NTS 92O/4 and 5
Lat 51° 15'N
Long 123° 31'W

680425

SUMMARY REPORT
on the
CHITA PROPERTY
Clinton Mining Division
British Columbia

for

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by

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GEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF CANADA
P. D. LERICHE
FELLOW

14 March 1991

SUMMARY

At the request of Seguro Consulting Inc and United Mineral Services Ltd, Reliance Geological Services Inc has prepared this summary report on the Chita Property, Taseko Lakes area, B.C. The Chita Property consists of 86 contiguous mineral claims situated 60 kilometers northwest of Gold Bridge, B.C.

Precious and base metal exploration in the area dates back to the 1930's. Several significant deposits have been developed, with deposit types including porphyry copper-gold (Fish Lake, Taseko, Poison Mountain) and gold-silver vein (Vick, Pellaire, Taylor Windfall). The area continues to be an active target for exploration and development.

The property is underlain by Lower Cretaceous Taylor Group sediments (argillite, sandstone, conglomerate) and Upper Cretaceous Kingsvale volcanic rocks which have been intruded by Upper Cretaceous(?) feldspar-hornblende-biotite porphyry. Mineralization consists of disseminated and fracture filled pyrite, pyrrhotite, and chalcopyrite within strongly altered (carbonate-argillic-silica) intrusive porphyries and hornfelsed sediments.

Previous work on the subject property dates back to 1962 and is summarized as follows:

1962 - geological mapping by Phelps Dodge outlined a widespread mineralized system.

1963 - Phelps Dodge diamond drilled four short holes with a high result of .13% Cu over 176 feet.

1968 - gridwork, mapping, soil sampling, trenching by Bethex outlined a mineralized area measuring 2000 x 6000 feet. Forty-three trenches were blasted with a high result of .193% Cu over a 120 foot length.

1969 - Bethlehem Copper diamond drilled four holes totalling 1290 feet, with a high result of .19% Cu over 166 feet.

1970 - Bethlehem Copper completed 21 short percussion drill holes totalling 4200 feet. Most significant value was .144% Cu over 200 feet.

1980 - Barrier Reef outlined a copper soil anomaly (above 119 ppm Cu) measuring approximately 4000 x 7200 feet. Rock samples assayed up to 3.0% Cu and 140 ppb Au.

Very limited surface testing has been done for gold. The highest result obtained was .005 oz Au/t from a trench. No drill holes were analyzed for gold.

Because the property is in a favorable geological environment similar to other significant mineral deposits and showings in the area, and because previous exploration has outlined an extensive mineralized and altered porphyry style system, the writer concludes that the Chita Property has good potential to host a porphyry copper-gold deposit.

A thorough Phase 1 ground program has been recommended to identify and outline targets for further diamond drilling. The program will consist of grid layout and linecutting, an induced polarization and resistivity survey, a magnetometer and VLF-EM survey, geological mapping, rock sampling, and stream sediment sampling at an estimated cost of $255,000.

Based on the Phase 1 ground program and on previous work, Phase 2 will consist of diamond drilling to test mineralization at depth, and possibly further ground surveys.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report was written at the request of Seguro Consulting Inc and United Mineral Services Ltd to describe and summarize previous exploration work performed on the Chita Property, Taseko Lakes area, B.C.

The report is based on published and unpublished information. It describes area history, previous work, regional geology, and makes recommendations for further work. The writer visited the Chita Property on January 25 and 26, 1991.

2.0 LOCATION, ACCESS, and PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Chita claims are situated along the east shore of Lower Taseko Lake, southwestern British Columbia, approximately 60 kilometers northwest of Gold Bridge and 140 kilometers southwest of Williams Lake. The claims are located on NTS mapsheets 92O/4 and 92O/5, at latitude 51°15' North, longitude 123°31' West, and between UTM 5675000 m and 5680000 m North, and UTM 460000 m and 464000 m East.

Road access is via Highway 20 from Williams Lake, west 100 kilometers to the village of Hanceville. From there, a well maintained dirt road leads south for approximately 120 kilometers to the subject claims. A number of 4x4 roads cross the property. Winter access is via helicopter from bases at Gold Bridge, Pemberton, Lillooet, or Williams Lake.

The property is on gentle to moderate terrain with slopes dipping south and west to Chita Creek and Lower Taseko Lake. Elevations vary from 7500 feet (2286 meters) at the northern boundary of the Chita 1 claim to 4348 feet (1325 meters) at Lower Taseko Lake, for a total relief of 3152 feet (961 meters). Drainage is north

British Columbia

0 100 200 300 400
kilometres

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SEGURO CONSULTING INC.		
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CHITA PROPERTY CLINTON M.D., B.C.		
General Location Map		
Scale as shown	*N.T.S.* 92O/5	*Drawn by*
Date March/91	*Geologist*	*Figure* 1
RELIANCE GEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC.		

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along the Taseko River, then east along the Chilco River into the Fraser River. Approximately 30% of the claims are above treeline. The remainder of the property is alpine-subalpine vegetation consisting mainly of pine and spruce.

The recommended field season is from mid-May to early November.

The writer is not aware of any environmental or political problems which would adversely affect mineral exploration and development on the Chita Property.

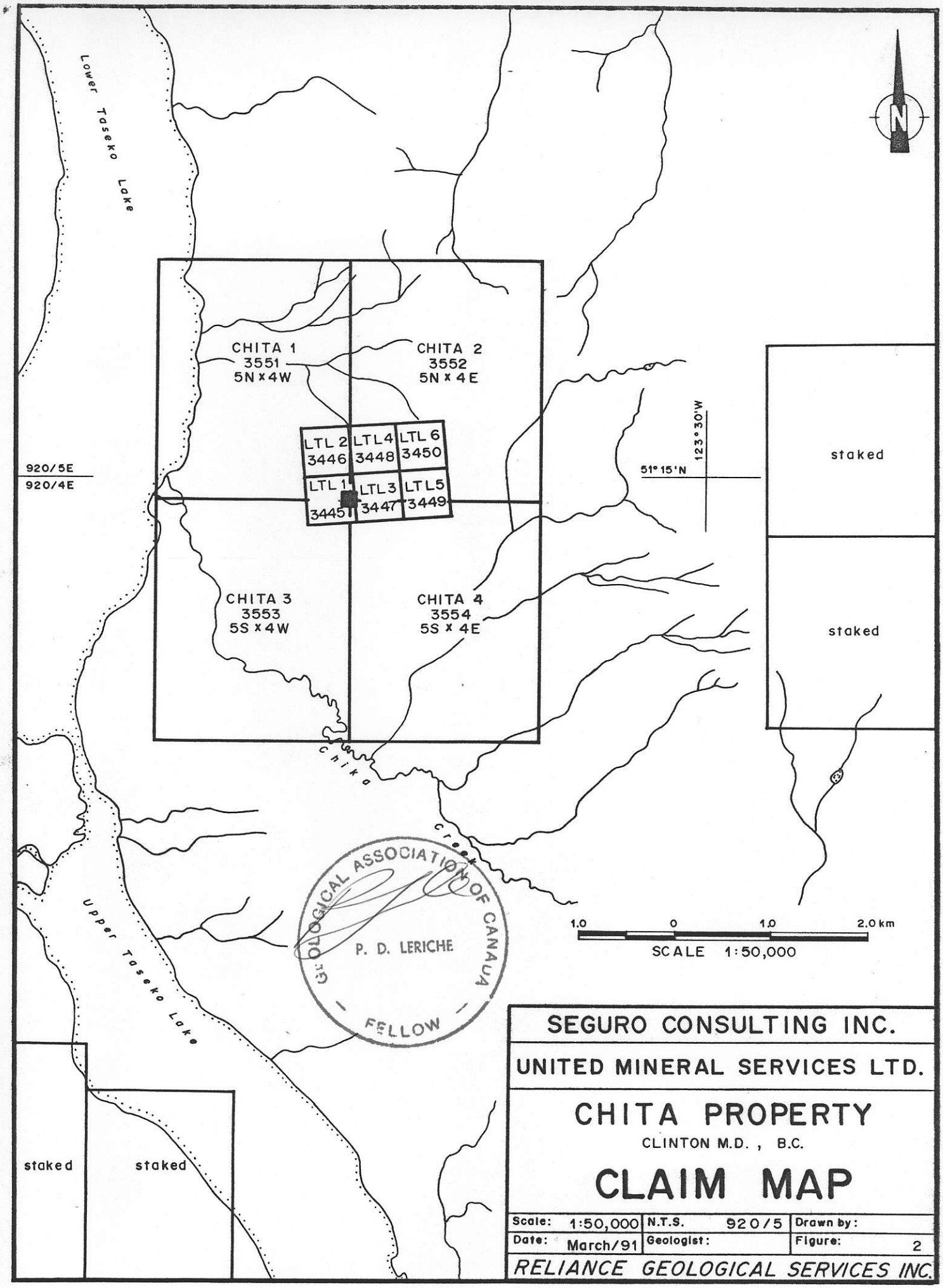
3.0 PROPERTY STATUS (Figure 2)

The property consists of four 4-post and six 2-post claims, totalling 86 contiguous units, in the Clinton Mining Division. The claims are owned 50% by Seguro Consulting Inc and 50% by United Mineral Services Ltd.

Details of the claims are as follows:

Claim Name	Record #	Units	Record Date	Expiry Date
Chita 1	3551	20	26 Jan 1991	26 Jan 1992
Chita 2	3552	20	26 Jan 1991	26 Jan 1992
Chita 3	3553	20	26 Jan 1991	26 Jan 1992
Chita 4	3554	20	26 Jan 1991	26 Jan 1992
LTL 1	3545	1	25 Jan 1991	25 Jan 1992
LTL 2	3546	1	25 Jan 1991	25 Jan 1992
LTL 3	3547	1	25 Jan 1991	25 Jan 1992
LTL 4	3548	1	25 Jan 1991	25 Jan 1992
LTL 5	3549	1	25 Jan 1991	25 Jan 1992
LTL 6	3550	1	25 Jan 1991	25 Jan 1992
Total		86		

The total area covered by the claims after correcting for overlap is 80 units (2000 hectares, or 4940 acres).


Lower Taseko Lake
N
CHITA 1
3551
5N x 4W
CHITA 2
3552
5N x 4E
LTL 2
3446
LTL 4
3448
LTL 6
3450
LTL 1
3445
LTL 3
3447
LTL 5
3449
920/5E
920/4E
51° 15' N
123° 30' W
staked
staked
CHITA 3
3553
5S x 4W
CHITA 4
3554
5S x 4E
Chika
Creek
Upper Taseko Lake
1.0
0
1.0
2.0 km
SCALE 1:50,000
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staked
staked
SEGURO CONSULTING INC.
UNITED MINERAL SERVICES LTD.
CHITA PROPERTY
CLINTON M.D., B.C.
CLAIM MAP
Scale: 1:50,000
N.T.S. 92O/5
Drawn by:
Date: March/91
Geologist:
Figure: 2
RELIANCE GEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC.

4.0 AREA HISTORY

The area has been sporadically active in exploration and development of porphyry copper-gold and vein deposits since the early 1930's.

Deposits and significant mineral occurrences are summarized as follows:

Fish Lake Deposit (20 km north)
The Fish Lake copper-gold porphyry is hosted by an Upper Cretaceous porphyritic quartz diorite and dyke swarm complex intruding Lower Cretaceous sediments and pyroclastic volcanic rocks. Published reserves are 200 million tonnes grading 0.24% Cu and 0.014 oz Au/t.

Vick Showing (15 km northwest)
Mesothermal style high grade gold-silver quartz veins associated with diorite dykes and a major northwest trending fault. Exploration in 1987 outlined seventeen new gold-bearing veins (McLaren, 1990).

Taseko Mountain (2 km east)
Disseminated and stockwork sulphide mineralization is hosted by a diorite stock and Upper Cretaceous andesite pyroclastic rocks. Values range up to 0.21 oz Au/t and 1.69 oz Ag/t (McLaren, 1989).

Pellaire (Hido) Showing (17 km south southwest)
Mineralized quartz veins (pyrite-chalcopyrite-galena-gold-silver) are hosted by granodiorite and Lower Cretaceous volcanic and sedimentary rocks. In 1947 indicated ore reserves were calculated to be 34,000 tons grading 0.61 oz Au/t and 2.13 oz Ag/t. (McLaren, 1990).

Taseko Property (18 km south)

The Empress showing consists of disseminated chalcopyrite, pyrite, magnetitie, pyrrhotite and molybdenite in quartz-andalusite-pyrophyllite altered rocks adjacent to the Coast Range Batholith. A preliminary geological mineral inventory was calculated (Lower North Zone at the Empress showing) of 7,455,100 tons grading 0.73% Cu and 0.024 oz Au/t.
(Westpine Metals Ltd, information circular, 1991)

Taylor Windfall (20 km southeast)

High grade quartz vein system that has been explored intermittently since the 1920's. The B.C. Minister of Mines (1922) reported values up to 187.8 oz Au/t and 23 oz Ag/t.

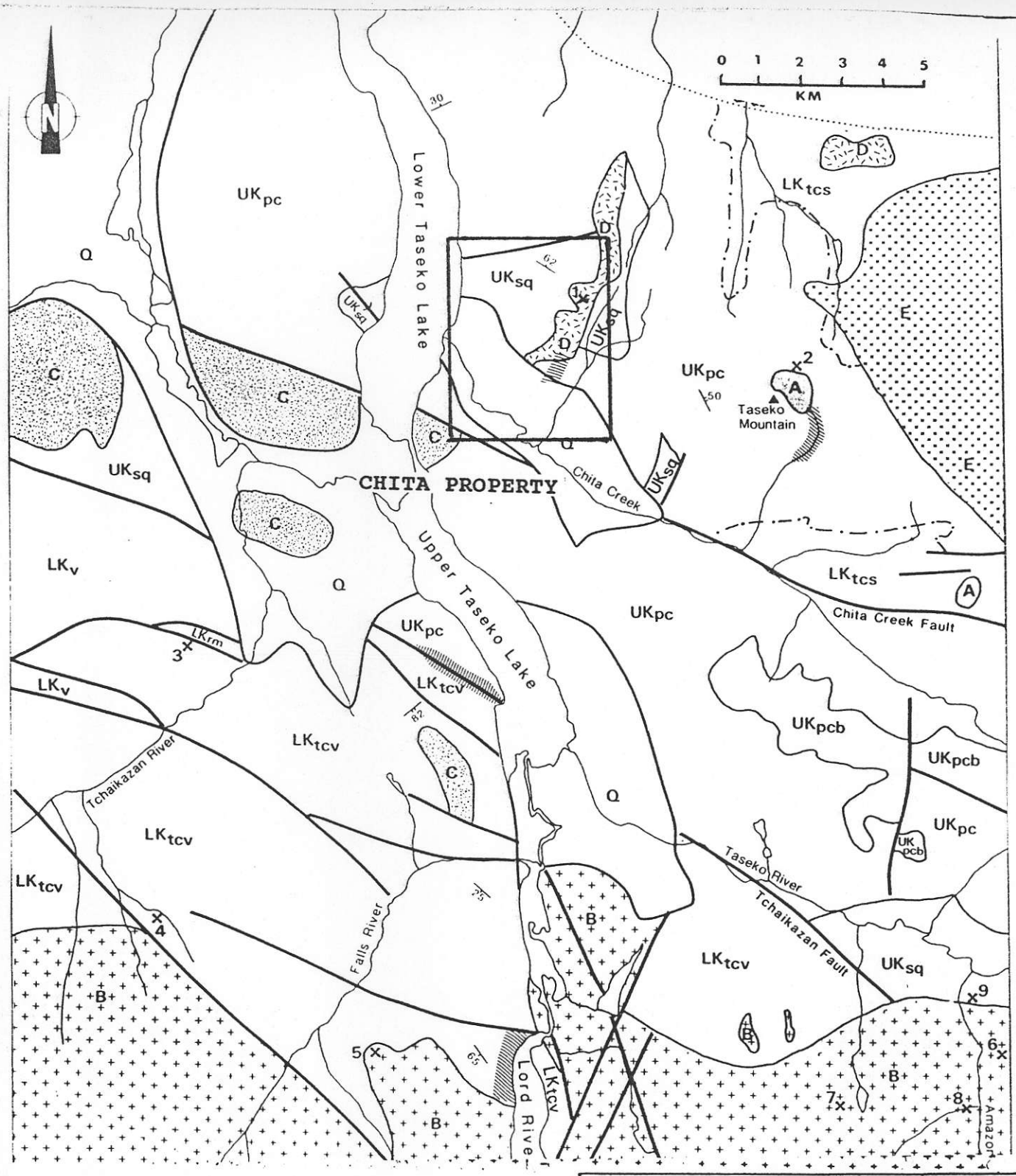
Poison Mountain (40 km east)

A calcalkaline porphyry copper deposit with reserves of 529 million tons grading 0.24% Cu, 0.007% Mo, and 0.004 oz Au/t.
(Canadian Mines Handbook, 1984)

5.0 REGIONAL GEOLOGY (Figure 3)

"The regional geology has previously been mapped by Tipper (1978) and the faunal stratigraphy discussed by Jeletzky and Tipper (1968). This work was refined by Glover and Schiarriza (1987), Glover et al (1988) and McLaren (1986a, 1987a). The region is underlain by Middle Jurassic to Upper Cretaceous strata that accumulated within the Tyaughton trough. The coarse clastic sediments that dominate the axial regions of the trough interfinger with volcanic lithologies in the Taseko to Chilko lakes area. A number of significant northwest-trending faults, with both strike-slip and compressional movements, transect the region. Intrusive rocks of the Coast plutonic complex truncate the stratified rocks on the south and southwest.

The area is underlain by Lower and Upper Cretaceous strata that have been intruded by a variety of stocks and dykes. Two large faults, the Tchaikazan and Chita Creek faults, cut across the area on a northwesterly trend. Lower Cretaceous strata south of the Tchaikazan fault comprise intimately interbedded volcanic, volcanic epiclastic and clastic sedimentary rocks. Rocks immediately north of this fault are Late Cretaceous in age. North of the Chita Creek fault, Lower Cretaceous strata comprise clastic sediments that are unconformably overlain by Upper Cretaceous volcanics and sediments."
(McLaren, 1988)



From McLaren, 1988

SEGURO CONSULTING INC.		
UNITED MINERAL SERVICES LTD.		
CHITA PROPERTY CLINTON M.D., B.C.		
Regional Geology Map		
Scale as shown	N.T.S. 92O/5	Drawn by
Date March/91	Geologist	Figure 3
RELIANCE GEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC.		

LEGEND FOR FIGURE 3

STRATIFIED ROCKS

Quaternary

Q — Alluvium, till

Upper Cretaceous

UK_{pbc} — Powell Creek Formation: bedded laharic andesitic breccia and epiclastic sediments.

UK_{pc} — Powell Creek Formation: andesitic breccia, lapilli tuff, crystal tuff and ash tuff; minor andesitic to basaltic flows.

UK_{sq} — Silverquick Formation: pebble to cobble polymict conglomerates, sandstones and argillite; minor andesitic flows.

Lower Cretaceous

LK_{tcv} — Taylor Creek Group: rhyolitic to basaltic tuffs and flows; black argillite, siltstone, sandstone.

LK_{tcs} — Taylor Creek Group: argillite, siltstone, sandstone; minor tuffs.

LK_{rm} — Relay Mountain Group: black argillite, siltstone, sandstone, minor andesitic tuffs and flows.

LK_{v} — Purple andesitic pyroclastics and breccias, minor flows.

Intrusive Rocks

A Hornblende diorite

B Coast plutonic complex: granodiorite, quartz diorite

C Felsites: feldspar and biotite-feldspar porphyry

D Plagioclase hornblende porphyry

E Beece Creek pluton: quartz monzonite to granodiorite

× — Mineral occurrences.

Areas of anomalous stream sediment geochemistry.

Name	MINFILE Number	Type	Commodities
1. Chita Mountain	092O 049	Porphyry	Co, Mo
2. Taseko Mountain	—	Vein	Au, As, Cu, Zn
3. Charlie	092O 043	Vein	Au, Ag
4. Twin Creek	—	Vein	As
5. Pellaire	092O 045	Vein	Au, Ag
6. Mohawk	092O 001	Porphyry	Cu, Mo, Au, Ag
7. Spokane	092O 004	Porphyry	Cu, Ag, Au
8. Rowbottom	092O 025	Porphyry	Cu; Mo
9. Empress	092O 033	Porphyry	Cu, Au

6.0 PROPERTY GEOLOGY and MINERALIZATION

General geology is shown on Figure 3 and areas of mineralization are shown on Figure 4.

The property is underlain by Lower Cretaceous Taylor Group sediments (argillites, sandstones, etc) and Upper Cretaceous Kingsvale volcanic rocks which are intruded by Upper Cretaceous (?) feldspar-hornblende-biotite porphyry.

Gruenwald (1980) mapped four basic rock units that outcrop throughout the property:

a) Black argillite, gray-brown to green sandstones, siltstones, quartz pebble conglomerate.

b) Intercalated with the sediments are narrow zones of pale yellow rhyolite ash.

Both units a) and b) have been regionally mapped as Lower Cretaceous Taylor Creek Group (Tipper, 1978) or Upper Cretaceous Silverquick Formation (McLaren, 1988).

c) A dark green fine grained andesite porphyry and agglomerate which outcrops in the north and south areas of the property. The unit is mapped by Tipper (1978) as part of the Upper Cretaceous Kingsvale Group.

d) A feldspar-hornblende±biotite porphyry. Phenocrysts consist of euhedral zoned plagioclase (up to 2 cm in size), smaller hornblende and local biotite-quartz crystals in a fine-grained groundmass of feldspar, quartz and mafic minerals. The feldspar-hornblende porphyry varies from fresh to intense carbonate-argillic alteration. The highly altered zones include sections of multiple veining and silicification.

Gruenwald (1980) stated that "pyrite and pyrrhotite are ubiquitous in the feldspar porphyry intrusions ranging from 0.5% to 5% of the rock." Disseminated chalcopyrite (approx 0.5%) and minor molybdenite are associated with zones of strong to intense alteration. One of these mineralized zones measured 350 meters (E-W) by 250 meters (N-S).

McLaren (1988) describes the Chita porphyry (Minfile 0920 049) occurrence as follows:

> "The Chita (Banner) porphyry copper-molybdenum occurrence has been explored intermittently since the early 1960's. A prominent red mound overlooking the Chita Creek valley comprises intense carbonate and argillic alteration with disseminated pyrrhotite and pyrite in Units A and UK_{sq}. These rocks are extensively fractured and cut by quartz veins that carry minor chalcopyrite, molybdenite and pyrite. Localized breccia zones and intensely silicified zones host the best chalcopyrite and molybdenite mineralization. The largest breccia zone, approximately 40 meters long and with an undetermined width, is composed of angular fragments of hornfelsed sediments and volcanics in a siliceous matrix; quartz veins cut both the matrix and fragments. Sulphide minerals occur interstitial to the fragments as streaks and large clots, along fracture planes, and within quartz veins. Local intensely silicified zones in the feldspar porphyry also contain copper and molybdenum mineralization.
>
> A previous soil geochemical survey over this property (Assessment Report 8893) confirmed a large copper and molybdenum anomaly adjacent to the main mineralized zone, but also indicated anomalous levels of copper, molybdenum, arsenic and gold over a broad area downslope to the west. Rock-chip sampling in this project was concentrated in this peripheral veined and carbonate-alterod zone."

7.0 PREVIOUS WORK

1962 Phelps Dodge Corp of Canada Ltd performed geological mapping, which determined that widespread pyrrhotite, pyrite, and chalcopyrite occur in altered feldspar porphyry intrusives and in adjacent altered sediments. (Assessment Report 473).

1963 Phelps Dodge Corp of Canada Ltd performed geological mapping, soil sampling, trenching, and 750 feet of x-ray diamond drilling. Five large copper soil anomalies were outlined (Assessment Report 551).

The following drill hole (Figure 4) and trenching summary was extracted from sketches and cross-section plans in private files.

Hole #	Dip	Bearing	Length	Results
DDH#P-1	0°	N68°W	192 ft	0.07% Cu over 180 ft
DDH#P-2	0°	N80°W	129 ft	0.12% Cu over 100 ft
DDH#P-3	-15°	N75°W	116 ft	Not significant
DDH#P-4	-45°	N50°W	213 ft	0.13% Cu over 176 ft

Trench #1 - chip samples averaged 0.35% Cu over 120 ft

Trench #5 - chip samples averaged 0.18% Cu over 40 ft

Trench #? - chip samples averaged 0.17% Cu over 160 ft

No other trenches were plotted.

1968 Bethex Explorations Ltd performed a program of gridwork, geological mapping, soil and stream sediment sampling, and trenching.

Nine hundred-seventy soils were collected and analyzed for copper. Results outlined an area 3000 x 6000 ft (914m x 1829 m) of copper values above 50 ppm (Assessment Report 1606).

The mapping outlined a mineralized area with pyrite, pyrrhotite, and varying amounts of chalcopyrite, bornite, and molybdenite measuring 2000 x 6000 ft.

Forty-three trenches were blasted. Channel samples were collected along a 10 ft length and over a 2 ft width. Significant results were as follows:

Trench #1 - averaged 0.193% Cu over a 120 ft length. Two 10 ft samples were analyzed for gold and assayed .005 oz Au/t.

Trench #2 - averaged 0.183% Cu over a 70 ft length. Two samples ran trace gold.

Trench #3 - averaged 0.145% Cu over a 70 ft length. Two samples analyzed for gold ran trace and .005 oz Au/t.

Trench #35 - averaged 0.19% Cu over a 20 ft length.

The remainder of the trenches yielded low copper results. Reich (1968) suggested that "the assay results are low due to the fact that the material assayed was highly weathered and leached".

1969 Bethlehem Copper Corp drilled four diamond drill holes totalling 1290 feet. The program was reportedly hampered by equipment breakdowns and poor ground conditions. Only holes T1 and T2 were spotted as planned. The following drill hole summaries (Figure 4) were condensed from a private report by Watson, 1970.

Drill Hole T1: Elevation 7150'; Dip -90°; Depth 208'

Description:

Mainly feldspar porphyry and hornfels altered to silica and clay. Varying amounts of pyrite and chalcopyrite disseminated throughout. Averaged 0.19% Cu from 42' to 208' (166 ft). Stopped due to caving.

1969 (cont)

Drill Hole T2: Elevation 7020'; Dip -90°; Depth 508'

Description:

Intersected feldspar porphyry, granodiorite, quartz diorite, and hornfels that were moderately to strongly altered from 10 to 417 ft. Sulphides (pyrite and lesser chalcopyrite) were erratically distributed. Averaged .08% Cu from 10 to 417 ft (407 ft).

Drill Hole T2A: Elevation 6900'; Dip -90°; Depth 475'

Description:

Intrusive granodiorite and feldspar porphyry encountered throughout. Mineralized with pyrite and minor chalcopyrite from 250 to 475 ft (225 ft) and averaged 0.10% Cu. Hole ended because drill was at its depth limit.

Drill Hole T3: Elevation 6850'; Dip -90°; Depth 99'

Description:

Highly weathered, broken, oxidized granodiorite. Recovery was 70%. Averaged 0.13% Cu over 87 feet. Drilling was terminated at 99 feet due to caving.

1970 Bethlehem Copper Corp completed 21 percussion drill holes totalling approximately 4200 feet.

The following table of drill results was taken from a sketch plan in a private file. The writer and source of this information is unknown. Hole locations are shown on Figure 4.

1970 (cont)

Hole #	Interval (feet)	Copper %	Hole #	Interval (feet)	Copper %
1	0 - 120	.08	2	0 - 120	.08
3	0 - 130	.08	4	0 - 20	.08
	130 - 200	.007		20 - 110	.055
5	0 - 200	.047	6	0 - 200	.015
7	0 - 56	.08	8	0 - 30	.08
	56 - 170	.085		30 - 180	.096
9	0 - 180	.062	10	0 - 200	.033
11	0 - 200	.035	12	0 - 200	.022
13	0 - 200	.144	14	0 - 20	.08
				20 - 200	.026
15	0 - 200	.08	16	0 - 60	.01
17	0 - 110	.01	18	0 - 200	.05
19	0 - 200	.033	20	0 - 200	.038
21	0 - 200	.026			

1980 Barrier Reef Resources Ltd completed a program of geological mapping and soil sampling. (Figure 4)
Seven hundred sixty-three soil samples were collected from 40.3 km of grid and analyzed for Cu, Mo, Au, and As. Five areas were definitely anomalous (>417 ppm) in copper, the largest of which measures 2000 x 2600 ft (600 x 800 meters). The anomaly shown on Figure 4 (above 119 ppm Cu) trends northeast, measures 3950 x 7200 feet (1200 x 2200 meters), and is open to the north. Thirteen gold anomalies (>32 ppb), mainly single point, are scattered throughout the grid.
Eighty-six rock samples were collected. Thirteen samples assayed above 500 ppm Cu, including six above 1000 ppm Cu, and a high result of 3.0% Cu. The highest gold result was 140 ppb.

8.0 DISCUSSION

Mineralization on the Chita Property consists of disseminated pyrite, chalcopyrite and molybdenite, within feldspar porphyry intrusives and hornfelsed clastic sediments. Regional faulting (Tchaikazan and Chita Creek faults) and property scale faulting have played a major role in fracturing host rocks, thereby creating a favorable depositional environment for metals. The host rocks exhibit pervasive strong to intense argillic and silica alteration.

The geological setting on the Chita Property is similar to other porphyry (Fish Lake, Taseko Mountain, Empress showing) and vein (Vick, Pellaire) occurrences in the area.

Copper mineralization is widespread on the property, occupying an identified area of 1.5 x 3.0 kilometers. Shallow, widespread diamond and percussion drilling tested approximately 50% of the identified mineralized area, and consistently intersected low grade copper mineralization.

The southwest part of the zone has never been tested by trenching or drilling. The entire property has never been adequately tested for gold. Only a very limited amount of surface sampling was completed, with results up to .005 oz Au/t in selected trenches.

Previous work has been limited to approximately 25% of the total area of the claims. This work has focused primarily on the feldspar-hornblende porphyry intrusives. Significant mineral potential exists within the sediments and volcanics adjacent to these intrusive rocks.

9.0 CONCLUSIONS

As the property lies in close proximity to, and in the same geological setting as, several significant mineral deposits and occurrences,

and

as the geological environment (fractured and altered feldspar porphyry intruding clastic sediments and volcanics) is favorable,

and

as limited surface exploration and diamond drilling has confirmed a widespread area of porphyry-style copper mineralization,

the writer concludes that the Chita Property has potential to host a significant porphyry copper-gold deposit, and therefore recommends further exploration work.

10.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Phase 1A:

1) Lay out 60 kilometers of grid line, including approximately 5 kilometers of base line. The grid should be centered over the main mineralized zone.

2) Chainsaw cut and picket approximately 40 line kilometers of grid. (The remaining 20 kilometers of grid is above treeline).

3) Perform an induced polarization and resistivity survey over the grid (55 line km). The survey should be useful in detecting concentrations of disseminated sulphides and zones of alteration in the subsurface.

4) Perform a magnetometer and VLF-EM survey over the grid (55 line km). The survey should help to define lithological contacts, identify concentrations of magnetite, and define fault and shear zones.

5) Geologically map and rock sample the grid. All samples should be analyzed for gold, copper, and multi-element ICP.

6) Map and prospect the non-gridded areas of the property.

7) Collect stream sediments and pan concentrate samples form all drainages.

10.0 RECOMMENDATIONS (cont)

Phase 2:

Based on identification of drill targets from previous work and the recommended Phase 1, Phase 2 should consist of diamond drilling to test mineralization at depth and further groundwork (gridding, soil sampling,, trenching, mag/VLF-EM, and induced polarization) to delineate additional drill targets.

11.0 PROPOSED BUDGET

Phase 1: Groundwork

Project Preparation		$ 2,000
Mobilization & demobilization		$ 9,000
Supervision		$ 5,000
Field Crew: includes 4 geotechnicians for grid layout and linecutting, plus 2 geologists and 2 prospectors for mapping and rock sampling		$ 53,240
Field Costs: includes Communications, Freight, Food and Accommodation, Supplies, Equipment and ATV rentals, Vehicles		$ 39,595
Assays & Analysis:		$ 6,800
Sub-Contractors:		
IP Survey	$ 72,000	
Mag/VLF Survey	$ 21,000	$ 93,000
Report:		$ 6,900
Filing		$ 900
Administration, incl Overhead and Profit		$ 21,500
Sub-Total		$ 237,935
Allowance for 7% G.S.T.		$ 16,655
TOTAL		$ 254,590

Rounded to $ 255,000.

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P. D. LERICHE
FELLOW

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 my research of published and unpublished literature. I visited the subject property on January 25 and 26, 1991.

5. I have no interest, direct or indirect, in the subject claims or the securities of Seguro Consulting Inc or United Mineral Services 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.

GEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF CANADA
P. D. LERICHE
FELLOW

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

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

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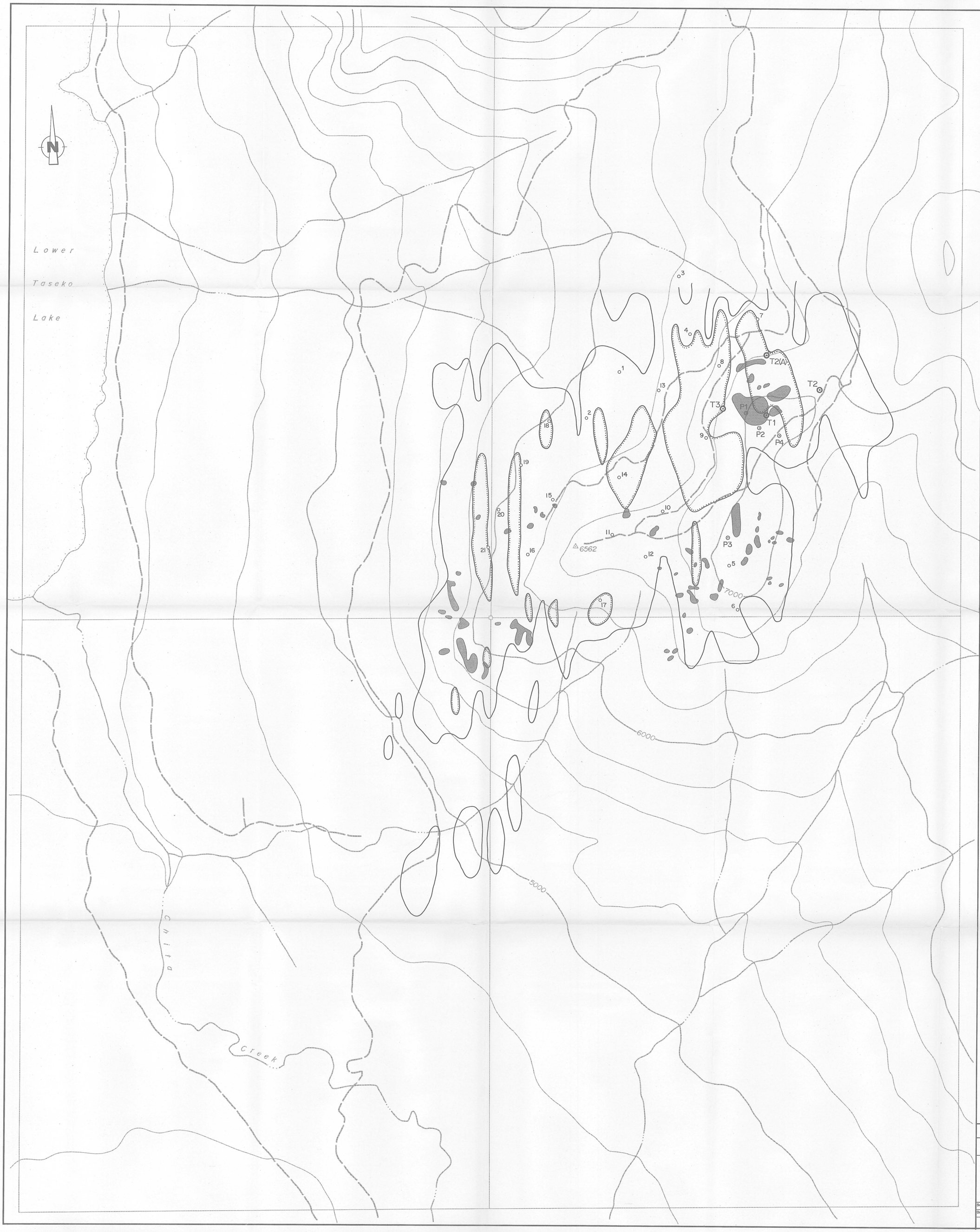

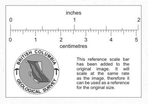

LEGEND

- mineralized zone (Bethlehem, 1969)
- copper soil anomaly (< 119 ppm) (Barrier Reef, 1980)
- copper soil anomaly (< 419 ppm) (Barrier Reef, 1980)
- percussion drill hole (Bethlehem, 1970)
- diamond drill hole (Bethlehem, 1969)
- diamond drill hole (Phelps Dodge, 1963)
- creek
- road
- 5000 contour (250 ft interval)
- claim boundary

GEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF CANADA
P. D. LERICHE
FELLOW

100 50 0 100 200 metres
SCALE 1 : 5 000

SEGURO CONSULTING INC.

UNITED MINERAL SERVICES LTD.

CHITA PROPERTY

CLINTON M.D., B.C.

COMPILATION MAP

Scale: 1 : 5 000	N.T.S.: 92O/4,5		Drawn by:
Date: March /91	Geologist:		Figure: 4

RELIANCE GEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC.