

REPORT ON THE
PARKY MOUNTAIN PROPERTY
BARRIERE AREA
KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION

Latitude 51° 08' 30" North
Longitude 120° 17' 30" West

NTS: 92-I-16

For

HOLLYCROFT RESOURCE CORPORATION
#1002 - 475 Howe Street
Vancouver, B.C.

By

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July 24, 1984

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SUMMARY

The Parky Mountain property of Hollycroft Resource Corporation, consisting of 2 claims (40 units) is located 52 kms north of Kamloops, B.C. and some 10 kms west of the North Thompson River Valley.

Easy access to the property is gained by government paved and gravel road to a 3.5 km dirt road leading to the center of the claim group.

Lack of relief, logged areas and non-ruggedness of the terrain allow for easy exploration of the property. Climatic conditions are somewhat harsher than Kamloops, but fairly typical of the dry-belt part of the interior.

Rock outcrops are scarce and while glaciers have left an overburden cover that is fairly widespread it is relatively shallow.

The property lies in a belt known as the Cache Creek group which consists mainly of clastic rocks of the Pennsylvanian and Permian intruded by felsites and ultrabasics of Triassic and Jurassic age.

The author is not aware of known mineralization on the property other than placer gold in the local creeks and pyrite mineralization in clastic rocks along Skull Creek mentioned in government reports.

Immediately to the south on Poison Creek, sulphide mineralization with associated precious metal values to 0.344 ozs. Au/ton and 4.18 ozs. Ag/ton have been located in three separate showings.

These are associated with quartz veining in felsite intrusives near the contact of a pyroxenite plug with the clastic rocks of the Cache Creek Group.

Government aeromagnetic maps indicate a magnetic high on the property which the author attributes to an ultrabasic intrusive (likely pyroxenite). Therefore, it is believed that similar rocks and structure exist on the property as on the Poison Creek property to the south.

The author recommends a 3 phase program of prospecting, airborne and ground magnetometer and VLF surveys, reconnaissance and detail soil sampling, with follow-up trenching, diamond-drilling, mapping and sampling.

The cost of the program is estimated to be:

Phase I	\$ 23,600
Phase II	34,500
Phase III	<u>37,600</u>
Total Program	\$ 95,700

INTRODUCTION

The writer first became acquainted with the Parky Mountain Property on July 5, 1984 when asked by the principals of Hollycroft Resource Corporation to visit the property for examination, research available information and write a report with recommended program and estimated costs, if so warranted.

The author visited the claims group on the 18th and 19th of July, 1984. All accessible roads on the property were investigated with the use of a 4 wheel drive vehicle to determine accessibility, geology, physiography and mineralized outcrops if present.

Outcrop was found to be almost non-existent, but what float could be found along road cuts was similar to what the author was familiar with on a property just to the south, on Poison Creek, owned by another company.

From a study of data available on the area and property in general, conclusions and recommendations have been drawn on the property and are the subject of this report.

LOCATION

The Parky Mountain property is located in the Kamloops Mining Division some 52 kms almost due north of the city of Kamloops, British Columbia, and some 10 kms due west of Highway No. 5 and the North Thompson River Valley.

Approximate geographic co-ordinates of the centre of the claims group are $51^{\circ} 08' 30''$ north latitude, and $120^{\circ} 17' 30''$ west longitude (Figure 1).

ACCESS

Road access to the property is easily gained by taking a paved road from Kamloops through North Kamloops and Westsyde for 26 kms to the well maintained Jamieson Creek gravel road (Figure 1). By travelling north on the latter for 39.5 kms and taking the Parky Mountain dirt road for some 3.5 kms the center of the claims block can be reached.

Numerous dirt logging roads cover most of the property and travel is fairly easy.

PHYSIOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

The claims group lies within the Thompson Plateau, a subdivision of the Interior Plateau of British Columbia.

This subdivision is characterized by rounded hills and rolling uplands. The paucity of flat lava areas, which is characteristic of the Interior Plateau, and rocks of differing resistance has resulted in a moderately dissected irregular surface between 900 and 1,500 metres.

This plateau is bounded on the west by the Fraser Plateau which is characterized by flat lava plains in the east portion which boundary marks the division between the two plateaus.

East of the eastern boundary of the Thompson Plateau, which for all purposes can be considered to be the North Thompson River, the country has much rougher topography.

Within the property boundaries elevation ranges from 1,100 metres in the southeast to 1,500 metres in the northwest corner for a relief of 400 metres.

The most prominent feature is Parky Mountain whose summit lies just west of the claims group.

Skull Creek which flows to the east lies just on the southern edge of the property boundary.

Rock outcrop is almost non-existent except for the steeper slopes of Parky Mountain or where logging roads have exposed a bit of the underlying rocks.

Much of the property has been logged and the remainder is well forested with mixed conifers to 50 cm diameter. Underbrush is minimal and the claims group is used as summer pasture land for cattle and for logging.

The property in general is situated within the dry belt of British Columbia. Kamloops to the south receives some 20 cms of rainfall and 80 cms of snow. However, rainfall and snowfall on the upper slopes is much greater as is evidenced by the change from open and sagebrush covered lower valleys to more dense forest growth.

PROPERTY

Hollycroft Resource Corporation controls through option agreement the following claims:

<u>Claim</u>	<u>Record No.</u>
Parkgold	5549
Gold King	5548

Each claim is made up of 20 units for a total of 40 units representing a rectangular block 4 kms north-south by 2.5 kms east-west.

Although the author has examined some of the claim markers and claim data, no responsibility for the legal status of the claims is accepted.

HISTORY

Early mining history of the area goes back to the 19th century when gold miners seeking placer gold found their way up the Thompson and North Thompson Rivers.

Placer gold production has been rather minimal and has been conducted mainly by small operators. However, the discovery of placer gold in the North Thompson resulted in continuing exploration activity in the area.

However, the area has not received the attention that other areas in the interior of British Columbia has received.

This may be in part due to the widespread, though not necessarily thick cover, of glacial and recent surficial deposits.

There is very little record of work on the subject property. Late eighteen hundred and early nineteen hundred, B.C. Minister of Mines reports refer to early work on Skull Creek for placer gold. Mention is also made of rocks in the Skull creek area being highly "contorted and pyritized."

Claims have been staked at various times through the years mainly on the creeks, but little record of work carried out seems to exist.

Undoubtedly, the overburden cover on the flatter areas and steep gullies of the creeks has made exploration fairly difficult in the past.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

Rocks of the area have been assigned to the Cache Creek Group, a belt of rocks approximately 10 kms wide. In the area the Group is composed mainly of clastic rocks and minor carbonate; basic and intermediate flows may be present locally. The clastic rocks are mainly grey-green volcanic arenite and greywacke; siliceous argillaceous rocks are subordinate but locally abundant. The above assemblage has been subjected to low-grade metamorphism and the belt as a whole has been assigned to the Pennsylvanian and Permian (Figure 3).

Intrusive rocks in this belt include syenites, monzonites, diorites and granodiorites and pyroxenites of Triassic and Jurassic age. The greatest portion of these intrusives lie north and northeast of the property although float from similar intrusives have been noted on the property.

The general area was overridden by glacial ice and glacial features and deposits are conspicuous in all parts of the area. However, the glacial deposits are not deep except for preglacial gullies.

Major valleys like the North Thompson, which lies east of the property, have thick deposits of glacial silts into which present streams have cut deeply.

Structurally, the rocks are foliated, but bedding is not usually apparent.

Evidence of faults entirely in the Cache Creek Group is lacking or weak. The eastern boundary of the Group is represented by an inferred fault running north-south; more or less paralleling the North Thompson Valley.

LOCAL GEOLOGY

To the writers knowledge property geology has not been mapped in any great detail. Investigation of road cuts on the property, by the author, reveals that an extensive, but shallow, cover of overburden prevails over much of the property.

The only areas where one can expect outcrop appears to be in any steep gullies that might exist on the north and south boundaries or on the steeper slopes of Parky Mountain.

Float material observed by the author would indicate that the clastic rocks and felsic and ultrabasic intrusives described under regional geology can be expected to exist under the overburden cover.

Government aeromagnetic maps indicate that a magnetic high exists on the property (Figure 4). This is interpreted by the author as an ultrabasic intrusive (likely pyroxenite) that has intruded the clastic rocks of the Cache Creek Group.

The author has investigated a similar situation on a property just south of here where pyroxenites have intruded clastic rocks and the contact between the two corresponds roughly with the aeromagnetic high.

Also, in the above situation, quartz veining associated with felsite intrusives near the contact carries sulphide mineralization with accompanying gold and silver values.

MINERALIZATION

Other than the high pyrite content mentioned in government reports on Skull Creek and placer gold in local creeks the author has been unable to find any other records of known mineralization on the property.

DISCUSSION ON ECONOMIC POTENTIAL

The property and area in general are hosted by clastic and intrusive rocks that host a variety of mineral deposits both south and north of the area in general.

The Princeton - Merritt - Kamloops area to the south is host to several diverse types of mineral deposits including gold and silver, lead and zinc, copper, mercury, tungsten and iron.

To the north, the same general belt of rocks hosts metallic and precious metals in mineral deposits, some of which have reached production and others working toward production, which show the same diverse assemblage of minerals and mode of occurrence.

Sulphide mineralization, with accompanying gold and silver values from trace to 0.344 ozs Au/ton and 4.18 ozs Ag/ton, found on a property 1 km to the south on Poison Creek, in a similar geological setting, augurs well for finding similar mineralization on the Parky Mountain Property.

The potential contact zone between the pyroxenite intrusive and clastic rocks represents a favourable site for mineralization associated with the clastics, pyroxenite or with later felsic intrusives which seem to be more prevalent around this contact.

Magmatic segregation within the pyroxenite intrusive could also result in economic sulphide bodies. Skarn type massive sulphide occurrences are commonly found where intrusives are in close proximity with sulphide bearing calcareous rocks.

Easy access to the property, good facilities in Kamloops, ample water and site areas and good climate all augur well for reasonable exploration, development and production costs if an economic body of mineral(s) is found.

The widespread, but shallow glacial cover, suggests that geophysical and geochemical exploration techniques should be the most useful.

CONCLUSIONS

The property is underlain by clastic rocks with accompanying felsic and ultrabasic intrusives which is a similar situation to that which hosts mineral deposits, some of which have been, or are producers, north and south of the property.

Sulphides with accompanying gold and silver values located 1 km south of the property on Poison Creek in quartz veins near an ultrabasic intrusive are an indication that encouraging metal mineralization occurs in the immediate areas.

The anomaly found by aeromagnetic surveys is likely the reflection of a pyroxenite intrusive located on the property. This contact with the clastic rocks and accompanying felsic intrusives represents an attractive exploration target as well as the possibility of a segregated sulphide body within the pyroxenite.

Paucity of outcrops makes standard prospecting difficult, but because the overburden cover is thin, geochemistry should work well. The contrast between the magnetic susceptibility of the pyroxenite versus the clastic and felsite rocks should make magnetics a good tool for locating favourable contacts.

The property has received insufficient, overall exploration and in view of the above further work is required to fully explore the property's potential.

RECOMMENDATIONS

In view of the above conclusions, the author feels that the property held through option agreement by Hollycroft Resource Corporation warrants the following recommended three phase exploration program:

Phase I

- 1) Prepare an adequate base map from available photographs, topographic and forestry maps.

- 2) All streams on the property should be prospected by hand to examine geology and look for mineralized showings as these are the only likely places to find rock exposures.
- 3) A helicopter survey deploying magnetometer and VLF systems should be carried out to define in more detail areas of interest for follow-up ground surveys. (The author has been told that this can be carried out by contractors while covering a block of ground in the area and the data can be purchased to allow for a reduction in cost.)
- 4) After airborne magnetometer work has located more accurately the position of pyroxenite intrusives and possible sulphide conductors detailed magnetometer and VLF work should be carried out on the ground to further define the contacts and explore for sulphide mineralization.
- 5) Complete maps and reports of the above work to outline the second phase of the program.

Phase II

- 1) Map and sample areas of interest located by propsecting in Phase I.
- 2) Hand trench, map and sample areas of interest outlined above.
- 3) Conduct a reconnaissance geochemical soil survey over the property and in particular where magnetometer and VLF have indicated favourable horizons or contacts. Grid lines should be flagged and blazed with lines on 150 metres with sample spacing on 50 metres. Analysis should be carried out for copper, lead, zinc and silver.
- 4) Detailed geochemical soil sampling will be required to follow-up anomalies found by the reconnaissance program and geophysical prospecting.
- 5) Complete maps and reports of the above work to outline the third phase of the program.

Phase III

While the exact amount of follow-up work cannot be determined, it is not too presumptuous to assume the following will be necessary.

- 1) Bulldozer trenching with mapping and sampling of showings found through prospecting and hand-trenching and through detailed geochemistry and geophysics will be required. It is assumed that at least 6 of these will be necessary.

- 2) Follow-up diamond drilling will be necessary on at least 2 of these.

The number of holes required will be a minimum of 3 with a depth of 80 metres per hole.

- 3) A final report with maps is required on all the above work.

ESTIMATED COST OF PROGRAM

Phase I

Preparation of base map	\$ 650
Prospecting of streams (6 days @ \$225/day contract)	1,350
Airborne VLF and magnetometer data (80 line kms - base price for data)	6,500
Ground geophysics (contract	
50 line kms of VLF and magnetometer (12 days @ \$785/day)	9,420
Plotting and reporting for air and ground geophysical work	<u>2,600</u>
	20,520
Plus 15% Contingencies	<u>3,080</u>
Total Phase I	\$ 23,600

Phase II

Prospector to hand-trench and assist in mapping & sampling showings from Phase I work (5 days @ \$150/day)	750
Supplies for above and drill rental	1,400
General reconnaissance geochemical soil sampling - contract (1,000 samples - 17 days @ \$600/day - 2 man crew)	10,200
Detailed geochemical follow-up soil survey (300 samples - 6 days @ \$600/day - 2 man crew)	3,600
Geochemical analysis and preparation (1,300 samples @ \$5.40/sample)	7,020
Rock sample analysis and preparation (30 samples @ \$18/sample)	540
Geologist - field work and report (8 days @ \$350/day)	2,800
Plotting and reporting for geochemical work	1,700
Accommodation and meals (8 days @ \$150/day - 2 man crew)	1,200
Transportation vehicle (8 days @ \$60/day)	480
Gasoline	<u>360</u>
Sub-Total	30,050
Plus 15% Contingencies	<u>4,500</u>
Total Phase II	\$ 34,500

Phase III

Bulldozer mob & demob	\$ 450
Bulldozer rental (8 days @ \$600/day)	4,800
Rock sample analysis (10 samples @ \$18/sample)	180
Diamond drilling (240 metres @ \$95/metre)	22,800
Drill core analysis and preparation (14 samples @ \$18/sample)	250
Geologist - field work and report (7 days @ \$350/day)	2,450
Accommodation and meals (8 days @ \$100/day)	800
Transportation vehicle (10 days @ \$60/day)	600
Diesel and gas	<u>370</u>
Sub-Total	32,700
Plus 15% Contingencies	<u>4,900</u>
Total Phase III	37,600
GRAND TOTAL	<u><u>\$ 95,700</u></u>

REFERENCES

- 1) Cockfield, W.E. Geology and Mineral Deposits of Nicola Map-Area, British Columbia, Geological Survey of Canada, Memoir 249, 1961.
- 2) Campbell, R.B. and Tipper, H.W., Geology of Bonaparte Lake Map-Area, British Columbia, Geological Survey of Canada, Memoir 363, 1971.
- 3) Province of British Columbia, Preliminary Map No. 53, Geology of the Barriere River-Clearwater Area, November, 1983.
- 4) B.C. Ministry of Mines Report, 1897, 1899 and 1900.
- 5) Geological Survey of Canada, Volume VII, 1894.
- 6) Uglow, W.L. Summary report and Preliminary Map, North Thompson Valley between Joseph Creek and Louis Creek, Kamloops, District, British Columbia, Canada Department of Mines, 1922.
- 7) Fox, P.E., P. Eng. Geochemical and Geophysical Report on the PR Mineral Claim, Cariboo Mining Division, November 15, 1976.
- 8) Map 5223G, Aeromagnetic Series, Sheet 92 P/1, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Geological Survey of Canada, 1968.
- 9) Murphy, Jay D., P. Eng. Report on the Poison Creek Property for Goldbrae Developments Ltd., June 21st, 1984.
- 10) Dickson, M.P., P. Eng. Report on the Poison Creek Property for Goldbrae Developments Ltd., July 10, 1984.

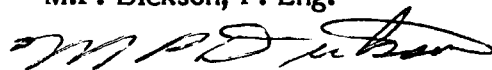
CERTIFICATE

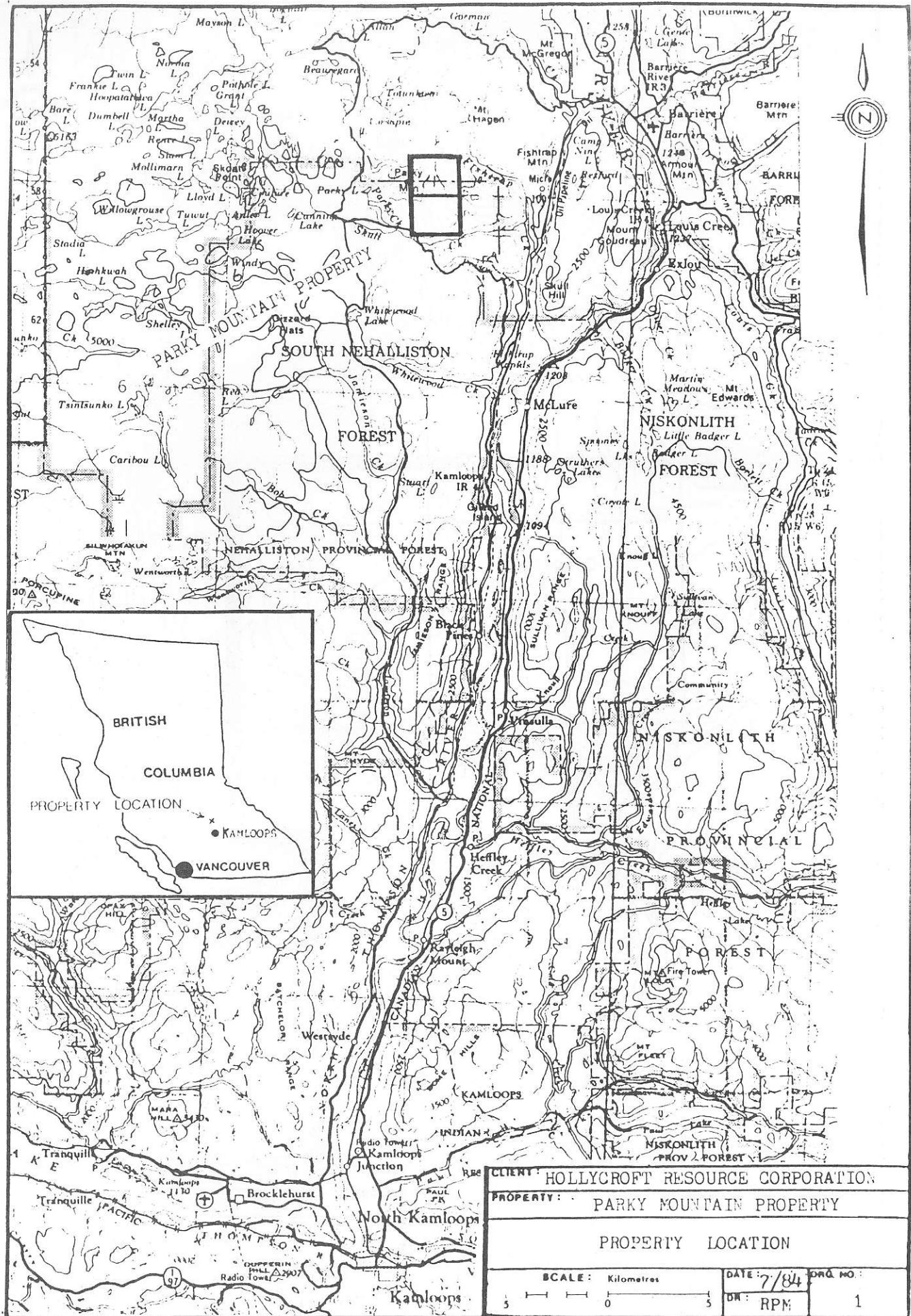
I, Melvin Plenny Dickson of 2731 Mathers Avenue, in the City of Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia, Canada hereby certify as follows:

1. I am a graduate of Mount Allison University, Sackville, New Brunswick and hold a Bachelor of Science Degree in Geology.
2. I am a Registered Professional Engineer of the Province of British Columbia Registration No. 11456.
3. I have actively practised my profession on a full-time basis in mineral exploration, mine development, production, management and consulting since graduation in 1965.
4. That the information contained in this report is based on published and unpublished reports on the property, augmented by a personal visit to the property on July 18th and 19th, 1984.
5. I have no interest, direct or indirect, in the property or securities of Hollycroft Resource Corporation, or its affiliates, nor do I expect to receive any.
6. Permission is hereby given to Hollycroft Resource Corporation to reproduce this report, or any part of it, for the purposes of a financial prospectus or to be used in a statement of material facts relating to the raising of funds for this project, provided, however, that no portion may be used out of context in such a manner as to convey a meaning differing materially from that set out in the whole.

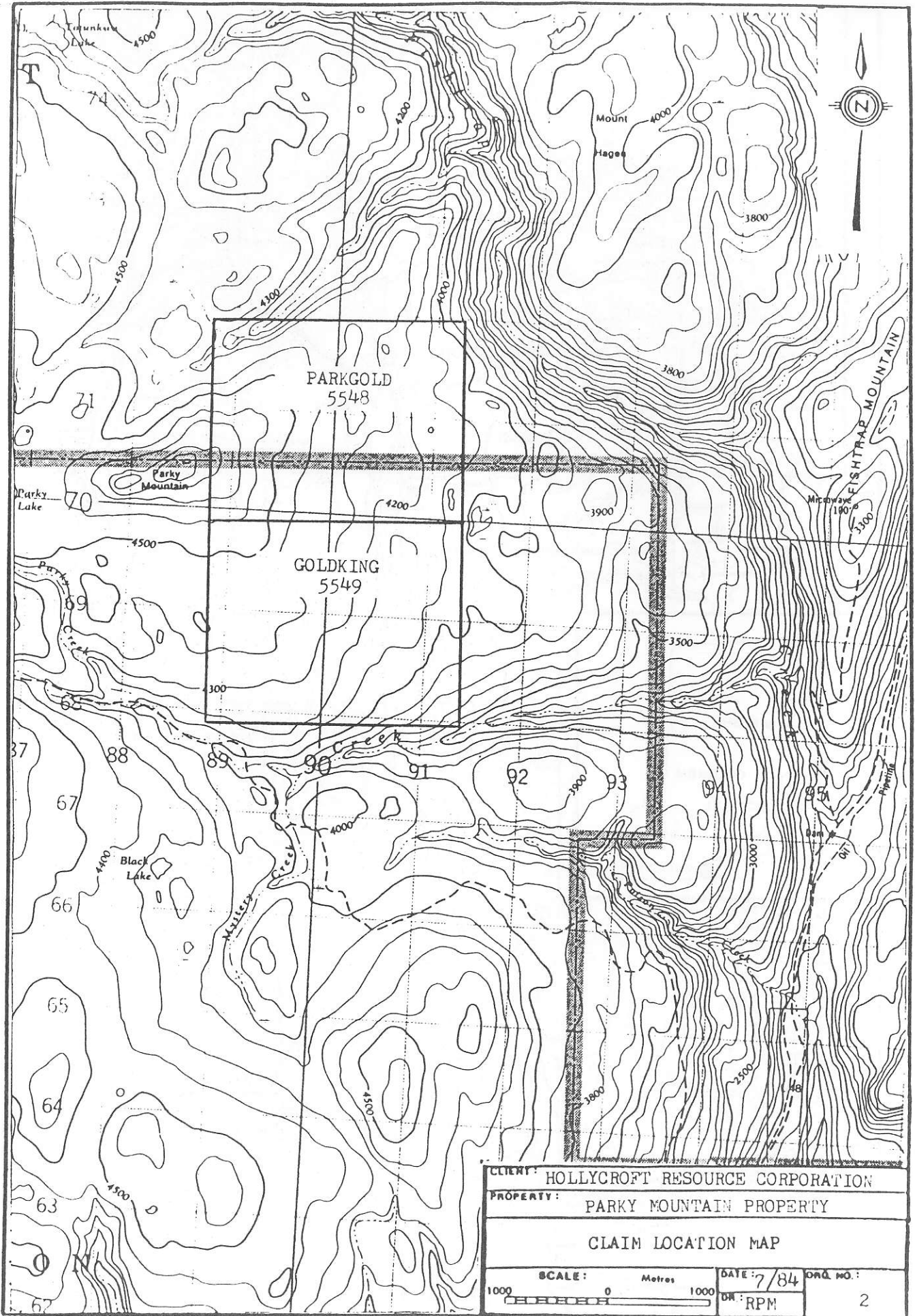
Dated at Vancouver, B.C., this 24th day of July, 1984

M.P. Dickson, P. Eng.

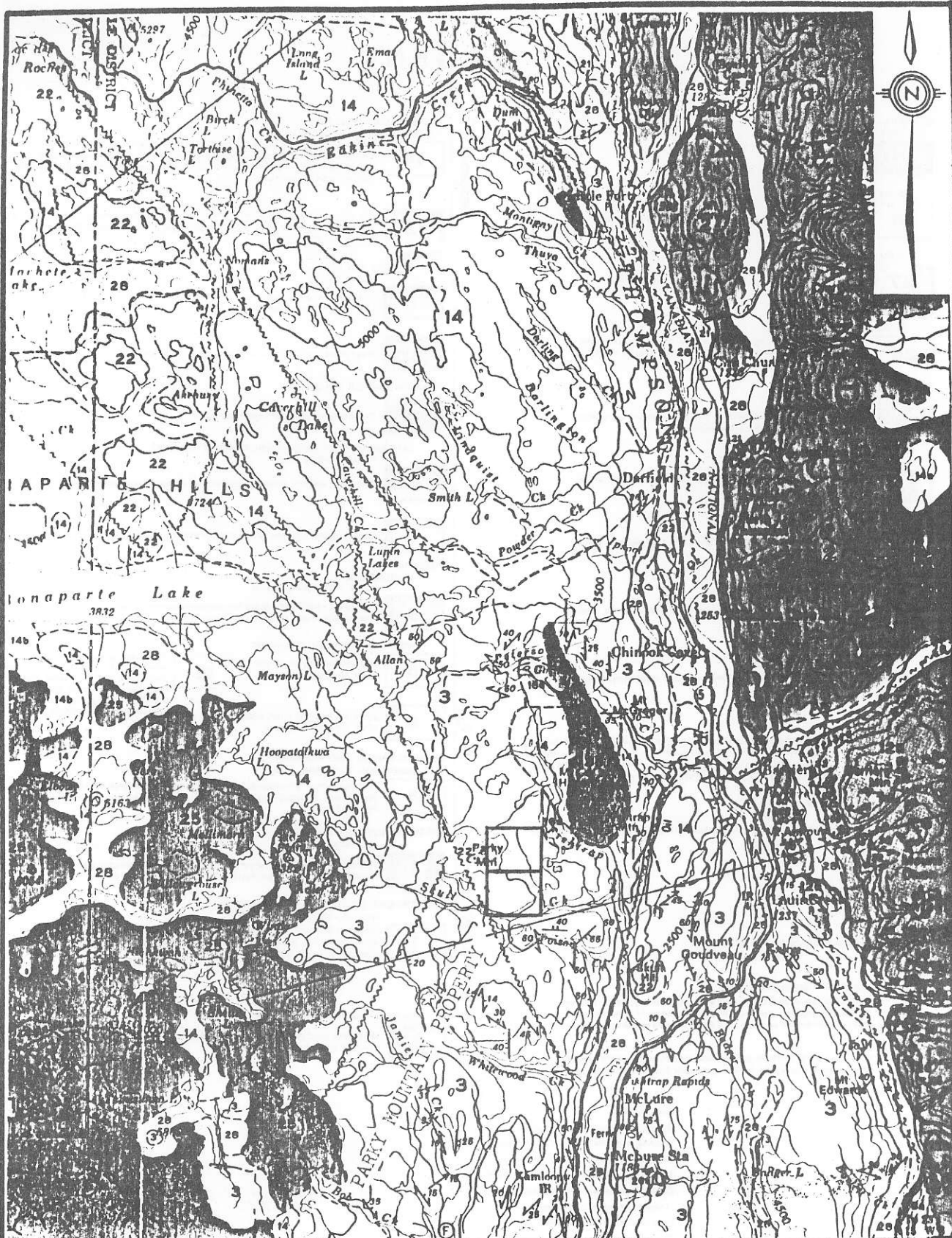




CLIENT: HOLLYCROFT RESOURCE CORPORATION		
PROPERTY: PARKY MOUNTAIN PROPERTY		
PROPERTY LOCATION		
SCALE: Kilometres	DATE: 7/84	DRG. NO.:
5 — 0 — 5	DR: RPM	1



CLIENT: HOLLYCROFT RESOURCE CORPORATION	
PROPERTY: PARKY MOUNTAIN PROPERTY	
CLAIM LOCATION MAP	
SCALE: 1000 Metres 1000	DATE: 7/84
OR: RPM	ORD. NO.: 2



CLIENT: HOLLYCROFT RESOURCE CORPORATION

PROPERTY: PARKY MOUNTAIN PROPERTY

GEOLOGY MAP

SCALE: Kilometres	DATE: 7/84	DRG. NO.:
5 — 0 — 5	DR: RPM	3

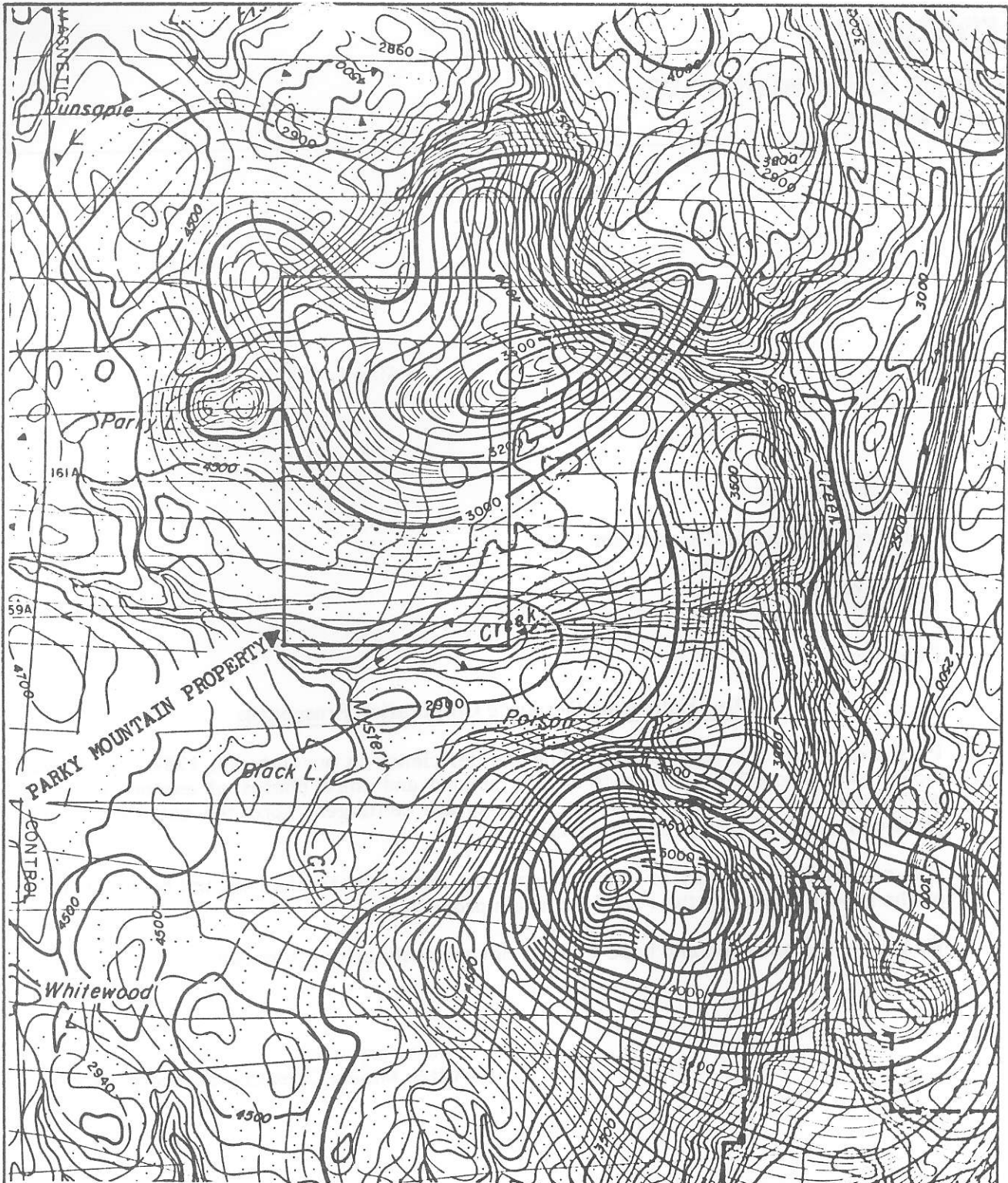
APPROVED:
ADTEC MINING CONSULTANTS INCORPORATED
 811-643 GRANVILLE ST. VANCOUVER, B.C., V6C 1Z8

LEGEND

- QUATERNARY RECENT**
 Blocky basalt flows
- PLEISTOCENE AND RECENT**
 28 Till, gravel, clay, silt, alluvium. (few if any bedrock exposures)
- PLEISTOCENE OR RECENT**
 27 Basaltic cinder cone (incorporates cobbles of older rocks)
- TERTIARY OR QUATERNARY PLOCIENE OR PLEISTOCENE**
 26 26a basaltic arenite, conglomerate breccia, rubble, basaltic flows, locally pillowed; 26b, extinct basaltic volcanoes, basaltic flows and cinder deposits
- TERTIARY MIOCENE AND/OR PLOCIENE**
 25 Plateau lava, olivine basalt, basalt andesite, related ash and breccia beds, basaltic arenite; 25a, olivine gabbro plugs
- MIOCENE**
 24 DEADMAN RIVER FORMATION: shale, sandstone, tuff, diatomite, conglomerate, breccia
- OLIGOCENE**
 23 Andesite, dacite, felsite related tuff and breccia, greywacke, shale; minor lignite and conglomerate
- EOCENE AND (?) OLIGOCENE KAMLOOPS GROUP (21, 22)**
 22 SKULL HILL FORMATION: dacite, trachyte, basalt, andesite, rhyolite, related breccias
- EOCENE**
 21 CHU CHUA FORMATION: conglomerate, sandy shale, arkose, coal
- CRETACEOUS**
 20 RAFT AND BALDY BATHOLITHS AND SIMILAR GRANITIC ROCKS: biotite quartz monzonite and granodiorite; minor pegmatite, apfite, biotite-hornblende, quartz monzonite; 20a, quartz diorite, diorite, granodiorite (may include some older rocks); 20b, apfite, leuco-quartz monzonite and granite
- APTIAN AND/OR ALBIAN JACKASS MOUNTAIN GROUP**
 19 Greywacke, shale, siltstone; minor arkose and lenses of pebble conglomerate
- JURASSIC (?)**
 18 Shale, grit
- JURASSIC**
 17 Chert-pebble conglomerate, greywacke
- JURASSIC SINEMURIAN TO (?) MIDDLE JURASSIC**
 16 Porphyritic augite andesite breccia and conglomerate; minor andesite, arenite, tuff, argillite, and flows (may include some 11, 16a, isolated areas of hornblende andesite (may be all or partly intrusive))
- JURASSIC**
 15 Andesitic arenite, siltstone, grit, breccia and tuff; local granite bearing conglomerate, greywacke; minor argillite and flows (may include some 11)

- TRIASSIC OR JURASSIC RHAETIAN OR HETTANGIAN THUYA AND TAKOMKANE BATHOLITHS AND SIMILAR GRANITIC ROCKS**
 14 hornblende-biotite quartz diorite and granodiorite, minor hornblende diorite, monzonite, gabbro, hornblende; 14a, diorite and syenodiorite, 14b, leuco-quartz monzonite and granodiorite
- TRIASSIC KARNIAN AND NORIAN NICOLA GROUP**
 13 13a, fine- to medium-grained, pink to brown and grey syenite and monzonite; 13b, medium-grained, creamy-buff, locally coarsely porphyritic (K-feldspar) syenite and monzonite
- TRIASSIC**
 11 Augite andesite flows and breccia, tuff, argillite, greywacke, grey limestone, 11a, includes minor 3 and 10
- PERMIAN AND/OR TRIASSIC**
 10 Black shale, argillite, phyllite, siltstone, black limestone
- PERMIAN AND/OR TRIASSIC**
 9 Serpentinite and serpentized peridotite
- LATE PERMIAN (?) EARLY AND/OR MIDDLE TRIASSIC PAVILION GROUP (7, 8)**
 8 Tuff, chert, argillite, limestone, greywacke, andesitic and basaltic flows
- PERMIAN**
 7 Chert, argillite, siltstone; minor tuff and limestone
- PERMIAN GUADALUPIAN CACHE CREEK GROUP (4 to 6)**
 6 MARBLE CANYON FORMATION: massive limestone, limestone breccia and chert; minor argillite, tuff, andesitic and basaltic flows
- WOLFCAMPIAN TO GUADALUPIAN**
 5 Argillite, basaltic flows, tuff, chert, limestone
- PERMIAN**
 12 12a, quartzite, quartz-phyllite, quartz-granule conglomerate, argillite, phyllite, calcareous phyllite, marble, greenschist, greenstone; 12b, dark grey and black argillite, siltstone, phyllite, minor limestone (Metamorphic equivalents 1, 2, 3, 10)
- PERMIAN**
 4 Basic volcanic flows, tuff, ribbon chert, limestone, argillite
- PENNSYLVANIAN AND PERMIAN MORROWAN TO GUADALUPIAN**
 3 Volcanic arenite, greenstone, argillite, phyllite; minor quartz-mica schist, limestone, basaltic and andesitic flows, amphibolite, conglomerate and breccia; includes small bodies of 16a
- MISSISSIPPIAN AND/OR LATER SLIDE MOUNTAIN GROUP**
 2 FENNEL FORMATION: pillow lava flows, greenstone, foliated greenstone, greenschist, argillite, chert, minor amphibolite, limestone, breccia
- WINDERMERE OR CAMBRIAN AND LATER KAZA OR CARIBOO GROUP**
 1 Feldspathic quartz-mica schist, locally garnetiferous, micaceous quartzite, black siliceous phyllite, quartz-hornblende-mica schist, marble, chlorite schist, greenstone, amphibolite
- SHUSWAP METAMORPHIC COMPLEX**
 A Micaceous quartzo-feldspathic gneiss, quartz-mica schist, amphibolite, micaceous quartzite, pegmatite

- Rock outcrop x
- Geological boundary (approximate) - - - - -
- Bedding, tops unknown (inclined, vertical) / / / / /
- Bedding (as shown on cross-sections) / / / / /
- Schistosity, cleavage (horizontal, inclined, vertical) + / / / /
- Foliation (as shown on cross-sections) / / / / /
- Lineation (horizontal, inclined) / / / / /
- Fault (approximate, assumed) - - - - -
- Thrust fault (approximate, assumed) - - - - -
- Anticline (defined, approximate) + / / / /
- Syncline (defined, approximate) - / / / /
- Fossil locality ⊕
- Mineral occurrence Zn x



ISOMAGNETIC LINES (total field)

500 gammas

100 gammas

20 gammas

10 gammas

Magnetic depression

Flight lines

Flight altitude 1000 feet above ground level



CLIENT: HOLLYCROFT RESOURCE CORPORATION	
PROPERTY: PARKY MOUNTAIN PROPERTY	
AEROMAGNETIC MAP	
SCALE: Miles	DATE: 7/84 DRG NO
1/2 0 1	DR: RPM 4

ADTEC

Mining Consultants Incorporated

May 1, 1985

Norman Cowling
President
Hollycroft Resource Corporation
#1002 - 475 Howe Street
Vancouver, B.C.
V6C 2B3

Dear Sir:

Re: Hollycroft Resource Corporation Prospectus

Pursuant to our conversation regarding the deficiency in our July 24, 1984 report, we would like to confirm that each of the second and third phases of exploration and development on the Parky Mountain Property are contingent upon the completion and positive results of each preceding phase.

It is required that a copy of this confirmatory letter be attached to, and becomes part of the report regarding the Parky Mountain property.

We regret the omission and hope this has not seriously inconvenienced you.

Yours very truly,
Adtec Mining Consultants Incorporated



M.P. Dickson, P. Eng.



TR-2 claim from Spruce Creek near the northeast corner of the claim. The view is toward the southwest, with the hilltops above timberline occupied by the GV claims.