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673006

REPORT ON THE
GOLD NUGGET PROPERTY
VICTORIA MINING DIVISION
BRITISH COLUMBIA
now Pan claims

FOR

PHOENIX RESOURCES LTD.

BY

JAMES S. FALCONER, P.ENG.

Vancouver, B.C.

April 21, 1987

*phoned O. Gaul
OCT. 20
- told him had
mining interest in
the at this time.*

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INTRODUCTION

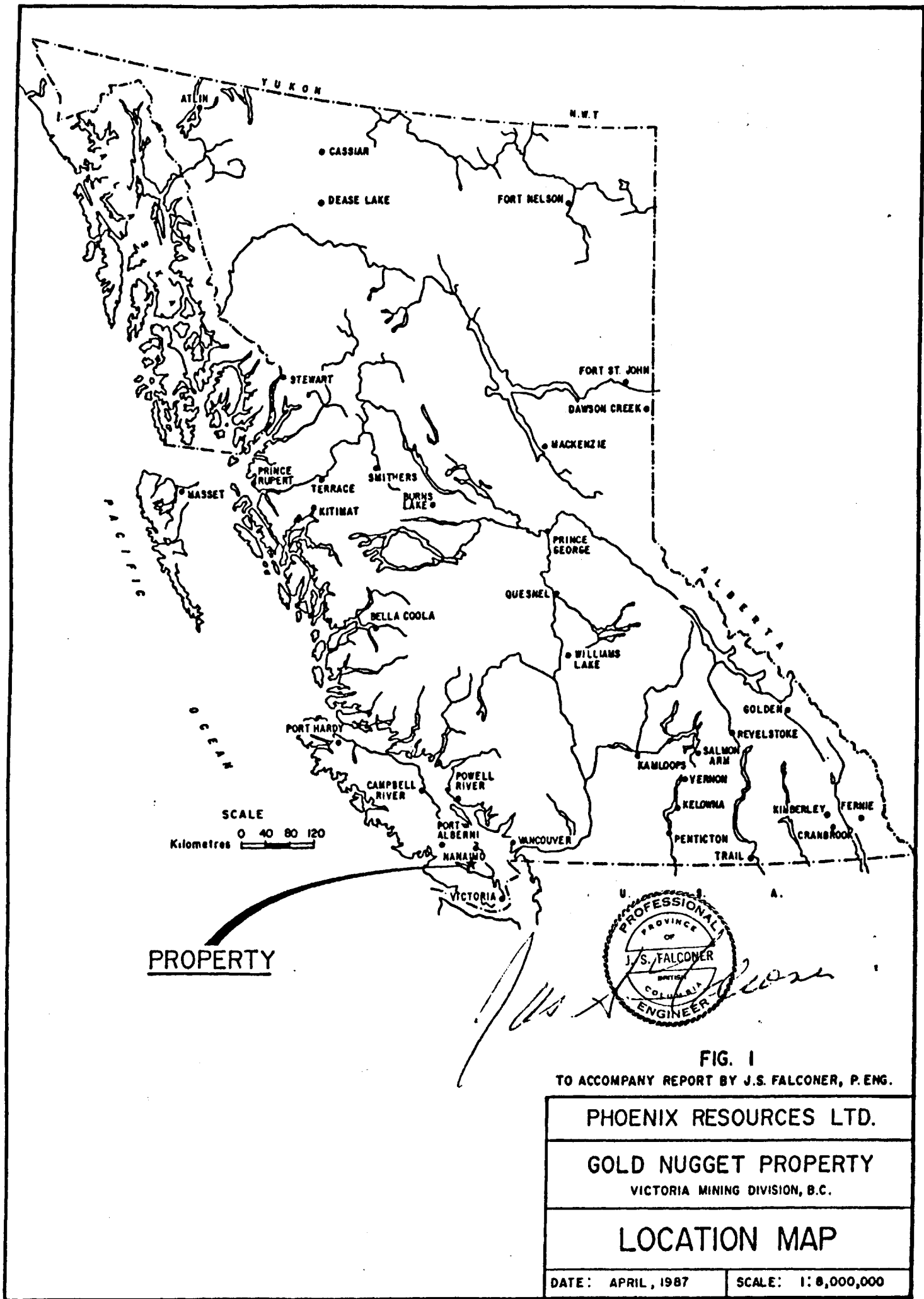
Pursuant to a request of Mr. James Skriboleit, a Director of Phoenix Resources Ltd. this report was written. A visit was made to the Gold Nugget property on April 9, 1987 and one in place sample was taken, however, the important showings located in the western portion of the property were not sampled in place due to snow. The Gold Nugget property lies on the same Sicker Group rocks as the Abermin discovery. Several "Majors" surround the property to the south and east. A program of work is recommended on the Gold Nugget property to better define its potential.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The claims are located on Mt. Whympier, about 38 miles on the gravel road, Chemainus Main Road, from Chemainus, Vancouver Island. There are numerous logging roads traversing the property. The coordinates are about 124° longitude and 49° latitude.

TOPOGRAPHY

There is an elevation difference from 600 to 1200 feet a.s.l. on the claims located on Mt. Whympier. The valleys have on the hillsides mostly spruce, while higher up on the mountain is merchantable timber of cedar.



PROPERTY

The property consists of five claims staked under the modified grid system as follows:

<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Record No.</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Mining Division</u>	<u>Anniversary Date</u>
Gold Nugget 1	1773	20	Victoria	Oct 24, 1987
Gold Nugget 2	1774	15	Victoria	Oct 24, 1987
Gold Nugget 3	1775	16	Victoria	Oct 24, 1987
Gold Nugget 4	1776	8	Victoria	Oct 24, 1987
Gold Nugget 5	1777	7	Victoria	Oct 24, 1987

Note: Some of the claims are overlapping and Figure 2 should be used for claim boundaries.

HISTORY

About twelve miles southeast of the Gold Nugget Property, lies the Abermin Claims where, in 1987, an important discovery of base metals was made with exceptional values in gold. The Gold Nugget Property is also surrounded by International Cherokee Developments Ltd. and Nexus Resources, to the south and east. Cominco is to the east and Utah Mines is to the south.

Three old properties, Silver Leaf, El Capitan and Cottonwood lie immediately west of the Gold Nugget Property. Their history is of interest.

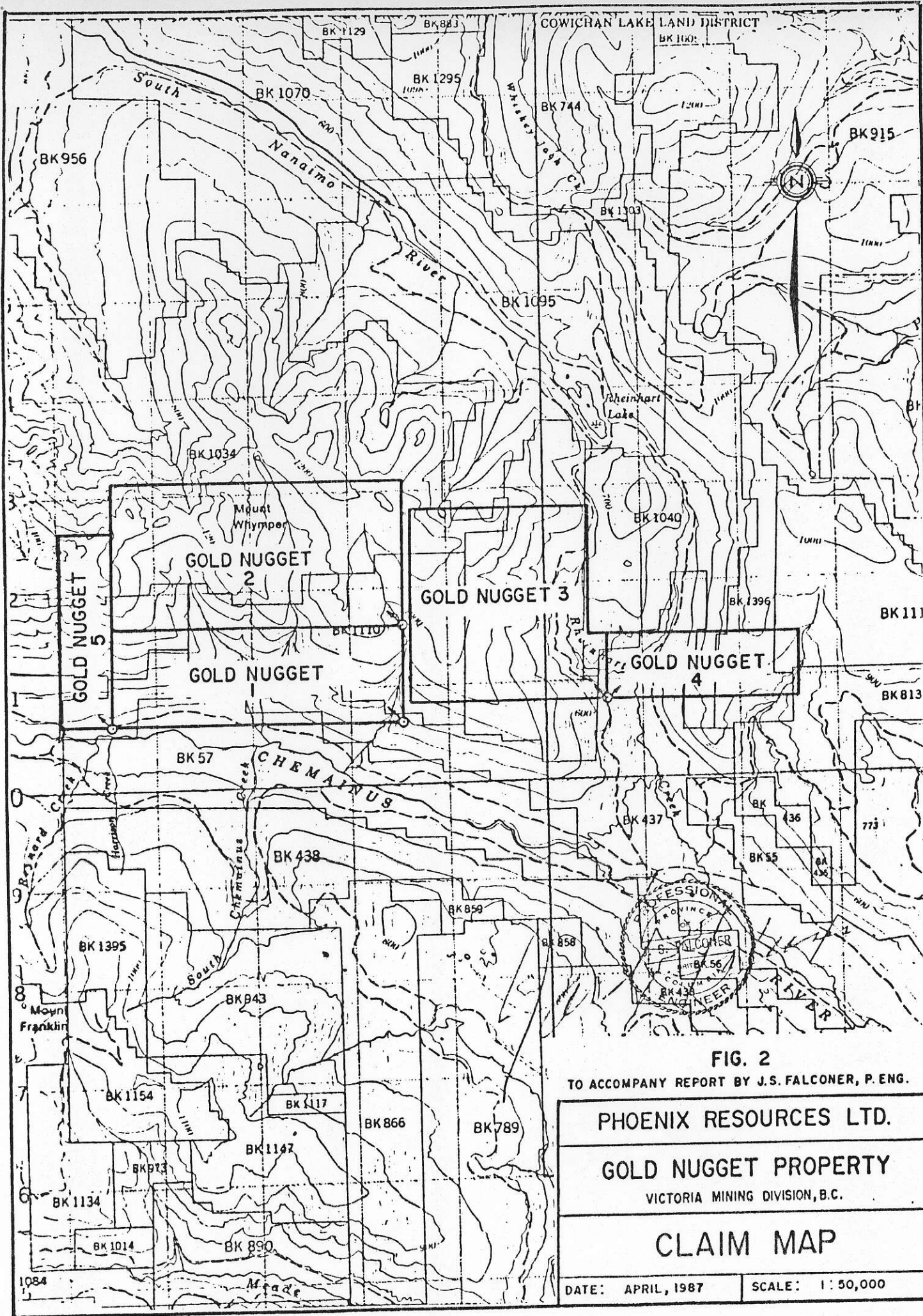


FIG. 2
 TO ACCOMPANY REPORT BY J.S. FALCONER, P. ENG.

PHOENIX RESOURCES LTD.

GOLD NUGGET PROPERTY
 VICTORIA MINING DIVISION, B.C.

CLAIM MAP

DATE: APRIL, 1987

SCALE: 1:50,000

Silver Leaf (Minister of Mines - 1922):

This group contains the Silver Leaf and Mountain Ash, owned by the Silver Leaf Syndicate of Duncan. The group was located by Thomas Service of Cowichan Lake, previous to the opening of the Great War, but no attempt to develop the discovery of an ore-body, other than by assessment work, was made until after Mr. Service's return from overseas. The ore bodies on the Silver Leaf and Mountain Ash occur as quartz veins carrying gold, silver, and copper values. The most promising of these veins occurs on the Silver Leaf at the base of a high bluff, and its continuity has been determined by trenching up the face of the bluff to a height of about 50 feet, where there is a terrace, or flat, on the side of the mountain, and the vein has been traced along its line of strike on the surface for approximately 100 feet. This work was followed up by driving a drift-adit near the base of the bluff, in which the vein is shown to maintain its continuity for about 80 feet, at which point there is about 70 feet of backs.

The width of this quartz vein averages about 3 feet, and samples taken from it assayed as follows: (1) Gold, 0.32 oz; silver, 2.2 oz; copper, 14.5 per cent. (2) Gold, 0.66 oz; silver 2 oz; copper, 3.7 per cent. (3) Gold, 0.2 oz; silver, 1.2 oz; copper, 4.7 per cent. (4) Gold, 0.2 oz; silver 0.4 oz; copper, 11.2 per cent. (5) Gold , 0.8 oz; silver 1.6 oz; copper 5.5 per cent. (6) Gold, 0.66 oz; silver, 1. oz; copper, 5 per cent. (7) Gold, 0.86 oz; silver, 1.4 oz; copper, 5.1 per cent.

During 1922 development work was continued on the Silver Leaf claim by extending the drift adit, but this work has not yet been examined or sampled; the owners, however, reported that results were very satisfactory. Further prospecting in the vicinity of the Silver Leaf during 1922 resulted in the discovery of other quartz veins, samples from which taken by the owners are reported to have good assay values.

(Minister of Mines - 1921):

From June 23rd to 26th was occupied in examining the Silver Leaf and Mountain Ash mineral claims, owned by Thos. Service of Cowichan Lake. These are on a small creek, one of the headwaters of the Jump River, which flows into the South fork of the Nanaimo river. The interesting feature about this property is the values carried by the ore, which occurs in a well-defined vein in a shear zone.

(Minister of Mines - 1930):

The three claims, comprising this group, Silver Leaf, Hemlock and Mountain Ash, are owned by Thos. Service, Duncan. They are situated on a branch of Jump Creek. The property is accessible either from the Cowichan Lake side over the El Capitan trail or by trail up the Nanaimo River. Either, however, would be difficult for ore transportation, as the Cowichan Lake side could only be reached by going over a high range and the Nanaimo River route is 20 miles long.

The showings consist of three shear zones in the andesite of the Vancouver volcanics, in which occur mineral-bearing lenses. Only one of these lenses has had any considerable amount of work, while another, 50 feet north of it, has been open-cut in only a couple of places. The south vein strikes $S.30^{\circ}W$ (mag.) into the hill and dips south-east, while the north vein strikes east-west and dips east. They converge down the hill and their intersection should be worth finding and prospecting.

A tunnel has been driven 70 feet on the south vein under a surface ore showing. This exposed an ore-shoot about 50 feet long, of from 16 inches of clean chalcopryrite to 2 feet of mixed ore assaying: Gold, \$10 to \$15 to the ton; silver 5 oz. to the ton; copper, 9 to 17 per cent. A 6-foot winze 25 feet back from the face shows the downward extension of the clean chalcopryrite in a 2-foot vein. The clean ore does not show in the vein on the face, but can, I think, be found by cutting the hanging-wall. The extension of this tunnel would be good work.

On the north vein, 50 feet over from the mouth of the tunnel, a few shots have exposed a 2 foot vein of oxidized vein-matter with ribs of chalcopryrite. A sample across the 2 feet gave; Gold, \$13 to the ton; silver, 2.2 oz to the ton; copper, 16 per cent. About 500 feet above this, at 2,800 feet elevation, another cut on this vein shows a 5-foot vein with 18 inches of clean chalcopryrite on the hanging wall. Some stripping 200 feet above has exposed the vein again, but it has not been broken into.

The two properties, the El Capitan on the summit and the Silver Leaf, might be worked under one operation, and it might then be feasible to tram the Silver Leaf ore up over the summit, about 1,400 feet above the tunnel, and down to the C.N.R. at Cowichan Lake.

(Minister of Mines - 1928):

The three claims comprising this group, Silver Leaf, Mountain Ash and Hemlock, are situated at the head of Jump Creek, a south branch of Nanaimo River. They are owned by T. Service, the original staker; E.F. Miller of Duncan and others, forming the Silver Leaf Syndicate. The best way to reach the property is from Youbou, the last station on the Canadian National Railway on Cowichan Lake, and then up Cottonwood creek, a distance of about 10 miles. One may also go over the divide at 3,025 feet elevation from the El Capitan trail on the Cowichan Lake slope, but it is a hard trip from the summit down to the cabin at 2,000 feet elevation.

The showings consist of three shears in the andesite of the Vancouver volcanics, mineralized with pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite and chalcopyrite. Two of these have had considerable work done on them, while the third one, on the Mountain Ash claim, has not been prospected to any extent. The first two are about 50 feet apart on the level of the tunnel driven on the south vein. The south vein strikes S. 30°W (mag.) and dips south-east; the north vein strikes east-west and dips east; and, therefore, the veins will come together a short distance down the hill from the tunnel, and, judging from the mineralization of both, their intersection should be worth prospecting.

A tunnel has been driven 70 feet on the south vein under a surface ore showing. This work shows an ore shoot, about 50 feet in length, of from 16 inches of clean chalcopryrite to 2 feet or more of mixed ore, assaying: gold \$10 to \$15 to the ton; silver 1.5 oz to the ton; copper, 9 to 17 per cent. This year a winze was sunk, 25 feet back from the face, to a depth of 6 feet, showing the downward continuation of the clean chalcopryrite in a vein width of 2 feet. The clean ore does not show in the 3 foot vein in the face of the tunnel, but I think can be picked up by cutting over to the hanging wall. This tunnel should certainly be extended.

On the north vein, 50 feet from the mouth of the tunnel, a few shots put in this season shown the vein to be 2 feet wide, of streaks of chalcopryrite and oxidized material. A sample across the 2 feet gave assays of: gold \$13 to the ton; silver, 2.2 oz to the ton; copper, 16 per cent. About 500 feet above this showing, at 2,800 feet elevation, an open cut on this vein shows the width to be 5 feet, of which 18 inches on the hanging wall is clean chalcopryrite. Another stripping 200 feet above this shows the same width of vein, but it has not been broken into.

These two veins, though small so far as opened up, make a very attractive property that could be profitably operated under favourable transportation conditions. If the three properties, the Silver Leaf and El Capitan and Cottonwood on the Cowichan Lake slope, were worked in combination it might be feasible to tram the Silver Leaf ore over the summit and down to the Canadian National Railway on Cowichan Lake.

El Capitan (Minister of Mines - 1927):

This group is owned by the El Capitan Syndicate of Duncan, and is under the direction of Edward F. Miller. The property heretofore consisted of only one claim, the El Capitan, but in 1927 a claim was staked on each end, the El Capitan and El Capitan Nos 2 and 3 now forming the group. They are situated on the ridge between the heads of the Chemainus River and Cottonwood Creek, which latter flows into Cowichan Lake about a mile above Youbou, the terminal station of the Canadian National Railway.

A small grant was appropriated by the Department of Mines this summer for a trail from the upper end of a now dismantled logging road up Cottonwood creek, up to the showings on the summit at 4,300 feet elevation; this has made the property much more accessible than by way of the old trail leading to the Silver Leaf group. A comfortable log cabin was built at the outlet of a small lake at 3,850 feet elevation, from which there is a good trail to the workings above.

The work done previous to December 1927, consisted of a little surface stripping and a tunnel about 6 feet long, driven on an intensely oxidized vein about 20 inches wide, from the top of the rock slide. There is another vein 15 feet north of this, consisting of a few inches of oxides. These veins can be traced up to and over the apex of the mountain 100 feet higher. They occupy a shear zone in the andesitic rock of the Vancouver volcanics series, striking east-west (mag.) and dipping slightly to the south.

This year another tunnel was started about 10 feet lower than the small one mentioned and driven in on the vein about 50 feet. The vein shows the same intense oxidation all the way through and opens up about half way in the tunnel to a width of 6 feet, apparently caused by the junction of a small cross-vein with the main vein at a small angle. A sample across here by the owners gave assay returns of \$15 a ton, mainly in gold values. A couple of small ribs of sulphides were encountered, which it is interesting to note assayed \$39 a ton in gold, indicating apparently that the gold values in the sulphides are even better than in the oxidized material, where residual gold would be expected to give higher values than found in the primary ore. Beyond the wide space in the vein it narrows down and about 5 feet from the face splits into two small veins of oxides. The tunnel obtains a depth of approximately 100 feet below the apex of the hill, and, as stated, is still in oxides.

A number of small cross veins, well mineralized with chalcopyrite have been picked up on the surface; these will very probably have a beneficial effect on the size of and values in the main vein at points of intersection.

It has been suggested that the ore already in sight might be mined and treated by cyaniding at a profit, but I think even a small plant would be premature until deeper development work establishes the continuity of the vein and the nature and value of the primary ore, which will doubtless require an altogether different treatment.

(Minister of Mines - 1928):

This group of three claims is situated on the north side of Cowichan lake, at the head of Cottonwood creek, on the summit between that creek and the Chemainus river. The summit is 4,300 feet elevation. The claims are reached from Youbou, the terminal station on the Canadian National Railway, by way of an old logging road up Cottonwood Creek.

The general rock formation in this area is andesitic. The showings consist of two veins at either side of a 10-foot dyke, the south vein being the largest and consequently the one on which the most work has been done. They strike east-west and dip slightly south. They are intensely oxidized on the surface and a 50-foot tunnel on the south vein, obtaining a depth of 100 feet under its apex, shows the same oxidized condition. Ribs of chalcopyrite ore in the oxides carry gold values up to \$40 to the ton.

This year a tunnel was started 50 feet vertically lower than the first tunnel, with the idea of getting below the oxidized horizon. This tunnel was driven 20 feet through rock slide; then 20 feet diagonally across the first vein; then about 25 feet across the dyke and from 30 to 35 feet of a drift on the main vein. This work shows a seam of 4 inches of ore on the foot wall then 3 to 4 feet of oxidized material, and about 6 inches of partially decomposed chalcopyrite ore on the hanging wall. The foot wall seam assays: Gold, \$54 to the ton; silver, 3.5 oz to the ton; and a sample of the hanging wall seam gave assays of: Gold, \$82 to the ton;

silver, 1.3 oz to the ton; copper, 13 per cent. The higher silver values on the foot wall may indicate less leaching and therefore a lessening of oxidation.

Though no great width of ore has been developed, the values obtained certainly warrant the continuation of the tunnel and probably sinking later on at the most encouraging point. The work has been ably carried out by M. L. Douglas, who holds an interest in the property.

The combination of this property, the adjoining Cottonwood group, and the Silver Leaf, over the divide, might make an attractive undertaking.

(Minister of Mines - 1933):

This property, consisting of the El Capitan and El Capitan Nos. 2 3 and 4, is owned by a syndicate under the management of E. F. Miller, Duncan. The claims are situated at the head of Cottonwood Creek, which empties into the north side of Cowichan Lake. They are reached from Youbou, a station on the Canadian National Railway, to which there is an auto road from Duncan.

Considerable work has been done on the property on a quartz vein in a shearing in andesitic country rock. The mineralization is pyrite and chalcopryrite carrying good gold values. The vein is about 20 inches wide and on the surface, where it is almost entirely oxidized, small ribs and patches of sulphides of iron and copper are found assaying up to 1.95 oz gold per ton. Two tunnels have

have been driven on the east side of the apex of the hill, the lower one obtaining a depth of 150 feet below the apex. Where encountered by the crosscut from the surface, the vein shows 4 inches of sulphides on the foot wall assaying 2.70 oz gold per ton and 3.5 oz silver per ton; then 3 feet of oxidized material; then 6 inches partially oxidized chalcoppyrite on the hanging wall assaying 4.1 oz gold per ton, 1.3 oz silver per ton, and 13 per cent copper. A crosscut at the face shows the vein to have split into three small oxidized seams. An independent sampling at the face shows 10 inches of oxides on the hanging wall assaying 0.45 oz gold per ton; then 6 feet 6 inches of slightly mineralized rock assaying 0.10 oz gold per ton; then 17 inches of oxides assaying 2.25 oz gold per ton; the whole a fair grade of milling ore.

During 1932 it was decided to try to pick up the vein on the west or Cowichan Lake side of the summit, this side being more favourable for transportation as well as for opening up the property. A start was made in 1932 on a crosscut tunnel and I am informed that the continuation of it during 1933 picked up the vein, the width of the tunnel, and of a fair grade of ore.

Cottonwood (Minister of Mines - 1927):

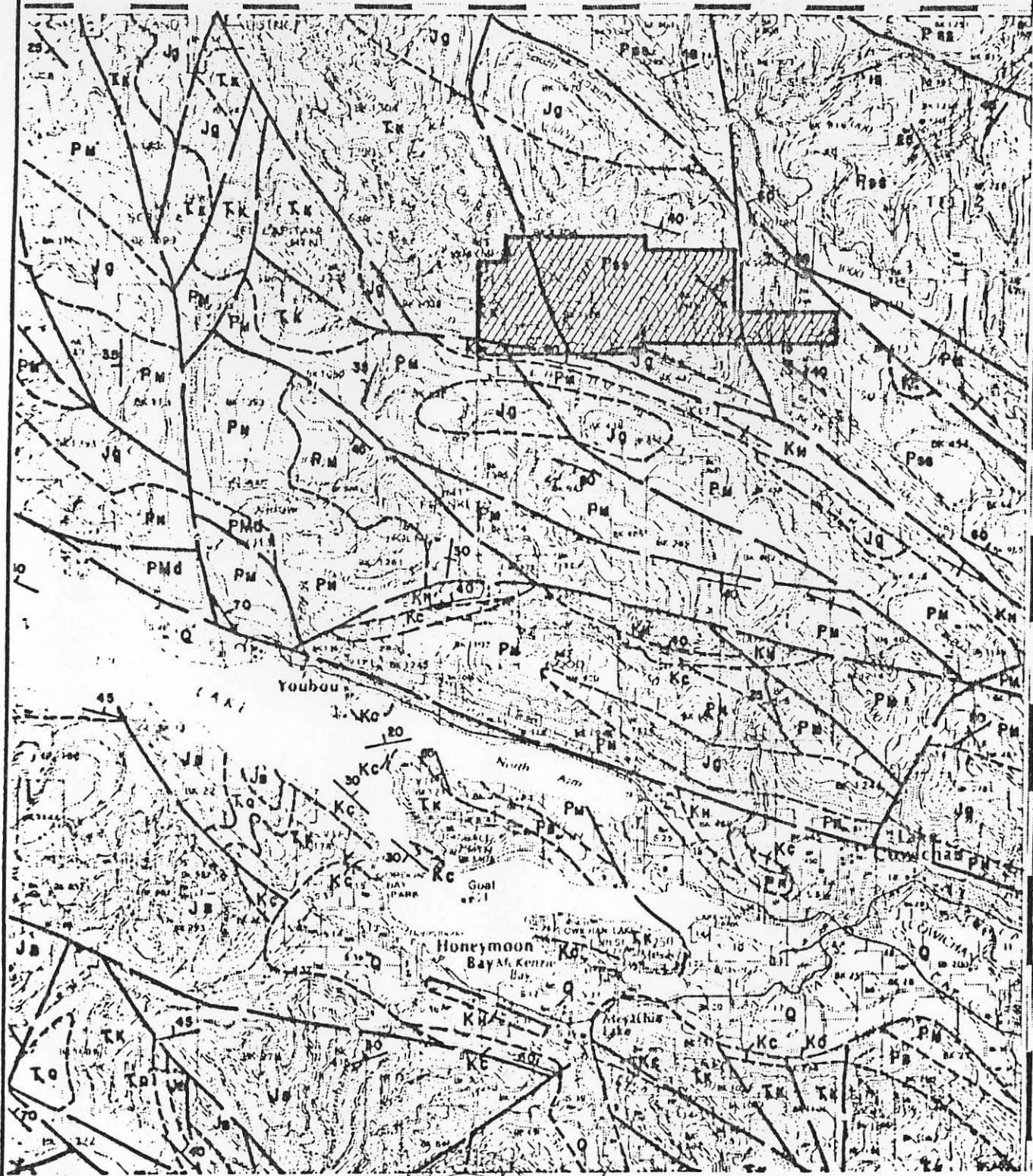
This claim is owned by M. L. Douglas and partners and is situated along the new trail to the El Capitan camp at an elevation of 3,800 feet. It was staked this season and the owners had only time to do a little surface prospecting by way of tracing the vein up the hill for a distance of 500 feet or more. It strikes N 45° E

(mag.) and dips west at a steep angle, and therefore is a different shearing than the El Capitan, though in the same volcanic formation.

A few shots in one place disclosed the full width of the vein of about 6 feet, about half of which is solid and the other half strongly oxidized. It is heavily mineralized throughout with pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite. A streak down the centre of the vein shows beautiful cobalt bloom; a sample of this material assayed: Gold, \$1.00 to the ton; silver, 0.04 oz to the ton; cobalt, 4.7 per cent; nickel, nil. Some of the pyrite has the light-brown appearance of niccolite, but a sample of it assayed: Gold, trace; silver, trace; copper, 2.5 per cent; cobalt 1.1 per cent; nickel, nil. It is an interesting surface showing and the vein warrants opening up at intervals along the surface to select the most favourable place to start a tunnel. The property is well situated for both transportation and development.

(Minister of Mines - 1928):

This group, adjoining the El Capitan on the north, consists of three claims, Cottonwood, Cottonwood Cobalt No. 1 and Cottonwood Cobalt No. 2, owned by Douglas, Lomas and Miller of Duncan. The claims are situated on the El Capitan trail at 3,800 feet elevation. Further tracing of the vein for several hundred feet up the hill this year shows it to strike about N 60° E (mag.) and dip about 65° north-west, and therefore a different shear than the El Capitan, though occurring in the same volcanic formation.



LEGEND

- KH HASLAM FORMATION - shale
- Jg Granodiorite
- TK KARMUTSEN FORMATION - basalt
- Pss SICKER GROUP - chert

From G.S.C., 1982 O.F. 821

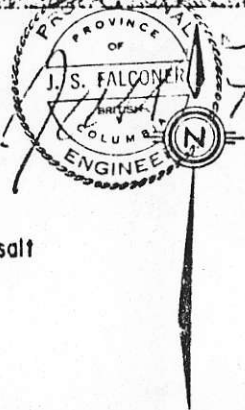


FIG. 3

TO ACCOMPANY REPORT BY J.S. FALCONER, P. ENG.

PHOENIX RESOURCES LTD.

GOLD NUGGET PROPERTY

VICTORIA MINING DIVISION, B.C.

GEOLOGY

DATE: APRIL, 1987

SCALE: 1 : 125,000

The lower cut was faced up about 6 feet high, showing the vein at this point to have a width of about 6 feet, of which 2 feet on the foot wall is slightly mineralized, broken-up country rock; then 14 inches of a fair grade of ore consisting of cobalt sulphide (smaltite), chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite; the balance of the hanging wall is mainly quartz sparsely mineralized with chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite, low grade. Another cut about 75 feet above this shows the quartz vein filling to be slightly mineralized with chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite and traces of cobalt. The quartz has been found at intervals for some distance up the hill from this cut. The whole shear zone appears to be about 30 feet wide and may contain other veins. This shows possibilities and justifies driving the lower cut. The appearance of the vein 50 feet in a tunnel on it would decide upon the feasibility of crosscutting the whole zone.

GEOLOGY

The claims are mostly underlain by the Sicker Group of rocks which includes the oldest known rocks on Vancouver Island.

The sediment-till unit (P.ss) is exposed under the claims and consists of pelitic, generally thin-bedded and cherty sediments interlayered with sills of plagiophyric and rarely glomeroporyhyritic diabase and gabbro. The unit is transitional between Myra and Butler Lake formations and contacts are poorly defined.

In places, graded bedding and current-bedding are well preserved. Elsewhere, the rocks are isoclinally folded and exhibit slaty or pencil cleavage. Cherts, stratigraphically near volcanic rocks of the Myra Formation, locally contain taconite or

rhodonite. Radio larians from similar and presumably correlative sediments southeast of Lake Cowichan have been dated as early Mississippian.

(Tk). The Karmutsen Formation underlies the Gold Nugget 5, 1 and 2. It consists of pillowed basalt, locally with plagioclase clusters, pillow breccia with aquagene tuff and layered amygdaloidal basalt. Near Jurassic Intrusions the basalt is recrystallized to finer grained diorite and has, in places, been included in the West Coast Complex.

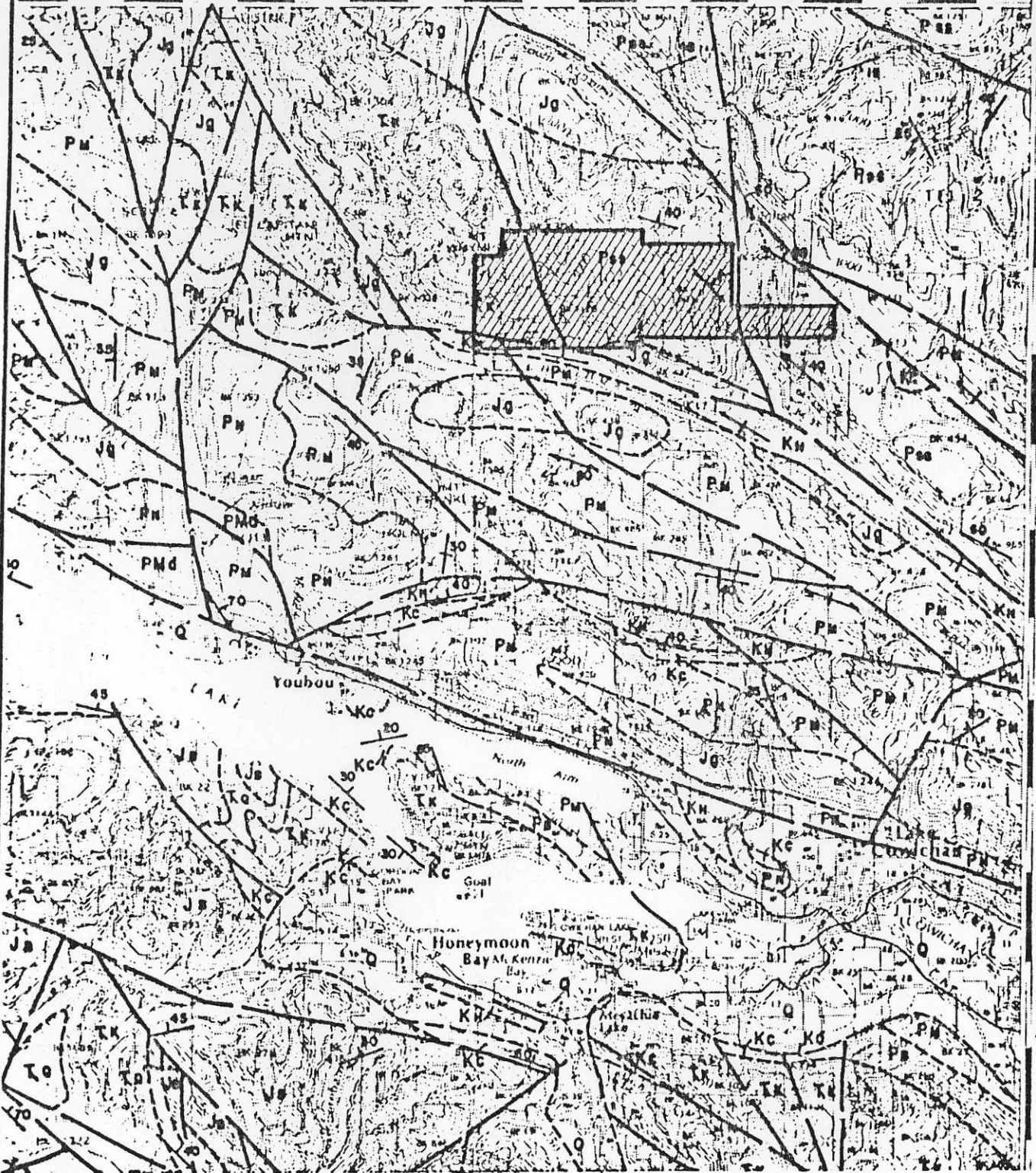
(Jg). Island Intrusions are composed of mainly quartz-diorite and granodiorite with about equal proportions of biotite and hornblende. They are probably Middle Jurassic.

SAMPLES:

Sample No. 80364 is a stained cherty rock taken across a E-W striking zone of 30' width. It was assayed for gold and ran .001 oz per ton and .01 oz per ton silver. Sample No. 80365 is argillite or basalt with some pyrite and quartz, was not in place, and was reported to be from the Gold Nugget No. 2 claim. The 16 element assay was normally low. (See Appendix A).

Sample No. 80366 is a rock of Jasper and is reported to come from the Gold Nugget No. 3 claim. The 16 element assay was normally low.

Sample No. 80367 is basalt with some pyrite reported to have come from the Gold Nugget No. 1 claim. The 16 element assay was



LEGEND

- KH HASLAM FORMATION - shale
- Jg Granodiorite
- TK KARMUTSEN FORMATION - basalt
- Pss SICKER GROUP - chert

From G.S.C., 1982 O.F. 821

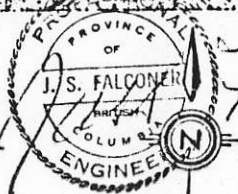


FIG. 3

TO ACCOMPANY REPORT BY J.S. FALCONER, P. ENG.

PHOENIX RESOURCES LTD.

GOLD NUGGET PROPERTY

VICTORIA MINING DIVISION, B.C.

GEOLOGY

DATE: APRIL, 1987

SCALE: 1:125,000

normally low as was the mercury assay. (See Appendix A).

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Due to the fact that the Gold Nugget property is located favourably close to "Majors" claims and old properties, work is recommended to determine the potential.

PHASE I

Prospecting, sampling and mapping

4 weeks x 5 men \$20,000.00

Engineering and assaying 5,000.00

TOTAL PHASE I \$25,000.00

PHASE II

Dependent upon the results of Phase I, Phase II should be undertaken:

Geochem

1,000 samples @ \$10/sample \$10,000.00

Grid

150 km x \$100/km 15,000.00

Mag

5,000.00

VLF-EM

5,000.00

Engineering and report preparation 5,000.00

TOTAL PHASE II \$40,000.00


Dependent upon the results of Phase II, a drilling program should be undertaken.

PHASE III

5,000 feet of diamond drilling at \$30/foot
(all inclusive) \$150,000.00

TOTAL, PHASE I, II AND III \$215,000.00

Respectfully submitted,


James S. Falconer, P.Eng.

April 21, 1987

Vancouver, B.C.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

G.S.C. O.F. 821., Geology of Nitinat Lake Map Area.

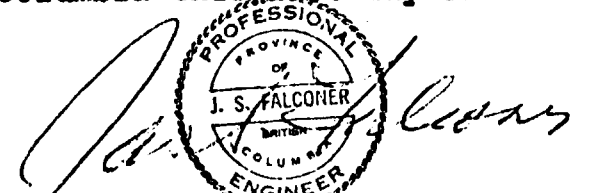
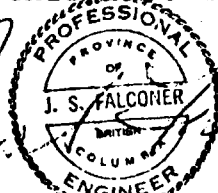
Minister of Mines for B.C. 1921, 1922, 1927, 1928, 1930,
1932 and 1933.

CERTIFICATE

I, JAMES SELKIRK FALCONER, of Vancouver, British Columbia, hereby certify as follows:

1. I am a mining engineer, residing at Suite 203-1049 Chilco Street, Vancouver, British Columbia.
2. I am a registered Professional Engineer of the provinces of British Columbia and Alberta.
3. I graduated with a degree of Engineer of Mines from the Colorado School of Mines in 1969.
4. I have practised my profession for eighteen years.
5. I have no direct, indirect or contingent interest in the Gold Nugget Property, subject of this report, nor in Phoenix Resources Ltd., nor do I intend to have any interest.
6. This report, dated April 21, 1987, is based upon a visit to the property on April 9th, 1987, and from information gathered from available maps and reports.
7. Permission is granted from the author to publish this report, dated April 21st, 1987 in any Prospectus or Statement of Material Facts.

Dated at Vancouver, British Columbia this 21st day of April, 1987.



James S. Falconer, P.Eng.
Mining Engineer

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD.

DATE RECEIVED MAY 28 1987

852 E. HASTINGS, VANCOUVER B.C.

PH: (604)253-3158 COMPUTER LINE:251-1011

DATE REPORTS MAILED

June 3/87

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

SAMPLE TYPE : ROCK - CRUSHED AND PULVERIZED TO -100 MESH.
PT** BY FIRE ASSAY

ASSAYER *Dean Toye* DEAN TOYE , CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYER

PHOENIX RESOURCES FILE# 87-1465

PAGE# 1

SAMPLE	Ag oz/t	Au oz/t	Pt** oz/t
<i>Pan #1</i>	.01	.001	.001
<i>Unsel Res #2 not part of Pay claims</i>	13.17	5.590	.001 x
<i>Pan #3</i>	.10	.016	.001

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER B.C. V6A 1R6 PHONE 253-3158 DATA LINE 251-1011

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

- SAMPLE TYPE: Rock Chips

DATE RECEIVED: APRIL 10 1987 DATE REPORT MAILED: *Apr 15/87* ASSAYER: *D. J. DEAN* DEAN TOYE, CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYER
 JUAREZ ENGINEERING File # 87-0955

SAMPLE#	MO %	CU %	PB %	ZN %	AG OZ/T	NI %	CO %	MN %	FE %	AS %	U %	TH %	CD %	SB %	BI %	AU OZ/T
80365	.003	.02	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.27	3.66	.01	.002	.01	.01	.01	.01	.001
80366	.001	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.19	6.09	.01	.002	.01	.01	.01	.01	.001
80367	.001	.01	.01	.02	.01	.01	.01	.09	3.34	.01	.002	.01	.01	.01	.01	.001

Molybd. Cop. Lead. Zinc. Sil. Nichel Cobalt Manganese Iron. Arsen. Uranium. Thorium Cadmium Antimony Bismuth Gold.

ALME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD.
852 E. HASTINGS, VANCOUVER B.C.
PH: (604) 253-3158 COMPUTER LINE: 251-1011

DATE RECEIVED APR 10 1987

DATE REPORTS MAILED

Apr 15/87

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

SAMPLE TYPE : ROCK - CRUSHED AND PULVERIZED TO -100 MESH.
AG** AND AU** BY FIRE ASSAY

ASSAYER: *D. Toye* DEAN TOYE . CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYER

JUAREZ ENGINEERING FILE# 87-0955

PAGE# 1

SAMPLE	Ag** oz/t	Au** oz/t	Hg ppm
80364	.01	.001	--
80367	-	-	.35