

825367

REPORT ON THE  
POISON CREEK PROPERTY  
BARRIERE AREA  
KAMLOOPS MINING DISTRICT  
Latitude 51°06'30" North  
Longitude 120°15' West

For

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By

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## SUMMARY

The Poison Creek property of Spearhead Resources Ltd. consisting of 4 claims (80 units) is located 50 kms north of Kamloops, B.C. on the west side of the North Thompson River Valley.

Easy access to the property is gained by government paved and gravel road to a 4 km long logging road leading to the centre of the claim group.

Although mainly wooded and of moderate relief, the lack of underbrush and non-ruggedness of the terrain allow for easy exploration of the property. Climatic conditions are somewhat harsher than Kamloops, but fairly typical of the dry-belt part of the Interior.

Rock outcrops are scarce and while glaciers have left an overburden cover that is fairly widespread it is relatively shallow.

Property geology consists of clastic rocks of Pennsylvanian and Permian age, of the Cache Creek Group, intruded by felsites and ultrabasics of Triassic and Jurassic age.

Sulphide mineralization with associated gold and silver values has been established on at least three showings on the property.

The sulphide mineralization found to date appears to be associated with all three rock types on the property but in general is in close proximity to the contact with a pyroxenite plug.

The best gold assay obtained from a chip sample taken by the author of a 10 cm quartz stringer at the V.G. Zone returned 0.112 ozs Au/Ton. A chip sample taken by the author at the

Main Zone returned 0.098 ozs Au/Ton, 3.20 ozs Ag/Ton, 0.89% Cu, and 4.83% Pb over 30cm while a grab sample of the best mineralized pieces of slide rock at the base of the cliff below this returned 0.344 ozs Au/Ton, 4.18 ozs Ag/Ton, 2.61% Cu and 6.02% Pb.

Since the fall of 1984 a helicopter airborne magnetometer and VLF-EM survey has been conducted over the entire property followed by a ground geophysical, geological and geochemical program to further test the area outlined by the airborne survey.

Soil sampling on the eastern grid area showed weakly anomalous geochemical values over a broad area indicating shallow overburden conditions while the western survey grid has much lower geochemical values and almost no rock exposure which suggests heavy overburden conditions.

Geophysics on the eastern grid provided only two targets of interest while the west grid provided seven good conductors, four of which the author feels are worthy of investigation by diamond drilling.

A small diamond drill program (2 holes - approximately 305 metres) was conducted in the area of the Main Showing in October 1985.

Hole No. SC-85-1 tested the Main Zone and returned one gold value of 0.042 ozs Au/Ton over 3.04 metres. Sulphide content was low in most of the hole but a section from 72.66 to 93.22 metres contained disseminated sphalerite, galena, chalcopyrite and pyrite but precious metal values were low at this section.

The second hole, SC-85-2, tested a coincident VLF-electromagnetic conductor, magnetic high and anomalous

copper and gold values in soils near the Main Zone but failed to find much of interest other than a 0.93 metre section of 0.014 ozs Au/Ton from 83.06 - 83.97 metres.

Reconnaissance geology conducted with the above programs has shed further light on rock types of the property and correlation between the mineralization along with causes for geophysical anomalies.

The author draws the conclusion that the work done to date indicates that a follow-up program is warranted. A two-phase program of trenching and diamond drilling is recommended with the second phase being contingent on the first.

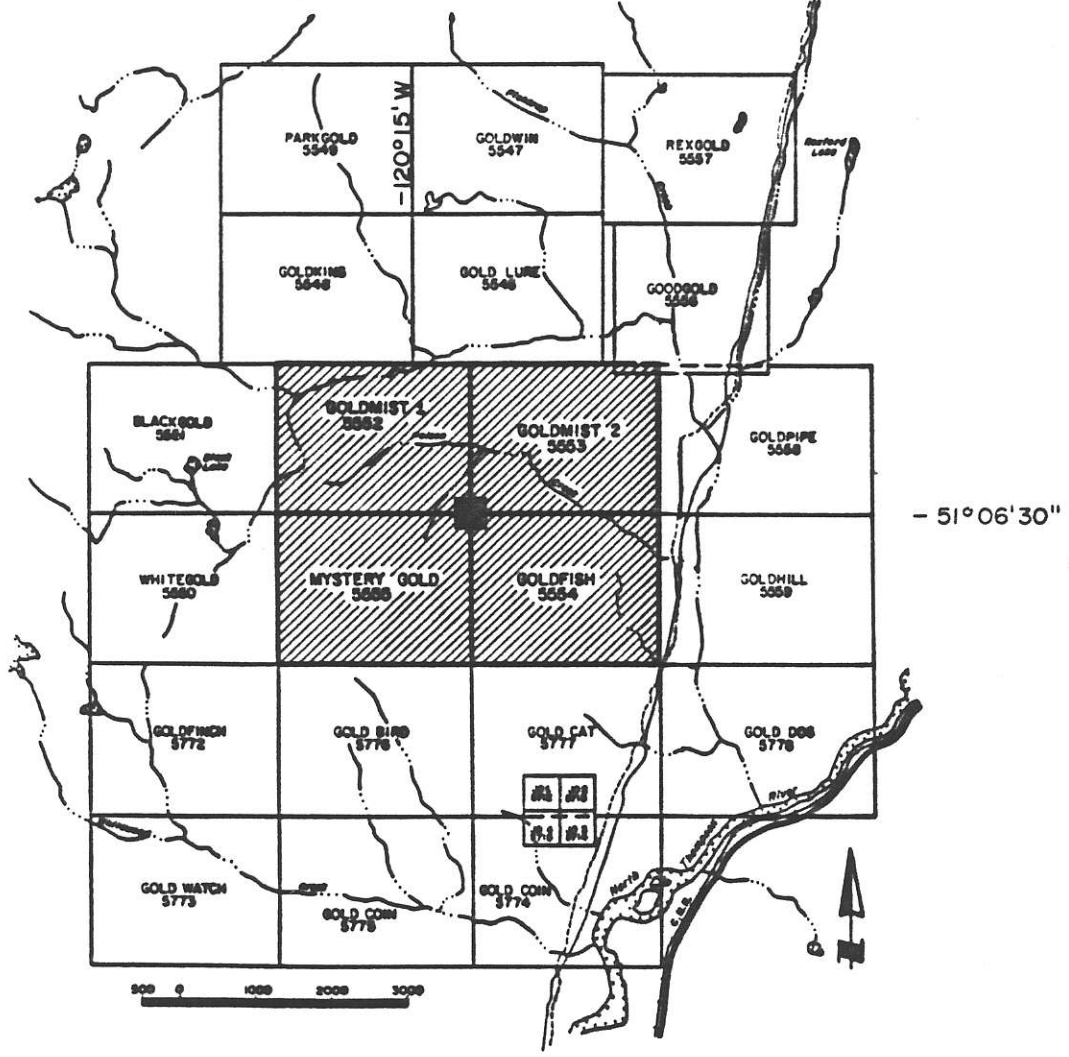
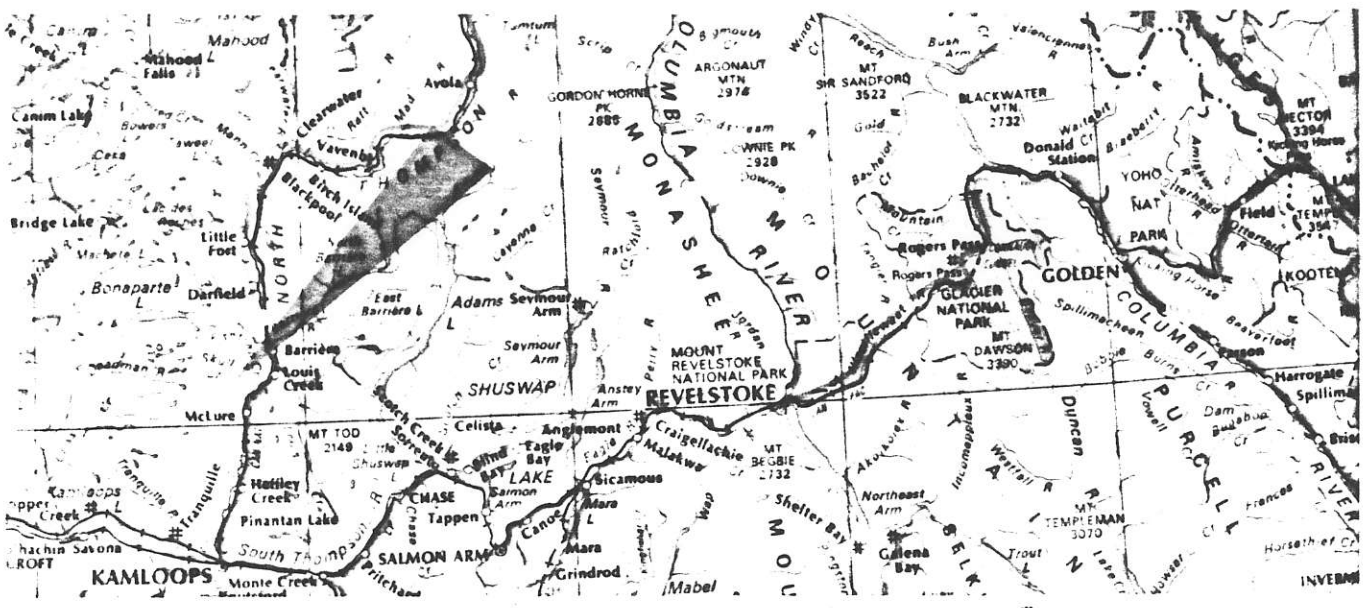
Estimated costs for the program are:

Phase I	\$ 64,000
Phase II	<u>\$ 72,000</u>
Total Program	\$ 136,000

## INTRODUCTION

The author first became acquainted with the Poison Creek property on June 28, 1984 when contracted by Goldbrae Developments Ltd. to visit and research available information on the subject claim group. The author's report of July 10, 1984 was the result of the above activities.

Mr. Howard G. Andersen, President of Spearhead Resources Ltd., contacted the author on August 22, 1986 in regard to providing an updated report on the property with a recommended program and estimated costs, if so warranted.



**SPEARHEAD RESOURCES LTD.  
POISON CREEK PROPERTY  
LOCATION AND CLAIMS MAP**

A visit to the property has not been made by the author since July of 1984, but since there is very little physical change in the property and the work conducted since that time has been carried out by the reputable firm of White Geophysical Inc., with whom the author has had first hand acquaintance for some 12 years, it is felt that a visit would contribute little, if anything, to the conclusions and recommendations put forth in this report.

#### LOCATION

The Poison Creek property is located in the Kamloops Mining Division some 50 kms almost due north of the city of Kamloops, British Columbia. Highway 5 which skirts the eastern side of the North Thompson River lies 2.5 kms due east of the property's eastern boundary. Approximate geographic co-ordinates of the centre of the claims group are 51°06'30" north latitude, and 120°15' west longitude (Figure 1).

#### ACCESS

Road access to the property is easily gained by taking a paved road from Kamloops through North Kamloops and Westsyde to the McClure Ferry crossing (Figure 2). A well maintained gravel road continues on from this point to the town of Barriere. At a point 8 kms north of the McClure Ferry crossing, a logging road branches to the west approximately 20 metres past Poison Creek. This little-used dirt road climbs steeply for about 4 kms to the centre part of the property.

At this point several logging spur roads branch out to the west and north on the north side of Poison Creek. Also, from this point an old mining access road approximately 1.2 kms in length, leads to the main showing on the property.

Access to the property to the south of Poison Creek can be gained by a dirt road from the Jamieson Creek gravel road at a point 36.2 kms north of its junction with the North-Kamloops - Westsyde Barriere road.

This dirt road parallels Skull Creek to the property boundary and thence south and east along Poison Creek (Figure 2).

#### PHYSIOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

The claim group lies within the Thompson Plateau, a subdivision of the Interior Plateau of British Columbia.

This subdivision is characterized by rounded and rolling uplands. The paucity of flat lava areas, which is characteristic of the Interior Plateau, and rocks of differing resistance, has resulted in a moderately dissected irregular surface between 900 and 1,500 metres.

This plateau is bounded on the west by the Fraser Plateau which is characterized by flat lava plains in the east portion which boundary marks the division between the two plateaus.

East of the eastern boundary of the Thompson Plateau, which for all purposes can be considered to be the North Thompson River, the country has much rougher topography.



Within the property's boundaries elevations range from 700 metres in the southeast to 1,400 metres in the southwest corner for a relief of 700 metres.

The east side of the claim group slopes steeply to Fishtrap Creek, a south flowing tributary of the North Thompson. Most of the remainder of the claims block lies on the Plateau and as a consequence is relatively flat except for the valleys of Skull and Poison Creeks, which drain the claim area. The above streams have narrow valleys, 100 - 150 metres deep, and trend generally east to join Fishtrap creek just east of the property boundary.

Rock outcrop is sparse, being restricted mainly to the steep sides of stream valleys and road cuts. Overburden appears relatively shallow, except for valley bottoms and outside these areas is estimated at one to two metres thick.

Much of the property has been logged north of Poison Creek and the remainder is well forested with mixed conifers to 50 cm diameter. Underbrush is minimal and the claim group is used chiefly as summer pasture land for cattle.

The property in general is situated within the dry belt of British Columbia. Kamloops to the south receives some 20 cms of rainfall and 80 cms of snow. However, rainfall and snowfall on the upper slopes is much greater as is evidenced by the change from open and sagebrush covered lower valleys to more dense forest growth.

**PROPERTY**

Spearhead Resources Ltd., through option agreement, has the right to earn an interest in the following claims:

<u>Claim</u>	<u>Record No.</u>	<u>Record Date</u>
Goldmist #1	5552	March 9, 1984
Goldmist #2	5553	"
Goldfish	5554	"
Mystery Gold	5555	"

Each claim is made up of 20 units for a total of 80 units representing a rectangular block 4 kms north-south by 5 kms east-west (Figure 1).

According to verbal reports, the Main Zone area was held by a local resident for about a decade, until his death four or five years ago. Subsequent to this, both this showing and the V.G. Zone were staked by local prospectors but both groups were abandoned to permit restaking of these showings and the surrounding area by the subject claim group above.

Although the author has examined some of the claim markers and claim data, no responsibility for the legal status of the claims is accepted.

**PROPERTY WORK HISTORY TO JULY 1984**

Early mining history of the area goes back to the 19th century when gold miners seeking placer gold found their way up the Thompson and North Thompson Rivers.

Placer gold production has been rather minimal and has been conducted mainly by small operators. However, the discovery

of placer gold in the North Thompson resulted in continuing exploration activity in the area.

However, the area has not received the attention that other areas in the interior of British Columbia have received.

This may be in part due to the widespread, though not necessarily thick cover, of glacial and recent surficial deposits.

Prior to 1984 there is very little record of work on the immediate property. Verbal reports indicate the mineralized showing, known as the Main Zone, was held by a local resident for about a decade until his death four or five years ago. The V.G. Zone was likely discovered after the opening up of the logging road provided the exposure of mineralized quartz veins.

The only known work performed on the claim group prior to 1984 appears to be the bulldozing of the 1.2 kms of access road to the main showings and the opening up of the showing.

In the spring of 1984, a survey was carried out under the direction of Mr. Jay D. Murphy, P.Eng. of Kamloops, B.C. Work consisted of opening the access trail to allow surveying, sampling and mapping for evaluation and plotting of roads, trails and showings on topographic maps.

#### **WORK PROGRAM JULY 1984 TO PRESENT**

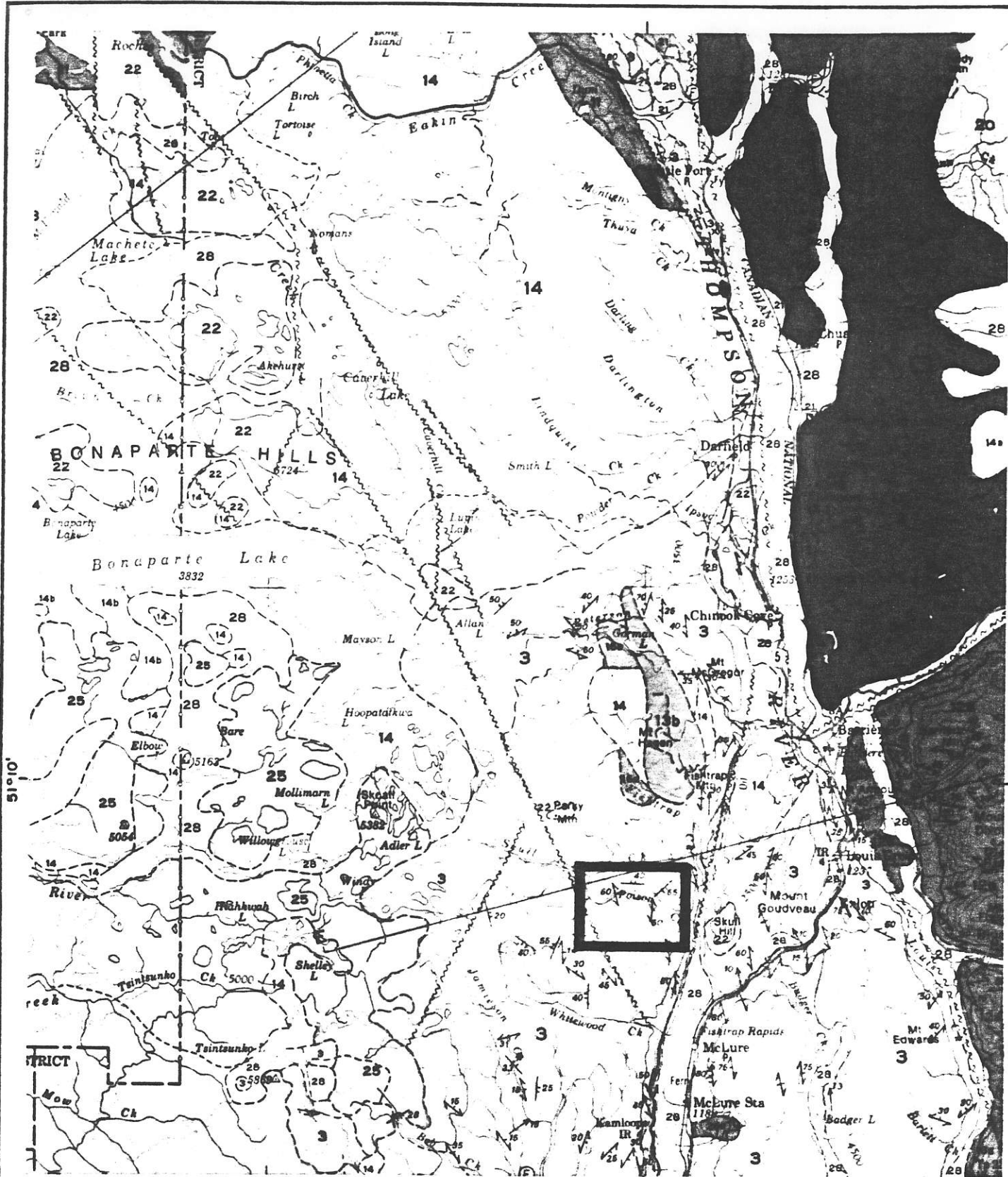
- 1) A helicopter survey recommended in the author's report of July 1984 was carried out during September 1984. The work conducted covered the entire property and consisted of airborne magnetometer and VLF-EM surveys.

- 2) A work program designed to explore an area of interest outlined by the above program was carried out between April 17, 1985 and August 6, 1985, and consisted of line-cutting, soil sampling, geophysical surveying and cursory geological mapping.

Details of this work are the subject of a report by G.E. White, P.Eng. of White Geophysical Inc. dated October 28, 1985, which is on file at the office of Spearhead Resources Ltd.

Work done:

- a) 6 kms of east-west baseline.
  - b) 48 kms of compassed, slope-corrected and flagged survey line at right angles to above on 100 m intervals.
  - c) Geochemical soil samples - 925 "B" horizon.  
Geochemical rock samples - 25.  
Samples analyzed for copper, lead, silver, zinc and gold.
  - d) Magnetometer survey carried out utilizing two GSM-8 proton precession magnetometers.
  - e) VLF electromagnetometer survey carried out with EM-16 VLF Electromagnetometer with readings on 25 m intervals.
  - f) Vector Pulse Electromagnetometer Survey conducted.
  - g) Reconnaissance geological mapping carried out to evaluate geochemical-geophysical data and mineral showings.
- 3) From October 21 - 31, 1985 a small program of prospecting and diamond drilling was carried out. The drilling consisted of two holes, for a total of 308.2 metres, one of which tested the "Main Showing" and another to test a coincident geophysical-geochemical high.



**SPEARHEAD RESOURCES LTD.**  
**POISON CREEK PROPERTY**  
**REGIONAL GEOLOGY**

SCALE: 1:250000

*modified 19/2/97*

FIGURE 3

To the author's knowledge no further work has been carried out on the subject property since the above date.

#### REGIONAL GEOLOGY

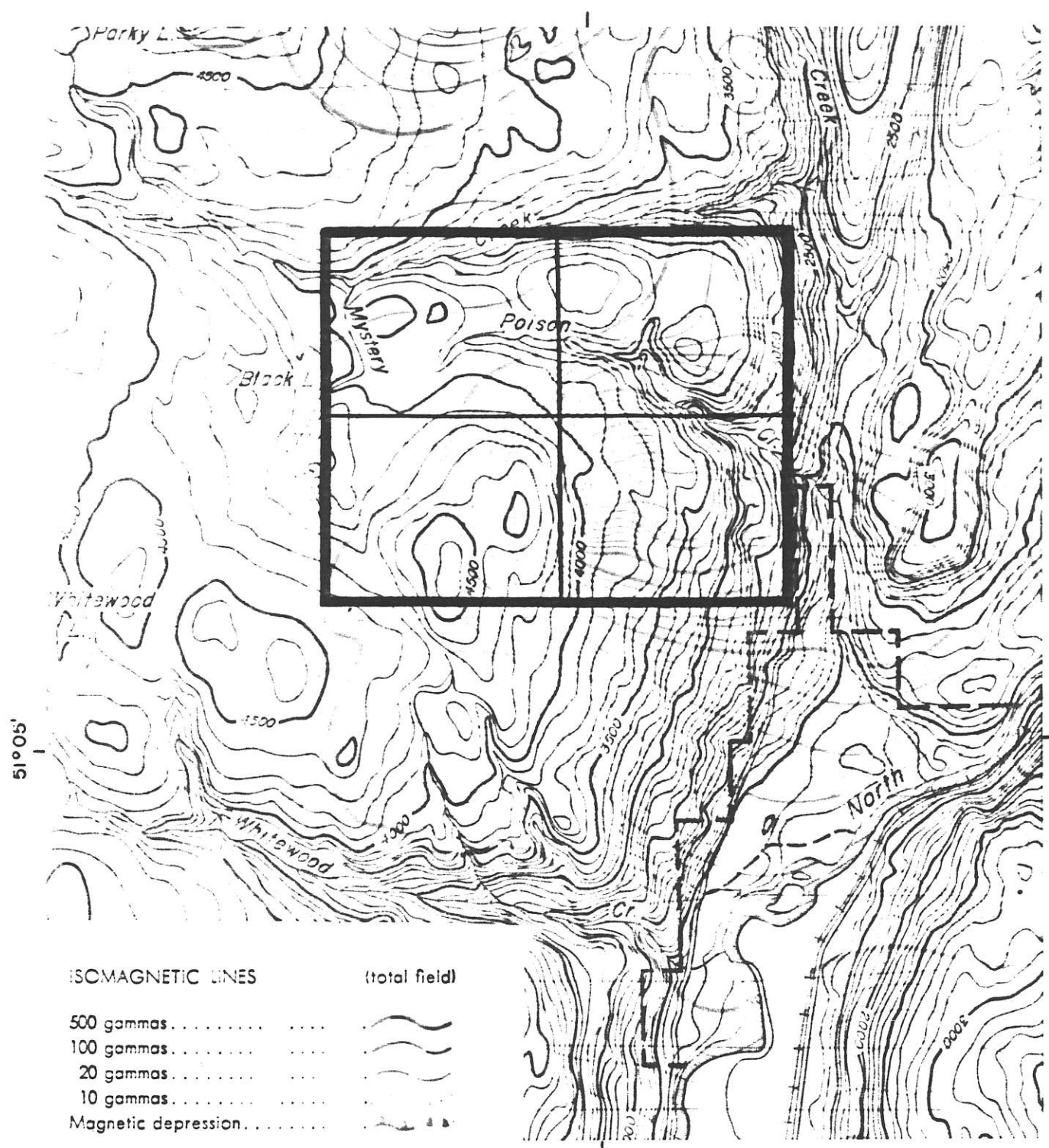
Rocks of the area have been assigned to the Cache Creek Group, a belt of rocks approximately 10 kms wide. In the area the Group is composed mainly of clastic rocks and minor carbonate; basic and intermediate flows may be present locally. The clastic rocks are mainly grey-green volcanic arenite and greywacke; siliceous argillaceous rocks are subordinate but locally abundant. The above assemblage has been subjected to low-grade metamorphism and the belt as a whole has been assigned to the Pennsylvanian and Permian (Figure 3).

Intrusive rocks in this belt include syenites, monzonites, diorites and granodiorites and pyroxenites of Triassic and Jurassic age. The greatest portion of these intrusives lie north and northeast of the property although similar intrusives have been noted on the property.

The general area was overridden by glacial ice and glacial features and deposits are conspicuous in all parts of the area. However, the glacial deposits are not deep except for preglacial gullies.

Major valleys, like the North Thompson which borders the property on the east, have thick deposits of glacial silts into which present streams have cut deeply.

Structurally, the rocks are foliated, but bedding is not usually apparent.



51°05'

120°15'

ISOMAGNETIC LINES (total field)

500 gammas . . . . .

100 gammas . . . . .

20 gammas . . . . .

10 gammas . . . . .

Magnetic depression . . . . .

Flight lines . . . . .

Flight altitude 1000 feet above ground level

**SPEARHEAD RESOURCES LTD.**  
**POISON CREEK PROPERTY**  
**REGIONAL AEROMAGNETIC ANOMALY**



SCALE : 1 inch = 1 mile

*M. J. [Signature]* 19/06/67

FIGURE 4

Evidence of faults entirely in the Cache Creek Group is lacking or weak. The eastern boundary of the Group is represented by an inferred fault running north-south; more or less paralleling the North Thompson Valley.

#### LOCAL GEOLOGY

Property geology has not been mapped in any great detail except for the three known mineralized showings. Mapping of the rocks in the area of the showings indicates clastic rocks similar to that noted in the Cache Creek Group under regional geology with some calcareous beds. These beds strike east-west to east northeast and appear to be almost vertical.

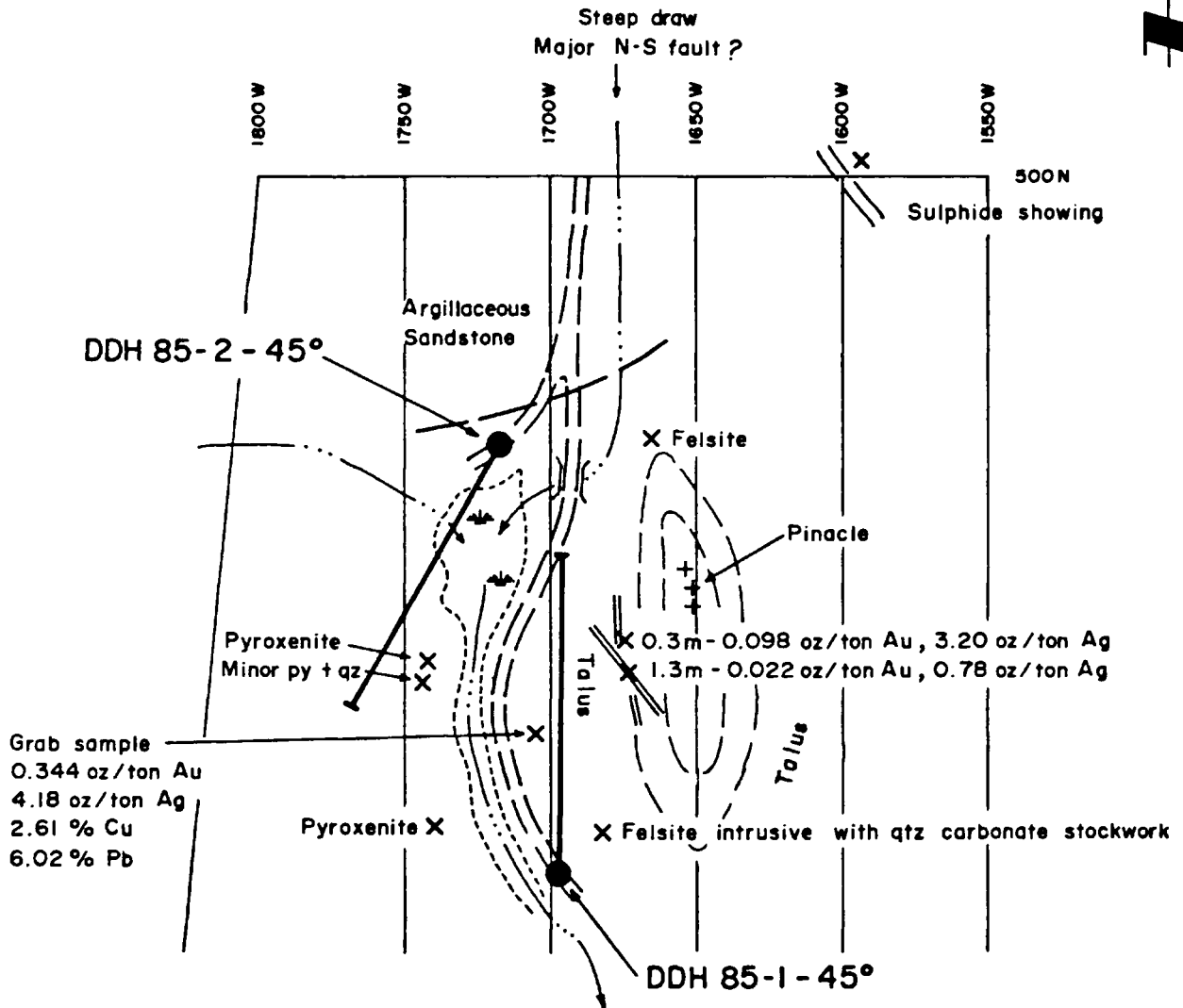
Recent and past mapping indicates that the area of high magnetic intensity relates to a large pyroxenite-hornblende plug-like intrusive (Figure 4).

In the area of the mineralized showings, according to G.E. White, "This plug-like feature intrudes fine-grained clastic sedimentary rocks, basic to intermediate volcanic rocks and minor carbonates. The sedimentary-volcanic rocks appear to trend generally east-northeast - west-southwest with vertical to steep southeast dips. The highest metamorphic grade appears to be greenschist."

All of the above rock units have been intruded by felsic units of medium-grained quartz monzonite to fine-grained pinkish grey aplite.

These intrusives occur as small or narrow dykes. Quartz veining with associated mineralization occurs with the dykes.

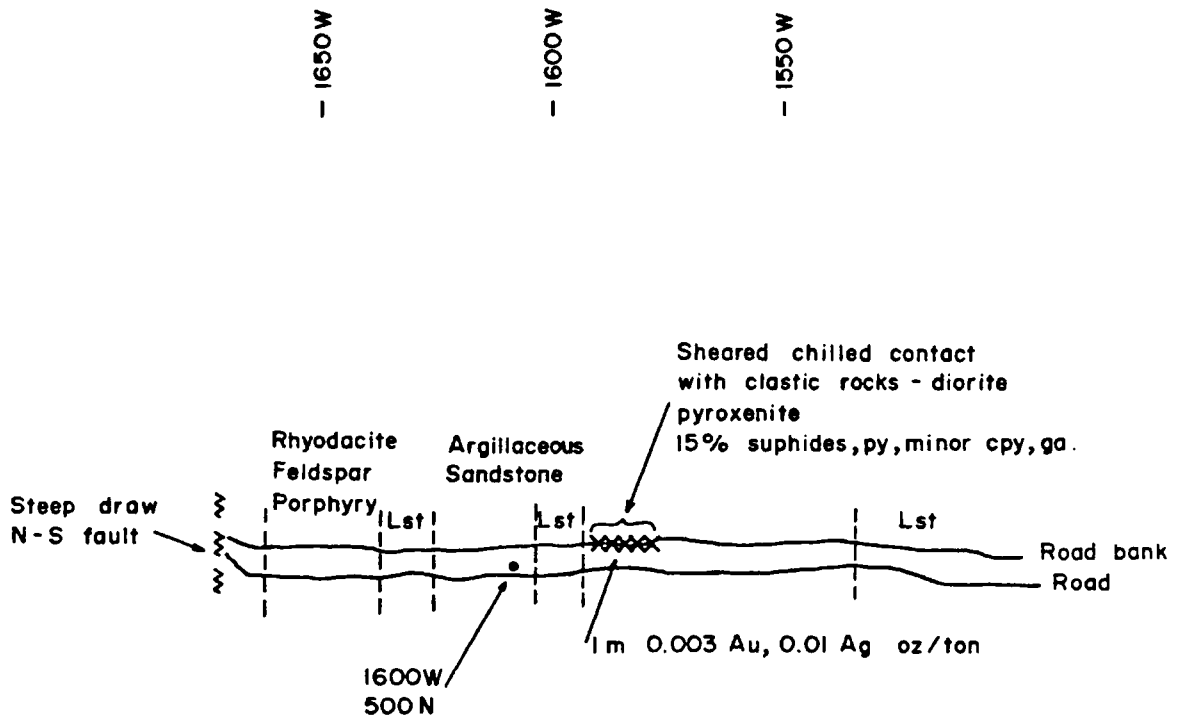




**SPEARHEAD RESOURCES LTD.**  
**POISON CREEK PROPERTY**  
**SKETCH OF MAIN ZONE**  
**SHOWING DD HOLES**

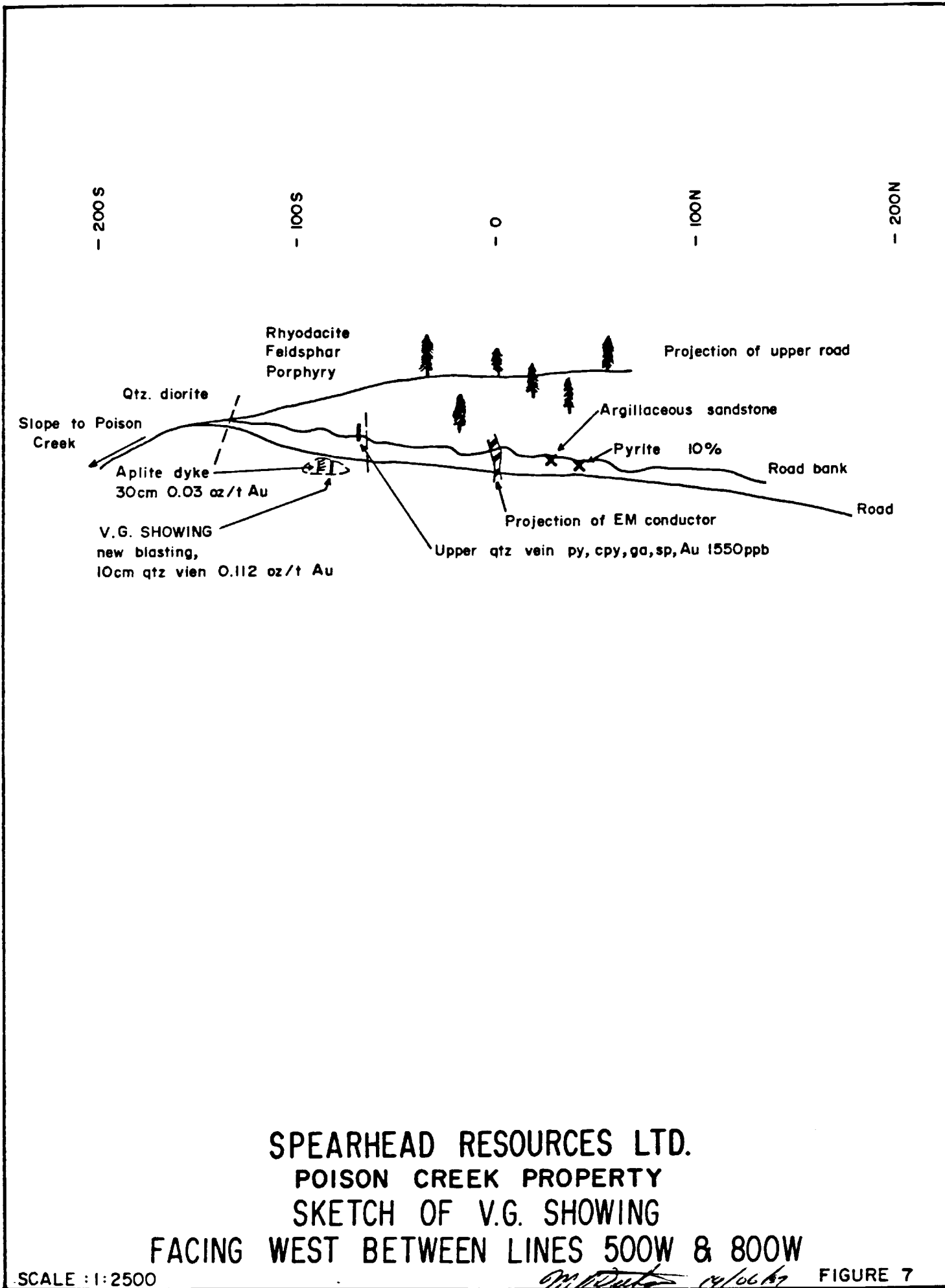
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*M. P. [Signature]* 14/06/97 **FIGURE 5**



**SPEARHEAD RESOURCES LTD.**  
**POISON CREEK PROPERTY**  
**SKETCH OF SULPHIDE ZONE**  
**FACING NORTHEAST**

*M.P. Daulton 19/06/87*



For a more detailed description of individual rock types, the reader is referred to G.E. White's report of October 28, 1985.

Detailed property geology may never be well known because of a thin but continuous cover of overburden and as a consequence, outcrop is confined to road cuts and creeks.

### MINERALIZATION

Three principal showings occur on the property and are designated:

- 1) Main Zone - Figure 5
- 2) Sulphide Zone - Figure 6
- 3) V.G. Zone - Figure 7

### MAIN ZONE

The Main Zone occupies an area roughly 20 by 35 metres. Here, sulphide mineralization with accompanying precious metal values occurs in quartz veins in an aplite intrusive cutting the main pyroxenite plug. The veins range in width from a few cms to 50 cms. Strikes and dips are variable, but the author measured two prominent directions of N 40°W and N-S with westerly dips of 50°. Sulphide mineralization seems to be confined mainly to the quartz veins and occurs as disseminations and blebs of pyrite, chalcopyrite, and galena.

The author collected two chip samples from the cliff face of this zone with the following results:

<u>Sample No.</u>	<u>Width</u>	<u>ozs Au/Ton</u>	<u>ozs Ag/Ton</u>	<u>%Cu</u>	<u>%Pb</u>
15854	0.30m	0.098	3.20	0.89	4.83
15855	1.30m	0.022	0.78	0.27	1.61

A grab sample of the best mineralized pieces of slide rock at the base of the cliff face, taken by the author assayed 0.344 ozs Au/Ton, 4.18 ozs Ag/Ton, 2.61% Cu and 6.02% Pb.

Samples taken by Jay D. Murphy, P.Eng., in 1984 as reported by him, returned similar values to the above.

While there does not seem to be a direct relationship between base metal content and gold and silver, it would appear that higher copper and lead values generally mean higher and more consistent precious metal values.

#### SULPHIDE ZONE

The Sulphide Zone occupies an area roughly 4 metres across by 12 metres with a bearing of 250° and a very steep dip. Sulphide mineralization occurs as pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite and minor galena both in the clastic rocks and fine-grained mafic rock at the chilled contact with the intrusive pyroxenite. Pyrite mineralization up to 15% occurs in this zone.

The author collected one chip sample (15857) from a rusty sheared sedimentary 3.0 metre wide band on the road cut which assayed only 0.003 Au and 0.01 Ag/Ton although it contained some minor sulphide.

J. Day Murphy, P.Eng., from his sampling of 1984, reports assay results of three samples taken in this zone which returned:

<u>Sample No.</u>	<u>Width</u>	<u>Au Ppb</u>	<u>Ag Ppm</u>	<u>PB Ppm</u>	<u>Cu Ppm</u>
155	0.70m	5	---	---	---
156	1.0m	130	---	---	---
160	Grab				
	Sulphide	20	2.3	115	1490
	Float				

While these values are not as impressive as the Main or V.G. Zones they certainly are of interest.

#### V.G. ZONE

The Zone is so called since a 7mm nugget of gold was found in a 10cm wide mineralized quartz vein in metavolcanic and sedimentary rocks. According to verbal reports the V.G. sample was found by Mr. Gordon Irving in 1981. Mr. Irving is a local prospector and one of the original staker-owners of the property.

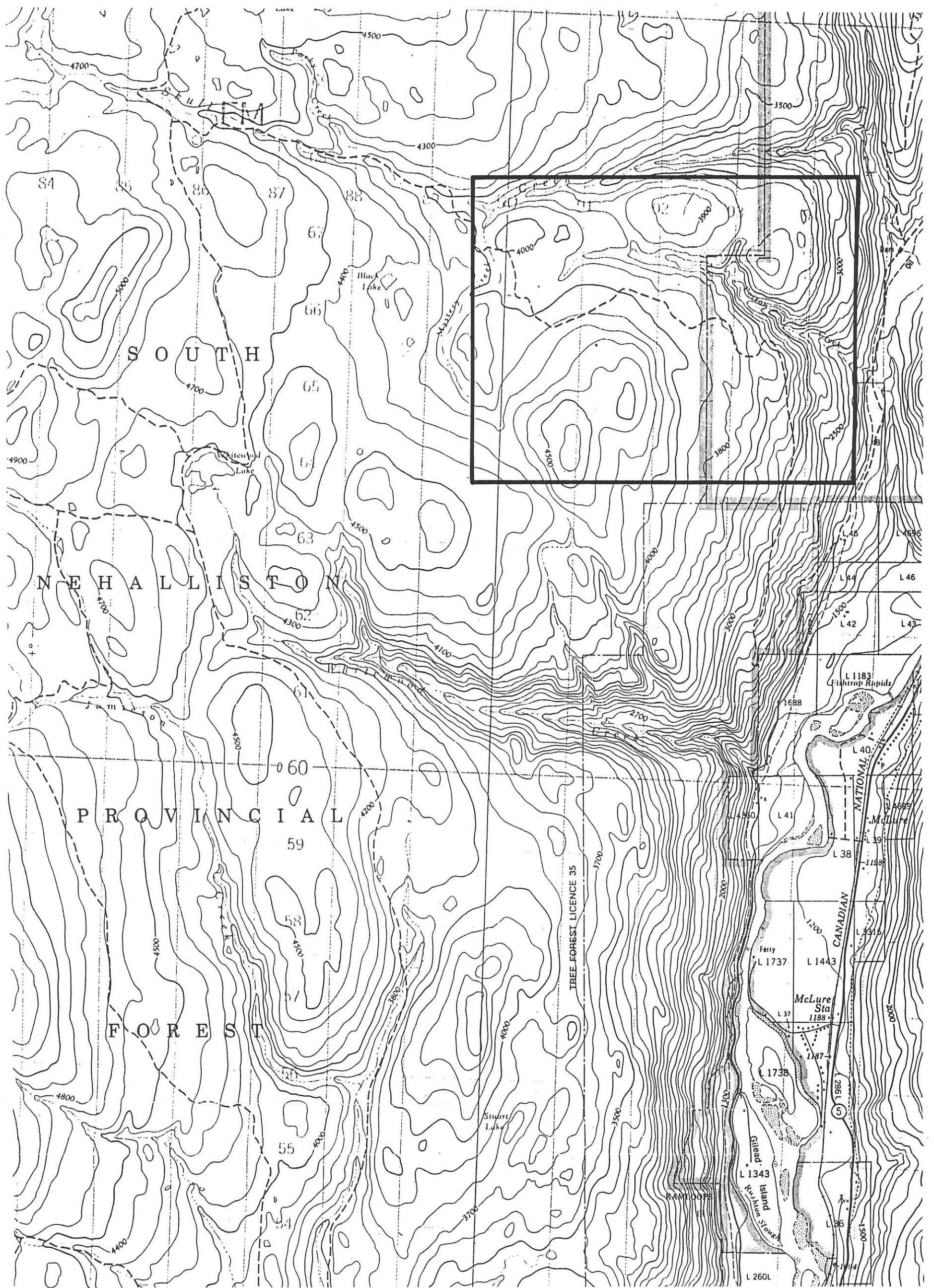
At the V.G. Zone, minor sulphide mineralization is associated with quartz veins in aplite intrusions. Veins and intrusives here are also characteristic of the Main Zone for widths and attitudes.

The best assay from a sample taken by the author from this zone came from a 10cm wide quartz vein and returned 0.112 ozs Au/Ton. Another chip sample taken by the author over 30 cm of aplite dyke containing some quartz with minor pyrite and galena returned 0.03 ozs Au/Ton. Two other chip samples taken in the general area returned gold values of 0.004 and 0.012 ozs Au/Ton while two samples out of four of float from the general area returned 0.022 and 0.024 ozs Au/Ton. The author believes this float is local and likely derived from V.G. Zone outcrop.

The author did not observe any visible gold in his examination and it is his opinion that others who have examined the property since that time have not done so either.

#### **DISCUSSION ON RECENT WORK**

The airborne magnetometer and VLF-EM surveys, conducted in September 1984 by helicopter further defined and confirmed the aeromagnetic high defined on government maps. While the

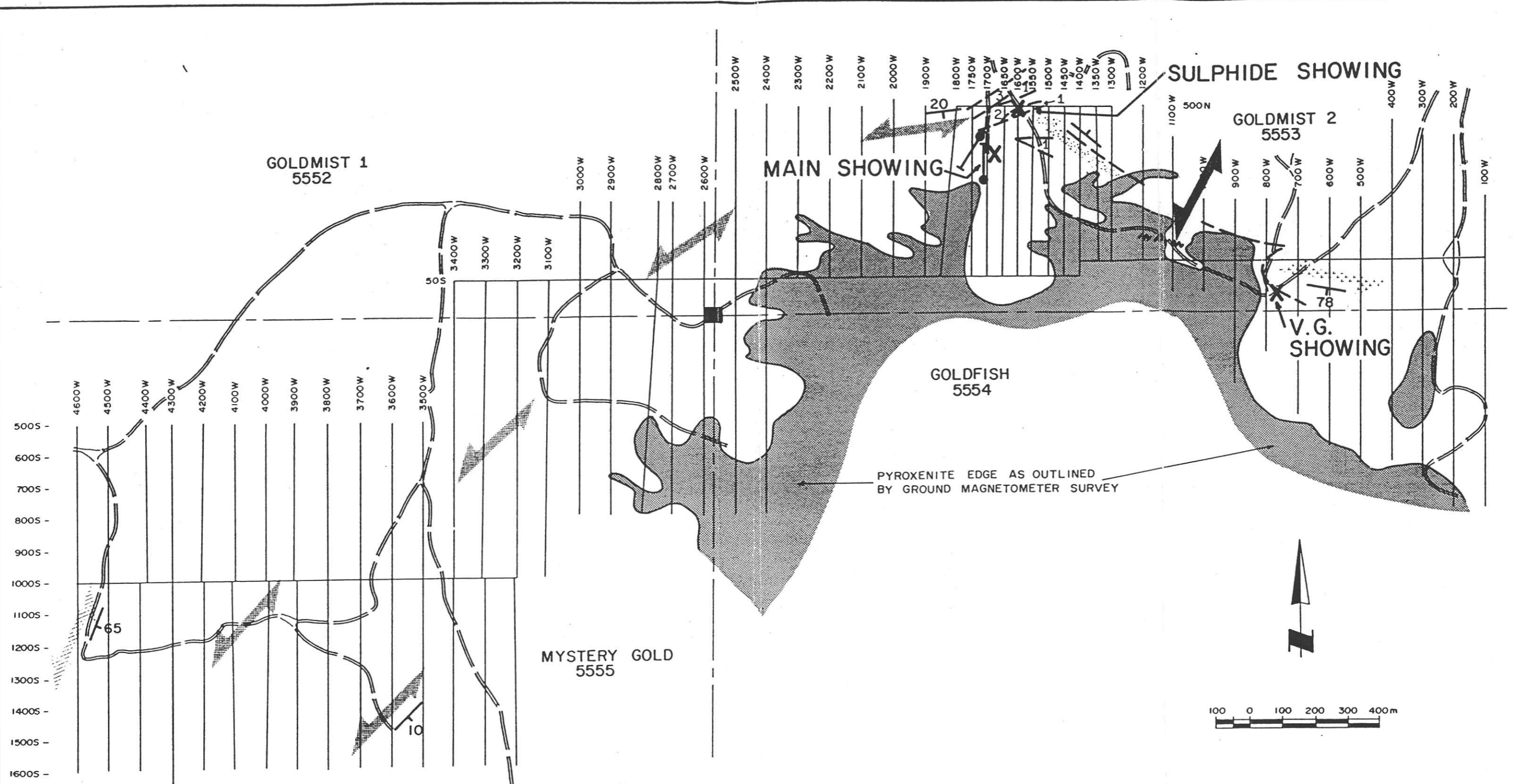


↓ 10Km to Kamloops

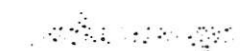

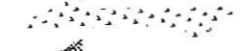
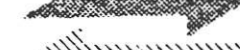



↓ 10Km to Kamloops



**SPEARHEAD RESOURCES LTD.**  
**POISON CREEK PROPERTY**  
**ROAD MAP**

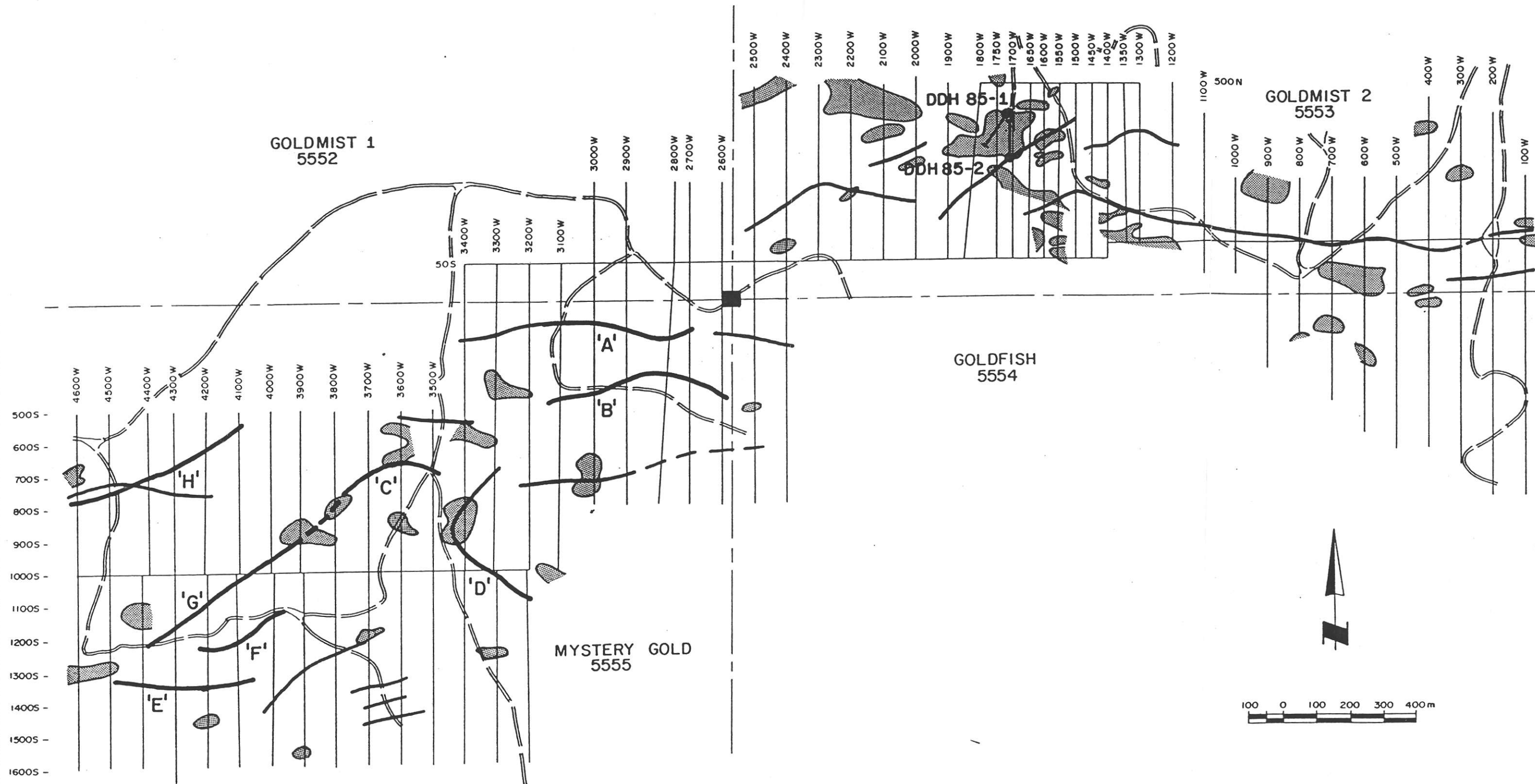




**GEOLOGICAL LEGEND**

-  Syenite to quartz diorite
-  Hornblendite
-  Rhyodacite feldspar porphyry
-  Sandstone - partially calcareous & carbonaceous
-  Basalt andesite dacite
-  Contact
-  Fault

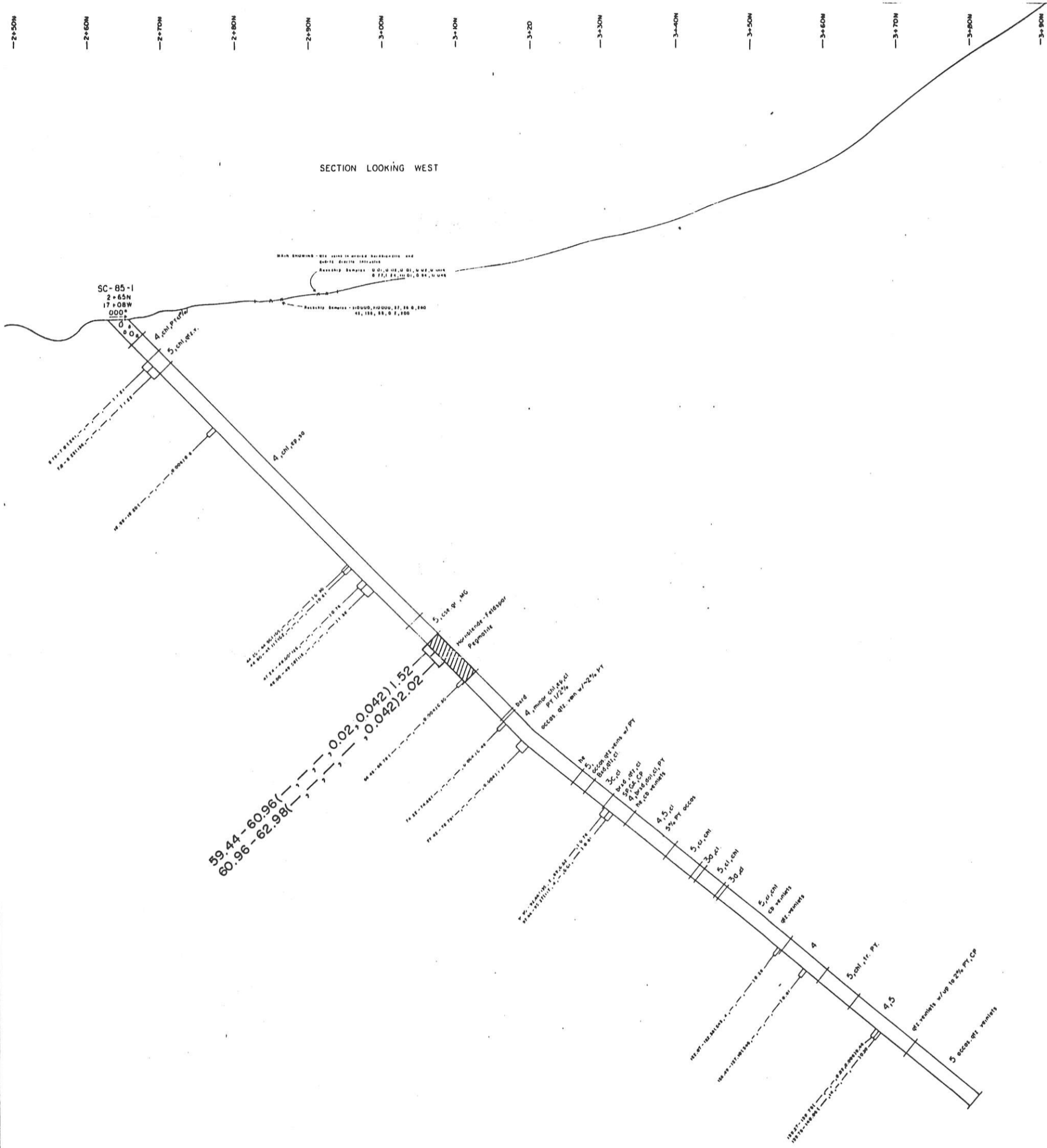
**SPEARHEAD RESOURCES LTD.**  
**POISON CREEK PROPERTY**  
**SURVEY GRID**  
**AND**  
**LOCAL GEOLOGY**





 Geochemical anomaly  
 Conductor

SPEARHEAD RESOURCES LTD.  
 POISON CREEK PROPERTY  
 GEOCHEMICAL ANOMALIES  
 AND  
 ELECTROMAGNETIC CONDUCTORS



**GEOLOGICAL LEGEND**

- 5 Hornblendite
- 4 Syenite to quartz diorite
- 3c Andesite
- 3b Dacite
- 3a Rhyodacite
- 2 Argillite - sandstone - partially calcareous & carbonaceous
- 1 Marbelized limestone

**MINERALIZATION**

- PY - Pyrite
- MG - Magnetite
- SP - Sphalerite
- GA - Galena
- CP - Chalcopyrite

**SYMBOLS**

- chl - chlorite
- ep - epidote
- sa - saussuritization
- cb - carbonate
- cl - clay
- bx - brecciated
- he - hematite
- dol - dolomite

(-, -, -, 0.02, 0.042) 1.52  
 (Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, Au)  
 ppm/oz/t

*M. J. Smith 1966/67*

**SPEARHEAD RESOURCES LTD.**  
**POISON CREEK PROPERTY**  
**GEOLOGICAL SECTION**  
**D.D.H. 85-1**

helicopter survey provided the broader outline, detailed follow-up surface surveys were required to further define target areas.

General prospecting carried out in the overall program of April - August 1985 failed to find further mineralized areas of interest. Overburden obviously hampers the use of this sort of exploration tool in this area.

Prospecting carried out in the area of the V.G. Zone failed to find additional outcropping except in the road cut. A quartz outcrop was found 10 metres south of the showing but the drilling and blasting started to further expose this outcrop was never completed.

Reconnaissance geological mapping has added to the understanding of the nature of the large, high magnetic anomaly and its associated rock types and a further understanding of the nature of the mineralization in the three known showings.

The geochemical and geophysical surveys carried out during the summer and fall of 1985 covered a portion of the property as outlined in Figure 8.

For the purpose of map size and simplification, the area was divided into an east and west half by White Geophysical Inc., who conducted the program.

For the purpose of a detailed description of geochemical and geophysical results, the author quotes here from Pages 11,12,13 and 14 of the G.E.White report of October 22, 1985. For summary see Figures 8 and 9 of this report.

#### "Eastern Map Sheet

The geochemical results clearly show the areas of known mineralization and indicate that the northern contact

between the intrusive hornblendite and the sedimentary - volcanic rocks may be mineralized with copper, lead and zinc. However, the results are not typical of a near surface, well mineralized zone unless the overburden has greatly impeded the geochemical ion mobility. The magnetic intensity data shows strong responses which reached a high of 6616 gammas, some 5700 gammas above background. The high magnetic zones correlate with the pyroxenite-hornblende plug. The high magnetic intensity patterns are segmented with highs and lows around the main showings. This would suggest that the grandiorite or felsic stock has intruded the rim of the hornblendite plug in an area of structural weakness. This would account for the hornblende breccia zones. The localized magnetic highs are caused by small bodies of hornblendite which have invaded the sedimentary - volcanic rocks. The exposed areas of hornblendite contain pyrite and minor chalcopyrite mineralization.

The VLF electromagnetometer data illustrated on Figure 8A shows a long east-west trending conductor which trends into the main showing area around line 1700W and becomes segmented. This conductor where it crosses the road between lines 600W and 700W appears to be caused by a metamorphosed argillaceous unit containing pyrite with possibly minor graphite. Thus the VLF-EM conductors are likely caused by metamorphosed sedimentary rocks.

The pulse electromagnetometer data illustrated as composite profile maps for channels 2, 4 and 6 (Figure 9A) shows the strength and conductivity of the various conductors. Channel 2 being the lowest and channel 4 the highest; (Channels 1 and 8 which are lower and higher are on the individual profiles). Thus the long east-west VLF-EM conductor does not show up except for segments since it is a poor lithologic one. The conductors on this map sheet are very weak and do not reflect good conductors with the exception of the one on line 1800W. This conductor is of moderate amplitude, it is associated with a magnetic high

and copper geochemical values and thus could be caused by a poorly conductive massive sulphide zone. The copper-gold geochemical values occur on both sides of Poison Creek and reach highs of 680 ppm and 180 ppb respectively. A geological examination by the author located quartz veinlets containing chalcopyrite and galena and a magnetite rich hornblendite with up to 20% sulphide.

#### Western Map Sheet

The geochemical data shows an area between lines 3400W and 3900W of low order zinc, silver, copper and lead geochemical values. This is an area of strong geophysical response. The low background data suggest steep overburden conditions. Zinc, which shows the best correlation only gives a high of 235 ppm which for zinc is a low order anomaly. Silver shows its highest reading of 1.9 ppm in this area. Reconnaissance geological mapping did not locate any outcrop over the central area.

Minor outcrop was found at 400W - 4200W from 1125S to 1225S and is mapped as calcareous siltstone. A carbonaceous schist float at 4060W - 1150S returned 80 ppb gold, lines 4400W - 4600W, 1075S - 1175S; the outcrop is pyritic sericitized andesite.

Deep overburden conditions are suggested when the VLF-EM and pulse electromagnetometer data are compared. The VLF-EM responses which are very high frequency are not continuous whereas the PEM data which is recording a response from a pulse of current is reading a much lower range of frequencies and shows some very strong responses. In comparison, the eastern sheet had very weak anomalies.

Map Sheet 9B, the composite pulse electromagnetometer profile map shows a number of strong anomalies which have been numbered A to H. Conductor A gives a weak Channel 6 response (a good conductor) at a depth of 75m. The VLF-EM data also gives a classic quadrature reverse on lines 3000W and 3100W typical of a good conductor. This conductor may

connect with Conductor H which shows as a strong conductor particularly on line 4600W where it responds into Channel 7. Conductor B is barely detected by the VLF-EM which suggests overburden cover. Conductor C gives a sharp VLF-EM response on line 3600 which suggests a nose of the conductor almost comes to surface. The PEM survey detected an excellent Channel 8 conductor with a very high Channel 1 response, indicating that the conductor is a large conductor with a smaller conductive core. The deep penetrating pulse electromagnetometer system suggests it is a westerly plunging lense extending from 3500W to 3700W; massive sulphide mineralization and/or graphite form the conductor. Conductors C and D form part of a complex distorted series of conductors which occur at the northwestern nose of the pyroxenite intrusive. The Magnetic Intensity Map shows the contact of the pyroxenite with the host rocks as an area of steep magnetic gradients. A strong dipole anomaly is associated with Conductor B between lines 2600W and 2900W. A small finger protrudes northeastward under Conductor D which is a strong Channel 7 conductor; meaning that it is of excellent conductivity. The VLF-EM data suggests that the conductor may go between the survey lines. This area may be part of a fold in the metasedimentary - volcanic rocks and thus would be a high priority exploration area.

Conductor E is a narrow, shallow conductor with its best response on line 4400W. It is likely a lithologic horizon, however, strong copper geochemical anomaly is coincident on line 4600W. Conductor F shows a strong VLF-EM conductor but a poor PEM one, thus this feature is likely related to structure. Carbonaceous schist float obtained over the conductor contained 80 ppb gold. Conductor G is a weak one that connects with Conductor C. It's strongest response is on line 4300W. Conductor H, as previously discussed, is a major conductor with good conductivity, a weak multielement geochemical anomaly occurs directly downslope."

Page 15 of the G.E. White report of October 28, 1985 is copied here in entirety to summarize his conclusions on the geochemical and geophysical results for the east and west portions covered by their program.

"The results from the eastern grid area showed weakly anomalous geochemical values over a broad area indicating shallow overburden conditions. Moderate geochemical values of copper and gold outline the main showing. The electromagnetometer data showed weak responses. It would appear that the low grade metamorphic green schist phases of rocks were too tight for mineral deposition to form conductors. The quartz veins appeared to be following zones of structural weakness and seemed to be orientated towards the felsic stock of the main showing.

The western survey grid has much lower geochemical values and almost no rock exposure which suggests heavy overburden conditions. However, the geophysical results are much more dramatic in that the pulse electromagnetometer data shows a series of excellent conductors which have been designated A to H for discussion purposes. These conductors may be in part due to lithologic horizons such as graphitic or mineralized argillaceous beds. However, the calcareous units are favourable zones for replacement mineralization. Conductors C, D and their satellites form a complex pattern. This is also an area of anomalous geochemistry. Conductor D is trending at right angles to the main conductors and is coincident with a weak magnetic high. Conductor C forms a definite lense-like conductor centred on line 3600W at 660S. This shape of conductor is usually caused by sulphide mineralization, though graphite is always a real

possibility. Conductor F gives a relatively strong VLF-EM response. Carbonaceous schist float containing 80 ppb gold was found nearby. Conductors E and H have downslope copper values."

The author agrees with these conclusions and further comment here would only be a recapitulation.

Two diamond drill holes were completed in October 1985 "to test an area of interest outlined by mineralization, geological mapping, geochemical and geophysical data." A total of 308.2 metres were drilled by Iron Mountain Diamond Drilling of Merritt, British Columbia.

#### Drill Hole Data

<u>Hole No.</u>	<u>Core Size</u>	<u>Depth</u>	<u>Azimuth</u>	<u>Inclination</u>
SC-85-1	NQ	155.8m	000°	-45°
SC-85-2	NQ	152.4m	210°	-45°

DDH-SC-85-1, tested the Main Showing and encountered quartz-carbonate and hematite stringers and veinlets through a suite of rock types which included granite, hornblenite and hornblende-feldspar pegmatite intrusions and porphyritic dacite and andesite dykes (Figure 10).

A variety of alteration was encountered and sulphide mineralization consisted chiefly of pyrite in the quartz-carbonate veinlets. Disseminated sphalerite, galena, chalcopyrite and pyrite occur from 72.66 to 93.22 metres. Up to 2% pyrite and trace chalcopyrite occurs in quartz-dolomite zones.

Anomalous values for copper, lead, silver and gold were encountered but a section from 59.44 - 62.48 metres (3.04m)



returned 0.042 ozs Au/Ton.

This hole was drilled at an inclination of  $-45^{\circ}$  in a northerly direction. From the authors point of view the majority of the sulphide mineralization in this zone is associated with N-S to  $N40^{\circ}W$  striking,  $50^{\circ}$  west dipping quartz stringers and veins. As a consequence, this hole may have been drilled under the exposed mineralization at the showing.

DDH-SC-85-2 was drilled to test a zone of coincident VLF-electromagnetic conductor, magnetic high and anomalous copper and gold values in soils. This hole intersected the same rock types, alteration and mineralization as DDH-SC-85-1. Copper and zinc values were generally higher throughout the hole (Appendix 3), while the only significant gold value was from 83.06 - 83.97 metres (0.93m) and assayed 0.014 ozs Au/Ton.

There does not appear to be any relationship in these two holes between the amount of visible sulphides encountered and the higher gold values.

Spotty sulphide mineralization, with accompanying precious metal values, occurs at three locations on the property. Assays from samples taken to date indicate that good precious metal values are fairly consistently associated with chalcopyrite and galena. If sufficient quantities of the latter can be found then the accompanying gold and silver values should result in a viable operation.

The contact zone between the pyroxenite intrusive and clastic rocks represents a favourable site for mineralization associated with the clastics, pyroxenite or with later felsic intrusives which seem to be more prevalent around this contact.

Magmatic segregation within the pyroxenite intrusive could also result in economic sulphide bodies. Skarn type massive sulphide occurrences are commonly found where intrusives are in close proximity with sulphide bearing calcareous rocks.

Easy access to the property, good facilities in Kamloops, ample water and site areas and good climate all augur well for reasonable exploration, development and production costs if an economic body of mineral(s) is found.

#### CONCLUSIONS

Three showings occur on the property which indicate pyrite, chalcopyrite, and galena mineralization associated with gold and silver values at, or near, intrusive contacts with clastic rocks.

The only mineralization found to date has been located in the course of building logging roads or where bedrock is exposed on steep stream banks. This is in all probability mainly due to the extensive, but shallow, cover of overburden.

The elliptical anomaly found by aeromagnetic and surface surveys is a reflection of the pyroxenite intrusive located on the property. This contact with the clastic rocks accompanying felsic intrusives represents an attractive exploration target.

Geophysical readings on the east work sheet are relatively weak except in the area of the "Main Showing". Geochemistry on the same sheet, while exhibiting higher values than the west side, are only mildly anomalous except in the immediate area of the showings.

The geophysics carried out on the west sheet has outlined "8 strong electromagnetometer responses" (Figure 9). Geochemistry over most of these target areas was weak and it is felt this is due to a thick cover of overburden. Interpretation suggests that some of the targets lie some distance below surface and that diamond drilling is likely the best means of testing them.

The pulse electromagnetometer system used by White Geophysical Inc. is "state of the art" technology capable of detecting buried conductors of moderate to strong conductivities.

The conductors A-H that have been detected on the western grid have been referred to as "excellent conductors".

Conductor "C" is a strong conductor with a coincident weak magnetic response, a weak soil geochemical anomaly for silver and zinc, and has good probability of being caused by sulphide mineralization and should be drilled.

Conductor "E" is a good conductor with associated down-slope copper geochemical values and should be drilled.

Conductor "F" is a conductor associated with an 80 ppb gold geochemical sample and should be drilled.

The prospecting, mapping, and trenching completed to date on the V.G. Showing is inadequate to fully reach a decision on the nature or extent of this mineralization. The gold values obtained to date are indicative that further trenching with a follow-up drill hole(s) is required.

In view of the fact that DD Hole SC-85-1, which returned 0.042 ozs Au/Ton for 3.04 metres, may have been drilled under the main mineralization at the Main Zone, another hole

is required here to further evaluate the potential.

In view of the above, the author feels that the property warrants the following recommended two phase program with the second phase being contingent on the first.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

- 1) Trench the V.G. Showing by drilling and blasting and backhole work to facilitate further mapping and sampling to arrive at an understanding of the trends and nature of the mineralization. Two trenches approximately 12 metres in length are required.
- 2) Diamond drill two shallow holes to test the best mineralized areas outlined in (1). Approximately 50 metres per hole will be required.
- 3) Diamond drill one hole on the Main Showing paying particular attention to attitudes of sulphide bearing structures. A 70 metre hole is required.
- 4) Diamond drill targets "C", "D", "E" and "F" as outlined by the survey of White Geophysical Inc. on the west part of the work area. An approximate total of 400 metres is required for one hole on each of the four targets.

## ESTIMATED COSTS

## Phase I

Mobilization-Diamond Drill, Dozer and Backhoe		\$ 2,300
Dozer - road building, site preparation		
	and moves	\$ 3,800
Backhoe - trenching		\$ 1,600
Prospector & Supplies for trenching		
	5 days @ \$200 per day	\$ 1,000
Coring	-- 565m @ \$70/m	\$39,550
Geologist	-- 12 days @ \$300/day	\$ 3,600
Vehicle	-- 12 days @ \$125/day	\$ 1,500
Accommodation & meals	12 days @ \$60/day	\$ 720
Field Supplies		\$ 400
Assaying		<u>\$ 1,000</u>
Sub-total		\$55,470
Plus 15% Contingencies		<u>\$ 8,320</u>
Total Phase I (say)		\$64,000

## Phase II

Follow-up on diamond drilling targets outlined in Phase I

Dozer - road building, site preparation		
	and moves	\$ 3,400
Coring	-- 750m @ \$70/m	\$52,800
Geologist	-- 12 days @ \$300/day	\$ 3,600
Vehicle	-- 12 days @ \$125day	\$ 1,500
Accommodation & meals	12 days @ \$60day	\$ 720
Field Supplies		\$ 200
Assaying		<u>\$ 700</u>
Sub-total		\$62,920
Plus 15% Contingencies		<u>\$ 9,438</u>
Total Phase II (say)		\$72,000

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## CERTIFICATE

I, Melvin Plenny Dickson of 2731 Mathers Avenue, in the City of Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia, Canada hereby certify as follows:

1. I am a graduate of Mount Allison University, Sackville, New Brunswick and hold a Bachelor of Science Degree in Geology.
2. I am a Registered Professional Engineer of the Province of British Columbia Registration No. 11456.
3. I have actively practiced my profession on a full-time basis in mineral exploration, mine development, management and consulting since graduation in 1965.
4. That the information contained in this report is based on published and unpublished reports on the property, augmented by personal visits to the property on June 30th, July 1st, and July 18, 1984.
5. I have no interest, direct or indirect, in the property or securities of Spearhead Resources Ltd., or its affiliates, nor do I expect to receive any.
6. Permission is hereby given to Spearhead Resources Ltd. to reproduce this report, or any part of it, for the purposes of a financial prospectus or to be used in a statement of material facts relating to the raising of funds for this project, provided, however, that no portion may be used out of context in such a manner as to convey a meaning differing materially from that set out in the whole.

Dated at Vancouver, B.C., this 6th day of September, 1986



M.P. Dickson, P.Eng.



**APPENDIX**

**1**

**ASSAYS AND SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS**

APPENDIX 1

<u>SAMPLE</u>	<u>Ozs.Au/Ton</u>	<u>Ozs.Ag/Ton</u>	<u>%Cu</u>	<u>%Pb</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
15854	0.098	3.20	0.89	4.83	Main Zone, Upper Cliff Face, RH Side, 30 cm Qtz. Stringer, scattered PbS & CPy
15855	0.022	0.78	0.27	1.61	Main Zone, Scattered & Disseminated PbS & CPy in Quartz - 1.3 meters
15856	0.344	4.18	2.61	6.02	Grab of best mineralized pieces of slide muck at base of cliff face on old road - Main Zone
15858	0.012	NA	NA	NA	Clastic sediments - 30 m northeast of VG ZONE proper, minor Qtz. & Py 0.5 meters wide
15859	0.112	0.02	NA	NA	VG Zone - Flat 10 cm wide Qtz. vein
15860	0.022	0.06	NA	NA	Float-Boulder - sheared clastic sediments with trace of Qtz. & Py.
15857	0.003	0.01	NA	NA	Rusty sheared sediments Road Cut - Sulphide Zone 3.0 metres wide.

**Assays and Sample Descriptions**

Poison Creek Property - Spearhead Resources Ltd.  
Barriere Area, B.C.

APPENDIX

2

ASSAY CERTIFICATES



# CHEMEX LABS LTD.

APPENDIX NO.2

212 BROOKSBANK AVE  
NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C.  
CANADA V7J 2C1

TELEPHONE (604) 984-0221  
TELEX 043-52597

• ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS

• GEOCHEMISTS

• REGISTERED ASSAYERS

## CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY

CLIENT : ADTEC MINING CONSULTANTS INCORPORATED

811 - 543 GRANVILLE STREET  
VANCOUVER, B.C.  
V6C 1X8

CERT. # : A841314C-CC1-A  
INVOICE # : I8413140  
DATE : 9-JUL-84  
P.C. # : NCNE  
ELDEN 1534

Sample description	Prep code	Cu %	Pb %	Ag oz/T		Au oz/T			
				RLSF	FA	RLSF	FA		
15854	236	0.89	4.83	3.20	0.098	--	--		
15855 } Poison Ck.	236	0.27	1.61	0.78	0.022	--	--		
15856 } Main Zone <sup>MFD</sup>	236	2.61	6.02	4.18	0.344	--	--		
15857 } Chip-Sulphide Zone	236	--	--	0.01	0.003	--	--		
15858 } VG Area	236	--	--	--	0.012	--	--		
15859 } VG Zone <sup>MFD</sup>	236	--	--	0.02	0.112	--	--		
15860 } Boulder VG Zone	236	--	--	0.01	0.024	--	--		
15861 } Float	236	--	--	0.06	0.022	--	--		
15862 } VG Zone Area	236	--	--	0.01	0.003	--	--		
15863 } <sup>MFD</sup>	236	--	--	0.01	0.004	--	--		



# Chemex Labs Ltd.

APPENDIX NO. 2

212 Brooksbank Ave.  
North Vancouver, B.C.  
Canada V7J 2C1

Analytical Chemists • Geochemists • Registered Assayers

Telephone: (604) 984-0221  
Telex: 043-52597

## CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY

TO : ADTEC MINING CONSULTANTS INCORPORATED

811 - 543 GRANVILLE STREET  
VANCOUVER, B.C.  
V6C 1X8

CERT. # : A8413802-001-A  
INVOICE # : 18413802  
DATE : 23-JUL-84  
P.O. # : NONE  
ELDEN 1549

Sample description	Prep code	Au oz/T RUSH FA						
15864 VG Zone	236	0.004	M.P.D.	--	--	--	--	--
15865 VG Zone	236	0.038	M.P.D.	--	--	--	--	--

Poison Creek-V.G. Zone Samples <sup>M.P.D.</sup>  
M.P.D.



.....  
*San Amadori*  
.....  
Registered Assayer, Province of British Columbia



APPENDIX

3

ASSAY RESULTS

D.D. HOLES

SC-85-1

SC-85-2

Poison Creek  
D.D Hole SC 85-1  
Assay Results

Assay Data Sheet

											HOLE NO SC 85-1		Page 1 of 4	
From m	To m	Length ft. (m)	Ag oz/ton	Au g/l NA	Au oz/t FA	Au oz/t	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Mo ppm	Zn ppm	Rock	Sample Number	% Core Rec.	Vis % Estimate Sulphides
2.74	5.79	10 (3.05)										-----	80	< 1%
5.79	7.01	4	0.02			0.002	241	1		61		71251E	90	< 1%
7.01	8.23	4	0.01			< 0.002	136	1		47		71252E	83	< 1%
8.23	8.64	2	0.01			< 0.002	30	1		16		71253E	100	< 1%
8.84	10.67	6	0.01			< 0.002	13	1		17		71254E	86	< 1%
10.67	12.50	6	0.01			< 0.002	16	1		18		71254E	100	< 1%
12.50	17.98	18										-----		< 1%
17.98	18.59	2	0.01			< 0.002	17	1		13		71256E	100	~ 1%
18.59	19.20	2	0.01			0.006	37	1		8		71257E	100	up to 2%
19.20	19.81	2	0.01			< 0.002	20	2		14		71258E	100	~ 1%
19.81	20.73	3	0.01			< 0.002	11	2		15		71259E	100	~ 1%
20.73	22.55	6										-----		< 1%
22.55	23.16	2	0.01			< 0.002	6	2		13		71260E	100	~ 1%
23.16	24.38	4	0.01			< 0.002	9	2		18		71261E	88	< 1%
24.38	29.41	16½										-----		<< 1%
29.41	31.09	5½	0.01			< 0.002	17	1		15		71262E	100	< 1%
31.09	42.98	39										-----		<< 1%
42.98	44.20	4	0.01			< 0.002	69	1		9		71263E	100	< 1%
44.20	44.50	1	0.01			< 0.002	105	2		10		71264E	100	< 1%
44.50	45.11	2	0.01			< 0.002	102	2		11		71265E	100	~ 1%
45.11	48.92	2½	0.01			< 0.002	58	1		11		71266E	100	~ 1%
48.92	47.24	4½	0.01			< 0.002	65	1		12		71267E	100	~ 1%
47.24	48.01	2½	0.01			< 0.002	125	1		8		71268E	100	< 1%
48.01	49.38	4½	0.01			< 0.002	115	1		17		71269E	100	< 1%



Assay Data Sheet

											HOLE NO SC 85-1	Page 2 of 4		
From m	To m	Length ft.	Ag oz/t	Au g/t N A	Au oz/t I A	Cu %	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Mo ppm	Zn ppm	Rock	Sample Number	% Core Rec.	Vis % Estimate Sulphides
49.38	55.93											-----		
55.93	56.39	1½	0.03		0.002		33	1		65		71270E	100	~ 1%
56.39	57.91	5	0.01		< 0.002		6	1		57		71271E	100	Ø
57.91	59.44	5	0.02		0.002		6	1		57		71272E	100	Ø
59.44	60.69	5	0.02		0.042		9	1		36		71273E	100	Ø
60.69	62.48	5	0.01		0.042		15	1		31		71274E	100	Ø
62.48	66.45	--										-----		Ø
66.45	66.75	1	0.02		0.004		27	1		42		71275E	100	Ø
66.75	67.66	3	0.01		< 0.002		32	1		15		71276E	100	Ø
67.66	74.22	--										-----		< 1%
74.22	74.68	1½	0.01		0.004		29	1		12		71277E	100	< 1%
74.68	76.04	4½	0.01		0.002		38	1		17		71278E	100	< 1%
76.04	77.41	4½	0.01		0.002		87	2		20		71279E	100	< 1%
77.41	78.79	4½	0.01		0.004		74	1		18		71280E	100	< 1%
78.79	80.16	4½	0.01		< 0.002		47	1		22		71281E	100	< 1%
80.16	84.43	--										-----		< 1%
84.43	85.95	5	0.01		0.002		54	2		27		71282E	93	< 1%
85.95	86.41	1½	0.01		< 0.002		59	2		36		71283E	100	< 1%
86.41	86.71	1	0.01		0.002		39	4		48		71284E	100	< 1%
86.71	91.44	--										-----		Ø
91.44	91.90	1½	0.01		0.002		66	5		47		71285E	100	< 1%
91.90/92.66	92.66/93.27	2½ / 2	0.02 / 0.01		< 0.002 / 0.002		135 / 117	2 / 4		89 / 34		71286E / 71287E	100 / 100	< 1%
93.27	94.49	4	0.01		< 0.002		13	2		43		71288E	100	< 1%
94.49	95.45	3	0.01		< 0.002		29	1		55		71289E	100	< 1%

## Assay Data Sheet

HOLE NO SC 85-1												Page 3 of 4		
From m	To m	Length ft.	Ag oz/t	Au g/l NA	Au oz/t IA	Cu %	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Mo ppm	Zn ppm	Rock	Sample Number	% Core Rec.	Vis % Estimate Sulphides
95.40	97.84	--										-----	100	Ø
97.84	99.36	5	0.01		< 0.002		81	1		32		71290E	100	< 1%
99.36	99.97	2	0.01		< 0.002		56	1		33		71291E	100	< 1%
99.97	100.28	1	0.01		< 0.002		36	1		43		71292E	100	< 1%
100.28	100.58	1	0.01		< 0.002		161	1		26		71293E	100	< 1%
100.58	107.75	23½										-----	100	Ø
107.75	109.27	5	0.03		< 0.002		26	1		54		71294E	100	Ø
109.27	110.79	5	0.03		< 0.002		21	1		57		71295E	100	Ø
110.79	111.56	--										-----	100	Ø
111.56	112.17	2	0.01		< 0.002		44	1		44		71296E	100	< 1%
112.17	121.61	--										-----	100	Ø
121.61	122.07	1½	0.01		< 0.002		141	1		73		71297E	100	< 1%
122.07	122.53	1½	0.01		< 0.002		243	4		38		71298E	100	1 - 2%
122.53	126.49	--										-----	100	< 1%
126.49	127.10	2	0.02		< 0.002		345	2		46		71299E	100	< 1%
127.10	129.08	--										-----		< 1%
129.08	130.45	4½	0.01		< 0.002		42	2		20		71300E	100	< 1%
130.45	132.59	--										-----		< 1%
132.59	134.11	5	0.01		< 0.002		39	2		26		71301E	100	< 1%
134.11	139.29	--										-----		Ø
139.29	139.75	1½	0.03		0.006		21	2		48		71302E	100	< 1%
139.75	140.05	1	0.01		0.002		33	14		39		71303E	100	~ 1%
140.05	142.34	--										-----		< 1%
142.34	142.95	2	0.01		< 0.002		38	1		32		71304E	100	< 1%



Appendix No. 3

Poison Creek  
D.D Hole SC 85-2  
Assay Results

Assay Data Sheet

HOLE NO SC 85-2 Page 1 of 3

From m	To m	Length Ft.	Ag oz/ton	Au g/t NA	Au oz/t FA	Cu %	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Mo ppm	Zn ppm	Rock	Sample Number	Core Rec.	Vis % Estimate Sulphides
8.84	10.97	7	0.03		< 0.002		365	1		54		71310E	100%	~ 1%
10.97	12.80	6	0.03		< 0.002		387	1		59		71311E	70%	~ 1%
12.80	13.56	2 1/2	0.02		< 0.002		281	1		59		71312E	80%	~ 1%
13.56	15.24	5 1/2	0.03		< 0.002		425			58		71212E	100%	~ 1%
15.24	16.76	5	0.03		< 0.002		430	1		54		71314E	100%	~ 1%
16.76	18.29	5	0.03		< 0.002		530	1		53		71315E	100%	~ 1%
18.29	19.81	5	0.03		< 0.002		540	1		54		71316E	100%	~ 1%
19.81	21.34	5	0.03		< 0.002		435	1		56		71317E	100%	~ 1%
21.34	22.84	5	0.03		< 0.002		235	1		58		71318E	100%	~ 1%
22.84	24.38	5	0.04		< 0.002		209	1		55		71319E	100%	< 1%
24.38	25.91	5	0.05		< 0.002		128	1		75		71320E	100%	< 1%
25.91	26.97	3 1/2	0.05		< 0.002		241	1		56		71321E	100%	< 1%
26.97	28.80	6	0.05		< 0.002		375	1		62		71322E	100%	< 1%
28.80	29.56	2 1/2	0.03		< 0.002		353	1		44		71323E	100%	~ 1%
29.56	30.78	4	0.01/-		< 0.002/-		200/-	1/-		51/-		71500F		
32.92	33.22	1	0.01		< 0.002		148	1		31		71324E	100%	~ 1%
33.22	35.66	-										-----		< 1%
35.66	37.03	4 1/2	0.03		< 0.002		108	1		44		71325E	100%	< 1%
37.03	39.32	-										-----		< 1%
39.32	40.69	4 1/2	0.01		< 0.002		117	1		45		71326E	100%	< 1%
40.69	41.76	3 1/2	0.03		< 0.002		354	1		49		71327E	100%	< 1%
41.76	43.59	-										-----		< 1%
43.59	44.20	2	0.03		< 0.002		49			49		71328E	100%	< 1%
44.20	45.41	4	0.03		< 0.002		49			38		71329E	100%	< 1%

## Assay Data Sheet

HOLE NO SC 85-2 Page 2 of 3

From m	To m	Length ft.	Ag oz/t	Au g/l NA	Au oz/t FA	Cu %	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Mo ppm	Zn ppm	Rock	Sample Number	Core Rec.	Vis % Estimate Sulphides
45.41	46.33	3	0.01		< 0.002		305	1		48		71330E	100%	< 1%
46.33	47.55	-										-----		0
47.55	48.46	3	0.03		< 0.002		260	1		43		71331E	100%	0
48.46/ 49.07	49.07/ 49.99	2	0.03/0.03		< 0.002/ 0.004		211/ 223	1/1		67/49		71332E/ 71333E	100%	0
49.99	50.90	3/3	0.03		< 0.002		108	2		72		71334E	100%	0
50.90	68.27	-										-----		0
68.27	69.80	5	0.03		< 0.002		100	1		54		71335E	100%	0
69.80	71.32	5	0.02		0.004		125	1		46		71336E	100%	0
71.32	76.20	-										-----		0
76.20	77.11	3	0.03		0.002		62	3		50		71337E	100%	0
77.11	78.94	-										-----		0
78.94	79.86	3	0.02		< 0.002		29	4		70		71338E	100%	~ 1%
79.86	83.06	-										-----		0
83.06	83.97	3	0.03		0.014		33	5		52		71339E	100%	~ 1%
83.97	86.71	-										-----		0
86.71	87.02	1	0.07		0.002		3565	1		48		71340E	100%	T <sub>r</sub>
87.02	87.48	1/4	0.02		0.002		845	1		26		71341E	100%	T <sub>r</sub>
87.48	88.24	2 1/2	0.01		< 0.002		17	1		56		71342E	100%	T <sub>r</sub>
88.24	88.39	1/2	0.02		< 0.002		41	1		61		71342E	100%	0
88.39	92.51	-										-----		< 1%
92.51	93.11	2	0.02		0.002		35	1		58		71344E	100%	< 1%
93.11	94.49	4 1/2	0.03		< 0.002		71	1		51		71345E	100%	< 1%
94.49	102.41	-										-----		
102.41	103.94	5	0.01		< 0.002		47	1		53		71346E	100%	~ 1%

