

800187

REPORT  
ON THE  
METEOR CROWN GRANTED CLAIMS  
SLOCAN CITY AREA,  
SLOCAN MINING DIVISION  
BRITISH COLUMBIA

FOR

Native Seeker Resources Ltd.,  
Suite 550 - 625 Howe Street  
Vancouver, B.C.  
V6C 2T6

Calgary, Alberta  
July 27, 1981

W.G. Hainsworth, P. Eng.  
Consulting Geologist

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Underground Workings..... In Back Pocket

INTRODUCTION

1

At the request of Mr. Bruce Luckman, President of Native Seeker Resources Ltd., of Vancouver, B.C., the writer travelled to Slocan City on July 11th, made the examination of the Meteor property on July 12th and returned to Calgary on July 13th, 1981.

The Meteor group of claims is an old silver prospect dating back to 1896. It has seen sporadic development combined with some spectacular ore shipments over the years. No serious attempt to mill the ore was made until 1963. Unfortunately, this development was short lived with no active work carried on since that time.

Native Seeker Resources have acquired three contiguous claims which cover the Meteor vein and the six adit drifts on the same structure.

SUMMARY

Native Seeker Resources Ltd. of Vancouver has acquired three Crown-granted mineral claims entitled Meteor, Ottawa and Cultus in the Slocan Mining Division of British Columbia. These claims, in particular the Meteor claim, has had mining operations carried out on a silver bearing quartz vein since 1896, albeit of small size. The fluctuating value of silver likely had an effect on the sporadic operations.

Of six adits originally put in on the fissure vein structure only two, No. 5 and No. 6 levels, are available for examination. Examination of these two levels showed a quartz vein varying from 1.2 meters to centimeters (4 feet to inches) and averaging about 0.6 meters (2 feet) which has been cut and offset by a series of north trending faults, with the result that two shoots are now exposed on each of the two levels. Pay zones within these shoots vary and only an assay plan taken during the stoping operations would fully display the extent of the pay zones.

The vein is strong on a lateral extent but varies in width. The far eastern stope started off on a 0.75 meter (2½ foot) wide vein at the 6th level and squeezed to a 25 centimeter (10 inch) vein at the 5th level elevation.

A mineralized zone exposed on surface is thought to be the surface exposure of the No. 6 level vein at a slightly lower horizon.

Mineralization which is predominately argentite and native silver varies within the vein thus producing the pay zones.

The present state of the adits is that of unsampled, unsurveyed excavations.

Recommendations advanced by the writer include a complete sampling program on the No. 5 and No.6 levels, including stopes if possible; surveying of the two levels (5th and 6th) with a closed survey; geologizing of the surveyed levels and surface; stripping down the dip of the surface showing and a modest amount of diamond drilling to probe the downward extension from the No. 6 level. In addition it is recommended that further sampling and surveying of the surface dumps be made. This program advanced in two phases of a single stage program is estimated to cost \$86,000.

Due to the past history of high grade operations, the property is due the respect of further probing at depth.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

Little data, either geological or analytical, is available on the property. Although historically the property has seen production, these operations have never been on a larger scale. As a consequence little information, due to the very nature of the past sporadic and tight knit operations, is available to the present day operator.

To build up a knowledge of the nature of the fissure vein the writer recommends that the two available levels, No. 5 and No. 6, and stoped areas contained between the above levels be thoroughly sampled, surveyed and geologized. In addition, it is recommended that the surface showing should be surveyed into the No. 6 adit location and pursued down its dip by surface stripping and sampling. Further it is recommended that the surface dumps be more fully sampled and also surveyed to obtain some knowledge of available tonnage. This program would constitute the Phase I of Stage I. It is also recommended that a direct follow-up of this phase be a limited surface diamond drilling program as Phase II. Upon completion, analysis of both phases of Stage I would indicate whether to proceed into Stage II, a more advanced program constituting underground and surface drilling.

The initial Phase I should consist of sampling both levels at 3.2 meter (10 foot) intervals on the vein structure at track level. This is directed more towards the No. 6 level where the sampling will give an idea of down dip values. On the No. 5 level it may allow further stoping action from the No. 6 level up to the No. 5 where previous stopes (if such existed) did not break through to the level.

To assist in unravelling the geological structure, both No. 5 and No. 6 levels should be surveyed through a closed traverse. Following this, a geological map program should be carried through the two levels.

The surface showing should be tied into the No. 5 and No. 6 levels through the survey. The structure should be stripped down the dip by means of a bull dozer as far as possible and then thoroughly sampled.

A limited amount of surface diamond drilling directed towards the downward extension of the No. 6 level vein can be begun once the geology of the two levels is simplified. Drilling should not be organized until this part of the program is completed as no direction can be properly advanced for surface drill set-ups. It is recommended that the initial drill program be for no less than 365 meters (1,200 feet) spread through eight to ten holes.

Upon completion of the two phase Stage I program, analysis should be undertaken to determine the direction of the next stage.

COST ESTIMATES

Stage I - Exploration

Phase I (1 month time span)

Sampling (underground & Surface)

2 men @ \$100/day for 10 days	\$2,000	
Assaying 200 x \$13/sample	<u>2,600</u>	\$ 4,600

Surveying - Geology

1 man plus helper @ \$400/day for 8 days	<u>\$ 3,200</u>	3,200
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Surface Stripping

1 Bull dozer plus catskinner for 4 days @ \$2,000/day	\$8,000	8,000
--	---------	-------

Miscellaneous

Supervision	\$2,500	
Consulting	<u>1,500</u>	<u>4,000</u>

19,800

Contingency 15% 3,000

\$22,800

Phase II (1½ months time span)

Diamond Drilling (Surface)

365 meters @ \$130/meter (1,200 feet @ \$40/ft.)	\$48,000	
Assaying 50 x \$13/sample	<u>650</u>	\$48,650

Miscellaneous

Supervision	3,750	
Consulting	<u>2,250</u>	<u>6,000</u>

54,650

Contingency 15% 8,200

\$62,850

TOTAL Phase I and II \$85,650

1

Stage II

Depending upon the results of the first stage of this program, Stage II would be a more detailed surface and underground drilling program with, possibly, some development work. No costs have been estimated for this stage.

The above costs figures are for the technical program at the Slocan City property. They do not include head office, administration or miscellaneous charges.

Respectfully submitted,

July 27, 1981  
Calgary, Alberta

W.G. Hainsworth, P. Eng.  
Consulting Geologist

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The claims are located on the northwestern slope of the divide between Springer and Lemon Creek at the head of Tobin Creek, a tributary of Springer Creek in the Slocan Mining Division of British Columbia. The various workings lie between elevations 2040 and 2135 meters (6700 and 7000 feet) above sea level.

Co-ordinates of the showings is Latitude 49°45'45"N and Longitude 117°21'30"W. Its NTS location is 82 F/14W.

The property is approximately 14½ kilometers (9 miles) from the Village of Slocan which is located on Highway 6. The Springer Creek road, a gravel route, is taken from the south end of the Village. At a point 9.7 kilometers (6 miles) up this road a switch is made to a four-wheel drive gravel road for the remaining portion of the route. The roads ends at the mine site.

Property location is shown on Figure 1.





PROPERTY

The claim group consists of three Crown-granted claims having a north south location arrangement. Two of the claims (Meteor and Ottawa) are contiguous whereas the third (Cultus), lying to the south, has a slight distance separation from the other two claims. Reference should be made to Figure 2.

The claims forming the Native Seeker Resources Ltd. group in the Slocan area are:

<u>Crown Grant Claim</u>	<u>Lot No.</u>	<u>Size (acres)</u>	<u>Date of Grant</u>
Meteor C.G.	L 2893	40.37	June 2, 1899
Ottawa C.G.	L 2892	38.31	June 2, 1899
Cultus C.G.	L 2891	49.08	June 2, 1899

The claims are located in the Slocan Mining Division of British Columbia.

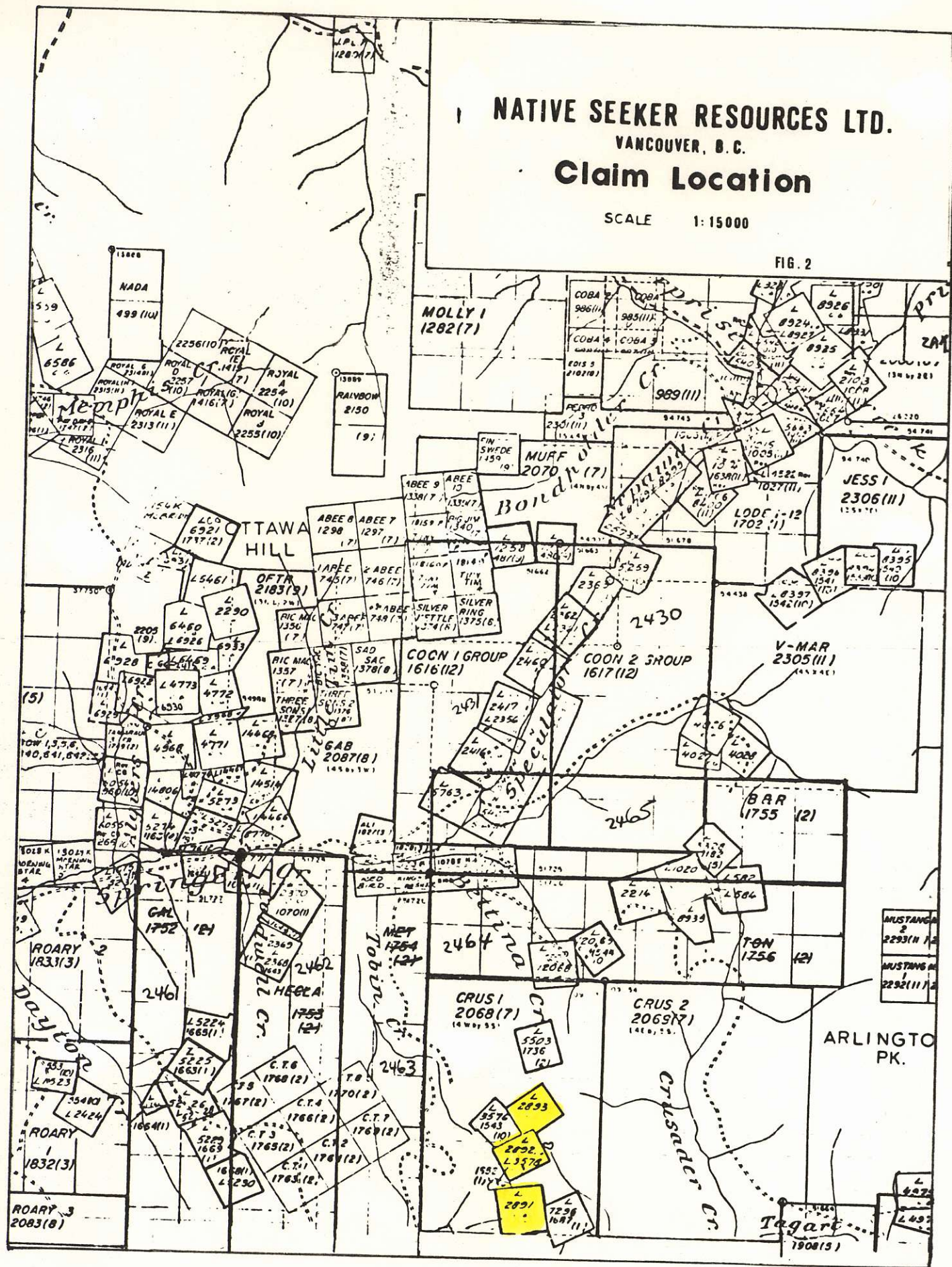
# NATIVE SEEKER RESOURCES LTD.

VANCOUVER, B. C.

## Claim Location

SCALE 1:15000

FIG. 2



HISTORY

The Meteor claim was staked in 1895 and was crown granted in June of 1899. The Ottawa was crown granted the same year while the Cultus received that status at the same time. Of most importance is the Meteor claim as it carries the Meteor vein. A brief chronological history of this claim, obtained from B.C. Department of Mines Reports, is:

- 1897 Shipped 2 carloads running from 160 to 257 ounces per ton silver and .7 to .33 ounces per ton gold.
- 1899 Received Crown grant status.
- 1902 Vein being worked.
- 1905 Under lease - car ready for shipment.
- 1909 Shipped 14 tons.
- 1910 New lessees - car ready for shipment.
- 1911 Same lessees shipped 40 tons at \$250 per ton.
- 1912 Same lessees shipped 50 tons of development rock worth \$200 per ton.
- 1913 New owners shipped 25 tons grossing \$7,000.
- 1914 New lessees did development work.
- 1915 Above lessees did extensive development work and shipped 1 car averaging 350 ounces silver per ton.
- 1916 Above lessees continued development work and shipped 29 tons averaging 500 ounces silver per ton.
- 1917 Above lessees continued development work but did not ship any ore.
- 1919 A new owner began the lowest (6th level) drive and shipped 92 tons of silver ore.
- 1922 Work was continued by the above owner.
- 1923 Development work continued with the vein being drifted on for 18.3 meters (60 feet).
- 1928 A new owner is reported to have shipped some high grade to Trail.
- 1932 A new lessee continued to extend the vein drift on the 6th level.
- 1935 Shipped 17 tons of ore to Trail.

- 1936 New lessees did limited amount of drifting and raising and made a 2 ton shipment averaging 1 ounce gold to the ton and 195 ounces silver per ton.
- 1939 Different lessees shipped 33 tons grading 0.33 ounces gold and 107 ounces silver to the ton.
- 1940 The same lessees shipped 7 tons of ore.
- 1963 An Edmonton company, Cultus Explorations Ltd., acquired the property and after rehabilitating the No. 6 level shipped 265 tons of vein material to Trail. In addition they did some 122 meters (400 feet) of diamond drilling from the 6th level and an unspecified amount of raising and stoping from the lower level. A 50 ton portable mill was assembled near the No. 6 portal.
- 1964 The above company did some 123 meters (405 feet) of raising, drifting and crosscutting and 183 meters (600 feet) of diamond drilling all on the 6th level. 38 tons of concentrate was produced from 1,890 tons of stope and development rock.
- 1965 The mill was dismantled and removed.
- 1967 Cultus leased the property to lessees who hand-sorted and shipped 116 tons to Trail.
- 1970 Cultus did some raising and exploration work above the No. 5 level with poor results.

The writer is unaware of activity on the property since 1970. It is apparent in examining the above history that the economics of extraction and the price of the silver metal played an important part in the history of the property.



GEOLOGY

The Meteor group of Crown-granted Claims lies on the western edge of the Nelson Batholith. Its location has been instrumental in producing two significant developments. First fracturing of the Nelson Batholith has developed fissure which are persistent but the location close to the periphery, brings cooling fractures into play. This latter system has an annoying habit of offsetting any earlier developed fissures.

The fissure filled vein structure has a quartz carrier with minor sphalerite and galena, some tetrahedrite with the main silver contributor being argentite and native silver. Pyrite and chalcopyrite are erratically distributed and it has been suggested that these minerals could be the gold carriers. The vein width as seen by the writer on both levels and in several of the stopes seldom exceeds 0.75 meters (2½ feet) save on rare occasions. Laterally the width is not consistent and in several locations has thinned to a stringer of 5 centimeters (2 inches). Mineralization is sporadic and creates high grade through to weak mineralized shoots within the fissure vein.

The vein is offset in several locations on both of the examined levels by a series of parallel fault or shear structures striking N10°-20°E and dipping vertical to steeply west. These are normal type faults offsets.

The mineral scheelite is said to have formed several small mineralized zones on the No. 2 and No. 4 levels. In addition this tungsten mineral appears in a stub drift off the main drive on the No. 6 level. Its habitat is vertical fractures within the porphyritic granite.

Host rock for the mineralized structure is the Nelson Batholith. This batholith has several phases with the Meteor group lying within the porphyritic granite member of the intrusive. Large crystals of potash feldspar are noticable within a mosaic of quartz, feldspar and hornblende.

## WORKINGS

Over the years there have been six levels developed on the Meteor vein. The top four portals have slumped in and there is no record of examination of these levels, much less data on their dimensions and ore shoots.

The two levels available for examination are the 5th and 6th, the latter being the lowest and most recent level driven.

In addition to these workings, Cultus in 1963 while doing some surface stripping uncovered a mineralized vein about 122 meters (400 feet) northwest of the No. 6 portal. It is approximately 45 meters (150 feet) below the No. 6 portal. Considering where the vein was intersected underground on the 6th level it is likely that this is the surface expression of the Meteor vein. It is reported that 30 tons were blasted from here and shipped with an average grade of 0.75 ounces gold per ton and 85 ounces silver to the ton. This structure has a flatter dip than the general dip of the Meteor ( $22^\circ$  against the normal  $30^\circ$ ) but the strike agrees with that of the vein where first located on the 6th level. Several close in to the portal raises on the 6th level have shown the vein to have a tendency to flatten thereby giving some credence to the flat dip. Extension of the vein from the 6th level westward would locate it approximately as exposed on the surface.

As the writer had no previous underground maps to use during the examination, a rough compass and pace survey was made of the 6th level and the 5th level. This is an open ended traverse and subject to much variation.

Examination of the 5th level shows some 183 meters (600 feet) of workings. The level picked up the Meteor vein within 32 meters (100 feet) of the portal and follows it for 36 meters (120 feet) before a vertical  $N10^\circ E$  fault cuts it off. A raise followed this structure down for some distance. Sample #9194 was cut from the vein some 3 meters (10 feet) below the track level in the raise. Some stoping was done from the raise back towards the portal while a small underhand stope (presently water filled) was attempted. From the offset portion of the vein as indicated in the raise, some 48 meters (150 feet) of dead drifting was done until the vein was again intersected on the north side of a steeply dipping  $N10^\circ E$  fault. Excavation of this vein which was carried up from the 6th level was also stopped above the 5th level for an indeterminate length. The vein is cut off at its northeast end by a shear structure running  $N20^\circ E$  and dipping almost vertical. A sample, #9192, was taken from a quartzitic shear zone present near the face. Sample #9193 was taken from the last mentioned stope on the south wall.

In summation, level 5 shows two ore shoots that were mined up the dip for variable distances. The western portion of the vein was 36 meters (110 feet) in length with the backs taken down for a short distance. It is unknown how much of the 6th level stope came through to the 5th level. The eastern shoot is 32 meters (100 feet) in length and was mined from the 6th through to the 5th level and from the 5th level was carried up for an unknown distance. Oddly enough near the west end of this shoot a vertical raise was taken up for well over 40 feet from this level.

The No. 6 level had some 330 meters (1,080 feet) of workings within it. From the portal the operators drove some 178 meters (585 feet) of adit plus two short raises before they first intersected the structure. The two raises showed the vein to be dipping very flatly ( $10^{\circ}$ - $15^{\circ}$ ) as it descended from the 5th level. Samples were taken from the weak vein structure in both raises (#9188 and #9189). A blind start was made westward after the intersection but apparently values were weak so drifting was reversed and shortly ran into a pay zone with stoping being carried up a considerable distance. Although not observed, the east end of the stope probably is cut off by the same fault structure as observed on the 5th level. A character sample, #9190, was taken from the vein at track level midway between stations 2 and 3. After "rounding the bend" the drift attempted unsuccessfully to intercept the second shoot through taking the backs down for several rounds near station 7. However, the vein was intersected at station 10. It is cut off by a shear some 55 feet back from from the present face. Stoping continued from this level through to the 5th level. A sample, #9191, was cut from a pillar in this stope some 19 meters (60 feet) up the dip of the structure. In traversing this stope through to the 5th level it was noticed that the vein tends to thin down to widths of 15 to 20 centimeters (6 to 8 inches). The stope width also becomes very narrow with large loose blocks jutting from the hanging wall back. Care should be taken if this stope is sampled in the future.

In summary, the No. 6 level like the No. 5 intersected two shoots of the offset Meteor vein with stoping being quite extensive up the structure. There remains the offset portion of the vein between these shoots which has not been identified as yet on either level. At track level the vein structure in both shoots is strong and gives indication of continuing to depth.

It would appear to be of little value to attempt to open the four levels above the No. 5. Possibly if the vein structure is strong near the crest of the ridge examination might reveal old trenches or old stopes carried through to surface.



## DUMPS

The Meteor claim with its relatively steep hillside displays a large dump extending better than 250 feet down the hillside. These dumps are likely the accumulation of the discarded hand sorted ores which began, presumably, with the upper or No. 1 adit. In the early operational days, all ore was handsorted with an eye to that of 100 ounces or better. Consequently the dumps should contain areas of good ore material in today's economic mineral climate.

The dumps have built up over a talus slide thus making estimation very difficult. The writer did not take any measurements and consequently figures advanced are strictly of the "guesstimate" type. There appears to be dump material in the 15,000 to 20,000 ton range.

Four samples were taken horizontally across the dumps starting some 65 meters (200 feet) above the No. 5 level portal and working down. Refer to Sample Locations. The samples were indiscriminately picked from the dump and represents granite, quartz and mineralized quartz. Of interest is sample #9198 from the No. 5 dump. This sample cut passed over a section which had been bulldozed and sent for analysis (36 dry tons) at Trail within the past year.

The above referred bulk sample was sent to the Trail smelter on the 3rd of August 1980. It constituted 36.01 dry tons of material from the No. 5 portal dump. Cominco metallurgical analysis shows:

Gold:	0.127 oz/ton
Silver:	13.90 oz/ton
Copper:	0.03 %
Lead:	0.01 %
Zinc:	0.10 %
Sulphur:	0.50 %
Silica:	93.10 %

A copy of this Settlement Sheet is appended to this report. (Appendix A)

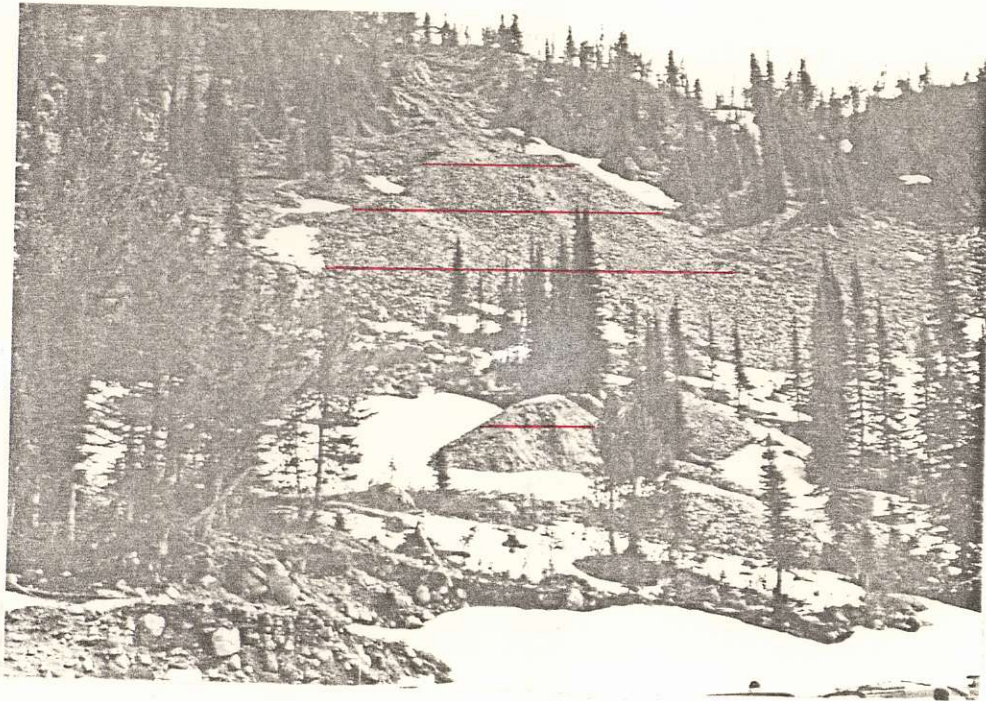
Random sampling by the writer (#9198) across 12.2 meters (40 feet) of the No. 5 dump assayed 13.614 ounces silver per ton and 0.056 ounces gold per ton.

It is reported that the tailings disposal of the 1963 Cultus exploration operation has assayed at 3 ounces silver per ton.

Respectfully submitted,

July 27, 1981  
Calgary, Alberta

W.G. Hainsworth, P. Eng.  
Consulting Geologist



9195

9196

9197

9198

LOCATION OF DUMP SAMPLING

FIG. 3

SAMPLE LOCATIONS

The following samples were cut by the writer, assayed by the fire method at the Chemex Laboratories in Calgary. In the case of the first seven samples reference should be made to the composite "Underground Workings" plan included with this report.

<u>Sample No.</u>	<u>Level</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Width In Feet</u>	<u>Assays</u>	<u>oz./t.</u>
				<u>Silver</u>	<u>Gold</u>
9188	6	1st Raise, 45' up at knuckleback face	4.0	0.474	0.010
9189	6	2nd Raise, 20' up west wall of knuckleback	1.1	0.393	0.006
9190	6	Character sample from back near stope area	-	71.180	0.149
9191	5-6	From Pillar 60' up in east stope	1.0	61.889	0.358
9192	5	15' from face across shear structure	4.3	0.568	0.003
9193	5	Vein, south wall of stope	0.7	4.292	0.021
9194	5	Raise at east end of West Stope, 10' down	4.0	0.381	0.007
9195	Dump	Upper horizontal indiscriminate sample across 125 feet		4.356	0.060
9196	Dump	60 feet lower than previous sample - across 200 feet		20.664	0.097
9197	Dump	80 feet lower than previous sample - across 200 feet		5.672	0.010
9198	Dump	40 foot sample across No. 5 Dump		13.614	0.056
9199	Dump	Circular sample around 40 feet of No. 6 Dump		3.711	0.050
Average of 5 Dump Samples				9.60	0.055

REFERENCES

1

Slocan Mining Camp, Memoir 173, Geological Survey of Canada

Description of Properties, Slocan Mining Camp, Memoir 184, Geological  
Survey of Canada

Various Reports of the British Columbia Department of Mines, from 1896  
to 1970

CERTIFICATE

I, W.G. Hainsworth, P. Eng., of Calgary, Alberta do hereby certify:

- (1) That I am a Consulting Geologist residing at 2310 Carleton Street S.W., Calgary, Alberta.
- (2) That I am a graduate of the University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario, Bachelor of Science Degree, Honours Geology.
- (3) That I have practiced my profession for some 30 years.
- (4) That I have been a continuous member of the Association of Professional Engineers of British Columbia since 1965 and am a Professional Geologist registered with the Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of Alberta.
- (5) That I have no financial interest, direct or indirect, in Native Seeker Resources Ltd. and do not expect to obtain any such interest.
- (6) That the information contained in this report is based on an examination visit to the property July 11th-13th, 1981 and study of available government and miscellaneous written material concerning the property.

W.G. Hainsworth, P. Eng. (B.C.)  
P. Geol. (Alta.)

To Accompany:

"Report on the Meteor Crown  
Granted Claims, Slocan City Area,  
Slocan Mining Division, British  
Columbia", July 27, 1981

APPENDIX 'A'

CUSTOM LEAD ORE

COMINCO LTD.  
TRAIL, B.C.

OCTOBER 07, 1980

FINAL SETTLEMENT: METEOR (STORGARD)

IN ACCOUNT WITH: MR N. STORGARD  
P.O. BOX 15  
SLOCAN B.C.

LOT NUMBER: 1

SERIAL NUMBER: 2381

CAR NUMBERS  
3 TRUCKS

DATE RECEIVED  
08 03 80

NET WET WEIGHT 72020 LBS      MOISTURE 0.0000 %      NET DRY WEIGHT 72020 LBS      SHORT DRY TONS 36.0100

ASSAYS:	GOLD 0.1270 OZ/ DRY TON	SILVER 13.9000	COPPER 0.0300 %	LEAD 0.1000 %	ZINC 0.1000 %	SULPHUR 0.5000 %	SILICA 93.1000 %
ALUMINA 1.6000 %	IRON 1.9000 %	LIME 0.4000 %	ANTIMONY 0.0100 %	ARSENIC 0.0100 %	BISMUTH 0.0100 %	MAGNESIA 0.0000 %	CADMIUM 0.0000 %

METAL PRICES: SEPTEMBER 30 1980  
 EXCHANGE: \$US TO £CON = 1.16460      STERLING TO \$US = 2.47124  
 WAGE GRADE 7 = 9.970      HH UNREFINED = 0.990 \* REFINED

AG PRICE 20.14381 \* .990 \* 1.16460 - 0.08500 = 23.13999 1/07  
 AU PRICE 673.62500 \* 1.16460 - 5.000 = 779.50367 1/07

AG	13.9000 OZ	DEDUCTIONS	PAID FOR		
AU	0.1270 OZ	1.0000 OZ	12.0000 OZ	= \$	298.50 SILVER
		0.0300 OZ	0.0970 OZ	= \$	75.61 GOLD
			TOTAL PAYMENT	= \$	374.11

DEDUCTIONS

BASIC TREATMENT CHARGE	= \$	-55.00
ALUMINA	= \$	-0.38
LABOR: WAGE GRADE 7 = 9.970	= \$	-18.00
TRUCKING CHARGE	= \$	-4.00
CREDITS:		
SIOZ	= \$	43.34
NET DEDUCTIONS	= \$	-34.04
VALUE/S.D.T. -- F.O.B. TADANAC	= \$	340.07
VALUE/S.D.T. * 36.0100 S.D.T.	= \$	12245.97
AMOUNT ADVANCED	= \$	7400.00
SETTLEMENT AMOUNT	= \$	4845.92

APPENDIX "B"



CALGARY 2021 - 41 AVE. N.E. CALGARY, CANADA T2E 6P2  
 TELEPHONE (403) 276-9627 TELEX 038-25541  
 EDMONTON 6112 DAVIES ROAD, EDMONTON, CANADA T6E 4M9  
 TELEPHONE (403) 465-9877 TELEX 037-41596

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

• MINERAL • GAS • WATER • OIL • SOILS • VEGETATION • ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS

W.G. Hainsworth & Associates Ltd.,  
 Suite 310 800 Sixth Ave. S.W.  
 Calgary, Alberta

DATE JUL 22/81

PROJECT NO. 0635-1-4504

ROCK ASSAY

SAMPLE NUMBER	AU OZ/TON	AG OZ/TON
9188	0.010	0.474
9188	0.006	0.464
9189	0.006	0.393
9189	<0.003	0.381
9190	0.149	71.180
9190	0.126	71.781
9191	0.358	61.889
9191	0.381	64.132
9192	<0.003	0.568
9192	<0.003	0.797
9193	0.021	4.292
9193	0.026	4.561
9194	0.007	0.381
9194	0.008	0.392
9195	0.060	4.356
9195	0.058	5.061
9196	0.097	20.664
9196	0.088	20.280
9197	0.010	5.672
9197	0.010	5.324
9198	0.056	13.614
9198	0.031	15.175
9199	0.050	3.711
9199	0.020	4.166

NOTE: DUE TO PRESENCE OF NATIVE SILVER, SAMPLES WERE ASSAYED IN DUPLICATE.



Certified by *[Signature]*



No. 6 Level

# NATIVE SEEKER RESOURCES LTD.

VANCOUVER, B.C.

## UNDERGROUND WORKINGS

SCALE 1 : 800

North

No. 5 Level

