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NTS 92J/15
Lat 50° 55'N
Long 122° 50'W

SUMMARY GEOLOGICAL REPORT
on the
WAYSIDE PROPERTY
Lillooet Mining Division, B.C.

for

AMAZON PETROLEUM CORP
and
CARPENTER LAKE RESOURCES LTD
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by

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14 May 1991

SUMMARY

At the request of Carpenter Lake Resources Ltd and Amazon Petroleum Corp, Reliance Geological Services Inc carried out a geological evaluation program on the Wayside Property during May 1991. The program consisted of data compilation, examining, splitting, and sampling drill core from previous programs, and prospecting some mineral showings on the property. The purpose of the program was to confirm previous results and to determine an exploration approach for future exploration programs.

The Wayside property is situated 3 kilometers north of Gold Bridge, B.C. It comprises 45 contiguous mineral claims and 1 Mining Lease and totals 74 units covering approximately 1825 hectares.

The property lies in the Bridge River gold camp, the most prolific producing area in B.C. Total production from the Bralorne, Pioneer, Minto, Wayside, and Congress mines has exceeded 4.5 million ounces of gold from vein deposits associated with major fault structures.

The Wayside Mine produced intermittently from 1906 to 1952. Production from 9 main levels has exceeded 6000 ounces of gold from quartz veins and shears similar to the Bralorne and Pioneer deposits.

The property is underlain by:
- Paleozoic Fergusson Group cherts and argillites;
- Triassic Cadwallader Group consisting of basaltic pillow lavas, breccias and tuffs (Pioneer Formation), argillites, siltstones and sandstones (Noel and Hurley Formations); and
- Bralorne diorite.

Mineralized veins and shear zones on the property are directly or spatially related to major fault zones. The Wayside quartz veins are related to a northwest trending zone of shearing. These veins are mesothermal, ribboned, and hosted by Bralorne diorite. The main ore mineral is native gold. Wallrock alteration consists of quartz-sericite-carbonate-mariposite.

Exploration work by various companies since 1970 has consisted of underground sampling, geological mapping, soil geochemical surveys, geophysical surveys, and 64 surface diamond drill holes. This work has resulted in the definition of numerous exploration targets including 1) the Wayside Mine, 2) Commodore-3T Veins, 3) Two Bob - North End area, 4) the southwest side of Carpenter Lake, 5) Massive Sulphide (New Discovery Area), and 6) Southwest Diorite.

Based on both examination of previous reports and the 1991 property examination, Reliance Geological Services has defined the following targets for exploration during the next phase: (listed here in order of recommended priority)

1) Wayside Mine:
   The greatest exploration potential at the Wayside Mine lies in the lower levels and below Level 9. Underground sampling from Levels 7 and 8 has yielded results from grab samples up to 3.23 oz Au/ton, and from chip samples in the .40 to .50 range across 4.0 feet.
   Surface diamond drilling below Level 9 (lowest) has intersected up to 2.63 oz Au/ton over 9.0 feet. Drilling by Chevron in 1987 intersected a high result of 1.84 oz Au/ton over 4.9 feet.
   The geological similarities with the Bralorne-Pioneer veins indicate that the Wayside vein-shear system has considerable depth potential.

2) Commodore-3T Veins:
   Trench sampling in 1975 outlined results up to 9.1 oz Au/ton over 10 inches.
   Diamond drilling in 1975 intersected 0.95 oz Au/ton over 7.0 feet and 19.61 oz Au/ton over 3.0 feet. Duplicate holes in 1979 intersected up to 0.695 oz Au/ton over 7.0 feet.

3) Two Bob Zone:
The showing consists of a 6 meter wide dyke with silicification and carbonatization at the margins. Diamond drilling of the zone has intersected up to 0.117 oz Au/ton over 4.3 feet.
North End (Upper Two Bob, Marcus, Powerline):
Consists of a silicified and carbonatized shear zone associated with the Two Bob Creek fault.

4) Southwest side of Carpenter Lake:
Geophysics has located significant conductors which could be the southwest extension of the Main Wayside fault.

5) Massive Sulphide
A volcanogenic massive sulphide system. Diamond drilling has intersected various copper-zinc bearing horizons. The highest gold value to date is 0.125 oz Au/ton over 2.7 feet.

The recommended exploration program should focus on the Wayside Mine and should consist of level rehabilitation and dewatering, crosscut tunneling, detailed rock panel sampling, and underground diamond drilling totalling 1700 meters (± 5000 feet).

Other work should consist of surface diamond drilling (Commodore), geological mapping, rock sampling, soil sampling, and trenching at other targets.

The total estimated cost is approximately $ 572,000.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report was prepared at the request of Amazon Petroleum Corp and Carpenter Lake Resources Ltd to describe and evaluate the results of a rock sampling and prospecting program carried out by Reliance Geological Services Inc on the Wayside Property in the Lillooet Mining Division. The field work was undertaken for the purpose of evaluating and confirming field data from previous exploration programs in order to plan further exploration.

Field work was carried out from May 7 to 13, 1991 by Roger Kidlark (geologist) and John Fleishman (prospector).

This report describes the property, the regional and property geology, and exploration activities in the general area. It includes a compilation of information from previous work programs, based on published and unpublished literature, complemented by a description of the 1991 exploration program. Recommendations for further work are outlined.

2.0 LOCATION, ACCESS, and PHYSIOGRAPHY (Figure 1)

The property is located at the west end of Carpenter Lake, approximately 3 kilometers north of Gold Bridge, B.C. The claims are centered at latitude 50°55' North and longitude 122°50' West on NTS mapsheet 92J/15.

Gold Bridge is reached by travelling approximately 110 km west of Lillooet on a gravel road which is open year round. This road passes through the center of the claim group. A system of logging roads provides good access to most parts of the claim group. A road along the south side of Gun Lake passes through the north part of the property. In summer, alternate access to the area is via Whistler, Pemberton, and the Hurley Pass directly to Gold Bridge.

A power transmission line from the Gold Bridge generating station crosses the property. Gold Bridge supports a hotel, motel, and several small businesses. Bralorne, with similar facilities, is located 11 kilometers south of Gold Bridge.

Topography varies from flat to rolling, with elevations ranging from 670 to 1000 meters. Maximum level of Carpenter Lake, which is flooded from late summer to mid-winter, is 665 meters.

The claim area is forested and partially logged.

Recommended field season is from early April to late November.

3.0 PROPERTY STATUS

The Wayside Property comprises 46 contiguous mineral claims totalling 74 units. The total area, correcting for overlap, is approximately 1825 hectares. One of the claims is Mineral Lease M-57, Lot number 3036.

The property is owned by Amazon Petroleum Corp (50%) and Carpenter Lake Resources Ltd (50%). Both are public companies trading on the Vancouver Stock Exchange.

The writer is not aware of any particular environmental, political, or regulatory problems which would adversely affect mineral exploration or development on the Wayside Property.

Pertinent claim data is presented in chart form on the following page: (Figure 2)

Claim Name	Record #	Units	Expiry Date
Argon	417	1	10 Jan 1995
Radium	418	1	10 Jan 1995
Helium	419	1	10 Jan 1995
Queen City Fr.	420	1	10 Jan 1995
Rodeo	421	1	10 Jan 1995
Commodore Fr.	422	1	10 Jan 1995
Lodge	423	1	10 Jan 1995
Alpha	424	1	10 Jan 1995
Beta	425	1	10 Jan 1995
Gamma	426	1	10 Jan 1995
Cabinet	427	1	10 Jan 1995
Counsel	428	1	10 Jan 1995
Newport	429	1	10 Jan 1995
Camp Denison	430	1	10 Jan 1995
Sun	431	1	10 Jan 1995
City 1	432	1	10 Jan 1995
Spring A	433	1	10 Jan 1995
Spring B	435	1	10 Jan 1995
Spring C	436	1	10 Jan 1995
Spring Fr.	434	1	10 Jan 1995
Lodge B	437	1	10 Jan 1995
Rodeo Fr.	438	1	10 Jan 1995
Wayside 2	439	1	10 Jan 1995
Lodge 2 Fr.	440	1	10 Jan 1995
Counsel 2	724	1	16 Jan 1995
Counsel 3	725	1	16 Jan 1995
Cabinet 3	726	1	16 Jan 1995
Sat 1	728	1	16 Jan 1995
Sat 3	727	1	16 Jan 1995
Wayside Ext #2	1089	18	27 Dec 1995
Wayside Fr. #1	1247	1	10 Mar 1995
Wayside Fr. #2	1248	1	10 Mar 1995
Wayside Fr. #3	1249	1	10 Mar 1995
A-Fraction	1229	1	11 Feb 1995
Hillside 4	989	1	26 Oct 1995
Hillside Fr & Riverside	990	1	26 Oct 1995
Lodge Ext 1 & Fr	1022	1	9 Nov 1995
Wayside B Fr.	1044	1	16 Nov 1995
Port Fr.	1045	1	16 Nov 1995
Cabinet 2	1023	1	9 Nov 1995
Lake 3	3008	1	2 Nov 1995
Lake 2	3009	1	2 Nov 1995
Lake 1	3010	12	2 Nov 1995
Lake 1 Fr.	3011	1	5 Nov 1995
Lake 2 Fr.	3012	1	2 Nov 1995
Wayside:			
Mineral Lease M-57 Lot	3036	1	
	Total	74	

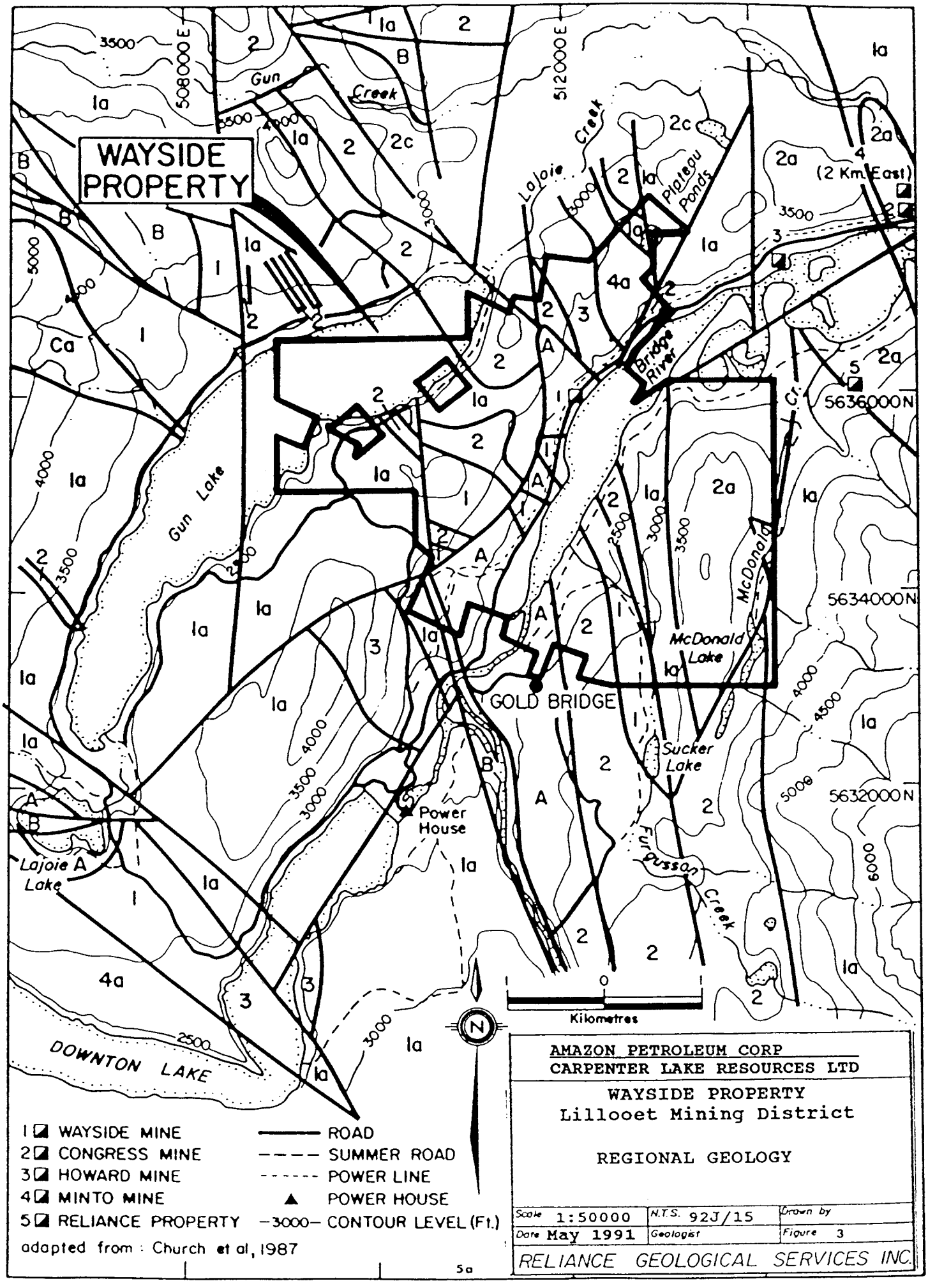
4.0 REGIONAL GEOLOGY (Figures 3 & 4)

4.1 STRATIGRAPHY (from Church, 1987)

"The Bridge River gold camp lies within a fault-bounded slice of oceanic rocks called the Bridge River terrane by Tipper (1981). This 'suspect' terrane is sutured between the larger accreted terranes of Wrangellia on the west and Stikinia on the east. The Bridge River terrane could represent ocean floor obducted onto and/or transported with the larger terranes.

Units within the Bridge River terrane (identified by Woodsworth, 1977) are Triassic, Permo-Pennsylvanian, and possibly Jurassic in age. The base of the succession consists of a thick sequence of oceanic basalts, ribboned cherts, and argillites of the (?) Permo-Triassic Fergusson or Bridge River Group. This is overlain by the (?) Triassic-Jurassic Cadwallader Group, which from oldest to youngest is divided into the Hurley Formation of calcareous argillite, the Pioneer andesite, and the Noel argillite. No fossils have been identified from these rocks.

Stratified rocks within the Bridge River terrane are intruded by the Bralorne intrusives and the Coast Range plutonics. All K/Ar data from the area yield Jurassic to Cretaceous dates and presumably represent only the Coast Range plutonic event. Hybrid contact relationships indicate that the Bralorne intrusives might be as old as the Triassic or Permian Pioneer andesites. Stevenson (1958) mapped the Bridge River area surrounding the Bralorne-Pioneer camp at a scale of 1:7200, following Cairnes' (1937) division of the Bralorne intrusives; this is, from oldest to youngest, the largely serpentinized President ultramafic, Bralorne diorite, soda granite, and albitite (quartz-plagioclase porphyry) dykes."


WAYSIDE PROPERTY
Gun Creek
Lajoie Creek
Pigtegu Ponds
(2 Km East)
Bridge River
Gun Lake
McDonald
McDonald Lake
GOLD BRIDGE
Sucker Lake
Power House
Lajoie A Lake
Fergusson Creek
DOWNTON LAKE
5080000E
5120000E
5636000N
5634000N
5632000N
Kilometres
1 WAYSIDE MINE
2 CONGRESS MINE
3 HOWARD MINE
4 MINTO MINE
5 RELIANCE PROPERTY
ROAD
SUMMER ROAD
POWER LINE
POWER HOUSE
-3000- CONTOUR LEVEL (Ft.)
adapted from : Church et al, 1987
AMAZON PETROLEUM CORP
CARPENTER LAKE RESOURCES LTD
WAYSIDE PROPERTY
Lillooet Mining District
REGIONAL GEOLOGY
Scale 1:50000
N.T.S. 92J/15
Drawn by
Date May 1991
Geologist
Figure 3
RELIANCE GEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC.

BEDDED ROCKS

TERTIARY

7 *(Eocene?) Felsic and intermediate lavas, hoodoo forming pyroclastics and minor sedimentary rocks*

LOWER CRETACEOUS

6 TAYLOR CREEK GROUP: *mostly boulder and pebble conglomerate and sandstone (6a) with some intercalated shales and micaceous sandstones (6b)*

UPPER JURASSIC

5 RELAY MOUNTAIN GROUP: *buchia-bearing grey shales, siltstones, tuffaceous and polymictic conglomerate*

TRIASSIC

CADWALLADER GROUP:

4 *HURLEY FORMATION: soft brown and green argillites, siliceous and calcareous argillites with sandstone and conglomerate (4a), limestone (4b) and volcaniclastics (4c)*

3 *NOEL FORMATION: mainly black argillite and siltstone with some calcareous zones*

2 *PIONEER FORMATION: basaltic pillow lava (2a), aquagene breccia and lenses of limestone breccia (2b), tuffs and amygdaloidal lava (2c)*

PALEOZOIC

1 FERGUSSON GROUP: *mostly ribbon chert (1a), ranging to biotite quartz gneiss (1b), some marble bands (1c) and fine-grained amphibolite (1d)*

IGNEOUS INTRUSIONS

TERTIARY

D REX PEAK PORPHYRY: *a felsic phase of the (Eocene) Mission Ridge pluton and equivalent stocks, sills and dykes*

CRETACEOUS

C COAST INTRUSIONS: *biotite and hornblende diorite, granodiorite and granite (including the various phases of the Eldorado (Ca) and Bendor (Cb) stocks)*

MESOZOIC

B *ULTRABASIC ROCKS: peridotite, serpentine and listwanite (Ba)*

PALEOZOIC

A *BRALORNE INTRUSIONS: mostly heterogeneous amphibolite, diorite and gabbro with felsic veinlets*

AMAZON PETROLEUM CORP

CARPENTER LAKE RESOURCES LTD

WAYSIDE PROPERTY
Lillooet Mining District

STRATIGRAPHIC COLUMN

Scale	N.T.S.	Drawn by
Date May 1991	Geologist	Figure 4

RELIANCE GEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC.

from: Church, et al 1987

4.2 STRUCTURAL GEOLOGY (from Church, 1987)

"The structural history of the Bridge River mining camp records repeated cycles of folding and faulting. The total effect of this is displayed in the rocks of the Fergusson Group, which are the oldest in the area. These rocks are steeply dipping and intricately folded. The lack of any apparent consistency in the direction of fold axes across the region is evidently due to localization of structures because of (1) the presence of primary slump folding, (2) deformation at the irregular margins of the granitic plutons, and (3) rotation of beds by repeated episodes of faulting. The Hurley beds, recording only part of this history, are more simply deformed; only two periods of folding have been identified. The major fault lineaments, marking the boundaries of the principal structural domains, commonly coincide with the zones of ultramafic rocks which are readily mapped. These boundaries, which trend north and northwest, have sustained through the emplacement of the Upper Cretaceous-Tertiary granitic plutons. The north-trending boundaries appear to be tension faults separating horst and graben panels in the northern part of the map area; the northwest trend is the principal shear direction in a regional stress scheme."

4.3 MINERALIZATION (from Church, 1987)

"It has been proposed that the extensive fissure system in the camp provided the necessary channelways for the vein-forming and mineral-bearing solutions. In this model the Coast granitic intrusions served as the heat and water source and possible origin of the metals. This concept is supported by a 35-kilometer-wide zonation of deposits developed lateral to the Coast plutons (Woodsworth et al.,1977). Close to the Coast plutons ores tend to be arsenic rich, passing outwards through an antimony zone to deposits enriched in mercury.

Examples of proximal to distal deposits are the Bralorne, Pioneer, and Congress mines, and the Lillomer prospect respectively.

At the Bralorne and Pioneer mines, the gold and arsenopyrite-bearing quartz veins fill in echelon tension fractures in the Bralorne diorite and Pioneer greenstones. The source of these veins and the associated carbonate alteration appears to be the apophyses and cupolas of the soda granite.

At the Congress mine, mineralization is characterized by an abundance of stibnite, arsenopyrite and some cinnabar associated with ankeritic alteration and quartz lenses in shears. The host rocks include fissured Tertiary porphyry dykes. The deposit is distal to local granitic intrusions.

The Lillomer mercury prospect is located on North Cinnabar ridge remote from the Coast Plutonic Belt. Cinnabar and native mercury occur with calcite in a fissure system near the contact of the Fergusson and Cadwallader Groups.

It has been noted that the veins in the mines of the area were often abnormally rich adjacent to the ultrabasic rocks. Consequently it can be argued that the ultimate source of gold is related to deep fissures along which the ultrabasic rocks were intruded. The rise of ultrabasic mantle material may coincide with underplating and stacking of oceanic and mantle slabs beneath an overrising continental plate. The subsequent intrusion of granitic plutons could have caused redistribution of metals already introduced on the major faults."

5.0 AREA HISTORY

5.1 HISTORY OF BRIDGE RIVER GOLD CAMP

Placer gold was discovered in the rivers and creeks of the region in 1858 and by 1865 discoveries had been made at the head waters of the Bridge River and on Cadwallader Creek.

In 1897 a strike was made in bedrock on Cadwallader Creek, and the Pioneer mine was started. Between 1914 and 1917, approximately 6,531 ounces of gold were produced. The Pioneer Mine was then dormant until 1928 when operating capital was raised and production resumed. The Pioneer initially commenced production at 100 tons per day and was subsequently increased to 400 tons per day. It closed in 1962 due to exhaustion of reserves.

The adjoining Bralorne Mine's property started production in February 1932 with much of the early production coming from the King/Lorne section. The Bralorne property consisted of 3 major areas of workings, from northwest to southeast: the King/Lorne (immediately adjoining Avino's present Loco ground), the Coronation/Crown (in the centre of the Bralorne property), and the Empire (on the southeastern side). Bralorne started at a fairly low milling rate and subsequently expanded to 550 tons per day. It ceased production in 1971.

The Bridge River mining camp (Figure 5) remains the most productive in total gold production in British Columbia. Statistics are as follows (from Church, 1987):

	Tonnes	Au (kg)	Ag (kg)	Cu (kg)	Pb (kg)
Congress	943	2	1	38	-
Wayside	36,977	166	26	-	-
Minto	79,073	546	1,573	9,673	56,435
Pioneer	2,240,552	41,475	7,611	-	59
Bralorne	4,954,473	87,759	21,969	-	157

5.2 RECENT EXPLORATION ACTIVITY

Corona Corp, Levon Resources, and Avino Mines are presently the most active companies in the Bridge River Mining Camp.

a) Bralorne Mine (11 km southeast of the Wayside)
Since 1971, the Bralorne Mine has undergone further exploration and feasibility studies by E & B Explorations, Mascot Gold, and Golden North. This work established reserves of 1,037,538 tons grading 0.27 oz Au/ton, of which a 150,000 ton block grading 0.4 oz Au/ton gold is above the main 8th haulage level, between it and the 3rd level. The work program carried out by the Mascot, Golden North (Corona Companies) in 1981- 1989 has not resulted in a production decision.

b) Congress Property (4 km northeast of the Wayside)
Exploration on Levon's Congress property during the last five years has outlined three zones. Total proven reserves are 59,085 tons grading 0.372 oz Au/ton and probable reserves are 120,982 tons grading 0.241 oz Au/ton. (Levon, 1990 Annual Report)

c) Loco Property (11 km southeast of the Wayside)
Avino's Loco property lies adjacent to the Bralorne Mine. Four principal veins are known on the Loco property, designated A to D in the 1970's by Love Oil. During the past four years, the D vein, subsequently referred to as the Peter vein, has undergone exploration including trenching and diamond drilling. A 525 ft adit exposed a 215 foot strike length which assayed 0.38 oz Au/ton over an average width of 3.4 feet, including a 105 foot strike length running 0.611 oz Au/ton over an average width of 3.41 feet (Sampson, C., 1991)
The C vein, now known as the Millchuck, has also been explored by trenching and diamond drilling.

6.0 WAYSIDE HISTORY and PREVIOUS WORK

"Early work resulted in the construction of the upper four working levels of the present mine levels. A description by Kelly (1972) taken from the 1924 Minister of Mines Report on the Wayside is reproduced below and gives an idea of the type of mineralization discovered to that date: **(Wayside Mine composite plan and cross-section are shown on Figures 9 & 10)**
'In the highest tunnel, No.1, a sample across 20 inches in the face ran 1 oz per ton gold. It was stated that the No. 2 tunnel might be on the top of an ore shoot and that the No. 3 tunnel was following a slip, possibly on the footwall of the true vein. In the lowest working, No. 4, a narrow quartz vein was reported which showed good gold values at the face. A sample across an unspecified width yielded 2.08 oz in gold and 0.5 oz in silver per ton. It was also suggested that the ground between the No. 2 and No. 4 tunnels be tested.

The majority cf the levels were developed during the 1906-1937 period and production has been recorded as 43,094 tons from which 5,341 oz Au and 842 oz Ag was produced." (from Morris, 1989)

1933 - The property was owned by Wayside Consolidated Gold Mines.

"Previous to 1933 six tunnels had been driven on the west fissure-veins, with one tunnel nearly 1,000 feet long on the shearing. The short tunnels demonstrated the existence of ore-shoots in the west veins up to 70 feet in length and 2 feet in width carrying gold values up to 1.25 oz. gold per ton.

In 1933 work was started in No.2 and No.3 tunnels. In No.2 tunnel the vein split and the east fork led the tunnel to the shear-zone. A 280-foot drift on the foot-wall was driven and from it crosscuts were driven east across the shear at 50-foot intervals. In No.3 tunnel about 450 feet of drifting was done, from which nine crosscuts were driven at 50-foot intervals to cut the shear-zone. In No.4 tunnel east, crosscuts were also driven to expose the width of the shearing. No.1-B tunnel was driven 250 feet and 245 feet of crosscutting done from it. No.5 tunnel, started just above the road, was driven over 700 feet and over 400 feet of crosscutting done from it to and across the shearing. In crosscutting east from the No.5 tunnel for a diamond-drill station another vein was cut about 180 feet east of the shear, indicating interesting possibilities.

Altogether over 4,000 feet of development work was done, exposing the shear on five levels through a vertical distance of about 500 feet and along a horizontal distance of approximately 1,000 feet." (from B.C. Minister of Mines Annual Report, 1933)

1935 - "Workings at Wayside mine extend over a vertical range of 965 feet (October 1936) and for a horizontal distance of approximately 1,200 feet. They include nine adit-levels driven northeasterly into the steep slope of the ridge lying between Bridge river and the lower end of Gun lake and referred to, from top to bottom, as the Paxton, O-level, No.1, 150-level, No.2, No.3, No.4, No.4 West, and No.5. Vertical distances between them are in the same order, approximately 70, 90, 35, 150, 100, 100, 0, and 125 feet, respectively. In addition, a winze has been sunk for 380 feet at an angle of 56 degrees below the lowest of No. 5 level and from this winze Nos. 7 and 8 drift levels have been run at vertical depth of 200 and 320 feet, respectively, below No.5 adit-level. No.5 is the main working adit and No.4 adit, with a length of over 1,000 feet, is the longest.

In addition to the principal group of workings a great deal of surface and near-surface exploration has been done in various parts of the property. Among the more interesting of these other workings is an adit, No.3T, about 240 feet long, driven along the hanging-wall of a sheeted, albitite dyke from a point about 750 feet southwest of, and 200 feet above, the portal of No.5 adit. No.3T adit follows a fissure striking northwesterly and dipping about 45 degrees northeast beneath a body of soda granite. Some vein quartz occurs in the fissure and early records indicate good assay values in gold." (from Cairnes, 1935)

1936 - "Work has been concentrated on developments below No.5 level, and recent company reports have indicated a definite improvement in conditions on the lowest or No.8 level, where commercial bodies showing considerable free gold have been opened up. Indications are that this ore rakes towards the southeast." (from Cairnes)

"In 1947 the mine was reopened, de-watered, and rehabilitated. Additional development occurred both horizontally and vertically with hoisting equipment being installed. Underground development produced 1000 tons of ore of which 900 tons were treated experimentally to determine a suitable metallurgical process." (from Morris, 1989)

1948 - (from BC Ministry of Mines Annual Report, 1948)

"Level 5: A hoist room and two 500 ton capacity ore pockets were cut and 86 feet of rope raise were driven.

Level 9: South Main drift was extended 20 feet, and 2 crosscuts totalling 35 feet in length were driven in foot-wall of main drift. 125 feet of raise was driven between 9 and 8 levels. An underground diamond drill hole drilled to West from the South end of Level 9 hit a 5 foot quartz vein at 713 feet from diamond drill collar."

1949 (from BC Ministry of Mines Annual Report, 1949, p. A106)

"L.A.P. Mining Co Ltd drove a crosscut 90 feet long into the hanging-wall on 9 Level at a point 230 feet south of the winze. On the same level, cross-cuts totalling 80 feet were driven for DDH stations."

1952 (from BC Ministry of Mines Annual Report, 1952, p. 113)

"L.A.P. Mining Co Ltd completed 125 feet of drifting and 65 feet of cross-cutting on Level 9. The sinking of a winze from a hoist room on Level 9 was proposed.

To facilitate the handling of ore, a chute and pocket were completed in the shaft at and below No.9 station. Production: 1,000 tons of ore, of which 900 tons were treated."

"The mine shut down in 1953 due to legal difficulties. Details from these earlier periods of exploration are sparse. No underground geological map or assay plans have survived.

Extracts from Kelly's report follow, describing the more recent history up to 1972:
On Nov 2, 1971, J.P.Elwell,P.Eng, made a progress report on the Wayside Mine property to Dawson Range Mines Ltd. The mine had been partially dewatered to a point just below the eighth level, 320 feet vertically below the No. 5 adit. The principal objective was to sample the vein on the eighth level, as previous reports had indicated that it improved in width and grade to the southeast. It was believed to form part of an important ore shoot, which had been found on the ninth level at the time of the closure of the mine.

The No. 5 adit has also been re-opened and found to be in good condition as far back as the shaft. Elwell reported on a few of the other levels, some of which were in good condition and some of which showed caved areas. Dawson Range Mines was then well launched on its program of de-watering and rehabilitating the old workings of the Wayside Mine.

The Crown Granted claims covering the Wayside property, which had reverted, were acquired by Dawson Range Mines Ltd, N.P.L. (the predecessor company to Carpenter Lake Resources Ltd) in 1971. The No. 5 adit was repaired to the shaft and the mine was de-watered to the eighth level. The 6th, 7th, and 8th levels were found to be in fairly good condition, and some good gold values were obtained from pillars and stope remnants. Mining had been more extensive than indicated on the old plans and there was virtually no mineable ore remaining above the 8th level to the extent of the development.

The cost of maintaining the levels de-watered became excessive with the equipment in use and the mine was allowed to flood to the 5th level as it was decided for the time being to concentrate work on the workings above the adit level in the main mine, and to explore some of the other vein showings to the south of the main shear." (Morris, 1989)

1972 - 1974:

Bulldozer stripping, drilling, soil sampling, and magnetic surveying was carried out.

Sep - Nov 1972:
Chas.A.R.Lammle,P.Eng, conducted a program of geological mapping and check sampling and prepared a geological report (maps dated 27 Nov 1974) which designated eight targets for exploration both on the surface and from the underground workings. The surface targets included the 3T vein, Commodore vein, and the New Discovery Zone (**Massive Sulphide Zone**).

1975:
Diamond drilling carried out on the Commodore vein.

1976-78:
Trenching and stripping were carried out for assessment purposes

1979:
Drilling program, including eight holes completed for a total of 819.5 meters.

1980:
J.P.Elwell, P.Eng. reported ten holes (2344.5 meters) drilled. Eight holes (1981.7 meters) in the New Discovery Zone, and two below the 9th level of the Wayside underground workings.

Aug 1981:
Geotronics produced a report on an IP survey which indicated two anomalous zones.

Feb 1983:
J.P.Elwell Engineering wrote and updated a report on exploration work completed from 1980 - 1982.

Oct 1983:

E.Ostensoe and R.H.Seraphim reported on geological mapping and soil sampling which indicated several weakly anomalous values of gold.

Jan 1985:
E.Ostensoe and R.H.Seraphim reported on additional work from 1983 including three short holes drilled in the Commodore vein.

May 1984:
Geotronics Surveys completed a seismic refraction survey.

L. Sookochoff prepared a report recommending an exploration program for the Wayside property.

Oct 1984:
Geotronics produced a report on VLF-EM and soil geochemistry surveys which indicated several conductors, some with a strike length of at least 1000 meters. In Nov, Geotronics produced further reports on the soil geochemistry surveys, indicating soil anomalies correlating with the VLF-EM conductive zones.

G.E.White produced a report on a surface time domain electromagnetic survey which indicated detection of a new, strong, high-frequency conductor. Testing by diamond drilling was recommended.

H.A.Arik produced a report outlining exploration work completed during 1984. Drilling completed under Mr. Arik's direction did not confirm previous results.

Nov 1984:
E.Ostensoe reported on the drilling of the Commodore vein. The purpose of the work was confirmation of previous results.

Aug 1985:
Geotronics reported on IP-resistivity testing of two closely-paralleling dowsing anomalies on the east side of Carpenter Lake. There were no conclusive results.

1985:
R.J.Morris carried out geological, geochemical and drilling work on the property, and completed a comprehensive review and report. A.H.Arik took over in late 1985 to complete the drilling program, and produced a summary report (Dec 13, 1985).

May 1986:
Beacon Hill Consultants (W.P.Stokes and R.S.Tolbert) reported on the preparation of an orthophoto covering part of the property, geological mapping of the northeast part of the property (lake claims) at 1:500 scale, and a compilation and review of previous data.

Jan 1987:
Chevron Canada Resources optioned the Wayside property and began work programs to determine whether the Wayside mineralization represented Bralorne-type mineralization with similar depth potential.

1987 - 1988:
Chevron completed work designed to determine whether other similar veins occurred on the property in addition to the known Wayside vein, particularly:

a) compilation of all previous information and combination of these data on the same scale base maps;

b) preparation of a complete property orthophoto;

c) preparation of a geologic outcrop map of the entire property at 1:5000 and at 1:2000 scale for the northwest side of Carpenter Lake;

d) collection of 520 rock samples from outcrop and trenches;

e) soil geochemical surveys over the Wayside and adjacent areas on the northwest side of Carpenter Lake at 25 m intervals on a controlled grid (1440 samples). In addition, approximately 400 soil samples were collected along contour-guided traverses on the southeast side of Carpenter Lake;

f) geophysical surveys - both VLF-EM 16 (using Annapolis and Seattle stations) and total field magnetometer surveys were carried out on the northwest side of Carpenter Lake utilizing the same grid as the geochemical survey, and regularly spaced grids in the Two Bob and Southeast areas;

g) backhoe trenching and road building, and followup detailed geologic mapping and sampling of trenches;

h) diamond drilling (3005 m in 20 holes) including re-logging of accessible old drill core on the property (3227 m);

i) underground geologic mapping and sampling on six of the nine levels of the Wayside mine at 1:200 scale; and

j) collection of 64 underground rock chip samples.

7.0 PROPERTY GEOLOGY (Figure 6)

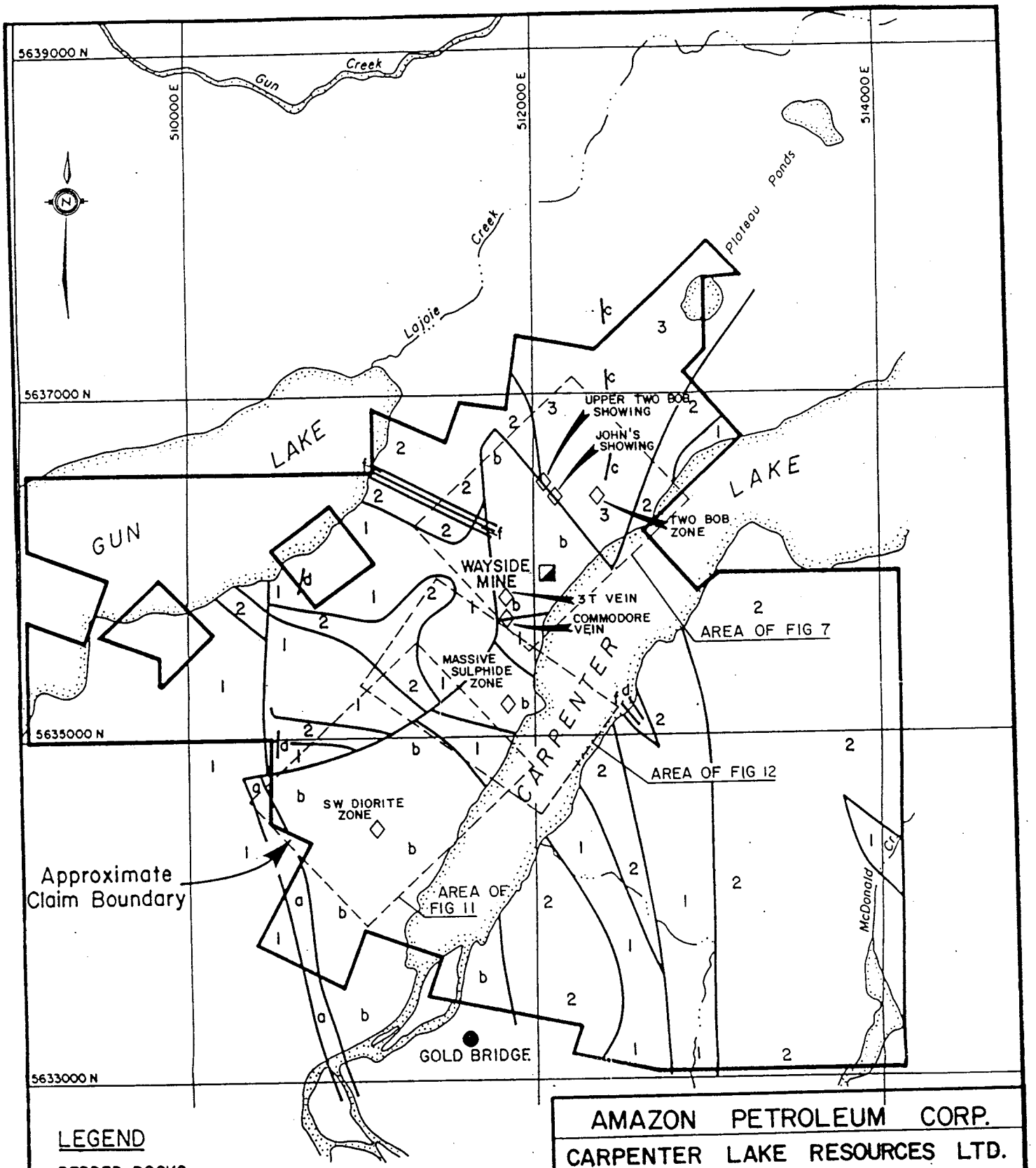
7.1 STRATIGRAPHY
(from Morris, 1989)

"The Fergusson Group at Wayside consists of cherts, argillite and lesser limestone, and represents the oldest stratified rocks on the property. (**Fig. 6**) The rocks represent a deep-water volcano-sedimentary assemblage characterized by ribbon cherts, massive cherts, fine clastic sediments, and, locally, basaltic volcanics. Chert appears to be most abundant and exhibits polyphase deformation. Two broad types are recognized: massive white chert with limonite stainings, and thin-bedded grey chert (banded) with argillite partings.

Minor black argillite may also be part of the Fergusson Group. Church (1986) describes the Fergusson Group as Palaeozoic in age while others suggest it is Triassic based on fossil evidence.

The Triassic age Cadwallader Group is comprised of the Hurley, Noel, and Pioneer Formations. The Pioneer Formation consists of basaltic pillow lava, breccias, and tuffs. The Pioneer is an important host to auriferous veins in the southern part of the district (Pioneer deposit). The Noel Formation is predominantly black argillite and siltstone. The Hurley Formation is comprised of soft brown and green argillites, siliceous and calcareous argillite, and sandstone with minor conglomerate and limestone. The Cadwallader Group is considered to have formed during a period in which island arc volcanism saw the basinal deposition of arc volcanics and ferruginous and volcaniclastic sediments.

The Bralorne Intrusions consist primarily of medium to coarse grained, heterogeneous diorite and gabbro with more felsic veinlets. The main body of diorite trends northwest from Bralorne to Wayside and is the most important host of auriferous veins in the camp. The diorite is everywhere in fault contact with adjacent Fergusson Group or Cadwallader Group bedded rocks. Intrusive contacts are never observed.



LEGEND

BEDDED ROCKS
- 1 FERGUSSON (Chert)
- 2 PIONEER (Greenstone)
- 3 HURLEY (Sediments)

INTRUSIVES
- a PRESIDENT (Serpentine)
- b BRALORNE (Diorite)
- c DYKE (Feldspar Porphyry)
- d DYKE (Felsite – Albite)
- f DYKE SWARM (Hornblende – Feldspar Porphyry)

(adapted from: Church et al, 1987 & McAllister, 1988)

18a

AMAZON PETROLEUM CORP.

CARPENTER LAKE RESOURCES LTD.

WAYSIDE PROPERTY

Lillooet M.D., B.C.

Generalized Geology & Index Map

Scale: as shown	N.T.S. 92 J/15	Drawn by:
Date: May 1991	Geologist:	Figure: 6

RELIANCE GEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC.

The Bralorne diorite and lesser soda granite crop out along the northeast side of Carpenter Lake. The northern body (Wayside diorite) is host to the Wayside shear zone and related veins and the Commodore vein. The southern and central bodies of diorite are poorly exposed. The three separate bodies are everywhere in fault contact with the adjacent bedded rocks. It would appear from the distribution of these three separate bodies that the northern and central portions have been shifted along a major northeast-trending fault away from the western diorite body, with which they were originally contiguous.

The diorite is a heterogeneous rock which appears to be gabbroic in composition but with myriadal networks of felsic granitic injections. These granitic domains occur as later injections into the mafic gabbro or as discrete bodies, the so-called soda granite. Grain size varies from very coarse to medium. The rock is unaltered except for local carbonatization associated with faulting. It does not exhibit foliation."

7.2 STRUCTURE

(from R. Morris, 1989)

"The bedding in Fergusson Group cherts and Hurley Formation shales is for the most part steeply dipping and highly folded.

Northeast of the Wayside diorite body, strikes are generally north to northwest, with steep dips to both the northeast and southwest. Southwest of the Wayside diorite body, strikes and dips are highly variable and no patterns have been recognized.

The Wayside claims exhibit a high degree of faulting, and these structures appear to control alteration and vein formation.

Major faults have undoubtedly played a role in the emplacement of the diorite bodies and younger cross-faults have led to the present day segmentation of the body. All contacts of the diorite, where observed, are strong fault zones. The Cadwallader Fault zone (CFZ) marks the southwest contact of the southwest body of diorite.

A major east-west trending cross fault has segmented what was likely originally a single diorite body to its present outcrop distribution. Thus the western contact of the Wayside diorite body is interpreted to be the offset CFZ. The northeast contacts of the diorite bodies are likewise faults. The VLF-EM surveys have shown that the Wayside claims contain numerous north-northwest trending structural features.

The Wayside quartz veins are spatially related to a northwest trending zone of shearing which may be a splay structure from the west-bounding fault which marks the western contact of the Wayside diorite.

Northeast of the Wayside diorite, a feldspar porphyry dyke has been intensely fractured and sheared by a north-northwest trending fault. This zone (the Two Bob) is anomalous in gold and was the target for subsequent trenching and drilling."

7.3 MINERALIZATION

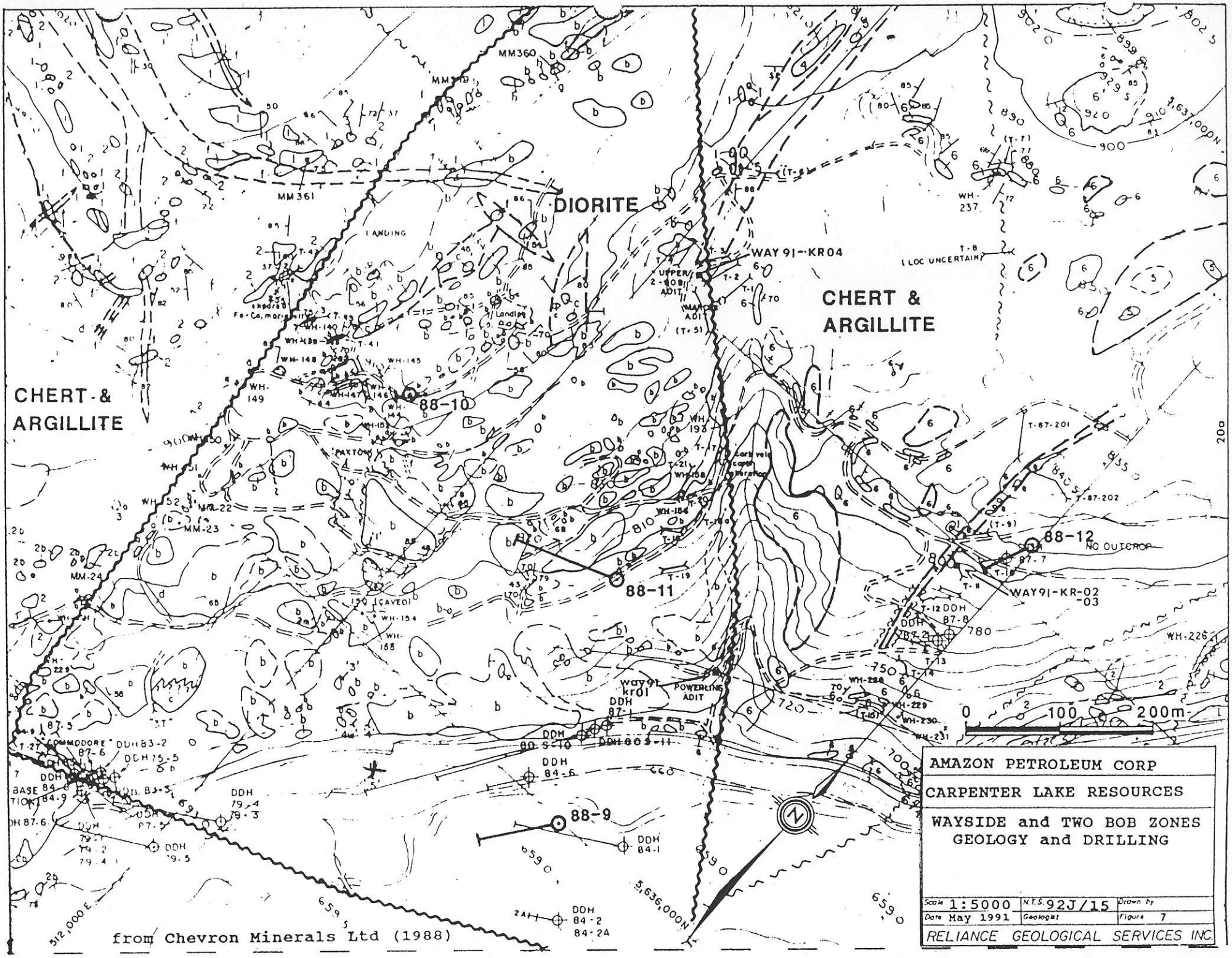
(all quoted information and tables are taken from Morris, 1989)

To date five areas of mineralization have been located on the Wayside Property: (Fig. 6)

a) WAYSIDE MINE (Figures 7, 9, 10)

"The Wayside mine is a shear-vein system within the northern body of diorite.

The Wayside vein system has been explored by underground development on ten levels, and by fourteen drill holes. Underground exploration has tested the vein system over at least 350 m vertically and 500 m along strike. All but two drill holes are within 200 m of the southeast extension.



from Chevron Minerals Ltd (1988)

LEGEND

BEDDED ROCKS

AGE	FORMATION	UNIT	DESCRIPTION
TRIASSIC AND/OR JURASSIC	HURLEY	6	THIN-BEDDED GREY TO BLACK ARGILLITE SHALY ARGILLITE, MINOR LITHIC SANDSTONE, SILTSTONE AND GRITTY CONGLOMERATE.
	HURLEY	5	CONGLOMERATE; PEBBLE TO COBBLE SIZE WITH PREDOMINANTLY CHERT, MINOR VOLCANIC, AND CHARACTERISTIC LIMESTONE FRAGMENTS.
PALEOZOIC?	FERGUSSON?	4	LIMESTONE-GREY CRYSTALLINE
PALEOZOIC	FERGUSSON	3	FLAGGY TO SLATY BLACK ARGILLITE AND MINOR GREYWAKE
PALEOZOIC	FERGUSSON	2	CHERT. 2a) MASSIVE WHITE LIMONITE STAINED CHERT. 2b) THIN-BEDDED GREY CHERT WITH MINOR ARGILLACEOUS PARTINGS.
	PIONEER	1	UNDIFFERENTIATED FRAGMENTAL TO MASSIVE GREEN-PURPLE GREENSTONE. 1a) FRAGMENTAL GREENSTONE. 1b) MASSIVE GREENSTONE -OCCASIONALLY PILLOW TEXTURED.

INTRUSIVE ROCKS

AGE	UNIT	
POST LOWER CRETACEOUS (?)	g	DARK GREEN, FINE GRAINED ANDESITE
POST LOWER CRETACEOUS (?)	f	HORNBLENDE ± FELDSPAR PORPHYRY
POST LOWER CRETACEOUS (?)	e	FELDSPAR PORPHYRY
JURASSIC?	d	FELSITE-ALBITITE (?) d1) FELSIC, EQUIGRANULAR d2) QUARTZ-FELDSPAR PORPHYRY
JURASSIC (BRALORNE INTRUSIVE)	c	SODA GRANITE
JURASSIC (BRALORNE INTRUSIVE)	b	GABBRO-DIORITE
JURASSIC (PRESIDENT INTRUSIVES)	a	AUGITE PERIDOTITE, SERPENTINITE

SYMBOLS

- OUTCROP, DEFINED, APPROXIMATE
- FAULT; DEFINED, ASSUMED
- GEOLOGICAL CONTACT; DEFINED, APPROXIMATE
- BEDDING; INCLINED, VERTICAL
- FOLIATION, INCLINED
- FRACTURE; INCLINED, VERTICAL
- VEIN, INCLINED
- 20 LINEATION; PLUNGE IN DEGREES
- 20 MINERAL LINEATION; PLUNGE IN DEGREES
- TRENCH
- ADIT
- DIAMOND DRILL HOLE LOCATION
- WH-206, MM-361 GEOCHEMICAL ROCK SAMPLE
- DIRT ROAD
- x FLOAT

from Chevron Minerals Ltd (1988)

AMAZON PETROLEUM CORP

CARPENTER LAKE RESOURCES LTD

WAYSIDE PROPERTY
Lillooet Mining District

GEOLOGICAL LEGEND

Scale	N.T.S. 92J/15	Drawn by
Date May 1991	Geologist	Figure 8

RELIANCE GEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC.

The Wayside underground workings are located on the northwest side of Carpenter Lake and most of the adits are accessible by roads. (Fig. 8,9) The accessible areas of the following six levels were mapped and sampled: Paxton, No. 0, No. 2M, No. 3, No. 4, No. 4W, and No. 5. The No. 1 and the No. 150 adits have caved and are not visible from the surface while the No. 7, No. 8 and No. 9 levels are below the level of Carpenter Lake and are currently flooded. As no active mining has taken place for over thirty years, many areas of the underground workings are inaccessible and in need of major rehabilitation.

During the 1988 underground sampling program by Chevron a total of 64 rock chip samples were collected from quartz veins and shear zones in the accessible workings. In general the samples collected from hanging-wall or footwall massive quartz veins returned more significant gold values than those collected from the shear zone of the Main Wayside structure.

The Wayside main structure, known as the Main vein, is actually a well-developed shear zone cut by numerous narrow quartz and carbonate veinlets which is exposed on all levels. The main vein strikes 335 to 350 degrees and dips 45 to 60 degrees to the northeast. The alteration assemblage of Fe-carbonate (ankerite), quartz, sericite and minor mariposite (Cr-rich mica) is found within the shear zone and often extends up to 0.6m beyond. Native gold has been reported from the Main vein. Ore shoots seem to occur where the dips flatten out in the Main vein. The maximum gold value returned from a Main vein sample (taken by Chevron, 1988) was 0.042 oz Au/ton over 0.8 m on the No. 5 level.

The Notman vein, referred to as the No. 1 Hangingwall vein in the old literature, is only seen on the No. 5 level and consists of a well-defined and continuous massive to ribboned quartz vein ranging in width from 1 to 57 cm. The Notman parallels the Main vein with strikes of 335 to 350 degrees, but has a flatter dip of 40 to 50 degrees. There is no conspicuous carbonate alteration associated with this vein. The maximum gold value of 0.559 oz Au/ton was obtained from a 0.1 m wide sample of the Notman quartz vein.

The No. 1 Footwall vein which is exposed on the No. 0 and No. 1 levels, parallels the strike of the Main vein, but has a flatter dip of 40 to 50 degrees. There is little shearing associated with this persistent quartz vein and the carbonate alteration is similar to that of the Main vein. A maximum value of 0.220 oz Au/ton over 0.2 m was returned from the No. 1 Footwall vein on the No. 0 level.

The No. 2 Footwall vein is similar to the No. 1 Footwall vein in attitude and associated alteration, but is found on the No. 2M, No. 3, No. 4W and No. 5 levels. The best gold result from the No. 2 Footwall vein is 0.127 oz Au/ton over 0.4 m from the No. 3 level.

Paxton Level

The main zone is exposed over 30 m in the Paxton adit and is a 1.2 m wide shear zone cut by one to three centimetre calcite veins and minor quartz veins. The best gold value obtained from this zone on the Paxton level is 0.031 oz Au/ton over 1.2 m.

No. 0 Level

Access was gained to most of this level. The Main vein strikes over 40 m and has been explored by two cross-cuts and one short drift. The Main vein ranges in width from 1.0 to 2.2 m and is locally limonitic and cut by 2 to 5 cm wide quartz veins. The best gold value from this zone is 0.005 oz Au/ton over 1.5 m.

The No. 1 Footwall vein ranges from a 3 to 5 cm zone of subparallel quartz veins at the north end of the adit to a white ribboned quartz vein with a maximum width of 0.52 m. The highest gold value was 0.239 oz Au/ton over 0.4 m.

No. 2M Level

The drift paralleling the No. 2 Footwall vein and the cross-cuts leading towards the Main vein are the only areas of this level that were mapped and sampled. In this exposure, the No. 2 Footwall vein strikes over 100 m and ranges in width from 0.1 to 0.62 m. Mariposite has been noted in the altered wall rocks of this vein. A maximum gold value of 0.083 oz Au/ton over 0.4 m was returned.

No. 3 Level

Approximately half of the No. 3 level was accessible. The No. 2 Footwall vein strikes over 85 m and pinches out to a 0.45 m wide quartz veined shear at the south end, and to a 10 cm wide quartz vein at the north. Up to 35 cm of well-ribboned quartz is exposed at the widest zone. The highest gold value was 0.127 oz Au/ton over 0.4 m.

The Main vein is only exposed in two cross-cuts of the accessible workings at this level. Here, the Main vein is highly sheared, clay-rich, cut by quartz and calcite veinlets, up to 5.1 m wide, and contains minor mariposite. The best gold value obtained was 0.007 oz Au/ton.

No. 4 and 4W Levels

The No. 2 Footwall vein exposed in the 15 m of accessible workings on the No. 4W level is a 1 m wide shear zone with 4 to 30 cm wide quartz veins cutting and forming selvages of the shear. A stope extends down from this level to the exposure of the No. 2 Footwall vein on the No.5 level. The maximum value obtained was 0.013 oz Au/ton.

The Main vein is exposed in the 45 m accessible on the No. 5 level. This limonitic clay-rich shear zone, cut by quartz calcite veinlets up to 1 cm wide, ranges from 1.2 to 1.6 m in true width. The best gold value obtained on this level from the Main vein was 0.017 oz Au/ton over 1.6 m.

No. 5 Level

The No. 2 Footwall, Main, and Notman veins are all exposed on this level, which consists of three drifts paralleling these veins and numerous cross-cuts. Most of this level is accessible. The No. 2 Footwall vein is exposed over a strike length of 40 m and ranges up to 2.5 m in the south end, and pinches out to 8 cm in the north. The well-developed quartz and calcite veined shear zone of the Main zone stretches over 150 m with widths from 1 to 5 m. The Notman vein pinches out to a 1 cm wide quartz vein at the north end, and 9 cm wide quartz vein at the south. Over the 100 m exposure of the Notman vein, widths range up to 0.57 m.

In 1971 some rock sampling was completed below the No. 5 Level. J.P. Elwell, P.Eng., reported (2 November 1971) the following sampling results from No.8 Level.

Sample No.	Width	Au oz/t	Description
7729	3'	0.83	back, 160' south of shaft
7730	6.4'	0.47	back, 135' south of shaft
7731	3'	0.21	floor, top of winze to 9 Level
7732	3'	0.19	back, 12' north of shaft
7734	4'	0.03	wall, raise to 7 Level
7735	-	0.03	HW drift, qtz, 136' N of shaft
7736	-	0.02	HW drift, qtz, 136' N of shaft

P. Polischuk, president of Dawson Range Mines, took eleven samples from the mine. S.F. Kelly, P.Eng. described these as follows: (10 February 1972)

Sample No.	Width	Au oz/t	Description
-	Grab	3.23	shaft, S-side 9 Level
-	3.5'	0.20	shaft, 100'down from 5 Level
160'	4.0'	0.73	shaft, 180' " " " "
180'	5.0'	0.50	shaft, 180' " " " "
13652	4.0'	0.49	shaft, 200' " " " "
13654	4.0'	0.12	7 Level, South face
13655	3.0'	0.01	7 Level, 60' N from face
13656	Grab	0.02	--- wallrock
13657	Grab	0.09	7 Level, 20' S. of shaft
13658	5.0'	0.05	shaft, 40' below 7 Level
-	Grab	2.87	5 Level, muck from ore pocket, last muck from 9 Level (?)

The majority of the drilling on the Wayside shear and vein system has been confined to approximately 200 m of strike length, from the No. 5 adit and to the southeast. Holes 88-10 and 88-11 tested the shear at higher elevations, approximately 400 m and 200 m northwest of the No. 5 adit."

Six holes, drilled to intersect the Wayside veins below Level 9, were successful in confirming the continuance of mineralization 100 meters downdip from Level 9 (Figure 10). Significant results were as follows:

DDH No. 5	From (m)	To (m)	oz Au/ton
80-S-10	208.8	211.8	2.63
87-1	179.4	181.0	1.84
88-9	165.9	169.8	0.055

During 1948 a long drill hole drilled westerly from the south end of Level 9 intersected a 1.6 meter wide quartz vein about 218 meters from the collar. By projection, this intersection is inferred to be the 3T vein (Figure 10).

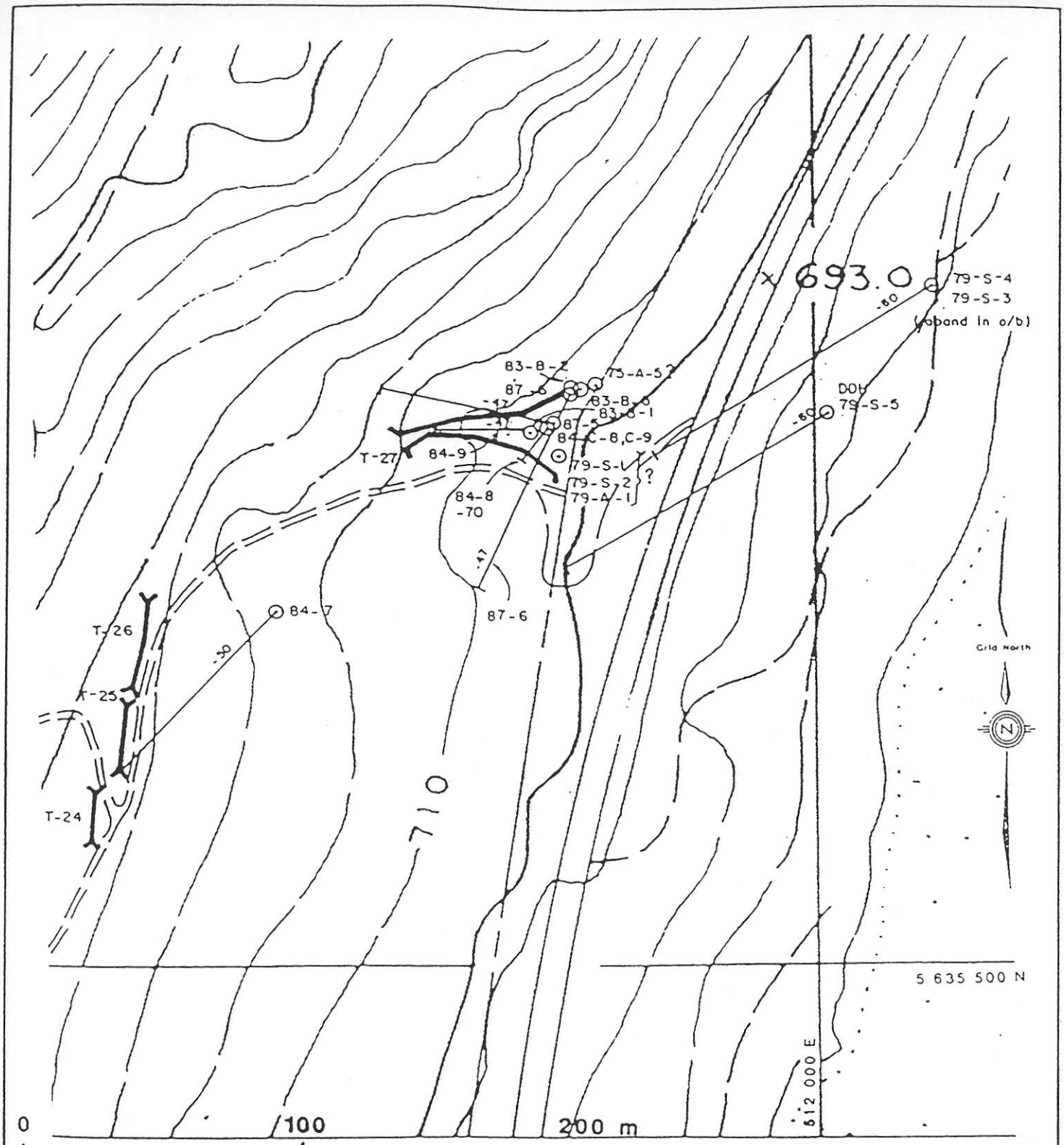
Diamond drill holes are plotted on Figures 7 and 10.

A summary of diamond drill results is presented in Appendix A - Table 1.

b) COMMODORE and 3T VEINS (Figures 7, 10a, 10b, and 10c)

"Both the Commodore and 3T vein structures were first explored by short adits sometime in the past. The 3T adit is caved at the portal and was not inspected. It is reported that gold values were obtained from a silicified zone which occurs at the contact of an albitite dyke with host diorite. The Commodore adit was not examined in detail. Trenching and drilling were performed on the southern extension of the structure. The vein was exposed at surface by trenching in about 1975, and the trench was re-opened, mapped, sampled, and drilled in 1987."

Results of surface sampling are as follows: gold values from surface sampling by Lammle: 0.08 oz/ton Au over 4", by Polischuk: 2.1 oz/ton over 24" and by T.P. Elwell: 9.1 oz/ton over 10".



from Chevron Minerals Ltd (1988)

AMAZON PETROLEUM CORP

CARPENTER LAKE RESOURCES LTD

WAYSIDE PROPERTY
Lillooet Mining District

COMMODORE
TRENCHES & DRILLING

Scale 1:2,000	NTS 92 J/16	Drawn by
Date May 1991	Geologist	Figure 10A

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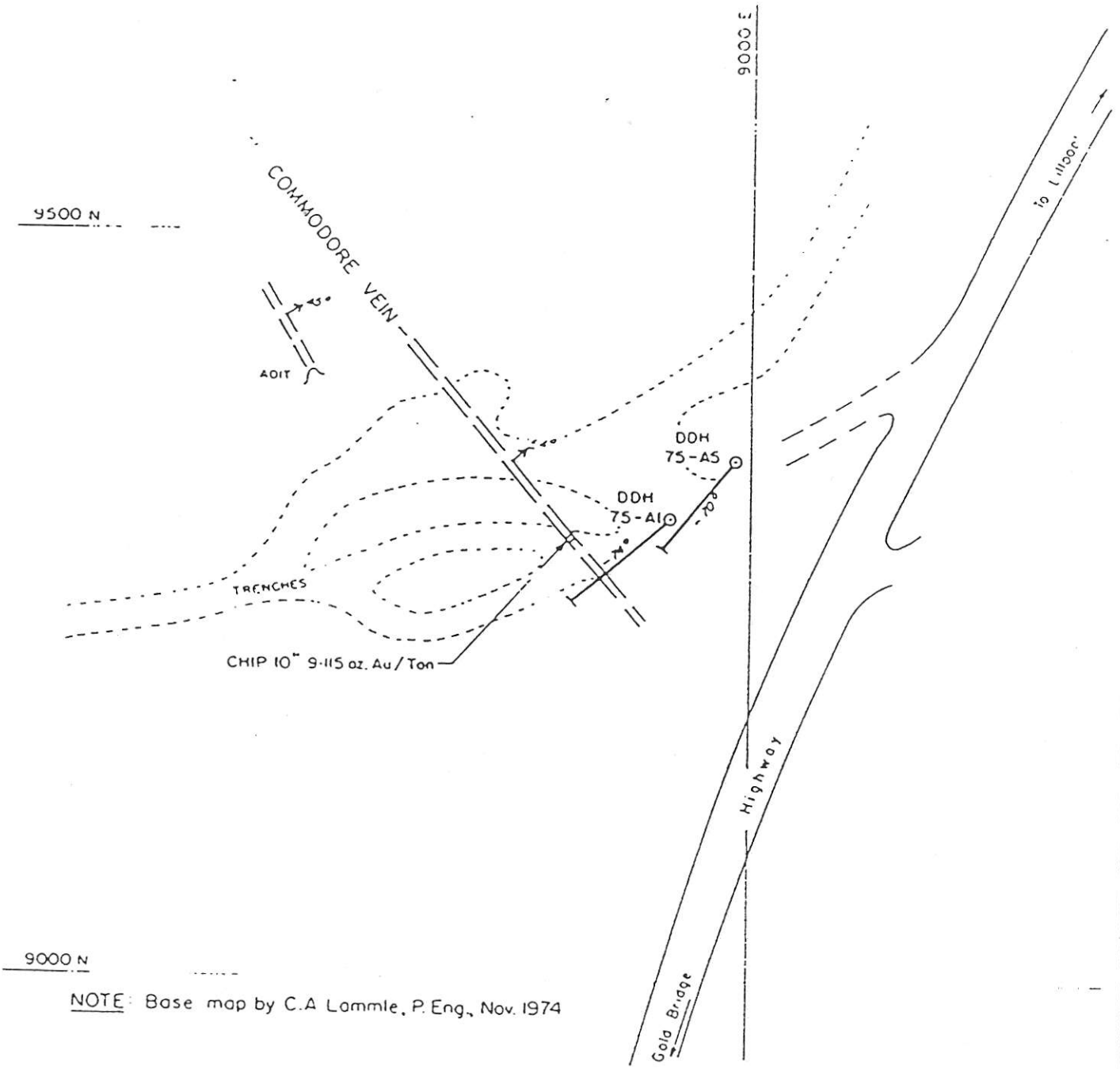
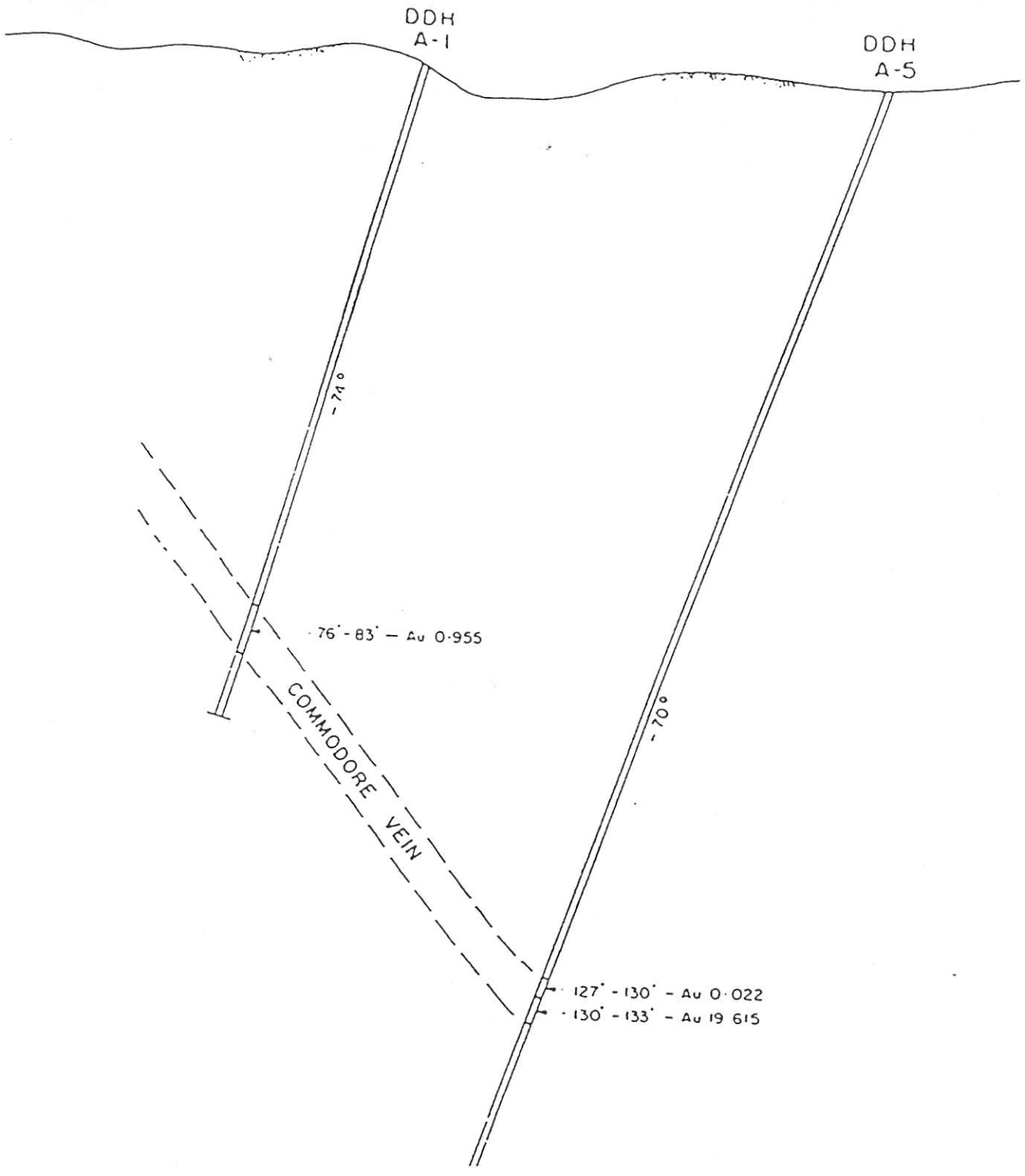
250



NOTE: Base map by C.A Lammle, P. Eng., Nov. 1974

Scale: 1 in. = 100 ft.

AMAZON PETROLEUM CORP		
CARPENTER LAKE RESOURCES LTD		
WAYSIDE PROPERTY Lillooet Mining District PLAN OF D.D. HOLES ON COMMODORE VEIN		
Scale As shown	NTS 92J/15	Drawn by
Date May 1991	Geologist	Figure 10B
RELIANCE GEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC.		



Scale : 1 in. = 20 ft.

AMAZON PETROLEUM CORP

CARPENTER LAKE RESOURCES LTD

WAYSIDE PROPERTY
Lillooet Mining District

SECTION OF
D.D.H.'s A1 and A5

Scale	N.T.S 92J/15	Drawn by
Date May 1991	Geologist	Figure 10C

RELIANCE GEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC.

25 c

All diamond drilling on the Commodore vein has been confined to an approximate 150 meter strike length, southeast of the Commodore.

Significant drill results are as follows: (Fig. 10b, 10c)

DDH No.	Sample Interval	Au oz/ton
75 A1	76' - 83'	0.95
75 A5	127' - 130'	0.02
	130' - 133'	19.61
79-S-1	76.2'- 82.6'	.69
	80.0'- 82.6'	1.58
79-S-2	75.5'- 79.8'	0.66

Holes 79-S-1 and -2 were drilled to twin holes 75 A1 and 75 A2.

To test the vein at depth and along strike of Commodore vein and 3T vein, holes 79-S3, 79-S4 and 79-S5 were drilled from the bench just above the Carpenter Lake level. 79-S3 was abandoned in overburden, but the other two holes were completed to depths of 764 feet and 716 feet respectively. Both were in augite diorite at hole end, and for the most part of the hole. Precious metal values were negligible except in 79-S5 where four feet (216 to 220 ft) assayed 0.012 oz/ton Au and 0.06 oz/ton Ag.

Diamond drilling in 1983, 1984 and 1987 did not yield significant results.

A summary of diamond drill results is presented in Appendix A - Table 2.

c) NORTH END (Figure 7)

The North End hosts the Two Bob, John's, Powerline and Upper Two Bob (Marcus) showings.

"The Two Bob occurrence is 200 m east of the Two Bob fault which marks the northeast contact of the Wayside diorite with the Hurley Formation shales.

The occurrence is within and peripheral to a quartz feldspar porphyry dyke which intrudes the steeply dipping shales at a high angle. The dyke is up to six meters wide, and has sheared margins which have been silicified and carbonatized. Mariposite is noted locally, and can form a significant percentage of the rock.

Detailed geologic mapping of the trenches in the Two Bob zone and three drill holes into the zone show that the carbonatization and silicification occurs predominantly within the dyke and adjacent to its margins. Silica occurs as pods and lenses, locally cementing brecciated fragments of carbonatized dyke. Pyrite and arsenopyrite are noted locally. It appears that the intensely altered dyke behaved as a competent body within the incompetent shales. The tendency of the dyke to fracture during faulting has focused hydrothermal fluids in the dyke rather than the enclosing shales.

Geochemical values up to the 0.058 oz Au/ton range were obtained from trench samples, and up to the 0.117 oz Au/ton range over one meter width drill cores. Arsenic values are highly anomalous; up to 2715 ppm in drill core (DDH 87-7) and 1725 ppm in trench number 10 over one meter widths.

Five holes have been drilled in the North End; four holes within the Two Bob vein system, and the fifth approximately 350 m to the east.

The drilling within the Two Bob system was preceded by detailed geochemistry, geophysics, and trenching. The four holes cover a strike length of approximately 150 meters."

A summary of this diamond drilling is presented in Appendix A - Table 3.

"The Upper Two Bob/Marcus adit likewise follows a splay off the Two Bob Creek fault. This adit, discovered during the 1987 program, was probably driven near the turn of the century. The adit crosses a carbonatized and silicified zone of shearing which is approximately 1.5 m wide. No anomalous gold values were returned from the structure.

Series of heavily carbonatized shears are exposed in the Upper Two Bob or Marcus adit areas and John's showing areas. No anomalous geochem was returned from the Upper Two Bob zone. An anomalous soil sample (0.035 oz Au/ton) was taken from the John's showing. The zone is characterized by intense shearing and fracturing in the diorite and by calcite veins which reach over 1 m in width. Rock chip geochem failed to return anomalies greater in tenor than the soil."

The Powerline adit was driven to follow a shear zone parallel to the Two Bob fault. It has not been sampled to date.

d) MASSIVE SULPHIDE SHOWING (formerly NEW DISCOVERY) (Figure 11)

"The Massive Sulphide area covers basalt hosted massive sulphide zones. The occurrence was first discovered while the main highway was being widened in 1974. On surface the showing is massive pyrite in vesicular basalt which is erratically anomalous in copper, zinc, gold, and silver.

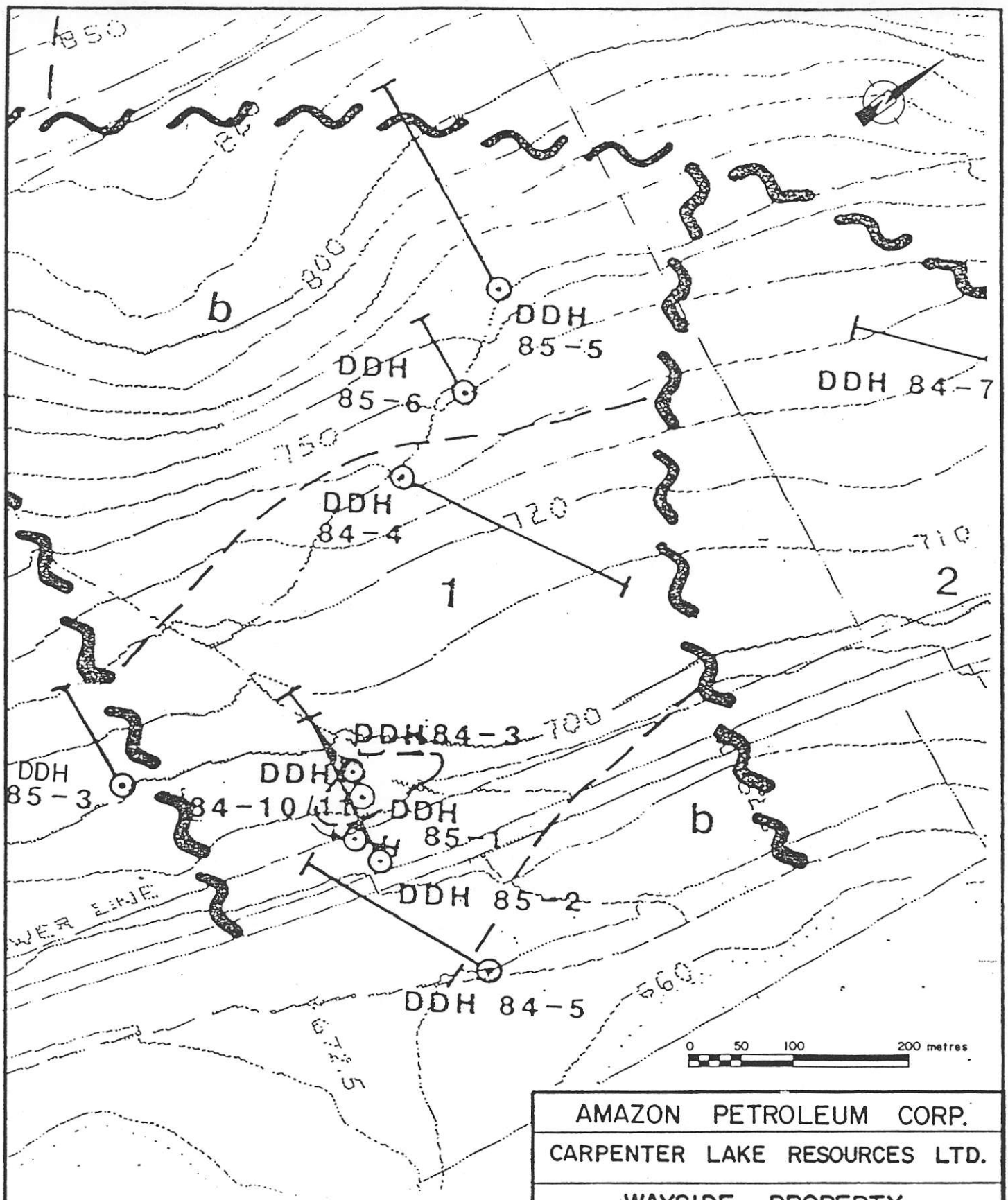
The first hole was drilled in 1975. Between 1979 and 1985, twenty holes were completed in an attempt to delineate and extend the mineralization. Since 1985, the massive sulphide deposit has been ignored and exploration work directed to gold only.

The zone strikes north-south and has an east dip of 65°. One well-tested body is 140 m long and 4.8 m thick, and has been tested for 75 m of dip length.

Re-logging and sampling of drill core in 1987 located a banded, arsenopyrite bearing quartz vein within a fault zone in drill hole 85-2 which carried 0.125 oz Au/ton over 0.9 m.

The gold may have a close spatial and perhaps genetic affiliation with the base metal sulphide deposit. Hutchinson (1987) suggests the origin of gold lodes may be original sea-floor hydrothermal exhalative deposition followed by extensive metamorphogenic redistribution."

A summary of the diamond drill results is presented in Appendix A - Table 4.



AMAZON PETROLEUM CORP.

CARPENTER LAKE RESOURCES LTD.

WAYSIDE PROPERTY

Lillooet M.D., B.C.

Massive Sulphide Zone Drilling

Scale: 1:5000	N.T.S. 92 J/15	Drawn by:
Date: May 1991	Geologist:	Figure: 11

RELIANCE GEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC.

(from Chevron Minerals Ltd., 1988)

e) SOUTHWEST DIORITE (Figure 12)

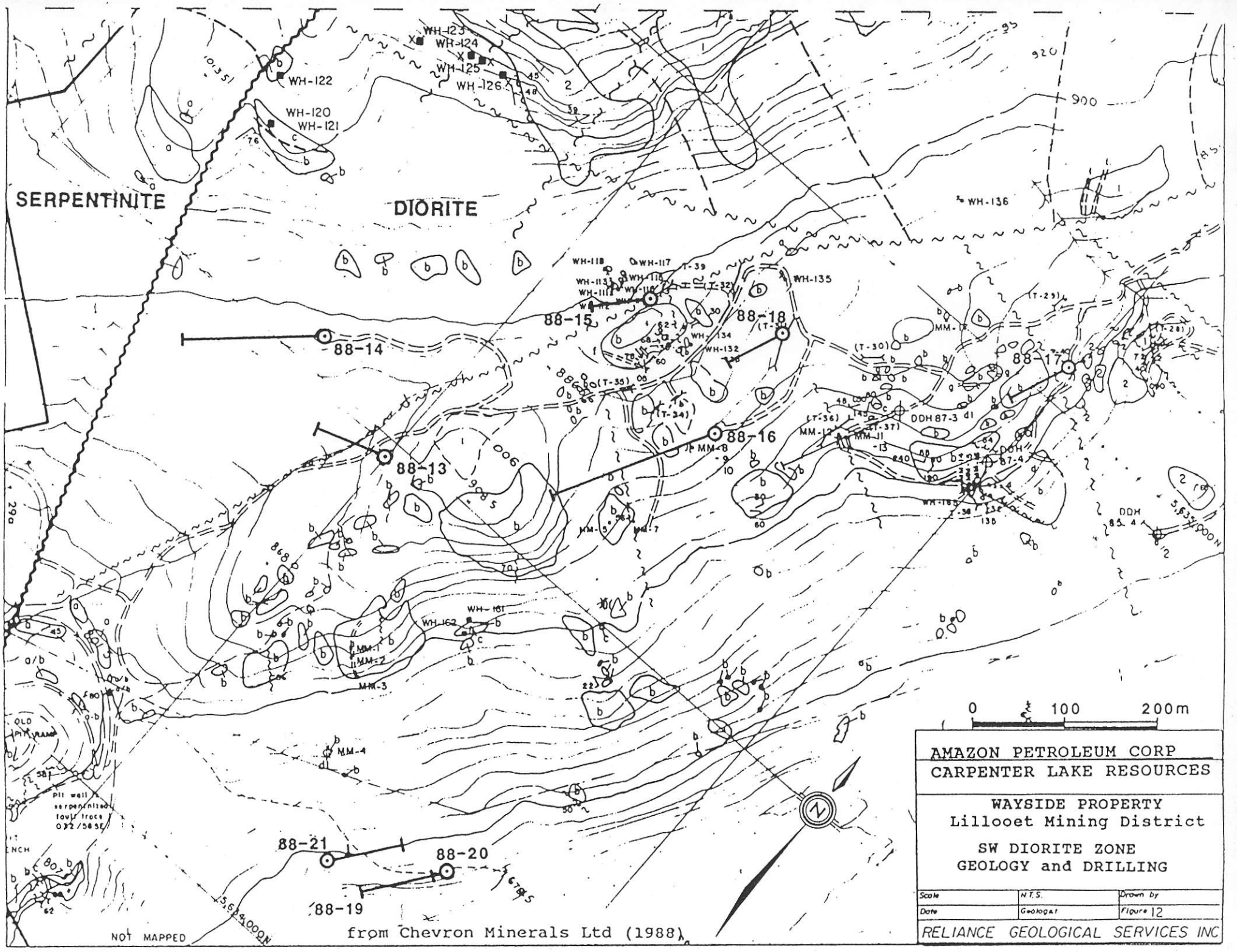
"The Southwest diorite hosts two old caved adits, both of which are driven in glacial debris.

Carbonate alteration, silicification, and anomalous Au-As occur within the Southwest diorite body, and are exposed in trench 87-T-38 (0.124 oz Au/ton over 0.5 m). A short drill hole (87-4) tested the zone but did not intersect similar mineralization.

Magnetometer and VLF-EM surveys indicated the presence of potential structures roughly paralleling the strike of the main Wayside system in the Southwest diorite body. One of these potential structures was tested with drill hole 87-3, confirming the presence of a major fault, but no significant quartz veining was observed.

Within the Southwest diorite body, eleven holes were drilled to follow up VLF-EM anomalies. While numerous altered zones were intercepted, no high grade results were returned."

A summary of diamond drill results is presented in Appendix A - Table 5.


SERPENTINITE
DIORITE
WH-122
WH-120
WH-121
WH-123
WH-124
WH-125
WH-126
WH-136
WH-135
WH-118
WH-117
WH-113
WH-111
WH-116
WH-115
WH-134
WH-132
88-15
88-18
88-14
88-17
88-13
88-16
DDH 87-3 dl
DDH 87-4
DDH 85-4
MM-1
MM-2
MM-3
MM-4
MM-5
MM-6
MM-7
MM-8
MM-11
MM-12
MM-13
WH-161
WH-162
88-21
88-20
88-19
OLD pit
pit wall serpentinized fault trace 032/58SE
NOT MAPPED
from Chevron Minerals Ltd (1988)
0 100 200m
AMAZON PETROLEUM CORP
CARPENTER LAKE RESOURCES
WAYSIDE PROPERTY
Lillooet Mining District
SW DIORITE ZONE
GEOLOGY and DRILLING
Scale N.T.S. Drawn by
Date Geologist Figure 12
RELIANCE GEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC

8.0 1991 PROGRAM

8.1 SCOPE

During May 1991, a prospector and a geologist completed an evaluation program on the Wayside Property in order to confirm historical results and determine an exploration approach.

The program consisted of:

a) examining the drill core left on the property,
b) splitting and sampling drill core from the Massive Sulphide and Main Wayside zones,
c) prospecting on the Two Bob zone, and
d) determining accessibility of the various levels of the Wayside mine.

8.2 METHODS AND PROCEDURES

Diamond drill hole 85-02, drilled into the Massive Sulphide Zone, was selected for detailed sampling. The core was split and sampled at lengths averaging 1.38 m. A total of 98 core samples were collected.

Diamond drill holes 88-9 and 87-1, drilled below level 9 of the Wayside Mine, were selected for additional sampling. The core was split and sampled at lengths averaging 1.4 m. Five core samples were collected from hole 87-1 and 24 core samples from hole 88-9.

The Powerline Adit, Two Bob Adit, Two Bob Showing and Levels 2M and 3 of the Wayside Workings were examined and sampled. A total of 7 rock samples were collected from these areas.

All rock samples were analyzed for gold (fire assay) and multi-element ICP by International Plasma Laboratory Ltd.
See Appendix D for analytical results and techniques.

9.0 RESULTS

9.1 WAYSIDE UNDERGROUND WORKINGS

Levels 2M, and 3 were examined. Level 5 was caved at the entrance.

9.1.1 No. 2M LEVEL

A cave-in blocks the level 55 meters from the entrance. The drift parallels the No. 2 Footwall vein which is exposed to the cave-in point. The vein consists of massive white quartz. The width varies from 10 cm to 62 cm. No samples were collected from this level.

9.1.2 No. 3 LEVEL

A cave-in blocks the level approximately 124 m from the entrance. The No. 2 Footwall vein strikes for over 85 m and pinches out to a 45 cm wide quartz veined shear at the south end and to a 10 cm wide quartz vein at the north end. Up to 35 cm of well-ribboned quartz are exposed at the widest zone.

Three samples were collected from this level. (Figure 9)

WAY 91 RO1 - From the north side of a crosscut approximately 104 meters from the entrance. The No. 2 Footwall vein at this locality is ribboned and contains traces of fine grained pyrite and arsenopyrite.
The sample returned 0.082 oz Au/ton over a width of 30 cm.

WAY 91 RO2 - From the Main Wayside shear zone exposed in a crosscut 114 meters from the entrance. The shear zone is 6.1 meters wide, is silicified, and contains traces of mariposite and pyrite.
The sample returned 590 ppb Au over a width of 6.1 m.

WAY 91 RO3 - From a quartz vein exposed in the back adjacent to the cave-in. The vein is ribboned and contains traces of fine grained pyrite and arsenopyrite.
The sample returned 1.009 oz Au/ton over a width of 30 cm.

9.2 WAYSIDE DRILL CORE (Figures 7 & 10)

DDH 87-1: In 1987 Chevron drilled this hole to test for mineralization below level 9. Drill core sample 113203H was taken from 179.44 to 181.03 m and returned a value of 1.840 oz Au/ton over a width of 1.59 meters. This intersection is the inferred continuation of the Main Wayside Vein below level No. 9.

As part of the 1991 program the drill hole was examined and an additional 5 split core samples were taken from alteration zones. The sample numbers, results and intervals are presented in Appendix C.
No significant values were returned.

DDH 88-9: In 1988 Chevron drilled this hole to extend the Wayside mineralization down dip from DDH 87-1. Their results are as follows: (quoted from McAllister, S. et al, 1988)

"A highly anomalous zone identified within the albitized granite at 165.85 to 169.77 metres yielded 0.055 oz Au/ton over 3.92 metres. This zone is the highest intersection returned from the drilling program. This auriferous quartz veined zone possibly represents the down dip extension of the hanging wall found on the No. 9 level. The dips of these hanging wall veins are known to be flatter than the Main Vein zone.

Two additional zones within this highly altered granite returned anomalous gold values from zones at 175.11 to 180.40 metres and 191.11 to 194.16 metres. The maximum values of 620 and 520 ppb Au were from samples 79916 and 79017, respectively."

As part of the 1991 program, the DDH 88-9 drill core was examined and an additional 24 split core samples were collected from alteration zones.

The sample numbers, results and intervals are presented in Appendix C.

The two highest values are as follows:

Sample Number	Sample Interval (m) from	to	Length (m)	Au ppb
KR 18	149.81	151.08	1.27	360
KR 19	151.08	151.92	0.84	315

9.3 MASSIVE SULPHIDE ZONE DRILL CORE

It was noted that pyrite and massive sulphide stringers were scattered throughout the drill core from this zone. Most of the sulphide rich sections had not been previously sampled.

As part of the 1991 program, DDH 85-02 was selected for detailed sampling. (Figure 11).

The sample numbers, results and intervals are presented in Appendix C.

The highest values are as follows:

Sample Number	Sample Interval (m) from	to	Length (m)	Cu ppb	Zn ppb
94027	76.16	77.62	1.46	1035	587
94056	134.77	135.38	0.61	683	6459

9.4 OTHER AREAS

9.4.1 Powerline Adit:

This adit, located at the southwest end of the Two Bob fault (Figure 7), strikes in a westerly direction and is approximately 8.3 meters long. A 30 cm wide shear zone crosscuts the adit near the entrance and strikes parallel to the Two Bob fault.

Chip sample WAY 91 KR01, taken across the shear zone, returned a value of 0.041 oz Au/ton over a width of 30 cm.

The shear zone consists of limonitic fault gouge with quartz stringers up to 2.5 cm in width.

9.4.2 Upper Two Bob (Marcus Adit):

This adit is located at the northwest end of the Two Bob fault (Figure 7). Currently the adit is accessible for 15 meters from the entrance. Approximately 13 meters from the entrance a shear zone crosscuts the workings. The shear zone is limonitic and strikes subparallel to the Two Bob Fault.

Chip sample KR04, taken across the shear zone, returned a value of 15 ppb gold over a width of 0.8 meters.

9.4.3 Two Bob Zone

The Two Bob Zone is located 200 meters east of the Two Bob Fault (Figure 7). The occurrence is within and peripheral to a quartz feldspar porphyry dyke.

Trench 11 was selected for resampling. This trench crosscuts the dyke and the contact with the Hurley argillites.

Sample WAY 91 KR02 was taken at the eastern contact zone. At the dyke-argillite contact, the quartz feldspar porphyry is altered to carbonate-quartz-sericite-mariposite with traces of pyrite and arsenopyrite. This sample returned a value of 10 ppb gold over a width of 45 cm.

Sample WAY 91 KR03 was taken across the dyke. The dyke is limonitic, and contains quartz stringers up to 7.62 cm wide along with traces of fine grained disseminated pyrite. This sample returned a value of 245 ppb gold over a width of 7.9 meters.

10.0 DISCUSSION

10.1 GEOLOGICAL MODEL

The Bralorne-Pioneer deposits, which are the model for the Bridge River camp, are mesothermal vein gold deposits of Cretaceous age.

Main characteristics of the Bralorne-Pioneer:

a) Geological Setting:
Bridge River terranes are associated with major crustal structures. Bralorne-Pioneer deposits are bounded by two major northwesterly trending faults which are marked in part along their length by narrow sinuous serpentine bodies.

The major ore host is diorite at Bralorne and greenstone at Pioneer. Mineralization is related to a swarm of albitite dykes that parallel the veins.

b) Structure and Veining:
Structure is the most important ore control, because all the veins are in faults.
The Bralorne - Pioneer vein system is 6 km in strike length and 2 km (and open) in depth extent.
Two distinct vein types are recognized: main veins, and cross-over veins.
The bulk of the ore was mined from the main veins which are moderately to strongly ribboned and average 1 to 2 meters in width. Ore shoots within these veins occupy about 20% of the vein.
Cross-over veins are tension veins which are composed of massive white quartz. They are smaller structures than the main veins with smaller ore shoots that are occasionally of rich but often highly variable tenor.

c) Mineralogy:

Veins consist of milky white quartz, commonly ribboned and of several stages, with minor carbonate and very minor amounts of various sulphides. Within the main ribboned veins, most of the gold is contained in the dark ribbons which represent partings of wall rock that have been strongly replaced by sulphides. The surfaces of the ribbons are slickensided and the sulphides and gold are commonly smeared out to flakes 1 mm or less across.

Gangue minerals in the veins include quartz, carbonate, sericite, fuchsite and rare scheelite and tourmaline. Quartz veins usually carry less than 3% sulphides. Altered wall rocks usually contain from 5 to 10% sulphides over a width of a few cm to several metres. Sulphides in both the veins and wall rocks are mainly arsenopyrite and pyrite. Other sulphides present in minor amounts include marcasite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, tetrahedrite, stibnite, sphalerite and galena. Free gold is common within the veins and is also included in or associated with (as blebs at the edges of) pyrite, tetrahedrite, or arsenopyrite, in that order.

d) Wallrock Alteration:

A prominent feature of the Bralorne - Pioneer deposit is the widespread and intense wallrock alteration that accompanied vein formation and gold deposition. The alteration sequence is usually from an outer green chlorite-epidote zone, through a central buff carbonate-albite (± sericite) zone, to an inner cream-coloured quartz-sericite(± fuchsite)-carbonate zone. The composition of the carbonate changes from calcite to ankerite as the vein is approached.

10.2 SIMILARITIES (WAYSIDE AND BRALORNE-PIONEER VEINS)

There are several similarities between the Wayside and the Bralorne-Pioneer veins, including:

a) The Wayside and Bralorne veins are mesothermal in character
b) Host rock is Bralorne Diorite
c) Mineralized quartz veins are subparallel to major fault zones
d) Quartz veins are ribboned, contain high grade ore shoots and minor amounts of arsenopyrite and pyrite
e) The surfaces of the ribbons are slickensided
f) Gangue minerals in the veins include quartz, carbonate, sericite and mariposite
g) Quartz veins usually carry less than 5% sulphides
h) Wallrock alteration consists of an adjacent cream coloured quartz-sericite-carbonate-mariposite zone

10.3 EXPLORATION TARGETS

Previous work and the 1991 field program have outlined the following exploration targets:

10.3.1 WAYSIDE

Diamond drilling has confirmed continuance of gold mineralization below Level 9.

Relevant intersections are as follows:

DDH Number	Sample Interval (m) from	to	Length (m)	Au oz/ton
80-S-10	208.8	211.8	3.0	2.63
87-1	179.4	181.0	1.6	1.84
88-9	165.9	169.8	3.9	0.055

The 1952 B.C. Minister of Mines Report indicates further development work was being carried out on Level 9 in preparation for mining to lower levels.

In addition, the similarities between the Wayside vein and Bralorne-Pioneer veins indicate that gold mineralization at Wayside has good down dip (depth) potential.

Below Level 5, the Main vein system appears to have been displaced by a northwest trending strike slip fault (Figure 9). Displacement appears to be left-lateral on a scale of 50 meters. Existence of the fault indicates the possibility of gold reserves between Level 5 and Level 9.

10.3.2 COMMODORE and 3T VEINS

Potential economic grade gold values were intersected during mid 1970's trenching, 1975 and 1979 diamond drilling.

10.3.3 TWO BOB ZONE

Approximately 80% of this Zone has not been explored. Rock sample values are anomalous in gold (up to 5060ppb over 1.4m).

10.3.4 NORTH END (POWERLINE ADIT, UPPER TWO BOB ADIT/MARCUS ADIT)

These showings lie along the Two Bob Fault which has a strike length of at least 1 kilometer. The area has potential for mineralized quartz veins and shear zones sub parallel to the Two Bob Fault.

10.3.5 SOUTHWEST SIDE OF CARPENTER LAKE

VLF-EM geophysics over the southwest side of Carpenter Lake has located a number of conductors inferred to be the southwestern continuation of the Main Wayside Fault.
(Information from Chevron 1988 report - maps missing).

10.3.6 MASSIVE SULPHIDE ZONE

Diamond drilling has located a massive sulphide system which has not yet been fully delineated.

APPENDIX A

SUMMARY OF DIAMOND DRILLING

TABLE 1 - SUMMARY OF DRILLING

HOLE NO.	AZIM	DIP	LENGTH (m)	DESCRIPTION
WAYSIDE DIORITE - WAYSIDE VEIN				
79-S-7	240	-55	17.1	Two veins intersected - no significant assays
79-S-8	240	-80	21.6	Quartz veins at 4.6 - 5.2m, 17.2 - 20.1m, 20.6 - 21.2m, 20.6 - 21.2m - 0.005 oz Au/ton, 0.11 oz Ag/ton
79-S-9	270	-80	26.8	17.7 - 18.3m - 0.52 oz Au/ton, 0.14 oz Ag/ton 20.7 - 24.1m - 0.03 oz Au/ton, 0.08 oz Ag/ton 29.1 - 30.2 m - 0.15 oz Au/ton, 0.09 oz Ag/ton
80-S-10/ 81-S-10	215	-56	381.3	208.8 - 213.4m - Quartz vein; 208.8 - 211.8m - 2.63 oz Au/ton, 1.02 oz Ag/ton
81-S-11	235	-60	233.8	229.8 - 232.9 m - Quartz vein - 0.003 oz Au/ton
84-WS-1	240	-60	236.8	211.8 - 214.9m - Quartz veining, alteration 211.8 - 212.6m - 0.018 oz Au/ton
84-WS-2	238	-60	45.7	Abandoned in overburden
84-WS-2a	238	-65	51.8	Abandoned in overburden
84-WS-6	213	-78	216.4	No significant assays
84-DO-11	44	-80	52.4	No significant mineralization
87-1	212	-53	274.6	179.4 - 181.0m - 1.84 oz Au/ton 95% recovery
88-9	218	-75	260.3	165.9 - 169.8m - 0.055 oz Au/ton 177.5 - 178.9m - 0.018 oz Au/ton 191.1 - 191.6m - 0.015 oz Au/ton
88-10	220	-80	88.4	54.1 - 56.1m - 0.008 oz Au/ton
88-11	250	-65	278.0	255.1 - 257.9m - 0.006 oz Au/ton

TABLE 2 - SUMMARY OF DRILLING

HOLE NO.	AZIM	DIP	LENGTH (m)	DESCRIPTION
WAYSIDE DIORITE - COMMODORE VEIN				
75-A-1	230	-74	27.4	23.2 - 25.30m - 0.95 oz Au/ton
75-A-3	215	-60	39.3	Caved, abandoned
75-A-5	220	-70	65.2	38.7 - 39.6m - 0.02 oz Au/ton 39.6 - 40.5m - 19.61 oz Au/ton
79-S-1	230	-74	29.6	26.2 - 27.1m - 1.58 oz Au/ton, 0.54 oz Ag/ton Avg. - 25.0 - 27.1m - 0.695 oz Au/ton, 0.44 oz Ag/ton
79-S-2	200	-70	29.0	24.8 - 26.2m - 0.666 oz Au/ton
79-S-3	230	-45		Abandoned in overburden
79-S-4	240	-60	232.9	No significant assays
79-S-5	240	-60	218.2	65.8 - 67.1m - 0.012 oz Au/ton, 0.06 oz Ag/ton
83-B-1	270	-55	32.3	9.1 - 10.5m - 0.005 oz Au/ton only 33% core recovery
83-B-2	240	-55	35.3	29.7 - 31.4m - 0.012 oz Au/ton only 66% core recovery 29.6 - 30.8m - 0.064 oz Au/ton sludge sample
83-B-3	225	-75	43.9	39.01 - 39.32m - 0.018 oz Au/ton 39.01 - 39.32m - 0.022 oz Au/ton sludge sample
83-C-8	220	-70	40.8	No significant assays
84-C-9	270	-47	59.1	No significant assays
87-5	281	-46	93.6	22.2 - 22.6m - 0.009 oz Au/ton 88% recovery
87-6	206	-47	111.9	29.2 - 29.6m - 0.025 oz Au/ton 91% recovery

TABLE 3 - SUMMARY OF DRILLING

HOLE NO.	AZIM	DIP	LENGTH (m)	DESCRIPTION
NORTH END				
85-7	245	-45	267.0	No significant assays
87-2	226	-50	45.7	23.5 - 25.0m - 0.005 oz Au/ton 11% recovery 34.8 - 35.7m - 0.051 oz Au/ton sludge sample 35.7 - 38.7m - 0.041 oz Au/ton sludge sample
87-7	226	-50	46.6	15.3 - 15.9m - 0.051 oz Au/ton 71% recovery 18.7 - 19.4m - 0.076 oz Au/ton 95% recovery 20.3 - 20.5m - 0.039 oz Au/ton 97% recovery composite 15.3 - 20.5m - 0.025 oz Au/ton
87-8	226	-55	46.6	26.6 - 27.4m - 0.028 oz Au/ton 92% recovery 30.7 - 31.5m - 0.021 oz Au/ton 86% recovery 37.0 - 37.4m - 0.012 oz Au/ton 100% recovery 37.4 - 38.5m - 0.016 oz Au/ton 95% recovery 43.6 - 44.3m - 0.015 oz Au/ton 98% recovery
88-12	203	-55	99.4	87.8 - 88.4m - 0.029 oz Au/ton

TABLE 4 - SUMMARY OF DRILLING

HOLE NO.	AZIM	DIP	LENGTH (m)	DESCRIPTION
NEW DISCOVERY AREA				
75-A-2	225	-55	56.4	Discovery Hole
79-S-6	240	-60	241.1	188.4 - 203.6m - 0.895% Cu, 1.51% Zn, 0.19 oz Ag/ton,0.004 oz Au/ton includes 193.5 - 199.9m - 1.75% Cu, 2.47% Zn, 0.32 oz Ag/ton, 0.006 oz Au/ton
80-S-1	240	-60	258.8	206.3 - 212.1m - 1.08% Cu, 2.03% Zn
80-S-2	240	-60	193.5	32.6 - 35.1m - 0.30% Cu, 0.11% Zn, 56.4 - 65.5m - 0.21% Cu, 0.05% Zn
80-S-3	250	-50	223.1	117.7 - 120.1m - 0.04% Cu, 0.02% Zn
80-S-4	250	-60	239.3	No assays
80-S-5	240	-50	234.1	203.3 - 217.6m - 0.43% Cu, 0.55% Zn, 0.08 oz Ag/ton, 0.003 oz Au/ton 220.1 - 229.8m - 0.64% Cu, 1.34% Zn, 0.27 oz Ag/ton, 0.003 oz Au/ton
80-S-8	240	-60	305.1	248.1 - 253.3m - 0.98% Cu, 0.46% Zn
80-S-9	240	-60	300.8	No significant mineralization
84-D-3	0	-90	447.7	Massive to disseminated sulphides 95.0 - 95.5m, 203.5 - 212.7m, 234.2 - 237.7m, 248.6 - 253.7m, 259.7 - 260.0m 203.5 - 210.3m - 0.88% Cu, 2.05% Zn, 0.56 oz Ag/ton, 0.008 oz Au/ton 211.2 - 213.5m - 0.37% Cu, 2.31% Zn, 0.20 oz Ag/ton, 0.002 oz Au/ton
84-D-4	55	-61	228.6	No significant mineralization
84-D-5	240	-70	294.7	265.9 - 266.4m - 1.51% Cu, 0.24% Zn, 0.06 oz Ag/ton, 0.001 oz Au/ton 267.3 - 268.2m - 0.46% Cu, 0.28% Zn, 0.02 oz Ag/ton, 0.001 oz Au/ton
84-P-7	225	-50	124.0	No significant mineralization
84-10	44	-50	30.5	No significant mineralization

TABLE 4

HOLE NO.	AZIM	DIP	LENGTH (m)	DESCRIPTION
85-01	263	-71	150.0	109.4 - 110.0m - 0.017 oz Au/ton
85-02	273	-70	221.6	Massive to banded pyrite 3.0m - 98.5m 29.5 - 29.9m - 0.029 oz Au/ton 126.9 - 127.8m - 0.125 oz Au/ton
85-03	270	-45	76.2	No significant mineralization
85-04	270	-45	26.8	No significant mineralization
85-05	270	-45	155.4	No significant mineralization. This hole not deep enough to test the major north-south Pulse EM anomaly
85-06	270	-80	233.2	No significant mineralization

TABLE 5 - SUMMARY OF DRILLING

HOLE NO.	AZIM	DIP	LENGTH (m)	DESCRIPTION
SOUTHWEST DIORITE				
87-3	205	-52	236.9	No significant assays
87-4	165	-52	66.1	34.4 - 34.8m - 0.007 oz Au/ton 99% recovery
88-13	250	-50	127.4	No significant assays
88-14	227	-50	243.2	No significant assays
88-15	217	-50	103.3	No significant assays
88-16	209	-50	293.2	No significant assays
88-17	205	-50	107.9	No significant assays
88-18	202	-50	102.4	No significant assays
88-19	217	-60	188.3	53.4 - 56.0m - 0.011 oz Au/ton
88-20	217	-80	76.2	No significant assays
88-21	37	-45	115.8	No significant assays

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Method of ICP Multi-element Analyses

(a) 0.50 grams of sample is digested with diluted aqua regia solution by heating in a hot water bath for 90 minutes, then cooled, bulked up to a fixed volume with demineralized water, and thoroughly mixed.

(b) The specific elements are determined using an Inductively Coupled Argon Plasma spectrophotometer. All elements are corrected for inter-element interference. All data are subsequently stored onto computer diskette.

* Aqua regia leaching is partial for Al, Ba, Ca, Cr, Fe, K, Mg, Mn, Na, P, Sn, Sr and W.

QUALITY CONTROL

The machine is calibrated using six known standards and a blank. Another blank, which was digested with the samples, and a standard are tested before any samples to confirm the calibration. A maximum of 20 samples are analysed, and then a standard, also digested with the samples, is run. A known standard with characteristics best matching the samples is chosen and tested. Another 20 samples are analysed, with the last one being a random reweigh of one of the samples. The standard used at the beginning is rerun. This procedure is repeated for all of the samples.

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R E P O R T S U M M A R Y Report:[9100196 R]

A N A L Y T I C A L R E P O R T

Origin Inception Date:[Jun 05, 1991]

Client:[	200	Reliance Geological Services Ltd.]
Contact:[		Roger Kidlark]
Project:[	0	702 Wayside]
Amount/Type:[	31	Core/Rock -Rock Reject Stored 3 Mon]
[		-Soil Reject Discarded]

Analytical Requisition

Geochemical:[None]
Assay:[Au(FA/AAS 60g)] ICP:[30]
Comments:[Re: iPL 9100156R]

Delivery Information Reporting Date:[Jun 07, 1991]

Principal Destination (Hardcopy,Fascimile,Invoice)

Company:[Reliance Geological Services Ltd.]
Address:[241 East 1st Street]
City/Province:[North Vancouver, BC]
Country/Postal:[V7L 1B4]
Attention:[Roger Kidlark]
Fascimile:[(604)988-4653]

Secondary Destination (Hardcopy)

Company:[ ]
Address:[ ]
City/Province:[ ]
Country/Postal:[ ]
Attention:[ ]
Fascimile:[ ]

1 data pages in this report. Approved by: _____

B.C. Certified Assayers

iPL CODE: 910607-11:48:34

APPENDIX B

ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

APPENDIX B

ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

SAMPLE NO.	DESCRIPTION	WIDTH
WAY91 R01	Chip sample from the No. 2 Footwall vein in Level No. 3. Vein consists of ribboned white quartz with traces of fine-grained disseminated arsenopyrite and pyrite.	30 cm
WAY91 R02	Chip sample from main Wayside shear in Level No. 3. Shear zone contains veinlets of quartz and traces of mariposite and pyrite.	6.1 m
WAY91 R03	Chip sample from unnamed quartz vein in Level No. 3. Vein is ribboned and contains traces of fine grained disseminated pyrite and arsenopyrite.	30 cm
WAY91 KR01	Chip sample from a shear zone crosscutting powerline adit. Shear zone consists of limonitic fault gouge.	30 cm
WAY91 KR02	Chip sample from Trench II across Two-Bob zone. Sample taken from altered contact zone. Quartz-feldspar porphyry dyke is altered to carbonate-quartz-sericite and contains traces of mariposite.	45 cm
WAY91 KR03	Chip sample from Trench II across Two-Bob zone. Sample taken across quartz-feldspar dyke. Dyke is limonitic, contains quartz stringers up to 7.62 cm wide and traces of fine grained disseminated pyrite.	7.9 m
WAY91 KR04	Chip sample from a shear zone crosscutting Two-Bob adit. Shear zone consists of limonitic fault gouge.	0.8 m

APPENDIX C

1991 SAMPLE NUMBERS AND RESULTS

APPENDIX C
TABLE OF 1991 SAMPLE INTERVALS

DDH 85 - 02

SAMPLE NO.	INTERVAL from	to	LENGTH (m)	Au (ppb)	Cu (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
94001	3.05	5.18	2.13	< 5	14	244
2	5.18	6.71	1.53	5	17	206
3	6.71	7.76	1.05	< 5	6	219
4	8.13	8.86	0.73	< 5	26	223
94005	9.07	10.45	1.38	5	28	152
6	10.45	11.83	1.38	5	14	227
7	11.83	13.21	1.38	5	42	283
8	13.21	14.59	1.38	5	18	393
9	14.59	15.97	1.38	5	17	435
94010	15.97	17.35	1.38	10	15	323
1	17.35	18.74	1.39	10	17	283
2	18.74	19.85	1.11	10	26	225
3	25.78	27.17	1.39	15	17	223
4	27.17	28.56	1.39	5	12	239
94015	28.56	29.54	0.98	105	20	272
6	29.87	31.85	1.98	15	249	304
7	32.49	34.02	1.53	5	9	383
8	35.45	36.75	1.30	5	62	77
9	48.32	49.70	1.38	< 5	25	127
94020	51.15	52.50	1.35	< 5	32	138
1	53.87	55.28	1.41	< 5	27	125
2	56.70	58.61	1.91	< 5	79	78
3	61.68	63.70	2.02	5	36	229
4	63.70	64.68	0.98	35	77	181
94025	65.71	67.09	1.38	15	20	295
6	69.46	70.47	1.01	< 5	72	83
7	76.16	77.62	1.46	10	1,035	587
8	89.65	91.33	1.68	70	24	272
9	91.33	93.18	1.85	10	14	213
94030	93.18	94.57	1.39	15	30	222
1	94.57	95.96	1.39	< 5	40	178
2	95.96	97.34	1.38	5	92	154
3	97.34	98.70	1.36	15	53	70
4	102.07	103.17	1.10	< 5	57	105
94035	103.17	104.45	1.28	< 5	64	202
6	104.45	105.83	1.38	5	196	109
7	105.83	107.22	1.39	20	4	61
8	107.22	108.61	1.39	< 5	786	87
9	108.61	109.99	1.38	< 5	198	79
94040	109.99	111.50	1.51	5	83	78
1	111.50	112.90	1.40	5	8	71
2	112.90	114.30	1.40	20	47	119
3	114.30	115.69	1.39	25	2	40
4	116.93	118.34	1.41	40	1	37
94045	119.83	120.58	0.75	< 5	3	41
6	120.58	121.22	0.64	35	589	246
7	121.22	122.52	1.30	10	563	332
8	122.52	123.44	0.92	5	151	144

DDH 85 - 02

SAMPLE NO.	INTERVAL from	to	LENGTH (m)	Au (ppb)	Cu (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
94049	123.94	125.12	1.18	10	381	138
94050	125.12	126.41	1.29	< 5	489	144
1	126.41	129.60	3.19	40	238	146
2	129.60	130.75	1.15	5	71	253
3	130.75	132.05	1.30	< 5	85	202
4	132.05	133.39	1.34	5	306	208
94055	133.39	134.77	1.38	5	150	212
6	134.77	135.38	0.61	10	683	6,459
7	136.96	137.52	0.56	5	30	107
8	137.52	139.00	1.48	10	103	97
9	140.29	141.67	1.38	< 5	56	77
94060	143.08	144.58	1.50	5	59	69
1	144.58	146.10	1.52	< 5	48	62
2	146.10	147.60	1.50	< 5	376	66
3	147.60	149.26	1.66	< 5	599	71
4	149.26	150.58	1.32	< 5	134	93
94065	150.58	151.90	1.32	16	40	85
6	151.90	153.22	1.32	< 5	2	107
7	153.22	154.54	1.32	5	68	100
8	154.54	155.98	1.44	5	12	104
9	157.43	158.89	1.46	5	37	104
94070	160.36	161.74	1.38	90	32	137
1	163.12	163.75	0.63	30	86	148
2	165.90	166.20	0.30	< 5	1	117
3	170.17	171.32	1.15	< 5	19	152
4	178.91	179.88	0.97	10	70	131
94075	179.88	181.31	1.43	< 5	16	115
6	181.31	182.70	1.39	5	47	87
7	182.67	184.02	1.35	< 5	47	115
8	184.02	185.37	1.35	5	97	140
9	185.37	186.73	1.36	< 5	84	130
94080	186.73	188.08	1.35	< 5	61	82
1	188.08	189.51	1.43	15	131	239
2	189.51	190.94	1.43	60	262	147
3	190.94	191.53	0.59	< 5	77	113
4	193.81	195.07	1.26	< 5	328	187
94085	195.07	196.33	1.26	< 5	132	107
6	198.85	200.26	1.41	< 5	31	137
7	200.26	201.68	1.42	< 5	79	178
8	201.68	209.09	7.41	< 5	88	247
9	203.09	204.52	1.43	10	278	120
94090	208.23	210.18	1.95	5	171	116
1	210.18	211.10	0.92	20	24	112
2	212.33	213.03	0.70	< 5	45	92
3	213.03	214.58	1.55	< 5	115	76
4	214.58	216.10	1.52	< 5	108	75
94095	216.10	217.49	1.39	< 5	121	61
6	217.49	218.84	1.35	< 5	59	117
7	218.84	220.22	1.38	< 5	44	263
8	220.22	221.59end	1.37	5	36	82

DDH 87 - 1

SAMPLE NO.	INTERVAL from	to	LENGTH (m)	Au (ppb)
WAY91				
- KR05	173.55	175.05	1.50	< 5
30	177.96	179.39	1.43	< 5
31	182.29	184.80	2.51	< 5
32	272.15	273.41	1.26	< 5
33	273.41	274.62end	1.21	< 5

DDH 88 - 009

SAMPLE NO.	INTERVAL from	to	LENGTH (m)	Au (ppb)
WAY91				
- KR06	66.68	68.18	1.50	5
07	68.18	69.53	1.35	< 5
08	69.53	70.76	1.23	< 5
09	72.34	73.79	1.45	< 5
10	73.79	75.25	1.46	< 5
11	75.25	76.24	0.99	< 5
12	85.02	86.64	1.62	< 5
13	121.71	122.71	1.00	< 5
14	123.27	124.25	0.98	5
15	126.45	127.10	0.65	10
16	127.10	127.37	0.27	< 5
17	127.37	128.64	1.27	15
18	149.81	151.08	1.27	360
19	151.08	151.92	0.84	315
20	156.43	157.82	1.39	5
21	225.97	226.92	0.95	< 5
22	227.38	228.28	0.90	< 5
23	228.91	231.00	2.09	40
24	231.60	232.50	0.90	< 5
25	232.50	233.70	1.20	< 5
26	239.42	240.95	1.53	< 5
27	240.95	242.40	1.45	< 5
28	246.03	247.03	1.00	< 5
29	258.90	260.30	1.40	< 5

APPENDIX D

ANALYTICAL RESULTS and TECHNIQUES

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R E P O R T S U M M A R Y Report:[9100156 R]

A N A L Y T I C A L R E P O R T

Origin Inception Date:[May 13, 1991]

Client:[	200	Reliance Geological Services Ltd.	]
Contact:[		Peter Leriche	]
Project:[	0	702 Wayside	]
Amount/Type:[	134	Core -Rock Reject Stored 3 Mon	]
[		-Soil Reject Discarded	]

Analytical Requisition

Geochemical:[	ICP(AqR)30	]	
Assay:[	Au(FA/AAS 20g)	]	ICP:[30]
Comments:[	None		]

Delivery Information Reporting Date:[May 18, 1991]

Principal Destination (Hardcopy,Fascimile,Invoice)

Company:[	Reliance Geological Services Ltd.]
Address:[	241 East 1st Street]
City/Province:[	North Vancouver, BC]
Country/Postal:[	V7L 1B4]
Attention:[	Peter Leriche]
Fascimile:[	(604)988-4653]

Secondary Destination (Hardcopy)

Company:[	]
Address:[	]
City/Province:[	]
Country/Postal:[	]
Attention:[	]
Fascimile:[	]

4 data pages in this report. Approved by: _____

B.C. Certified Assayers

iPL CODE: 910518-15:27:25

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Sample Name	Type	Au ppb	Au oz/st	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	As ppm	Sb ppm	Hg ppm	Mo ppm	Tl ppm	Bi ppm	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Ni ppm	W ppm
94001	Core	<5	--	<0.1	14	<2	244	15	<5	<3	4	<10	<2	<0.1	37	32	<5
94002	Core	5	--	<0.1	17	<2	206	20	<5	<3	5	<10	<2	0.2	34	30	<5
94003	Core	<5	--	<0.1	6	<2	219	10	<5	<3	4	<10	<2	<0.1	33	29	<5
94004	Core	<5	--	<0.1	26	<2	223	21	<5	<3	4	<10	<2	0.2	29	28	<5
94005	Core	5	--	<0.1	28	<2	152	20	<5	<3	5	<10	<2	0.4	24	25	<5
94006	Core	5	--	<0.1	14	<2	227	17	<5	<3	5	<10	<2	0.4	34	29	<5
94007	Core	5	--	<0.1	42	<2	283	30	<5	4	6	11	7	0.9	39	29	<5
94008	Core	5	--	<0.1	18	<2	393	13	<5	<3	5	<10	<2	<0.1	39	63	<5
94009	Core	5	--	<0.1	17	<2	435	16	<5	<3	8	<10	<2	0.6	45	33	<5
94010	Core	10	--	0.1	15	<2	323	21	<5	<3	8	<10	<2	0.4	41	35	<5
94011	Core	10	--	<0.1	17	<2	283	28	<5	4	6	11	<2	0.5	37	34	<5
94012	Core	10	--	<0.1	26	<2	225	17	<5	<3	5	<10	4	0.1	40	32	<5
94013	Core	15	--	<0.1	17	<2	223	52	<5	<3	13	<10	<2	0.6	36	31	<5
94014	Core	5	--	<0.1	12	<2	239	17	<5	<3	5	<10	<2	<0.1	43	33	<5
94015	Core	105	--	0.1	20	<2	272	271	<5	<3	4	<10	3	0.4	36	31	<5
94016	Core	15	--	<0.1	249	<2	304	24	<5	<3	5	<10	<2	<0.1	34	33	<5
94017	Core	5	--	<0.1	9	<2	383	11	<5	<3	5	<10	<2	0.1	34	32	<5
94018	Core	5	--	0.1	62	<2	77	8	<5	<3	2	<10	<2	<0.1	36	95	<5
94019	Core	<5	--	<0.1	25	<2	127	8	<5	<3	2	<10	<2	0.2	41	13	<5
94020	Core	<5	--	0.1	32	<2	138	10	<5	<3	3	<10	<2	0.3	41	19	<5
94021	Core	<5	--	0.1	27	<2	125	<5	<5	<3	2	<10	<2	<0.1	36	10	<5
94022	Core	<5	--	0.1	79	<2	78	7	<5	<3	2	<10	<2	0.1	37	31	<5
94023	Core	5	--	<0.1	36	<2	229	10	<5	<3	7	<10	<2	0.1	41	34	<5
94024	Core	35	--	0.2	77	<2	181	13	5	4	7	<10	<2	0.1	35	32	<5
94025	Core	15	--	0.1	20	<2	295	22	<5	<3	12	12	<2	0.7	41	37	<5
94026	Core	<5	--	0.1	72	<2	83	9	<5	<3	2	<10	<2	0.1	37	27	<5
94027	Core	10	--	0.1	1035	<2	587	13	<5	4	3	<10	<2	0.6	38	31	<5
94028	Core	70	--	<0.1	24	<2	272	16	<5	<3	4	<10	<2	0.4	39	33	<5
94029	Core	10	--	0.1	14	<2	213	19	<5	<3	7	<10	<2	0.5	37	34	<5
94030	Core	15	--	0.2	30	<2	222	25	<5	4	5	20	<2	0.7	28	28	<5
94031	Core	<5	--	0.3	40	<2	178	10	<5	<3	4	<10	<2	0.2	37	31	<5
94032	Core	5	--	0.3	92	<2	154	20	<5	<3	7	11	<2	0.5	38	32	<5
94033	Core	15	--	0.3	53	<2	70	7	<5	<3	5	<10	<2	0.3	75	15	<5
94034	Core	<5	--	0.2	57	<2	105	7	<5	<3	4	<10	<2	<0.1	41	29	<5
94035	Core	<5	--	0.2	64	<2	202	6	<5	<3	4	<10	<2	0.1	44	36	<5
94036	Core	5	--	0.2	196	<2	109	14	<5	3	5	<10	<2	<0.1	52	24	<5
94037	Core	20	--	0.1	4	<2	61	19	<5	<3	5	11	<2	0.5	89	20	<5
94038	Core	<5	--	0.2	786	<2	87	13	<5	<3	2	<10	<2	0.3	49	25	<5
94039	Core	<5	--	0.3	198	<2	79	8	<5	<3	3	<10	<2	0.1	42	27	<5
Minimum Detection		5	0.005	0.1	1	2	1	5	5	3	1	10	2	0.1	1	1	5
Maximum Detection		10000	1000.000	100.0	20000	20000	20000	10000	1000	10000	1000	1000	10000	10000.0	10000	10000	1000
Method		FA/AAS	FAGrav	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP

-- = Not Analysed unr = Not Requested ins = Insufficient Sample

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Report: 9100156 R Reliance Geological Services Ltd. Project: 702 Wayside Page 1 of 4 Section 2 of 2

Sample Name	Ba ppm	Cr ppm	V ppm	Mn ppm	La ppm	Sr ppm	Zr ppm	Sc ppm	Ti %	Al %	Ca %	Fe %	Mg %	K %	Na %	P %
94001	<2	49	169	1348	<2	4	1	17	0.08	4.77	0.23	>5.00	5.44	0.07	0.01	0.01
94002	<2	43	114	804	<2	10	2	11	0.09	3.00	0.83	>5.00	3.28	0.10	0.01	0.02
94003	<2	51	206	1656	<2	9	1	21	0.06	>5.00	0.25	>5.00	7.22	0.06	0.02	0.01
94004	<2	41	147	952	<2	9	1	14	0.03	4.19	0.24	>5.00	4.88	0.08	0.02	0.01
94005	<2	34	84	441	<2	11	1	8	0.02	2.25	0.42	>5.00	2.40	0.13	0.02	0.01
94006	<2	38	115	630	<2	10	1	11	0.01	3.20	0.23	>5.00	3.57	0.13	0.02	0.01
94007	<2	37	121	585	<2	12	1	11	<0.01	3.44	0.35	>5.00	3.80	0.11	0.02	0.01
94008	<2	80	224	1493	<2	11	<1	22	<0.01	>5.00	0.33	>5.00	7.33	0.07	0.03	0.01
94009	<2	48	179	799	<2	11	1	17	<0.01	>5.00	0.32	>5.00	5.94	0.08	0.03	0.01
94010	<2	51	195	1286	<2	11	1	20	<0.01	>5.00	0.27	>5.00	6.49	0.07	0.03	0.01
94011	<2	47	156	947	<2	14	1	16	<0.01	4.41	0.36	>5.00	5.03	0.09	0.03	0.01
94012	<2	45	163	775	<2	12	1	16	<0.01	4.52	0.24	>5.00	5.17	0.09	0.03	0.01
94013	<2	30	71	733	<2	74	1	12	<0.01	1.32	1.04	>5.00	2.86	0.14	0.02	<0.01
94014	<2	48	186	1118	<2	31	1	21	<0.01	>5.00	0.71	>5.00	6.30	0.10	0.02	<0.01
94015	6	47	177	1326	<2	96	1	21	<0.01	4.77	1.32	>5.00	6.56	0.11	0.03	<0.01
94016	<2	51	182	1549	<2	35	1	22	<0.01	>5.00	0.46	>5.00	7.02	0.09	0.02	0.01
94017	<2	51	196	1973	<2	53	1	23	<0.01	>5.00	0.86	>5.00	7.07	0.09	0.03	0.01
94018	<2	194	182	1374	<2	50	1	25	<0.01	4.20	2.42	>5.00	6.35	0.03	0.05	0.04
94019	173	13	251	1553	<2	12	10	25	0.30	4.54	1.25	>5.00	4.15	<0.01	0.04	0.04
94020	<2	19	249	1542	<2	10	10	21	0.25	4.55	1.58	>5.00	4.09	<0.01	0.04	0.04
94021	22	13	194	1291	<2	10	10	12	0.24	4.13	2.03	>5.00	3.36	<0.01	0.04	0.04
94022	<2	34	206	1226	<2	10	7	20	0.23	4.26	1.43	>5.00	4.48	<0.01	0.05	0.02
94023	<2	49	238	1046	<2	12	5	23	0.13	>5.00	0.27	>5.00	8.12	0.06	0.05	0.01
94024	<2	46	261	1071	<2	12	5	24	0.15	>5.00	0.43	>5.00	7.93	<0.01	0.05	0.01
94025	<2	43	201	715	<2	14	3	19	0.08	>5.00	0.25	>5.00	7.10	0.08	0.04	0.01
94026	<2	27	211	1220	<2	11	7	19	0.21	4.03	1.23	>5.00	4.69	<0.01	0.05	0.02
94027	<2	49	230	2476	<2	15	1	23	0.02	>5.00	0.31	>5.00	8.21	0.04	0.04	0.02
94028	<2	50	246	1626	<2	15	1	25	0.02	>5.00	0.25	>5.00	7.93	0.06	0.04	0.01
94029	<2	45	186	1144	<2	12	2	18	0.05	>5.00	0.18	>5.00	5.90	0.08	0.03	0.01
94030	<2	45	141	910	<2	10	2	14	0.08	3.74	0.20	>5.00	4.18	0.10	0.03	0.01
94031	<2	43	201	1394	<2	11	2	20	0.06	>5.00	0.15	>5.00	6.42	0.08	0.03	0.01
94032	<2	39	187	1164	<2	13	2	19	0.06	4.71	0.22	>5.00	5.27	0.08	0.03	0.01
94033	<2	24	199	901	<2	7	3	19	0.09	3.98	0.28	>5.00	4.63	0.07	0.02	0.03
94034	<2	40	266	1507	<2	15	6	28	0.22	>5.00	1.92	>5.00	6.09	<0.01	0.04	0.02
94035	<2	74	251	1555	<2	15	8	24	0.23	>5.00	1.40	>5.00	6.60	<0.01	0.04	0.02
94036	<2	44	239	1328	<2	9	5	21	0.12	4.86	0.63	>5.00	5.99	0.01	0.02	0.02
94037	<2	36	218	1058	<2	12	3	19	0.08	4.09	0.45	>5.00	4.95	0.03	0.01	0.02
94038	<2	36	252	1349	<2	18	1	21	0.02	4.52	0.61	>5.00	5.35	0.04	0.02	0.02
94039	<2	56	249	1378	<2	21	3	20	0.05	4.73	0.94	>5.00	5.75	0.01	0.03	0.02
Minimum Detection	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Maximum Detection	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	1.00	5.00	10.00	5.00	10.00	10.00	5.00	5.00
Method	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP

-- = Not Analysed unr = Not Requested ins = Insufficient Sample

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Sample Name	Type	Au ppb	Au oz/st	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	As ppm	Sb ppm	Hg ppm	Mo ppm	Tl ppm	Bi ppm	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Ni ppm	W ppm
94040	Core	5	--	<0.1	83	<2	78	6	<5	<3	2	<10	<2	<0.1	31	27	<5
94041	Core	5	--	<0.1	8	<2	71	19	<5	3	4	<10	<2	0.2	47	24	<5
94042	Core	20	--	0.2	47	6	119	14	<5	<3	3	<10	<2	0.1	14	9	<5
94043	Core	25	--	<0.1	2	16	40	7	<5	<3	<1	<10	<2	<0.1	1	2	<5
94044	Core	40	--	<0.1	1	16	37	8	<5	<3	1	<10	<2	<0.1	1	2	<5
94045	Core	<5	--	<0.1	3	13	41	<5	<5	<3	1	<10	<2	<0.1	1	1	<5
94046	Core	35	--	0.4	589	4	246	27	<5	5	3	<10	<2	0.6	31	28	<5
94047	Core	10	--	0.2	563	<2	332	26	<5	<3	4	<10	3	0.5	29	30	<5
94048	Core	5	--	<0.1	151	<2	144	18	<5	3	4	<10	<2	0.2	49	25	<5
94049	Core	10	--	<0.1	381	<2	138	13	<5	<3	4	<10	<2	<0.1	51	20	<5
94050	Core	<5	--	0.1	489	<2	144	21	<5	<3	2	<10	<2	0.2	35	32	<5
94051	Core	40	--	0.1	238	<2	146	134	5	3	3	<10	<2	0.3	35	20	<5
94052	Core	5	--	0.1	71	<2	253	10	<5	<3	2	<10	<2	0.1	28	21	<5
94053	Core	<5	--	<0.1	85	<2	202	11	<5	<3	2	<10	<2	0.2	37	122	<5
94054	Core	5	--	0.3	306	<2	208	13	<5	<3	4	10	<2	<0.1	38	140	<5
94055	Core	5	--	0.1	150	<2	212	22	<5	<3	3	<10	<2	0.4	32	79	<5
94056	Core	10	--	0.2	683	<2	6459	29	5	<3	5	<10	<2	71.6	34	112	<5
94057	Core	5	--	<0.1	30	<2	107	12	<5	<3	3	<10	<2	<0.1	32	28	<5
94058	Core	10	--	<0.1	103	<2	95	9	<5	<3	2	<10	<2	<0.1	34	24	<5
94059	Core	<5	--	<0.1	56	<2	77	8	<5	<3	2	<10	<2	<0.1	33	42	<5
94060	Core	5	--	0.1	59	<2	69	10	<5	<3	2	<10	<2	<0.1	36	57	<5
94061	Core	<5	--	0.1	48	<2	62	7	<5	<3	3	<10	<2	<0.1	29	47	<5
94062	Core	<5	--	0.3	376	<2	66	8	<5	<3	2	<10	<2	<0.1	31	45	<5
94063	Core	<5	--	0.4	599	<2	71	9	<5	<3	3	<10	<2	0.1	29	38	<5
94064	Core	<5	--	0.2	134	<2	93	15	<5	<3	2	10	<2	<0.1	54	13	<5
94065	Core	15	--	0.3	40	<2	85	9	<5	<3	2	<10	<2	<0.1	37	8	<5
94066	Core	<5	--	0.1	2	<2	107	11	<5	<3	2	<10	<2	<0.1	35	11	<5
94067	Core	5	--	0.2	68	<2	100	12	<5	<3	3	<10	<2	<0.1	38	12	<5
94068	Core	5	--	<0.1	12	<2	104	12	<5	<3	2	<10	<2	0.1	43	18	<5
94069	Core	5	--	0.1	37	<2	104	7	<5	<3	2	<10	<2	0.2	34	32	<5
94070	Core	90	--	0.1	32	<2	137	15	<5	<3	2	<10	<2	<0.1	42	14	<5
94071	Core	30	--	0.2	86	<2	148	12	<5	<3	2	<10	<2	0.2	42	14	<5
94072	Core	<5	--	<0.1	1	<2	117	21	5	<3	2	<10	<2	0.2	76	34	<5
94073	Core	<5	--	0.1	19	<2	152	20	<5	3	2	<10	<2	<0.1	38	12	<5
94074	Core	10	--	0.1	70	<2	131	37	<5	4	9	<10	<2	0.5	48	24	<5
94075	Core	<5	--	<0.1	16	<2	115	11	<5	<3	2	<10	<2	0.2	33	32	<5
94076	Core	5	--	0.2	47	<2	87	20	<5	<3	7	<10	<2	0.3	92	32	<5
94077	Core	<5	--	0.1	47	<2	115	12	<5	<3	3	<10	<2	0.2	40	14	<5
94078	Core	5	--	0.1	97	<2	140	<5	<5	<3	2	<10	<2	<0.1	36	11	<5
Minimum Detection		5	0.005	0.1	1	2	1	5	5	3	1	10	2	0.1	1	1	5
Maximum Detection		10000	1000.000	100.0	20000	20000	20000	10000	1000	10000	1000	1000	10000	10000.0	10000	10000	1000
Method		FA/AAS	FAGrav	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP

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Sample Name	Ba ppm	Cr ppm	V ppm	Mn ppm	La ppm	Sr ppm	Zr ppm	Sc ppm	Ti %	Al %	Ca %	Fe %	Mg %	K %	Na %	P %
94040	<2	51	224	1454	<2	68	1	21	0.01	4.40	2.39	>5.00	5.20	0.02	0.03	0.02
94041	<2	37	232	1203	<2	43	1	23	0.01	4.62	1.05	>5.00	5.95	0.04	0.02	0.02
94042	29	31	74	990	<2	94	1	8	<0.01	1.52	1.43	4.30	2.20	0.14	0.04	0.03
94043	58	31	3	395	2	147	2	<1	<0.01	0.36	1.26	0.93	0.25	0.18	0.06	0.03
94044	59	30	3	416	3	114	3	<1	<0.01	0.35	1.28	1.05	0.29	0.17	0.06	0.03
94045	54	36	3	434	5	91	2	<1	<0.01	0.32	1.14	0.90	0.38	0.16	0.06	0.03
94046	19	51	197	1946	<2	227	<1	22	<0.01	3.21	2.09	>5.00	4.79	0.05	0.03	0.01
94047	9	55	230	2261	<2	104	<1	24	<0.01	4.53	1.11	>5.00	6.04	0.01	0.03	0.01
94048	2	27	265	1748	<2	39	1	25	<0.01	4.40	0.65	>5.00	5.21	0.04	0.03	0.03
94049	<2	29	236	1777	<2	46	1	23	<0.01	4.44	0.88	>5.00	5.27	0.04	0.02	0.02
94050	<2	60	228	2066	<2	33	<1	28	<0.01	4.60	0.45	>5.00	5.81	0.02	0.03	0.01
94051	5	28	243	2093	<2	59	1	23	0.01	3.79	1.74	>5.00	5.12	0.05	0.03	0.03
94052	<2	38	220	1982	<2	27	1	20	0.02	4.98	1.16	>5.00	7.03	0.01	0.02	0.02
94053	<2	223	246	1650	<2	45	1	25	<0.01	4.44	2.85	>5.00	6.77	0.01	0.04	0.04
94054	<2	234	221	1761	<2	52	<1	24	<0.01	3.99	3.24	>5.00	6.51	<0.01	0.04	0.03
94055	<2	123	202	1551	<2	81	<1	23	<0.01	3.14	2.88	>5.00	5.58	0.01	0.04	0.03
94056	<2	321	158	2168	<2	40	<1	23	<0.01	3.97	1.09	>5.00	6.22	0.05	0.04	0.02
94057	<2	67	214	1813	<2	41	1	23	0.04	4.62	2.37	>5.00	6.09	0.04	0.03	0.03
94058	<2	40	239	1497	<2	15	4	21	0.14	4.34	1.61	>5.00	5.66	<0.01	0.04	0.03
94059	<2	91	177	1189	<2	12	4	17	0.12	3.86	1.07	>5.00	5.60	<0.01	0.05	0.02
94060	<2	122	160	1158	<2	16	4	15	0.18	3.84	1.41	>5.00	5.60	0.01	0.05	0.02
94061	<2	94	167	1291	<2	14	4	15	0.14	3.67	1.60	>5.00	5.00	<0.01	0.05	0.02
94062	<2	104	170	1370	<2	17	4	17	0.16	3.94	1.31	>5.00	5.34	<0.01	0.05	0.02
94063	<2	79	185	1356	<2	20	3	15	0.18	3.79	1.27	>5.00	4.74	<0.01	0.04	0.02
94064	<2	17	274	1478	<2	19	3	14	0.23	4.49	0.79	>5.00	4.90	<0.01	0.02	0.03
94065	<2	22	245	1295	<2	21	3	13	0.24	4.20	0.66	>5.00	5.01	<0.01	0.03	0.03
94066	<2	17	240	1564	<2	12	3	16	0.18	4.56	0.43	>5.00	5.54	<0.01	0.03	0.03
94067	<2	19	229	1461	<2	15	2	12	0.17	4.17	0.62	>5.00	5.05	<0.01	0.02	0.03
94068	<2	18	220	1582	<2	11	3	16	0.17	4.15	0.66	>5.00	5.37	<0.01	0.03	0.02
94069	<2	26	217	1996	<2	8	3	23	0.14	4.38	1.58	>5.00	5.57	<0.01	0.04	0.02
94070	<2	11	250	1943	<2	8	3	13	0.19	4.20	0.50	>5.00	5.25	<0.01	0.03	0.03
94071	<2	15	267	2045	<2	12	3	13	0.19	4.63	0.63	>5.00	5.85	<0.01	0.03	0.04
94072	<2	38	195	1583	<2	18	3	20	0.14	4.84	1.38	>5.00	6.99	<0.01	0.03	0.02
94073	<2	9	335	2277	<2	11	6	20	0.30	4.98	0.87	>5.00	5.93	<0.01	0.03	0.04
94074	<2	50	159	1464	<2	50	4	13	0.13	3.78	3.51	>5.00	4.76	0.02	0.02	0.02
94075	<2	42	226	1935	<2	11	3	23	0.16	4.77	1.13	>5.00	6.60	<0.01	0.04	0.02
94076	<2	52	175	1274	<2	20	4	14	0.15	3.50	0.61	>5.00	4.48	<0.01	0.04	0.01
94077	<2	22	228	1618	<2	13	4	16	0.19	3.57	0.72	>5.00	4.50	<0.01	0.03	0.02
94078	<2	17	219	2055	<2	17	4	14	0.18	3.85	0.79	>5.00	4.84	<0.01	0.03	0.03
Minimum Detection	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Maximum Detection	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	1.00	5.00	10.00	5.00	10.00	10.00	5.00	5.00
Method	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP

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Sample Name	Type	Au ppb	Au oz/st	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	As ppm	Sb ppm	Hg ppm	Mo ppm	Tl ppm	Bi ppm	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Ni ppm	W ppm
94079	Core	<5	--	0.1	84	<2	130	5	<5	<3	2	<10	<2	0.2	38	14	<5
94080	Core	<5	--	<0.1	61	<2	82	8	<5	<3	2	<10	<2	<0.1	42	20	<5
94081	Core	15	--	0.1	131	<2	239	10	<5	<3	3	<10	<2	0.4	42	59	<5
94082	Core	60	--	<0.1	262	<2	147	112	<5	<3	3	<10	<2	0.4	54	25	<5
94083	Core	<5	--	<0.1	77	<2	113	8	<5	<3	1	<10	<2	0.2	33	24	<5
94084	Core	<5	--	0.1	328	<2	187	7	<5	<3	7	<10	<2	0.2	44	113	<5
94085	Core	<5	--	0.1	132	<2	107	8	<5	<3	3	<10	<2	0.1	42	60	<5
94086	Core	<5	--	<0.1	31	<2	137	9	<5	<3	2	<10	<2	0.1	36	31	<5
94087	Core	<5	--	<0.1	79	<2	178	5	<5	<3	2	<10	<2	<0.1	32	15	<5
94088	Core	<5	--	<0.1	88	<2	247	12	<5	<3	3	<10	<2	0.6	37	20	<5
94089	Core	10	--	0.1	278	<2	120	10	<5	<3	3	<10	<2	0.2	33	34	<5
94090	Core	5	--	0.1	171	<2	116	6	<5	<3	2	<10	<2	<0.1	37	34	<5
94091	Core	20	--	<0.1	24	<2	112	<5	<5	<3	3	<10	<2	0.1	38	18	<5
94092	Core	<5	--	<0.1	45	<2	92	16	<5	<3	2	<10	<2	0.2	56	23	<5
94093	Core	<5	--	<0.1	115	<2	76	<5	<5	<3	2	<10	<2	0.1	33	14	<5
94094	Core	<5	--	<0.1	108	<2	75	9	<5	<3	2	<10	<2	<0.1	32	37	<5
94095	Core	<5	--	<0.1	121	<2	61	<5	<5	<3	3	<10	<2	<0.1	33	42	<5
94096	Core	<5	--	<0.1	59	<2	117	6	<5	<3	2	<10	<2	<0.1	41	25	<5
94097	Core	<5	--	<0.1	44	<2	263	13	<5	<3	2	<10	4	1.0	47	26	<5
94098	Core	5	--	<0.1	36	<2	82	12	<5	<3	3	<10	<2	<0.1	36	25	<5
WAY91 R01	Rock Chip	2600	0.082	0.7	37	3	26	2395	19	<3	3	<10	<2	0.1	13	19	<5
WAY91 R02	Rock Chip	590	--	0.4	40	3	31	405	11	<3	3	<10	<2	0.4	46	105	<5
WAY91 R03	Rock Chip	>10000	1.009	6.9	35	5	32	257	26	<3	1	<10	<2	<0.1	5	14	<5
WAY91 KR01	Rock Chip	1500	0.041	0.1	41	4	66	2199	9	<3	4	<10	<2	0.4	10	24	<5
WAY91 KR02	Rock Chip	10	--	<0.1	12	7	31	222	20	<3	3	<10	<2	1.0	81	1311	<5
WAY91 KR03	Rock Chip	245	--	<0.1	12	2	61	756	14	<3	4	<10	2	0.2	16	179	<5
WAY91 KR04	Rock Chip	<5	--	<0.1	78	<2	16	6	<5	4	2	<10	<2	0.2	27	77	<5
WAY91 KR05	Core	<5	--	<0.1	46	<2	30	10	10	<3	2	<10	<2	<0.1	40	283	<5
WAY91 KR06	Core	5	--	<0.1	69	<2	20	9	7	<3	1	<10	<2	0.1	41	165	<5
WAY91 KR07	Core	<5	--	<0.1	49	<2	13	6	5	<3	2	<10	<2	<0.1	23	98	<5
WAY91 KR08	Core	<5	--	<0.1	60	<2	11	8	<5	<3	1	<10	<2	<0.1	20	105	<5
WAY91 KR09	Core	<5	--	<0.1	36	<2	13	7	6	<3	1	<10	<2	<0.1	21	85	<5
WAY91 KR10	Core	<5	--	<0.1	14	<2	17	8	5	<3	2	<10	<2	0.1	22	103	<5
WAY91 KR11	Core	<5	--	<0.1	2	<2	7	<5	<5	<3	1	<10	<2	<0.1	10	39	<5
WAY91 KR12	Core	<5	--	<0.1	101	<2	20	6	18	<3	2	<10	<2	<0.1	29	184	<5
WAY91 KR13	Core	<5	--	<0.1	2	2	6	<5	<5	<3	1	<10	<2	<0.1	8	23	<5
WAY91 KR14	Core	5	--	<0.1	6	<2	8	5	<5	<3	2	<10	<2	<0.1	11	30	<5
WAY91 KR15	Core	10	--	<0.1	5	2	8	<5	6	<3	2	<10	<2	<0.1	10	30	<5
WAY91 KR16	Core	<5	--	0.2	2	4	6	<5	<5	<3	3	<10	<2	0.6	2	8	<5
Minimum Detection		5	0.005	0.1	1	2	1	5	5	3	1	10	2	0.1	1	1	5
Maximum Detection		10000	1000.000	100.0	20000	20000	20000	10000	1000	10000	1000	1000	10000	10000.0	10000	10000	1000
Method		FA/AAS	FAGrav	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP

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Sample Name	Ba ppm	Cr ppm	V ppm	Mn ppm	La ppm	Sr ppm	Zr ppm	Sc ppm	Ti %	Al %	Ca %	Fe %	Mg %	K %	Na %	P %
94079	<2	23	211	1834	<2	25	4	14	0.18	3.79	1.05	>5.00	4.66	<0.01	0.02	0.02
94080	<2	13	269	1492	<2	16	5	17	0.22	4.16	1.56	>5.00	5.30	<0.01	0.03	0.03
94081	<2	108	225	1336	<2	22	7	18	0.23	4.37	1.10	>5.00	6.03	0.01	0.05	0.03
94082	<2	32	205	1119	<2	10	9	20	0.19	3.92	0.77	>5.00	4.93	0.01	0.05	0.02
94083	<2	34	207	1144	<2	8	10	20	0.23	3.96	0.98	>5.00	4.70	0.01	0.06	0.02
94084	<2	176	246	1423	<2	14	6	17	0.21	>5.00	1.13	>5.00	6.84	<0.01	0.04	0.04
94085	<2	91	186	1159	<2	17	7	13	0.20	3.93	1.07	>5.00	5.47	<0.01	0.05	0.02
94086	<2	67	175	1476	<2	19	4	11	0.17	3.57	0.94	>5.00	4.91	<0.01	0.03	0.02
94087	<2	9	243	2162	<2	13	2	14	0.18	4.27	0.78	>5.00	5.32	<0.01	0.02	0.03
94088	<2	30	211	1733	<2	7	4	16	0.14	3.59	0.55	>5.00	4.71	<0.01	0.03	0.03
94089	<2	78	149	1463	<2	11	4	12	0.12	3.20	0.72	>5.00	4.35	<0.01	0.03	0.02
94090	<2	70	176	1482	<2	12	3	14	0.12	3.72	0.62	>5.00	5.21	<0.01	0.03	0.02
94091	<2	24	221	1543	<2	10	4	17	0.16	3.85	0.80	>5.00	4.95	0.01	0.04	0.03
94092	<2	34	242	1620	<2	13	5	15	0.19	4.03	1.06	>5.00	5.36	<0.01	0.04	0.02
94093	<2	16	290	1632	<2	13	5	17	0.26	3.80	2.27	>5.00	4.11	0.01	0.04	0.03
94094	<2	58	207	1378	<2	16	3	11	0.19	3.81	1.84	>5.00	5.13	<0.01	0.05	0.02
94095	<2	68	167	1129	<2	13	3	6	0.13	3.59	1.33	>5.00	5.23	<0.01	0.05	0.01
94096	<2	42	205	1971	<2	13	3	18	0.13	4.24	0.90	>5.00	5.53	<0.01	0.03	0.02
94097	<2	51	202	1490	<2	11	4	13	0.12	4.14	0.90	>5.00	5.83	<0.01	0.04	0.02
94098	<2	40	216	1131	<2	14	4	10	0.18	3.85	0.57	>5.00	5.55	<0.01	0.05	0.02
WAY91 R01	6	54	19	668	<2	334	<1	11	<0.01	0.45	8.33	3.03	2.27	0.12	0.03	0.02
WAY91 R02	9	37	30	757	<2	361	<1	17	<0.01	0.42	9.04	4.34	4.04	0.11	0.04	0.01
WAY91 R03	4	169	8	275	<2	79	<1	3	<0.01	0.16	2.69	1.31	1.33	0.04	0.02	0.01
WAY91 KR01	48	148	20	891	<2	21	<1	10	<0.01	0.39	0.57	4.62	0.20	0.10	0.03	0.03
WAY91 KR02	11	574	36	786	<2	452	1	8	<0.01	0.74	8.29	3.84	8.98	0.01	0.01	0.05
WAY91 KR03	29	177	26	1045	2	88	<1	5	<0.01	0.66	0.86	3.47	1.42	0.06	0.05	0.23
WAY91 KR04	36	145	74	784	<2	134	1	27	<0.01	0.91	8.46	3.62	3.40	0.03	0.03	<0.01
WAY91 KR05	<2	440	37	583	<2	28	<1	6	0.02	3.30	2.48	3.74	6.15	<0.01	0.03	<0.01
WAY91 KR06	<2	135	28	346	<2	10	<1	3	0.02	3.20	1.24	3.28	4.43	<0.01	0.03	<0.01
WAY91 KR07	<2	106	20	225	<2	21	1	2	0.02	2.33	1.78	1.99	2.53	<0.01	0.03	<0.01
WAY91 KR08	<2	89	17	209	<2	25	1	2	0.02	2.31	1.63	1.77	2.45	<0.01	0.03	<0.01
WAY91 KR09	<2	127	29	238	<2	18	1	3	0.03	2.64	2.39	1.86	2.38	<0.01	0.03	<0.01
WAY91 KR10	<2	178	35	278	<2	23	1	5	0.03	2.76	1.85	2.15	3.10	<0.01	0.03	0.01
WAY91 KR11	<2	97	18	189	<2	58	1	3	0.04	2.10	5.32	1.21	1.35	<0.01	0.01	0.01
WAY91 KR12	<2	235	34	572	<2	28	1	6	0.01	3.76	2.56	3.01	5.91	0.01	0.03	<0.01
WAY91 KR13	<2	96	20	142	<2	63	1	4	0.08	1.28	4.99	0.92	0.77	<0.01	0.01	0.01
WAY91 KR14	<2	130	30	183	<2	66	1	5	0.07	1.84	4.67	1.23	1.11	<0.01	0.02	0.01
WAY91 KR15	<2	127	29	183	<2	66	1	5	0.07	1.78	4.62	1.20	1.08	<0.01	0.02	0.01
WAY91 KR16	4	10	8	1491	3	1064	<1	7	<0.01	0.56	>10.00	1.03	0.54	0.03	0.01	<0.01
Minimum Detection	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Maximum Detection	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	1.00	5.00	10.00	5.00	10.00	10.00	5.00	5.00
Method	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP

-- = Not Analysed unr = Not Requested ins = Insufficient Sample

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Sample Name	Type	Au ppb	Au oz/st	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	As ppm	Sb ppm	Hg ppm	Mo ppm	Tl ppm	Bi ppm	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Ni ppm	W ppm
WAY91 KR17	Core	15	--	<0.1	11	<2	30	31	<5	<3	1	<10	3	<0.1	7	10	<5
WAY91 KR18	Core	360	--	<0.1	23	<2	63	1332	<5	<3	2	<10	<2	<0.1	18	5	<5
WAY91 KR19	Core	315	--	<0.1	34	<2	42	1296	<5	<3	2	<10	<2	<0.1	21	30	<5
WAY91 KR20	Core	5	--	<0.1	32	<2	46	14	8	<3	2	<10	<2	0.1	20	41	<5
WAY91 KR21	Core	<5	--	<0.1	34	<2	20	15	<5	<3	2	<10	<2	<0.1	29	72	<5
WAY91 KR22	Core	<5	--	<0.1	54	<2	17	<5	<5	<3	2	<10	<2	<0.1	22	56	<5
WAY91 KR23	Core	40	--	<0.1	15	<2	29	160	<5	<3	2	<10	<2	<0.1	17	35	<5
WAY91 KR24	Core	<5	--	<0.1	7	<2	40	7	<5	<3	2	<10	<2	<0.1	6	3	<5
WAY91 KR25	Core	<5	--	<0.1	38	<2	38	10	<5	<3	1	<10	4	<0.1	21	43	<5
WAY91 KR26	Core	<5	--	<0.1	55	<2	33	9	<5	<3	1	<10	<2	<0.1	21	32	<5
WAY91 KR27	Core	<5	--	<0.1	37	<2	14	11	6	<3	1	<10	<2	<0.1	18	66	<5
WAY91 KR28	Core	<5	--	<0.1	57	<2	16	10	<5	<3	2	<10	<2	<0.1	22	48	<5
WAY91 KR29	Core	<5	--	<0.1	76	<2	16	11	5	<3	<1	<10	<2	<0.1	14	60	<5
WAY91 KR30	Core	<5	--	<0.1	53	<2	22	14	12	3	1	<10	<2	<0.1	27	149	<5
WAY91 KR31	Core	<5	--	<0.1	151	<2	19	9	5	<3	1	<10	<2	<0.1	23	94	<5
WAY91 KR32	Core	<5	--	<0.1	44	<2	44	13	<5	<3	2	<10	<2	0.1	32	87	<5
WAY91 KR33	Core	<5	--	<0.1	41	<2	55	12	<5	<3	1	<10	<2	0.1	24	11	<5
Minimum Detection		5	0.005	0.1	1	2	1	5	5	3	1	10	2	0.1	1	1	5
Maximum Detection		10000	1000.000	100.0	20000	20000	20000	10000	1000	10000	1000	1000	10000	10000.0	10000	10000	1000
Method		FA/AAS	FAGrav	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP

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Method of Gold analysis by Fire Assay / AAS

(a) 20.0 to 30.0 grams of sample is mixed with a combination of fluxes in a fusion pot. The sample is then fused at high temperature to form a lead "button".

(b) The precious metals are extracted by cupellation. Any Silver is dissolved by nitric acid and decanted. The gold bead is then dissolved in boiling concentrated aqua regia solution heated by a hot water bath.

(c) The gold in solution is determined with an Atomic Absorption Spectrometer. The gold value, in parts per billion, is calculated by comparision with a set of known gold standards.

QUALITY CONTROL

Every fusion of 24 pots contains 22 samples, one internal standard or blank, and a random reweigh of one of the samples. Samples with anomalous gold values greater than 500 ppb are automatically checked by Fire Assay/AA methods. Samples with gold values greater than 10000 ppb are automatically checked by Fire Assay/Gravimetric methods.

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Sample Name	Ba ppm	Cr ppm	V ppm	Mn ppm	La ppm	Sr ppm	Zr ppm	Sc ppm	Ti %	Al %	Ca %	Fe %	Mg %	K %	Na %	P %
WAY91 KR17	4	65	21	482	<2	122	<1	7	<0.01	1.30	4.04	2.70	0.81	0.06	0.05	0.03
WAY91 KR18	2	39	81	848	<2	85	<1	15	<0.01	1.73	3.30	>5.00	1.45	0.12	0.04	0.03
WAY91 KR19	5	97	83	797	<2	95	<1	18	<0.01	1.56	4.09	4.27	2.51	0.14	0.04	0.02
WAY91 KR20	<2	149	96	575	<2	14	2	12	0.08	2.63	2.02	4.32	1.92	0.02	0.11	0.02
WAY91 KR21	<2	168	106	534	<2	85	1	14	0.05	4.11	5.60	3.33	3.88	0.04	0.05	<0.01
WAY91 KR22	<2	197	92	415	<2	22	1	7	0.06	3.62	4.26	2.67	2.87	<0.01	0.04	<0.01
WAY91 KR23	4	121	37	697	<2	103	<1	16	<0.01	1.50	5.40	3.15	2.74	0.13	0.04	0.01
WAY91 KR24	<2	33	17	1057	<2	125	<1	6	<0.01	1.23	6.90	2.88	0.55	0.04	0.06	0.03
WAY91 KR25	<2	111	88	594	<2	25	1	16	0.03	3.11	4.40	3.62	2.55	0.07	0.06	0.01
WAY91 KR26	<2	74	164	407	<2	9	2	9	0.11	2.68	2.39	3.81	1.85	<0.01	0.06	0.01
WAY91 KR27	<2	131	44	282	<2	18	1	5	0.03	2.58	1.81	2.02	2.32	0.04	0.06	<0.01
WAY91 KR28	<2	125	95	399	<2	20	1	12	0.05	2.93	3.82	3.06	2.85	0.03	0.05	0.02
WAY91 KR29	3	117	37	263	<2	12	2	4	0.06	2.30	1.76	1.67	1.51	0.07	0.08	0.01
WAY91 KR30	<2	514	63	572	<2	45	1	12	0.03	2.74	4.73	2.79	4.73	0.01	0.04	<0.01
WAY91 KR31	<2	159	50	322	<2	20	1	5	0.03	2.67	1.72	2.12	3.08	0.03	0.06	0.01
WAY91 KR32	<2	130	108	625	<2	37	3	9	0.13	3.75	2.44	4.04	3.86	0.02	0.04	0.01
WAY91 KR33	<2	27	129	726	<2	37	3	10	0.14	2.92	2.03	4.21	2.55	0.01	0.04	0.02
Minimum Detection	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Maximum Detection	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	1.00	5.00	10.00	5.00	10.00	10.00	5.00	5.00
Method	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP

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Sample Name	Type	Au ppb	Au oz/st
WAY91 KR03	Rock Chip	234	0.007
WAY91 KR04	Rock Chip	2	<0.002
WAY91 KR05	Core	4	<0.002
WAY91 KR06	Core	2	<0.002
WAY91 KR07	Core	2	<0.002
WAY91 KR08	Core	<2	<0.002
WAY91 KR09	Core	<2	<0.002
WAY91 KR10	Core	<2	<0.002
WAY91 KR11	Core	<2	<0.002
WAY91 KR12	Core	2	<0.002
WAY91 KR13	Core	<2	<0.002
WAY91 KR14	Core	<2	<0.002
WAY91 KR15	Core	48	<0.002
WAY91 KR16	Core	2	<0.002
WAY91 KR17	Core	22	<0.002
WAY91 KR18	Core	302	0.009
WAY91 KR19	Core	234	0.007
WAY91 KR20	Core	2	<0.002
WAY91 KR21	Core	<2	<0.002
WAY91 KR22	Core	<2	<0.002
WAY91 KR23	Core	40	<0.002
WAY91 KR24	Core	8	<0.002
WAY91 KR25	Core	<2	<0.002
WAY91 KR26	Core	<2	<0.002
WAY91 KR27	Core	<2	<0.002
WAY91 KR28	Core	2	<0.002
WAY91 KR29	Core	<2	<0.002
WAY91 KR30	Core	2	<0.002
WAY91 KR31	Core	2	<0.002
WAY91 KR32	Core	2	<0.002
WAY91 KR33	Core	4	<0.002

Minimum Detection	2	0.002
Maximum Detection	10000	1000.000
Method	FA/AAS	FAGrav

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11.0 CONCLUSIONS

As the geological environment (auriferous mesothermal quartz veins in altered Bralorne Diorite) is similar to the Bralorne deposit,
and
as the subject property lies in close proximity to the Bralorne deposit,
and
as the 1991 and previous exploration programs have confirmed continuation of gold mineralization below level 9 of the Wayside Mine,
and
as previous work has confirmed subsurface potential economic gold values in the Commodore Vein,
and
as the 1991 and previous exploration programs have outlined the Two Bob Zone and Wayside Southside Extension as target areas for gold mineralization,
the author concludes that the Wayside Property has potential for hosting an economic gold deposit.

For these reasons, further exploration work has been recommended.

12.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

12.1 WAYSIDE MINE

The next exploration program should concentrate on the Wayside Mine, which has demonstrable potential for an economic deposit. The objective of the recommended work program is to delineate economic ore zones in the Wayside Mine between Levels 5 and 9, and below Level 9.

a) Rehabilitate and dewater down to Level 9.

b) Perform detailed geological mapping and rock panel sampling. Construct a computer model of all mine levels.

c) Tunnel three crosscuts into the hanging wall of Level 9, each approximately 17 meters in length, for underground drill stations.

d) Underground diamond drill (approximately 1,700 meters total) to locate extensions of the Main Vein below Level 9 and to locate parallel veins and shear zones, such as the Notman Vein, between Levels 5 and 9. The underground drilling should outline ore zones between Levels 5 and 9, and below Level 9.
Drill collars can be located in the hanging walls of Level 5 and 9.

12.2 COMMODORE and 3T VEINS

e) Lay out approximately 18 kilometers of grid. The cut baseline should be 750 meters long; crosslines should be at 25 meters.

f) Trench the projected point of the Commodore Vein (southwest and below the junction of the highway and the access road to No.5 adit.

g) Perform surface (500 meters) and underground (250 meters from Wayside Level 9) drilling.
Surface drilling should initially twin successful holes from 1975 and 1979. Subsequent holes should be drilled along strike and down dip to prove continuity of the vein system. The underground holes could test further down dip continuity of the Commodore and 3T veins.

12.3 TWO BOB ZONE

h) Lay out approximately 4.1 km of grid. The cut baseline should be 1 km long, crosslines should be at 50 meter intervals, with stations every 25 meters along crosslines.

i) Using an auger, collect rock samples at all grid stations. Soil samples must be collected below the ash layer.

j) Systematically trench along the strike of the Two-Bob Zone.

k) Re-open and sample all previous trenches.

l) Geologically map and prospect along Two Bob Zone.

12.4 POWERLINE ADIT/UPPER TWO BOB ADIT (Two Bob Fault)

m) Lay out approximately 4 kilometers of grid over the Two Bob Fault. The cut baseline should be 1 kilometer long, crosslines should be at 50 meter intervals, with stations every 25 meters along crosslines.

n) Using an auger, collect soil samples at all grid stations. Soil samples must be collected below the ash layer.

o) Geologically map and prospect along the Two Bob Fault.

12.5 SOUTH SIDE OF CARPENTER LAKE

p) Lay out approximately 10 kilometers of grid over the Wayside South Extension. The cut baseline should be 700 meters long and crosslines should be at 50 meter intervals. Stations should be located every 25 meters along cross lines.

q) Using an auger, collect soil samples at all grid stations. Soil samples must be collected below the ash layer.

r) Geological mapping and prospecting over the grid area.

12.6 MASSIVE SULPHIDE ZONE

No field work has been recommended on the Massive Sulphide Zone as the greatest near term economic potential appears to lie in the Wayside and Commodore vein systems.

Existing drill holes on the Massive Sulphide Zone should be accurately plotted using a computer. The massive sulphides and copper-zinc bearing horizons could then be plotted using 3-D block diagrams to determine average thickness and orientation.

Contingent upon favourable results from the recommended program, the followup program would consist of delineation drilling on the Wayside-Commodore vein systems, and surface drilling on the Two Bob, Massive Sulphide, Powerline and South Side areas.

13.0 BUDGET

includes Project Preparation, Mobilization and demobilization, Field Crew, Field Costs, Assays and Analysis, Sub-Contractors, Report, Administration, and 7% G.S.T.

13.1 WAYSIDE MINE

Rehabilitation and dewatering, detailed geological mapping and rock panel sampling, computer modelling, crosscuts,, underground diamond drilling (approximately 1,700 meters total)

Budget $ 377,000

13.2 COMMODORE and 3T VEINS

Laying out grid, trenching, surface (500 meters) and underground (250 meters) drilling.

Budget $ 110,000

13.3 TWO BOB ZONE

Laying out grid, collecting rock samples, trenching, re-opening and sampling previous trenches, geological mapping and prospecting.

Budget $ 22,000

13.4 POWERLINE ADIT/UPPER TWO BOB ADIT (Two Bob Fault)

Laying out grid, collecting soil samples, geological mapping and prospecting.

Budget $ 22,000

13.5 SOUTH SIDE OF CARPENTER LAKE

Laying out grid, collecting rock samples, geological mapping and prospecting.

Budget $ 34,000

13.6 MASSIVE SULPHIDE ZONE

No field work, computer plotting of existing drill holes.

Budget $ 7,000

TOTAL BUDGET $ 572,000

CERTIFICATE

I, **PETER D. LERICHE**, of 3125 West 12th Avenue, Vancouver, B.C., V6K 2R6, do hereby state that:

1. I am a graduate of McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario, with a Bachelor of Science Degree in Geology, 1980.

2. I am a Fellow in good standing with the Geological Association of Canada.

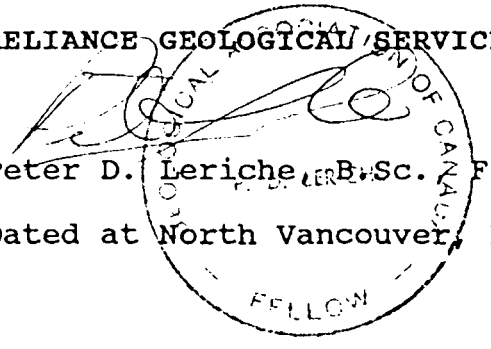
3. I have actively pursued my career as a geologist for eleven years in British Columbia, Ontario, the Yukon and Northwest Territories, Arizona, Nevada and California.

4. The information, opinions, and recommendations in this report are based on fieldwork carried out under my direction, and on published and unpublished literature. I have not visited the subject property.

5. I have no interest, direct or indirect, in the subject claims or the securities of Amazon Petroleum Corp or Carpenter Lake Resources Ltd.

6. I consent to the use of this report in a Prospectus or Statement of Material Facts for the purpose of private or public financing.

RELIANCE GEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC.



Peter D. Leriche, B.Sc. F.G.A.C.

Dated at North Vancouver, B.C., this 14th day of May 1991.

CERTIFICATE

I, **ROGER G. KIDLARK**, of #303 - 9110 Halston Court, Burnaby, B.C. do hereby certify that:

1. I am a graduate of the University of Toronto with a Bachelor of Science Degree in Geology, 1974.

2. I am a Fellow in good standing with the Geological Association of Canada.

3. I have practised my profession as a geologist for seventeen years in the Yukon and Northwest Territories, British Columbia, Ontario, Nova Scotia, Montana, and Arizona.

4. The information, opinions, and recommendations in this report are based on fieldwork carried out in my presence or under my direction, and information derived from published and unpublished literature. I was present on the subject property from May 8 to 13, 1991.

5. I am presently employed by Reliance Geological Services Inc. and have no interest, direct or indirect, in the subject claims or the securities of Carpenter Lake Resources Ltd or Amazon Petroleum Corp.

6. I consent to the use of this report in a Prospectus or Statement of Material Facts for the purpose of private or public financing.

RELIANCE GEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC.

Roger G. Kidlark, B.Sc., F.G.A.C.

Dated the 14th day of May 1991, at North Vancouver, B.C.

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