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# Report on the 2002 Field Program

# On the OK Property

**NTS: 92K/2E**

**Vancouver Mining Division**
**British Columbia, Canada**

**Latitude: 50' 01"N**
**Longitude: 124' 38"W**

**By**

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DRAFT

## INTRODUCTION

The OK Property is located approximately twenty kilometers northwest of Powell River, British Columbia. The property is a copper-molybdenum porphyry prospect first discovered in 1965. This report summarizes the 2002 field program which was conducted on two separate areas of the OK Property. The field program consisted of geological mapping and sampling, soil geochemistry, and grid surveys.

Geologic mapping and rock sampling was conducted over an area of exposed mineralization in order to identify areas of gold mineralization. The samples were gathered to add to the geochemical database that has been compiled by previous operators, and to add to the identified presence of gold within the system.

The writer was contracted by the Texada Cement Company to conduct and assessment program during the fall of 2002.

### Property, Location & Access

The OK Property is located approximately twenty kilometers northwest of the coastal community of Powell River in southwestern British Columbia (see figures 1 & 2). The claims occupy an area about 3,560 hectares in a roughly rectangular outline 10 kilometers north-south by 2500 to 4000 meters east-west. They lie on the height of land and along the crest of western facing slopes of the Bunster Hills, at elevations averaging 900 meters. The north edge of the claims fall to sea level at Theodosia Inlet, and the slopes along the southern edge of the claim group face gently south, descending to below 800 meters in elevation.

Road-access to the Property has been improved in recent years under the initiative of logging interests. The property is accessed by truck from Powell River via a 14 kilometer drive north along Highway 101 to the Theodosia Forest Service Road 31. The road runs approximately through the centre of the property for 24 km.

Tree cover varies from scrubby patches of short or low growth on high or exposed ground, to stands of large old-growth up to a meter across. Balsam predominates with cedar, hemlock and rare pine. Underbrush is absent, but for a mat of moss in the high dark canopies in the old-growth. Blueberry and fireweed prevail in more open areas.

Topography is subdued in the southern portion of the claim group with numerous local steep slopes or ravines that often developing into low bluffs. Prominent cliffs and limited access occur in northern portion of the property.

Large areas of the Property have been clear-cut over the last 20 years. The Main Access Road terminates just south of Big North Lake and does not quite connect with logging roads extending south from Theodosia Inlet. Only a narrow trail links the two networks. Each of the south and north roads have numerous branches, nearly all of which are navigable by four-wheel-drive or ATV. The old drill roads are for the most part not serviceable.

Many of the most recent logging roads are built with a rock base which was drilled and blasted from a local source. These cuts, besides exposing bedrock, provide a good look at soil profiles on the Property. It appears that the entire region was glaciated and the flatter topography shows only shallow cover of about a meter depth with little of no till horizon. In other areas with steeper slope, thick, hard clay layers of a meter or more in thickness underlie loose sandy till up to several meters thick on which the humus layer rests. This wide diversity in soil profiles is important in assessing soil assays from the program and in making recommendations for future work.

## Previous Work

Staking by the current owners on what is now the OK Property was recorded in 1965. From then to 1985 the property was nearly continuously worked by a succession of several companies. These efforts included a wide range of fieldwork including geological mapping, geochemical and geophysical surveying, and trenching and drilling. Up to 1996, a total of 94 holes had been drilled (Carter, 1994) consisting of nearly 13,660 meters of diamond drilling and 728 meters in 12 vertical percussion holes. In 1989, a geostatistical study concluded that a resource of as much as 228,400,000 tonnes grading 0.32%Cu and .0.20%Mo at a 0.2%Cu cut-off could be recovered by an open-pit operation (Froc, 1989). This resource figure is placed in a 'possible' category (Carter, 1994).

A program of reconnaissance geological mapping was conducted in the area of the South Breccia Zone [SBXZ] in June 1994. In the following year an Induced Polarization (IP) survey by Peter E. Walcott & Associates was performed which consisted of 4.2 line-kilometers over a portion of OK C claim that includes much of the SBX Zone (SBXZ Walcott, 1995) . Partly to follow-up the anomalous results from the Walcott survey, a single 154m-long diamond-drill hole, OK96-01, was collared in June of 1996 (Williams, 1996). Continuing with an emphasis on the SBXZ, detailed mapping at 1:1000 scale over the whole the SBXZ and some of the surrounding area was completed in June 1997 (Williams, 1997).

## Regional and Property Geology

The OK copper-molybdenum Property falls within the Coast Plutonic Complex, which dominates the entire coastline of British Columbia. Rocks of the Complex are predominantly granitic and in the vicinity of the property consist of granodiorites and quartz diorites of varying basic composition including gabbros. Radiometric dates from granitic rocks in southwestern B.C. range from early to middle Cretaceous. The central portion of the Property is dominated by multiple phases of the OK Intrusive Complex, which displaces the diorite-gabbro country rocks that outcrop on its northwestern and eastern margins. The Complex consists of an earlier variably altered granodiorite that has been intruded by a northerly trending dike-like quartz-feldspar porphyry. Quartz-feldspar porphyry is essentially barren of sulfides whereas the granodiorite hosts widespread disseminated pyrite, chalcopyrite and molybdenite. Feldspar porphyry and lesser hornblende diabase dikes seem to pervade the entire property. They range to several meters wide and sometimes cluster in swarms. These dikes appear to favour a north-northeasterly strike that parallels faults that cut both the Coast Plutonic Complex and the OK Intrusive Complex. Lesser fine-grained andesite-dacite dikes represent the youngest intrusive phase on the property, and rare lamprophyre dikes have been noted. Several breccia zones have been mapped along the complete length of the OK Complex but all are poorly understood. Of particular significance is the South Breccia Zone, which was the focus of the Walcott IP survey in 1995, the follow up drilling of 1996, and the recent mapping in 1997 and 2002. Earlier maps have it appearing in discontinuous locations over a distance of 100 meters, with an estimated width of at least 10 meters. In some places, its core is intensely mineralized with chalcopyrite, bornite, pyrite and molybdenite that occupy the interstices of breccia fragments.

Elsewhere on the OK Property, economic mineralization consists of pyrite, chalcopyrite and molybdenite with lesser bornite, sphalerite and magnetite. Principal sulfide minerals occur in a stockwork of predominantly northeast trending quartz veinlets, with molybdenite found as selvages along fractures. The greatest concentration of copper-molybdenum mineralization occurs in granodiorite adjacent to the quartz-feldspar dike. Pyrite is generally associated with chalcopyrite and molybdenite in the more strongly mineralized zones and increases around the periphery of Cu-MO mineralization. (after Froc, 1989)

although it is still thought to be granodiorite, the possibility that it could be QFP has been considered.

**Dikes**

In general, most of the property consists of granodiorite intruded by dikes. Almost all dikes are a variety of diabase. They range from several tens of meters wide to hairline widths. Wider dikes generally show a medium grained feldspar porphyry texture (sometimes with hornblende) in a greenish fine-grained groundmass. Thinner dikes are much finer grained, often aphanitic, most are light green but a few can be darker, ranging to dark brown or nearly black.

Along the margins of many thicker dikes which usually display contacts of uniform orientation, thinner dikes appear to split off as narrowing aimless intrusions. Other areas demonstrate how meter-width dikes can exist as swarms with several occurring at intervals in exposures of ten or more meters in size. In other areas, especially the zone mapped in the South Logging Spur, sequential intrusions along the same plane produce ribbons of multicolored dike material of various widths.

Dikes are nearly invariably steeply dipping and most strike north-northwest. Apart from the occasional quartz vein and chlorite or epidote fracture filling, they are unaltered. They are unmineralized except for accessory pyrite that appears in disseminated euhedral or flocculated grains. Although all these diabase dikes, consisting of a variety of compositions have been lumped into a single rock type, it may be prudent in more comprehensive mapping to attempt to distinguish phases that could offer clues to the property's history. Similarly, although most dikes have a similar orientation, those that do not might show a pattern that may lead to similar clues.

A 'lamprophyre' dike described in the mapping of the SBXZ of 1997 was not observed anywhere else in the 1998 mapping and no attempt was made to find it in the 2002 program. It may be unique with its east-west orientation and unusual texture. It is described in past reports as a blue-gray, blocky, hornblende feldspar porphyry containing prominent rounded, usually spherical, mafic xenoliths up to a meter across. Along the border of the OK E claim east of Appleton Creek, exposed outcrops of gabbro displayed extensive brecciation. It may be that this 'lamprophyre' and the history of that gabbro could be both lithologically and genetically related.

Another type of dike mapped in several places in the Pyrite Lake area, was of a buff to pale gray colored hard aplite that weathers to patchy orange gravel or sand. It contains sparse small pyrite grains. Orientations were sometimes uncertain but they tended to strike northeast or easterly.

thus more samples were required to build a database of gold and silver assays along with copper, molybdenum, and rhodium.

The samples were taken principally from the North Main Road and SBXZ areas - areas where the geology is fairly well known and where the rock types, alteration and mineralization could be economically relevant. It was hoped a wide range of assays for all four metals of interest would be a start to learning how gold and silver behaves with respect to copper and molybdenum.

## Results, Interpretation and Discussion

### Lithology and Mineralization

The types and diversity of rocks recognized in the 2002 sampling program were the same as those recognized in previous year's detailed mapping of the SBXZ. New rock types mentioned in the last report were the aplite in the Pyrite Lake area and quartz diorite in the Malachite Cliffs. Other features and patterns now being recognized by virtue of the increased experience with the geology of the property were noted. In general, the geology of interest is arranged in a severely oblate annular pattern oriented about north-northwest. Granodiorite is the host rock in much of the property. Within it, a still undefined and probably irregular and diffuse zone of alteration including the breccia contains much of the mineralization.

Central is the quartz-feldspar porphyry (QFP). Sulfide mineralization, principally pyrite with chalcopyrite and molybdenite appear in various habits throughout the map area. The rock types are discussed below:

### Grandiorite:

Where unaltered, granodiorite consists of a hard, blocky, medium to fine A grained material, usually with a leucocratic salt and pepper texture (color index 5 to 20). Ferromags consist of hornblende and in some areas small dark biotite is also observed. Nearly spherical, more mafic xenoliths about 20cm across are sometimes prominent but are rare. A faint pinkish cast is often noticeable sometimes diffusing from fracture planes or permeating an entire exposure. Pyrite is often visible in accessory amounts (up to 4%) as small, disseminated subhedral grains.

The crisp unaltered equigranular texture becomes cloudy where the mafic component is altered to chlorite. Stronger alteration intensity takes the form of very hard, coarsely blocky, medium grey, silicified material. Often accompanying silicified domains are larger areas of intensely bleached clay-altered host rock that is often laced with a bull-quartz stockwork. The protolith of the clay-altered material is unrecognizable and

**Quartz Feldspar Porphyry**

A distinctive knobby or pimpled, light colored weathering surface emphasizes the irregular dime-sized quartz phenocrysts in an otherwise crowded feldspar porphyry. The groundmass is pale buff or green colored, medium and coarse grained, and sometimes chloritic. Contacts of QFP with adjacent rocks are often exceptionally irregular and in some places, indistinct. Patches of prominent rusty (limonitic) freckles caused by aggregates of medium and coarse-grained pyrite are easy to spot in outcrop. Although these patches may be distributed randomly, they may show a preference for a specific distance inside the QFP contaet.

QFP mapped in the North Logging Spur and North Main Road areas is identical to that mapped previously in the SBXZ. In these cases, and in other spots briefly examined elsewhere on the Property, QFP and the breccia seem to express an association that is as yet still uncertain, as discussed below.

**Quartz Diorite**

This rock type was mapped in the Malachite Cliffs. It appears to be the host rock of these high landforms but it is hard to be sure due to vast amount of dike material that co-exists with it. Quartz diorite displays a classic salt & pepper texture, and is medium grained (CI -ZS), hard (H-6) and massive, containing minor flecks of disseminated pyrite. Composition is usually uniform but the occasional inclusion (?) or domain of more gabbroic composition was observed.

**Breccia**

The breccia zone may hold the greatest economic significance of any rock type on the property. Breccia occurs in many places on the OK Property, but it is variably mineralized. The highest-grade mineralization known to exist on the property occurs in mafic breccia in the SBXZ.

In the SBXZ, a 4m by 20m pod of dark, mineralized fragmental material returned assays as high 2.4% copper and 0.52% molybdenum (CanQuest, 1995). This material weathers a dirty yellow or rusty color that sometimes emphasizes its fragmental character. Fragments tend to be rounded and spherical, ranging from 2 to 20 centimeters in size, and densely packed in a strongly chloritic groundmass that comprises about 20% of total volume.

Mineralization is interstitial to the fragments except where sulfides appear to have replaced the occasional breccia fragment. Compositionally, the fragments vary from mafic to felsic, and in texture from fine to more coarsely grained. Surrounding this

mineralized zone is a larger zone of chlorite altered and silicified fragmental material that contains only accessory amounts of sulfides and much fewer mafic fragments.

Material of similar description, perhaps falling somewhere between the mineralized and unmineralized extremes in the SBXZ, was mapped in the North Main Road area and the North Logging Spur. In every case, the breccia occurs at or near a QFP contact, or within the QFP. These occurrences are difficult to describe, as they are confused assemblages of mafic and felsic fragments ranging from a few centimeters to nearly a meter across; in various proportions, and outlined by sometimes crisp or other times diffuse edges. Mineralization consists of splashes of pyrite with chalcopyrite and druzy patches or smears molybdenum within fracture surfaces. Rosy hematite stains some of the fractures in the mafic domains.

In the North Logging Spur, this breccia was found within QFP. In the North Main Road area, breccia has been recognized both along the west contact and within the QFP. In all cases, mineralization consisting of pyrite with lesser chalcopyrite and molybdenite was notable but far from the locally massive amounts in the SBXZ. Previous examinations of outcrops elsewhere on the property that were mapped as breccia-type by previous operators suggest that this material may be common. In most cases, the location of QFP relative to these outcrops is uncertain, but it would be plausible from what is known of the QFP to expect its contact to be nearby. Given its economic potential based on the grades obtained in the SBXZ, more work is recommended in the area.

In terms of definition, rapid and wide textural variations, where sub rounded mafic fragments nearly a meter in size rest against angular pebble-sized felsic fragments, leaves open alternative identifications, such as a pyroclastic or agglomerate. The diverse composition in different places on the property, especially between mafic and felsic fractions suggests that different source material or processes of formation were at work. A greater amount of experience in mapping this unit will be required to answer such genetic implications.

**Mineralization**

In the SBXZ area, chip sampling indicates that mineralization peripheral to the center of alteration may have better economic potential than previously appreciated. In samples taken, granodiorite at least 100m southwest of the strongest alteration of the SBXZ assays as high as 0.8% Cu and 685ppm Mo. Many samples showed comparatively elevated gold values (33-54ppb). In 1997, this mineralization was named 'vein-type', which occurs in locations removed from the breccia zone or its alteration halo and in veins or stringer zones of coarse-grained quartz. Veins may be several centimeters wide, at various orientations, and in moderately to strongly fractured or sometimes weakly sheared chlorite altered granodiorite.

**Rock Sampling**

A total of 18 chip samples were gathered during the 2002 Program, this includes three from the North Main Road area, four from the south main road, seven from the SBXZ, and two from the new grid area. These samples were gathered from areas showing some degree of alteration or mineralization, providing a measure of economic relevance to the dataset.

As noted in previous examinations of scatter plot matrices, especially of the log-transformed assay values, there is illustration of complete and mutual lack of correlation for copper, molybdenum and gold. Silver, on the other hand, is strongly correlated with copper. The degree of independence of gold as graphed is matched by its spatial distribution; the highest gold assay, 439 g-e (sample 1572181, 1997) from the SBXZ area, is from a sample grading among the lowest in Cu, MO and Ag. In the field, the mode of occurrence and distribution of chalcopyrite and molybdenite are quite different. Chalcopyrite is often associated with pyrite as blebs and knots in altered zones. Molybdenite is also found, but its best exposures are as dustings or smears along fractures and in quartz veins within and distant from alteration centers. The comparative lithologic control of chalcopyrite, relative to the apparent structural control of molybdenite is matched by the lack of correlation in their assay distribution.

**Soil Geochemistry**

Soil geochemistry performed in 1997 on the North Main Road area returned very encouraging results, especially along the east of Line 1 and, to a lesser degree, the last few stations of Line 2. In almost every case where copper and molybdenum return elevated assays, either or both of manganese and iron are proportionally greater. The scavenging effect of Mn and Fe is well-documented and is often the cause of false anomalies of other metals. On the other hand, chip samples along the adjacent stretch of road, especially those samples 157151-167 are from a mafic breccia that in places shows abundant molybdenum and scattered chalcopyrite as reflected in their elevated values, particularity Mo.

It is possible that this mineralization could extend northwards in the direction of the QFP contact. If so, it could be expected to influence assays from the east end of Line 2 and could also be expressed in Line 1.

The 2002 geochemical results show the copper-gold-silver-molybdenum mineralization extending south of the previously surveyed grid areas. Two rock samples taken from the new grid returned elevated values of copper, gold, silver, and molybdenum.

The soil geochemical surveys show elevated gold values in the northeast portion of the 2002 grid. Specifically, elevated gold values occur in a 200m x 200m area from lines 4900N to 5200N @ 4550E to 5200E. Coincident silver and copper anomalies also register in this area. Copper is more widespread with spot highs ranging from 202pmm to 510ppm occurring throughout the grid area.

## Conclusions and Recommendations

The fieldwork performed in 2002 has added new details to the geology and provided more clues as to the character of mineralization on the OK Property. Quartz Diorite in the Malachite Cliffs and gabbro east of Appleton Creek probably marks the eastern edge of the porphyry system. The lack of mineralization in the Pyrite Lake area may fall into a transition zone of diabase dikes between quartz diorite/gabbro and the granodiorite of the OK System.

Quartz-Feldspar Porphyry and the breccia that lies along its contacts and even within it, are beginning to reveal what may be a crucial relationship. The breccia, where mapped in the North Logging Spur, North Main Road and the South Breccia areas is always altered and usually mineralized. It is likely that learning more about the distribution and relationship between these two rock types will hold the key to a potential economic deposit. Assaying samples for gold and silver along with copper and molybdenum has become the standard procedure. The 116 samples gathered in 1998, and the 18 samples taken in 2002, showed that in addition to copper and molybdenum, gold may exist in high enough grades to be economically significant. All three metals appear to show no sympathetic relationship in their spatial distribution. Copper and silver, in contrast, are highly correlated.

Magnetometry may be a valuable mapping tool, particularly for alteration zones, which is a step away from the direct detection of mineralization itself. A priority for further work is to map the property's geology. There are many new logging roads and trails that provide not only access but outcrop exposures of their own.

The soil and rock samples taken on the new grid positioned to the south of the previous workings have shown that copper-gold-silver-molybdenum mineralization continues beyond the previous reported boundaries of mineralization. This grid should be expanded, mapped, and sampled.

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**CERTIFICATION**

I, Jon Stewart residing at

DO HEREBY CERTIFY;

**Appendices**

## Previous Work History

The continuing construction of logging roads throughout the claim group exposed outcrop that provides useful clues into the Property's geology. Along with the purpose of fulfilling assessment obligations, Texada Cements' 2002 fieldwork is part of an ongoing effort to expand on the previously outlined areas of mineralization.

By the end of the Program, work had been done in two areas on the property. The purpose of the fieldwork in these areas was to expand on the known areas of mineralization and to re-sample previous areas for gold. The soil grid was extended to the south of the area of the last work program and shows the continuation of mineralization for at least another kilometer from the previous workings. The following is a list of previously worked areas which are relevant to the ongoing work program.

## South Breccia Zone:

This was the setting for detailed mapping (W1lliams, 1997) and, given the amount of exposed bedrock, its geology was comparatively well understood. It was expected that this area would be the site of priority to run orientation geophysics, and it would serve as an ideal spot from which to gather chip samples that would have the greatest range of assay results. That range of assay values, at least in copper and molybdenum, would begin to provide the first clue of whether the distribution of gold and silver could be compared to copper and molybdenum.

## North Main Road:

This area is the most northerly access that can be reached by vehicle. The Main Road heads north then swings east towards White Rectangle Lake. West of the northerly section, a mild topographic depression, traceable from even further south to include Lizard Lake, was the site previously selected to test a theory that recessive terrain could mark alteration or mineralized zones. From striations on many outcrops, it is clear that the property was once glaciated, and softer, altered, and possibly mineralized rock could now be manifest as recessive terrain. Two 1997 lines, Line1240m long and Line 2270m in length were sampled; both lines head east and terminate on the main road.

Molybdenum was exposed in altered rocks on the road just south of Line and around the corner, more flecks of chalcopyrite and molybdenum were found on the easterly segment of road. This finding, along with exposures of QFP, made it a candidate not only for mapping, but also for orientation geophysics (magnetometry and VLP) and chip sampling. Two traverses meet at the same place - at the corner of the road as it turns east. The North Traverse is 400m long, while the second traverse runs west 680m from a point towards White Rectangle Lake where the road degrades to a muddy trail.

**Southwest Showing:**

A mineralized exposure, looking identical to the highest grade material of the SBXZ appears to outcrop on the logging road in the southwest of the property straddling claims OK E and H. Samples taken assayed as high as 3.7% Cu. However, outcrop next to the road shows no evidence of mineralization or much alteration, unlike the extensive and intensive alteration and fragmentation of the rocks of the SBXZ. This showing has been the subject of a disproportionate amount of discussion relative to its size. The debate is about whether the large blocks in the road are simply transported aggregate or genuine outcrop. It was hoped that by running magnetometry and VLF profiles over it and comparing those profiles from those over the SBXZ, the issue could be put to rest. As with the short traverse over the SBXZ, a 60m traverse was made, centered on this showing.

**Field Methods**

Soil geochemistry and chip sampling was performed in various area of the southern portion of the claim group. The new grid and soil-rock data will help to guide future exploration. For each field method, the procedures used are outlined in the following itemized discussion:

**Soil Geochemistry:**

A 1.2 kilometer baseline with a 5000N x 5000E point of commencement was established at an azimuth of 155°. Ten 700m gridlines were run at 50m intervals from 4550E – 5200E at an azimuth of 065° from the baseline. Soil samples were collected from 50m flagged and picketed stations along these lines for a total of 157 soil samples.

The humus layer below forest litter and root tangle and above the sandy till or C-horizon was the preferred material. This material was found at depths between 10 to 30 centimeters. Samples were dried and shipped in labeled kraft sample bags to Acme Analytical Laboratories of Vancouver, BC. All samples were run for 30 element ICP assay with an additional determination for gold using a 30-gram fire-assay method to parts per billion precision.

**Chip Sampling:**

A total of 18 rock sample were collected by field personnel during the 2002 program. In spite of the amount of work done by previous operators over the property's history, the number of gold and silver assays that were recorded are too few to be particularly useful,

especially toward the north end of the property where the fall-off into Theodosia Inlet is very rapid.

Logging is an active industry on the claim group. Large areas of the Property have been clear-cut over the last 20 years or so, and this activity is ongoing, although apparently periodic. While completing the fieldwork summarized in this report, the only logging activity was along the new South Logging Spur which was just finishing-up on 02Jun98.

The Main Access Road terminates just south of Big North Lake and does not quite connect with logging roads extending south from Theodosia Inlet. Only a narrow trail links the two networks which seems to make the Property an attraction to riders of ATVs and trail bikes. Each of the south and north roads has numerous branches, nearly all of which are navigable by four-wheel-drive or even more easily by ATV. The oldest drill roads are still serviceable, except where they have been obliterated by clear-cuts, but they have collected water in a few spots. Between those old drill roads and the logging roads, much of the Property is laced with road access.

Many of the most recent logging roads are built with a rock base drilled and blasted from a local source. These cuts, besides exposing bedrock, provide a good look at soil profiles on the Property. It appears that the entire region was glaciated and the flatter topography shows only shallow cover of about a meter depth with little of no till horizon. In other areas, with steeper slope, thick, hard clay layers of a meter or more in thickness underlies loose sandy till up to several meters thick on which the humus layer rests. This wide diversity in soil profiles will be important in assessing soil assays from earlier programs and in recommendations for future work.

## WORK AREAS

Much of the conclusions for various work areas have already been discussed to some degree. Some additional and closing comments that relate to a specific work area are discussed below:

*South Breccia Zone* The best example of the subdued and quiet magnetometer response in areas over alteration and mineralization is seen in the profile along the South Spur. At around 210m, a pronounced trough is evident against the noisy readings on either side of it. After 160m, readings were taken every 5m instead of the usual 10m station intervals, which enhanced the visibility of the trough.

Just as significant, is the subdued profile of the Main Spur traverse between 100m and 160m and similar behavior on the North Spur traverse around 160m and again from 240m to 310m. These intervals hold notable mineralization in alteration that varies from weak to intense.

The special 60m-long traverse across the best of the Breccia Zone does not show as convincing a profile. Even the profile along the Main Spur just 35 meters away is almost as rugged although it does show a distinct low. It may be that the rather complicated geology of that particular area confounds a neat interpretation. Although magnetometry is far from perfect, it seems to behave fairly predictably in most areas of mineralization.

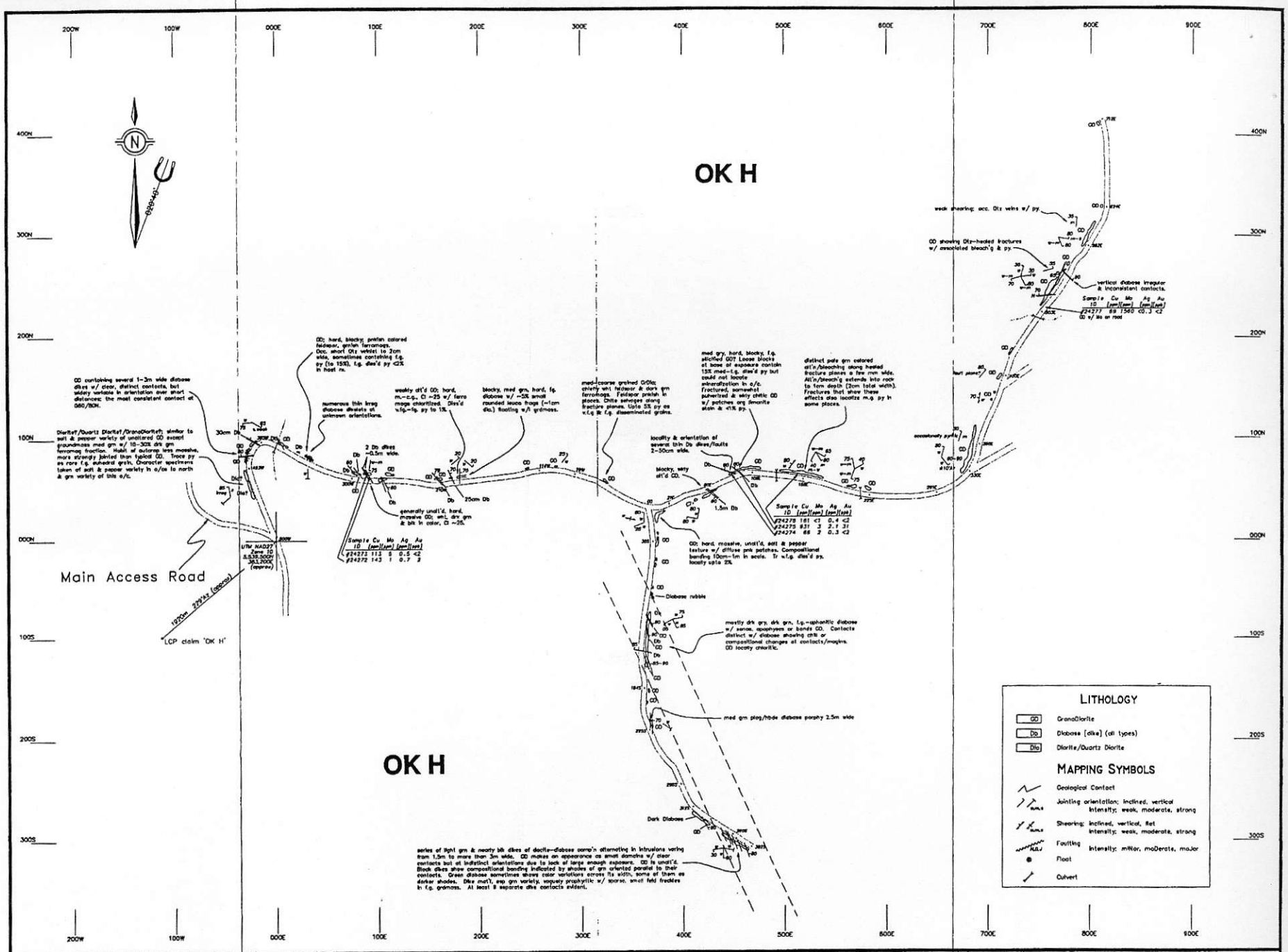
*North Main Road* Triple-digit assays from all samples from the West Traverse (tag nos. 157180-200), especially those east of the QFP contact are surprisingly high (200-600ppm Cu) and remarkably uniform. They come from rocks that are variably altered and inconsistently mineralized. Many assays along the west side of the QFP contact are about as high in copper and higher in molybdenum but their numerieal distribution is erratic. These samples are from brecciated rocks significantly more mafic than those on the east contact.

No outcrop was exposed that could explain the cause of the very high magnetometer readings at the start of the West Traverse. Two readings contribute to this spike giving it a degree of credibility. It would not take much to confirm these readings on a subsequent visit to the Property.

*North Logging Spur* The exposure of a small amount of mineralized breccia within the QFP was, at the time, a new mode of occurrence for the it. Three, generally weakly mineralized samples from one of these occurrences returned low Cu grades; but the highest of the three (1049ppm Cu) was from mafic material that did not appear to contain chalcopyrite.

*South Logging Spur* This new road provides a glimpse into geology of the south end of the Property. The granodiorite country rock contains biotite, which is not seen in the more altered areas to the north. Overall, alteration is absent or weak but a few patches of stronger alteration contain visible chalcopyrite. Samples 24272-276 are generally low grade, except 24275 which is from blasted road material adjacent to strong alteration but contains an amount of mineralization that could not be found in the nearby outcrop. It returned 931ppm Cu with elevated values in Mo, Ag and Au. Another sample, 24277 was also from road material, a fresh fragment of unaltered granodiorite with a massive lens of molybdenum along a quartz-filled fracture. Although the geology of the South Logging Spur will not reach economic grade, there is ample indication that the rocks have been influenced by processes to the north.

OK 1998




| DATE | REVISION | INITIAL |
|---|---|---|
| 04JAN98 | Original Release | JDW |
| 15JAN98 | Sample assays & Ha-chain distances added | JDW |
| 15JAN98 | Dwg name changed from 'New Logging Spur' | JDW |

NOTES:

Cut timber stacked on either side of road for much of its length may conceal additional outcop than that mapped here.

UTM Coords at start of road off the Main Access in NAD27 datum. Coords no more accurate than 100 meters.

Distance and azimuth to LCP Claim 'OK H', from figure 3, where roads digitized from BC Forest Service (1998) calibrated wrt 1:50,000 topography scanned from MRC (1991) & (1976). Accuracy in overlaying road & topo coverages subject to substantial error.

Magnetic declination from MRC (1996).

Can Quest Resource Corporation

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| COMPOSITION | 5 | | 10 |
| 1 ROAD | 6 | Geology Mapping | 11 |
| 2 DRAINAGE | 7 | | 12 |
| 3 Ha-Chain Distance | 8 | Sample Locations | 13 |
| 4 | 9 | | 14 |

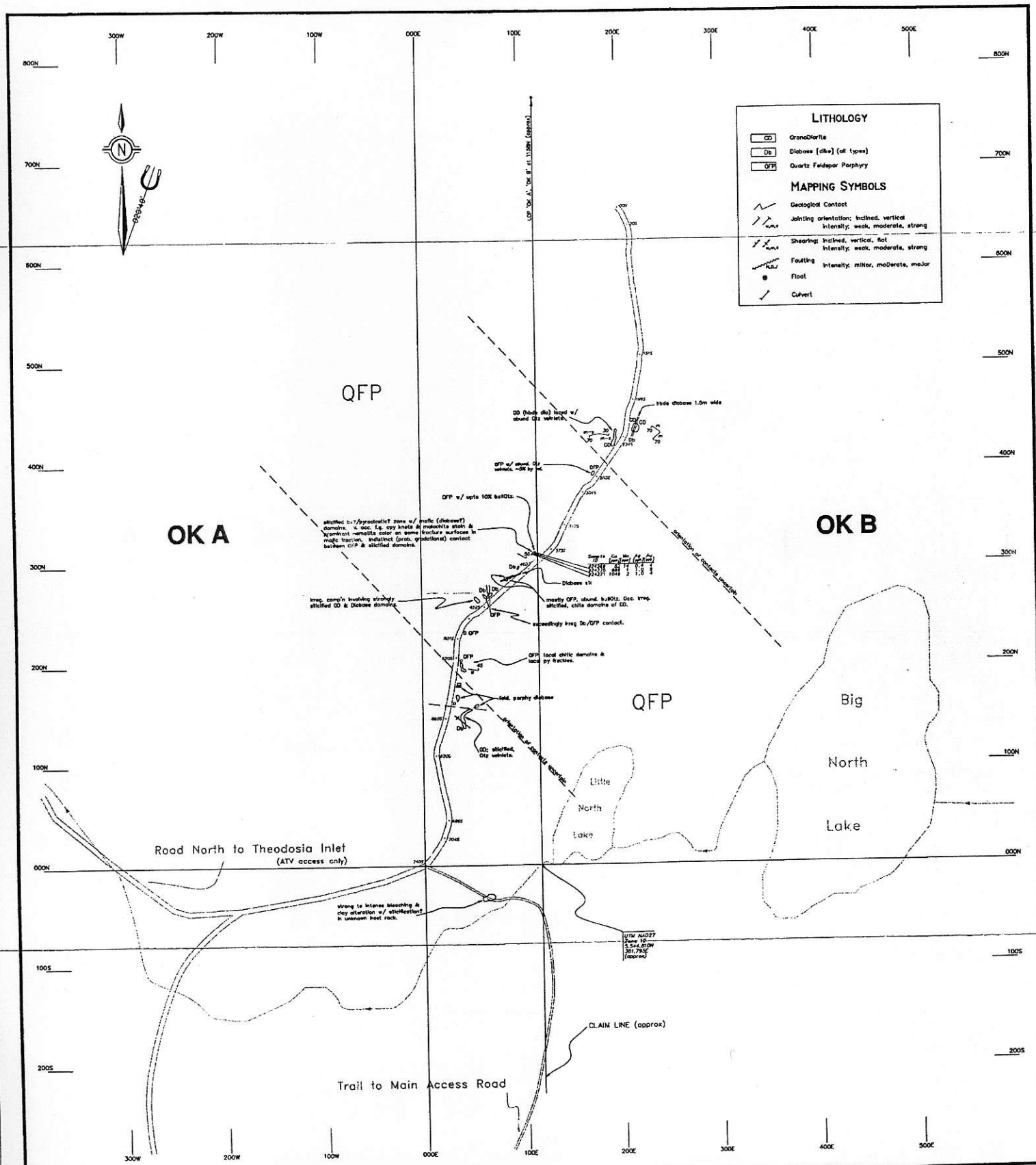
50 METRES 0 20 40 60 80 100

# OK PROJECT 1998

## 'OK H' CLAIM - SOUTH LOGGING SPUR GEOLOGY MAP

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| DATE DRAWN: JULY 1998 | SCALE: 1 : 2,500 | Figure No. |
| DRAWN By: J.D. WILLIAMS, P.Eng. | JOB No. OK PROPERTY | 08 |
| DRAWING No.: South_Logging_Spur.dwg | N.T.S. 092 I/15E, K/02E | |

# OK 1998




NOTES: UTM coords at junction of trail with Logging Spur in NAD27 datum. Coords no more accurate than 100 meters, as measured from figure 2. Claim line and distance to LCP of Claims 'OK A', 'OK B' positioned and scaled from figure 2.

Neighboring roads & trail digitized from BC Forest Service "Back Country Road Map" (1996).
Drainage Detail digitized from figure 2 topography, scanned from 1:50,000 topographic NTS references (1981) & (1976).

Magnetic declination from NTS (1998).

| DATE | REVISION | INITIAL |
|---|---|---|
| 07Jul98 | Original Release | JDW |
| 15Jul98 | Assays & Hip-chain distances added | JDW |

50 METRES 0 20 40 60 80 100

Interior Engineering

Can Quest Resource Corporation

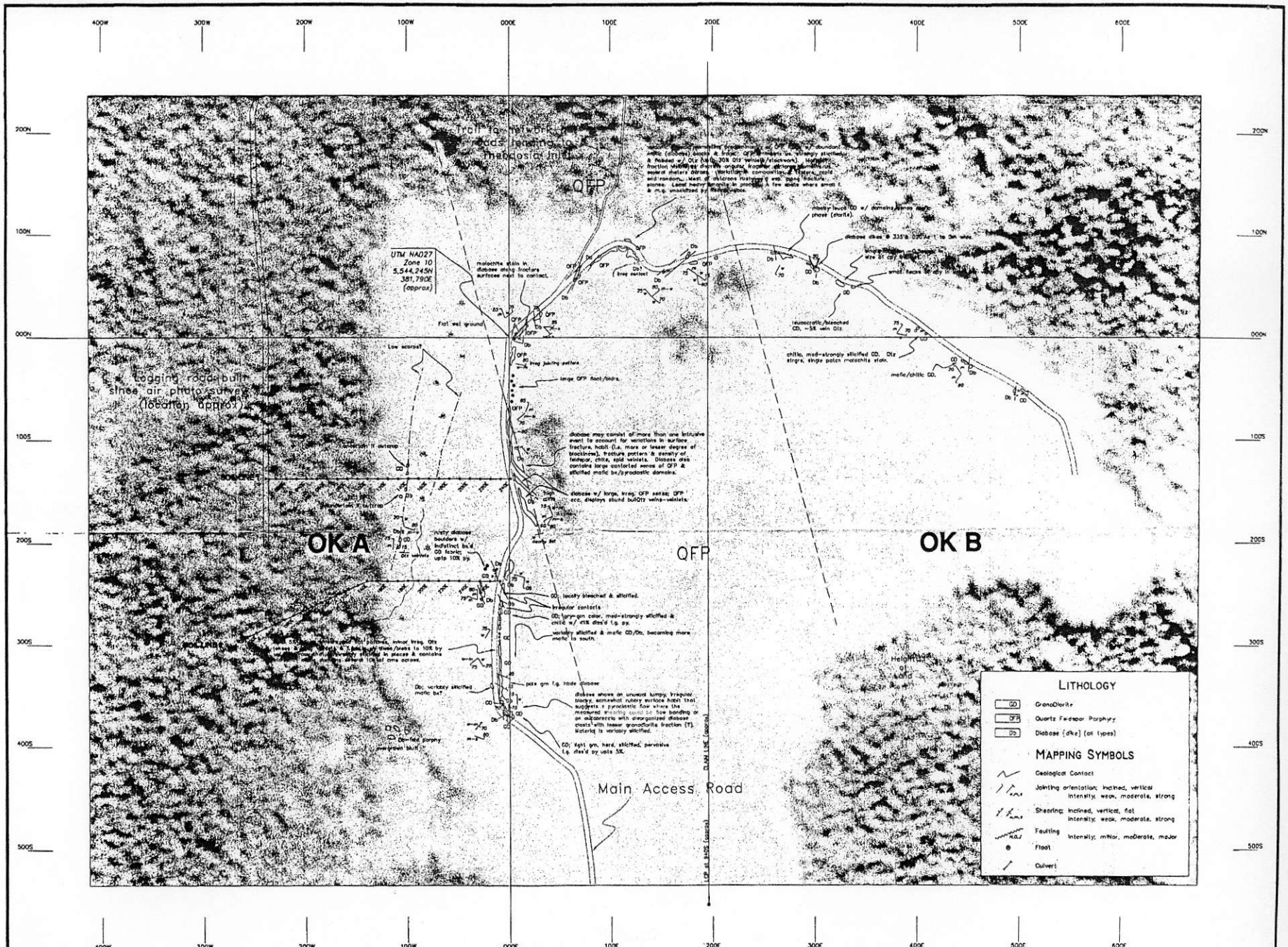
## OK PROJECT 1998

### 'OK A' & 'OK B' CLAIMS - NORTH LOGGING SPUR GEOLOGY MAP

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| DATE DRAWN: | JULY 1998 | SCALE: | 1 : 2,500 |
| DRAWN By: | J.D. WILLIAMS, P.Eng. | JOB No. | OK PROPERTY |
| DRAWING No.: | North_Logging_Spur.dwg | N.T.S. | 092 K02E |

Figure No. 07

OK 1998




| DATE | REVISION | INITIAL |
|---|---|---|
| 06/6/98 | Original Release | JDW |

NOTES:

UTM Coords at corner of Main Access Road scaled from Figure 2 where roads digitized by Forest Service Map (1988).
UTM coord in NAD27 datum. Coords no more accurate than 100 meters.

Distance and azimuth to LCP Claim 'OK A' & 'OK B' also scaled from Figure 2 to a distinguishable point on a small island on Lizard Lake. Measurement made on 1:50,000 topography scanned from NRC (1991) & (1976).

Air Photo backdrop scanned from Geographic Data BC photo 15BC87030_No.158.
Magnetic declination from NRC (1998).

| COMPOSITION | 5 | A Dwg Detail | 10 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 AirPhoto | 6 | Geology Mapping | 11 | |
| 2 | 7 | | 12 | |
| 3 ROAD | 8 | | 13 | |
| 4 DRAINAGE | 9 | | 14 | |

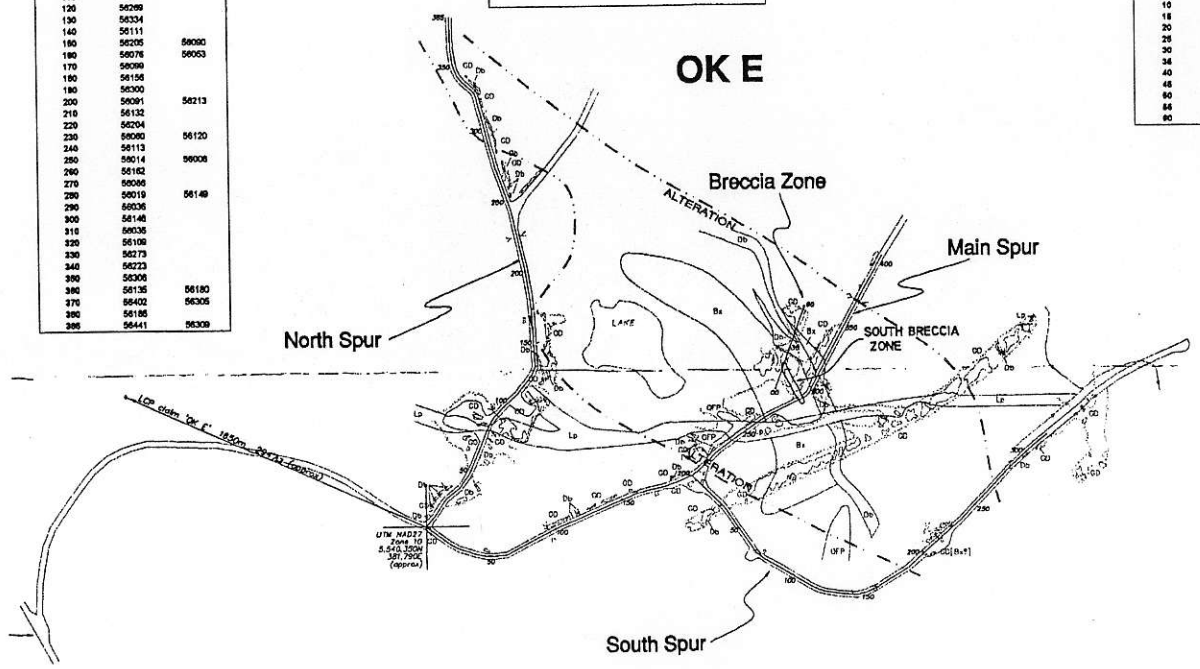
50 METRES 0 20 40 60 80 100

# OK PROJECT 1998

## 'OK A' & 'OK B' CLAIMS - NORTH MAIN ROAD GEOLOGY MAP

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| DATE DRAWN: JULY 1998 | SCALE: 1 : 2,500 | Figure No. |
| DRAWN By: J.D. WILLIAMS, P.Eng. | JOB No. OK PROPERTY | 06A |
| DRAWING No.: North_Main_Road_A.dwg | N.T.S. 092 I15E | |

OK 1998




## LITHOLOGY

- GD — GranoDiorite
- QFP — Quartz Feldspar Porphyry
- Bx — Fragmental pyroclastic/agglomerate
- Db — Diabase (dike) (all types)
- Lp — "Lamprophyre" Dioritic–Gabbroic dike
- Geological contacts (known, approx. & assumed)

Geology simplified from 1997 fieldwork (Williams, 1997)

- Edge of Forest/bush cover
- Culvert

## North Spur Magnetometer TOTAL Field

| Station | Reading1 | Reading2 |
|---|---|---|
| 0 | 56421 | |
| 10 | 56308 | 56556 |
| 20 | 56243 | |
| 30 | 56321 | |
| 40 | 56278 | |
| 50 | 55594 | |
| 60 | 56411 | |
| 70 | 56256 | 56446 |
| 80 | 56816 | |
| 90 | 56100 | 56206 |
| 100 | 56365 | |
| 110 | 56155 | |
| 120 | 56269 | |
| 130 | 56334 | |
| 140 | 56111 | |
| 150 | 56205 | 56080 |
| 160 | 56076 | 56053 |
| 170 | 56099 | |
| 180 | 56156 | |
| 190 | 56300 | |
| 200 | 56091 | 56213 |
| 210 | 56132 | |
| 220 | 56204 | |
| 230 | 56080 | 56120 |
| 240 | 56113 | |
| 250 | 56014 | 56008 |
| 260 | 56162 | |
| 270 | 56066 | |
| 280 | 56019 | 56149 |
| 290 | 56036 | |
| 300 | 56146 | |
| 310 | 56035 | |
| 320 | 56109 | |
| 330 | 56273 | |
| 340 | 56223 | |
| 350 | 56308 | |
| 360 | 56135 | 56180 |
| 370 | 56402 | 56305 |
| 380 | 56186 | |
| 390 | 56441 | 56309 |

## Breccia Zone Magnetometer TOTAL Field

| Station | Reading1 | Reading2 |
|---|---|---|
| 0 | 56320 | |
| 5 | 56200 | 56153 |
| 10 | 56231 | |
| 15 | 56424 | 56363 |
| 20 | 56254 | 56184 |
| 25 | 56478 | 56492 |
| 30 | 56533 | 56431 |
| 35 | 56175 | 56236 |
| 40 | 56377 | 56414 |
| 45 | 56321 | |
| 50 | 56480 | 56340 |
| 55 | 56418 | 56428 |
| 60 | 56301 | 56163 |

## Main Spur Magnetometer TOTAL Field

| Station | Reading1 | Reading2 |
|---|---|---|
| 0 | 56505 | 56360 |
| 10 | 56396 | |
| 20 | 56139 | 56234 |
| 30 | 55242 | 56323 |
| 40 | 56133 | 56322 |
| 50 | 56534 | 56477 |
| 60 | 56195 | 56324 |
| 70 | 55316 | 56213 |
| 80 | 56606 | 56517 |
| 90 | 56125 | 56802 |
| 100 | 56180 | 56364 |
| 110 | 56132 | |
| 120 | 56147 | 56070 |
| 130 | 56184 | 56057 |
| 140 | 56131 | 56318 |
| 150 | 56256 | 56122 |
| 160 | 56120 | 56034 |
| 170 | 56153 | 56206 |
| 180 | 56258 | 56456 |
| 190 | 56413 | 56122 |
| 200 | 57845 | 56180 |
| 210 | 56312 | |
| 220 | 56312 | |
| 230 | 56192 | |
| 240 | 56122 | |
| 250 | 56273 | |
| 260 | 56264 | |
| 270 | 56429 | 56291 |
| 280 | 56102 | |
| 290 | 56271 | |
| 300 | 56102 | |
| 310 | 55867 | |
| 320 | 56137 | |
| 330 | 56206 | |
| 340 | 56050 | |
| 350 | 56507 | 56304 |
| 360 | 56302 | |
| 370 | 57598 | 57060 |
| 380 | 56498 | |
| 390 | 56385 | |
| 400 | 56460 | |
| 410 | 56461 | |
| 420 | 56092 | |
| 430 | 56502 | |
| 440 | 56595 | |

## South Spur Magnetometer TOTAL Field

| Station | Reading1 | Reading2 |
|---|---|---|
| 0 | 56495 | 56202 |
| 10 | 56229 | |
| 20 | 56221 | |
| 30 | 56081 | 56246 |
| 40 | 56232 | |
| 50 | 56303 | 56215 |
| 60 | 56218 | 56426 |
| 70 | 56250 | |
| 80 | 56212 | |
| 90 | 56606 | 56072 |
| 100 | 56172 | 56304 |
| 110 | 56375 | |
| 120 | 56277 | |
| 130 | 56309 | |
| 140 | 56212 | |
| 150 | 56410 | |
| 160 | 56256 | 56157 |
| 165 | 56861 | 56319 |
| 170 | 56430 | 56542 |
| 175 | 56327 | 56529 |
| 180 | 56365 | |
| 185 | 56201 | 56204 |
| 190 | 56211 | 56472 |
| 195 | 56618 | 56491 |
| 200 | 56195 | 56207 |
| 205 | 56229 | 56133 |
| 210 | 56080 | 56182 |
| 215 | 56262 | 56146 |
| 220 | 56222 | |
| 225 | 56340 | |
| 230 | 56473 | |
| 235 | 56415 | |
| 240 | 56369 | |
| 245 | 56231 | |
| 250 | 56423 | |
| 255 | 56380 | 56318 |
| 260 | 56155 | 56252 |
| 265 | 56414 | |
| 270 | 56416 | |
| 275 | 56347 | |
| 280 | 56398 | |
| 285 | 56253 | 56373 |
| 290 | 56233 | 56323 |
| 295 | 56551 | 56425 |
| 300 | 56449 | 56465 |

MAG READINGS IN GAMMAS

| DATE | REVISION | INITIAL |
|---|---|---|
| 16JAN98 | Original Release | JDW |

NOTES:
UTM Coords at branch off Main Access road in NAD27 datum.
Coords scaled from figure 2; they are no more accurate than 100 meters.
Distance and azimuth to LCP Claim 'OK E', from figure 2, where roots digitized from BC Forest Service (1998) calibrated wrt 1:50,000 topography scanned from NRC (1991) & (1978).
Accuracy in overlaying road & tape coverages subject to substantial error.
Geology & topographic detail from fieldwork completed in 1997 (ref. Williams, 1997).
Magnetic declination from NRC (1998).

Can Quest Resource Corporation

| | COMPOSITION | 5 | Geology Contact | 10 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | ROAD | 6 | Geology Outcrop | 11 | |
| 2 | DRAINAGE | 7 | | 12 | |
| 3 | [illegible] | 8 | Geophysics | 13 | |
| 4 | | 9 | | 14 | |

50 METRES 0 20 40 60 80 100

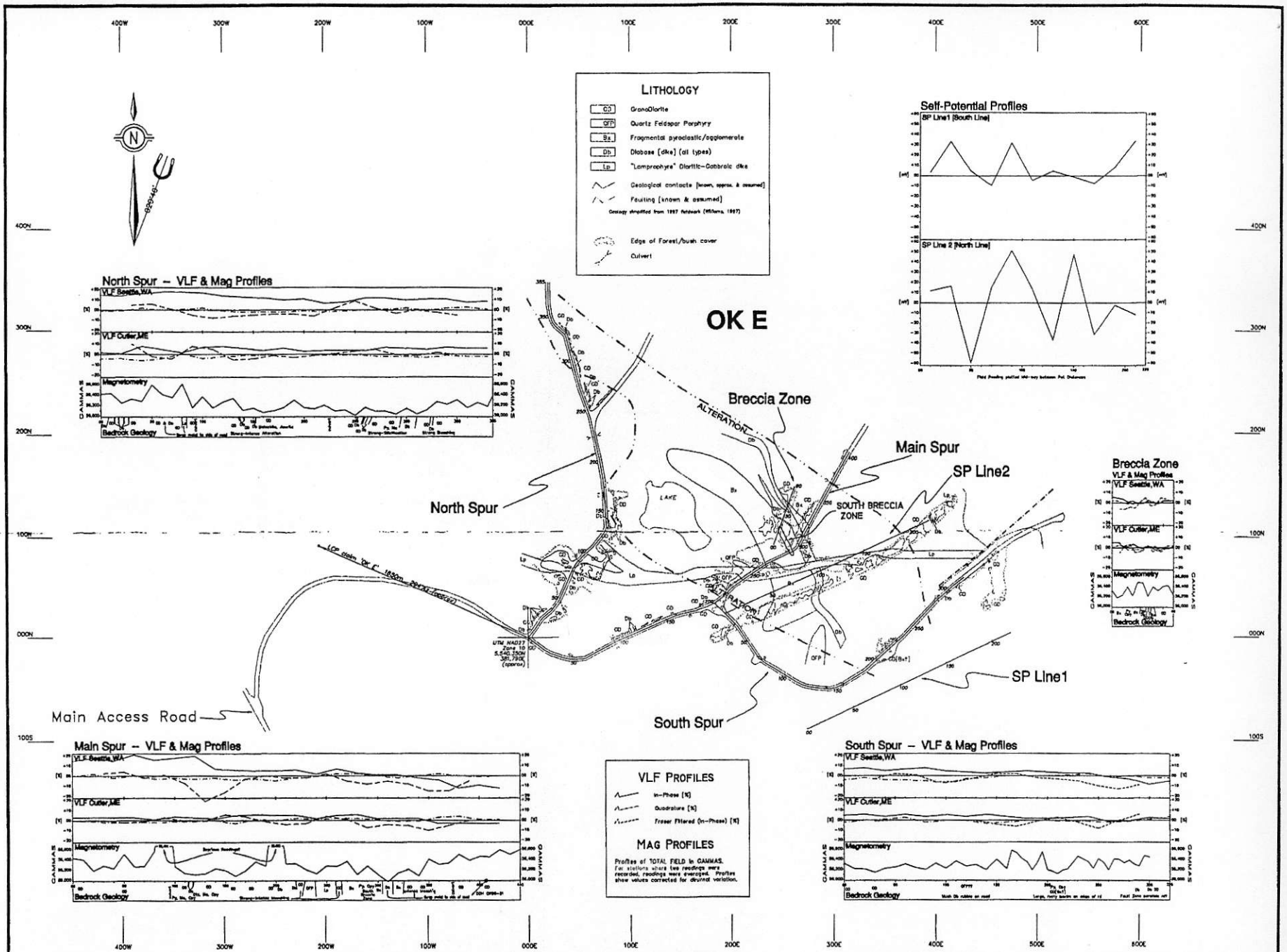
# OK PROJECT 1998

## 'OK C' CLAIM - SOUTH BRECCIA ZONE MAGNETOMETER FIELD READINGS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| DATE DRAWN: | JULY 1998 | SCALE: | 1 : 2,500 |
| DRAWN By: | J.D. WILLIAMS, P.Eng. | JOB No. | OK PROPERTY |
| DRAWING No.: | SouthBxZone_C.dwg | N.T.S. | 092/K02E |

Figure No. 05C

OK 1998




| DATE | REVISION | INITIAL |
|---|---|---|
| 12/MAR | Original Release | JDW |
| 14/MAR | Errors in VLF & Mag data corrected | JDW |

NOTES:

UTM Coords at branch off Main Access road in NAD27 datum.
Coords scaled from figure 2; they are no more accurate than 100 meters.

Distance and azimuth to LCP Claim 'OK C', from figure 2, where roads digitized from BC Forest Service (1998) controlled on 1:50,000 topography scanned from NRC (1981) & (1978).
Accuracy in overlaying road & topo coverages subject to substantial error.

Geology & topographic detail from fieldwork completed in 1997 (ref. Williams, 1997).
Magnetic declination from NRC (1985).

Can Quest Resource Corporation

| | COMPOSITION | | Gravity Contact | 10 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | ROAD | 6 | Geology Outcrop | 11 | |
| 2 | DRAINAGE | 7 | | 12 | |
| 3 | [illegible] | 8 | Geophysics | 13 | |
| 4 | | 9 | | 14 | |

50 METRES 0 20 40 60 80 100

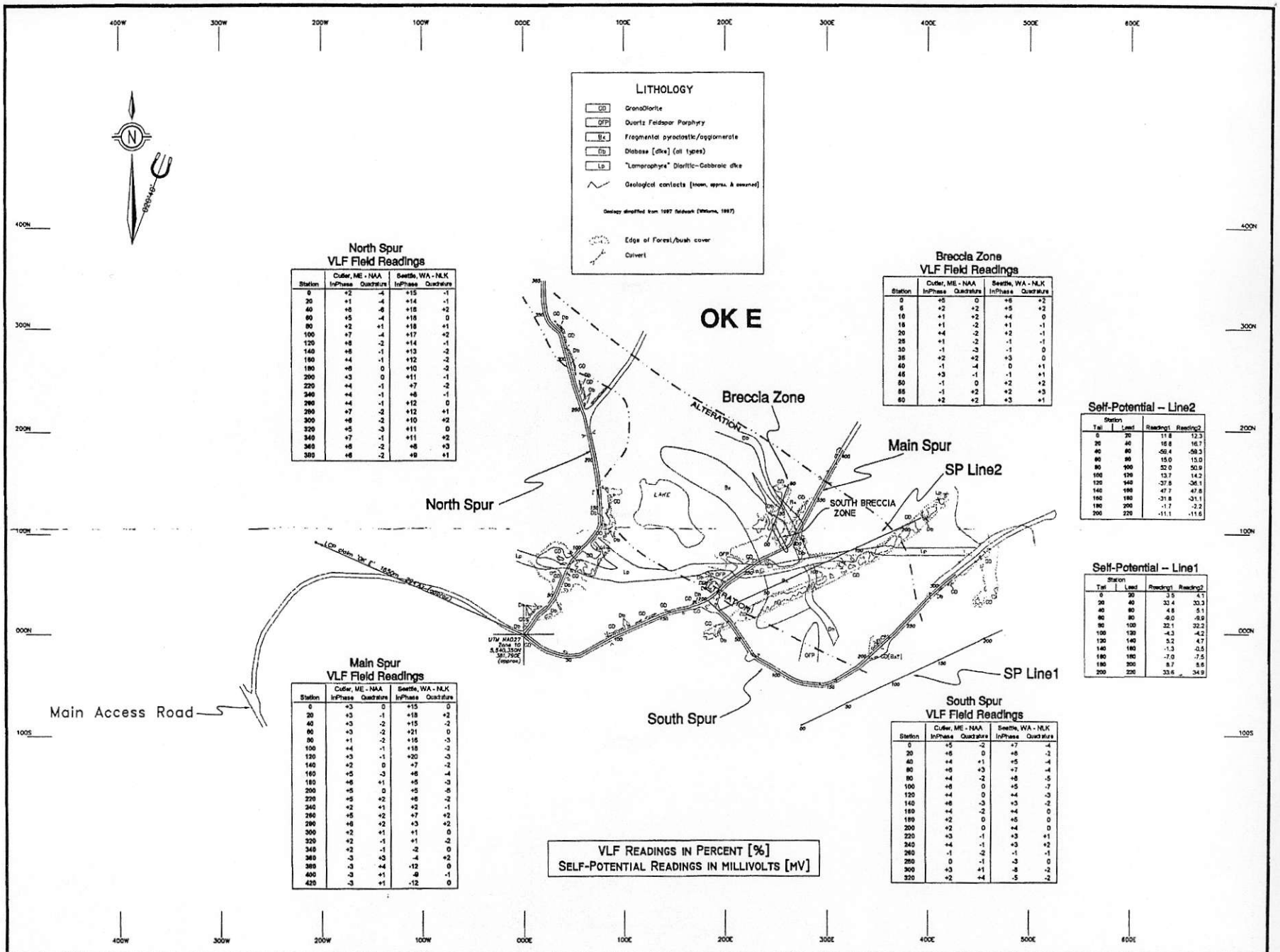
# OK PROJECT 1998

## 'OK C' CLAIM - SOUTH BRECCIA ZONE GEOPHYSICS PROFILES

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| DATE DRAWN: | JULY 1998 | SCALE: | 1 : 2,500 |
| DRAWN By: | J.D. WILLIAMS, P.Eng. | JOB No. | OK PROPERTY |
| DRAWING No.: | SouthBxZone_B.dwg | N.T.S. | 092/K02E |

Figure No. 05B

OK 1998




## North Spur VLF Field Readings

| Station | Cutler, ME - NAA InPhase | Cutler, ME - NAA Quadrature | Seattle, WA - NLK InPhase | Seattle, WA - NLK Quadrature |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | +2 | -4 | +15 | -1 |
| 20 | +1 | -4 | +14 | -1 |
| 40 | +6 | -6 | +16 | +2 |
| 60 | +5 | -4 | +16 | 0 |
| 80 | +2 | +1 | +18 | +1 |
| 100 | +7 | -4 | +17 | +2 |
| 120 | +8 | -2 | +14 | -1 |
| 140 | +8 | -1 | +13 | -2 |
| 160 | +4 | -1 | +12 | -2 |
| 180 | +6 | 0 | +10 | -2 |
| 200 | +3 | 0 | +11 | -1 |
| 220 | +4 | -1 | +7 | -2 |
| 240 | +4 | -1 | +8 | -1 |
| 260 | +4 | -1 | +12 | 0 |
| 280 | +7 | -2 | +12 | +1 |
| 300 | +8 | -2 | +10 | +2 |
| 320 | +5 | -3 | +11 | 0 |
| 340 | +7 | -1 | +11 | +2 |
| 360 | +6 | -2 | +8 | +3 |
| 380 | +6 | -2 | +9 | +1 |

## Breccia Zone VLF Field Readings

| Station | Cutler, ME - NAA InPhase | Cutler, ME - NAA Quadrature | Seattle, WA - NLK InPhase | Seattle, WA - NLK Quadrature |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | +5 | 0 | +6 | +2 |
| 5 | +2 | +2 | +5 | +2 |
| 10 | +1 | +2 | +4 | 0 |
| 15 | +1 | -2 | +1 | -1 |
| 20 | +4 | -2 | +2 | -1 |
| 25 | +1 | -2 | -1 | -1 |
| 30 | -1 | -3 | -1 | 0 |
| 35 | +2 | +2 | +3 | 0 |
| 40 | -1 | -4 | 0 | +1 |
| 45 | +3 | -1 | -1 | +1 |
| 50 | -1 | 0 | +2 | +2 |
| 55 | -1 | +2 | +2 | +3 |
| 60 | +2 | +2 | +3 | +1 |

## Self-Potential – Line2

| Station Tail | Station Lead | Reading1 | Reading2 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 20 | 11.8 | 12.3 |
| 20 | 40 | 16.6 | 16.7 |
| 40 | 60 | -59.4 | -59.3 |
| 60 | 80 | 15.0 | 15.0 |
| 80 | 100 | 52.0 | 50.9 |
| 100 | 120 | 13.7 | 14.2 |
| 120 | 140 | -37.5 | -36.1 |
| 140 | 160 | 47.7 | 47.8 |
| 160 | 180 | -31.8 | -31.1 |
| 180 | 200 | -1.7 | -2.2 |
| 200 | 220 | -11.1 | -11.6 |

## Self-Potential – Line1

| Station Tail | Station Lead | Reading1 | Reading2 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 20 | 3.5 | 4.1 |
| 20 | 40 | 32.4 | 33.3 |
| 40 | 60 | 4.6 | 5.1 |
| 60 | 80 | -9.0 | -9.9 |
| 80 | 100 | 32.1 | 32.2 |
| 100 | 120 | -4.3 | -4.2 |
| 120 | 140 | 5.2 | 4.7 |
| 140 | 160 | -1.3 | -0.5 |
| 160 | 180 | -7.0 | -7.5 |
| 180 | 200 | 8.7 | 8.6 |
| 200 | 220 | 33.6 | 34.9 |

## Main Spur VLF Field Readings

| Station | Cutler, ME - NAA InPhase | Cutler, ME - NAA Quadrature | Seattle, WA - NLK InPhase | Seattle, WA - NLK Quadrature |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | +3 | 0 | +15 | 0 |
| 20 | +3 | -1 | +18 | +2 |
| 40 | +3 | -2 | +15 | -2 |
| 60 | +3 | -2 | +21 | 0 |
| 80 | +1 | -2 | +16 | -3 |
| 100 | +4 | -1 | +18 | -3 |
| 120 | +3 | -1 | +20 | -3 |
| 140 | +2 | 0 | +7 | -2 |
| 160 | +5 | -3 | +8 | -4 |
| 180 | +6 | +1 | +5 | -3 |
| 200 | +5 | 0 | +5 | -5 |
| 220 | +5 | +2 | +6 | -2 |
| 240 | +2 | +1 | +2 | -1 |
| 260 | +5 | +2 | +7 | +2 |
| 280 | +6 | +2 | +3 | +2 |
| 300 | +2 | +1 | +1 | 0 |
| 320 | +2 | -1 | +1 | -2 |
| 340 | +2 | -1 | -2 | 0 |
| 360 | -3 | +3 | -4 | +2 |
| 380 | -3 | +4 | -12 | 0 |
| 400 | -3 | +1 | -8 | -1 |
| 420 | -3 | +1 | -12 | 0 |

## South Spur VLF Field Readings

| Station | Cutler, ME - NAA InPhase | Cutler, ME - NAA Quadrature | Seattle, WA - NLK InPhase | Seattle, WA - NLK Quadrature |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | +5 | -2 | +7 | -4 |
| 20 | +6 | 0 | +8 | -2 |
| 40 | +4 | +1 | +5 | -4 |
| 60 | +5 | +3 | +7 | -4 |
| 80 | +4 | -2 | +8 | -5 |
| 100 | +6 | 0 | +5 | -7 |
| 120 | +4 | 0 | +4 | -3 |
| 140 | +6 | -3 | +3 | -2 |
| 160 | +4 | -2 | +4 | 0 |
| 180 | +2 | 0 | +5 | 0 |
| 200 | +2 | 0 | +4 | 0 |
| 220 | +3 | -1 | +3 | +1 |
| 240 | +4 | -1 | +3 | +2 |
| 260 | -1 | -2 | -1 | -1 |
| 280 | 0 | -1 | -3 | 0 |
| 300 | +3 | +1 | -5 | -2 |
| 320 | +2 | +4 | -5 | -2 |

VLF READINGS IN PERCENT [%]
SELF-POTENTIAL READINGS IN MILLIVOLTS [MV]

| DATE | REVISION | INITIAL |
|---|---|---|
| 16Jul98 | Original Release | JDW |

NOTES:

UTM Coords at branch off Main Access road in NAD27 datum.
Coords scaled from figure 2; they are no more accurate than 100 meters.

Distance and azimuth to LCP Claim 'OK C', from figure 2, where roads digitized from BC Forest Service (1998) calibrated wrt 1:50,000 topography scanned from NRC (1991) & (1976).
Accuracy in overlaying road & topo coverages subject to substantial error.

Geology & topographic detail from fieldwork completed in 1997 (ref. Williams, 1997).
Magnetic declination from NRC (1998).

Can Quest Resource Corporation

| | COMPOSITION | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | ROAD | 6 | Geology Contact | 11 | |
| 2 | DRAINAGE | 7 | | 12 | |
| 3 | [illegible] | 8 | Geophysics | 13 | |
| 4 | | 9 | | 14 | |
| 5 | | 10 | | | |

50 METRES 0 20 40 60 80 100

# OK PROJECT 1998

## 'OK C' CLAIM - SOUTH BRECCIA ZONE VLF & SELF-POTENTIAL READINGS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| DATE DRAWN: | JULY 1998 | SCALE: | 1 : 2,500 |
| DRAWN By: | J.D. WILLIAMS, P.Eng. | JOB No. | OK PROPERTY |
| DRAWING No.: | SouthBxZone_D.dwg | N.T.S. | 092/W02E |

Figure No. 05D

# REPORT on FIELD WORK in 1988

*on the*

# OK Property

| | |
|---|---|
| Claims | OK A – tenure# 258171<br>OK B – tenure# 258172<br>OK C – tenure# 258173<br>OK E – tenure# 258175<br>OK F – tenure# 258176<br>OK G – tenure# 258177<br>OK H – tenure# 359477 |
| Mining Division | Vancouver |
| NTS Location | 092K/02E |
| Latitude | 50°01'N |
| Longitude | 124°38'W |
| Owner | Mary V. Boylan<br>Robert E. Mickle |
| Operator | CanQuest Resource Corporation |

*for*

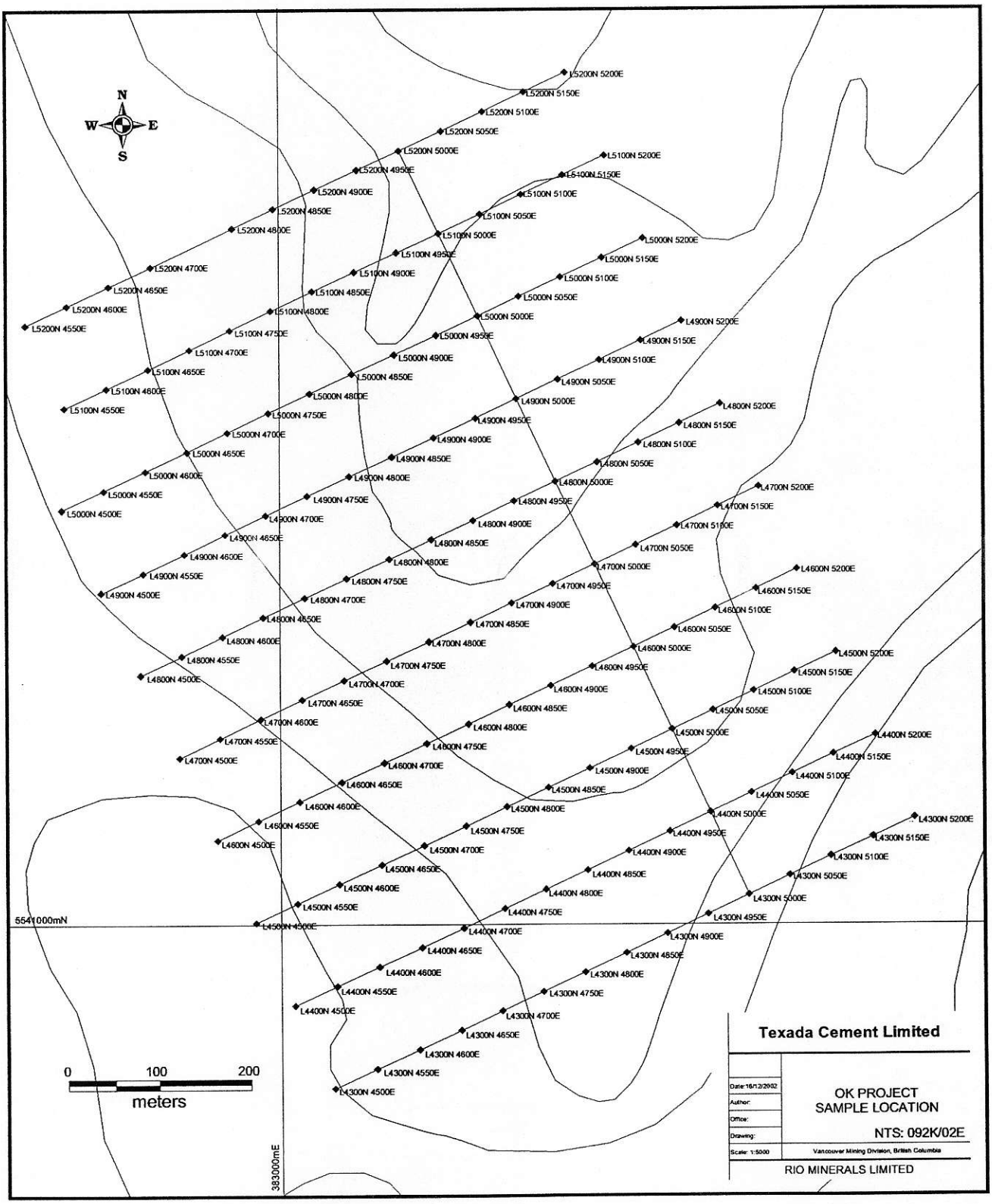
**CanQuest Resource Corporation**
830 - 470 Granville Street
Vancouver, BC V6C 1V5

*by*

**INTEGREX ENGINEERING**
303 - 1225 Cardero Street
Vancouver, B.C. V6G 2H8
73500.3036@compuserve.com

J.David Williams, P.Eng.

27 July 1998


N
W
E
S
L5200N 5200E
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L4600N 5050E
L4600N 5000E
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L4600N 4800E
L4600N 4750E
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L4500N 5150E
L4500N 5100E
L4500N 5050E
L4500N 5000E
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L4400N 5100E
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L4400N 5000E
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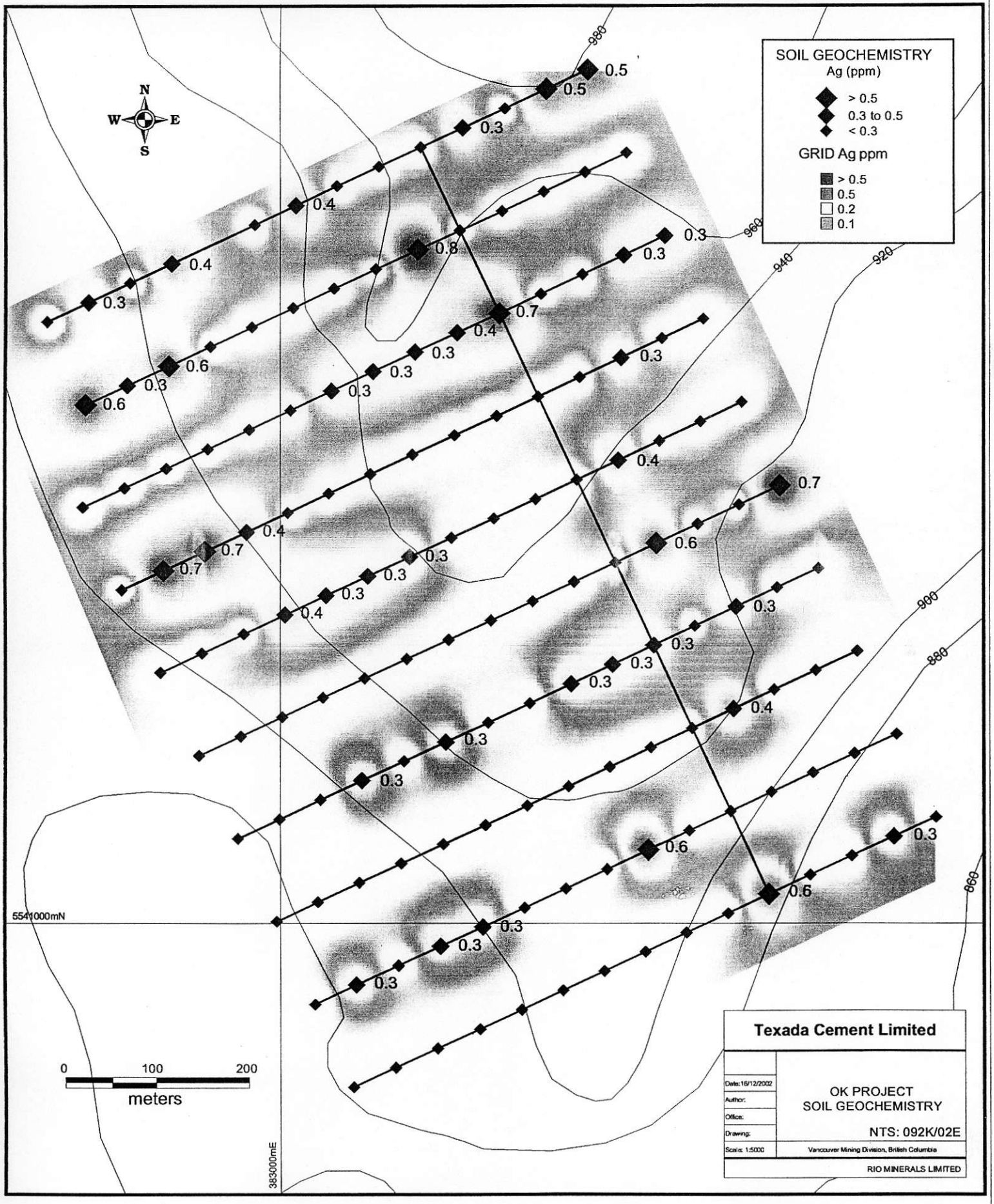
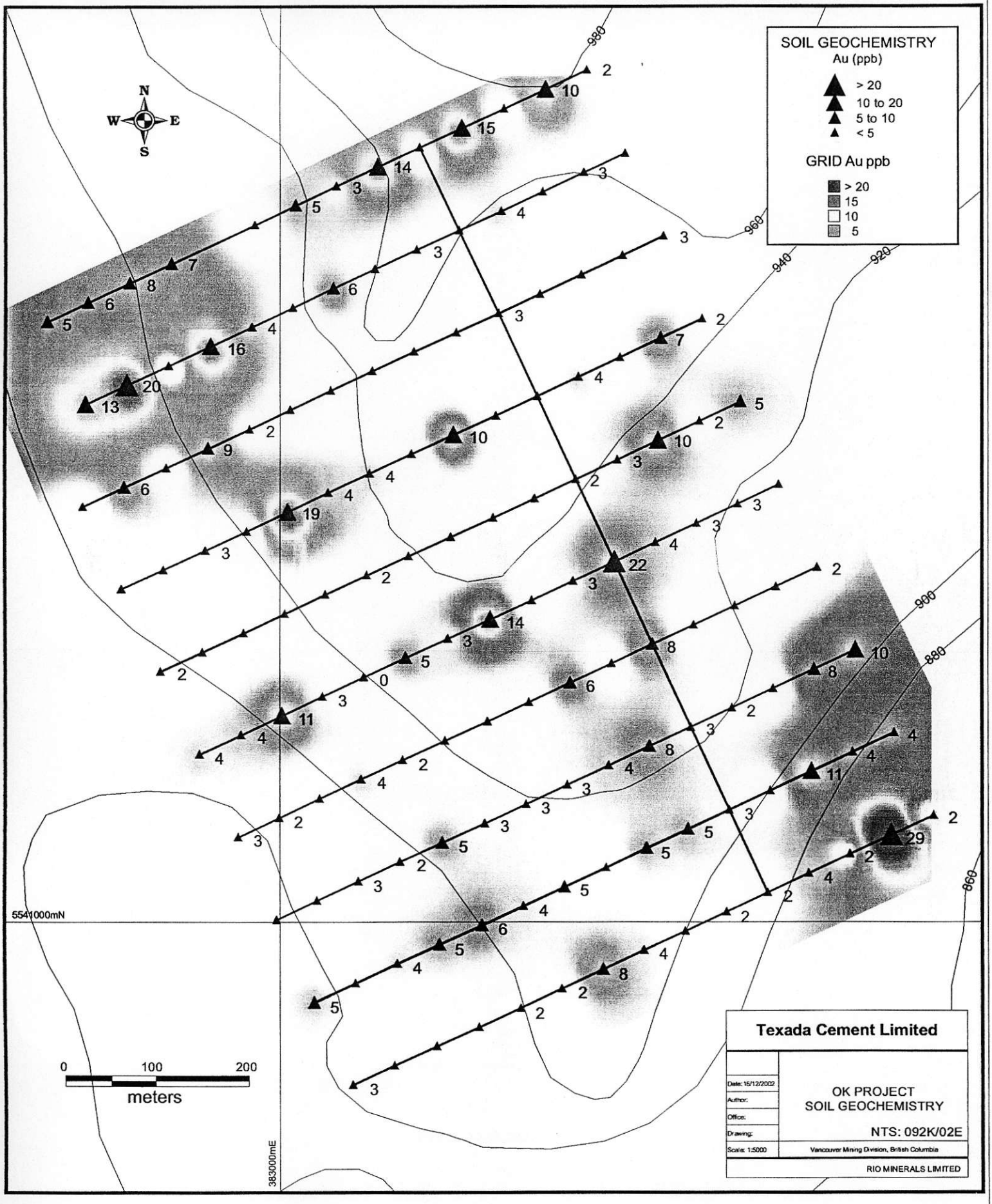
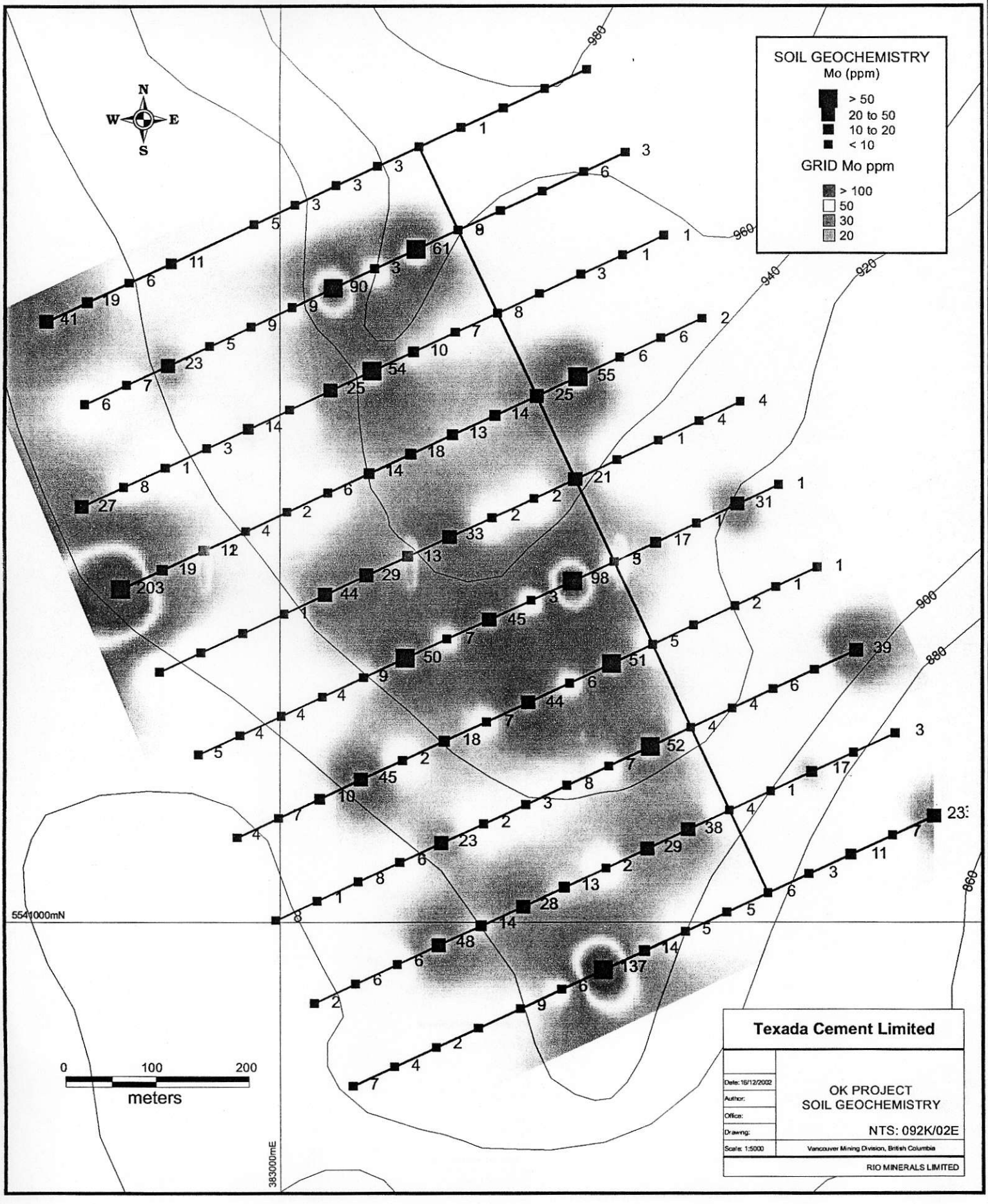
L4300N 4750E
L4300N 4700E
L4300N 4650E
L4300N 4600E
L4300N 4550E
L4300N 4500E
5541000mN
383000mE
0
100
200
meters
Texada Cement Limited
Date: 16/12/2002
Author:
Office:
Drawing:
Scale: 1:5000
OK PROJECT
SAMPLE LOCATION
NTS: 092K/02E
Vancouver Mining Division, British Columbia
RIO MINERALS LIMITED


SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY
Ag (ppm)
> 0.5
0.3 to 0.5
< 0.3
GRID Ag ppm
> 0.5
0.5
0.2
0.1
N
W
E
S
980
960
940
920
900
880
860
0.5
0.3
0.4
0.8
0.7
0.6
5541000mN
383000mE
0
100
200
meters
Texada Cement Limited
Date: 16/12/2002
Author:
Office:
Drawing:
Scale: 1:5000
OK PROJECT
SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY
NTS: 092K/02E
Vancouver Mining Division, British Columbia
RIO MINERALS LIMITED


SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY
Au (ppb)
> 20
10 to 20
5 to 10
< 5
GRID Au ppb
> 20
15
10
5
N
W
E
S
980
960
940
920
900
880
860
5541000mN
383000mE
0
100
200
meters
Texada Cement Limited
Date: 16/12/2002
Author:
Office:
Drawing:
Scale: 1:5000
OK PROJECT
SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY
NTS: 092K/02E
Vancouver Mining Division, British Columbia
RIO MINERALS LIMITED


SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY
Mo (ppm)
> 50
20 to 50
10 to 20
< 10
GRID Mo ppm
> 100
50
30
20
N
W
E
S
980
960
940
920
900
880
860
5541000mN
383000mE
0
100
200
meters
Texada Cement Limited
Date: 16/12/2002
Author:
Office:
Drawing:
Scale: 1:5000
OK PROJECT
SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY
NTS: 092K/02E
Vancouver Mining Division, British Columbia
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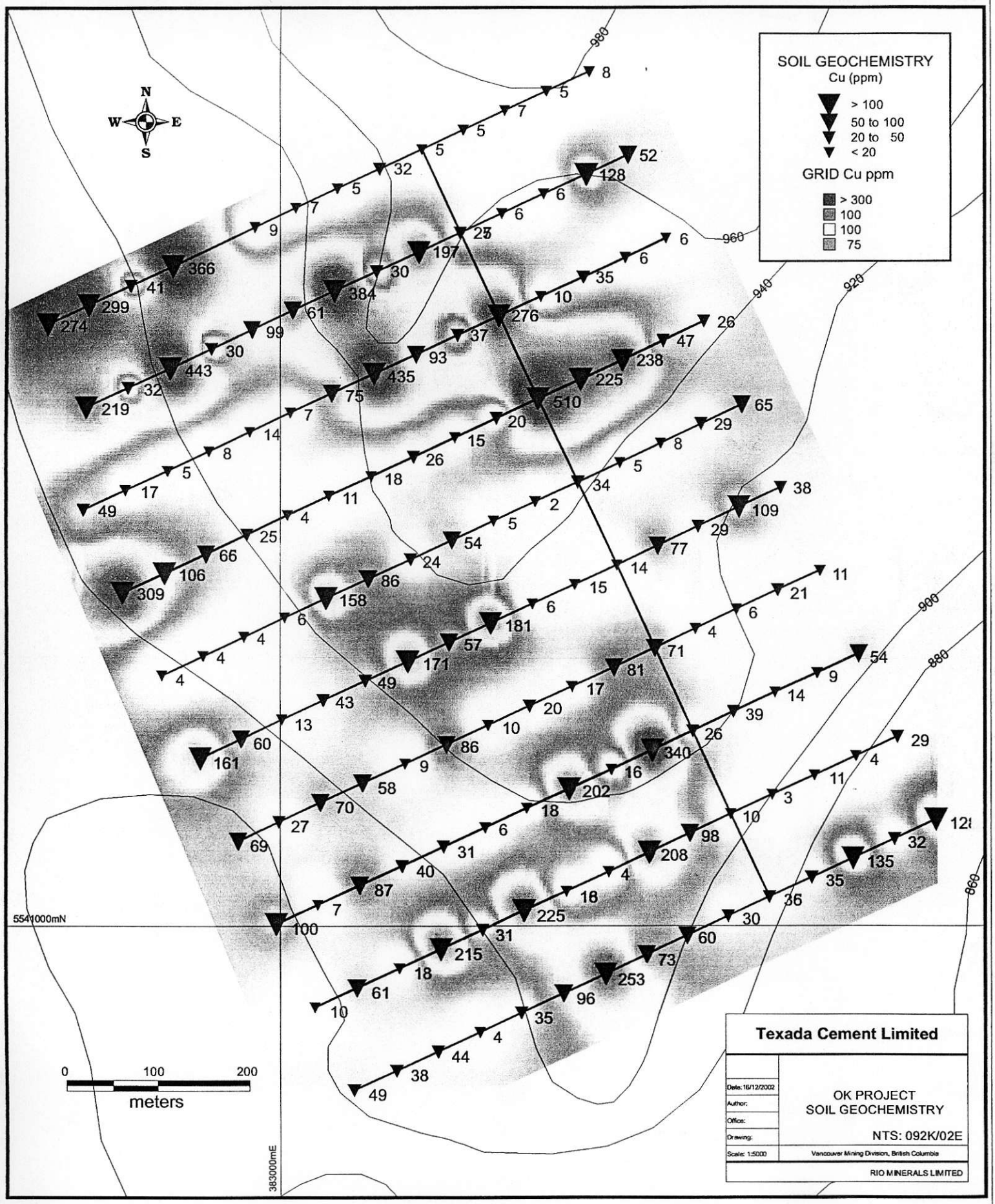
SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY
Cu (ppm)
> 100
50 to 100
20 to 50
< 20
GRID Cu ppm
> 300
100
100
75
N
W
E
S
980
960
940
920
900
880
860
5541000mN
383000mE
0
100
200
meters
Texada Cement Limited
Date: 16/12/2002
Author:
Office:
Drawing:
Scale: 1:5000
OK PROJECT
SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY
NTS: 092K/02E
Vancouver Mining Division, British Columbia
RIO MINERALS LIMITED

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716
(ISO 9002 Accredited Co.)

# GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

**Rio Minerals Inc. Canada PROJECT OK File # A203788**

P.O. Box 48434, 595 Burra, Vancouver BC V7X 1L4 Submitted by: Jon Stewart

| SAMPLE# | Mo ppm | Cu ppm | Pb ppm | Zn ppm | Ag ppm | Ni ppm | Co ppm | Mn ppm | Fe % | As ppm | U ppm | Au ppm | Th ppm | Sr ppm | Cd ppm | Sb ppm | Bi ppm | V ppm | Ca % | P % | La ppm | Cr ppm | Mg % | Ba ppm | Ti % | B ppm | Al % | Na % | K % | W ppm | Au** ppb | Rh** ppb |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SI | <1 | 2 | <3 | 9 | <.3 | 1 | <1 | 13 | .07 | 4 | <8 | <2 | <2 | 3 | <.5 | <3 | <3 | <1 | .13 | .001 | <1 | 3 | .01 | 5 | <.01 | <3 | .02 | .50 | .02 | <2 | <2 | <5 |
| RR #1-02 4525N 5175E | 1942 | 6026 | <3 | 25 | 6.3 | 4 | 30 | 89 | 15.13 | 60 | <8 | <2 | 2 | 6 | <.5 | <3 | <3 | 2 | .03 | .006 | <1 | 13 | .07 | 14 | <.01 | <3 | .40 | .02 | .11 | <2 | 26 | <5 |
| RR #2-02 4300N 4800E | 17 | 250 | 3 | 37 | .4 | 4 | 11 | 125 | 4.03 | 4 | <8 | <2 | <2 | 100 | <.5 | <3 | <3 | 14 | .12 | .044 | 2 | 10 | .36 | 74 | .06 | <3 | .54 | .07 | .08 | 3 | <2 | <5 |
| 02-No.1 | 31 | 10117 | <3 | 204 | 6.7 | 7 | 12 | 422 | 4.28 | <2 | <8 | <2 | <2 | 285 | 1.9 | <3 | <3 | 24 | .34 | .057 | 2 | 14 | .70 | 48 | .07 | <3 | 1.04 | .05 | .10 | 2 | 23 | <5 |
| 02-No.2 | 32 | 14261 | 3 | 161 | 11.5 | 9 | 14 | 396 | 4.75 | 3 | <8 | <2 | <2 | 117 | 1.6 | <3 | 3 | 22 | .29 | .074 | 3 | 16 | .60 | 59 | .07 | <3 | .77 | .04 | .10 | <2 | 12 | <5 |
| 02-No.3 | 71 | 374 | 4 | 28 | .4 | 3 | 3 | 266 | 1.77 | 6 | <8 | <2 | <2 | 44 | <.5 | <3 | <3 | 13 | .24 | .036 | 3 | 16 | .38 | 107 | .04 | <3 | .76 | .07 | .12 | 3 | <2 | <5 |
| 02-No.4 | 39 | 348 | <3 | 31 | .3 | 3 | 4 | 251 | 1.88 | 5 | <8 | <2 | <2 | 24 | <.5 | <3 | <3 | 15 | .23 | .040 | 3 | 12 | .43 | 86 | .05 | <3 | .72 | .05 | .12 | 4 | <2 | <5 |
| 02-No.5 | 347 | 303 | 4 | 25 | .8 | 3 | 3 | 321 | 1.42 | <2 | <8 | <2 | <2 | 32 | <.5 | <3 | <3 | 13 | .21 | .033 | 3 | 14 | .42 | 135 | .06 | 3 | .68 | .08 | .07 | 4 | <2 | <5 |
| 02-No.6 | 26 | 850 | 3 | 27 | .8 | 3 | 3 | 130 | 1.17 | <2 | <8 | <2 | <2 | 24 | <.5 | <3 | <3 | 8 | .26 | .022 | 3 | 11 | .25 | 68 | .04 | 3 | .64 | .06 | .10 | 4 | <2 | <5 |
| 02-No.7 | 21 | 99999 | <3 | 974 | 58.8 | 10 | 21 | 112 | 11.56 | 4 | <8 | <2 | <2 | 50 | 9.3 | <3 | 18 | 5 | .30 | .021 | 2 | 10 | .08 | 23 | .02 | <3 | .32 | .03 | .06 | <2 | 37 | <5 |
| 02-No.8 | 285 | 2999 | 5 | 37 | 2.0 | 2 | 4 | 130 | 1.29 | <2 | <8 | <2 | 2 | 33 | <.5 | <3 | <3 | 4 | .07 | .010 | 5 | 13 | .09 | 179 | .01 | <3 | .34 | .03 | .12 | 5 | 17 | <5 |
| 02-No.9 | 2641 | 6987 | 3 | 94 | 3.1 | 2 | 20 | 115 | 2.39 | <2 | <8 | <2 | 2 | 17 | .6 | <3 | <3 | 3 | .07 | .009 | 4 | 19 | .11 | 96 | .02 | <3 | .32 | .03 | .09 | 3 | 50 | <5 |
| 02-No.10 | 876 | 11601 | 3 | 82 | 4.1 | 4 | 16 | 138 | 2.72 | <2 | <8 | <2 | 2 | 32 | .5 | <3 | <3 | 13 | .07 | .010 | 3 | 15 | .10 | 89 | <.01 | <3 | .37 | .02 | .12 | 5 | 143 | <5 |
| RE 02-No.10 | 871 | 11489 | <3 | 83 | 4.9 | 4 | 17 | 137 | 2.70 | <2 | <8 | <2 | 2 | 32 | .8 | <3 | <3 | 12 | .08 | .010 | 3 | 15 | .10 | 90 | <.01 | <3 | .37 | .03 | .13 | 5 | 244 | <5 |
| 02-No.11 | 523 | 7392 | <3 | 33 | 2.9 | 1 | 12 | 99 | 2.13 | <2 | <8 | <2 | 2 | 36 | <.5 | <3 | <3 | 5 | .11 | .007 | 4 | 18 | .07 | 110 | .01 | <3 | .35 | .02 | .15 | 2 | 47 | <5 |
| 02-No.12 | 26 | 5339 | 4 | 54 | 4.0 | 9 | 2 | 127 | 1.74 | 3 | <8 | <2 | <2 | 37 | .7 | <3 | <3 | 4 | .20 | .035 | 2 | 28 | .15 | 203 | .01 | <3 | .46 | .03 | .14 | 4 | <2 | <5 |
| 02-No.13 | 232 | 10203 | 4 | 159 | 9.4 | 3 | 10 | 80 | 3.58 | <2 | <8 | <2 | <2 | 33 | 1.2 | <3 | <3 | 4 | .11 | .016 | 3 | 16 | .08 | 61 | .01 | <3 | .36 | .04 | .11 | 2 | 10 | <5 |
| 02-No.14 | 10 | 10996 | <3 | 44 | 8.1 | 3 | 5 | 203 | 2.46 | 2 | <8 | <2 | <2 | 21 | <.5 | <3 | <3 | 8 | .21 | .007 | 2 | 8 | .21 | 93 | <.01 | <3 | .51 | .06 | .10 | 3 | 130 | <5 |
| 02-No.15 | 331 | 2858 | 13 | 50 | 2.2 | 2 | 8 | 98 | 1.93 | <2 | <8 | <2 | 2 | 19 | <.5 | <3 | <3 | 5 | .16 | .017 | 4 | 16 | .12 | 134 | .02 | <3 | .32 | .03 | .11 | 3 | 11 | <5 |
| 02-No.16 | 7 | 3426 | 3 | 33 | .7 | 2 | 3 | 172 | .98 | 2 | <8 | <2 | <2 | 34 | <.5 | <3 | <3 | 6 | .09 | .010 | 3 | 12 | .19 | 108 | .02 | <3 | .40 | .05 | .07 | 4 | 13 | <5 |
| STANDARD DS4/FA-10R | 6 | 133 | 30 | 161 | .3 | 37 | 11 | 772 | 3.26 | 24 | <8 | <2 | 4 | 28 | 5.6 | 6 | 4 | 83 | .55 | .086 | 17 | 164 | .58 | 145 | .09 | <3 | 1.72 | .03 | .16 | 5 | 475 | 48 |

GROUP 1D - 0.50 GM SAMPLE LEACHED WITH 3 ML 2-2-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR, DILUTED TO 10 ML, ANALYSED BY ICP-ES.
UPPER LIMITS - AG, AU, HG, W = 100 PPM; MO, CO, CD, SB, BI, TH, U & B = 2,000 PPM; CU, PB, ZN, NI, MN, AS, V, LA, CR = 10,000 PPM.
ASSAY RECOMMENDED FOR ROCK AND CORE SAMPLES IF CU PB ZN AS > 1%, AG > 30 PPM & AU > 1000 PPB
- SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK R150 60C AU** & RH** GROUP 3B - 30.00 GM SAMPLE ANALYSIS BY FA/ICP.
Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

DATE RECEIVED: SEP 13 2002 DATE REPORT MAILED: Sept 24/02 SIGNED BY: C. Leong D. TOYE, C.LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS



Data FA