ASSESSMENT REPORT

on

GEOLOGIC MAPPING , ROCK GEOCHEMISTRY
& VLF-EM GEOPHYSICS

DAVID CLAIMS

Moyie River Area

FORT STEELE MINING DIVISION

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

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

UTM 5468300 N, 562900 E

By

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December, 2002

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1.00 INTRODUCTION

1.10 Location and Access

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

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

1.20 Physiography

The David claims cover portions of east-flowing North Moyie River and Kutlits Creek, both tributaries of the Moyie River and include moderate to rugged, wooded mountainous topography with elevations ranging from 1500 to 2150 meters. Hillsides are forested with a mixture of pine, larch, spruce and fir. A number of logged clear cuts exist on the property, ranging in age from about 5 to 20 years old.

1.30 Property

The David property consists of fourteen contiguous 2-post claims, staked in the names of Lloyd Morgan of Cranbrook, B.C. and Peter Klewchuk of Kimberley, B.C (Fig. 3).

1.40 History of Previous Exploration

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

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

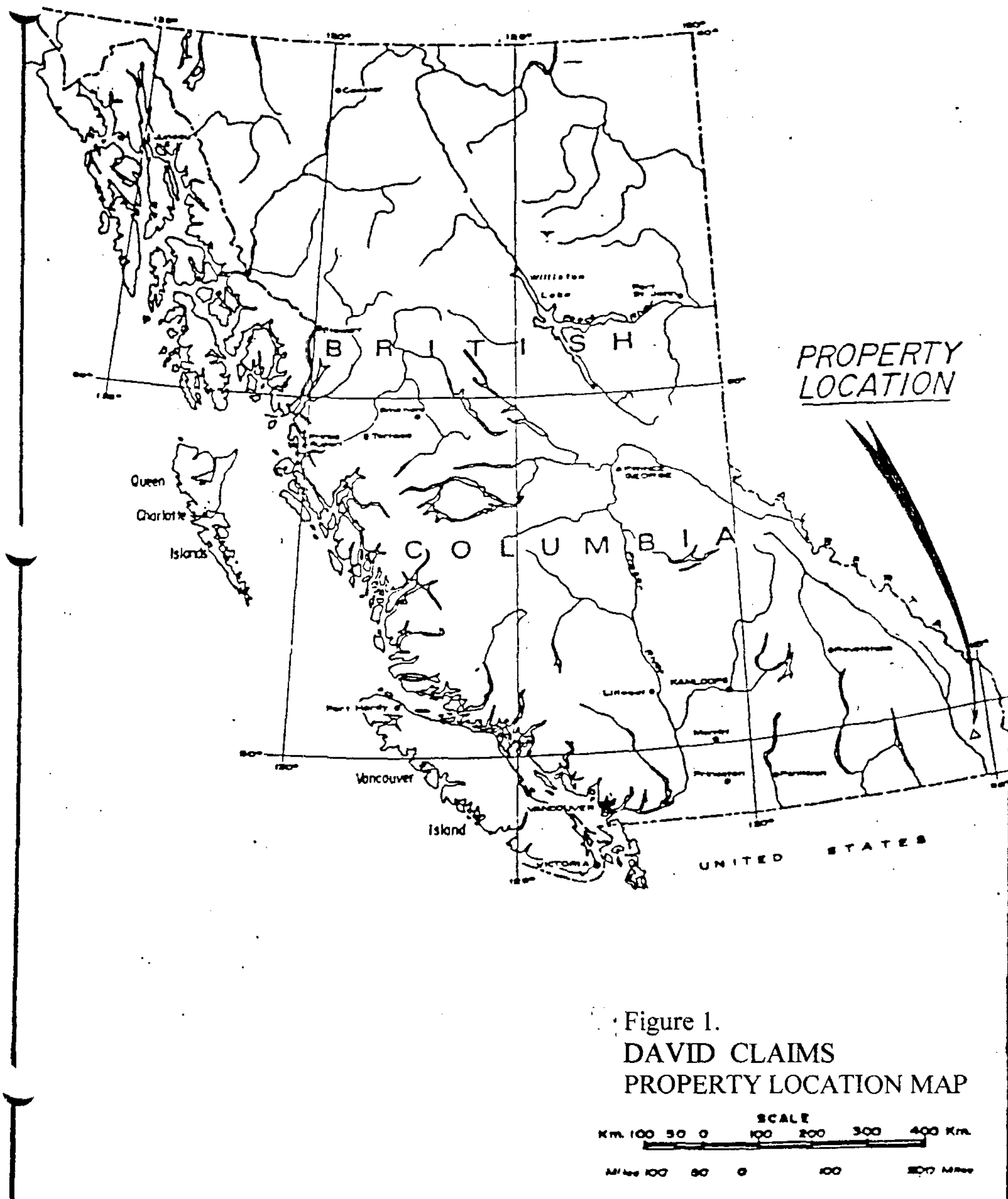

Figure 1.
DAVID CLAIMS
PROPERTY LOCATION MAP

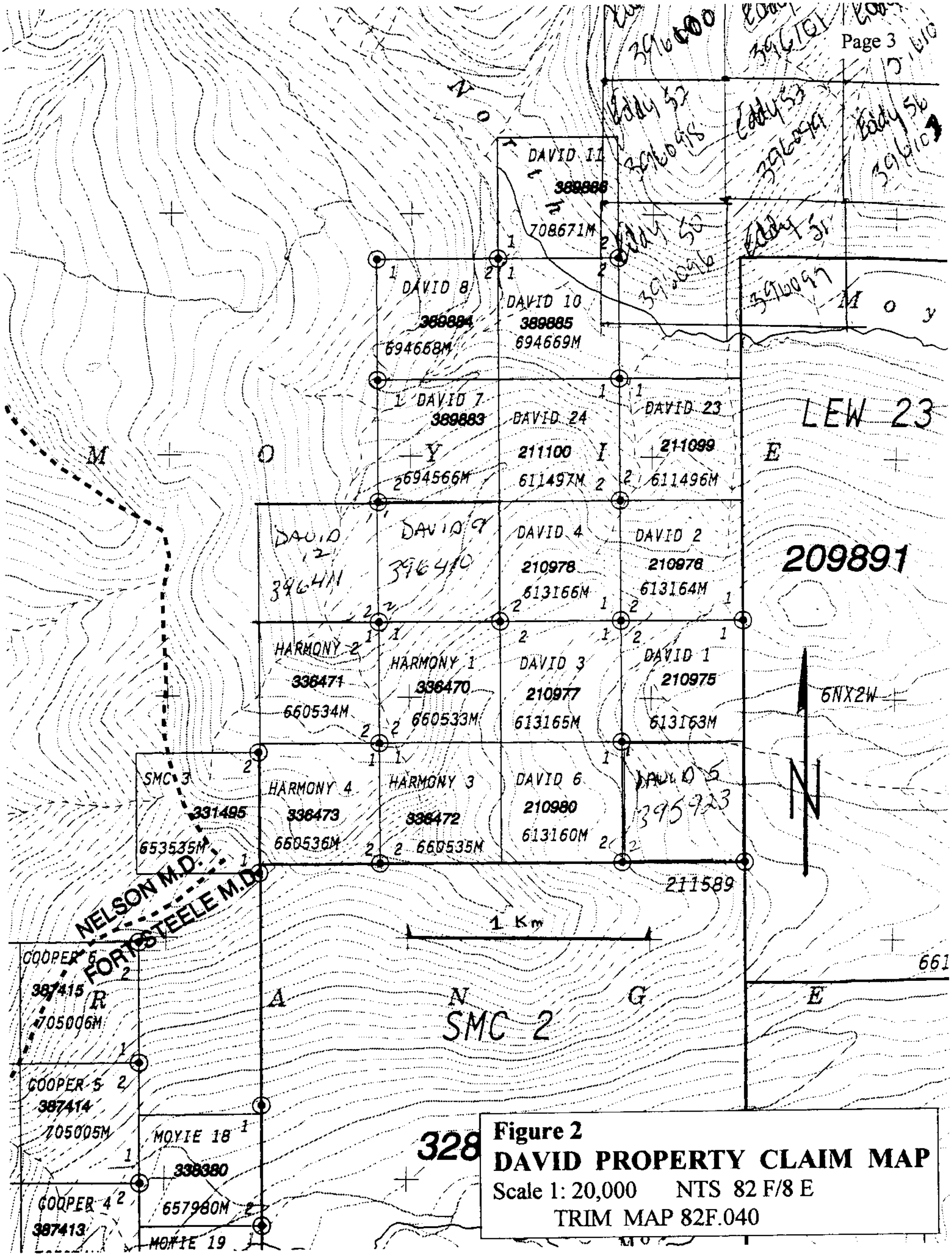

Figure 2
DAVID PROPERTY CLAIM MAP
Scale 1: 20,000 NTS 82 F/8 E
TRIM MAP 82F.040

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

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

In 1999 and 2000, small programs of rock geochemistry were utilized to evaluate areas near the main zone of gold mineralization, where previous exploration had identified high gold values in soils and rocks (Klewchuk, 2000 & 2001, A.R's. 26,165 & 26,471).

In the summer of 2000 a wildfire burned through part of the David claims, including areas near the main showings of gold mineralization. The fire improved exposure of bedrock and new trails created to fight the fire exposed new bedrock and new float material. The rock geochemistry program in 2000 took advantage of this new and improved exposure on the claims.

1.50 Scope of present program

During the late summer of 2001 a program of geologic mapping/prospecting and rock geochemistry was conducted in part to follow-up on favorable rock geochemistry results obtained in 2000. The new fire access and fire guard roads created by fire fighting crews in 2000 were prospected in detail. Geologic mapping included developing stratigraphic control by locating and identifying unique Aldridge Formation stratigraphic markers, to help determine any movement along the main David shear zone. Four 2-post claims were added to the northwest edge of the property to cover a prospective exploration target. In 2002, limited VLF-EM surveying was completed to define possible cross-cutting structures that may have influenced the deposition of gold mineralization.

2.00 GEOLOGY

2.10 Regional Geology

The David property in southeastern British Columbia lies within the Purcell Anticlinorium, a geologic sub-province between the Rocky Mountain Thrust and Fold Belt to the east and the Kootenay Arc to the west. The core of the Purcell Anticlinorium is made up of the Mesoproterozoic Purcell Supergroup, an eleven kilometer thick succession of fine-grained terrigenous clastic, carbonate and very minor volcanic rocks.

The basal member of the Purcell Supergroup is the Aldridge Formation, a thick sequence (~4000 meters) of fine-grained siliciclastic rocks deposited largely by turbidity currents. Reesor (1958) has divided the Aldridge Formation in the Purcell Mountains into three informal units: rusty weathering siltstone, quartzitic wacke and argillite of the lower Aldridge Formation; grey weathering quartz wacke and siltstone of the middle Aldridge Formation; and laminated argillite of the upper Aldridge Formation.

The base of the lower Aldridge Formation is not exposed; within southeastern British Columbia this unit is about 1500 meters thick; the middle Aldridge is about 2500 meters thick and includes periodic inter-turbidite intervals of thin bedded, rusty-weathering argillites some of which form finely laminated marker beds that are time stratigraphic units and which can be correlated over great distances within the Aldridge basin and equivalent stratigraphy in the United States. The upper Aldridge Formation is about 300 meters thick. The lower and middle units of the Aldridge Formation are host to a proliferation of gabbroic to dioritic composition Moyie Intrusions, predominantly as sills. These intrusions are interpreted to be penecontemporaneous with deposition of their host sediments (Hoy, 1989).

The Aldridge Formation is gradationally overlain by shallower-water deltaic clastics of the Creston Formation. The Creston Formation is in turn overlain by predominantly dolomitic siltstones of the Kitchener Formation. Moyie Intrusions are rarely present within the Creston and Kitchener Formations.

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

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

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

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

2.20 Property Geology

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

Numerous small northeast-oriented quartz veins are present and many carry anomalous gold mineralization. The main zone of gold mineralization on the property is a NNE-striking shear zone (David Shear - Fig. 3) composed of wavy, lensey quartz veins and intensely sheared middle Aldridge Formation sediments. The gold mineralized zone and its immediate host rocks are characterized by strong silicification, related bleaching and elevated lead and copper values. Chlorite and pyrite occur within and marginal to the mineralized zone. Surface trenching and subsequent diamond drilling by Dragoon Resources Ltd. in the early 1990's established a 150 meter long by 150 meter deep extent to the higher gold values, with a resultant 'drill-indicated' tonnage and grade of "approximately 96,000 tonnes grading 13.08 grams/tonne gold (uncut) or 7.11 grams/tonne gold (cut)" (Murrell et al. 1991). Assay values greater than 30 grams/tonne gold were cut to 30 grams/tonne gold.

Another shear zone, the 'West Shear' is parallel to and about 250 meters northwest of the David Shear. Quartz veining, shearing and alteration within the West Shear are very similar to the David Shear although previous sampling had returned mainly low gold values. Prospecting and mapping along the fire roads in 2001 confirmed an extensive zone of limonitic alteration associated with the West Shear and its strike extension. The various improvements in bedrock and float exposure caused by the 2000 fire and related fire-fighting activity have made it much more obvious that the West Shear is very similar in general character to the David Shear. Rock geochemistry in 2000 located a few higher gold values within or near the West Shear and sampling activity in 2001 was conducted near the West Shear and its projection to the northeast.

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

Geologic work in 2001 was focused on establishing stratigraphic control in the immediate area of the David gold-mineralized shear zone to resolve any movement on that structure. In addition, further detailed prospecting/geologic mapping covered the numerous fire roads established in 2000. Control for geologic mapping was maintained by using a Garmin 12 XL hand-held GPS receiver.

Nine individual marker occurrences were located in the field; samples were collected, cut with a rock saw and matched by correlating with known standards. Markers from eight sites were identified while one remains unmatched. The eight identified markers correlate with three distinct stratigraphic markers from the upper half of the middle Aldridge Formation, and named by Cominco Ltd. as the Shaft, Meadowbrook and Sundown markers (Fig. 3).

The stratigraphically highest of these, the Shaft marker, occurs northwest of the West Shear. Separate Meadowbrook markers occur a short distance east of both the West Shear and David Shear. Immediately southwest of the claim block, Meadowbrook markers occur in two proximal localities and it appears the marker is split by intervening turbidite material. East of the claims, the Sundown marker was located in two places, immediately below a relatively thick gabbro sill.

Gabbro sills tend to follow stratigraphy but they can be used only as rough stratigraphic markers because they also can be erratic. Both Sundown and Meadowbrook markers are regionally associated with gabbro sills; commonly there is only one 'Sundown sill' and one 'Meadowbrook sill' but in places more than one sill can occur with either marker. On the David claims, the Meadowbrook marker occurs about 50 to 100 m above a gabbro sill and the Sundown marker occurs just below the thickest sill seen on or near the property. It appears there is more than one sill associated with each of the Meadowbrook and Sundown markers in the David area.

Both the West Shear and David Shear are more steeply-dipping than their host sediments. This relationship combined with the distribution of markers indicates the West Shear is a normal fault and the David Shear is a reverse fault, thus making the intervening block a horst. This structural relationship may have a bearing on the localization of gold in the David Shear. The regional Old Baldy Fault to the west is of normal movement. East of the David Shear, the stratigraphic distance between the Meadowbrook marker and the Sundown marker northeast of the claim block is much greater than normal, suggesting there is an intermediate structure with reverse movement.

The over-all structural picture is further complicated by a northeast-trending fault which crosses the south portion of the claims with a near-vertical dip and west-side up, reverse sense of movement. Although this structure appears separate from the David Shear, it may actually bend into the David Shear.

3.00 ROCK GEOCHEMISTRY

Seventeen rock chip samples were collected during the course of field work at the David property in 2001. All of the samples are of float material along the recently disturbed areas of the fire roads and from burned areas on the claims where the fire cleaned the lichen from rocks. The samples collected are of various styles of quartz veining, including massive quartz veins, quartz breccias and sheared sediments with quartz veins. All these styles of silicic alteration can be significantly gold-mineralized within the main David Shear.

Samples were analyzed for geochemical gold and a 30 element ICP package by Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd. of 852 East Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C., V6A 1R6. Sample locations are shown in Figure 3 (along with samples collected in 1999 and 2000: see A.R.'s 26,165 and 26,471), sample descriptions are provided in Appendix 1 and complete analytical results are in Appendix 2.

Rock geochemistry results in 2000 included 2 bedrock samples with gold values of 1.15 and 3.17 grams/tonne (Klewchuk, 2001, A.R. 26,471). Both samples were taken essentially from one locality NNW of the main David shear zone. Geologic mapping available at the time suggested the anomalous samples could be from the northern extension of the West Shear. Previous sampling of this zone had returned only low gold values. However the David shear can be traced for 900 meters but is currently known to contain consistent 'ore grade' gold values only within a 150 meter strike length. This limited gold mineralized zone within the shear suggests there may be a cross-cutting control for the mineralization. If this is the case, then the shear zone west of the David may host ore grade gold mineralization where this hypothetical cross-cutting feature intersects. For this reason, more detailed sampling was done along the strike length of the West Shear than elsewhere.

Unfortunately, the fire roads were recontoured some time after the fire was extinguished and the site of the higher grade samples collected in 2001 was not located: evidently the rock outcropping originally sampled was covered up by recontouring of the road.

Results

Only one of the seventeen rock samples collected in 2001 on the David property has a gold value over 500 ppb (890 ppb: Appendix 2). This sample is from west of the West Shear and from a previously unknown zone of alteration, possibly a third northeast-trending shear zone or a cross-cutting fault structure. The sample is of float material within a zone of alteration exposed within the disturbed material of one of the fire roads. Only one other sample is above 100 ppb (271 ppb; Appendix 2). The sample results do indicate that weaker anomalous gold mineralization is quite widespread on the claims.

4.00 VLF-EM GEOPHYSICS

4.10 Introduction

A limited VLF-EM survey was conducted in the vicinity of the David gold-mineralized zone and to the northwest to identify any cross-cutting structural influence in the area. 3775 m of roads were surveyed and 3375 m of north-south grid lines were surveyed, for a total of 7150 meters (Figs. 4 and 5). Survey lines on the grid were initially located by using a Garmin 76 hand-held GPS, then run north-south by compass; reconnaissance lines were surveyed along roads. All survey lines were measured with a hip-chain with VLF-EM readings (field strength and dip angle) taken at 25 meter spacings. Sufficient GPS readings were taken during VLF-EM surveying to provide confidence in plotting all survey lines on the base map.

4.20 VLF-EM Survey

4.21 Instrumentation and Survey Procedure

The VLF-EM (**V**ery **L**ow **F**requency **E**lectro**m**agnetics) method uses powerful radio transmitters set up in different parts of the world for military communication and navigation. In radio communication terminology, VLF means very low frequency, about 15 to 25 kHz. Relative to frequencies generally used in geophysical exploration, the VLF technique actually uses very high frequencies.

A Crone Radem VLF-EM receiver, manufactured by Crone Geophysics Ltd. of Mississauga, Ontario was used for the VLF-EM survey. Seattle, Washington, transmitting at 24.8 kHz and at an approximate azimuth of 247° from the survey area, was used as the transmitting station.

In all electromagnetic prospecting, a transmitter produces an alternating magnetic (primary) field by a strong alternating current usually through a coil of wire. If a conductive mass such as a sulfide body is within this magnetic field, a secondary alternating current is induced within it, which in turn induces a secondary magnetic field that distorts the primary magnetic field. The VLF-EM receiver measures the resultant field of the primary and secondary fields, and measures this as the tilt or 'dip angle'. The Crone Radem VLF-EM receiver measures both the total field strength and the dip angle.

The VLF-EM uses a frequency range from about 15 to 28 kHz, whereas most EM instruments use frequencies ranging from a few hundred to a few thousand Hz. Because of its relatively high frequency, the VLF-EM can detect zones of relatively lower conductivity. This results in it being a useful tool for geologic mapping in areas of overburden but it also often results in detection of weak anomalies that are difficult to explain. However the VLF-EM can also detect sulfide bodies that have too low a conductivity for other EM methods to pick up.

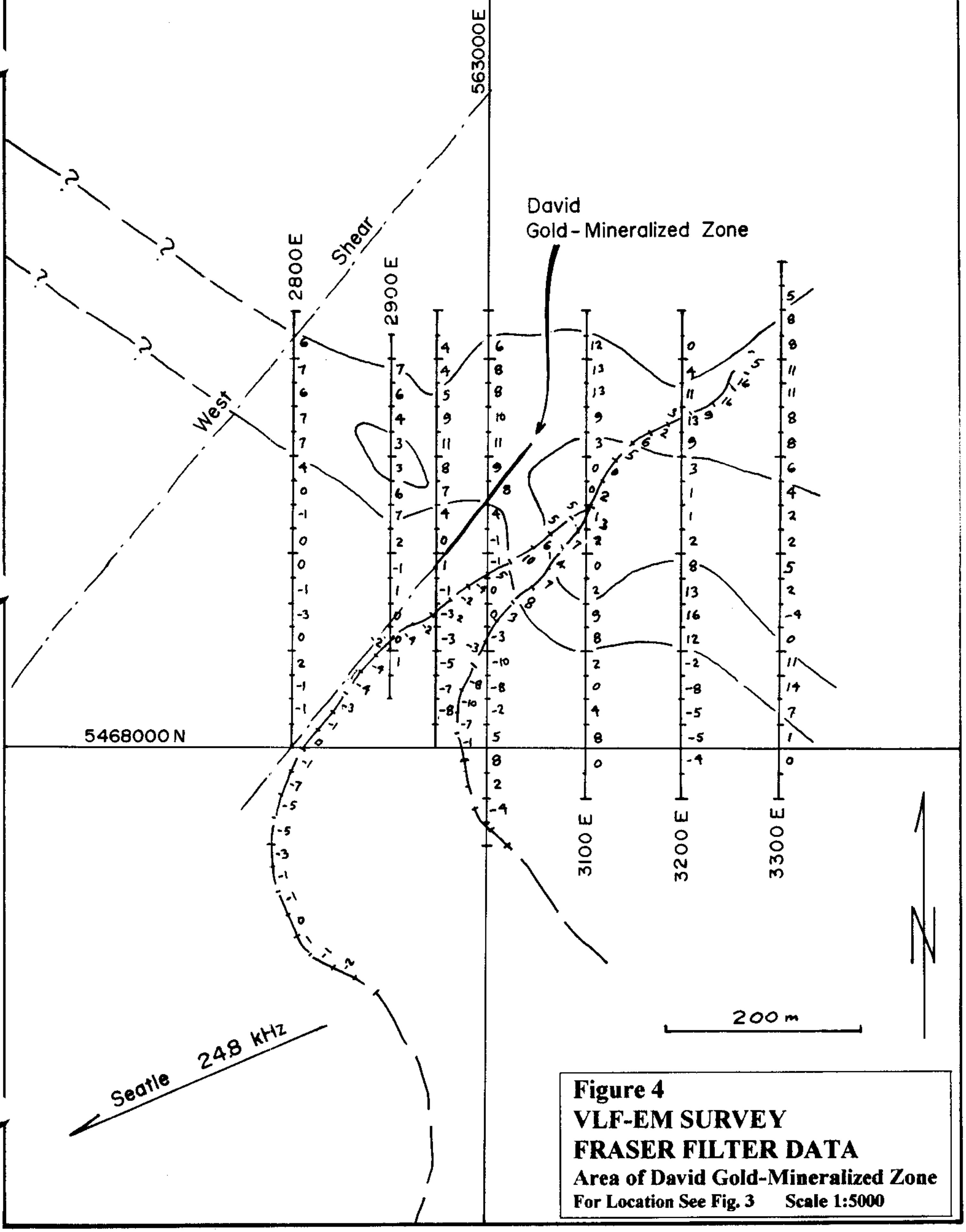

Figure 4
VLF-EM SURVEY
FRASER FILTER DATA
Area of David Gold-Mineralized Zone
For Location See Fig. 3 Scale 1:5000

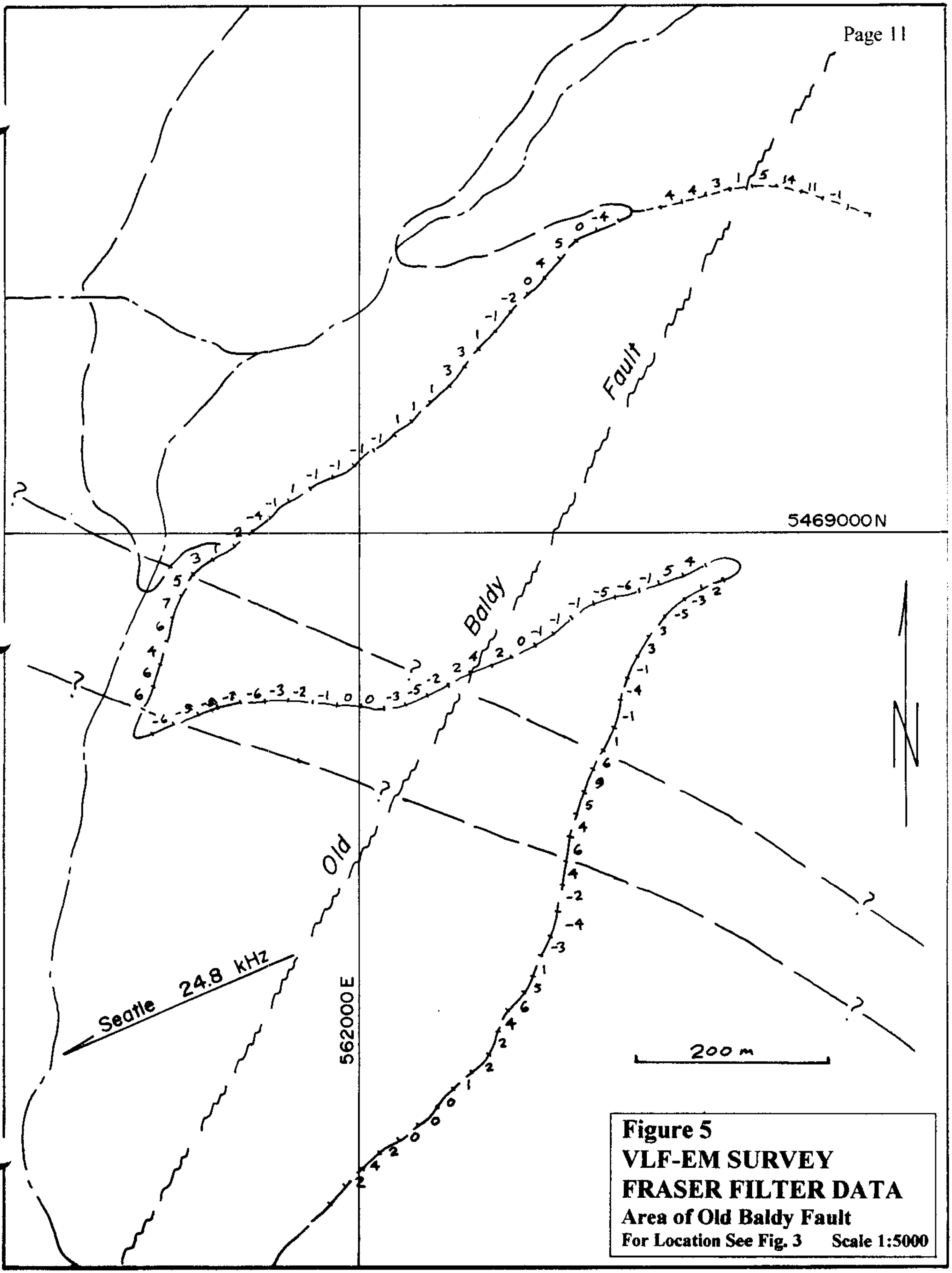

Figure 5
VLF-EM SURVEY
FRASER FILTER DATA
Area of Old Baldy Fault
For Location See Fig. 3 Scale 1:5000

Results were reduced by applying the Fraser Filter and, for the sake of clarity, only the Fraser Filter values are shown on the survey lines in Figures 4 and 5.

The Fraser Filter is essentially a 4-point difference operator which transforms zero crossings into peaks, and a low pass operator which induces the inherent high frequency noise in the data. Thus the noisy, often non-contourable data are transformed into less noisy, contourable data. Another advantage of this filter is that a conductor which does not show up as a zero crossover in the unfiltered data quite often shows up in the filtered data.

4.22 Discussion of Results

David gold-mineralized area (Fig. 4)

A broad northwest-trending anomaly intersects the David gold-mineralized zone near the northern edge of the zone. Immediately east of the David zone, two distinct VLF-EM anomalies are present. The VLF-EM anomalies were detected on all the road and grid lines surveyed and the anomalies remain open on strike. The northwest-trending anomaly probably intersects the West Shear and this intersection is a prospective drill target

Old Baldy Fault area (Fig. 5)

An old logging road which crosses the Old Baldy Fault about one kilometer west of the David zone (Fig. 3 and 5) was surveyed. The Old Baldy Fault was formerly trenched immediately east of the northernmost switchback of this road and this overgrown road was also surveyed. The Old Baldy Fault is at best a very weak VLF-EM conductor where the main road crosses it but is a good conductor east of the northernmost switchback

Broad VLF-EM anomalies were detected on two northerly-trending segments of the road, on opposite sides of the Old Baldy Fault. These anomalies are similar in general character to the anomalies near the David gold-mineralized zone and are on strike, suggesting they are part of the same anomaly. Another weak conductive response occurs near the southern edge of the road survey area. These anomalies require additional surveying to delineate their extent. If further surveying defines an intersection with the Old Baldy Fault, the intersection would be a prospective drill target.

5.00 CONCLUSIONS

Prospecting of recontoured fire roads has shown that the David Shear and West Shear have similar quartz veining, shearing and alteration: they remain the primary exploration targets on the property.

Detailed geologic mapping on the David claims in 2001 has considerably enhanced the structural picture on the property. Evaluation of unique middle Aldridge Formation marker stratigraphy indicates that the West Shear has normal movement and the David Shear has reverse movement. Both shear zones are similar in character although to date only the David Shear is known to host significant gold mineralization.

Rock sampling on the David claims was focused near the West Shear but was unsuccessful at defining a zone of better gold mineralization. The highest gold value obtained during the program, from west of the West Shear, may represent a third shear zone or a cross-cutting structure.

Limited VLF-EM surveying successfully defined a broad northwest-trending anomaly intersecting the David Shear near the northern portion of the gold-mineralized zone. The VLF-EM anomaly may reflect a structural feature that influenced deposition of gold mineralization within the David Shear. A similar intersection with the West Shear is a prospective drill target. Reconnaissance VLF-EM surveying near the Old Baldy Fault shows a variation in the response of that structure, indicating a difference in character along strike. Broad VLF-EM anomalies on both sides of the fault are on strike with the David VLF-EM anomaly and may reflect the same northwest-oriented structure. If so, the intersection of the fault and VLF-EM anomaly is a good prospective drill target.

6.00 REFERENCES

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7.00 STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

11 1/2 man-days, field work, report and drafting @ $300/day		$3450.00
4X4 truck 9 days @ $75.00/day		675.00
Geochemical Analyses 17 samples		284.75
Freight		8.75
VLF-EM rental 5 days @ $30.00/day		150.00
Field and Report Supplies		54.00
	Sub Total	$4622.50
Physical Work		
Road Repair; fix water bars and stream crossings		
P Klewchuk 1 day @ $300.00/day		$300.00
D. Klewchuk 2 days @ $165.00/day		330.00
4X4 truck 1 day		75.00
	Sub Total	$705.00
TOTAL COST		**$5327.50**

8.00 AUTHOR'S QUALIFICATIONS

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

1. I am an independent consulting geologist with offices at 246 Moyie Street, Kimberley, B.C.
2. I am a graduate geologist with a B.Sc. degree (1969) from the University of British Columbia and an M.Sc. degree (1972) from the University of Calgary.
3. I am a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada and a member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia.
4. I have been actively involved in mining and exploration geology, primarily in the province of British Columbia, for the past 26 years.
5. I have been employed by major mining companies and provincial government geological departments.

Dated at Kimberley, British Columbia, this 12th day of December, 2002.

PROFESSIONAL PROVINCE OF P. KLEWCHUK BRITISH COLUMBIA

Peter Klewchuk
P. Geo.

Appendix 1.

2001 ROCK GEOCHEMISTRY
Sample Description

D-01-1	Banded limonitic quartz float with bands of oxidized, fine-grained pyrite.
D-01-2	Bleached fine-grained quartzite or siltstone, orange-brown limonite (float).
D-01-3	Float, quartz-breccia boulder. Reddish-brown hematitic with orange-brown limonitic, phyllitic included sediments. Disseminated oxidized pyrite ranges from very fine-grained to 2-3 mm diameter.
D-01-4	Quartz float. Fairly white, minor associated phyllitic sediments. Reddish-brown limonite. Patchy fairly coarse (2-3 mm) pyrite.
D-01-5	Series of coarse quartz veins cutting bleached orange-yellow limonitic siltstone. Quartz veins up to 1.5 cm. Coarse granular quartz, vuggy. Possible minor pyrite. Float.
D-01-6	No description!
D-01-7	Reddish-brown rusty / limonitic. Minor pyrite, some oxidized. Vuggy. Float.
D-01-8	Float banded quartz, yellow-brown limonitic. Numerous leached pyrite grains ~1 mm diam.
D-01-9	Float. Banded very limonitic stained quartz with minor phyllitic sediments.
D-01-10	Quartz breccia, typical of zone marginal to larger gold-mineralized quartz veins. Float.
D-01-11	Float. Quartz vein breccia with thin light gray, cross-cutting quartz veins and oxidized pyritic thicker veins to ~1.5 cm. Reddish-brown to yellow-brown limonitic.
D-01-12	Thin quartz vein breccia. Silty argillite host. Strongly limonitic thin sub-parallel quartz veins, 2-3 mm thick, possibly part of shear zone. Vuggy. All pyrite oxidized.
D-01-13	Brecciated quartzite. Bleached light gray to yellow-white. Parallel-trending thin very rusty quartz veins and open lensey vugs. Few cross-cutting thin quartz veins, also rusty.
D-01-14	Brecciated quartzite. Bleached white-yellow. Irregular cross-cutting quartz veins, some light gray, thin, relatively non-rusty. Some lensey, open vuggy and strongly rusty.
D-01-15	Quartz vein breccia. Quartz veins up to 1 cm. Coarse quartz, rusty and vuggy. Silty altered sediments. Float.
D-01-16	Quartz vein breccia. Series of thin, parallel-trending quartz veins 1-3 mm wide. Very limonitic, dark reddish hematitic oxidation. Float.
D-01-17	Orange limonitic fault(?) material with small quartz veins, some pyrite. Altered sediments with light gray cross-cutting thin quartz veins.

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(IS '02 Accredited Co.)

GEOCHEMICAL ANAL_SIS CERTIFICATE

Klewchuk, Peter File # A104336
246 Moyie St., Kimberly BC V1A 2N8 Submitted by: Peter Klewchuk

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppm	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Au* ppb
SI	<1	<1	<3	<1	<.3	1	<1	5	.03	<2	<8	<2	<2	2	<.2	<3	<3	1	.09	<.001	<1	2	.01	3	<.01	<3	.01	.44	<.01	<2	.2
D-01-1	3	6	125	12	<.3	7	4	308	2.32	5	<8	<2	<2	18	.2	<3	<3	9	.30	.232	2	19	.08	109	<.01	3	.14	.02	.09	2	3.6
D-01-2	4	11	160	3	.5	4	<1	55	.70	<2	<8	<2	4	4	<.2	<3	10	3	.01	.012	13	23	.02	14	<.01	<3	.26	.06	.04	3	31.8
D-01-3	4	9	35	22	.4	7	1	240	1.92	2	<8	<2	7	1	<.2	<3	3	3	<.01	.015	16	15	.05	13	<.01	<3	.57	.03	.07	2	46.3
D-01-4	4	10	7	15	<.3	5	1	198	1.92	7	<8	<2	<2	1	<.2	<3	<3	13	<.01	.010	2	25	.09	5	<.01	<3	.17	.01	.04	3	4.2
D-01-5	11	8	8	4	<.3	8	2	85	1.30	<2	<8	<2	8	2	<.2	<3	3	3	<.01	.015	18	16	.01	9	<.01	<3	.29	.06	.03	2	9.1
D-01-6	5	6	32	3	<.3	4	4	69	.89	6	<8	<2	<2	2	<.2	<3	<3	1	<.01	.008	1	31	<.01	1	<.01	<3	.04	.01	<.01	4	1.0
D-01-7	5	6	20	14	<.3	11	16	563	4.11	36	8	<2	3	1	<.2	<3	4	5	<.01	.031	8	21	.05	7	<.01	<3	.22	.01	.03	2	.4
D-01-8	5	4	3	9	<.3	11	10	228	2.21	4	<8	<2	3	2	<.2	<3	<3	5	<.01	.023	15	22	.06	11	<.01	3	.29	.01	.12	3	.6
D-01-9	73	18	1654	25	6.1	4	<1	39	3.48	<2	10	<2	7	75	.2	<3	120	27	<.01	.071	15	20	.07	1783	<.01	3	.27	.01	.20	3	94.7
D-01-10	4	5	38	13	<.3	3	1	81	1.70	5	<8	<2	6	10	<.2	<3	<3	5	<.01	.021	17	18	.01	835	.01	<3	.17	.10	.10	3	35.2
D-01-11	9	13	22	29	.6	5	1	97	2.69	29	<8	<2	10	3	.3	<3	4	7	<.01	.018	20	17	.06	333	<.01	<3	.29	.04	.12	2	270.7
D-01-12	2	4	13	20	<.3	8	2	47	1.77	3	<8	<2	12	4	<.2	<3	<3	15	<.01	.031	28	14	.13	219	.01	3	.50	.01	.52	2	18.5
RE D-01-12	2	4	12	20	.4	8	2	44	1.80	<2	<8	<2	13	4	<.2	<3	<3	16	<.01	.031	28	16	.14	224	.01	<3	.53	.01	.53	2	19.4
D-01-13	2	6	9	17	<.3	7	1	68	1.79	5	<8	<2	11	2	<.2	<3	<3	8	<.01	.018	50	13	.12	556	.01	3	.47	.04	.17	2	16.4
D-01-14	5	7	13	11	<.3	4	1	55	1.46	2	<8	<2	9	6	<.2	<3	<3	5	<.01	.037	20	23	.03	492	.01	<3	.27	.06	.09	3	5.2
D-01-15	5	11	69	17	.3	5	<1	41	1.96	13	<8	<2	6	1	.2	<3	9	25	<.01	.022	18	20	.14	31	.01	4	.29	.02	.18	2	18.3
D-01-16	5	11	52	17	.5	4	<1	34	1.74	38	<8	<2	9	1	<.2	<3	5	32	<.01	.018	34	22	.24	28	.01	4	.43	.03	.34	2	7.7
D-01-17	4	93	74	31	<.3	8	9	225	2.81	6	<8	<2	8	3	.3	<3	<3	7	.01	.031	24	16	.04	58	.01	<3	.75	.01	.12	3	890.5
STANDARD DS3	9	121	34	150	<.3	37	11	786	3.08	32	<8	<2	4	26	5.7	5	6	75	.51	.093	17	185	.59	149	.08	<3	1.67	.04	.16	2	20.6

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 AU* IGNITION BY ACID LEACHED, ANALYZE BY ICP-MS. (10 gm)
Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

DATE RECEIVED: DEC 12 2001 **DATE REPORT MAILED:** Dec 19/01 **SIGNED BY**..........D. TOYE, C.LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

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

Data FA ___

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

27,007

DAVID CLAIMS

SURFACE GEOLOGY

Showing Location of Rock Samples

Scale 1:5000 | December 2002 | Figure 3