.90 STANDARD SO-15/CSB GROUP 4A - 0.200 GN SAMPLE BY LIBO2 FUSION, ANALYSIS BY ICP-ES. LOI BY LOSS ON IGNITION. TOTAL C & S BY LECO. (NOT INCLUDED IN THE SUM) - SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK R150 60C Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns. Sept 8/00 7D. TOYE, C.LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS DATE REPORT MAILED: SIGNED BY .... DATE RECEIVED: AUG 24 2000 Data MFA All results are considered the confidential property of the client. Acme assumes the liabilities for actual cost of the analysis only. \* Verity-Property

							1	8 • 10	<b>1509 -</b> :	81 AV	e, Ec	montori	AB TO	E 1T7	Submi	tted I	by: To	319 d Fari	igher									
SAMPLE#	Co pprap		Ga ppm	∺lf ppm	Np Pbu			Sr ppat	Ta ppm				W W mippm	Zr	Y ppm	La ppm	Ce ppm	Pr ppm	Nd PPm		Eu ppm	Gd ppm	Tb ppm	Dy ppm	Ho ppm	Er ppn p	Trn Yi prn pop	b Lu nippmi
	2.1 2 39.0 32.1 20.9 2 18.1 <	.1 4 .2 7 .0 3	4.0 7.0 3.6	<.5 .6 <.5	1350.1 5582.8 1029.0	6.6 17.7	<1 30 <1 31 <1 31	742.4	153.5 402.7 89.7	16.6	.1 .4 1 .1	1.0 72.7 1 82.5 1 17.4 40.9	38 <1 97 <1 17 <1	3.9 7.7 4.8	15.8 22.5 17.6	140.4 208.1 138.1	283.3 421.5 279.5	44.24 29.49	107.7 153.5 105.4	18.0 28.2 17.3	5.41 8.61 5.31	1.18 10.41 15.82 9.95 12.74	1.13 1.62 1.13	6.87 4.55	.69 1 1.01 1 .69 1	.96 . .33 .	14 .7. 21 1.2 14 .9	0.09 8.09
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11835 11836 11837 11838	4.3 < 9.7 < 21.9 < 18.0 <	.1 .1 .1 1	.7 1.3	<.5 .5 <.5	1687.5	<.5 .6	2 30 <1 39 <1 34	519.5 824.0 966.4 403.3	201.9	9.1 13.9	.1	8.0	7 <1 <5 <1 <5 <1	19.1 4.5 17.7	28.7 42.3	136.6 194.1	325.0 421.2 336.3	37.87 45.60 36.49	139.8 159.9 127.3	28.3 31.9	8.44 9.80	15.96 19.92	1.85 2.32	7.84	1.26 2	2.42 .	26 1.6 39 2.7	0.14
DATE RECE				26.9 4 200	33.3	66.9 ATB 1	19	394.2	2.0 GRO - S	23.7 UP 4B	- RE	21.0 1 E - Lii : ROCK	7 <1 59 22 802 FUS R150 6	5.1 1076.8 SION, 10	18.4 23.8 CP/MS :	159.5 30.8 FINISH	333.7 59.5 IED.	35.59 6.19	131.5 23.8 eruns.	22.2 4.6	6.73 1.02	12.29	1.28	8.04 5.70 3.77	1.23 : .81 : .80 :	2.42	14 .8 38 2.4	6 .07 9 .41
				26.9	33.3	66.9	19	394.2	2.0 GRO - S	23.7 UP 4B	- RE	21.0 1 E - Lii : ROCK	7 <1 59 22 802 FUS R150 6	5.1 1076.8 SION, IC SOC Reruns	18.4 23.8 CP/MS :	159.5 30.8 FINISH	333.7 59.5 IED.	35.59 6.19	131.5 23.8 eruns.	22.2 4.6	6.73 1.02	12.29 3.94	1.28	8.04 5.70 3.77	1.23 : .81 : .80 :	2.42	14 .8 38 2.4	6 .07 9 .41
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(ISO 9002 Accredited Co.) G Dahrouge Geo	E. HASTINGS EOCHEMICA logical C	L ANALYS onsultir	SIS CERTI	FICATE	197	NE(604)253-315	8 PAX (604) 253-1716	
18 - 10509 SAMPLE#	Mo Cu ppm ppm	Pb	Zn Ni opm ppm	As	Faragher Cd S ppm pp			
11826 *11827 *11828 *11829 *11830	2 5 1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1	12 <3 6 <3	29 4 29 1 35 <1 19 <1 16 <1	12 <2	<.2 <.			
*11831 *11832 11833 11834 RE 11834	<1 <1 <1 <1 <1 14 <1 77 <1 81	<3 4 3 <3 <3	19 <1 18 <1 17 14 19 49 21 49	<22 <22 <22 <22 <22	.2 v. v.2 1. v.2 v. v.2 v. v.2 v.	5 <.5 5 1.3 5 <.5 5 <.8		
11835 11836 11837 *11838 STANDARD C3	1 <1 <1 <1 1 <1 <1 <1 26 62	4 <3 34	21 <1 26 7 32 1 18 <1 161 34	<2 <22 <22 <22 58 2	.3 <. .4 1. .5 <. .2 .5.0 14.	5 1.3 2 1.7 5 1.7 5 2.0 0 23.0		
- SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK R150 60C <u>Samples 1</u> DATE RECEIVED: AUG 24 2000 DATE REPORT MAII	beginning 're' : .ed: Sept 8		SIGNED BY.	st	_	, C.LEONG, J. WANG;	CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS	
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All results are considered the confidential property of the client. Acme assumes the liabilities for actual cost of the analysis only. Data / FA /erity Troperty							 (	

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#### **APPENDIX 3:**

# DESCRIPTIONS AND COMPOSITIONS OF SAMPLES COLLECTED IN 2000 FROM THE VERITY PROPERTY

Notes: Coordinates are UTM NAD 27; see Appendix 2 for analytical results.

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Sample	Coor	dinates	San	nple	Description	Counts	Analysis		
	Easting	Northing	Туре	Length (m)		Per Second	Nb <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> (%)	Ta <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> (%)	
11827	353413	5807399	chip outcrop	1.25	Specimen Pit: carbonatite; buff weathered, yellow/brown fresh, friable, rusty calcite (?) crystals up to 2 cm, moderate HCI fizz, abundant dark lath shaped minerals (hornblende ?), rare biotite flecks, nodules and clots magnetite to 5 cm wide, sample from base of exposure south of pegmatite	12,000	0.193	0.019	
11828	353413	5807399	chip outcrop	1.5	Specimen Pit: as 11827, well defined magnetite layers cm's thick 15-20 cm apart, offset 3 m NE along exposed face from 11827, sample to top of exposure	15,000	0.513	0.049	
11829	353413	5807399	chip outerop	1.5	Specimen Pit: as 11827, hard compitent unaltered block, at top of exposure north of pegmatite	8,000	0.147	0.011	
-	-	~	~	-	The following microscopic descriptons were completed by Alex Knox (2000): Sample consists of: Medium to dark green coarse-grained, subhedral crystals of diopside (?), which cleaves into splinters. Anhedral, medium-grained, reddish brown phylogopite in a matrix of very coarse-grained calcite.	-	~~	-	
11830	353413	5807399	chip outcrop	1.0	Specimen Pit: as 11827, continuous down exposure from 11829	10,500	0.098	0.014	
11831	353413	5807399	chip outcrop	1.5	Specimen Pit: as 11827, locally massive, continuous down exposure from 11830 to base	9,000	0.018	0.005	
	-	~	-		The following microscopic descriptons were completed by Alex Knox (2000): Most abundant to least abundant: Very dark green, coarse-grained phylogopite. Glassy, pale yellow, subhedral coarse apatite. Dark purple amphibole. Coarse-grained, anhedral pyrite. Dark reddish-brown, subhedral pyrochlore-trace. In a matrix of fine-to medium-grained calcite.	-	~	-	
11832	353475	5807498	grab outcrop		Columbite Pit(?): carbonatite; buff weathered, white/buff fresh, medium-grained calcite-dolomite crystals, weak HCI fizz, abundant amphibole laths, small magnetite clots, rare clear brown/grey elongate egg shaped crystals to 2 mm.	10,500	0.046	0.015	
		-			The following microscopic descriptons were completed by Alex Knox (2000): Most abundant to least abundant: Diopside (salite) (?) Apatile, Magnetite, Medium-grained, subhodral pyrochlore. In a medium-coarse grained calcite. Sample displays no preferred orientation.				

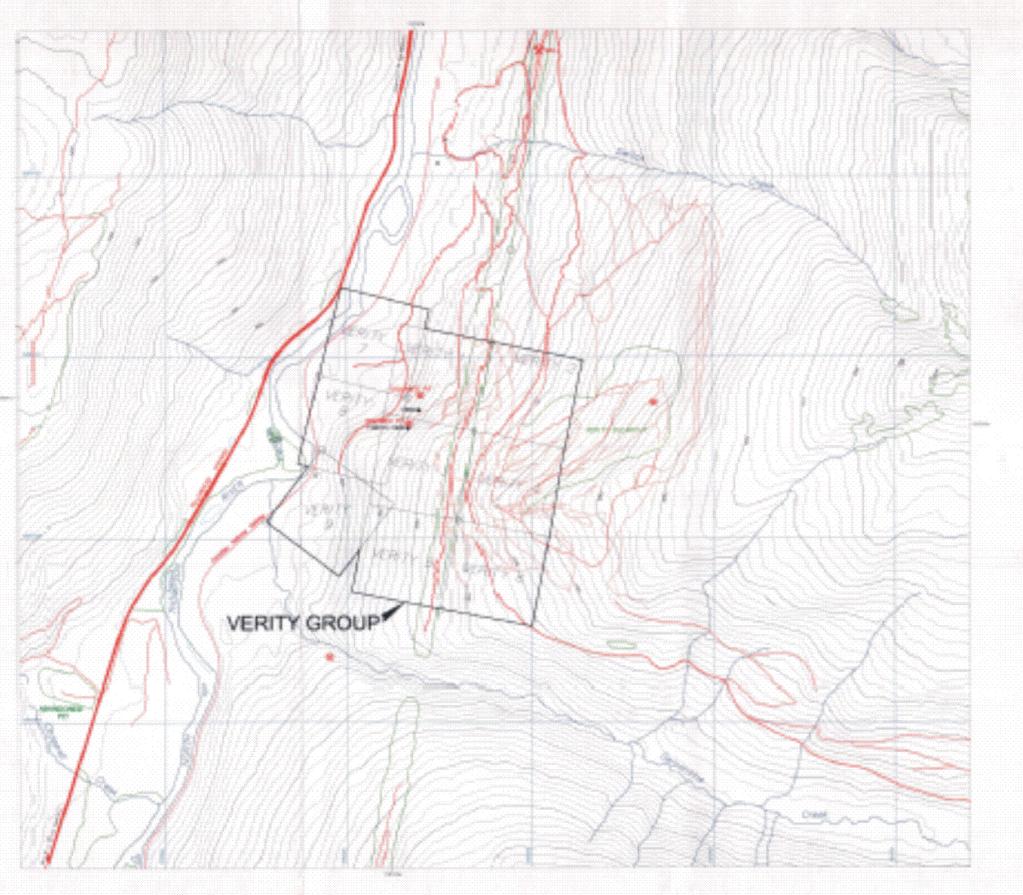
# **APPENDIX 3:**

## CONTINUED

Sample	Coor	Coordinates		Coordinates		nple	Description	Counts	Δna	ysis
	Easting	Northing	Туре	Length (m)		Per Second	Nb <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> (%)	Ta <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> (%)		
11838	353413	5807399	grab outcrop		Specimen Pit: carbonatite; buff weathered, yellow/brown fresh, friable, rusty calcite (?) crystals up to 2 cm, moderate HCI fizz, abundant dark lath shaped minerals (hornblende ?), rare biotite flecks, nodules and clots magnetite to 5 cm wide, local rare pyrochlore crystals to 5 mm, sample at top of exposure 3 m north of 11827	22,500	0.241	0.024		
-	-	***	_	_ ·	The following microscopic descriptons were completed by Alex Knox (2000): Most abundant to least abundant: Reddish-brown phylogopite. Apatite. Coarse grained pyrochlore. Green splintery diopside (?). Anhedral magnetite. In a matrix of calcite, This sample was the richest in phylogopite of all of them.	-				

#### **APPENDIX 4: STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS**

The field work described in this report was supervised by J.R. Dahrouge. J.R. Dahrouge is an independent geological consultant with Dahrouge Geological Consulting Ltd. based in Edmonton, Alberta. He obtained degrees in geology and computing science from the University of Alberta, Edmonton in 1988 and 1994, respectively. He has more than 10 years of experience in mineral exploration. He is a member of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and is registered as P. Geol. with the Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists, and Geophysicists of Alberta.



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## SYMBOLS

Paved Tighney	
All-separate gravel toad	
Org-weather gravel med	
Rough need or trail	
Task or out line	
Revelor sodour (niorusi = 20 meters)	20000000000000000000000000000000000000
Minural claim boundary; name	ant:
Property Loosendary	Lannanananan
Inferential closers post location	
Mothe scourses; name	•
73600	
Sample knotion; nambar	a****

ARTICLE SERVER BRANCH

**26,5**50

Cold in North American Datum, 1983.
 Polits of 128,000 scale TRREimage sheets 8323.038 and 8323.048.

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