521689

NEWTON PROJECT

SUMMARY REPORT

on the

NEWTON MINERAL CLAIMS

CLINTON MINING DIVISION BRITISH COLUMBIA

NTS 92 0/13E

51° 48 ' N. LATITUDE
123° 37 ' W. LONGITUDE

for

VENTEX TECHNOLOGIES CORPORATION
Suite 580 Metropolitan Place
10303 Jasper Avenue
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by

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February 1996

1.) EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

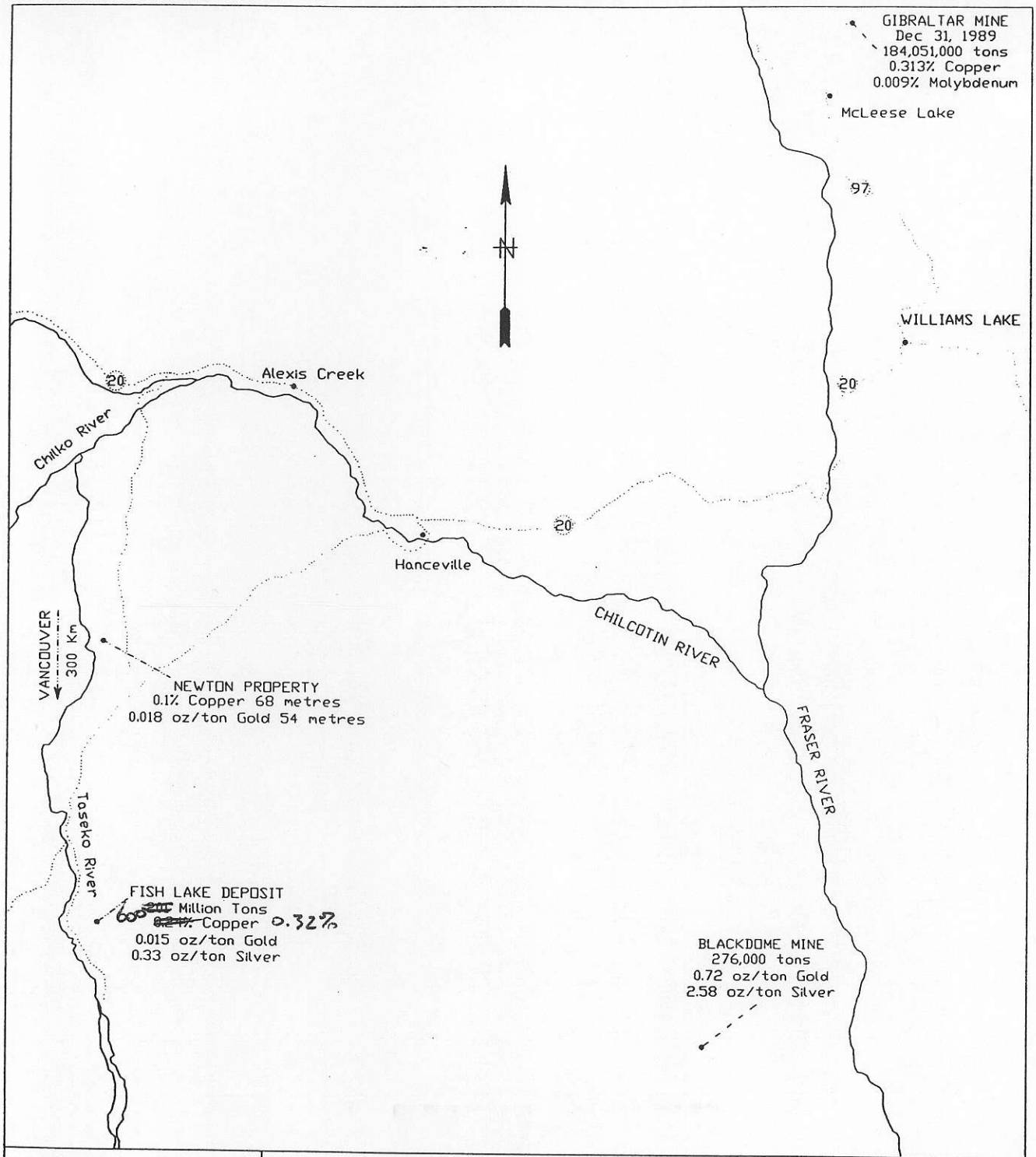
The Newton property, comprised of ~~60~~ 62 mineral claim units covers 1590 hectares (3905 acres), is located 105 kilometres west-southwest of the City of Williams Lake in central British Columbia. The property is accessible from Williams Lake via paved Highway 20 and 40 kilometres of secondary gravel roads. The property lies in the generally flat Fraser Plateau physiographic region. Newton Hill, rising 150 metres above the local landscape, is a prominent dome at the centre of the property. To the west the property is bounded by the Taseko River.

~~Subject to option agreements with Rea Gold Corporation and the vendors, Verdstone Gold Inc has the right to earn a 100% interest in the Newton property. By posting a $3,000 reclamation bond, paying $20,000 advance royalties and performing $500,000 work on the claims Ventex Technologies Inc can earn 49% of Verdstone's interest in the property.~~ omit

The property was acquired to explore an extensive hydrothermal alteration zone, centred on Newton Hill. The potential for this alteration system, related to Eocene felsic intrusions, was seen as hosting gold and/or copper porphyry deposits. Regional gold potential can be demonstrated by the Blackdome mine, 80 kilometres to the southeast of the Newton property, with initial published reserves of 276,000 tons of 0.72 ounces per ton gold and 2.58 ounces per ton silver. Thirty-eight kilometres south of the Newton property, Taseko Mines Ltd is currently permitting the Prosperity Gold-Copper Deposit, with published reserves of 675 million tons grading 0.246% copper and 0.014 ounces per ton gold. The Prosperity Deposit occurs in a similiar geological setting as the Newton property and underlines the porphyry copper-gold potential of the Newton property.

The Newton property encompasses an area underlain by volcanic and clastic rocks of the Upper Cretaceous Kingsvale Group, which have been intruded by hypabyssal to plutonic silicious felsic intrusions of Eocene age. Hydrothermal alteration, characterized by sericite, kaolinite and quartz, in strong vertical fractured volcaniclastic and intrusive rocks, occurs as a large, one kilometre-radius, zone centred on Newton Hill. Cyprus Exploration's 1972 induced polarization survey showed that much of this alteration zone contained in excess of 5% sulphides. This alteration and mineralization represents a high level porphyry copper-gold system.

Within this broad alteration, the primary target (8800 to 9800 east and 9500 to 10200 north) is defined as a magnetic high feature, which is partially enveloped by a chargeability high anomaly reflecting a pyrite halo. This magnetic high is at least in part sourced by a magnetic biotite feldspar porphyry,



SCALE 1:750,000
500 0 500 1000 1500

VERDSTONE GOLD CORP.
NEWTON PROPERTY
LOCATION MAP

NTS 92 O/13E
Figure 1A

2.) INTRODUCTION

This report, which was prepared at the request of Mr. M.J. Perkins, secretary of Ventex Technologies Inc., compiles and summarizes mineral exploration conducted on the Newton property from 1971 to present. Included are partial results from previous geophysical and drilling surveys. Based on this compilation recommendations are made for ongoing exploration.

3.) LOCATION

The Newton claims are located (Figure 1) in the Clinton Mining Division, British Columbia, approximately 37 kilometres west-southwest of the community of Hanceville and 105 kilometres west-southwest of the city of Williams Lake. The claims are centered at 51 degrees 48 minutes north latitude and 123 degrees 37 minutes west longitude (NTS map sheet 920/13E).

4.) ACCESS AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Newton property is readily accessible from Williams Lake by two different routes. The first follows Highway 20 to Hanceville where the Taseko Lake access road branches off to the southwest. At approximately 48 kilometres (30 miles) on the Taseko Lake road, a rough four-wheel-drive trail to Scum Lake branches northwest, and after 8 kilometres (5 miles) bisects the Newton property from the south. The second route follows Highway 20 for approximately 120 kilometres (75 miles) west from Williams Lake, where the Weldwood 7000 logging road branches off to the south, crossing the Chilko River at the Siwash Bridge. Recent extensions of the 7000 road end at 37 kilometres (22.2 miles), from where four-wheel-drive trails trails and a bulldozed seismic line provide good access on the property. The physiography of the Newton property is dominated by Newton Hill, a circular hill some four kilometres in diameter, which protrudes about 150 metres (500 feet) above the surrounding Fraser Plateau. Elevations on the property range from 1200 metres (3950 feet) at Scum Lake to 1361 metres (4466 feet) at the summit of Newton Hill.

Vegetation on the Newton property is characterized by open, mature forests of Douglas fir at higher elevations and lodgepole pine at lower elevations with willow in swampy areas. The undergrowth consists largely of grasses with occasional juniper bushes.

5.) OWNERSHIP

The Newton property consists of 3 contiguous modified grid mineral claims and 8 2-post claims, totaling 60 62 units and covering 1,590 hectares (3,930 acres). The status of the claims is summarized below and the relative claim locations are outlined

on the Claim Map at a scale of 1:50,000 (Figure 1B). The year of expiry reflects all the work that has been applied to the claims to date.

CLAIM NAME	RECORD NUMBER	NUMBER OF UNITS	DATE OF RECORD	YEAR OF EXPIRY
NEWTON I	208327	20	09/14/87	1996 98
NEWTON 3	~~208574~~ 360781	~~12~~ 18	~~10/11/88~~	1996 98
NEWTON 13	~~314549~~ 360780	20	~~10/23/93~~	1996 98
NWT 1	313481	1	09/25/92	1996 98
~~NWT 2~~	~~313482~~	~~1~~	~~09/25/92~~	~~1996~~
NWT 3	313483	1	09/25/92	1996 98
~~NWT 4~~	~~313484~~	~~1~~	~~09/25/92~~	~~1996~~
NWT 5	313485	1	09/25/92	1996 98
~~NWT 6~~	~~313486~~	~~1~~	~~09/25/92~~	~~1996~~
NWT 7	313487	1	09/25/92	1996 98
~~NWT 8~~	~~313488~~	~~1~~	~~09/25/92~~	~~1996~~

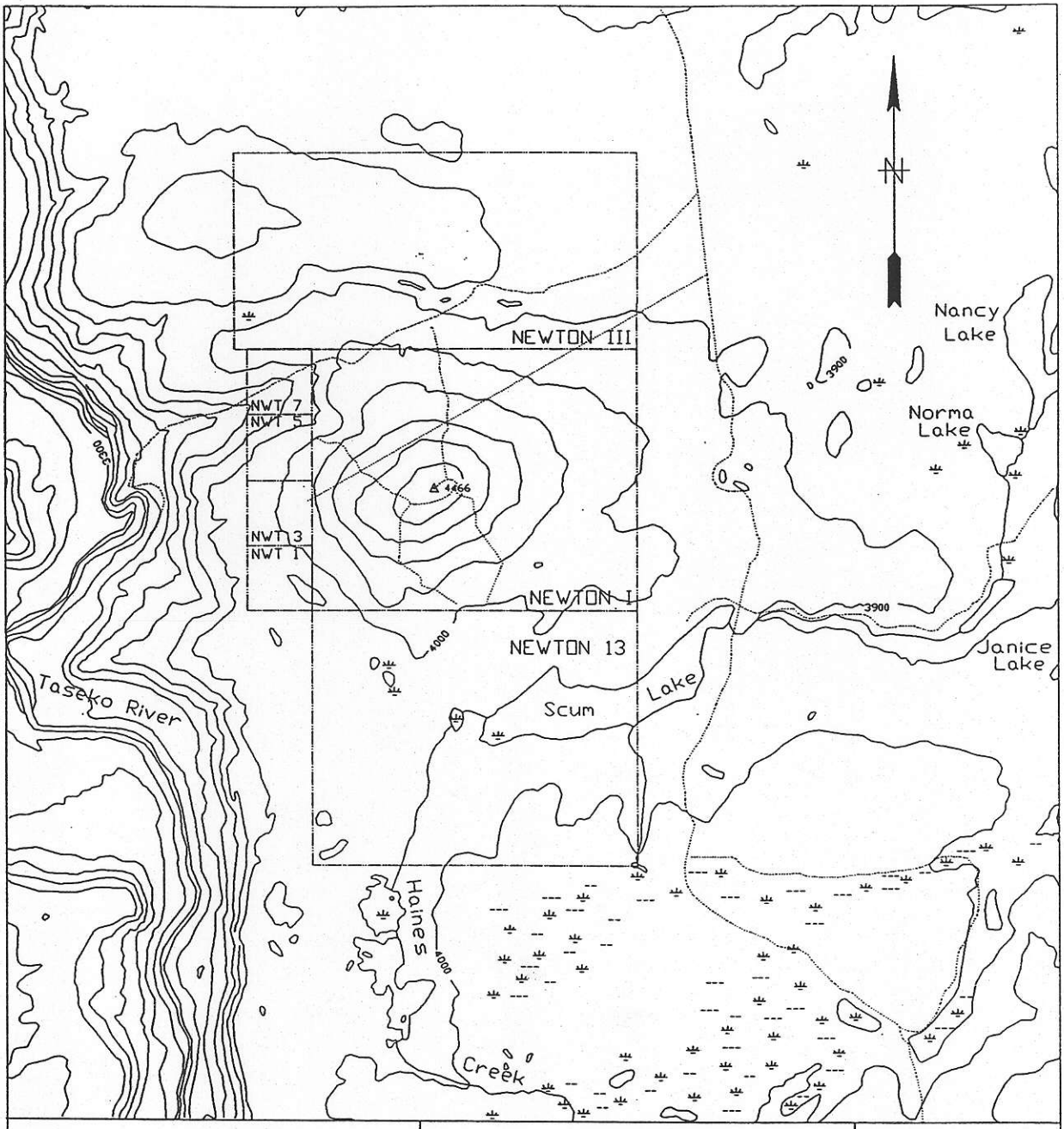
The year of expiry reflects work filed up to September 22, ~~1995.~~

~~Rea Gold Corporation is the registered owner of the NEWTON I, and 3 mineral claims, while R.M. Durfeld is the registered owner of the Newton 13 and NWT 1 to 8 mineral claims. The ownership and expiry dates have been confirmed by checking at the Mineral Titles Office in Vancouver on February 20th, 1996.~~ omit

6.) HISTORY

A description of the property area is first given in the 1916 B.C. Department of Mines report which documents a Mr. Newton working on Newton Hill and obtaining gold assays of $1 to $3 per ton (ie. up to 0.1 ounces per ton). His work is still evident: both the Newton Shaft, a small shaft near the top of Newton Hill, and some open cuts remain. Mr. Newton probably accessed Newton Hill from his ranch to the north, the Newton Place, which is located just north of the Siwash Bridge.

The claims on Newton Hill were held by several people after Newton's time, but the first documented work was in 1971 and 1972, by Cyprus Exploration Corporation, who conducted geological mapping, induced polarization and magnetometer surveys followed by drilling of 10 B.Q. diamond drill holes totaling 1615 metres (5300 feet). The objective of this program was to explore for a supergene enriched, porphyry copper deposit. Feldspar porphyry intrusions with related hydrothermal alteration and a leached cap up to 30 metres (100 feet) thick were investigated. The induced polarization survey indicated a large zone around Newton Hill interpreted to contain 5% sulphide mineralization. The diamond drill holes were collared to test these high sulphide zones and the copper grades encountered were low and the claims were permitted to lapse.


N
NEWTON III
NWT 7
NWT 5
NWT 3
NWT 1
NEWTON I
NEWTON 13
Nancy Lake
Norma Lake
Janice Lake
Scum Lake
Taseko River
Haines Creek
4000
3900
4466
SCALE 1: 50 000
500m 0 1000 2000m
VERDSTONE GOLD CORP.
NEWTON PROPERTY
CLAIM MAP
NTS 92 O/13E
FIGURE: 2

intrusive rocks. The Taseko River, immediately to the west of the Newton property, shows sharp northwesterly and northeasterly displacements from a regional north-south trend, further supporting the presence of strong structures in these directions.

Prominent striations show the direction of glacial movement to be north-northeast.

B. Newton Property Geology

The initial 1:5000 scale geological mapping was completed by R. Durfeld in conjunction with the grid soil sampling and is based on mapping of limited outcrop exposures and subcrop areas, as well as the prospecting of angular, local float from soil sample pits. Extensive Quaternary glacial till covers the flanks of Newton Hill and the surrounding Fraser Plateau. Mapping of surface trenches in 1991 and 1992 and diamond drilling has modified the lithological contacts on the 1:5000 Geology map (Figure 3).

All rocks mapped on Newton Hill have undergone extensive hydrothermal alteration, making recognition of primary textures and compositions difficult.

The oldest rocks in the area, Mid-Jurassic granodiorite and andesite, lie immediately west of the Newton property on the banks of the Taseko River.

The Upper Cretaceous Kingsvale Group (**Kv**), formed by processes of continental sedimentation and volcanism, occurs on the Newton property as siltstone (SS), sandstone (SD), conglomerate (CNG) and intercalated tuffs (LAP). Positive identification of the Kingsvale Group rocks is often difficult due to strong hydrothermal alteration.

The Kingsvale rocks have subsequently been intruded by irregular dykes, sills and stocks of Eocene age (**Ef**). The Eocene intrusions are felsic in composition, often porphyritic in feldspar (F), quartz (Q) and/or biotite (B) showing both compositional and textural variation. These porphyries were mapped as quartz feldspar, quartz eye or granites representing a quartz saturated magma. A medium grained biotite feldspar porphyry of monzonite composition shows no free quartz.

Megascopically, the Eocene intrusions occur as east-northeasterly trending dykes, sills or stocks with interfingered bands of Kingsvale Group rocks. Detailed mapping modifies these intrusive contacts, and also shows smaller dyke swarms with northeasterly and northwesterly trends.

Structure

The strongest faults and structures in the Newton property area are northwesterly (Yalakom and Chilcotin Faults), with weaker northeasterly, easterly and northerly structures. Faults and joint sets in the property area are parallel to these major structural trends. The two most prominent structures are northwesterly trending faults and joints dipping steeply to the southwest, and easterly trending faults and joints dipping steeply to the north. These are most evident in the short shaft that is located just east of the summit of Newton Hill. Here, these joint sets are associated with small-scale shears or faults indicated by slickensides and narrow, 30-centimetre, fault breccia zones consisting of subangular clasts to 1 centimetre in a fine grained strongly limonitic matrix. The east-west distribution of the Eocene feldspar porphyry intrusions suggests that their emplacement was controlled by the east-west structures. Some of the weaker joints form a more random to concentric pattern and may reflect the emplacement of the intrusives.

Alteration

The mapped hydrothermal alteration occurs as a 1 kilometre-radius area centred on Newton Hill. The alteration products mapped were sericite, kaolinite and quartz as veining or silica flooding. Sericite and kaolinite are usually present, with sericite alteration being the most intense and extensive. Kaolinite alteration is strongest in zones of silicification and fracturing. In trenches one and two, a light green to yellow, soft, waxy mineral occurring as 1 to 2 centimetre thick veins has been identified as pyrophyllite. Secondary chlorite was noted in sections of andesitic to mafic Kingsvale rocks.

The Newton property exhibits strong surface weathering. Oxidation is present in diamond drill holes to depths of 30 metres (98 feet). This weathering is evident in surface samples as relic pyrite grains in areas of euhedral pyrite casts. Some of the bleached bedrock may be due to sulphuric acid development during the weathering of this pyrite. Evidence of this oxidation has been mapped as hematite and jarosite.

Mineralization

Pyrite was noted in only a few locations on the Newton property. Disseminated pyrite appears to comprise up to 10% of the original rock, including the pyrite casts. Drilling indicates that oxidation and leaching are almost complete to a depth of 30 metres, and that below this level, disseminated pyrite is ubiquitous, comprising from less than 1% to 10% of the rock.

The only evidence of copper mineralization noted on surface was

trace turquoise. Chalcocite and malachite occur in the upper, oxidized, section of diamond drill hole 92-1 and averaged 0.28% copper over 22 metres. Below the oxide section sulphide copper occurs as chalcopyrite on quartz veins and as disseminations.

Significant gold mineralization occurs with the sulphide mineralization. Gold values in the copper zone range from 100 to 1200 ppb (DDH 92-01 and TR 90-02)and on the south flank of Newton Hill form a gold zone in silicified altered rocks with values of 100 to 3300 ppb gold (DDH 92-04 and TR 90-08).

Accessory magnetite occurs as disseminations in the Biotite Feldspar Porphyry and the less altered Kingsvale volcanic lithologies. The ground magnetic survey reflects this magnetite content and shows areas of Biotite Feldspar Porphyry as local magnetic highs. The ground magnetic surveys are of assistance in mapping the extent of the Biotite Feldspar Porphyry.

8.) GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS

A. Induced Polarization

The major part of the Induced Polarization survey was conducted in 1972 with a limited amount in 1991 to extend the previous coverage. The survey incorporated a dipole-dipole array, with 'A' spacing of 300 feet and readings at n of 1 to 4. The survey outlined an extensive zone of high chargeability, being 2,000 metres by 1,200 metres, trending northwest-southeast. Subsequent drilling has indicated this to be caused by high pyrite content, being up to 10%. Most of the drilling to date has been within this pyritic zone. On the south side of the anomaly a low chargeability zone is indicated which is partially enveloped by high chargeability to produce a partial "donut" effect. This core area of lower chargeability corresponds with a magnetic high, and is up to 1,000 by 500 metres in area.

B. Ground Magnetic

To date ground magnetic surveys have been conducted over an area 2.4 kilometres east-west by 1.5 kilometres north-south. Total magnetic field readings were taken at 25 metre intervals on lines 100 metres apart. A central base station was established and reread at regular intervals to determine the diurnal variation. All readings were corrected for this diurnal variation and transferred to a computer data base. Digital data was exported from this data base, and relative plots generated through autocad (figure 5).

C. Results

The contoured magnetics indicate a series of magnetic-highs around a relative low that is centred on Newton Hill. The geology suggests that the magnetic low corresponds to strong

western grid (8100 East, 10550 North) with minor copper. Additional sampling should verify these highly anomalous arsenic sites while evaluating them as possible expressions of epithermal vein activity.

10.) TRENCHING AND DIAMOND DRILLING

A. Trenching

During 1990 and 1991 Rea Gold and Verdstone Gold completed 2944 metres of trenching to test copper and gold in soil anomalies. Much of the trenching encountered highly bleached bedrock in which primary textures were erased and showing no visible sulphides. All that remained of the original pyrite which was up to 10% of the rock were cubic voids which were often filled with iron oxide. All of the trenches were channel sampled at 2 metre intervals. The results for all the trenching are compiled as Appendix I.

B. Diamond Drilling

Since 1972 several diamond drilling programs have been conducted on the Newton property, most recently in 1992 by Verdstone Gold. These diamond drill holes tested geochemical copper and gold in soil and trenches and Induced Polarization anomalies. The results for all the diamond drilling are compiled as Appendix II.

C. Results

The trenching and drilling identify the source of copper in soil anomaly northwest of Newton Hill as the mineralized Biotite Feldspar Porphyry.

	From metre	To metre	Avg Au (ppb)	Avg Cu (ppm)
TR90-01	94	264	280	805
TR90-02	66	140	250	876

	From metre	To metre	Avg Au (ppb)	Avg Cu (ppm)
TR90-13	0	152	123	659
DD92-1	9.1	43	207	2094
DD92-3	15.8	136.3	316	512

While the gold in soils on the south side of Newton Hill are sourced by a bleached pyritic tuff and quartz feldspar porphyry.

	From metre	To metre	Avg Au (ppb)	Avg Cu (ppm)
TR90-8	0	104	387	66
incl	54	68	1034	96
TR91-19	2	30	236	110
46 122	394		133	
TR91-20	4	44	997	122
DD72-3	45.7	67.1		3100
128.0 134.1			1500	
192.0 201.2			1000	
DD92-4	7.9	233.2	267	277
incl	14	86	605	645

Both of these zones are peripheral, on the north and east sides respectively, to the newly defined target of interest.

11.) CONCLUSIONS

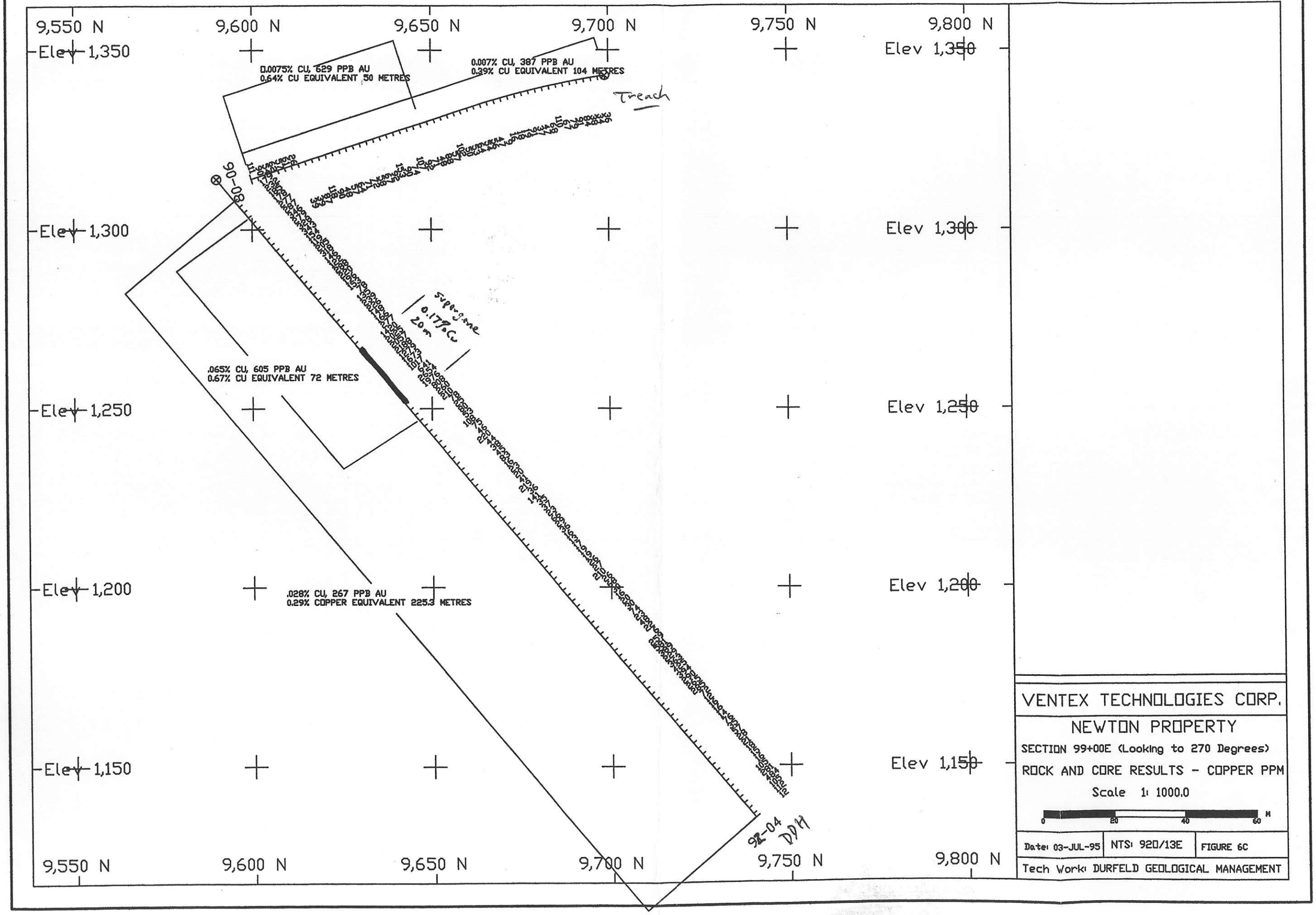
The Newton property is underlain by volcanic and clastic rocks of the Upper Cretaceous Kingsvale Group, which were intruded by plutonic biotite feldspar porphyry and felsic hypabyssal rocks as irregular dykes, sills and stocks. The intrusive rocks represent calc-alkaline (quartz saturated) magmatism of probable Eocene age. Strong hydrothermal alteration, related to the Eocene intrusives, has altered all rocks within a one kilometre (0.6 mile) radius of Newton Hill to sericite and kaolinite. The silicification, pyritization and gold-copper mineralization are related to this alteration event. Extensive steep-dipping fractures and faults are present in all rocks parallel to the regional northwesterly, north-easterly, easterly and northerly structures.

A compilation of the result of this and previous surveys suggest that:

1.) The Newton intrusive complex has a broad magnetic high response, as a series of highs around a low centred on Newton Hill.

2.) This intrusive complex has associated significant copper and gold values as indicated by the previous trenching and drilling.

3.) The Newton property represents a high level porphyry copper-gold system. An excellent target has been outlined by the work to date (8800 to 9800 east and 9500 to 10200 north) and the target has been virtually untested by diamond drilling. Diamond drill hole 72-3, the only hole to date drilled in the target area, at the east end, and diamond drill hole 92-01 just on


9,550 N
9,600 N
9,650 N
9,700 N
9,750 N
9,800 N
Elev 1,350
Elev 1,300
Elev 1,250
Elev 1,200
Elev 1,150
0.0075% CU, 629 PPB AU
0.64% CU EQUIVALENT 50 METRES
0.007% CU, 387 PPB AU
0.39% CU EQUIVALENT 104 METRES
Trench
80-06
Supergene
0.17% Cu
20 m
.065% CU, 605 PPB AU
0.67% CU EQUIVALENT 72 METRES
.028% CU, 267 PPB AU
0.29% COPPER EQUIVALENT 225.3 METRES
92-04 DDH
VENTEX TECHNOLOGIES CORP.
NEWTON PROPERTY
SECTION 99+00E (Looking to 270 Degrees)
ROCK AND CORE RESULTS - COPPER PPM
Scale 1: 1000.0
0
20
40
60
M
Date: 03-JUL-95
NTS: 920/13E
FIGURE 6C
Tech Work: DURFELD GEOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT

north side of target had some of the best results (72-3 0.31% copper over 22 metres, gold wasn't analyzed and 92-01 .21% copper, .006 oz/ton gold over 34 metres).

12.) RECOMMENDATIONS

Further diamond drilling is warranted to evaluate the potential of the copper-gold porphyry system on the Newton property.

The primary target (highlighted on figure 8) is outlined by the magnetic high feature which is partially enveloped by the high chargeability anomaly which reflects the pyrite halo. This target defines an area of approximately 1000 by 500 metres, which warrants initial testing by a minimum of five diamond drill holes, each to a depth of 200 metres.

Additional targets should within the broad chargeability anomaly should be refine by magnetic and geochemical (copper and gold in soil) response and tested by excavator trenching and diamond drilling.

13.) PROPOSED BUDGET

TRENCHING	
- CAT 215 or equivalent excavator 100 hours @ $105	$ 10,500.00
- sampling, assaying and reporting	9,000.00
DIAMOND DRILLING	
- primary target, 5 holes to 200 metres 1,000 metres @ $135/metre all inclusive	135,000.00
- addtional targets, 3 holes 150 metres 450 metres @ $135/metre all inclusive	60,750.00
CONTINGENCY 10%	21,525.00
TOTAL PROPOSED BUDGET	**$ 236,775.00**

Dated at Vancouver, British Columbia
this ____ day of _____ 1996.

Alvin W. Jackson, B.Sc., P.Geo.

Target Area For
Further Drilling

90-10
72-8
72-2
91-24
72-9
72-4
92-01
91-23
91-26
91-22
91-25
72-6
91-27
.027% CU
240 PPB AU
.26% CU EQUIV
177 FT
.024% CU
265 PPB AU
.30% CU EQUIV
.091% CU
157 PPB AU
.25% CU EQUIV
92-02
92-03
90-01
72-5
92-01
91-13
72-3
361 PPB AU
.01 OZ
105 FT
90-02
90-03
90-04
91-14
90-11
90-07
1034 PPB AU
.03 OZ/TON
93 FT
448 PPB AU
.013 OZ/TON
203 FT
90-05
92-08
90-06
91-18
91-20
91-19
91-21
72-10

LEGEND
1992 DIAMOND DRILL

HOLE COLLAR AND SURFACE TRACE

1990-91 TRENCH TRACE WITH AVERAGE ASSAYS AND INTERVALS IN FEET

LITHOLOGY

QUATERNARY
OB - till, gravel sand, silt, clay

TERTIARY
MIOCENE
Mv - Chilcotin Group - olivine basalt
EOCENE
Ef - Eocene Felsic Intrusions
FP - feldspar porphyry
BFP - biotite feldspar porphyry
BFPF - " " fine
QFP - quartz feldspar porphyry
GN - granite
HP - hornblende porphyry
QFHP - quartz feldspar hornblende porphyry

UPPER CRETACEOUS
Kv - Kingsvale Group, intermediate volcanics and sediments
TF - tuff
LAP - lapilli tuff
BX - breccia
AND - andesite

CONTACTS
SHEARS

Area with gold in soil >60 ppb

Area with copper in soil >40 ppm

Area with magnetic readings > 57500 gammas

Contoured Frequency effect N=2

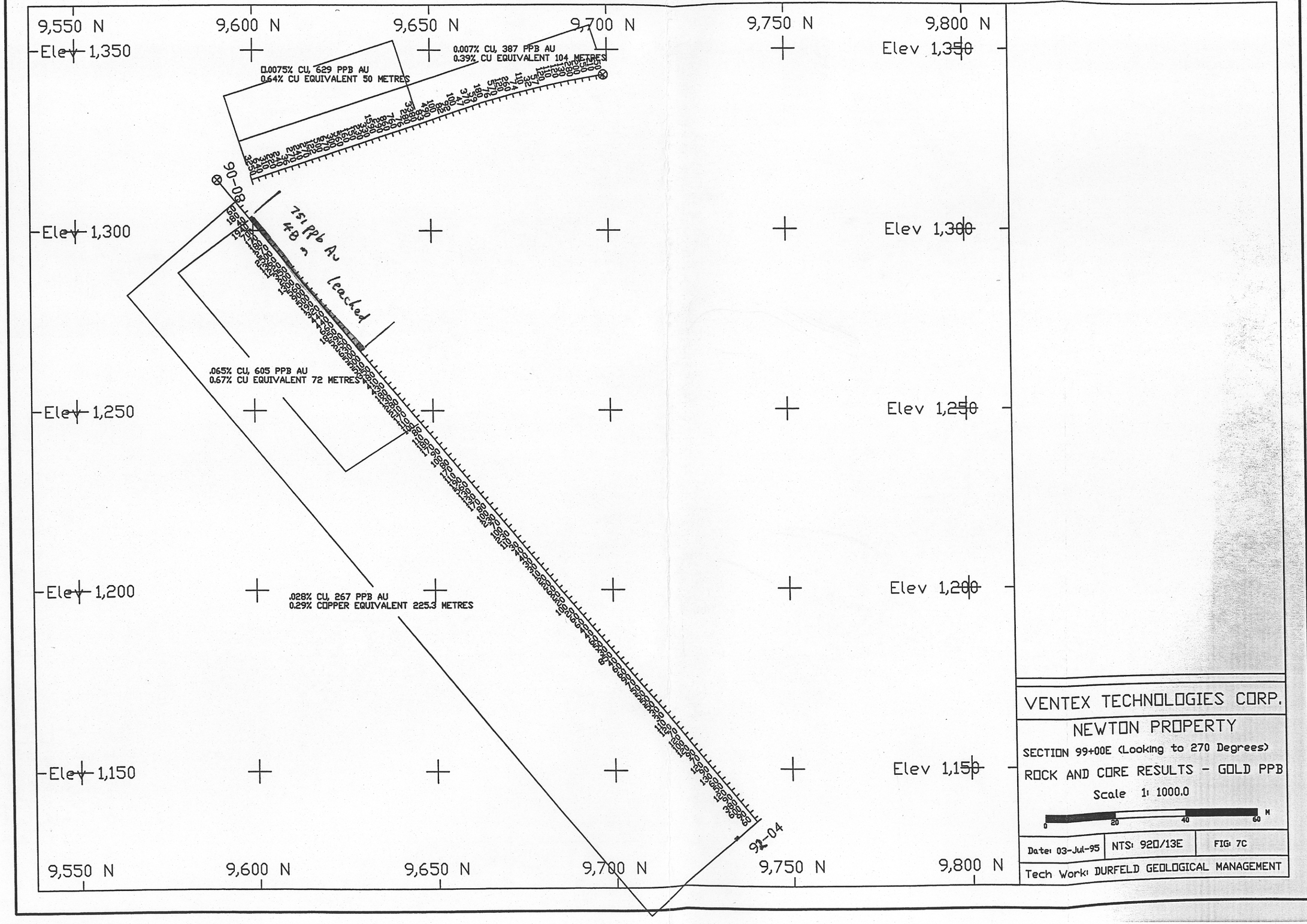
VENTEX TECHNOLOGIES INC.

NEWTON PROPERTY
CLINTON MINING DIVISION
COMPILATION PLAN
Scale 1: 5000.0

0 50 100 150 200 250 M

Date: 20 FEB 96	Drawn by: TED	Figure 8

TECH WORK BY: A.W. JACKSON



VENTEX TECHNOLOGIES CORP.

NEWTON PROPERTY

SECTION 99+00E (Looking to 270 Degrees)

ROCK AND CORE RESULTS - GOLD PPB

Scale 1: 1000.0

0 20 40 60 M

Date: 03-Jul-95	NTS: 92O/13E	FIG: 7C

Tech Work: DURFELD GEOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT

NEWTON PROPERTY

DRILL RESULTS

LISTING OF AVERAGE ASSAY INTERVALS

1972 CORE

Intervals averaged represent sampled sections sampled in 1987 and missing sections represent no core available.
*intervals represent estimated averages from Cyprus's 1972 sampled sections. Much of Cyprus's core although containing significant sulphide mineralization mainly as pyrite was not split. So sections showing no copper values are not necessarily without mineralization.
** intervals represent averages of Taseko Mines 1981/83 sampling of Cyprus core and their own drilling.

DDH

72-1

From	To	Avg Au (ppb)	Avg Cu (ppm)
*18.3	73.1		500
*182.9	185.9		2000

72-2 DDH

From	To	Avg Au (ppb)	Avg Cu (ppm)
*12.2	36.6		300

72-3 DDH

From	To	Avg Au (ppb)	Avg Cu (ppm)	
*45.7	67.1	???	3100	* supergene
*128.0	134.1		1500	
**187.4	193.5	210		
*192.0	201.2		1000	

72-4 DDH

From	To	Avg Au (ppb)	Avg Cu (ppm)
165.5	205.1	141	352
211.5	218.9	213	755

72-5

		Avg Au	Avg Cu

DDH
72-5

From	To	Avg Au (ppb)	Avg Cu (ppm)
26.8	67.1	268	610

72-6 DDH

From	To	Avg Au (ppb)	Avg Cu (ppm)
11.3	18.9	127	942
25.6	32.9	123	577
46.3	95.7	245	291
116.4	171.3	81	176
195.1	260.6	226	582
274.9	281.9	117	362

72-7 DDH

From	To	Avg Au (ppb)	Avg Cu (ppm)
7.9	46.9	143	121
68.6	112.2	109	157
118.3	125.6	120	148
132.6	139.6	180	236

72-8 DDH

From	To	Avg Au (ppb)	Avg Cu (ppm)
*39.6	48.8		500

72-9 DDH

From	To	Avg Au (ppb)	Avg Cu (ppm)
*88.4	103.6		500

72-10 DDH

From	To	Avg Au (ppb)	Avg Cu (ppm)
*21.3	36.6		300
**134.0	157.0	270	
*152.4	161.5		300

LISTING OF AVERAGE ASSAY INTERVALS FOR
AVAILABLE 1983 TASEKO DIAMOND DRILL HOLES

DDH

T-82-01 100+00E 90+90N

From	To	Avg Au (ppb)	Avg Cu (ppm)
NO ASSAYS AVAILABLE			

T-82-02 100+00E 89+60N

From	To	Avg Au (ppb)	Avg Cu (ppm)
NO ASSAYS AVAILABLE			

T-82-03 99+40E 92+70N

From	To	Avg Au (ppb)	Avg Cu (ppm)
**28.0	142.6	170	100
137.8	140.8	343 *	100

T-82-04 100+60E 92+70N

From	To	Avg Au (ppb)	Avg Cu (ppm)
**21.9	154.5	240	130
**128.6	131.6	1028	600
**119.5	137.8	530 *	270

LISTING OF AVERAGE ASSAY INTERVALS FOR
AVAILABLE 1981 TASEKO PERCUSSION DRILL HOLES

P-82-01 100+00E 92+20N

From	To	Avg Au (ppb)	Avg Cu (ppm)
*73.1	86.9	790 *	400

P-82-02 101+60E 90+50N

From	To	Avg Au (ppb)	Avg Cu (ppm)
*24.4	91.4	103	100

P-82-03 81+50E 105+60N

From	To	Avg Au (ppb)	Avg Cu (ppm)
*24.4	85.3	70	245

PDH

P-82-04 84+20E 105+90N

From	To	Avg Au (ppb)	Avg Cu (ppm)
NO ANALYSES AVAILABLE			

P-82-05 92+00E 110+80N

From	To	Avg Au (ppb)	Avg Cu (ppm)
*18.3	91.4	124	<100

P-82-06 NO LOCATION GIVEN

From	To	Avg Au (ppb)	Avg Cu (ppm)
*15.2	64.0	97	<100

P-82-07 96+80E 110+80N

From	To	Avg Au (ppb)	Avg Cu (ppm)
*73.1	86.9	<34	<100

P-82-08 97+90E 110+80N

From	To	Avg Au (ppb)	Avg Cu (ppm)
*12.2	45.7	<34	150

NEWTON PROPERTY LISTING OF AVERAGE ASSAY INTERVALS FOR DIAMOND DRILL HOLES 92-01 TO 92-05

92-1 From	To	Avg Au (ppb)	Avg Cu (ppm)
9.1	189.9	164	1125
9.1	43	207	2094
11	25	279 *	3553 *

92-2 From	To	Avg Au (ppb)	Avg Cu (ppm)
10.4	196.3	133	334
10.4	60	192	534
114	132	161	286

92-3 From	To	Avg Au (ppb)	Avg Cu (ppm)
15.8	66	503 *	796
15.8	90	423	708
15.8	136.3	316	512

92-4 A From	To	Avg Au (ppb)	Avg Cu (ppm)
14	74	690 *	529
14	86	605	645
218	232	199	160
7.9	233.2	267	277

92-5 From	To	Avg Au (ppb)	Avg Cu (ppm)
36	52	203 *	1154 *
190	208	747	604
190	214.6	585 *	549
4.3	214.6	130	428