

COPAU AND COPAU 2 CLAIMS
PROSPECTING AND PETROLOGY REPORT

NORTH WEST MINING DIVISION
BRITISH COLUMBIA

NTS-104-H-13

BC Geological Survey
Assessment Report
32960

Latitude 57 degrees 48 minutes 18 seconds North

Longitude 129 degrees 45 minutes 13 seconds West

By

Robin C Day, B.Sc. Conc. In Geology,
Prospector

September 30, 2011

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COPAU AND COPAU 2 CLAIMS PROSPECTING AREA

PROJECT LOCATION

North west BC, about 18 kilometers west of Stuart Cassiar Highway on the Ealue Lake Road.

N.T.S. MAP

104-H-13 at about 57 degrees 48 minutes 18 seconds north and 129 degrees 45 minutes 13 seconds west.

WORK HISTORY

No known industry work has been undertaken on this showing. The showing was found in 1994, during a regional mapping program by the B.C. Geological Survey, now known as minfile # 104H 036 and named "B31".

ACCESS AND LOGISTICS

By truck on highway 37 to the Ealue Lake – Red Chris turn off, and east for about 18 kilometers.

COMMODITIES

Copper, gold

DEPOSIT TYPES

Potential exists for alkalic porphyry Cu (Au), and alkalic epithermal and skarn deposits in adjacent Paleozoic clastics and carbonates.

GEOLOGY

Mapping by BC Geological Survey indicates a Late Triassic to Early Jurassic age syenite body intruding Paleozoic basement rocks, including clastics and carbonates.

CLAIM OWNERSHIP

Titles are held by the author, Robin Day

CLAIM RECORD DATA

Claim Name	Tenure No.	Good To Date
Copau	602750	April 16, 2012
Copau 2	667203	April 16, 2012

WORK PROGRAM

A visit to the showing was reconnaissance in nature, to verify the showing and rock type, to sample for petrology, and to briefly walk the claims searching for other outcrop. Travel to the claims was on June 07 and 08. The showing and surrounding area was visited late June 08 and 09. Travel from the claims was June 10 and 11, 2011.

Road cuts indicated moderate to thick glacial drift off the showing outcrop. No other outcrops were found in the immediate area. 3 rock samples were collected across the showing for petrology.

Field descriptions of rock samples are as follows:

RCR-01: syenite breccia, minor secondary? Magnetite on fractures, chlorite on fractures

RCR-02: megacrystic syenite, weak magnetite alteration, minor malachite stain, trachytic texture (apparent alignment of some K-spar megacrysts)

RCR-03: syenite breccia, fine disseminated pyrite, chalcopyrite and bornite?, small specs of malachite stain.

Rock samples were sent to Vancouver Petrographics for description.

Petrology was deemed significant so a small ground magnetic survey was performed in late July. See Appendix II for ground magnetic survey report.

RESULTS

The Vancouver Petrographics report confirms field descriptions. Magnetite, chalcopyrite and lesser pyrite occur in proximity to fractures and cataclastic microstructures. Magnetite is fractured and partially to completely replaced by hematite and iron oxides, and chalcopyrite is partially replaced by iron oxides. See Appendix I for report.

The magnetic survey indicates the syenite intrusion is about 300 x 900 meters in size. See Appendix II for magnetic survey report, map and data.

CONCLUSION

Detailed, prospecting, mapping, soil sampling, followed by a small IP program are warranted to further evaluate potential for copper mineralization.

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

The author graduated from the University of Alberta in 1975, with a B.Sc. (Concentration in Geology), and since that time has been actively engaged as a prospector in Canada and abroad.

EXPENDITURES

Magnetic survey	\$ 6,426.87
Petrology	\$ 740.25
Sample shipping	\$ 46.33
Field supplies (flagging, batteries etc)	\$ 53.29
Food and accommodation (5 days)	\$ 464.93
Vehicle at \$.25/km (3248Km)	\$ 812.00
Gas and oil	\$ 529.96
Wages at \$500.00/day (5 days)	\$ 2,500.00
TOTAL	\$11,573.63

TABLE 1
SAMPLE LOCATIONS


NAD 83 UTM ZONE 09

SAMPLE TYPE	SAMPLE NO.	NORTHING	EASTING
Rock	RCR-01	6407233	0455238
Rock	RCR-02	6407197	0455197
Rock	RCR-03	6407191	0455188

Copau & Copau 2 Claim Location Map Location Map


Copau & Copau 2 Claim Location Map Location

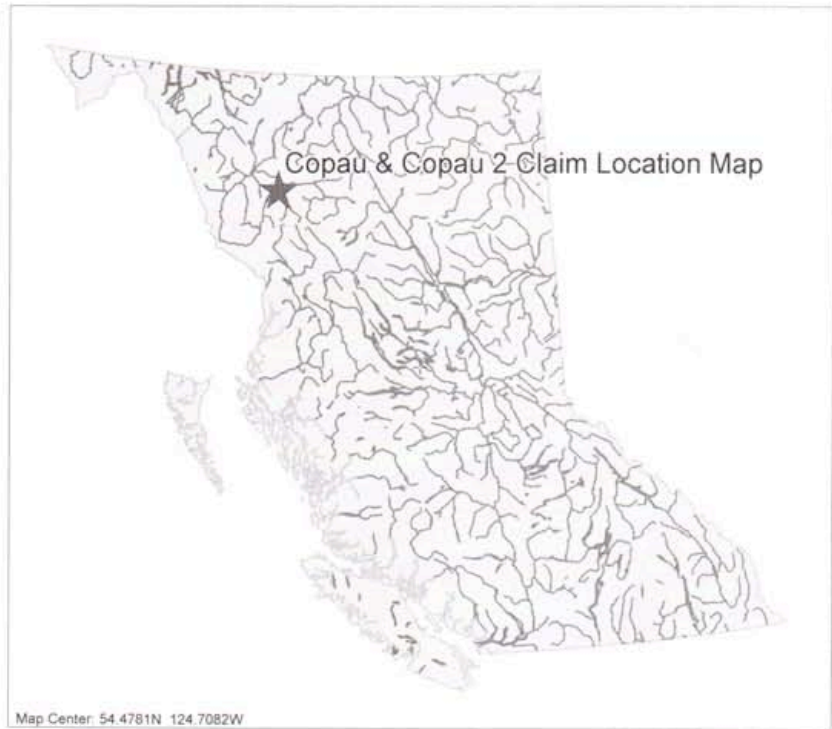
Topographic Layers

 Lakes 1:6M

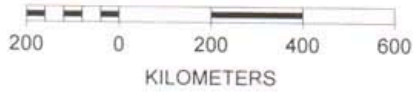
 Rivers 1:6M

BC Border Layers

 BC Border 1:6M




SCALE 1 : 16,180,891





Copau & Copau 2 Claims Claim Map

Mineral Titles Layers

 Copau & Copau 2 Claims Tenure

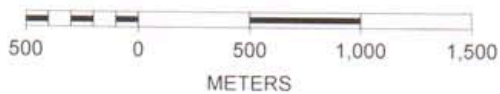
Mineral Inventory Layers

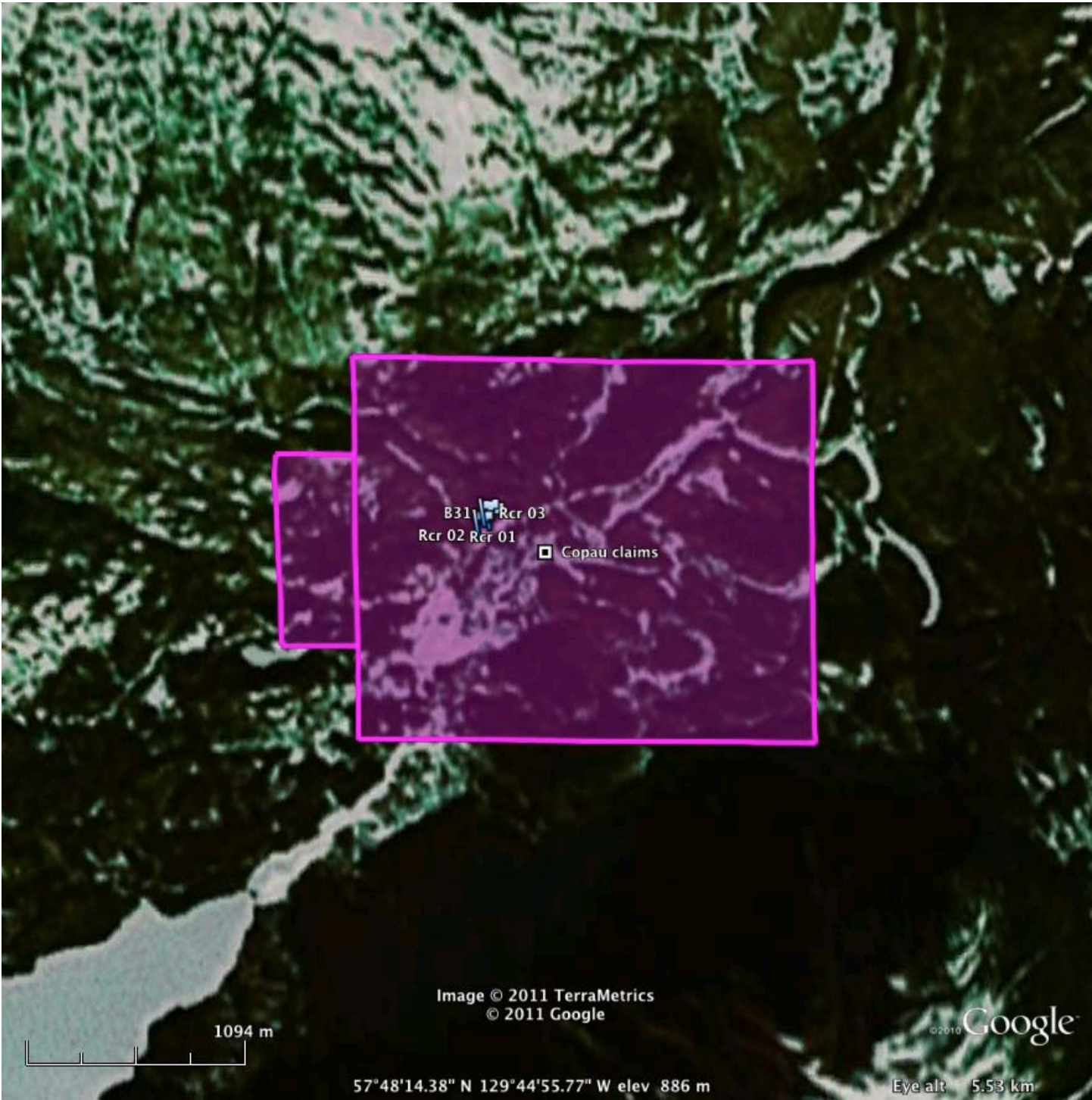
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 Past Producer
 Developed Prospect
 Prospect
 Showing
 All Others

  **MINFILE number label**
 Developed Prospect
 Past Producer
 Producer

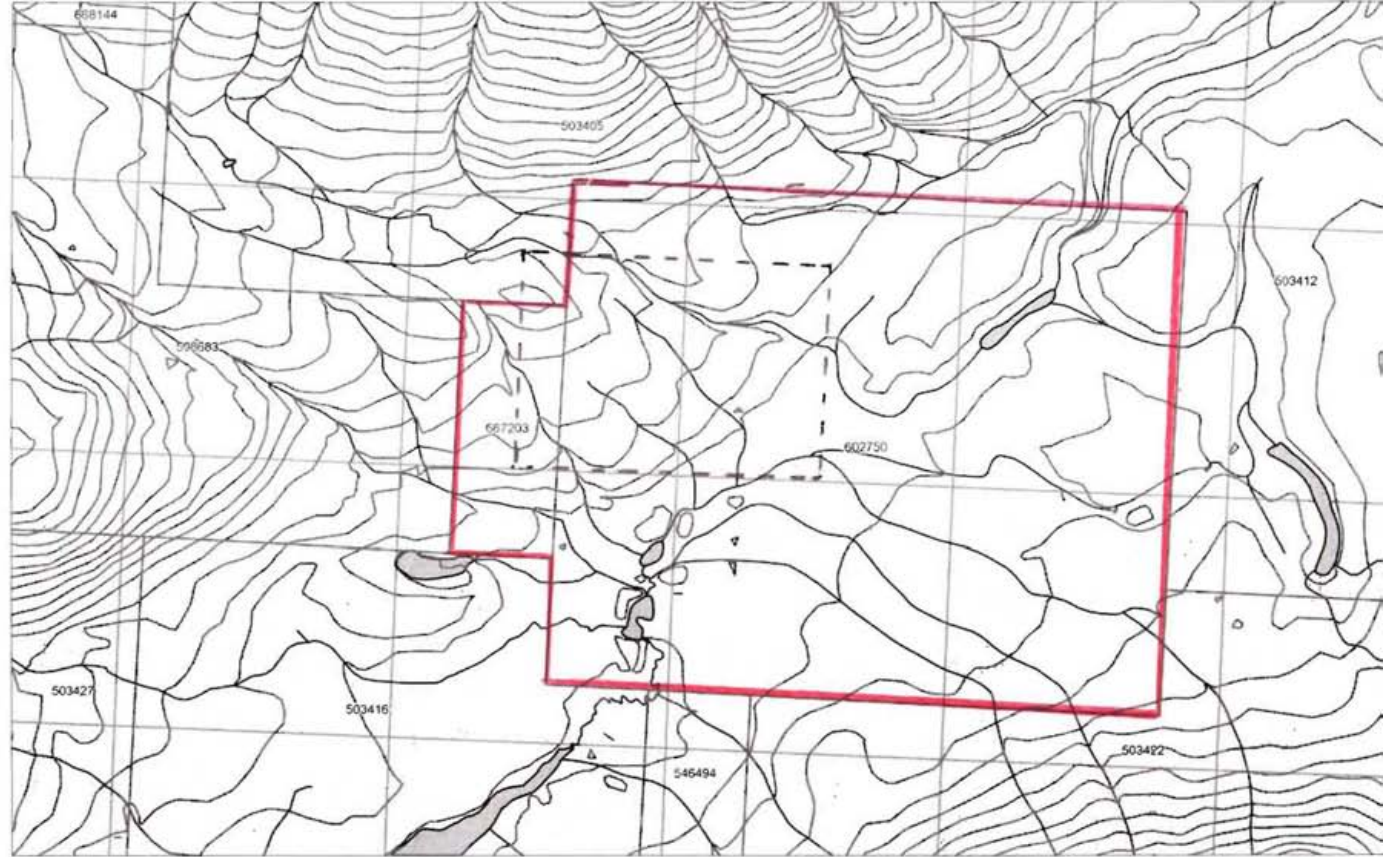


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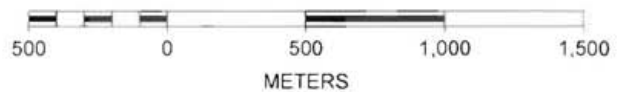




- Mineral Inventory Layers**
- ⌘ ▲ **MINFILE status**
 - ⌘ Producer
 - ▲ Past Producer
 - ⌘ Developed Prospect
 - ▲ Prospect
 - ▲ Showing
 - All Others
- MTO Mineral Titles Layers**
- **MTO Mineral Claim Outlines**
 - Mineral
- Topographic Layers**
- **Contours west 1:20K (<100K)**
 - **Lake 1:20k**
 - **Rivers 1:20K (<100K)**
 - **Sea**
- Grid Layers**
- **Grid 1:250K maps - outline**
 - **UTM Grid Lines (<1M)**
- BC Border Layers**



SCALE 1 : 27,627



⌘ — MAGNETIC SURVEY GRID

■ — COPAU CLAIMS



APPENDIX A



Vancouver Petrographics Ltd.

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Report 110553

July 9, 2011

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Summary:

Three (3) samples were submitted for petrographic analysis (see details in Table 1).

Table 1: List of samples and petrographic name of the samples.

Sample No.	Sample ID	Lithology
1	RCR-01	Fine-grained porphyritic syenite
2	RCR-02	Altered syenite breccia
3	RCR-03	Syenite breccia

The three samples are made up of abundant K-feldspar with lesser amounts of plagioclase. Sample N^o. 1 shows a porphyritic microstructure with phenocrystic K-feldspar and plagioclase. Plagioclase shows a preferred dimensional orientation suggesting that magmatic foliation occurred during the late stages of magma emplacement. Sample 1 shows fewer, if compared to the other two samples, cataclastic microstructures, fractures and microfaults.

Samples N^o.2 and 3 are composed of abundant K-feldspar and display more striking evidence of brittle deformation with locally abundant cataclasis. Brittle deformation is interpreted as being coeval with the alteration, which is more intense in Sample N^o.2, and is characterized by the occurrence of chlorite, calcite, white mica and possible clay.

In Sample N^o.2, chlorite replaces most of the matrix, and possible plagioclase is completely replaced by white mica, chlorite and possible clay. The presence of mafic minerals is only interpreted by the shape and composition of alteromorphoses such as rutile, which is likely derived from hornblende, and tabular chlorite, which is possibly replacing biotite.

Magnetite, chalcopyrite and lesser pyrite occur in proximity to the fractures and the cataclastic microstructures. Magnetite is fractured and is partially to completely replaced by hematite and iron oxides, and chalcopyrite is partially replaced by iron oxides.

Respectfully submitted,

F. Colombo, Ph.D., P.Geo.

Glossary of microstructural and petrologic terms used in the text

- Alteromorph:** Mineral or group of minerals developed by partial to complete alteration or weathering of a primary mineral. The alteromorph does not always preserve the shape, size and volume of the mineral that it has replaced.
- Anhedral:** Describes irregular grains showing no crystal-face boundaries in an igneous rock. Synonym of allotriomorphic and xenomorphic.
- Cataclastic** microstructure: Microstructure of rocks (cataclasites) formed by brittle deformation, involving fracturing of grains and relative movement of fragments.
- Epitaxis** (epitaxy): Nucleation and growth of one mineral within another with a systematic relationship between the two crystal structures.
- Euhedral:** Mineral with crystal faces in an igneous rock. Synonym of idiomorphic and automorphic.
- Groundmass:** Aggregate that is distinctly finer-grained than the phenocrysts (q.v.) in an igneous rock. The usage is similar to that of 'matrix' (q.v.) in a metamorphic rock.
- Intergrowth:** Aggregate of two or more minerals, generally arranged in a regular manner, formed by simultaneous growth or exsolution.
- Interlobate:** With irregular, lobate grain boundaries.
- Interstitial:** Mineral occupying angular cavities or interspace fillings between other minerals.
- Matrix:** Aggregate that is distinctly finer-grained than the porphyroblasts in a metamorphic rock. The usage is similar to that of groundmass (q.v.) in an igneous rock.
- Phenocryst:** Crystal (commonly euhedral) that is distinctly larger than the other minerals (which form the groundmass) in igneous rocks.
- Polygonal:** Crystal with straight grain boundaries and consisting of anhedral or subhedral grains.
- Porphyroblast:** Large crystal, relative to the grain size of the matrix, in a metamorphic rock.
- Porphyroclast:** Large crystal, relative to the grain size of the matrix, being a relict of a formerly large grain, such as a phenocryst.
- Preferred orientation:** Statistical alignment of mineral grains; may apply to shape (dimensional preferred orientation) and/or crystal axes (crystallographic preferred orientation); synonym of texture in materials science.
- Relict** (residual structure): Structure remaining after a deformation or metamorphic event, such as a porphyroclast in a mylonite, a phenocryst in a metamorphosed volcanic rock, or a partly replaced porphyroblast in a retrograde metamorphic rock. 'Relict' is sometimes used as an adjective for 'residual'.
- Subhedral:** Term describing a mineral with some crystal faces and some irregular boundaries in an igneous rock.
- Undulose** (undulatory) **extinction:** Wavy, non-uniform extinction in a single grain, owing to slight bending of the crystal. Patchy, irregular undulose extinction can be due to submicroscopic fractures, kinks and dislocation tangles.
- Xenoblastic:** Describes a structure of irregular grains showing no crystal-face boundaries in a metamorphic rock.

Selected Bibliography:

- Delvigne, J.E., 1998, *Atlas of Micromorphology of Mineral Alteration and Weathering*, The Canadian Mineralogist Special Publication No. 3. Mineralogical Association of Canada 494 pp.
- Gillespie, M.R., Barnes, R.P., and Milodowski, A., 2011, British Geological Survey scheme for classifying discontinuities and fillings. British Geological Survey Research Report, RR/10/05. 56 pp.
- Passchier, C.W. and Trouw, R.A.J., 1998, *Microtectonics*, Springer, 289 pp.
- Ramdohr, P., 1980, *The ore minerals and their intergrowths -2nd Edition*, V 1 and 2, Pergamon Press, 1207 pp.
- Vernon, R.H., 2004, *A practical guide to rock microstructure*. Cambridge University Press, 594 pp.

The offcuts and the polished thin sections

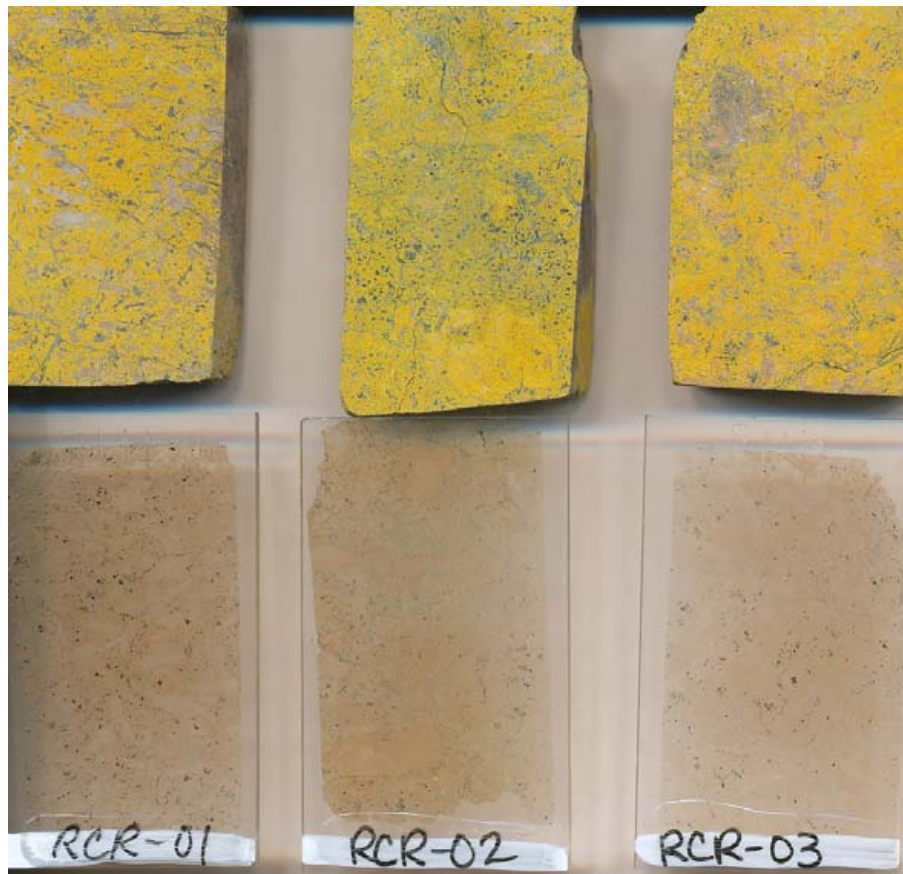


Figure 0: The offcuts and the polished thin sections.

Petrographic descriptions

Sample RCR-01

Fine-grained porphyritic syenite

This polished thin section is made up of plagioclase phenocrysts with a preferred dimensional orientation and are immersed in an inequigranular interlobate aggregate of K-feldspar. Magnetite is fractured and rimmed by iron oxides. Several microfaults crosscut this sample and are infilled by chlorite, calcite and K-feldspar. Abundant cracks, fractures and dilation-jogs are infilled by calcite and quartz.

<i>mineral</i>	<i>modal %</i>	<i>main size range (mm)</i>
K-feldspar	75 - 80	up to 0.6
plagioclase	15 - 18	up to 5
calcite	4 - 5	up to 0.5
chlorite	1	up to 0.4
magnetite	1	up to 0.3
iron oxides and limonite	tr	cryptocrystalline
quartz	tr	up to 0.2
pyrite?	tr	up to 0.07
rutile?	tr	up to 0.06

K-feldspar occurs as inequigranular-interlobate aggregates and forms most of the groundmass of this porphyritic sample. K-feldspar is homogeneously altered by very fine-grained dispersions with an earthy appearance, possibly made up of clay. K-feldspar occupies an interstitial position with respect to the plagioclase. Microstructures such as embayments within the plagioclase phenocrysts are infilled by K-feldspar and the irregular contacts between the two feldspars indicate that K-feldspar, in some instances, has partially replaced plagioclase phenocrysts.

Plagioclase forms subhedral phenocrysts of up to 5 mm. The phenocrysts are iso-oriented and define a magmatic foliation. Plagioclase hosts fine-grained dispersions of calcite and possible white mica. The phenocrysts show undulose extinction, are fractured, crosscut by microfaults and the fractures are infilled by calcite and lesser quartz. The presence of undulose extinction and bent plagioclase crystals immersed within an apparently undeformed groundmass indicates that the deformation was possibly initiated, with a ductile style, during the latest stages of the magma emplacement and later evolved into a brittle style, as indicated by the abundant fractures and microfaults, which crosscut the plagioclase phenocrysts and the K-feldspar groundmass. Plagioclase shows the typical albite twinning and in one instance, the plagioclase which is in contact with quartz filling showed refractive indexes lower than quartz; consequently the plagioclase composition is determined to be **albite**.

Magnetite is fractured, is generally rimmed by iron oxides and hosts rare and anhedral grains of possible **pyrite**. In some instances pyrite occupies the fractures of the magnetite. Magnetite and the alteromorphoses derived from its alteration are heterogeneously dispersed within the groundmass.

Calcite, **chlorite** and very minor quartz infill the fractures, the dilation-jogs generated by microfaulting and the microfaults. Calcite also partially replaces the plagioclase and chlorite is spatially associated with magnetite. The crystallization of calcite, chlorite and quartz is interpreted to be contemporaneous to the brittle deformation event, which, in some instances, generated thin and discontinuous cataclastic microstructures.

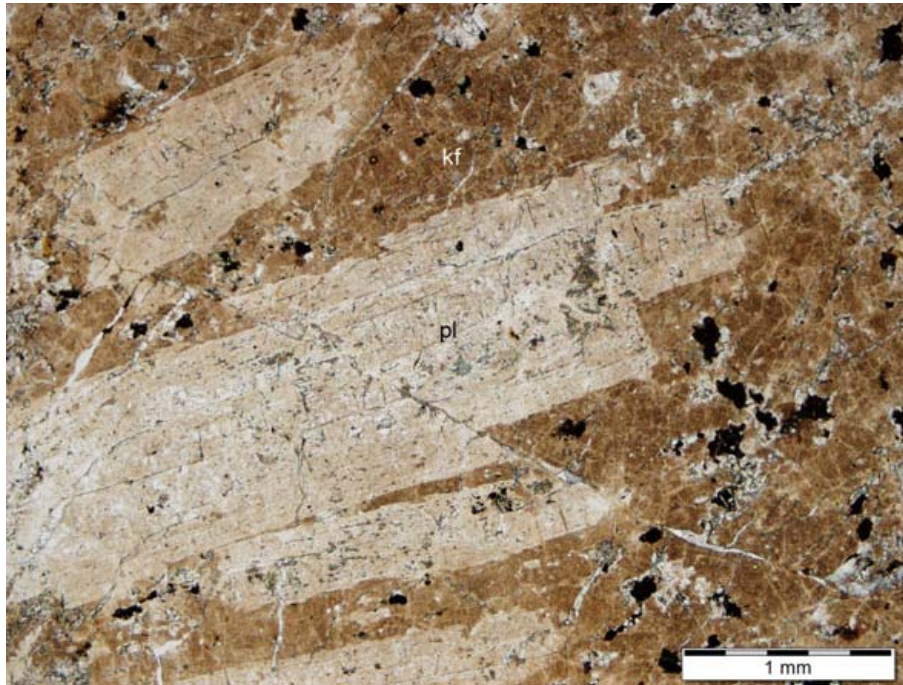


Figure 1a: Photomicrograph showing euhehedral plagioclase phenocrysts (pl) immersed in a fine-grained groundmass of K-feldspar (kf); a microfault crosscuts and displaces the plagioclase and the groundmass. Microfault and fractures are locally infilled by calcite. Plane polarized transmitted light.

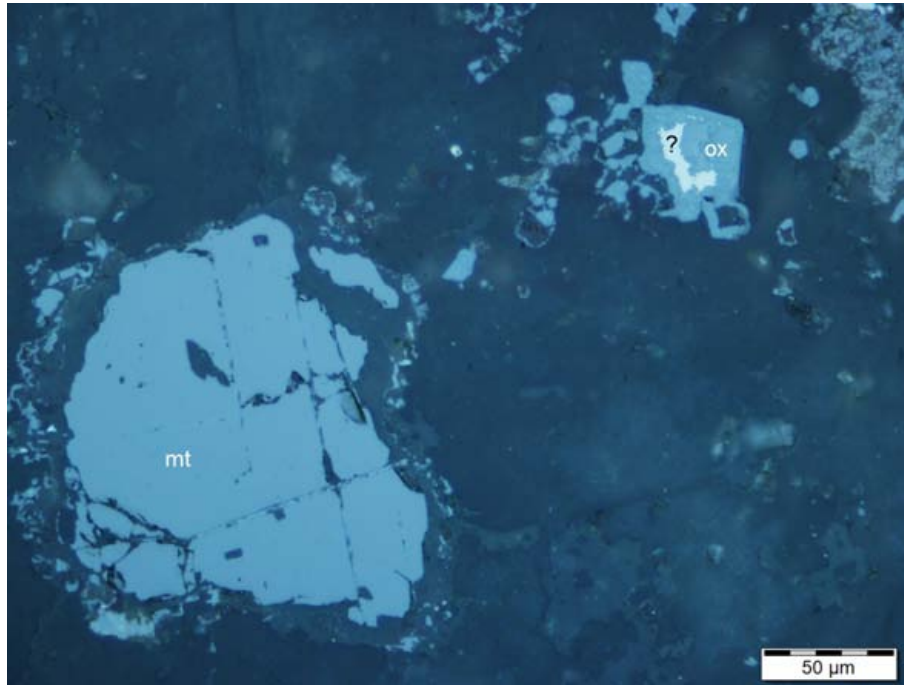


Figure 1b: Photomicrograph showing an anhedral crystal of magnetite (mt) rimmed by iron oxides and a possible relict of pyrite (?) partially replaced by iron oxides (ox). Plane polarized reflected light.

Sample RCR-02

Altered syenite breccia

This sample is made up of K-feldspar and lesser plagioclase phenocrysts immersed in a fragmental matrix mostly composed of fine-grained chlorite, K-feldspar, plagioclase(?) alteromorphoses, albite, calcite, white mica, iron oxides and limonite. Chlorite and rutile forms alteromorphoses after biotite and possible hornblende respectively. Plagioclase is altered by white mica, chlorite and possibly clay.

<i>mineral</i>	<i>modal %</i>	<i>main size range (mm)</i>
K-feldspar	45 - 50	up to 4
chlorite	30 - 35	up to 1
calcite	8 - 10	up to 0.3
(plagioclase): white mica-chlorite-clay	5 - 6	up to 0.3
albite	5 - 6	up to 0.05
rutile?	2	up to 0.06
iron-oxides, limonite	1	cryptocrystalline
magnetite	1	up to 0.1
pyrite?	tr	up to 0.2
hematite	tr	up to 0.02
apatite	tr	up to 0.5
chalcopyrite	tr	up to 0.02

K-feldspar occurs as coarse-grained phenocrysts, fractured monomineralic aggregates consisting of lithic fragments and, finally, forms fine-grained laths and interlobate aggregates. The latter type of aggregate is possibly re-crystallized during the brittle deformation and is associated with fillings, patchy aggregates and triangular structures (i.e., semi-triangular to acute angle shaped cavities that occur in breccias) of calcite and chlorite.

Plagioclase is completely replaced by fine-grained aggregates of chlorite, white mica and possibly clay. The rounded and irregular shapes of the alteromorphoses does not allow one to unequivocally ascertain the plagioclase as the original mineral phase from which the alteromorphoses are formed, however, by comparison with the previous sample (RCR-01), it is reasonable to assume a possible origin from fragmented phenocrysts of plagioclase.

Chlorite heterogeneously alters the fragments and the matrix of this sample in association with irregular fillings of **calcite** and fragments of albite which are recognized by their albite twinning system. In some instances chlorite replaces tabular crystals epitaxially, which are interpreted here as being the structural relicts of magmatic biotite.

As shown in Figure 2a, **magnetite**, **pyrite** and partially to completely oxidized **chalcopyrite** occur as preferentially associated with the boundary of the lithic fragments within the matrix of the brecciated rock and its fractures.

Magnetite forms anhedral crystals of up to 0.1 mm in size, and it is rimmed and partially to completely replaced by hematite and iron-oxides.

Pyrite occurs as subhedral crystals of up to 0.07 mm.

Chalcopyrite is partially to completely replaced by iron-oxides and limonite, and is recognized as rare anhedral relicts of up to 0.04 mm.

Rutile forms fine-grained aggregates of crystals possibly derived from a titanium-rich mineral. The lozenge and prismatic shapes of some of the alteromorphoses suggest that the alteromorphoses are possibly derived from the alteration of hornblende.

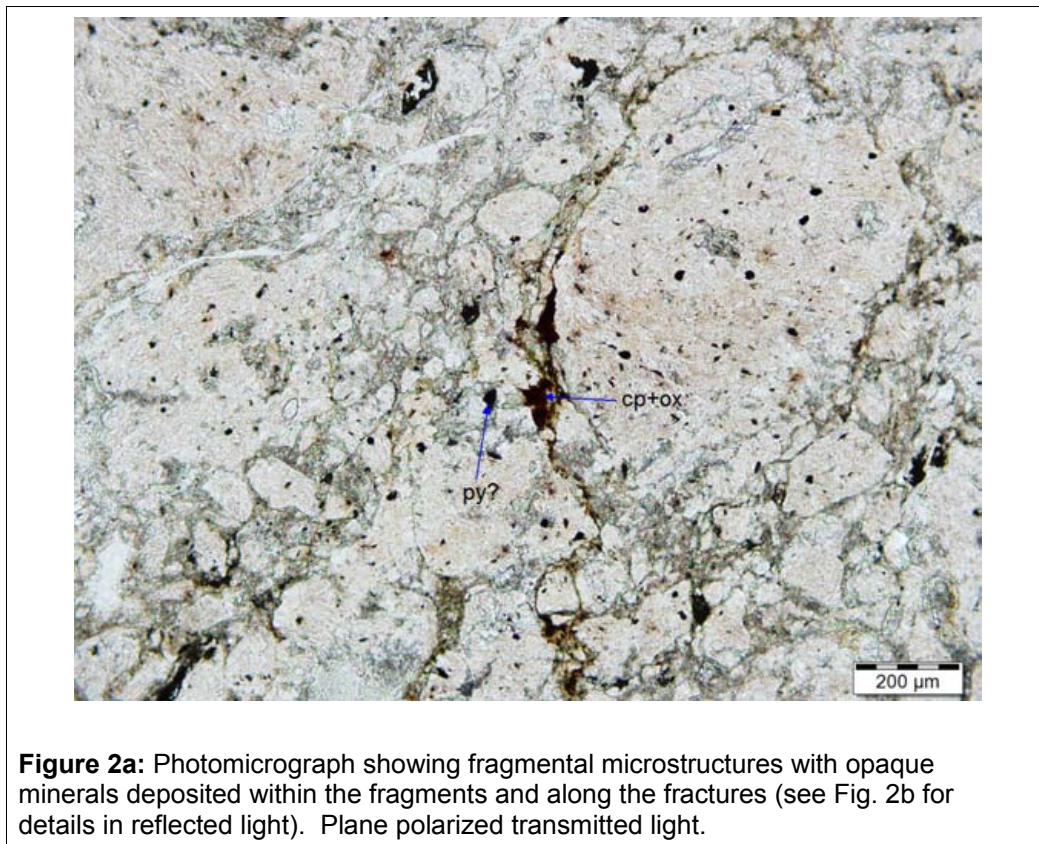


Figure 2a: Photomicrograph showing fragmental microstructures with opaque minerals deposited within the fragments and along the fractures (see Fig. 2b for details in reflected light). Plane polarized transmitted light.

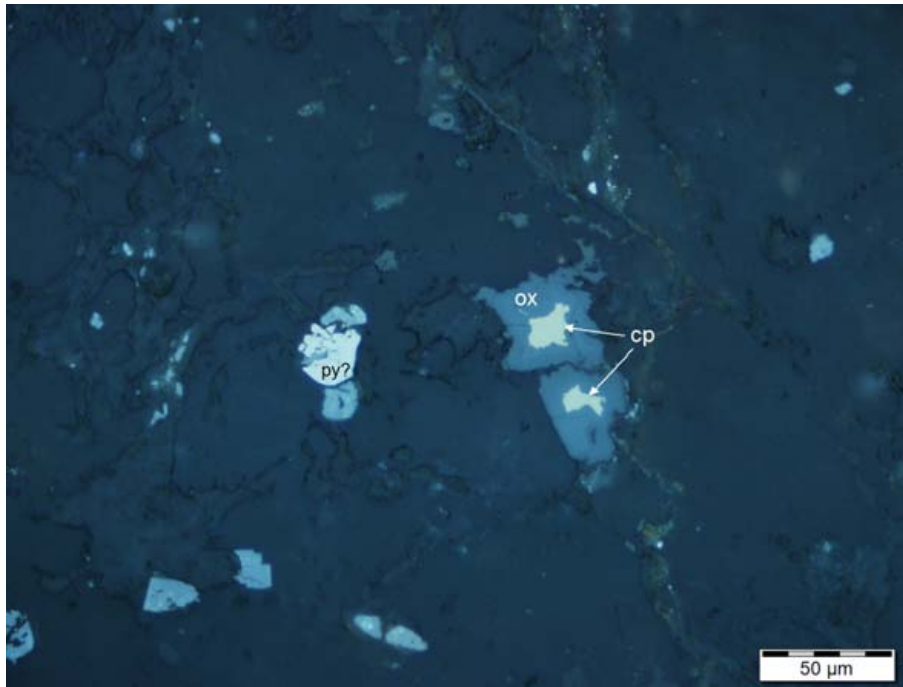


Figure 2b: Detail of the central part of Fig. 2a with possible pyrite (py?) and anhedral relicts of chalcopyrite (cp) which is rimmed and partially replaced by iron oxides (ox). Plane polarized reflected light.

Sample RCR-03

Syenite breccia

This sample is made up of fractured K-feldspar phenocrysts immersed in a fine-grained cataclastic matrix of K-feldspar and lesser plagioclase. The sample is fractured and the fractures are infilled by calcite, chlorite and white mica. Fine-grained rutile forms prismatic alteromorphoses. Partially to completely altered magnetite, partially oxidized chalcopyrite and subhedral pyrite are preferentially deposited along fractures and within the cataclastic matrix.

<i>mineral</i>	<i>modal %</i>	<i>main size range (mm)</i>
K-feldspar	75 - 80	up to 5
plagioclase	7 - 10	up to 2.5
calcite	5 - 6	up to 0.5
chlorite	4 - 6	up to 0.3
white mica	3 - 4	up to 0.06
rutile	2 - 3	up to 0.05
iron oxides, limonite	1	cryptocrystalline
magnetite	1	up to 0.3
hematite	tr	up to 0.2
chalcopyrite	tr	up to 0.3
pyrite	tr	up to 0.1
apatite	tr	up to 0.1

K-feldspar occurs as inequigranular fragments of up to 5 mm in size. K-feldspar hosts subhedral inclusions of plagioclase and is characterized by a hearty appearance, caused by a very fine-grained dispersion of clay. The feldspar fragments retain, in some instances, regular crystal faces indicating that at least some of the fragments are derived from euhedral to subhedral phenocrysts. The crystal fragments are immersed in a cataclastic matrix made up of crushed feldspars (K-feldspar and lesser plagioclase).

Plagioclase occurs as subhedral inclusions within the K-feldspar and is a possible component of the crushed matrix. Plagioclase shows albite twinning, and the low refractive indexes point to an albitic composition— however the absence of suitable contacts between plagioclase and quartz does not allow for a more precise determination of the plagioclase composition.

The matrix and the K-feldspar crystal fragments are fractured and infilled by **calcite, chlorite** and fine-grained **white mica**.

Rutile, as described in the previous sample (RCR-02), forms alteromorphoses of up to 0.08 mm, after possible hornblende.

Magnetite is subhedral to anhedral, it is fractured and partially to completely altered by hematite, which in turn is altered by iron oxides and limonitic material. Magnetite is, in some instances, spatially associated with the rutile alteromorphoses.

Chalcopyrite forms amoeboid grains, is rimmed and partially replaced by iron oxides and occurs preferentially within the matrix and in proximity to the fractures.

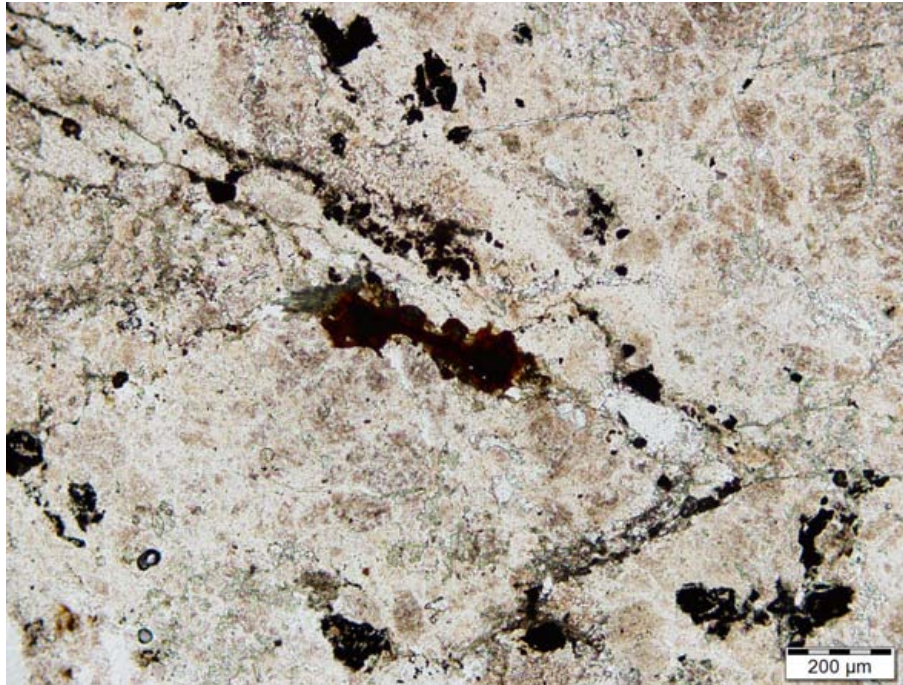


Figure 3a: Cataclastic microstructure with opaque minerals which are preferentially crystallized along the fractures. Plane polarized transmitted light.

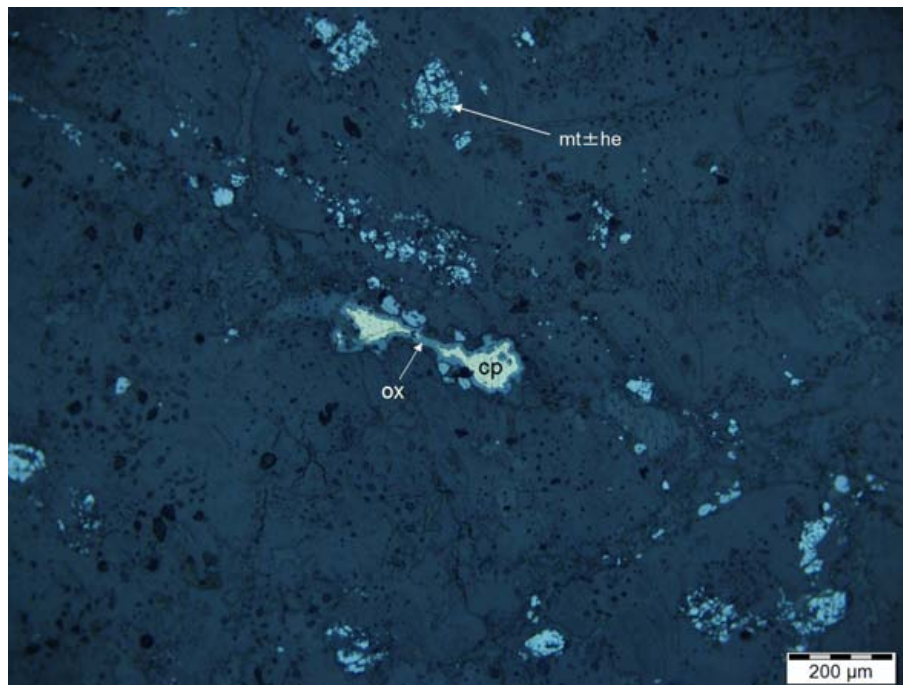


Figure 3b: Same area as shown in Fig. 3a with chalcopyrite (cp) relicts partially replaced by iron oxides (ox). Magnetite (mt) is fractured and is partially replaced by hematite (he). Plane polarized reflected light.

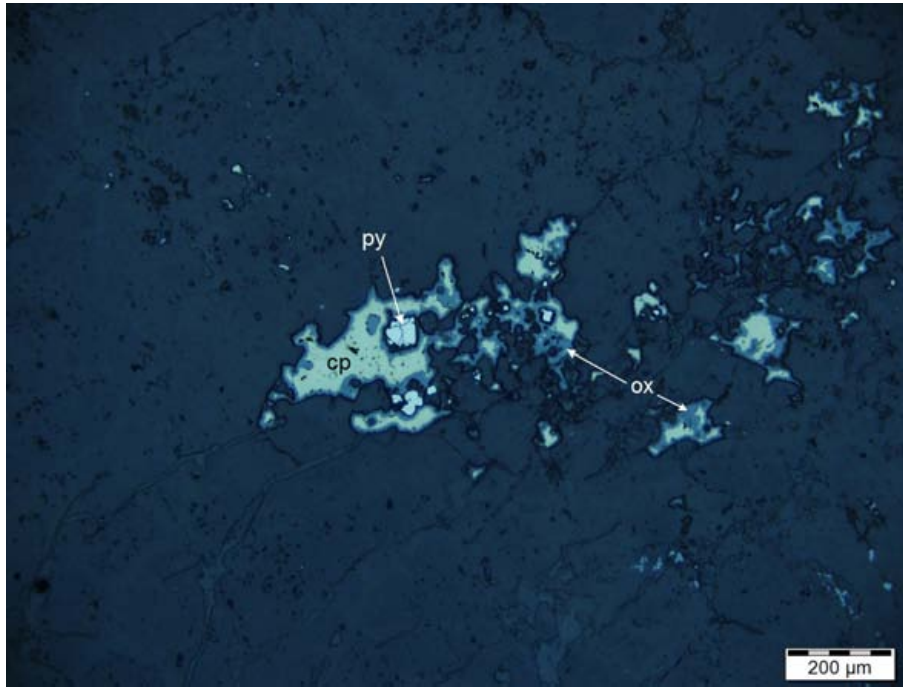


Figure 3c: Amoeboid crystals of chalcopyrite (cp) which are partially replaced by iron oxides (ox). Plane polarized reflected light.

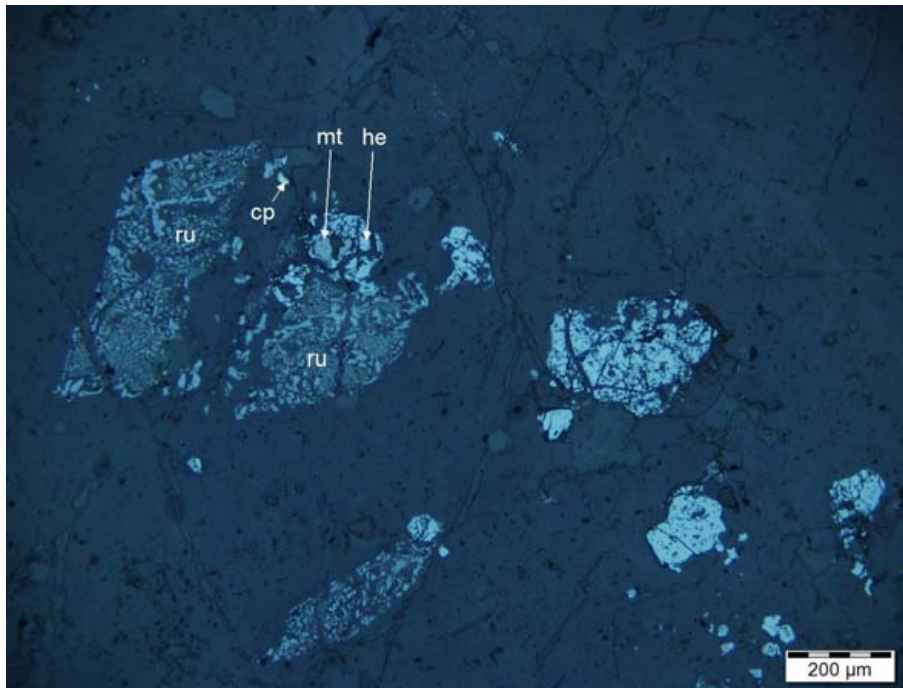
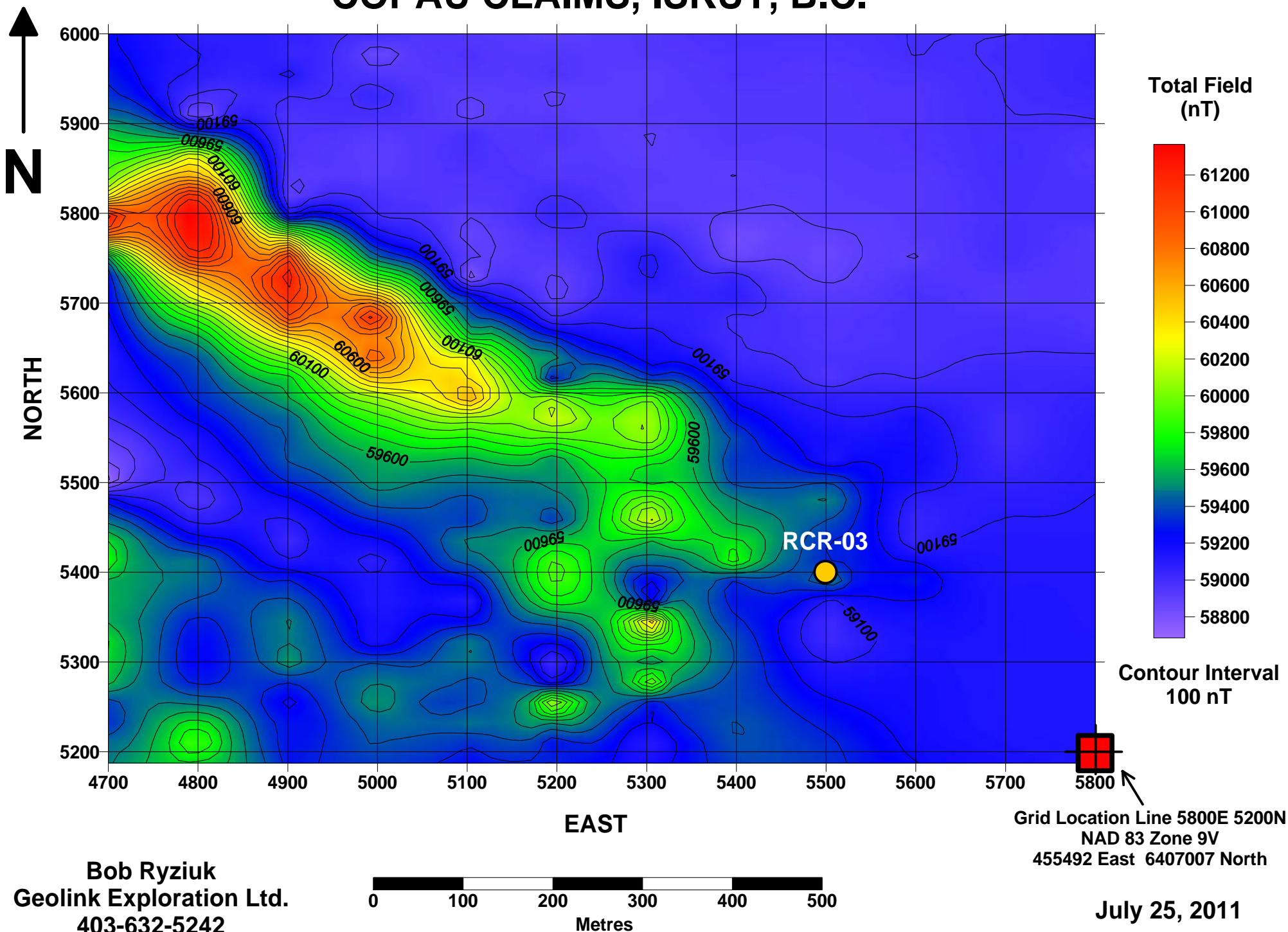
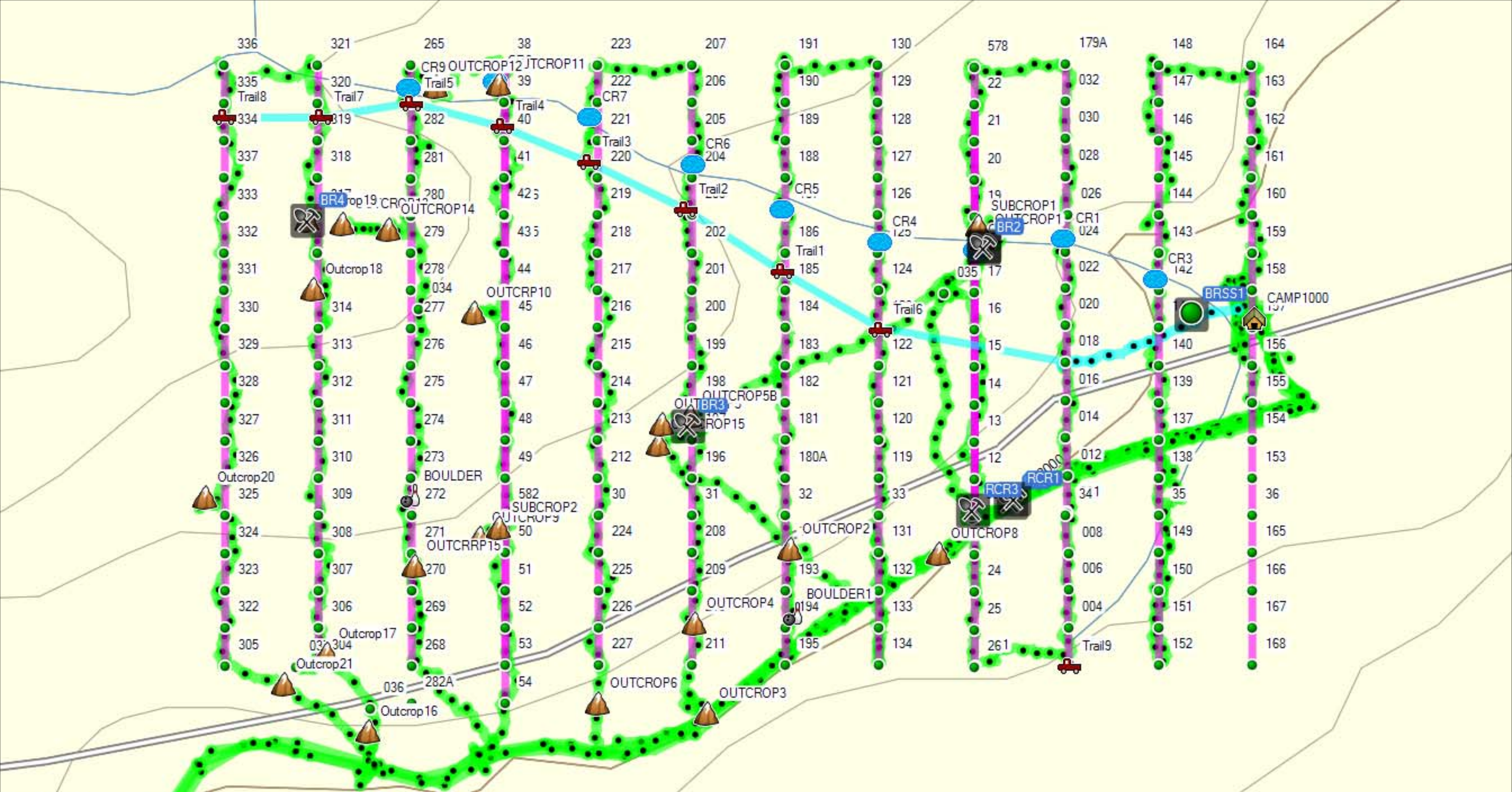


Figure 3d: Alteromorphoses, possibly after hornblende, are made up of fine-grained rutile (ru) and are spatially associated with magnetite relicts (mt). Hematite (he) partially to completely replaces magnetite and a very fine-grained chalcopyrite (cp) crystal is rimmed by iron oxides. Plane polarized reflected light.

APPENDIX B

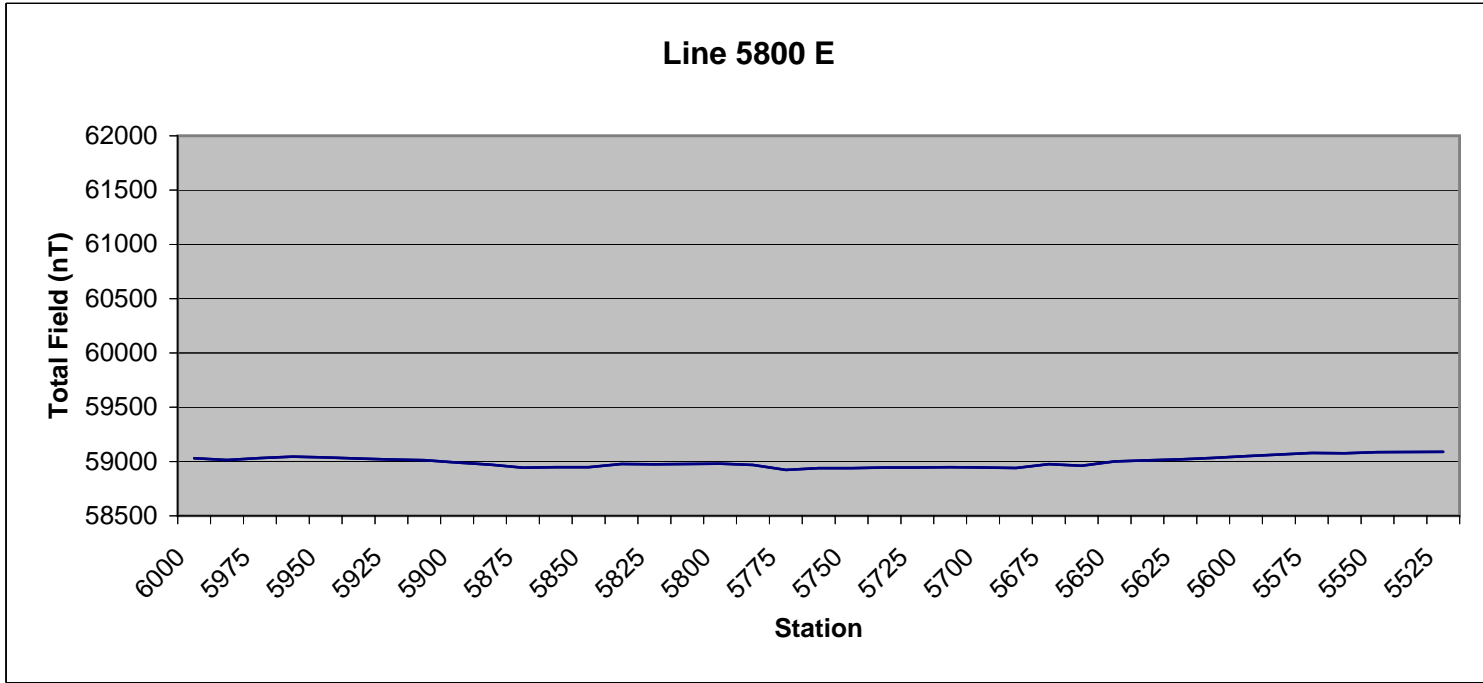
COPAU CLAIMS, ISKUT, B.C.

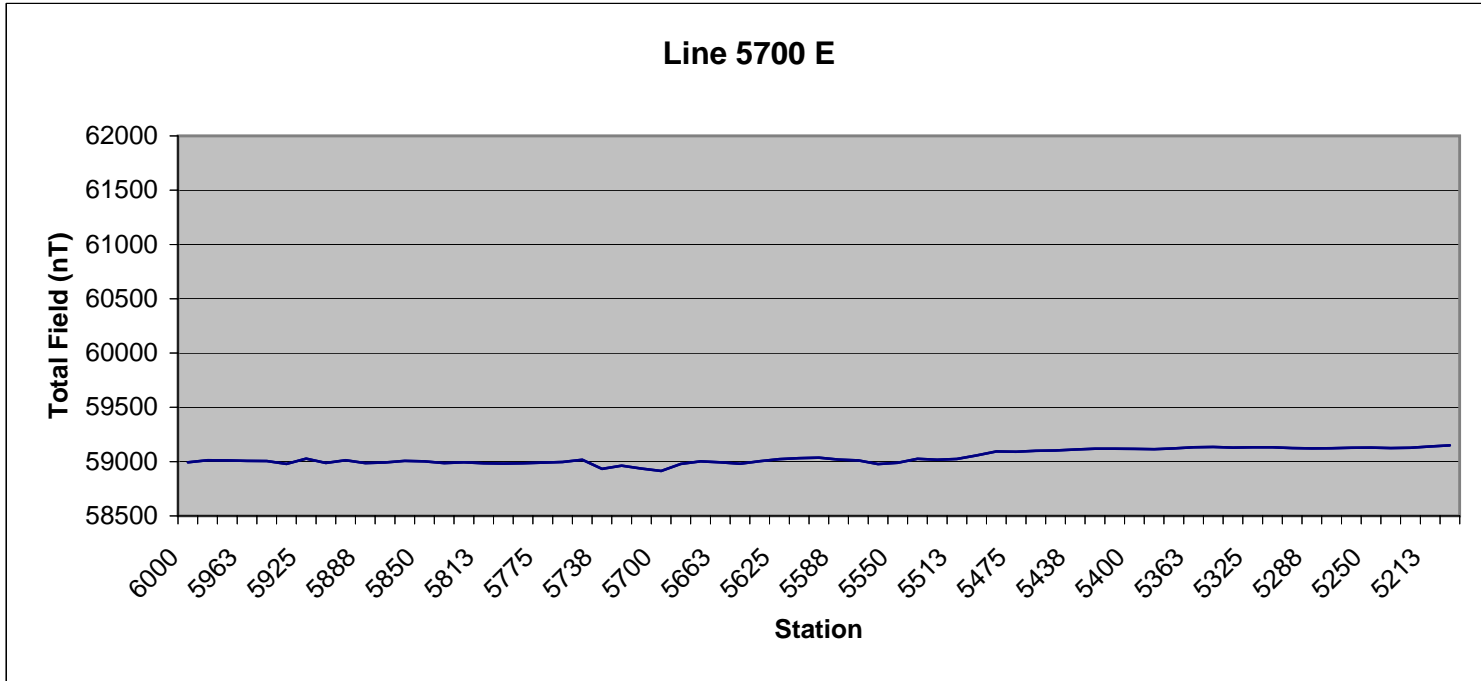


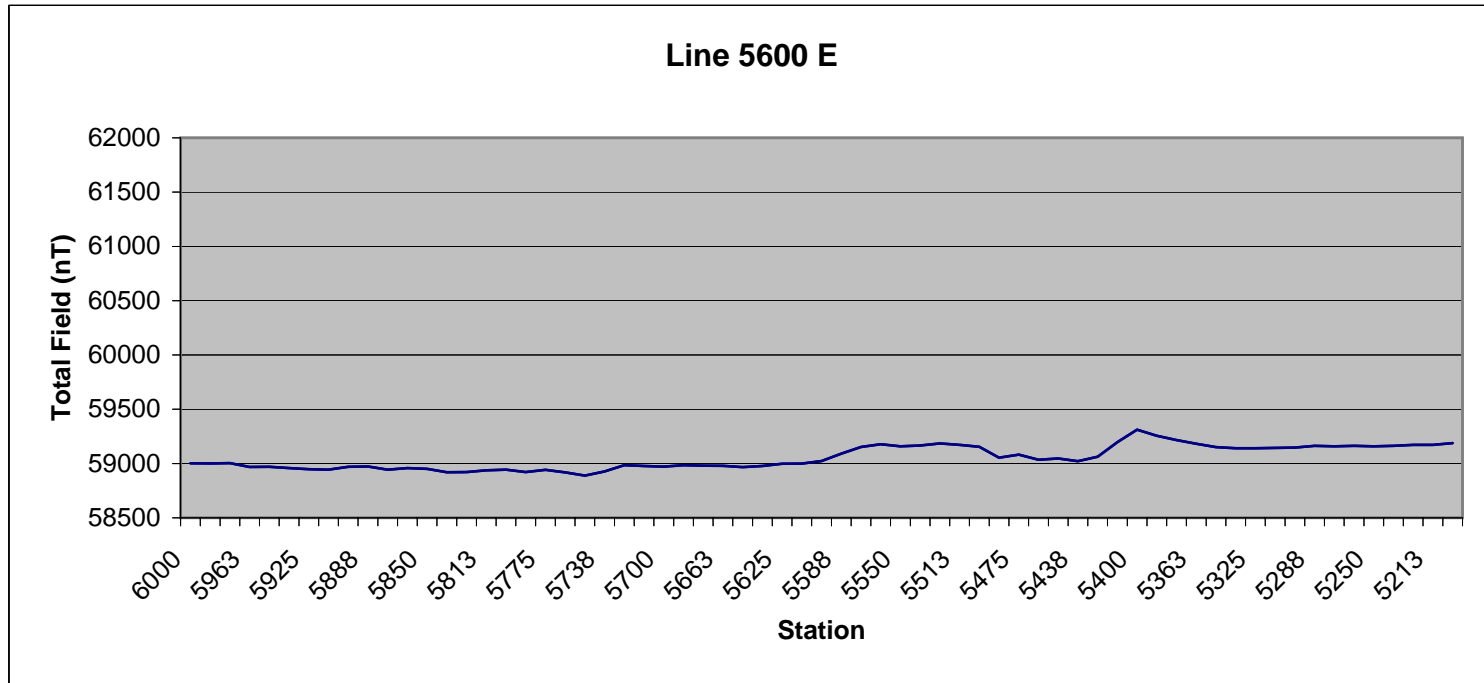


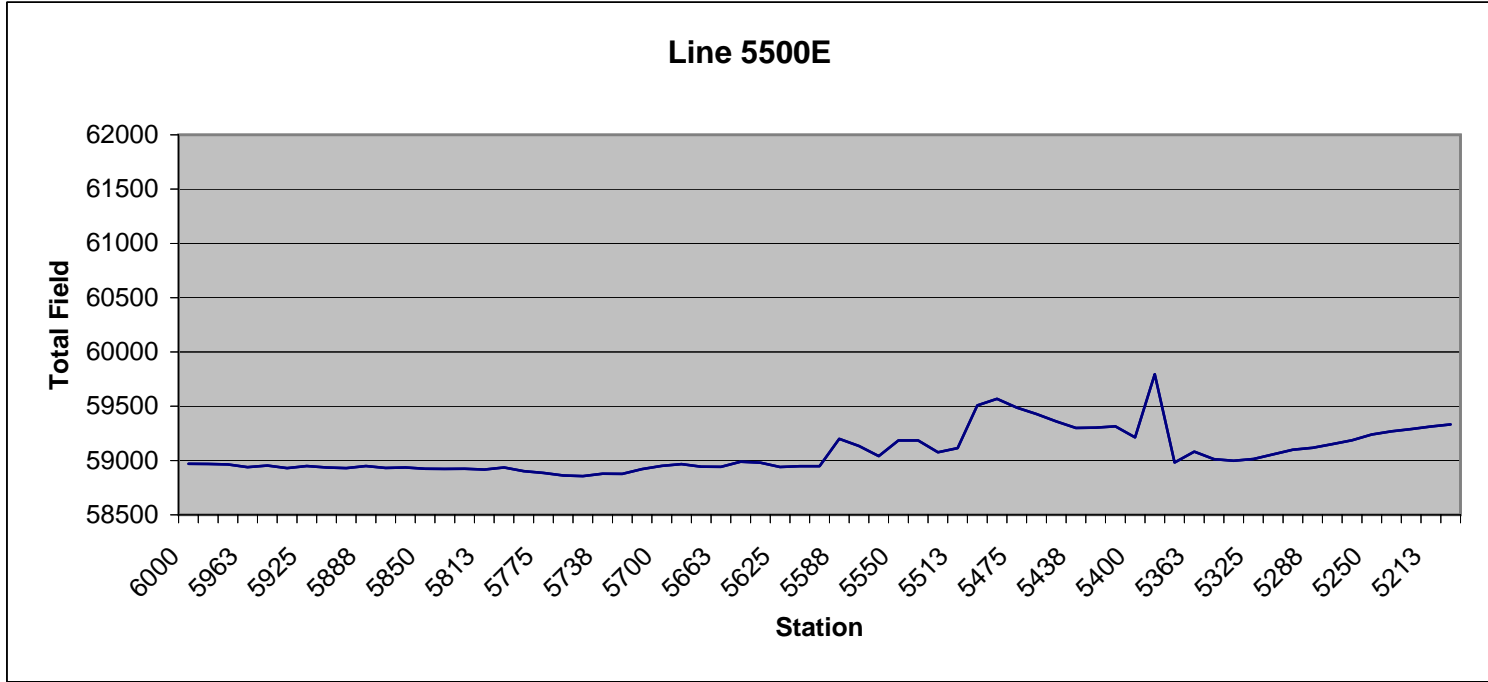
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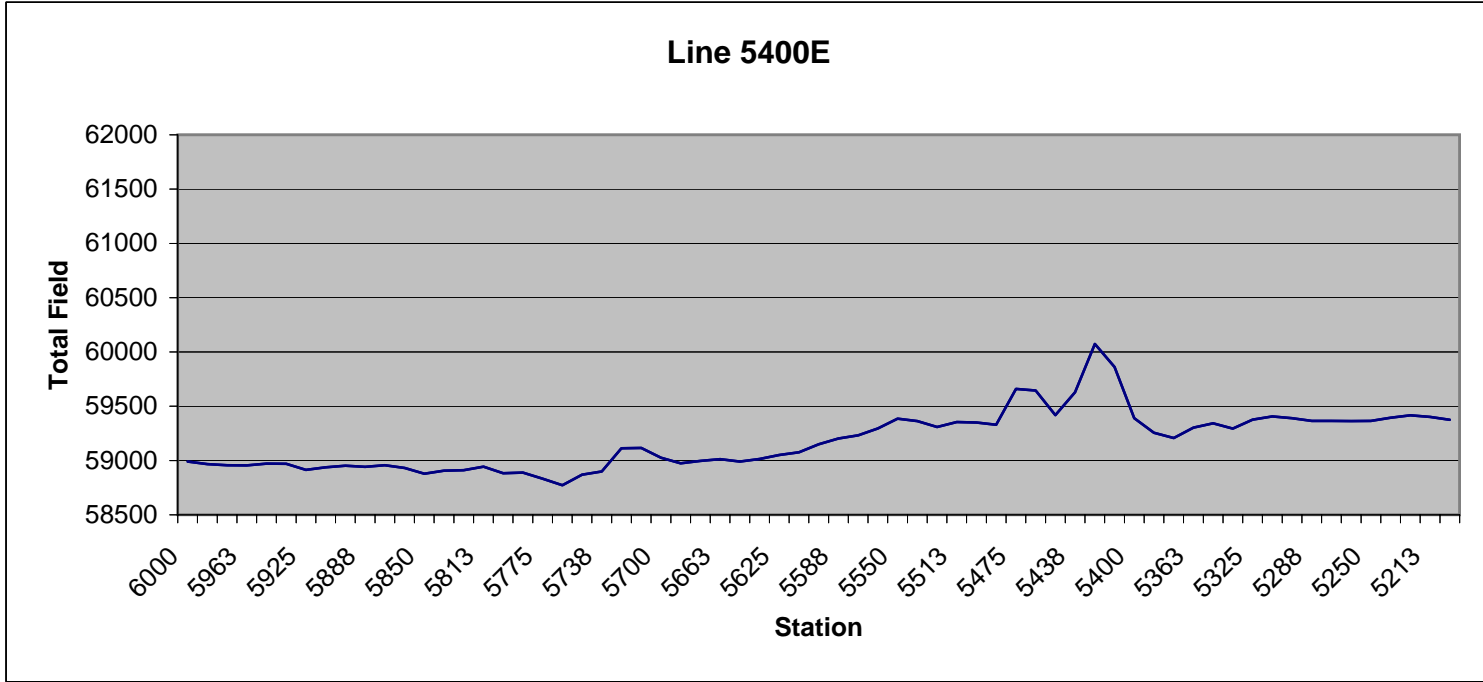
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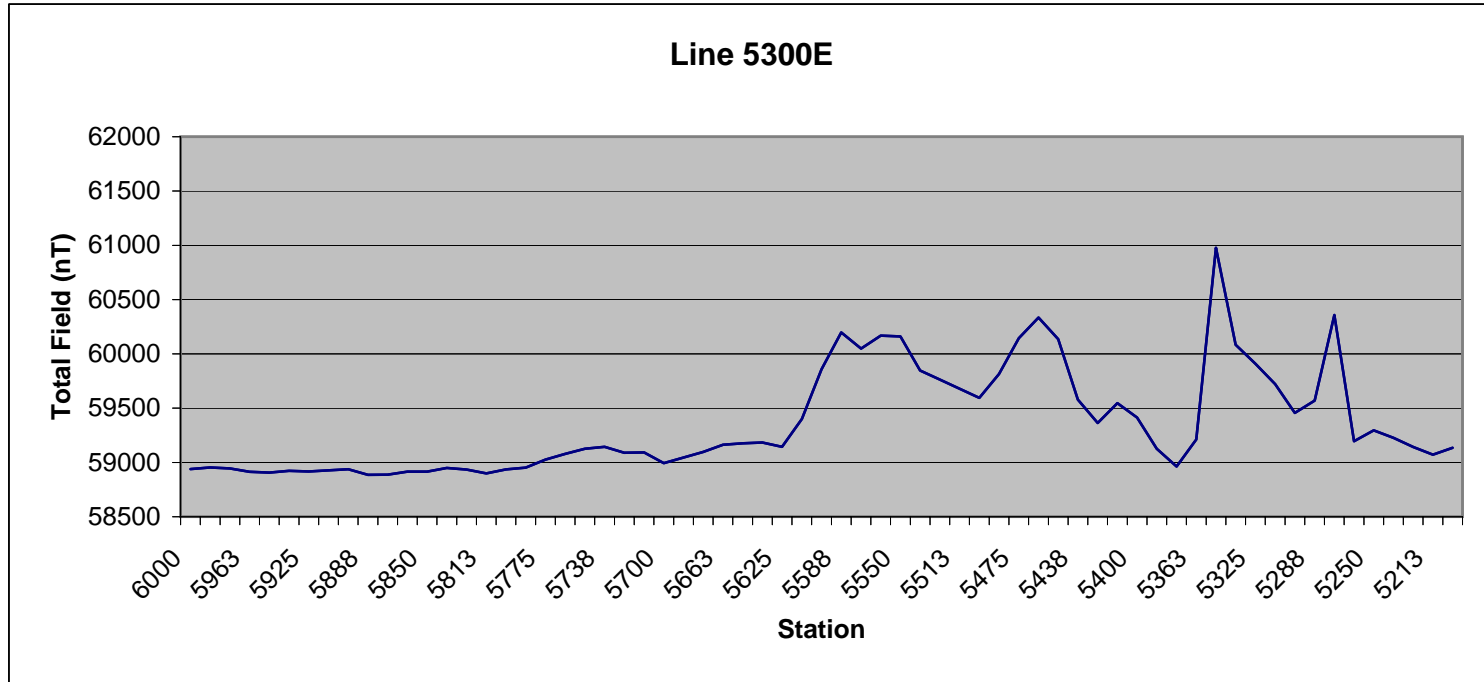


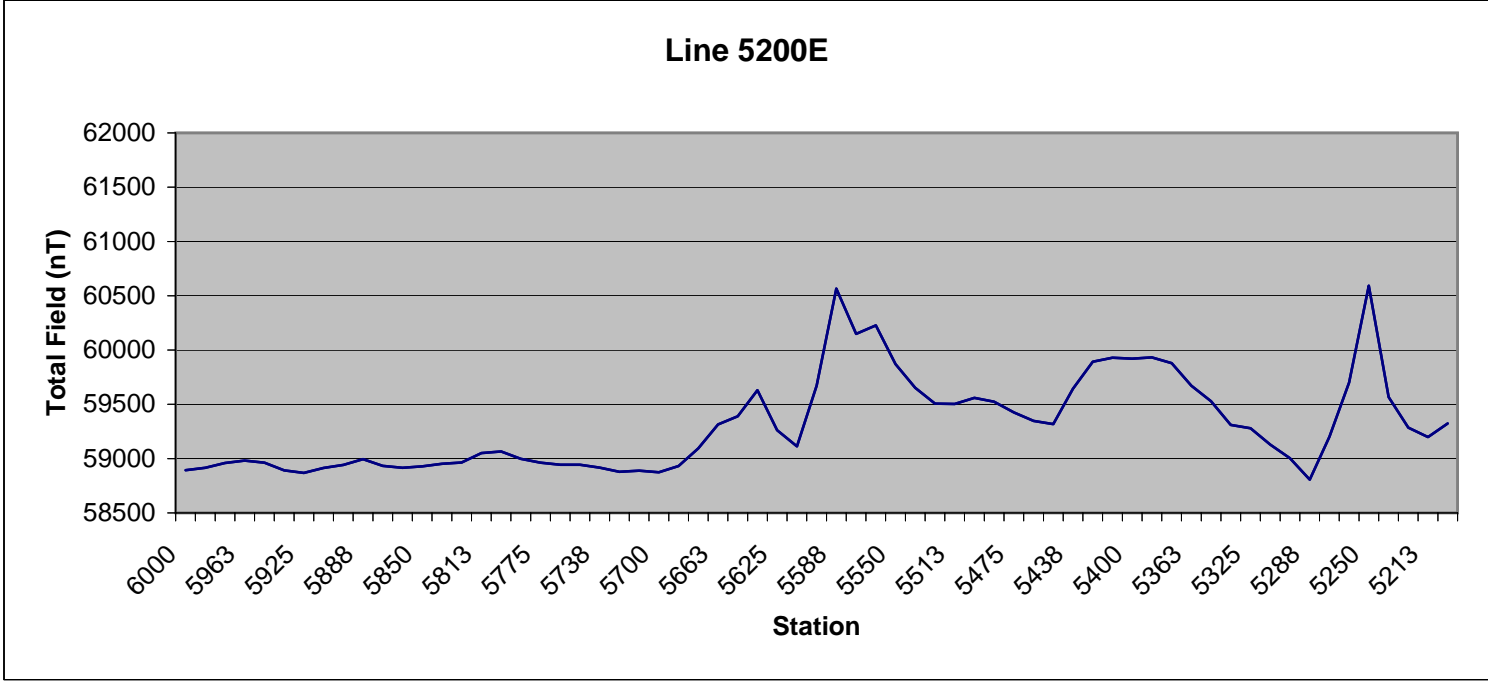


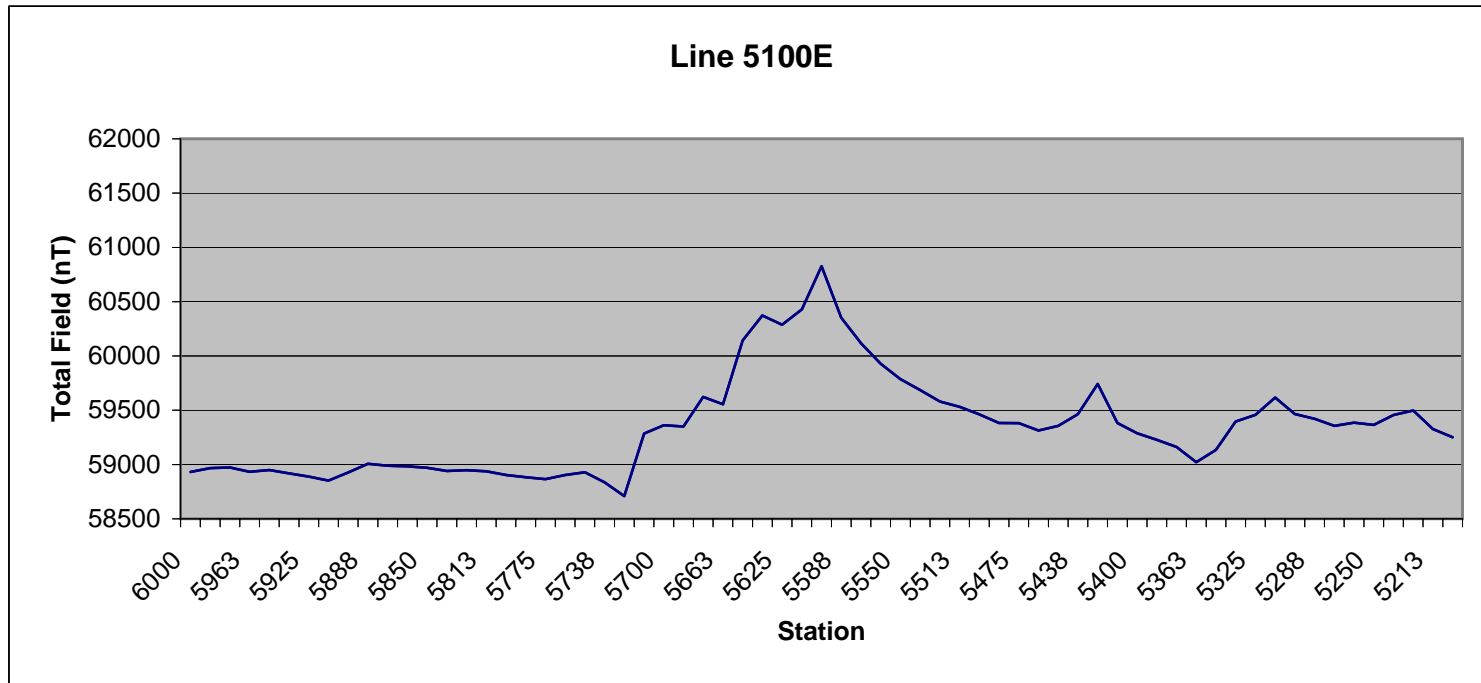


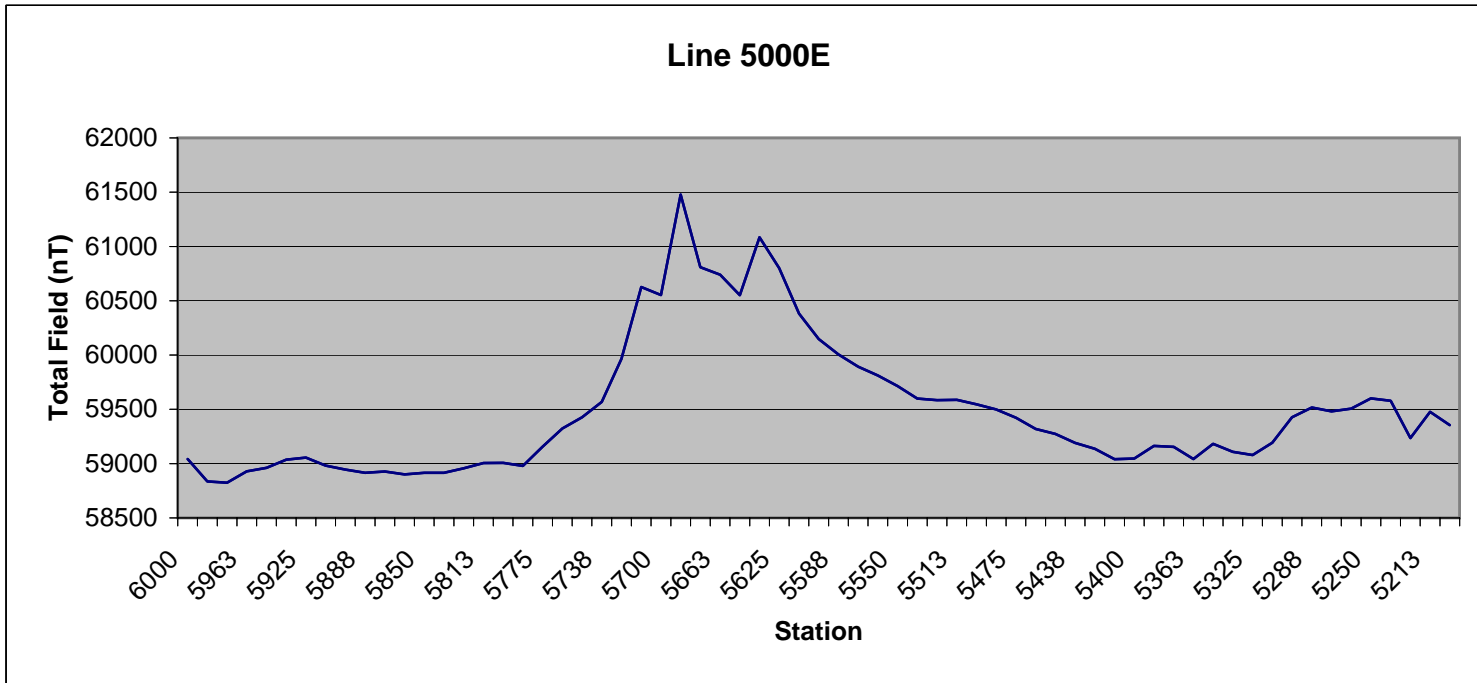


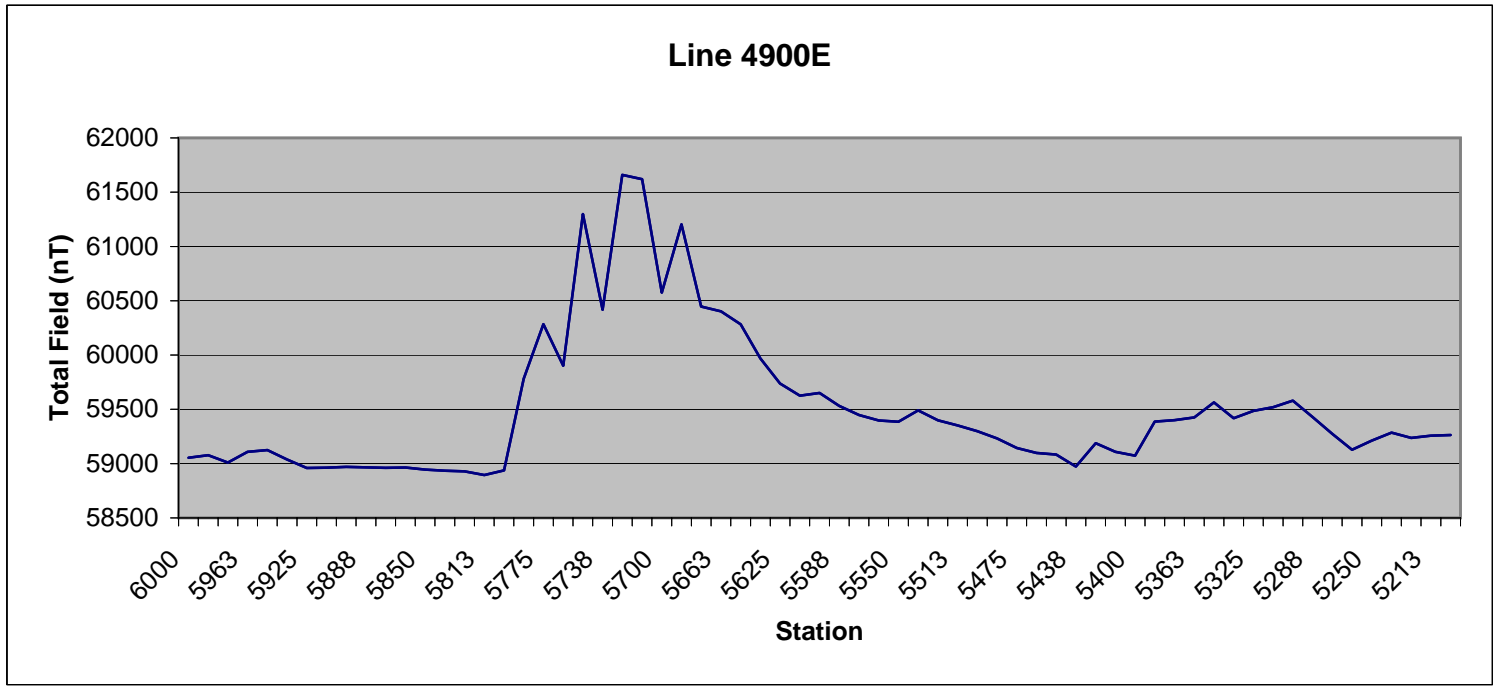


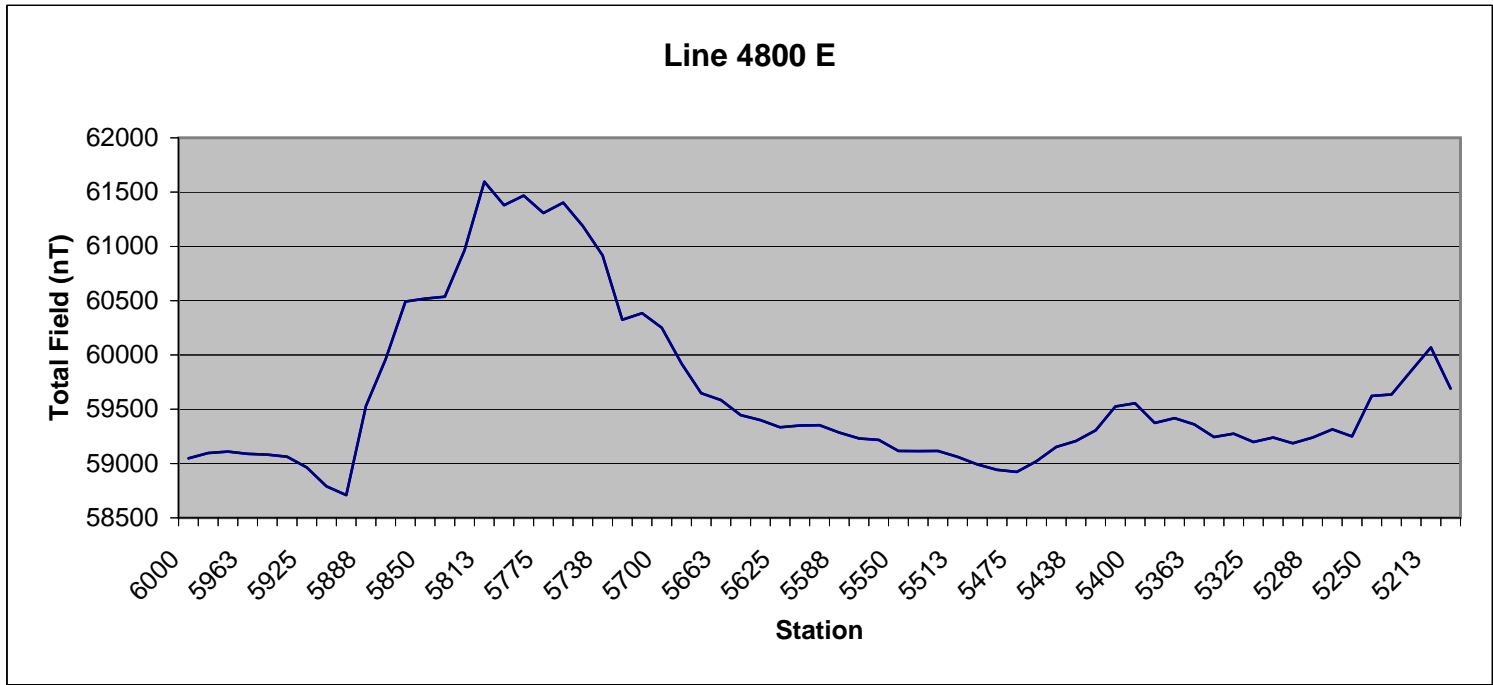


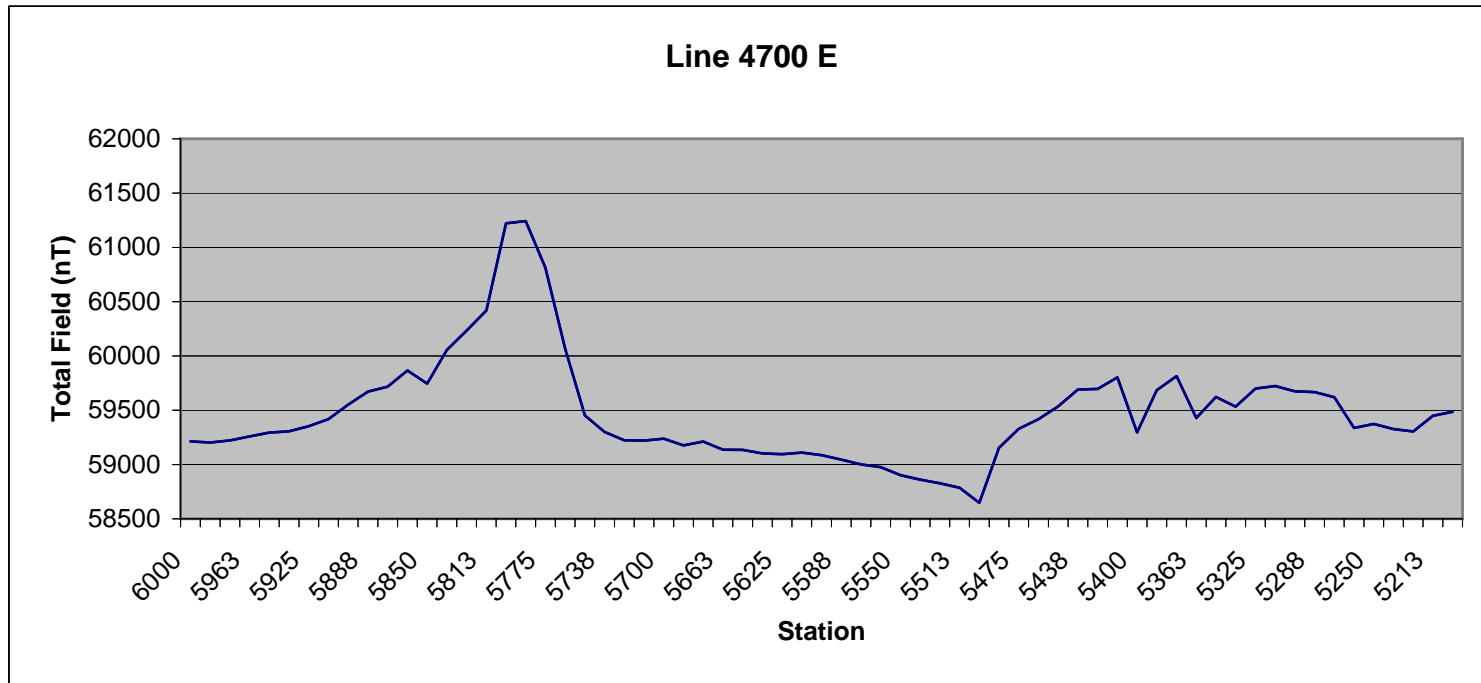




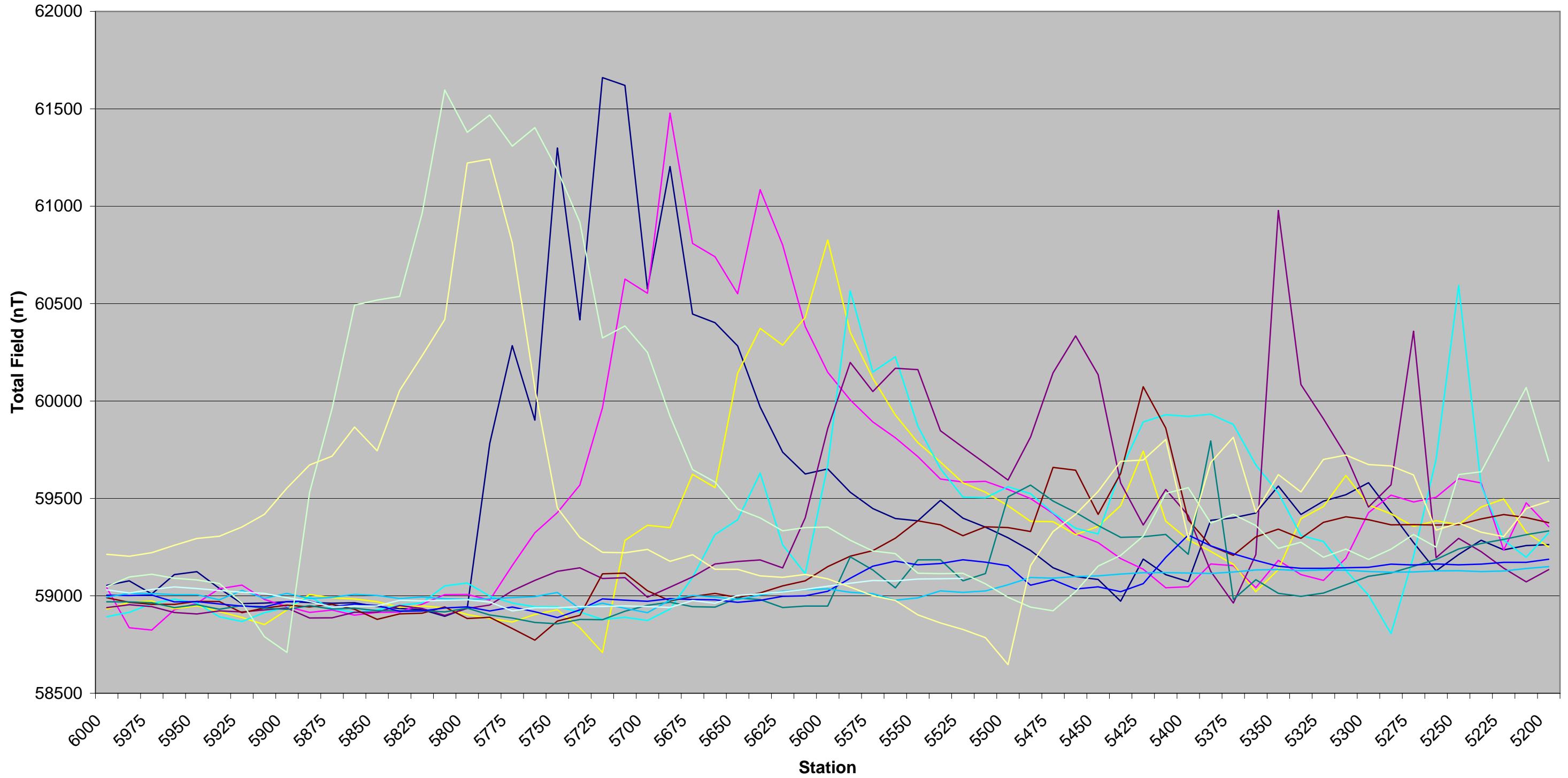




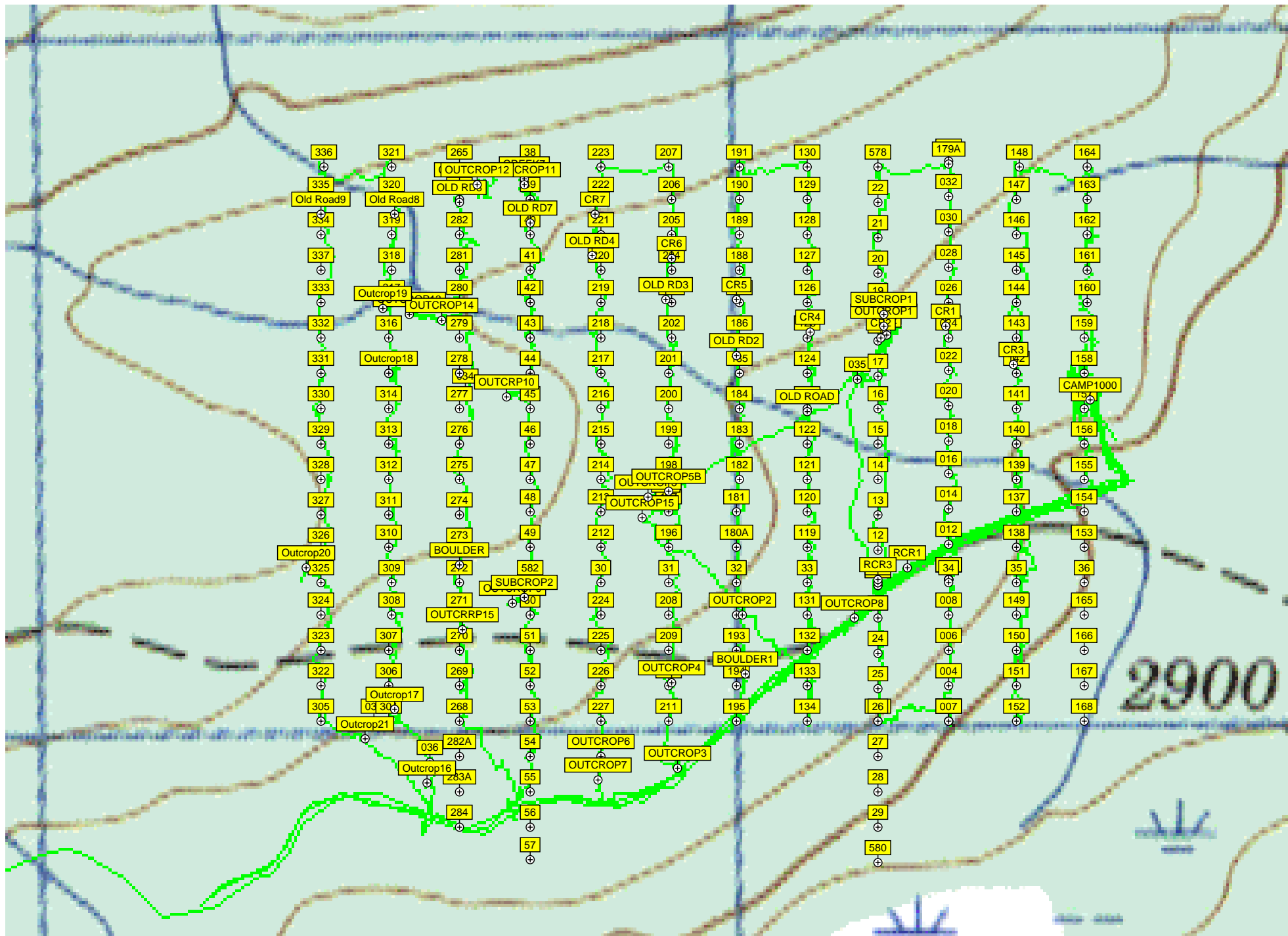




ISKUT AREA MAG GRID



Line 4900E Line 5000E Line 5100 E Line 5200E Line 5300E Line 5400E Line 5500E Line 5600E Line 5700E Line 5800E Line 4800E Line 4700E



COPAU CLAIMS, ISKUT, B.C.

July 25, 2011

GROUND MAGNETIC SURVEY

by

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Location:

The claim block is located about 14km south east of Iskut BC.

Access:

From highway 37 turn east on to the Ealue Lake road, then drive approximately 17 km to the center of the property. A temporary camp was set up at an old hunting campsite on the property.

Description:

The claim block consists of two mineral claims and has the potential to host copper and or gold mineralization. A ground magnetic survey may assist in locating mineralization.

Claims and Ownership:

Robin Day of Valley Gold staked the claims and is the owner of the property.

Work Done:

Previous work on the property is limited to one sample taken by a BC government geologist in 1995 where .34% copper was reported. Three additional samples were taken by Valley Gold but results are pending.

Serengeti Minerals of Vancouver initiated a soil geochemistry grid over the property on July 24, 2011. A five person crew spent one day sampling east /

west lines over the property. Other than locations for 2 of their samples, no other details are known.

From July 22 to July 25, 2011 Geolink Exploration Ltd conducted a ground magnetic survey over the property. North / south lines were spaced at 100 metres and ran for 800 metres. The grid was approximately centered on rock sample RCR-03 which is also the site of the BC government sample that returned .34% copper.

A grid consisting of twelve lines was done using a Garmin 60CSx GPS for navigation. Stations were marked with orange flagging every 50 metres. Individual stations were paced at 12.5 meters.

Two GEM System, GSM-19 magnetometers were used for the survey. One magnetometer was set up as a stationary base station away from interference. The other magnetometer was used as a mobile unit and was used to take a reading every 12.5 metres along the north / south grid lines.

A total of 9.3 km were surveyed over 12 lines for a total of 744 readings. (see figure 1) An Excel file (attached) has the raw corrected magnetic data from the mobile magnetometer.

The results were plotted using Golden Software's SURFER, a geophysical software program used to display total magnetic field data. (See figure 2)

Another plot of the data was done using Excel. Line graphs show the magnetic values for each line. This file is attached.

While walking the grid several new outcrops were located. These are shown on figure 1 while a list of all waypoints is attached. Five rock samples and one stream sample were taken and an attached Excel spreadsheet shows the details.

An old trappers trail was encountered and plotted on figure 1. This trail could be used as quad access for future work.

Results and Conclusions:

The ground magnetic survey outlined a large area of high magnetic susceptibility over the central and north westerly portions of the grid area. The range of readings over the grid was 2,681nT with one reading jumping a whopping 1,870 nT over a distance of only 12.5 metres!

Figure 2 shows the total magnetic field for the grid area and clearly defines an area of interest. An area roughly 800 by 200 metres trending north west has a anomalous response.

The north easterly abrupt boundary between anomalous and background may indicate a contact with the limestone.

The anomaly seems to pinch out to the west along the property boundary.

The 5 rock samples collected may assist in defining potential. Rock samples BR1 and BR2 were taken 400 metres north of RCR-03 along Line 5500E. Several fallen trees exposed an outcrop on the north edge of the creek bank exposing a brecciated, mineralized, silicified limestone. Both samples contained limonite, pyrite cubes and disseminated pyrite while sample BR1 had what appeared to be small blebs of arsenopyrite.

Rock sample BR3 was taken from an outcrop of altered fine grained intrusive (?). Limonite, hematite and an unknown yellow secondary mineral were present. Some disseminated pyrite was still visible.

Rock sample BR4 was taken from an outcrop in the north west corner of the grid. This sample is 800 metres from the site of RCR-03 but the rock types are very similar. This brecciated outcrop contains traces of pyrite, chalcopyrite, malachite and calcite veins up to 4mm wide. The host rock has the same color and texture as the orange megacrystic syenite as seen at RCR-03 except without the megacrysts.

Rock sample BR5 was taken on a road cut outcrop just 5 metres west of RCR-01. The rock sampled is very rusty, full of limonite with a trace of pyrite. The rock is magnetic. This sample hopefully contains a different rock type than that of RCR-01.