520732

REPORT

ON THE

LIKELY CLAIM GROUP

OF

APEX ENERGY CORP.

Located at Likely, B.C.

Cariboo Mining Division

MAP No. 93A/11 W & 12E

Latitude 52° 38' Longitude 121° 30'

JOHN DELEEN, P.Eng., M.E.

November 22, 1983

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
SUMMARY	1
CONCLUSION	1
INTRODUCTION	2
LOCATION AND ACCESS	2 & 3
CLAIM AND CLAIM GROUPS	3
HISTORY	4 & 5
GENERAL GEOLOGY	6
EXPLORATION	6, 7 & 8
RECOMMENDATION	9
ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURES	9
CERTIFICATE	10
BIBLIOGRAPHY	11 & 12

APPENDIX

APPENDIX 'A' Report of R. Hrkac

ILLUSTRATIONS

Figure 1	Location Map	Following Page 1
Figure 2	Claim Map	Following Page 3
Figure 3	General Geology	Following Page 5
Figure 4	Geology of the Apex Claim Area Area	Following Page 6
Figure 5	Geochemical Survey of Nov Claims	In Folder
Figure 6	Geological Notes on Nov Claims	In Folder

SUMMARY

Apex Energy Corp. have acquired a block of 4 claims located in the Likely area of British Columbia. These claims comprise 57 units and cover approximately 1325 hectares. These are lode claims and cover a portion of the old Likely Placer Gold area. There is a scarcity of outcrops; however, in the outcrops on the banks of Spanish and Cariboo Rivers, low gold values were obtained in exposures of quartz veins. The source of the gold in placer deposits located and mined prior to 1950 on the claim group is believed to be the quartz veins. A program of exploration is being carried out to determine if there are any economic concentrations of gold located in the quartz vein zones. In 1983 a geochemical survey was completed on the Nov claims and six areas containing anomalous values in gold and/or silver were found. Two of the gold bearing areas are believed to be due to the presence of placer gold the remaining four areas require further work.

CONCLUSION

During 1983 a geochemical survey was completed on the Nov claims. The recommended expenditure was $75,000 of which approximately $35,000 has been spent. Four of the precious metal anomalies found by this survey warrant additional work and it is recommended that a soil sampling and percussion drilling program be completed. The unexpended portion of the 1983 program is approximately $40,000 and it is recommended that the expenditure for 1984 be advanced from $40,000 to $125,000.

INTRODUCTION

The Nov Claims, which cover approximately 1325 hectares, are located in the Likely area of British Columbia. The claims were staked in 1979, and in October 1982 Apex Energy Corp. acquired an option to purchase 100 percent interest in the Likely claims.

The Nov block of claims, prior to 1983, had been investigated by an aerial magnetometer and an EM survey, one drill hole and several short tunnels. A large pit, located on the Cariboo River, in the northern portion of the claim group, was mined for placer gold after 1852. The gold production from this pit is unknown.

There is a scarcity of outcrops in the Likely area of British Columbia and the Nov claims have only a few outcrops along the banks of Spanish and Cariboo Rivers. The few veins that have been sampled have contained low gold values and it is believed that the weathering of these veins has produced the extensive placer gold deposits found in the Likely area.

The property was examined in 1982. This report is a summary of the work completed on the Nov property in 1983.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The property is located approximately 3 kilometers northeast of the town of Likely, B.C.(See Figure 1). The claims cover both sides of the Cariboo River. However, most of the claims are located on the southern side of the river (Figure 2). The property is located in the Cariboo Mining Division of British Columbia at Latitude 52° 38' and Longitude 121° 30'.

The area is accessible from Highway 97 by a 75 km all-weather gravel road to Likely (Figure 1). All weather roads lead from Likely to the claim group and numerous logging

roads provide access to the property. Since a portion of the claim group has been logged it is expected that some of the logging roads are not kept free of snow and would not be open during the winter months.

The elevation on the claims varies from approximately 1100 meters at the southern boundary of the claim group to 600 meters at the Cariboo River.

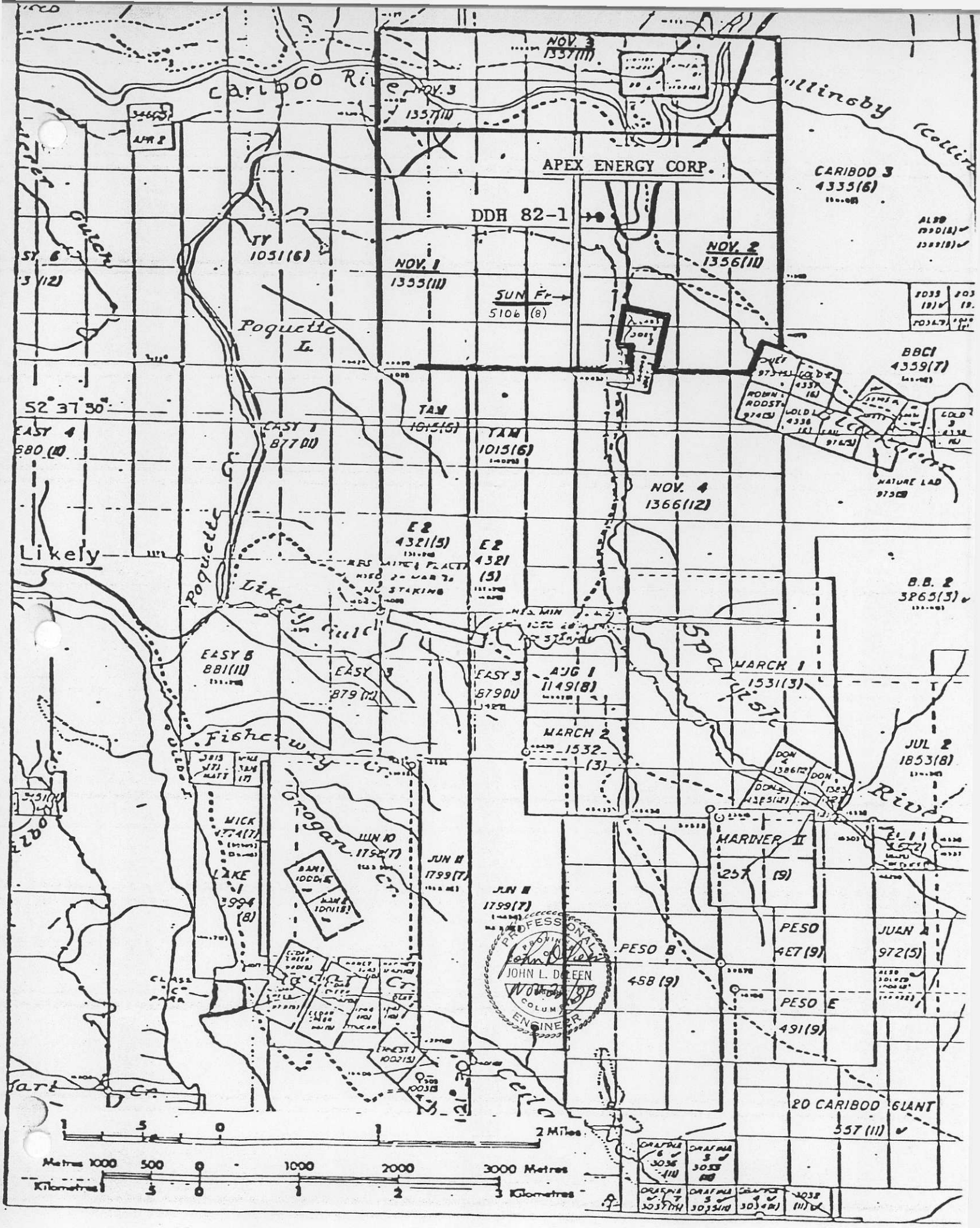
CLAIMS AND CLAIM GROUPS (See Figure 2)

The Nov claims consist of 4 groups - 57 units. Data on the claim groups are as follows.

CLAIM	UNITS	TAG NO.	RECORD NO.	EXPIRY DATE
Nov 1	20	48429	1355	29 Nov/84
Nov 2	20	48430	1356	29 Nov/84
Nov 3	16	48431	1357	29 Nov/84
Sun Fr	1	78999	5106	25 Aug/85
	57			

A geochemical survey and geological mapping program was completed in August and September 1983 and was submitted to cover the assessment requirement to keep the claims in good standing.

The claims are presently held in the name of Apex Energy Corp., who has an agreement to purchase these claims outright from Mr. W. H. Grayson.



APEX ENERGY CORP.
DDH 82-1
Cariboo River
Collinsby
Poquette L.
Likely
Likely Gulch
Fisherway Cr.
Grogan Cr.
Spaulding
NOV. 3
1357(11)
NOV. 1
1355(11)
NOV. 2
1356(11)
NOV. 4
1366(12)
SUN Fr
5106 (8)
CARIBOO 3
4335(6)
BBC1
4359(7)
TY
1051(6)
TAM
1015(6)
EAST 1
877(11)
EAST 4
880(10)
E 2
4321(5)
EAST 5
881(11)
EAST 3
879(11)
AUG 1
1149(8)
MARCH 1
1531(3)
MARCH 2
1532
(3)
B.B. 2
3265(3)
JUL 2
1853(8)
MARINER II
257 (9)
PESO
467(9)
PESO B
458(9)
PESO E
491(9)
JUAN A
972(5)
20 CARIBOO GIANT
557(11)
MICK
LAKE
JUN 10
1798(7)
JUN 11
1799(7)
52° 37' 30"
PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
JOHN L. DOLEEN
2 Miles
Metres 1000 500 0 1000 2000 3000 Metres
Kilometres 1 .5 0 1 2 3 Kilometres

HISTORY (Ref. Bulletin No. 28)

The record of production from the Cariboo Mining Division is greater than that of any other mining division in British Columbia. The Cariboo District produced approximately one quarter of the gold produced in British Columbia. The records of production are available from 1874 on, and the recorded production to 1945 is 539,572 ounces. It is believed that an additional amount of approximately 150,000 ounces was mined prior to 1874.

The first gold discovery in the Cariboo was in mid 1859 on the Horsefly River about 20 km south of the Likely Project. By late 1859, numerous miners were working shallow diggings on gravel bars around the junction between the Cariboo and Quesnel Rivers. Subsequent discoveries of richer placer deposits at Keithley Creek in 1860 and then the bonanza of Williams Creek in 1861 attracted a stampede of men through the area.

Placer mining in the Likely area is discussed in detail by Cockfield and Walker (1932), and is summarized as follows:

1. Shallow workings were mined on the gravel flat around the quesnel Forks townsite where gold was found on certain clay layers. Glaciofluvial bench gravels were also productive along the Cariboo River.

2. High level gravels from buried channel deposits on bedrock were worked on a large scale at the Bullion Mine hydraulic operation 5 km down stream from Likely. Another high level old channel deposit was worked along lower Morehead Creek, 13 km downstream from Quesnel Forks.

3. Recent bar gravels on the Quesnel River were deposited from small tributary creeks cutting the old high level channel. Gravels in the small tributary creeks were also extensively mined.

4. Apparently eluvial (residual) concentrations of gold were found in Cedar Creek and Poquette Creek Valley.

The famous Bullion Mine operated from 1894 to 1905, when somewhat over 12 million yards of Pleistocene gravels were processed to yield $1,233,900 (approximately 59,700 ounces). The Bullion Mine was operated on a small scale between 1933 and 1942.

Placer gold has been found in all creeks in the Likely area. The most notable production came from Cedar Creek, Likely Gulch, Gold Creek and Spanish River. Spanish River (Figure 2) flows due north through the Nov claims and was perhaps the source area of the placer gold found in gravel deposits located at the junction of the Spanish and Cariboo Rivers.

Exploration in the general area in 1965 resulted in the discovery of the Cariboo Bell Property. With the renewed interest in gold in 1979, the Likely area started to receive attention by prospectors, and many claim groups were staked. In 1980, Dome Mines started to drill their claim group, located 16 kilometers northwest of Likely (Figure 3). Dome stated in their Annual Report for 1981 that they have developed 900,000 tons containing 0.2 ounces of gold per ton. Dome continued their drilling on this property and optioned a second property in the area in 1982. In 1981 the Provincial Government released the results of a regional geochemical survey and the large block of claims indicated on Figure 3 were staked. In October 1983 gold bearing zones were obtained in the drilling of the Eureka claims located at the southeastern portion of Figure 3. Also in October 1983 a new staking rush developed and it is believed that the northwest trending area indicated on Figure 3 has been completely staked.

GENERAL GEOLOGY

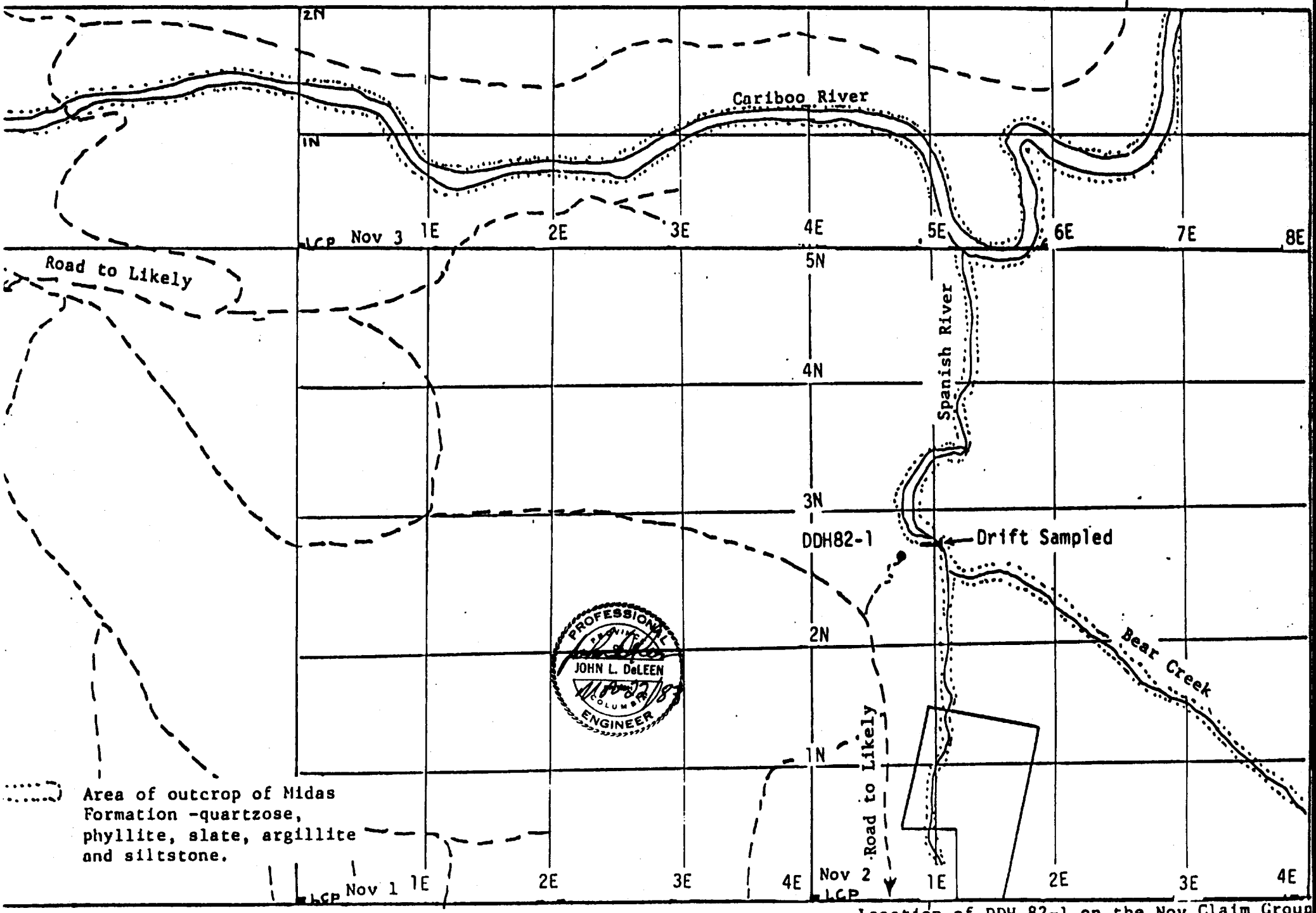
The general geology of the Quesnel-Horsefly River Placer District is shown on Figure 3. In general the district is composed of a series of volcanic and sedimentary rocks which have been partially metamorphosed to schist, greenstones and quartzites (Figure 3). The rocks on the claim group, which are exposed in the banks of the Cariboo and Spanish Rivers, are a series of black, quartzose, phyllite, slate, argillite and siltstone (Figure 4).

EXPLORATION

The geophysical survey, the sampling and drilling program completed prior to 1983 are described in the writers' report dated November 12, 1982. The conclusion from the work completed was to recommend a geochemical survey to be followed by a drilling program.

In 1983 a geochemical survey was completed. (See Figure 5). The areas that were not investigated by this survey were covered with glacial debris, river sediments or contained topography that was too steep to give anomalies that could be interpreted. The geochemical survey was completed by Amex Exploration Service of Kamloops. The lines were spaced 200 meters apart and the soil samples on each line were spaced 25 meters apart. All of the samples were assayed for gold and every third sample was assayed for copper, silver and arsenic. Sixteen hundred and ten (1610) samples were assayed for gold and five hundred and thirty-five (535) samples were assayed for copper, silver and arsenic. The samples were assayed by Acme Analytical Laboratories of Vancouver.

Six areas, noted on Figures 5 and 6, were found to be anomalous. These areas were examined by R. Hrkac during the period September 28 to October 1, 1983 and his report is included in Appendix 'A'.



Location of DDH 82-1 on the Nov Claim Group

Figure 4

The precious metal anomalies, Area 1 to 6 inclusive on Figures 5 & 6, are based on a study of the 1983 geochemical survey. The values considered to be anomalies are as follows:

1. Gold over 20 ppb
2. Arsenic over 25 ppm
3. Silver over 1.0 ppm
4. Copper over 60 ppm

The anomalous values in the soil have been produced by the weathering of the bedrock or by the circulation of ground water. The glacial activity in the Likely area has distributed gold bearing gravels over a wide area and two of the anomalous areas are thought to be due to flecks of placer golds. However, the use of soil geochemistry in the Likely Areas has been found to be useful and careful studies completed to date have indicated that the precious metal anomalies can be traced back to their source.

Four of the six anomalous areas described below are of such a size and intensity that they warrant additional investigation. Also during the follow-up work the areas containing one or two high gold values will be explored. The investigation of the anomalies will be by the completion of additional lines of geochemical samples and by percussion drilling.

A summary of the anomalies indicated on Figures 5 & 6 is as follows:

<u>Area 1</u> - (Southwest Corner of Nov 1 Claim)

The anomalous area has an approximate length of 700 meters and a width of approximately 500 meters. The area contains anomalous values of silver and copper. Hrkac reports that there were "angular pieces of andesite, tuff, diorite and a metamorphic rock consisting of talc and siderite". However no outcrops were found and there was no explanation for the silver-copper anomaly.

Area 2 - (Central Portion of Nov 1 Claim)

This area contains anomalous values of gold and silver. The values were noted on lines 0+00, 2+00 and 4+00 and on the baseline. Hrkac reports that there are no outcrops and that the area is heavily forested.

Area 3 - (Southwest Portion of Nov 2 Claim)

This area contains anomalous values of gold, arsenic and copper. It is an irregular area that has an approximate length of 800 meters and a width of approximately 400 meters. Hrkac noted some fine quartz veins in a phyllite. The grab samples of the vein material did not contain any precious metal values.

Area 4 - (Northeast Portion of Nov 2 Claim)

The soil sampling was completed along a contour on a northwest sloping hillside. Anomalous values of gold, silver and arsenic were obtained from a good 'B' horizon. The anomalous area was resampled by Hrkac. His values agreed with those of the original survey.

Area 5 - (Northeast Corner of Nov 1, Northwest Corner of Nov 2 and South Central Area of Nov 3 Claims.)

The gold values are located in an area of placer workings. A large quartz vein, located on the margin of the placer pit, was sampled. It returned trace values in gold and silver. Since this area is located in an area of an old placer working the anomalous gold values are thought to be due to flakes of placer gold.

Area 6

The anomalous gold values in Area 6 are located in river gravels which contain old placer workings. The anomalous gold values are thought to be due to flakes of placer gold.

RECOMMENDATION

Due to the extensive mantle of overburden on the claim group, additional work will be required to complete the investigation of the anomalies in Areas 1 to 4 inclusive, and some of the areas containing one or two anomalous precious metal values.

The work recommended is to complete additional geochemical traverses in order to delineate the known areas containing anomalous gold and/or silver-copper values in the soil samples. These areas will then be investigated by percussion drilling.

ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURE

The estimated expenditure for proposed work on the Nov Claims is $125,000 as follows:

Geochemistry	$ 10,000
Assaying	8,000
Bulldozer for road construction	7,000
Percussion drilling @ $33/meter 1500 meters	49,500
Assaying cuttings	10,000
Geologist	17,000
Assistant	6,000
Transportation	6,000
Field Expenses	6,000
	119,500
Contingency	5,500
	$ 125,000

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA JOHN L. DeLEEN

Respectfully Submitted,

John DeLeen, P. Eng.

FIELD EVALUATION OF GEOCHEMICAL ANOMALIES ON THE NOV 1 - NOV 2 & NOV 3 MINERAL CLAIMS CARIBOO MINING DIVISION NTS 93A/11W - 12E

SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER 1983

FOR

APEX ENERGY CORP.

PREPARED BY

R.A. HRKAC

INTRODUCTION:

Amex Exploration Services Ltd. completed a grid and a geochemical soil sampling survey on the Nov 1, Nov 2 and Nov 3 mineral claims in August 1983.

Geochemical analysis by Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd. disclosed geochemical anomalies on all of the three mineral claims.

During the period September 28 to October 1, 1983, the writer made field examinations of the following anomalous areas:

1) Ag-Cu Anomaly Southwest quadrant of Nov 1 mineral claim.
2) Ag Anomaly and Au Anomaly Central area of Nov 1 mineral claim.
3) Au-As-Cu Anomaly Southwest quadrant of Nov 2 mineral claim.
4) Au-Ag-As Anomaly Line 'NE' Northeast quadrant of Nov 2 mineral claim.
5) Au Anomaly Northeast Corner of Nov 1, Northwest Corner Nov 2 and South-central area of Nov 3.
6) Au Anomaly Line 'N' Northwest quadrant of Nov 3 mineral claim.

The field examination and recommendations are the subject of this report.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A major northwesterly trending contact, interpreted from the G.S.C. open file 574, field examination, and electromagnetic data, bisects the Nov 1 mineral claim. The area southwest of the contact is underlain by Triassic volcanics, while the area northeast of the contact is underlain by Triassic Argillaceous phyllite.

On the Nov claims the volcanic rocks are indicated by float, no outcrop was found southwest of the contact. Northeast of the interpreted contact argillaceous phyllite was located in sporadic outcrops, confirming the presence of this unit.

To date economic mineralization such as the QR deposit of Dome Exploration Ltd. and the Cariboo Bell deposit are located in volcanic units and associated with calc-alkalic intrusives.

No significant lode deposits are known within the argillaceous phyllite although erratic quartz veins and lenses have been reported to carry values in precious and base metals.

Placer gold is common along stream gravel terraces underlain by the argillaceous phyllite and anomalous gold values in soils in this area must be suspect.

As indicated the area of the Nov 1, 2 and 3, mineral claims is almost entirely masked by overburden. Approximately fifty percent of the claim area has been logged and consists of sparse to thick secondary growth, the remaining area is forested.

Six geochemical anomalies were examined in the field. Of these, anomaly 1) a Ag-Cu anomaly located in the southwest quadrant of the Nov 1 mineral claim offers the best potential for the discovery of economic mineralization. It is recommended that initial exploration be concentrated in this area. One of two approaches should be considered.

1. Trenching with a Track Mounted Backhoe:

Cost: Mobilization at $50.00 per hous	$ 200.00
Trenching at $47.35/hr. 4 trenches, 25 hours	1,183.75
Supervision and possible sampling, 4 days @ $275 per day	1,100.00
Travel, room & board and assaying	700.00
Total	$ 3,183.75

2. a) Percussion Drilling

10 to 20 holes, 15 to 30 metres deep
Total 300 metres, all in cost including mobilization, supervision and assaying
$70.00/m — $21,000.00

b) Diamond Drilling

10 holes, 30 metres
All in cost — $35,000.00

1. Ag-Cu Anomaly Southwest Quadrant of Nov 1 Mineral Claim

Location and Access:

The anomaly extends from L 2+00 S to L 4+00 N and has a maximum width on L 2+00 N extending from sta 12+00 W to sta 15+75 W.

A good logging road provides access along the southern boundary of the anomaly and an old logging road in only fair condition leads to sta 15+00 W on L 0+00.

Ground Conditions and Topography:

The south and southwest edge of the anomaly lies within a logged area covered with thick scrub. Intermittent swampy ground and small creeks occur in this area.

The larger portion of the anomaly lies within a cedar and spruce forest with tree heights to 15 m.

Geology:

No outcrop was found in the area. Angular float, of andesite, tuff, diorite and a metamorphic rock consisting of talc and siderite, is common and may indicate that the area is underlain by the volcanic and diorite suite of rocks common to the Likely area. No sulphides were found in the float in the anomalous area.

Geochemical Anomaly:

Within the Ag-Cu anomaly all but one of the samples assayed for Ag and Cu were anomalous for these elements. The Ag-Cu anomaly lies within an envelope of sporadic anomalous Ag value extending to the north and northeast.

During the field examination no explanation for the anomalous values was found.

Conclusion:

The consistency of the Ag-Cu values indicate that the anomaly warrants additional exploration.

Recommendation:

An exploration program to locate and sample bedrock in the area of the anomaly is recommended. Two approaches may be considered.

A. Trenching by backhoe:

1. Access would allow a tire mounted backhoe to place several trenches 4 metres deep in the southeast area of the Ag-Cu anomaly.
   B. Calick, Likely, B.C. (Ph. 790-2298)
   Cost: $40/hr. for a tire mounted JCB-30 backhoe.

2. A track mounted backhoe would provide access to various parts of the property and trenching to 4 metre depth may reach bedrock.
   Cost: $47.35/hr. Bicchieri Enterprises Ltd. Likely, B.C. (Ph. 790-2308) Track mounted 210 John Deere with front loader.

B. Percussion or Diamond Drilling
   10 to 20 holes, 30 or 15 metres deep
   total 300 metres.

2. Ag Anomaly and Au Anomaly Central Area of Nov 1 Mineral Claim

Discussion:

The anomaly is located on L 2+00 N and L 4+00 N and on the Base Line and lies between the Base Line and the Main Road through the Nov 1 mineral claim.

The area is heavily forested with Vancouver Island type vegetation. The samples were taken in black organic soil and may be enriched rather than reflecting economic sub-surface values. The area could be retested by use of an auger to sample the B horizon, or a backhoe trench could be attempted near the main road.

3. Au-As-Cu Anomaly Southwest Quadrant of Nov 2 Mineral Claim

Discussion:

Sporadic outcrops indicate that the area is underlain by Triassic argillaceous phyllite. These rocks contain numerous erratic quartz veins, lenses and pods that may carry sulphides of lead, zinc and copper with gold and silver values.

Two samples were taken from outcrops in this area, sample no. 058102 consisted of selected quartz from a phyllite outcrop at sta 11+25 S on the base line, and sample no. 058103 consisted of a chip sample over 1.5 m from a phyllite outcrop 60 m north of sta 4+50 W on Line 14 S.

The quartz seen in this host rock is seldom more than a few centimetres in width and only persist for a metre or two along strike. No sulphides were seen.

The anomalous geochemical values are spread over a wide area. If they reflect individual mineralized quartz seams then the exploration target would require sufficient mineralized seams to support a mining operation based on a sorting system.

Exploration would require detailed geochemical soil sampling followed by large scale trenching and sampling. Without a more specific target the exploration expense may not be justified.

4. Au-Ag-As Anomaly Line 'NE' Northeast Quadrant of Nov 2 Mineral Claim

Access:

Approximately 100 metres east of the Spanish Creek bridge an overgrown logging road, partly washed out, leads to station 0+00 on Line NE. The road would require a bulldozer to clear it out and fill in the washed out area to provide 4 x 4 access to the area.

Ground Conditions and Topography:

The Line follows a contour along a moderately steep northwest sloping hillside. The area is well forested with cedar and fir up to 1 metre in diameter. No outcrop was seen in the area, the soil holes exposed a well developed brown-red sandy B horizon. At the northeast portion of the line phyllite float was seen in several of the soil holes.

Discussion:

From sta 0+00 to sta 9+00 E, eleven samples returned anomalous values in Au, As or Ag, all from a well developed B horizon, anomalous values also occur at sta 12 13+75 and 15+00 E where the soils contain phyllite float. The area as mapped by the G.S.C. places the area within the Triassic phyllite rock group. Outcrops along Spanish Creek and on the road to Collins Creek support this interpretation. However the airborne magnetometer survey conducted by Apex Energy Corp. in 1981 shows two magnetic high areas at and NE of the end of the Line 'NE'. A comparison with the topographic contours indicate that the magnetics may be reflecting topography but the discrete closed round magnetic contours may be interpreted as due to an intrusive source. As mineralization in the Likely area is most often associated with magnetite rich intrusives the later interpretation would add significance to the geochemical anomalies.

Field traverses in the area of the magnetic anomalies to locate possible intrusive outcrops are recommended prior to further consideration of the anomalies on L 'NE'.

5. Au Anomaly Northeast Corner of Nov 1, Northwest Corner of Nov 2, and South Central Area of Nov 3

Access:

Logging roads provide access to the central and northern areas of the anomaly.

Ground Conditions and Topography:

The southern and western portions of the area are in logged terrain covered with moderate to thick scrub brush. The northeast and eastern portions are covered by moderately open forest.

A high gravel terrace to the southwest is separated from a lower gravel terrace to the northeast by a steep 30 m high gravel bank. The terraces are aligned northwesterly and are relatively flat.

Geology:

Argillaceous phyllite outcrops along the road between L 0+00 and L 2+00 N at 15+50 E, and is exposed in the active placer operation between L 2+00 N and L 4+00 N at 12+00 E to 13+00 E.

At co-ordinates 3+50 N, 13+00 E a massive quartz outcrop occurs over an area 1.5 m x 1 m. A watchman at the placer operation said the quartz extended for approximately 20 m in a N 40° E direction with a width of 1.5 m before being buried during placer operations. The quartz contains pyrite cubes and numerous gossamed seams. Sample 058101 was chipped across 1.5 m of the quartz, and returned Au 0.001 oz/ton Ag 0.01 oz/ton.

Conclusion:

The area is characterized by present and past placer diggings in river gravels. All the anomalous gold values are thus suspect due to the presence of placer gold in the gravels.

Recommendations:

The quartz vein should be re-examined and if possible opened up along strike and systematically sampled.

6. Au Anomaly Line 'N' Northwest Quadrant of Nov 3 Mineral Claim

Discussion:

The line lies along a series of gravel terraces 30 to 60 m above the Cariboo River. Past and present placer workings dot the area and the high gold values are almost certainly due to placer gold.
No further work is warranted.

R. A. Hrkac
Geologist

October 12th, 1983

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD.
852 E. HASTINGS, VANCOUVER B.C.
PH:253-3158 TELEX:04-53124

DATE RECEIVED OCT 4 1983

DATE REPORTS MAILED Oct 6/83

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

SAMPLE TYPE : ROCK - CRUSHED AND PRULVERIZED TO -100 MESH.

ASSAYER DEAN TOYE, CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYER

APEX ENERGY CORP FILE # 83-2435 PAGE# 1

SAMPLE	AG OZ/TON	AU OZ/TON
58101	.01	.001
58102	.01	.001
58103	.01	.001

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD.
852 E. HASTINGS, VANCOUVER B.C.
PH:253-3158 TELEX:04-53124

DATE RECEIVED OCT 4 1983

DATE REPORTS MAILED Oct 8/83

ICP GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS

A .500 GRAM SAMPLE IS DIGESTED WITH 3 ML OF 3:1:3 HCL TO HNO3 TO H2O AT 90 DEG.C. FOR 1 HOUR.
THE SAMPLE IS DILUTED TO 10 MLS WITH WATER.
THIS LEACH IS PARTIAL FOR: Ca,P,Mg,Al,Ti,La,Na,K,W,Ba,Si,Sr,Cr AND B. Au DETECTION 3 ppm.
AU* ANALYSIS BY AA FROM 10 GRAM SAMPLE.
SAMPLE TYPE - SOIL/SILT -80 mesh.

ASSAYER DEAN TOYE, CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYER

APEX ENERGY CORP PROJECT # NOV FILE # 83-2433 PAGE# 1

SAMPLE	CU ppm	AG ppm	AS ppm	Au* ppb
LN 10E	10	.2	8	12000
LNE 1+50E	79	1.5	60	205
LNE 5+75E	34	2.5	33	10
LNE 8E	81	1.9	65	460
LNE 9E	9	1.1	8	5
L8S 0+75E	73	1.5	67	85
L10S 0+75E SS	12	.2	12	80
L14S 4+50W	33	.5	24	105
STD A-1	30	.3	11	-

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD.
852 E. HASTINGS, VANCOUVER B.C.
PH:253-3158 TELEX:04-53124

DATE RECEIVED OCT 4 1983

DATE REPORTS MAILED Oct 8/83

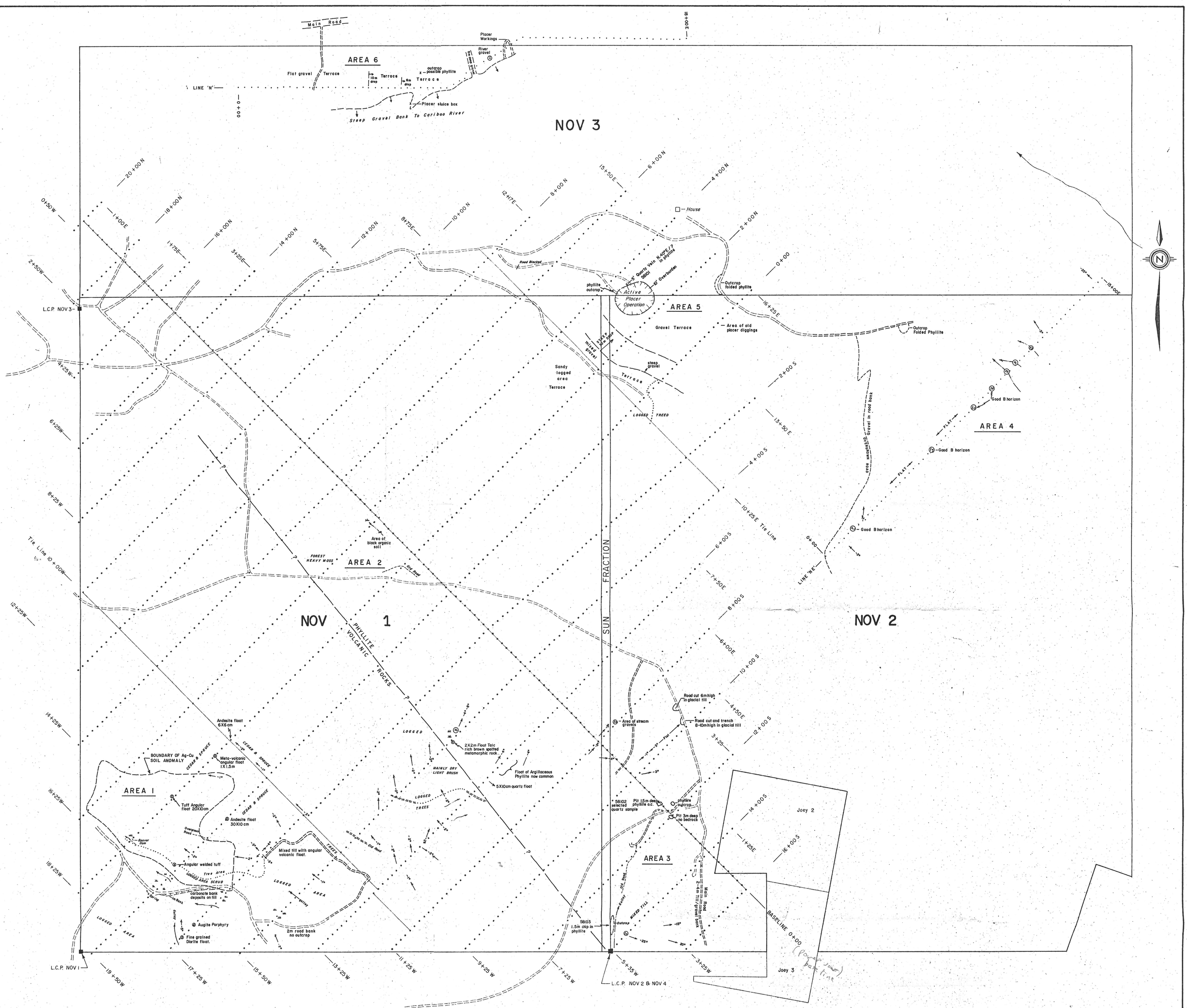
ICP GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS

A .500 GRAM SAMPLE IS DIGESTED WITH 3 ML OF 3:1:3 HCL TO HNO3 TO H2O AT 90 DEG.C. FOR 1 HOUR.
THE SAMPLE IS DILUTED TO 10 MLS WITH WATER.
THIS LEACH IS PARTIAL FOR: Ca,P,Mg,Al,Ti,La,Na,K,W,Ba,Si,Sr,Cr AND B. Au DETECTION 3 ppm.
AU* ANALYSIS BY AA FROM 10 GRAM SAMPLE.
SAMPLE TYPE - SILT

ASSAYER ___ DEAN TOYE, CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYER

APEX ENERGY CORP FILE # 83-2434 PAGE# 1

SAMPLE	CU ppm	AG ppm	AS ppm	Au* ppb
L1S 14+50W	36	.1	43	15
L2S 14+03W	75	1.6	24	5
L4S 3+75W	36	.3	16	5
LNE 9+80E	29	.2	10	5
LNE 10+25E	29	.4	8	5
LNE 11+20E	29	.3	9	5
STD A-1/AU-0.5	29	.3	10	515



LEGEND

- CREEK
- 3° SLOPE DIRECTION & ANGLE
- ROAD
- FLOAT
- AREA 1-6 = ANOMALOUS GEOCHEMICAL AREAS

APEX ENERGY CORP.

"NOV" GROUP MINERAL CLAIMS
CARIBOO MINING DIVISION LIKELY, B.C.

GEOLOGICAL NOTES

SCALE = 1:5000

Metres 100 0 100 200 300 400 500 Metres

MAP 93A/11W & 12E

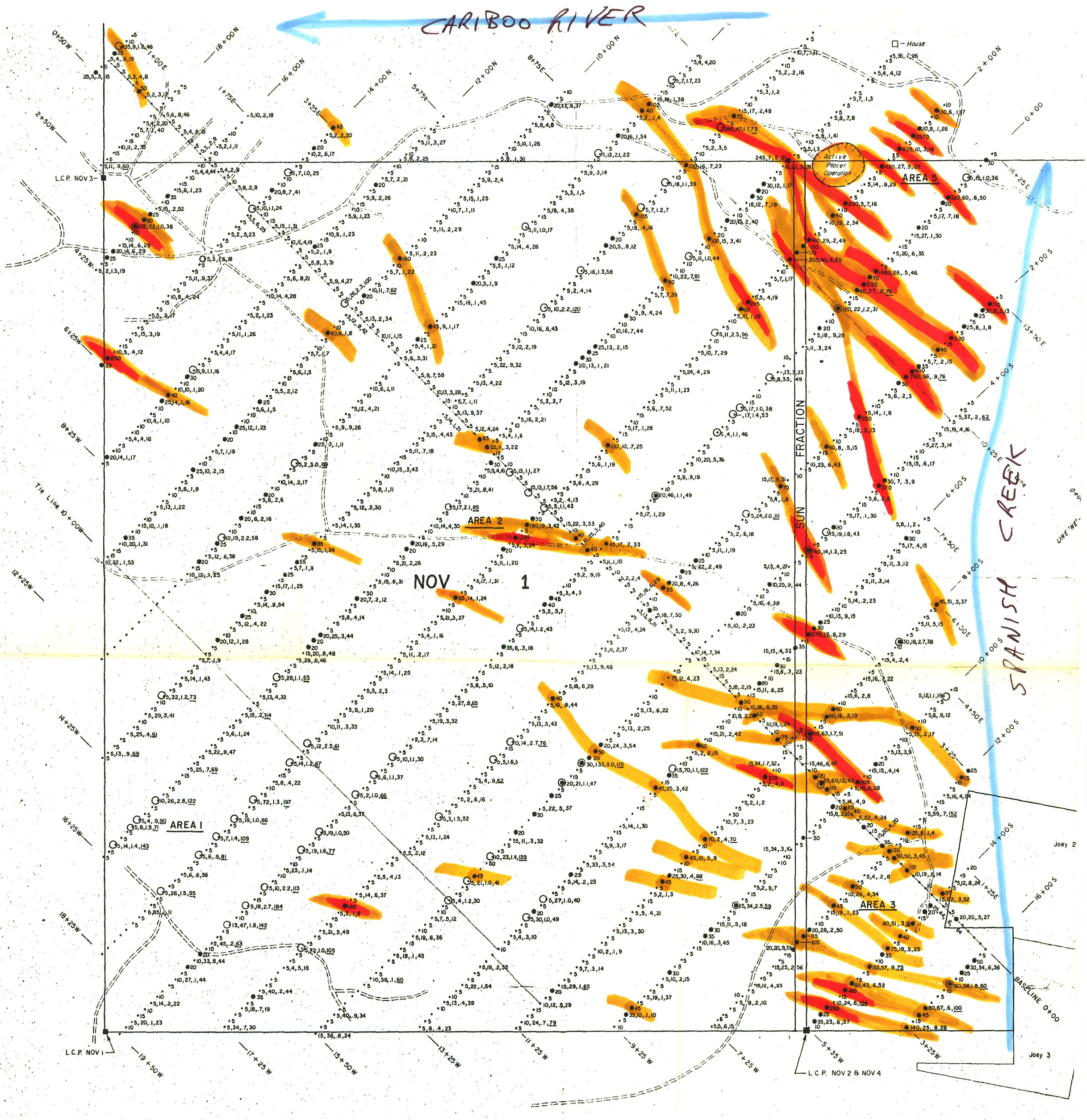
FIGURE 6

BY: R. HRKAC

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

NOV 1983

This reference scale bar has been added to the original image. It will scale at the same rate as the image, therefore it can be used as a reference for the original size.



inches

0 1 2

0 1 2 3 4 5

centimetres

This reference scale bar has been added to the original image. It will scale at the same rate as the image, therefore it can be used as a reference for the original size.

BRITISH COLUMBIA GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

LEGEND

SAMPLE INTERVAL = 25 METRES

• Au-ppb, As-ppm, Ag-ppm, Cu-ppm

ROAD

ANOMALOUS VALUES

● +20 ppb Au

○ +1.0 ppm Ag

+20 ppm As

— +60 ppm Cu

AREAS 1-6 = ANOMALOUS GEOCHEMICAL AREAS

Au ≥ 40 ppb

≥ 195 ppb

NOV 1

AREA 1

AREA 2

AREA 3

AREA 5

Active Placer Operation

SUN FRACTION

SPANISH CREEK

Tie Line

BASELINE 0+00

L.C.P. NOV 3

L.C.P. NOV 1

L.C.P. NOV 2 & NOV 4

Joey 3

inches

0 1 2

0 1 2 3 4 5

centimetres

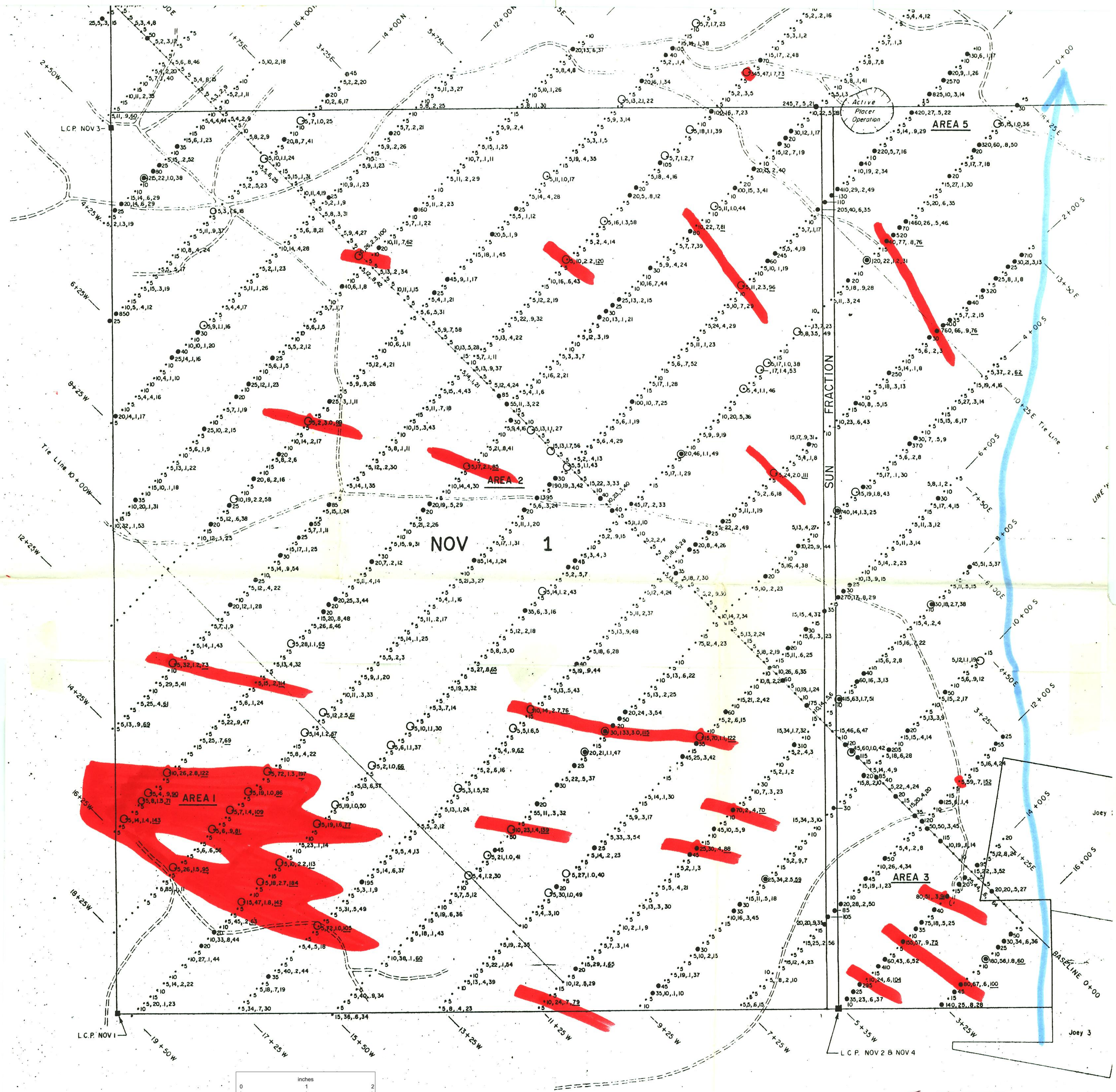
BRITISH COLUMBIA GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

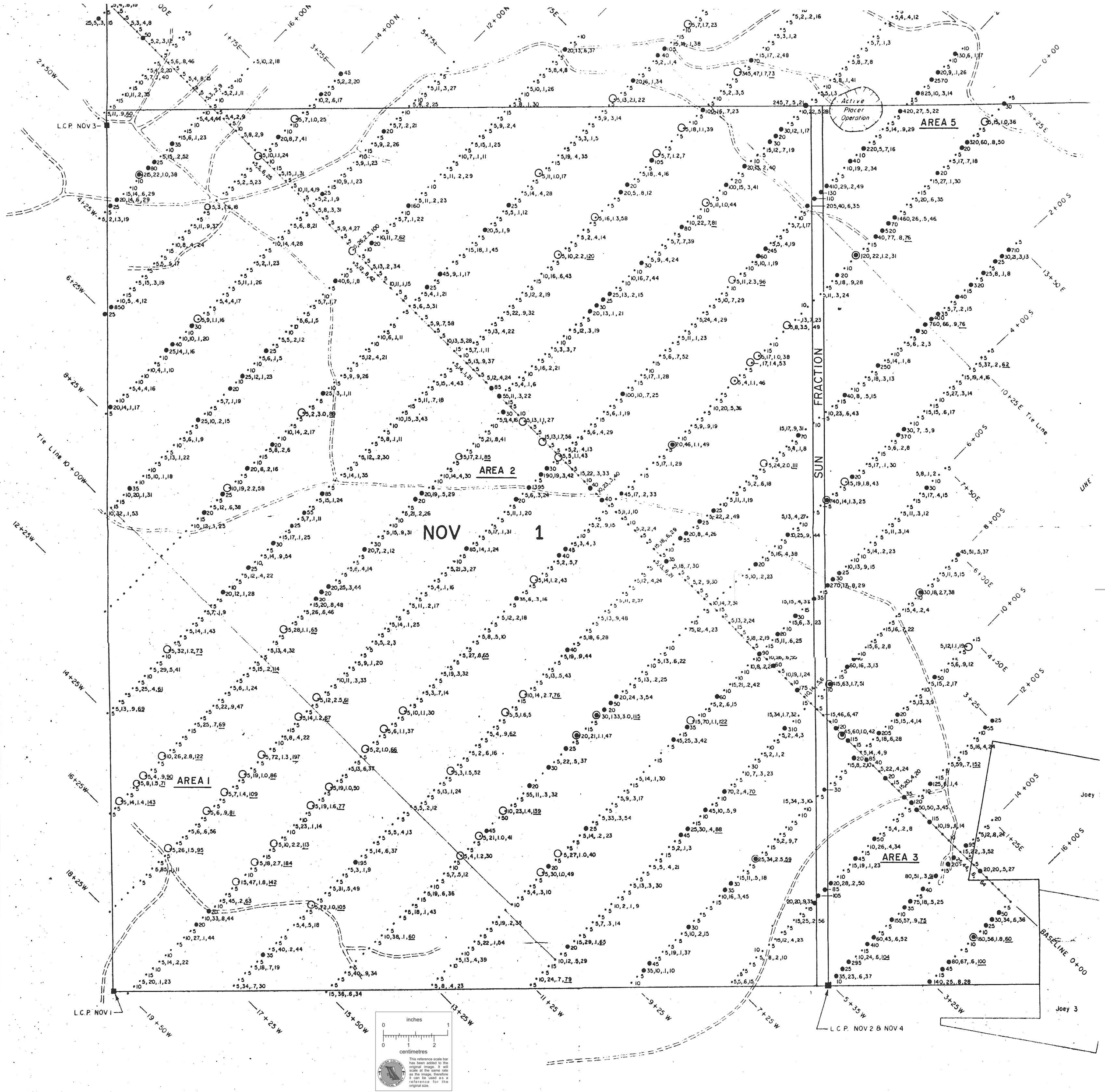
This reference scale bar has been added to the original image. It will scale at the same rate as the image, therefore it can be used as a reference for the original size.

1:7000

Ag ≥ 1.0 ppm

≥ 2.0 ppm


NOV 1
AREA 1
AREA 2
AREA 3
AREA 5
SUN FRACTION
Active Placer Operation
L.C.P. NOV 3
L.C.P. NOV 1
L.C.P. NOV 2 & NOV 4
Tie Line 10+00W
Tie Line 10+25E
BASELINE 0+00
Joey 3
inches
centimetres
BRITISH COLUMBIA GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
This reference scale bar has been added to the original image. It will scale at the same rate as the image, therefore it can be used as a reference for the original size.
Cu ≥ 75 ppm


NOV 1
AREA 1
AREA 2
AREA 3
AREA 5
Active Placer Operation
SUN FRACTION LINE
Tie Line 10+00W
Tie Line 10+25E
BASELINE 0+00
L.C.P. NOV 1
L.C.P. NOV 3
L.C.P. NOV 2 & NOV 4
Joey
Joey 3
inches
centimetres
This reference scale bar has been added to the original image. It will scale at the same rate as the image, therefore it can be used as a reference for the original size.