82 L/14

MPH

825391

PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT AND RECOMMENDED WORK PROGRAM 1983

SCOTCH CREEK PROJECT

FOR

CORVETTE PETROLEUM CORPORATION

OCTOBER 15, 1983

SUMMARY

Corvette Petroleum Corporation has acquired by option 24 mineral claims, four placers leases and has staked an additional 40 units near Shuswap Lake. These claims and leases cover an auriferous oxide facies iron formation that has been altered by silicification and pyritisation probably primarily as a result of folding. Gold appears to concentrate in areas of high alteration and samples taken returned 220 ppb Au, 560 ppb Au and 1840 ppb Au. All of which represent very anomalous values for this environment.

Direct comparisons to known large tonnage economic gold deposits in similar Eastern Canadian environments can be made on the basis of:

i) geology
ii) geochemistry
iii) structural controls
iv) associated economic mineralization

This is a new potential deposit type for the Cordillera and represents very high exploration potential. A Phase I, one month program of detailed mapping litho and soil geochemistry with VLF EM and Magnetics surveys has been recommended at an estimated cost of $54,000. A Phase II program to consist of induced polarization and follow-up trenching is recommended at $53,000. Favourable results from these two phases will provide drill targets.

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To accompany Report by
T.E. Gregory Hawkins, P. Geol,
dated October 15, 1983.

CORVETTE PETROLEUM CORPORATION

GENERAL LOCATION MAP

SCOTCH CREEK PROJECT
KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION

Project No: V 131	By:
Scale:	Drawn:
Drawing No: 1	Date: Oct. 1983

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The following report is prepared upon the request of Mr. B. Gill, Chairman, Corvette Petroleum and as per the written reply dated September 19, 1983. This was agreed following a trip to the Scotch Creek Property on September 10, 1983 with Mr. J. Simpson, representative of Corvette Petroleum.

2.0 PROPERTY LOCATION, ACCESS, TITLE

(Figures 1 and 2)

The Scotch Creek Property lies on the northern shore of Shuswap Lake, between Scotch and Hlina Creeks, Map 82L/14W, at 50°58' latitude, 119°25' longitude in the Kamloops Mining Division of British Columbia.

Access to the property is via the Trans Canada Highway, 70 miles east from Kamloops to the Celista turn off to the north and along the north shore of Shuswap Lake to Celista. The all weather Hlina Creek dirt road follows the northeastern bank of Hlina Creek three miles to the northwest and onto the property. Several logging roads, some passable by four wheel drive vehicle, transect the property and lead to the main showing trenches some 1/2 miles to the southwest of the Hlina Creek road.

The property is comprised of 25 staked claims and four placer leases as summarized below.

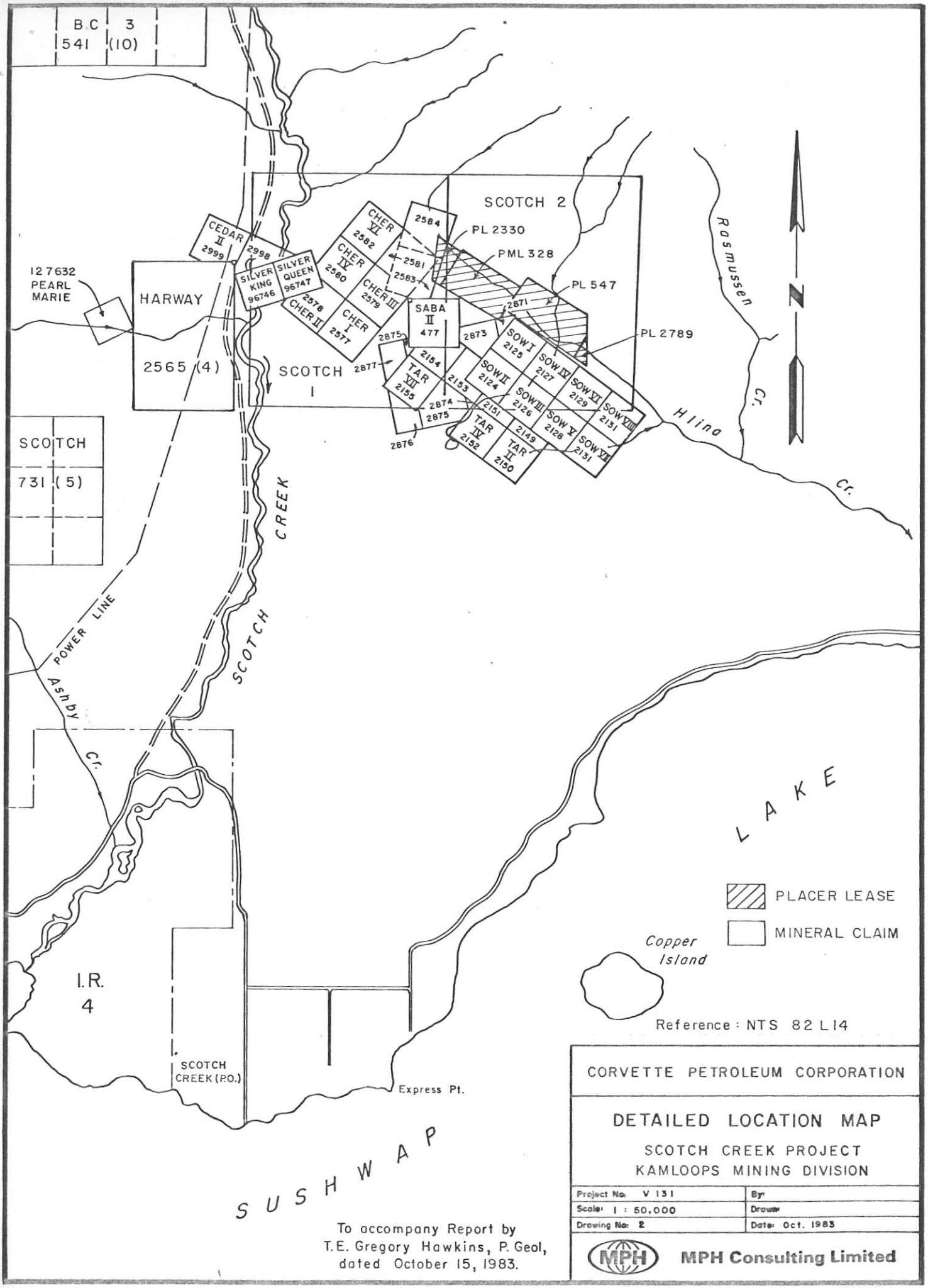
Table I
Ownership Summary

Registered Owner	Claim Name and Record Number	Expiry Date
Wayne Tyner	Cher 1 to VIII Inc. 2577 to 2584 Inc.	All 8th May, 1985
Wayne Tyner	Saba II 477	3rd October, 1986
Wayne Tyner	Sow I to Sow VIII Inc. 2124 to 2131 Inc.	28th September, 1984
Wayne Tyner	Tar I to Tar VII Inc. 2149 to 2155 Inc.	4th October, 1984

Registered Lessee	Placer Lease Number	Expiry Date
Wayne Tyner	547	28th February, 1984
Wayne Tyner	720	30th May, 1986
Wayne Joseph Tyner	2330	31st December, 1983
Wayne J. Tyner	2789	5th March, 1984

Corvette Petroleum Corporation located an additional 2 claims consisting of 40 units on October 3 to October 7, 1983. These are to be recorded as Scotch 1 (Tag No. 62871) and Scotch 2 (Tag No. 62872).

In an agreement dated October 4, 1983, Corvette agreed to option from Mr. Tyner all placer and lode claims for cash and stock considerations.



CORVETTE PETROLEUM CORPORATION

DETAILED LOCATION MAP

SCOTCH CREEK PROJECT
KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION

Project No: V 131	By:
Scale: 1 : 50,000	Drawn:
Drawing No: 2	Date: Oct. 1983

MPH Consulting Limited

To accompany Report by
T.E. Gregory Hawkins, P. Geol,
dated October 15, 1983.

3.0 HISTORY

The Scotch Creek area first gained prominence as a gold placer camp. It was first mined in the 1860s. The most important period for placer mining was the 1885-1887 period when 1519 oz. worth $26,500 was recovered. In the mid-1930s, work was done to prove the existence of old channels above the present creekbed and in 1934 one group recovered 60 oz. from the bedrock at an old channel 175 feet above the Creek. Scotch Creek Placer Mines Ltd. tested the benches and creekbed with a drag-line and hydraulicking equipment. Apparently, yields were not good enough as production and work records appear to disappear from the reports after 1936.

The gold was found as coarse, well-rounded, flattened pellets and nuggets with an average fineness of 842. Nuggets of over $2 (.11 oz.) were rare. No appreciable amount of gold was found in the main body of gravels, but was found sporodically at or near bedrock. Most of the work was done immediately below the fork (9 miles from Shuswap Lake) and above and below the canyon 1-1/2 miles downstream. Workings could be found as far upstream as 21 miles. The source for the Au is said to be the abundant quartz veins and stringers in the area.

There are numerous mineral occurrences in and around the Adams Plateau. The earliest mentioned is in 1885, but most

exploration appears to have started after 1928, when the Mosquito King (now known as Garnet) was first reported. Almost all of the occurrences are Pb Zn Ag ± Cu ± Au and are either concordant sedimentary or volcanic deposits or vein deposits. The Iron Pot, Metal Crest, Silver King and Shuswap properties are all within approximately one mile of the Corvette Property. All have been considered vein-type deposits Pb Zn ± Ag Au Cu Ni. Iron Pot and Metal Crest produced at some time but are now considered exhausted. Iron Pot (Pearl Marie) and Silver King/Queen claims are still on the map. The Mosquito King and King Tut were the most important claims but are somewhat further away. King Tut is an Ag Pb Zn Au vein deposit, regarded as a potential producer.

In more recent times particularly the mid to late 1970s, major mining companies including Craigmont Mines Ltd., Esso Minerals and Noranda have explored the Adams Plateau and the western flank of Scotch Creek for massive sulphides. Numerous interesting occurrences have been located but nothing of economic importance has been developed.

A more detailed description of mineral occurrences is provided in the Mineral Occurrences section following.

4.0 GEOLOGY

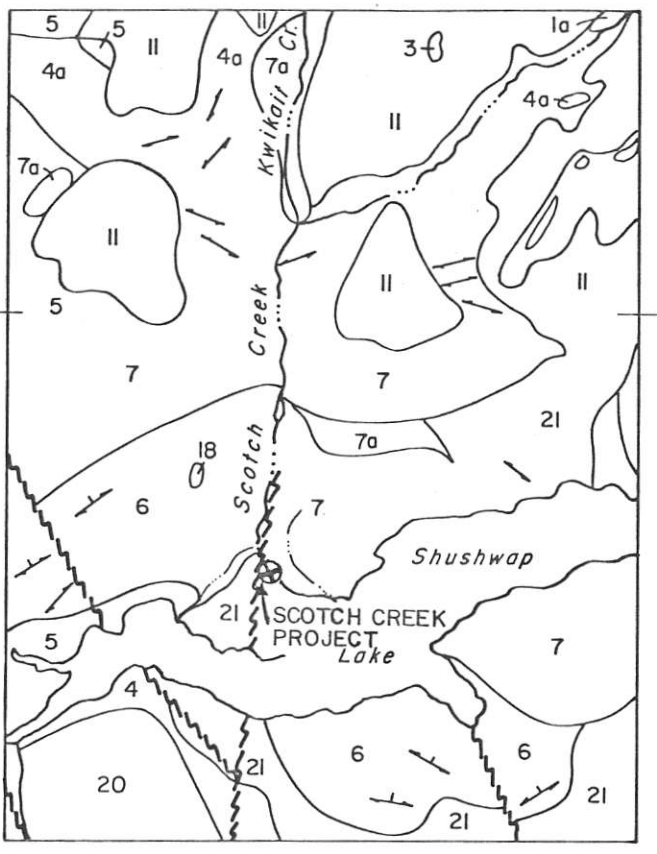
4.1 Regional (Figure 3)

Regional geological work for the Shuswap area have included Jones, A.G., 1959 (1" = 4 miles) Campbell, R.B., 1963 (1" = 4 miles) and most recently Okulitch, 1974 (1:250,000).

Figure 3 is comprised of work by Jones (1959) and Campbell (1963). As a result some correlation of rock types is required. The following units are described as correlative and are believed to contain the great majority of the lithologies underlying the area.

Early authors grouped the Eagle Bay (Unit 7,4) Sicamous (Unit 6,3) Mara (Unit 5) Tsalkim (Unit 4) as the Mount Ida Group and dated the package as late Pre-Cambrian. These formations directly overlie the Monashee Group of Early Pre-Cambrian age and are overlain by Tertiary to Recent Basalts and glacial-lacustrine deposits. Jurassic/Cretaceous intrusives intrude this metavolcanic/metasedimentary basement.

Jones (1959) describes the Tsalkom formation, estimated at a thickness of 4,000 to 1,500 feet, as being primarily composed of altered greenstone with subordinate sericitic and chloritic sedimentary rocks. This greenstone typically contains chlorite epidote, calcite, zoisite, hornblende, albite, magnetite and



GSC MAP 48
(1963)

GSC MEMOIR
296

119°15'

51°00'

N

LEGEND

(MEMOIR 296)

QUATERNARY

21	Glacial deposits.

TERTIARY

20	Basaltic rhyolite flows conglomerate, shale, sandstone.

JURRASSIC/CRETACEOUS

18	Granite, granodiorite.

SHUSWAP TERRANE

EAGLE BAY FORMATION

7	Chlorite and sericite schist, slate, limestone, quartzite: minor conglomerate. 7a Predominantly limestone.

SICAMOUS FORMATION

6	Flaggy limestone, sericite schist, graphite schist.

MARA FORMATION

5	Argillite, slate, sericite, and chlorite schist, limestone.

TSALKOM FORMATION

4	Green andesite and agglomerate: chlorite schist: slate.

LEGEND

(GSC MAP 48, 1963)

PLEISTOCENE/RECENT

II	Glacial deposits, alluvium.

JURRASIC/CRETACEOUS

7a	Biotite granodiorite, granite.

PERMIAN OR EARLIER

EAGLE BAY FORMATION

5	Greenstone, greenschist, chlorite schist, phyllite, limestone, quartz-sericite schist, quartzite, volcanic agglomerate.
4	4a, dark green and brown phyllite (commonly limy), limestone, sericitic quartzite; minor greenstone, quartz-feldspar-chlorite gneiss, and meta-conglomerate; 4b, trachytic tuff and breccia
3	Grey and buff weathering, white, grey, and buff marble and limestone; minor greenstone and phyllite.

To accompany Report by
T.E. Gregory Hawkins, P. Geol,
dated October 15, 1983.

CORVETTE PETROLEUM CORPORATION

REGIONAL GEOLOGY MAP

SCOTCH CREEK PROJECT
KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION

Project No: V 131	By: G.H.
Scale: 1" = 4 miles	Drawn: K.D.H.
Drawing No: 3	Date: Oct. 1983

MPH Consulting Limited

titanite. Minor quartz calcite veinlets also occur. Minor sedimentary units are sericite schist, sericitic argillite, chloritic argillite and black schist. These are intermittent and grade to tuffaceous and greywacke sediments.

Tight isoclinal folding accentuates bedding. Regional metamorphism is generally greenschist facies with amphibotite facies occurring conspicuously close to granitic contacts.

The same author describes the conformably overlying Mara Formation as a 2,000 to 4,500 feet thickness of phyllite and mica schist with subordinate volcanic members similar to the underlying Tsalkom formation. As such it is considered as an argillaceous transition from Tsalkom to the comformable Sicamous Formation.

The Sicamous Formation is believed to be 7,000 feet of flaggy impure blue to black limestone interbedded with minor calcareous sericitic schist. Pure graphite is common. A high degree of deformation has produced foliation in the schists.

The overlying Eagle Bay Formation is an important host to numerous vein and concordant sulphide deposits. Three components were described by Jones. A limestone unit is sandwiched between a large upper thickness of metasedimentary/ metavolcanic chlorite schist and a lower thinner unit of the

same composition. The chlorite content is the distinguishing factor between the Eagle Bay and the Sicamous formation and may represent the addition of tuff to the chemical sediments. Total thickness is estimated at +30,000 feet.

Sixty percent of the rock units are derived from argillite, greywacke, limestone and quartzite and their metamorphosed equivalents. The sediments differ from the volcanics by the distinctly fine bedding. Impure calcareous rocks are sericitic with quartz as the principal constitent. Chlorite, epidote, sericite, magnetite, carbonate are common in the green rocks and sericite, chlorite, carbonate, zoisite and graphite are common in the grey and black units.

Limestones are massive, non-bedded to thin bedded or flaggy, impure and schistose.

Rare quartz pebble conglomerate occurs within the map area.

The volcanics are predominantly dark green schists derived from volcanic flows. They are strongly cleaved and foliated. Distinct quartz and carbonate layers are developed along the cleavage. The main constituents are chorite, amphibolite and epidote with plagioclase. Both siderite and magnetite are important accessories to all green schists.

The first of two Jurrasic/Cretaceous grandiorite intrusions occurs just west of Scotch Creek in the southern half of the map sheet and a second larger body is cut by the lower limits of Kwikoit Creek. Both are predominatly biotite granodiorite and granitic stocks.

Tertiary volcanic activity has emplaced basaltic flows and flow breccias and agglomerate in some of the erosional channels. These in turn may be overlain by glacial and lacustrine deposits from which a minor amount of placer gold has been produced in Scotch Creek.

The basement rocks are highly contorted and altered due to isoclinal recumbent folding and recrystallization. Shearing has also occurred along planes parallel to the axial planes of the folds. Thrust faulting from the northwest is also parallel to the regional trend. Two stages of deformation are in evidence the older resulting in small scale isoclinal recumbent folding and shearing with more broad upward and faulting occurring later and in some cases erasing the older deformational features. Scotch Creek is formed along a major N-S fault system.

4.2 Local (Figure 4)

The Corvette Petroleum Corporation Scotch Creek Property is

underlain exclusively by Eagle Bay Formation overlain by glacial and fluvial clastics. The most recent and most detailed work is provided by Okulitch (1974) who has dated the Eagle Bay as exclusively Cambrian to Ordivician in age.

Four major units have been described from youngest to oldest as follows and are basically in agreement with other works.

1. Greenstone, chloritic phyllite, minor agglomerate, sericite, phyllite, quartzite limestone, tuff.

2. Sericitic siliceous phyllite, sericite quartzite, quartz biotite schist, quartz biotite garnet schist, minor tuff and minor layers of 1. above and limestone.

3. Black argillite, argillaceous phyllite, shale; minor limestone.

4. Tshinakin limestone member consisting of massive white crystalline limestone with minor greenstone and greenschist.

The property is underlain by an east west trending sequence of the above units with the older argillite member to the north. Foliation is southwest ot northeast with dips from 30° to 65° to the north. Lineations of later stage fold axes plunge to the northwest.

A major fault truncates this trend at Scotch Creek and displaces the Eagle Bay Formation approximately four miles to the north on the west side of the creek. Triassic volcanic flows outcrop and form the footwall of the Eagle Bay formation over thrust sheet. The existence of the thrust and the classification of Triassic/Cambrian units is disputed by some of the exploration groups in the area.

The area has been prospected for lode gold mineralization particularly within a highly brecciated quartz sulphide veined unit within the greenstone member mentioned above. This auriferous horizon is herein identified as a siliceous oxide facies (hematite) iron formation.

A number of caterpillar trenches have been cut across the hillside within this unit and exposed widths of 5 feet to 30 feet and varying degrees of quartz pyrite veining.

This fracture veining appears to control the degree of pyrite mineralization and hence gold values. All three altered samples of the iron formation were anomolous in gold with values of 220 ppb, 560 ppb and 1840 ppb reflecting rocks of increasing alteration. A minor amount of related iron carbonate veins accompany the quartz veining.

The importance of the identification of this relationship and environment is documented in numerous other localities particu-

larly Eastern Canada. The Musselwhite or Opapimiskan Lake gold deposit of Dome Mines Limited for instance is found in oxide facies iron formation that has undergone isoclinal recumbent folding with attendant quartz carbonate veining with 2 percent sulphides (Andrews et al, 1981). This deposit is presently estimated to contain 1,000,000 tons of 0.2 oz./ton gold.

As such this environment and the very high potential associated with it are new for the Cordilleran.

A sample description and summary are provided in Appendix I following. Of additional importance is the association of the Eagle Bay Formation with numerous other massive sulphide and vein type occurrences in the area.

4.3 Mineral Occurrences

Zinc Claims: have been explored by Orell Copper Mines Ltd. and Craigmont Mines Ltd. and tested by 17 diamond drill holes totalling 1529 m from 1977-78. All intersected bedded andesitic fragmentals and flows, siliceous tuffites with some rhyolite egnimbrites, tuffs and fragmentals. The andesite and tuffite contain abundant siliceous and/or cherty layers. Very small amounts of py and po and traces of py and sp are found disseminated in most rock types. There are numerous zones of massive po, py and magnetite with minor sp, cp in conformable chlorite and/or epidote rich layers.

Best assays 3.38% Zn over 3 to 5 metres with others under 0.5% Zn over 1.5 m or less. Pyrrhotite, magnetite iron formation on these claims is also reported to be "anomalous" in gold.

Scotch Claims: have been explored by Craigmont Mines Ltd. and Esso Resources Canada Ltd. from 1977 to 1979 and finally tested by 2 diamond drill holes of 228 m. One hole tested an EM anomaly and intersected graphitic schist in a sequence of meta-sediments and metavolcanics. The other cut a sheared rhyolitic flow with 1 metre of quartz chlorite massive sulphides comprised of pyrrhotite and sparse disseminated chalcopyrite in schist (no assays available). This deposit is believed to be hosted in Triassic rocks.

Iron Pot (Acid, Pearl, Marie): is classified as an exhausted producer of gold, lead, zinc and nickel in veins hosted within the Tshinka limestone member of the Eagle Bay formation. Several quartz seams and veins appear to strike with the bedding. The main sulphide mineral is pyrrhotite which is associated with a minor amount of lead, zinc in a zone about "400 feet wide" (1930). "Fair gold values" have also been obtained. Two short adits have been driven but exposed no mineralization.

Silver King (Silver Queen): is an argentiferous galena and sphalerite vein hosted in the Eagle Bay greenstone unit. No other information is known to exist.

Metal Crest: is similar in type and host to the Silver King showing but has "produced" minor amounts of ore. An erratic system of quartz, lead, zinc veins crosscutting the schist outcrop in Scotch Creek. 100 feet of crosscutting and drifting from one adit plus a 37 foot deep shaft are reported (1929).

Shuswap: is reported as a copper, lead, zinc vein hosted in Eagle Bay sericitic phyllite, quartzites and schists. It is noted as a showing only and no other detailed information is known to exist.

Onyx: the Onyx Claim situated on Onyx Creek is a Pb Zn occurrence with reportedly very high grade silver values (1934). It has been described as being associated with "quartz in sedimentary rocks" and is hosted in the Tshinka limestone. It is questionable whether this is a vein type or massive sulphide type of showing.

Other very important deposits within the Eagle Bay formation include the potential uranium producer at Rexspar and the ex gold producer known as the Homestake. The latter is associated with a barite horizon assaying lesser silver values and lead zinc copper. Both deposits are "syngenetic" in nature.

5.0 RECOMMENDED WORK PROGRAM

5.1 Plan

The Scotch Creek properties of Corvette Petroleum Corporation cover a geological environment that demonstrates a high exploration potential for massive sulphide and gold deposits. Massive sulphide targets have been explored for in the area and in the same host rocks with very encouraging results. The existence of auriferous "iron formation" is known in the Zinc and BC properties but does not appear to have been identified as such.

A direct correlation of the Scotch Creek lithologic, structural and chemical environment can be made with known gold deposit environments in Eastern Canada. This then, defines the targets as stratiform and tectonic-structurally controlled bodies of lower grade gold (0.05-0.2 oz/ton) deposits of moderate tonnage (1,000,000 to 5,000,000 tons).

Of prime initial concern is the determination of the limits and controls on the mineralization known to exist in the iron formation. As such the program is designed to concentrate geological, geochemical and geophysical efforts on the known trend.

Very detailed geological mapping of available outcrops on a

surveyed grid is required. Whole rock analyses and thin section studies will complement this work.

Soil sampling and lithogeochemical surveys are thought to represent the most useful tool. Overburden on the hillsides is believed to be residual soil for the most part not exceeding 15 feet in thickness. 200 m x 20 m spacing and analyses for Cu Pb and gold will be completed. All rock samples will also be run geochemically and samples returning high values will then be checked by assay.

Geophysical surveys along the same grid will consist of Magnetics and VLF EM as mapping tools only. The most reasonable system for delineating this kind of mineralization is induced polarization which will also be run as follow-up to define possible drill targets.

Preliminary detailed follow-up can most probably be completed by trenching in much the same way that the existing trenching has been carried out. Drill testing for depth will ultimately be required if results are positive.

The following cost estimates for Phase I and II include work required to bring the project to a drilling stage.

5.2 Budget

Phase I

Mobilization/Demobilization		$ 1,500
Personnel:		
Geologist (mapping, lithogeochemistry sampling) 25 days @ $300	$ 7,500	
Geophysical Operator (Magnetic and EM) 25 days @ $250	6,250	
Two Assistants (field work, line cutting soil sampling) 25 days @ $150 x 2	7,500	21,250
Field Expenses:		
Camp and Materials 25 days @ $40/day	1,000	
Supplies 100 man days @ $25/man day	2,500	
Equipment Rentals VLF Mag	1,400	
Truck 4 x 4 plus fuel 25 days @ $90/day	2,250	
Analyses: Geochemical Soils 1,000 @ $7.35 (Au Cu Pb)	7,350	
Geochemical Rocks 100 @ $11.55 (5 elements plus gold silver)	1,155	
Assays 50 @ $12 (Au Ag)	600	16,255
Consulting Supervision 10 days @ $425		4,250
Report Preparation		
5 days @ $300	1,500	
Costs	1,500	3,000
		46,255
Administration Fee 15% (19,255)		2,900
		49,155
Contingency @ 10%		4,900
Say		$54,000

Phase II Induced Polarization, Trenching

Mobilization/Demobilization		$ 1,500
10 days I.B. Surveying @ $1,500		15,000
Trenching Cat Rental 150 hours @ $100		15,000
Supervision Geologist 14 days @ $300		4,200
Field Costs 14 days @ $50		700
Truck Rental 15 days @ $90		1,350
Sample Analyses Assays 100 samples @ $12 (Au Ag)		1,200
Consulting 5 days @ $425		2,125
Report Preparation 5 days @ $300	$1,500	
Costs	1,500	3,000
		44,175
Administration @ 15% (34,750)		5,200
Contingency @ 10%		4,900
	Say	$53,000

Due to the nature of this target, allowance should be made for extended grid work and property acquisition in the event that the favourable horizon extends beyond present property limits. Following the above two phase program however, and given encouraging results there should be drilling targets.

A tentative provision for $150,000 is therefore recommended herein to cover the projected cost of drilling 3,000 feet at an overall cost of $50 per foot.

5.3 Schedule

The following table is a summary of the projected time requirements for Phase I. Induced polarization and trenching, if warranted, have been estimated to take three weeks to complete.

Week	1	2	3	4
Mobilization	—			
Linecutting	———	———	———	
Geological Mapping	———	———	———	———
Soil Sampling	———	———	———	
Geophysics EM Mag			———	———
Consulting/ Supervision	—	———	———	———
Demobilization				—
Analyses		———	———	———
Reporting				. . . .

Table II
1983 Project Schedule
Scotch Project, Phase I

6.0 CONCLUSIONS

1. The Scotch Creek property gold mineralization is hosted within siliceous oxide facies iron formation of Cambrian age (Eagle Bay formation).

2. The surrounding geologic environment and the related rock types are well known for hosting both syngentic massive sulphide deposits and vein type deposits. A minor amount of placer production has come from Scotch and Hlina Creeks draining the immediate terrain.

3. Direct comparisons of this type of gold bearing environment with other known gold deposit camps can be made on the basis of:

   a. geology
   b. geochemistry of rock types
   c. alteration
   d. associated eocnomic mineralization

4. The target deposit is therefore new to the Condilleran environment and deserves exploration follow-up using target models, guidelines and techniques consistent with larger tonnage syngenetic gold deposits.

7.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

1. A high degree of stratigraphic control through detailed geological mapping is highly recommended.

2. The above work must be carried out in conjunction with lithogeochemical sampling and rock type identification.

3. Initial geophysical surveying work is required to complement mapping in areas of cover. A follow-up I.P. program will aid in identifying mineralized targets through conductivity and resistivity measurements.

4. Geochemical soil sampling for gold is recommended on the basis of the extensive but light residual cover in the area and expected widespread anomalous gold in rocks.

5. Trenching by caterpillar is recommended on anomalies prior to drilling due to the success of the previous trenching in exposing the iron formation for surface sampling.

6. The above work is estimated to cost $107,000 in two phases of $54,000 and $53,000, the first emphasizing geological and geochemical controls with the second targeting mineralization through geophysics and trenching.

7. The first phase is estimated to take six weeks to complete both field work and reporting.

Respectfully submitted,

MPH Consulting Limited

T.E. Gregory Hawkins, P.Geol.
Vice President

CERTIFICATE

I, T.E. Gregory Hawkins, do hereby certify:

1. That I am a Consulting Geologist with business offices at 301, 409 Granville Street, Vancouver, British Columbia V6C 1T2.

2. That I am a graduate in geology of The University of Alberta, Edmonton (B.Sc. 1973), and of McGill University, Montreal (M.Sc. 1979).

3. That I have practised within the geological profession for the past fourteen years.

4. That I am a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada and a Professional Geologist registered in the Province of Alberta.

5. That the opinions, conclusions and recommendations contained herein are based on research field and research work carried out in September and October of 1983.

6. That I own no direct, indirect or contingent interests in the area, the subject property or shares or securities of Corvette Petroleum Corporation or associated companies, nor do I expect to receive any interest.

PROFESSIONAL GEOLOGIST ALBERTA
T.E. Gregory Hawkins
LICENSED TO PRACTISE

T.E. Gregory Hawkins, P.Geol.

Dated at Vancouver, British Columbia, this 15th day of October, 1983.

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APPENDIX I

Analysis Certificate

Table III

Table III
Rock Sampling Summary

Number	Location	Description	Values Au ppb	Values Ag ppm
64151	Float	quartz pebble conglomerate highly silicified with abundant pyrite	<10	0.2
64152	Trench #1	mixed grab sample of numerous altered pieces of iron formation with quartz/carbonate stringers and pyrite across 30 feet	220	0.4
64153	Trench #3	grab sample of intraformational conglomerate/agglomerate with abundant pyrite within iron formation	560	2.0
64154	South Tench	grab sample of completely unaltered iron formation in 3 foot zone	<10	0.2
64155	Trench #2	very heavy pyrite in veined iron formation	1840	1.6

Rossbacher Laboratory Ltd.

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSTS & ASSAYERS

2225 S. SPRINGER AVE.,
BURNABY, B.C.
CANADA
TELEPHONE: 299-6910

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

CERTIFICATE NO. 83443
INVOICE NO. 3251
DATE ANALYSED SEPT 22/83
PROJECT V #131

TO: MPH CONSULTING LTD.
2002 - 1055 W. GEORGIA ST.
VANCOUVER, B.C. V6E 3P3

No.	Sample	pH	Mo	Cu	Ag	PPB Au								No.
01	64151				0.2	10								01
02	64152				0.4	220								02
03	64153				2.0	560								03
04	64154				0.2	10								04
05	64155				1.6	1840								05
06														06
07														07
08														08
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37														37
38														38
39														39
40														40

VALUES IN PPM, UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE.

Certified by J. Rossbacher

$25,000 on signing ⟶ $10?,000 work

↓

$50,000 payment
+ 5000' drilling commitment

↓

Call - exhalite
- alteration

$75,000 payment
drill program - $200,000 min.

↓

$200,000 payment

↓

60% vested – 40% Corvette
Newmont goes to prod'n decision

Corvette participates 40%
or out to 15% carried

$22