830075

GEOLOGICAL REPORT

ON THE

NASH PROPERTY

Vernon Mining Division
British Columbia

Latitude 50°17' North
Longitude 119°35' West
NTS 82L/5E

FOR

PROSPERITY GOLD CORP.

BY

N.C. CARTER, PH.D. P.ENG.
October 7,1994

N.C. CARTER, Ph.D., P.Eng.
CONSULTING GEOLOGIST

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SUMMARY

Prosperity Gold Corp. owns the NASH property which is situated west of Vernon in the Okanagan area of south-central British Columbia.

The NASH property is underlain by a sequence of Tertiary volcanic rocks which have a demonstrated potential for epithermal gold-silver mineralization throughout the Okanagan. Work to date on the property, including geological mapping, geophysical surveys and rock and soil geochemistry, has outlined a 3 by 0.75 km area which is underlain by a felsic fragmental or trachytic tuff unit which, where exposed, exhibits varying degrees of silicification and contains geochemically anomalous concentrations of gold and silver. Anomalous values in soils suggest a broader distribution of gold and silver than is apparent in limited bedrock exposures. Results to date are considered to be significant when compared to a nearby epithermal gold-silver prospect which has a similar geological setting.

Additional exploratory work is warranted with an initial phase recommended to include further soil sampling and a program of diamond drilling at an estimated cost of $100,000. A $400,000 Phase II program, consisting of reverse circulation drilling, would be predicated on results obtained from the first phase program.

INTRODUCTION

Prosperity Gold Corp. holds title to the NASH property which consists of four 4-post mineral claims (80 mineral claim units) situated west of Vernon in south-central British Columbia.

This report, prepared at the request of Prosperity Gold Corp., is based in part on a March 1,1990 report by the writer on the NASH property. This previous report, which was preceded by a personal examination of parts of the current property holdings November 10,1989, incorporated results of geological, geochemical and geophysical programs completed earlier that year.

This report includes results of 1990 detailed geological mapping and petrographic studies and expanded soil geochemical surveys conducted over parts of the current property in 1993 and 1994.

Various published and unpublished reports and maps pertaining to the geological setting of the property area and nearby mineral deposits have been reviewed and these are listed in the References section of this report.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The NASH property is situated 20 km west of Vernon in south-central British Columbia (Figure 1).

The mineral claims comprising the NASH property are located between Naswhito and Bouleau Creeks, both of which drain easterly into the north end of Okanagan Lake. The geographic centre of the property is at latitude 50°17' North and longitude 119°35' West in NTS map-area 82L/5E.

Access is via paved highway from Vernon to the northwest side of Okanagan Lake where a system of logging roads up Naswhito Creek provides good access to most parts of the property area (Figure 1). Road distance from Vernon is approximately 35 km.

MINERAL PROPERTY

The NASH property consists of four 4-post mineral claims (Siwash 2,3,4,5 - 80 units) located in the Vernon Mining Division (Figure 2).

The mineral claims are believed to have been located in accordance with procedures as specified by the Mineral Tenure Act Regulations of the Province of British Columbia. No claim posts or lines have been examined by the writer. As indicated on Figure 2, the western property boundary partially overlaps previously located mineral claims.

Prosperity Gold Corp. is the recorded owner of the mineral claims comprising the NASH property. Details of the mineral claims are as follows:

PREVIOUS WORK

The lower reaches of Naswhito Creek were worked for placer gold in the late 1800's, prior to settlement in the Okanagan valley. Between 1889 and 1895, recorded annual production varied between 60 and 100 ounces (Jones,1959). Various hydraulic operations were undertaken after 1914 and the total recorded production from the creek is approximately 1,600 ounces.

Lode copper and gold mineralization was discovered in the area of the placer workings on Naswhito Creek 3 km upstream from Okanagan Lake prior to 1900. These include the I.O.U. and Goodenough occurrences near the lower reaches of Naswhito Creek 10 km east of the NASH property. The Goodenough property was investigated by Cominco Ltd. in the late 1970's.

An area west of the NASH claims and north of Bouleau Lake was explored on behalf of Chevron Resources Ltd. in 1984 by way of prospecting and soil sampling (Longe,1984). The same year, part of the area of the current Siwash claims was covered by a geochemical survey by Golden Porphyrite Ltd. (Nelles,1984).

Prosperity Gold Corporation first acquired claims in the area in mid-1988. Exploration work completed to the end of 1989 included bulk heavy mineral sampling along Naswhito

Creek and tributaries and geological mapping and surface magnetometer and VLF-EM surveys over a grid area covering much of the central part of the current claims. Limited rock and soil sampling was carried out over restricted areas in the northern part of the geophysical grid (Wetherill,1989).

Subsequent work has included detailed geological mapping and petrographic studies of rocks collected from the central property area and expanded geochemical surveys involving the collection and analyses of 432 and 303 soil samples in 1993 and 1994 respectively.

Cumulative expenditures to date on the NASH property are estimated to be in the order of $90,000.

REGIONAL GEOLOGICAL SETTING

Okanagan Lake and valley are the physiographic expressions of a major fault system which defines the boundary between the Omineca tectonic belt on the east and the Intermontane belt on the west. The NASH property is situated near the eastern margin of the Intermontane belt which in south-central British Columbia includes Paleozoic and Mesozoic (Quesnel terrane) volcanic and sedimentary rocks which are intruded by granitic plutons and overlain by Tertiary volcanics and lesser sedimentary rocks.

Oldest rocks exposed west of Okanagan Lake are clastic

sediments, limestones, andesitic flows and fragmental rocks and metamorphic equivalents of the late Paleozoic Harper Ranch and/or Okanagan subterrane. These are intruded by granitic rocks of the mid- to late Jurassic Okanagan and Pennask batholiths.

The intrusive and older rocks are unconformably overlain by erosional remnants of Tertiary volcanic rocks, part of the Kamloops Group of Eocene age. These outliers border Okanagan Lake and where complete sections are present, include a basal sedimentary sequence which is overlain by andesitic and trachytic flows, felsic domes and fragmental rocks, massive andesitic lavas and in some areas, younger (Miocene) olivine basalts (Church,1982). A syenite stock on Whiteman Creek, 10 km south of Naswhito Creek, is believed to be a feeder for some of the Tertiary volcanics.

Known mineral deposits and occurrences west of Okanagan Lake include the past-producing Brenda porphyry copper-molybdenum mine on the west margin of the mid-Jurassic Pennask granitic batholith. Granitic rocks of similar age, which make up the Okanagan batholith, are known to host one former gold-base metal producer, the small White Elephant deposit north of Shorts Creek where mineralization is associated with a quartz vein.

A number of quartz vein deposits containing gold, silver

and base metals are hosted by late Paleozoic and Mesozoic volcanic and sedimentary rocks north and west of Vernon. Many of these occupy splay faults related to the northwest-trending Louis Creek fault and/or the north-trending Okanagan fault system (Meyers and Taylor,1989).

Late Paleozoic Harper Ranch and/or Okanagan subterrane includes calcareous sediments and volcanic rocks bordering the lower reaches of Naswhito Creek which host two known mineral occurrences. The I.O.U. occurrence is a 1.8 metre wide quartz vein containing gold and copper values. The Goodenough prospect includes a 1.5 metre wide west-northwest striking quartz vein hosted by argillites and containing galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite and argentite. The principal zone of mineralization is a 600 x 10 metre zone of disseminated pyrite, chalcopyrite, magnetite and bornite in cherty basaltic tuffs marginal to a quartz diorite porphyry plug. There is some suggestion that this zone is stratigraphically controlled (Osatenko,1977).

Epithermal gold-silver deposits and occurrences hosted by Tertiary volcanic rocks have been the focus of much of the recent exploration work in the Okanagan area. Several significant deposits have been identified in this geological environment throughout the the Okanagan valley.

Near Okanagan Falls in the southern Okanagan, 53240

tonnes with recovered grades of 11.3 grams/tonne (g/t) gold and 197.8 g/t silver were mined from the Dusty Mac property between 1969 and 1976. Gold and silver values are associated with quartz breccia zones developed along northwest faults in a laharic andesite unit near the top of the Tertiary volcanic sequence. At the nearby Vault property, precious metals values occur with chalcedonic quartz veining in trachyandesite tuffs which are also near the top of the sequence. A resource of 150000 tonnes grading 14 g/t gold has been estimated for one of the vein structures.

Several gold-silver occurrences in Tertiary volcanic rocks are known in the northern Okanagan. To date, the most significant of these is the Brett property of Huntington Resources Inc. which is situated on Whiteman Creek due south of Bouleau Lake (Figure 2) and 6 km southwest of the NASH property. Some 9400 metres of diamond and reverse circulation drilling was completed on the Brett property by early 1989 (Miller,1989) and exploration work continues to present.

The Brett discovery was initially indicated by a heavy mineral geochemical survey in which anomalous gold and silver values were detected. Subsequent detailed soil sampling outlined coincident gold,silver, arsenic and mercury anomalies. According to Gruenwald(1984), gold values in soil samples ranged from 5 to 410 ppb with a mean or background

level of 10 ppb. Probable anomalous values included those between 26 and 40 ppb with higher values categorized as being definitely anomalous. Initial rock sampling returned gold values of between 5 and 90 ppb and silver values in the 0.1 to 9.4 ppm range.

A number of gold-silver bearing quartz veins were found by subsequent mapping and prospecting with most work to date being directed to four principal zones. These are associated with northwest and northerly trending shear zones in variably altered andesite and basalt lavas and fragmental rocks which unconformably overlie Jurassic granitic rocks of the Okanagan batholith (Meyers,1988). The volcanics, which are believed to be part of the lower Tertiary sequence in this area (Church,1980), are intruded by northwest-trending feldspar porphyry dyke swarms which occupy some of the northwest shear zones and may be related to a syenite stock which cuts older granitic rocks several km to the east on Whiteman Creek.

Two styles of epithermal gold-silver mineralization on the Brett property include a widespread gossan zone in brecciated volcanic rocks featuring stockwork veining and silica flooding. This zone is characterized by open space breccias and drusy cavities are common in quartz veinlets and silcified areas (Gruenwald,1984). Intense argillic alteration and widespread limonite on fractures makes identification of

the original rock type difficult although Gruenwald(1984) suggests the Gossan zone may be developed in a felsic unit.

A north-northwest shear zone, referred to as the Main zone shear, dips steeply west and has a known strike length of 1.5 km. The Main zone shear is host to several gold-silver bearing quartz vein stockworks which are best developed in a more porous, tuffaceous volcanic unit some 40 metres thick (Miller,1989). Wallrocks marginal to the Main zone shear are variably bleached and limonite stained. Precious metal mineralization consists of electrum, native gold and argentite (Meyers,1988). Two zones within the Main Zone shear which are the focus of current investigation include the R.W. vein and the Bonanza zone which is estimated to contain some 2270 tonnes grading 100 to 200 g/t gold.

Two other precious metals zones are known between the Main zone shear and the Gossan zone. All zones are reflected by anomalous gold values (>50 ppb) in soils. A number of unexplained gold in soil anomalies occur between and peripheral to known mineralized zones (Miller,1989).

PROPERTY GEOLOGY, GEOPHYSICS AND GEOCHEMISTRY

Geology

The principal geological features of the NASH property and adjacent areas are illustrated on Figure 3.

Oldest rocks, exposed immediately east of the eastern property boundary (Figure 3) are comprised of a northwest striking Late Paleozoic (Permian?) assemblage, part of the Harper Ranch and/or Okanagan subterrane, and consisting of limestone, quartzite, argillite and volcanic rocks which are intruded by granitic rocks of the late Jurassic Okanagan batholith.

Both the granitic and layered rocks are unconformably overlain by early Tertiary (Eocene) volcanic sequences which underlie most of the property area and are part of the Terrace Mountain Tertiary outlier (Church,1980). Mapping by Church identified four principal volcanic units within the Tertiary sequences in the Naswhito Creek - Bouleau Lake area, three of which are shown on Figure 3. These include a lower unit, comprised of thinly bedded andesite, dacite and lesser basalt flows and pyroclastics and feldspar porphyry andesitic flows (Unit 3 - Figure 3), which is overlain by a rhyolite flow unit (unit 4 - Figure 3) best devloped north of Bouleau Lake. This in turn is overlain by areally extensive massive dacite, andesite and vesicular basalt flows which form the

flat, upland areas surrounding the headwaters of Naswhito Creek (Unit 6 - Figure 3). Semi-conformable or gradational contacts between the various volcanic units appear to be the norm, but in some cases lithologic boundaries are marked by northeast and northwest faults which are particularly evident along Naswhito and Bouleau Creeks (Figure 3).

Detailed mapping in the central part of the current NASH property (Wetherill,1989; McCallum,1990) outlined a 500 to 1000 metre wide felsic tuff-breccia unit which extends northeasterly over a strike length in excess of 3 km (Unit 5 - Figure 3). This unit, which is interpreted as occupying a paleochannel developed within the andesite flow and pyroclastic unit which underlies most of the NASH property (McCallum,1990), is comprised principally of a 100 - 200 metre thick sequence of trachytic crystal-lithic tuffs with clast sizes ranging up to 30 cm and averaging 5 cm (McCallum,1990).

The trachytic tuff sequence may be in part fault bounded although contact relationships are not entirely clear. It appears to be overlain by the rhyolite flow unit, of which it may be a part, near the western property boundary (McCallum,1990).

Multiple stages of silicification are evident within this sequence, most notably along its southern boundary.

Petrographic studies (McCallum,1990) indicate an initial replacement of clasts and matrix by chalcedony and quartz, followed by the development of quartz-chalcedony veinlet stockworks accompanied by silica (chalcedony) flooding and the formation of drusy cavities. A third stage consists of quartz veinlets which cut earlier silica phases.

Basal andesite and trachyandesite flows and pyroclastics marginal to the south boundary of the trachytic tuff sequence exhibit weak to moderate sericite and clay mineral alteration and are cut by quartz veins and veinlets.

Limonite and hematite staining along fractures in rocks within and marginal to the trachytic tuff sequence is a common feature although only minor pyrite is present.

The northwest fault zone parallelling Bouleau Creek in the extreme southwestern property area (Figure 3) is characterised by a several metre side gouge zone containing quartz veinlets and, in at least one locality, a syenite dyke (McCallum,1990).

Geophysical Signatures

Magnetometer and VLF-EM surveys were conducted over 80 km of grid in the central part of the NASH property (Figure 4). Instrument readings were taken at stations 12.5 metres apart along northeast - southwest cross-lines established at 100 metre intervals along a N35W baseline. Instrument used

was a Scintrex Omni Plus, a combination magnetometer and VLF-EM receiver.

Principal geophysical features are illustrated on Figure 4. Two significant magnetic features are evident and include an area of higher magnetic response near the southern limits of the grid which reflects fine-grained, dark grey magnetic andesites underlying this area.

The magnetic low is partially coincident with the felsic tuff-breccia (trachytic tuff) sequence. The rectilinear nature of the boundaries of this magnetic feature reflect northeast and northwest faults interpreted from offsets of magnetic contours and terminations of some of the stronger VLF-EM conductors (Wetherill,1989).

While both Seattle and Annapolis transmitting stations were used to conduct the VLF-EM survey, the Annapolis frequency gave better definition of the stronger northwest trending conductive zones. One of these, within the magnetic low feature, has a length of 500 metres and is apparently terminated at both ends by interpreted northeast faults. Within and marginal to the magnetic low is a northerly trending conductor with an apparent length of 900 metres (Figure 4).

Weaker conductors were noted in the central and southern grid areas.

Geochemistry

Twenty heavy mineral samples were collected from drainages in the Naswhito Creek area prior to the initiation of more detailed exploration work. Samples were analyzed by neutron activation techniques (two 100 g splits from each sample). Several samples yielded anomalous results including two within and adjacent to the present NASH property (Figure 5) which returned the following results:

Sample Number	Au(ppb - split 1)	Au(ppb - split 2)
JW 89-1	710	240
RIP 89-24	446	349

Sample JW 89-1, collected from a tributary of Bouleau Creek (Figure 5), may be reflecting the known western limits of the felsic fragmental (trachytic tuff) volcanic unit or sequence while sample RIP 89-24 may be indicating the eastern limits of the same unit (see Figures 3 and 5).

Fifty-seven rock samples were collected in 1989 from bedrock exposures in three areas, referred to as 'A','B' and 'C' on Figure 5. All three areas are within and/or adjacent to the known limits of of the felsic fragmental or trachytic tuff unit. Most samples were select or grab samples of bedrock and sub-outcrop exhibiting silicification, quartz veining and/or clay mineral-sericite alteration. The distribution of the the samples within the three areas, all in the northern grid area and within the boundaries of the

Siwash 5 mineral claim, is shown in more detail on Figure 6. Note that lithologic unit 5 on Figure 6 refers to the trachytic tuff unit.

Samples collected were analyzed for gold and mercury by fire assay and geochemical methods and for 27 major and trace elements by inductively coupled argon plasma (ICP) techniques. Results for gold, mercury, silver and arsenic are listed by area in Appendix I which also includes full laboratory results. Discussion of results is as follows:

Area 'A'

18 rock samples collected within a roughly 400 x 200 metre area include 10 with gold values in excess of 50 ppb. Many of these are accompanied by elevated silver values ranging from 1.3 to 16.6 ppm. Mercury values are not regarded as being significant and higher arsenic values are not always coincident with anomalous gold and silver values.

All samples in area 'A' were collected from the felsic fragmental or trachytic tuff unit and from the andesitic unit (unit 6 on Figure 6) near the south margin of the felsic unit. The highest values obtained, 5550 ppb gold and 16.6 ppm silver, were from a grab sample of the andesitic unit containing drusy quartz veinlets buit no obvious sulphide minerals.

Much of the felsic or trachytic tuff unit in this area

is variably silicified with no obvious difference in hand speciment character between those with higher gold values and the remainder.

Area 'B'

33 rock samples collected from a 600 x 200 metre area included 8 with gold values of 50 ppb or greater. These are commonly, but not always, accompanied by elevated silver values of more than 2 ppm. Mercury values are low and higher arsenic values are not generally coincident with higher gold and silver.

Samples were collected from the felsic or trachytic tuff unit which locally displays intense clay mineral and/or sericite alteration. Limonite staining is widespread but no obvious sulphide minerals were noted (Wetherill,1989).

Higher gold values were obtained from selected samples of chalcedonic quartz veins and drusy quartz flooding. The highest gold value from area 'B', 320 ppb, was from a selected sample of amethystine quartz. One higher arsenic value was obtained from an iron seep within this area.

Area 'C'

6 samples were collected from near the known eastern limits of the felsic fragmental or trachytic tuff unit (see Figures 3 and 6). Half of these have gold values of between 100 and 200 ppb and silver values of up to 12.4 ppm. Higher

gold values are associated with drusy quartz and the one high mercury value is associated with sulphide mineralization. The 1045 ppm arsenic value is from a sample of limonitic felsic rock exhibiting clay mineral alteration.

Soil sampling between 1989 and 1994 included the collection and analyses of 911 samples within the northern part of the grid (Figures 5, 7-10). Samples were collected at 25 metre intervals along cross-lines at 100 metre intervals between 3+00S and 10+00N on behalf of Prosperity Gold Corporation by Stetson Resource Management Corp. in 1989 and by Canamera Geological Ltd. in 1993 and 1994. Samples collected were analyzed for 32 major and trace elements by inductively coupled argon plasma (ICP) techniques and for gold by fire assay with atomic absorption finish.

Complete sample analyses are contained in Appendix II and anomalous values for gold, silver, arsenic and antimony are illustrated on Figures 7,8,9 and 10 which were prepared by J.D. Williams, P.Eng. of Integrex Engineering. Statistical analyses of analytical values for these four elements are shown in each diagram with the three different sized symbols denoting weak, moderate and strongly anomalous values.

Gold values range from <5 ppb to a maximum value of 230 ppb. Values of +20 ppb, plotted on Figure 7, are concentrated southwest of the baseline between 3+00S and 5+00N. Higher

values (+40 and +100 ppb) appear to be restricted to the southern half of this area between 3+00S and 1+00N.

Silver in soils values range from <0.20 ppm to a maximum of 4.45 ppm. As indicated on Figure 8, anomalous silver values (+2 ppm) are in part coincident with higher gold values, again restricted to southwest of the baseline between 2+00S and 3+00N. Consistently higher values also occur in the southern part of this area.

Arsenic has a range of between <2 and 4084 ppm. Anomalous (+20 ppm) values are partly coincident with higher gold and silver but are more widespread (Figure 9) with the highest value (4084 ppm) occurring well to the northeast of the baseline.

Antimony in soils values have a range of between <2 and 78 ppm. Samples with anomalous values of +2 ppm show no discernible patterns but are scattered throughout the sampled area (Figure 10).

Base metals values in soils are generally low with +250 ppm zinc values distributed on both sides of the baseline between 1+00N and 5+00N. +50 ppm lead values are scattered but generally restricted to southwest of the baseline between lines 1+00N and 5+00N. Spot copper highs (+50 ppm) have a distribution similar to zinc while +4 ppm molybdenum values are restricted to small areas on lines 0+00 and 1+00N

southwest of the baseline.

CONCLUSIONS

Rock sampling in three areas of limited bedrock exposure, principally within a Tertiary felsic fragmental or trachytic tuff volcanic unit in the northern part of the NASH property, has yielded anomalous values in gold, silver and pathfinder elements. Anomalous gold and silver values in soils are partly within one of the rock sampling areas (Area 'A') but in the main are west of, and upslope from this area.

The anomalous soil samples are coincident with the western part of the area interpreted to be underlain by the felsic fragmental or trachytic tuff unit which is characterized by multiple episodes of silicification exhibiting classic epithermal textures.

Geochemical results obtained to date are considered to be particularly encouraging when compared to geochemical signatures obtained from earlier work on the nearby Huntington Resources Brett epithermal gold property. Available descriptions of host rocks at the Brett prospect also suggest certain analogies with the felsic fragmental or trachytic tuff volcanic unit on the NASH property.

Additional exploration work is warranted for the NASH property with particular emphasis directed to the felsic

fragmental (trachytic tuff) volcanic unit.

RECOMMENDED PROGRAM

Results obtained to date from soil sampling of the northern part of the grid attest to the usefulness of this method. It is recommended that existing coverage be expanded by sampling an additional four lines (4+00S to 7+00S) southwest of the baseline to adequately cover the southern contact of the favourable felsic fragmental or trachytic tuff unit.

Areas with anomalous precious metals values in soils and rocks should be further investigated by a limited program of short hole diamond drilling utilising inclined holes to facilitate a better understanding of geological controls and to ensure adequate sampling.

Other areas of the NASH property warrant additional investigation by way of reconnaissance prospecting and sampling. These areas include the northwest trending fault zone in the southwestern property area and areas proximal to the northwest fault parallelling Naswhito Creek in the northern property area.

All of the foregoing would be part of a recommended Phase I program. Pending receipt of encouraging results from this work, a Phase II program is recommended to include

excavator trenching of prospective areas identified by initial phase work followed by a program of reverse cirulation drilling utilising the extensive network of logging roads in the northern property area.

COST ESTIMATE

Phase I

Soil Sampling - sample collection and analyses	$5,280.00
Reconnaissance Prospecting, Sampling	$7,500.00
Diamond Drilling - 600 metres @ $100/metre (all-inclusive)	$60,000.00
Supervision, reporting	$15,000.00
Contingencies	$12,220.00
Total, Phase I	$100,000.00

Phase II (Contingent on Results from Phase I

Excavator trenching - 100 hours @ $200/hour (all-inclusive)	$20,000.00
Reverse Circulation Drilling - 4000 metres @ $75/metre (all-inclusive)	$300,000.00
Supervision, reporting	$35,000.00
Contingencies	$45,000.00
	$400,000.00

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CERTIFICATE

I, NICHOLAS C. CARTER, with office and business address at 1410 Wende Road, Victoria, British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a Consulting Geologist registered with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia since 1966.

2. I am a graduate of the University of New Brunswick with B.Sc.(1960), Michigan Technological University with M.S.(1962) and the University of British Columbia with Ph.D.(1974).

3. I have practised my profession in eastern and western Canada and in parts of the United States for more than 25 years.

4. The foregoing Geological Report is based on a personal examination of the NASH property November 10,1989, on a Geological Report on the NASH Property prepared by me and dated March 1,1990, and on a review of published and unpublished reports and maps pertaining to results of exploration programs conducted on the NASH property between 1989 and 1994 and to the regional geological setting of the property.

5. I hold no interest, directly or indirectly, nor do I expect to receive any interest, in the Siwash 2,3,4 and 5 mineral claims comprising the NASH property or in the securities of Prosperity Gold Corp.

N.C. Carter, Ph.D. P.Eng.

Victoria, B.C.
October 7,1994

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CONSULTING GEOLOGIST

APPENDIX I

ROCK GEOCHEMISTRY

N.C. CARTER, Ph.D., P.Eng.
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RESULTS OF ROCK SAMPLING

Sample No.	Gold(ppb)	Mercury(ppb)	Silver(ppm)	Arsenic(ppm)
AREA A				
355405	5	10	0.1	16
406	10	10	0.1	28
407	5	10	0.4	141
415	120	20	5.2	68
416	40	10	0.2	22
418	5550	10	16.6	24
419	80	10	0.5	20
420	5	10	0.5	16
421	70	30	0.4	40
422	20	50	0.7	603
423	5	10	2.8	10
424	140	60	1.3	45
425	990	60	18.1	70
426	160	60	5.7	143
355427	30	80	3.8	15
DY5-26A	210	30	4.9	34
-26C	50	20	1.4	13
-26D	60	20	0.7	21
AREA B				
80476	5	20	0.1	27
477	50	20	1.9	25
478	30	60	0.5	8
479	5	10	0.2	23
480	5	10	0.5	49
481	680	10	3.8	10
80482	5	10	1.1	91
355402	20	10	0.1	29
403	10	10	0.1	22
404	5	10	0.1	33
355417	30	10	0.4	19
399764	5	10	0.1	2
765	5	20	0.1	75
766	5	10	0.1	99
767	5	10	0.2	30
768	10	10	1.7	102
769	5	40	1.3	673
770	5	20	1.1	45
771	5	20	0.4	80
772	10	50	0.2	61
399773	5	30	0.9	122

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Sample No.	Gold(ppb)	Mercury(ppb)	Silver(ppm)	Arsenic(ppm)
399774	5	10	0.1	39
775	5	30	0.1	49
776	70	50	1.8	83
777	60	70	0.1	76
778	130	40	0.3	29
779	5	20	0.1	108
780	320	10	2.7	27
781	10	10	0.4	30
782	30	10	2.6	91
783	5	10	0.1	174
784	100	20	1.1	181
399785	150	40	2.1	107
AREA C				
355408	5	30	0.1	4
80483	110	250	2.4	136
484	200	20	12.4	52
485	200	30	2.2	179
486	5	30	0.1	1045
80487	5	10	0.4	166

N.C. CARTER, Ph.D., P.Eng.
CONSULTING GEOLOGIST

CDN RESOURCE LABORATORIES LTD.

6329 BERESFORD STREET, BURNABY, B.C. V5E 1B3 / PH: 435-8376 / FAX: 435-9746

** GEOCHEMICAL REPORT **

To: Stetson Resource Management Corp.
13 - 1155 Melville Street
Vancouver, B.C.
V6E 4C4

Attn: Bill Dynes

Number: 89171
Date: May 25, 1989
Proj.:

	Au ppb	Hg ppb	
355401	< 5	60	
355402	20	10	AREA 'B'
355403	10	10	
355404	< 5	10	
355405	< 5	10	AREA 'A'
355406	10	10	
355407	< 5	10	
355408	< 5	30	AREA 'C'
355409	10	60	
355410	< 5	410	

Duncan Sanderson

CDN RESOURCE LABORATORIES LTD.

6329 BERESFORD STREET, BURNABY, B.C. V5E 1B3 / PH: 435-8376 / FAX: 435-9746

** CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS **

To: Stetson Resource Management Corporation
13 - 1155 Melville Street
Vancouver, B.C.
V6E 4G4

Number: 89171
Date: May 26, 1989
Proj.:

Attn: Bill Dymes

Type of Analysis: ICP-AES

	Al	Ag	As	B	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	Hg
	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm
355401	1.01	0.1	29	91	331	2	2	0.71	1	3	12	25	4.35	5
355402	0.19	0.2	52	9	48	1	2	0.03	1	2	284	8	0.88	ND
355403	0.15	0.1	22	5	9	1	3	0.02	1	1	232	6	0.40	ND
355404	0.39	0.1	33	5	36	1	2	0.04	1	2	80	4	0.75	ND
355405	0.19	0.1	16	5	47	1	3	0.02	1	1	194	4	0.79	ND
355406	0.22	0.1	28	5	94	1	2	0.02	1	1	195	6	1.58	ND
355407	1.03	0.4	141	5	53	2	7	1.36	2	2	21	5	0.82	ND
355408	0.33	0.1	4	5	31	1	6	0.21	1	1	53	10	1.38	ND
355409	0.64	0.1	10	5	22	2	2	0.11	1	13	52	28	6.01	ND
355410	0.58	0.1	26	264	96	1	2	0.07	1	8	25	55	4.76	ND

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CDN RESOURCE LABORATORIES LTD.

6329 BERESFORD STREET, BURNABY, B.C. V5E 1B3 / PH: 435-8376 / FAX: 435-9746

** CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS **

To: Stetson Resource Management Corp.
13 - 1155 Melville Street
Vancouver, B.C.
V6E 4C4

Number: 89171
Date: May 26, 1989
Proj.:

Attn: Bill Dynes

Type of Analysis: ICP-AES

	La	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sr	Ti	V	Zn
	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm
355401	36	0.26	51	3	0.06	5	0.13	17	10	369	0.02	37	26
355402	106	0.03	83	21	0.02	3	0.02	25	5	16	0.02	14	20
355403	49	0.02	29	17	0.01	3	0.01	15	2	6	0.01	6	8
355404	105	0.16	159	6	0.01	1	0.02	17	2	27	0.01	12	52
355405	61	0.03	36	18	0.01	2	0.01	15	5	7	0.02	6	6
355406	66	0.02	70	20	0.01	3	0.02	15	2	12	0.01	10	34
355407	118	0.22	712	3	0.01	1	0.03	25	10	80	0.01	9	30
355408	35	0.12	491	4	0.02	2	0.06	17	2	25	0.04	25	53
355409	7	0.20	1302	4	0.03	6	0.04	6	2	6	0.01	131	109
355410	5	0.07	154	2	0.01	12	0.03	2	9	5	0.01	21	45

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6329 BERESFORD STREET, BURNABY, B.C. V5E 1B3 / PH: 435-8376 / FAX: 435-9746

** GEOCHEMICAL REPORT **

To: Stetson Resource Management Corp.
13 - 1155 Melville Street
Vancouver, B.C.
V6E 4C4

Attn: Bill Dynes

Number: 89187
Date: May 31, 1989
Proj.:

	Au ppb	Hg ppb	
DY5-26A	210	30	AREA 'A'
DY5-26C	50	20	
DY5-26D	60	20	
355415	120	20	AREA 'A'
355416	40	10	
355417	30	10	
355418	5550	10	
355419	80	10	
355420	< 5	10	
355421	70	30	
355422	20	50	
355423	< 5	10	
355424	140	60	
399764	< 5	10	AREA 'B'
399765	< 5	20	
399766	< 5	10	
399767	< 5	10	
399768	10	10	
399769	< 5	40	

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6329 BERESFORD STREET, BURNABY, B.C. V5E 1B3 / PH: 435-8376 / FAX: 435-9746

** CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS **

To: Stetson Resource Management Corporation
13 - 1155 Melville Street
Vancouver, B.C.
V6E 4C4

Number: 89181/89187
Date: June 2, 1989
Proj.:

Attn: Bill Dynes

Type of Analysis: ICP-AES

	Al %	Ag ppm	As ppm	B ppm	Ba ppm	Be ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Hg ppm
399754	0.14	11.8	87	5	100	1	5	0.02	1	2	189	12	0.47	ND
399756	0.79	0.1	2124	5	315	2	2	0.31	1	6	41	19	4.69	ND
399757	0.82	0.1	8	5	160	1	2	0.62	1	7	17	29	1.28	ND
399758	0.55	0.6	22	5	41	1	3	0.28	1	5	43	13	1.47	ND
399759	0.16	36.9	254	5	148	1	5	0.02	1	1	148	13	1.11	ND
399760	0.16	60.5	226	5	188	1	3	0.01	1	1	184	12	1.69	ND
399761	0.28	1.9	109	5	95	1	3	0.06	1	2	118	6	0.79	ND
399762	0.25	2.9	137	5	50	1	4	0.03	1	1	122	6	0.80	ND
399763	0.15	6.4	279	5	65	1	4	0.01	1	1	124	6	1.08	ND
Dy5-26A	0.17	4.9	34	5	135	1	2	0.03	1	1	181	14	1.10	ND
Dy5-26C	0.13	1.4	13	5	145	1	2	0.02	1	1	223	7	0.83	ND
Dy5-26D	0.15	0.7	21	5	160	1	2	0.01	1	1	181	5	0.90	ND
[illegible]15	0.16	5.2	68	5	39	1	2	0.02	1	1	191	6	0.67	ND
[illegible]16	0.20	0.2	22	5	29	1	2	0.01	1	1	154	5	1.34	ND
355417	0.28	0.4	19	5	33	1	2	0.03	1	2	118	5	0.67	ND
355418	0.21	16.6	24	5	32	1	2	0.07	1	4	258	12	1.09	ND
355419	0.14	0.5	20	5	31	1	2	0.02	1	1	168	6	0.97	ND
355420	0.47	0.5	16	5	49	1	3	0.23	1	3	35	6	0.54	ND
355421	0.20	0.4	40	5	17	1	2	0.06	1	1	84	4	0.64	ND
355422	0.21	0.7	603	5	34	2	2	0.03	1	2	109	5	2.84	ND
355423	0.07	2.6	10	5	86	1	2	0.18	1	1	333	7	0.55	ND
355424	0.16	1.3	45	5	41	1	2	0.02	1	1	158	4	0.43	ND
399764	1.29	0.1	2	5	143	2	2	0.87	1	6	18	79	1.57	ND
399765	0.58	0.1	75	5	71	2	2	0.23	1	2	22	9	1.03	ND
399766	0.18	0.1	99	5	86	1	2	0.01	1	1	120	5	0.86	ND
399767	0.18	0.2	30	5	64	1	2	0.02	1	1	170	5	0.71	ND
399768	0.15	1.7	102	5	119	1	2	0.19	1	1	329	8	0.91	ND
399769	0.26	1.3	673	5	627	2	2	1.10	7	19	13	13	19.91	ND

Duncan Sanderson

CDN RESOURCE LABORATORIES LTD.

6329 BERESFORD STREET, BURNABY, B.C. V5E 1B3 / PH: 435-8376 / FAX: 435-9746

** CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS **

To: Stetson Resource Management Corp.
13 - 1155 Melville Street
Vancouver, B.C.
V6E 4C4

Number: 89181/89187
Date: June 2, 1989
Proj.:

Attn: Bill Dynes

Type of Analysis: ICP-AES

	La ppm	Mg %	Mn ppm	Mo ppm	Na %	Ni ppm	P %	Pb ppm	Sb ppm	Sr ppm	Ti %	V ppm	Zn ppm
399754	78	0.02	23	66	0.03	6	NA	13	8	11	0.01	7	12
399756	21	0.27	233	10	0.06	10	NA	1	8	81	0.11	79	51
399757	32	0.48	437	1	0.02	7	NA	11	2	72	0.08	30	45
399758	98	0.19	926	4	0.02	5	NA	22	2	30	0.03	21	62
399759	94	0.03	35	288	0.02	3	NA	33	5	21	0.01	7	17
399760	99	0.01	28	266	0.01	4	NA	38	13	28	0.01	10	10
399761	105	0.08	65	92	0.01	3	NA	20	3	33	0.01	12	14
399762	91	0.06	37	69	0.01	3	NA	18	3	19	0.01	11	17
399763	95	0.02	24	75	0.03	2	NA	7	2	25	0.01	5	12
Dy5-26A	54	0.02	47	13	0.01	4	NA	6	2	19	0.01	12	74
Dy5-26C	73	0.01	27	42	0.01	4	NA	11	6	11	0.01	18	7
Dy5-26D	72	0.01	24	18	0.01	3	NA	12	2	31	0.01	7	15
[illegible]415	60	0.01	45	16	0.01	3	NA	5	2	16	0.01	6	14
[illegible]416	78	0.01	18	22	0.01	2	NA	5	2	8	0.01	9	17
355417	91	0.12	165	10	0.01	3	NA	19	2	11	0.01	9	58
355418	14	0.15	135	90	0.01	5	NA	5	2	13	0.01	22	21
355419	72	0.01	37	20	0.01	3	NA	12	2	10	0.01	8	16
355420	125	0.12	111	4	0.01	1	NA	23	2	35	0.01	10	22
355421	85	0.02	19	7	0.01	2	NA	9	2	16	0.01	8	28
355422	100	0.02	84	16	0.01	3	NA	12	17	15	0.01	31	18
355423	3	0.01	216	21	0.01	5	NA	1	2	12	0.01	8	12
355424	74	0.02	22	12	0.01	2	NA	7	2	16	0.01	4	5
399764	38	0.53	218	2	0.01	10	NA	13	2	138	0.03	30	34
399765	96	0.15	61	5	0.01	2	NA	20	2	39	0.01	12	33
399766	51	0.02	17	8	0.01	3	NA	12	2	27	0.01	12	7
399767	61	0.02	37	11	0.01	2	NA	7	2	11	0.01	6	9
399768	50	0.02	44	27	0.01	6	NA	8	2	26	0.01	6	18
399769	13	0.13	6159	9	0.01	11	NA	38	2	239	0.01	23	51

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CDN RESOURCE LABORATORIES LTD.

6329 BERESFORD STREET, BURNABY, B.C. V5E 1B3 / PH: 435-8376 / FAX: 435-9746

** GEOCHEMICAL REPORT **

To: Stetson Resource Management Corp.
13 - 1155 Melville Street
Vancouver, B.C.
V6E 4C4

Attn: Bill Dynes

Number: 89196
Date: June 8, 1989
Proj.: Nash

	Au ppb	Hg ppb	
Type Huntington Gate	< 5	10	
1 KM E. of Huntington Gate	< 5	10	
80476	< 5	20	
80477	50	20	
80478	30	60	AREA 'B'
80479	< 5	10	
80480	< 5	10	
80481	680	10	
80482	< 5	10	
80483	110	250	
80484	200	20	
80485	200	30	AREA 'C'
80486	< 5	30	
80487	< 5	10	
355425	990	60	
355426	160	60	
355427	30	80	
399770	< 5	20	
399771	< 5	20	
399772	10	50	
399773	< 5	30	
399774	< 5	10	
399775	< 5	30	
399776	70	50	
399777	60	70	AREA 'B'
399778	130	40	
399779	< 5	20	
399780	320	10	
399781	10	10	
399782	30	10	
399783	< 5	10	
399784	100	20	
399785	150	40	

Duncan Sanderson

CDN RESOURCE LABORATORIES LTD.

6329 BERESFORD STREET, BURNABY, B.C. V5E 1B3 / PH: 435-8376 / FAX: 435-9746

*** CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS ***

To: Stetson Resource Management Corporation
13 - 1155 Melville Street
Vancouver, B.C.
V6E 4C4

Number: 89196
Date: June 16, 1989
Proj.: Nash

Attn: Bill Dynes

Type of Analysis: ICP-AES

	Ag ppm	Al %	As ppm	B ppm	Ba ppm	Be ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Hg ppm
1*	0.5	0.22	5	243	80	1	2	0.05	1	4	127	12	1.18	nd
2*	0.1	0.29	7	17	152	1	2	0.11	1	4	141	7	0.97	nd
80476	0.1	0.16	27	13	31	1	2	0.01	1	2	192	4	0.54	nd
80477	1.9	0.12	25	15	81	1	1	0.03	1	2	294	7	0.96	nd
80478	0.5	0.02	8	9	10	1	2	0.03	1	1	249	4	0.34	nd
80479	0.2	0.41	23	15	71	1	2	0.16	1	11	384	11	1.61	nd
80480	0.5	0.49	49	12	62	1	2	0.24	1	12	287	12	1.69	nd
80481	3.8	0.09	10	9	15	1	2	0.02	1	2	268	7	0.41	nd
80482	1.1	0.16	91	12	27	1	6	0.02	1	3	194	4	0.66	nd
80483	2.4	0.11	136	186	53	1	7	0.01	1	2	235	7	1.22	nd
80484	12.4	0.12	52	16	29	1	2	0.01	1	1	166	4	0.42	nd
80485	2.2	0.09	179	110	46	1	14	0.02	1	2	241	9	0.69	nd
80486	0.1	0.91	1045	9	144	2	2	0.42	1	16	13	8	4.44	nd
80487	0.4	0.54	166	13	123	1	2	0.22	1	11	80	9	1.41	nd
425	18.1	0.21	70	12	667	1	4	0.07	1	5	247	11	1.09	nd
355426	5.7	0.14	143	33	570	1	2	0.04	1	4	205	8	1.33	nd
355427	3.8	0.07	15	17	88	1	3	0.02	1	2	342	11	0.44	nd
399770	1.1	0.21	45	10	42	1	7	0.04	1	3	168	4	0.58	nd
399771	0.4	0.19	80	10	26	1	3	0.02	1	3	118	4	0.78	nd
399772	0.2	0.25	61	7	34	1	2	0.07	1	6	125	4	0.76	nd
399773	0.9	0.11	122	30	125	1	2	0.05	1	2	240	7	1.55	nd
399774	0.1	0.14	39	9	51	1	2	0.01	1	2	222	5	0.54	nd
399775	0.1	0.47	49	9	52	1	2	0.17	1	7	20	3	0.95	nd
399776	1.8	0.22	83	9	37	1	7	0.03	1	4	131	5	0.69	nd
399777	0.1	0.17	76	14	41	1	2	0.02	1	2	282	7	0.93	nd
399778	0.3	0.15	29	18	37	1	2	0.02	1	2	97	3	0.53	nd
399779	0.1	0.15	108	36	57	1	2	0.01	1	2	142	4	1.09	nd
399780	2.7	0.13	27	9	19	1	2	0.02	1	2	311	8	0.82	nd
399781	0.4	0.13	30	12	33	1	2	0.05	1	3	244	7	0.69	nd
399782	2.6	0.11	91	45	78	1	2	0.02	1	2	187	7	0.93	nd
399783	0.1	0.16	174	13	22	1	2	0.01	1	1	151	4	0.97	nd
399784	1.1	0.18	181	16	38	1	2	0.09	1	1	207	4	1.31	nd
399785	2.1	0.19	107	11	80	1	2	0.04	1	3	192	8	1.53	nd

1* is sample "Type Huntington Gate"
2* is sample "1km E. of Huntington Gate"

Duncan Sanderson

CDN RESOURCE LABORATORIES LTD.

6329 BERESFORD STREET, BURNABY, B.C. V5E 1B3 / PH: 435-8376 / FAX: 435-9746

*** CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS ***

To: Stetson Resource Management Corporation
13 - 1155 Melville Street
Vancouver, B.C.
V6E 4C4

Number: 89196
Date: June 16, 1989
Proj.: Nash

Attn: Bill Dynes

Type of Analysis: ICP-AES

	La ppm	Mg %	Mn ppm	Mo ppm	Na %	Ni ppm	Pb ppm	Sb ppm	Sr ppm	Ti %	V ppm	W ppm	Zn ppm
1*	34	0.01	22	20	0.01	7	23	2	18	0.01	2	3	63
2*	36	0.09	68	30	0.03	2	26	2	9	0.01	14	3	23
80476	58	0.02	29	14	0.01	3	10	2	6	0.01	8	3	13
80477	37	0.03	51	17	0.01	5	8	2	15	0.02	16	3	12
80478	1	0.01	18	15	0.01	4	1	2	1	0.01	3	3	4
80479	31	0.25	275	21	0.01	13	5	2	19	0.02	32	5	45
80480	35	0.42	212	16	0.01	11	11	3	20	0.02	47	4	35
80481	2	0.03	70	16	0.01	5	1	2	3	0.01	6	5	5
80482	70	0.03	57	15	0.01	4	11	2	6	0.01	16	3	10
80483	69	0.01	20	59	0.01	5	5	3	10	0.01	4	5	4
80484	61	0.01	25	69	0.01	2	2	2	11	0.01	7	1	3
80485	78	0.01	19	610	0.01	4	7	11	11	0.01	7	1	7
80486	79	0.25	659	50	0.01	5	23	2	92	0.01	27	2	45
80487	69	0.18	424	28	0.01	7	15	2	45	0.05	39	2	28
[illegible]425	57	0.02	131	18	0.01	5	30	4	59	0.01	25	2	23
[illegible]426	42	0.01	138	14	0.01	4	9	2	30	0.01	11	1	36
355427	14	0.01	23	24	0.01	7	17	2	12	0.01	3	1	7
399770	67	0.03	24	25	0.01	3	6	2	9	0.01	7	1	10
399771	81	0.02	36	17	0.01	2	3	2	5	0.01	8	1	10
399772	88	0.03	179	14	0.01	2	14	2	12	0.01	9	1	14
399773	167	0.01	49	18	0.01	3	1	2	18	0.01	5	1	5
399774	60	0.01	57	30	0.01	2	1	2	6	0.01	4	1	7
399775	129	0.11	43	3	0.01	1	12	2	31	0.01	9	1	23
399776	80	0.03	23	16	0.01	3	11	2	8	0.01	8	2	10
399777	71	0.01	37	24	0.01	4	20	3	7	0.01	8	1	4
399778	60	0.02	24	6	0.02	1	5	2	13	0.01	4	1	4
399779	54	0.01	15	38	0.01	2	26	2	28	0.01	8	1	11
399780	18	0.02	46	97	0.01	4	5	3	3	0.01	10	1	6
399781	43	0.01	34	20	0.01	4	14	2	8	0.01	10	1	6
399782	57	0.01	17	39	0.01	2	15	3	30	0.01	6	1	3
399783	28	0.01	18	25	0.01	1	5	2	6	0.01	11	1	12
399784	57	0.02	26	22	0.01	1	13	2	12	0.01	13	1	21
399785	55	0.02	36	28	0.01	3	9	2	10	0.01	15	1	36

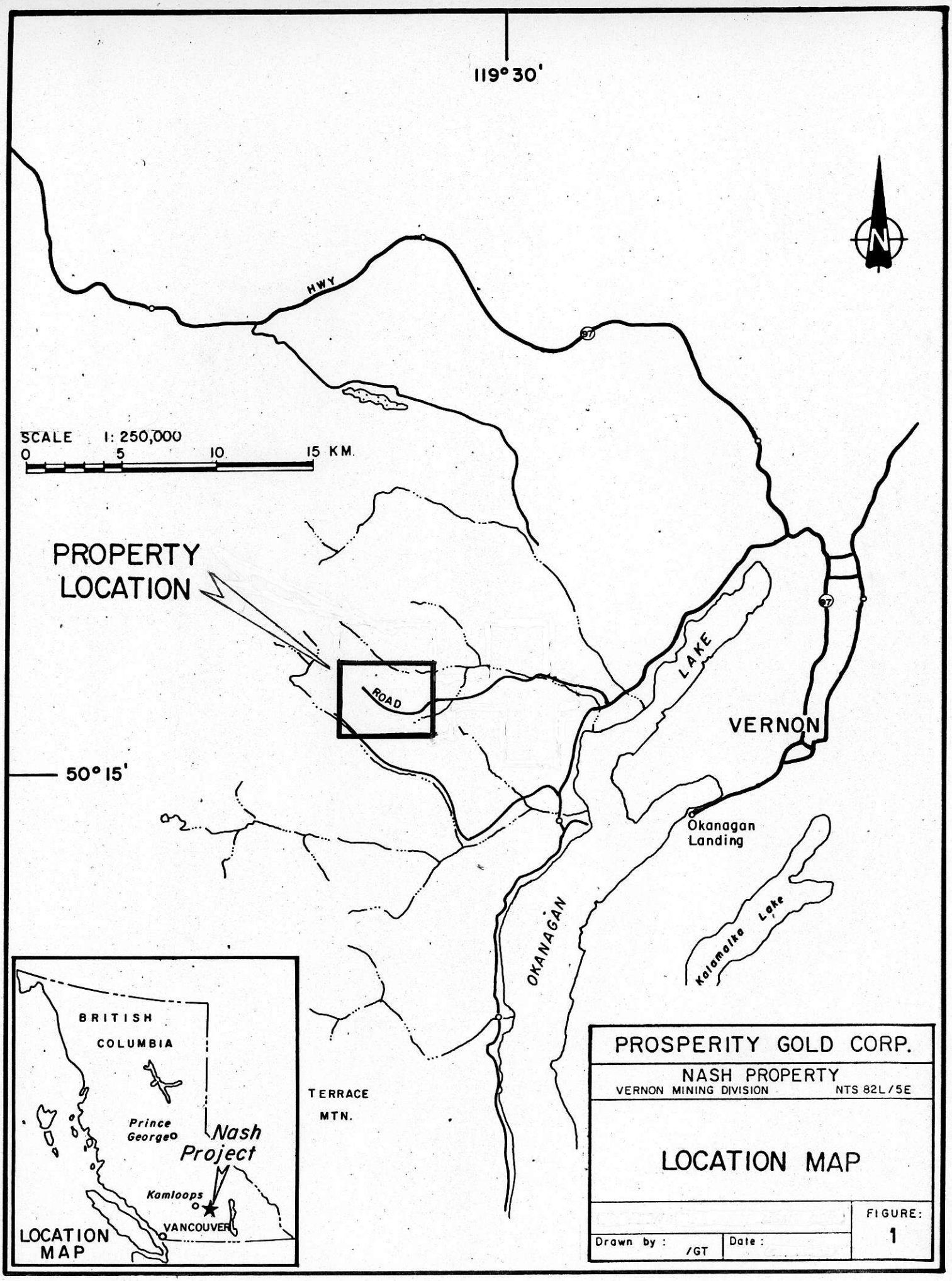
1* is sample "Type Huntington Gate"
2* is sample "1km E. of Huntington Gate"

Duncan Sanderson

APPENDIX II

SOIL GEOCHEMICAL RESULTS

N.C. CARTER, Ph.D., P.Eng.
CONSULTING GEOLOGIST


119° 30'
HWY
97
N
SCALE 1: 250,000
0 5 10 15 KM.
PROPERTY LOCATION
ROAD
LAKE
VERNON
97
50° 15'
Okanagan Landing
OKANAGAN
Kalamalka Lake
TERRACE MTN.
BRITISH COLUMBIA
Prince George
Nash Project
Kamloops
VANCOUVER
LOCATION MAP
PROSPERITY GOLD CORP.
NASH PROPERTY
VERNON MINING DIVISION
NTS 82L/5E
LOCATION MAP
Drawn by : /GT
Date :
FIGURE: 1

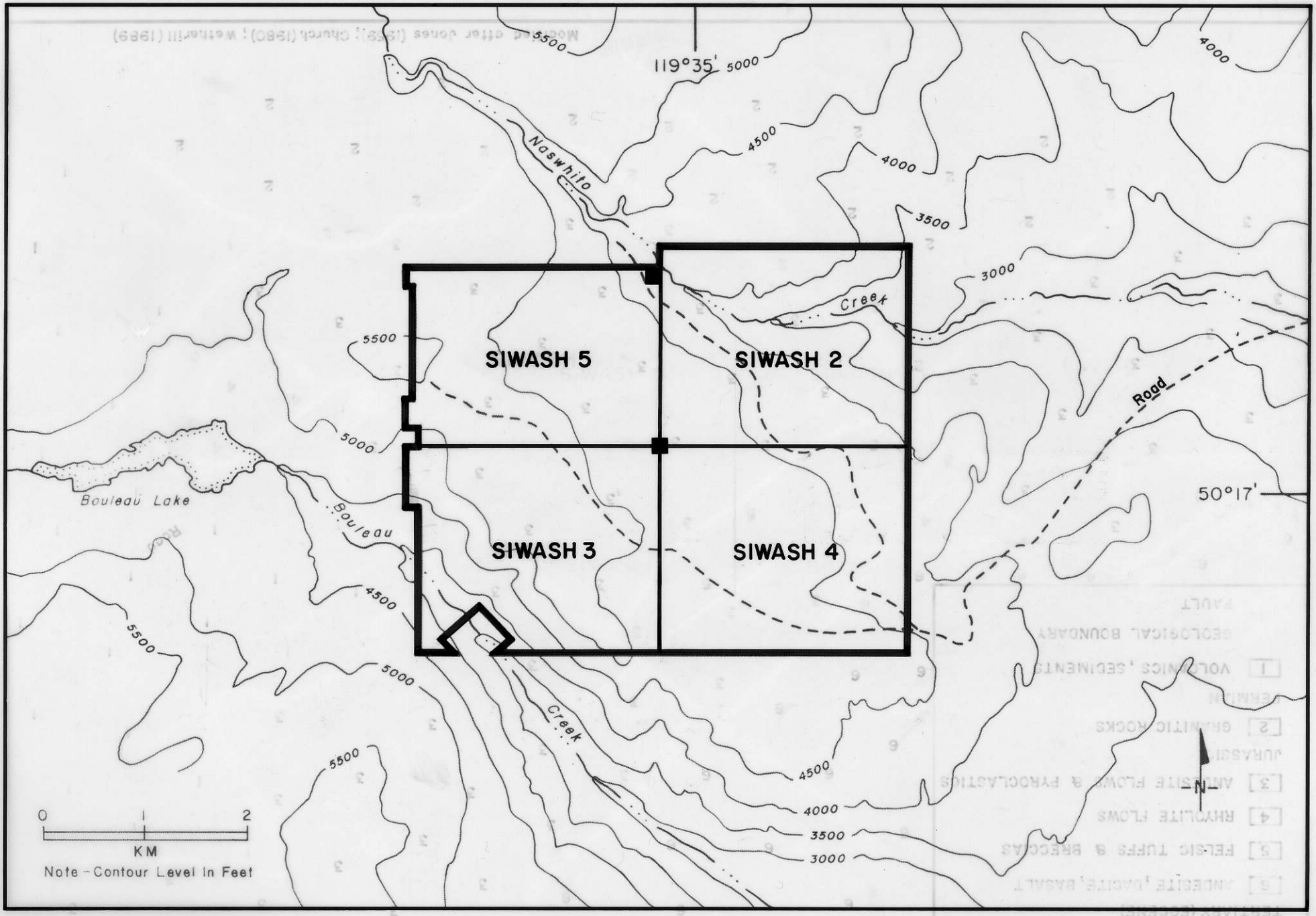


FIGURE 2 - NASH PROPERTY - MINERAL CLAIMS

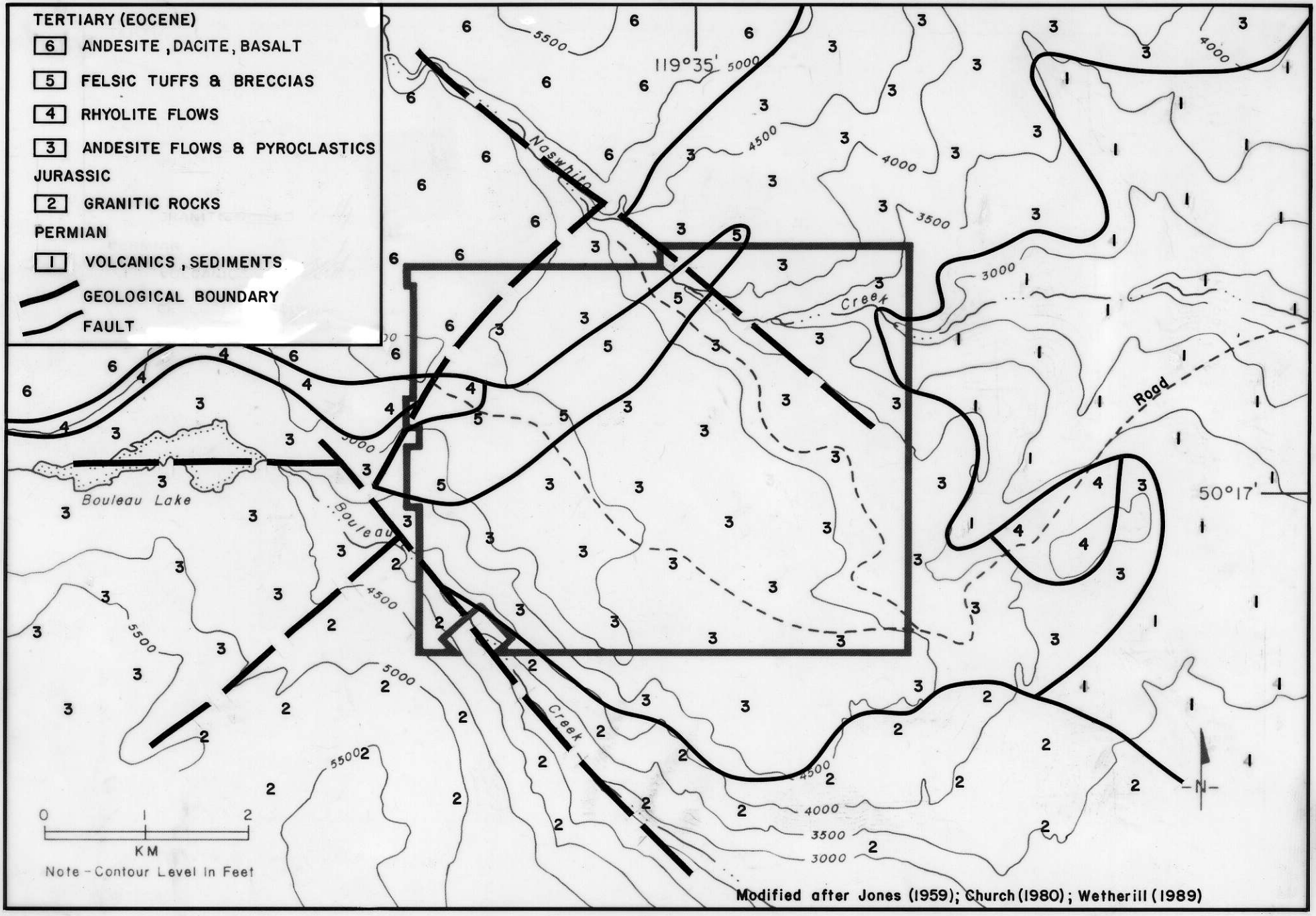


FIGURE 3 - NASH PROPERTY - GEOLOGICAL SETTING

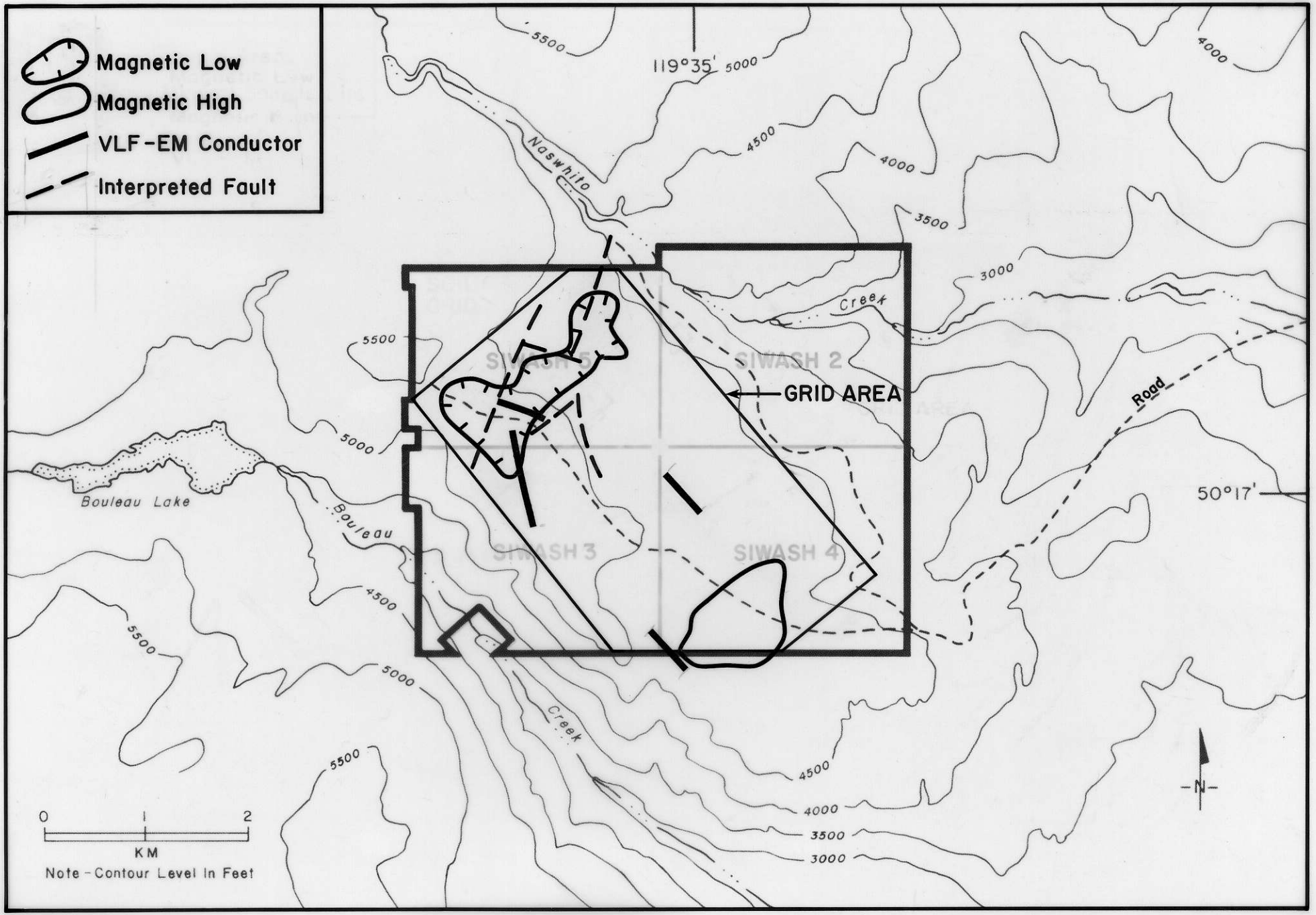


FIGURE 4 - NASH PROPERTY - GEOPHYSICS

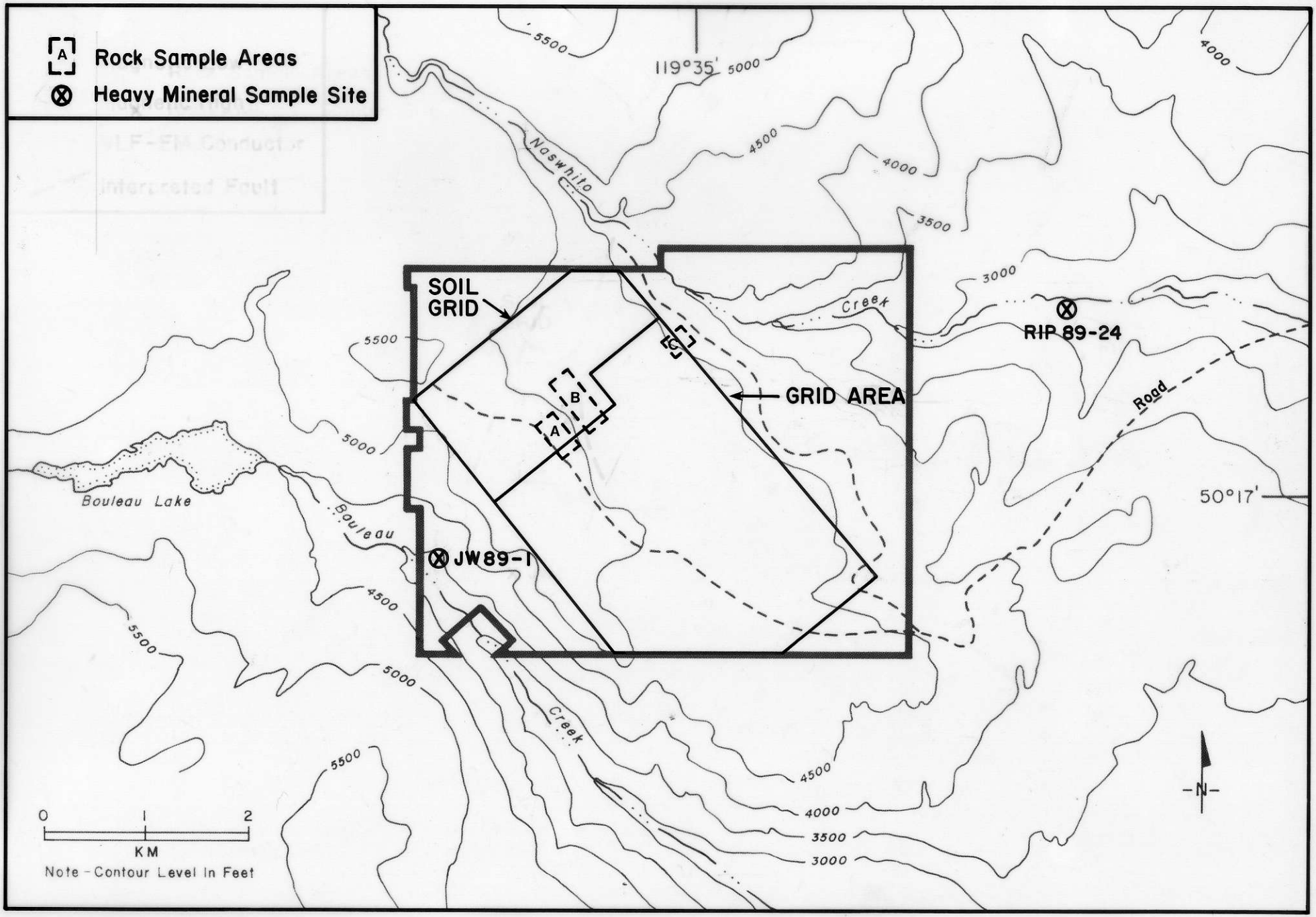


FIGURE 5 - NASH PROPERTY - AREA OF GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLING

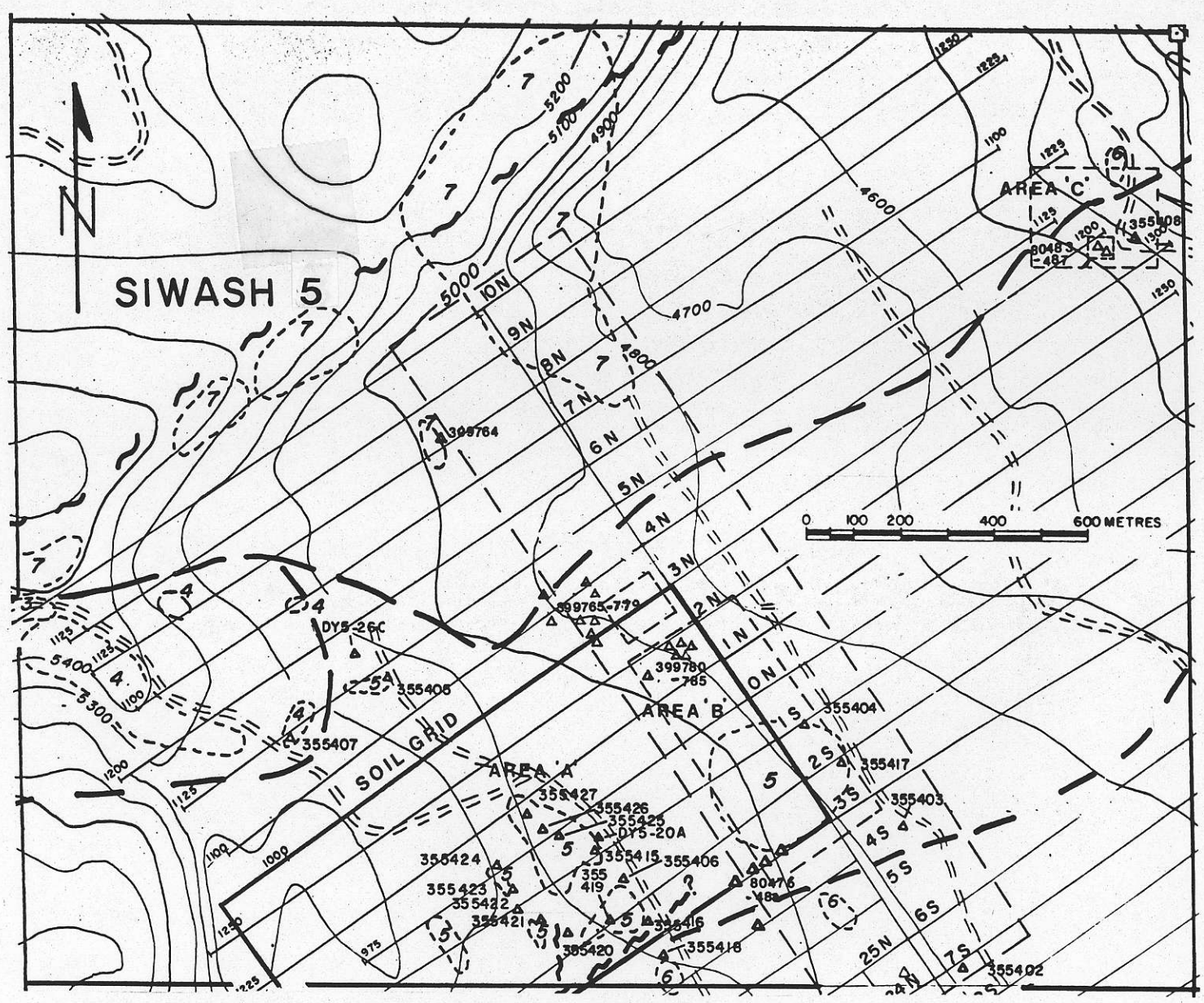
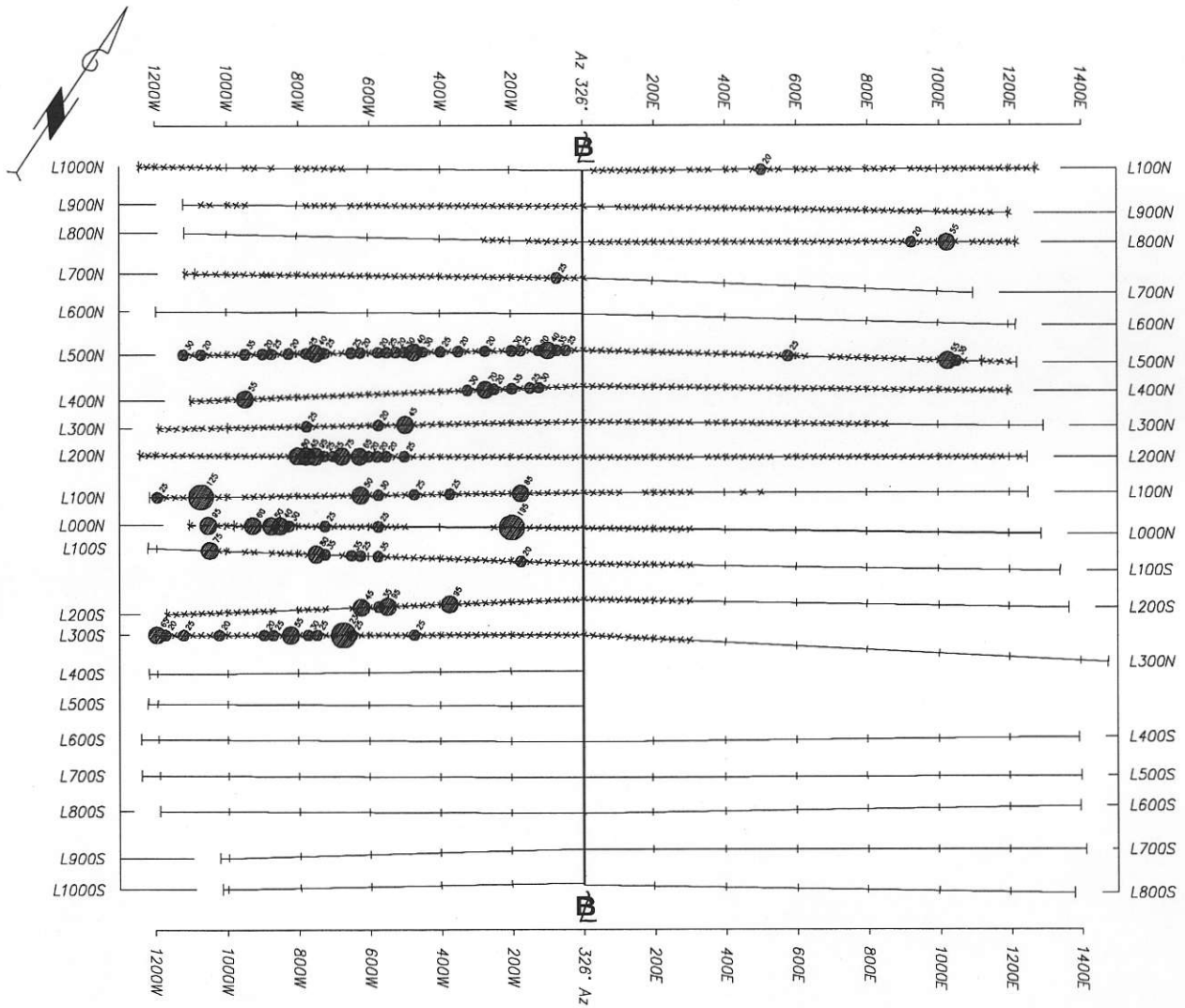
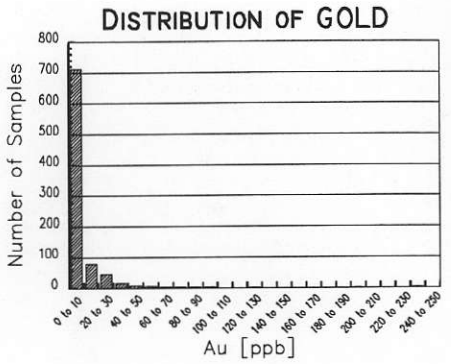


FIGURE 6 - ROCK SAMPLING AREAS

Δ 80476 Rock Samplé Sité

GOLD





LEGEND

+	< 20 ppb
●	> 20 ppb
●	> 40 ppb
●	>100 ppb

Total 882 Samples

200 100 0 100 200 300 400 500
METRES Scale: 1:20,000

Au_{ppb}

INTEGREX ENGINEERING

NOTES:

Data provided by Canamera Geological & Chemex Labs, Jun94
Field grid digitized from drawing by Canamera Geological for Prosperity Gold Corp "Siwash 3 Claim, General Geology", May90
Grid lines extended where necessary to accommodate sample location
Drawing coordinates (not shown) tied to grid coord 0N,0E @(2500,2500)
Additional Au,Ag,As assays from Stetson Resource Mgmt. Corp. dated 26Dec[89?] and which where coverage overlaps with more recent results, newer assays are given precedence when plotted

DATE	REVISION	INITIAL
20Jul94	Original Release	JDW

Canamera GEOLOGICAL LTD.

COMPOSITION	
1	FIELD GRID
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	

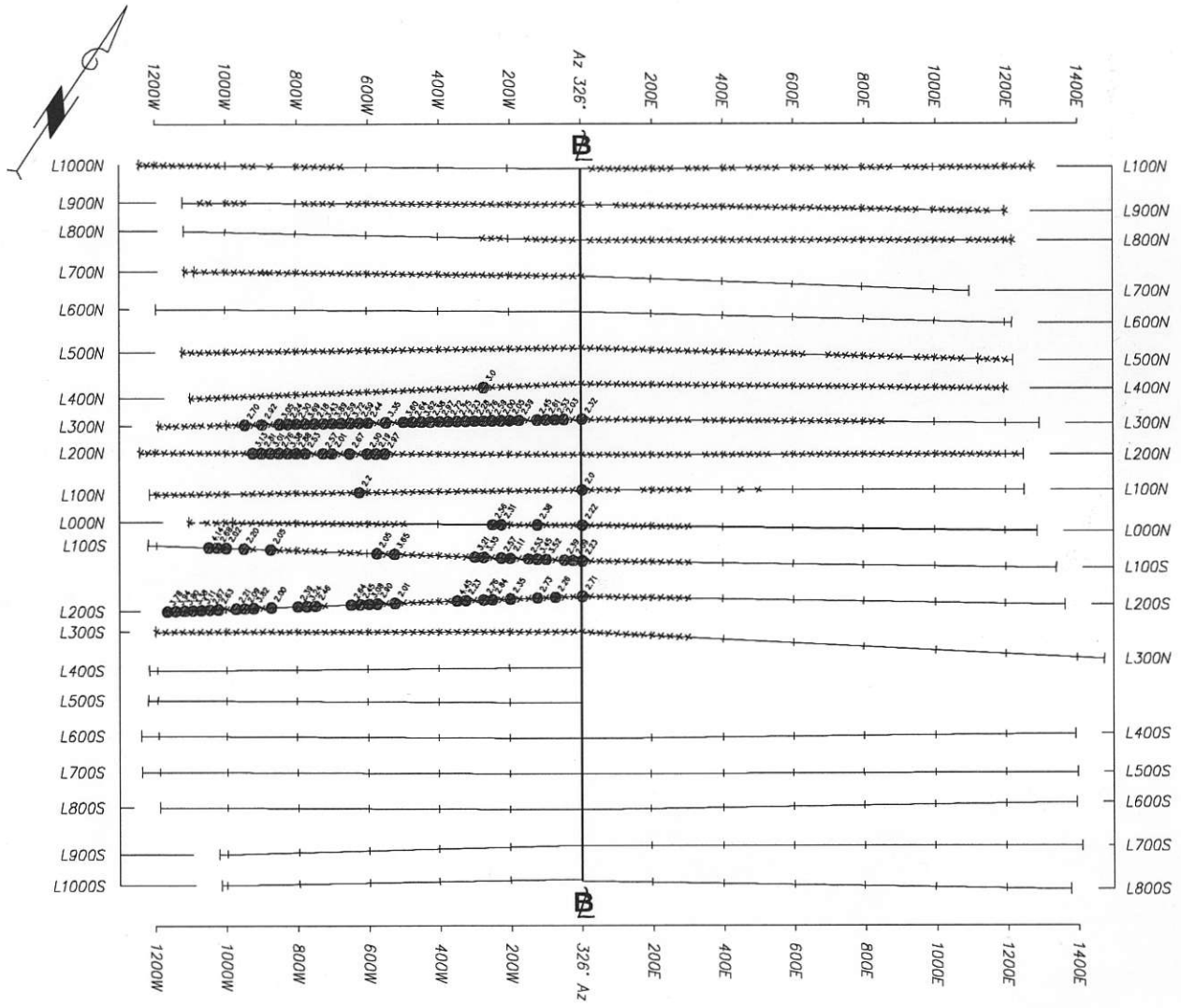
NASH PROPERTY

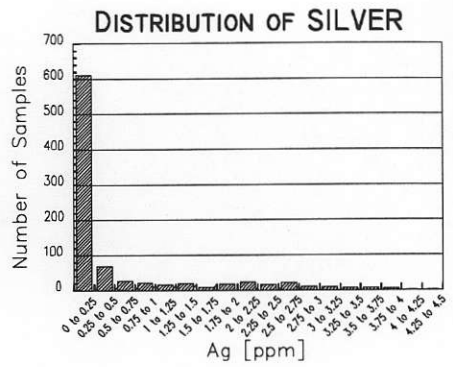
SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY
LOCATED TO FIELD GRID

DATE:	JULY 1994	SCALE:	1 : 20,000
DRAWN By:	J.D.WILLIAMS, P.Eng.	JOB No.	CANAMERA-NASH
FileName:	01-GCHEM	N.T.S.	092L/05E,06W

Figure No. 7-AU

SILVER





LEGEND

+	< 2 ppm
●	> 2 ppm
●	> 5 ppm
●	>10 ppm

Total 882 Samples

200 100 0 100 200 300 400 500
METRES Scale: 1:20,000

Ag ppm

INTEGREX ENGINEERING

NOTES:

Data provided by Canamera Geological & Chemex Labs, Jun94
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Additional Au,Ag,As assays from Stetson Resource Mgmt. Corp. dated 26Dec[89?] and which where coverage overlaps with more recent results, newer assays are given precedence when plotted

DATE	REVISION	INITIAL
20Jul94	Original Release	JDW

Canamera GEOLOGICAL LTD.

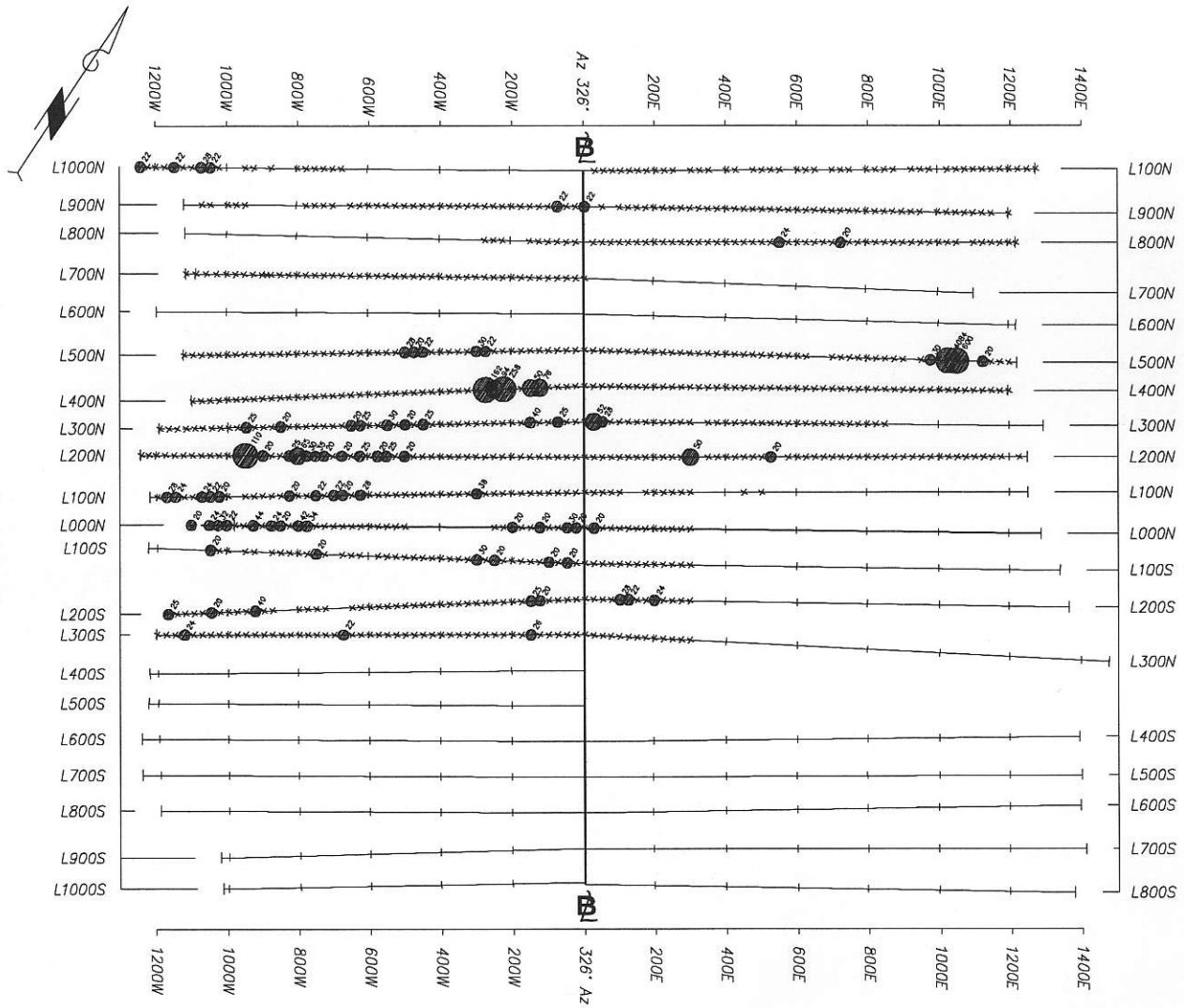
COMPOSITION	
1	FIELD GRID
2	
3	Ag Assays
4	
5	
6	
7	

NASH PROPERTY

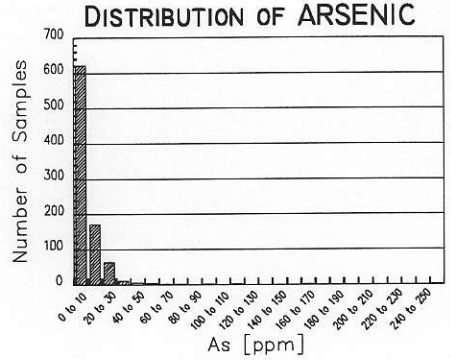
SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY
LOCATED TO FIELD GRID

DATE:	JULY 1994	SCALE:	1 : 20,000	Figure No.
DRAWN By:	J.D.WILLIAMS, P.Eng.	JOB No.	CANAMERA--NASH	8-Ag
FileName:	01-GCHEM	N.T.S.	092L/05E,06W	

ARSENIC



DISTRIBUTION OF ARSENIC



LEGEND

+	< 20 ppm
●	> 20 ppm
●	> 50 ppm
●	>100 ppm

Total 882 Samples

200 100 0 100 200 300 400 500
METRES Scale: 1:20,000

As ppm

INTEGREX ENGINEERING

NOTES:

Data provided by Canamera Geological & Chemex Labs, Jun94
Field grid digitized from drawing by Canamera Geological for Prosperity Gold Corp "Siwash 3 Claim, General Geology", May90
Grid lines extended where necessary to accommodate sample location
Drawing coordinates (not shown) tied to grid coord 0N,0E @(2500,2500)
Additional Au,Ag,As assays from Stetson Resource Mgmt. Corp. dated 26Dec[89?] and which where coverage overlaps with more recent results, newer assays are given precedence when plotted

DATE	REVISION	INITIAL
20Jul94	Original Release	JDW

Canamera GEOLOGICAL LTD.

COMPOSITION	
1	FIELD GRID
2	
3	
4	As Assays
5	
6	
7	

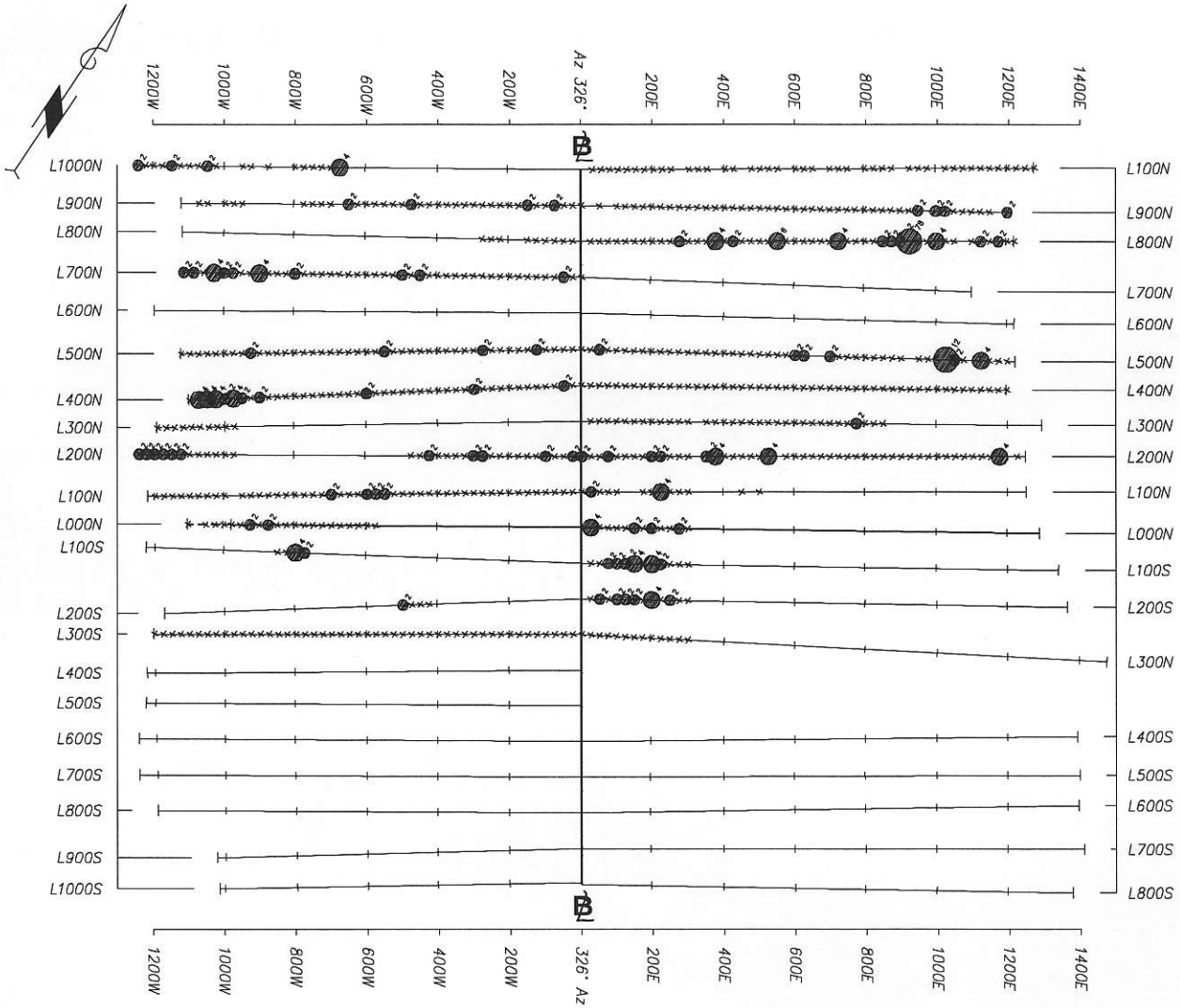
NASH PROPERTY

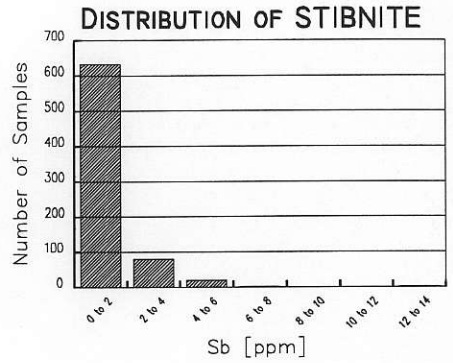
SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY
LOCATED TO FIELD GRID

DATE:	JULY 1994	SCALE:	1 : 20,000
DRAWN By:	J.D.WILLIAMS, P.Eng.	JOB No.	CANAMERA-NASH
FileName:	01-GCHEM	N.T.S.	092L/05E,06W

Figure No. 9-As

ANTIMONY





LEGEND

+	< 2 ppm
	> 2 ppm
	> 4 ppm
	>10 ppm

Total 735 Samples

200 100 0 100 200 300 400 500
METRES Scale: 1: 20,000

Sb ppm

INTEGREX ENGINEERING

NOTES:

Data provided by Canamera Geological & Chemex Labs, Jun94
Field grid digitized from drawing by Canamera Geological for Prosperity Gold Corp "Siwash 3 Claim, General Geology", May90
Grid lines extended where necessary to accommodate sample location
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Additional Au,Ag,As assays from Stetson Resource Mgmt. Corp. dated 26Dec[89?] and which where coverage overlaps with more recent results, newer assays are given precedence when plotted

DATE	REVISION	INITIAL
20Jul94	Original Release	JDW

Canamera GEOLOGICAL LTD.

COMPOSITION	
1	FIELD GRID
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	Sb Assays
7	

NASH PROPERTY

SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY
LOCATED TO FIELD GRID

DATE:	JULY 1994	SCALE:	1 : 20,000	Figure No.
DRAWN By:	J.D.WILLIAMS, P.Eng.	JOB No.	CANAMERA-NASH	10-SB
FileName:	01-GCHEM	N.T.S.	092L/05E,06W	