680902

REPORT ON

THE SADIM PROPERTY

(including Rum and Stefan Claims)

NTS. 92H/10

Lat 49° 44' N; Long 120° 30' W

Similkameen M.D.

B.C.

for

HARLOW VENTURES INC
430 - 580 Hornby Street
Vancouver, BC V6C 3B8

by

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November 15, 1994

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INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY

This report was prepared at the request of Mr. C. Dyakowski(P.Geo), president of Harlow Ventures Inc., 480 - 580 Hornby Street, Vancouver, BC, V6C 3B8, who controls the Sadim claims under option and the Rum and Stefan claims by location.

The Sadim 1-5 claims, the Rum 1-8 claims and the Stefan claims, a contiguous group, are situated in the Missezula Mountain area of southwestern BC. The claims are underlain by rock of the Nicola Belt in a geological environment essentially similar to that hosting the porphyry copper-gold deposits of the Quesnel Trough in the Quesnel-Cariboo area and the Copper Mtn - Ingerbelle deposits to the south.

This report summarizes the results of the 1994 geochemical, geophysical, geological, and trenching programmes and includes resumes of work earlier performed on the property by the current optionors.

The property has been known to the writer for many years, and was examined more thoroughly at intervals during May, June and October, 1994. Recent geochemical, geophysical, and geological surveys, together with the rehabilitation and deepening of old trenches and excavation of new ones, add to the information available in older records listed in the bibliography. The expenditure involved with the new survey and trenching programs is reported to be at least $100,000.00. The property vendors report having spent at least $260,000 on the property previously.

Some of the text herein, rather than being rewritten, is copied and referenced from reports based on considerable earlier work listed in the bibliography.

The writer acknowledges the assistance of C. Dyakowski(P.Geo) regarding management of the program, S. Presunka and R. Gibbs regarding geophysics, and K. Christensen regarding prospecting and sampling.

In summary , the preliminary 1994 program embarked upon by Harlow Ventures Inc enlarged upon an earlier 1987 program initiated by Laramide Resources Ltd who had discovered high grade gold quartz mineralization in an area south of Aspen Grove formerly known only for its widespread copper-molybdenum occurrences. A locally unique (?) system of quartz veins assaying up to 4 oz gold/ton was identified in a logging slash and explored by limited trenching and drilling. Geophysical work by Harlow identified several new targets within newly cleared areas not investigated by Laramide. One trench six hundred metres north of the original discoveries earlier investigated exposed some semi-consolidated material assaying 0.4 oz/ton gold while several others were locally anomalous in gold content believed associated with nearby structures not yet revealed. Mineral 'permitting' prevented additional trenching prior to snowfall, especially of one strong electromagnetic zone within commercial timber 600 metres east of the main zone. Deeper trenching of an auriferous vein earlier discovered nearly doubled its exposed length to 54 metres and sampling at 2 metre intervals showed that the quartz sulphide vein contained values of 11 oz/ton gold, 84 oz silver across 0.2 metres of its

average 0.78m width. All quartz only samples of the vein averaged 1 oz/ton gold, diluted to 0.5 oz assuming interstitial material not sampled assayed zero.

The Rum and Stefan claims containing widespread copper were randomly sampled for low gold content but the limited program results were indeterminate.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Sadim, Rum, and Stefan claims are situated four kilometres east of Highway 5A, 30 km north of Princeton and 45 km south of Merritt, within the Similkameen Mining Division, B.C (Fig.1). The centre of the Sadim property is at 49° 43'N, 120° 30'W. The corresponding U.T.M. coordinates are 5509900 N and 677800 E. The Rum claims are located at 49° 24'N and 120° 36'W and the Stefan claims are at 49° 44'N and 120° 32'W. The NTS reference is 92 H/10 E.

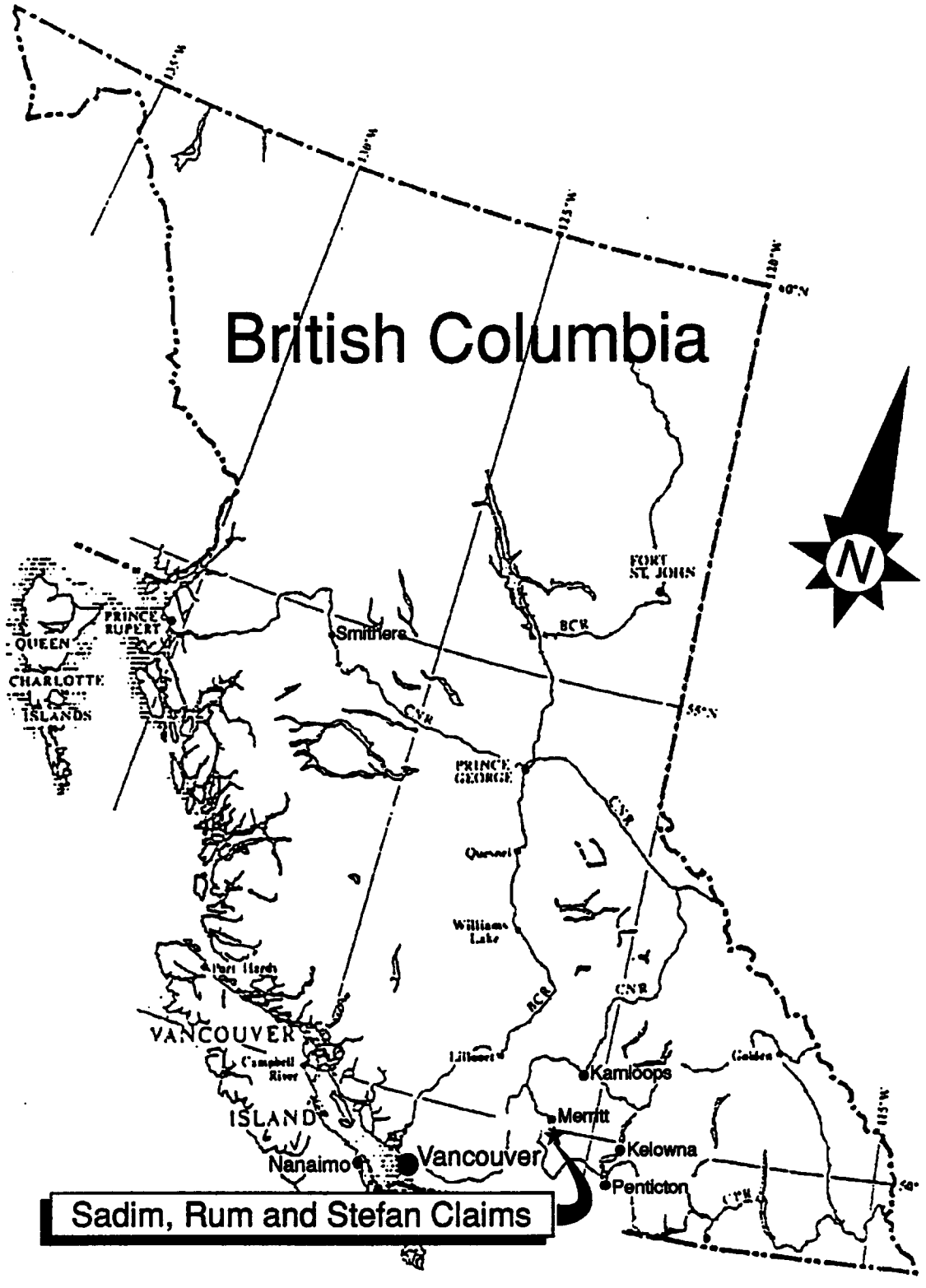
Access to the Sadim and Rum claims from Highway 5A is by the Dillard-Ketchan Creek main logging roads which branch east from the highway about 12 km south of the village of Aspen Grove (Fig. 2). The Ketchan Creek road traverses the Sadim 1 and 3 claims in a southeasterly direction. Distance from Highway 5A to the property is approximately 16 km direct line, centering immediately east of the "18 km" mileage marker on the Ketchan access road.

An alternate access route is by gravel logging road from Highway 5A at a point 2.5 km north of Allison Lake, although the eastern extremity of this road may be blocked off on occasion.

Access to the Stefan claims is by an old logging road immediately east of Highway 5A at Allison Lake, approximately 26 km north of Princeton. A connecting road system serving pipe and powerline also leads to the Sadim claim area.

Within the property boundaries, logging, 'mining' and micro-wave station roads provide good access to all parts of the claim group. The BC Hydro power line crosses the centre of the Sadim 1 and 3 claims.

The property occupies the summit area and the western flank of the broad, north trending ridge separating the deep fault valleys of Summers Creek to the east and Allison Creek to the west. Elevations on the property range from 1615 metres at the summit of Microwave Hill, on the common boundary between Sadim 1 and 2, to 920 metres approximately 200 metres east of Allison Lake, on the southwestern corner of the Stefan claim. The topography is typical of this part of the Thompson Plateau, reflecting the effects of a predominantly northerly structural trend, accentuated by glaciation. Heavily forested, relatively gentle upland slopes are cut by deep, steep-sided, north trending valleys. Bedrock exposure varies and is largely a function of glacial action; generally outcrop is abundant on ridges and along the upper slopes of steep valleys but lower slopes and valley bottoms bear a thick mantle of glacial overburden.



Scale

0 100 200 km

HARLOW VENTURES INC.

SADIM PROJECT LOCATION MAP

SIMILKAMEEN M.D., B.C.

SCALE	DATE	BY	N.T.S.	FIGURE
AS SHOWN	OCT 1994		92H/10E	1

Vegetation is dense on shaded and northerly slopes, but is more open on south facing hillsides; mixed conifers, alder and poplar predominate. About half of the area has been selectively and/or clear cut logged. Snow cover remains at this elevation between late October and April.

The cities of Merritt and Princeton are communities approximately equidistant from the property and connected by Highway 5A. Basic supplies, accommodation and communication services for exploration crews are available in these communities. Local high voltage hydro power lines cross the property. The district has a stable labour reserve which contributes substantially to the mining operations in Princeton and the Highland Valley area. Water for drilling is available on the property. Heavy duty equipment (backhoes) is available in both Princeton and Merritt, and drilling companies are located locally.

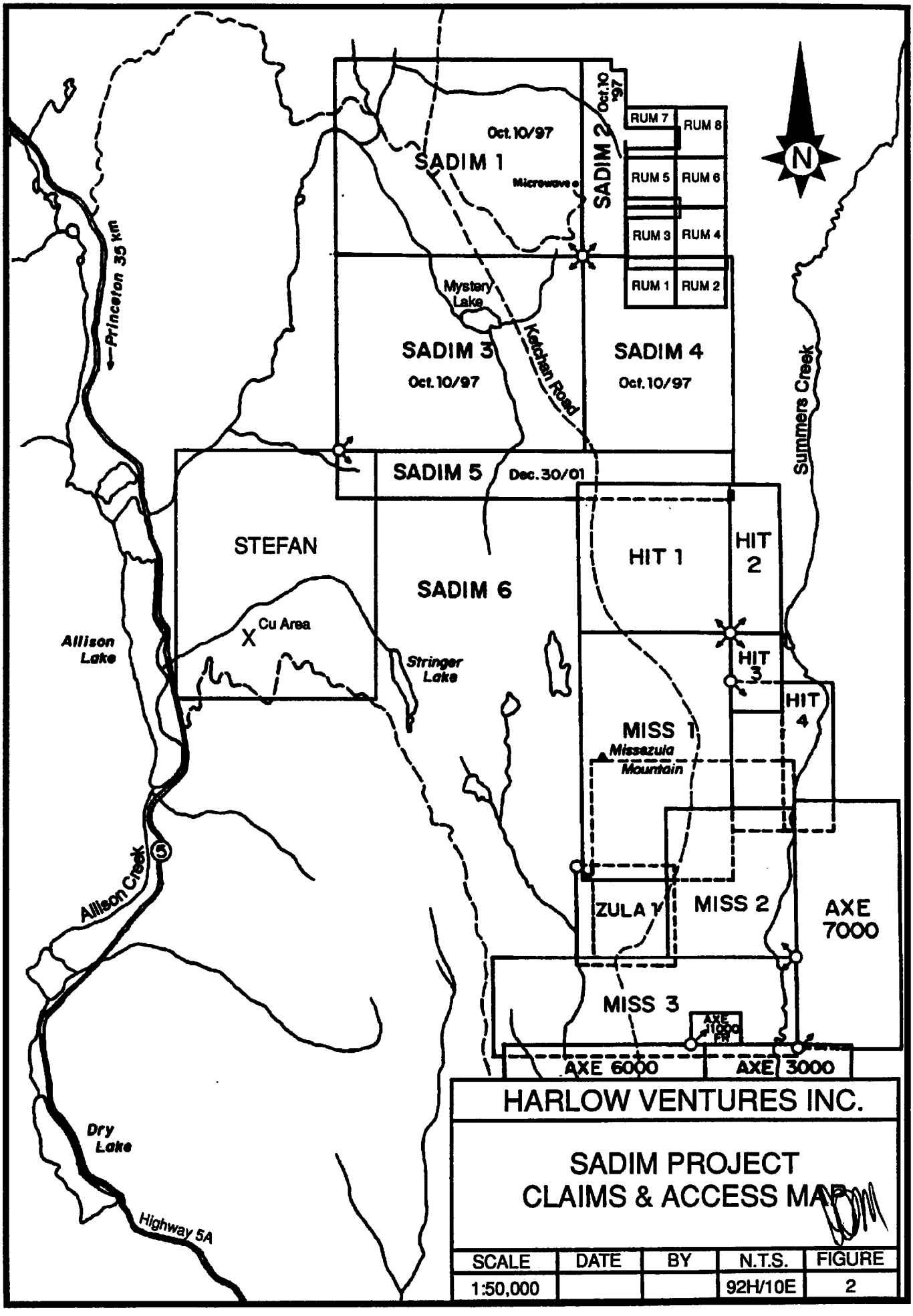
PROPERTY

The Sadim property consists of mineral claims containing 96 units, as follows:

Table 1

CLAIM NAME	NO. OF UNITS	TYPE	RECORD NO.	REGISTERED OWNER	RECORDING DATE	DUE ASSESS-MENT DATE
Sadim 1	20	MGS	2284	Vanco Explorations Ltd	10 Oct 84	10 Oct/97
Sadim 2	8	MGS	2285	Vanco Explorations Ltd	10 Oct 84	10 Oct/97
Sadim 3	20	MGS	2286	Vanco Explorations Ltd	10 Oct 84	10 Oct/97
Sadim 4	12	MGS	2287	Vanco Explorations Ltd	10 Oct 84	10 Oct/97
Sadim 5	8	MGS	2518	Vanco Explorations Ltd	30 Dec 85	30 Dec/01
Stefan	20	MGS	326681	Harlow Ventures Inc	22 Jun 94	22 Jun/95
Rum	1 - 4	2 Post	329990 to 329993 (incl)	Harlow Ventures Inc	18 Aug 94	18 Aug/95
Rum	5 - 8	2 Post	330691 to 330694 (incl)	Harlow Ventures Inc	31 Aug 94	31 Aug/95

Total acreage approximates 2400 hectares.


Oct. 10/97
SADIM 1
Microwave
SADIM 2
Oct. 10/97
RUM 7
RUM 8
RUM 5
RUM 6
RUM 3
RUM 4
RUM 1
RUM 2
N
Princeton 35 km
Mystery Lake
Kaichan Road
SADIM 3
Oct. 10/97
SADIM 4
Oct. 10/97
Summers Creek
SADIM 5
Dec. 30/01
STEFAN
SADIM 6
HIT 1
HIT 2
HIT 3
HIT 4
Cu Area
Allison Lake
Stringer Lake
MISS 1
Missezula Mountain
Allison Creek
ZULA
MISS 2
AXE 7000
MISS 3
AXE 6000
AXE 3000
Dry Lake
Highway 5A
HARLOW VENTURES INC.
SADIM PROJECT
CLAIMS & ACCESS MAP
SCALE
DATE
BY
N.T.S.
FIGURE
1:50,000
92H/10E
2

HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT

The earliest record of work in the Sadim claim area dates back to the early 1960's—the beginning of the porphyry copper exploration boom which persisted until the early 1980's. Most of the work recorded within the Sadim property was concentrated over the Sadim 2 and 4 claims and the Rum 1 - 8 claims.

The following is a summary of past activity in the property area:

1962 The 40 claim KR group was staked as a copper prospect by Plateau Metals Ltd. Work consisted of a magnetometer survey, bulldozer trenching, and an undisclosed amount of diamond drilling. The claims occupied the area presently covered by the Sadim 2 claim, and the northern part of the Sadim 4 claim.

1966 Adera Mining Ltd. optioned the KR claims and carried out soil sampling and magnetometer surveys followed by diamond drilling. The claims were allowed to lapse.

1968 Blue Gulch Explorations Ltd staked the Pine, Reg and Dy claims. Work consisted of a geochemical survey, bulldozer trenching and a diamond drilling program consisting of 640 metres of NX sized core in 3 holes. The claims occupied the area presently covered by the Stefan claims.

1970 Amax Explorations Inc staked the Rum claims; the southern half of the property lay within the area now covered by the Sadim 2 and 4 claims. The northern half of the property lay within the area now covered by the newly staked Rum 1 - 8 claims. Work done by Amax consisted of geological mapping, soil sampling, and magnetometer and IP surveys, followed by a nine-hole, 573 metre percussion drilling programme.

1972 Kalco Valley Mines Ltd optioned the Rum claims, then relinquished the property after a programme of mapping and trench sampling.

1973-74 Bronson Mines Ltd staked the Cindy claims, covering ground now lying within the Sadim 1 claim. Mapping and prospecting programmes were carried out.

1974 Ruskin Developments Ltd acquired the Rum claims, and completed geological mapping and soil sampling surveys before allowing the ground to lapse.

1979-81 Cominco Ltd staked 55 claims (Rum 1 - 55), coincident with the main area of interest covered by the original Rum claims staked by Amax. Cominco refurbished and renumbered the old Amax grid and used it for control of

geological, soil and rock geochemical and magnetometer surveys. Since then, Cominco allowed the claims to lapse.

1984-86 Peter Peto staked the Coke 1 to 8, now covered by the Rum 1 - 8 claims. A programme of soil sampling and VLF-EM16 was conducted on the property. Since then Mr. Peto allowed the claims to lapse.

1984-91 The Sadim claims were staked in October 1984 by I. M. Watson and, following the discovery of gold-silver bearing quartz veins, were optioned to Laramide Resources in November 1985. Ownership was subsequently transferred to Vanco Explorations Ltd, a subsidiary of Laramide Resources. Between 1985 and 1987 the claims were explored by geological mapping, geochemical soil/rock sampling, excavator trenching, VLF-EM and magnetometer surveys, and by a total of 15 diamond drill holes totalling 1,235 metres. Further trenching and sampling was carried out in 1991, the most recent work recorded.

In the same lithology immediately south of the Sadim group drilling during the copper rush resulted in a reported inventory on the Axe claims of 115 million tons of 0.36% copper, 0.012% Mo, including 55 million tons grading about 0.5% copper.

The only currently active mine nearby is that of "Fairfield Minerals" about 20 km to the northeast where small quartz veins averaging 1 to 1.5 oz/ton gold are being exploited.

1994- The Sadim Claims were obtained persuant to an option agreement from Vanco Explorations Ltd which was assigned to Harlow Ventures Inc from Richard Van Vloten. Additional claims were staked - the "Rum" and "Stefan" groups - and actively explored during 1994. The work included considerable additional geophysical coverage (Magnetics and Electro-Magnetics) which resulted in several well defined anomalies not previously known some of which were investigated during a necessarily short trenching program late in the season. What appears to be a weakly mineralized northwestern extremity of a major shear zone was revealed near forest cover in the southeast quadrant and a second but distinctly auriferous shear was similarly detected and unearthed 300 meters to the northwest of the "main" mineralized area discovered earlier. A large backhoe was used to widen an earlier (main zone) trench and to extend it westerly, proving continuity of the 1 metre (±) wide auriferous vein beyond a series of short offset faults earlier believed to have terminated it. The partially oxidized vein was panel sampled with one enriched (?) portion assaying 11 oz gold/ton, 84 oz silver/ton.

In addition to the above, an earlier discovered but poorly exposed "ladder" or en echelon gold vein system 150 m in width was resampled with particular attention being directed to weakly mineralized small stringers, and gouge,

which may not have been sampled earlier and which could help define a possible open pit mining scenario.

The 1994 work was suspended with early snowfall, leaving further proposed investigations for 1995.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY (Fig. 3)

(Summarized by I. M. Watson from V. A. Preto's "Geology of the Nicola Group between Missezula Lake and Allison Lake".)

The Upper Triassic Nicola Group rocks, the most important from an economic standpoint, extend from the 49th parallel north to Kamloops Lake, and continue beneath Tertiary cover to emerge in the Quesnel area as the Quesnel Belt (Preto, 1979).

The volcanics of the Quesnel and Nicola Belts form a mixed alkaline and calc-alkaline sequence of basalts and derived breccias, tuffs, and minor sediments.

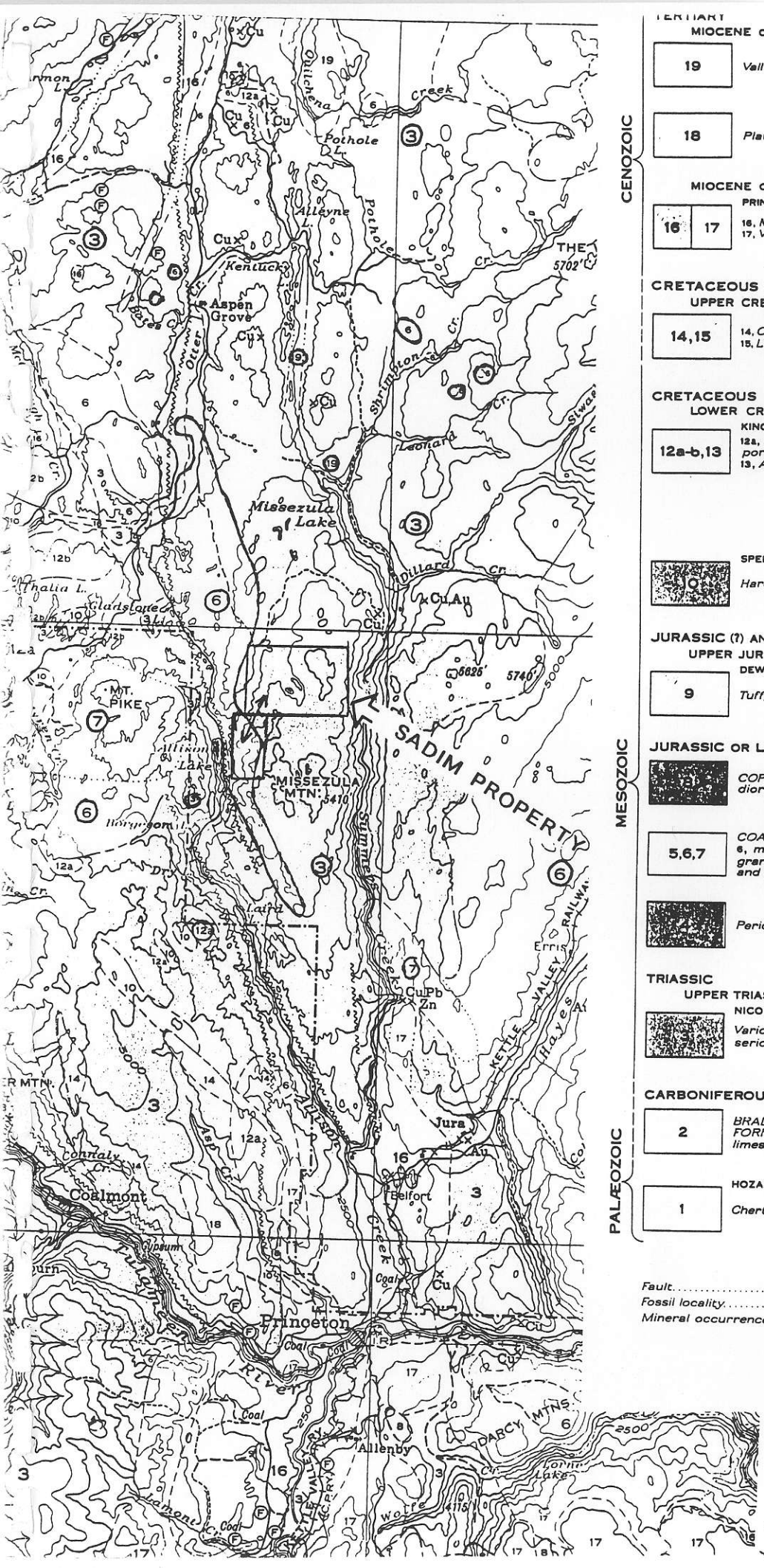
The volcanic rocks are intruded by comagmatic alkaline plutons, ranging in composition from syenogabbro to alkali syenite. The intrusions appear to be structure related and occur in belts along major lineaments and faults. They vary in size from large to small stocks or batholiths, and have been emplaced into the volcanic centres which produced the abundance of volcanic material (Barr et al, 1976).

In the Allison Lake-Missezula area, Preto has delineated three assemblages—a **Western Belt** of easterly dipping calc-alkaline flows, pyroclastics and sediments; a **Central Belt** of alkaline and calc-alkaline volcanics and intrusions, and minor sediments; and an **Eastern Belt** of westerly dipping volcanic sediments, tuffs and alkaline flows associated with small monzonite porphyry stocks. The belts are separated by major north-striking faults.

Preto believes that the Central Belt of dominantly volcanic rocks originates from eruptive centres along the major fault system, and points out the greater concentrations of mineral deposits along this belt.

The Sadim property lies immediately west of the Summers Creek fault, which marks the eastern boundary of Preto's Central Belt (Fig 2).

The property is underlain by northerly striking intermediate to basic flows, green monolithic and polylithic volcanic breccias, tuffs, and less abundant argillites and limestones. These rocks have been intruded by irregular bodies of gabbroic to dioritic composition. Volcanics and sediments marginal to the intrusions have been variably propylitized (epidote-pyrite-chlorite-carbonate) and locally host erratically distributed copper-pyrite zones.



LEGEND

CENOZOIC

MIOCENE OR LATER

19 — *Valley basalt: vesicular, varicoloured basalt*

18 — *Plateau basalt: amygdaloidal, brown basalt*

MIOCENE OR EARLIER

PRINCETON GROUP

16, 17 — 16, *Mainly shale, sandstone, and conglomerate; coal*
17, *Varicoloured andesite and basalt*

CRETACEOUS OR TERTIARY

UPPER CRETACEOUS OR LATER

14,15 — 14, *OTTER INTRUSIONS: pink and grey granite and granodiorite*
15, *LIGHTNING CREEK INTRUSIONS: grey quartz diorite*

CRETACEOUS

LOWER CRETACEOUS

KINGSVALE GROUP

12a-b,13 — 12a, *mainly volcanic breccia;* 12b, *mainly andesite and basalt porphyry*
13, *Andesite and basalt porphyry and volcanic breccia*

PASAYTEN GROUP

11 — *Mainly grit and shale*
11a, *mainly purple lava, tuff, and breccia*

SPENCE BRIDGE GROUP

10 — *Hard, reddish andesite and basalt*

JURASSIC (?) AND CRETACEOUS

UPPER JURASSIC (?) AND LOWER CRETACEOUS

DEWDNEY CREEK GROUP

9 — *Tuff, volcanic breccia, grit, argillite;* 9a, *mainly conglomerate*

MESOZOIC

JURASSIC OR LATER

8 — *COPPER MOUNTAIN INTRUSIONS: syenogabbro, augite diorite, pegmatite*

5,6,7 — *COAST INTRUSIONS:* 5, *grey, slightly gneissic granodiorite;* 6, *mainly reddish, coarse-grained, siliceous granite and granodiorite;* 7, *light coloured granodiorite, quartz diorite, and gabbro*

Peridotite, pyroxenite, gabbro

TRIASSIC

UPPER TRIASSIC

NICOLA GROUP

Varicoloured lava; argillite, tuff, limestone; chlorite and sericite schist

PALÆOZOIC

CARBONIFEROUS OR LATER

2 — *BRADSHAW, INDEPENDENCE, SHOEMAKER, and OLD TOM FORMATIONS: cherty and slaty argillite, green andesite, limestone; quartz-mica schist and gneiss*

HOZAMEEN GROUP

1 — *Chert, green andesite, limestone*

Fault

Fossil locality (F)

Mineral occurrence x

FIG 3

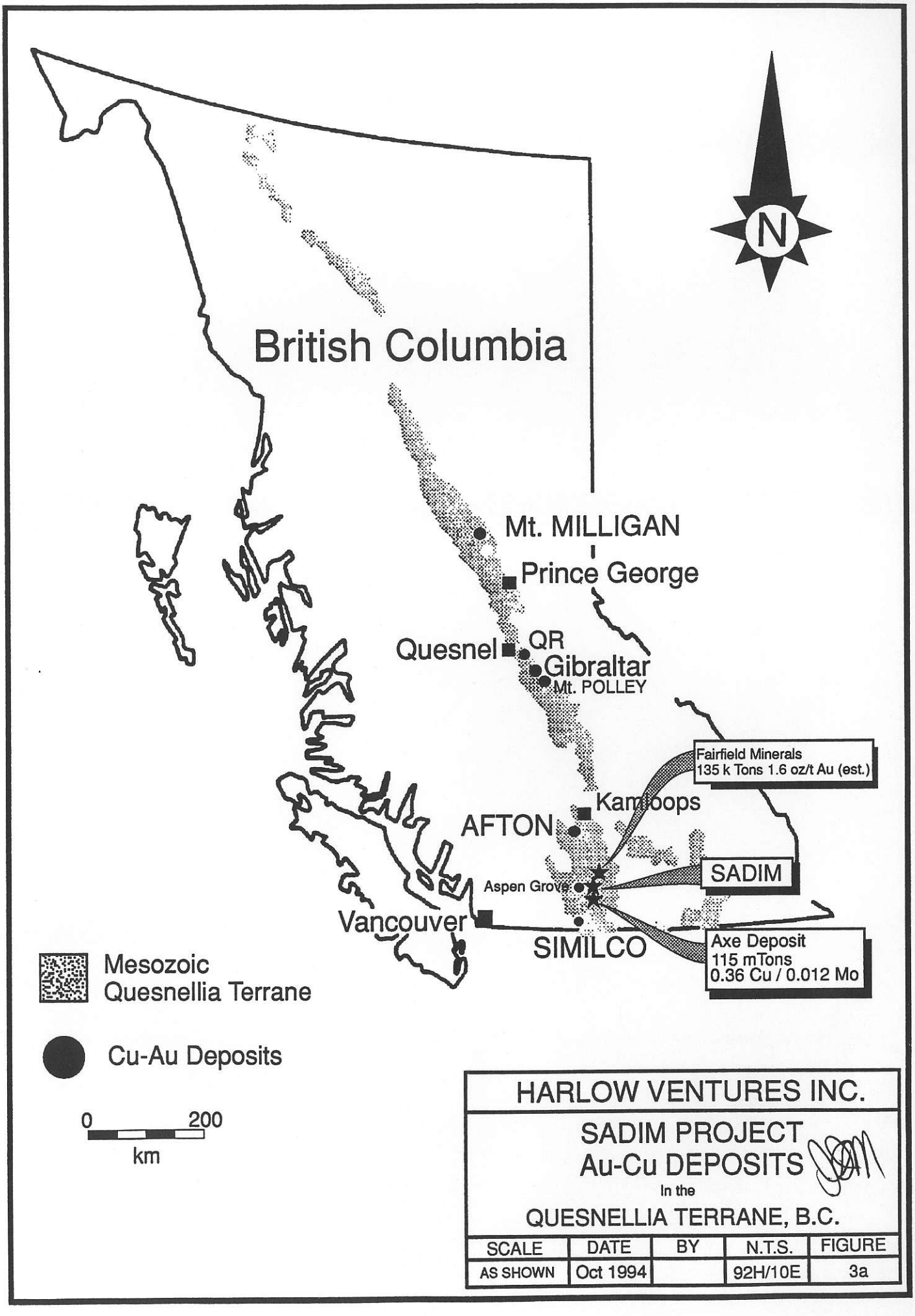
GENERAL GEOLOGY
PRINCETON

YALE, KAMLOOPS, SIMILKAMEEN, AND OSOYOOS DISTRICTS
BRITISH COLUMBIA

Scale, ~~1/253440~~ or 1 Inch to 4 Miles

0 4 8 Miles

Approximate magnetic declination, 25° East.



HARLOW VENTURES INC.				
SADIM PROJECT Au-Cu DEPOSITS In the QUESNELLIA TERRANE, B.C.				
SCALE	DATE	BY	N.T.S.	FIGURE
AS SHOWN	Oct 1994		92H/10E	3a

LOCAL GEOLOGY (Fig. 4)

(a) Geology of the Sadim and Rum Claims

(1) Stratigraphy

For the sake of uniformity, Preto's classification of rock types for the Central Belt has been adopted and amended as necessary. Little information on the geology of the Rum claims is available

Andesites (Unit 1a)

Green to grey-green, fine to medium grained pyroxene andesites, intercalated with tuffs, breccias and sediments, underlie the south and central parts of the Sadim 4 claim. Locally, adjacent to the dioritic intrusions, the andesites are variably altered, with development of chlorite, carbonate, and epidote. The marginal, fine grained altered phases of the diorites are difficult to distinguish in the field.

Breccia (Unit 1d)

The breccias in the Sadim area are predominantly green in colour. Andesite fragments of variable size occur in a tuffaceous nature. Breccias containing limestone fragments (**Unit 1df**) are developed locally adjacent to limestone units; presumably these breccias overlie the limestones and are in part derived from them.

Tuffs (Unit 1e)

Intimately associated with the breccias and flow rocks are tuffs of green-grey hue and an andesitic appearance. The tuffs which weather a tan color are less abundant than the breccias and andesites and their occurrence appears to be lenticular, but this may be a function of structural disruption by cross faulting, more than depositional discontinuity as they re-occur along several kilometres of strike length. Possibly significant varieties of the tuffaceous unit were noted in the south central part of the Sadim 2 and 4 claims; here a fairly distinctive purplish grey tuff (**Unit 1et**) containing small andesitic fragments, is intercalated with rusty-buff weathering, fine to medium grained rock containing orange hematite along numerous fracture planes (**Unit 1eth**). This latter unit is highly fractured and contains narrow (2 - 30 cm) sulphide bearing quartz veins, which trend generally east-west and dip at varying degrees to the south. The fractures/quartz veins appear to have developed as a result of late stage east-west cross faulting. The quartz veins tend to be craggy

along their margins and centres, and contain patchy and weakly disseminated pyrite, chalcopyrite, and rare galena. The wall rocks are finely pyritised. The host tuffs are not well exposed, occurring as small outcrops and distinctive float over a total distance on the claims of nearly 1,000 m, but more continuously over 300 m apparent strike length. Sampling of the tuff and quartz veins revealed anomalous gold content. The tuffs are the most important rock units locally as they host the gold veins of interest.

Limestone (Unit 1f)

Dominantly pale grey, fine grained limestones occur as apparently lenticular bodies within the tuffaceous/breccia sequence. Several narrow beds have been identified in the south and central part of the claim group. ie. immediately east of, and faulted partly within, #2 trench.

Argillite (Unit 1g)

Dark grey, fine grained and finely bedded argillites also occur within the pyroclastic rock. (Bedded argillites were noted in trenches 94 - 8 and 9 in the south eastern part of the claim group).

Diorite (Unit 5)

Grey, pale grey, fine to medium grained crystalline pyroxene diorite underlies the Rum claims and the eastern part of the Sadim claims.

(2) Structure

Watson (1994) reports that exploration on the Sadim 3 and 4 claims has revealed shear related quartz vein stockworks in a northerly striking, easterly dipping sequence of carbonatized and pyritized andesitic tuffs. Watson's "Main Zone" occurs above a major north striking, east dipping shear zone, possibly a thrust fault. The tuffs in the hanging wall of the shear have been intensely fractured, leading to the development of the quartz vein stock work. Veins strike easterly, approximately normal to the major shear, and dip moderately to steeply south; they range in size from hair width to greater than one metre. A few tens of metres east of Watson's Main Zone a series of parallel shear-related alteration zones is exposed. Generally the shearing and alteration is less intense than in the Main Zone and the quartz vein stock work is not as strongly developed. However, several larger quartz veins have been exposed by trenching; in trench 94 - 2, a well mineralized quartz vein ranging up to 1 metre wide strikes easterly and dips vertically to steeply south. Numerous

lineaments on the Rum (copper) claims suggest numerous faults present also.

(3) Alteration

Most rock units have been weakly chloritized and pyritized, but the tuff unit appears to exhibit carbonatization in addition to more widespread pyritization, contributing to the prominent limonitic-hematitic hue near surface. Epidotization as well as pyritization is evident near the low grade copper occurrences on the Rum claims.

(4) Mineralization

Watson (1994) reports that the quartz stock work veins contain erratically and generally weakly disseminated sulphides, mainly pyrite, with minor chalcopyrite, sphalerite and, less commonly, galena. Sulphide and gold-silver concentration is related to vein size and density of fracturing. The presence of galena is a good indication of elevated gold and silver content. Native gold has not been identified although up to 11 oz/ton gold does occur. Polished sections reveal the presence of lead and silver tellurides (altaite and hessite) and it may be possible that gold is also present as a telluride. The gold to silver ratio averages a consistent 1:8.

The geological environment on the Rum claims is similar to that of the Sadim claims. The main difference is that a micro diorite stock, which is in contact with the Nicola Group along the regional Missezula fault, has intruded the Nicola rocks. This has resulted in weakly mineralized 'cupolas' (?) within the Nicola rocks shown to contain at least 0.2% (+) copper as chalcopyrite across widths of 200 feet. Several soil samples have also shown anomalous 300 and 400 ppb gold contents.

The Rum claims, which are largely forested, were explored by VLF geophysics but insufficient time prevented Harlows' investigation of all anomalous results recorded.

Watson suggests, as do the current workers, that the nature and setting of the alteration and mineralized veins suggest a mesothermal type deposit emplaced via major shears and related fracture zones, and originating from an acid intrusion at depth.

(b) Geology of the Stefan Claims

(1) Stratigraphy

The Stefan claim has not been investigated thoroughly, but several of the same rock units appear present as at the Sadim property. Memoir 243, G. S. C. by H. M. A. Rice, 1946, describes Jurassic Coast Intrusive granites and granodiorites, contacting Triassic Nicola Group volcanic and sedimentary rocks, as occurring in the area of the claims.

In the weakly mineralized zone the intrusive rock is best described as a pinkish weathering medium to coarse grained fractured granodiorite and the most common Nicola unit as a massive greenish andesite.

(2) Structure

F. R. Poloni (1973) reports that the Allison Lake fault zone, consisting of an echelon arrangement of closely related faults, occurs immediately east of Allison Lake. This zone (over 30 metres wide) of gossan-like material, is exposed in a road cut near the south end of Allison Lake. A splay fault branching from the Allison Lake Fault is believed to extend easterly to and beyond the Stefan copper prospect.

(3) Alteration

Pyritization and some epidotization are present in volcanic rocks exposed near the Stefan prospect. Near surface the pyrite has oxidized to limonite and, mixed with the overburden present prevents a clear portrayal of geological features.

(4) Mineralization

Weakly disseminated chalcopyrite and pyrite within Nicola host rocks-mostly massive green andesites and a 'wedge' of intrusive rock-associated with an easterly splay (?) of the Allison Lake fault-constitute the poorly exposed geological environment of the oxidized prospect. Copper values seldom exceed 0.2%. Minor "porphyry type" copper mineralization is present in the granodiorite (?) wedge or cupola but gold values are not anomalous.

Except for 3 drill holes totalling 640 metres (records not available) additional exploration appears not to have progressed much beyond the soil sampling stage although about a dozen trenches are present none of which offer good exposures.

GEOTECHNICAL SURVEYS (Figs 7 to Fig 14)

(a) Geophysics

Geotechnical work completed in 1994 consisted mostly of geophysical (magnetic and EM 16 (VLF) surveys) conducted by Presunka Geophysical Explorations Ltd. over a portion of the Sadim 3,4, and 5 claims and most of the Rum claims. Earlier VLF surveys were oriented east-west designed to cross north-south geological trends, and were limited largely to the central logged-off area of the claims. Unfortunately the veins and shears of interest also trended approximately east-west, nullifying results of much of the early work.(Complications possible are highlighted in Figures 8 and 9a.)

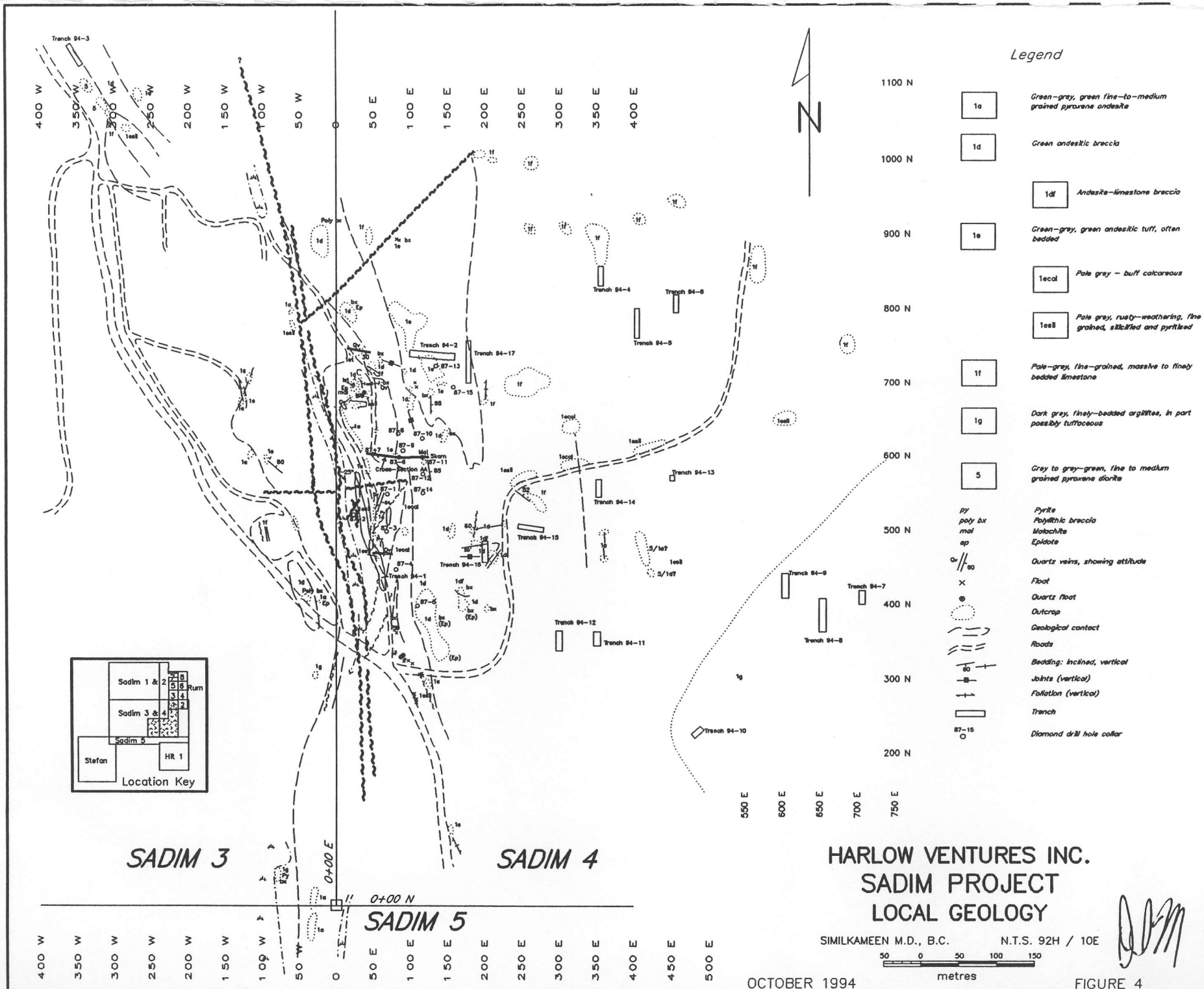
During the current survey, north-south lines were spaced 50 meters apart and readings, generally both EM and Mag, taken every 20 m along them. On the Sadim 3,4, and 5 and the Rum claims 56 kms of N-S line and 3.1 kms of E-W line were established resulting in a total of approximately 1000 recording points. Within this area 'Fraser filtered' plotting revealed a number of E-W trending EM anomalies. One large northwesterly trending magnetic anomaly plus numerous moderate 'spot' ones were also recorded. Computer plotted geophysical results are shown on Figs 7 to 13 (inclusive) attached, and the report is included in Appendix A. Several well defined east-west anomalies remain to be tested on the Sadim Claims as do several randomly oriented ones, including magnetics, on the Rum claims which may be related to copper-gold (?) mineralization related to microdiorite intrusions.

Readily identifiable VLF-EM anomalies are plotted on Figs 13 and 14, and discussed in appendix A.

(b) Geochemistry

Geochemical surveys conducted in 1994 were restricted to a few spot tests on the Stefan claims where copper was shown to be anomalous in soils on occasion (to 1,968 ppm) but no meaningful anomalous gold was noticed.

Earlier soil sampling carried out by Watson (1985) revealed a maximum 65 ppb gold in the northeastern corner of Sadim # 4 claim and 85 ppb on the boundary between Sadim # 3 and # 4 claims. The surveys were not considered a useful tool due to the lack of sufficient sulphide in the quartz vein lodes being searched for. Numerous "32 element" ICP analyses by Harlow of mineralized quartz veins revealed no usefully anomalous antimony, arsenic, or mercury present but did suggest that lead, copper, zinc, cadmium and occasionally molybdenum and even gold itself could be useful geochemical indicators of sulphide-bearing systems over both the Sadim and Rum claims.



HARLOW VENTURES INC.
SADIM PROJECT
LOCAL GEOLOGY

SIMILKAMEEN M.D., B.C. N.T.S. 92H / 10E

OCTOBER 1994

FIGURE 4

PHYSICAL WORK

With the exception of a large geophysical program involving over 1000 ribboned data points on a grid totalling nearly 3 square kilometres, physical work in 1994 was restricted to trenching and sampling of both old and new discoveries. Road access to most of the property had been installed by earlier logging operations.

(a) Trenching (Fig 5)

Earlier trenching by a small backhoe in 1991 included a north-south trench (Trench 94-1) some 200 meters in length which investigated an en echelon or 'ladder vein' auriferous quartz vein system centrally located near the access road on Sadim # 4 claim. Seven cross trenches 50 meters in length extended east-west from the main trench. The 'Main gold bearing Vein' was partially uncovered by Trench 94-2 (located uphill easterly from the lower Trench 94-1) and directed east-west for a distance of about 35 meters. In addition, at least 6 other trenches were completed in the central area. All trenches were filled-in with the exception of Trench 94-1 and Trench 94-2.

During 1994, Trench 94-2 (the 'vein' trench) was extended using a larger backhoe to a total cumulative length of 55 meters, resulting in the discovery of the veins' westerly continuation to a point at which the backhoe would have trouble continuing steeply downhill. Trench 94-2 was left open for sampling purposes.

A large several hundred metre-long EM anomaly located in the southeast portion of the claims, but 'on strike' with the main workings, was trenched (Trench 94-7) to 4 metre depths near its western extension in an area where damage to standing trees would be negligible. Two other similarly short exploratory trenches, Trench 94-8 and 9, tested the logged-off area to the immediate west. Shallow spot trenches # 13, 14, and 15 tested anomalies near the valley bottom northwest of Trench 94-13, while Trenches 94-4, 5, and 6 tested uphill north of the latter. Water prevented the completion of Trench 94-13.

Trench 94-3, about 300 metres northwest of Trench 94-2 investigated a float occurrence and projected EM anomaly with positive results. Several other attempts at trenching were abandoned.

(b) Sampling

All exploratory trenches completed in 1994 were sampled, albeit across very narrow and restricted rock exposures in most cases. The main "ladder vein" trench (Trench 94-1) was sampled more thoroughly than previously, with respect to some interstitial altered (pyritic) and gouge material between the numerous auriferous quartz cross veins, as a possibility still exists that an open pit scenario could be generated.

The 'main vein' Trench 94-2 exposed the eastern portion of the high grade vein far better than previously, allowing much better controlled channel sampling across it for its exposed length now measuring nearly 55 metres.

Several other localities, including a malachite stained bluff on the upper logging road, and some character samples on the Rum and Stefan claims (for gold in preference to copper) were also tested.

(c) Drilling

Table 5 (Appendix C) summarizes assay results from vertical Diamond Drill Holes 87-1 to 87-14 conducted within the Sadim claims by Vanco Explorations (Fig. 4). Diamond Drill Hole 87-15, an inclined hole, tested for an easterly extension of vein #2. Of interest is that all holes near exposed vein systems did intersect anomalous gold, although the only appreciable intersection (in DDH 87-6 about 200 metres south of trench 94-2) reportedly contained 8.3 metres averaging of 0.11 oz/ton gold.

It is unclear as to why, given steep dipping veins, most of the Vanco holes were not inclined unless they were intended to continue deeper. In the Trench 94-1 area, only one or possibly two holes were able to penetrate a shear zone encountered.

TRENCH SAMPLING COMPILATION RESULTS

a) Sadim Claims (1986-1991)

Trenching and drilling carried out on the Sadim claims (Watson 1985,1994) by Vanco Explorations resulted in numerous assays, a summary of which is included followed by recent work results on the same prospects:

TRENCH 94-1

(1) Trench sampling by Vanco in the Main Zone Trench 94-1) largely of numerous cross-cutting quartz veins in a lode-like arrangement, but containing some interstitial gouge material, returned assays ranging from 50 ppb to 6,390 ppb gold (.019 oz/t). Six vertical NQ diamond drill holes spaced across the indicated 200 metres of zone returned gold assays ranging to 19,800 ppb (0.58 oz) gold, 159 ppm silver--the latter across 1 metre in Diamond Drill Hole 87-6. This was included within a 8.3 m section assaying 0.11 oz/ton gold. However due to problems in a wide easterly dipping shear zone only two of the holes reached proposed depth.

(1b) Harlow Ventures (1994) re-sampled selectively along the 180 metres of the 200 metre Trench 94-1 (31 chip and channel samples - Table 2, Appendix B). Assay results ranged up to 0.33 oz gold and 2.3 oz silver, generally across the

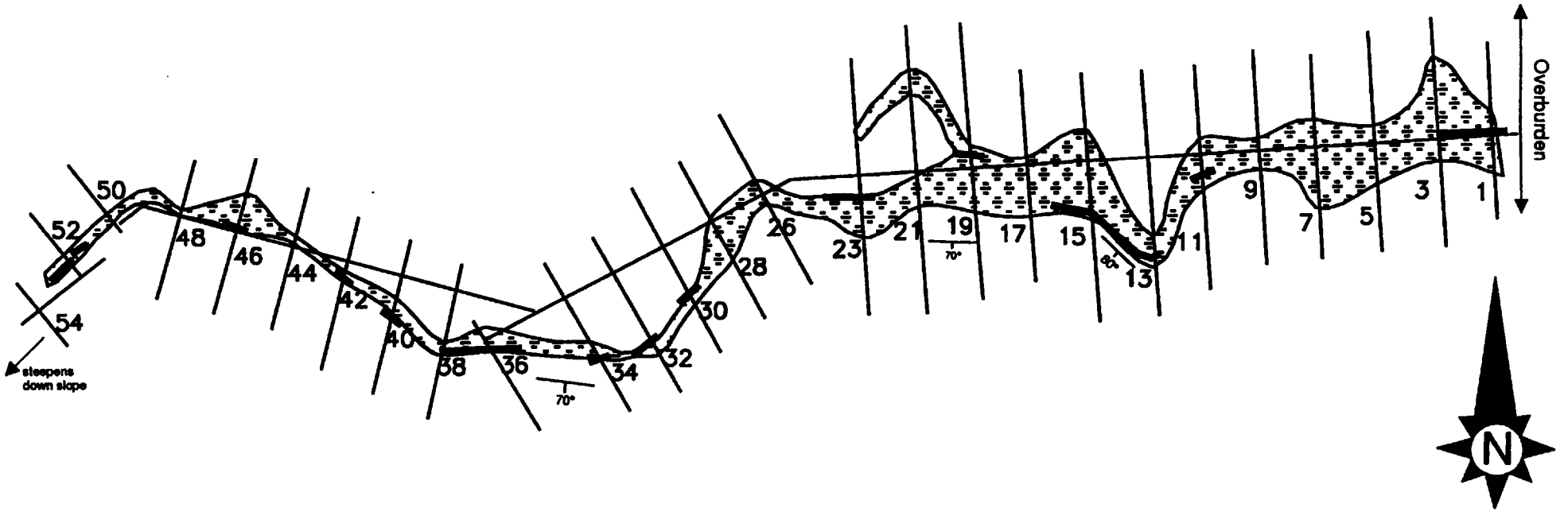
better exposed 2 - 20 cm wide (including gouge) quartz veins. The total 180 metres of trench, of which only 11.27 meters of readily identifiable mineralization was sampled at intervals along it, returned a calculated average grade of 0.004 oz (130 ppb) gold with interstitial material assigned a grade of zero) while the sampled intervals totalling 11.27 metres averaged 0.067 oz/ton. The best section shown, 10 m to 39 m, averaged 0.073 oz/ton gold over the picked 7.13 metres of sample for an average 29 metre calculated grade of 0.018 oz/ton.

In this sampling program it was assumed (probably incorrectly) that material (mostly weakly pyritic tuff, and some oxide and gouge) interstitial to the numerous quartz veins contained no gold content of interest - at least not enough to influence the overall low grade of the investigated bulk tonnage scenario. However it did indicate that the generation of quartz veins encountered was distinctly anomalous in gold and should be the object of further search in this overburdened area where float indicated that the favourable tuff host rock was widespread.

TRENCH 94-2

(2) Uphill to the east of the north end of Trench 94-1 a more sulphide-rich but surface oxidized, much faulted quartz vein up to 1 metre wide was later discovered by Vaneo which returned gold assays of up to 4.3 oz/ton gold over widths of from 0.3 - 1.0 metres (Fig. 5a). The vein was trenched by a small backhoe revealing a length of about 15.5 metres averaging 2.44 oz gold across 0.57 meters. A northerly inclined drill hole (DDH 87-15) indicated that the vein did not extend easterly toward an obvious North-South lineament probably marking a strike-slip fault (?) or erosion depression at or near the contact of a limestone bed. A second but vertical drill hole (#13) a short distance south of the vein, reportedly failed to intersect it but given the steep (-70°S) to near vertical dip , plus fault complexity revealed by the trenching, an inclined hole would have been far more informative. However it did intersect 2 metres at 26 metres of depth assaying 0.067 oz gold/ton.

(2b) Investigation by Harlow using a heavier duty hack hoe (Trench 94-2) showed that the sinuous vein was fault controlled and internally complexly faulted itself. It did not appear to dip southerly shallow enough for DDH 87-13 to have intersected it. The fault contacts are steep but in several locations a southerly dip component is present, but it seldom is shallower than -70° .In addition, the vein was shown not to terminate at it's western "assumed extremity" but to slip northerly, thence westerly, thence southerly and to continue westerly along its initial course. The exposed length was now increased to 52 metres, approximately double its earlier exposure. Although diminishing somewhat in width, the vein continues westerly but local steepening terrain prevented further excavation at this time. The total vein exposure was sampled more thoroughly by Harlow in 1994 as detailed in Table 3 (Appendix B) and Fig. 5, a map of Trench 94-2.



Legend

Vein & Altered Wallrock

Fault Gouge

Line #

Diamond Drill Hole

DDH 87-13

Contact Atitude (local average)

70°

0 5 10 15

metres

Figure 5

HARLOW VENTURES INC.

SADIM PROJECT
TRENCH 94-2
(as Vein 19, 1987)

SCALE	DATE	BY	N.T.S.	FIGURE
AS SHOWN	Oct. 1994		92H/10E	5

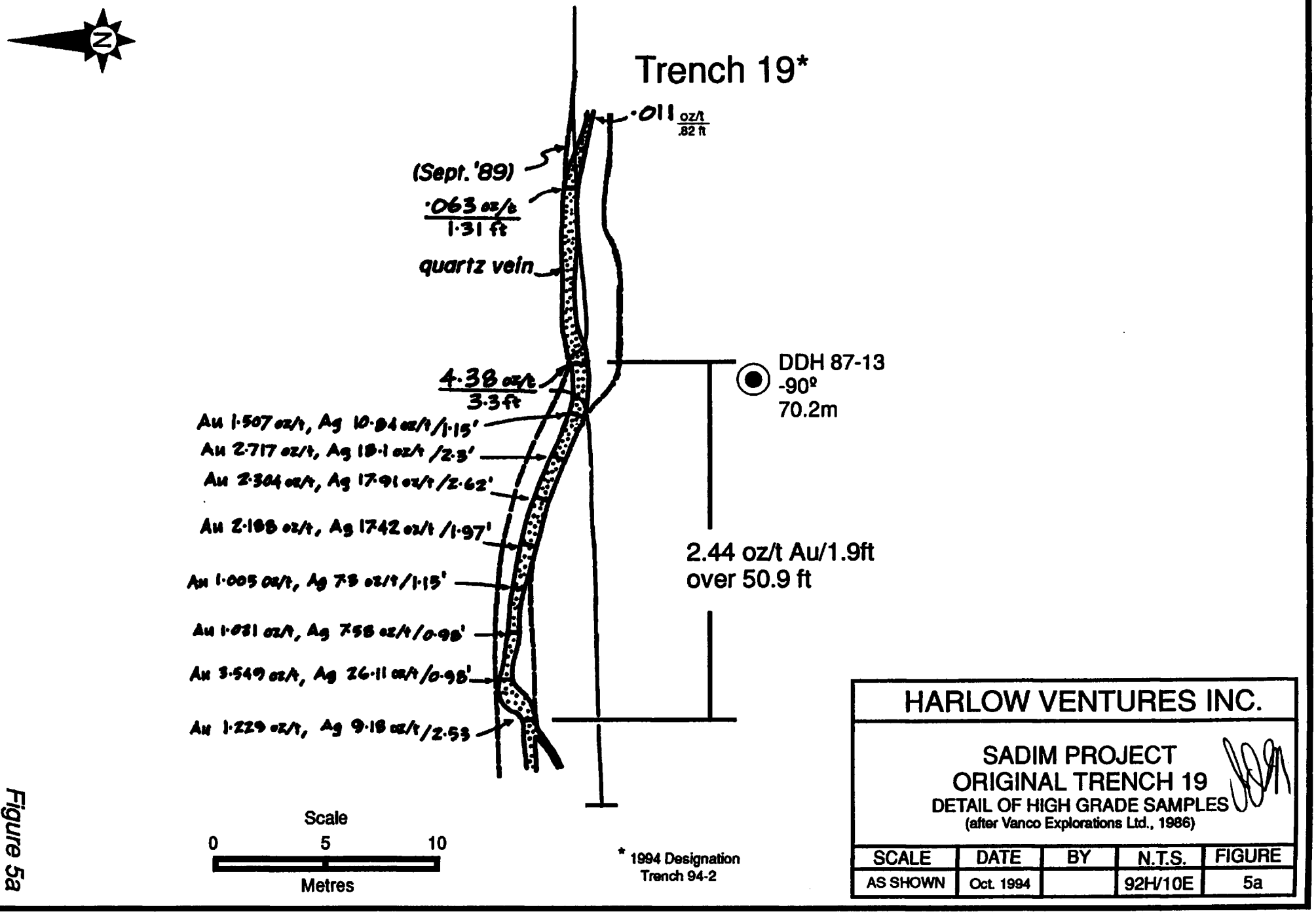


Figure 5a

HARLOW VENTURES INC.

SADIM PROJECT
ORIGINAL TRENCH 19
DETAIL OF HIGH GRADE SAMPLES
(after Vanco Explorations Ltd., 1986)

SCALE	DATE	BY	N.T.S.	FIGURE
AS SHOWN	Oct. 1994		92H/10E	5a

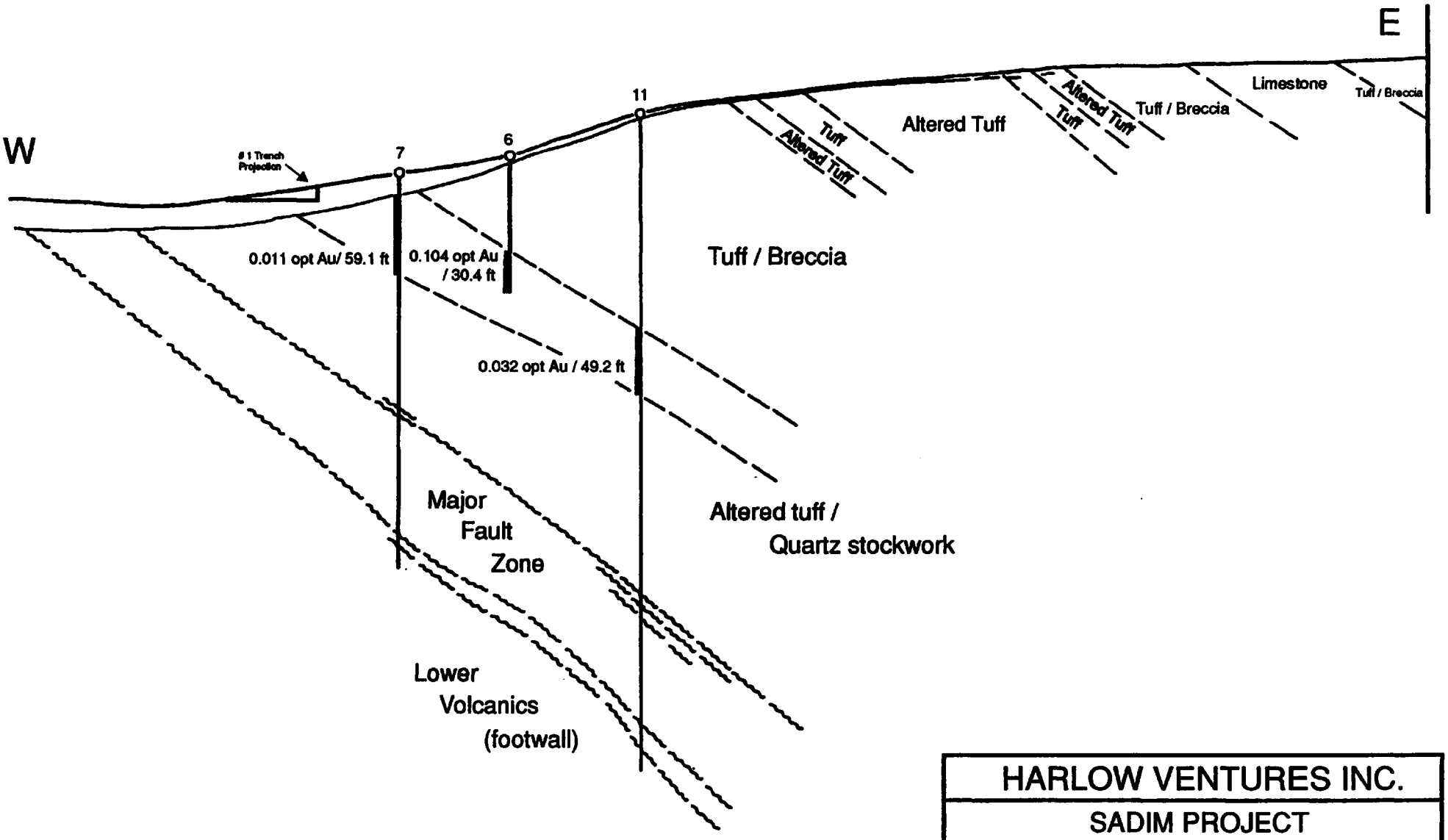


Figure 6

HARLOW VENTURES INC.				
SADIM PROJECT ORIGINAL MAIN ZONE (#1 TRENCH) DIAGRAMMATIC CROSS-SECTION AA (LOOKING NORTH) (after Vanco Explorations Ltd., 1986)				
SCALE	DATE	BY	N.T.S.	FIGURE
1:1000	Oct. 1990		92H/10E	6

Forty four channel samples restricted to a quartz component and associated gouge only,and several "grabs", were taken along the full exposure of the Trench 94-2 vein. Surface oxidized material was avoided as much as possible but greater depth of sample would be required to involve fresher mineralization only. Some secondary enrichment is presumably involved as is some possible leaching. Fault gouge is common. Due to increasing thickness of overburden the full width of the southerly portion of the irregularly trending vein was not totally uncovered.

Grades encountered ranged to 11 oz gold/ton and 84 oz silver/ton, the latter over narrow 20 cm widths. No free gold was seen and is believed to occupy small fractures in the pyrite or to be present as a tilluride. Calculations involving the wider portion of the vein - 13m W to 32m W (19m) which averaged 0.78 m wide, returned (1) a 1.09 opt weighted average (uncut) for the quartz component only, or (2) a calculated average of 0.5 opt assigning a zero gold content to the 50% unsampled interstitial vein material. Grades over the east and west extensions not calculated ranged to 1.15 oz/t gold across narrow (10-20cm) widths of exposed quartz although the unsampled alteration widths were several times greater.

TRENCH 94-3

(3a) This exploratory prospect trench was put in during 1994 to test in the general vicinity of some quartz float and weak projected geophysical (EM) response along the trend of the favourable tuff horizon about 600 metres northwest of Trench 94-2 (Fig 5). It is about 30 metres in length, 3-4 metres deep, and oriented northwesterly. No distinct mineralized structure was encountered although alteration, gouge, and fragmental quartz within highly surface altered tuffaceous rock suggests proximity to a better defined better mineralized (?) zone below depth of weathering. It is probably related to a major structural feature, possibly a shear or thrust fault. Assays of grabs of gouge and broken tuffaceous and limey tuff ranged to 0.47 oz gold, 3.33 oz silver per ton. Due to backhoe commitments elsewhere and lack of permit application, no follow-up work was carried out in 1994.

Table 4 (Appendix B) notes a grab sample taken of 'quartz and gouge' at 8 metres South assaying 0.470 oz/ton gold, 3.33 oz/ton silver, followed by a second grab in the same vicinity (north end of the trench) containing gouge and some "grey rock" assaying 0.17 oz/ton gold, 1.15 oz silver/ton. Further south (12-16 m) along the trench some "quartz, gouge, and limey tuff fragments" assayed 0.046,0.053, and 0.012 oz/ton gold but no defined vein structure was noticed at this shallow depth.

The #3 occurrence in this unexplored and largely drift-covered area is an obvious drill target for a proposed 1995 program.

Additional Sampling, Sadim Area

Additional trenching completed by Vanco appears to have been limited to the main zone area. Numerous samples were taken and low but erratic, weakly anomalous results were reported. All but the 2 main trenches were filled in.

Harlow personnel collected samples from 15 additional new trenches (Fig 4) without significant results, one problem being that most centred on geophysical anomalies whose exact target locations could not be isolated in the time available. One trench, 94-7, tested near the westerly extremity of a large EM anomaly which extended easterly into forested ground, access to which would require additional permitting not readily available. Quartz fragments contained visible but weak sulphide mineralization, including galena, whose source remains to be better defined.

Additional trenches located on Fig. 4 were sampled only if they appeared to reach bedrock. Those exhibiting anomalous gold (50ppb+) in large "grab" or 1 metre 'channels' included:

(a) Trench 94-6 110,110,120,120 ppb assoc with anomalous Zn & Cu
(b) Trench 94-7 55 ppb
(c) Trench 94-12 69,77 ppb assoc with weakly anomalous Zn & Cd
(d) Trench 94-16 128,138 ppb

The weakly anomalous higher gold-silver values in other trenches were associated with copper, lead, zinc, cadmium and very occassionally antimony as noted on the ICP analyses.

All assay determinations were done by Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd. Check sample assays by IPL of Vancouver of the more significant selected pulps confirmed Acme results (Appendix D). It is interesting to note that all ICP gold assays greater than 2 grams/ton (at least 30 in number) were confirmed by fire assay within normal check assay limits, indicating that no singular 'nugget effect' influenced the higher assays. Complete 1994 project assays with locations are shown in appendix E.

b) Rum Claims

Trench sampling was carried out by Peter Peto (1985) with results as summarized below:

11 rock samples were taken in 1985. Samples R-1, R-2, S-1, S-2 and S-3 were taken from a trench resulting in a grade of 0.10% Cu across 450 feet, samples R-8 and S-10 from a trench that ran 0.20% Cu across 170 feet and samples R-10 and R-11 from a trench that ran 0.27% Cu over 180 feet.

Soil sampling by Peto in 1985, 1986 and 1987 indicated several zones anomalous in gold (+100 ppb).

Harlow prospectors collected samples from a number of old trenches and mineralized outcrop on the re-staked Rum Claims as little information was available on the gold content. Copper values ranged to 7,666 ppm and gold values ranged to 75 ppb.

c) Stefan Claims

Harlow prospectors sampled an old trench that returned a copper assay of 0.36% and investigated an earlier geochemical anomaly, but, in the short time available, could not identify any controlling structure. Gold assays were very low.

CONCLUSIONS

The large area covered by the Sadim Group claims in the Aspen Grove area of B.C. contains a large expanse of favorable Upper Triassic Nicola-type tuffaceous host rock, bordered by calcareous units and intrusions, and known to contain numerous veins of gold-bearing quartz. The geological environment is such that additional veins, singularly or as lodes, should be present, in a 'crosscutting' mode relative to stratigraphy, concealed by forest and light but extensive overburden. Structure is, however, more complicated than is apparent on surface and may involve major thrust faults in addition to numerous local faults such as evident in the trenches.

The Rum claims cover large but low grade copper-molybdenum deposits to the north which have been partially explored in the past, and the Sadim claims border a large 'inventoried' porphyry type copper deposit to the south-all within the same favourable geological environment including proximity to the tuffaceous unit. To date, gold appears limited to the Sadim ground, however, where an east-west fracture system of local prominence crosses the north-south lithologies and a large easterly dipping fault or shear zone is suspected. To date, all gold bearing occurrences have been discovered within a relatively small logged-off area, where short roads were already present, and the adjoining heavy timbered terrain has been largely avoided. During 1986 and 1987 Vanco Explorations Ltd uncovered a tension fracture controlled east-west lode or 'ladder vein' system nearly 200 metres in width in which the numerous quartz veins present were all shown to be auriferous with maximum grades reaching 1.18 oz/ton gold but weighted averages of all veins (as resampled by Harlow (1994) and totalling 11.27m in total) was 0.067 oz/ton gold. The length of the east-west veins, tested by diamond drilling, was apparently short and vein spacing too wide to support the open pit scenario envisioned, but the sampling showed gold to be distributed throughout the east-west vein system. However four of the six holes were lost at relatively shallow depths due to an underlying easterly dipping shear which they could not penetrate. Also the steep southerly dipping veins were tested by vertical drill holes which may not have sampled them adequately, within the short depth involved.

Vanco's later discovery of at least one single unexposed EW quartz vein uphill 100m east of the north end of the 'lode trench' was followed by sampling which reportedly averaged 2.44 oz gold/ton across 1.91 ft of the vein as then exposed for 50.91 feet. Harlow then extended the vein easterly for a total length of about 170 feet and, by sampling only quartz and gouge within it, established an uncut target grade of about 1 oz/ton gold across an average width of 2.56 feet along 62 feet of the freshest vein exposure. If interstitial material was evaluated at 0 oz/ton, the average grade of the whole vein was about 0.5 oz/ton gold, again a good target grade. Vanco's sampling (Fig.5a) of approximately the same section included all interstitial material.

Harlow's program concentrated on locating more EW veins by orienting their geophysical EM grid across the trend of the veins rather than with it as Vanco had done. They were successful in detecting large (to 30 ft wide) shear zones containing weakly mineralized quartz fragments several hundred meters to the south. Unfortunately the better zones indicated were within a forested area which required additional access permitting too late in the year to be implemented. One anomalous zone trenched (Trench 94-3) 200 metres north of the main zone (adjacent to the access road) returned grab samples of quartz and gouge assaying over 0.4 oz/ton gold but no defined system could be determined at this shallow depth with no excavator time remaining. Other trenches returned only low values in gold or failed to reach the target depth.

It is concluded that at least 70% of the geologically favourable portion of the Sadim claims has yet to be investigated, particularly where evidence of cross structures exist. A study of airphotos suggested several lineaments which have not been investigated, and geophysics will be required to delineate potentially auriferous shear zones which may have some bearing on configuration at depth-ie. below the postulated thrust fault in the main zone area. Fracture vein systems, which may not react to geophysical methods, may be weakly but distinctively prone to selected geochemical methods.

Given copper price stability, some of the known copper-molybdenum occurrences on the Rum and Stefan claims could be further mapped and tested, particularly within areas known to contain anomalous gold in soils.

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that exploration for gold-bearing zones of consequence continues in the Sadim area, either with or without a copper associate.

It has been shown that most (all to date) auriferous veins crosscut the regional trend of the favorable Nicola rocks within or near the tuff units well exposed along several miles of strike length. Thus a detailed lineament map should be prepared from stereo airphotos (excellent recent color photos are available) depicting even the faintest crosscutting feature in addition to obvious creek occupied lineaments known to have been untested to date. Where identifiable on the ground, and extending north and south from known auriferous areas first, and possibly supported by backhoe trenching with or without geophysical-geochemical back-up, short drill holes should be employed to test for such

crosscutting vein systems which regionally to date appear restricted to the Sadim holdings.

It was shown based on Harlow's 1994 work that crosscutting shear zones are readilly detected and may be mineralized on occassion. The EM 16 work clearly displayed at least 6 major crosscutting (E-W) conductors in the Sadim Claim area which should be at least tested by short drill holes, or by trenching, where they intersect favourable tuff host rocks. Some of the suggested EM 16 targets are in fairly heavilly timbered areas and access permitting will be required.

In the main known Sadim gold area, the effect of the proposed shear zone or thrust fault as a contributor to mineralization is not known. Several northerly directed angle holes from a ground anchored drill designed to probe vein continuity below the bottom thrust fault (?) 'plate' of the known auriferous zone in the vicinity of the #1 zone is suggested, assuming such a drill arrangement can penetrate without the problems faced by Vanco. Several short drill holes should determine continuity at depth of the #2 vein.

The several anomalous gold-in-soil locations in the cupriferous Rum claim area should be trenched in an attempt to localize or expand any target prior to drill testing.

The Stefan property contains no perceived targets and work should be deferred until some valid target suggestions are forthcoming.

COST ESTIMATES

Cost estimates are based on progressive stages depending on field results. The 1994 work program has already defined several qualified drill targets, and a continuation of more of the same basic work is in order, particularly in the untested forested sections. Exploratory drilling will be followed up by definitive drilling as conditions permit.

STAGE I

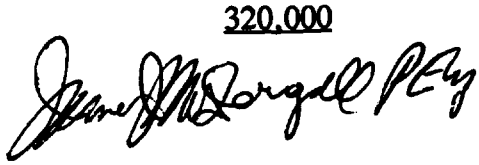
This stage will involve backhoe and shallow drill testing of existing targets and some ground exploration for new ones.

Diamond Drilling (Exploratory)	
700 m in 10 - 15 shallow holes @ $70/m (contract)	$49,000
Overburden and Rock Trenching	15,000
Mapping and Surveying	
Geological	4,000
General	1,000
Salaries and Wages (sampling and core logging, etc)	
28 man days @ $200/day average	5,600
Lodging @ $50/man/day	1,400
Transportation	2,000
Field Supplies	2,000
Assaying	5,000
Supervision	5,000
Overhead (Reports, Office Costs, etc)	5,000
Permitting and Rehabilitation	4,000
Assessment Filing	1,000
Sub Total	100,000
Contingency (10%)	10,000
TOTAL	$110,000

Stage II

This stage is dependent on positive Stage I results which should indicate meaningful continuity of newly discovered mineralization or important extension to known deposits.

Definitive and exploratory diamond drilling (contract)	
Fill-in and deeper drilling, 1,500 m @ $70 per m	$105,000
Surveys	
Topo, geological and local geophysics (contract)	10,000
Rock and surface trenching	
Backhoe and cobra drill	10,000
Assaying and metallurgical testing	10,000
Wages	
100 man days @ $200 per day	20,000
Transportation	4,000
Lodging	
100 man days @ $50 per day	5,000
Field supplies	4,000
Supervision	10,000
Overhead	
Office, communication, environmental, etc.	7,000
SUB-TOTAL	185,000
Contingency	25,000
TOTAL	210,000
TOTAL, STAGES I AND II	320,000



CERTIFICATE

I, James J. McDougall, Do Hereby Certify:

1. That I am a consulting geologist with a business office at 7720 Sunnydene Road, Richmond, BC, V6Y 1H1 and President of J.J. McDougall & Associates Ltd., Consulting Geologists.

2. That I am a graduate in geology of the University of British Columbia (M.Sc. 1954).

3. That I am a Registered Professional Engineer (Geological) in good standing with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia.

4. That I have practised my profession as a geologist for the past forty two years.

5. That the information, opinions and recommendations in the attached report are based on studies of the available literature on the area occupied by the Harlow Ventures Inc. mineral claims, and on several ground observations, the most recent being October 4th and 5th, 1994.

6. That I own no interest in the securities or property holdings of Harlow Ventures Inc., nor do I expect to obtain any such interest.

7. This report may be used for a prospectus pertaining to the current exploration program of Harlow Ventures Inc.

Dated at Vancouver, BC, this 15TH day of November, 1994.

James J. McDougall P.Eng.

James J. McDougall, P.Eng.

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#15007 - 1986 Geophysical Survey on the Coke 1 - 8 Claims by P. Peto.

#15969 - 1987 Trenching, Geological Mapping and Sampling and Diamond Drilling Programmes on the Sadim Property Sadim 1 - 6 Claims by I. M. Watson & Associates Ltd. for Laramide Resources Ltd.

#16206 - 1987 Report on the 1987 Geochemical Sampling on the Coke Property by E. W. Yarrow for P. Peto.

#16889 - 1988 Reconnaissance Geochemical Rock Sampling, VLF-EM Magnetometer Surveys, Trenching, Geological Mapping and Sampling and Diamond Drilling Programmes by I. M. Watson & Associates Ltd. for Laramide Resources Ltd.

HARLOW VENTURES INC.

SADIM 3, 4 & 5 CLAIMS

Aspen Grove Area Similkameen M.D., B.C.

October, 1994 N.T.S. : 92H/10e

Presunka Geophysical Explorations Ltd.

100 0 100 200 300

Contour Interval : 200nT / 1,000nT

Scintrex MF-1 Fluxgate Magnetometer

Loop Corrected Vertical Field

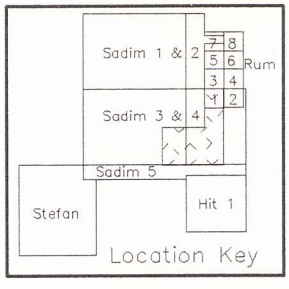


Figure 7

VERTICAL FIELD MAGNETICS CONTOURS

HARLOW VENTURES INC.

SADIM 3, 4 & 5 CLAIMS

Aspen Grove Area Similkameen M.D., B.C.

October, 1994 N.T.S. : 92H/10e

Presunka Geophysical Explorations Ltd.

100 0 100 200 300

Contour Interval : 4% / 20%

Rx : Geonics VLF-EM-16

Tx : NAA 24.0kHz Cutler, Me.

NAA - Cutler, Maine

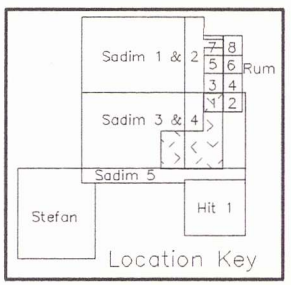


Figure 8

FRASER FILTERED IN-PHASE CONTOURS

HARLOW VENTURES INC.

SADIM 3, 4 & 5 CLAIMS

Aspen Grove Area Similkameen M.D., B.C.

October, 1994 N.T.S. : 92H/10e

Presunka Geophysical Explorations Ltd.

100 0 100 200 300

metres

Contour Interval : 4% / 20%

Rx : Geonics VLF-EM-16

Tx : NLK 24.8kHz Jim Creek, Wa.

In-Phase Filtered West to East

NLK - Seattle, Wa.

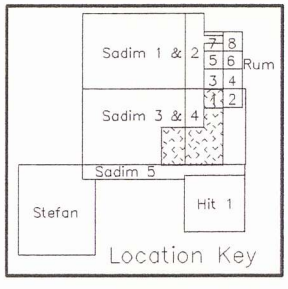


Figure 9A

FRASER FILTERED IN-PHASE CONTOURS

HARLOW VENTURES INC.

SADIM 3, 4 & 5 CLAIMS

Aspen Grove Area Similkameen M.D., B.C.

October, 1994 N.T.S. : 92H/10e

Presunka Geophysical Explorations Ltd.

100 0 100 200 300

metres

Contour Interval : 4% / **20%**

Rx : Geonics VLF–EM–16

Tx : NLK 24.8kHz Jim Creek, Wa.

In–Phase Filtered South to North

NLK – Seattle, Wa.

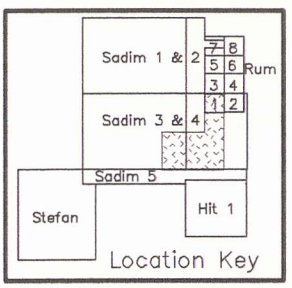
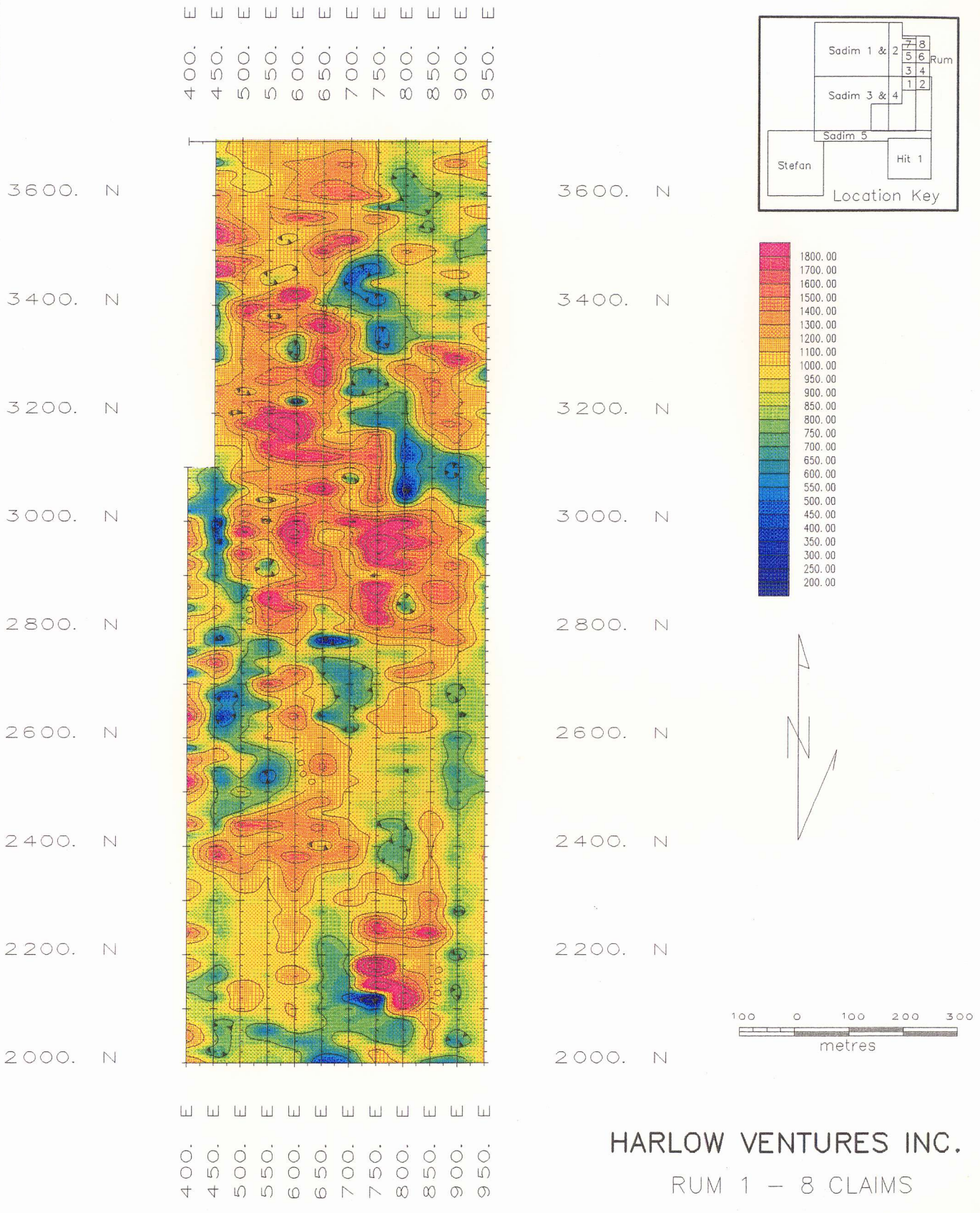


Figure 9b

FRASER FILTERED IN–PHASE CONTOURS



Contour Interval: 200 nT / 1000 nT
Scintrex MF-1 Fluxgate Magnetometer
Loop Corrected Vertical Field

HARLOW VENTURES INC.

RUM 1 – 8 CLAIMS

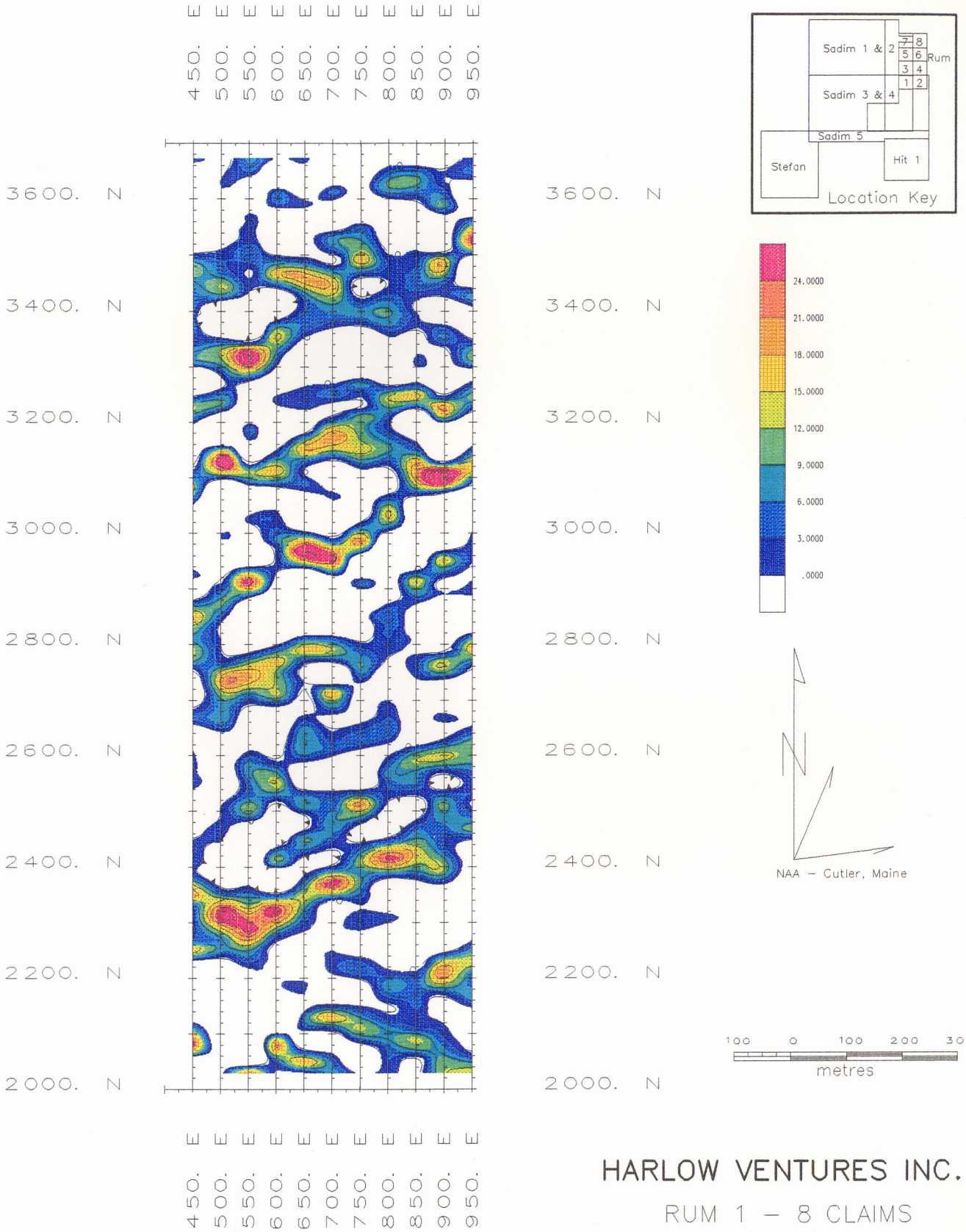
Aspen Grove Area Similkameen M.D., B.C.

October, 1994 N.T.S. : 92H/10e

Presunka Geophysical Explorations Ltd.

Figure 10

VERTICAL FIELD MAGNETICS CONTOURS



Contour Interval : 4% / 20%

Rx : Geonics VLF–EM–16

Tx : NAA 24.0kHz Cutler, Me.

HARLOW VENTURES INC.

RUM 1 – 8 CLAIMS

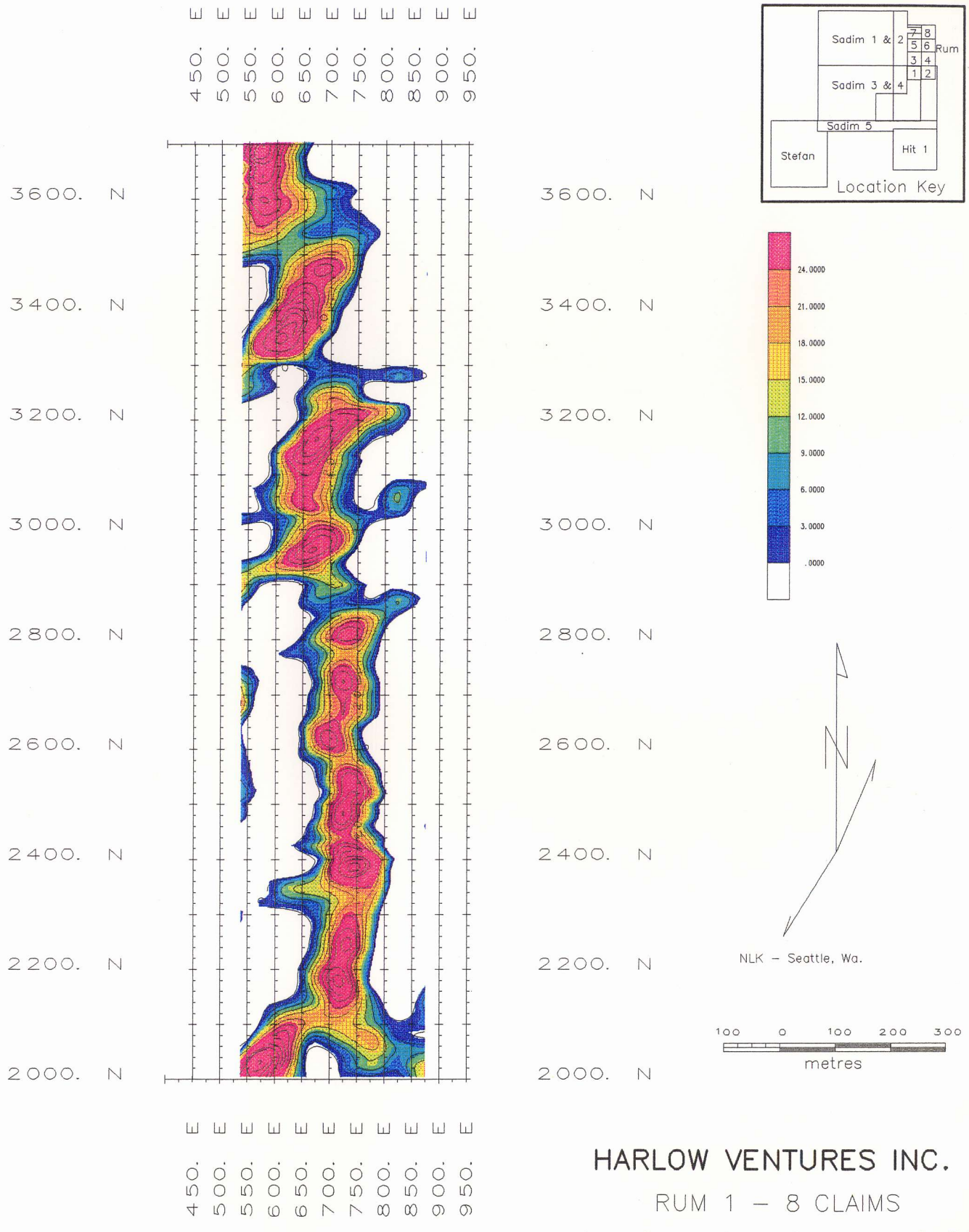
Aspen Grove Area Similkameen M.D., B.C.

October, 1994 N.T.S. : 92H/10e

Presunka Geophysical Explorations Ltd.

Figure 11

FRASER FILTERED IN–PHASE CONTOURS



Contour Interval : 4% / 20%

Rx : Geonics VLF–EM–16

Tx : NLK 24.8kHz Jim Creek, Wa.

In–phase Fraser Filtered West to East.

HARLOW VENTURES INC.

RUM 1 – 8 CLAIMS

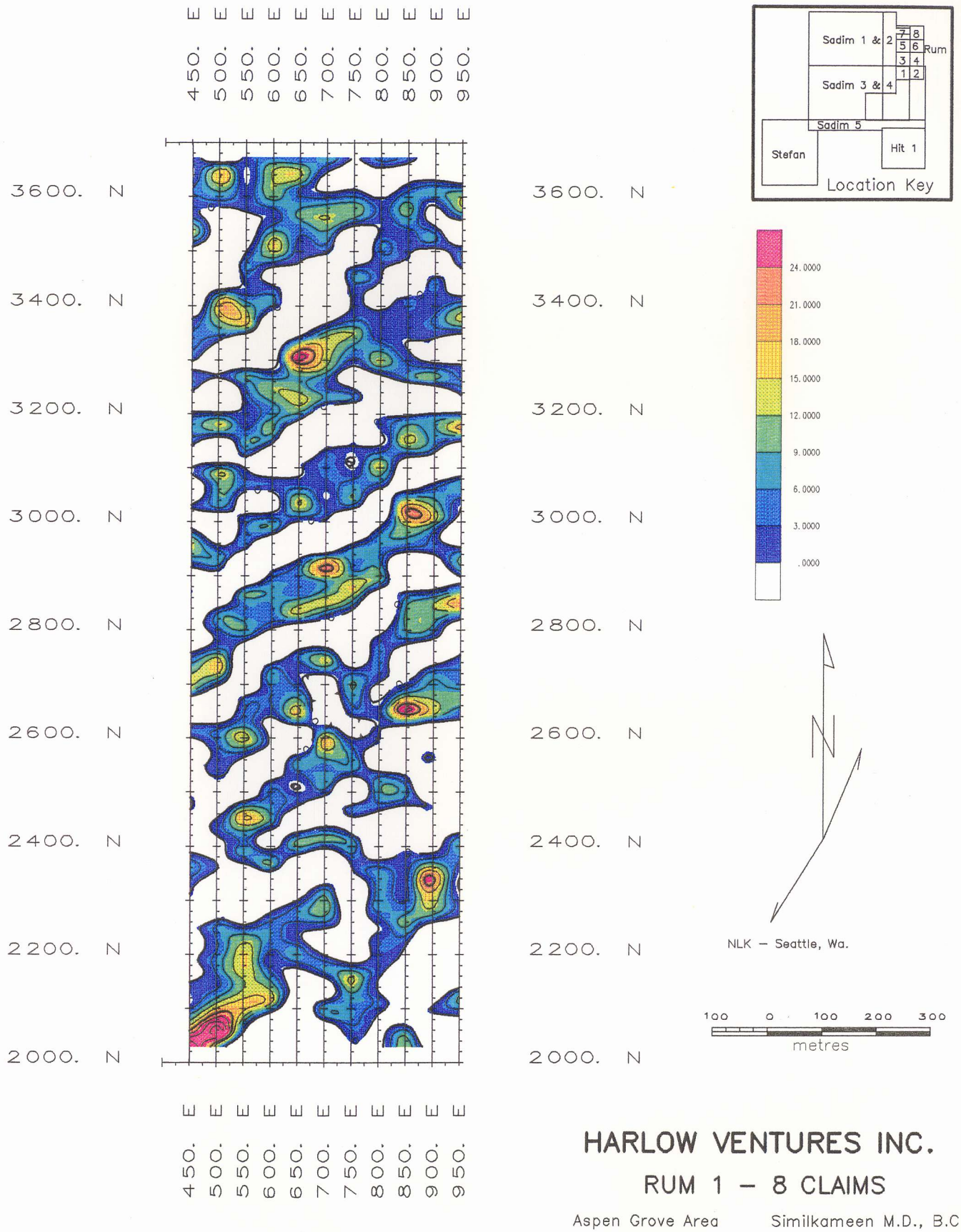
Aspen Grove Area Similkameen M.D., B.C.

October, 1994 N.T.S. : 92H/10e

Presunka Geophysical Explorations Ltd.

Figure 12a

FRASER FILTERED IN–PHASE CONTOURS



Contour Interval : 4% / **20%**

Rx : Geonics VLF–EM–16

Tx : NLK 24.8kHz Jim Creek, Wa.

In–phase Fraser Filtered South to North

HARLOW VENTURES INC.

RUM 1 – 8 CLAIMS

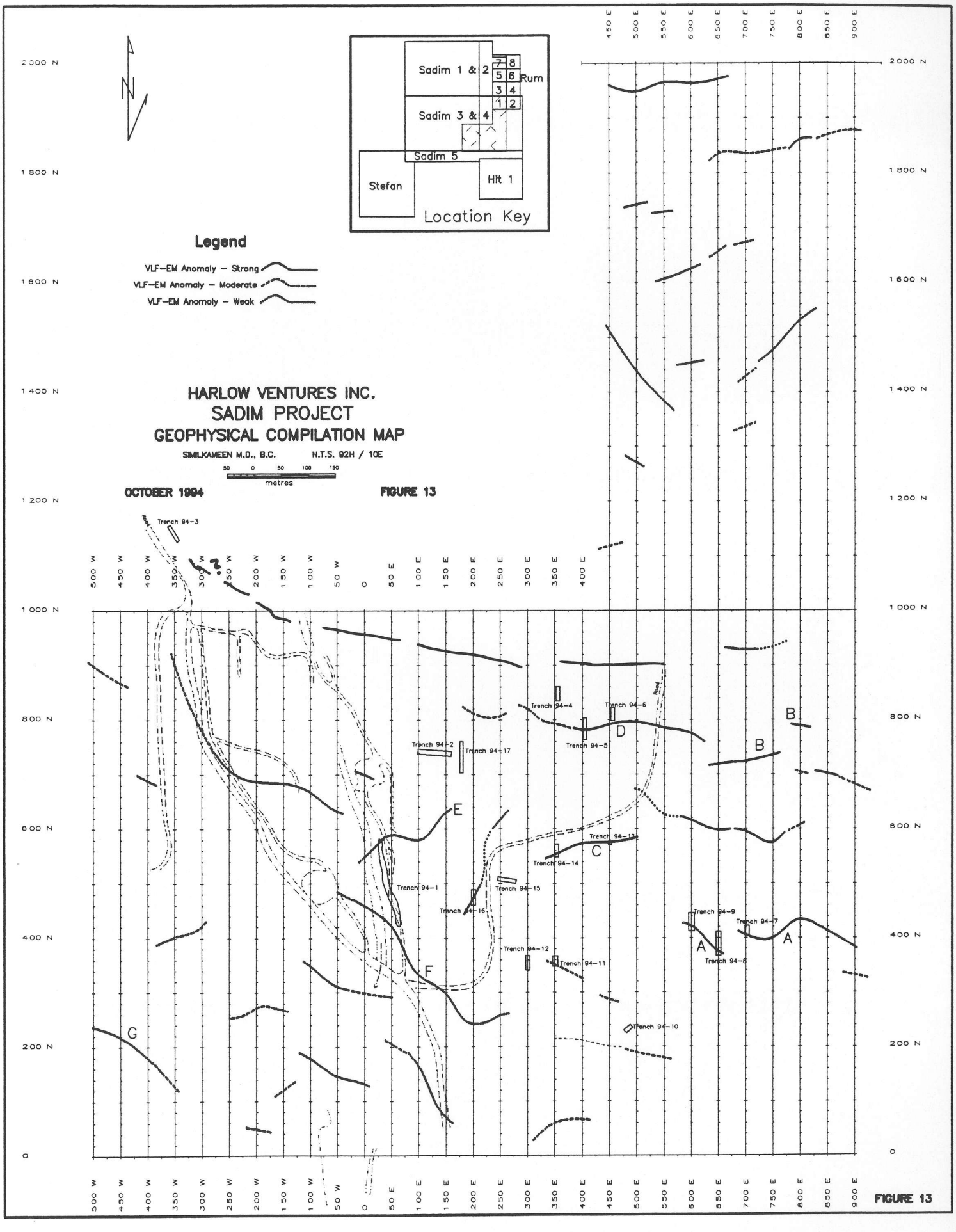
Aspen Grove Area Similkameen M.D., B.C.

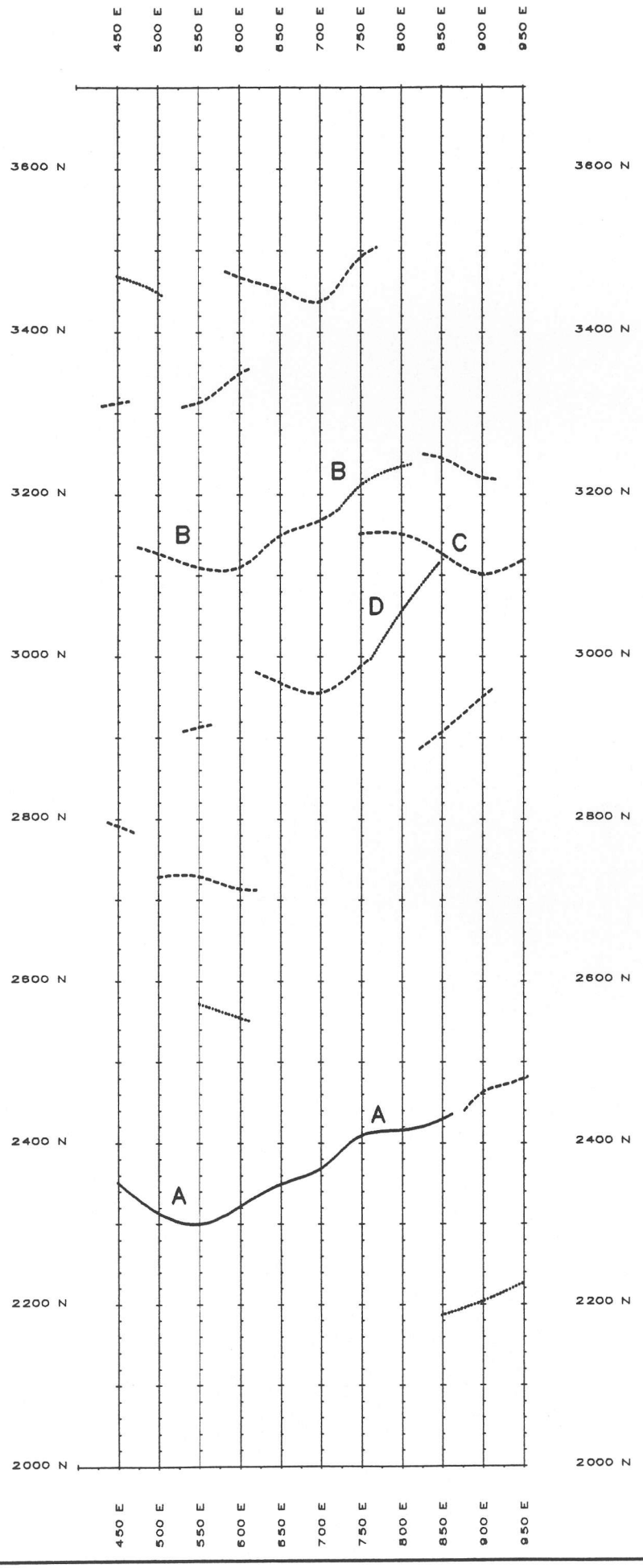
October, 1994 N.T.S. : 92H/10e

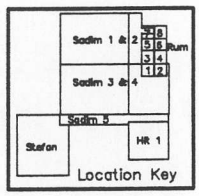
Presunka Geophysical Explorations Ltd.

Figure 12b

FRASER FILTERED IN–PHASE CONTOURS


Sadim 1 & 2
Sadim 3 & 4
Sadim 5
Stefan
Hit 1
Rum
Location Key
Legend
VLF-EM Anomaly – Strong
VLF-EM Anomaly – Moderate
VLF-EM Anomaly – Weak
HARLOW VENTURES INC.
SADIM PROJECT
GEOPHYSICAL COMPILATION MAP
SIMILKAMEEN M.D., B.C.
N.T.S. 92H / 10E
50 0 50 100 150
metres
OCTOBER 1994
FIGURE 13
Trench 94-1
Trench 94-2
Trench 94-3
Trench 94-4
Trench 94-5
Trench 94-6
Trench 94-7
Trench 94-8
Trench 94-9
Trench 94-10
Trench 94-11
Trench 94-12
Trench 94-13
Trench 94-14
Trench 94-15
Trench 94-16
Trench 94-17
A
B
C
D
E
F
G
Road
FIGURE 13





Legend

VLF–EM Anomaly – Strong

VLF–EM Anomaly – Moderate

VLF–EM Anomaly – Weak

HARLOW VENTURES INC.

GEOPHYSICAL COMPILATION MAP

RUM 1 – 8 CLAIMS

Aspen Grove Area Similkameen M.D., B.C.

October, 1994 N.T.S. : 92H/10e

Presunka Geophysical Explorations Ltd.

Figure 14

APPENDIX A

APPENDIX A

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

on the

SADIM AND RUM CLAIMS 1994

S. Presunka

Presunka Geophysical Explorations Ltd

INTRODUCTION

Geophysical surveying was carried out on the Sadim and Rum claims on the behalf of Harlow Ventures Inc., during September and October 1994, under the supervision of Steve Presunka assisted by Ron Gibbs, K. Christenson, Howard Fitch and Chris Dyakowski,P.Geo. Surveying consisted of VLF-EM, magnetometer and a short test survey with a horizontal loop EM-17 system. A total of 64.5 kilometres was surveyed at 20 metre flagged intervals along 50 metre spaced north-south lines, established using hip chain and compass.

The equipment consisted of two VLF-EM 16 units using frequencies Cutler (24.0 kHz) and Seattle (24.8 kHz), a Scintrex proton precession magnetometer, a Scintrex MFI fluxgate magnetometer and a HLEM EM-17 system. The vertical field magnetometer survey was loop corrected using control stations located on the base line from 500W to 950E and on the 2000N tie line. A datum of 56,000 nT was subtracted from all the corrected magnetometer readings.

The data has been plotted at a scale of 1:2500. VLF-EM data that was collected along the north-south lines using the Seattle frequency has been filtered and plotted in both the north-south and east-west directions. This is because the Seattle transmitter is poorly situated for surveying on north-south lines and it was hoped that the east-west presentation of the data would yield additional information.

SADIM CLAIMS RESULTS

The Sadim Claim results are presented on the compilation map Figure 13, 14 and individual maps Figs 7, 8, 9a, 9b, 10, 11, 12a, 12b. Only the more prominent anomalies will be discussed. The remaining anomalies should definitely be correlated with the geological and geochemical data to determine follow-up possibilities.

Anomaly **A** (Fig 13) is a two part VLF conductor of approximately 250 metres strike length. This anomaly is most likely due to sheared quartz gouge material. Trenching on line 700E did uncover quartz with gouge. Anomaly **B** (Fig 13) is another two part VLF conductor, apparently faulted. There is a good magnetic correlation with the eastern portion. VLF anomaly **C** is a strong conductor across two trenches, has no magnetic correlation and is likely due to shearing. Anomaly **D**, which may be a faulted continuation of B is a strong conductor with a strike length of at least 300 metres. There is good magnetic correlation with this conductor and it may be mineralized. VLF anomaly **E** is approximately 150 metres in length and the conductor is likely the result of sheared gouge material. Anomaly **F** strikes NW-SE for approximately 350 metres with some magnetic correlation. Sheared gouge material should be present. Anomaly **G** is a VLF anomaly with a coincident magnetic response at line 450W, station 220N, but no further correlation exists along the remainder of this anomaly. The in-phase profiles are opposite in polarity to the quadrature, usually an indication of a good conductor, and is possibly due to sulphide mineralization. This anomaly should be drilled or trenched. Drilling is recommended as the overburden may be quite thick.

RUM CLAIMS RESULTS (Fig.14)

Anomaly **A** is a good VLF anomaly that extends across the southern section of the Rum claims. It strikes approximately east-west for approximately 450 metres and may dip to the south. This conductor may be due to a geological contact and is possibly weakly mineralized. Anomaly **B** is a VLF conductor striking easterly for 300 metres. It is likely due to a limestone-andesite contact. Anomaly **C** strikes southeast for approximately 200 metres. The area of intersection of anomalies **C** and **D** may be mineralized. Anomaly **D** dips to the south.

SUMMARY

Horizontal loop EM-17 surveys should be conducted on both the Rum and Sadim claims, particularly on the better EM-16 conductors to better define drilling and trenching targets. The lines involved will have to be brushed out and re-chained.

Large isolated magnetometer anomalies could be due to skarn zones in the limestones. The magnetic relief on the claims is 9000 nT. There is only minor correlation of magnetic trends to the VLF-EM 16 anomalies. The magnetic readings in the 300 nT range may represent quartz zones. No magnetic material was recognized on surface outcrops

A self-potential survey may be useful for locating the gold quartz veins which contain a small percentage of sulphides which oxidize.

APPENDIX B

APPENDIX B
TABLE 2

TRENCH 94-1
(Sample compilation, see location Fig. 4)

SAMPLE NO.	DIST. ALONG TRENCH N.TO S. (metres)	SAMPLE LENGTH (metres)	REMARKS (ALL SAMPLING EAST SIDE TRENCH)	PPM Ag	PPB Au	OZ PER TON Ag	OZ PER TON Au
JC-1-94	10	2.00	7 veins, 2-6 cm			.23	.033
JC-2-94	12	2.00	6 veins, 4-20 cm			1.22	.132
JC-3-94	14	2.00	7 veins, 2-8 cm			.27	.030
JC-4-94	27	.52	12 cm vein & 40 cm weathered qtz sand vein			.70	.079
JC-5-94	28	.08	2 cm & 6 cm veins			2.36	.333
JC-6-94	29	.07	2 cm & 5 cm parallel veins			.78	.094
JC-7-94	32	.03	3 cm broken qtz vein			.37	.047
JC-8-94	34	.08	gash vein			.42	.094
JC-9-94	39	.35	qtz vein			1.29	.143
JC-10-94	42	.03	3 cm vein cutting dyke			.23	.026
JC-11-94	58	.80	qtz veinlets			.28	.033
JC-12-94	62	.40	solid vein			1.02	.135
JC-13-94	83	.40	qtz eye swarms to 6 cm in buff; massive tuff			.96	.111
JC-14-94	85	.05	rsty vein			.28	.027
JC-15-94	90	.10	2 veins, 3 & 7 cm			.03	.008
JC-16-94	93	.09	vein, rust streaked			.75	.092
JC-17-94	111	.40	rusty qtz/gossan			.50	.062
JC-18-94	127	.20	clay gouge with qtz gravel			1.86	.192
JC-19-94	138	.12	broken qtz vein			.20	.020
JC-20-94	142	.30	broken qtz vein			.21	.030
JC-21-94	148	.10	2 qtz veins on hard calcarous tuff;trench ridge 6&3cm-1/2 m apart	3.8	450		.010
JC-22-94	152	.06	vein, rusty soft wall rock	12.3	2,240		.054
JC-23-94	158	.04	3 cm qtz vein on trench ridge, calcarous tuff	4.0	1,180		
JC-24-94	165	.05	3 cm qtz vein adhering to resty wall rock	4.4	810		
JC-26-94	183	.30	broken qts vein 20 cm in clay gouge	4.6	790		
JC-28-94	192	.30	clay gouge with qtz sand	7.4	380		
JC-29-94	195	.20	broken qtz vein, rusty	12.2	1,190		
JC-30-94	202	.20	dark brown, broken qtz	7.0	1,010		
JC-31-94	205	.20	light brown, broken qtz rock	1.5	160		
JC-32-94	209	.50	rusty weathered tuff, no vis. qtz	.2	38		
JC-33-94	213	.20	lt. weathered tuff, minor qtz	1.0	180		

TABLE 3

TRENCH 94-2

(Sample Compilation, see location Fig. 4)

SAMPLE NO. & DISTANCE ALONG TRENCH (metres)	SAMPLE WIDTH ACROSS TRENCH (metres)	REMARKS	PPM Ag	PPB Au	OZ. PER TON Ag	OZ. PER TON Au
1A	.60	.25 - .4 N gouge - tuff qtz fragments	0.9	120		
3A	.30	0 - .35 rsty gouge & tuff	1.0	170		
3B	1.00	0 - 1 N 10% brkn qtz in tuff	0.8	160		
3C	.40	1 - 1.4 N 20% qtz in tuff	0.8	140		
5A	.70	0 - .7 S minor qtz in tuff & gouge	7.4	1,130		
5B	.30	0 - .3 N qtz in tuff	11.0	1,540		
5C	.23	sampled E - W direction, 3 cm qtz vein w. 20 cm gouge	0.2	42		
7A	.30	1.3 - 1.6 S wall	16.3	2,100		
7B	.90	.3 - 1.2 Brkn qtz	10.9	1,480		
7C	.80	.3 S - .5 N wall	5.6	1,040		
9A	.50	.3 S - .2 N brkn qtz in tuff	6.2	1,010		
11A	.80	.5 S - .3 N gouge w minor qtz	1.1	260		
13A	.20	1.3 S - 1.5 S footwall gouge	455.5	67,400		2.075
13B	.30	1.5 S - 1.8 qtz vein	353.2	49,800		1.459
13C	.20	1.8 S - 2.0 S hanging wall gouge	18.4	1,940		.056
14	GRAB	4 m N. of base line qtz in gouge	7.9	1,120		.032
15	GRAB	brkn qtz in tuff	18.2	1,970		.067
15A	1.30	0.5 N to 0.85 qtz vein	28.3	3,730		.113
15B	.50	0.8 S to 1.3 S wall gouge in qtz stringers	475.4	78,800		2.221
17A	.50	0.3 S - 0.8 S qtz vein	585.7	99,700		2.853
17B	.40	0.3 S to 0.1 N footwall	128.2	15,700		.383
19A	.60	0.6 - 0 S qtz vein	263.5	30,800		.878
19B	.40	0.0 - 0.4 N footwall gouge	18.0	2,010		.065
21A	.50	0.1 - 0.6 S qtz vein	516.9	100,000		3.306
21B	.40	1.3 - 1.7 N qtz veins to 5 cm	7.9	1,380		.033
23A	.10	0.6 - 0.7 N qtz vein w gouge	341.8	41,200		1.312
23B	.70	0.3 - 1.0 S .3 m qtz vein w/qtz breccia	94.3	12,730		.450
25A	.20	.4 - .6 S qtz vein brkn			84.69	11.080
26A	.40	.2 S - .2 N rsty brkn qtz vein			12.65	1.570
28A	.20	0 - .2 S qtz vein			1.34	.180
28B	.50	.2 S - .7 S wall w/tuff			0.55	.070
28C	.15	.7 - .85 S qtz vein			2.41	.290
30A	.10	1 - 1.1 S brkn qtz vein w/gouge			3.81	.570
32A	.15	1.4 - 1.55 S brkn qtz vein, gouge			1.52	.200
34A	.15	1.1 - 1.25 S brkn qtz vein, gouge			0.62	.100
36A	.40	.2 S - .2 N brkn qtz in gouge			0.58	.049
38A	.20	1 - 1.2 S tuff wall, qtz brkn malachite			0.13	.020
40A	.15	.4 - .55 S qtz & gouge (4 cm vein)			0.68	.110
42A	.15	.2 - .35 gouge in vein, minor brkn qtz			0.44	.080
44A	.10	0 - .1 N qtz vein			1.15	.019
46A	.20	0 - .2 N wall rock grey tuff			0.04	.010
46B	.20	.2 - .4 N qtz vein broken			0.38	.060
46C	.20	.4 - .6 N clay gouge			0.07	.010
48A	.10	0 - .1 N qtz vein			0.48	.070
50A	.20	.1 - .3 N brkn qtz vein			0.40	.060
52A	.10	.4 - .5 N narrow wall gouge, minor qtz stringer			0.28	.050

D & M

TABLE 4

TRENCH 94-3

(Sample Compilation 94-3, location Fig. 4)

SAMPLE NO.	DIST. ALONG TRENCH N. TO S. (metres)	SAMPLE LENGTH (metres)	REMARKS (NOTE: qtz vein at S E end wall of trench)	OZ. PER TON Ag	OZ. PER TON Au
JC702	10	GRAB	2 m depth qtz veinlets in foliated tuff	0.05	0.020
JC703	8	GRAB	2 m depth qtz & gouge to 6 cm	3.33	0.470
JC705	8	GRAB	pale grey gouge with qtz	1.15	0.170
JC710	0	2	broken rsty gouge minor qtz	<.01	0.001
JC711	2	2	cherty limestone	0.03	0.005
JC712	4	2	rsty & buff gouge w/minor qtz	<.01	0.001
JC713	6	2	grey gouge w/broken quartz	<.01	0.001
JC714	8	2	sheared white gouge	0.02	0.001
JC715	10	2	grey & brown clay gouge w/qtz	0.01	0.006
JC716	12	2	grey & brown clay gouge w/qtz, limy tuff fragments	0.24	0.046
JC717	14	2	grey & brown clay gouge w/qtz, limy tuff fragments	0.41	0.053
JC718	16	2	grey & brown clay gouge w/qtz, limy tuff fragments	0.09	0.012

APPENDIX C

APPENDIX C

Some early data is available regarding 15 diamond drill holes that were drilled by Vanco Explorations in 1987 on the Sadim claims. Hole locations are shown on the accompanying maps, and the better assays are shown in Table 5. The best mineralized sample of significance showed 9.3 metres @ 0.1 opt gold. Of interest is that all the holes encountered anomalous gold.

TABLE 5

Sadim Drill Results, 1987

HOLE	DEPTH (m)	DIP	GOLD (pm)	WIDTH (m)	AVG ASSAY INTERVALS FROM	TO
87-1	51.5	-90	3.26	1	9.0	10.0
			2.51	1	21.0	22.0
87-2	42.6	-90	0.83	1	16.0	17.0
87-3	93.6	-90	3.62	1	15.0	16.0
			3.69	3	40.0	43.0
87-4	33.5	-90	1.31	1	21.0	22.0
87-5	39.9	-90	0.09	1	9.0	10.0
87-6	30.8	-90	3.56	9.3	21.5	30.8
87-7	89.0	-90	0.85	2	17.5	19.5
87-8	98.45	-90	2.19	3	44.0	47.0
87-9	112.78	-90	3.65	1	70.0	71.0
87-10	150.72	-90	1.02	3	85.0	88.0
87-11	148.44	-90	4.60	2	48.3	50.3
			1.01	7	56.3	63.3
			1.86	2	61.3	63.3
			1.39	4	107.3	111.3
87-12	108.51	-90	1.84	3	18.0	21.0
			1.96	4	26.0	30.0
			2.87	2	28.0	30.0
			1.90	2	37.0	39.0
87-13	70.22	-90	2.26	2	26.5	28.5
87-14	99.67	-90	1.54	4	50.5	54.5
87-15	65.23	-45	0.25	1	43.0	44.0

APPENDIX D

APPENDIX D - Assay Checks

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS
iPL 94K0101

INTERNATIONAL PLASMA LABORATORY LTD.

Client: C Dyakowski
Project: None Given
8 Pulp

iPL: 94K0101 M

Out: Nov 03, 1994
In: Nov 01, 1994

[060913:45:5] 9

Sample Name		Au oz/st	Sample Name	Au oz/st	Sample Name	Au oz/st	Sample Name
3A	P	2.087	2.075				
13B	P	1.436	1.459				
5B	P	2.246	2.221				
7A	P	2.866	2.853				
21A	P	3.369	3.306				
3A	P	1.248	1.312				
5A	P	10.413	11.08				
26A	P	1.445	1.570				
		3.146 oz/ton	3.234 oz/ton				
			Diff 2.7%				

Min Limit	0.005	0.005	0.005
Max Reported*	1000.000	1000.000	1000.000
Method	FAGrav	FAGrav	FAGrav

--=No Test ins=Insufficient Sample S=Soil R=Rock C=Core L=Silt P=Pulp U=Undefined m=Estimate/1000 %=

International Plasma Lab Ltd. 2036 Columbia St. Vancouver BC V5Y 3E1 Ph:604/879-7878 Fax:604/879-7898

APPENDIX E

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER B.C. V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

C. Dyakowski File # 94-3537 Page 1

3750 W. 49th Ave, Vancouver BC V6N 3A7

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppm	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Au* ppb
JC-21-94	2	162	26	92	3.8	14	17	495	3.50	5	<5	<2	<2	27	2.2	<2	<2	14	2.03	.086	3	8	.21	360	<.01	3	.78	.02	.13	<1	450
JC-22-94	2	77	14	31	12.3	10	7	479	2.17	6	<5	2	<2	25	.3	<2	<2	12	.99	.031	4	8	.06	198	.01	3	.47	.01	.12	2	2240
JC-23-94	3	39	17	22	4.0	11	5	960	1.30	4	<5	<2	<2	74	.5	<2	<2	8	5.28	.025	7	8	.08	235	<.01	2	.27	.02	.09	<1	1180
JC-24-94	2	44	12	21	4.4	8	5	363	1.63	7	<5	<2	<2	25	.4	<2	<2	6	2.70	.031	6	7	.05	278	<.01	3	.27	.01	.10	1	810
JC-26-94	2	44	44	15	4.6	8	5	426	1.37	5	<5	<2	<2	13	.5	2	<2	8	1.28	.029	2	7	.84	103	<.01	2	.23	.01	.09	1	790
JC-28-94	12	198	64	115	7.4	10	8	477	3.53	30	<5	<2	<2	12	1.0	56	2	22	.33	.067	<2	6	.03	65	<.01	4	.34	.01	.18	<1	380
JC-29-94	28	64	199	85	12.2	9	5	834	2.34	14	<5	<2	<2	11	.9	21	<2	9	.75	.027	<2	7	.03	51	<.01	4	.18	.01	.10	1	1190
JC-30-94	4	100	54	75	7.0	29	21	1203	4.33	3	<5	<2	<2	69	1.5	<2	<2	20	3.39	.043	2	7	1.13	140	<.01	2	.25	.01	.15	2	1010
JC-31-94	16	32	44	46	1.5	10	5	283	1.54	8	<5	<2	<2	26	.6	6	<2	8	1.52	.041	4	6	.12	72	<.01	4	.26	.01	.15	<1	160
JC-32-94	2	378	28	106	.2	11	9	1266	4.04	2	<5	<2	2	52	1.6	<2	<2	12	4.12	.082	2	3	.31	163	<.01	4	.54	.01	.20	<1	38
JC-33-94	1	37	5	37	1.0	5	5	308	1.77	4	<5	<2	<2	18	.6	3	<2	6	1.21	.023	<2	3	.07	90	<.01	2	.36	.03	.16	1	180
RG-94-1	4	72	29	95	.5	37	15	1271	4.44	64	<5	<2	3	215	1.7	2	<2	16	7.15	.112	19	8	.15	66	<.01	4	.60	.01	.15	<1	55
RG-94-2	5	60	33	108	.5	22	12	832	3.70	45	<5	<2	4	337	2.0	<2	2	14	7.64	.067	9	5	.21	51	<.01	3	.62	.01	.12	<1	29
RG-94-3	2	25	10	55	<.1	14	10	566	3.28	30	5	<2	<2	284	.6	<2	<2	10	2.90	.065	14	4	.13	111	<.01	<2	.65	.03	.07	<1	15
RG-94-4	7	36	96	107	.1	21	8	791	2.73	31	<5	<2	3	284	3.6	<2	<2	14	6.80	.062	12	7	.17	40	<.01	2	.52	.02	.10	1	15
RG-94-5	6	28	8	77	.3	28	11	864	3.58	89	<5	<2	3	293	1.1	<2	<2	14	7.71	.092	11	6	.17	55	<.01	3	.55	.01	.13	2	14
RG-94-6	4	26	4	58	.1	21	11	904	3.55	46	<5	<2	4	191	.9	<2	<2	12	7.10	.093	11	7	.16	50	<.01	3	.50	.01	.15	<1	15
RG-94-7	3	21	7	42	.1	18	7	737	2.82	26	<5	<2	4	371	.7	2	3	10	7.89	.051	11	6	.13	39	<.01	3	.32	.02	.12	<1	13
RG-94-8	4	27	6	69	.2	15	9	840	3.79	40	<5	<2	3	306	1.1	<2	<2	12	7.39	.074	12	6	.24	81	<.01	2	.73	.02	.16	<1	6
RG-94-9	3	35	4	64	.2	19	9	765	3.33	23	<5	<2	2	251	.8	<2	2	13	4.93	.064	10	7	.16	65	<.01	2	.52	.02	.14	<1	4
RG-94-10	5	14	6	86	<.1	11	4	466	2.25	10	<5	<2	<2	66	.8	2	<2	6	1.15	.049	21	4	.11	74	<.01	3	.75	.03	.22	<1	2
RG-94-11	16	31	5	82	.4	19	9	1062	3.26	26	<5	<2	2	423	1.2	4	<2	13	6.56	.076	14	5	.09	72	<.01	3	.45	.02	.15	<1	7
RE RG-94-11	16	30	4	82	.3	19	9	1070	3.26	26	<5	<2	2	425	1.1	2	<2	13	6.59	.077	13	5	.09	72	<.01	3	.45	.02	.14	<1	5
RG-94-12	5	20	7	82	.1	13	6	613	2.59	21	<5	<2	<2	107	.8	2	<2	7	2.90	.062	18	3	.08	63	<.01	3	.51	.02	.18	<1	4
RG-94-13	7	40	4	120	.4	35	10	911	3.70	34	<5	<2	2	182	2.3	8	<2	36	4.61	.077	12	12	.07	59	<.01	4	.40	.02	.15	<1	5
RG-94-14	2	34	9	117	.3	12	9	916	3.94	22	<5	<2	<2	105	.7	<2	<2	7	1.40	.067	6	4	.07	76	<.01	4	.58	.02	.18	<1	3
RG-94-15	3	26	5	93	<.1	10	7	673	3.12	38	<5	<2	<2	162	.5	3	<2	7	2.74	.054	5	3	.09	51	<.01	3	.52	.03	.09	<1	5
RG-94-16	9	45	6	105	.5	34	11	1049	4.21	51	<5	<2	3	255	1.4	3	2	27	6.41	.153	12	11	.18	62	<.01	4	.76	.01	.15	<1	8
RG-94-17	3	53	8	112	.3	61	20	1153	4.66	147	<5	<2	3	183	2.0	<2	<2	74	4.92	.117	21	59	1.94	68	<.01	4	1.85	.01	.22	<1	2
RG-94-18	4	31	4	82	.4	27	13	1305	4.76	1318	<5	<2	5	220	1.5	2	<2	24	7.38	.078	13	8	.15	46	<.01	3	.39	.02	.11	<1	3
RG-94-19	12	46	8	120	.4	26	14	1107	4.25	93	8	<2	3	154	2.3	<2	<2	34	5.39	.082	13	7	.15	54	<.01	5	.61	.02	.17	<1	3
RG-94-20	3	35	4	96	.3	17	12	1088	4.13	63	<5	<2	<2	176	1.1	<2	<2	15	2.65	.101	12	5	.09	59	<.01	4	.65	.02	.22	<1	3
RG-94-21	5	43	4	92	.4	37	12	1215	4.26	52	<5	<2	4	236	1.3	3	<2	24	7.40	.112	10	9	.11	76	<.01	3	.47	.02	.14	<1	2
RG-94-22	11	41	7	100	.1	19	9	982	3.76	47	<5	<2	2	222	1.5	6	<2	21	2.90	.089	6	9	.10	119	<.01	3	.53	.03	.09	<1	6
RG-94-25	8	25	<2	88	.3	17	7	824	3.03	90	<5	<2	3	289	1.2	3	<2	15	6.80	.059	9	7	.12	40	<.01	5	.47	.01	.11	<1	6
RG-94-24	6	29	5	87	.3	24	8	865	2.76	74	<5	<2	4	598	1.5	5	<2	16	7.81	.065	12	6	.09	44	<.01	3	.37	.01	.12	<1	3
STANDARD C/AU-R	19	62	36	129	6.8	75	31	1055	3.96	43	18	6	35	54	19.0	19	22	62	.50	.090	40	59	.93	177	.09	34	1.88	.06	.15	9	540

Trench 94-1 (JC-21-94 to JC-33-94)
Trench 94-7 (RG-94-1 to RG-94-4)
Trench 94-8 (RG-94-5 to RG-94-16)
Trench 94-9 (RG-94-17 to RG-94-25)

ICP - .500 GRAM SAMPLE IS DIGESTED WITH 3ML 3-1-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR AND IS DILUTED TO 10 ML WITH WATER.
THIS LEACH IS PARTIAL FOR MN FE SR CA P LA CR MG BA TI B W AND LIMITED FOR NA K AND AL.
ASSAY RECOMMENDED FOR ROCK AND CORE SAMPLES IF CU PB ZN AS > 1%, AG > 30 PPM & AU > 1000 PPB
- SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK AU* ANALYSIS BY ACID LEACH/AA FROM 10 GM SAMPLE. Samples beginning 'RE' are duplicate samples.

DATE RECEIVED: OCT 7 1994 DATE REPORT MAILED: Oct 12/94 SIGNED BY ..... D.TOYE, C.LEONG, J.WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppm	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Au* ppb
JC-515	4	86	8	96	.5	26	18	804	5.11	65	<5	<2	2	52	1.0	<2	<2	49	2.69	.114	12	15	.45	99	.01	<2	.88	.03	.10	<1	6
JC-516	3	22	6	67	.3	21	4	1017	1.76	129	<5	<2	<2	171	1.2	5	<2	13	15.01	.067	5	7	.29	46	<.01	<2	.17	.02	.04	1	<1
RE JC-516	3	22	5	67	.2	22	4	1026	1.77	131	<5	<2	<2	174	1.2	3	<2	13	15.10	.067	5	7	.29	46	<.01	<2	.18	.02	.03	1	1
JC-517	3	82	6	94	.5	29	21	1093	5.93	219	<5	<2	<2	118	.7	<2	<2	99	5.13	.112	8	20	1.01	228	.01	<2	1.50	.03	.08	<1	2
JC-519	1	78	3	31	.2	20	14	616	2.33	10	<5	<2	<2	193	<.2	<2	<2	64	22.79	.068	5	34	1.10	39	.03	<2	.92	.01	.07	1	9
JC-520	1	175	2	34	1.6	25	19	677	2.59	9	<5	<2	<2	184	.3	2	2	55	22.17	.062	4	36	1.06	300	.01	<2	.95	.01	.11	1	120
JC-521	1	84	2	22	.4	15	11	620	1.70	7	<5	<2	<2	169	.2	2	<2	30	24.38	.058	5	14	.57	44	.01	<2	.69	.01	.15	3	35
JC-522	1	145	3	18	.9	8	10	468	1.53	8	<5	<2	<2	178	.3	<2	<2	25	28.34	.060	3	10	.35	29	<.01	<2	.37	<.01	.07	2	130
JC-523	<1	706	<2	30	.2	23	15	612	2.19	6	<5	<2	<2	203	<.2	<2	<2	78	25.95	.062	3	47	1.36	32	.01	<2	1.08	.01	.03	2	8
JC-524	<1	1851	2	45	.5	31	19	696	2.71	6	<5	<2	<2	198	.4	2	4	97	22.87	.075	4	55	2.09	109	.01	<2	1.40	.01	.02	1	7
JC-526	5	69	137	85	12.0	11	3	677	1.41	23	<5	<2	<2	544	3.5	15	<2	9	8.21	.060	4	4	.18	108	<.01	<2	.18	.01	.06	<1	1410
JC-810	4	63	3	82	.1	16	13	1036	4.31	9	<5	<2	<2	140	<.2	<2	<2	41	8.38	.015	<2	6	5.35	83	<.01	<2	.09	.01	.03	1	12
JC-811	10	11	<2	39	.1	8	16	298	2.31	6	5	<2	2	36	<.2	4	<2	43	.65	.055	6	7	.83	27	.01	2	1.07	.04	.03	1	3
JC-812	1	16	<2	24	.2	2	3	191	3.65	12	<5	<2	<2	40	<.2	2	<2	48	1.47	.117	5	2	1.43	28	.18	5	1.63	.06	.04	1	11
L4+60E 7+70N S.END + RENCH	2	23	6	71	.2	20	12	664	3.24	28	<5	<2	<2	246	<.2	<2	<2	34	14.44	.078	7	33	.52	59	<.01	2	.47	.01	.10	<1	1
STANDARD C/AU-R	20	60	40	132	7.1	73	32	1030	3.96	43	21	7	36	50	19.0	15	19	62	.51	.096	40	61	.90	182	.09	34	1.88	.06	.15	14	530

Trench 94-10

Trench 94-16

Sample type: ROCK. Samples beginning 'RE' are duplicate samples.

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER B.C. V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

C. Dyakowski File # 94-3784 Page 1

3750 W. 49th Ave, Vancouver BC V6N 3T8

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppm	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Au* ppb
RG-94-25	<1	196	8	170	.4	17	60	2040	6.71	3	<5	<2	<2	47	<.2	3	<2	154	1.71	.121	6	14	3.21	106	.12	<2	3.20	.02	.11	<1	46
RG-94-26	<1	2424	21	144	2.3	18	90	1849	11.83	19	<5	<2	<2	107	.4	<2	5	132	4.11	.095	3	23	3.31	86	.07	<2	2.90	.01	.05	<1	120
RG-94-27	1	209	4	157	.4	22	28	1525	5.70	5	<5	<2	<2	66	.2	3	<2	151	1.71	.117	6	29	2.85	70	.08	<2	2.58	.02	.06	<1	110
RG-94-28	<1	105	<2	139	.2	23	23	1245	5.08	35	<5	<2	<2	117	<.2	3	<2	134	3.83	.105	5	44	3.10	33	.08	<2	2.32	.02	.04	<1	11
RG-94-29	<1	88	4	125	.4	29	27	1323	5.88	2	<5	<2	<2	89	<.2	2	2	155	3.50	.119	6	58	3.41	39	.06	<2	2.88	.02	.05	<1	17
RG-94-30	<1	193	<2	149	.3	57	29	1478	6.06	3	<5	<2	<2	98	.2	2	<2	139	5.01	.122	6	142	4.36	49	.05	<2	3.08	.02	.09	<1	110
RG-94-31	1	208	4	113	.4	40	23	1671	4.49	<2	<5	<2	<2	188	.2	<2	2	103	9.14	.066	5	123	3.60	98	.04	<2	2.19	.01	.04	<1	26
RG-94-32	<1	268	2	121	.5	50	27	1756	5.35	2	<5	<2	<2	144	.5	<2	<2	116	8.97	.087	9	138	4.38	37	.01	<2	2.75	.01	.06	<1	200
RG-94-33	<1	2187	5	94	1.4	27	31	1465	5.35	7	<5	<2	<2	241	.7	<2	2	96	16.69	.070	5	53	2.88	36	.01	<2	1.89	<.01	.09	<1	150
RG-94-35	<1	658	<2	177	.8	111	41	1992	8.06	6	<5	<2	<2	78	.2	<2	<2	184	2.98	.166	5	328	5.12	38	.15	<2	3.69	.02	.01	<1	23
RG-94-38	1	172	5	140	.4	17	21	2218	4.33	11	7	<2	<2	133	.3	2	<2	85	14.94	.101	9	16	.56	242	.01	<2	.93	.01	.17	<1	12
RE RG-94-38	1	163	8	134	.4	15	19	2107	4.09	12	7	<2	<2	127	.3	3	<2	80	14.04	.095	8	15	.53	228	.01	<2	.88	.01	.17	<1	13
RG-94-39	1	170	7	140	.2	7	12	1316	2.99	7	<5	<2	<2	21	.3	5	<2	52	3.90	.157	13	3	.24	187	<.01	2	1.13	.02	.19	<1	9
RG-94-40	1	184	5	120	.3	7	10	1012	3.16	9	<5	<2	<2	26	.2	3	<2	48	5.63	.152	10	4	.28	178	<.01	2	1.06	.02	.20	<1	9
RG-94-41	2	149	7	75	.1	9	10	622	2.27	7	<5	<2	<2	25	.4	3	<2	40	13.82	.105	5	9	.73	98	.01	<2	1.16	.01	.13	<1	31
RG-94-42	<1	348	3	165	.3	12	25	1526	4.75	5	<5	<2	<2	66	<.2	4	2	96	1.46	.115	8	10	1.18	255	.03	3	2.03	.02	.20	<1	27
RG-94-43	1	91	4	60	.1	15	16	823	3.82	6	<5	<2	<2	202	.3	<2	<2	42	13.82	.078	5	11	1.04	256	.01	<2	.69	.02	.18	<1	6
RG-94-44	2	16	8	16	.4	10	9	595	1.60	5	<5	<2	<2	545	.5	2	<2	7	27.03	.043	4	4	.50	301	<.01	<2	.18	<.01	.04	1	76
RG-94-45	1	53	8	27	.4	16	16	737	2.62	7	<5	<2	<2	470	.6	<2	<2	14	21.92	.059	5	4	.57	106	.01	<2	.35	.01	.08	1	51
RG-94-46	1	220	5	52	.1	12	16	870	3.62	9	<5	<2	<2	303	.5	<2	<2	45	14.77	.086	5	7	.84	117	.02	<2	.66	.01	.11	<1	10
RG-94-??	<1	3268	11	148	2.9	19	97	1866	18.61	35	<5	<2	2	82	<.2	<2	3	121	1.09	.095	5	23	2.82	76	.07	24	3.15	.01	.06	<1	180
JC-501	1	61	<2	77	.1	23	15	549	3.56	4	<5	<2	<2	176	.2	<2	<2	76	9.52	.073	7	55	2.57	30	<.01	<2	2.29	.01	.05	<1	3
JC-502	2	171	20	52	.2	21	18	639	4.02	26	<5	<2	<2	180	.8	3	2	19	9.95	.083	6	7	.55	57	<.01	<2	.82	.01	.15	<1	21
JC-503	<1	49	3	65	.3	25	14	609	3.38	7	<5	<2	<2	183	<.2	2	<2	85	10.86	.069	5	64	2.74	16	.08	<2	2.05	.01	.03	<1	4
JC-504 (Trench 94-13)	3	20	5	11	.2	3	1	110	.13	5	<5	<2	<2	775	<.2	4	<2	2	29.71	.084	<2	1	1.51	103	<.01	5	.06	.01	.01	2	1
JC-505 (Trench 94-13)	1	83	4	67	.5	22	15	776	3.59	9	<5	<2	<2	97	.2	4	<2	120	2.90	.115	9	32	1.38	84	.18	6	1.58	.06	.10	<1	9
JC-506 (Trench 94-12)	9	193	14	191	.3	38	44	3072	8.16	128	<5	<2	<2	31	5.4	3	<2	117	.60	.085	11	18	1.30	146	<.01	<2	2.01	.02	.17	<1	7
JC-507 (Trench 94-12)	4	122	6	93	.1	23	31	1333	6.68	17	<5	<2	<2	42	1.0	<2	2	89	3.78	.067	5	11	1.30	52	<.01	<2	1.68	.02	.13	<1	2
JC-508 (Trench 94-12)	1	127	9	82	.9	29	20	867	4.16	13	<5	<2	<2	114	.7	3	<2	97	3.19	.115	10	52	2.07	102	.11	2	1.57	.02	.11	<1	77
JC-509 (Trench 94-12)	3	161	67	83	1.0	12	13	607	4.27	16	<5	<2	<2	96	2.4	2	<2	61	6.02	.109	10	13	1.06	44	.06	3	1.23	.02	.13	<1	69
JC-510 (Trench 94-11)	6	81	12	91	.3	18	24	1581	5.50	51	<5	<2	2	28	1.0	2	2	70	.96	.149	23	15	.92	74	.01	2	1.73	.01	.19	<1	5
JC-511 (Trench 94-11)	8	76	86	143	.5	23	23	1304	5.55	80	<5	<2	2	64	3.1	3	2	52	2.00	.134	17	12	.44	127	<.01	2	1.01	.02	.16	<1	8
JC-512 (Trench 94-11)	9	72	65	139	.3	19	20	1110	5.34	29	<5	<2	2	83	2.6	2	<2	35	3.20	.113	17	8	.42	146	<.01	<2	.84	.02	.17	<1	5
JC-513 (Trench 94-11)	8	80	61	109	.3	11	12	151	5.17	75	<5	<2	2	75	.5	6	3	20	.71	.138	28	5	.30	82	<.01	3	1.08	.01	.15	<1	14
JC-514 (Trench 94-11)	13	84	24	73	.3	24	15	582	6.58	156	<5	<2	2	33	1.2	5	<2	30	.76	.233	29	12	.10	84	<.01	4	.66	.01	.27	<1	15
STANDARD C/AU-R	20	60	43	138	7.1	70	33	1032	3.96	42	26	8	37	52	19.3	15	21	61	.51	.093	41	62	.91	183	.09	35	1.88	.06	.15	14	550

ICP - .500 GRAM SAMPLE IS DIGESTED WITH 3ML 3-1-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR AND IS DILUTED TO 10 ML WITH WATER.
THIS LEACH IS PARTIAL FOR MN FE SR CA P LA CR MG BA TI B W AND LIMITED FOR NA K AND AL.
ASSAY RECOMMENDED FOR ROCK AND CORE SAMPLES IF CU PB ZN AS > 1%, AG > 30 PPM & AU > 1000 PPB
- SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK AU* ANALYSIS BY ACID LEACH/AA FROM 10 GM SAMPLE. Samples beginning 'RE' are duplicate samples.

DATE RECEIVED: OCT 19 1994 **DATE REPORT MAILED:** Oct 26/94 **SIGNED BY.....** D.TOYE, C.LEONG, J.WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppm	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Au* ppb
1A	1	233	6	47	.9	14	13	756	2.93	7	<5	<2	6	193	.6	5	<2	8	14.49	.069	3	4	.32	58	<.01	3	.34	.02	.11	2	120
3A	1	328	8	53	1.0	9	12	883	3.67	10	<5	<2	3	117	.8	<2	<2	14	5.80	.094	7	4	.31	80	<.01	5	.52	.03	.20	1	170
3B	1	98	10	61	.8	13	14	1331	4.01	2	<5	<2	3	121	<.2	<2	<2	15	8.08	.062	3	5	.70	73	<.01	4	.34	.02	.11	<1	160
3C	2	111	10	39	.8	12	13	747	3.45	4	<5	<2	<2	39	.2	2	<2	16	3.76	.083	4	6	.21	113	<.01	4	.39	.01	.17	2	140
5A	3	570	8	84	7.4	14	13	1471	4.05	4	<5	<2	5	89	1.6	<2	<2	14	8.98	.093	3	5	.47	90	<.01	4	.26	.01	.15	<1	1130
5B	3	723	10	68	11.0	15	13	1406	3.67	7	<5	<2	4	81	1.2	<2	<2	12	10.05	.099	3	6	.39	87	<.01	7	.27	<.01	.15	<1	1540
5C	1	80	9	36	.2	12	15	1120	3.06	5	<5	<2	5	185	.2	2	2	29	14.30	.075	6	4	.91	420	.01	7	.43	.01	.10	<1	42
7A	4	404	17	92	17.3	10	9	648	2.20	2	<5	2	<2	16	4.3	2	3	11	1.11	.038	3	7	.11	120	<.01	3	.22	.01	.12	1	2050
RE 7A	4	419	18	96	16.3	12	9	667	2.27	5	<5	2	<2	17	4.7	3	3	12	1.10	.040	3	9	.11	124	<.01	5	.23	.01	.13	<1	2100
7B	3	519	22	96	10.9	10	13	1022	3.29	4	<5	<2	<2	30	6.0	<2	<2	16	1.67	.066	3	8	.20	215	<.01	6	.31	.01	.15	<1	1480
7C	2	86	8	47	5.6	8	13	1094	3.23	5	<5	<2	<2	67	.5	<2	<2	13	2.19	.078	4	5	.95	191	<.01	3	.31	.01	.18	1	1040
9A	2	209	12	53	6.2	11	19	1399	4.39	5	<5	<2	<2	37	.4	<2	2	22	2.05	.085	3	6	.19	351	<.01	2	.35	.01	.18	<1	1010
11A	1	308	10	94	1.1	10	19	1024	3.75	7	<5	<2	3	125	.7	<2	3	27	7.65	.090	4	2	1.41	573	<.01	<2	.66	.01	.17	<1	260
13A	4	5310	38	268	455.5	13	20	1373	7.93	2	<5	70	2	58	18.0	2	4	23	.38	.103	6	5	.10	230	<.01	2	.43	.01	.19	<1	67400
13B	4	3600	3577	124	353.2	7	7	419	2.75	7	<5	50	<2	13	7.8	23	2	8	.11	.015	<2	8	.04	54	<.01	5	.17	.01	.06	1	49800
13C	<1	2573	41	415	18.4	5	22	1655	5.84	3	<5	<2	2	57	33.2	<2	<2	21	2.57	.131	5	1	.40	191	<.01	5	.44	.01	.26	<1	1940
14	2	263	11	58	7.9	14	20	1563	4.93	6	<5	<2	2	43	.8	<2	<2	14	2.18	.120	5	4	.36	92	<.01	2	.39	.01	.20	<1	1120
15	4	281	22	40	18.2	14	18	1271	4.50	3	<5	3	<2	19	<.2	2	<2	20	.33	.101	9	9	.13	278	.01	<2	.52	.01	.17	<1	1970
15A	3	1230	32	280	28.3	11	20	1500	5.05	5	<5	3	<2	37	28.3	9	4	28	1.03	.111	3	10	.18	296	.01	3	.56	.01	.24	<1	3730
15B	3	1108	5594	132	475.4	5	1	227	2.58	62	<5	80	<2	5	9.7	351	<2	4	.09	.007	<2	7	.03	72	<.01	2	.07	.01	.03	<1	78800
17A	3	153	3472	13	585.7	7	<1	62	.87	18	<5	102	<2	2	1.6	57	4	<2	.02	.002	<2	8	.01	34	<.01	3	.03	.01	.01	1	99700
17B	4	1086	579	331	126.2	12	20	1269	4.81	5	<5	15	<2	30	24.7	21	<2	23	.91	.099	6	7	.17	179	.01	2	.44	.01	.20	<1	15700
19A	5	926	783	167	263.5	5	5	420	3.04	3	<5	31	<2	19	9.3	8	4	9	.15	.030	2	6	.03	64	<.01	<2	.18	.01	.10	<1	30800
19B	<1	392	63	238	18.0	8	22	1263	5.44	5	<5	<2	2	68	15.1	<2	<2	22	3.87	.135	5	2	.40	134	<.01	4	.44	.01	.29	<1	2010
21A	6	1421	4333	280	516.9	7	2	123	3.79	9	<5	121	<2	8	18.0	23	6	5	.06	.018	<2	8	.01	186	<.01	2	.10	<.01	.06	<1	100000
21B	1	105	39	57	7.9	7	8	1539	2.70	2	<5	<2	<2	76	.9	<2	<2	13	3.86	.036	2	4	1.24	749	<.01	2	.16	.01	.09	<1	1380
23A	3	852	1473	165	341.8	7	4	328	2.48	6	<5	41	<2	13	9.3	5	5	17	.22	.025	2	9	.12	168	.01	4	.26	.01	.08	<1	41200
23B	3	532	1281	109	94.3	12	20	1402	4.32	8	<5	13	2	32	5.5	4	<2	16	.42	.092	5	7	.10	316	<.01	<2	.43	.01	.17	<1	12730
NO NUMBER	2	1495	26	62	4.1	6	3	1073	2.33	3	<5	<2	2	17	<.2	<2	12	11	1.36	.039	20	3	.49	127	.01	2	.75	.04	.07	<1	490
STANDARD C/AU-R	18	56	41	122	6.6	67	30	1051	3.96	43	17	6	36	50	16.8	14	23	60	.51	.092	40	58	.91	182	.08	33	1.88	.05	.15	9	510

Trench 94-2

Sample type: ROCK. Samples beginning 'RE' are duplicate samples.

* Fire assay gold recommended for gold > 1000 ppb.

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppm	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Ag** oz/t	Au** oz/t
Trench 94-2																																
48A	7	881	28	51	15.3	12	17	811	3.01	13	<5	3	<2	20	.6	3	2	24	.22	.057	7	13	.12	122	.01	3	.48	.01	.13	2	.48	.074
50A	5	261	29	36	13.0	8	12	817	2.59	6	<5	<2	<2	8	.6	<2	<2	10	.15	.044	6	6	.05	105	<.01	3	.27	.01	.12	1	.40	.060
52A	3	179	18	71	9.0	12	24	1420	4.71	11	<5	<2	<2	33	1.1	<2	<2	18	2.45	.114	9	4	.18	150	<.01	2	.50	.01	.19	<1	.27	.052
RE 52A	4	174	17	72	9.2	11	25	1451	4.84	11	<5	<2	<2	33	1.3	2	<2	19	2.55	.115	10	5	.19	139	<.01	2	.51	.01	.17	<1	.28	.050

Sample type: ROCK. Samples beginning 'RE' are duplicate samples.
AG** + AU** BY FIRE ASSAY FROM 1 A.T. SAMPLE.

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppm	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Ag** oz/t	Au** oz/t
JC-702	3	170	4	66	2.4	32	27	1530	5.10	5	<5	<2	<2	33	.8	<2	2	28	3.07	.095	6	11	.13	290	<.01	2	.36	.01	.20	2	.05	.018
JC-703	2	311	206	62	115.3	12	15	1072	3.16	6	<5	16	<2	87	.6	12	4	17	3.74	.068	2	7	1.05	222	<.01	3	.43	.01	.18	1	3.33	.475
JC-705	2	241	7	58	38.5	13	17	753	3.00	6	<5	5	<2	70	.7	8	4	12	3.09	.068	<2	4	1.42	58	<.01	2	.52	.01	.19	1	1.15	.167
JC-710	1	490	4	50	.3	18	18	883	4.00	11	<5	<2	<2	327	<.2	<2	2	75	13.32	.103	7	29	.43	106	.02	2	.73	.01	.13	1	<.01	.001
JC-711	<1	489	4	57	1.2	28	21	855	4.08	8	<5	<2	<2	220	<.2	3	2	48	13.51	.083	4	22	2.64	129	<.01	<2	.35	.03	.09	1	.03	.005
JC-712	2	162	3	50	.4	21	18	621	3.48	5	<5	<2	<2	238	.3	3	<2	37	17.12	.078	4	12	.35	530	<.01	<2	.43	.02	.09	<1	<.01	.001
JC-713	2	636	3	58	.3	11	26	1006	4.84	9	<5	<2	<2	80	.2	13	4	59	6.76	.137	11	6	.24	307	.02	3	.53	.02	.20	<1	.01	.001
JC-714	1	480	3	70	.5	10	23	950	4.94	7	<5	<2	<2	59	<.2	6	<2	54	5.79	.120	8	4	.41	161	.01	<2	.54	.02	.17	<1	.02	.001
JC-715	1	221	3	72	1.0	15	23	1147	4.63	9	<5	<2	<2	89	.3	9	2	33	4.75	.093	3	4	1.16	182	<.01	2	.46	.02	.17	<1	<.01	.006
JC-716	1	125	3	63	8.8	16	18	1190	3.93	4	<5	<2	<2	56	.3	3	<2	28	4.26	.064	3	4	.78	273	<.01	<2	.29	.01	.14	<1	.26	.044
RE JC-716	1	121	2	62	8.8	16	18	1190	3.92	5	<5	<2	<2	55	.5	3	<2	27	4.26	.063	3	6	.79	269	<.01	<2	.29	.01	.15	<1	.24	.046
JC-717	1	141	3	69	15.0	12	16	855	3.57	4	<5	<2	<2	95	.5	7	<2	21	4.44	.087	3	3	1.88	232	<.01	2	.53	.02	.22	<1	.41	.053
JC-718	<1	126	16	60	3.8	12	18	995	4.06	4	<5	<2	<2	87	.6	4	<2	21	4.04	.093	2	3	1.73	109	<.01	2	.48	.02	.22	<1	.09	.012
JC-730	3	158	<2	79	4.6	8	15	3552	4.93	8	<5	<2	<2	94	.9	4	<2	23	5.86	.057	3	2	.82	429	<.01	<2	.18	.03	.06	<1	.11	.028
JC-731	<1	11	12	263	.5	8	19	2652	8.81	5	<5	<2	<2	177	.9	<2	<2	27	13.28	.011	2	2	5.68	1250	<.01	<2	.16	.01	.08	<1	<.01	.001
25A	6	1429	24801	472	220.4	9	3	163	4.07	14	<5	379	<2	12	26.2	13	10	10	.16	.017	2	10	.07	134	.01	2	.19	.01	.07	<1	84.69	11.079
26A	3	2263	6131	249	410.0	4	2	194	1.78	7	<5	55	<2	8	16.5	15	5	4	.17	.010	<2	7	.04	89	<.01	2	.07	.01	.04	<1	12.65	1.568
28A	4	220	87	52	47.3	9	3	278	1.01	4	<5	7	<2	11	3.4	6	2	4	.51	.007	<2	11	.09	220	<.01	2	.08	.01	.05	3	1.34	.179
28B	2	53	151	120	20.1	7	22	1363	4.47	3	<5	2	<2	48	4.8	<2	<2	23	5.86	.118	4	1	.38	103	<.01	2	.47	.01	.32	<1	.55	.073
28C	2	839	526	134	89.1	6	6	438	1.81	6	<5	12	<2	14	9.7	4	3	7	.70	.022	2	6	.06	282	<.01	3	.13	.01	.09	<1	2.41	.293
30A	7	944	84	64	137.2	11	16	790	3.59	5	<5	20	<2	36	1.7	4	<2	16	1.63	.042	3	8	.11	188	<.01	2	.27	.01	.15	1	3.85	.559
RE 30A	7	936	82	63	136.1	11	16	780	3.55	3	<5	20	<2	36	1.9	3	<2	16	1.61	.042	3	9	.10	201	<.01	3	.27	.01	.15	1	3.81	.569
32	<1	24	18	87	2.8	26	20	984	4.07	4	<5	<2	<2	187	.2	3	<2	99	6.33	.090	3	29	2.69	33	.08	15	1.98	.02	.08	<1	.05	.011
32A	5	1330	38	77	54.4	9	17	1201	4.12	4	<5	7	<2	31	2.1	<2	<2	15	.99	.058	3	4	.12	152	<.01	2	.25	.01	.14	<1	1.52	.208
33	<1	86	3	105	.9	26	24	1112	4.68	7	<5	<2	<2	127	<.2	4	<2	120	1.98	.107	6	32	2.48	59	.07	3	2.57	.02	.08	<1	.02	.003
34	<1	99	30	127	1.2	22	24	1138	5.05	5	<5	<2	<2	119	.5	3	<2	119	2.21	.105	6	29	2.76	30	.04	2	2.56	.02	.05	<1	.01	.008
34A	3	200	77	41	21.5	7	8	669	2.02	5	<5	3	<2	25	1.5	2	<2	14	.71	.050	<2	5	.24	226	<.01	3	.27	.01	.17	1	.62	.096
36	<1	137	3	77	.7	63	25	676	4.36	5	<5	<2	<2	74	.2	<2	<2	115	2.53	.126	5	198	2.89	24	.15	<2	1.74	.06	.03	<1	.02	.001
36A	3	188	20	44	19.3	9	10	749	2.40	3	<5	3	<2	22	.8	4	<2	21	.32	.043	2	11	.17	242	.01	3	.36	.01	.12	2	.58	.049
38A	1	3738	15	62	4.4	7	18	1175	3.54	10	<5	<2	<2	32	.9	6	3	21	1.25	.108	10	3	.10	726	<.01	2	.44	.01	.21	<1	.13	.016
40A	7	655	14	64	24.6	14	20	960	3.54	9	<5	4	<2	33	.9	4	<2	30	.41	.066	6	14	.20	313	.01	3	.58	.01	.19	1	.68	.109
42A	12	193	19	76	15.6	13	25	1441	4.16	6	<5	3	<2	36	1.4	3	<2	21	.74	.067	6	9	.12	226	<.01	2	.56	.01	.20	1	.44	.082
RE 42A	12	198	18	78	16.3	14	26	1475	4.28	4	<5	3	<2	37	1.3	2	<2	22	.76	.069	5	8	.12	218	<.01	4	.57	.01	.21	<1	.44	.081
44A	6	521	29	37	40.6	8	12	885	2.68	7	<5	7	<2	32	.9	4	<2	14	.09	.022	5	6	.05	195	<.01	3	.34	.01	.12	1	1.15	.193
46A	2	234	6	87	2.2	10	29	1265	5.70	2	<5	<2	2	23	1.4	<2	<2	26	.34	.128	19	3	.12	165	<.01	<2	.84	.01	.24	<1	.04	.012
46B	5	298	30	32	14.2	10	8	527	1.82	3	<5	2	<2	13	.4	4	<2	20	.13	.028	3	11	.11	114	.02	2	.34	.01	.09	1	.38	.064
46C	1	385	7	82	2.5	12	27	1520	5.25	2	<5	<2	2	18	1.5	<2	<2	27	.26	.100	20	7	.14	184	.01	<2	.83	.01	.24	<1	.07	.013
STANDARD C/AG-1/AU-1	20	62	41	130	7.2	72	32	1026	3.96	42	21	7	37	52	19.0	14	19	61	.58	.095	41	61	.90	183	.09	34	1.88	.06	.15	11	.98	.102

Trench 94-3

Trench 94-2

Sample type: ROCK. Samples beginning 'RE' are duplicate samples.
AG** + AU** BY FIRE ASSAY FROM 1 A.T. SAMPLE.

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER B.C. V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

C. Dyakowski File # 94-3228 Page 1

B101 - 525 Howe St., Vancouver BC V6C 1Z7

SAMPLE#	Ag** oz/t	Au** oz/t	
JC 1-94	.23	.033	Trench 94-1
JC 2-94	1.22	.132	
JC 3-94	.27	.030	
JC 4-94	.70	.079	
JC 5-94	2.36	.333	
JC 6-94	.78	.094	
JC 7-94	.37	.047	
JC 8-94	.42	.049	
JC 9-94	1.29	.143	
JC 10-94	.23	.026	
RE JC 10-94	.20	.027	
JC 11-94	.28	.033	
JC 12-94	1.02	.135	
JC 13-94	.96	.111	
JC 14-94	.28	.027	
JC 15-94	.03	.008	
JC 16-94	.75	.092	
JC 17-94	.50	.062	
JC 18-94	1.86	.192	
JC 19-94	.20	.020	
JC 20-94	.21	.030	
RE JC 20-94	.20	.030	
STANDARD AG-1/AU-1	.98	.100	

AG** & AU** BY FIRE ASSAY FROM 1 A.T. SAMPLE.
- SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK
Samples beginning 'RE' are duplicate samples.

DATE RECEIVED: SEP 19 1994 **DATE REPORT MAILED:** Sept 23/94 **SIGNED BY.** C. Leong D.TOYE, C.LEONG, J.WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER B.C. V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

C. Dyakowski File # 94-3537R

SAMPLE#	Au** oz/t	
13A	2.075	Trench 94-2
13B	1.459	
13C	.056	
14	.032	
15	.061	
15A	.109	
15B	2.216	
17A	2.853	
17B	.383	
19A	.886	
RE 19A	.878	
19B	.065	
21A	3.306	
21B	.033	
23A	1.312	
23B	.450	
STANDARD AU-1	.098	

AU** BY FIRE ASSAY FROM 1 A.T. SAMPLE.
- SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK PULP
Samples beginning 'RE' are duplicate samples.

DATE RECEIVED: OCT 19 1994 DATE REPORT MAILED: Oct 25/94 SIGNED BY..... D.TOYE, C.LEONG, J.WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER B.C. V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

C. Dyakowski File # 94-3946

3750 W. 49th Ave, Vancouver BC V6N 3T8

SAMPLE#	Ag ppm	Au* ppb	
JJ-94-1	.8	7	Trench 94-7

ICP - .500 GRAM SAMPLE IS DIGESTED WITH 3ML 3-1-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR AND IS DILUTED TO 10 ML WITH WATER.
THIS LEACH IS PARTIAL FOR MN FE SR CA P LA CR MG BA TI B W AND LIMITED FOR NA K AND AL.
ASSAY RECOMMENDED FOR ROCK AND CORE SAMPLES IF CU PB ZN AS > 1%, AG > 30 PPM & AU > 1000 PPB
- SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK AU* ANALYSIS BY ACID LEACH/AA FROM 10 GM SAMPLE.

DATE RECEIVED: NOV 1 1994 **DATE REPORT MAILED:** Nov 3/94. **SIGNED BY.....** D.TOYE, C.LEONG, J.WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER B.C. V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

C. Dyakowski File # 94-3347

3750 W. 49th Ave, Vancouver BC V6N 3A7

SAMPLE#	Cu ppm	Ag ppm	Au* ppb	
301	1953	-	75	Rum Claims
302	3259	-	48	
303	3063	-	54	
304	129	-	6	
305	-	3.5	340	

ICP - .500 GRAM SAMPLE IS DIGESTED WITH 3ML 3-1-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR AND IS DILUTED TO 10 ML WITH WATER.
THIS LEACH IS PARTIAL FOR MN FE SR CA P LA CR MG BA TI B W AND LIMITED FOR NA K AND AL.
ASSAY RECOMMENDED FOR ROCK AND CORE SAMPLES IF CU PB ZN AS > 1%, AG > 30 PPM & AU > 1000 PPB
- SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK AU* ANALYSIS BY ACID LEACH/AA FROM 10 GM SAMPLE.

DATE RECEIVED: SEP 26 1994 **DATE REPORT MAILED:** Oct 3/94 **SIGNED BY** C. Leong .D.TOYE, C.LEONG, J.WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

SAMPLE#	Cu %	
ALLISON #1 TRENCH	.365	Stefan Claims

Sample type: ROCK.

INTERNATIONAL PLASMA LABORATORY LTD.

2036 Columbia Street
Vancouver, B.C.
Canada V5Y 3E1
Phone (604) 879-7878
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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS
iPL 94K0101

Client: C Dyakowski
Project: None Given
8 Pulp

iPL: 94K0101 M
Out: Nov 03, 1994
In: Nov 01, 1994 [060913:45:5] 94]

Certified BC Assayer: David Chiu

Sample Name		Au oz/st	Sample Name	Au oz/st	Sample Name	Au oz/st	Sample Name	Au oz/st	Sample Name	Au oz/st
13A	P	2.087								
13B	P	1.436								
15B	P	2.246								
17A	P	2.866								
21A	P	3.369								
23A	P	1.248								
25A	P	10.413								
26A	P	1.445								
Min Limit		0.005		0.005		0.005		0.005		0.005
Max Reported*		1000.000		1000.000		1000.000		1000.000		1000.000
Method		FAGrav		FAGrav		FAGrav		FAGrav		FAGrav

--=No Test ins=Insufficient Sample S=Soil R=Rock C=Core L=Silt P=Pulp U=Undefined m=Estimate/1000 %=Estimate % Max=No Estimate

nati Plas › Ltc 36 C ia St ncou C V | Pt 879- Fax: 79-7