MAPPING AND SAMPLING

on the

BORNITE 2 CLAIM

Omineca Mining Division

N.T.S. 93-K-13E

Lat.: 54°55'N Long.: 125°32'W

by

U. Mowat, P. Geo.

February, 2003

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1.0 Introduction

On August 24, 2002 one man spent one day examining the area of bornite and chalcopyrite "float" discovered by the GSC in 1947 and which is now known as Vass's Pit. Traverses were done along portions of line 11+00S and along part of a dramatic gorge where Vass's Pit is located along the northern side. The traverses which covered 2.5 km of gorge, ridge and line attempted to determine the source of the "float", explain the source of several soil anomalies above and below Vass's Pit and to generally map the exposures along the cliff faces. A total of 19 rock samples were collected. All samples were analysed for 30 elements by ICP and Pt, Pd, Au by fire assay ICP-ES.

2.0 Location and Access

The Bornite claims are located 100 km northwest of Fort St. James on map sheet 93-K-13E. The property is located at co-ordinates 54° 55'N and 125° 32'W.

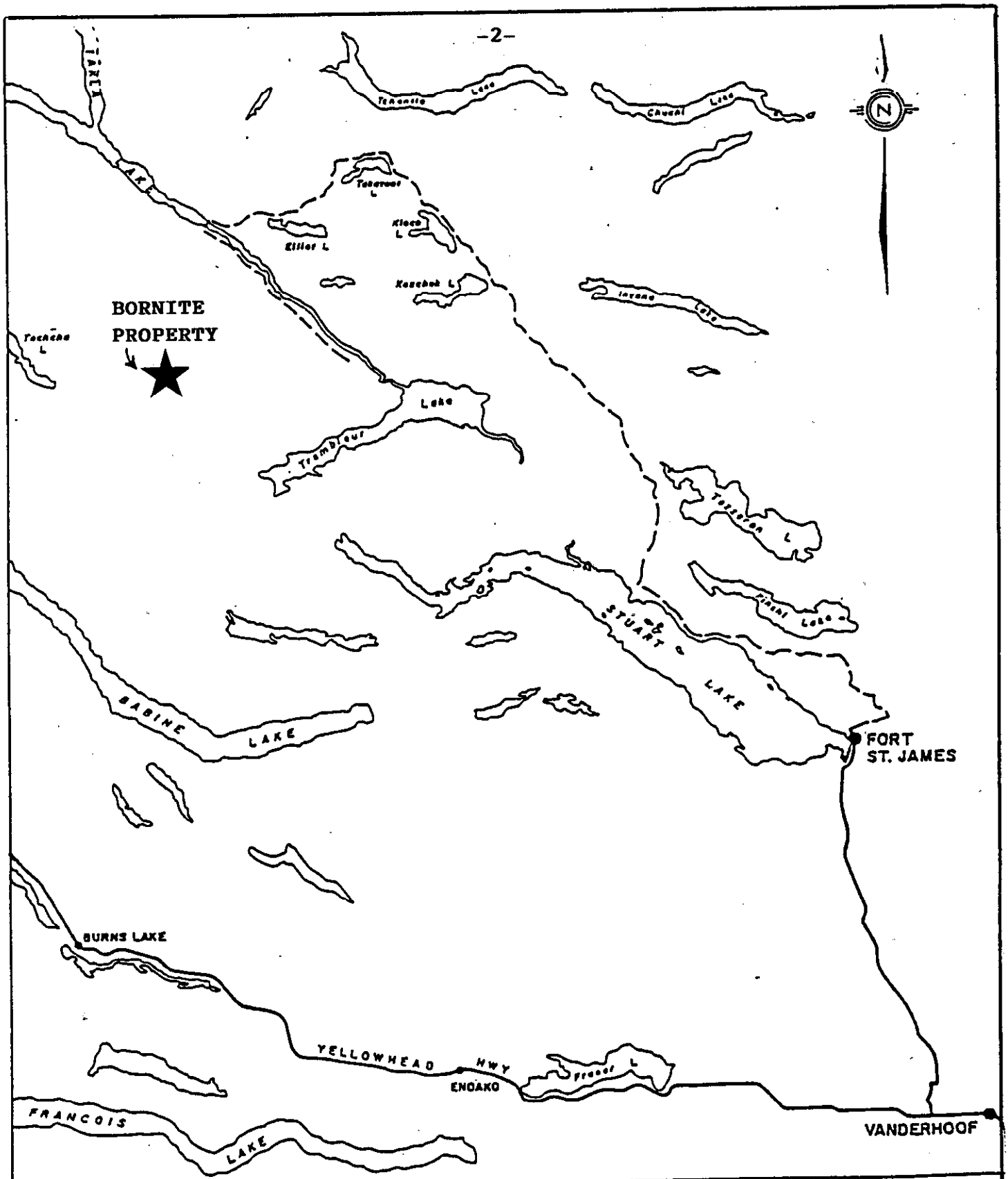
Access to the property is by helicopter from either Fort St. James or Smithers and by logging roads from Burns Lake.

3.0 Claim Data

The Bornite property consists of the following claims:

Claim Name	Record Number	No. of Units
Bornite 1	334030	20
Bornite 2	334031	20

The property consists of two four-post claims totalling 40 units and is located in the Omineca Mining Division.



LEGEND

——— LOGGING ROAD

——— PAVED HIGHWAY

0 10 20 30 40 50

kilometres

PROJECT LOCATION MAP

FIGURE 1

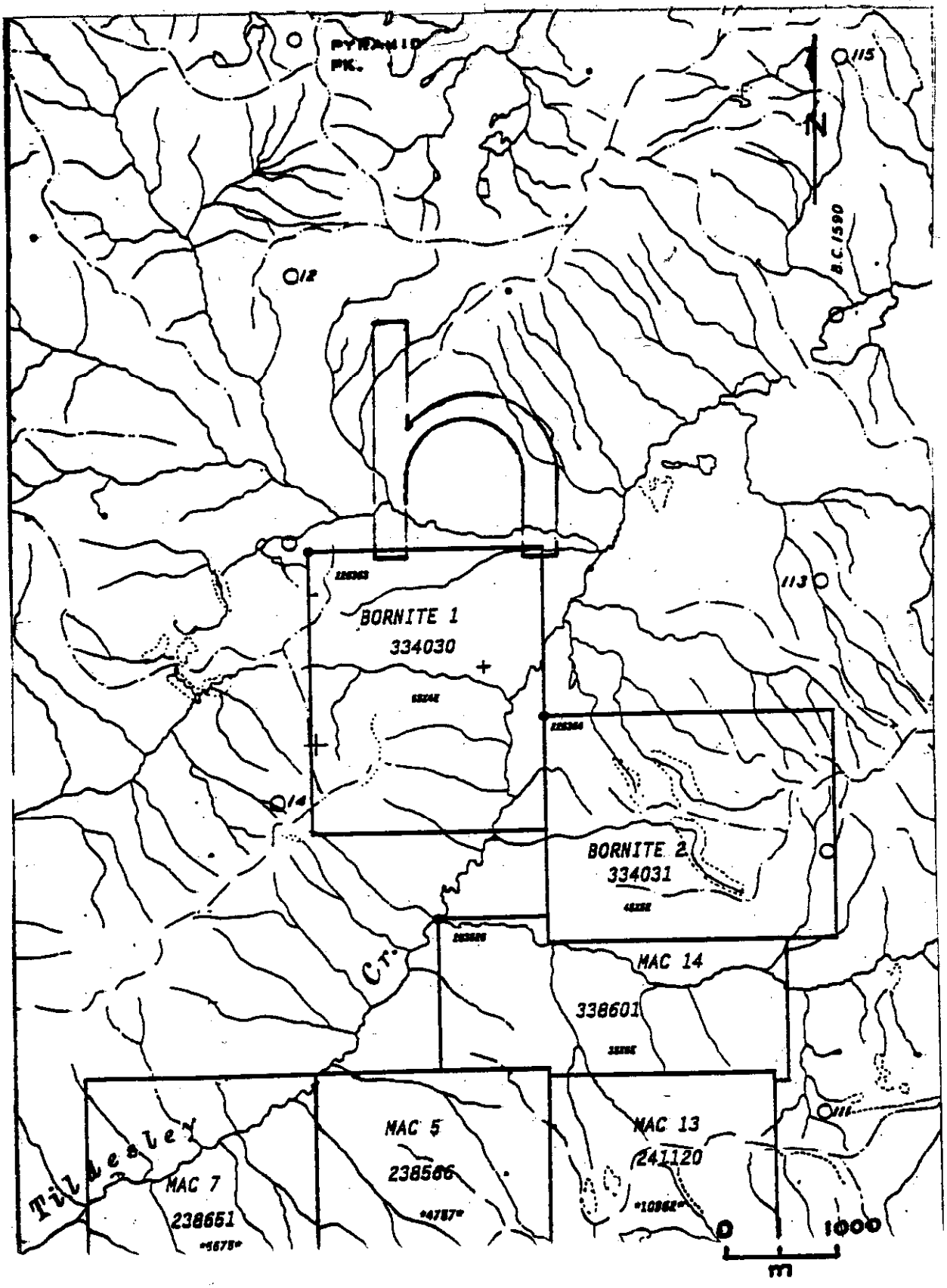


Figure 2: Claim Map

4.0 History

The general area of the Bornite claims has received a limited amount of geologic work or exploration. The first mention of the Bornite property area is made in 1936 and 1937 when J. E. Armstrong of the GSC conducted some preliminary mapping. With the onset of World War II, the GSC conducted a program of mapping and exploration for chromite deposits in the ultramafic rocks outlined by the previous work of J. E. Armstrong. During the mapping in 1947, the GSC located bornite and chalcopyrite in peridotite talus. In one locality bornite the size of a man's fist was found resting on dunite: Old claim posts plus a small blasted pit, Vass's Pit, indicate that prospectors attempted to locate the source of the mineralized float.

In 1967, the ultramafic which underlies the Bornite 2 claim was staked by L. Vass. No exploration work is recorded on the VSF claims.

In 1969, reconnaissance silt sampling by MacDonald Consultants for Terra Nove Explorations located highly anomalous copper values in silt samples from a small stream, now called Anomaly Creek, located on the Bornite 1 claim. This prompted the staking of the Diane claims plus follow-up soil sampling and a ground magnetometer-EM survey.

More recently, exploration in the area has been focused on the MAC claims which lie immediately south of the Bornite claims. The most recent exploration has consisted of a drill program to define the molybdenum-copper potential of the MAC claims.

On February 27 and 28, 1995, the Bornite 1 and 2 claims were staked to cover the copper in soil anomaly outlined by MacDonald Consultants in 1969 on the Diane claims and to cover the area of the bornite and chalcopyrite boulders in the peridotite talus.

5.0 Regional Geology

The area of the Bornite claims is underlain by a 15 km wide belt of northwesterly-trending Pennsylvanian and Permian Cache Creek Group rocks consisting of ribbon chert, argillaceous quartzite, argillite, slate, greenstone, limestone with minor conglomerate and greywacke. The Cache Creek Group has been intruded by Upper Jurassic or Lower Cretaceous Omineca Intrusions consisting of granodiorite, quartz diorite, diorite with minor granite, syenite, gabbro and pyroxenite. As well, Post-Middle Permian, Pre-Upper Triassic Trembleur Intrusions consisting of peridotite, dunite, minor pyroxenite and gabbro with serpentinized and steatized equivalents intrude the Cache Creek Belt.

The northwesterly-trending belt of Cache Creek Group rocks is bordered on the east by the Pinchi Fault and Upper Triassic Takla Group andesites, basaltic flows, tuffs, breccias and agglomerates with interbedded conglomerate, shale, greywacke and limestone. On the west, the Cache Creek Group Belt is bounded by the Takla Fault, an east-dipping zone which is up to 5 km wide and contains a melange of serpentine and greenstone. The melange is adjacent to Triassic metamorphosed pyroclastic rock, basalt, rhyolite, greywacke and argillite of the Sitlika Assemblage.

Between the Pinchi Fault and the Takla Fault, the predominant units of the Cache Creek Group of chert, phyllite, argillite and greenstone with minor greywacke and limestone are highly deformed. Three deformational periods have been recognized in the Cache Creek Group which has been metamorphosed to lower greenschist facies with local glaucophane. The oldest structures are a prominent foliation that parallels compositional layering and trends east-west, marking the axial planes of isoclinal folds. A later structure consists of chevron folds which trend north-south with axial planes dipping moderately westwards. The youngest structures are warps and kinks, probably related to late faulting.

Mineral occurrences in the area include the MAC molybdenum-copper porphyry deposit, the Mount Sidney Williams gold-bearing listwanites, the O'Ne-ell Creek jade occurrence plus several chromite occurrences associated with the Trembleur ultramafics.

6.0 Property Geology

The Bornite 1 claim is predominantly underlain by andesitic volcanics which range from lapilli tuffs to limey aquagene tuffs and volcanic glass. Minor amounts of limestone, silicified limestone and skarn have been seen as locally derived float. Mapping and soil sampling also indicate that the volcanics are cut by two dyke-like intrusives, a gabbro and a monzonite.

Traverses along the newly constructed logging road shows that the southern portion of the Bornite 1 claim has three types of float plus andesitic volcanics as subcrop. The dominant variety of float consists of a greyish green to blackish green dense-looking andesitic volcanic. The second most common lithology is peridotite. No peridotite was seen in outcrop but the angularity and size of the float suggests a local source. Small amounts of a sucrosic silicified limestone were also noted. The only subcrop occurs towards the northern half of the road and consists of andesitic volcanics.

A traverse of line 1+00N showed the area to be underlain by andesitic volcanics identical to the volcanics found in subcrop along the logging road. A traverse to the north of drill hole 95-1 and over a strong copper in soil anomaly did not located any outcrop but several small angular boulders of andesitic volcanics and peridotite were noted.

A traverse down line 5+00N back to the logging road showed the lithologies to be predominantly andesitic volcanics with minor amounts of gabbro.

The central portion of the Bornite claims is underlain by black argillites with minor siltstone. The argillites appear to trend 320° and are vertical to steeply dipping. The argillites in drill hole 95-3 are rather unique in comparison to the argillites seen in outcrop. The argillite in drill hole 95-3 is intensely sheared with siltstone lenses forming an augen texture. The argillite also contains pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite. The sulphides occur along bedding planes, parallel to bedding planes and as small lenses.

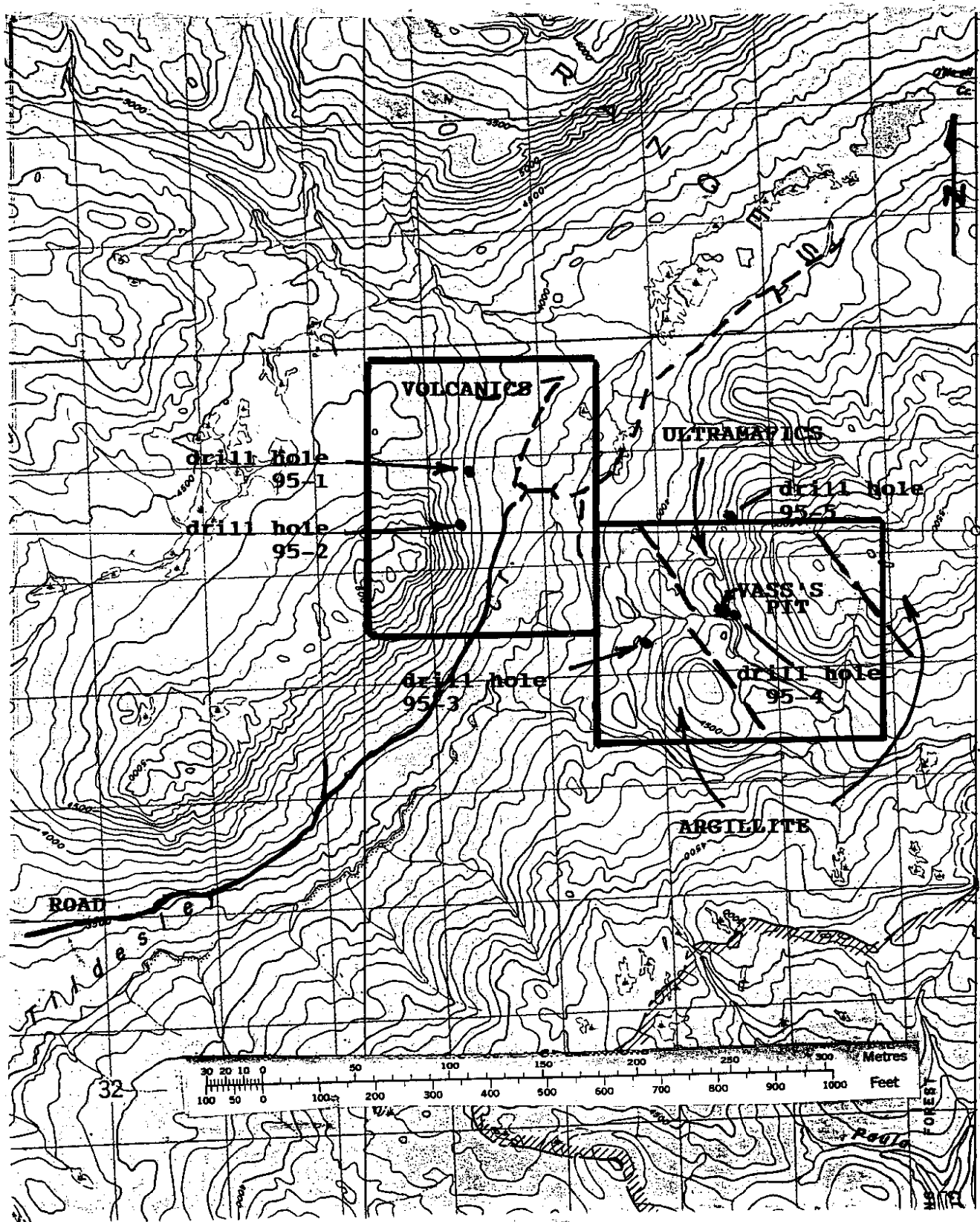


FIGURE 3: GENERAL GEOLOGY AND LOCATION OF VASS'S PIT

The eastern half of the Bornite 2 claim is predominantly underlain by a plug of Trembleur ultramafics consisting of peridotite with minor dunite. The peridotite is a dark green to black, massive with no obvious layering and is very altered to serpentine +/- talc +/- carbonate near shear zones and granitic intrusives. The serpentine near the granitic intrusives often is a yellow green in colour. In the northeast corner of the Bornite 2 claim and along the gorge north of Vass's Pit the intensely serpentinized peridotite becomes a tectonic breccia with serpentinized cobbles in a dark green textureless serpentine matrix. In one locality in the gorge the cobbles are elongated into ovoids. In numerous locations, the peridotite has been intruded by diorite and aplite dykes which trend 310° and range in dip from vertical to 75° easterly.

A traverse through the gorge west and southeasterly from Vass's Pit showed the dominant lithology to be very altered peridotite. Two hundred and five meters south of the Pit a fine grained quartz monzonite was encountered. The dyke, which is exposed for 5 meters has a sharp contact with the peridotite and trends 310°/90°. Approximately 200 meters further south from the quartz monzonite a feldspar porphyry dyke was encountered. The feldspar porphyry is exposed for 10 meters as subcrop on both sides of the gorge. The feldspar porphyry has a pale grey siliceous looking matrix in which there is 20% two to four mm white subeuhedral feldspar phenocrysts. The feldspar porphyry has a distinctly sub-volcanic appearance. The quartz monzonite and the feldspar porphyry are separated by altered peridotite. Three hundred meters more of gorge traverse showed it to be underlain by very altered peridotite except at sample site 158645 where large angular blocks of "chert" were noted. The "chert" may be float as this material has not been seen in outcrop to date.

A traverse along the ridge heading north showed a substantial amount of diorite as dykes and possibly a plug as 50 meters was exposed along the ridge top. The contact of the diorite and peridotite is marked by intense yellow serpentine and is knife sharp. In places the diorite is overlain by the peridotite. The diorite dykes appear to have a relatively flat 30° easterly dip and show signs of severe dislocation by east-west shears. At least six outcrops of diorite were noted over a distance of 700 meters.

The geology in the Pit area consists of very altered peridotite and in areas of elevated gold and in the Pit itself the peridotite has a high feldspar content giving it a fine grained diabasic texture. Feldspar in peridotite is not common on the property but has been noted infrequently and usually occurs in close proximity to diorite dykes suggesting that the feldspar may be secondary. The Pit contains 15 cm angular blocks of felsic peridotite. The angularity of the blocks suggest that the material is in place. The Pit occurs at the intersection of two major faults also suggesting that the angular blocks may be part of a breccia.

7.0 Mineralization

7.1 Vass's Pit

The most significant mineralization located to date occurs in Vass's Pit. A sample, 158646, of felsic peridotite returned values of 81405 ppm Cu, 80.1 ppm Ag, 1345 ppm Ni, 649 ppm Co and 670 ppb Au. The mineralization consists of bornite and is associated with magnetite. The bornite appears to be fairly massive. Not much more can be said as fresh surfaces are not common. The angular nature of the boulders and the location of Vass's Pit in relation to the regional aeromagnetic map (see Figure 4) somewhat suggest the presence of a pipe.

7.2 Volcanics

Volcanics on both the eastern and western portions of the Bornite claims are generally devoid of mineralization but where present consists of minor amounts of chalcopyrite, pyrite or pyrrhotite. The sulphides are generally fine grained to very fine grained but also occur as clots 5 mm in diameter. Several areas locally contain 5% to 20% coarse grained pyrite with minor chalcopyrite. The best value obtained from the volcanics is 970 ppm Cu and 479 ppm Ni.

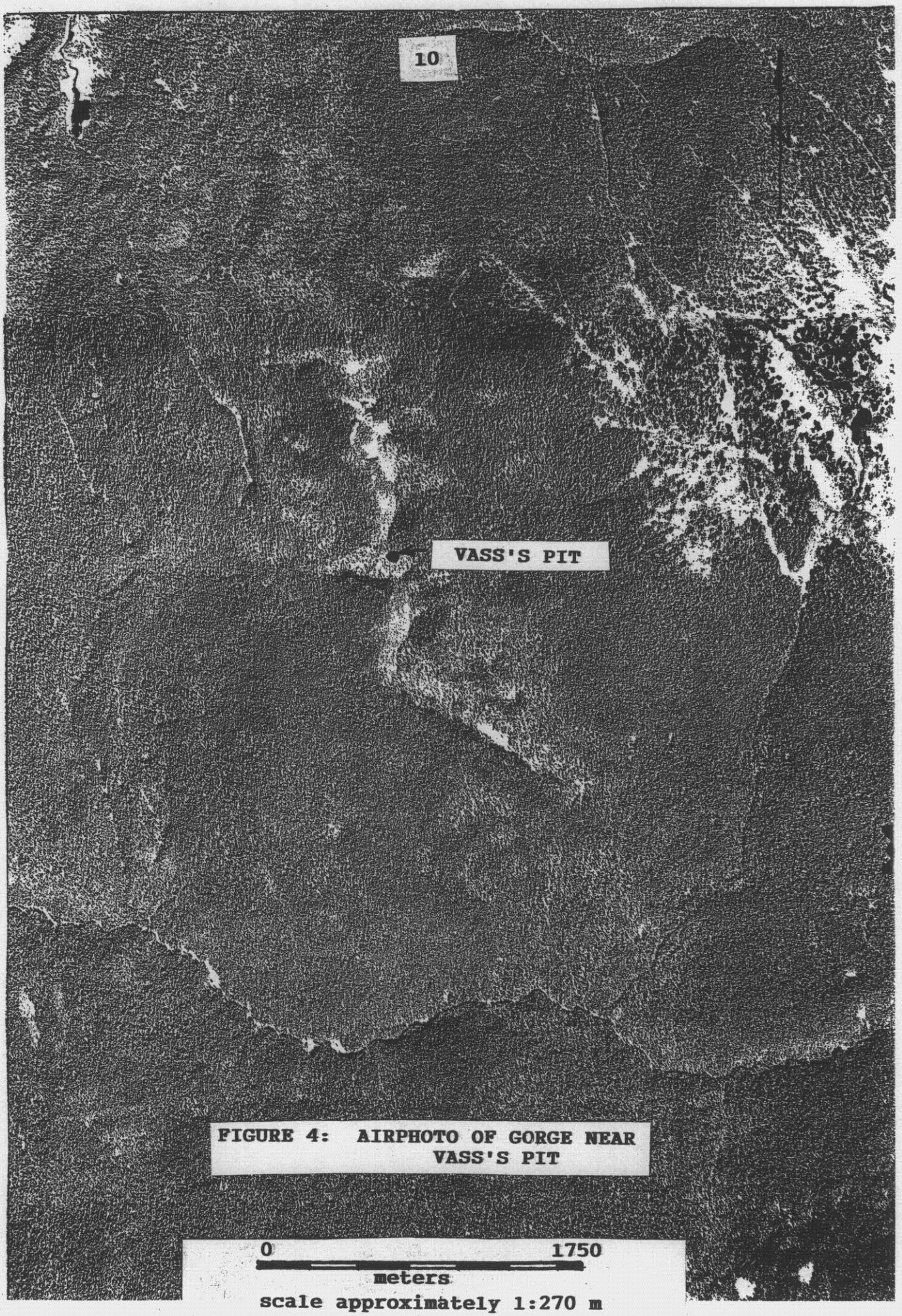


FIGURE 4: AIRPHOTO OF GORGE NEAR VASS'S PIT

7.3 Ultramafics

The ultramafics on the Bornite claims are highly anomalous in nickel and variably so for cobalt. The nickel-cobalt mineralization occurs as rather uniform very fine grained disseminations and consists of heazlewoodite, bravoite, siegenite? and awaruite. The ultramafics are sporadically mineralized with gold as in Vass's Pit. The gold values are not correlatable to any element and it is believed that the gold occurs in native form. Several areas of felsic peridotite all returned anomalous gold values and it is believed that the feldspar is related to gold values.

In the northeast corner of the Bornite 2 claim, brecciated peridotite located near an aplite dyke contains patches of coarse grained pyrrhotite with minor chalcopyrite.

Generally the ultramafics are totally devoid of copper values. However a sample of textureless serpentine (158647) collected approximately 100 meters east of Vass's Pit returned values of 1581 ppm Cu, 1.8 ppm Ag, 1684 ppm Ni and 101 ppm Co.

7.4 Argillite

Argillites are generally devoid of mineralization on the Bornite claims. Drill hole 95-3 intersected a substantial amount of pyrrhotite with minor chalcopyrite. In addition, a brown mineral tentatively identified as sphalerite was noted in the core. The "sphalerite" appears to be related to white carbonate veining while the pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite occurs along bedding planes, parallel to bedding planes and as small lenses up to 5 cm in length.

Argillites located just west of drill hole 95-3 contain minor amounts of chalcopyrite which occur as very fine grained disseminations within the argillite and particularly within the siltstone lamina. A minor amount of malachite was noted on the surface of the argillite.

7.5 Limestone

Limestone which is only seen as float on the Bornite 1 claim is generally devoid of mineralization particularly when silicified. Locally minor amounts of covellite has been seen. Occasionally the limestone is completely replaced by magnetite. Silicified limestones located along the logging road contained 0.5% disseminated pyrite plus abundant limonite filled voids. One specimen returned a value of 12762 ppm manganese.

8.0 Alteration

8.1 Ultramafics

On the Bornite claims, the most noticeable and the most intense alteration occurs in the ultramafics and consists of serpentine +/_ talc +/- carbonate. Serpentine alteration which ranges in colour from dark green to black occurs throughout the peridotite and is particularly intense along major shears destroying all primary textures. Intense serpentine alteration is also present along the contacts of the granitic intrusives and is commonly a pale yellow green in colour. The serpentine alteration may be accompanied by variable amounts of talc +/- carbonate.

The contacts of the ultramafic are marked by intense talc alteration which is typically an orange grey with vertical quartz veinlets up to 2 cm wide. The talc is coarse grained and has totally replaced the ultramafic.

Carbonate +/- talc alteration occurs along the contact of the aplite dyke located in the northeast corner of the Bornite 2 claim. The carbonate-talc alteration has completely replaced the brecciated ultramafic leaving the breccia texture visible on the weathered surface.

On line 11+00S/7+25E the contact of the ultramafic and argillites has been totally silicified with colour variation showing the sedimentary layering. Silicification is not commonly observed.

The most significant alteration is the secondary feldspar in the peridotite as in Vass's Pit. The feldspar gives the peridotite a diabasic appearance and is variable in intensity but pervasive. The feldspathic peridotite has been shown to be gold +/- copper bearing. The source of the feldspar is believed to be related to diorite intrusives.

Ultramafics on the Bornite 1 claim are variably altered by serpentine. The alteration is less intense than the serpentine alteration on the Bornite 2 claim.

Dunite located on the Bornite 2 claim appears fresh in appearance.

8.2 Volcanics

Volcanics on the Bornite 1 claim are variably altered by sericite, carbonate, chlorite, epidote, tremolite and plagioclase. Carbonate, quartz and chalcedony veining are relatively common. Corundum has been seen in thin section. Limey volcanics host significant garnet development in drill core.

Volcanics located along the logging road are typically altered by coarse to very coarse sericite development. The greenish colouration suggests weak chlorite development as well. Several specimens showed weak pervasive silicification and minor fine grained garnet.

8.3 Argillites

Argillites show the least amount of alteration. Generally the argillites appear fresh except near the contact with the ultramafic where they are intensely silicified. Minor biotite has been seen on some fracture surfaces. Locally the argillite is cut by numerous white carbonate veinlets.

8.4 Limestones

The limestones located to date are typically altered by sucrosic quartz replacement. Locally the limestones are replaced by magnetite or intense epidote. The limestones also have local garnet development.

8.5 Intrusives

All intrusives located to date are generally devoid of alteration and appear fresh.

9.0 Work Program

On August 24, 2002, one man spent one day in the vicinity of Vass's Pit in order to locate the source of gold in soil anomalies located above and below the Pit. The soil anomalies were located by previous exploration and the results are documented in Assessment Report 24277. Traverses were done through part of the gorge west and southeast of Vass's Pit to generally map the gorge and to test the ultramafic for its Pt-Pd potential. Nineteen rock samples were collected from 2.5 km of line, gorge and ridge traverse. All rock samples were analysed for 30 elements by ICP and Au, Pt, Pd by fire assay ICP_ES.

10.0 Sample Descriptions

Sample Number	Description	Cu ppm	Au ppb
158635	Medium green dunite matrix with dark greenish black fragments of serpentinized? breccia?; minor white carbonate patches; trace vvfg disseminated silvery metallic; moderately magnetic	12	-
158636	Intensely serpentinized dunite; trace vvfg silvery metallic; very magnetic	24	-
158637	Dark grey moderately serpentinized dunite; trace vvfg disseminated silvery metallic; one speck of yellow sulphide; very magnetic; cut by yellow green serpentine veinlets	14	-
158638	Medium grey matrix of talc altered dunite with 2 mm specks of white to pale green pyroxene?; 0.5% vvfg disseminated yellow sulphide; very magnetic	7	10

Sample Number	Description	Cu ppm	Au ppb
158639	Medium grey matrix of talc altered dunite with 2 mm specks of white talc replaced pyroxene crystals; very magnetic; no visible sulphides	6	3
158640	Pale grey dunite; highly altered by talc; occasional pale yellow green veinlet or patch of translucent talc; no visible sulphides; highly magnetic	75	9
158641	Medium grey dunite; slightly altered by talc; no visible sulphides; strongly magnetic	44	-
158642	Medium grey dunite with patches of green talc; trace vvfg disseminated yellow sulphide and silvery metallic; very magnetic	6	3
158643	Brownish weathering pale grey fine grained quartz monzonite; 10% quartz 30% chloritized green mafics; feldspar fairly fresh; no visible sulphides; non-magnetic	11	-
158644	Medium grey moderately talc altered dunite with 2 mm white to pale green talc replaced pyroxene crystals; no visible sulphides; strongly magnetic	8	-
158645	White dense aplite? composed mainly of sucrosic vfg quartz and 10% vfg muscovite; no visible sulphides	111	-
158646	Dark grey dunite; completely coated by thick malachite and minor azurite; some bornite and covellite visible; strongly to very strongly magnetic	81405	670
158647	Brown weathering serpentine; no primary textures visible; no visible sulphides; non-magnetic	1581	13
158648	Dark greenish grey moderately serpentinized dunite; no visible sulphides; non-magnetic	149	3
158649	Orange brown weathering dunite; slightly serpentinized; no visible sulphides; weakly magnetic	55	-
158650	Pale greyish white kaolinized volcanic? with some sericite; occasional black vfg spot of magnetite; no visible sulphides	281	-

Sample Number	Description	Cu ppm	Au ppb
158651	Dark grey peridotite? completely replaced by talc; white talc patches; sheared; no visible sulphides	30	-
158652	Dark grey argillite? cut by irregular white carbonate veinlets and sucrosic quartz veinlets; very rusty orange brown on fractures; non-magnetic; no visible sulphides	71	4
158653	Red brown weathering medium green intensely serpentinized dunite; trace vvfg silvery metallic; strongly magnetic	12	-

11.0 Results

Traverses along line 11+00S above and below Vass's Pit which was done to determine the source of gold and arsenic soil anomalies outlined by previous sampling, failed to locate a source for the anomalies. Two small pieces of float of volcanic and argillite were seen and samplied. Neither sample, 158650 and 158652, returned gold or arsenic values suggesting the soil anomalies may be glacially transported and/or in part hydromorphic.

Traverses through the gorge located a substantial amount of granitic intrusives ranging from aplite, to quartz monzonite to diorite and also subvolcanic feldspar porphyry. The dykes trend and parallel major shears.

The shear along which Vass's Pit is located appears to be a lateral fault zone which appears to have dislocated the mineralization in Vass's Pit. Air photo analysis clearly shows the abrupt termination of major northwest-southeast trending faults at the east-west trending gorge. A large diorite dyke found in the southeast arm of the gorge cannot be traced from the southern side to the north side of the gorge. Previous soil sampling indicates an abrupt termination of the soil anomalies at the east-west gorge. This is especially evident for the arsenic soil anomaly located on line 11+00S.

Mineralization in Vass's Pit is located on the north side of the east-west gorge. No mineralization was seen on the south side. However, H. W. Little in his Ph.D. Thesis cites finding chalcopyrite-bornite in at least two locations.

It would appear from airphoto analysis, mapping and soil sampling results that the east-west trending gorge has a laterial displacement of 400 meters with the north side moving in an easterly direction.

Sampling and anlyses for Pt and Pd did not locate any economic mineralization. The highest value was sample 158640, a talcose dunite which returned values of 28 ppb Pt, 36 ppb Pd and 75 ppm Cu. Typically, the ultramafics on the Bornite claims carry no copper.

12.0 Conclusions

Examination of the mineralized material from Vass's Pit showed the bornite to be fairly massive, associated with much magnetite and secondary feldspar. The rubble is very angular which suggests it has not been glacially transported and that it is in situ. The lack of copper and cobalt above the pit also suggests that the mineralization is in situ.

The large intersecting shear zones, the uniformity and angularity of the bornite-bearing dunite and the aeromagnetic high located 400 meters east of Vass's Pit suggest the presence of a magnetite-rich pipe.

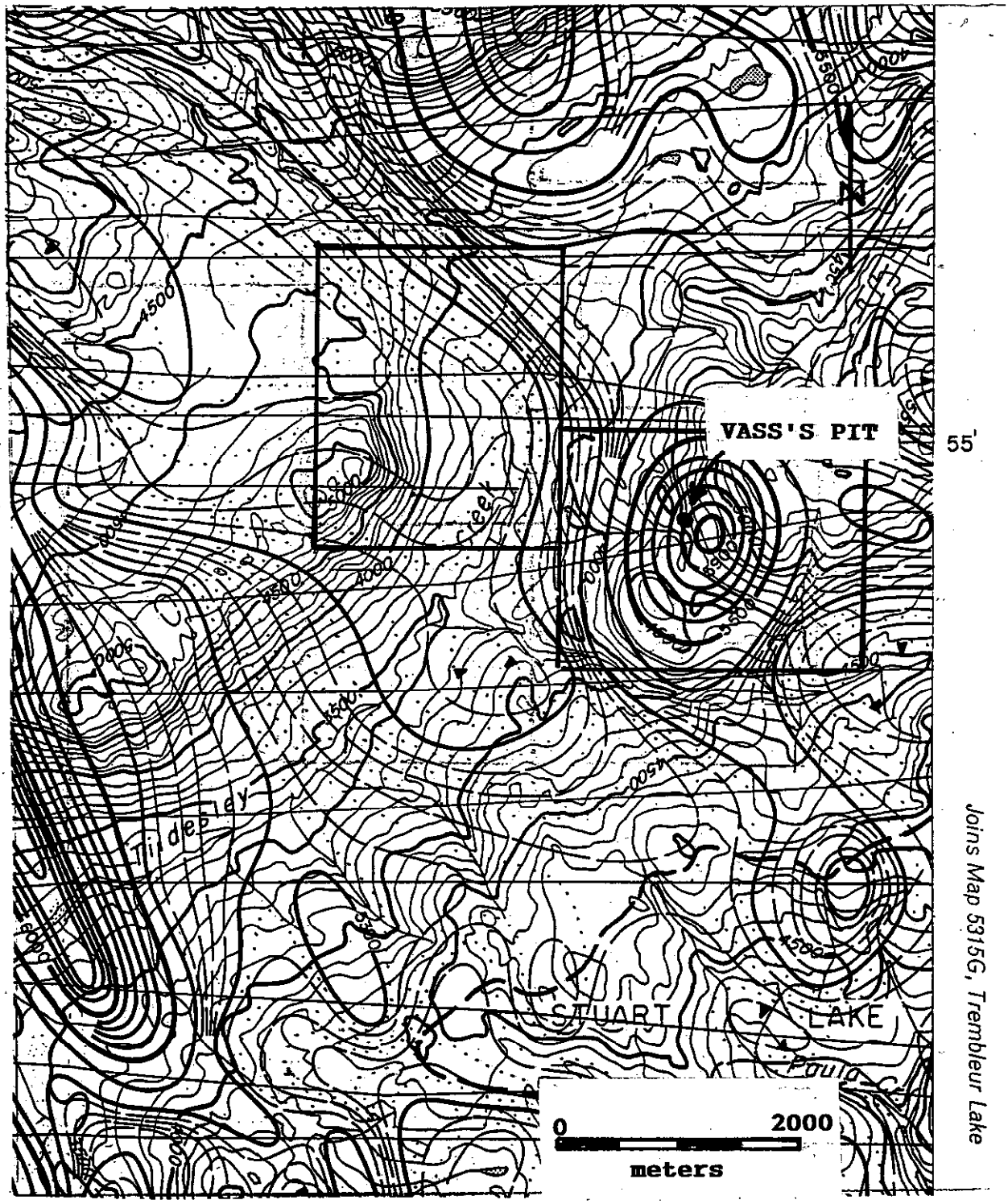


FIGURE 5: Aeromagnetic Map of the Bornite Claims and Vass's Pit

13.0 References

Armstrong, J. E., Preliminary Report Northwest Quarter of the Fort Fraser Map-Area, B. C., G.S.C. Paper 38-10, 1938.

Armstrong, J. E., Fort St. James Map-Area, Cassiar and Coast Districts, British Columbia, G.S.C. Memoir 252, 1965.

Little, H. W., The Ultrabasic and Associated Rocks of the Middle River Range, B. C., Ph. D. Thesis, 1947.

Assessment Report 2414, Report on a Geochemical and Geophysical Survey on the Diane 1 - 16 Mineral Claims, Tsitsutl Mountain Area, by E. D. Dodson, P. Eng., May 25, 1970.

Assessment Report 24277, Drilling and Sampling Program on the Bornite Property, by U. Mowat, January, 1996.

Assessment Report 25477, Geochemical Report on the Bornite Claims, by U. Mowat, April, 1998.

Assessment Report 25668, Mapping and Sampling Program on the Bornite Claims, by U. Mowat, October, 1998.

Assessment Report 26513, Mapping and Sampling on the Bornite Claims, by U. Mowat, February, 2001.

14.0 Statement of Costs

Analyses	
19 rock samples analysed for 30 elements by ICP and Au, Pt, Pd by fire assay ICP-ES at $18.50/sample	$ 351.50
19 rock preps at $5.00/sample	95.00
GST	31.26
	$ 477.76
Helicopter	
2.0 hours at $700.00/hour	$1400.00
228 liters at $0.90/liter	205.20
GST	112.36
	$1717.56
Labour	
one man for 9.1 days at $400.00/day	$3640.00
Accommodation	
1.9 nights at $62.10/night	$ 117.99
Freight	$ 27.19
Meals	$ 54.46
Airfare	$ 101.69
Bus	$ 7.85
Taxi	$ 18.40
Supplies	$ 58.74
Phone	$ 1.54
Postage	$ 1.74
Xerox	$ 7.33
Reproduction	$ 24.73
TOTAL	**$6256.98**

15.0 Statement of Qualifications

1.0 I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia having graduated in 1969 with a Bachelor of Science in Geology.

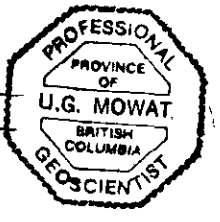
2.0 I have practiced my profession since 1969 in mineral exploration, oil and gas exploration and coal exploration.

3.0 I am a registered member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia.

4.0 I have a direct interest in the Bornite Claims.

Ursula Mowat

Ursula G. Mowat, P. Geo.



Dated this 20th day of February, 2003

at Vancouver, B. C.

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

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Mowat, Ursula PROJECT BORNITE File # A203470

1405 - 1933 Robson St., Vancouver BC V6G 1E7 Submitted by: Ursula Mowat

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
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B 158636	<1	24	<3	15	<.3	1452	74	273	5.40	3	<8	<2	<2	2	<.5	6	<3	17	.83	.004	<1	820	9.20	2	<.01	31	.12	<.01	<.01	<2	<2	9	18
B 158637	1	14	<3	17	<.3	2114	108	413	4.65	5	<8	<2	<2	1	<.5	8	<3	22	.02	.005	<1	929	13.20	3	<.01	84	.21	<.01	<.01	<2	<2	10	7
B 158638	<1	7	<3	13	<.3	1312	67	368	3.23	2	9	<2	2	107	<.5	5	<3	19	7.74	.007	<1	691	6.37	3	<.01	22	.12	<.01	<.01	<2	10	6	13
B 158639	<1	6	<3	11	.4	1601	59	347	3.80	5	10	<2	<2	1	<.5	7	<3	18	.78	.003	<1	728	10.47	2	<.01	24	.17	<.01	.01	<2	3	12	12
B 158640	<1	75	<3	14	<.3	635	61	381	3.55	3	11	<2	<2	2	<.5	7	<3	52	2.40	.011	<1	1734	11.54	5	.02	67	.44	<.01	<.01	<2	9	28	36
B 158641	<1	44	<3	24	<.3	1040	72	552	6.43	<2	<8	<2	<2	1	<.5	7	<3	32	.23	.005	<1	973	10.16	6	.01	17	.24	<.01	<.01	<2	<2	10	9
B 158642	<1	6	<3	15	.3	1757	96	625	4.44	3	<8	<2	<2	24	<.5	6	<3	29	1.86	.003	<1	1525	10.62	3	<.01	41	.31	<.01	<.01	<2	3	11	8
B 158643	1	11	3	50	<.3	36	13	323	1.81	<2	<8	<2	<2	51	<.5	3	<3	32	.48	.030	<1	29	1.95	44	.10	<3	1.70	.05	.06	<2	<2	7	2
B 158644	<1	8	<3	11	.3	1605	80	379	3.32	6	<8	<2	<2	6	<.5	8	<3	16	.89	.004	<1	859	12.80	2	<.01	48	.37	<.01	<.01	<2	<2	15	12
B 158645	2	111	6	8	.3	20	2	250	.28	<2	<8	<2	2	96	<.5	<3	<3	3	.36	.058	8	37	.15	5	.07	3	.05	.05	.01	4	<2	6	3
B 158646	<1	81405	3	33	80.1	1345	649	518	22.21	5	<8	<2	3	1	30.2	6	17	45	2.12	<.001	1	611	3.52	4	.08	<3	1.34	<.01	.01	<2	670	<2	<2
B 158647	<1	1581	<3	32	1.8	1684	101	464	4.01	2	<8	<2	<2	2	.5	6	<3	23	.06	.004	<1	1430	14.86	6	<.01	18	.33	<.01	<.01	<2	13	<2	8
B 158648	<1	149	3	25	.4	1706	76	444	3.41	6	<8	<2	<2	2	<.5	7	<3	27	.03	.004	<1	1552	14.99	7	<.01	19	.54	<.01	<.01	<2	3	6	<2
RE B 158648	<1	142	6	25	<.3	1757	78	446	3.50	5	<8	<2	<2	2	<.5	7	<3	29	.03	.004	<1	1584	15.37	7	.01	20	.55	<.01	<.01	<2	<2	<2	<2
B 158649	1	55	3	53	.3	1827	89	689	3.79	5	<8	<2	<2	2	<.5	4	<3	22	.03	.004	<1	1578	16.73	13	<.01	41	.42	.01	<.01	<2	<2	4	3
B 158650	1	281	<3	11	<.3	75	9	221	1.27	<2	20	<2	29	10	<.5	<3	<3	37	.76	.129	16	109	1.06	6	.11	<3	.24	.01	<.01	<2	<2	11	8
B 158651	<1	30	<3	13	<.3	424	23	260	1.28	<2	<8	<2	<2	2	<.5	3	<3	14	.08	.002	<1	967	4.64	22	<.01	4	.38	<.01	<.01	<2	<2	<2	<2
B 158652	1	71	6	39	<.3	70	8	318	1.34	7	<8	<2	2	3	<.5	<3	3	19	.04	.007	10	24	.31	35	.01	<3	.40	.03	.08	3	4	5	<2
B 158653	<1	12	<3	30	<.3	1297	76	478	3.74	5	<8	<2	<2	3	<.5	7	<3	30	.03	.003	<1	1528	13.31	5	<.01	13	.45	<.01	<.01	<2	<2	12	<2
STANDARD DS4/FA-10R	6	120	32	150	<.3	35	12	788	3.01	22	<8	<2	4	27	5.0	6	5	72	.52	.088	15	163	.57	135	.09	<3	1.66	.04	.14	6	488	489	474

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: AUG 28 2002 **DATE REPORT MAILED:** Sept 11/02 **SIGNED BY:** C. Leong D. TOYE, C.LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

Data___ FA ___

drill hole

x 158646: 670, 81405
rock sample number: Auppb, Cuppm

• soil sample

N

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

27,104

Auppb, Cuppm

0 20
meters

drill hole

x 158646 : 649.5
rock sample number : Co ppm, As ppm

• soil sample

N

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

27,104

Co ppm , As ppm

0 20
meters

10+00 S

11+00 S

12+00 S

9+00E

10+00E

11+00E

VASS'S PIT

25+00E

N

158646 : 670, 5, 81405
x rock sample
sample number: Au ppb, As ppm, Cu ppm

A argillite
Ap aplite
FP feldspar porphyry
I Intrusive, usually diorite
P peridotite
S serpentine
T talc
V volcanic
fault
outcrop
suberop

(M3)

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

27,104

BORNITE 2

SAMPLE SITES

0 200
meters

3+00S
5+00S
7+00S
9+00S
11+00S
13+00S
15+00S
18+00S

CLAIM LINE
BASELINE
0+00E

CLAIM BOUNDARY