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GEOLOGICAL REPORT

YELLOW GROUP

Alberni Mining Division

Vancouver Island, B.C.

By:
E. Percy Sheppard, P.Eng.
Consulting Geologist

March 27, 1979
Vancouver, B.C.

Yellow Group

C O N T E N T S

- - -

MAPS

APPENDIX

* * *

GEOLOGICAL REPORT

YELLOW GROUP

Alberni Mining Division

Vancouver Island, B. C.

SUMMARY

The YELLOW GROUP consists of one claim of 6 units, owned by Silver Cloud Mines Ltd. of Vancouver, B.C.

The property lies 16 km east of Alberni, Vancouver Island. Access is by the China Creek road, thence northerly for approximately 3.2 km by a switchback road to the workings. The co-ordinates of the south part of the claims block are: Lat. 48° 00'N, Long. 124° 40'W. The topography is extremely rugged and the area is heavily forested.

Placer mining was carried out on China Creek around 1862, following the discovery of gold-quartz veins. Between 1892 and 1895 prospecting was successful in finding gold along Mineral Creek on the Vancouver Island Gold Mines Ltd. property, now the Yellow Group. In 1898 an 8-stamp mill was established and two clean-ups were made. In 1933 the ground was again explored and a 35-ton pilot plant built. The operation was closed down in 1936. Production consisted of a 40-ton shipment which returned 2.9 oz Au/ton and 0.5 oz Ag/ton.

The area is underlain by intrusives, extrusive and sedimentary rocks, mainly Mesozoic to Triassic. The northwest trend of rock members is common. Rocks underlying China Creek and parts of the Yellow Group consist of fine-grained amygdaloidal lava, dark green to purple in color. Mineral Creek outlines a strong shear zone striking approximately northerly which contains the gold-quartz veins of the Yellow Group. The gold occurs mainly in the quartz veins in the sheared China Creek andesite. The veins also contain small amounts of pyrite, galena and sphalerite.

Work done consists of seven adits driven in the steep eastern slope of Mineral Creek, constituting approximately 650 metres of workings, most of which are inaccessible at present. The adits are driven approximately northerly and conform to the direction of the shear zone.

cont.....

E. P. SHEPPARD, P. ENG.

Yellow Group

CONCLUSIONS

Extensive drifting on gold-quartz veins carried out in the late '30s, showed fair values in gold. 40 tons shipped from the Upper Mac adit gave returns of 2.9 oz Au/ton and 0.5 oz Ag/ton. The vein assayed 3.69 oz Au along 76 metres for an average width of 0.102 metres.

The potential of this property lies in whether the roughly parallel veins constitute the total area of gold content, or whether the entire zone carries minable grade across its 152 metre width.

It is concluded that this property shows considerable merit, especially with the present high price of gold.

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that the proposed exploration program be carried out as soon as weather conditions permit.

It is further recommended that the sum of $20,000 be provided with which to implement this program.

E. Percy Sheppard, P.Eng.
Consulting Geologist

March 27, 1979

Yellow Group

GEOLOGICAL REPORT
YELLOW GROUP
Alberni Mining Division
Vancouver Island, B.C.

INTRODUCTION

The following report was prepared at the request of the President and Directors of Silver Cloud Mines Ltd. Data for the report were obtained during visits to the property on November 13-15, 1973 and March 24, 1979; from information gathered earlier by J. Szakacs, Prospector, and a study of pertinent Government reports and maps.

PROPERTY

The Yellow Group consists of 1 claim of 6 units, a unit being a 25-hectare square whose sides measure 500 metres.

Name	Tag No.	Expiry Date
Yellow Claim	49315	March 24, 1980

OWNERSHIP

The property is owned by Silver Cloud Mines Ltd. of Vancouver, B.C.

LOCATION & ACCESS

The property lies 16 km east of Alberni, Vancouver Island. Access is by the China Creek road, thence northerly for approximately 3.2 km by a switchback road to the workings. Mineral Creek roughly parallels the road.

TOPOGRAPHY

The rugged terrain is typical of Vancouver Island. Elevations vary from 425 metres at the China Creek road to 1219 metres in the north part of the claims.

HISTORY

Placer mining was carried out on a small scale on China Creek as early as 1862, following the discovery of gold-quartz veins. Between 1892 and 1895 prospecting was

cont.....

successful in finding gold-quartz veins on Mineral Creek. Three years later an 8-stamp mill was built on Mineral Creek to treat ore from the veins on the Consolidated Alberni property, which subsequently became Vancouver Island Gold Mines Ltd., and is now YELLOW GROUP. Only two clean-ups were made.

The next active period began in 1933 when Vancouver Island Gold Mines Ltd. began to explore the veins on the Consolidated Alberni ground on Mineral Creek. This company worked for three years and built a 35-ton pilot-mill; however the operation closed down in 1936. That same year, gold-quartz veins above King Solomon basin were opened up by the Havilah Gold Mines Ltd. and a small quantity of ore was shipped between then and 1939.

PRODUCTION

Records show that Vancouver Island Gold Ltd. and Havilah Gold Mines Ltd. produced 1,565 tons of gold ore containing 562 oz. of gold and 1,386 oz. of silver. The Thistle, on Franklin Creek, produced 6,867 tons of gold-copper ore containing 2,667 oz. of gold, 1,667 oz. of silver, and 626,556 lb. of copper. The total placer production is known to be in excess of $40,000. (Report of Minister of Mines 1944, by J. S. Stevenson.)

GENERAL GEOLOGY*

Intrusive, extrusive and sedimentary rocks occur in the area. On the basis of lithologic comparison with other rocks on Vancouver Island, the ages of which have been determined, the rocks in the map area are mainly Mesozoic in age. Fossils found in limestone indicate, however, that the older sediments are Upper Carboniferous or Permian. The younger sediments are lithologically similar to Cretaceous sediments found elsewhere on the island and are themselves also probably Cretaceous. The volcanic rocks may be referred to the Triassic Vancouver group. Scattered erosion remnants of some clastic sediments are referred to the Cretaceous Nanaimo series. Most of the intrusive igneous rocks are Jura-Cretaceous Coast Range intrusives, although some intrude Cretaceous sediments, and are therefore post-Cretaceous.

Older Sediments. Two belts of older sedimentary rocks, mainly pyroclastics, are found in the area. One belt, from 3/4 mile to 1½ miles wide, extends north-westerly from the eastern slopes of Mount Spencer past Lake Lizard. The other belt, about 3/4 mile wide, extends northerly from Summit and Black Lakes to the north boundary of the area. The rocks in those two belts include limestone, jasper, chert, tuff, and volcanic and flow breccias. They do not occur as a regularly

(*After GEOLOGY & ORE DEPOSITS OF THE CHINA CREEK AREA, VANCOUVER IS., B.C. (1944), by J.S. Stevenson.)

stratified succession of beds but as lenses that pass north-westerly along the strike at about the same horizons, from one rock-type to another. The limestone occurs in a north-westerly-trending zone of discontinuous lenses, the largest of which is on Mount Spencer, with small lenses both north-westerly and south-easterly from that peak. The limestone is grey to buff in colour, and some of it is silicified and characterized by bands of cherty silica, 1 to 4 inches wide, alternating with buff-coloured limestone. Fossiliferous material from the limestone bed at 3700 ft. contained crinoid disks and stems and a brachiopod, suggesting Carboniferous or Permian.

Volcanics. Two north-westerly-trending belts of volcanic rocks are found in the area. A belt of older volcanic rocks extends north-westerly from the headwaters of the Nitinat River, down McQuillan and China Creeks and north-westerly to beyond Mineral Creek. These rocks comprise the China Creek andesite. A belt of younger volcanic rocks lies to the south-west of the older rocks and extends north-westerly from the Nitinat River, past the western slopes of Mount Spencer and north-westerly across Franklin Creek. These rocks comprise the Franklin Creek basalt.

The China Creek andesite is principally fine-grained, amygdaloidal andesite, most of which is dark green in colour but some is purple. Although not all the green andesite is amygdaloidal, all the purple is amygdaloidal. Mineralogically the China Creek volcanics are mainly andesites, with either augite or hornblende or both. Some lenses of porcelain-white weathering, dark grey chert and red jasper are found intercalated with the andesite. The andesite overlies the older sediments and is folded with them in a synclinal belt between the two belts of older sediments.

The Franklin Creek basalt is dark green to almost black in colour and, where well weathered, is strongly rust-coloured. Most of the basalt consists of pillow-lava with widespread quartz and a little actinolite and epidote occurring as interstitial material in the angles between the pillows.

Older Intrusives. The intrusive igneous rocks include both acid and basic rocks occurring as dykes, sills and stocks.

Numerous fine-grained diorite sills, ranging from 1 ft. to 50 ft. in thickness, and larger, irregular bodies up to 500 by 1,000 ft. across, intrude the sediments near the THISTLE. An elongated area of diorite, 5 miles long by 1/2 mile wide, extends northerly and southerly from Mount McQuillan. Diabase dykes up to a few feet thick cut this diorite. Much of the diorite is a fracture-breccia and consists of angular fragments of diorite, replaced and rimmed by more acidic material. The sequence of events in the area of diorite north and south of

Mount McQuillan and in the area of diorite sills around the THISTLE, appears to have been first the intrusion of a large central mass of coarse diorite along a N-S zone of weakness in the China Creek andesite and, second, the intrusion of smaller peripheral bodies of fine diorite mainly as sills into the older sediments around the THISTLE. Brecciation of the main diorite body followed, probably as a result of a volume decrease consequent on both the change from a fluid magma to a crystalline rock and on the contraction of the rock body while cooling. Infiltration of acidic material from the same deep-seated source, from which the diorite was differentiated, followed and sealed the breccia, rimming the diorite fragments and forming small acidic dykes.

Hornblende quartz diorite occurs in a tongue-shaped area that extends S-E from a longer mass outside the map-area, across Franklin Creek to the South Fork of Museum Creek. The rock in the main mass is uniform both in texture and composition. The contact-zone is marked by inclusions of basalt in different stages of absorption by the quartz diorite. This zone is usually narrow, but in a few places reaches a width of 100 feet.

Three small stocks of massive feldspar porphyry are strikingly aligned along a course that trends north 15°W. These stocks are accompanied by many sills and dykes of feldspar porphyry which intrude the volcanics adjacent to the stocks. The feldspar porphyry consists principally of feldspar with but little quartz, and no hornblende or other dark mineral.

Structural Geology. Owing to the lenticular habit of the sediments and massive nature of the lavas, no continuous easily recognizable marker-horizons were found which would aid in unravelling the details of the complex structure of the rocks in the area.

Folds. The rock units trend from northerly to north-westerly and, where attitudes were determined, appear to strike in the same direction. The rocks are strongly folded and dips vary from S-W to N-E. Drag-folds are common in the more incompetent members of the sedimentary group of rocks. The major structures appear to be a N-W trending anticline and accompanying syncline, which plunge 10° to 30° SE. The anticlinal axis is believed to extend from the eastern slopes of Mount Spencer north-westerly to Lake Lizard, and the synclinal axis extends north-westerly along the McQuillan Creek valley.

Faults. Faults and related shear-zones are common. Some are short but others are long and of major importance. A shear-zone along which considerable movement has occurred extends along the west contact of the diorite that extends southerly from Mount McQuillan. This shear-zone has considerable economic importance, as mineralized quartz veins are found in and very close to it. Other faults have caused large movements

of the Franklin Creek. A major fault south of Lake Lizard has offset the N-W extension of sedimentary rocks about 4000 feet southward.

General Features of the Deposits. The deposits are mainly gold quartz veins in the China Creek andesite. The vein quartz contains variable amounts of the sulphides, pyrite, galena and sphalerite, and small quantities of gold. The gold content of the veins is roughly proportional to the sulphide content, and samples of heavy sulphides have assayed several ounces of gold per ton.

The rocks in the vicinity of the YELLOW GROUP are andesites of the Vancouver Island volcanic series. A few miles west a small stock of granitic rock similar to granite of the Coast Range batholith outcrops. The mineralization consists of quartz veins in sheared sections of the andesite rocks, the valuable mineral constituents being gold and silver associated with pyrite.

WORK DONE

The workings are located on the steep easterly slope of the V-shaped valley of Mineral Creek. The lowest is a few feet above the creek bottom and the highest 200 ft. above it. The valley walls are very steep, in excess of 35°. The rock is highly altered volcanic (Karmutsen) containing amygdaloidal and tuffaceous varities. The average strike is N-S, as determined from well-bedded tuffs, and dips average 25°E.

Seven adits have been driven on the quartz veins, by Vancouver Island Gold Mines Ltd. between 1933 and 1936:

1) Lower Mac Adit, elevation 2627', which runs 15 ft. W 33°E, then 10 ft. N 80°E, to where the Mac vein was intersected, striking N 45°E and dipping 40°SE, then 75 ft. N 42°E along the vein. At this point a short crosscut has been driven 15 ft. S 45°E and from it a short drift for 15 ft. S 45°W along a branch vein which appears to strike NE into the main Mac vein. Here a raise was driven 35 ft. S 10°E from the adit portal. The drift was continued 80 ft. along the vein. The vein ranges from 3" to 18" in width, averaging 6". With the exception of a 10 ft. thickness of well-banded tuff near the portal, the rock in this adit is andesite, leached for a distance of 6" on each side of the vein.

2) Upper Mac Adit, elevation 2715', 420' in length, bearing N 42°E. Vein averages 5" in thickness.

3) Lower Belcher Adit, elevation 2781', driven N 3°E for 55 ft. and East for 200 ft. This crosscut intersects the Belcher vein

at 150 ft. From the intersection the vein dips 50° NE and is followed by a sinuous drift in a N 15°E direction for 235 ft. At 135 ft. along the drift, from the crosscut, a raise has been driven N 65°W and breaks through into the Upper Belcher adit 40 feet from the portal. A short crosscut was driven S 57°E for 75 ft. and intersected a small vein with a north strike and a dip of 55°E.

4) Upper Belcher Adit, elevation 2900', driven N 27°E for 380 ft. along the Belcher vein which dips 50°SE. Vein ranges from 1" to 6" in thickness.

5) Dunsmuir Adit, elevation 2800', driven as a crosscut for 75 ft., bearing S 84°E, to intersect the vein, but because of faulting it had to be continued another 25 ft. From this point a drift bearing N 4°E was driven for 160 ft. and S 4°W for 25 ft. more. This ground was badly caved.

6) Lower Shear Zone Adit, elevation 2800', and slightly above the creek bed. Portal lies approximately 200 ft. northwest of portal of the Dunsmuir adit. This adit is mostly within the buff-coloured rock typical of the shear zone. Strike faults containing a considerable amount of gouge are common. The strongest fault, striking N 10°W and dipping 70°NE, was intersected 65 ft. from the portal. It averages 4 ft. in width and contains much crushed rock and black gouge.

The shear zone was sampled extensively, 79 chip samples being taken. A tabulated description of these is appended. Because of considerable spotty free gold in the main quartz veins they were not sampled.

7) Upper Shear Zone Adit, elevation 2932', driven N 72°E for 25 feet. Cuts across buff coloured rock sheared in a N 20°W direction and dipping 70°E.

These two adits were the only workings open for the 1973 examination. The twelve trenches shown on the plan of the adits are sloughed-in and will have to be re-opened for check sampling. It is felt that the true width of the shear zone has not been determined by this work and trenches cut across the valley by bulldozer would provide a continuous surface for mapping and sampling. The relatively low values in gold found by the early sampling and verified by that done during '73 would indicate that the early work was accurate.

The results obtained in 1934 from 63 samples taken over 250 ft. of the Mac vein show the quartz to have an average width of 0.51 ft. and an average gold content of 3.69 oz. per ton. A shipment of 40 tons of this ore to Tacoma Smelter at that time gave returns of 2.9 oz. Au/ton and 0.5 oz. Ag/ton.

The detailed description of the old adits and sampling records, together with the 1973 sampling of the Upper and Lower Shear adits, gives the impression of a strong shear zone striking northerly and dipping steeply eastward. The footwall appears to follow the direction of Mineral Creek. Inside this shear zone there are several quartz veins, some showing faulting and dislocation.

POTENTIAL MINING BLOCKS

The elevation of the Upper Mac adit is 2715', and the Lower Mac is at 2627'; a difference of 88 ft. The Upper Mac has an average of 3.69 oz. Au/ton along 250 ft., with a sampled width of 0.51 ft. The Lower Mac assays could not be cut; therefore, the block we can call "indicated ore" lies between the Upper Mac and surface. Surface trenches, however, were sloughed-in and digging them became impossible due to heavy rains and snowfall. Thus the block measured does not have a surface assay plan and cannot be called indicated ore. This is a potential block containing approximately 800 tons of material with the face bounded by the Upper Mac adit, which is the only opening sampled. Sampling shows that the values are contained in the 0.51 ft. width of vein material; however, a 5 ft. mining width must be kept in mind.

The Shear adit gives a similar picture. The veins that are drifted on give a width to the zone of 500 ft. E-W; however, no E-W crosscut has been driven to determine whether the zone has continuous gold values which would allow a width of 500 ft. to be mined.

The visit to the property in March 1979 showed that no work had been done since the 1973 examination.

EXPLORATION PROGRAM

The previous work consisted of seven adits, a few small stopes and raises. It is felt that the area requires more detailed exploration in the N-S and E-W directions.

The exploration program should include cleaning out the old drifts and re-mapping and sampling the openings. Bulldozer cuts at 30.4 metre intervals E-W across the valley would help connect the values found in the adits with the intervening ground.

An access road should be surveyed and constructed to come into the property from the north through the logged MacMillan Bloedel area. This direction follows fairly level ground and is believed to be cheaper than the old route from the China Creek road.

The object of this exploration program is to determine whether the present indicated tonnage and grade of gold can be increased to sustain a fairly large operation.

ESTIMATED COST OF EXPLORATION PROGRAM

Road (1½ mi.) & bulldozer	$2,500
Clearing old adits & X-cuts, 2 men @ $100/day, 30 days	3,000
Mapping & Sampling, 15 days @ $150/...	2,250
Assaying (Est.),700 samples @$5	3,500
Camp: 2 months, 4 men @ $20/day	4,800
Engineering & Supervision	2,000
Tools & truck hire	1,000
Pump & 200 ft. hose	950
	$20,000

This program is based on a 2-month work period. Contingent upon the results obtained, a detailed diamond drill program may be laid out.

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
E. P. SHEPPARD

E. Percy Sheppard, P. Eng.
Consulting Geologist

March 27, 1979

Yellow Group

C E R T I F I C A T E

I, E. PERCY SHEPPARD, of the City of Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia, hereby certify THAT:

I am a Consulting Geologist, at 1606-M, 1600 Beach Avenue, Vancouver, B.C., V6G 1Y7;

I am a graduate of Dalhousie University, with a B.Sc. in Geology, and have been active in mining exploration and geophysics for over thirty years;

This report is compiled from data obtained during visits to the property on November 13-15, 1973 and March 24, 1979; from information gathered by J. Szakacs earlier, and a study of pertinent Government reports and maps;

I have no direct or indirect interest in the securities of Silver Cloud Mines Ltd. and do not expect to receive any such interest as a result of writing this report;

I am a member of the Professional Engineers Association of British Columbia, the American Institute of Mining Engineers, and a Fellow in the Geological Association of Canada.

DATED THIS 27th day of March 1979, at VANCOUVER, B.C.

E. Percy Sheppard, P.Eng.

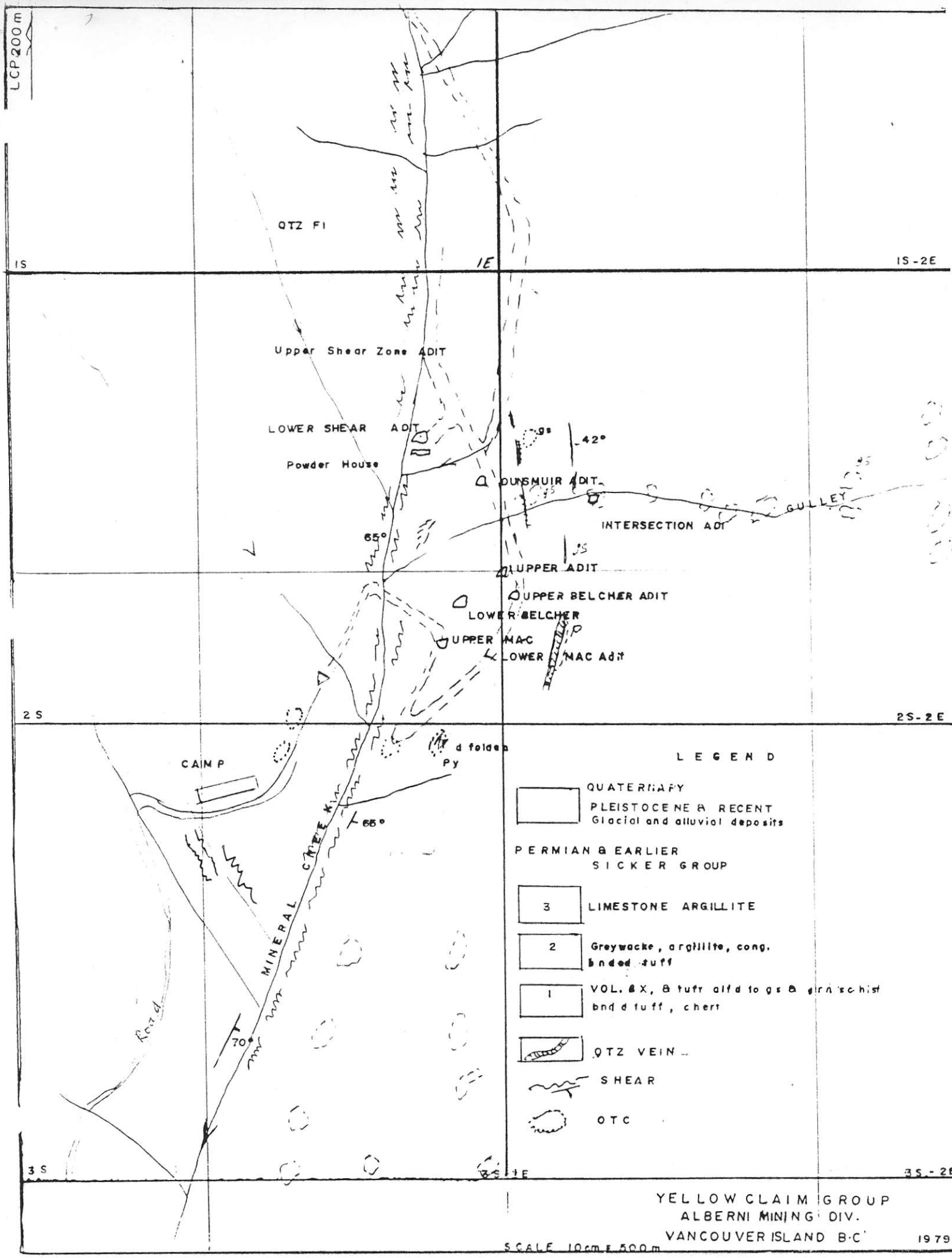
PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
E. P. SHEPPARD

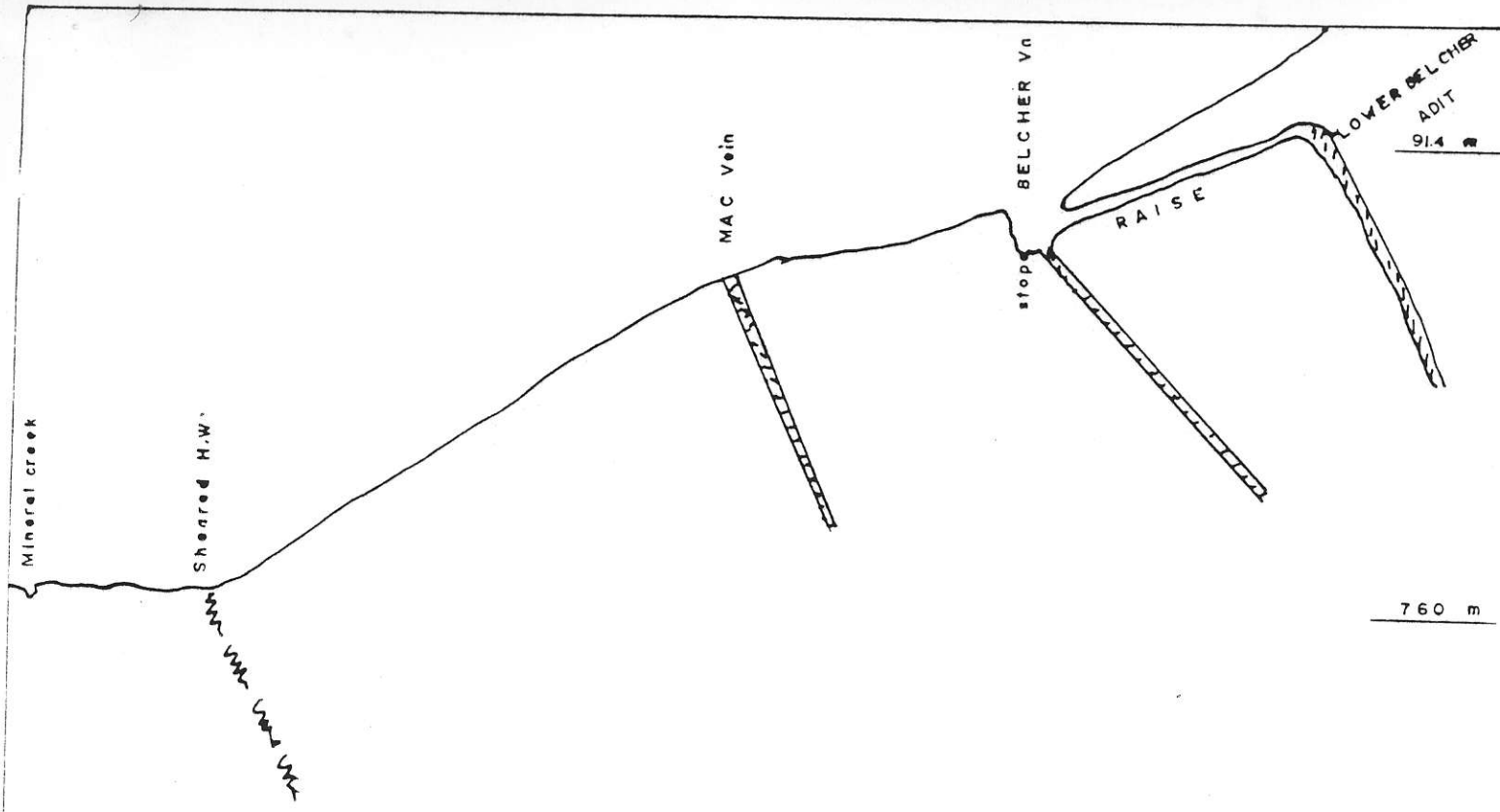
Silver Cloud Mines Ltd.
Yellow Group
Alberni Mining Division
Vancouver Island, B.C.

LOCATION MAP

SCALE 1"=136 Miles

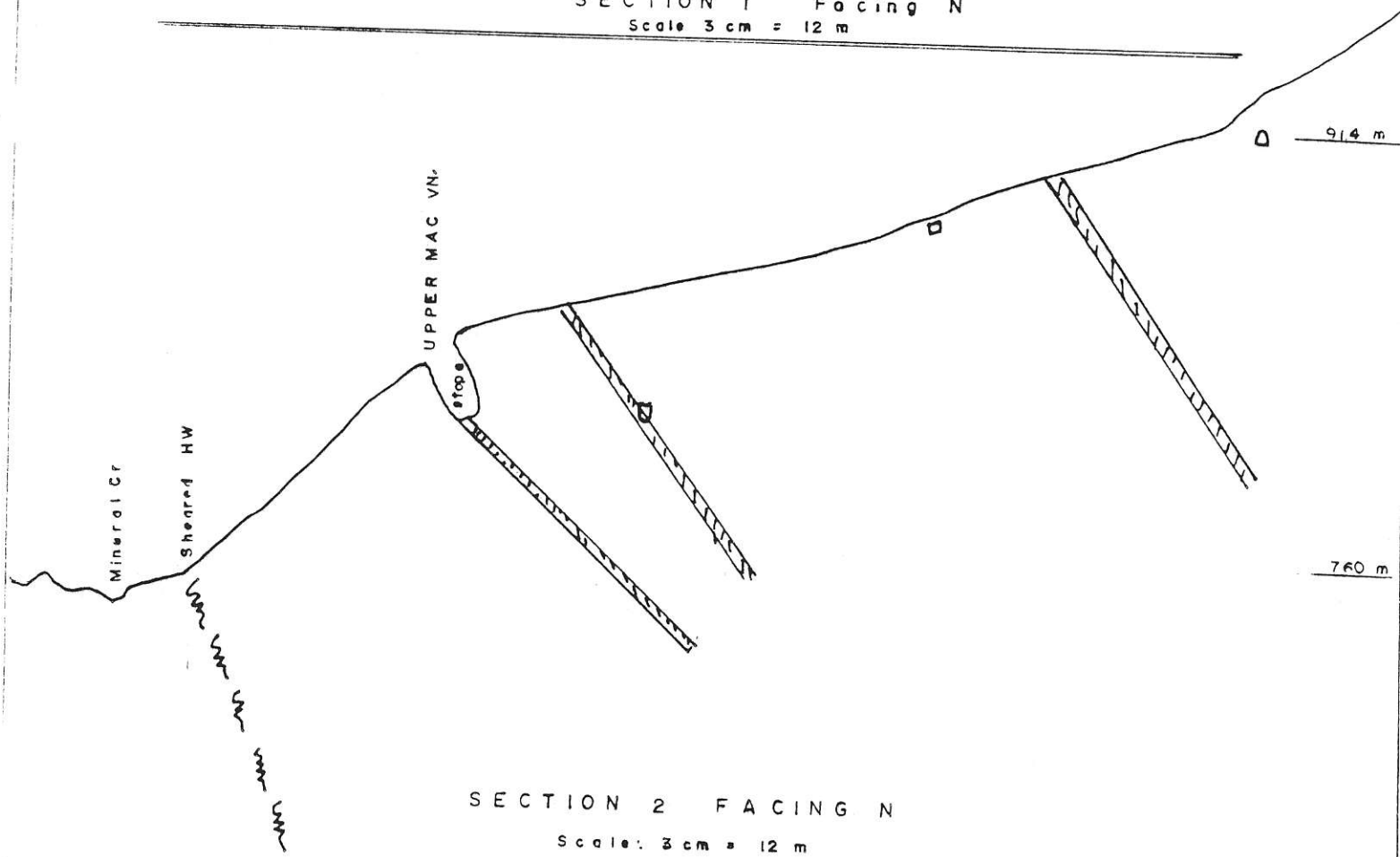
VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA


LCP 200 m
QTZ FI
1S
1E
1S-2E
Upper Shear Zone ADIT
LOWER SHEAR ADIT
Powder House
gs
42°
DUNSMUIR ADIT
GULLEY
INTERSECTION ADIT
65°
UPPER ADIT
UPPER BELCHER ADIT
LOWER BELCHER
UPPER MAC
LOWER MAC Adit
2 S
2S-2E
CAMP
d folded
Py
65°
MINERAL CREEK
Road
70°
3 S
3S-1E
3S-2E
LEGEND
QUATERNARY
PLEISTOCENE & RECENT
Glacial and alluvial deposits
PERMIAN & EARLIER
SICKER GROUP
3 LIMESTONE ARGILLITE
2 Greywacke, argillite, cong. bnded tuff
1 VOL. & X, & tuff altd to gs & grn schist bnd d tuff, chert
QTZ VEIN
SHEAR
OTC
YELLOW CLAIM GROUP
ALBERNI MINING DIV.
VANCOUVER ISLAND B.C.
1979
SCALE 10cm = 500m



SECTION 1 Facing N

Scale 3 cm = 12 m



SECTION 2 FACING N

Scale: 3 cm = 12 m

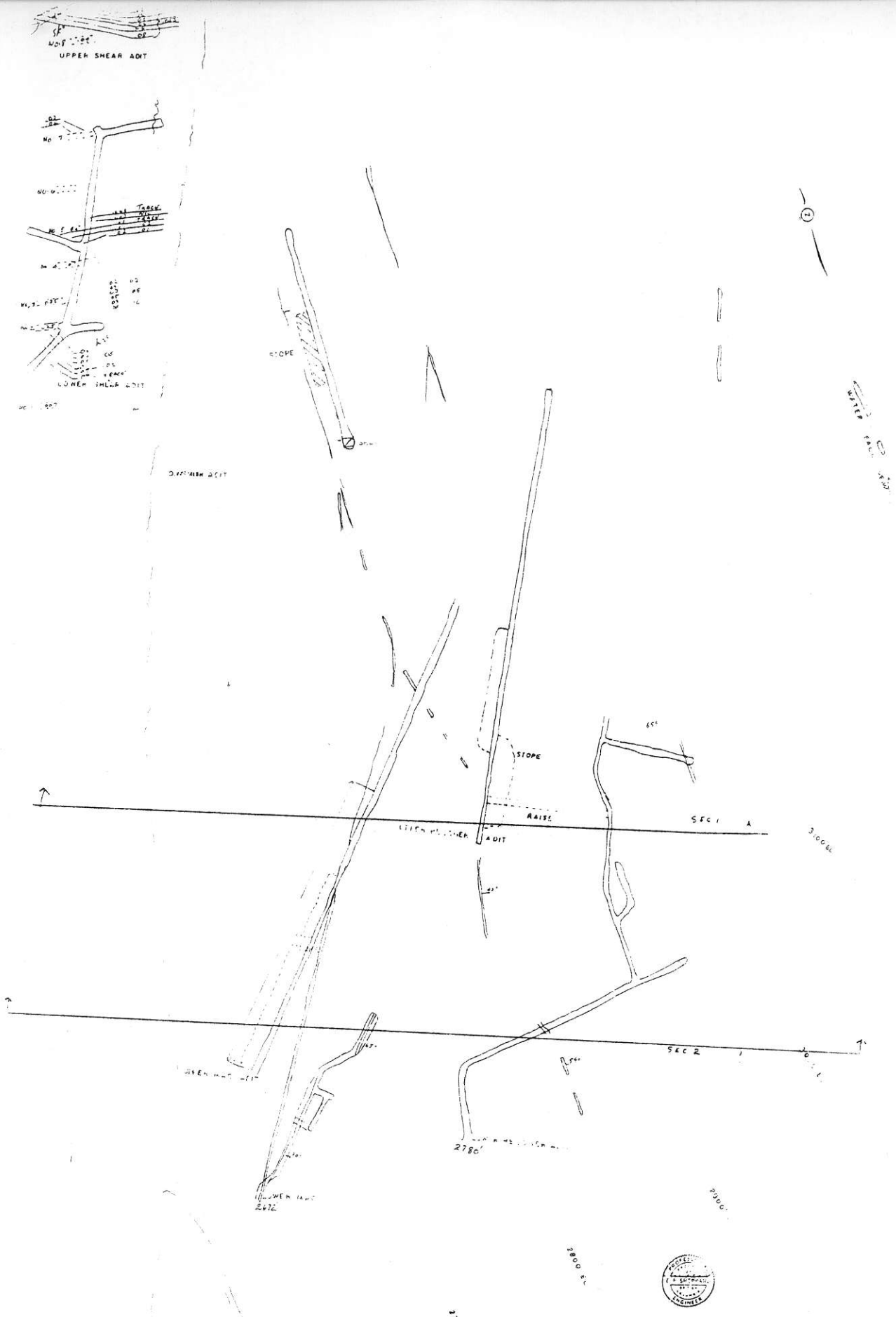
SILVER CLOUD MINES LTD

YELLOW CLAIM GROUP

ALBERNI MINING DIV.

VANCOUVER ISLAND B.C.

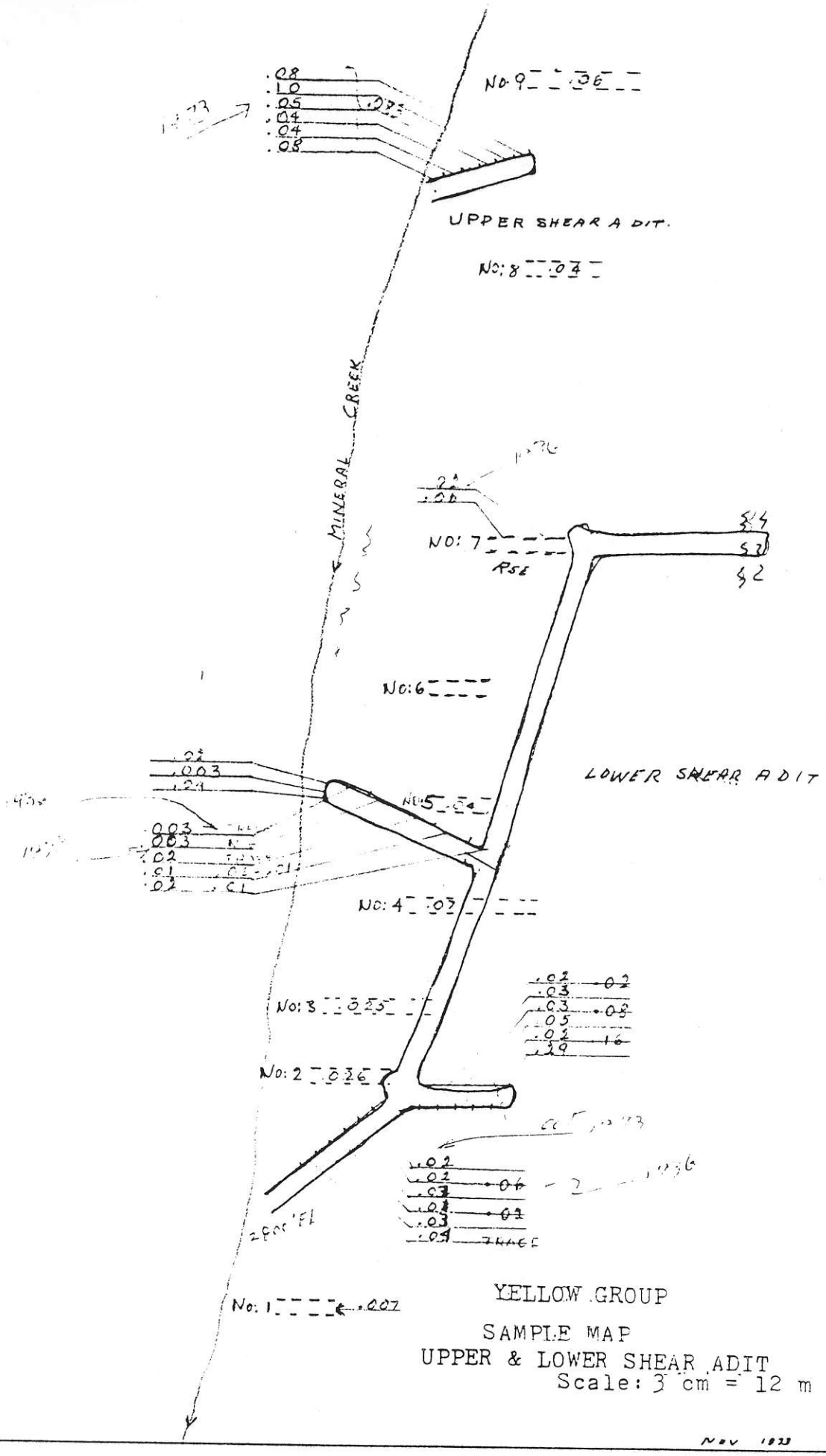
1979



YELLOW GROUP

Adit Plan

Scale: 3 cm = 12 m



YELLOW GROUP

SAMPLE MAP
UPPER & LOWER SHEAR ADIT
Scale: 3 cm = 12 m

NOV 1983

Length of Sample.	Gold. Oz. per Ton.
Trench No. 1—	
Three continuous 5-foot samples over 15 feet, average	0.007
Trench No. 2—	
Five continuous 5-foot samples over 25 feet, average	0.026
Trench No. 3—	
Six continuous 5-foot samples over 30 feet, average	0.025
Trench No. 4—	
Seven intermittent 5-foot samples over 35 feet, average (ground oxidized and sloughed)	0.07
Trench No. 5—	
Two 5-foot samples on vertical faces, average (trench badly sloughed)	0.04
Trench No. 6—	
Too badly sloughed.	
Trench No. 7—	
Five feet in uppermost trench, average	0.02
Five feet in lowermost trench, average	0.06
Trench No. 8—	
Four intermittent 5-foot samples, average	0.04
Trench No. 9—	
Six continuous 5-foot samples, average	0.06
Trench No. 10—	
Five continuous 5-foot samples	0.085
Recheck with four continuous 5-foot samples	0.065
Trench No. 11—	
Badly sloughed—only one 5-foot sample	0.03
Trench No. 12—	
Seven continuous 5-foot samples	0.03
Average of above cuts representing a shear-zone length of 500 feet	0.05
Shear-zone, *upper* adit—	
Five continuous 5-foot wall samples from face outwards, average	0.05
One 3-foot sample at portal	0.06
Four continuous 5-foot check samples from portal in, average	0.085
Shear-zone, *lower* adit—	
(*a.*) 10-foot continuous samples from face of first crosscut south-westwards to portal of adit—	
Face to 10 feet	0.16
10 feet to 20 feet	0.08
20 feet to 30 feet, three samples, average	0.02
30 feet to 40 feet	0.06
40 feet to 50 feet	0.02
50 feet to portal	Trace
Average, 0.058.	
(*b.*) Samples from new crosscut on west side of main drift; samples listed from drift towards working-face of crosscut—	
Drift to 5 feet	0.01
5 feet to 10 feet	0.02
10 feet to 15 feet	0.01
15 feet to 20 feet	Trace
20 feet to 25 feet	Trace
25 feet to 30 feet	*Nil*
30 feet to 37 feet	Trace
37 feet to 42 feet	Trace
(*c.*) 3-foot westerly sample across face of main drift	0.04
2-foot easterly sample across face of main drift	0.02

Trench Sampling: Taken from GSC Paper 68-50

CORE LAB

ASSAYERS
CHEMISTS
GEOCHEMISTS

CORE LABORATORIES LTD.

325 Howe Street Vancouver 1, B.C. Phone 688-3504

Certificate of Analysis

REPORT NO.
1150-30-7031

SAMPLE(S) FROM: PAVAN EXPLORATION
818 - 510 West Hastings
Vancouver, B.C.

SAMPLE NO.	Au (oz/t)
Faceof second x-cut 5'	<.003
2nd x cut 0-13'	<.003
2nd x-cut 13'-23'	<.003
2nd x-cut 23'-33'	.02
2nd x-cut 33-43'	.01
2nd x-cut 43-53'	.02
Upper Shear Adit 0'-5'	.08
Upper Shear Adit 10'-15'	.10
Upper Shear Adit 5'-10'	.05
Upper Shear Adit 15'-20'	.04
Upper Shear Adit 20'-25'	.04
Upper Shear Adit 25'-30'	.08
Lower Shear Adit 0'-5'	.04
Lower Shear Adit 5'-10'	.03
Lower Shear Adit 10'-15'	.01
Lower Shear Adit 15'-20'	.03
Lower Shear Adit 20'-25'	.02
Lower Shear Adit 25'-30'	.02
Lower Shear Adit 30'-35'	.02
Lower Shear Adit 35'-40'	.03
Lower Shear Adit 45'-50'	.03
Lower Shear Adit 40'-45'	.05
Lower Shear Adit 50'-55'	.02
Lower Shear Adit 60'-55'	.29

DATE 31 October 1973 SIGNED

PULP AND REJECTS DISCARDED AFTER 3 MONTHS

PROVINCIAL ASSAYER

ASSAYERS
CHEMISTS
GEOCHEMISTS

CORE LABORATORIES LTD.

325 Howe Street Vancouver 1, B.C. Phone 688-3504

Certificate of Analysis

REPORT NO.
1174-30-7031

SAMPLE(S) FROM: PAVAN EXPLORATION
818 - 510 West Hastin g
Vancouver, B.C.

SAMPLE NO.	Ag (oz/t)
Upper Shear Adit 0'-5'	.06
Upper Shear Adit 10'-15'	.08
Upper Shear Adit 25'-30'	.07
Lower Shear Adit 15'-20'	.07
Lower Shear Adit 40'-45'	.08
Lower Shear Adit 55'-60'	.10

DATE 6 November 1973 SIGNED

PULP AND REJECTS DISCARDED AFTER 3 MONTHS

PROVINCIAL ASSAYER